



U.S. COAST GUARD

LORAN STATION

SATTAHIP

**General
Information
Book**

1969

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CHAPTER I

GENERAL INFORMATION

A. Sattahip Loran Station and Southeast Asia Loran Chain

1. General Information and History

During the summer of 1965, the Department of Defense stated a need for a precision navigation system for Southeast Asia. After a study of all available and proposed systems, the U. S. Coast Guard's LORAN-C system was selected.

On 1 December 1965, DOD asked the Coast Guard to install a LORAN-C Chain in Southeast Asia. In early January 1966, the Coast Guard Construction Detachment was established in Bangkok, Thailand. The Detachment proceeded with acquisition of land and letting site development contracts. At the same time Coast Guard Headquarters was initiating procurement of prefabricated building, mechanical equipment, and electronic equipment.

On 12 May 1966, the SS MAYO LYKES departed Brooklyn, N.Y. with 95% of the buildings, mechanical, and electronic equipment to completely build the Southeast Asia LORAN-C Chain. The MAYO LYKES arrived at Sattahip, Thailand on 12 June 1966 and began off loading.

The Construction Detachment had obtained sites for the Loran Transmitting Stations at Sattahip and Lampang, Thailand and at Con Son Island, Republic of Vietnam. The site development was well underway when the ship arrived. Construction of the prefabricated buildings was begun as soon as the material was delivered to the sites.

The permanent crew for the stations began arriving in early July. The first were the Section Office personnel and Electronic Technicians. The technicians were sent immediately to the stations to begin installation of the electronic equipment.

During July the Construction Detachment obtained a site at Udorn, Thailand for the LORAN-C Monitor Station, and construction began immediately.

On 15 August 1966, the Section Office was commissioned. Loran Transmitting Station Lampang was next on 18 August. Sattahip was commissioned on 29 August and Con Son on 2 September. Loran Monitor Station Udorn was the last; commissioned on 15 September. The Construction Detachment was disestablished on 8 September and the Section got down to the business of stabilizing the system and perfecting the communications system which up to this time, had been haphazard at best.

After many tests, alignments and rechecks at all stations, and with the help of Commander, Coast Guard District Fourteen, the Commandant, and the manufacturer, the Southeast Asia LORAN-C Chain was declared operational at 0400, 28 October 1966; less than one year after the job had been given to the Coast Guard.

Sattahip Loran Station is situated in a small valley surrounded by rolling hills of about 600 feet in height. Prior to construction, the site was a combination tapioca and coconut field.

B. Sattahip Village and District

1. Historical and Geographical

In the year 2457 B.E. (1914), His Majesty King RAMA VI set aside the maritime areas at Sattahip Gulf as a Royal Thai Naval District. Realizing the great potential of the area, he issued a secret Royal Decree reserving the Sattahip area exclusively for future military and naval use.

The name Sattahip is Sanskrit in origin and means "Seven Boxes" in English. Legend has it that in the late 19th century a pirate and highwayman named Gunn used this area as his headquarters for his forays against Bangkok bound shipping. This English renegade was so widely known and feared that ships would stop to pay a tribute to Captain Gunn as a matter of course when they passed the area. He engineered a daring gold robbery in the Pattaya Beach area and escaped with seven boxes of gold. It is said that he buried these seven boxes of gold somewhere near his headquarters in the present Sattahip Royal Thai Marine Corps area. He took the secret of their whereabouts to his grave. Many years later, when a village grew at this spot, it was named "Town of Seven Boxes", or Sattahip. The bay where the Royal Thai Marine Corps is located is named "Gunn Bay".

The Royal Thai Naval Station was established in 1922. Sattahip was used as a primary base of operations for the Royal Thai Fleet both during WWII and the French Indo-China conflict. The Sattahip Naval Station provides logistic support and limited repair facilities to the fleet.

The area covers approximately 200 square kilometers and includes the Royal Thai Air Force Base as well as the RTN and RTMC installations. Within the Naval reservations are the USAF Base U-TAPAO, USA CAMP VAYAMA, USA CAMP SAMAE SAN, USA PORT SATTAHIP, and the USCG SATTAHIP LORAN-C TRANSMITTING STATION. The U. S. Navy has a Military Advisory Group Compound at the RTN Fleet Headquarters area. A location at the mouth of the Bangkok approaches and an excellent natural harbor make Sattahip ideally suited as a naval operating base.

