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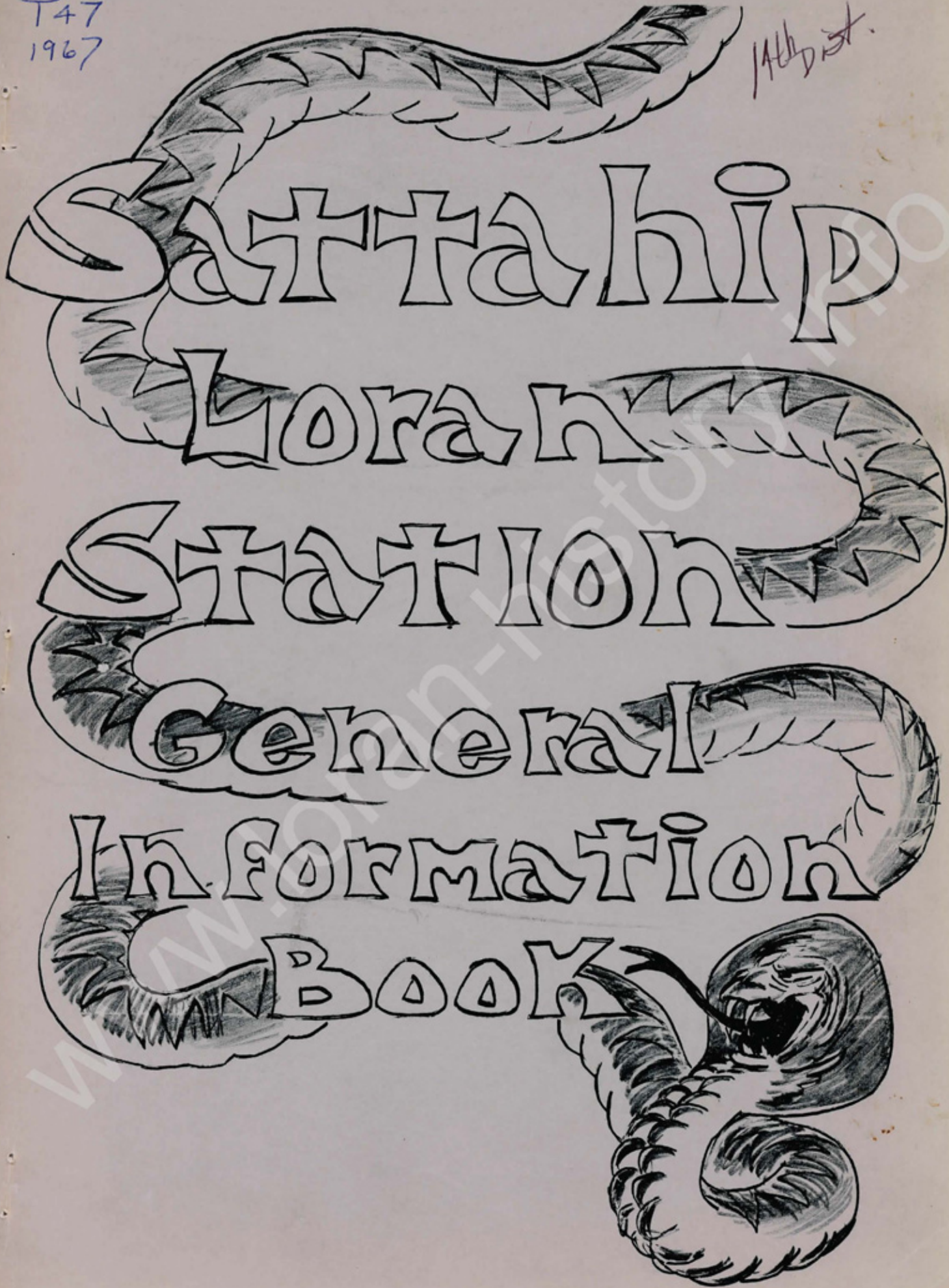
Loran

Station

General

Information

BOOK



1 September 1967

Letter of Promulgation

Ref: (a) COMDTINST 3262.2

1. Purpose. The Sattahip Loran Transmitting Station General Information Book is issued in accordance with reference (a). It is meant to provide information to staff, training and support activities and to serve as a training aid for perspective Commanding Officers and enlisted men. It has an additional purpose, due to the station's location, in providing port information for RONONE and RONTREE and their vessels which may be operating in the area.

