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USCG LORAN STATION

KW AJALEIN

GENERAL
INFORMATION
BOOK

1965

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CHAPTER I

HISTORY OF STATION

1. LOCATION: The U. S. Coast Guard Loran Station, Kwajalein, is located in the Marshall Islands Group of Micronesia, about midway between Hawaii and New Guinea. Kwajalein Atoll is located in the Ralik, or western chain. The Loran Station itself is situated on Ebeye Island within the Kwajalein Atoll, at Latitude 08°46'N, Longitude 167°44'E, but keeps YANKEE (+12) time as if it were in the Western Hemisphere.

2. HISTORY: The Marshall Islands were discovered during the 16th century by various Spanish navigators. Pioneers were: Garcia de Loyasa, 1526; Alvaro de Saverdra, 1529; Villa-lobos, 1542; Lesaspi, Arellano, and Martin, 1564, Pericon and Martin, 1566, and Maniana, 1567. During the two centuries which followed, the islands were almost forgotten by the western world. They were rediscovered by the English Captains Gilbert and Marshall, 1788.

The first systematic exploration was by Kotzabue, a Lieutenant in the Russian Navy, 1816-1817. He traded with the natives in a very friendly manner. Later voyagers were not so benevolent. In 1824 the crew of the whaler GLOBE mutinied and landed on Mille Atoll. At first they were well received by the natives, but two were murdered because of "brutal conduct towards women". Other unfortunate contacts led the natives to become even more savage. The effect of foreign contacts was also unfortunate to them, many Marshallese died from the spread of venereal and other contagious diseases.

The Marshall Islands were under German protection from 1885 to 1914. Before their annexation by Germany (1885) the islands were ruled by various native chiefs, each seeking to extend his domain at the expense of his neighbors, through war and intrigue. From time to time, some chief would get control over most of either the Ralik or Radak chain, but peaceful, stable states never emerged. In 1887, following the German annexation, an Imperial Administrator established himself at Jaluit. The next year the Jaluit Co. gained economic control of the island group. In 1906, the Marshall and Caroline administrators were placed under the Imperial Governor of German New Guinea.

In 1914, the Japanese took military possession of the Marshall, Caroline, and Mariana Islands. In 1917, a secret agreement was made between Great Britain and Japan that all former German possessions north of the equator would go to the Japanese, and all south of the equator to the British. The peace conference at Versailles reconciled the situation by creating a special Class C mandate for German Pacific possessions. Such a mandate differed from outright possession only in that certain obligations were imposed, including the prohibition of slavery and forced labor, exclusion of alcoholic beverages for the natives, provision for freedom of worship, and prohibitions against fortifying the islands. Japan withdrew from the League of Nations in 1935, but kept the territory, defining it as an "intergal part of the Japanese Empire".

In 1947, with the approval of the United Nations Security Council, the Marshalls became a Strategic Trust Territory under the administration of the United States of America.

3. LORAN STATION HISTORY: This station and the ones at Eniwetok and Wake Island were built to replace the old Marshalls chain of Kwadack, Roguron, and Bikati which had been in operation since 1944. These stations were originally envisioned as streamlined stations requiring less personnel and equipment than the old stations and having the advantage of being located adjacent to military sources of supply. This eliminated the necessity of having a logistics vessel to service the stations. The new chain is located farther north and is spread out more than the old one.

Construction of the first station on Ebeye Island was started by the Byrne Company in the fall of 1950. On October 8, 1950, nine Coast Guard enlisted personnel arrived at the site, and a few days later the USCGC KUKUI arrived with much of the station equipment. The construction work was taken over by the Mid-Pacific Contractors on 15 October and the station was placed in a pre-commissioning status on the following day. During the construction period the Coast Guard personnel worked continuously with the civilian contractor in the construction of the station and the installation of equipment. The station commenced test transmission at 0800, 2 December 1950 for short periods. The project was considered complete on 12 December, with the exception of minor items for which no material was available.

During January 1951, the finishing touches were put on the station and the remainder of the electronics and engineering equipment was installed and tested. The station was placed in commission and started continuous synchronized transmission for stabilization purposes at 1300, 1 February 1951. The station had a crew of eight men and was under the command of LTJG Virgil W. Rinehart. Transmissions for navigational purposes were started at 1200, 1 March 1951.

