# **GENERAL INFORMATION**

**LORAN STATION** 

**TARGABARUN** 



COMMANDER
COAST GUARD ACTIVITIES EUROPE
LONDON, ENGLAND

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION U.S. COAST GUARD



# DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION UNITED STATES COAST GUARD

Address reply to:

Commander
Coast Guard
Activities Europe
Box 50
FPO, New York
N.Y., 09510
1 July 1967

#### LETTER OF PROMULGATION

- 1. This publication was written for the general enlightenment of interested personnel and to provide relevant information for Commanding Officers and Liaison Officers or enlisted men preparing for assignment to this Loran station.
- 2. In addition to operational and military responsibilities particular to this station, information of a more general nature is included. Men assigned to this station must adjust to native customs and attitudes. A picture is given of the people unique to this area, the topography of the surrounding country, the prevailing climatic conditions and the available recreational facilities. Familiarization with these aspects will enable the prospective relief to prepare himself for his new surroundings.
- 3. This publication was compiled from information submitted by men actually engaged in active duty on the Loran station. Very few alterations have been necessary, and perhaps one of the values of this publication is to be gained through the tone and manner of expression of the author, who, in many cases, is found to be interesting, informative and imaginative. The insights offered are based on first-hand experience and should prove valuable to an American living in a foreign country.
- 4. It is requested that errors and omissions noted, as well as suggestions for improvement, be addressed to Commander, Coast Guard Activities, Europe, Box 50, FPO, New York, N.Y., 09510.

CARMATN U.S. COAST C

CAPTAIN, U.S. COAST GUARD

COMMANDER, COAST GUARD ACTIVITIES, EUROPE

age
1
1
1
1
3
333
3
4
4
4
4
4444455
5
2
6
6
66667
6
7
•
8
8
888889
8
8
9
10
10
10
10
10
11
• •
12
12
12
12
1000

UNITED STATES COAST GUARD LORAR TRANSMITTING STATION TARGABARUN TURKEY GENERAL INFORMATION BOOKLET

## Chapter I - General Information

#### A. Location

The U. S. Coast Guard Loran Transmitting Station, Targabarun Turkey, is located on the European side of the sea of Marmara, about 65 miles west of Istanbul, in the province of Tekirdag, and in the section of Turkey known as Thrace. Nearby cities include Tekirdag, twenty (20) miles to the west, and Corlu, fifteen (15) miles to the north. There are also several small villages a few miles from the station. The point of land on which the station is located is called Targabarun, which translates as Crow Point. Sometime during the construction of the station, it was mistakenly reported as Targabarun, and this spelling became official.

#### B. Climate

Targabarun is located in a temperate zone, somewhat similar to the central Atlantic coast of the United States, with winter temperatures earely remaining below freezing and summer temperatures generally in the Co's or 90's. July and August are the hottest months but light to moderate winds from the North to Northeast, known as "Meltemi", keep the weather comfortable. Winters are cold and damp, with frequent showers of rain. Snows are not unusual, through they rarely remain on the ground for more than two or three days.

#### C. Environment

The terrain on which the station is built varies in elevation from 20 feet above sea level at the south boundary to 75 feet above sea level at the north boundary. It is located in farming country with wheat being the most common crop. There are very few trees in the area. All the land that is not used for farming is used for sheep grazing. The soil is heavy black from that absorbs and helds moisture readily, thus making the unpayed areas very muddy during the rainy season.

# D. Buildings

The station consists of four major buildings, a beach house, and two pump houses. The Commanding Officer's quarters consist of a living room, guest room, CO and XO bedrooms, bathroom, and the station armory. The barracks building contains crews berthing spaces, a CPO lounge, heads showers, galley, mess deck, dry stores, sick bay and sea bag locker. These is also a library, photo lab, and recreation locker. The signal power building houses the entire Engineering plant and storerooms, timer

room, office, electronic repair shop and supply office. The transmitter building contains the transmitter room, spare parts room, and a small electronic repair shop. The 625 foot tower is located just behind the transmitter building. Original construction was begun on 22 August 1958 by the Metcalf-Hamilton-Grove Construction Co. and was accepted by the Coast Guard on 25 February 1959. During a second construction period from February to September of 1961, a new wing was added to the barracks building, the transmitter building was built and the transmitters moved from the signal power building, a handball-basketball court was built, and the fire system was revamped.

## Chapter II - Operations

#### A. Mission

The mission of the U. S. Coast Guard Loran Transmitting Station, Targabarun, Turkey is to provide a continuous properly shaped and timed electronic navigational signal in conjunction with the master station and other slave stations in the chain.

