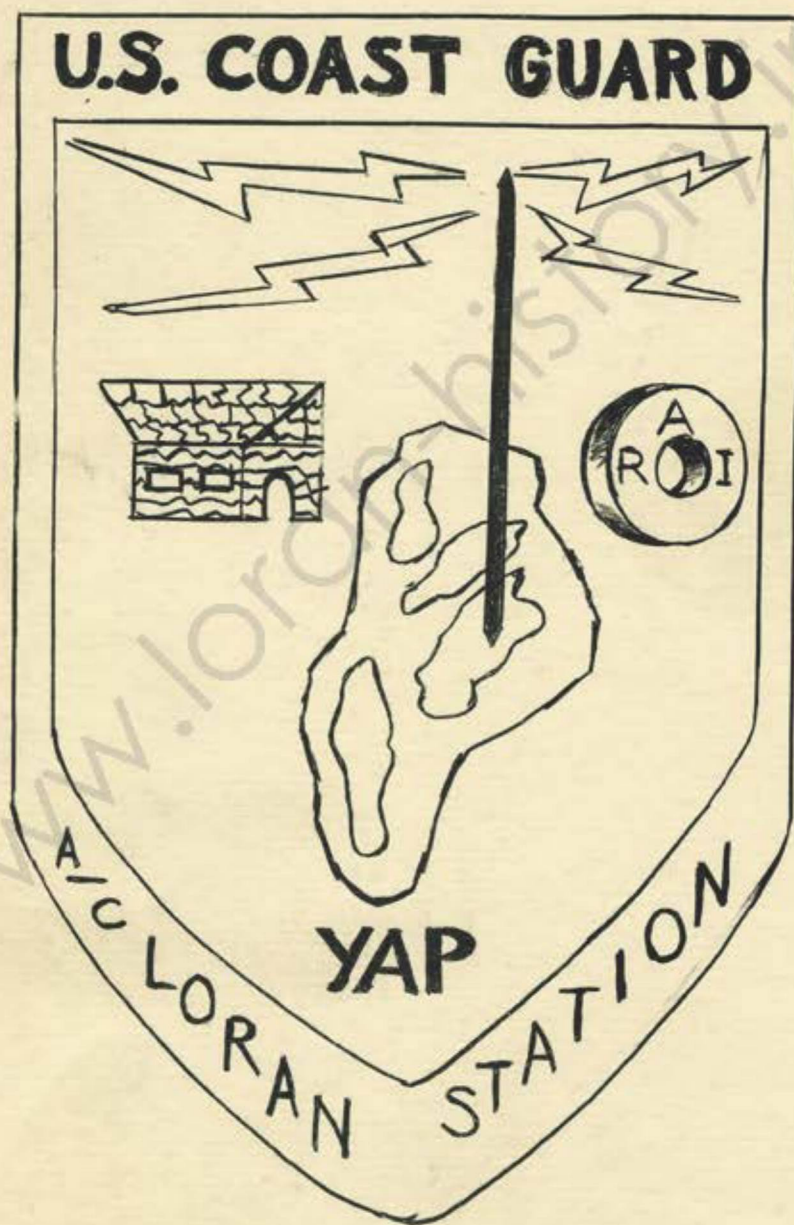


GENERAL INFORMATION



BOOK

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CHAPTER I

GENERAL INFORMATION

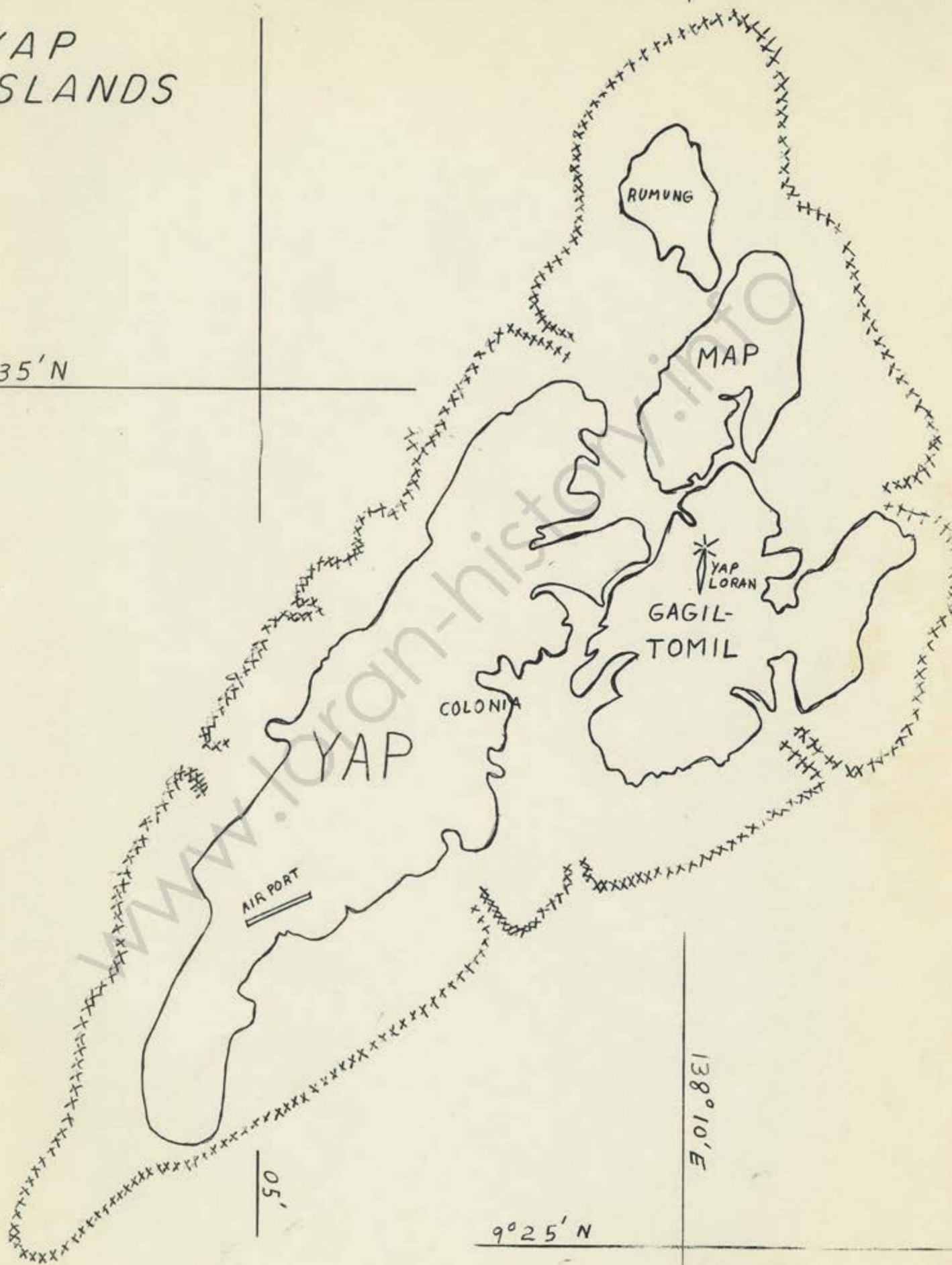
A. Geographical Location: USCG Loran A/C Transmitting Station Yap is centrally located on approximately 240 acres on the island of Gagil-Tomil (Yap Group) in the Western Caroline Islands. The Yap Islands lie about 450 miles Southwest of Guam and are composed of four major islands: Yap, Gagil-Tomil, Rumung and Map. Gagil-Tomil is connected with the main island of Yap by means of a bridge over the Tageren canal. Both Map and Rumung can be reached only by water. This entire group of islands comprise approximately 38.7 square miles and are surrounded by a fringe-like reef. The following ~~is a rough sketch of the islands~~ page contains a rough sketch of the islands.

B. Topography and Weather: The station is located in what is referred to locally as the "High Desert" due to the lack of vegetation; however, this is misleading, since there is a great deal more plant life on Gagil-Tomil than you would expect to find in many sections of the U.S. A series of hills, the highest only 585 feet, separates the East Coast of Yap proper from the West, and the South end flattens into a fertile plane. One main road extends from the North to the South end of the main island and on thru Gagil-Tomil, but seasonal rains and ruts make it difficult to traverse during a good part of the year. There are two distinct seasons here, the rainy and dry, although many of the natives insist there are four; two summers and two "winters". The average temperature during the day is 88° and at night it settles in around 75°. A good breeze blows across the island during most of the day and effectively mitigates the heat normally experienced in a tropical area. Showers occur sporadically during the dry season from December to April and from May through October rain can be expected daily. This rain, however, falls quickly and in torrents, and the sun comes out again immediately thereafter.

