LORAN STATION HAWAII

1969 Station Information Book

Retrieved from NARA during Sept 2017
and
Posted to www.loran-history.info Dec 2017
by the LHI Team
U.S. COAST GUARD

LORAN STATION

HAWAII

General Information Book

1969
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CHAPTER</th>
<th>TITLE</th>
<th>PAGE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Station History</td>
<td>1-1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Station Today - General Description</td>
<td>2-1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Station Routine and Activities</td>
<td>3-1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Military Aspects</td>
<td>4-1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Logistics</td>
<td>5-1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Local Area</td>
<td>6-1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Recreation and Morale</td>
<td>7-1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Family Quarters and Accommodations</td>
<td>8-1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
STATION HISTORY

1. Loran Transmitting Station Hawaii was originally built in June of 1944 by a Navy Construction Battalion and consisted of seven quonset huts on about twenty acres of land at 20°15' North latitude, 155° 54' West longitude. It is located at Upolu Point, District of North Kohala, Island of Hawaii, and is near the small town of Hawi.

2. It was designed to transmit Loran A pulses as a slave station, and was paired with LORSTA MOLOKAI on rate 214. The station was built when Loran was still in the developmental stage and has seen Loran A progress from its early and unreliable beginnings to the fully automatic, 99.9% reliable aid to navigation that it is today. With the addition of Loran C in 1961 this station has acquired one of the most advanced methods of electronic position fixing known. Yet the station and its equipment continues to change to progress; for this is the measure of our technological advancement, and a vital link in the chain of our national security.

3. Installation of the original Loran A transmitters was completed in August of 1944, and the station became operational in January 1945 as a unit of the 14th Naval District.

4. In August 1947 new and better equipment, UE-1 Timers and TDP-1 transmitters, replaced the original gear. Two years later work commenced on permanent buildings to house the men and equipment. Most of the quonsets were abandoned and removed when the permanent buildings were completed in March 1951. Between June and November of the same year, new water and telephone lines were run in from nearby Kokoiki. Water comes from the Hawaii County Board of Water Supply in pipes that run well back into the rainy Kohala Mountains. The Hawaiian Telephone Company installed and maintains the telephone lines and equipment lining the station to the International Bell System.

5. A water purification system and storage tanks, drainage ditches, paved roadways between buildings, a new antenna ground system, and a new water distribution system were completed in the fall of 1951.

6. Once again, newer and more modern equipment, the TEH transmitters, were installed and became operational in November 1951. Loran A continued to progress towards greater accuracy and reliability. In November 1953, almost before the bugs were worked out of the TEH, the new T-325/FPN transmitters replaced them, and CU-277/URT antenna couplers were installed. In May 1954, T-138 amplifiers boosted the output of the Loran A pulse to a powerful 1,000,000 watts; and in the laboratories electronic engineers in research began to talk about a new concept ... Loran C.

But it would be another seven years before this system would become operational in the Central Pacific, and meanwhile Loran A continued to grow and advance.
7. On June 2, 1955 the station shifted to commercial power from Hilo Electric Company, and the diesel generators were relegated to a standby status. That was a welcome change for station personnel. No more generator watches, and far less maintenance. In August the 280' steel transmitting tower was erected for Loran A, and the coverage area increased as a result. AN/FPN-30 timers, the latest development, replaced the obsolete UE-1 in November of 1955, and once more Loran A became more reliable to the user. The AN/FPA-2 replaced the old UM Switchgear providing more continuous service and less off air time.

8. Then, in August of 1960, construction began on the combined Loran A and C station that exists today. About 80 acres of land were acquired, bringing the total to nearly 100 acres, to accommodate the skyscraping 625' steel tower and the massive ground system necessary for Loran C transmissions. The contract for the construction went to Fisher and Walsh Company of Honolulu at an approximate cost of $1,300,000.00. All existing buildings and equipment, with the exception of the Loran A signal Building were removed and a totally new station constructed on the site. The buildings are of sturdy concrete block with prestressed concrete beams and ceilings, and concrete slab floors. They are designed to be typhoon and earthquake proof and to last for many years with a minimum of maintenance.