#### B. Communications

Voice really communications are maintained with all other units of the Coast Guard Mediterranean Section. Present plans are for the station to join the TUSLOG single sideband radio network, which will give the unit communications with all other military units in Turkey.

#### C. Other Duties

The attain has no other assigned duties, however, a thorough training program is in effect which will ensure a high state of readiness in the event of a national emergency.

## Charter III - Personnel

#### . Retailment and Rotation

Targabarun is considered a restricted unit and personnel are not permitted to bring their families with them. The normal tour of duty is 12 matus. All personnel report to the section office in Naples, Italy, for assignment to a specific station in the chain. The Commanding Officer is a LTJG and the Executive Officer, a Warrant Radio Electrician. The and orized enlisted complement is 19 including two CPO's. In addition to the milliary personnel there are four Turkish civilian employees-an interpreter, a Mitchen helper and two laborers.

### d. | Compensatory Absence

per month in addition to their annual leave. It is normally taken at the end of their tour but on occasion part of it may be taken during the latter part of their tour at the station.

## C. Emergency Leave

Emergency leave is authorized members of the unit who meet the requirements set forth in existing directives. Government transportation to CONOS is authorized for personnel returning on emergency leave. As in most areas, verification of the emergency is needed from the American Red Cross.

#### D. letical

The station allowance includes an HM. More serious injuries or illhesse are taken to the U.S. Air Force dispensary in Istanbul. No hospitalization facilities are available at the dispensary, however emergencies may be taken to the Admiral Bristol Hospital in Istanbul, an American endowed hospital under the direction of an American surgeon. The nearest military hospital is the U.S. Air Force Hospital at Karamursel, Turkey, about six hours from the station by vehicle. The nearest military doctor is located at the U.S. Army base at Cekmakli, Turkey, about 40 miles from the station.

#### , or ming and Education

a thorough training program is conducted which consists of scheduled drills and exercises, lectures, training films, and correspondence courses. Training films are available from the Navy in Naples, Italy, and from the PIO division of Coast Guard Headquarters. Correspondence courses are available from USAFI, Coast Guard Institute, and the Naval Correspondence Course Center.

## derymberum, durkey

#### r. norslo

Due to smple recreation facilities available and the modern living quarters, the only morale problems generally encountered are those caused by separation from families.

#### G. Recreation

The station has excellent recreational facilities including a volleybout, tennis, and basketball court, two bandcall courts, a darkroom, a resemblayer, and a softball field. There is a beach muse built near one of the fibrat beaches in the area, and a 16 foot boat for water skiing or fishing. In the winter the hunting is excellent. Ducks and goese are plentiful within five miles of the station and wild boar, solves, and deer are also often available. The station has two shotgums available for hunting or skeet shooting and .45 caliber and .22 caliber pistols available for target practice. Recreational funds are supplied by the Air Force and normally average close to \$200 per quarter. Liberty is granted from noon Saturday to sunset Sunday and is spent in Istanbul. A maximum of four men are authorized on liberty at one time. Normally one or more supply runs are made into Istanbul during the week and after the official business has been completed personnel may go souvenir shopping. There are many good buys in Turkey, with meerschaum pipes and Turkish puzzle rings being the most popular items.

### Chapter IV - Engineering

## A. Electronics

Since the Loran navigational system requires that a signal be transmitted 24 hours a day, all major electronics equipment is installed in pairs, so that if one should fail, another is ready to take over. The station has the AN/FPN-38 timers and the AN/URT-17 single sideband radio transmitters and two R-840/URR single sideband receivers. The round the clock Loran Watch is responsible for keeping our signal in tolerance and handling all radio communications. The station's signal is monitored by the Loran Monitor Station, Rhodes, Greece. The primary purpose of the monitor station is to check the accuracy of our signal against that of the master signal in Italy and report when corrections are necessary.

## B. Generating Plant

The electrical power for the station is furnished by three 250 KW Caterpillar diesel generators. Normal voltage is 120/208, three phase 60 cycle. One generator has more than enough capacity to carry the normal load of the station, however it is possible to run two or three generators in parallel if necessary. A load bank is installed in the field to the west of the generator room, and sections of the load bank are used to maintain the generators at peak efficiency.

