

7-11-29-48
m
UNITED STATES COAST GUARD
SEATTLE, WASHINGTON

23 November, 1948

MEMORANDUM FOR COMMANDANT (OAN) 2

Operational Data Report, Cape Blanco Loran Station.

1. Data in addition entered in Para. 3 (d) as required by HQ's OP. MEMO 9-48.
2. Also inserted inclosures "6", "7" and "8".

RECEIVED

NOV 29 1948

ELECTRONICS SECTION
AIDS TO NAVIGATION DIV.

OAN	
1	Chief
	Asst. Ch.
	Plan.
2	Elect.
	Hydro.
	Publ.
	N. to M.
	Charts
	All
3	OSU 7-12
	FILE

U.S. COAST GUARD
OPERATIONAL DATA REPORT
PART I

27 September 19 48
(date)

1. Reporting Unit: LTS. CAPE BLANCO ; 13th Coast Guard District

2. Operations:

(a) Mission, primary (refer OPFAC, Part III, Section A): Loran Operation Only

(1) Rate (s): 2H3 and 2H4

(2) Type of station (slave, monitor, etc.): Double Slave

(3) Other stations in chain (list):

Point Arena (California)

Moclips (Pt. Grenville) Washington

(b) Additional tasks (list any operational or administrative duties performed, or for which the unit is responsible, other than those incident to primary mission, above; indicate amount of work performed under each type of duty listed):

None

J. S. COAST GUARD
OPERATIONAL DATA REPORT
PART II

27 September 1948
(date)

1. Reporting Unit: LTS, CAPE BLANCO; 13th Coast Guard District

2. Location:

(a) Place Name: Cape Blanco, Oregon

(b) Latitude: 42 deg- 50.2 min N. ; Longitude: 124 deg. - 33.8 min W.

3. Site: 42°-50'08.96" N 124°-33'46.41" W

(a) Location chart: On inclosure 1, appended, draw in the unit's site and note any other items of special significance to Coast Guard interests in the locality, except those of a higher than "unclassified" security classification.

(b) Photos: Obtain; mark "inclosure 2", and append a file of photos of the unit, including, if practicable, an aerial view (oblique) from 1500 feet. (Note: To be augmented as necessary from district files by District Commander reviewing the report. An up-to-date definitive file of photos preferably 8"x10¹/₂", is desired.)

(c) Sketch: Prepare; mark "inclosure 3", and append a sketch, 8"x10¹/₂", to some convenient scale, showing boundaries of the site and location of all buildings and other important features. (Note: Name or number buildings in sketch to agree with name or number used in paragraph 4, below.)

(d) Status of occupancy of site: (Note: To be filled in by District Commander reviewing the report)

(1) Coast Guard-owned (fee simple title)? _____

(2) " " " (use and occupation title)? _____

(3) Leased? _____

(4) Occupied on permit? _____

(5) Otherwise occupied, as follows:

Acquired in 1867 by deed 47.3 acres and right of way to road by deed 142.64 acres in 1867 and 5.06 acres in 1885 by Bureau of Lighthouses.

(e) Physiography: Prepare, mark "inclosure 4", and append a brief summarized description of the physiography of (1) the local region and (2) the unit's site. Include information as to type of soil, evidence of erosion, amount of vegetation, hills, slopes, elevations, cliffs, beaches, waterways, climate and other important physical characteristics. Clearly indicate any features which have special significance to Coast Guard interests in the locality.

4. Structures (except wharves):

(a) Prepare, mark "inclosure 5A", "inclosure 5B", etc., and append a "Structure Form" for each structure (except wharves) on the station. (Note: A sample "Structure Form" is attached.)

(unit)

(date)

(b) Berthing and messing capacity of unit as now equipped: 1 officers;
18 enlisted.

(c) Maximum berthing and messing capacity of unit, conditional upon provision of additional equipment as listed in "inclosure 6": 2 officers;
20 enlisted. (prepare, mark "inclosure 6", and append a list of items required by the unit to permit full utilization of available berthing and messing space.)