9. Loran C timers and transmitters built by the Sperry Company were air-lifted to Hawaii and installed in January 1961. This station transmitted the first Loran C signals in the Central Pacific. On 2 February the AN/FPA-3A Switchgear for Loran A was installed, and rate 214 became a semi-automatic, Type III operation. In March 1961, LORSTA MOLOKAI was decommissioned, and rate 215 was made operational, with LORSTA HAWAII the master, LORSTA KAUAI a double slave.

10. The new station was completed on 2 June 1961, and officially became an "A-C" station at 0000Z, 6 June 1961. The station personnel allowance was raised to 1 officer and 24 men and the task of making a home out of new buildings and raw-cut earth began. Landscaping is an endless job, and 100 acres are a lot to cover with grass and shrubs and trees. Drainage, dust, and mud problems had to be met and licked with varying degrees of success. The six buildings and four duplex family units include most modern facilities for comfortable living and good operational capabilities.

11. In the spring of 1964 Group Hilo was disestablished and this station’s aids to navigation responsibilities were expanded to include the entire Island of Hawaii. Two men were added to the personnel allowance. The functions that the old Group Hilo office performed as COTP Representative were also transferred to LORSTA HAWAII.
THE STATION TODAY

A General Description

1. The station presently consists of six buildings and four duplex family units. The buildings are rectangular one story cinder block structures featuring prestressed concrete beams and poured concrete decks. The family units will be more fully described in a later chapter. The six buildings are as follows: Administration Building, Barracks, Power Building, Loran A Signal Building, Loran C Signal Building and Loran C Transmitter Building.

2. Administration Building: This building houses from right to left OOD & Watch Supervisor Quarters, A/N Office, the Office and the CO's Office in one wing. The mess deck and lanai, which serves as the recreation deck, fill the center portion, and commissary spaces, including two walk in refrigerators, a walk in chillbox and ample dry storage space occupy the other wing. The Galley is modernly equipped with a deep fat fryer, electric combination meat grinder-mixer machine, two garbage disposal units and an electric combination grill and oven range. The two cooks are assisted by a mess cook and serve meals cafeteria style. Four men sit to a table.

1 - Reefer Spaces
2 - Dry Stores
3 - Issue Room/CS Office
4 - CS Head
5 - Chill Box
6 - Galley
7 - Mess Deck
8 - Projector Booth
9 - Beer Mess
10 - Ping Pong Room
11 - Lanai
12 - Dark Room
13 - Rec Locker
14 - Visitors Head
15 - EXCLUSION AREA
16 - CO Office
17 - CO Head
18 - Office
19 - OOD/Watch Supervisor Head
20 - OOD/Watch Supervisor Qtrs
21 - ATON Office
22 - Office Head
23 - Armory
24 - Stationary Locker
25 - Reefer Compressor Units
3. Barracks Building: A covered walkway leads from the lanai behind the administration building to the barracks. The barracks is a rectangular building divided into five sections. Two spaces on either end house four single hollywood type beds each with ample locker and shelf space. The lockers and metal shelves are arranged so as to partition individual spaces for greater privacy. A desk is provided adjacent to each bunk. The middle section of the building is divided by a corridor and contains a shower and washroom, lavatory facilities, a sea bag locker and a laundry room with two washers and two dryers.

4. Power Building: This building contains a large GSK storeroom, paint locker and EM shop on one end and a three bay garage and DC shop on the other end. The center compartment is the heart of the station's emergency power supply. Three transformers for power, an electric switchboard and distribution panel and various auxiliary equipment such as, fresh water pumps, firemain pump, etc., are installed here with two caterpillar 300KW diesel generators fueled from two 10,000 gallon diesel fuel storage tanks. The station's fresh water supply is chlorinated automatically then stored in two 10,000 gallon concrete storage and settling tanks. Gasoline for the station lawnmowers is stored in a 3,000 gallon underground steel tank near the power building. Gasoline for vehicles is procured by GSA credit cards. Since the station uses commercial power, there is no need to stand engineroom watches. The generators are maintained on immediate standby.
5. Loran A Signal Building: This is the only structure left from the pre-1961 station. Rectangular in shape, one end houses the Loran A Timers (FPN-30) and the ESU's. The next compartment contains the Amplifiers (AM-701) and the Transmitters (T-325A). Auxiliary units such as SWR bridges, isolation transformers and the like are installed adjacent to their applicable major unit. All equipment is installed in duplicate; one operating, the other on immediate standby. This being "Type 3" operation, a continuous watch is maintained. We are a high powered station and maintain a micro-second delay on Loran rate 215. LORSTA KAUAI is the slave. The ETC Office and a sizeable miscellaneous storeroom occupy the other end of the building.