#### C. Antenna Tower

The Loran transmitting tower is a triangular skeleton structure 625 feet in height from the top of the base insulator to the uppermost plateform, and so constructed as to make a rigid unit. The tower is supported vertically by an insulator 27 inches in height, which is in turn supported by a reinforced concrete pedestal and pad. The lateral movement is restricted by thirty guys, six at each of five levels, and twenty-four top loading elements. The thirty guys are anchored to six reinforced concrete anchor blocks; the top loading elements each have a concrete reinforced anchor. The required obstruction lighting is provided by two 300 mm beacons and nine safety belts were furnished with the tower. Volunteers are always available to climb the tower to change the light bulbs.

#### D. Fuel and Water

Petroleum products are delivered to the station by a Turkish subsidiary of the Mobil Oil Co. There are four 10,000 gallon diesel fuel tanks and a 1,000 gallon gasoline tank on the station to ensure an adequate supply of fuel at all times. The fuel system also includes a day tank from which the generators operate plus the necessary pumps and pipe lines. The water system consists of a 300 foot well, submersible pump, water

treatment and pressure equipment, and two 10,000 gallon storage tanks. An auxiliary 120 foot well and pump is provided in the event the submersible pump fails, and although the water from the shallow well is not suitable for drinking it can be utilized for such things as fire fighting in an emergency. Two fire pumps are installed in the generator room and feed a fire station directly in front of the barracks building plus various hose stations located throughout the barracks and the signal power building.

## E. Sanitary System

The sanitary system consists of a septic tank, tile leaching field, and necessary connecting pipes and manholes. All sewage and water is emptied into eight inch distribution lines which carry it to the septic tank, where the solid matter is decomposed by bacterial action and eventually settles to the bottom of the tank. The liquid waste passes into the leaching field located in the west central portion of the station and seeps into the ground through perforated pipes. A separate septic tank and leaching field is provided for the darkroom.

## Chapter V - Comptroller

## A. Commissary

Most commissary supplies are obtained from the U.S. Air Force ware-house in Istanbul. Fresh fruits and vegetables are purchased on the local Turkish market and should be soaked in chlorine before use. Fresh milk cannot be obtained locally and is flown in monthly on the Coast Guard logistics flight. The stations personnel allowance includes a CSI. The CO and XO eat with the crew since no wardroom facilities are available.

## B. Pay

All pay records are maintained by the Navy in Naples, Italy and checks are mailed to the unit every two weeks. Pay checks are cashed at the Air Force finance office in Istanbul. Allotment Action Request, CG-4222, and Individual Order to Adjust Pay Record, CG-3312, are prepared at the station by the storekeeper and forwarded to the section office.

## C. Clothing

Although some small stores items may be purchased from U. S. Navy sources in Naples, there are many items that cannot be obtained. It is recommended that all men reporting for duty bring extra sets of dungarees and black shoes. Men anticipating an advancement in rate during their tour should also bring new stripes.

# D. Transportation

The station has been provided with two Dodge 3 ton trucks, one Dodge power wagon, and Chevrolet carryall. Most work on the vehicles is within the station's capabilities. More difficult repairs can be handled by the garage at the Air Forse exchange in Istanbul. Road conditions in the area are generally poor and vehicles are normally replaced at 60,000 miles or five years, whichever is sooner. All personnel should have government drivers licenses for vehicles up to three tons before reporting. Men are not permitted to bring private vehicles with them.

# E. Supply

The station's normal sources of supply are the Coast Guard Supply Center Brooklyn, Naval Supply Center Bayonne, NSA Naples, GSA New York, and the local Turkish market. Requisitions are prepared at the station by the storekeeper and mailed to the section office for funding. Supplies received from the Coast Guard Supply Center normally arrive by ship and take approximately three to six months from the date ordered. Other supplies are often shipped by mail or Coast Guard logistics flight. Requests for Procurement, CG-9748, are also prepared by the station and forwarded to the section office for funding. They are then sent to the Coast Guard

- 8 -

Supply Center where the purchase orders are prepared. At the end of each month a report is submitted to the section office listing all requisitions and purchase orders received or cancelled, and all price changes. Running inventories of expendable supplies are maintained by the Deck, Engineering and Electronics departments.

## F. Imprest Fund

A revolving type petty cash fund, called an Imprest Fund, is provided to finance small cash purchases. It is used mostly to procure fresh fruits and vegetables on the local Turkish market plus supplies of a high priority nature. The Executive Officer is normally designated the agent cashier and administers the fund. At the end of each month, the receipts are sent to Headquarters and the fund in replenished.