The early days of the station on Ebeye were made difficult by the necessity of living on Kwajalein and working on Ebeye. This, coupled with certain deficiencies in equipment created considerable complications and meant that station personnel had to commute back and forth daily in an open boat and had to bring sandwiches for their noon meal. These difficulties were somewhat alleviated by building living quarters for five men in the power signal building, installing an electric stove and refrigerator and replacing the boat with a cabin cruiser. An additional vehicle for use at the Naval Station was provided.

During 1953, it was decided that the existing conditions at this station warranted improvement. Plans for rehabilitation programs were drawn up in June 1954. CDR L. E. BRUNNER, Commanding Officer of the USCGC KUKUI was designated the project officer. Construction was started soon after the arrival of the KUKUI in the latter part of July 1954. The work force for the project consisted of a Coast Guard Maintenance and Repair Team of approximately 20 men, 1 civilian construction foreman to serve as technical advisor and resident engineer. 20 native laborers were hired through the Trust Territory. As LORAN service was to continue uninterrupted, the regular station force continued at their normal work in a mobile set-up on the station grounds and connected to the original antenna.

On November 14, 1954 the rehabilitation project was near completion and the KUKUI sailed for Honolulu, leaving one officer and 14 men behind to complete the project. It was officially completed on 7 December 1954.

In the fall of 1956, new Loran transmitting equipment was installed and on 1 October 1957, Mode 3 (semi-automatic) operation was commenced.

COMMANDING OFFICERS OF USCG LORSTA KWAJALEIN

LTJG Virgil W. Rhinehart, USCG

LTJG Hugh C. Wyatt, USCG

ENS Robert L. Tremain, Jr., USCGR

LTJG F. C. Sponholtz, Jr., USCG

LTJG Robert C. Chanaud, USCG

LTJG Allan A. Landry, USCG

LTJG John R. Erickson, USCG

LTJG Donald L. Frantz, USCG

LTJG James H. Costich, USCG

LTJG Clyde C. Atkins, USCG

LTJG Wayne E. Rentfro, USCG

LTJG James F. Meade, USCG

LTJG William S. Haight, USCG

CHAPTER II

PHYSICAL PLANT

1. EBEYE ISLAND: The Loran Station is located on the southern tip of Ebeye Island, a small island about three miles north of Kwajalein Atoll, from which the atoll takes its name. Kwajalein is the largest atoll in the world, and lies in the Ralik, or western chain of the Marshall Islands. The Marshall Islands are governed by the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands (Department of the Interior) under mandate from the United Nations.

Ebeye Island is trapezoidal in shape, about one mile long and a constant 250 yards wide. The station occupies the entire southern tip of the island, an area of about 13 acres. Land for the station is leased from the Department of Defense, who in turn lease it from the Marshallese. Boundaries for the station consist of a fence line to the north, and the ocean and lagoon to the east, south, and west.

The remainder of the island provides housing for about 3,000 Marshallese, half of whom are under 16 years of age. Approximately 430 men and 300 women commute daily to work on Kwajalein. In addition, the representative of the Trust Territory District Administrator maintains an office on the island. Several missionaries and local trading company officials make up the remainder of the non-Marshallese population.

Building #1, the Barracks, provides berthing and limited living services for the station crew. There is a cubicle for each enlisted man, a common head, and shower room. The CPO assigned as second in command has his own room, with private head and shower facilities, at the north end of the building. In addition, one cubicle has been fitted out as the station laundry, and another as a "hot locker" where sea bags, luggage, and recreational equipment may be stored and protected from the pernicious corrosion common to the area. A patio is provided for the crew at the south end of the building where the men may spend their off-duty hours.

Building #2, the Galley/Mess Deck, provides messing and limited recreation space for assigned personnel. Meals are prepared in the Galley and served on the Mess Deck, which also sees duty as a motion picture theater each night. A small room in this building houses the station commercial radio receiver, phonograph, and record collection.

Building #3, serves a variety of uses. The Commanding Officers quarters are located at the east end, with a general store room/garage next door. The station office, the administrative hub of the unit, and the carpenter shop occupy the remainder of the building.

Building #4, the Power-Signal Building, is the operations and communications center of the station. It is here that the station's loran timers and transmitters are located, along with the engine room and its four PE-205B generators which provide the power for both loran equipment and general station use. The station "ham" shack and electronics workshop occupy considerable space in this building. In addition to a specially de-humidified electronics store room, there are log office and garage spaces for engineering personnel.