6. Loran C Signal Building: This structure is divided in quarters. One end contains the ERPAL Integrated Bin Storage Room and a work shop which provides ample bench space and test equipment. At the other end is the Communications Center which features an operator's console and a complete array of RATT and SSB, low to high frequency voice transmitting and receiving equipment. A 24 hour watch is maintained here. Since no RM is assigned to the station there is no requirement for CW. Adjacent to the Communications Center is the Loran C Signal Room. It is completely shielded with copper. An isolation transformer insures the absence of contaminating electrical or RF interference in this room. Air conditioning equipment maintains a constant 70⁰ temperature. The O-1186/URQ-14 oscillators produce a pure and highly accurate 100KC Signal as a timing standard. Again, all equipment is in duplicate.
7. **Loran C Transmitter Building**: This contains duplicate power supplies, transmitters and an antenna coupler for the Loran C equipment. It is located at the base of the 625 foot Loran C antenna and is normally unmanned. The transmitters operate at 300,000 watts of peak pulse power as slaves on rate SH4(X.). Johnston Island LORSTA is the master while system Area Monitor is LORSTA French Frigate Shoals.
STATION ROUTINE AND ACTIVITIES

1. The mission of the station is as follows:

   a. Transmit Loran A and C pulsed on rates 2L5M and SH4(X) in synchronization with Loran stations Molokai and Johnston Island respectively.

   b. Inspect and service 16 unmanned lights about the perimeter of the island. Furthermore, such emergency servicing as is within the capability of the unit must be performed on the various lighted buoys in Kawaihae Harbor and Hilo Bay.

   c. Perform such duties as are required from time to time as COTP Representative. This normally involves ammunition offloading or unloading supervisions and the initiation of vessel movement reports in Kawaihae Harbor and Hilo Bay.

   d. Maintain a continuous communications guard on 2182 KCS and such other frequencies as are necessary to the execution of the mission.

   e. Maintain a continuous state of readiness and training as required by regulations.

   f. Make periodic surface weather observations and furnish observations to the U. S. Weather Bureau. Display storm warnings and small craft warnings as required.

   g. Maintain all equipment, property, buildings, and grounds assigned.

   h. Maintain the files, records, blueprints, publications and reports necessary to the execution of this mission and the effective administration of the personnel and material assigned.

2. Station Personnel Allowance:

   Officer:  1 - LTJG/ENS

   Enlisted:  1 - QMC  1 - EM1  3 - ET3
             1 - ETC  1 - EM1  1 - CS3
             1 - BM1  2 - ET2  1 - YN2
             2 - ET1  1 - DC2  1 - CS1
             1 - EN3  6 - SN  1 - FN
             1 - ETN2 1 - TT3

   Total: 26

3-1
3. The daily routine of the station is governed by the requirements of the mission and service customs. It provides for sufficient available manhours to accomplish the maintenance and operational requirements necessary to the efficient discharge of the mission. The standard plan of the day is as follows:

0600  Call duty cook.
0645  Reveille. Square all berthing areas.
0700  Muster restricted men.
0700-0730  Breakfast
0745  Liberty expires for all hands.
0755  Quarters for Muster.
0800  Morning Colors, commence cleaning stations as assigned.
0830  Secure from cleaning station, turn to.
0900  Check small arms and ammunition.
1000  Coffee break.
1015  Turn to.
1100  Foodhandlers inspection.
1130-1215  Noon meal.
1225  First call to quarters.
1230  Quarters, followed by drills or instructions, turn to.
1415  Coffee break.
1430  Turn to.
1630  Liberty granted/Evening meal.
Sunset  Evening colors
1930  Evening reports, muster restricted men, commence scheduled movie.
2200  Taps; lights out in all berthing areas silence about the station.
Plan of the day for weekends and holidays:

0700 Call duty cook.

0730 Reveille, square away all berthing areas.

0800 Morning colors; Muster restricted men; commence cleaning stations.

0800-1200 BRUNCH.

0745 Liberty expires for duty section

0800 Liberty granted to liberty section.

1630 Evening meal.

Sunset Evening colors.