Sattahip is a modest sized village of some 30,000 population located 175 kilometers SSE of Bangkok on the eastern shore of the Gulf of Thailand. It is the headquarters of the Sattahip Naval District and the home of the Royal Thai Marine Corps. The local economy is dependent on the military which controls the electrical power concessions, school system, market, cold storage and ice plant, and the movie theater. It is also supported, to a certain extent, by the farming and fishing industries. At the present rate of growth, it has been predicted that the population, of Sattahip will reach 70,000 including the military population, by 1970. This figure does not include the U. S. military population.

C. Weather

Sattahip experiences the normal seasons of Thailand, i.e., the hot season from March to May, the rainy season from June to October, and the cool season, from November to February. Cooling sea breezes provide some relief from the heat during the hot season. During the cool season, nighttime temperatures often reach a low of 65 degrees F. Heavy rainfall, averaging about 112 inches a year, occurs during the rainy season. Occasionally, the run-off to the sea inundates portions of the Bangkok-Sattahip road, disrupting normal traffic.

The coastal area from Bangsan (approximately 105 km south of Bangkok) to Sattahip has been developed as a resort area and is used extensively throughout the year by Bangkok populace. The village of Pattaya is located in this area (approximately 145 km south of Bangkok) and is the favorite resort of Europeans and Americans living in Thailand.

D. Navigational Information

Section 3 C-19 of the sailing directions agrees with Chart H.O. 3784. This chart's buoys were established correct on 3 March 1967 by the CGC PLANETREE (WLB 307). The anchorage bearing 202 degrees, range 200 yards from Laim Tap Hao is eleven fathoms in depth. This anchorage is exposed to southwest monsoons, but is close to the Naval Station. A more protected anchorage is available to the northeast of Ko Khram Yai and merchant vessels anchor there while waiting to go alongside the DeLong pier. Currents south of Laim Tap Hao occasionally reach 4 kts velocity and set in a northwest-southeasterly direction which is perpendicular to swells and wind of the southwest monsoon, making small boat operations hazardous in winds over 6 kts. Two ladders, port and starboard, are recommended so one will be in a lee at all times. Excellent navigational fixes are obtained using Hin Kee Sua Light, Laim Tap Hao Light and the light on the northwest tip of Ko Tao Mo Island.

Anchoring and fishing is prohibited within 2,000 yards of Laim Tap Hao Light because degaussing cables lie in the area. A Thai Navy Officer acting

as pilot reported submerged Bangkok-Saigon telegraph-telephone cables 3,000 yards south of Ko Ra, but these are not shown on either U.S. or Thai charts.

E. Port Facilities

1. An L-head pier at the Sattahip Naval Station was completed in 1959. It is 500' long, 35' wide, and can stand loads as large as 70 tons. There are limited facilities for fresh water at the pier. No fuel or shore power is available. The depth of the water alongside the south face of the pier is 23' at LLW. There is 17' at LLW alongside the north face. The pier was constructed to accommodate ships up to 2300 tons (the draft of the ship is the limiting factor).

2. Two LST ramps were completed in January 1965. These ramps are located in the sea wall just east of the Naval Station Pier. The ramps are designed to handle loads up to 50 tons per square foot and will accommodate LST's of all sizes as well as LSM's and smaller craft. Three mooring platforms have been built between these ramps to maintain position in the tidal current.

3. Fuel and water. The fuel depot is located on Prah Island (Goh Prah) which is about 800 yards due south of the Naval Station Pier. The depth of water alongside the pier is reported to be 34 feet at LLW. There are seven vertical cylindrical riveted steel tanks above ground and a fueling pier on the island. The total capacity of these tanks is 3,920,000 gallons.

4. The Thai Naval Station has no tugs assigned. Several LCM's are present. Three commercial tugs work the Gulf of Thailand and Sattahip (Taem Thong Lang) deep water port. The U.S. Army Camp Vayama ammunition port has LARC-15 available for self propelled lighter services. The LARC-15 has a 15 ton capacity and bow ramp for discharging vehicles.