Chapter VI - Administration

#### A. General

The primary duties of the Commanding Officer lie in the field of adminstration. Since no yeoman is assigned he must be familiar with the contents of such publications as the Personnel Manual, the Directives Index, the Coast Guard Directives System, the Standard Distribution List, and the Correspondence Manual. A review of these publications would also be of benefit to the Executive Officer since he too has many administrative duties. In general, the station maintains all records that the largest units do with the exception of the personnel diary and the pay records.

## V. Paper Work

Paper work will take up most of the CO's and XO's time as well as that of the department heads. There are well over fifty regular reports that are submitted, many of which go to Navy, Air Force, or Army commands. The corpsman is normally utilized as the station typist, and the storekeeper handles much of the supply paper work.

## C. Discipline

The authority granted Commanding Officer's by the revised Article 15, UCMJ is normally sufficient to handle any disciplinary problems that may arise. Such problems are not common though, perhaps because the very limited liberty removes the opportunity for men to get into trouble. In general, discipline at the station is enforced by the Master-At-Arms, a chief boatswains mate.

# D. Safety

As at any unit, safety is one of the prime targets of a Commanding Officer. Monthly safety board meetings are held by the Executive Officer and attended by all CPO's and first class petty officers. Written reports are submitted to Commander, Mediterranean Section following each meeting.

# Relations with Local Military Commands and Civil Officials

This station has always had excellent relations with both local Turkish officials and with the many U. S. military units in the area. The nearest American military unit is a small Army base located near Corlu, Turkey, about 15 miles from the station. The men from this unit helped build the beach house and often use it during the summer months. No official calls are required but new Commanding Officers normally visit the Governor, assistant Governor, and the police commissioner of Tekirdag, and the Commanding Officer of the Turkish Army base near Tekirdag. There are also several American military officers in Istanbul who should be introduced to new Commanding Officers upon their arrival.

F. Mail

The station uses the APO in Istanbul so the mail service is very good. It normally takes two or three days for a letter to reach the unit from New York. The following address should be used:

TUSLOG DETACHMENT 52 APO NEW YORK 09380

It is very expensive to air mail packages to the station so this should be avoided if possible. Packages not sent air mail usually take about three months to arrive. The U.S. Army detachment at Corlu picks up our mail from the APO in Istanbul every morning and a station vehicle is sent to Corlu to get it that evening.

Chapter VII - Words of Wisdom for Reliefs

## A. General

Enlisted personnel reporting to Targabarun will normally be processed by Base St. George, before departing the United States. It is important that all men have necessary shots and dental work done before reporting to St. George in order to prevent excessive delays there. Officers usually leave directly from their previous units. Most men are flown over commercially. After changing planes in Rome, you report in to Commander Mediterranean Section in Naples, Italy, and will remain there several days before leaving for the station.

## B. Advance Preparations

It would be advisable for prospective Commanding Officers to review the Personnel Manual, particularly those sections concerning service records and advance, before reporting for duty. A brief review of the UCMJ might also prove useful. Corpsmen should also be familiar with service records since they will do most of the work on them. Storekeepers should be familiar with MILSTRIP requisitions and Requests for Procurement, CG-9748, and electronics technicians should become familiar with voice radio procedures. Prospective Executive Officers can make their job easier by learning something about Imprest Funds before arriving. Both Commanding Officer and the Executive Officer should note that since their duties are primarily of an administrative nature, a thorough knowledge of the Coast Guard Directives System is indispensible. A review of the Education Officer's Manual would also be of great benefit to Executive Officers.

# C. What to Bring

As mentioned before, uniforms of any type are very difficult to obtain in this area. Enlisted personnel should being extra dungareé trousers and chambrey shirts, shoes and socks, and Coast Guard shields, Officers should bring extra khakis and an extra pair of brown shoes. Khaki socks are also difficult to obtain. All men should carry enough clothing with them to last a couple of months since it often takes that long for foot lockers which have been shipped to arrive. Civilian clothing is needed by all personnel and warm clothes are highly recommended for the winter months.

# D. | Directions Enroute

When arriving in Naples it is recommended that all Officers and CPO's stay at the President Hotel on Via Caravaggio. Although not a very modern structure, it is reasonably priced and located right across the street from the section office. Enlisted personnel, E-6 and below, are furnished messing and quirters at the Coast Guard Air Station. From Naples you will be flown to Yesilkoy Airport in Istanbul where a

vehicle from the station will pick you up. If you don't find anyone waiting for you, just find the U.S., IIr Force representative there, and he will notify us of your plight.