2. Amendment. Amendments will be issued as changes occur.

  
P. M. BERNSTEIN

Dist: (SDL No. 85)

A m. BASSWOOD, BLACKHAW, BUTTONWOOD, IRONWOOD, PLANETREE (5); w. (1)  
y. DIV 11 (4); DIV 12 (1); DIV 13 (2)  
B a. OAB (4); c. CCGD14 (o) - (2); g. (6); h. 1 (2); h. (2)  
C.l. Udorn, Lampang, ConSon (1 ea), Sattahip (6)  
D a. CINSEASEC (2); b. RONONE (1), RONTREE (6)

LORAN TRANSMITTING STATION SATTAHIP, THAILAND - GENERAL INFORMATION BOOK

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## CHAPTER I - GENERAL INFORMATION

### A. Sattahip Loran Station and South East Asia Loran Chain - General Information and History.

During the summer of 1965, DOD 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 aquisition 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 Electronics Technicians. The technicians were sent immediately to the stations to begin installation of the electronics 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 4 o'clock in the morning on the 28th of 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 - 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 highwaymen 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 RTMC 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 RTAF base as well as the RTN and RTMC installations. Within the Naval reservations are the USAF Base U-TAPAO, and the U. S. Coast Guard's Sattahip Loran-C Station. The U. S. Navy has a MAG Compound at the 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 km 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 concession, 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, night time 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 from 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 from 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 bouys were established correct on 3 March 1967 by the U. S. Coast Guard Cutter PLANETREE (WLB-307). The anchorage bearing 202 degrees, range 200 yards from Laem Tap Hao is eleven fathoms in depth. This anchorage is exposed to south west 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 along side the DeLong pier. Currents south of Laem Tap Hao occasionally reach 4 kts velocity and set in a north west-south easterly 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, Laem TapHao Light and the light on the northwest tip of Ko Tao Mo Island.

Anchoring and fishing is prohibited within 2,000 yards of Laem 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. A new 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, however).

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 LSTs of all sizes as well as LSms 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 meters 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 depth of water alongside the fueling pier at lowest low water is 34 feet. The total capacity of these tanks is 3,920,000 U. S. gallons divided as follows:

- a. No. 1 Fuel Tank - 210,000 gallons (750 metric tons)
- b. No 2 Fuel Tank - 210,000 gallons (750 metric tons)
- c. No. 3 Fuel Tank - 600,000 gallons (2,000 metric tons)
- d. No. 4 Fuel Tank - 600,000 gallons (2,000 metric tons)
- e. No. 5 Fuel Tank - 600,000 gallons (2,000 metric tons)
- f. No. 6 Fuel Tank - 850,000 gallons (3,000 metric tons)
- g. No. 7 Fuel Tank - 850,000 gallons (3,000 metric tons)

4. The Thai Naval Station has no tugs assigned. Several LCMs are present. Three commercial tugs work the Gulf of Thailand and Taem Thong Lang deep water piers under contract to the U. S. Officer in Charge of Construction, Sattahip. Camp Vayama has LARC-15 available for self propeller lighter services. The LARC-15 has a 15 ton capacity and bow ramp for discharging vehicles.

5. A small number of trucks are available ranging from  $\frac{1}{2}$  ton to 5 ton. One 6,000 lb. forklift truck is available at the Naval Station. A truck mounted 20 ton crane and a 30 ton crawler crane are available. The U. S. military has mobile cranes at both U-TAPAO and Camp Vayama.

6. There are no drydocks at Sattahip. There is a 125 ton Synchrolift dock facility operated by the Thai Navy. Repair facilities are equipped to make voyage minor battle damage repair to small ships. Repairs are not made to major hull damage, major ordnance, or gyro compass instruments. Repair and overhaul of automotive and tracked equipment is within its capability.

Repair ships are as follow:

- (a) Machine and engine repair
- (b) Foundry and Blacksmith Shop

- (c) Carpenter and Patternmaker Shop
- (d) Electrical and Battery Shop
- (e) Sheet Metal, Coppersmith, Pipe, Welding and Shipfitter Shop

The Thai Navy operates the only cold storage and ice making plant in the area. It consists of five freeze boxes of over 150 tons total capacity, adequate chill space and the only commercial source of ice in Sattahip.