1930 Evening reports, commence scheduled movie.

2200 Taps, lights out in berthing areas.

2400 Silence about the station.

4. Departmental Organization: The station is divided into five departments; Deck, Engineering, Electronics, Commissary, and Administration. Each department is headed by the senior man in the department, who is directly responsible to the Executive Officer for the accomplishment of his department’s tasks. Departmental coordination is affected at the department head level, through the Executive Officer. Quarterly and weekly work lists and project assignments are employed to assure the assignment and completion of all necessary and desirable work and projects. Reports to higher authorities are originated by the department head concerned and reviewed by the Commanding Officer.

5. Watchstanders are drawn from all departments. The Watch, Quarter, and Station Bill provides for operation on either a three-section or a port and starboard basis according to the watch and security requirements at the time,
MILITARY ASPECTS

1. Chain of Command: Hawaii Loran Station is a unit of the 14th Coast Guard District. The Commanding Officer, USCG Loran Transmitting Station (A-C) Hawaii is directly responsible to the District Commander for both administrative performance and operational functions of the command. No Group or Section Commander is involved in the chain of command, such responsibilities as may arise from time to time as a result of being senior Coast Guard officer on the island must be met.

2. Communications: This station guards 2182KC, the international distress and calling frequency. 2686KC are also guarded along with 4050KC for Loran-C SSB working nets. The net controller designates the frequency to be used depending on that frequency's performance for the time of day. Net control over all CCGD14 unit frequencies is exercised by NMO, the district primary radio station. However, the Loran C system monitor or master station shares Loran C net control with NMO.

3. Nearby Commands: There are several other military commands on the island, only one of which is Coast Guard. No active formal liaison is maintained with the non-Coast Guard facilities. The other activities are:
   a. USCGC CAPE SMALL (WPB 95300), Hilo (District Unit).
   b. Kilauea Military Camp, Volcano, Joint Forces.
   c. Pohakuloa Training Area, Pohakuloa (USARHAW.)
   d. U. S. Naval Electronics Facility, Hilo, (USNR.)
   e. U. S. Air Force Detachment, Hilo, (USAF.)
   f. Hawaii National Guard, Hilo, (USARHAW.)

4. Collateral Operations: This station provides assistance to other military commands or local groups and individuals only as the District Commander may direct or as is required due to emergencies, natural disasters and distress incidents.

SAR: Since only one Coast Guard floating unit is assigned to this island, this station often becomes involved in SAR activity. The CGC CAPE SMALL can quickly arrive on scene in cases occurring in the Hilo vicinity. However, the Kona Coast (west side of Hawaii) sees a large volume of small boat traffic. The 95 footer must cruise over 70 miles to reach the north end of the Kona Coast and over 100 miles to reach the south end. For this reason the station has always maintained a close relationship with the Coast Guard Auxiliary. This volunteer organization is well organized on the Kona Coast and can usually be counted upon to provide assistance there. This unit participates to the extent that it is in a position to coordinate separate rescue activities and keep RCC Honolulu informed.
ATON: The aids for which this station is responsible are located around the perimeter of the island. Most are provided with commercial power from Hilo Electric Company while a few are battery powered. Two men, normally the BM1 and one seaman and/or Electrician's Mate spend 10 or more days a month visiting the aids. Routine work involves clearing trees and shrubbery, mowing lawns, painting as required and checking lampchangers, flashers, sun relays and the like on a scheduled basis.

COTP: This unit is COTP Representative on the Island of Hawaii for COTP Honolulu. Thus far this has involved only the supervising of ammunition of off-loading or onloading and the relaying of vessel movement information to COTP Honolulu. Both of these functions are performed in Hilo and Kawaihae only. Hilo is 100 miles away and Kawaihae is 16 miles from the station. Any petty officer should be qualified to handle this type of duty.

MISCELLANEOUS: Logistics support, including station, electronics and commissary supplies is supplied by CG Air Station Barbers Point. A Coast Guard Aircraft lands at Upolu Air Field once monthly. This station provides an Ansul Fire Fighting Trailer for take-offs and landings as a safety precaution. This service is often provided to other organizations such as other armed services and the CAP upon request. Upolu Air Field has been abandoned by the FAA and such services are not available except through this station. Upolu Field is about 2 miles from the station and is a 4000' asphalt strip.
LOGISTICS

1. **Sources of Supply**: This station obtains supplies through the MILSTRIP system from Coast Guard, Defense and General Services Administration stock and from commercial firms through local and District purchase. Commissary supplies are obtained from USCG Air Station Barbers Point and local merchants.

