

HISTORICAL



# COAST GUARD

Commander  
Pacific Area  
Inspection Staff

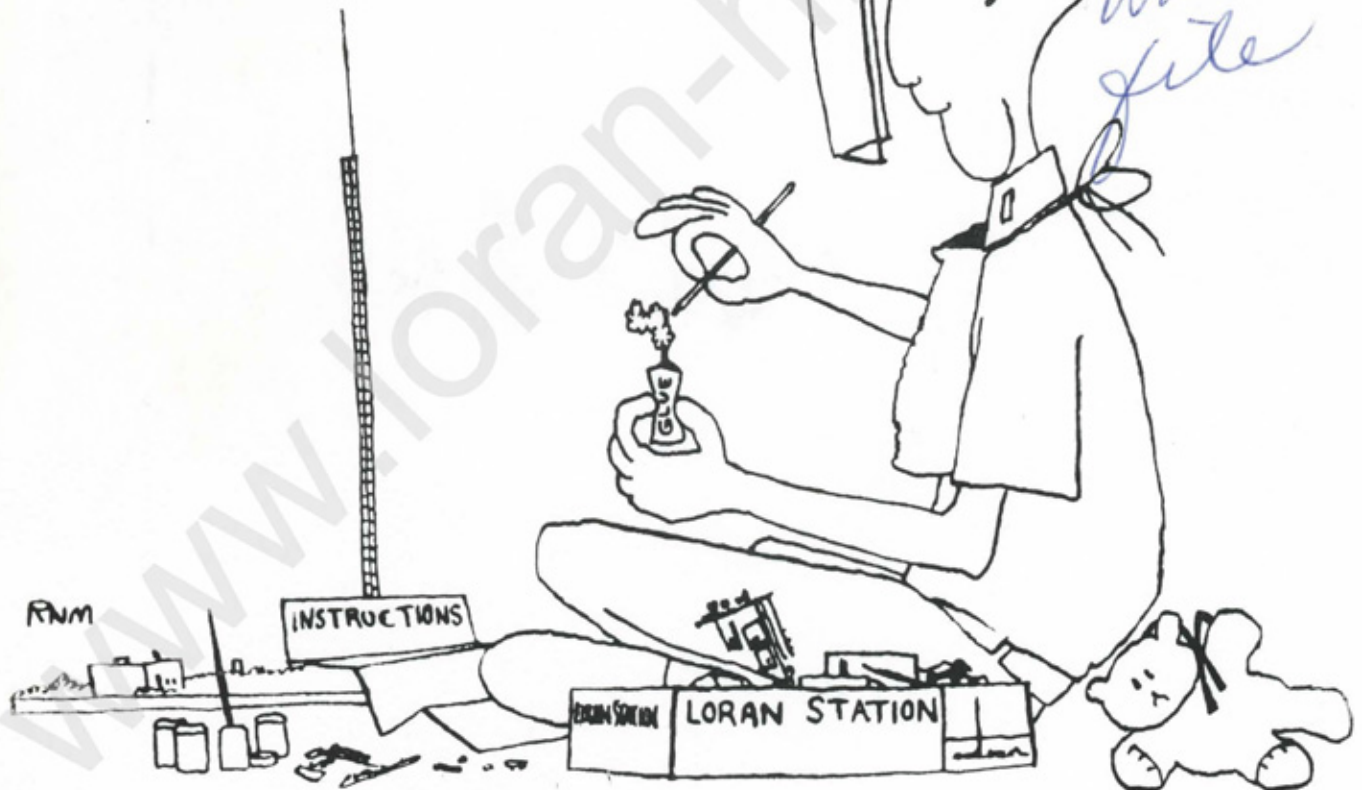
## Loran Station

# SATTAHIP

*all*

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# General Information Book

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## CHAPTER I

### GENERAL INFORMATION

#### A. STATION 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. The ZULU secondary station was commissioned and declared operational on 15 August 1969. This station is at Tan My, RVN.

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. LOCAL AREA HISTORY:

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 World War II 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 approximately three blocks wide and seven blocks long. It is 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 time, the population in the Sattahip area, including the Thai military population, is approximately 50,000. This figure does not include the U. S. military population.

C. WEATHER:

Sattahip experiences the normal seasons of Thailand, i.e., the hot season, with maximum temperatures of approximately 100 degrees F, 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. Severe weather is uncommon in this area.

