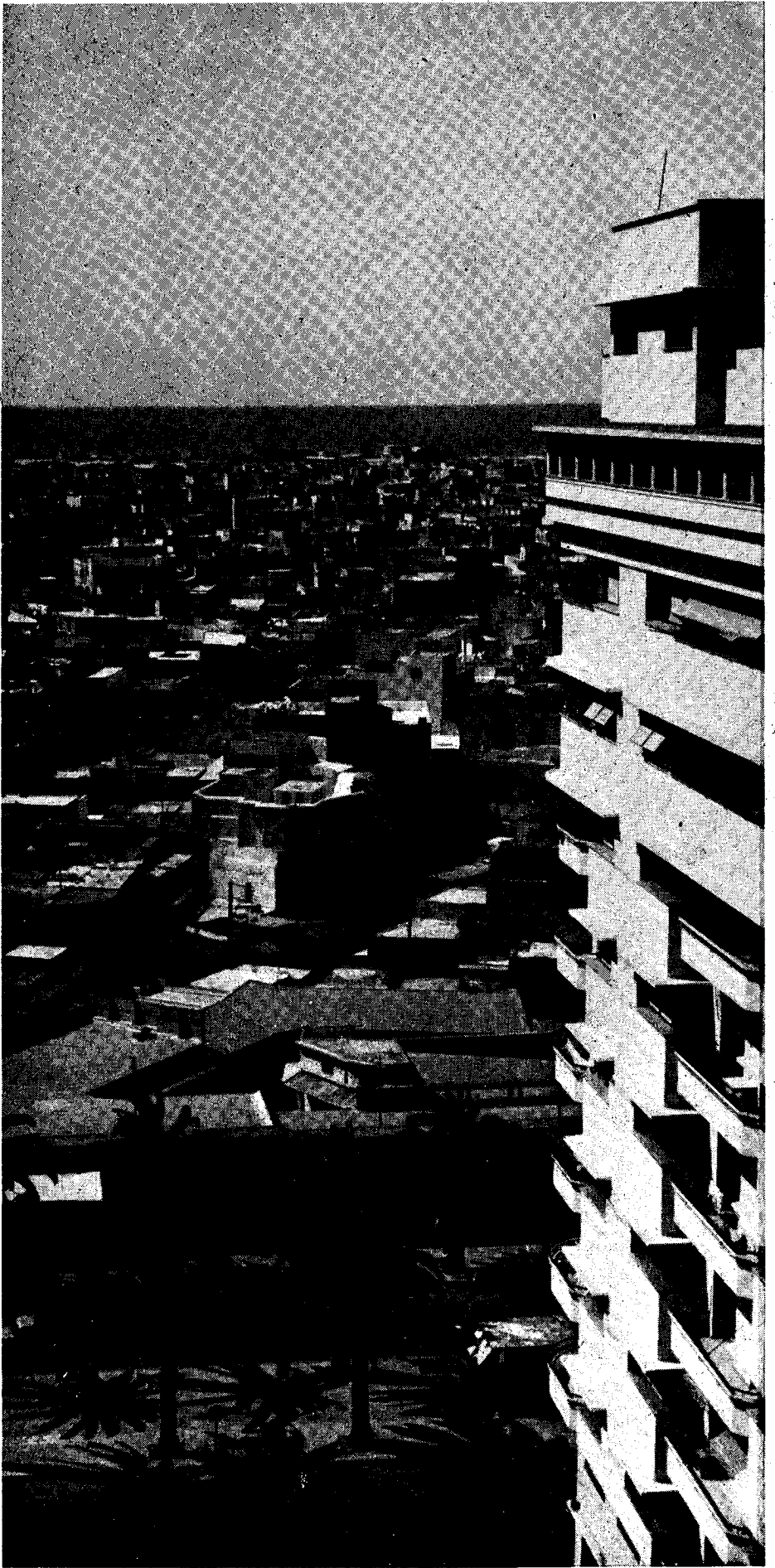
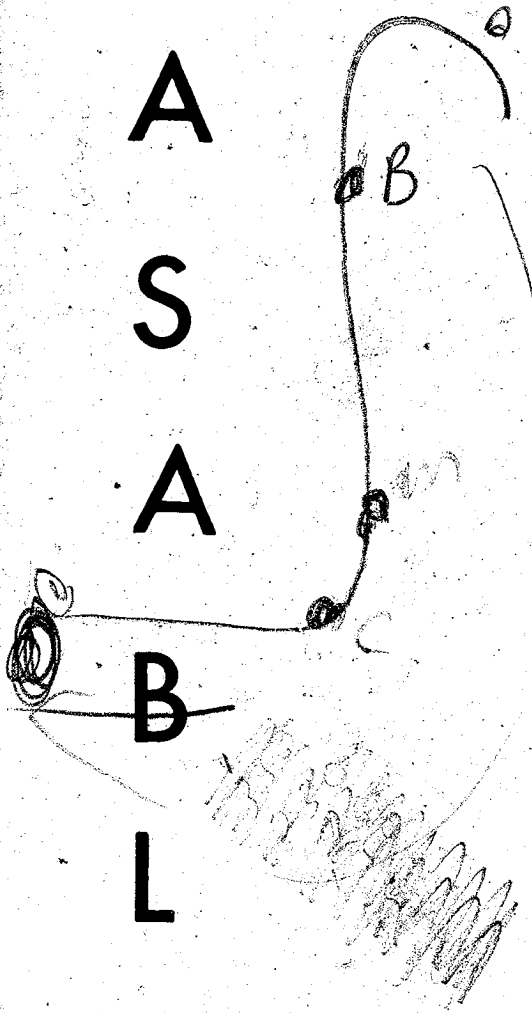


