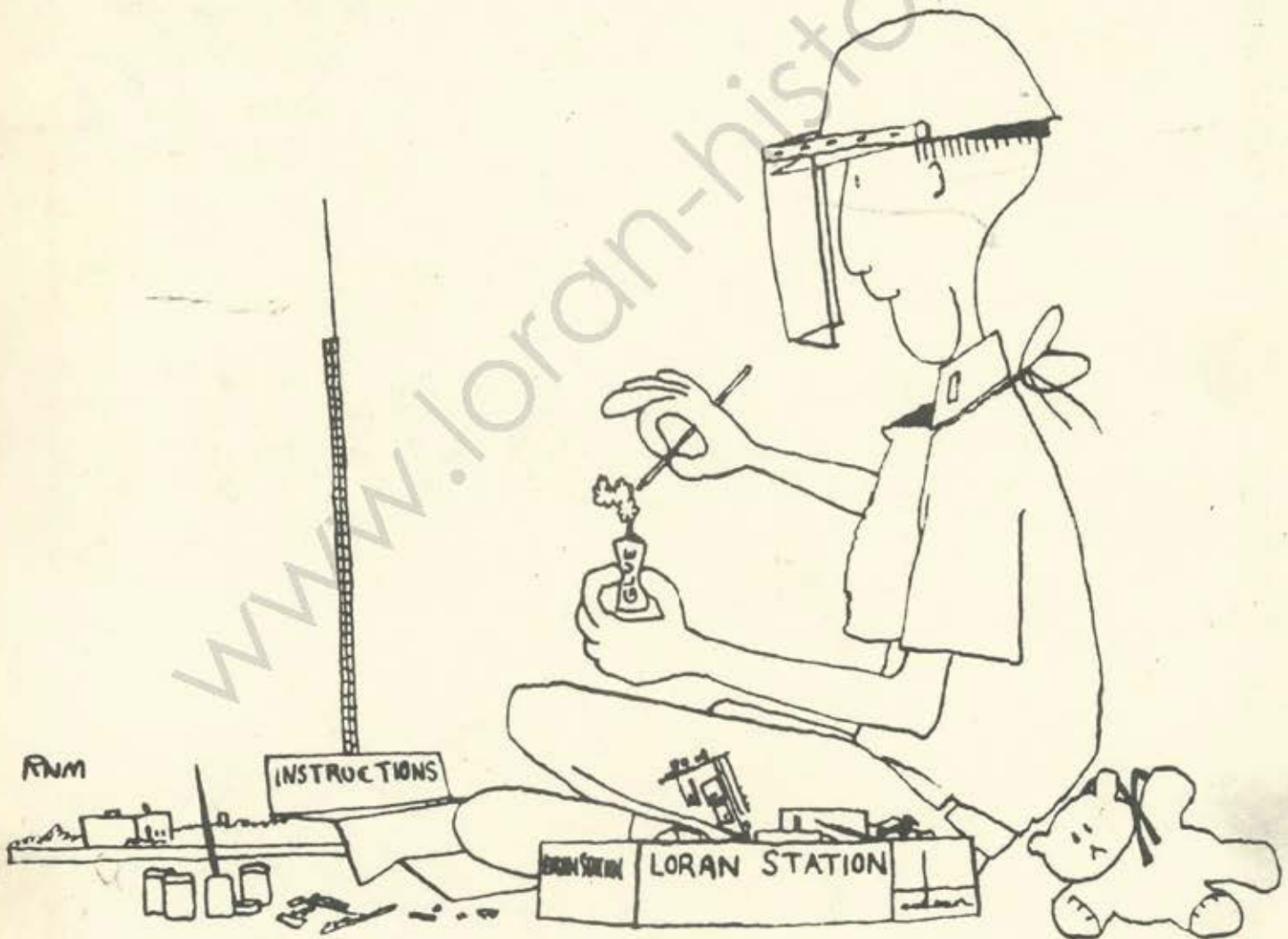




COAST GUARD

Loran Station **KWAJALEIN**



General Information Book

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JANUARY 1975

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 $08^{\circ}46'N$, longitude $167^{\circ}44'E$, 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; Lesas pi, 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 in 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 toward 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 Administration established itself at Jaluit. The next year the Jaluit Company 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 natives, provision for the 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 "integral 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.

3. LORAN STATION HISTORY: This station and the ones at Eniwetok and Wake Island were built to replace the 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 Bryne 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. RHINEHART. 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 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. Twenty indigenous 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 behind one officer and fourteen men to finish. The official completion date was 7 December 1954.