5. The Sattahip (Taem Thong Lang) Deep Water Port was completed in 1969. This modern port has five berths, a POL receiving pier and nearly all necessary facilities. The entrance channel is dredged to 36 feet. Fuel and water are available, limited commissary supplies can be procured from nearby USAF U-Tapao Airfield or USA Camp Vayama.

The port is operated by the U.S. Army and Royal Thai Navy. It functions as a supply and POL receiving facility for the U.S. Forces in the Sattahip area.

Contact frequency for Sattahip Port Harbormaster is 2738 kHz. Port clearances must be obtained from the Thai Government through the U.S. Embassy before entering any port in the Kingdom of Thailand.

6. There are no drydocks at Sattahip. Limited repair facilities are available through the Thai Naval Station.

7. Boat Landings: The Thai Naval Station Pier experiences a tidal range of nine feet and is presently equipped with only a steel ladder for debarking liberty parties. This absence of a floating landing makes boating as well as debarking very precarious.

8. Ship's Visits: The Sattahip area does not have adequate facilities to accommodate the permanently assigned American personnel from U.S. activities located in the area. The town of Sattahip is approximately three blocks wide and seven blocks long. There are only two restaurants/nightclubs in Sattahip and they are small and not of high quality. Buses and taxis are the major means of transportation. There are very few metered cabs, so it is advisable to agree upon a price prior to entering a cab. Prices are mostly reasonable. The commercial bus fare to Bangkok is about 20 Baht or \$1.00 U.S. for standard bus; the fare for an air conditioned bus is about 70 Baht or \$3.50 U.S. There are no rail facilities in the area. See also "Liberty" Chapter III.

9. Ship's Liaison and Calls: The RTN will assign a liaison officer to each visiting ship who will arrange calls for the Commanding Officer. The only call usually arranged is upon the Commandant of the Naval Station.

10. Ship's Communications:

a. RTN Station: Telephone service is available to surrounding Thai and U.S. military installations. Ship-shore radio frequency is 6469 kHz for transmitting and 6290 for receiving. This circuit is not manned at night and on an irregular basis during the day. Visual communications are used from the signal tower directly east of the Naval Station Pier.

b. Sattahip Deep Water Port: Military telephone system service is available at the port. A shore tie telephone system is expected by 1970. This will give communications to military installations in Sattahip and Bangkok, and a limited overseas call capability. Radio frequency for the harbormaster is 2738 kHz. This circuit is not usually guarded during the night.

c. Armed Forces Courier Service located in Bangkok will deliver ARFCOS material to U-TAPAO Airfield on request. Ship's courier must meet the flight at U-TAPAO. Sidearms are not authorized in Thailand, however, the station can provide an armed Thai Security Guard for escort.

CHAPTER II

OPERATIONS

A. Aids to Navigation:

1. Loran, Sattahip LORSTA functions as the master station in the Southeast Asia Loran C Chain on rate SH-3. The Chain Operational Control Officer is CO, LORSTA Sattahip. This chain is unique in that the base lines are very short, MX (Lampang) being 353 miles, MY (Con Son) 407 miles, MZ (Tan My) 454 miles. The base lines are mostly over land rather than water which makes predictability of time difference readings difficult prior to calibration.

2. Buoys. The station provides emergency servicing for seven buoys in Sattahip Deep Water Port and the lighted harbor entrance range. Quarterly servicing is accomplished by the station on the range. Annual servicing of the buoys is accomplished by the CGC BLACKHAW.

B. Communications:

1. This unit has four methods of communicating with the other stations in the chain and the section office in Bangkok.

- (a) SSB Voice
- (b) SSB RATT
- (c) Dedicated DCS teletype
- (d) Loran C Hi-Speed teletype

2. This chain is the first to have operational Loran C teletype. It operates on a principle of phase shifting of the cycles with the second through ninth pulses at a digital rate. It provides 100% copy up to 1200 miles, and is without a doubt, the most reliable communications system available to the chain. Its primary use is for operational Loran traffic. LORMONSTA Udorn and the Section Office have receive-only capability in this system.

3. The station is also connected by telephone to the U.S. Forces Communications System. This is a direct dial system to all points in Southeast Asia with capabilities for official communication with the Section Office and LORMONSTA Udorn, and local military commands.

