



U.S. COAST GUARD

LORAN STATION

KAUAI

**General
Information
Book**

1969

PREFACE

1. This General Information Book of USCG LORAN TRANSMITTING STATION KAUAI, HI is prepared for the information of personnel assigned to this unit for duty. It is hoped that the information contained in this publication will be of some assistance in preparing assigned personnel for their arrival on Kauai, for an easy transition to the Hawaiian way of life, and also to inform new personnel of what they will be confronted with in this type of duty.
2. Kauai Loran Station is unique in that it also serves as a Group Office, having a primary SAR responsibility and supporting a small number of other units on the island, providing electronic, engineering, personnel and logistics support. You will find a number of duties and responsibilities not found on most other Loran Stations. I am sure that you will find it more challenging and rewarding than you would expect a Loran Station to be.
3. This station is in one of the most pleasant locations in a land that has long been called an earth paradise. Previous personnel have all enjoyed their duty and most have found it very rewarding. To those who will be coming here in the future, I extend greetings and hope that you too will enjoy your tour of duty on Kauai, the Garden Island of Hawaii.

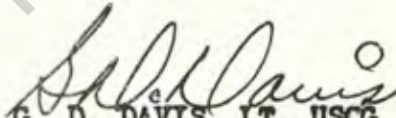

G. D. DAVIS, LT, USCG
Commanding Officer

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CHAPTER ONE

HISTORY OF ISLAND AND STATION

1. Geography and Climate: Kauai is pronounced either Ka-wa'i, with the accent on the "wa" and a glottal break between the last two syllables, or Kau-ai, with the accent on the "ai". This is a corruption of the Hawaiian pronunciation, which sounds all the vowels. There is apparently no translation for Ka-wa'i, where as Kau-ai, in its ancient meaning, signifies "time of plenty," or "fruitful season".

Geographically, Kauai is believed to be the oldest of the islands. It was the first of the chain of volcanic mountains to boil up from the sea, and the first to become extinct as the activity moved southward. Ancient legend explains this by saying that Kauai was the first home of Madam Pele, goddess of the volcano. Madam Pele is now said to reside on the island of Hawaii.

At the northern end of the Hawaiian group, Kauai is 95 miles northwest of Oahu. The fourth in size and roughly circular in shape, it is 555 square miles in area with a diameter of 32 miles.

Kauai is called the Garden Island because of its lush greenery and the natural garden-like country side. Kauai's lei is the mokihana berry and maile leaves, which are found only in the mountains of this island. (A lei is a flower wreath).

The weather on Kauai during the summer and most of the rest of the year is typically trade wind, whereby northeasterly winds blow across the island from the Pacific Ocean.

Showers occur along the windward coast when cumulus clouds pass over after having formed over the warm water of the nearby ocean. Further inland the frequency and intensity of the trade wind showers increase as the ground rises to the mountains and annual rainfall amounts increase rapidly. The north side of the island, where the mountains are closer to the coast, receives more rainfall, with annual totals over 70 inches. The south and southwest coast, the lee side of the island, receives lesser amounts of rain, with annual totals of less than 20 inches being recorded along the extreme southwest coast. This is in marked contrast to the 465 total obtained on Mt. Waialeale, near the center of the island with an elevation of 5075 feet above sea level. Mt. Waialeale is said to be the wettest spot on earth.

Temperatures are moderate throughout the year, the average in winter being about eight degrees cooler than in the summer. The highest temperature recorded at the Lihue Airport was 87 in August 1951; the coldest was 51 in

March, 1955. These temperature extremes occur in clear weather with the absence of the trade wind flow. The ocean and the trade winds have a great modifying effect on the temperature, tending to equalize the day and night temperatures. The mountainous region of Kokee is about 13 degrees cooler than Lihue with an annual average of 60 degrees. In January 1931, Kokee registered its lowest temperature of 27 degrees. Winter climate is characterized by occasional "KONA" storms which occur when the storms, which normally cross the Pacific well to the north of the island, follow a more southerly path. The trade winds are replaced by moist southerly winds, producing moderate to heavy rain mostly along the southern shore, causing occasional floods in the low river valleys.

