A POCKET GUIDE TO North Africa
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NORTH AFRICA

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Ancient gateway to Meknes in Morocco is beautiful in design.
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NORTH AFRICA

INTRODUCTION

Your tour of duty in North Africa can be a rewarding experience or an irksome chore. It all depends on you. You won't find the region at all like the U. S. A.—or the people like those on Main Street back home. But by taking the trouble to learn a little about North Africa and the North Africans, you'll find the things that are strange to you becoming pleasantly different rather than distressingly odd.

And that's the purpose of this Guide—to acquaint you in a general way with the area and the people who live there, to help you avoid the ordinary pitfalls that any newcomer to any new land might encounter. You'll learn a little about four North African countries—Morocco, Algeria, Tunisia, and Libya. You'll want to learn more on your own, for North Africa is an interesting part of the world.

Explosive forces at work in North Africa have brought great changes in the last few years. Of the four states discussed in this Guide, three have gained their independen-
ence since 1950—Libya in 1951 and Morocco and Tunisia in 1956. The fourth, Algeria, has been in a state of rebellion since November 1954. A spirit of intense nationalism combined with a deep desire for racial and religious unity pervade much of North Africa. Poverty and illiteracy are widespread.

These conditions are favorable to the growth of communism. The Communists, bent on world rule, are using whatever means they can, short of war, to extend their influence in North Africa and to arouse hatred against the West.

The United States Government hopes to strengthen North Africa against the Communist threat with economic aid and to deter Communist aggression by maintaining strategic bases there. It has no desire to infringe on the sovereign rights of the North Africans. Nor will it interfere in their internal affairs.

And this is where you come in. You are going to North Africa because, in the interest of mutual security, your Government has been granted permission to operate bases in Morocco and Libya and to assist in training Libyan military personnel. You have an important job to do for Uncle Sam, and you should do it in a way that will demonstrate to the North Africans that you are there as a friend and ally.

You can do much to create good will between your country and North Africa. Remember, when you reach there, that you are the guest of a North African govern-
In North Africa, you are a foreigner.

ment and behave accordingly. Because you are an American, North Africans will judge other Americans by you, your conduct, and your attitude. Act at all times in such a way as to reflect credit upon yourself, upon Americans in general, and upon the United States.

Bear in mind that in North Africa you are a foreigner. What may seem quaint or unusual to you is only normal and customary to the North Africans. You're not out to change them, so don't try.
THE LAND

The Arabs call the part of North Africa discussed in this Guide the Maghreb. Politically, it is divided into 3 states—Morocco, Tunisia, Libya—and Algeria, which is considered a part of metropolitan France.

A glance at the map will show you how important North Africa is strategically. To the north, across the Mediterranean, lies Europe. To the east is the troubled crossroads region of the world known as the Middle East. On the west is the Atlantic Ocean.

Farmer plows with camel-burro team while boy sows seed.
Across North Africa runs a strategic line of communication—from the Moroccan coast opposite Gibraltar east to Suez. Control of Morocco means a large share in the control of the Strait of Gibraltar. Tunisia is strategically located at the narrowest part of the Mediterranean. Libya forms the west flank of the Middle East.

The North African coastline, extending from the Atlantic coast almost 2,000 miles east along the southern Mediterranean shore to Egypt, is as long as our Atlantic and Gulf coasts combined. At its greatest depth, in Algeria, North Africa reaches almost 1,000 miles south to the Sahara Desert.

Along the coast, where most of the cities are located, the land is fertile and the climate is pleasant. South of the coast are mountains, plateaus, and finally barren desert.

The desert itself varies from region to region. Don’t expect the continuous sea of sand pictured in old Hollywood movies about the French Foreign Legion. In some parts of the Sahara are great stretches of picturesque dunes. In other parts, of rim rock and gravel, you can travel for days and see scarcely any dunes. In places the horizon is perfectly flat. Elsewhere the skyline, broken by jagged hills or tablelands, is not unlike that of the mesa regions of New Mexico and Arizona. Most of the desert is too barren to support cattle, though camels and goats may subsist there.
Dunes and a rare oasis break the monotony of the desert scene.
North Africa is well north of the Equator and largely in the temperate zone, where the weather can be pretty cool as well as hot. The climate along the coast is much like that of southern California, with hot, dry summers and heavy rains in winter. The annual rainfall averages about 30 inches. The forested mountains of Morocco and Algeria are heavily blanketed with snow in winter. Temperatures throughout the higher altitudes of the coastlands fall below freezing on winter nights.

In the desert, of course, it rarely rains. But when it does, it rains in torrents. The desert heat cools rapidly after sunset. Winter nights, especially in the highlands of the central Sahara and on the Libyan Plateau, are bitterly cold.

Another unpleasant aspect of the generally pleasant Libyan climate is the occasional _ghibli_—hot sandstorms coming off the desert. These last from a few hours to 2 or 3 days. When they reach the Mediterranean coast of Europe they are known by another name—_sirocco_. The warmth of the winter sunshine is usually tempered by a steady wind.

A GLANCE AT THE PAST

Few areas of the world have seen such a series of invasions as North Africa. In successive conquering waves came Phoenicians, Greeks, Romans, Vandals, Arabs,
Among early conquerors were Phoenicians, Greeks, Romans.

Normans, Portuguese, Spaniards, Turks, French, Italians, and Germans.

The first invaders of North Africa—the Phoenicians (known as Canaanites in Biblical times)—came from the eastern end of the Mediterranean. These bold, seafaring traders began settling on the coast of North Africa as early as the 12th century B.C. Some of their settlements grew into great cities. One, Carthage, on the Bay of Tunis, had only one rival in the Western world—Rome.

Next came the Greeks. According to legend, they first
landed on the island of Djerba, in the Gulf of Gabès off modern Tunisia, when returning to their Ithacan homes after the Trojan War. In 631 B. C. they settled in modern Cyrenaica (Libya) and made Cyrene the “Athens of North Africa.” They called the area Libya.

During the Punic Wars, beginning in 264 B. C., Rome and Carthage locked in a death struggle for supremacy. It was in the second of these that famed General Hannibal of Carthage accomplished the remarkable feat of crossing the Alps with his lumbering elephants, but he was unable to knock out Rome. The Punic Wars ended in the defeat of Carthage in 146 B. C. The Romans later took all of North Africa, making the Mediterranean a great Roman lake. Under Rome, Carthage became the third largest city in the mighty Empire.

Several centuries passed before the next invaders arrived—the Vandals, a Teutonic tribe that had overrun France and Spain. They captured Carthage in 439 and held much of North Africa for almost a hundred years. In 533, the Byzantine Greeks overthrew the Vandals and ruled Africa as a province of Byzantium for about a century.

Soon after the death of Mohammed in 632, the first of the Arabs arrived. For nearly 12 centuries after this, North Africa was the battleground or the route of advance to battles between Christians and Moslems. Of all North Africa’s invaders, the Arabs exerted the greatest influence.
In 711 the North Africans took the offensive. Under the Moslem general, Tariq ben Zaid, the Moors (as North Africans then were called) crossed the Strait of Gibraltar to Spain and established their rule over the Iberian Peninsula. There they stayed until 1492—the first date in American history—when the forces of King Ferdinand and Queen Isabella finally drove them out.

In the 16th century, between 1519 and 1573, the Ottoman Turks imposed their rule over all of North Africa except Morocco. The Moroccans remained independent politically, but adopted many Turkish customs.

While under Ottoman rule, the Barbary coast (the North African coast between Egypt and the Atlantic) became feared throughout the world for the prowess and ferocity of its pirate fleets demanding ransom for captives and annual payment of tribute. Morocco signed a treaty of friendship with the United States in 1786, but American sailors and marines were forced to fight Barbary pirates operating from Algiers, Tunis, and Tripoli from 1801, when Tripoli declared war on the United States, until Tripoli agreed to peace terms in 1805. It took another naval expedition, in 1815, to end American payment of tribute to Algeria. Not until the French took Algiers in 1830, however, did piracy in the Mediterranean finally end.

North Africa gradually passed from Turkish to European control during the 19th century and the early years of the
Stately ruins of an ancient Roman temple at Dougga, Tunisia.
20th. France gained control of Algeria, Tunisia, and Morocco. Italy acquired Libya.

But the Arabs and Arabized Berbers of North Africa, in common with Middle Eastern Arabs, preserved their sense of unity as a separate racial and religious group. They were preparing to shake off European bonds when World War II, which brought U. S. fighting men back to North Africa, intervened. Since then Libya, Morocco, and Tunisia have realized their dreams of becoming independent, but are now faced with the serious problems of consolidating their new status.

The aroused nationalist fervor, combined with a renewed spirit of Islamic and Northwest African unity that pervades much of North Africa today must be understood, for it is the backdrop against which you will serve your tour of duty in this area.

**THE PEOPLE**

As you move through North Africa, you’ll be struck by the great variety of its peoples. You’ll hear a dozen tongues spoken in the course of an afternoon stroll—see as many different tribal costumes during a visit to a single market place or bazaar.

No general description fits North Africans as a whole. While they are predominantly of Arab or Berber stock, followers of the Islamic faith, and agriculturalists by occupation, there are notable exceptions in each case.
A typical market place jammed with people.

Of the 22 million inhabitants of North Africa, about nine-tenths are Arabs and Berbers. The rest are Europeans and Jews.

Most of the Europeans are French, of whom 1¼ million live in Algeria, 310,000 in Morocco, and 175,000 in Tunisia. There are some 110,000 Spaniards in northern Morocco and Tangier. In Tunisia and Libya are about 110,000 Italians. You'll also find many smaller groups, among
them Corsicans, Maltese, Greeks, Germans, Dutch, Belgians, Swiss, and British.

Although some Jews have left North Africa during recent years, there are still about 400,000 living in the area.

**The Berbers and the Arabs**

The Berbers are the descendants of the original inhabitants of the North African states discussed in this *Guide*. A Caucasian, or white, people of Hamitic stock, they vary greatly in coloring and stature. Some are blue-eyed blonds, but most of them are brunets, with dark hair and brown or hazel eyes. Although the Arab invaders profoundly influenced the Berbers and converted them to the faith of Islam, the two races are not completely fused.
Millions of Berbers still speak their own dialects. This is particularly true in Morocco and the western Sahara and to some extent in Libya.

The Arabs, one of the oldest of the North African peoples, are descended from the earliest known inhabitants of the Arabian Peninsula. They and the Jews are modern representatives of the Semitic race. As a rule, they have curly, black hair, prominent noses, and oval faces.

Whatever his station in life, the Arab is one of the friendliest persons in the world. His traditional and famous hospitality is best expressed in his own saying, "My home is your home." Whenever you are the guest of an Arab you will be treated with the kindest, most lavish consideration.

The Arab guards his personal honor and dignity jealously, and readily resents a slight. He is intensely loyal to his family and friends. And he usually has a strong sense of humor.

North Africans' clothing may be traditional or modern—drab or colorful. Many Algerians and Tunisians wear Western dress, adding a red fez to their attire to indicate they are not Christians. As a rule, the Arabs of Morocco and Libya still dress in traditional costumes. Away from the towns, you rarely see Western-style clothing.

The Tuareg—Berber camel rider of the Sahara—wears a costume of indigo blue. The tail of his turban is wound around the lower half of his face to shield his mouth and
These friendly Arabs pose cheerfully for the cameraman.

nostrils from blowing sand and desert wind. The mountaineers of Morocco and Algeria wear the *jellaba* (jel-LAB-a), a coarse wool coat with a pointed hood dropped over one shoulder. Typical Libyan nomadic apparel is the *gerd*, a rectangular woolen cloak tied over the left shoulder and wrapped around the body. Wealthy Libyans boast white silk gerdgs.

Arab women usually cover themselves from head to foot
in a plain white wrapper, with a white veil across their faces just beneath the eyes. Berber women, and women in country districts who must do heavy farm or household work, seldom wear veils.

The Europeans

The French have a lengthy history in North Africa. You'll see many of them, both civilian and military, in Morocco, Algeria, and Tunisia. Most of the civilians were born in North Africa.

The average Frenchman and his family are much like Americans—friendly, generous, and hospitable. They manage to enjoy life no matter how small their income.

Once they accept you as a friend, they will try to help you and make you feel at home. They tend to be somewhat quiet and reserved, especially in public. Although they may not remark about it, the French don't like rough, disorderly conduct and consider overfamiliarity impolite.

The Jews

The Jews began filtering into Mediterranean coastal cities before the Roman conquest of North Africa. After Roman Emperor Titus captured Jerusalem in 70 A. D., many more fled to North Africa where they became an integral part of the population. In the 15th and 16th centuries, Jews from Spain took refuge in North Africa.