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NOTICE TO ALL HANDS

RETAIN THIS BOOKLET. DO NOT THROW IT AWAY. EACH TIME WE RETURN TO CASABLANCA, YOUR PIO OFFICE WILL ISSUE A SUPPLEMENT WHICH CAN BE ATTACHED TO THIS BROCHURE.

THIS IS A PROJECT OF THE PIO OFFICE

TABLE OF CONTENTS

HISTORICAL - GEOGRAPHICAL REVIEW.....PAGE 3

GOVERNMENT.....PAGE 4

POLITICAL PARTIES.....PAGE 4

LOCAL GOVERNMENT.....PAGE 5

THE PORT.....PAGE 5

RESIDENTIAL AREA.....PAGE 6

INDUSTRIAL EXPANSION.....PAGE 6

TRANSPORTATION.....PAGE 6

ATHLETIC FACILITIES.....PAGE 7

BEACHES.....PAGE 7

TOURS AND POINTS OF INTEREST.....PAGE 7

CURRENCY.....PAGE 8

POLICE STATION.....PAGE 8

TELEPHONE SERVICE.....PAGE 8

MUSEUMS.....PAGE 8

CHURCHES.....PAGE 8

RECREATIONAL FACILITIES, HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS IN CASABLANCA.....PAGES 8-12

FACILITIES AVAILABLE ON NOUASSEUR AIR BASE AREA.....PAGE 13

SHOPPING GUIDE.....PAGES 13-15

PRONOUNCING GLOSSARY.....PAGES 16-18

MAP OF CASABLANCA.....PAGE 19

STREET NAMES IN CASABLANCA (OLD AND NEW).....PAGE 20

## CASABLANCA, MOROCCO

### A BRIEF HISTORICAL - GEOGRAPHICAL REVIEW

Casablanca is located on the Atlantic Coast of Morocco, approximately 230 statute miles southwest of Gibraltar at Latitude 33° 37' N, Longitude 07° 40' W. All parts of the city are at sea level.

Casablanca has the biggest population of all the North African towns. Estimates of the level the population has recently reached vary between 1,300,000 and 1,500,000. It is composed of Arabs, Berbers, and Jews with approximately 150,000 Europeans, predominately French. The European group contains small colonies of Spanish, Italians, Greeks, Portuguese, Russians, British, and Americans.

It is not known whether the first settlement was indigenous or Phoenician in origin. The existence of its port is recorded in the 12th century, and in the 13th century, the Merenid Sultan Abu Yusuf took possession. When the Merenid power was weakened, the city became a pirate republic, maintaining overseas trading relations with England and Portugal. In 1468 and again in 1515, the Portuguese sacked and demolished the town. In 1575, they occupied and rebuilt it, giving it the new name of Casablanca. The Portuguese finally evacuated the town in 1755 because of raids by neighboring tribes and damage caused by earthquakes. Casablanca regained importance under the Sultan Sidi Mohammed (1757-1790), and in 1794 was the center of action of the Chaouia governor, in the revolt against the Sultan Mouley Sliman. Spanish companies had the sole rights of trade from the end of the 18th century to 1830, after which the port was reopened to all nations of Europe. Towards the end of the 19th century, the town acquired considerable importance under Moulay el Haussan; it had about 20,000 inhabitants and covered the area included within its present walls.

In 1907, after the assassination of several Europeans engaged on its port works, it was occupied by the French, and thereafter became the supply-center and base of operations for the subjugation of the Chaouia country. In 1912, Marshal Lyautey became the resident general, and under his administration, the city became a major seaport. In World War II, US forces landed on the Moroccan coast on 8 November 1942, and large detachments of Moroccan troops campaigned for the liberation of France (1944-45). After the war the nationalistic Istiqlal party pressed for independence, receiving support from the Sultan, Sidi Muhammad bin Yusuf, later King Muhammad V. In 1954 the French authorities exiled the sultan to Madagascar, and riots, terrorist bombings, and assassinations ensued. On 2 March 1956, however, after the return of the sultan, Morocco attained sovereignty and independence.