Building #5, designated as BOS^N STORES, is utilized for the storage of paint, flammables, and poisonous insecticides. It consists of a paint storage room, a paint mixing room, an insecticide locker, and storage for bulk fire fighting equipment.

Building #6, is a small structure housing fresh water transfer and pressure pumps. It is also in this building that station water is purified by automatic, positive displacement chlorinators.

Other station properties include the following:

- Concrete and wire fence (north boundary)
- Eight 10,000 gallon water tanks
- Sewage disposal system with septic tank (lagoon outfall)
- Waste disposal system with cesspool (leaching field, no outfall)
- One tennis court
- 65 foot flagpole
- Five 4,250 gallon diesel oil tanks
- One 16' outboard motor boat
- Antennas and associated ground systems

Vehicles are provided by the Kwajalein Test Site on a reimbursable basis. One 1/2 ton pick-up truck is provided for full time use on Ebeye. A 1 ton stake truck from Kwajalein is provided for weekly logistic runs, and other heavy hauling equipment is made available on a situation basis.

CHAPTER III

ROUTINE AND ACTIVITIES

1. ORGANIZATION: The senior petty officer assigned functions as the Executive Officer, responsible to the Commanding Officer for the execution of the daily routine and the maintenance of discipline. Five petty officers are assigned as Department Heads (Operations, Engineering, Deck, Medical, and Commissary). They are responsible to the Commanding Officer within their respective specialties, and report through the Executive Officer, who is normally in charge of inter-departmental coordination. In addition, the Executive Officer acts in much the same capacity that a Supply Officer would on a larger unit, and the HM1 assigned acts as the Administrative Assistant to the Commanding Officer. These procedures free the Commanding Officer from much of the burdensome routine paper work.

2. PERSONNEL: The station allowance is one officer and 12 enlisted men, broken down as follows:

1	LTJG
1	BMC
1	EN1
1	HM1
1	ET1
1	CS1
1	ET2
1	ET3
1	ET3
1	EN3
1	FN
2	SN/SA
<hr/>	
13	Total

In addition, two Marshallese are employed through the Trust Territory, one as a galley assistant, the other as a groundskeeper/carpenter.

3. DAILY ROUTINE:

0000	Relieve LORAN watch
0700	Reveille, relieve LORAN watch
0715	Breakfast
0745	Mail run
0800	Morning colors, quarters, turn to
1145	Secure from station work
1200	Dinner, relieve LORAN watch
1245	Quarters, drills or instructions
1315	Secure from drills, turn to
1600	Secure from station work
1700	Supper
1800	Relieve LORAN watch
Sunset	Evening colors
1900	Movie commences
2200	Lights out

4. HOLIDAY ROUTINE:

0000 Relieve LORAN watch
0600 Relieve LORAN watch
0800 Morning colors
1200 Relieve LORAN watch, dinner
1700 Supper
1800 Relieve LORAN watch
Sunset Evening colors
1900 Movie commences
2200 Lights out

5. CLIMATIC DATA: Temperature-average maximum is 84°F, highest on record is 97°F in October 1958. Average minimum is 78°F, the lowest on record being 70°F in July 1958. Average mean temperature is 81°F. The normal annual precipitation is 94.76 inches, broken up into a "dry" season from early December to late June, and a "wet" season for the remainder of the year. Humidity at average temperature is 80% mean. Wind velocity-normally from the east at 10-15 knots, highest recorded (January 1958) was 46 knots, or 53 MPH.

The station is well outside of the typhoon belt and because of the configuration of the atoll, there is little danger from tidal waves. However, the station has evolutions for both eventualities.

Perhaps the most pernicious characteristic of the local climate is the presence of a high proportion of moisture and salt particles in the air. This mixture can reduce metal parts and fixtures to uselessness in a matter of weeks. To combat this, numerous "hot lockers" are located about the station. A "hot locker" is an enclosed space with a heating element installed to keep the air warm and dry.

As in any tropical climate, insects and rodents flourish. In addition to the familiar household pests such as ants, roaches, and flies, station buildings sometimes become home to some more exotic species, such as coconut crabs and lizards known locally as "geckos". The climate, vegetation, and construction of station buildings make an active extermination program a must, and it frequently approaches the proportions of a small war.