The Jews share the ancient religion of Judaism. The
older ones are usually strictly orthodox in their religious views and cling to ancient customs. They often wear black robes and skullcaps. The younger generation, however, is more liberal in its religious practices and prefers modern clothing.

Most of the Jews still live in cities, in Jewish communities called mellahs. They have long been leaders in trade, commerce, and metalworking.

There is no official discrimination against Jews in Morocco or Tunisia. In fact there is a Jewish minister in the cabinet of each of these states. The Jews of Algeria have enjoyed French citizenship since 1870.

THE MOSLEM WAY OF LIFE

Islam, meaning “submission to the will of God,” is the religion of the Moslems. It is also a unifying force in North Africa and the basis of the Moslem way of life. To understand the Arabs and Berbers, you must know a little about this great religion.

Islam has but one God—Allah. Allah revealed himself to man through many prophets, including the Hebrew prophets. To Moses he gave the Law, to Jesus (accepted as a prophet by the Moslems) the Gospel, and to Mohammed, the last and greatest of the prophets, the Koran—Islam’s Bible.

The Moslems accept the doctrine of the Virgin birth of Christ, His miracles, and His ascension. They deny His
Imposing Mosque of Koutoubia in Marrakech, Morocco.
resurrection, believing that He was taken into Heaven alive and that a phantom was crucified in His place. Thus the Moslem considers the Jew and the Christian to be people of the Book as he is, but with an understanding of God that is less complete than his own.

The Koran lays down detailed instructions for the everyday activities of the Moslems. It describes the joys of Heaven and the tortures of hell. There are five things that every good Moslem is supposed to do—(1) pray 5 times a day; (2) recite the creed aloud, correctly, and with understanding; (3) fast during the month of Ramadan (similar to the Christian Lent) from sunup to sundown; (4) give alms to the poor if possible; and (5) make a hadj, or pilgrimage, to Mecca, if able. Many are not able to make the long trip from North Africa to Mecca. The fortunate few who do, add the title “Hadj” to their names.

From the tower (or minaret) on top of a mosque (a Moslem church), a muezzin calls the “faithful” to prayer each day before dawn, before noon, before sunset, after sunset, and before midnight. The sight of a man praying—whether in the mosque, the field or desert, or at his home—is quite common. Don’t stare when you see Moslems praying in public. And above all, don’t photograph them.

Although mosques are well worth visiting because of their beauty of color, design, and decoration, don’t ever enter one without permission. In parts of North Africa they are closed to non-Moslems. Never smoke or spit in
front of one. And don’t hang about the entrance to one.

Friday is the holy day of the Moslems and Ramadan the holy month. After Ramadan comes the Aid-es-Seggir, a feast of several days. A second feast, the Aid-el-Kebir, follows. During the religious festival of Mulid-en-Nebi (MOO-lid-en NEB-i), the Prophet Mohammed’s birthday, every large town holds a fair. Since the holidays follow the Moslem lunar (moon) calendar, which moves along a few days faster than our solar (sun) calendar, they may fall in any season of the year.

Alcoholic beverages and pork are forbidden Moslems. Never offer them either of these in any form. Since Moslems do not eat, drink, or smoke between sunrise and sunset during the month of Ramadan, their tempers may become a little short. To avoid unpleasantness, treat them with extra consideration during this period.

The Evil Eye

Many uneducated Moslems share an ancient superstition—belief in the evil eye. Ridiculous as it sounds, this is no laughing matter. To them it is sometimes a matter of life and death. Hundreds of precautions are taken to ward off the evil eye or to nullify its effects. A person may have this malevolent power without knowing it or wanting it. You may even be suspected of having it, since people with unusual eyes or eyebrows often are.

To avoid alarming the North Africans in this respect,
don’t stare at them and use caution in complimenting them. If you want to say to a Moslem, “You’re looking well today!” first say “el-HAM-doo lil-LAH” (Praise be to God!). This expression removes the curse of the evil eye.

Because of the superstition, some Moslems even fear the camera and optical instruments. Although sunny blue skies and a vast array of colorful subjects will tempt the camera fan, don’t snap until you are sure the subject is acceptable. Never photograph a North African, particularly a woman, without permission.
The Role of Moslem Women

The Moslem woman has far less freedom than the American woman. Her face is not supposed to be seen by men except those in her family. When a man outside her family comes to call, she customarily retires to the privacy of her rooms, even though the caller is an old friend of her husband or sons. She doesn’t go out unescorted after dark. Nor is she seen, as a rule, at social gatherings where men are present. This is particularly true in Libya.

Arab women, when they leave their homes, usually wear veils. In places where old Berber customs are observed, women are more free to move about and seldom wear veils.

Moslem women have long had the right to possess and manage their property without interference from men. They are gradually gaining greater freedom in other respects as traditional restraints are relaxed. Education of women, once confined strictly to religious subjects, is being broadened. In Morocco, Algeria, and Tunisia, women are learning handicrafts and studying literary subjects in special schools. Although the Koran permits a man to take four wives, few can afford to do so. Tunisia has made it illegal for a man to have more than one wife. A new Moroccan marriage code is expected to discourage and possibly end polygamy there without actually outlawing it.

Regardless of this progressive trend, you can’t be too cautious about North African women. Don’t be surprised if your Moslem hosts sometimes fail to introduce their
This unveiled Berber girl is handsomely costumed for a festival.
wives and daughters. And don’t attempt to engage any woman in conversation unless you have been properly introduced to her.

If, to be polite, you wish to ask about the health or well-being of the female members of a family, it’s discreet to use the word “family” rather than “wife” or “daughter.” Don’t stare at women. And never try to remove a woman’s veil. If you follow these suggestions, you’ll avoid trouble—and possibly sudden death.

In a Moslem Home

If you are lucky enough to be invited into a Moslem home, there are certain customs you should observe. First, knock before you enter. If a woman answers your knock, wait outside until she has had time to retire.

Your host will consider it common courtesy, and not flattery, if you compliment him enthusiastically and in detail on his home and hospitality. Arabs are extremely courteous and exchange a variety of polite phrases. Try some yourself in Arabic. Your effort, no matter how poor your pronunciation, will be greatly appreciated.

At a meal, Moslems say “bis-MIL-lah” (in the name of Allah) before eating and “ham-dul-LAH” (Thank Allah) at the end of the meal. It will be considered gracious if you follow suit, although this isn’t expected of foreigners.

As an honored guest you may be served barbecued sheep, mutton stew, chicken, or squab. More widely eaten are
Moroccan woman works at the ancient handicraft of rug weaving.
two dishes prepared from grain—*couscous* (KOOS-koos) and *seksu* (SEK-soo). The grain in *couscous*, a fluffy mush preparation, is not thoroughly cooked, so don’t drink much after eating it or bloating may result. *Seksu* is tasty when seasoned with pepper or cinnamon.

While grain is the most important food staple, fruits and vegetables are also commonly eaten. Goat’s milk, another important food, is usually consumed in a curdled state or in the form of cheese or butter.

There are several rules to remember when dining with Moslems. Start eating only after your host has begun. Tear the bread with your fingers—never cut it. Always eat with your right hand—never your left, even if you are left-handed. (The Moslem uses his left hand for attending to the calls of nature.) Eat some of each course served, but remember that there may be 5 or 6 courses. Leave some food in the main bowl—it goes to the women and children.

Arabs are great tea drinkers, so you may expect this to be served any time you visit an Arab home. Thick coffee is served in towns where Turkish customs prevail. It is customary to accept three cups of either drink if they are offered. (The cups are small.) The third cup is your signal to depart. Never accept a fourth cup. One is not expected to drink the dregs at the bottom of the coffee cup.
Arab Customs

There are certain Moslem customs, aside from those already mentioned, that you should know about in order to avoid giving offense through ignorance.

Hand-shaking is a common practice, but do it gently—without squeezing or pumping. An Arab may kiss your hand or raise his fingers to his lips after he has shaken hands. If so, don't laugh. It's his way of being polite. And when you see grown men walking hand in hand, ignore it. There's nothing wrong with them. A Moslem man may be garbed in flowing robes and earrings and still be very much a man.

Never slap an Arab on the back or "handle" him. He won't like it if you push him in fun, try to wrestle with him, or touch his body in any way, even if you think you know him well.

Arabs are a modest people. They never let other people see them naked. Avoid any exposure of your body in their presence.

Avoid any expression of racial prejudice. There is no color line in North Africa.

When you sit with Moslems in an office or home, don't extend the soles of your feet (or shoes) in the direction of others. When sitting in a chair, you can simply refrain from crossing your legs. It is harder to be polite in this respect when sitting on the floor, and chairs are not standard items of equipment in Arab or Berber homes.
Be kind to beggars. Most of them are genuine unfortunates. If one approaches you, give him a little money—whatever amount is recommended by the authorities at your base—if you can spare it. Remember, though, that if your kindness is observed, you may attract a swarm of beggars.

Religion, local politics, and women are not suitable topics of conversation when you are with North Africans. If you become involved in arguments, you may stir up trouble for yourself and the United States.

A great many North Africans, like these, are desperately poor.
Finally, respect the religion and customs of the North African. Treat him with the respect we Americans believe is due every individual. And be friendly and courteous at all times.

In the Shops and Markets

You’ll find shopping an irresistible pastime in North Africa. The village market is both a trading and social center, where goods are bought and exchanged, marriages arranged, and political deals made. Life throbs there as nowhere else in the North African countryside. Dancing girls and boys, singers, jugglers, fortune tellers, magicians, pitchmen, and pickpockets may be on hand to contribute to the excitement.

Many villages, especially in Morocco and Algeria, hold a market once a week. Some of the markets are named for the day they are held. For example, Suq-el-Khamis (SOOK el-kha-MEES) means Thursday market. The permanent markets are built around an open square in most North African towns.

The handicraft work on display in the markets is about the only original merchandise offered in North Africa. This part of the world, particularly Morocco, is famous for leather goods, metalwork, jewelry, and weaving. Among the woven articles will be rugs, tapestries, ceremonial robes, and fabrics.

Wherever you shop—in market, bazaar, or souk (shop)—
North African handiwork lines walls of shop in Tunis, Tunisia.
remember that the North African storekeeper is a shrewd bargainer. He likes to haggle over prices and will be disappointed if you buy at the first price asked, usually several times what the article is worth and much more than he expects to get. He will gradually lower his price and expect you to raise your offer. Sooner or later you’ll arrive at a mutually agreeable price, which may be from a fourth to a third the cost of the same article at home.

The fact is that labor and materials are cheap in North Africa, so you can purchase fine articles at low prices if you don’t appear too anxious to buy. Judge prices by local standards—not by the prices at home.

Remember that bargaining is done in a leisurely and casual way—politely and without abuse. With a little practice you can become quite adept at registering surprise (Ridiculous price!), amazement (What a holdup!), regret (Can’t afford it), or lack of interest (Don’t really want it anyway).

Another tip on shopping—it’s wise to find out from some experienced shopper at the base approximately what you should pay for the items you want to buy.

In all the big cities, of course, there are many modern shops that sell as we do at home—at a single stated price. But in the bazaars and souks, where handicraft products are found, bargaining is expected. So learn to bargain. It’s fun and it’s cheaper.
CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE WEST

What if you had to multiply CCCXXIII by VIII to arrive at MMDLXXXIV? Fortunately, you don’t. Thanks to Arabic numerals, you can simply calculate that 323 times 8 equals 2584. You can easily imagine how difficult it would be to solve more complicated problems with Roman numerals.

Arabic script, aside from numerals, is so beautiful that Christian artisans from Europe used it to decorate vases and coins, not realizing that they were quoting from the Moslem bible—the Koran.

The Arabs were using paper for manuscripts in the 9th century, 4 centuries before Europeans imported the paper process. In the same century, Arab scholars were writing books on geography, astronomy, and philosophy, which were later translated into Latin for the use of European scholars. “If the Arabs were blotted out of history,” wrote one European, “the Renaissance of the arts would have been delayed in Europe for several centuries.” The Arabs referred to were for the most part North African, for it was through Spain that the Arabs exerted their greatest influence on Western civilization.

Spanish and Portuguese are filled with Arabic words—a reminder that for almost 8 centuries Arabic-speaking people of North Africa controlled large parts of these nations. English, too, is indebted to Arabic for many of its every-
day words; for example, mattress, cotton, jar, bazaar, tariff, admiral, caravan, algebra, sheriff, syrup, orange, and checkmate.

Spanish folk music—the kind in which the soloist carries a weird melody for long passages—is closely related to the Arab world’s coffee shop music. The Spanish tango rhythm is clearly Arabic in origin.

**TIPS FOR SAFE AND SANE LIVING**

**You owe it to yourself and your country to take simple health precautions and avoid legal difficulties.** By reading this section carefully and using a reasonable amount of common sense and tact, you can avoid unpleasant experiences.