5. Communications:

(a) Mail:

- (1) Mailing address: Sixes, Oregon
- (2) Normal routing of mail and method of delivery (fill in only if beyond Continental U. S.):
- (3) Normal frequency of delivery: Once Daily except Sunday and Holidays
- (4) Normal time-delay in transit and delivery at the unit of mail from Continental U. S. (fill in only if beyond Continental U. S.):

(b) Radio:

- (1) Is voice radio communication equipment installed? No
- (2) Is CW radio communication equipment installed? No

(c) Telephone:

- (1) Number (if connection to commercial exchange): None
- (2) Other connections to outside points:
Thru Port Orford LBS, Port Orford, Oregon (Phone No. 771)
Thru Coos Bay LBS, Coos Bay, Oregon (Phone 1381)

(d) Teletype:

- (1) Coast Guard net? Yes
- (2) Commercial (TWX)? No
- (3) Others (list):

6. Transportation:

(a) General:

- (1) Indicate normal method of routing freight and passengers to unit:
Freight:

Incoming: Southern Pacific Railroad to Coquille, Oregon, thence by Southern Pacific Contract (Private) to Sixes, Oregon.

Passengers:

Greyhound Bus Lines to and From Sixes or Port Orford, Oregon

(d) Sea:

(1) Terminals (for ocean-going-vessels) accessible to unit by vehicle or boat

<u>Name</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Distance from Unit</u>	<u>Via Vehicle or Boat (show which)</u>	<u>Type of Service</u>	<u>SS Lines Serving</u>
Moore Dock	Bandon, Oregon	25 mi.	Vehicles	Lumber Only	Olson Lines

(Terminal suitable for only small lumber vessels drawing very little water--channel entrance prohibits large vessels)

(2) Anchorage (for ocean-going vessels) in vicinity of unit:

- (a) Location: None (Graveyard Pt., Port Orford- possible)
 (b) Controlling depth: 7 Fathoms
 (c) Holding ground: Good bottom
 (d) Protection from wind and sea: None to speak of

(e) Average sea conditions:

Fair

(f) Distance to landing beach or wharf:

11 mi. from unit. 1/2 mile from anchorage to wharf.

(3) Wharf at or near unit for landing supplies by boats:

- (a) Location: Port Orford, Oregon
 (b) Type of construction: Wood (Very poor condition)
 (c) Controlling depth of channel: 7 Fathoms
 (d) Range of tide:
 (e) Length of berth across face: _____; depth of water at MLW _____
 (f) Length of berths alongside: _____; depth of water at MLW _____
 (g) Cargo handling facilities: Small winch and boom for unloading and dropping fish boats to water.

(h) Normal routes and methods of moving supplies to storage (indicate distance and type of terrain and roads traversed):

- (1 mi) From Sixes, Ore., highway 99 to County Road. From Port Orford, Ore. (5 mi) highway 99 to County Road. County Road, rough gravel, to station (5 mi)

(4) Landing beach at or near unit for landing supplies by boats:

- (a) Location: None
 (b) Nature of beach: Rock infested beaches

(c) Bottom: Rock and sand covered

(d) Slope above and below waterline:

Sharp slope above and below water line

(e) Usable length: None

(f) Reefs, etc., limiting access: Rock studded through-out area

(g) Surf and wind conditions affecting use:

Moderate surf with moderate Northerly and Southerly winds prevailing.

(h) Precautions:

All beaches in vicinity are sharp. Undertow bad. Waters infested with many below water-line rocks. Kelp is fairly dense.

(i) Types of boats suitable for landings:

None recommended

(j) Normal routes and methods of moving supplies to storage (indicate distance and type of terrain and roads traversed):

No roads to any beaches in vicinity of station.