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. 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 Vietnam coast as part of TG 72.6. They maintain and fly P3V Orion aircraft.

2. CAMP VAYAMA: Camp Vayama is located about 15 km north of Sattahip and about 25 km from the station. Although basically an ammunition port, Camp Vayama also provides logistical 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 Thailand.

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.

## 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. OTHER: The station provides emergency servicing for two lighted and seven unlighted buoys in the Sattahip Deep Water Port in addition to servicing the two range lights and the lighted harbor entrance light. Regular maintenance of the buoys is performed by the U. S. Army and Thai Navy.

#### 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. DCS Teletype
- d. Loran C Hi-Speed Teletype
- e. Telephone

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 administrative 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, LORSTA Lampang, and local military commands.



4. Personal calls to the United States may be placed through the MARS station at Samae San Army Depot or U-Tapao Air Force Base. Personal calls may also be placed through the commercial telephone company in Bangkok.

C. LAW ENFORCEMENT:

1. This unit has no law enforcement responsibility. Military law enforcement is maintained by U-Tapao Air Force Base Air Police and Samae San Army Depot Military Police.

2. All U. S. military personnel are subject to Thai law while serving in Thailand.

3. Thai Security Guards are utilized for station security.

D. VEHICLES AND BOATS:

1. Station Allowance:

- a. One M-37 Military 3/4 Ton Truck
- b. One 2 1/2 Stake Truck
- c. Two 3/4 Ton Pickup Trucks
- d. One 16 ft Boston Whaler Boat
- e. Two Tractors
- f. One Forklift

## CHAPTER III

### PERSONNEL

#### A. COMPLEMENT:

1. The station personnel allowance is two officers and 28 enlisted men as follows:

- 1 - LT
- 1 - CWO-4 (ELC)
- 1 - ETC
- 1 - ET1
- 3 - ET2
- 3 - ET3
- 1 - MKC
- 1 - DC1
- 1 - EM1
- 1 - MK2
- 2 - MK3
- 1 - BM3
- 1 - SK3 (LOGSUPDET)
- 1 - YN3
- 1 - SK2
- 1 - SS1
- 1 - SS3
- 1 - RM3
- 3 - FN
- 4 - SN

#### 2. LOCAL INDIGENOUS PERSONNEL:

- a. One mess cook, one driver hired by U. S. Air Force.
- b. One mess cook, three gardeners hired by the Coast Guard.
- c. Six cleaning and laundry workers, hired by Coast Guard personnel.
- d. Two bartenders, hired by beer mess.

#### B. ADMINISTRATION OF PERSONNEL RECORDS:

1. Personnel records are maintained on the station. Pay records and personnel diary are maintained by the Section Office. Pay call is held twice a month by check. A Chase Manhattan Bank is located at U-Tapao Airfield and Samae San Army Base providing a full range of services.

C. MEDICAL FACILITIES:

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

2. 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.

3. 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 a cholera shot every six months.

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

D. TRAINING AND EDUCATION:

1. 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. RECREATION AND MORALE AND WELFARE:

1. OUTDOOR RECREATIONAL FACILITIES: 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 RECREATIONAL FACILITIES: 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. Armed

Forces Radio is programmed from U-Tapao Air Force Base. A darkroom is available on station. Both U-Tapao and Samae San have gymnasiums, swimming pools, bowling lanes and clubs which are used by station personnel.

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 U-Tapao 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.

F. LEAVE AND LIBERTY:

Station liberty hours are 1600 - 2400 with two section liberty. One 48 hour liberty per quarter is authorized. Places to go on liberty other than local military installations are the town of Sattahip and the village of Kilo Sip (Kilometer Ten). Each are 10 to 15 minutes drive from the station. Also there is a liberty compound area called Freeland (previously Newland), which is a Thai government sanctioned liberty area containing bars and nightclubs. It is controlled by a joint Thai - U.S. Military Police patrol. It is about a 30 minute bus ride from Kilo Sip.

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 to 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 U. S. 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.

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.

Liberty uniform in Thailand is civilian clothes. Sport shirts 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 antivenom on hand, but the type of snake that bites must be known. If bitten, catch the snake for identification.

Individual or USO-sponsored sightseeing trips and liberty in Bangkok, Pattaya (popular beach resort area approximately 30 miles north of station), and other areas in Thailand are available during 48 hour liberty periods.

During your tour at Sattahip LORSTA, you will earn 2 1/2 days compensatory absence (the same as regular leave) per month. This time may be used while in Thailand (operations permitting) or may be used en route to your next duty station.