2. Discovery and Island History: From its beginning there has been something special about Kauai. It is the oldest island; the first to become dormant after the upheaval that thrust the islands out of the Pacific. It is most verdant of the larger islands, and abounds in rivers and waterfalls. According to tradition, Kauai was the first island to receive the Menehune after the deluge. The Tahitians in their migrations from the south settled first at Wailua. Captain James Cook made his first landing at Waimea, which makes Kauai the original scene of all three of the principal historic periods of the Hawaiian Islands. Having no written language, the ancient Hawaiians preserved the story of their past in long chants called meles, which were memorized by especially trained men and recited on ceremonial occasions. These meles recounted tales of the origin of their island and ancestors, and told of the feats of their heroes and gods; of the great voyages and migrations from islands far to the south; of chiefs and priests and their conspiracies and wars; and only incidentally of the common people and their ways. All these, added to what the archaeologists have surmised from remains of temples and villages, waterways and burial places, form the framework upon which historians have pieced together the story of Hawaii's early settlers.

The ancient Hawaiians believed that these islands were once part of a great continent stretching from Hawaii to New Zealand and including all the islands in between. This continent was called Ka-houpa-o-Kane, the "backbone of Kane". When the Great Flood came, it submerged all the lower lands, leaving only scattered specks of higher land, known as islands, above the waters.

Most accounts say that the first Polynesians arrived in these islands between 500 and 900 A.D., landing at the mouth of the Wailua River. They were led by Hawaiiiloa, a great navigator and fisherman. This original party was followed by others who came in double canoes with taro, breadfruit, sweet potatoes, pigs, dogs, and chickens and articles of household equipment. These voyages across the vast Pacific were miracles of navigation and human endurance. The next five centuries were spent in seclusion and peace.

Hawaii's second migration began in the 12th century by an alien Polynesian tribe, probably Tahitian which soon dominated the earlier settlers. They brought with them their relentless tabu system by which chiefs and priests held absolute power over the lives, actions, and possessions of the people.

This system lasted for centuries until 1819 when Queen Koahumana defied the tabus and broke the power of the gods.

Six or eight centuries ago the migration from the southern islands ended, and Hawaii slumbered on in isolation until 1778.

Captain James Cook, with the ships Discovery and Resolution was on his way from the Society Islands to the northwest coast of North America when, on January 18, 1778, Oahu was sighted. Continuing on he shortly discovered Kauai. Anchoring off the mouth of the Wailua River, he bartered with the natives for food and water. On the following day he sailed around the coast to Waimea, where he went ashore.

Captain Cook was received by the Hawaiians with wonder and awe and they believed that he was the god Lono fulfilling his promise to return to these islands. In spite of the unfortunate shooting of a native by one of his men, Captain Cook and his crew were welcomed ashore. Cook was amazed by the number of inhabitants and by their fine physiques. He took water and bartered for supplies and was presented with fine gifts by the King.

The tragic aftermath of this visit was the introduction of civilized diseases which took an appalling toll of the population that had never known disease before.

The impact made by American missionaries on the history of Kauai was deep and far-reaching, and while opinions may differ as to the good they accomplished among the Hawaiian people, they did bring about a great change in their way of life.

Protestant missionaries Samuel Whitney and Samuel Ruggles arrived at Waimea in May 1820 aboard the brig "Thaddeus" as escorts of Prince George Kamehame, son and heir of King Kamehame, who was returning after nine years absence in the United States. The King was so overjoyed by his son's return that he showered Whitney and Ruggles with gifts and invited them to remain on Kauai and teach his people.

The King built a house and meeting place for the missionaries next to his own residence. The pupils were all grown men and women, and as soon as one learned to read a page he in turn became a teacher.