**Health**

Sanitary conditions vary in North Africa. In European sections of cities and in places approved by your military authorities, you have to be only a little more careful than at home. But everywhere else, be very cautious indeed.

Swarms of insects, improper disposal of sewage, and lack of refrigeration for foods all contribute to the incidence and spread of many diseases. The North Africans may have built up some immunity to disease over the centuries, but you are a fresh target for the bugs to work on.

Here are some simple rules to follow, particularly when you are in rural areas:
- Don’t eat food sold by street vendors or in small shops.
- Be sure the cooked food you eat is thoroughly done.
- Avoid raw vegetables.
- Don’t eat fresh fruits unless they are scrubbed or peeled.
- Be sure the water you drink has been boiled or treated with a purifying agent. It’s a good idea to do as the Moslems do—drink water in the form of tea, making sure that the water has been boiled.
- Avoid fresh milk, locally-prepared soft drinks, and ice cream unless approved by U. S. military authorities.
- Inspect your clothes frequently for fleas, lice, and ticks, which like to hide in the seams. Shake out your shoes and bedclothes frequently to avoid nasty stings from red and black varieties of scorpions. The bite of a poisonous snake, such as a cobra or sand viper, can be fatal unless you have the wound treated immediately.
- Be on guard against too much sun.

Your Legal Status

You are expected to respect the laws and customs of any North African country you may be in—whether you are stationed there or visiting—just as foreigners in the United States are expected to respect our laws and cus-
Strolling water vendor quenches thirst of parched city customers.
toms. The United States has signed an agreement with Libya and made arrangements with Morocco regarding your legal status in those countries. Under them, your status is in many respects the same as that of an American civilian tourist.

U. S. authorities have jurisdiction over offenses committed by U. S. servicemen as follows:

- On a United States base;
- Against United States property;
- Against the person or property of another member of the United States Armed Forces;
- When the offense arises out of an act or omission in the performance of official duty.

For an offense not falling into the above categories, the offender may be arrested by the Moroccan or Libyan authorities and turned over to the United States military authorities for trial and punishment. It is also possible, in cases of this type that are of particular importance to the local authorities, that the offender may be tried and sentenced by Moroccan or Libyan courts. A serviceman guilty of an offense is liable to trial by court-martial after the civilian authorities release him.

It’s possible to get into trouble through no fault of your own—as in an automobile accident, for example. If you are arrested, ask the police to notify your commander. If the arrest occurs in Tunisia or Algeria, where we have no military missions or bases, ask the authorities to notify
the American Embassy at Tunis or the United States Consulate General in Algiers.

Should you become involved in a traffic accident, see that it is reported to the police promptly and stay on the spot until the police arrive. Just as in the United States, a person who leaves the scene of an accident generally is presumed to be liable. The suit for damages, as other civil disputes, must be settled in local courts.

Remember that drinking, not to mention drunkenness, is frowned upon in Moslem lands.

Obviously, friendly relations between the United States and the countries of North Africa will be harmed by even the most minor incidents between American servicemen and North Africans. We want to promote voluntary cooperation—not break it down. As at home, an average amount of common sense, tact, and good will on your part will keep you out of trouble.

**Driving in North Africa**

You will notice in North Africa that pedestrians walk with the traffic and that jaywalking is apparently a popular pastime. For those who can afford to ride, bicycles, motorbikes, and motorcycles are common means of transportation. You'll also see many buggies and antiquated carts drawn by donkeys. In the cities there are few traffic lights and almost no stop signs. Roads are generally good, and traffic is comparatively light. However, drivers
must continually be extremely cautious because of the many bicycles, carts, and other vehicles, and the occasional erratic behavior of their drivers.

Generally the regulations governing traffic are similar to those in the United States. They must be obeyed. Traffic moves on the right side of the road. Speed limits are approximately 25 miles an hour in town and a reasonable rate on open highways. Because of unexpected hazards, greater speed than 50 miles an hour is considered dangerous. All vehicles approaching from the right have the right of way. Thus a driver on a thoroughfare in town must give way at intersections to any vehicle that comes from his right.

Traffic signs are different from ours, so they may seem confusing at first. Try to learn the signs listed at the end of this Guide. You’ll soon get used to them because they are easy to see and their meaning is plain. The most important point to bear in mind is: ALWAYS DRIVE CAREFULLY.
Morocco
MOROCCO

STRATEGICALLY LOCATED on the northwest coast of Africa, Morocco is bounded on the west by the Atlantic, on the north by the Strait of Gibraltar and the Mediterranean, on the east by Algeria, and on the south by Spanish Sahara. In area (172,000 square miles), it is about 15,000 square miles larger than California.

The Rif Mountains border the north coast facing Gibraltar. The lofty Atlas Mountains run from southwest to northeast through the entire length of the country.

Atlas Mountains form a rugged barrier between coast and desert.
On the inland side of these mountains the Sahara Desert begins. On the Atlantic side, where most of the cities are situated, is a fertile agricultural plain, about 110 miles across at its widest point.

Oak, cedar, cork, and cone-bearing trees grow abundantly on the slopes of the Atlas ranges facing the rain-bearing winds from the ocean. In addition to rich deposits of phosphates, minerals include manganese, iron, lead, zinc, and coal.

The People

Morocco has a population approaching 10 million, of whom about 9½ million are Arabs and Berbers, many of mixed blood. Except for some 190,000 native-born Jews, the rest are Europeans, principally French and Spanish. Some Moroccans have Negro blood derived from French West Africans who were brought to Morocco to serve as slaves or imperial guards in the old days or who have come from there since. The average Moroccan today is Arab in social customs and dress, and he follows the religion of the Arabs—Islam. Although Berber dialects are spoken in many parts of Morocco, the official language of the country is Arabic. Generally the Arabs are thought of as city folk and the Berbers as country people.

Moroccans live a village and tribal life, for the most part, under the chief or patriarch of the tribe. The center of tribal life is the family, and most tribes are composed of
related families. Several tribes may live in a single village.

Most Moroccans live by farming or sheep-raising. The chief products grown are cereals, olives, grapes, citrus fruits, and almonds. Cork and vegetable fiber grow in abundance in the northern zone. Morocco produces Merino sheep, noted for their fine wool, as well as “morocco” leather, an excellent goatskin leather.

Fishing is an important occupation in the northern area. Some Moroccans work the country’s mines. Morocco
ranks second in world production of phosphate, fifth in manganese, and seventh in lead. Skilled craftsmen are still turning out fine examples of ancient handicrafts, such as carpets, metalwork, and leather goods.

Expanding industries, among them food-processing and textile-manufacturing, provide jobs for many city dwellers. The Jews, who prefer city life, are leaders in trade and moneylending. The country's professional people will also be found in the cities.

Illiteracy is very common, but the Government is planning to extend basic education to meet this widespread need. Religious schools offer elementary and higher education. The American School in Tangier is open to all races for classes from elementary through freshman high school level.

Recent History

In a 1904 agreement known as the Entente Cordiale, Great Britain recognized Morocco as a French sphere of influence. In return, France recognized Egypt as a British sphere of influence. By the Treaty of Fez, France established a protectorate over Morocco in 1912 and granted Spain a zone of influence in the north, known until 1956 as Spanish Morocco. The United States never formally recognized Spanish Morocco, although it did recognize the French protectorate. Spain still controls Ceuta, Mellila, and the Ifni enclave.
His Majesty King Mohamed V of Morocco, former Sultan.
When France surrendered to Germany in World War II (1940), Morocco came under the administration of the Vichy government in France. But Allied landings in Morocco in 1942 quickly brought the country under Allied control. At the war’s end, the French legally regained their former position in Morocco. But with the war’s end came a strong Moroccan yearning for independence.

After a prolonged period of tension and terrorism, guerrilla fighting between French forces and the Moroccan “Army of Liberation” broke out in October 1955. The next month, with French concurrence, the Sultan, Sidi Mohamed ben Youssef (Mohamed V) returned to the throne after 27 months in exile and established an all-Moroccan cabinet.

The year 1956 is a great one in Moroccan history. On 2 March, France granted Morocco its independence. On 7 April, the Spanish protectorate over the northern zone ended. On 29 October, the Tangier International Committee of Control (France, Spain, Great Britain, the United States, Portugal, Belgium, Italy, and the Netherlands) turned the administration of the Tangier zone, on the southern side of the Strait of Gibraltar, over to the Sultan of Morocco. In November Morocco was admitted to the United Nations.

But independence has brought Morocco a number of tough problems. Basic accords must be concluded with France, from whom financial aid is needed, and with
Spain. The areas formerly known as the Tangier zone and Spanish Morocco must be integrated with the rest of the country. Under a charter of 30 August 1957, Tangier will remain a free port and a financial center. Differences with France arising from the troubled Algerian situation and the status of French troops in Morocco remain to be resolved. Economic reform and development programs must be undertaken.

The Government

Until democratic processes of government can be established, the former Sultan, now King Mohamed V, is the supreme ruler of the Kingdom of Morocco. His edicts (dahirs) are the law of the land. To assist him, he has chosen a 14-member Cabinet and a 3-man Crown Council. The head of the Cabinet is not affiliated with any political party, but a majority of the other members belong to the Istiqlal (ISS-ti-klal, meaning Independence) Party.

King Mohamed convened a 76-member National Consultative Assembly, whose members he chose to represent all walks of life, in Rabat on 12 November 1956. Although only an advisory group, the Assembly has been authorized to establish “a veritable representative system, permitting the people to manage public affairs in the framework of a constitutional monarchy.”

Although he usually resides in the capital, Rabat, the King has residences in Fez, Marrakech, Meknès, and
Tangier as well. As leader (Imam) of the Faithful, he is the highest religious authority. King Mohamed claims direct descent from Fatima, the Prophet Mohammed's daughter.

The Armed Forces

The King is the Supreme Commander of the Royal Moroccan armed forces. His son and heir apparent, Crown Prince Moulay Hassan, who has visited the United States, is Chief of the General Staff.

The all-volunteer Royal Moroccan Army (largely trained and equipped by France but to some degree by Spain) numbers about 25,000 men. Included are former
members of the French and Spanish forces and the unofficial Moroccan Army of Liberation. Morocco has no navy or air force.
The United States and Morocco

The United States first signed a treaty of friendship with Morocco in 1786. This treaty, renewed and revised in 1836, continues to govern the basic relations between our country and Morocco. Diplomatic representatives of the United States have been in Morocco continuously since 1797, even during the 44-year French protectorate.

In 1789, 3 years after the signing of the treaty of friendship, President George Washington wrote to the Sultan from New York City, the first capital of the United States, commending him for his observance of the treaty and expressing his pleasure in the friendship and harmony existing between the two countries. More recently, during the World War II Casablanca Conference, President Franklin Roosevelt dined with the present King. In response to an invitation from President Eisenhower, King Mohamed V paid a state visit to the United States late in 1957.

The United States immediately recognized the independence of Morocco on 2 March 1956, and on 11 June of the same year established a new Embassy at Rabat, reducing the status of the historic legation in Tangier to that of a Consulate General. Our country also maintains a Consulate General in Casablanca. In October 1956, the United States renounced its long-held extraterritorial rights in Morocco. In other words, Americans in Morocco
are no longer exempt from Moroccan jurisdiction and may be tried in Moroccan courts.

U. S. Information Service libraries are functioning in Tangier, Rabat, and Casablanca. The new U. S. Operations Mission (International Cooperation Administration), with headquarters in Rabat, administers economic aid to Morocco. In 1957 the United States granted Morocco $20 million in aid and provided 50,000 tons of emergency relief wheat. The Department of State sponsors an extensive exchange of persons program with Morocco.

The United States has 5 military bases in Morocco—1 naval and 4 Air Force. These are key positions in the defense system of the free world. Negotiations are in progress with the Moroccans on the status of the bases, since permission to establish them was granted by France before Morocco gained its independence.

The United States also maintains a Voice of America relay station in Tangier, and has participated officially as well as commercially in each Casablanca International Trade Fair since 1956. This will give you some idea of our country's interest in Morocco, quite aside from American commercial interests.

**Attention, Drivers:**

Military personnel entering Morocco with a vehicle must have in their possession a *Carnet de Passage* or *International Triptych* validated for Morocco.
To enter Morocco, you MUST get a pass for your car in advance.

Sights Worth Seeing

Sightseeing in Morocco is a profitable diversion. A network of paved roads covers most of the country, so you can travel by car almost anywhere—even to the Sahara. Trains are few, but comfortable buses make frequent trips to the major cities. To avoid stopovers or delays, particularly in the interior, consult timetables and plan your itinerary carefully. Travel agencies in the larger cities will be helpful in making reservations and planning trips.
Suppose we begin our tour on the north, or Mediterranean, coast at Tetuán (Te-twan). This city, standing on a hill that commands the fertile Martin River valley, faces a magnificent mountain range. From Spanish Fort Alcazaba you can get a panoramic view of the entire city. The medina (Moslem) and mellah (Jewish) quarters are distinctive, and the Plaza d’ España and the former Caliph’s palace colorful.