Annual or regular leave is not authorized during your tour in Thailand. Compensatory absence taken to return to CONUS or any country other than Thailand must be approved by Commander, Fourteenth Coast Guard District, and normally will be refused. Attempts to fly military (hops) on leave usually result in spending the majority of leave time at one of the en route air bases awaiting availability of space.

Emergency leave, of course, is always available.

## CHAPTER IV

### PLANT

#### 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. Air conditioned except for dry stores.
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. Air conditioned except garage, DC shop, and generator room.
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. Not air conditioned.
6. BOAT HOUSE: Storage for two recreational boats and gardening tools. Prefabricated metal building. Not air conditioned.
7. THAI GUARD BARRACKS: Living quarters for Thai Security Guards, Teak construction. Not air conditioned.
8. RECREATION BUILDING: Open air construction with patio type furniture. Beer mess. Barbeque pit.

#### B. ENGINEERING:

1. ELECTRICAL SYSTEM: 110 volt 60 cycle is the common service power for the station. (The Thai community power is 220 volt 50 cycle.) Four Caterpillar D-379 350 KW generators provide station power. Normally one generator carries the station load. All distribution wiring is underground.
2. FUEL OIL SYSTEM: The station purchases all POL products from the U. S. Army at Camp Samae San (delivered by the Army). Storage for

160,000 gallons of diesel fuel, in four 40,000 gallon tanks, and 1,000 gallons of MOGAS, in an underground tank, is provided on the station.

3. FRESH WATER SYSTEM: The station fresh water is supplied from a deep well by two electric pumps, 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: Two RF-301 transceivers, two RF-102 linear amps, two ASR, one KSR teletypes, one LORAN-C HSC transmitter and two LORAN-C HSC receivers.

4. ANTENNAS: 625' AT-600, 44' fiberglass whip Loran receiver, log periodic 2-30 MHZ, two 35' whips.

## CHAPTER V

### COMPTROLLER

A. 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 very good and almost impossible to tell from fresh milk. Bread and pastries are delivered by Orchid Bakery, Sattahip.

B. SUPPLY: All items required to keep the station equipment operational are obtained through the normal sources of supply (CG Supply Center Brooklyn, Navy Supply, GSA, and Commercial sources). The majority of housekeeping supplies, hardware, vehicle parts and office supplies are obtained through U-Tapao Air Force or Samae San Army.

Logistics Support Detachment Sattahip (LOGSUPDET), consisting of one SK1 on the station provides logistics support of LORSATs Tan My and Con Son for electronics.

C. PAY: Pay records are maintained by the Section Office in Bangkok. Personnel are paid twice monthly by check issued by the Fourteenth Coast Guard District. Due to the remoteness of this station from the District Office, you will, in most cases, not receive a pay check the first pay day aboard. All personnel are encouraged to make allotments prior to their arrival for the support of dependents.

Complete banking services are available at U-Tapao and Samae San, including checking accounts, savings accounts and conversion of U.S. money to Baht.

D. TRANSPORTATION: Transportation for official business, medical and dental care is provided in station vehicles. Transportation for liberty or personal business is the responsibility of the individual.

Taxi service is available through the Exchange system at U-Tapao and Samae San. Baht buses (Datsun, Toyota and Mazda pickup trucks with seats in the cargo bed) are available for convenient economical transportation. Commercial bus service is available for travel to Bangkok and other cities in Thailand. Travel by local Thai buses and taxis is very cheap. It is also an experience that you will never forget.

Your en route travel from CONUS to Bangkok will be arranged by TRACEN Alameda or your unit in CONUS. The majority of the time this will be via Military Airlift Command (MAC) flights but in some cases travel requests are issued.



## CHAPTER VI

### GUIDANCE FOR RELIEF PERSONNEL

#### A. UNIFORM AND CLOTHING:

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.

##### a. UNIFORMS:

New CG uniform is required.

##### b. CIVILIAN CLOTHING:

A limited amount of light weight casual clothing if you plan to purchase clothing here.

Personal effects take two to three 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.

An average of about three functions per month are attended by the CO or XO. 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 twice 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 is dungarees. Dungarees are difficult to obtain, so bring an adequate supply. Commissarymen wear whites in the course of their duties. Inspection uniform is tropical white long. 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 twice a week.