A limited rehabilitation project was begun in January of 1967. Under the supervision of LT ELMER SORENSEN, a maintenance and repair crew from Coast Guard Base Honolulu constructed a new commanding officer quarters and administration building, renovated the barracks, and re-roofed all station buildings. In addition, all defective wiring and plumbing was replaced and the communications antenna was re-guyed. The old commanding officer quarters was converted to CPO quarters, the old office and storeroom were made into one large storeroom including a separate "hot locker" for stowage of seabags, luggage, and recreational gear. A crib type pier, designed by LT SORENSEN was constructed to improve mooring facilities for the station 17 foot UTB. The project was completed 7 July 1967.

During the first week of May, 1967 an epidemic of virulus gastroenteritis hit Ebeye leaving in its wake five dead children. It was apparently caused by human waste products in the island potable water supply, an occurrence which emphasizes the importance of the station being independent of local water sources. At the peak of the epidemic 701 Marshallese, nearly one fifth of the island population, the vast majority of who were children under two years of age, were ill. The station is not equipped to be of service in such an emergency, however communications facilities were made available to Trust Territory when needed. Station and M&R personnel were kept isolated from the island inhabitants and none were affected.

The station was connected to the Ebeye Power Plant on 5 June 1970. The station generators are now used for emergency power only. The station was furnished with air conditioning in August 1971. The air conditioning has reduced the rapid rate of decomposition of items kept within A/C spaces.

COMMANDING OFFICERS OF USCG LORAN STATION KWAJALEIN:

LTJG Virgil W. RHINEHART, USCG
LTJG Hugh C. WYATT, USCG
ENS Robert L. TREMAIN, USCGR
LTJG F. C. SPONHOLTZ, 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
LTJG Robert M. POCHMAN, USCG
LTJG James V. O'NEILL, USCG
LT R. D. PETERSON, USCG
LTJG D. BATES, USCGR
LTJG R. B. DALE, USCGR
LTJG A. EIGER, USCGR
LTJG D. DAHLINGER, USCG
LTJG J. R. RIESZ, USCG
LTJG W. S. INGERSOLL, USCGR

CHAPTER II

PHYSICAL PLANT AND VEHICLES

1. EBEYE ISLAND: The Loran Station is located on the southern tip of Ebeye Island, a small island about three miles north of Kwajalein, 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 thirteen acres. Land for the station is leased from the Department of Defense, which in turn leases 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 7000 Marshallese, half of who 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, the Peace Corps, and local trading company officials make up the remainder of the non-Marshallese population.

2. THE STATION:

Building #1, the Barracks, provides berthing and living facilities for the station crew. There is an air conditioned room for each man, a common head, and shower room. Each room has a built in closet and desk. 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 recreational 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 stereo system components and record collection. There is a library located in this building. The building is air conditioned.

Building #3 serves a variety of uses. The CPO quarters are located at the east end, with a laundry room next door. A storeroom and the carpenter shop occupy the remainder of the building. Only the CPO quarters are air conditioned.

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", log office, electronic and engineering storerooms, and a workshop are also located in this building. All spaces except the engineroom are air conditioned.

Building #5 designated as BOS'N STORES, is utilized for the storage of paint, flammables, and poisonous insecticides. It consists of a paint mixing room, an insecticide locker, and storage for bulk fire fighting equipment and two motorized lawnmowers. It is not air conditioned.

Building #6 is a small structure housing fresh water transfer and pressure pumps. It is also in this building that station water was purified by automatic chlorinators. Building is not air conditioned.

Building #7, the newest of the station's buildings, houses the Commanding Officer's quarters and station office. The Commanding Officer's quarters consists of two bedrooms, head, living room, and kitchenette. The entire building is air conditioned.

Other station properties:

Five 10,000 gallon water tanks
Sewage disposal system with septic tank (lagoon outfall)
Waste disposal system with cesspool (leaching field, no outfall)
Tennis/volleyball/basketball court
65 foot flagpole
Two 4,250 gallon diesel oil tanks
Two 4,250 gallon non-potable water tanks
Lanai
22' fiberglass cabin cruiser w/85 hp outboard
Antennas and associated grounds system

3. VEHICLES: The station has a pickup truck. A one ton stake truck is provided by Global Associates for monthly logistics runs and other times on a situation basis. On Kwajalein a continuous free taxi (bus) service allows normal transportation.

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 (Deck, Operations, Engineering, 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 Hospital Corpsman assigned acts as Administrative Assistant to the Commanding Officer.