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. Port Capacity. The Sattahip Naval Station Basin immediately south of the Naval Station is only 800 meters wide and about 5 miles long. The depth of water limits use to destroyer escort and smaller craft. The roadstead immediately west of the Naval Station affords a large anchorage area. Information on cargo capabilities of the Cargo Ammunition piers on the Gulf of Thailand and LAEM THONG LANG deep water harbor is available thru USDAO Bangkok.

9. Ships 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 and they are small and not of high quality. Buses and taxis are the major means of transportation. There are very few metered cabs, however, so it is advisable to agree upon a price prior to entering a cab. Prices are very cheap; the commercial bus fare to Bangkok being about 20 Baht or U. S. \$1.00. There are no rail facilities in the area.

" See Liberty in Chapter III"

10. Ships Liason 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.

11. Ship's Communications. Telephone service is available to surrounding Thai and U. S. Military installations. Local service does not include civilian populace, service as the system is wholly military controlled. Service is available to Bangkok on a limited basis. Overseas telephone is not available.

Ship-Shore radio frequency is 6469 kcs 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.



Armed Forces Courier Service Station located in Bangkok will deliver ARFCOS material to U-TAPAO AFB on request. Ship's courier must meet the flight at U-TAPAO. Sidearms are not authorized in Thailand.

#### F. Nearby Military Civilization

1. UTAPAO AIR FORCE BASE. The Air Base is located 13.5 km east of Sattahip on Sukumvit Highway. Here some 5,000 U. S. Air Force personnel support and fly KC-Tankers and B-52 Bombers. The U. S. Navy maintains VP squadrons assigned to patrol the Gulf of Siam and the Viet Nam coast as part of TG 72.6. They maintain and fly P3V Orion aircraft.

2. CAMP VAYAMA. Camp Vayama has some 2,000 U. S. Army Personnel who provide communication, logistic and construction support for U-TAPAO Air Force Base and the MAP pier.

3. SATTAHIP NAVAL STATION. This station described in part under Port Facilities provides logistic and repair support to the Royal Thailand Navy and security forces in the Sattahip area. The station has the RTN Fleet Training Command and Recruit Training Command.

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

5. ROYAL THAILAND AIR FORCE BASE. The Royal Thai Air Force Base Sattahip is located 5 km east of the Naval Station. This small field is the home of the RTAF 71st Squadron of the 7th Wing. AT-6, T-28, and C-47 aircraft are flown from this field.

Length of runway - 3,600'

Width of runway - 150'

Runway heading - 050 degrees T/230 degrees T

Navigational aid - none

Tower Frequency - 126.18 VHF; 236.6 UHF

6. NAVY OFFICER IN CHARGE OF CONSTRUCTION. The NOICC is a small command of engineers overseeing the construction of a new port facility and POL receiving facility.

## CHAPTER II - OPERATIONS

### A. Aids to Navigation.

1. Loran. Sattahip functions as the master station in the Southeast area Loran-C chain on rate S3. The chain operational control officer is CO, Sattahip. This chain is unique in that the base lines are very short MX (Lampang) being 353 miles, MY (ConSon) 407 miles. The base lines are mostly over land rather than water which of course makes predictability of time difference readings difficult prior to calibration.

2. Bouys. The loran station provides emergency servicing for six bouys in Sattahip Harbor. The total number of aids will increase as the Port of Sattahip continues to expand.

B. Communications. This unit has four methods of communicating to the other stations in the chain.

- (1) SSB voice (2023 KC) (4867 KC) (6960 KC) (9175 KC)
- (2) SSB RATT (100 WPM)
- (3) Dedicated DCS teletype
- (4) Loran C hi-speed teletype (67 WPM)

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 eighth pulses at a digital rate. It provides 100 percent copy up to 1200 miles, and is without a doubt the most reliable comms system available to the chain. Its primary use is for operational loran traffic.

The station is also connected by telephone to the Army - Air Force Communication System, BLUEWATER switchboard.

C. Vehicles. The station has four.

- (1) International Loadster 3 ton stake body truck with a hydraulic tail gate and winch.
- (2) Dodge D-400 1½ ton stake body truck
- (3) International 6 passenger pickup with winch.
- (4) International carryall.