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 almost any additional clothing 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 DIRECTIONS:

Upon departing Alameda, ensure CCGD14 and COMSEASEC have been notified by message of your departure and flight number. If no one meets you at the airport in Bangkok, during working hours (including Saturday mornings) take a taxi to the Section Office. Most taxi drivers will not know the location of the Section Office, so ask for the KLONG TUEY APO. The office is on the third floor of the building across the street. If you arrive after 1600, go to one of the following hotels and report to the Section in the morning; OFFICERS - Chao Phya (chow pee-a) Hotel, ENLISTED - Windsor or Luxury Hotel. Section Office phone number - 37772 (Thai Telephone Company), 985-2575, 2576, 2577 (Military Phone). NOTE: Settle the fare with the driver before entering the cab. The fare to the Section Office will probably be about 60 to 70 Baht or \$3 to \$3.50.

Don't spend American money on the local economy. Money may be changed at the airport for taxi fare. There is a charge at the airport for the conversion.

All personnel can expect to spend part or a whole day at the Section Office for processing.

The trip from Bangkok to the station will probably be made by bus or taxi. The bus fare is 70 Baht or \$3.50 in an air conditioned bus. The trip takes about four hours with a stop at Pattaya for about 1/2 hour, and terminates at the USO at U-Tapao AFB. You will be met by a station vehicle, gray with COAST GUARD stenciled on the door.