Ruggles wrote that the King and his people were so eager to learn to read that "though their fondness for bathing and sleeping comes in competition with their desire to learn, the brethren have often been amused to see them standing in the river with their books in their hands, diligently repeating their lessons."

Although thousands attended church services, relatively few became members because the policy of admission was very conservative. After a decade Rev. Whitney reported a membership of 50 in Waimea.

Visits were made to villages in other sections as far away as Hanalei. Such large crowds attended services that it was decided that branch stations should be set up in distant villages.

The Waioli Mission at Hanalei, started in 1834 with Rev. and Mrs. Wm. P. Alexander in charge, was one of the most interesting and included a trade school where natives were taught useful occupations.

Another station was opened in 1835 at Koloa under the leadership of Rev. and Mrs. Peter Gulick. It was here that a boarding school for white children was conducted, attended by children from other parts of the island.

Upon the death of Mr. Whitney in 1845, Rev. R. Rowell was transferred from Hanalei to take over the Waimea Mission. It was Mr. Rowell who undertook the construction of the stone church which is still in use today.

Following the death of Kaumualii and the quelling of rebel chiefs by Liholiho's forces, Kauai was divided among the loyal chiefs with one of them made governor. He was the first of a series of governors to administer Kauai, until annexation of the Republic of Hawaii by the United States in 1900 and the organization of county government in 1905.

3. Station History: On 1 July 1949 the land for a loran station at Makahuena Point, Kauai was purchased from Mr. Antone Vidinah and wife for the sum of \$24,500. Construction was started soon thereafter and completed during the summer of 1951 with the completed station being commissioned in December 1951. Operation was begun as a double slave Loran-A station on rates 2L4 and 2L5. The power output was 160,000 watts. In August 1952 the operation was shifted to rate 2L5 with Molokai Loran as Master, and 2L6 with French Frigate Shoals Loran as Master. The power output was increased to a maximum of 800,000 watts. Molokai was later shut down and 2L5 moved to Hawaii Loran at Upolo Point. And so today Kauai is a double slave station paired with French Frigate Shoals (2L6) and Hawaii Loran (2L5).

CHAPTER TWO

STATION ROUTINE AND ACTIVITIES

1. Organization: The Commanding Officer is assisted in his duties by one (1) Chief Petty Officer and four (4) First Class Petty Officers. The CO and BMC have offices in the main office building along with an office for the HMI, who acts as clerical assistant. It is here in this building that all of the station files, publications and records, except electronics and engineering matters, are maintained. The commanding officer, in his capacity as Commander, USCG GROUP KAUAI, is responsible for the service and health records, and all group files besides the Loran Station. The CO is also responsible for all Law Enforcement, Port Security, SAR, COTP Duties, Dangerous Cargo Loading and Off-loading and Boating Safety for the island of Kauai.

The BMC acts as XO and is responsible for station maintenance, routine and supply activities.

The ETI acts as the Dept. Head for the electronics division and maintains his office in the signal building. He is responsible for all electronic equipment maintenance and supply.

The ENI acts as the Dept. Head for the engineering division and maintains his office in the power building. He is responsible for all station machinery maintenance and supply.

The CSI maintains his office in the galley and handles all commissary matters.

2. Station Personnel Allowance:

(a) Commanding Officer:	1 - LTJG/ENS	Total: 1
(b) Enlisted:	1 - BMC	
	1 - ENI	
	1 - ETI	
	1 - HMI	
	1 - CSI	
	1 - ET2	
	1 - EM3	
	2 - ET3	
	5 - SN/SA	
	1 - VN/FA	Total: 15

3. Group Units:

(a) USCG LIGHT STATION KILAUEA POINT, KAUAI, HAWAII

Enlisted: 1 - EMI (Officer-in-Charge)