D. Boats. The station has two sixteen foot Boston Whaler boats for recreation with 65 hp Mercury outboards.

## CHAPTER III - PERSONNEL

### A. Allowance.

1. The station personnel allowance is two officers and twenty-five enlisted men as follows:

		1	LT	-	CO				
	1	CHRELE	-	EMO	and	XO			
1	ETC	1	ET1	3	ET2	3	ET3	5	SA/SN
1	ENC			1	EN2	2	EN3	3	FA/FM
		1	SK1						
		1	CS1			1	CS3		
		1	HM1						
		1	EM1						
		1	DC1						

### 2. Local Indegenous Personnel.

One mess cook  
Three maintenance laborers  
hired by Coast Guard

Four - Cleaning and laundry workers  
hired by Coast Guard personnel

### B. Administration.

Personnel records are maintained on the station. Pay call is held once a month. Payment is made in cash usually about the 15th when the Section dispersing officer arrives.

### C. Medical Facilities.

The Thai Navy maintains a hospital in Sattahip. Aphakornkiatte Wong Hospital has a 250 bed capacity encompassing four wards and a staff of 208. 4289 patients were admitted in 1965 while 42,486 received treatment at the hospital. Since this is the only hospital in the area it services the civilian population as well. The six building hospital has 4 newly installed (1964) operating rooms, a Diagnostic X-ray machine, three ambulances and two jeeps. This hospital includes a dental facility. Doctors include specialists in Internal Medicine, Nuerro-Sergery, Orthopedic Surgery, Radiology and Pathology. Excellent pharmacies well stocked with standard patent medicines having English and U. S. labels.

The U. S. Army has a dispensary at Camp Vayama. The U. S. Air Force at Utapao has a 10 bed modulas dispensary with nursing station which

provides medical treatment for Coast Guard personnel. A 100 bed hospital is scheduled to be available there by October 1967. Both these commands have dental facilities with oral surgery available.

#### 1. Local Diseases.

- (a) Malaria - All hands must take malaria pills at the rate of one per week during their stay in Sattahip, and for eight weeks following departure.
- (b) Cholera - All hands must have a cholera shot within the past four months
- (c) Plague - All hands must have a plague shot within the last four months
- (d) Venereal Disease - Nearly every type and strain is prevalent including some which no cure is available. The incident rate is extremely high.

#### D. Education.

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

#### E. Welfare.

Commander, Southeast Asia Section is an authorized CG Welfare Officer with \$1,000 dollars 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 the only tennis court in the area, a basketball court and soft ball diamond. There are local military softball, basketball, and volleyball leagues. The outdoor recreation building is available for parties and cookouts. There are excellent beaches in the area. The Air Force at Utapao has a facility complete with refreshment stand and boat rental.

2. Indoor - The station recreation room has the only U.S. pool table in the area, a ping pong table and card and game equipment.

3. Exchange - The Air Force at Utapao and Army operate excellent exchange facilities. Items are picked up on the daily mail run. 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 truck from Bangkok to the post office at Utapao Air Force Base. Station address:

Loran Transmitting Station  
APO San Francisco, California

96330

#### G. Liberty.

Station liberty hours are 1800 - 2400 weekdays and 0900 - 2400 on weekends. Places to go on liberty other than local military installations are the town of Sattahip and Kilosib. Each are 10 to 15 minutes drive from the station.

Because of the large U. S. military population there are a growing number of bars and clubs in the area and of course many prostitutes. The VD rate, 452 per thousand girls inspected per year, is very high. Attempts at control is 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 are not placed "ON LIMITS". In effect there are no "OFF LIMITS" signs. The out of bounds list promulgated by Utapao AFB changes weekly. All drinking establishments in Sattahip town except two are not "ON LIMITS".

The Thai Navy, U.S. Army and U.S. Air Force maintain military police in the Sattahip area. Men found in off-limits bars are merely told the establishment is off limits and asked to leave. These off-limits areas change weekly under local inspection system.

The Petty Officers and Officers 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 Air Force Bases are available but are still in their infancy. The four hotels in Sattahip are considered houses of prostitution. There is a guest house on the Naval Station but is essentially a grass hut with no modern conveniences considered necessities by Americans.