Northwest of Tetuán at the tip of the promontory of Ceuta (SAY-oo-tah) is Monte del Hacko (ancient Abyla). This peak commands the eastern end of the Strait of Gibraltar.

The major commercial centers you’ll find along the Atlantic coast. There’s a lot to be seen in each. From Tangier, the first of these, you can get a magnificent view of the Strait of Gibraltar. On clear days you can see the Spanish coast. From the sea, Tangier is a picturesque sight with its old section clustered on the hills and the modern part strung out in more liberal space. The city might be described as an African prewar Shanghai, its peculiar charm emanating from the intermingling of Europe and Africa, ancient and modern, tradition and progress.

Kenitra, a river port 10 miles from the Atlantic, is the site of a French base used by both French and U. S. naval forces. It was formerly called Port Lyautey after the late Marshal Louis Hubert Lyautey, the first French governor of the protectorate, whose enlightened methods
In Rabat, palm-lined main street bears Marshal Lyautey's name.
of ruling endeared him to Moroccans and improved relations between France and Morocco.

*Rabat* (Rah-BAT), a charming city by the sea, is the capital of Morocco and the seat of the King’s principal palace. Don’t fail to see the palace. Among other interesting sights is Hassan Tower, a fine minaret about a mile from downtown Rabat. There are many ancient ruins in and around the city, and in many of the buildings ancient and modern architecture are combined. In some parts of Rabat, narrow, twisting streets—some only 3 or 4 feet wide, hemmed in by 2- or 3-story houses—present a curious sight. Several modern department stores and smaller shops offer a wide variety of goods, including clothing and household articles.

Just across the river from Rabat is *Salé* (Sah-LAY). In the Middle Ages it was the most important commercial center and port on the west coast. European traders came here to exchange cloth and manufactured goods for skins, wool, carpets, ivory, and honey. In the 17th century it became an active pirate center while maintaining normal commercial relations with France and England. In those days the mouth of the river between the two cities afforded easy access to the port. But the river has since filled with sand, and a bar has accumulated across its mouth, so that only small vessels can enter it from the ocean today.

*Casablanca* (meaning “White House”) is outstanding in
A glimpse of modern Casablanca from the air.

a number of respects. Its bustling port, Morocco’s largest, handles more tonnage than Marseille, France. It is Morocco’s largest city and Africa’s fourth largest. A modern city with tall buildings, Casablanca still retains some of its “romantic” atmosphere acquired in the days of the Barbary pirates. During World War II it was occupied by Allied forces on 11 November 1942; for the rest of the war the airfield was used by Allied planes.

Anfa, a suburb of Casablanca, was the scene of the the Casablanca Conference in 1943 at which President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill planned the
Apartment house in Casablanca is a modern feature of Morocco.
strategy that led to the defeat of Germany and Japan.

Down the coast from Casablanca is Mazagan, the center of a Portuguese settlement and the site of Portugal's last foothold in Morocco. The walls, the gates decorated with representations of the shields of Portuguese kings, and the old castle all recall the city's Portuguese origin.

Safi, also a Portuguese stronghold in the old days, is surrounded by ramparts dominated by an ancient Portuguese citadel known as the Kechla. This is its main attraction for sightseers. Safi is also an important port for sardine fishermen whose catch is canned here. Large phosphate deposits near by are being worked extensively. In World War II, Safi was the site of an American landing on 8 November 1942, and it became an important port for war supplies during the North African Campaign.

Mogador is probably the best planned and cleanest of all Moroccan towns. It existed as early as 1351, but the present town was founded in 1760. Mogador was named after the shrine of Sidi Mogdul—a landmark for seamen, about 3 miles south of the town. Built not far above the waterline, the town almost becomes an island during a storm.

The most southern port in Morocco is Agadir. This attractive, fast-growing town has a fine natural harbor that was recently developed. Sardine canning is an important industry.

This completes a tour of the major coastal cities and
Ancient ramparts near Bab Doukkala in Marrakech.

towns. You'll have to travel inland to see 3 cities well worth visiting—Marrakech, Meknès, and Fez.

*Marrakech*, the largest of the 3 (its population exceeds 200,000) and perhaps the most colorful, is a Berber center in the foothills of the Atlas Mountains. Here Berbers from the surrounding countryside come to market their camels. A great square in the center of the city is surrounded by small shops and thronged with people. Around the walls of the ancient city (founded in 1062) are many monumental gates, the most beautiful of which is the *Casbah* (fortress) gate, called Bab-Aguenaou. Among
other interesting sights are ancient mosques and the tombs of sherifs or noblemen. A beautiful tower rises from the 12th-century Mosque of Koutoubia. The Palace of Bahia, covering an extensive area, is the southern residence of the King. Beyond the palace are imperial parks, 2 miles long and a mile wide.

\textit{Meknès}, in the north central plain, gained importance in the 1630’s when Sultan Mulay Ismail became dissatisfied with Morocco’s traditional capitals and decided to build one of his own. Under his direction, thousands of slaves and prisoners built miles of walls, palaces, fortresses, and mosques. Ismail finally became bankrupt from his lavish expenditures. Upon his death, he was entombed in the principal mosque.

The walls of Meknès, extending 4 miles, are in places 25 feet thick. They are pierced by 9 gates of special beauty and surmounted at intervals by 4-cornered towers.

While you are at Meknès, take a side trip to \textit{Volubilis}, about 20 miles to the north, to see the most extensive Roman ruins of Morocco.

\textit{Fez}, northeast of Meknès, is a religious and cultural center. Pilgrims from all over Morocco come there to worship at the Mosque of Idris, a descendant of Mohammed, who founded the city. This mosque is considered so sacred that the streets leading to the entrance are forbidden to non-Moslems. The Karueein Mosque is the largest in all Morocco. Still standing are ancient colleges built in
An excellent example of ancient Moorish architecture in Fez.

the 13th and 14th centuries to house foreign students who came to study at the famous schools of religion, philosophy, and astronomy. Some of the structures are the purest examples of Moorish architecture in Morocco.

The ancient medina (Moslem quarter) is divided into several sections, each devoted to one trade or industry. In the tannery section, the method of tanning has not changed since the Middle Ages. Don't miss the tomb of
the Merinides (a Berber dynasty of Sultans) and the main entrance of Old Fez, which, although a fairly modern structure, follows traditional style and decoration.

Fez was a famous city several centuries before Columbus discovered the New World. In the old days it lay astride the ancient caravan routes running east–west from Algeria to the Atlantic and north–south between Tangier and the Sahara.

**Sports**

Morocco offers a number of diversions, aside from sightseeing, for your off-duty hours. Swimming is popular, but as there is a treacherous undertow at nearly all the beaches, swim only at those approved by military authorities. There are good beaches at Tangier, Fedala (the site of an Allied landing in World War II), Casablanca, Mazagan, Mogador, and Agadir.

Sailing and boating can be enjoyed, though frequent strong winds and currents may limit these sports, particularly in the Strait of Gibraltar.

Fishing is fine along the coast, especially from Safi to Agadir on the Atlantic and in the inland streams and lakes. In some areas a license is required. Among the most common sea fish are sardines, tuna, and lobster. You’ll find trout and pike in the Atlas Mountain streams and in mountain lakes, but they are not easy to reach.

Hunters go after wild boar in the mountains, ducks near
the lakes, or gazelle in the desert beyond the mountains. Rabbits, quail, partridges, and pigeons are also plentiful in the mountains.

There are golf and tennis clubs in many cities. For winter sports, several ski resorts are open in the mountains near Fez and Marrakech. One is Ifrane, about 40 miles from Meknès, which offers skiing in winter and relief from coastal humidity at all seasons.

You can watch Moroccan dances in the Atlas Mountains. Occasionally in towns in the interior you will see fantasia—colorful simulated charges by mounted tribesmen, brandishing and firing weapons.

For the spectator sportsman, there are bullfights, automobile and horse races, track and swimming meets, and football (soccer) games to watch in the major cities.
Algeria
Although Irishmen may never believe it, history states that in 1631 two Algerian ships landed forces in Ireland who sacked a town and carried its inhabitants away as slaves.

The name Algeria came into being during the Ottoman Turks’ occupation, which began in the 16th century. It was used to describe the area around the city of Algiers. Modern Algeria, largest of the North African countries, is about 3 times the size of Texas and has 620 miles of Mediterranean coastline. It is surrounded on the land side by Morocco, Spanish Sahara, French West Africa, Libya, and Tunisia.

The country has 3 distinctly different geographic regions—a fertile Mediterranean strip 100 miles deep; beyond that, a 100-mile-wide belt of mountains and upland covered with grass and pastures; and finally the vast Sahara, utterly barren except for scattered oases.

The People

Nearly 10 million people live in Algeria, the great majority of them on the coastal plain where grain, grapes, citrus fruits, and cork oaks grow in abundance. Moslems—Arabs and Berbers—make up about four-fifths of the population. Europeans, mostly French, total about 1,250,000. There are Spanish, Italian, and Maltese
ORAN
PHILIPPE
ALGIERS
BOUGIE
BOU SAADA
BISKRA

North Africa
minorities. Jews, too, have lived in Algeria since Roman days. About 130,000 live there now

Under French Rule

After taking Algiers in 1830, the French gradually extended their rule over the entire country, but not without lively opposition from the local population. By 1848 Algeria was pretty well under French control, although a small part held out until 1857. As French control was established, French colonists began settling in Algeria by the thousands.

In 1847 France organized the northern part of Algeria into 3 administrative Departments (Algiers, Oran, and Constantine) patterned after those in France. Each was administered by a prefect, under the authority of a French governor-general residing in Algiers. The Southern Territories, in the Sahara, were administered by officers of native affairs.

The first 20th-century Algerian demonstrations against French rule occurred at the close of World War I. From then until World War II—when the country became a battleground and Algiers the seat of the Allied Force Headquarters in Africa—nationalist activity alternated between religious and political movements.

Algeria became a part of the French Union in 1946, and French citizenship was conferred on all Algerians irrespective of race. A 1947 French statute for Algeria
provided for certain reforms, including the creation of an Algerian Assembly, half of whose members were to be elected by the European population and half by the Moslem community. Before the reforms could be fully carried out rebellion broke out in Algeria.

**Algeria in Revolt**

A state of rebellion has existed in Algeria since November 1954. The radical elements of the Algerian population,
who make up the terrorists, are adamant in demanding complete independence from France. The French, who consider Algeria as much a part of France as Paris, are just as firmly opposed to granting independence to Algeria and are trying to restore order by military means as well as by economic and political reform.

The Algerian problem is more difficult for France to resolve than were the situations in Morocco and Tunisia because of the longer French tenure in Algeria and the larger number of French people living there. On the other hand, the Moroccans, Tunisians, and Libyans are blood and religious brothers of the Algerians. Having only recently acquired their own independence, each of these countries sympathizes deeply with Algerian aspirations for national recognition.

In another effort to end the strife in Algeria, the French Government under Premier Maurice Bourgès-Maunoury drafted a bill in 1957 calling for constitutional reforms for Algeria. But the French National Assembly rejected the bill, and so France’s Government fell. The Algerian problem is still unsettled.

The French hope that a cease-fire can be effected after which free elections could be held. Then, after a period of time, the French would be willing to enter into negotiations to establish future relationships.

So troubled is the Algerian situation that it has been the subject of debate by the United Nations General Assembly. In December 1957 the General Assembly passed a resolu-
tion expressing the wish that a solution in keeping with the United Nations Charter might be reached through informal discussions. Tunisia and Morocco have offered to mediate the dispute.

**Sights and Sports**

Algeria has tourist attractions galore, but because of the current unrest in the country, tourists are not encouraged to visit it. To enter Algeria, you must now have a special French permit. Roman ruins, magnificent examples of Moslem art, steep cliffs, sandy beaches, high summits suitable for winter sports, gorges and defiles celebrated for their grandeur, luxuriant oases in the midst of sandy expanses—all draw the tourist in normal times.

The names of the major coastal cities—Oran, Algiers, Bougie, Philippeville, and Bône—may recall World War II events. For centuries they have been battlegrounds for successive invaders.

Historic Algiers, the capital, is the largest port in North Africa and the largest city in Algeria, with a population approaching 600,000. The population is half European and half Arab-Berber. Whether you approach by sea or air, Algiers looms large; beautiful, and throbbing with activity. The city resembles a vast amphitheater with the busy harbor as the stage. On the summit of the tiered city, there looms the famous Casbah, which was the palace-fortress of the last 2 Algerian rulers.
In a farmhouse outside of Cherchell, on the coast west of Algiers, General Mark Clark met secretly with French Resistance leaders shortly before the Allied invasion of North Africa in 1942. Unfortunately, the farmhouse has been burned by terrorists.