F. Nearby Military Civilization:

1. U-TAPAO AIR FORCE BASE: The Air Base is located 13.5 km east of Sattahip and approximately 9 km northeast of the station. Here some 7500 USAF personnel support and fly KC-135 tankers and B-52 bombers. The U.S. Navy maintains a VP Squadron assigned to patrol the Gulf of Siam and Viet Nam coast as part of TG 72.6. They maintain and fly P3V Orion aircraft.

2. CAMP VAYAMA: U.S. Army Camp Vayama is located about 15 km north of Sattahip and about 25 km from the station. The camp has approximately 3000 personnel assigned to operate an ammunition port. Besides ammunition, the port provides logistic support for U.S. military units.

3. SATTAHIP ROYAL THAI NAVAL STATION: This station provides logistic and repair support to the RTN and security forces in the area. The station also has the RTN Fleet Training Command, the Recruit Training Center and the Naval Rating School.

4. ROYAL THAI MARINE BASE: Provides home base and training for the Royal Thai Marines.

5. ROYAL THAI AIR FORCE BASE: The RTAF Base is located approximately one km from the station. This small field is the home of the RTAF 71st Squadron of the 7th Wing. Small observation type aircraft are flown from a 3600 foot runway.

6. SATTAHIP DEEP WATER PORT (TAEM THONG LANG PORT): A deep water, man made port operated by the Royal Thai Navy and U.S. Army. The port has five berths and is dredged to 36 feet. It handles supplies for the U.S. military facilities in the Sattahip area.

7. CAMP SAMAE SAN: Located approximately one km from the station, this is mainly a contonement area providing barracks for U.S. Army personnel in small miscellaneous commands in the Sattahip area. It has a PX, Clubs, USO and movie theater.

C. Vehicles:

1. The station allowance is five:

- (a) One 3 ton stake body truck
- (b) Two M-37B1 Military 3/4 ton pick-up trucks
- (c) Two six passenger pick-up trucks

D. Boats:

1. The station has two sixteen foot Boston Whaler boats for recreation with 65 hp outboard engines.

CHAPTER III

PERSONNEL

A. Allowance:

1. The station personnel allowance is two officers and 26 enlisted men as follows:

1	LT
1	CWO-4 (ELC)
1	ETC
1	ET1
3	ET2
3	ET3
1	ENC
1	DC1
1	EN1
1	EM1
1	EN2
1	EN3
3	FN
1	BM3
4	SN
1	CS1
1	YN2
1	SK2
1	CS3

2. Local Indigenous Personnel:

(a) One mess cook, three gardeners hired by Coast Guard.

(b) Five cleaning and laundry workers hired by Coast Guard personnel.

B. Administration:

1. Personnel records are maintained on the station. Pay records and personnel diary are maintained by the Section Office. Pay call is held once a month by check on the first of the month. A Chase Manhattan Bank is located at U-Tapao Airfield and provides a complete range of services.

C. Medical Facilities:

1. The Royal Thai Navy maintains a hospital in Sattahip. This hospital has a 250 bed capacity encompassing four wards and a staff of 200. It is

large and well equipped, offering specialists in internal medicine, nuerosurgery, orthopedic surgery, radiology and pathology.

2. The U.S. Army maintains dispensaries at Camp Vayama and Camp Samae San.

3. The USAF 11th Field Hospital is located at U-Tapao Airfield and is utilized by the station personnel. This is an excellent hospital with a 100 bed capacity and an excellent staff. Immediate air evacuation is available for serious illness or injury to Clark AFB or CONUS. Specialists from the Thai Navy Hospital are available for consultation. The Hospital provides for all medical services to Coast Guard personnel and has an excellent dental clinic.

4. Local diseases:

(a) Malaria: All hands must take malaria pills once a week, and for 8 weeks following departure from Thailand.

(b) Cholera: All hands must have had a cholera shot within the past four months.

(c) Plague: All hands must have had a plague shot within the past four months.

(d) Venereal Disease: Nearly every type and strain is prevalent and the incident rate is extremely high.

D. Education:

1. The USAF has a USAFI branch at U-Tapao which maintains on the shelf correspondence courses and general educational development exams. Participation by all hands in Coast Guard Institute Courses is strongly encouraged.