2. PERSONNEL: The authorized station complement is one officer and twelve enlisted men, broken down as follows:

1 LTJG
1 BMC
1 EN1
1 ET1
1 CS1
1 ET2
1 HM2
2 ET3
1 EN3
2 SN/SA
1 FN

In addition, two Marshallese are employed through the Trust Territory, one as galley assistant and one as carpenter.

3. DAILY ROUTINE:

0200 Liberty expires
0700 Reveille
0715 Breakfast
0730 Relieve loran watch
0800 Colors, quarters for muster, turn to.
1000 Coffee break
1130 Dinner
1230 Drills/Instruction
1300 Turn to/mail run
1430 Coffee Break
1530 Secure station work, liberty granted
1530 Relieve loran watch

| | |
|--------|--|
| 1630 | Supper |
| *1730 | Physical fitness *Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday |
| 1900 | Secure from physical fitness program |
| SUNSET | Evening colors |
| 1930 | Movie, relieve loran/security watch |
| 2200 | Taps |

4. HOLIDAY ROUTINE:

| | |
|-------------|---|
| 0100 | Relieve loran/security watch |
| 0200 | Liberty expires |
| 0730 | Morning colors, relieve loran/security watch, liberty granted |
| 0800 - 1200 | BRUNCH |
| 1330 | Relieve loran watch/security watch |
| 1630 | Supper |
| SUNSET | Evening colors |
| 1930 | Movie, relieve loran/security watch |
| 2200 | Taps |

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

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. This 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. Ants are a major problem and at times one could be led to believe that every ant on Ebeye Island is assigned to the Loran Station. There are no mosquitoes but many flies and ants. An active extermination program is a must, and it frequently approaches the proportions of a small war.

6. WATER: The station's water supply is dependent on rain catchment. The system uses every roof on the station, with the exception of the BOS'N STORES and is quite efficient. There is a capacity for storage of 50,000 gallons in concrete tanks. In the event of an emergency shortage water can be obtained from KMR.

CHAPTER IV

COMMAND AND PERFORMANCE

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

2. MISSION: (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 1H2.

Secondary To perform inspections and emergency servicing to 21 lighted aids to navigation in the Kwajalein atoll.

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

3. OTHER AREA COMMANDS: The Kwajalein Missile Range (KMR) on Kwajalein is an Army command. The Commanding Officer of KMR, as Chief of the Pacific Field Office is responsible for field work on the development of the Safeguard ABM, 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 KMR 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. Much of the logistic support received at the station comes from KMR, through a civilian contractor (Global Associates, Inc.) in accordance with the "Joint Tenancy Support Agreement Between the Safeguard System Command and the Fourteenth Coast Guard District at Kwajalein Missile Range". Material and services are furnished on a reimbursable basis pursuant to orders or work requests issued by the Commanding Officer, with the billing forwarded to CCGD14 for settlement, via the Commanding Officer of the station who does the certification prior to forwarding. The agreement includes:

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

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 such 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 Service.

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 Base Honolulu, Naval Supply Center, Pearl Harbor, GSA, San Francisco, and CG Supply Center Brooklyn.

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 equipment, medical and dental, etc., from Coast Guard Supply Center, Alameda and Base Honolulu.

General Stores Items, including office supplies, cleaning materials, etc., are purchased from Global Associates, Kwajalein.

Ammunition from Naval Ammunition Depot, Concord.

Food from Global Supply, Kwajalein.

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

USCG LORAN STATION
BOX 21
APO SAN FRANCISCO 96555

5. LOCAL TRANSPORTATION: Passengers and freight arrive at Kwajalein and are transported to the Loran Station on Ebeye, a distance of about three miles, by boat. The station is about one-half mile from the boat landing. There are regularly scheduled trips to Ebeye, two morning, two afternoon, and two evening. The earliest boat departs Kwajalein at 0600 and the last boat departs Kwajalein at 0045.

Airport Facilities: 6,700 foot asphalt concrete runway, high intensity lighting refueling activities, including jet refueling and starter engines. TACAN. Class 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 seagoing tugs. One 75 ton floating crane. Stevedoring services and 30,000 square feet of dry storage available. Refueling services.

6. MATS AIR TRANSPORTATION: Contract carrier (Saturn Air Lines) arrives from Honolulu at 1030 on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays and departs for Honolulu at 1200 those days. (Wednesday flight extends to Eniwetok.)

Commercial Flights: Air Micronesia (subsidiary of Continental Airlines) flies to Honolulu and parts of Micronesia four different days.