Inland from Algiers are Blida, beautifully situated at the base of the Atlas Mountains, and Chrea, a cool mountain resort at an altitude of 4,900 feet. During the winter, ski enthusiasts swarm over the relatively restricted snowy slopes at Chrea.

Oran, a major port on the northwest coast, was seized
by Americans in November 1942. Near the coast in the Oran area are Mascara, famous for its white wine rather than for a cosmetic of the same name; the old walled town of Sidi bel Abbès, headquarters of the Foreign Legion; and Tlemcen, a commercial center with many reminders of the past. Mostaganem, on the coast east of Oran, reached the peak of its prosperity in the 16th century.

There are several places worth visiting along the coast east of Algiers. Bougie is a beach and summer resort at the foot of the ruggedly beautiful Kabylia mountain region.

Constantine, a walled city built on a rocky plateau at the brink of a beautiful gorge, is 50 miles inland from the coast. In ancient times, when the city was called Cirta, it was reduced to ruins by warfare. Roman Emperor Constantine the Great rebuilt the city and gave it its present name in the year 313. The Casbah dates back to Roman times. You’ll find modern sections as well as ancient. Constantine’s port is Philippeville.

Bone, the most eastern of the Mediterranean seaports, is largely a modern French city. It was the port of ancient Hippone (Hippo), a mile to the south, which flourished in Roman days but is now in ruins. Saint Augustine, a great early church father and theologian, was bishop of Hippone from 396 until 430.

Some of the Sahara oases have grown into large towns. You’ll want to see at least two of these. Biskra, about 120 miles south of Constantine, is the largest, but many tourists prefer Bou Saâda, some 150 miles south of Algiers.
Normally, you don't have much trouble getting around in Algeria. You can travel by automobile or bus over excellent roads and frequently see beautiful scenery as you go. Airplanes and trains connect Algiers with Oran and Constantine.

Swimming, yachting, hiking, fishing, hunting, skiing, tennis, and golf are all enjoyed in Algeria. There are numerous excellent bathing beaches along the extensive Mediterranean coastline. Skiing is possible until April on the slopes of the Djurdjura Mountains.
Tunisia
Palm trees frame lighthouse on Isle of Djerba.
LOVERS OF THE CLASSIC SONG, Home Sweet Home, may be surprised to know that its American composer, John Howard Payne, was buried in an English church cemetery in Tunis for 31 years. At the time of his death in 1852, he was United States consul at Tunis. His body was removed to Washington, D. C., in 1883.

The Romans gave the name "Africa" to Tunisia. The name was later applied to the whole continent.

Tunisia's location—at the narrow channel of the Mediterranean about halfway between Gibraltar and Suez, facing the eastern Mediterranean—has made it coveted for centuries. The country juts into the Mediterranean at Cape Bon to within 90 miles of Sicily. Its irregular coastline extends almost 900 miles. About the size of Louisiana, Tunisia is wedged between two much larger neighbors—Algeria on the west and Libya on the east—rather like a piece of pie.

Coastal lowlands extend along the eastern part of the country. In the interior of the northern and central areas are wooded plateaus and mountains. The south is largely barren, semidesert. The Medjerda River waters the northern part of the country. This is Tunisia's only river of any size, although there are a number of brackish lakes.
The People

Tunisia has a population of about 3,800,000, of whom 90 percent are Arabs and Berbers. Most of the 370,000 Europeans are French, but there are 40,000 Italians and 4,500 Maltese. Of the 52,000 Jews living there, 20,000 are French citizens.

The official language is Arabic, but French is also widely spoken.

Tunisia has its share of pretty girls.
Prospective buyer examines a rug made by Tunisian craftsmen.
Approximately 75 percent of the people are farmers or herdsmen. The chief crops as well as the staple foods are cereals, especially wheat, and a variety of fruits. There are extensive olive groves in the east. Dates flourish in the oases. Mining of phosphates and iron ore is Tunisia's second industry. Some of the people live by sea fishing. Most manufactured goods are imported, principally from France.

A Bit of History

When Tunisia abandoned piracy in the early 19th century, its main source of public revenue was cut off. By 1869 the country was bankrupt. Three European

President Habib Bourguiba of Tunisia endeared himself to his countrymen by working for political reform while leader of the Destour Party. Exiled for three years, he returned in 1955 to a rousing welcome. From Prime Minister of the Kingdom in 1956 he rose to become President of Republic of Tunisia in 1957.
nations (Britain, France, and Italy) with interests in Tunisia and subjects living there took joint control of the country’s finances. One of these, France, gained the upper hand and in 1881, through the Treaty of Bardo, established a protectorate over Tunisia after capturing Tunis and other key cities.

French rule, by and large, was accepted at first, but the spirit of nationalism, which arose before World War I, gained increased momentum. The Destour (Constitution) Party was formed in 1920 and sought moderate reforms. In 1934, under the leadership of Habib Bourguiba, now President, the more dynamic Neo Destour Party was organized.

While nationalism continued to increase steadily in strength, World War II broke out. Benito Mussolini, hoping to gain Tunisia and other objectives for Italy, entered the war on the side of Germany on 10 June 1940, declaring war on France. The fall of France to the Axis powers a few days later gave Italy and Germany a free hand in French North Africa.

U. S. troops landed on the Algerian and Moroccan coasts of French Northwest Africa on 8 November 1942, as British forces were battling Axis forces in Egypt. Enemy troops were rushed into Tunisia, the scene of the final battle in North Africa, but could not withstand the combined onslaughts of American, British, and French forces. The North African Campaign ended in an Allied victory in May 1943, and the French resumed their control.
More and more Tunisian girls, like this one, are going to school.
Under Neo Destour leadership, open rebellion broke out against French rule in March 1952. On 3 June 1955, France and Tunis signed a series of Conventions giving Tunisia internal autonomy. Evolution toward full independence was then speeded by developments in nearby Morocco.

The 75-year French protectorate ended on 20 March 1956, when Tunisia and France signed a Protocol by which the sovereignty and independence of Tunisia were formally recognized. Vice President Richard Nixon visited Tunis in 1957. His visit coincided with the first anniversary of Tunisian independence.

The Government

In April 1956, Tunisia’s Constituent Assembly elected Mr. Bourguiba Prime Minister. Tunisia was admitted to the United Nations in November 1956. On 25 July 1957, the Kingdom of Tunisia became the Republic of Tunisia, headed by President Habib Bourguiba. The Bey, Mohamed Lamine, was deposed. The Constituent Assembly is charged with preparing a draft constitution.

Since gaining independence, Tunisia has introduced a number of reforms. To mention a few, it has organized a national police force, improved upon the existing system of justice, enfranchised women, and outlawed polygamy—a remarkable achievement in a Moslem country.

Major problems in French-Tunisian relations today are
the status of (a) French nationals there; (b) French troops still stationed in Tunisia; (c) and the French naval base at Bizerte. General settlements must be made with France on defense and financial matters.

Our Government maintains an Embassy and a U. S. Information Service Library in Tunis, as well as a U. S. Operations Mission (International Cooperation Administration) to administer economic aid. In 1956 the United States began to provide Tunisia with relief wheat and instituted a child-feeding program. A U. S. economic and technical assistance agreement with Tunisia went into effect on 26 March 1957. On 6 November 1957 the United States and Tunisia entered into an agreement making possible the purchase by Tunisia from the United States of arms for its armed forces. A token delivery of arms from the U. S. was made on 15 November.

Tunisia has an army of about 6,000 but no navy or air force. In 1957 liability to general conscription for 1 year was voted for all men reaching the age of 20.

Sights and Sports

There are ancient ruins of all kinds to be seen in Tunisia—mines, temples, amphitheatres, reservoirs, and the great Roman aqueduct that extends (with some breaks) 50 miles from Zaghouan to the ruins of Carthage. There are also less ancient points of interest as well as modern sights.
Crumbling Roman columns at Dougga are reminders of the past.

*Tunis*, the capital and largest city (its population is more than 350,000), is an active commercial center and seaport on the north coast. Although part of Tunis is European in style, the interesting quality of the city is its *medina* (old Moslem city). Winding streets too narrow for vehicles are lined with small shops. You can see the palaces of the former Beys, as well as gleaming white-washed buildings, palm trees, veiled women, and Jews and Arabs in traditional costumes.
About 20 minutes from Tunis by train or car are the ruins of Carthage. The city was founded by the Phoenicians in the 9th century B.C., destroyed by the Romans in 146 B.C., and later restored to much of its former glory. The Vandals made it their capital in the 5th century A.D., only to lose it to the Roman general Belisarius the following century. The Arabs finally destroyed Carthage in the 7th century.

Southwest of Tunis are the more extensive Roman ruins of Thugga (modern Dougga) and Thuburbo Majus. At El Djem, between Sousse and Sfax, is a fine Roman Coliseum, second only in size to the one in Rome.

Bizerte, on the coast north of Tunis, is a major port and the most northern town in Africa. You can swim at excellent beaches here and enjoy wonderful boating on adjoining Lake Bizerte. Bizerte fell to the U. S. II Corps in the closing days (May 1943) of the World War II North African Campaign. It later served as a staging site for the Allied invasion of Sicily in July 1943.

Ain Draham, located in the cork forest of the Kroumirie Mountains in the extreme northwest part of Tunisia, offers a change of scene and climate from that of Tunis. At an altitude of 2,800 feet, Ain Draham is cool in summer and frequently covered with snow drifts in winter.

An hour’s drive south of Tunis are the picturesque coastal towns of Hammamet and Nabeul where you can watch Arab handicraftsmen at work.
Tower of Mosque of Tunis dwarfs surrounding buildings.
Tunisian youth hammers out intricate design on a metal tray.
Sousse, a major seaport to the south, is older than Carthage and contains interesting relics of the past.

Inland from Sousse is Kairouan, the major Moslem religious center of Tunisia. Although it has beautiful mosques, it is the only place in the country where non-Moslems are not allowed to enter a mosque. Kairouan is noted as a rugmaking center.

On the shores of the Gulf of Gabès, to the southeast, are the important seaports of Sfax and Gabès. Sfax, built on the site of an ancient Roman settlement, is Tunisia’s second largest city. Gabès is an oasis town.

For a view of primitive living, continue south about 25 miles to Matmata, noted for centuries for its cave dwellers. There are about 100,000 cave dwellers in Tunisia. At Medenine, 45 miles southeast of Gabès, are primitive ghorfa dwellings—mud apartments, built one on top of the other.

Off the southeast coast is Djerba, an island reputed to be the home of the lotus-eaters of the Odyssey. It is the site of one of the oldest Jewish colonies in the world, founded in 70 A. D. There is air service to the island twice weekly. Djerba can also be reached by road over a causeway or by ferry.

Two date-producing oases worth visiting in late fall or mid-spring are Tozeur and Nefta. They are on the west edge of Chott Djerid, a large saline lake on the border of the Sahara.
For recreation aside from sightseeing, swimming is good from May through September, and the beaches are excellent. At Tunis is an 18-hole golf course and the Belvedere tennis club with about a dozen courts. Hunting and fishing are also popular in Tunisia. There are duck, woodcock, partridges, and wild boar to hunt. Motorboats can be hired for sea fishing. You can fish for mullets in Lake Bizerte. Goggle fishing is popular.
Stately palms shade Brak Mosque at an oasis in Libyan desert.
LIBYA

Barbary pirates first brought Libya to the attention of the United States. The most exciting exploits of our war with them occurred in Libya.

When the frigate Philadelphia ran aground in Tripoli harbor in October 1803, Tripolitan pirates captured and refloated the ship, demanding ransom for its imprisoned crew. Soon afterwards, Stephen Decatur became a great American naval hero by boarding and destroying the Philadelphia.

A tragic event also occurred at Tripoli. The Americans captured a pirate vessel, renamed it the Intrepid, loaded it to the gunwales with gunpowder, and sailed into the harbor to blow up the pirate fleet anchored there. But before this could be done, the Intrepid blew up and all hands were lost. (On Memorial Day the U. S. Ambassador to Libya lays a wreath at the graves of 5 of the Intrepid’s crew who are buried in a British cemetery overlooking the harbor.)

While the Navy was blockading and bombarding the coast, Congress agreed to an overland drive on Tripoli proposed by William Eaton, a United States Army officer and former United States consul in Tunis. As “Navy Agent to the Barbary States,” Eaton and a handful of United States Marines, assisted by a force of Greeks and Arabs recruited in Egypt, took Derna in April 1805.
On 4 June 1805, Tripoli came to terms. To commemorate this war, the U. S. Marines made the phrase “To the shores of Tripoli” a part of their Hymn.