2. The U-Tapao Education Center provides evening classes in spoken Thai and Thai customs which all hands are encouraged to attend.

E. Welfare:

1. Commander, Southeast Asia Section is an authorized CG Welfare Officer with \$1,000 in funds available.

F. Recreation and Morale:

1. Outdoor: Two station boats and other necessary equipment are available for skin diving, water skiing and fishing parties. The station has a tennis/

volleyball court, a basketball court, baseball diamond, horseshoe pits, golf clubs, archery sets, an outdoor recreation building with barbeque facilities, karate and boxing equipment. There are excellent beaches in the area; the USAF beach at U-Tapao is complete with refreshment stand and boat rental, both sail and power. Some of the world's finest sightseeing is available on short one or two day trips from the station.

2. Indoor: The station recreation room has a regulation pool table, a bumper pool table, ping pong table, card and game equipment, stereo set, television set and short wave receiver. A dark room is planned for future development. Armed Forces television should be available in the near future to provide stateside programs. Armed Forces Radio is programmed from U-Tapao and a planned antenna system should improve the present poor FM and TV reception over the late 1969 and early 1970 period.

3. Exchanges: Excellent exchange facilities operated by neighboring commands excludes the necessity for a station exchange. The station operates a beer mess.

4. Churches: The local religion is Buddhist, but there are Catholic, Protestant and Jewish services held at the U.S. Army and Air Force Base Chapels. Additionally, there is a Christian Servicemen's Center in Sattahip.

5. Mail: Mail pickups and station mail call is held daily. All first-class mail is flown to and from CONUS. Station mail comes in by air from Bangkok to the post office at Utapao Air Force Base. The station address is:

Loran Transmitting Station
APO San Francisco 96330

The word "California" is not needed after "San Francisco" and is improper.

G. Liberty:

Station liberty hours are 1630-2345 workdays, 0800-2345 Saturdays, Sundays and holidays. Places to go on liberty other than local military installations are the town of Sattahip and the village of Kilo Sip. Each are 10 to 15 minutes drive from the station. Also there is a liberty "compound" area called New Land. This is a Thai government sanctioned liberty area containing bars and nightclubs. It is controlled by a joint Thai-US Military Police patrol. It is about a 30 minute bus ride from the Kilo Sip village.

Because of the large military population, there are a large number of bars and clubs in the area and many prostitutes. The VD rate is very high, and is a cause for alarm among the Thai Public Health Service and military physicians. Attempts at control are made by requiring weekly inspection of all girls. Each girl has an inspection book and number. Books marked in black or blue permit girls to continue work. Should the book be marked in red, it means she probably has VD.

Establishments employing girls who are not examined, or have been involved with robberies or violence toward military personnel are not placed "ON LIMITS TO US MILITARY PERSONNEL." There are no "OFF LIMITS" signs.

The out of bounds list is promulgated by the senior U.S. military officer in the area with the advice of the Thai military commands. All drinking establishments in Sattahip, except one, are not "ON LIMITS". There are presently six establishments in Kilo Sip which are "ON LIMITS." The New Land area presently has ten and is growing rapidly.

The Thai Navy, Thai Police, U.S. Army and USAF maintain military police in the area. Men found in off-limits establishments are merely told the establishment is off limits and asked to leave. The out of bounds list changes periodically under local inspection system.

The Petty Officer and Officer's Clubs at the Royal Thai Naval Station are available to visiting ships. These clubs do not have dining facilities. The usual clubs at the U.S. Army and USAF Bases are available. The USAF clubs are excellent. There are several excellent restaurants in the area. There is only one hotel having the modern conveniences considered by Americans as necessities.

Sightseeing and tours of Bangkok are available for personnel while in transit. These can be arranged with the advice of the Section personnel.

Liberty uniform in Thailand is civilian clothes.. Sport shirt and slacks are proper for all but a few restaurants in Bangkok and tours of the Grand Palace.

There are many different types of poisonous snakes in the Sattahip area, the most common being the cobra, Maylasian pit viper, banded krait and Russel's viper. Extreme caution must be used when walking about at night. Stay in lighted areas and at least in pairs. The USAF Hospital has anti-venom on hand, but the type of snake that bites must be known. Catch it.