1 - SN/SA

1 - FN/FA

Total: 3

(b) USCG LIGHT ATTENDANT STATION NAWILIWILI, KAUAI, HAWAII

Enlisted: 1 - EMI (Officer-in-Charge)

1 - SN/SA

Total: 2

4. Buildings, Associated Depts. and Their Functions: Building #1, the Office Building was originally designed as the CO's quarters. It now contains the offices for the CO, XO and the clerical assistant. The building also contains the Armory, Seabag Locker, Linen Locker and Sickbay. The Commanding Officers' office is furnished with desk, bookcase, conference table, sofa, end tables, lamps and chairs. The XO's office contains two (2) desks, bookcase, table and chairs plus all the files.

Building #2 is the barracks. All Petty Officers have individual rooms and all non-rated personnel are assigned two (2) men to a room. Each room contains one (1) or two (2) beds, hanging locker, dressers, desks, chairs and reading lamps. This building also contains the laundry room with washer and dryer, head and shower rooms and the crews TV room. Personal living conditions are quite comfortable.

Building #3, the galley, is divided into two (2) sections, the Northern end is the galley and the Southern end is the mess deck and recreation area. The galley spaces include a walk-in freezer and chill box, a reach-in refrigerator, office and dry stores, head and electric range and oven. Breakfast and Dinner are prepared by the cook every working day and rest of the time, open galley is observed. Meals are prepared and served family style. The recreation area includes a pool table, ping pong table, coke machine, ice cream freezer, couches, chairs, tables, library and the movie projector and screen which is used for the nightly movie.

Building #4, the garage, is where the GSA vehicles are kept. The GSA Carry-All and Pick-up Truck have stalls in this building. This building also contains the Bos'n Locker, ET Storeroom and the station Carpenter Shop. Next to the Garage is a small unnumbered building which is the paint locker.

Building #5, the Power Building, houses the two (2) Fairbanks-Morse 75KW Generators with their associated transformers, voltage regulators, switchboards and distribution panels. It should be noted however, that at the present time, only one (1) of the generators is operational. The number #2 generator was placed in a preserved stand-by condition when the station switched to commercial power in 1959. Plans are currently being made to reactivate this generator so the station will have the required 200% reserve capability. This building also contains the Engineers office, storeroom and a head. The units' 22 ft. "Bartender" Motor Rescue Boat is also kept in this building on it's trailer, and also the 4x4 Dodge Power Wagon which tows the boat and trailer to it's launch site. The SAR vessel is kept in Bravo-2 status and can be underway from the station in fifteen (15) minutes, day or night.

Building #6, the Signal Building, contains all of the Loran Transmitting Equip. and all of the stations communications equipment. There are two (2) Loran Transmitter/Amplifier units, one (1) is on air, the other is standby. These units have an integral heat exhaust system built in. Located in a separate room are the timers, two (2) for each, One (1) on air and the other on standby. Also located in the timer room is the communications center, the comm watch is stood by the Loran watch. The Timer room is the only air-conditioned room on the station. Also in the Signal building is the ET's workshop, and the Senior ET's office which has a bunk located therein for the duty ET to sleep at night as he is required to stay in the signal bldg at night.

CHAPTER THREE

COMMAND

1. Loran Station Operational Control: The Commanding Officer, USCG Loran Transmitting Station Kauai, Hawaii is directly responsible to Commander, Fourteenth Coast Guard District for operational, administrative and logistical control. The Commanding Officer of the Loran Station is the Senior Coast Guard Officer on Kauai.

2. Collateral Duties:

(a) Group Office: As senior Coast Guard Officer on Kauai, the Commanding Officer of the Loran Station serves as Commander, Coast Guard Group Kauai, Hawaii. He has administrative control over all Coast Guard Activities on Kauai. Group units consist of LTSTA KILAUEA PT. with three (3) men assigned, and LASTA NAWILIWILI with two (2) men assigned. The Group Commander makes quarterly inspections of all group units.