The trip by taxi takes about three hours and costs about 300 Baht or \$15. The Section Office will give you directions if you plan to travel by taxi. Facing the main gate at Samae San Army Base, the road to the Station is to your right and runs along the perimeter fence of Samae San. The road is normally in very poor condition. At night the five red lights on the 625 ft Loran tower can be seen from Samae San. Again if any problems arise, ask the assistance of the MP or AP on the gate.

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 golf 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 us to 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 step on Thai coins or paper money, even to keep it from blowing away. The head of the King is depicted on their money.

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. Especially do not joke or speak demeaningly of the King or Queen or any of the Royal family.

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. The Thais hold "HIPPIES" in great contempt.

#### 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 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, Krahp
Sir, Miss or Madam	Krahp
Yes	Chi
No	My
Thank You	Kahpb,koon, Krahp
Good	Dee
No Good	My 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	Bat
Nine	Gaow
Ten	Sip

Twenty  
Rice  
Coffee  
Beer  
Tea  
Ice

Yee sip  
Kaow  
Gah Fay  
Beeah  
Chah  
Nahm Knag

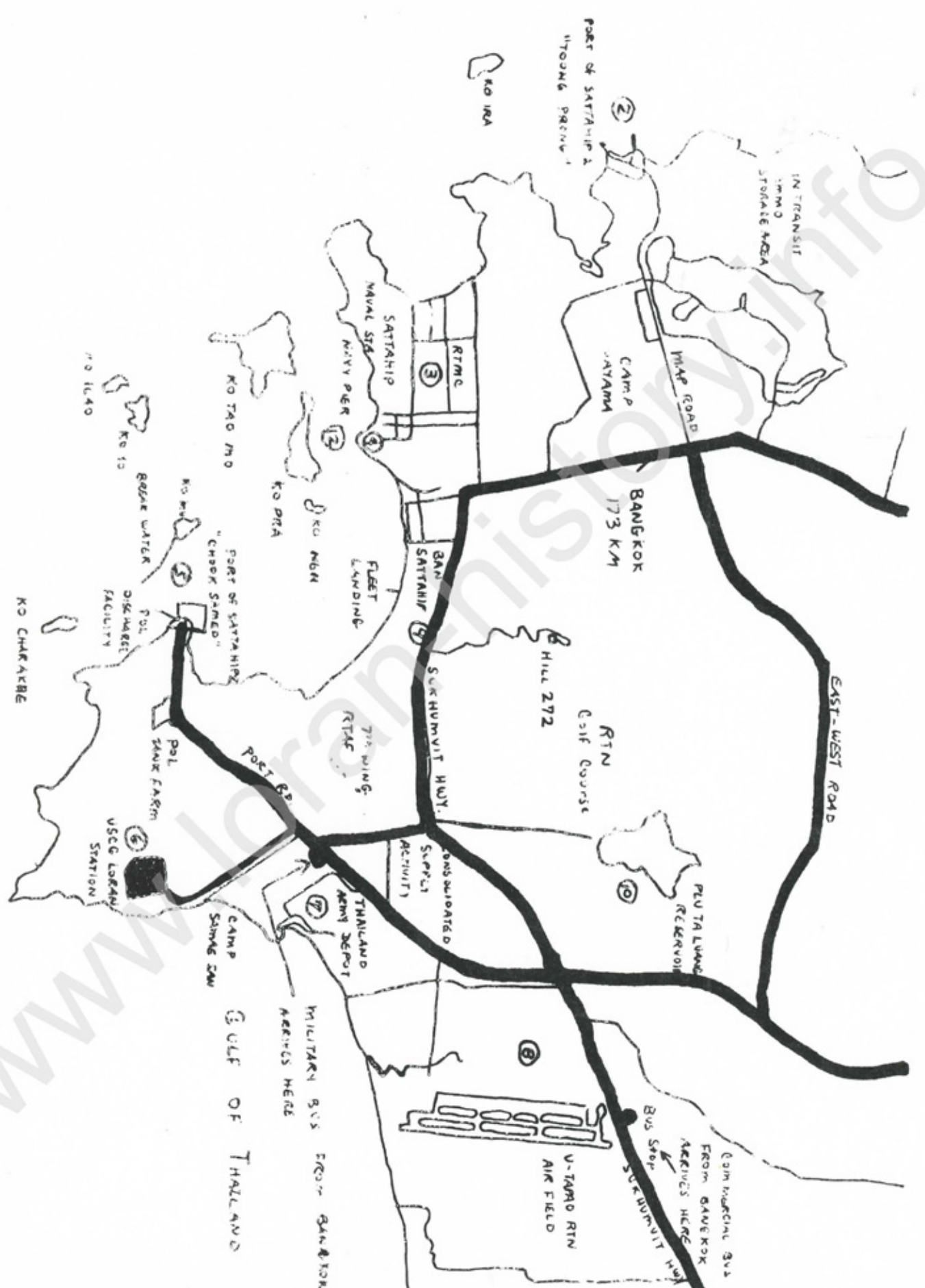
G. CURRENCY:

The monetary note of Thailand is the Baht. The official rate of exchange varies with local inflation, however, in the Sattahip area the rate is 20.60 baht per U. S. dollar and fairly stable. Most local establishments will accept U. S. 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 U. S. military billeting hotels and in Sattahip at the Chase-Manhattan Military Finance Facility, U-TAPO AFB, and Samae San Army Base.

Until you are used to using baht, the following may be used as a rough guide to Thai currency:

100 baht	Red note	U. S. \$5.00
20 baht	Green note	U. S. \$1.00
10 baht	Brown note	U. S. \$ .50
5 baht	Purple note/or Hexagon Coin	U. S. \$ .25
1 baht	Silver Coin	U. S. \$ .05
50 satong	Brass Coin	U. S. \$ .02 1/2 (one-half baht)

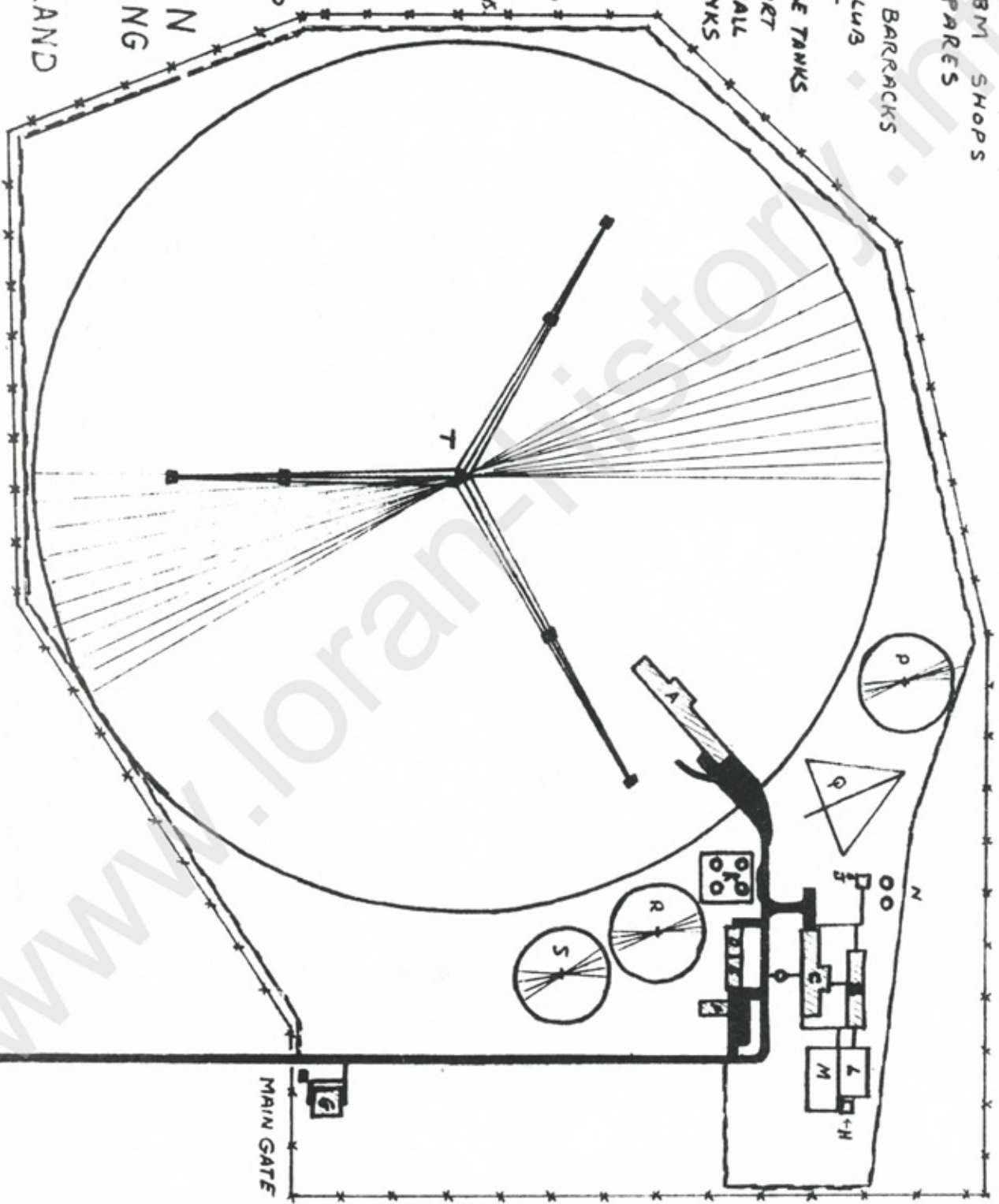
Map of Thailand



LEGEND

- A - SIGNAL/POWER BLDG.
- B - ENLISTED QUARTERS
- C - SUBSISTENCE, CO/XO QTRS, CPO QTRS
- D - ELECTRICIAN/BM SHOPS
- E - SECTION SPARES
- F - BOAT HOUSE
- G - THAI GUARD BARRACKS
- H - BEER MESS / CLUB
- J - PUMP HOUSE
- K - FUEL STORAGE TANKS
- L - BASKETBALL COURT
- M - TENNIS/VOLLEYBALL
- N - FRESH WATER TANKS
- P - LORAN REC ANTENNA
- Q - LOG PERIODIC ANTENNA
- R & S - COMMUNICATION ANTENNAS
- T - 625' LORAN TOWER ANTENNA
- PERIMETER FENCE, 7' STAND
- BARBED WIRE PERIMETER
- ROAD, DIRT
- PAVED ROAD
- PARKING AREAS

U.S.C.G. LORAN  
 "C" TRANSMITTING  
 STATION  
 SATTAHIP, THAILAND



SCALE: 1:5600 (1" = 300')