CHAPTER IV

PLANT AND ADMINISTRATION

A. Buildings:

1. Barracks building: Enlisted barracks, laundry, and head. Sixteen two man rooms, all air conditioned. Masonary and teak construction.
2. Subsistence building: Galley, mess deck, dayroom, CPO Quarters, Officer's Quarters. Prefabricated building of metal and masonry construction.
3. Signal Power Building: Garage, DC Shop, generator room, communications and timer room, coupler room, transmitter room, administrative offices. Prefabricated building of metal and masonry construction.
4. Warehouse: Equipment and supply storage. Storage for complete spare 625' tower. EM Shop. Masonary and teak construction. Half air conditioned.
5. Pump House: Water pumps and treatment plant. Prefabricated metal and masonry building.
6. Boat House: Storage for two recreational boats and gardening tools. Prefabricated metal building.
7. Thai Guard Barracks: Living quarters for Thai Security Guards. Teak construction.
8. Recreation Building: Open air construction with patio type furniture.

B. Engineering:

1. Power Plant: Four Caterpillar D-379 350 KW generators provide station power. Usually one generator carries the station load.
2. The barracks, subsistence, and signal power building are completely air conditioned except for the galley dry stores area. There are no provisions for a heating system.
3. POL Supplies: The station purchases all POL products from the U.S. Army at Camp Vayama. Storage for 160,000 gallons fo diesel fuel and 1,000 gallons of MOGAS is provided on the station.

4. A tractor drawn mower, forklift and power lawn mowers are on the station.

5. Station water is supplied from a deep well with two electric pumps, chlorinator, demineraliner, sand and carbon filters, 50,000 gallons of water storage is provided.

C. Electronics:

1. Transmitters: AN/FPN-44

2. Timers: AN/FPN-46

3. Communications: SB-6F, HF-301, two RF-101 Linear Amps, two ASR, one KSR teletypes, one Loran-C transmitter/receiver.

4. Antennas: 625' AT-600, 44' fiberglas whip Loran receiver, log periodic 2-30 mhz, two 35' whips.

D. Supply:

1. Commissary: Commissary stores are requisitioned from USAF U-Tapao Airfield. The variety of food available is good. Fresh vegetables and fruit are usually available. Milk and dairy products are delivered to the station by Foremost Dairies, Bangkok. Although the milk is reconstituted, it is quite tasty.

2. General Stores: The station has an inter-service support agreement with USAF for some general stores. The others are ordered from Honolulu and GSA San Francisco. Delivery from GSA is very slow, 5-9 months or more.

CHAPTER V

INFORMATION FOR NEW PERSONNEL REPORTING

A. Uniform and clothing requirements:

1. Officers: A limited wardrobe is required; there is little in the way of uniforms available for purchase in the Sattahip area. Good quality civilian clothing is available, however, and at reasonable prices. For travel and on station wear, the following is recommended:

(a) Uniforms:

Service Dress Khaki - one blouse, two trousers
Service Dress White - one blouse, two trousers
Tropical White Shirt - two each
Overseas Hat - two each
Work Khaki Trousers - two each (ship two or three more)
Tropical Khaki Shirt - seven each

(b) Civilian clothing:

Summer Suit - one each (very light)
Slacks - two each (ship two more or have made locally. Make sure they are washable)
White Shirts - two each
Sport Shirts - four each (ship a few more or have made locally)
Shoes - two pair (loafers desirable)
Bathing Suit - one each

Personal effects take four to six months to arrive, so a complete but limited wardrobe must be carried. Excess baggage allowance should be on basic orders as it becomes increasingly harder to get as one gets further from CONUS. Try to limit your gear to 66 pounds if no excess allowance is on the basic orders.

There are about five functions attended per month by the CO. These are usually civilian dress or tropical khaki, but some require service dress uniform. Sport shirts and slacks are used for liberty. Laundry is done once a week and a daily change of clothes is minimal in the hot weather. Shoes are normally removed when entering a Thai home, so loafers are desirable.

2. Enlisted: The uniform of the day for enlisted personnel is dungarees and white hat, commissarymen wear whites. Inspection uniform is tropical whites. Whites are worn for travel, and blues are not required unless you

plan to take leave in Hong Kong or Tokyo while in transit. Laundry service is once a week and in the extremely hot weather, a clean set of dungarees for each day is minimal to maintain your comfort.