7. SURFACE TRANSPORTATION: Includes MSC, Pacific Far East, Bear Line, Sea Train, etc., there are arrivals almost weekly during late summer and autumn.

8. FREIGHT ADDRESS: Commanding Officer, USCG Base, Honolulu, Hawaii, M/F LORSTA Kwajalein.

9. SECURITY CLEARANCE: Permission is required from the Safeguard System Command Redstone Arsenal, Alabama for entry clearance for Kwajalein. Civilian personnel must also have this clearance.

10. TRANSIENT FACILITIES: Adequate government contract quarters are available at Kwajalein with room charges from \$3 to \$5 per night. Adequate non-government messing facilities are also available.

11. 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 transportation as conditions warrant. If for any reason personnel are not met at planeside, they should report to the Army Administration Office on the second floor of the Terminal Building and request information.

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. Caution should be exercised however because there are sharks, barracuda, and moray eels in the waters around Kwajalein. |
| TENNIS | Courts are available at the station and on Kwajalein. Station has rackets and tennis balls. |
| BASKETBALL | Half court and equipment available at station. |
| BASEBALL | Many softball leagues on Kwajalein. Limited number on Ebeye due to lack of space. |
| VOLLEYBALL | Outdoor court and equipment available at the station. |
| BOWLING | Eight fully automatic lanes available at Kwajalein. |
| MOVIES | Station shows movie each night. There are five "theaters" on Kwajalein and two on Ebeye. |
| SAILING | There are 21' knockabouts and catamarans available at Kwajalein. |
| CLUBS | There are two clubs available on Kwajalein. |
| ARCHERY | There is an active Archery Club on Kwajalein. |
| GOLF | There is a nine hole course available at Kwajalein. |
| SHOOTING | Kwajalein has an active rod and gun club. |
| LIBRARY | An excellent but small library is available at Kwajalein. The station has an excellent selection of paperback and reference books. |

RADIO AFRS RADIO, Kwajalein is on air 24 hours a day. Programming in general is good. Both AM & FM are available.

POOL Station has pool table and equipment.

WATER SKIING Equipment and boats available at Kwajalein Small Boat Marina.

SHUFFLEBOARD Kwajalein has shuffleboard in the bowling alley.

www.loran-history.info

CHAPTER VII

INFORMATION FOR PERSONNEL REPORTING

1. GENERAL: Personnel active in sports are encouraged to bring their own gear, such as Scuba equipment, bowling equipment, etc. Do not bring golf clubs as the corrosion problem here is extreme and the coral under the turf will make short work of woods and irons alike. All personnel are encouraged to bring cameras.

2. SERVICES: The following services are available on Kwajalein:

Medical: Sixteen bed air conditioned hospital, 5 doctors, 2 dentist, 7 nurses, 1 anesthesiologist, 1 licensed mortician who acts also as sanitary engineer and veterinarian, and laboratory and X-ray services. An optometrist visits Kwajalein about once a quarter.

Laundry: Laundry and dry cleaning services are available. The station has a Marshallese laundry woman.

Religion: Chapel (all faiths) and Catholic and Protestant Chaplains on Kwajalein. Full time Protestant minister on Ebeye. Catholic priest in residence on Ebeye about eleven months out of the year.

Red Cross: Field office on Kwajalein. 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, assignment of TONO's and arrangements for travel.

Stores: General retail store (Macy's), snack bar, barber shop, liquor package store, and commissary are available on Kwajalein.

Education: University of Hawaii offers courses on an extension basis at Kwajalein. Kwajalein also offers vocational and recreational courses through their adult education programs.

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

| | |
|--------------------------------|----------------------|
| Shorts, Khaki | Shoes, black, dress* |
| Tee-shirts | Socks, white |
| 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 absolutely necessary.

4. SMALL STORES: Small stores items are ordered periodically from Base Honolulu.

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 as described above, but of a cut and quality to reflect credit on the wearer and the Coast Guard.

6. MAIL ORDER: Mail orders to Japan through PACEX and NEX for camera equipment, stereo equipment, jewelry, china, etc., are made on a personal use/bona fide gift basis only. Both are used extensively by station crew.

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 theoretically must obtain special permission from Army authorities on Kwajalein and the Trust Territory Representative. Relations with Trust Territory personnel are excellent.
2. 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 occasions demands. Such help, on a mutual respect basis, has helped to cement relations between the Coast Guard and the Marshallese.
3. 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. Most of the Marshallese cooperate fully with this requirement.

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