BURMA

NORTH

LAOS

VIET

NAM

LORAN-C STA

LAMPANG

LORAN-C MONITOR STA

UDORN

LORAN-C STA

TAN MY

DAHANG

THAILAND

SECTION OFFICE

BANGKOK

LORAN-C STA

SATTAHIP

CAMBODIA

SOUTH

VIET

NAM

SAIGON

CAM BANN BAY

CAT LAI

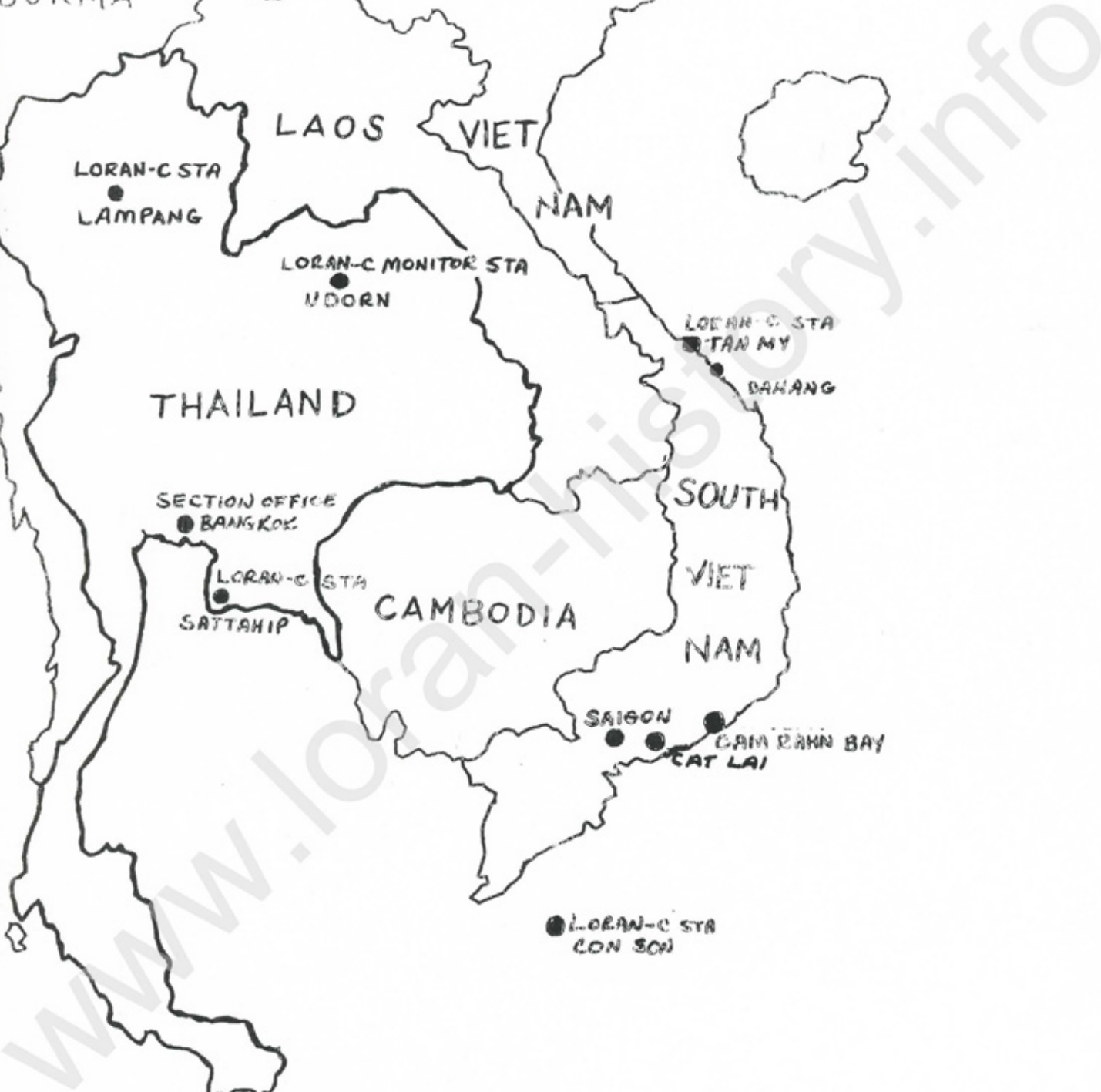
LORAN-C STA

CON SON

MMD SINGAPORE

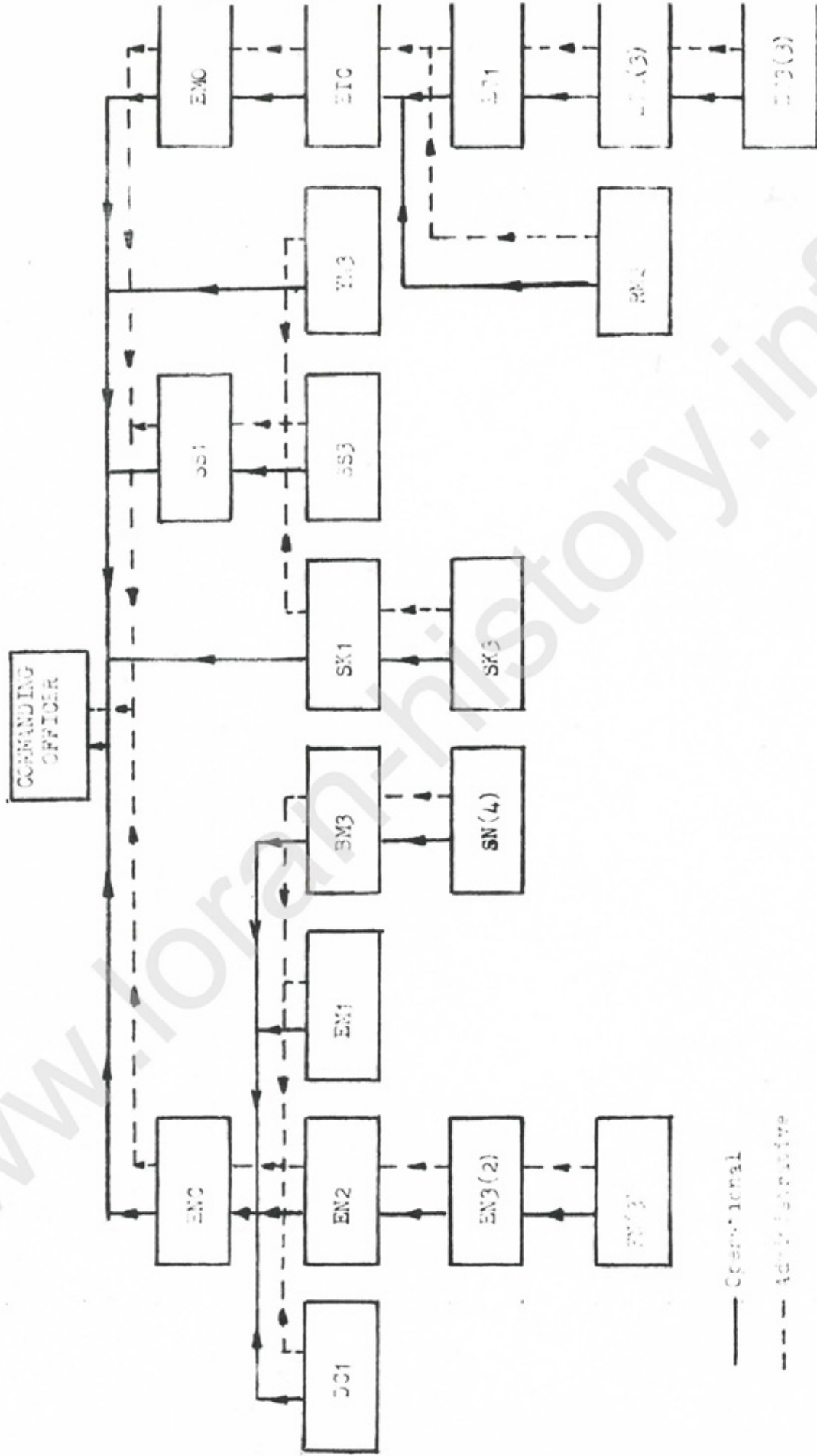
0 100 200 300

NAUTICAL MILES



CHAIN OF COMMAND

1500 LORAN "C" STATION BATTALION



— Operational

- - - Administrative

PLAN OF THE DAY - LORSTA SATAHIP

I. WORKDAY:

0600 Wake duty cook  
0700 Reveille/Breakfast/Secure lights/OOD receive TSG weapons  
0745 Liberty expires/Secure breakfast  
0800 Morning quarters/Restricted men muster/Turn To/Indigenous Personnel commence work  
1030 OOD's sanitary inspection  
1130 Secure work/Noon meal  
1200 Secure noon meal  
1230 Test Station Alarm/Turn To  
1600 Restricted men muster/Secure work/Mail call/Open club/Liberty granted  
1630 Evening meal  
1700 Secure evening meal  
1800 OOD issue TSG weapons  
SUNSET Set security lights  
1930 Movie Call  
2000 Restricted men muster  
2200 Restricted men muster/Taps/Secure club

II. HOLIDAY ROUTINE:

0700 Wake duty cook/Secure lights/OOD receive TSG weapons  
0730 Brunch  
0800 Liberty expires/Liberty granted/Restricted men muster

1030 OOD's sanitary inspection  
1200 Secure brunch/Open club  
1600 Restricted men muster  
1630 Evening meal  
1800 OOD issue TSG weapons  
SUNSET Set security lights  
1930 Movie Call  
2000 Restricted men muster  
2200 Restricted men muster/Taps/Secure club