CHAPTER IV

COMMAND AND OPERATIONS

1. COMMAND: The Commanding Officer, USCG Loran Station Kwajalein, reports directly to the Commander, Fourteenth Coast Guard District for operational control, administrative, and limited logistic support.

2. MISSIONS: (OPFAC #14-40159)

Primary - To transmit a LORAN pulse of the proper shape and in correct synchronization with the paired master station at Eniwetok, on rate 1L1.

Secondary - To perform inspections and emergency servicing to eight lighted aids to navigation in the Kwajalein atoll.

To assist Army and Navy commands in limited search and rescue operations within station capability.

3. OTHER AREA COMMANDS: The Kwajalein Test Site (KTS) on Kwajalein is an Army command. The Commanding Officer of KTS, as chief of the Pacific Field Office (PFO) is responsible for field work on the development of the NIKE-X missile, and reports to the Army Material Command at Redstone Arsenal. Kwajalein is part of the Pacific Missile Range, which has its base operation at Point Mugu, California.

The Loran Station is a "tenant activity" of the KTS and receives considerable logistics and communications support from that command, so that close liaison between the two activities is necessary. The Commanding Officer of the Loran Station acts as the local representative for the Commander, Fourteenth Coast Guard District in the coordination of local OPLANS, Disaster Control Bills, and Defense Plans.

CHAPTER V

LOGISTICS AND TRANSPORTATION

1. GENERAL: The LORSTA Kwajalein is a tenant activity of the Kwajalein Test Site, Kwajalein, and receives most of its logistic support from KTS in accordance with the "Joint-Tenancy Support Agreement Between the Nike-X Project Officer and the Fourteenth Coast Guard District at Kwajalein Test Site". The support is actually provided by a civilian contractor (Global Associates Inc.) who also provide almost all of the base services and supply support to the U.S. Government activities on Kwajalein. Material and services are furnished on a reimbursable basis pursuant to orders or work requests issued by the Commanding Officer, with billings forwarded to CCGD14(f) for settlement, via the Commanding Officer of the Loran Station for certification. The agreement includes:

Communications and Services including crypto, weather service (including facsimile), plus transmission and receipt of messages.

Facilities Maintenance including repair and modification on a job-order or RPW basis.

Medical/Dental Care with 16 bed hospital, 5 doctors, 2 dentists, 7 nurses, anesthetist, pharmacists, technicians, etc., and evacuation to more adequate facilities if required.

Vehicular and Small Boat Inter-Island Transportation on a scheduled basis at no cost and on special request when available on a reimbursable basis.

Personnel/Community Services as exchange retail store, commissary, laundry, recreation facilities, library, religious, welfare facilities, etc., at Kwajalein.

Receipt and Disposal of Surplus Property.

Insect and Rodent Control.

Fire Fighting Inspection and Equipment Testing.

Official and Personal Mail/Postal Services.

Supply, upon receipt of authorized written request, expendable supplies, provisions, standard Navy Stock Symbol items POL, tools, parts, and minor equipment.

Shipping, including receipt, packaging, and shipping of equipment, supplies, and personal effects on PCS.

Mooring, Dock, and Lighterage services for occasional CG vessel.

Air Operations and Ground Support.

Aircraft Maintenance within host capability.

Quarters and Messing for Tenant transients.

2. PAY: The personnel aboard this unit are paid by CCGD14(f), twice monthly, by check, via air mail. (Banking facilities are available on Kwajalein.)

3. PROCUREMENT: Coast Guard Peculiar Items, including general stores, C&SS, electronics, engine parts, etc., are purchased from Naval Supply Center, Oakland, California.

Navy Stock Material, including general stores, C&SS, electronics, engine parts, etc., from Naval Supply Center, Oakland.

Other Coast Guard Peculiar Items, including forms, publications, aids to navigation, medical and dental, etc., from Supply Center, Alameda, Calif.

Ammunition from Naval Ammunition Depot, Concord.

GSA Stock from GSA, Region 9, 49 Fourth Street, San Francisco, California.