Today the United Kingdom of Libya, almost a fourth as large as the United States, extends 1,000 miles along the Mediterranean and is bordered elsewhere by Tunisia, Algeria, French West Africa, French Equatorial Africa, Sudan, and Egypt. The country is divided into 3 giant provinces—Tripolitania, first colonized by the Phoenicians; Cyrenaica, founded by the Greeks; and the Fezzan.

Ninety percent of Libya is arid desert. There are no

A supply of pure water draws thirsty Libyans from miles around.
Camel and tender are a familiar part of the Libyan scene.

rivers or lakes. Winter brings the only rain—about 9 to 11 inches. Only along the Mediterranean coast and the slopes of the 2 ranges of hills that parallel it is there sufficient rainfall to permit dry farming.

Drought and famine are constant threats. To relieve famine conditions resulting from drought in recent years, the United States has provided the country with large wheat grants.
Students of agriculture are learning how to care for date palms.

The People

Libya’s population of about 1,205,000 is distributed as follows: Tripolitania, 900,000; Cyrenaica, 250,000; the Fezzan, 55,000. Arabs and Berbers predominate. Libyan Negroes, descendants of slaves brought across the Sahara from the Sudan, are Moslem and wear Arab dress. Some have intermarried with Berbers. The veiled Tuareg—a
U. S. airmen bargain with Arab rug dealer in Tripoli.
Berber people—roam the Libyan Desert. Also among the Libyan population are many descendants of Turks who intermarried with Arabs during centuries of Ottoman domination.

Of the Europeans who live in Libya, the 50,000 Italians predominate. There are also many Maltese and other European minorities.

Libyan Jews, a minority too, are descendants of refugees who fled there from Jerusalem in the 1st century and from Spain during the Middle Ages.

Less than 25 percent of the Libyans live in urban areas. Of the large rural population, mostly tribal, more than half live a seminomadic life. In spite of the limited water supply, more than three-fourths of the people live by farming and animal husbandry. The important crops are cereals, including barley and wheat, and fruits, among them olives, dates, and grapes. There is some fishing in coastal waters for tuna, sardines, and sponges. The Libyans export most of the fish they catch.

The country’s small manufacturing establishments process agricultural and fishery products and produce textiles, footwear, leather goods, jewelry, and mats.

Libya depends heavily on the revenue derived from exports of peanuts, esparto grass, and olive oil. It imports most manufactured goods. The large foreign trade deficit is offset primarily by foreign economic aid and military expenditures in Libya.
A Colorful Past

Libya's history is very much the story of its two great coastal provinces—Tripolitania, founded by Phoenicians and Carthaginians, and Cyrenaica, founded by the Greeks. The ancient Phoenician colony in Tripolitania included 3 cities—Oea (now Tripoli), Leptis Magna, and Sabratha. Oea became the capital of the colony under the name Tripolis, meaning "Three Cities." Cyrenaica took its name from Cyrene, the first Greek colony in North Africa.

The Romans, after capturing Carthage (in what is now Tunisia), pushed on to conquer and unite not only Libya, but all of North Africa. But despite the political

Ruins of Cyrene, once the "Athens of North Africa."
unity acquired under the rule of Rome and succeeding conquerors, the two Libyan coastal provinces, with differing basic heritages, remained distinct and separate through the centuries.

Toward the end of the 19th century the Ottoman Turkish Empire, of which Libya was then a part, became weak and open to outside penetration. European nations began carving it up. In 1911, Italy attacked the provinces of Tripolitania and Cyrenaica in Libya. After a year of war, Turkey gave up and under the terms of the Treaty of Lausanne agreed to withdraw all its troops from the country.

**Under Italian Rule**

For almost 2 decades after the departure of the Turks, the Senussis—a Moslem sect founded in Cyrenaica during the Turkish rule—resisted Italian control of the Libyan desert areas. But Italian Fascists succeeded in imposing their rule on the desert tribes in 1932. The Senussi leader, Sayid Idris (now King Idris I), escaped to Egypt where in 1940 he formed a Libyan Arab force to aid the Allied cause in Egypt during World War II.

Italy attempted to develop Libya for tourism and as an outlet for its surplus Italian population. Ancient Roman and Greek archeological remains were excavated and restored, roads improved, cities beautified, and hotels built.

World War II ended Italy’s control of Libya. British
victories on the coast and French successes in the desert areas freed all of Libya from Axis forces by 1943. Under the peace treaty of 1947, Italy officially relinquished its claim to Libya.

After the war, the Senussi order, with headquarters at Kufra, an oasis about 500 miles south of Tobruk, became the spokesman for the entire population through Sayid Idris.

**An Independent Nation**

After World War II, the Allied Powers were unable to agree on what to do with Libya and referred the problem to the United Nations. The General Assembly, in its November 1949 session, voted to grant independence to Libya not later than 1 January 1952. On 24 December 1951, Libya became an independent kingdom under King Idris I. The new Kingdom became a member of the United Nations in December 1955.

During 1956 the Soviet Union and Egypt tried, without success, to establish their influence over the Libyans. The Soviet Union set up an Embassy in Tripoli, but Libya rejected Soviet offers of economic and military assistance.

Although Libyan sympathy was clearly with the Egyptians during the Israeli-Anglo-French invasion of the Suez Canal area in late 1956, Libya expelled the Egyptian Embassy's military attaché on the grounds that his activities were a threat to Libyan national sovereignty. On the
other hand, Libya requested the British not to use their military bases in Cyrenaica for attacks on Egypt. This request the British granted.

Charged with a spirit of Arab nationalism and patriotism, Libya is a member of the Arab League, which has its headquarters in Cairo. The country is entering into closer relations with its western Arab neighbors and on 6 January 1957 signed a treaty of friendship with Tunisia.

Aware of the threat of Soviet influence and activity in the Middle East, Libya has welcomed the Eisenhower plan to assist countries of the Middle East area desiring aid against Communist aggression and to help them develop their economy.

The Government

The United Kingdom of Libya is a constitutional monarchy with a legislature consisting of a Senate and House of Representatives. The King appoints half of the Senators. The rest are elected by the 3 provincial legislative assemblies. The House is elected by popular vote.

Budget or tax laws are initiated only by the King or the House. Other laws can be introduced by the King, Senate, or House of Representatives. The King can veto legislation and dissolve the lower house. He appoints the Wali (Governor) of each province.

Libya has 2 capitals—Tripoli and Benghazi. The King has residences in the capital cities and also at Tobruk, Derna, and Beida.
The Armed Forces

Libya has a small volunteer army trained by the British who maintain army and air force bases in Cyrenaica and Tripolitania. The United States has agreed to assist in equipping and training elements of the Libyan Army. Libya has no navy or air force. Cyrenaica and Tripolitania maintain well-trained police forces.

The United States and Libya

Since Libya gained its independence, our Government has provided it with extensive economic and technical aid, famine relief, and (since 1956) military assistance, although the military assistance agreement was not signed until 30

U. S. Air Force rescue boat glides past downtown Tripoli.
This crude honeycombed structure is used to store grain.
June 1957. More than half of the money spent by the United Nations for technical assistance in Libya was contributed by the United States.

Since 1952, a U. S. Operations Mission has had headquarters in Tripoli to administer our economic and technical aid program. It has assisted Libya in working out a 10-year economic development program and in allocating the economic assistance funds going to Libya under the Libyan-U. S. Economic Aid Agreement of 1954.

Libya allows the United States to operate Wheelus Air Base and other Air Force facilities in Libya. The U. S. Air Force and Army Corps of Engineers, as well as an American construction firm that operates at Wheelus Air Base, are providing Libyans with jobs and extensive on-the-job training.

The United States has an Embassy in Tripoli with a branch at the co-capital, Benghazi. There are also United States Information Service offices and libraries in the 2 capital cities. Our State Department maintains an educational exchange program with Libya. One member of the Libyan Supreme Court is an American.

A few American business firms are located in Libya. The Libyan Government has awarded oil concessions to several American oil companies.

**Sights and Sports**

The principal sightseeing attractions of Libya are its
coastal cities, particularly the two capitals, the Roman ruins of Tripolitania, and the Greco-Roman ruins of Cyrenaica.

Modern Tripoli, with a population of about 120,000—roughly two-thirds Arab and one-third Italian—is Libya’s chief seaport and tourist center. Almost all construction is of white stone and cement, so that the city gleams in the sunlight. The many mosques with their minarets, small Arab houses—windowless and flat-roofed, and palm trees give the city its distinctive flavor and color.

Don’t fail to see the Arab “Old City”—the small his-
torical section. Medieval buildings, such as the old castle, are still in an excellent state of preservation. The Roman triumphal arch of Marcus Aurelius, carved out of white marble back in the year 163, attests to Tripoli’s ancient Roman splendor. Construction of the modern part of the city was begun during Italian colonial days. There are European-style hotels, a cathedral, colonnaded streets, an ocean-front promenade, and park squares.

Wheelus Air Base is about 6 miles from Tripoli.

The Roman ruins of *Leptis Magna*, on the coast near Homs, are among the most impressive monuments to the glory of ancient Rome visible on earth. The excavations finished so far clearly compete with the attractions of Pompeii, the Forum, and the Coliseum. The municipal planning of the classic city rivals anything we know today. Water, collected in large reservoirs, flowed to the city’s fountains and baths through an aqueduct. Under the city were large water storage tanks to supply water during the long, dry summers. Lead pipes were common; sewers were everywhere. The streets were all paved. Arches and vaults were common features of the graceful, classic architecture. For the construction of the city, Italy, Greece, and Asia Minor supplied marble; Egypt contributed granite.

At *Sabratha*, on the coast west of Tripoli, you’ll find one of the most complete ancient Roman theaters in the world. Originally seating 5,000, the theater is still used from time
Street scene in Misurata, on the Libyan coast east of Tripoli.
to time for special musical performances. Through the framed doorway of the stage, you can view the Mediterranean. Many of the city’s graceful colonnades, baths, and unique mosaics can still be seen. The museum houses numerous relics.

From Tripoli, you can take interesting motor trips into the bleak, bare mountains called the Gebel. Hotels at Garian and Jefren (Qasr Yafran) generally meet the approval of American tourists. In the mountains near Garian live Libya’s primitive cave-dwelling (troglodyte) tribesmen.

For a change of scenery, take a look at the Sahara and the remains of a true “Beau Geste” Foreign Legion outpost. To do this, you must make a long, cross-desert trek to Ghadames, near the Algerian border. This oasis looks just like the movie version of the Sahara Desert and has a very acceptable tourist hotel. There you’ll see the distinctive veiled Tuareg men.

Only one paved road runs through the entire province of Cyrenaica—from Tripoli in Tripolitania along the coast through Benghazi, Cyrenaica’s main seaport, to Egypt. Over half of Benghazi was destroyed during World War II, when the city changed hands 5 times between the Axis forces and the British Eighth Army. The Italians developed the city as a seaport and military base before World War II. The United States Air Force has a station outside the city, and the British maintain a major army base near the city.
Just off the coastal road northeast of Benghazi are the ruins of Cyrene, founded by the Greeks in 631 B.C. Travel along the approach road is a bit difficult, but the site and setting are well worth the effort. Located on a hill about 1,800 feet high, the classic city, where 100,000 people once lived, is surrounded by mountains covered with beautiful trees and shrubs—cypress, juniper, and oleander, among others—watered by springs and streams.

According to Greek legend, Apollo founded the city, named after the nymph Cyrene who excelled in hunting wild beasts. In the sanctuary of Apollo is a fountain commemorating a legendary encounter between Cyrene and a lion. Once one of the most flourishing centers of classic Greek culture and commerce in the entire Hellenic world, Cyrene declined completely centuries ago and was not rediscovered until the 19th century. The statue of Venus de Cyrene is considered to rival the Venus de Milo. Among the extensive ruins are ancient Greek temples, tombs, shrines, and Roman baths.

Other Greek and Roman ruins in Cyrenaica can be found not far from Cyrene—at Apollonia, Tolmeita, and Tocra.

Derna, on the coast east of Cyrene, once flew the Stars and Stripes—when, as mentioned earlier, it was captured by U.S. forces in 1805. Near a modern reservoir at the remains of a small fort a tablet is inscribed:

“This plaque marks the site of the American fort captured by America [sic] forces led by the United States
Many seminomadic Libyans raise sheep for a living.
Marines in 1805 after overcoming the dangers and obstacles confronting them on their advance overland from Alexandria, Egypt.”

Derna, like Benghazi to the west and Tobruk and Bardia to the east, was the scene of lively fighting in World War II when British and Axis forces drove back and forth along the Libyan coast.