2. **Transportation**: Supplies are brought in by Coast Guard aircraft from Barbers Point monthly to Upolu Point Airport, two miles northeast of the station; by U. S. Mail; and by commercial airline and barge from Oahu.

3. **Mail**: U. S. Mail is picked up and delivered daily except Sundays and holidays at the U. S. Post Office at Hāwai, Hawaii, five miles from the station. All usual U. S. Mail facilities are available through the Post Office.

4. **Medical Assistance**: Primary medical assistance is provided by the USPHS contract physician at the Kohala Sugar Co. Dispensary as coordinated with the unit Medical Officer. The facilities of Kohala County Hospital are available through the contract physician and Medicare. Further medical assistance is available at USCG Dispensary, Sand Island, Oahu and Tripler Army General Hospital, Oahu.
1. **Location:** The North Kohala District of the Island of Hawaii has a population of about 4,000. It is multi-racial, English speaking, and quite friendly. Historically, it is the oldest area of the island and played a key role in all of the early Hawaiian history. Kamehameha, a great Hawaiian ruler was born within two miles of the station, and the station itself was the site of an early Hawaiian village. Today the district is almost entirely sugar oriented. Most of the people are employed by the Kohala Sugar Co. which has approximately 12,000 acres under cultivation. Cattle ranches border the area; the largest of which is the famous Parker Ranch.

2. **Customs and Traditions:** The local people represent nearly every racial extraction or combination that can be found anywhere in Hawaii, including Hawaiian, Filipino, Chinese, Japanese, Portuguese, Scotch, English and German in varying quantities and combinations. While the English language is predominant, other languages are frequently spoken, including some of the rare, pure Hawaiian. The traditions of the oriental races are maintained to some extent through their religious groups, and Hawaiian customs are far more authentic here than in Waikiki. But, significantly, the mixture of all the various customs and traditions has produced a positively American society that blends well, and provides for good community activity and unity. The relationship between the station and the community is excellent and men and their families are welcome in all community activities. Churches of nearly all faiths are available in the immediate area, and they welcome the participation of station personnel.

3. **Local Contacts:** The management of the Kohala Sugar Co. is very cooperative in its dealings with the Coast Guard. The Kohala Lion's Club traditionally invites station personnel to join its group, and the invitation has been accepted for a number of years. The Kohala Athletic Association sponsors softball, basketball and other sports, in their seasons, for both adults and children.

4. **Shopping Hints:** The only military commissary available is at Kilauea Military Camp, 135 miles away. Stores are sold to Coast Guard Dependents from station commissary supplies as provided for in the Comptroller's Manual. Limited hardware, grocery and department store items are available nearby at high prices. A recently opened Shopping Center in Kamuela, 21 miles away offers a Super Market, Drug & Variety Store. Most automotive, hardware and department store items must be procured from Hilo, 100 miles southeast of the station, or through mail orders. A cost of living allowance helps relieve the high cost of gasoline and other commercially procured items for a family, an automobile is a necessity.
RECREATION AND MORALE

1. Station: The station provides some sports equipment and recreational facilities. A tennis court is located between the barracks and signal buildings. It is of poured concrete and marked for basketball, volleyball and tennis. One must adjust to a 15-20 knot crosswind which the trades provide year around. Equipment includes basketballs, footballs, volleyballs, and nets, tennis rackets and nets, a complete softball set and a hardball set, pool table and accessories, golf clubs, fishing rods, and reels, snorkles, diving masks, swim fins and spear guns, radio, TV and a record player. The district provides two records per month to be added to the station collections of records. The selections are good. TV reception is reasonably good on three channels. The signals are received from the island of Maui, 26 miles across the water from the station.

2. Local Area: The local area encourages sport participation through the Kohala Athletic Association, and station personnel have been on many local basketball and softball teams.

3. Island Wide: The island of Hawaii provides a large variety of sightseeing activities, including an active volcano, ancient Hawaiian villages, and unparalleled mountains and valley scenery. There are also resorts, facilities for sport fishing, and good bird and animal hunting areas. The area abounds in quail, pheasant, dove, pig, sheep and goat.