C. Brief History of Yap and Station: The early history of these islands is obscure. Both Yap and Ulithi were probably discovered by the Portuguese Captain Diego Da Rocha in 1526, and subsequently visited by Spaniards, Englishmen and Germans. Perhaps the most colorful of the Westerners to touch at Yap was Captain David O'keefe (Native of Savannah, Georgia), who established himself on Tarang island in Tomil Harbor, and gained considerable wealth and power transporting stone money from the Palau quarries to Yap, and gathering copra and trochus to ship to other ports. The origins of these people are undetermined, and their folklore sheds little light on the question; however, most of the natives themselves claim to be a mixture of mongoloid and

YAP ISLANDS

9°35' N



9°25' N

138°10' E

negroid descent. The Yapese experienced a severe population decline after contact with Europeans which continued during the Japanese administration. This decline has since been arrested and a slight population increase has been noticable over the past two decades. The majority of the Yapese subsist on an economy of gardening, harvesting, and fishing. Crops include taro, yams, sweet potatoes, bananas, polynesian chestnuts, breadfruit, papaya, oranges, tapioca, coconuts, pineapples, tobacco and cane. Chickens and pigs are raised, but are usually eaten only on special occasions. Among the various fishing techniques employed are traps, spears, large nets, the usual hook and line, and stone fish weirs which appear from the air like huge arrows in the shallow waters of the lagoon. The above described subsistence economy included home building without the use of nails, canoe and boat building, and the weaving and making of clothing. Yap is, at times, called "The land of Stone Money". The large, doughnut-shaped stones were brought from Palau before European times on canoes and rafts (just under 300 miles of open sea), and later on, in sailing ships similar to O'Keefe's. The value of this "money" depends not so much on size as on the age and hardships undertaken to obtain it. Some Yapese have taken to wearing western style clothes; however, in the villages traditional types of clothing are worn. Yapese clothing is simple and scanty, but not without meaning. The men wear loin cloths (thu), and upon reaching early manhood add strans of hibiscus bark to them. In the past, and sometimes today, the color of a man's thu denotes his class standing. The women dress in full bikini-waistline grass skirts, and upon reaching womanhood, add a black cord which is looped around the neck. The women when in this native dress leave their breast uncovered. The traditional Yapese house is large and hexagonal in floor plan, with a steep thatched roof which juts out at both top ends. This type of house, however, is quite rare today, and is gradually being replaced by smaller, flimsier houses with corrugated iron or thatched roofs. Most villages have a large men's house where the men gather to chat and sleep.

Brief Station History: The general contractor for the construction of the station was Dillingham of Nevada, who worked from December 1963 to February 1965 with many delays due to weather, road conditions and remote location. On 7 May 1964 the Loran C tower collapsed after reaching a height of 780 feet. The station was finally commissioned on 11 September 1964 and dedicated on 22 October 1964. During early January 1965, the new 1000 foot tower was completed by Beasley Construction Company and the station commenced transmitting on Loran C Rate SS3-Z on 9 January 1965. Loran A transmission on Rates 2L1 and 2L2 commenced on air operations relieving the Loran A facilities at Ulithi Atoll on 1 February 1965. In early May 1965 the U.S. Navy Mobile Construction Battalion Three Detail departed after completing the road project.

CHAPTER II

STATION ORGANIZATION, DESIGNATION OF DUTIES, PERSONNEL ALLOWANCE

1. Organization: The Commanding Officer is assisted by one RELE (W-1) who functions as Electronics Engineering Officer, Executive Officer, Communications Officer, Safety and Electronics Maintenance Officer; four (04) Chief Petty Officers who are designated assistant department heads; ENC in engineering; BMC in deck; ETC in electronics and HMCP in sanitary, health and liason with local physicians and Trust Territory Hospital in Colonia, Yap. Also assisting in the administration is one SA striking for YN, one CS1 in the Commissary department. The station office is located on the northwest corner of the barracks building adjacent to the BOQ, and is the primary place of business of the Commanding Officer and his YN striker assistant. Engineering records are maintained in the Engineer Log Office, adjacent to the generator room; commissary records are kept in the Commissary Office located in the department dry stores area; while sanitary and health records of personnel are maintained in sickbay, located adjacent to the CPO quarters. The BMC assists other departments in ordering supplies while ordering for and supervising the deck department.

2. Station Personnel Allowance:

a. Officers:

(1) LT (jg)	1
(2) RELE (W-1)	1
Total	<u>2</u>

b. Enlisted:

(1) BMC	1
(2) ENC	1
(3) ETC	1
(4) DC1	1
(5) EN1	1
(6) ET1	2
(7) EM1	1
(8) CS1	1
(9) HM1	1
(10) RM2	1
(11) EN2	1
(12) ET2	2
(13) EN3	2
(14) ET3	3
(15) ETN2	1
(16) CS3	1
(17) TT3	1
(18) SN/SA	6
(19) FN/FA	<u>2</u>
Total	30

c. Indigenous:

(1) Kitchen workers	1
(2) Laborer, grounds	<u>3</u>
Total	4

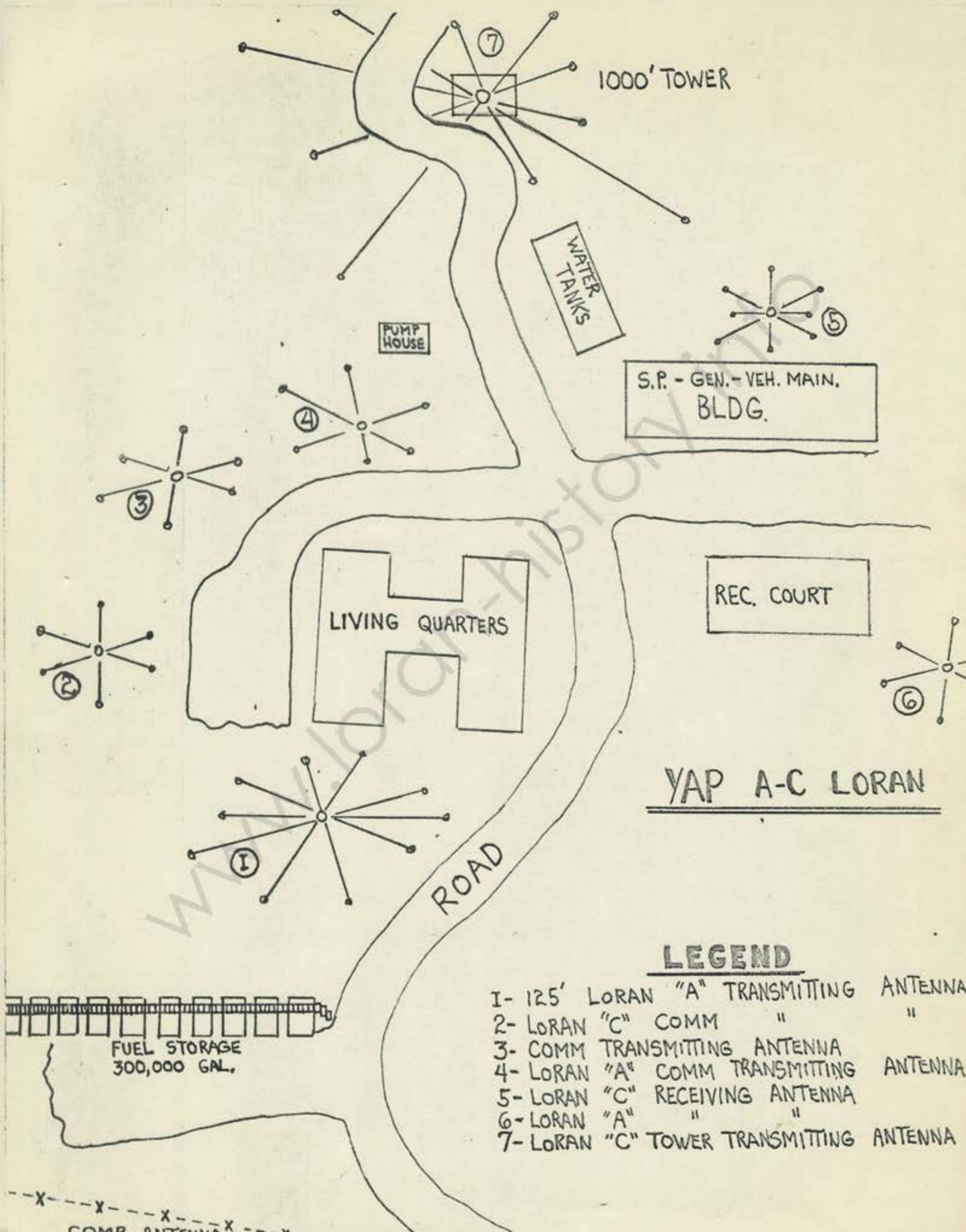
3. Buildings, Associated Departments and Their Functions:

a. Barracks Building: Located on the North side of the station property overlooking the blue Philippine Sea is the barracks building. Construction is basically of concrete block type (to withstand typhoon velocity winds) and the entire building is air-conditioned, making it quite habitable. Contained in the barracks, or more commonly referred to as subsistence building, is the galley; mess deck; recreational area; ham shack; crews quarters; laundry; photographic dark room; beer mess; CPO quarters; sickbay, station office, BOQ; and air handling machinery room for the air conditioning system. The subsistence building generally provides this station with all the conveniences of home. The BOQ consists of the Commanding Officer's room; the Executive Officer's; one spare room; head; a kitchenette and living room all of which is tastefully decorated and furnished. The station office contains the CO's desk and Yeoman's plus the station armory and all other office type conveniences; file cabinets, etc. The CPO quarters, which is adjacent to the Office, has a comfortable living area; kitchenette; head; and four large bedrooms. Located just down the open-air passageway from the CPO quarters is Sickbay, a modern well equipped station "hospital" with emergency table, lab facilities; head; desk; and storage areas. The mess deck is large and spacious and in addition to providing us with our main eating space also contains the beer mess; projection room and ping pong table. Movies are shown nightly on the mess deck. The galley is well equipped with two electric ranges; reach-in reefer; automatic dishwasher; grill; deep fat fryer; one large walk-in chill box and freezer; dry stores area; office space; head; and numerous small items such as toasters; coffee pots; etc. All in all it lacks very little, and the food prepared by the CS1 does it justice. The recreational area (rec deck) has a pool table; console stereo set; numerous couches and chairs and voluminous amounts of both reading material and long playing record albums. The darkroom is quite adequate, equipped with enlargers and all the necessary paraphernalia for producing good negatives and prints. The ham shack doubles as the O.L.O.D. shack and contains a good quality recreational transmitter and receiver. The laundry has two large tubs; three washing machines and three dryers. Presently, one of the local natives is employed by the crew and officers to do up all station laundry; however, all hands have access to the room for additional items. With the normal allowance of men on board each crew member has his own room and is permitted to decorate it to suit his taste. These rooms are spacious and comfortable, each containing a desk, chair, lounge chair, dresser and hollywood type bed. The crew's head is centrally located just off the middle passageway.

b. Signal Power Building: The Signal Power Building is of similar construction to the Subsistence Building; however, not all spaces are air conditioned. (the Loran C Screen Room, communications area; office and Loran A Timer room are). Located in the S/P Building from north to south is the Loran C Screen room; communications area; head; ET office; electronic repair parts storage room; Loran A Timer room; Loran A Transmitter room; engineering office; spare parts room; main generator spaces DC shop; Boatswain's locker; electrical shop; vehicle maintenance area; and vehicle storage space. The Loran C timer room is equipped with the AN/FPN-46 timers; control indicator group; workbench and chalk-board space. The communications area is located adjacent to the screen room and is equipped with two URT-17 transmitters; one SSB 1000 transceiver with a linear amplifier; three GPR9ORX receivers and CU-591 A/URR converters; and two CTT-28-ASR-AUX teletypes used in conjunction with the above; also FM capability is accomplished

with the URC-45 and the AN/PRC 59's (all station vehicles are equipped with the AN/PRC-59's). Adjacent to the Communications area and screen room in the rear of the S/P building is an electronics work space with two benches and the AN/FPN-45 Transmitter Control Group. The Electronics Office is strategically located next to the head and just down the passageway from the communications area. The EEO (RELE W-1) and ETC find this quite suitable to their needs and handle most of the Electronics "rough" paperwork there. Directly across the passageway from the Electronics Office is the spare parts storage room which is dehumidified to preserve the electronics components. In the space adjoining this area is the Loran A timer room equipped with AN/FPN-30 timers and immediately adjacent to this is the Loran A transmitter room with T-325B/FPN type transmitters AN-1700 amplifiers and an AN/FPA3B switching group. Traveling south down the passageway one encounters the main engine/generator area equipped with four 800 horsepower 450 kilowatt caterpillar diesels and the main station distribution panel. The Engineering Log Office is in the northwest corner and a spare parts room in the northeast. The DC shop, Boatswain's locker, and Electrical shop lie between the engine/generator space and vehicle maintenance area. Equipment necessary for all station maintenance and repair is in this area and many of the crew utilize these spaces for hobby work. The vehicle maintenance and storage spaces are well equipped and also provide for additional parts storage. Located just outside the vehicle maintenance space is the station "Gas Station", the diesel (ten 30,000 gal. tanks) fuel, "Tank Farm" is on the western part of the property just past the entrance to LORSTA Yap. Twenty-four hour continuous watches are maintained in the engineering spaces; Loran A; and Loran C areas; and in addition, the on-coming engineering watchstander makes a station security check. Located directly behind the S/P building is the station's catchment system - 40,000 gallon capacity concrete storage tanks - and across the station road from the tanks is the Pump House, containing the pumping system and all chlorinating equipment. The Subsistence Building; S/P building and the large concrete combination tennis and basketball court all serve as runoff spaces for the freshwater supply. With only moderate water conservation practiced, potable water is available year-round. For emergencies, the station is equipped with a distiller which is set-up in Colonia (at the harbor) and fresh water can be trucked back to the station in one of the station's 2,000 gallon tank trucks. Chlorine tests are made daily and quarterly samples are sent off to Guam for analysis. The station sewage system consists of a septic tank and tile field located on the northwest corner of the property.