4. MAIL: Mail and parcel post facilities are available at Kwajalein. Mailing address is as follows:

U.S.C.G. Loran Transmitting Station
APO
Box 21
%APO
San Francisco, Calif. 96655

1. LOCAL TRANSPORTATION: Passengers and freight arrive at Kwajalein and are transported to the Loran Station on Ebeye Island, a distance of about three (3) miles. The station is a short walk or ride (about 1/2 mile) from the boat landing.

Airport Facilities Kwajalein - 6,700 foot asphalt concrete runway, high intensity lighting, refueling activities, including jet refueling and starter engines. TACAN. Class E, E, and F overhaul facilities. Complete in-flight servicing. Passenger and freight handling services. Landing fee \$100 to \$250 depending upon the type of aircraft and services required. Seaplane moorings and 40'X105' ramp.

Port Facilities Kwajalein - Dock accommodations for vessels up to 600' in length and 30' draft, with electric power and fresh water. Tugs and pilots are available. Repair facilities adequate for complete overhaul up to sea going tugs. One 75 ton floating crane. Stevedoring services and 30,000 square feet of dry storage available. Refueling facilities.

2. MATS AIR TRANSPORTATION: Contract carrier (Northwest Airlines) arrives from Honolulu at 1430 on Mondays and Thursdays and departs for Honolulu at 1230 on Tuesdays and Fridays. (Both flights extend to Eniwetok.)

Commercial - None.

Navy - SAR(HU-16E) flights depart Kwajalein 0700 and arrive Wake Island 1200 on Tuesdays, and depart Wake 1300 and arrive Kwajalein 1730 on Tuesdays.

Charter - World Airways, under charter with the Western Electric Company arrives from Honolulu at 1630 on Wednesdays and Fridays and departs for Honolulu at 0800 on Thursdays and Saturdays.

3. SURFACE TRANSPORTATION:

Pacific Far East Lines (MSTS charter) - from San Francisco to Kwajalein approximately every 2 weeks - does not stop at Honolulu.

Vessels scheduled by/fron Pearl - one small tanker approximately every 30 days primarily for fuel, but does handle limited cargo.

Flying Dragon (MSTS charter) - from West Coast to Honolulu, then to Pacific areas, approximately one run every 6 weeks. Primarily a reefer ship, but does handle limited general cargo.

4. FREIGHT ADDRESS: Commanding Officer, USCG Depot, Honolulu, Hawaii, M/F LORSTA Kwajalein.

5. SECURITY CLEARANCE: Permission is required from the Commanding Officer, KTS Pacific Missile Range Facility, Kwajalein, for entry of all personnel. Civilian personnel are also required to have a Pacific Missile Range security clearance.

6. TRANSIENT FACILITIES: Adequate Government contract quarters are available at Kwajalein with room charges from \$3.00 to \$5.00 per night. Adequate non-Government messing facilities are available from \$.80.

7. INFORMATION FOR TRANSIENTS: The Commanding Officer, LORSTA Kwajalein will be given advance notice of the arrival of all personnel for permanent or temporary duty by the District Office, and will make arrangements for meeting, billeting, and/or transportation as conditions warrant. If for any reason personnel are not met at planeside, they should report to the Army OOD in the Air Terminal Building and request instructions.

CHAPTER VI

RECREATIONAL ACTIVITIES

- Fishing The station boat and station rods and reels are available. Deep sea fishing trips are occasionally arranged with Kwajalein boats and catches are excellent.
- Skin Diving Swimming near the reefs offers a wide and colorful variety of underwater scenery and fish. Snorkle equipment is available at the LORSTA, and there is an extremely active Scuba Club on Kwajalein.
- Tennis Courts available at LORSTA and Kwajalein. Station has rackets and balls.
- Basketball Outdoor courts and all equipment available at station.
- Volleyball Outdoor court and equipment available at the LORSTA.
- Bowling Alleys on Kwajalein.
- Movies The station shows a movie each night. There are also movies on Kwajalein and in Ebeye village.
- Sailing The station has a recently built Marshallese outrigger sailing canoe. There are 21 knockabouts and Catamarans available on Kwajalein.
- Clubs Officers and an Enlisted Mens clubs are available on Kwajalein.
- Archery Station equipment is available, and there is an active archery club on Kwajalein.
- Golf Courses are available on Kwajalein.
- Shooting Skeet and small bore shoots are held on a small scale on the station. Kwajalein has an active Rod and Gun Club.
- Library An excellent but small library is available on Kwajalein.
- Radio AFRS, Kwajalein is on the air from 0600 to 2400 daily with music, news, variety shows, and weather.
- Ham Radio Excellent gear available at the LORSTA and an active club on Kwajalein.
- Pool There is a pool table aboard the LORSTA.
- Water Skiing Station has complete equipment. Station boat is marginal as a ski boat, but more powerful boats are available at Kwajalein.