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LMS, Cape Blanco
(Unit)

7. Logistics:

(a) Indicate sources of supply, etc., of following:

	Normal Source	Frequency Of Delivery	Via (Method of Delivery)	Alternate Source	Local Source	Remarks
<u>Meat</u>	Seattle, Washn.	B1-Monthly	CG Truck	Coos Bay, Ore. Sixes, Ore. Port Orford, Ore	Sixes, Ore.	
<u>Dry Provisions</u>	Seattle, Washn.	B1-Monthly	CG Truck	Coos Bay, Ore Sixes, Ore Port Orford, Ore	Sixes, Ore.	
<u>Fresh Frts & Vgs</u>	Seattle, Washn	B1-Monthly	CG Truck	Coos Bay, Ore. Sixes, Ore. Port Orford, Ore	Sixes, Ore	
<u>Personal Stores</u> (candy, tobacco, etc.)	Sixes, Ore.	Daily	CG Truck	Port Orford, Ore Sixes, Ore.		
<u>Clothing</u>	CG Base, Seattle Seattle, Washn	When required	Govt. B/L	None	None	
<u>Fuel</u>	Randon, Oregon	As required	TW Delivery	None	None	
<u>Machinery Parts</u>	Seattle, Washn. and Portland, Ore.	As required	As required	Various	None	
<u>Electronic Parts</u>	CG Base, Seattle Seattle, Washn.	As Required	Mail	None	None	

- (b) Indicate source, method, and adequacy of water supply:

From well, pumped by electric pump, and appears to be adequate for this unit as well as Light Station on same reservation.

- (c) Indicate source, method, and adequacy of electric power supply, including emergency supply:

Power for all use, except the Loran equipment, is by commercial supply. Loran and emergency power is available from 3 type PE-205 power units

- (d) Storage spaces:

	<u>Cu. Ft.</u>	<u>Adequate?</u>	<u>Additional Required</u>
Frozen Storage:	150 Cu. Ft.	Yes	
Chilled Storage:	9 Cu. Ft.	Yes	
Fresh Frts & Vogs: (except chilled)	45 Cu. Ft.	Yes	
Dry Provisions:	400 Cu. Ft.	Yes	

	<u>Gallons</u>	<u>How Stored</u>	<u>Adequate?</u>	<u>Additional Required</u>
Drinking Water	5,000	Tank	Yes	
Diesel Oil	1,800	2 Tanks	Yes	
Gasoline	0		No	100 gal Tank
Kerosene	0		Yes	
Coal (Tons)	0		Yes	
**** Stove Oil	300	Tank	No	1000 gal tank

- (e) Fuel requirements, annual; List:

Diesel Oil No. 3 ——— 12,500 gal. (Approx) (Varies with number engines in use)
 Diesel Oil No. 1 ——— 9,000 gal. (Approx) (Varies with climatic conditions)

- (f) Comment on adequacy of existing method of procuring, handling and storing supplies:

Present system of handling supplies in general is adequate.

Storing of Stove Oil (Diesel No. 1) is inadequate.

8. Security:

- (a) Describe provisions made and measures being taken to limit access to the unit (fences, gates, security watches, etc.):

None other than prohibiting visitors access to the equipment building.

- (b) Are these provisions and measures adequate?
- Yes
- If not, explain:

- (c) Is trespass or attempted trespass by unauthorized persons considered likely? Explain:

No. The wind blows so much at this point that few persons care to stop here.

- (d) What means has the unit at hand to defend itself against armed attack, sabotage, etc.? (Small arms, ammunition, etc. List):

<u>Allowed</u>	<u>On Board</u>	<u>Adequate?</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
6 M1 Rifles	6 M1 Rifles	Yes	
6 cal..45 pistols	6 cal..45 pistols	yes	
2 Thompson Machine Guns	2 Thompson Machine Guns	Yes	
4000 Rnds. cal..45 Ammo.	4000 Rnds..Cal..45 Ammo	Yes	
3000 Rnds. cal..30 Ammo.	3000 Rnds..cal..30 Ammo	Yes	

- (e) What local sources of armed assistance may be depended upon? (U.S. Army or Navy units, etc. List):

None

- (f) Firefighting equipment at unit:

<u>On Board</u>	<u>Operative?</u>	<u>Adequate?</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
1 Fire pump	Yes	Yes	Receives water supply from cistern. Cistern runs dry in summer.
7 CO ² Extinguishers	Yes	Yes	
5 Foam Type extinguishers	Yes	Yes	

- (g) Are fire mains well-located and operative? _____ If not, explain:

No regular fire-mains installed.