c. Approximately 1300 feet in an easterly direction from the Signal Power Building stands the 1000 foot Loran C transmitting tower. The Loran C transmitter building is located at the base of the tower. Loran signals from the Transmitter Control Group enter the building via an underground cable-trench. The signals are of a low level and are amplified by the AN/FPN-45 Loran C transmitters and then fed to the CU-1106/FPN antenna coupler, and thence to the 1000 foot tower; the peak amplitude being at or near 3,000,000 watts. Located outside the transmitter building are various transmitter support equipment such as the radiators for the transmitter secondary cooling system; a storage tank for the transmitter primary cooling water; and two 750 KVA transformers, since the primary power supply to the building input to the transformers is via buried cables. The three phase transformers step down 4160 VAC back to its original value of 480 VAC.



CHAPTER III

COMMAND

1. Loran Station Operational Control: The Commanding Officer, USCG Loran A/C Transmitting Station Yap is directly responsible to Commander, Marianas Section for operational matters; but is also responsible to Commander, Far East Section on all matters pertaining to Loran C capability. Since LORSTA Yap is a double master "A" station and a single Slave "C", operational control is shared; COMARSEC for Loran A, administrative, logistics, and station operation and COMFFSEC for Loran C.
2. Yap Island Administration: Yap, in the Western Caroline Islands, is a part of the Trust Territory of the Pacific; a United Nations Trust under the administrative control of the United States. As such, it is equivalent to a foreign country and entry into the Trust Territory must be approved by the High Commissioner whose headquarters is located on Saipan. The entire Yap District (including the outer islands) is under the control of the District Administrator who is directly responsible to the High Commissioner. The DISTAD has his headquarters in Colonia and the Commanding Officer, LORSTA Yap maintains close liaison with both he and the native population. On Yap the Coast Guard is a tenant and as such must adhere to all Trust Territory regulatory procedures; however, operations are never hindered and a very beneficial relationship exists between the USCG, Trust Territory, and the native Yapese.
3. Collateral Operations:
 - a. Aids to Navigation: Area of responsibility-Yap Islands. LORSTA Yap shall perform routine servicing at least once each month and correct operating deficiencies as necessary on Yap Island Light (UNR-3855). Within capabilities of available personnel, equipment, and facilities perform emergency servicing of all floating and unlighted fixed aids within this area of responsibility. Inspect all aids within this area of responsibility at least once a year.
 - b. Search and Rescue: Although this station has no specific duties outlined as to SAR, just as any Coast Guard unit it has a moral obligation to the public to assist in any rescue within the capabilities of the station and to notify higher authority if not able to effect the rescue. LORSTA Yap has one 16' O/B with a 50 HP Mercury engine and if called upon or cognizant of any local need for SAR is "Always Ready" to respond.
 - c. Public relations: (PIO) Being the only permanent military tenants on the Island of Yap it falls upon the shoulders of CO, Yap LORSTA and all hands to set an excellent example in both conduct and proficiency in the highest tradition of the United States Coast Guard. The Commanding Officer is responsible to assure there is maximum co-ordination and co-operation among Trust Territory; the native inhabitants; and the USCG.

CHAPTER IV

LOGISTICS

1. General: Normally, all supplies are delivered to the station via CG aircraft from CG Activities, Guam, once weekly. Occasionally, two flights weekly are scheduled. Coast Guard Buoy Tenders visit the island quarterly to service Aids to Navigation, as well as to deliver or pick-up heavy equipment and/or non-priority supplies.

2. Source of Supplies:

a. General and Housekeeping: General Services Administration, Agana, Guam, and U.S. Naval Supply, Guam, are normal sources of supply. Coast Guard peculiar items are obtained from Supply Depots at Sand Island and Alameda, California.

b. Fuel: Gasoline, diesel fuel and lube oil are purchased locally from Mobil Oil of Micronesia, Inc., brought in on the Company's vessels and barges.

c. Commissary Stores: Commissary stores are purchased from U.S. Naval Supply Depot, Agana, Guam. Some fresh baked pastries and fruits are purchased from local merchants.

d. Electronics: Parts are ordered from Coast Guard Supply Depot, Honolulu, and Coast Guard Supply Center, Brooklyn, N.Y.