Bus tours and boat tours of Bangkok are available for personnel while in transit. These can be arranged by the section with USDAO Bangkok.

Liberty uniform in Thailand is civilian clothes. Sport shirt and slacks being proper for all but a few restaurants in Bangkok.

There are approximately twenty different types of poisonous snakes in the Sattahip area, the most common being the Cobra and Maylasian Pit Viper. Extreme caution must be used when walking about at night. Stay in lighted areas and at least in pairs. The U. S. Air Force Hospital has anti-venom on hand, however the type of snake that bites must be known. Catch it.

## CHAPTER IV - PLANT AND ADMINISTRATION

### A. Buildings.

1. BEQ - Enlisted barracks, laundry, and sickbay. Masonary and teak construction. 15 two man rooms, HM lives in sickbay.

2. Subsistence Building - Galley, messdeck, dayroom, CPO quarters, and BOQ.

Building prefabricated by H.H. Robertson Company.

3. Signal/Power Building - Garage, DC, and Electric shops, generator room, communications/timer room, transmitter room, coupler and administrative officers.

Building prefabricated by H.H. Robertson Company.

4. Warehouse - Storage of electronic components for complete additional station less timers. Masonary and teak construction. Half air conditioned.

Pump House - Water pumps and treatment plant. Prefabricated by H.H. Robertson Company.

6. Thai Guard Barracks - Living quarters for Thai Army/Marine Security Guards. Teak construction.

7. Recreation Building - Open air construction with patio type furniture.

### B. Engineering.

1. Power plant - Four Caterpillar D-379 400 KW generators provide station power. Usually one generator carries the station load.

2. The BEQ, Subsistence, and Signal/Power buildings are completely air conditioned except for the Galley/Dry Stores area. There are no provisions for a heating system.

3. POL - The Coast Guard purchases all POL products from the U. S. Army at Camp Vayama. Storage for 160,000 gallons of diesel and 1,000 gallons of MOGAS is provided on the unit.

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

5. A well with 2 electric pumps, chlorinator, demineralizer and filter is expected to be in operation by November 1967.

C. Electronics.

1. Transmitters - AN/FPN-44
2. Timers - AN/FPN-46
3. Communications - SB-6F, RF-301, two RF-101 Linear Amps  
Two ASR, one KSR teletypes  
One Loran-C transmitter/Receiver
4. Antennas - 625' AT-600, 44' fiberglass whip Loran receiver,  
log periodic 2-30 MCs, two 35' whips.

D. Supply.

1. Commissary - All commissary stores are requisitioned from U.S. Army commissary Bangkok. The variety of food available is good. Milk and dairy products are delivered to the site by Foremost Dairies, Bangkok. Although the milk is reconstituted it is quite tasty. Fresh vegetables are hard to get, but fruit, local bananas, pineapple and oranges are always on hand.
2. General stores are ordered from Honolulu and GSA San Francisco. Delivery is slow from GSA, 5-9 months.

## CHAPTER V - INFORMATION FOR NEW PERSONNEL REPORTING

### A. Uniforms and clothing requirements.

1. Officers. A limited wardrobe is required but there is little available for purchase in the Sattahip area.

For travel and on station the following uniforms are recommended:

- (a) Service Dress Khaki - 1 blouse, 2 trousers
- (b) Service Dress White - 1 set (ship 1 or 2 more trousers)
- (c) Tropical White Shirt - 2 each (ship 2 more)
- (d) Tropical Khaki Shirt - 7 each (ship 6 or 8 more)
- (e) Overseas Hat - 2 Each
- (f) Work Khaki Trousers - 2 each (ship 2 or 3 more)

For travel and on station the following civies are recommended:

- (a) Summer Suit - 1 each
- (b) Slacks - 2 each (ship 1 or 2 more)
- (c) White shirts - 2 each
- (d) Sport Shirts - 4 each (ship a few more)
- (e) Shoes - 2 pair (loafers desirable)
- (f) Bathing Suit - 1 each

Personal effects take 4 to 6 months to arrive so that a complete but limited quantity 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 3 to 5 functions attended per month by the CO. Tropical white long, service dress white, tropical khaki long, and sport clothes. 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. Whites are worn for traveling 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 own comfort.