(Note: Indicate fire hydrants in red on inclosure 3)

- (h) What type of fire watch is maintained?

Continuous. 2 men (watchstanders) plus 1 technician required to be within 150 feet of fire bell at all times during watch.

- (i) What firefighting assistance from other sources may be depended upon?

From Cape Blanco Light Station.

9. Sanitation and Health:

- (a) Drinking water:

- (1) What precautions are taken to insure that the supply is fit to drink?

Tested by water samples.

Storage tank cleaned periodically.

LTS, Cape Blanco
(unit)

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(date)

(2) Are these precautions considered effective? Yes If not, explain:

(b) Garbage:

(1) How is garbage disposed of? Dumped over cliff daily.

(2) Is this method satisfactory? Yes If not, explain:

(c) Sanitary System:

(1) Are adequate lavatories, bathtubs, showers, waterclosets, sinks, laundry tubs, etc., available and operative? Yes If not, explain:

(2) How is sewage disposed of? By piping to large septic tank
Is this method satisfactory? Yes If not, explain:

(d) Refuse matter:

(1) What precautions are taken to prevent propagation and spread of disease germs from refuse matter?

Tide carries refuse away at high tide.

(2) Are these precautions considered effective? Yes If not, explain:

A large incinerator would definitely be better. Especially during inclement weather when disposal becomes a problem due to winds.

(e) Insect pests:

(1) What precautions are taken to safeguard personnel against insect pests?

Bedding is aired periodically.

Other insects prefer better climate and are not bothersome at this unit.

(2) Are these precautions considered effective? Yes If not, explain:

- (f) Diseases: Prepare, mark "inclosure 7", and append: (1) list of diseases common to the area against which, according to your best knowledge or belief special inoculations or other precautions are necessary. Indicate whether or not such inoculations or other precautions are being carried out; give details of precautions. (2) List of diseases or ailments which occur most frequently among unit's personnel. (Note: If in doubt as to precise medical nomenclature, give best information available.)

(g) Medical aid:

- (1) Nearest hospital available for unit's use:

Distant 22 miles via **vehicle** (**Private Hospital**)

- (2) Nearest regularly authorized source of professional medical treatment

Distant 65 miles via **vehicle**

Describe employment status of physician (U.S.P.H.S. officer; civilian contract physician, full time or part time, etc.)

Civilian contract physician, part time

- (3) Nearest regularly authorized source of professional dental treatment

Distant 65 miles via **vehicle**

Describe employment status of dentist:

Civilian contract dentist, part time.

- (4) Are services furnished as indicated in (1), (2) and (3) above satisfactory? No. If not explain:

Distance (65 miles) is too far to travel considering the number of personnel attached and the frequency of admissions.

- (5) Location of more convenient facilities for emergency medical or dental treatment (not regularly authorized):

Bandon, Oregon. Both medical and dental treatment available (22 miles)

- (6) What facilities and personnel are available at the unit for providing first aid treatment?

One (1) regulation, Class 4, medical allowance kit

Are these adequate? Yes If not, explain:

- (7) Are there any sanitary or medical service problems which make it desirable for a sanitary engineer or medical representative to visit the unit? (Indicate nature of problem.)

No

10. Welfare:

(a) Family quarters:

- (1) Are government quarters provided at the unit? No. If yes, for how many families? _____

- (2) Are these adequate? If not, explain:

Government quarters should be provided for married families inasmuch as it is too far to the closest town or settlement and the fact that the crew size could be smaller by employing married personnel. Also the OinC should be close by at all times.