3. Mail: Mail arrives on Yap Island usually three days out of each week via CG and Trust Territory aircraft. Surface mail arrives periodically aboard the MVS Palau Islander and Yap Islander. The U.S. Post Office in Colonia, Yap, handles mail distribution, other than that flown in by the CG. All normal functions and services of a Federal Post Office are offered.

4. Transportation:

a. Aircraft: Excluding the CG's weekly Tuesday flight, commercial flights provided by the Trust Territory, regularly arrive on Thursdays and Sundays from Guam. Return flights to Guam, depart on Friday mornings and Sunday afternoons and involve approximately two hours flying time.

b. Vehicles: The station is provided with a number of vehicles; namely: two (02) 2000 gallon capacity Oshkosh Tank trucks, two (02) power wagons, one (01) 6 passenger, one (01) 1½ ton stake truck, and one (01) 2½ yard dump truck. A recently surveyed jeep also made up the station's "motor pool". Several pieces of CG heavy equipment, including a grader, crawler crane, D7 catapillar, front end loader, and compactor have been on board and utilized during the past year in the maintenance and up keep of the 7.2 miles of Yap road.

c. Boats: One 16 foot runabout, for recreational purposes, is assigned, along with two (02) 50 H.P. Mercury outboards. Colonia harbor provides a reasonably safe water skiing area as well as good fishing.

5. Medical Assistance: A Chief Hospital Corpsman is assigned to the station. A well equipped office and Sickbay are at his disposal. Civilian hospital facilities with medical doctors and a dentist are available in Colonia, Yap.

CHAPTER V

LOCAL AREA

1. Yap Island: LORSTA Yap is not isolated in the strict sense of the word. Colonia is located approximately seven miles from the station on the main island road; directly on the route to the airport. The town itself is not large (approx. 400 population) but it does offer many familiar conveniences. The Yap Co-operative Association has a large general store; Grocery store, garage; shipping concern; and Snack Bar; all of which endeavor to provide for both native needs and guest's, such as ourselves. O'Keefe's Oasis is a local club and most of the crew; Trust Territory Officials and quite a few of the natives have membership. Two or three other "Saloons" are located in Colonia and the atmosphere is usually quite convivial. Yap radio broadcasts daily and the programing is pleasantly balanced with stateside and local music and commentary. Trust Territory maintains a Post Office in town and, of course, there is a Courthouse, constabulary, sanitation department; public works building; local hospital; etc., in addition to the various administrative offices. Mobil Oil Micronesia provides the Loran Station with diesel fuel; gasoline; and lubricating oil - 2000 gallon Oshkosh (Cummins Diesel) tank trucks are employed to carry this fuel back to the station's tank farm.
2. Harbor: A fairly narrow opening in the fringe-like reef surrounding the island provides the entrance to Tomil Harbor. It's very scenic, and activity is usually at a minimum until the arrival or departure of one of the Inter-island vessels. Control over the harbor is exercised by Trust Territory.
3. Airport: Located on the Southeast part of Yap island is the local airstrip. Originally built by the Japanese; bombed by the U.S. Navy; and rebuilt by the Coast Guard, the airstrip is now utilized on a scheduled basis by both the Coast Guard for logistics flights and Trust Territory for passenger, mail, and supply flights.
4. Pests: Tiny red ants, which do nothing more than annoy, and common house flies are the two most popular insects on the island. Constant spraying eliminates most of these and also rids the station of the few cockroaches which manage to hitch a ride to the island on a log flight. Rats are not a problem since coconut provides an excellent diet for them. They are prevalent on the island, but never come near the station; they much prefer the coconut groves where only 2% of the coconuts are harvested and the rest are available for them. Small lizard-like "geikels" are actually quite cute and harmless. They abound on the island and are very beneficial as they feed on insects almost exclusively. Toads are nothing more than a nuisance, as they always seem to get under one's feet. Supposedly, monitor lizards up to six and eight feet long live on the island; but no station personnel have ever experienced seeing one - they are non-poisonous and according to all reports, harmless. No snakes live on the island of Yap; however, some poisonous fish; moray eels and, poisonous cones do inhabit the waters off shore and it is prudent to be selective as to where one places his feet or hands when swimming or skin diving.
5. Pets: The station at present has four dogs: BOOTS; BLUE; YAP; and BLACKDOG, and they're all well-fed and cared for.

6. Wildlife: As is common on most Pacific isles, fish and birds abound; however, much more interesting than those are the natives themselves. The customs and traditions of these people, Yapese mainly; but also Ulithians and Palauans) are really quite fascinating and also colorful to observe. Some of the dances and "mitmits" (loosely translated as party) are "open" to the Loran Station crew and this opportunity to study the local culture is rarely refused. Whereas Yap is not blessed with either the Masked or Red-footed Booby, it does have the unique Brown Chested Doubled Brested Yapese Grass Thrasher.