(b) Search and Rescue: The Commanding Officer, Loran Station Kauai acts as SAR Mission Coordinator for all local SAR operations. Operating facilities at his disposal consist of the Coast Guard 22⁰ Mobile Rescue Boat. This boat is trucked to the launching ramp closest to the scene of operations, launched and then retrieved when the mission is completed. As SMC, reports are forwarded to the Honolulu Rescue Coordination Center which is SAR control for this area. All SAR incidents beyond the capabilities of the Kauai SAR forces are directed by Honolulu RCC.

(c) Aids to Navigation: With LASTA NAWILIWILI assigned as the basic AtoN unit on the island, Commander, Coast Guard Group Kauai is responsible for all fixed aids on the island. He is charged with the inspection, maintenance and performance of all aids. A Buoys Tender services floating aids semi-annually. The Group Commander is also responsible for reporting immediately any discrepancies in aids to navigation and taking corrective action when possible.

(d) Law Enforcement and Boating Safety: Commander, Coast Guard Group Kauai is also responsible for safe boating on the island and to that end conducts safety boardings at all of the harbors and boat launching areas on the island. As a representative of COTP Honolulu, the Group Commander also conducts Pier and Harbor inspections and performs all normal Port Security duties on the island of Kauai.

CHAPTER FOUR

LOGISTICS

1. General: Supplies are normally delivered to the station via Young Brothers Barge from Honolulu, Hawaii. Barge arrivals are on Mondays and Fridays at Nawiliwili and on Wednesdays at Port Allen. Periodically, special Coast Guard logistics flights deliver heavy equipment such as vehicles or boats. If a Coast Guard vessel is scheduled to be in the area supplies are sometimes forwarded with her.

2. Source of Supplies:

(a) General Stores and House Keeping Supplies: Standard Navy stocks are ordered through the standard military supply system from Naval Supply Center Pearl Harbor, Honolulu, Hawaii or Naval Supply Center, Oakland, California, or General Services Administration, San Francisco, California. General stock items can also be ordered from GSA Honolulu using the GSA credit card issued to this unit. Coast Guard peculiar items are procured from Coast Guard Supply Depot, Sand Island, Honolulu. All items ordered under this category are chargeable to this units quarterly allocation under subhead 43-31.

(b) Fuel: Gasoline and Diesel Oil are procured locally on government contract. Delivery is made by tank truck direct to the stations fuel storage tanks. Payment is made on SF-44 chargeable to the units fuel allocation under subhead 43-91.

(c) Recreational Equipment: The majority of recreational equipment used at this unit is purchased locally using SF-44's and is charged against this units morale allocation under subhead 56-31. If stocked, items are requisitioned by DD-1348 from Coast Guard Supply Depot, Honolulu.

(d) Forms: All necessary forms are stocked at Coast Guard Supply Depot Honolulu. They are requisitioned on DD-1348's at no cost to the station.

(e) Commissary Stores: The bulk of our stores are requisitioned from NSC Pearl Harbor. Milk, bread and a few other items are purchased locally from retail food establishments by blanket Purchase Orders prepared at the beginning of each month. Purchases by dependents from the station commissary are authorized by the district, so every quarter a special dependent order can be made for frozen and canned foods.

(f) Electronic Spare Parts: Except for emergency purchases, all electronic parts are ordered through the district. A \$100.00 a quarter, SH-42 allocation is available for emergency procurements.

(g) Small Stores: The district maintains a small stores locker at CGSD Sand Island. Orders are placed on a CGSD form and payment is made by check or money order from the ordering individual.

3. Mail: Mail is delivered to the Post Office each day except Sundays and Holidays. It is picked up by the station mailman every day at 1100. All normal services are available at the Post Office.