4. Climate: The island climate ranges from the very dry (less than 20" of rain per year) to the very wet (more than 100" of rain per year;) from snow on the mountain tops, to year around swimming at the beaches. The station temperature averages 70-80 degrees but there are wide variations in temperatures, rainfall, and weather on various parts of the island. A one hour auto trip from a cold mountainous and humid area to a near desert dry area can be taken at any time.

5. Beaches: The nearest beach is near Kawaihae, about 16 miles from the station. The shoreline near the station is lava rock and will not produce a good swimming beach for several centuries yet. Other beaches; one of black sand, one of green sand, dot the coast of the rest of the island. A cove nearby is available for swimming by GOOD swimmers. As there is considerable tidal surge, it is not recommended for poor swimmers, or children.

6. Entertainment: Dancing and entertainment are available throughout the island. Even in relatively "back woods" country of Kohala the many private parties usually feature a small combo. For the best entertainment, tourist towns feature the island's best (at tourist prices.)

7. Miscellaneous: The station has a dark room for camera bugs complete with enlarger and all the necessary equipment to turn out professional photos.
FAMILY ACCOMMODATIONS

1. Housing General: There are public quarters for eight families on the station. The CO's and XO's quarters are normally assigned specifically while other quarters are assigned on a waiting list basis. Other families find housing in the nearby town of Hawi. Civilian housing rentals are reasonably priced, and while most of the houses are fairly old, they are adequate and meet the standards required.

2. Station Housing: The family quarters provided are Hawaiian style houses constructed of cinder block with poured concrete floors covered by attractive vinyl tile. They were built in 1961 and are among the nicest living quarters in Kohala.

![Diagram of house layout]
The one car garage has ample cabinet space and a work bench in the back. It opens on a spacious lanai which is ideal as a playroom for children and for entertaining large groups of people. A sliding glass door leads from the lanai into the living room. The living room picture window looks out on the channel between Hawaii and Maui. On a clear day you can see Maui, Lanai, and Kahoolawe Islands. This room opens directly into the dining room. A lunch counter separates the dining room from the kitchen. The kitchen has more than enough cabinet space to satisfy the housewife. A door from the kitchen opens into the utility room. Here again there is ample cabinet space. The washer, dryer, hot water heater and a deep basin sink are installed here. From the living room a hallway leads past another access to the utility room, a small bedroom, the large bedroom (twin washbasins), a large bedroom and the master bedroom which has its own bathroom. The utility room also opens onto a poured concrete patio as outlined on the sketched floor plan. The back yard of each unit is enclosed by a picket fence. The houses are completely furnished with Philippine Mahogany furniture and matching accessories. Tenants must furnish their own TV, radios, record players, wall decorations, linens, and other personal household items.

3. Schools: The State of Hawaii provides public schools for kindergarten through 12th grade. The schools and facilities are adequate. Bus transportation is provided for station children daily. A private school 22 miles from the station is available for grades 7-12, sponsored by the Episcopal Church. However, the tuition cost is quite high. There are no other parochial schools in the area.

4. Transportation: Commercial air transportation is available between islands. There is no public transportation within the island. Arrival to LORSTA HAWAII from Honolulu should be at Kamuela via Hawaiian or Aloha Airlines, or at Upolu Airport via Royal Hawaiian Air Service. The latter is slightly more expensive (about 4.00 per person more,) but much quicker and more convenient.

5. Supplies and Food: There is no commissary available near the station. All food is purchased on the island. A limited PX is available at the Kihuea Military Camp.

6. Medical and Dental Care: There are no military or Public Health facilities on this island. However, dependent medical care is available at reasonable prices from the Kohala Sugar Co. Dispensary. Dental care is available from a local dentist also at a reasonable price. Major care is covered by the provisions of MEDICARE through the Kohala County Hospital.

7. Climate and Clothing: The climate is basically tropical and heavy winter clothing is definitely not needed. Light sweaters are often required at night and blankets are desirable during winter months. Rain clothes are a necessity. The public schools do not require children to wear shoes until 7th grade. Typical civilian attire is the "Aloha" shirt for men and the "Muu Muu" for women. These traditionally Hawaiian clothes are comfortable, cool and accepted attire for all informal occasions throughout the islands.