- (3) Are privately owned rental quarters available in the area in quantities sufficient to meet the unit's reasonable needs?

NO

(b) Recreation:

- (1) What types of recreation and what recreational facilities are available at the unit? (Underscore most popular types).

Baseball diamond and equipment.

Ping-Pong (No Table) Equipment

Pool Table and equipment

Playing Cards

Basketball

Horseshoes

Badminton

Radio and Phonograph

- (2) What additional types of recreational facilities, within reason, might be provided to good advantage at this unit?

Due to general inclement weather, this unit is well fixed for this type of equipment. (Indoor sports)

Maintenance of what is now on hand will be satisfactory.

- (3) What types of recreation and what recreational facilities are available in the nearby vicinity?

Basketball (Crew size permitting)

Fishing (Trout and salmon)

Hunting (Squirrels, Rabbits, Deer, Bear, Wildcat, Skunk, Martin, etc)

Hiking (Numerous hills)

Swimming (Fresh water in the Sixes River)

Boating (Various lakes nearby)

Theater (In Port Orford or Bandon, Oregon)

Local card parties (Sixes Grange and private homes)

U.S. COAST GUARD
OPERATIONAL DATA REPORT
PART III

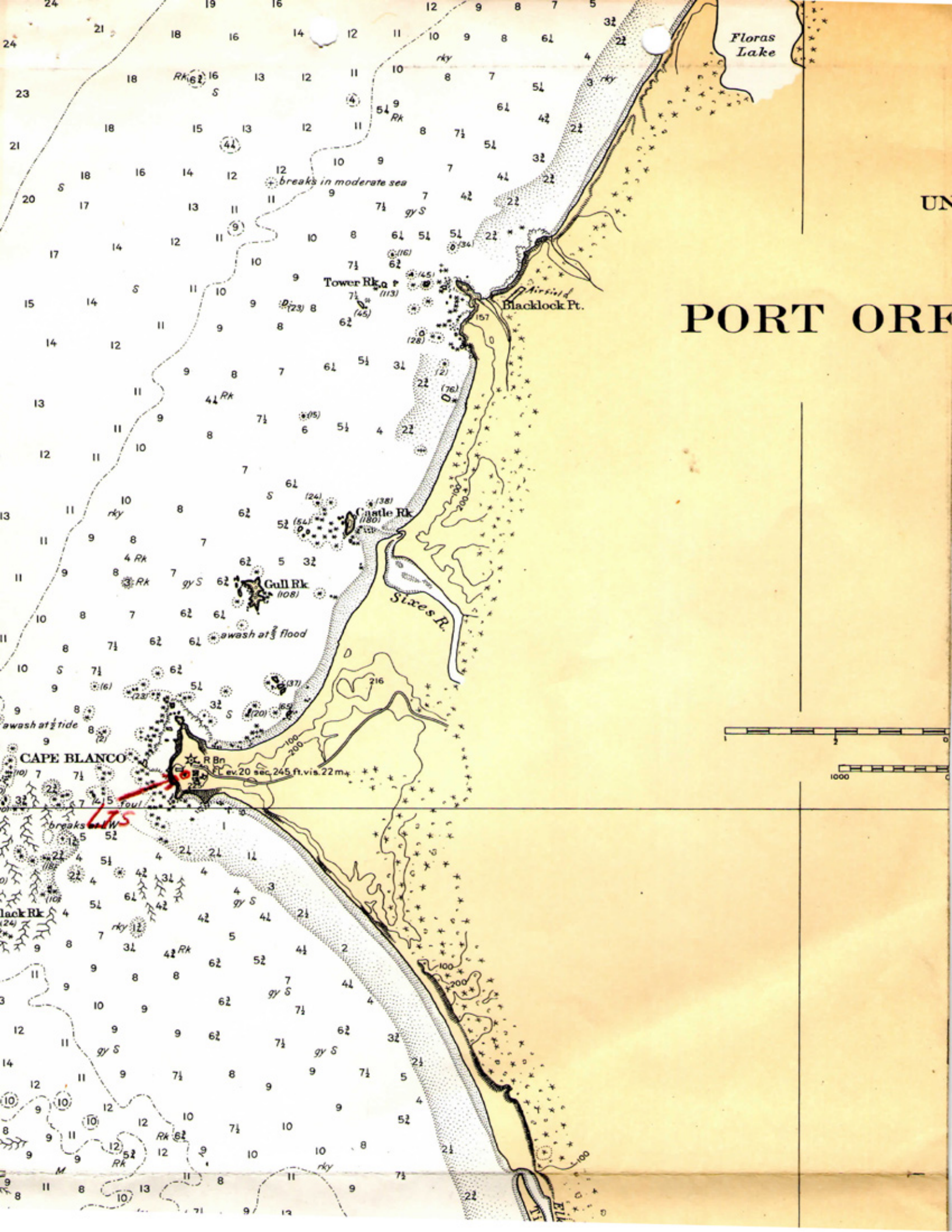
____ 19____
(date)