4. Transportation: Kauai is served by three (3) airlines, which is the only commercial means of travel between the islands. Numerous flights arrive and depart Kauai to and from Honolulu and several forms of reduced rate plans are available. The U. S. Navy Pacific Missile Range Facility at Barking Sands, Kauai has various scheduled logistics flights to NAS Kaneohe which is on the island of Oahu, where Honolulu is. Coast Guard personnel may take advantage of these flights by obtaining permission through the chain of command. This service is not available to dependents however.

Present station vehicles consist of a nine (9) passenger Carry-All, a one(1) ton Power Wagon (SAR Boat Towing Vehicle), and a $\frac{1}{2}$ ton Pickup truck. The Pickup is for general use and the Carry-All is used for COTP, Port Security, SAR Command Vehicle and for Boating Safety. Of course we also have the trailer for the 22' Rescue Boat.

The twenty two (22) foot Motor Rescue Boat assigned to the station for SAR and AtoN operations is powered by a ninety (90) horsepower Outboard Engine and is equipped with an AN/URC-37 four (4) channel Transceiver for communications.

5. Medical Assistance: Routine medical care is provided on board by the units Corpsman or by the local USPHS Contract civilian doctor for all active duty personnel assigned. Dependent medical care is provided locally at G. N. WILCOX MEMORIAL Hospital in Lihue, Kauai under the CHAMPUS program for out-patient care, and under MEDICARE Non-availability statement for in-patient care. Military hospital care is available on the island of Oahu at Tripler Army Hospital for active duty personnel or dependents.

CHAPTER FIVE

STATION ACTIVITY AND ROUTINE

1. Daily Routine: The stations daily routine begins at 0715 with breakfast. Liberty expires at 0745 with the holding of quarters. Quarters are followed by "Turn To". Coffee break from 1000 to 1015. Secure from work at 1130 and dinner at 1145. Turn to again at 1230. 1400 to 1415 is coffee break again and 1600 is normally "Liberty." Saturday and Sunday is "Holiday Routine."

2. Liberty: Liberty is granted normally in three (3) sections, with the four (4) POs standing OOD watches in four sections. The BMC and the BM3 have every night and weekend liberty normally due to their weekend law enforcement and SAR duties. One (1) ET and one (1) non-rated man are required to be in a standby status every night, and they maintain a two (2) hour recall status.

3. Watches: Normally, the watch stood aboard this station is the Loran and communications watch. This watch is stood in the signal building on a four (4) on and eight (8) off schedule. The loran watch consists of maintaining the loran transmitting equipment in proper synchronization with the master station. For the most part, this is done automatically by the equipment itself. However, occasionally either through equipment failure or other reasons it becomes necessary for the watchstander to make adjustments or changes in On-air gear. The goal of all Loran "A" Stations is 100% useable on-air time; anything less than 99.7% calls for an explanation. The Loran watchstander also acts as the communications watch, this being a 24 hour a day requirement also. The OODs do not normally stand watches, they stand a 24 hour duty day aboard the station as the watch supervisor and carry out the other normal OOD functions.

CHAPTER SIX

LOCAL AREA

1. Other Military Activities: The U. S. Navy operates a major ASW Training complex at Barking Sands, which is about twenty five (25) miles West of the Loran Station. They are also part of the NASA Pacific Missile Range Tracking Complex. The Naval Station has a crew of about fifty (50) Officers and three hundred (300) Enlisted men. The command also has two (2) 85° Patrol Boats, two (2) H-34 Helicopters and two (2) S-2 Tracker fixed wing aircraft; all of which are available for SAR when required.

The U. S. Air Force has a Master Sergeant assigned as advisor to the Hawaii Air National Guard Tracking Station located at Kokee, which is located near Barking Sands.

The U. S. Army maintains a recruiting station here which is manned by one (1) Master Sergeant. This station is located in Lihue which is the main town on Kauai.