You can enjoy a number of sports in your off-duty hours in Libya. Tripoli has 2 public beaches. You can play golf and swim at the Tripoli golf club; play tennis and swim at the Tripoli Beach Club. The golf course, like the one at Wheelus Air Base, has 18 holes. A gathering place for underwater fishing enthusiasts is the Underwater Explorer’s Club, just outside Tripoli.

Swimming is excellent off the beaches of Benghazi. Spectator sports in the Benghazi stadium include British cricket and soccer. The British maintain a Sailing Club in the area. Also available in the vicinity of Benghazi is a 9-hole golf course and a British officers’ tennis and squash club.

Hunting for duck, snipe, partridge, and dove is good near Benghazi. In the desert you can shoot wild cattle.

Take advantage of your opportunity to see the sights, enjoy the sports, and meet the people of Libya—or any other part of North Africa. If you do your job well and make the most of your leisure, your tour of duty in North Africa will be an experience to remember with pleasure the rest of your life.
There are two things you should bear in mind about money. First, rates of exchange vary, so check current values at your installation or at the American Express Company before you exchange your American money for money of other countries. Second, don’t spend it lavishly or you’ll arouse resentment among the North Africans, a great many of whom are desperately poor.

You will not be allowed to spend American money in Morocco, Algeria, Tunisia, or Libya. On your base or installation in Morocco or Libya, you must use military scrip.

Morocco, Algeria, and Tunisia

The basic unit of currency in Morocco is the Moroccan franc; in Algeria, the Algerian franc; and in Tunisia, the Tunisian franc. In each of these cases, the franc has the same exchange value as the French franc, generally about 350 of them to a dollar. At this rate of exchange, the following approximate equivalents may be helpful:
Francs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Francs</th>
<th>U.S. Currency</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>100</td>
<td>30 cents</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>500</td>
<td>$1.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1,000</td>
<td>$3.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In Morocco, Spanish pesetas are also acceptable currency. One dollar is worth about 42 pesetas.

Libya

The basic unit of Libyan money is the Libyan pound, normally on a par in value with the British pound sterling. The Libyan pound, generally worth $2.80, consists of 100 piasters. One piaster is equal to about 3 cents; 36 piasters are equal roughly to $1.00.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

The standard metric system is widely used in North Africa, especially in the cities, but some North Africans prefer traditional local measurements not commonly known elsewhere.

Here are some facts you should know about the metric system:

**Length and Distance**

1 centimeter about 2/5 inch
1 meter 39.37 inches, or a little more than a yard
1 kilometer about ⅜ mile
Square Measure

1 hectare ________ about 2½ acres

Liquid Measure

1 liter ____________ a little over a quart

Weights

30 grams ________ 1 ounce
1 livre __________ about 1⅓ pounds
1 kilogram ________ about 2½ pounds

Temperature

Temperature in North Africa is measured on the centigrade scale. (In the United States we customarily use the Fahrenheit scale.) On the centigrade scale, zero is the freezing point of water (32° Fahrenheit) and 100° is the boiling point of water (212° Fahrenheit).

To convert centigrade to Fahrenheit, multiply the centigrade reading by nine-fifths, and add 32. To convert Fahrenheit to centigrade, subtract 32 from the Fahrenheit reading, then multiply by five-ninths.

THE MOSLEM CALENDAR

The Moslem calendar begins with Mohammed’s flight, or hegira, from Mecca to Medina in 622 A. D. It is the
only widely used calendar based on the moon rather than the sun. The lunar (moon) year of 354 or 355 days is divided into 12 months, each 29 or 30 days long. Since the Moslem year is 11 days shorter than our year, every date moves backward through the 4 seasons in the course of \(32\frac{1}{2}\) years. Thus the holidays based on the Moslem calendar may fall in any season.

**ARABIC LANGUAGE GUIDE**

Since Arabic script is very different from ours, you won’t be able to read it unless you’ve made a study of the written language. You can, however, learn to speak a few common words and phrases by studying those listed here.

Although spoken Arabic differs from region to region, the words and phrases used in this section are widely understood in North Africa. Bear in mind that you can’t get the sound of a language from the printed word alone, particularly when the language varies as much as Arabic. So listen carefully when you hear Arabic spoken and try to imitate the sounds you hear.

All the words and phrases are written in a simplified spelling that you read like English. Every letter should be pronounced, even the \(h\) when it follows a vowel. *Example:* SMAH lee, meaning *Excuse me.* Hyphens divide the words into syllables. Accented syllables are written
in capital letters and are pronounced louder than the others. Curved lines (―) are used to show sounds that are pronounced together without any break.

Pronunciation Key

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Letter</th>
<th>Pronunciation</th>
<th>Explanation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a</td>
<td>as in <em>father</em>.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>i</td>
<td>as in <em>hit</em>.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>o</td>
<td>as in <em>go</em>.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>h</td>
<td>strongly emphasized.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hh</td>
<td>like clearing your throat.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>r</td>
<td>like the sound of gargling.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>an <em>ah</em> sound pronounced very far back, with the throat muscles very tight.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>q</td>
<td>a <em>k</em> sound pronounced very far back in the throat.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>j</td>
<td>the <em>zh</em> sound in <em>measure</em> and <em>azure</em>. Not the <em>j</em> in <em>judge</em>.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Greetings and Polite Phrases

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Pronunciation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hello</td>
<td>sa-LAM-oo ’a-LAY-koom</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To reply, say</td>
<td>’a-LAY-koom is-sa-LAM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Good morning</td>
<td>SBAH el-HHAYR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Good evening</td>
<td>M SEL HHAYR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Goodby</td>
<td>bis-SLAM-a</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### English Pronunciation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Pronunciation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Please</td>
<td>A’-mil ma’-a-ROOF</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thank you</td>
<td>KET-ter HHAY-rek</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(In Morocco, for Please and Thank you you will hear: BA-rak il-LA-ho-fik.)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Excuse me</td>
<td>SMAH lee</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Getting Around

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Where is ________?</th>
<th>FAYN ________?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>the restaurant</td>
<td>M HAL el-MAK-la</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>the hotel</td>
<td>loo-TEEL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>the railroad station</td>
<td>la-GAR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>the toilet</td>
<td>BAYT el-MA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Show me</td>
<td>war-REE-nee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turn right</td>
<td>DOOR 'al-lay-MEEN</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turn left</td>
<td>DOOR 'al-lay-SAR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Straight ahead</td>
<td>DOOR-ree</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Asking for Things

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>I want</th>
<th>N HUB</th>
<th>or, in Morocco and Algeria</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>food</td>
<td>BRAYT</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bread</td>
<td>MAK-la</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>butter</td>
<td>HHOOBZ</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>meat</td>
<td>ZIB-da</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>eggs</td>
<td>BAYD</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>English</td>
<td>Pronunciation</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------</td>
<td>--------------</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>potatoes</td>
<td>ba-TA-ta</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rice</td>
<td>ROOZ</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fish</td>
<td>HHOOT</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fruit</td>
<td>_RAL-la</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sugar</td>
<td>SOOK-kar</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>salt</td>
<td>MIL-ah</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tea</td>
<td>SHA-see or at-TAY</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cup of coffee</td>
<td>fil-JAN QAH-wa</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>water</td>
<td>MA</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>drinking water</td>
<td>il-MA lish _SHURB</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hot water</td>
<td>MA _HHOON</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cigarette</td>
<td>see-GAR-ro</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>matches</td>
<td>oo-QEED</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Days of the Week

- **Sunday**: il-HAD
- **Monday**: et-NAYN
- **Tuesday**: et-T _LA-ta
- **Wednesday**: LAR-ba-'a
- **Thursday**: lehh-MEES
- **Friday**: ej-JOOM-'a
- **Saturday**: es-SEBT

### Numbers

- **one**: WA-had
- **two**: T _NAYN or ZOOJ

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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Pronunciation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>three</td>
<td>T LA-ta</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>four</td>
<td>AR-ba’-a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>five</td>
<td>HHAM-sa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>six</td>
<td>SIT-ta</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>seven</td>
<td>SEB’-a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>eight</td>
<td>T MAN-ya</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nine</td>
<td>TES’-a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ten</td>
<td>’ASH-ra</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>twenty</td>
<td>’ash-REEN</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>thirty</td>
<td>t la-TEEN</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>forty</td>
<td>ar-ba’-EEN</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fifty</td>
<td>hham-SEEN</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sixty</td>
<td>set-TEEN</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>seventy</td>
<td>seb’-EEN</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>eighty</td>
<td>t ma-NEEN</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ninety</td>
<td>tes’-EEN</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>one hundred</td>
<td>MEE-ya</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>one thousand</td>
<td>ELF</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Other Useful Words and Phrases

- yes: EE
- In Morocco you hear: ee-YE
- no: LA
- How much?: qad-DASH?

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In Morocco and Algeria they say:

**English**

How much?  
How much is this?  
(or in Morocco and Algeria)

expensive

good

(or in Morocco)

not good

(or in Morocco)

here

there

I am __________

an American

sick

lost

well

Wait a minute!

What’s this?

What time is it?

My name is _______

What is your name?

**Pronunciation**

SH HAL?

qad-DASH HA-da?

SH HAL HA-da?

RA-lee

M LEEH

miz-YAN

moosh M LEEH

moosh miz-YAN

hi-NA-ya or hin-A

TIM-ma or hin-AK or RA-dee

A-na __________

a-mer-ee-KAN-ee

M RAYD

TA-lif

la BAS

STIN-na SH WEE-ya!

ASH HA-da?

ASH min SA-’a?

IS-mee __________

ASH IS-mik?
The simplified spelling of the French words and phrases in this section you pronounce as though they were English. The French spellings are in parentheses. Don’t use them unless you’ve studied French.

In the simplified spelling, hyphens are used to divide the syllables. Syllables to be accented, or pronounced louder, are in capital letters. Curved lines (〜) are used to show sounds that are pronounced together without any break.

**Pronunciation Key**

- **ay** as in *day* but not drawled.
- **j** for the *zh* sound in *measure*, *division*.
- **u or uh** as in *up*.
- **ew** for the sound in *bee*, but said with the lips rounded.
- **n or m** for vowels pronounced through the nose.

**Greetings and Polite Phrases**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Pronunciation</th>
<th>French</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hello and</td>
<td>bon-JOOR</td>
<td>(Bonjour)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Good day</td>
<td>bon-JOOR</td>
<td>(Bonjour)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Good evening</td>
<td>bon-SWAR</td>
<td>(Bonsoir)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>English</td>
<td>Pronunciation</td>
<td>French</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------</td>
<td>----------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Goodby</td>
<td>o ruh-VWAR</td>
<td>(Au revoir)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>How are you?</td>
<td>Ko-MAHNT ah-</td>
<td>(Comment allez-vous?)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>lay VOO?</td>
<td>(Monsieur)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sir</td>
<td>mess-YUH</td>
<td>(Madame)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Madam</td>
<td>ma-DAHM</td>
<td>(Mademoiselle)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miss</td>
<td>mad-mwa-ZEL</td>
<td>(S’il vous plaît)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Please</td>
<td>seel voo PLAY</td>
<td>(Merci)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thank you</td>
<td>mayr-SEE</td>
<td>(Il n’y a pas de quoi)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>You’re welcome</td>
<td>eel nee ah pa duh KWAH</td>
<td>(Excusez moi)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Excuse me</td>
<td>ek-skew-zay</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>MWAH</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Getting Around

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Pronunciation</th>
<th>French</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Where is ___?</td>
<td>oo AY ___?</td>
<td>(Où est?)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>the restaurant</td>
<td>luh RESS-to-RAHN</td>
<td>(le restaurant)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>the railroad station</td>
<td>la GAR</td>
<td>(la gare)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>the hotel</td>
<td>lo-TEL</td>
<td>(l’hôtel)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>the toilet</td>
<td>luh lava-BO</td>
<td>(le lavabo)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To the right</td>
<td>ah DRWAT</td>
<td>(à droite)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To the left</td>
<td>ah GOHSH</td>
<td>(à gauche)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Straight ahead</td>
<td>too DRWA</td>
<td>(tout droit)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>English</td>
<td>Pronunciation</td>
<td>French</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------</td>
<td>---------------</td>
<td>--------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Please show me</td>
<td>Mon-tray-MWA, seel voo PLAY</td>
<td>(Montrez-moi, s'il vous plaît)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Asking for Things**