1. Reporting unit: _____; _____ Coast Guard District

2. Work Load Estimates:

(a) As applied to work-loads in inclosure 8 of this report, the term "optimum condition" shall mean "work-load imposed by performance of the unit's assigned tasks, including normal maintenance of unit and equipment"; "minimum condition" shall mean "work-load imposed by performance of the unit's assigned tasks, including emergency minor repair of equipment". The latter term shall represent the minimum work-load below which the unit may expect to cease effective operations.

(b) Prepare, mark "inclosure 8A", "inclosure 8B", etc., and append a Work-Load Estimate sheet for the unit and one for each additional facility attached. In "man-hours/week" column, indicate estimated average work-load in the specific type of activity indicated on left-hand side of sheet. In the "recommended rating structure" column, do not break the rating down into chief, 1c, 2c, 3c; show only the general classification, thus "ET", "EN", etc. (Note: A sample "Work Load Estimate" sheet is attached.)



PORT ORF

U.S. COAST GUARD
OPERATIONAL DATA REPORT
Physiography; INCLOSURE 4

27 September, 1948

LTS, Cape Blanco

1. Cape Blanco, Oregon, is a steep sided promontory, approximately 225 high at the South-West end sloping Northward to about 100 feet high at its extreme North-West end, attached to and extending to seaward by a funnel-like neck of land from the main Oregon coast. The topography at this point is somewhat the same as the surrounding regions, rough, ragged, and gutted. The North coast line from Blacklock Point, Southward and around the Cape for a distance of about 1/2 mile, is rock studded with a solid apron of rock extending outward (at sea-level) from the Cape itself. One-half mile South of this unit a fairly nice beach exists several miles in length although dangerous for boat landings and swimming due to its sharp slope below waterline.
2. The Cape has a gentle slope starting from its South-West end for a distance of about 800 feet before dropping off into a deep gulley. The land is fairly flat from the Westerly side of the Cape for a distance of about 600 feet, starting at the Southwest end. Thus an area 800 by 600 feet can be considered fairly level being broken by a deep but narrow gulley at the North end approximately 250 feet from the West side and near the Light Station fence.
3. The Cape's base is of solid lava rock with a sand stone covering on top occupying about nine tenths of the total height of this point. The remainder is topsoil composed of a very sandy loam and small rock. Thickness of the topsoil varies from a few inches at the South side to several feet deep at the North side of the Cape, deepest being in the gulleys. Soil erosion is only moderate around the sand-stone area but is definitely increasing across the top-soil in that very little top-soil is left at the extreme South end of the Cape where the Winds are highest and least vegetation exists. The greatest erosion exists at the South-East portion of the Cape where a certain amount of blue clay predominates and shows the effects of sliding to seaward whenever heavy continual rains occur. As yet this latter condition has caused no apparent damage. This region is spotted all along the coast with such sliding clay deposits but with little effect except in spots where buildings were built too close to cliffs.
4. Vegetation of all types is restricted to growth in the top-soil with little or none along the steep sides of the Cape or surrounding regions. Common wild grass, thistles, iris, ground moss, bunch grass, salal bush, wild starwberrys, and numerous unknown small flowers, grow in abundance at the North portion of the Cape, with thistles and common grass growing sparsely at the South end. A few stunted fir trees can likewise be found at the North end where the ground is more fertile and better protection from high winds prevail.
5. Climatic conditions are variable over wide ranges. High winds (up to 80 MPH) are common throughout the winter months being mostly from the South accompanied by heavy rainfall. Summer months may be similar to the winter except that the winds are generally Northerly, of lower intensity, and the rainfall diminished. Temperatures range from a minimum of 35 degrees in the winter to unusual highs of 85 during short periods in the summer. Fogs, of short duration, are not too common at this point throughout the year.