2. Harbors: Commander, Coast Guard Group Kauai acting as representative for Captain of the Port Honolulu works with the state Harbormaster on Kauai in controlling and reporting vessel movements. The Group Commander also performs all Port Security functions and is responsible for all explosives loading and unloading. The two (2) major shipping harbors are Nawiliwili and Port Allen. There are also many small boat harbors around the island which are operated by the state.

3. Family Living Conditions: Housing for families is very difficult to find most of the time, and at best could be called inadequate. Plans are in the mill to improve this situation by constructing housing on board the station, but nothing definite has been decided as of this writing. It has been the practice in the past for the house vacated by the person being transferred from the station to be rented to the newly arrived family. This has helped in the past and is the best way of assuring housing for the newly arrived personnels' family. The majority of housing available is above BAQ amounts, but this is usually offset by the extra housing allowance received here. The housing is mostly wooden construction, single wall type and usually without heating which usually isn't necessary. Both electricity and gas are available here for your appliances, so that is not a problem. Furnished housing is practically impossible to find, so I would strongly recommend that if you don't own furniture, you buy it on the mainland (within CONUS) and ship it over here.

The Navy operates a small exchange at Barking Sands and just about anything you may need may be purchased there. There is no Commissary on the island however, and it is necessary to purchase all food on the open market. Shopping on the island is similar to that on the Mainland with the exception of the stores are much smaller and some things are not always available. All married personnel receive a cost of living allowance which helps offset the added expense here. As a rule of thumb, you can figure everything here will run about twenty (20) to thirty (30) percent higher than on the mainland.

Schooling for dependents is adequate in local schools through the twelfth grade. The Koloa School has classes from kindergarten through the eighth grade. High school students from this area attend classes in Lihue. The county operates a school bus system. All schools have an adequate lunch program with meals provided at a moderate cost.

4. Organizations: National organizations are well represented on Kauai. There are two Rotary clubs, four Lions clubs, two Y's mens clubs, a Shriner's club, a Toastmaster's club, a Business and Professional Woman's club, a Masonic Lodge, Eastern Star, a Chamber of Commerce, two Junior Chambers of Commerce, and American Legion and Auxiliary, the Mokiiana club, (a member of the Federated Women's Clubs of America), two chapters of Beta Sigma Phi sorority, Zonta and two Kiwanis clubs.

The American Red Cross and Community Chest organizations have active branches on Kauai. There is considerable emphasis placed on recreation for young people as well as government and plantation workers, through county parks and beach pavilions, plantation playing fields and gymnasiums, churches and Y-groups.

5. Libraries: There are excellent library facilities on the island. The Kauai Public Library, supported by state appropriations, is housed in a beautiful lava rock and concrete building in Lihue. Three modern and attractive branch libraries are located in Waimea, Hanapepe, and Kapaa, and deposit stations are maintained in the smaller towns about the island. A bookmobile serves all schools and a trained librarian conducts regular story periods for children in conjunction with these visits.

6. Newspapers, Radio and Television: There is one local weekly newspaper "The Garden Island," which is mostly a local news on the island. The Honolulu dailys are flown in every morning and afternoon and can be delivered at home. There are two local radio stations plus the Honolulu stations are heard here also. Four television channels are received here from Honolulu thru a retransmitting station in the UHF Band. All three networks plus the NET channel are received here.

7. Local People: The people on Kauai are of many different backgrounds, and many old customs are very much in evidence here. The people here are friendly and warm hearted. The Coast Guard enjoys a warm and friendly relationship with the local people.

CHAPTER SEVEN

RECREATION

1. Station Recreation: The station is provided with a complete line of recreational equipment. For the less actively inclined, the recreation area is equipped with a pool table, ping-pong table, radio and hi-fi set, cards, books, magazines, and a nightly movie. A television set is located in the crews TV Lounge. For the outdoor type there are volleyball, horse-shoes, golfing, skin diving equipment and our camping equipment includes a tent (12' X 14'), stove, lantern, cooking set and ice chest.