CHAPTER VI

RECREATION

1. Recreation: On station, indoor recreation is accomplished in two main areas, the mess deck and the crews recreation room. Recreational gear on the rec deck consists of a pool table with accessories, a stereo record player with a good selection of LPR's three couches with four matching chairs, four large library bookcases and three large coffee tables. The mess deck houses a ping pong table. Movies are shown on the mess deck nightly with double features on Fridays, Saturdays and Holidays. The mess tables are utilized as card tables for those so inclined. Within the mess deck is located a small storage room used as a projection booth. The beer and soda mess is also located on the mess deck and is equipped with its own refrigerator. Sports enjoyed on the station consist of target practice, volleyball, horseshoes, touch football, softball and baseball. A large concrete area used for water catchment is also utilized for outdoor tennis, basketball, and badminton. Model airplane enthusiasts find ample room about the station to fly their planes.

2. Off Station Recreation: The island of Yap is a photographer's dream. Aside from the beautiful flora, fauna and lagoons, colorful pictures can be taken of inhabitants in their native dress. Moving pictures can also be taken of the natives while performing native dances and ceremonial rites. These are performed many times a year.

3. Shell collection: Many personnel spend much of their time and energy in the collection of beautiful Pacific shells. Shells are plentiful and varied. A few of which include: Cowries, cones, clams, augers etc.; both rare and common. In addition, shells from the surrounding islands can be obtained. The station has a 16' fiber glass boat (and two H.P. Mercury outboard motors) which is utilized for water skiing, fishing and shelling. Also, the station is equipped with a fiberglass Alcott sailfish. Located about 4 miles from the station is a private beach accessible by vehicle, known as "The Coast Guard Beach". The beach was donated to the Coast Guard by a local Chiefton who resides in his village adjacent to the station. The villagers constructed a long thatch roofed shelter at the beach which is utilized by the Coast Guard personnel as a dining area and for protection from the sun and rain. Swimming is enjoyed just off the beach within the coral reef that surrounds the island. Coast Guard Beach parties are held periodically.

4. Other recreational gear not mentioned before includes, a punching bag, boxing gloves, photographic enlarger, slide projector, ham radio, radio receivers and numerous small games. Recreation is ample and more recreational outlets will probably be found in the future.

5. The town of Colonia, located 7 miles from the station is used by CG personnel for recreation during off-duty hours. At present there are four establishments which sell food and beverages. Each has a juke box which is used for listening and dancing pleasure. Located in Colonia is a general store operated by the co-operative plan, in which shells, carvings and artifacts, both local and from the surrounding islands, may be purchased.

CHAPTER VII

GENERAL HINTS AND SUGGESTIONS FOR PROSPECTIVE COMMANDING OFFICERS AND CREW

1. Pay: All personnel are paid once monthly in cash. Allotments are strongly recommended; however, postal money orders may be purchased at the Post Office in Colonia. A money order run is usually made every Thursday morning.
2. Beer and Soda Mess: LORSTA Yap has an open beer and soda mess (deposit of \$30.00 required) and bills are settled monthly.
3. Laundry: Presently, two local workers are employed by the crew to do the laundry washing, drying, and ironing, and the station facilities are more than adequate.
4. Mail: Mail service is generally quite good either by USCG Aircraft or Trust Territory. First class mail has been known to arrive from the East Coast of The U.S. in five days; but this varies from time to time. Two addresses may be employed:

U. S. GOVERNMENT

Name

USCG Activities, Code 7

Box 76

FPO San Francisco, 96637

Trust Territory

Name

USCG Loran Transmitting Station Yap

Trust Territory of the Pacific

Yap, Western Caroline Islands, 96943

Stamps can be purchased at the local Post Office.

5. Personal effects; shipment of: Recommendation is that you hand carry as much as permitted and anything shipped should be well crated and sent at least three (03) months prior to your scheduled date of arrival on Yap. Some suggested items that should come in handy, other than a full seabag, are as follows:

- a. Camera; extra film, and mailers.
- b. Extra tropical uniforms, dungarees and chambray shirts.
- c. Swim trunks.
- d. Mask, fins; and snorkel (if interested in skin diving).
- e. Athletic shoes.
- f. High lace ("Boony") shoes.
- g. One or two extra pairs of regulations shoes.
- h. Sunglasses.
- i. Adequate civilian attire (recommend short sleeve shirts, slacks and shorts). No dry cleaners available, hence bring all washable attire.
- j. Extra socks and handkerchiefs.