CHAPTER VII

INFORMATION FOR PERSONNEL REPORTING

1. GENERAL: Personnel active in sports are encouraged to bring their own gear, such as Scuba gear, fishing tackle, etc. Since World War II relics and wrecks abound throughout the atoll, and "island hopping" is a frequent week-end pastime. Reporting personnel should definitely bring cameras.
2. SERVICES: The following services are available at KTS on Kwajalein island:
 - Medical: 16 bed air conditioned hospital, 5 doctors, 2 dentists, 7 registered nurses, 1 registered anesthesiologist, 1 licensed mortician who doubles as sanitary engineer, 1 registered optometrist, at periodic intervals, and laboratory and X-Ray services.
 - Laundry and Dry Cleaning: 10,675 square feet, housing laundry, dry cleaning, tailor, and cobbler facilities.
 - Religious: Chapel (all faiths) and Catholic and Protestant Chaplains on Kwajalein. Full time Protestant minister on Ebeye. Catholic priest in residence on Ebeye about 50% of the time.
 - Banking: Branch of the Bank of Hawaii offers checking, savings, travelers checks, U.S. Bonds and cashiers checks.
 - Red Cross: Field Office on Kwajalein offers usual Red Cross services. Reporting personnel should inform their dependents that information concerning death or illness in the family can best be passed to the Loran Station via the Red Cross. Dependents need only notify their local chapter of the Red Cross and the information will be verified and passed to the Kwajalein Field Office. Granting of emergency leave requires Red Cross verification, and following the above procedure will greatly expedite the granting of emergency leave, assignment of TONO's, and arrangement for travel.
 - Stores: General retail store, snack bar, barber shops, liquor store, and commissary are available on Kwajalein.
 - Education: University of Hawaii offers a few courses (mostly mathematics and science) on an extension basis at Kwajalein.

3. UNIFORMS: The uniform of the day at the Loran Station is the same year round, and consist of the following:

Shorts, khaki
Tee-shirts
Shoes, black, dress*
Socks, black
Cap, blue, working, w/o insignia

*Shoes, Field, N-1 (Safety) authorized as optional)

The minimum seabag requirements for personnel assigned to the Loran Station are the same as published in the U.S. Navy Uniform Regulations.

Officers should bring comparable uniforms. Civilian clothes of an informal type (shorts, slacks, sport shirts) and a light weight civilian suit are recommended although not absolutely necessary.

4. SMALL STORES: The Army operates a small stores on Kwajalein where common items (shoes, khaki shorts, underwear) may be obtained. However, items peculiar to the Naval Services and Coast Guard insignia (shields, rating badge, shoulder boards, cap devices) should be procured before reporting aboard.

5. CIVILIAN CLOTHES: Personnel are authorized and encouraged to wear civilian attire when on liberty. Civilian clothes are available from the retail store on Kwajalein. Such clothes should be of an informal type (slacks, shorts, sport shirts) but of a cut and quality to reflect credit on the wearer and the Coast Guard.

CHAPTER VIII

INDIGENOUS PEOPLE AND LOCAL AREA

1. GENERAL: The relations of Coast Guard personnel with the Marshallese on Ebeye are excellent. The Coast Guard is the only military service stationed on Ebeye, and personnel mingle freely with the local inhabitants without incident. All other service personnel and civilians wishing to visit Ebeye must obtain special permission from Army authorities on Kwajalein and the Trust Territory Representative.

The Coast Guard provides some humane services to the Marshallese on an individual case basis, such as making radio calls for "water ambulances" from Kwajalein, and transporting sick persons to the dock when occasion demands. Such help, on a mutual respect basis, has helped to cement the relations between the Coast Guard and the Marshallese.

The life of the Marshallese is closely related to the ocean, so the station lease specifies that they shall have free access to the beach surrounding the station. However, they are generally denied access to the remainder of the station, except on an invited and escorted basis. The high voltages present about the station, and the general security required of a military installation make such restrictions necessary.

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