~~LTS, Cape Blanco~~

B1055

~~LTS, Cape Blanco~~

⑥
Loran
Rcvng
Ant.

Reving. Ant.
 $\odot \leftarrow \text{Poles} \rightarrow \odot$

⑥
Loran
Trang
Ant.

Cape Blanco L.S.
Grounds

WT

EL 22V'

EL 220'

FL 217'

2224-

EL 225-

Garbage
Dump

OL
Circuit

#4 #3 #2 #1

Bluffs

Site Boundary

Sharp Drop

Large
Gulley

↑ Up Grade

Broken Fence

EL 170-

U.S. COAST GUARD
OPERATIONAL DATA REPORT
Structures Form; INCLOSURE 5-A

27 September, 1948

LTS, Cape Blanco

1. CinC Quarters and Office, No. 1
2. Cubic capacity: 1st floor: 7,680 Cu. ft. (approx)
3. Purpose for which used: Quarters and Office.

Quarters capacity: 7,176 Cu. ft.
Office capacity : 504 Cu. ft.

4. Does structure as now equipped fill its purpose adequately? YES

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OPERATIONAL DATA REPORT
Structure Form; INCLOSURE 5-B

27 September, 1948

LTS. Cape Blanco

1. Enlisted men's Barracks, No. 2
2. Cubic capacity; 1st floor: 7,680 Cu. ft (approx)
3. Purpose for which used: Enlisted men's quarters, Armory, and Wash Room.

Quarters capacity: 6,720 Cu. ft.

Remaining Capacity: 960 Cu. ft.

4. Does structure as now equipped fill its purpose adequately? YES

U.S. COAST GUARD
OPERATIONAL DATA REPORT
Structures Form; INCLOSURE 5-C

27 September, 1948

LTS, Cape Blanco

1. Recreation and Store Room. No. 3
2. Cubic capacity: 1st Floor: 7,680 Cu. ft. (approx)
3. Purpose for which used: Recreation (2/3 of bldg) and Store Room (1/3 of bldg)
4. Does structure as now equipped fill its purpose adequately ? YES

U.S. COAST GUARD
OPERATIONAL DATA REPORT
Structures Form; INCLOSURE 5-D

27 September, 1948

LTS, Cape Blanco

1. Galley. No. 4
2. Cubic capacity: 1st floor: 8,960 Cu. ft.
3. Purpose for which used: Laundry Room, Galley, and Mess Hall.
Laundry Room capacity: 1,280 Cu. ft
Galley capacity ---- : 1,920 Cu. ft.
Mess Hall capacity - : 5,760 Cu. ft.

4. Does structure as now equipped fill its purpose adequately ? YES

U.S. COAST GUARD
OPERATIONAL DATA REPORT
Structures Form; INCLOSURE 5-E

27 September, 1948

LTS, Cape Blanco

1. Garage. No. 5
2. Cubic capacity: 12,000 Cu. ft. (approx)
3. Purpose for which used: 3 stall garage for station vehicles, machinists work, and engine repairs.