I want ____ | juh day-ZEER____ | (je désire) |
I would like to have ____ | juh voo-DRAY | (je voudrais) |
| some bread | dew PEN | (du pain) |
| some butter | dew BUR | (du beurre) |
| some soup | duh la SOOP | (de la soupe) |
| some meat | duh la V_YAHND | (de la viande) |
| some eggs | dayz_UH | (des oeufs) |
| some vegetables | day lay-GEWM | (des légumes) |
| some potatoes | day POM duh TAYR | (des pommes de terre) |
| some sugar | dew SEWKR | (du sucre) |
| some salt | dew SEL | (du sel) |
| a cup of tea | ewn TASS duh TAY | (une tasse de thé) |
| a cup of coffee | ewn TASS duh ka-FAY | (une tasse de café) |
| a bottle of wine | ewn boo-TAY uh duh VAN | (une bouteille de vin) |
English | Pronunciation | French
---|---|---
drinking | duh LO po-TA-bluh | (de l’eau potable)
water | bluh | (des cigarettes)
some cigarettes | day see-ga-RET | (des allumettes)
some matches | dayz ah-lew-MET |

Days of the Week

Sunday | dee-MAHNSH | (dimanche)
Monday | LUN-DEE | (lundi)
Tuesday | MAR-DEE | (mardi)
Wednesday | MAYR-kruh-DEE | (mercredi)
Thursday | JUH-DEE | (jeudi)
Friday | VAHN-druh-DEE | (vendredi)
Saturday | SAM-DEE | (samedi)

Numbers

one | UN | (un)
two | DUH | (deux)
three | TRWA | (trois)
four | KATR | (quatre)
five | SANK | (cinq)
six | SEESS | (six)
seven | SET | (sept)
eight | WEET | (huit)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Pronunciation</th>
<th>French</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>nine</td>
<td>NUF</td>
<td>(neuf)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ten</td>
<td>DEESS</td>
<td>(dix)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>twenty</td>
<td>VAN</td>
<td>(vingt)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>thirty</td>
<td>TRAHNT</td>
<td>(trente)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>forty</td>
<td>ka-RAHNT</td>
<td>(quarante)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fifty</td>
<td>san-KAHNT</td>
<td>(cinquante)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sixty</td>
<td>swa-SAHNT</td>
<td>(soixante)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>seventy</td>
<td>swa-sahnt-DEESS</td>
<td>(soixante-dix)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>eighty</td>
<td>katr-VAN</td>
<td>(quatre-vingt)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ninety</td>
<td>katr-van-DEESS</td>
<td>(quatre-vingt-dix)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>one hundred</td>
<td>SAHN</td>
<td>(cent)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>one thousand</td>
<td>MEEL</td>
<td>(mille)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Other Useful Words and Phrases**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Pronunciation</th>
<th>French</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>yes</td>
<td>WEE</td>
<td>(oui)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>no</td>
<td>NON</td>
<td>(non)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>How much?</td>
<td>kon-B YEN?</td>
<td>(Combien?)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>What’s this?</td>
<td>kess kuh say kuh suh-SEE?</td>
<td>(Qu’est-ce que c’est que ceci?)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>What’s that?</td>
<td>kess kuh say kuh SA?</td>
<td>(Qu’est-ce que c’est que ça?)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>What time is it?</td>
<td>kel UR ayt EEL?</td>
<td>(Quelle heure est-il?)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I am an American.</td>
<td>juh SWEEZ ah-may-ree-KEN.</td>
<td>(Je suis Américain.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>English</td>
<td>Pronunciation</td>
<td>French</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------------------</td>
<td>---------------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>My name is ___</td>
<td>juh ma-PELL ___</td>
<td>(Je m’appelle ___)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>What is your name?</td>
<td>ko-MAHN vooz ah-PEL-lay VOO?</td>
<td>(Comment vous appelez-vous?)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Please help me.</td>
<td>AY-day MWA, seel voo PLAY.</td>
<td>(Aidez-moi, s’il vous plait.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I am hungry.</td>
<td>jay FAN.</td>
<td>(J’ai faim.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I am thirsty.</td>
<td>jay SWAF.</td>
<td>(J’ai soif.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Right away.</td>
<td>toot SWEET</td>
<td>(Tout de suite.)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**ITALIAN LANGUAGE GUIDE**

The simplified spelling of the Italian words and phrases in this section you pronounce as though they were English. The Italian spellings are in parentheses. Don’t use them unless you have studied Italian.

In the simplified spelling, hyphens are used to divide the syllables. Syllables to be accented, or pronounced louder, are in capital letters. (Unaccented syllables are not skipped over quickly, as they are in English.) Curved lines (⌒) are used to show sounds that are pronounced together without any break.

**Pronunciation Points**

- *ay* as in *may* but not drawled.
- *o* or *oh* as in *go* but not drawled.
## Greetings and Polite Phrases

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Pronunciation</th>
<th>French</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hello, good morning, or good day</td>
<td>bwohn JOR-no</td>
<td>(Buon giorno)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Good evening</td>
<td>BWO-na SAY-ra</td>
<td>(Buona sera)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Goodbye</td>
<td>ar-ree-vay-DAYR-chee or ahd-DEE-oh</td>
<td>(Arrivederci) or (Addio)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>How are you?</td>
<td>KO-may STA-tay?</td>
<td>(Come state?)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sir or Mister</td>
<td>seen-YO-ray</td>
<td>(signore)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Madam</td>
<td>seen-YO-rah</td>
<td>(signora)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miss</td>
<td>seen-yo-REE-nah</td>
<td>(signorina)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>please</td>
<td>payr p ya CHA-ray</td>
<td>(per piacere)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>or payr fa-VO-ray</td>
<td>(per favore)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thank you</td>
<td>GRAHTS-yay</td>
<td>(grazie)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>You’re welcome</td>
<td>PRAY-go</td>
<td>(prego)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Excuse me</td>
<td>SKOO-zee</td>
<td>(scusi)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## Getting Around

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Pronunciation</th>
<th>French</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Where is ____?</td>
<td>DOH-vay ____?</td>
<td>(Dov’è?)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a restaurant</td>
<td>CHAY oon ree-sto-RAHN-tay</td>
<td>(c’è un ristorante)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>the station</td>
<td>la stahts-YO-nay</td>
<td>(la stazione)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>English</td>
<td>Pronunciation</td>
<td>French</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------</td>
<td>---------------</td>
<td>-------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a hotel</td>
<td>lo-TEL</td>
<td>(l'hotel)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>the toilet</td>
<td>eel ga-bee-NET-to</td>
<td>(il gabinetto)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turn right</td>
<td>JEE-ra ah DESS-tra</td>
<td>(Gira a destra)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turn left</td>
<td>JEE-ra ah see-NEE-stra</td>
<td>(Gira a sinistra)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Straight ahead</td>
<td>SEM-pray dee-REET-to</td>
<td>(Sempre diritto)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Please show me</td>
<td>een-dee-KA-tay-mee, payr fa-VO-ray</td>
<td>(Indicatemi, per favore)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Asking for Things**

I want ______

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I want ______</td>
<td>EE o day-ZEE-day-ro or EE o VOHL-yo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bread</td>
<td>PAH-nay (pane)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>butter</td>
<td>BOOR-roh (burro)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>soup</td>
<td>ZOOP-pah (zuppa)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>meat</td>
<td>KAHR-nay (carne)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>eggs</td>
<td>WO-vah (uova)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vegetables</td>
<td>vayr-DOO-rah or lay-GOO-mee (verdura) (legumi)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>potatoes</td>
<td>pah-TAH-tay (patate)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sugar</td>
<td>TZOO-kay-roh (zucchero)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>salt</td>
<td>SAH-lay (sale)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Pronunciation</th>
<th>French</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>cup of tea</td>
<td>TAH-tzah dee TAY</td>
<td>(tazza di tè)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cup of coffee</td>
<td>TAH-tzah dee kahf-FAY</td>
<td>(tazza di caffè)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bottle of wine</td>
<td>F YAH-skoh dee VEE-noh</td>
<td>(fiasco di vino)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>drinking water</td>
<td>AH-kwah poh-TAH-bee-lay</td>
<td>(acqua potabile)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cigarettes</td>
<td>see-ga-RET-tay</td>
<td>(sigarette)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>matches</td>
<td>f yahm-MEE-fay-ree</td>
<td>(fiammiferi)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Days of the Week

- Sunday: doh-MAY-nee-kah (domenica)
- Monday: loo-nay-DEE (lunedì)
- Tuesday: mahr-tay-DEE (martedì)
- Wednesday: mayr-koh-lay-DEE (mercoledì)
- Thursday: joh-vay-DEE (giovedì)
- Friday: vay-nayr-DEE (venerdì)
- Saturday: SAH-bah-toh (sabato)

### Numbers

- one: OO-noh (uno)
- two: DOO-ay (due)
- three: TRAY (tre)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Pronunciation</th>
<th>French</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>four</td>
<td>KWAHT-troh</td>
<td>(quattro)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>five</td>
<td>CHEEN-kway</td>
<td>(cinque)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>six</td>
<td>SAY</td>
<td>(sei)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>seven</td>
<td>SET-tay</td>
<td>(sette)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>eight</td>
<td>OH-to</td>
<td>(otto)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nine</td>
<td>NO-vay</td>
<td>(nove)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ten</td>
<td>D_YAY-chee</td>
<td>(dieci)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>twenty</td>
<td>VEN-tee</td>
<td>(venti)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>thirty</td>
<td>TREN-tah</td>
<td>(trenta)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>forty</td>
<td>kwah-RAHN-tah</td>
<td>(quarantaha)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fifty</td>
<td>cheen-KWAHN-tah</td>
<td>(cinquanta)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sixty</td>
<td>say-SAHN-tah</td>
<td>(sessanta)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>seventy</td>
<td>say-TAHN-tah</td>
<td>(settanta)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>eighty</td>
<td>oh-TAHN-tah</td>
<td>(ottanta)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ninety</td>
<td>noh-VAHN-tah</td>
<td>(novanta)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>one hundred</td>
<td>CHEN-toh</td>
<td>(cento)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>one thousand</td>
<td>MEEEL-lay</td>
<td>(mille)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Other Useful Words and Phrases

- yes: SEE (sì)
- no: NO (no)
- How much does this cost?: KWANH-toh KOH-stah? (quanto costa?)
- What's this?: kay KOH-zah eh KWAY-stoh? (Che cosa è questo?)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Pronunciation</th>
<th>Italian</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>What's that?</td>
<td>kay-KOH-zah eh KWAYL-oh?</td>
<td>(Che cosa è quello?)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>What time is it?</td>
<td>kay O-rah AY?</td>
<td>(Che ora è?)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I am an American.</td>
<td>So-noh ah-may-ree-KAH-noh.</td>
<td>(Sono americano.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>My name is ___</td>
<td>EE o mee ___ K YAH-moh ___</td>
<td>(Io mi chiamo ___)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>What is your name?</td>
<td>KOH-may see ___ K YAH-mah?</td>
<td>(Come si chiama?)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I am hungry.</td>
<td>O FAH-may.</td>
<td>(Ho fame.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I am thirsty.</td>
<td>O SAY-tay.</td>
<td>(Ho sete.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Right away</td>
<td>PRESS-toh</td>
<td>(Presto)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**SIGNS FREQUENTLY SEEN**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>French</th>
<th>Italian</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Stop!</td>
<td>Halte!</td>
<td>Alt!</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Caution</td>
<td>Attention</td>
<td>Attenzione</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Go slow</td>
<td>Ralentir</td>
<td>Rallentare</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Danger</td>
<td>Danger</td>
<td>Pericolo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dead end</td>
<td>Impasse</td>
<td>Strada chiusa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>One way</td>
<td>Sens unique</td>
<td>Senso unico</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No thoroughfare</td>
<td>Sens interdit</td>
<td>Vietato il transito</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No parking</td>
<td>Défense de stationner</td>
<td>Divieto di parcheggio</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>English</td>
<td>French</td>
<td>Italian</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------</td>
<td>--------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Detour</td>
<td>Détour</td>
<td>Deviazione</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High tension lines</td>
<td>Lignes à haute tension</td>
<td>Fili ad alta tensione</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Keep to the right</td>
<td>Tenez votre droite</td>
<td>Tenere la destra</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dangerous curve</td>
<td>Tournant dangereux</td>
<td>Svolta pericolosa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crossroad</td>
<td>Carrefour</td>
<td>Incrocio</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Railroad</td>
<td>Chemin de fer</td>
<td>Passaggio a livello</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bridge</td>
<td>Pont</td>
<td>Ponte</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Entrance</td>
<td>Entrée</td>
<td>Entrata</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exit</td>
<td>Sortie</td>
<td>Uscita</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Keep out</td>
<td>Défense d’entrer</td>
<td>È proibito avvicinarsi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No smoking</td>
<td>Défense de fumer</td>
<td>Vietato fumare</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lavatory</td>
<td>Lavabos or Cabinet de toilette</td>
<td>Ritirata</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Men</td>
<td>Hommes</td>
<td>Signori or Uomini</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Women</td>
<td>Dames</td>
<td>Signore or Donne</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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20 June 1957

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