Civilian clothing is worn for liberty. Comments above on officer clothing requirements apply for civilian clothing section. A light summer suit is required only if you plan to visit the Grand Palace for sightseeing in Bangkok and in only a few of the restaurants in Bangkok. Sport shirt and slacks is proper dress everywhere else. Excellent exchange facilities and inexpensive local tailors can provide additional clothing if desired.

Try to limit the weight of your baggage to 66 pounds as excess allowances are hard to get in this part of the world.

B. Travel Hints:-

Upon departing Alameda, ensure CCGD14 has been notified by message of your flight number. Upon departing Honolulu, ensure that COMSEASEC has similar information. If no one meets you at the airport, take a taxi to the Section Office. Settle the fare with the driver before entering. Most taxi drivers speak as much English as it is convenient for them to do. The fare to the Section Office should be 40 to 50 baht or US \$2.00 to US \$2.50. The address of the Section Office should be supplied by TRADU, Alameda.

Money should be changed at the airport for cab fare, but there is a charge for this. Change \$10.00 there and the rest or about \$20 to \$50 at your billet. Local regulations forbid the spending of American money outside of military installations. Don't spend American money on the local economy.

All personnel can expect part or a whole day at the Section Office for processing. Much useful information on travelling will be offered there.

The trip from Bangkok to the station will probably be made by bus or taxi. The bus fare is 70 baht or US \$3.50. The trip takes four hours and will terminate at the main gate of USAF U-Tapao Airfield. You will be met by a station vehicle. The taxi fare is about 250 baht or US \$12.50. The trip takes about three hours. Have the driver turn right at Kilo 181 on the Sukumvit Highway. After the right turn the tower can be seen and the driver can follow the roads to the station. If any problems arise, have the driver continue a military gate can be seen and ask the military policeman for directions.

C. Items to Carry and Not to Carry:

1. Bring a camera, but not too much film, Film is available and spoils quickly in the heat.

2. Do not carry or ship firearms. Permits are available but difficult to obtain and the weapons are not needed. Rifles for hunting trips are available from guides. There is no recreational shooting allowed.

3. Send any special fishing gear you may want. There is good fishing in the Gulf of Thailand and station tackle is limited.

4. Send a tennis racket or gold clubs if this is your sport. The station has a limited set of clubs and a few rackets, but you may want to use your own. There is a golf course only ten minutes drive from the station, and a driving range about the same distance.

D. A Few DO's and DON'T's for Observing Thai Customs:

This Section is Important. We are visitors in Thailand, and the Thais are wonderful hosts. We should observe their customs, this is one thing all Thais ask of us and appreciate. The general statement has been made that one can do little wrong if one maintains respect for Thai customs, the Thai King and Queen, and the Thai religion. Some helpful hints for this follow.

DO return all salutes from Thai military personnel, even if you do not rate a salute.

DO salute all Thai Officers. Navy officers wear shoulder boards with gold stripes very similar to the Coast Guard. Air Force officers wear shoulder boards or collar devices very similar to the Coast Guard. Army ranks are more difficult. If in doubt, salute.

DO stand at attention when the King's Anthem is played.

Do return the greeting if someone makes the "wai" gesture to you. (This is done by putting your hands together in a praying position before your face and slightly nodding the head.)

DO ask for advice on habits and customs if you don't know. You will find the Thai people helpful and pleased that you are interested.

DO be considerate and patient in your dealings with the Thai people. English is sometimes hard to understand, especially if you're using slang. Use simple words and speak slowly, minimizing any accent you may have.

DO maintain a sense of humor, pleasantness and courtesy, and you will surely enjoy your stay in Thailand.

DO try to learn to speak some Thai. Essential words and phrases are not hard to learn. If you can speak some Thai, your "town trips" will be more enjoyable. The Thai people will respect you for trying.

DO remember that you are a guest in a foreign country, and should act as a polite guest in the home of a friendly host.

DO try to obtain the DOD Pocket Guide No. 23 to Thailand and the Language Guide, TM 30-331.