4. Does structure as now equipped fill its purpose adequately? NO

This building, being of Lock-Stave siding, leaks very badly during rainy weather. The building has no heat and dampness predominates. Tools left on benches rust. There are no tools available for use in this building inasmuch as all tools requisitioned have been for the Loran generators and for repairs of Loran equipment.

This building should have a welding outfit, portable electric drills, a heavy and medium sized bench vises, electric drill press, soldering irons, a small metal lathe, etc., for the handling of this unit's local work as well as the Light Station's local work.

An electric bench grinder is on hand but will not be permanently installed in the garage due to extreme dampness.

Thus this building requires caulking of the whole exterior surface before the building's usefulness can be realized. The same troubles are being experienced on the South side of the galley building and is contemplated being remedied by either caulking or laping the joints with battens.

U.S. COAST GUARD
OPERATIONAL DATA REPORT
Structures Form; INCLOSURE 5-F

27 September, 1948

LTS, Cape Blanco

1. Loran Equipment Building. No. 6
2. Cubic capacity: 1st floor: 7,680 Cu. ft. (Approx) (Quonset Hut)
3. Purpose for which used: Housing Loran timers, transmitters, and Loran spare parts. Also contains teletype and telephone line panel board.
4. Does structure as now equipped fill its purpose adequately? YES

U.S. COAST GUARD
OPERATIONAL DATA REPORT
INCLOSURE 6

27 September, 1948

LTS, Cape Blanco

1. The following materials would be required, in addition that on hand, for the maximum number of personnel to be quartered at this unit:
 1. 3 clothing lockers
 2. Additional, knives, forks, spoons, etc., for 8 men (actually required for 4 men, but spares should be on hand)
 3. Additional toilet.
 4. Additional washbasin.

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Diseases: Inclosure 7

27 September, 1948

LTS, Cape Blanco

1. This area is practically free of all common diseases.
2. Most common ailments at this unit are as follows, in order of prevalence:
 1. Toothaches, dental fillings required, tooth extractions, etc., common with need of dental work. Only one case of Trench Mouth at this unit and that was from a man sent here on temporary duty.
 2. Common colds due to dampness and exposure.
 3. Headaches.
 4. Muscular aches and pains.
 5. Minor cuts and bruises.
 6. Stomach disorders of minor nature.

U.S. COAST GUARD
OPERATIONAL DATA REPORT
Work Load Estimates;

Inclosure 8

27 September, 1948

LTS, Cape Blanco

For: Loran Transmitting Sta., CAPE BLANCO

	Optimum Con- dition (average Man-hrs/week)	Minimum Con- dition (average Man-hrs/Week)
1. Operational Watchstanding:		
(a) Scope- - - - -	336	168
(b) Communications - - - - -	4	4
(c) Duty Technician - - - - -	168	20
(d) Duty Mechanic - - - - -	112	28
(e) Security - - - - -	168	168
2. Maintenance & Repairs:		
(a) General Station Up-keep - - - - -	64	14
3. Station Services:		
(a) Mess; operation of - - - - -	77	42
(b) Stores; procurement/handling of - - - - -	42	30
(c) Correspondence/records; preparation/ handling of- - - - -	16	10
4. (d) Training and drills - - - - -	5	0
(e) Medical - - - - -	2	1/2
(f) Boat duty - - - - -	0	0
4. Ineffective Times:		
(a) Sick (including travel time) - - - - -	5	1
(b) Absent, temp. duty (incl. travel time) - - - - -	1/2	0
(c) Leave (including travel time)- - - - -	180	84
(d) Liberty- - - - -	294	108
(e) Vacancy (detachment prior arrival of relief)- - - - -	84	42
5. Total man-hrs/week - - - - -	957-1/2	709-1/2