Liberty - Clothes are civilian slacks and sport shirts; three pair of trousers and four to six shirts should be more than sufficient. One pair of loafers is recommended as shoes are customarily removed at the door of a Thai home. Bring a bathing suit and anything else for sportswear you might want as procurement while on the station is difficult. Try to limit the weight of baggage to 66 pounds as excess allowances are hard to get in this part of the world.



## E. 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 talk English as much as it is convenient for them to do. The fare to downtown Bangkok should be 40 to 50 Baht or \$2.00 to \$2.50.

Money should be changed at the airport for cab fare but there is a charge for this there. Change \$10.00 there and the rest or about \$20.00 to \$50.00 at your billet.

All personnel may expect part or a whole day at the section office for processing and much useful information on traveling will be offered there.

The trip from Bangkok to the station will probably be made by taxi. The fare is 200 Baht or \$10.00 and the trip takes 3 to 3½ hours. Have the driver turn right at the road past kilo 181 or kilo 6 on the Sattahip-Rangong Highway.

## G. 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 any hunting trips are available from guides.

3. Send any special fishing gear you may want. The Gulf of Thailand has some of the world's best fishing and station tackle is limited.

4. Send a tennis racket if this is your sport however the station has some good ones.

## D. A few do's and don't's for observing Thai customs.

We are visitors in Thailand and should observe Thai customs. 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:

- (a) Do return all salutes from Thai military personnel.
- (b) Do stand at attention when the King's Anthem is played.
- (c) Do return the greeting if someone makes the "wai" gesture to you. (This is done by putting the hands together in a praying position before your face and slightly nodding the Head)
- (d) Do ask for advice on habits and customs if you don't know. You will find the Thai people helpful.

- (e) Do be considerate and patient in your dealings with the Thai people. English is sometimes hard to understand, especially if your're using slang. Use simple words and speak slowly.
- (f) Do maintain a sense of humor, pleasantness and courtesy. and you will surely enjoy your stay in Thailand.
- (g) 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 will respect you for trying.
- (h) 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.
- (i) Do try to obtain the DoD Pocket Guide (#23) to Thailand and the Language Guide (TM 30-331)
- (j) 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.
- (k) Don't touch a Thai person on the head or shoulders.
- (l) Don't hire a taxi without first coming to an agreement on the price.
- (m) 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.
- (n) Don't show disrespect toward the orange-robed monks. They are highly revered by the Thai people. You should show the same respect.
- (o) Don't dress in a sloppy manner. (Levis, bermuda-shorts, tee shirts worn as outer garments, sandals worn without socks, ect. These items are not authorized for wear off base.

#### 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.

- (a) Have a sense of humor. A witty disposition and sense of humor are highly valued by the Thai people.
- (b) Speak as much Thai as possible; even just a little bit helps.
- (c) Never lose your temper; this will gain you nothing.
- (d) Let the Thai people realize your're not a tourist.
- (e) 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 at the middle.

- (f) 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.
- (g) 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 on 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
Sir, Miss, or Madam	Kahpb
Yes	Chi
No	Mai
Thank you	Kahpb koon
Good	Dee
No good	Mai dee
Much	Mak ( or mak mak )
Very good	Dee mak
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

## G. Currency.

The monetary note of Thailand is the Baht. The official rate of exchange is 20.59 baht per dollar and is very stable. Most local establishments will accept U.S. dollars at 20 baht per dollar but use of baht is required by U.S. regulations. Money exchanges are at DON MUANG AIRPORT, BANGKOK, USADO, BANGKOK, AND FINANCE OFFICE UTAPAOP AFB.

The following is a guide to Thai currency:

100 baht - Red Note - \$50..