DON'T cross your legs in a position that would make your foot higher than a Thai's foot. A Thai considers the top of the head to be the most sacred part of the body and the bottom of the foot to be the lowest. If you raise your foot to any level above a Thai's foot you are indicating that you consider your foot better than another part of his body.

DON'T EVER touch a Thai person on the head or shoulders, or point at the head or shoulders. If you want to get a person's attention when their back is turned touch them politely on the outside of the elbow or forearm, never tap them on the shoulder.

DON'T hire a taxi without first coming to an agreement on the price.

DON'T make jokes or insulting remarks about the Thai people or their country. Many of them understand English and others will understand your tone even though they do not speak the language.

DON'T show disrespect toward the orange-robed monks. They are highly revered by the Thai people. You should show the same respect.

DON'T dress in a sloppy manner. (Levis, bermuda shorts, tee shirts worn as outer garments, sandals worn without socks, etc). These items are not authorized for wear off station.

E. Bargaining:

You must bargain for nearly everything you wish to purchase in Thailand. The following is a list of the principles of bargaining that should prove helpful.

Have a sense of humor. A witty disposition and sense of humor are highly valued by the Thai people.

Speak as much Thai as possible. Even just a little bit helps.

Never lose your temper; this will gain you nothing.

If you know the going rate of the item you are bargaining for, start as far below that price as the seller starts above it. Try to meet the middle.

Do not try to make the bargain price the first time for an expensive item. Come back again a couple of days later and bargain again if the time permits. If the price doesn't reach what you want to pay by the fourth try, it never will. Buy it at their price or quit.

Don't tell the seller if you intend to buy several items. Pick out one item and bargain a little. Then, appear to lose interest in it and go on to the next item, and so on. Go back to the original item and try to do better, repeating the process on each item you think you can do better on. When you think you have "bargained well" offer a "package deal" at a slightly lower price. A better bargain in a "package deal" is more often secured than when buying each item separately.

F. Common Thai Expressions:

Greeting or goodbye	Sa-wa-dee, Kahpb
Sir, Miss or Madam	Kahpb
Yes	Chi
No	Mai
Thank You	Kahpb koon, kahpb
Good	Dee
No good	Mai dee
Much	Mahk (or mahk, mahk)
Very good	Dee mahk
Kilometer	Keelo or Keelomet
One	Nuhng
Two	Song
Three	Sahm
Four	See
Five	Hah
Six	Hohk
Seven	Chedt
Eight	Pbadt
Nine	Kaghwo
Ten	Sip
Twenty	Yee sip
Rice	Kaow
Coffee	Gah Fay
Beer	Beeah
Tea	Chah
Ice	Nahm Knag

G. Currency:

The monetary note of Thailand is the Baht. The official rate of exchange varies with local inflation. In the Bangkok area the rate is 20.50 Baht per US dollar and fairly stable. In the Sattahip area, it is 20.67 baht per US dollar and stable. Most local establishments will accept US dollars, but the use of baht is required by regulations. Money exchanges are at Don Muang Airport in Bangkok, USADO in Bangkok, cashiers at the official US military billeting hotels, and at Sattahip the Chase-Manhattan Military Finance Facility U-Tapao AFB.

The following is a guide to Thai currency:

100 Baht	- Red Note	- US \$5.00
20 Baht	- Green Note	- 1.00
10 Baht	- Brown Note	.50
5 Baht	- Purple Note	.25
1 Baht	- Silver Coin	.05
50 Satong	- Brass Coin	.02½ (one half Baht)

- 10. T-HEAD PIER
- 11. DELONG PIER
- 12. RTN FLEET HQTRS
- 13. (a) US FORCES AMMO
- 13. (b) ARMY CAMP VAYAMA
- 14. COAST GUARD LORAN STATION
- 15. U-TAPAO AFB
- 16. SATTAHIP RESERVOIR
- 17. SATTAHIP TOWN
- 18. ARMY CAMP SAMAE SAN

- 1. RTN STATION
- 2. GOH PHRA IS. FUEL PIER
- 3. SATTAHIP POL
- 4. TRN AMMO
- 5. RTMC BASE
- 6. RTN RATINGS SCHOOL
- 7. RECRUIT TRAINING
- 8. RTAF BASE
- 9. LAEM THONG LANG DEEP WATER PORT

TO BANGKOK

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