2. Local Area Recreation:

(a) Golf: The Wailua Municipal Golf Course has recently been expanded to 18 holes, measuring a championship length of 7,028 yards, par 72 for men and 78 for ladies. Fee rates are \$8.00 monthly, \$2.50 for Sundays, Saturdays and holidays, and \$2.00 daily.

A beautiful course at Kakuilono Park in Kalaheo has recently been restored to the public after having been taken over by the army during the war. The bracing air and beautiful scenery of the hilltop course provide the golfer with some very fine recreation.

(b) Camping: For those who would like to get off the beaten path, and who would enjoy an interesting outdoor life in the less populated areas of the island, simple but comfortable camping facilities are available.

In the forest reserve at Kokee, elevation 3,400 feet, two types of accommodations are provided by the Kokee Lodge. The barracks type consist of large bunk houses furnished with cots and pads and a kitchen-dining area in the same or adjoining building. Campers must provide their own blankets, towels and food. The Lodge also offers rustic, comfortable mountain cabins, to accommodate three to seven persons. Completely furnished, even to bedding, towels, and cooking utensils. Electric lights, gas stoves and heaters, and hot and cold running water are provided. Guests may prepare their own meals or eat in the lodge where substantially home cooked meals are prepared. Goat and pig hunting in season and trout fishing, horseback trips, and hikes to the surrounding canyons provide a wonderful mountain vacation.

(c) Hiking: The Hawaiian Visitors Bureau in Lihue may be contacted to arrange hiking trips or to recommend guides for those who would explore the trails in the more remote mountain and Pali area of the island. There are many spectacular trips for the seasoned hiker, but hikers are cautioned to beware of the dangerous trails and of becoming lost in the wilderness.

(d) Fishing: Arrangements may be made for deep sea fishing, all day or overnight excursions along the Na Pali Coast or around the island, surf casting, skin diving, or torch fishing.

The streams in the Kokee area are stocked with rainbow trout. Gear for fishing during the season may be rented at the Kokee Lodge, and fishing permits secured from the park ranger.

(e) Swimming: There are many excellent beaches on Kauai, but the swimmer must be certain to inquire which ones are safe. There are certain seasons when currents, tides, and roving sharks make the beaches perilous for even the best swimmers. The most popular beaches are at Poipu, Kalopaki, Anahola, at the end of the village road by the pavillion, Hanalei, at the pier, Wailua, at the Kapaa end only, and at Haena at the end of the highway. The beach at Poipu is considered to be the best on the island. Located only $\frac{1}{4}$ mile from the Loran Station and having good conditions for surfing, and bikini clad wahines, it is not difficult to understand why this area is one of the most frequented by station personnel.

For an ice cold dip, the Wet Caves at Haena are a guaranteed thrill. After a swim at Haena a wash-off in the little stream by the road side as one returns is most refreshing. Swimmers are cautioned that beaches in front of the Hanalei pavilion and the Haena pavilion, Lumahei Bay and Wailua beach in front of Coco Palms, on the Lihue side, are extremely dangerous because of undertows and strong currents.

Persons who like to combine hiking and swimming may enjoy going to the Waipahie Slide. A well marked dirt road near to the Waipahie falls winds its way through pineapple fields and fern covered hills to a clearing at the end. From here, one follows a fairly good path to the edge of a mountain stream. Here the swimmer has the thrill of shooting over a natural rock slide (the remains of an old lava tube) into an eighteen foot deep pool. There is a second pool a few hundred yards further down stream. The water is ice cold and very invigorating. A dilapidated cabin is available for changing clothes.

The profuse tropical vegetation and quiet grandure of this trip make it attractive to nature lovers. However, it should not be attempted in wet weather since the road becomes very muddy.

A second slide located just before reaching the town of Kilauea is the one that was built for the filming of "South Pacific". This slide is easier to reach and therefore there are usually more persons present but it is a delightful place for a picnic and a swim on a weekend.