20 baht - Green note - \$1.00

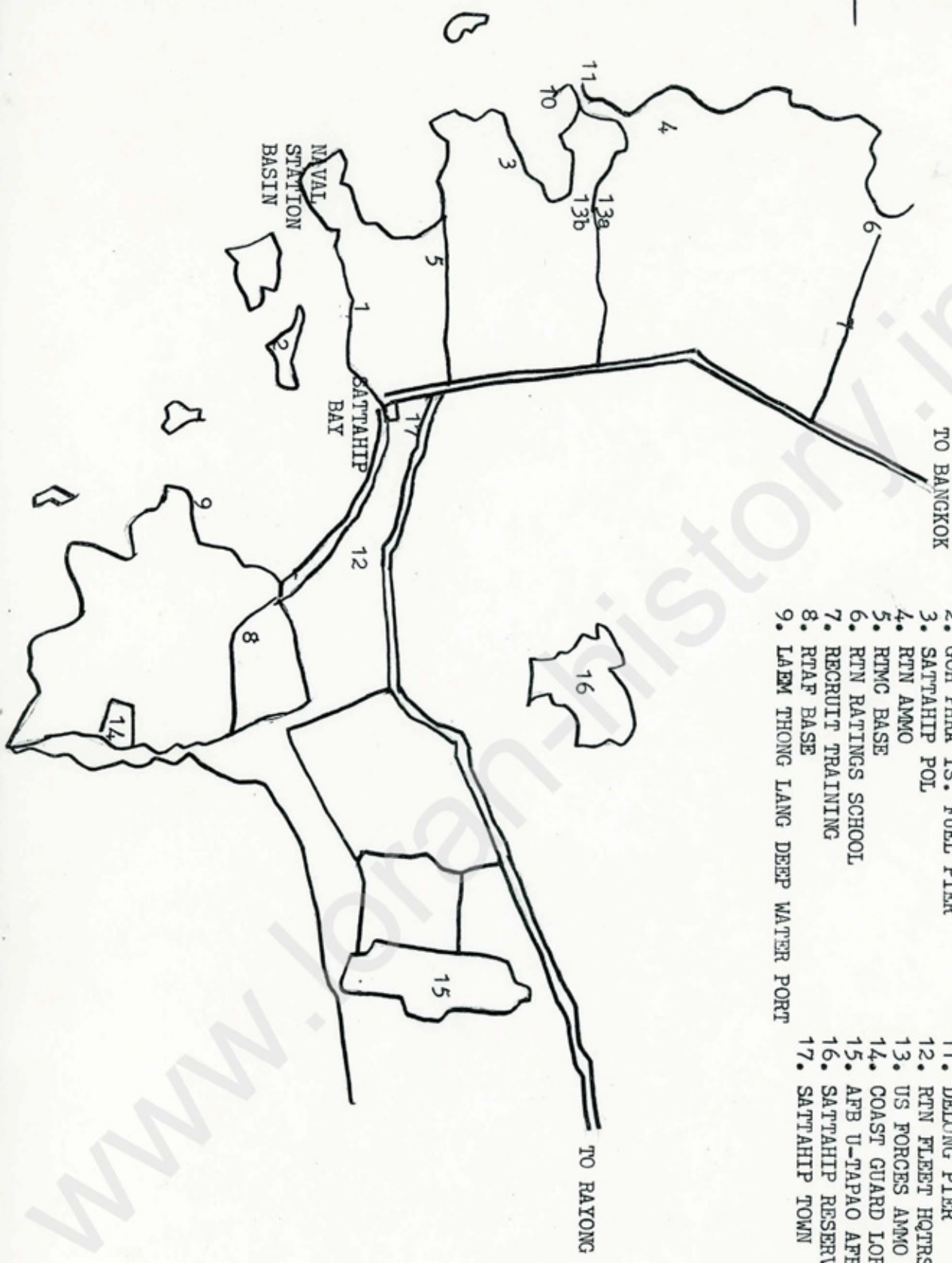
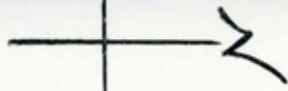
10 baht - Brown note - \$ .50

5 baht - Purple note - \$ .25

1 baht - coil ( silver ) - all about the size of a quarter - \$ .05

50 satong - Coin ( brass ) - about quarter size - 1/2 baht

10 satong - coin - about quarter size - 1/10 baht



1. RTN STATION
2. GOH PHRA IS. FUEL PIER
3. SATTAHIP POL
4. RTN AMMO
5. RIMC BASE
6. RTN RATINGS SCHOOL
7. RECRUIT TRAINING
8. RTAF BASE
9. LAEM THONG LANG DEEP WATER PORT
10. T-HEAD PIER
11. DELONG PIER
12. RTN FLEET HQTRS
13. US FORCES AMMO b. ARMY CAMP
14. COAST GUARD LORAN STA VAYAKA
15. AFB U-TAPAO AFB
16. SATTAHIP RESERVOIR
17. SATTAHIP TOWN