Among early conquerors were Phoenicians, Greeks, Romans.

**GOVERNMENT:** The Moroccan government is an absolute monarchy, but King Muhammad V announced plans to establish a constitutional monarchy based on the separation of executive and legislative powers, and his son Hussan II, intends to carry out his father's plans. At the end of 1955 Muhammad V instituted a cabinet system with 15 ministers. Pending the adoption of a constitution, the king is the ultimate source of all executive and legislative authority. On 3 August 1956, Muhammad created a national consultative assembly, the first Moroccan parliament, as a step toward constitutional monarchy. Composed of 76 members appointed by the ruler, the assembly was to represent all political parties, economic, social, professional, and religious groups, and was to hold two ordinary sessions each year. Primarily it expresses national opinion, makes recommendations on national policy, and scrutinizes the national budget. It also submits oral and written questions on policy to members of the cabinet, who must reply publicly.

On 8 May 1958 King Muhammad V issued a royal charter defining the principles of future governmental changes to "open the way for the establishment of a genuine democracy." Local rural and municipal elections were to be held at the earliest possible time so that representative councils might be formed. The councils so elected would, in turn, elect the members of a national deliberative assembly, which would replace the consultative assembly. Ultimately, the deliberative assembly would be replaced by a national assembly elected by direct universal suffrage.



His Majesty King Mohamed V of Morocco,

**POLITICAL PARTIES:** In the postwar struggle for independence the Independence (Istiqlal) party, with about one million members, led by 'Alal al-Fasi, was the main political force in Morocco and controlled the consultative assembly. In January 1959, however, the party split into two factions: a conservative wing, led by 'Alal al-Fasi and Ahmad Balafraj and still calling itself the Istiqlal party, and the left-wing Democratic Istiqlal Party, with about 100,000 members, mainly Rif tribesmen and labor unionists, led by Mahdi bin Barka, president of the consultative assembly.

In September 1959 a new left-wing party, the National Union of Popular Forces, was formed as a coalition of a faction of the Democratic Istiqlal party, trade unionists, guerrilla "liberation" soldiers, and dissident members of minor political parties. Among its leaders were Mahdi bin Barka, Muhammad al-Basri, head of a guerrilla "liberation army," and Mahjub bin Sadiq, head of the Moroccan trade union federation. Its program called for a constitutional monarchy, participation of all citizens in public affairs, nationalization of vital sectors of the economy, agrarian reform, solution of the unemployment problem, an end to financial dependence on France, and the withdrawal of foreign troops.

Istiqlal, the conservative group, is managed by a 40-member political commission whose decisions are carried out by an 11-member executive committee. In foreign affairs, Istiqlal is committed to a united Maghreb (Arab North Africa) and an independent Algeria.

**LOCAL GOVERNMENT:** Local administration still follows many French and Spanish procedural patterns, but final authority rests with the king. The once-powerless petty gaidis have regained much of their former position and influence. Provinces are divided into three, four, or five areas (cercles) headed by super-gaidis, with areas in turn subdivided into regions, each administered by a gaid. Cities or prefectures (Casablanca, Fez, Marrakesh, Meknes, and Rabat) are governed by mayors (pashas). All governing officials are appointed by the king.

**THE PORT:** The building of the port was a bold venture. Instead of a series of old-type quays, an enormous single platform was constructed. Ships discharge and load their cargoes at its sides; land traffic and trains and lorries use the central backbone of the platform, which also carries the huge warehouses.

There is a striking resemblance between the Rabat--Casablanca and Washington-New York relationships. In each case, one town is quiet and elegant, the centre of government; the other is the business capital, the mainspring of the nation.

The old Medina, only a small part of the city, has an area of about 130 acres. Bounded by ramparts, now partly demolished, it is closely built about a labyrinth of narrow streets and its main street is lined with European, as well as native shops.

The grand mosque was built in the second half of the 18th century, and near the port, just outside the Medina is the shrine of the Sidi Belyut, the patron saint of Casablanca. Adjacent to an acre called the new Medina which has almost 100% Arab population (the old Medina has a predominantly Jewish population) is the Sultan's palace. Casablanca's central point is the Place de France on the site of the former native market place, just southwest of the old Medina. Here are located the banks, department stores, cafes and bus stations. From this large open space, there is a wide, straight boulevard northeast to the port, while wide streets radiate fanwise inland from it. An immense semicircular boulevard, nearly four miles long, encircles the Place de France with a radius of about one mile. Casablanca handles the bulk of the trade of Morocco. Imports include textiles, building materials, coal, oil and gasoline, foodstuffs and general merchandise; exports include phosphates, grain, iron ore, canned fish, vegetables and fruit, cork, wool, skins, vegetable fiber and gum.

The industries of Casablanca include fish canning, curing, flour milling, brewing, building, ship-repair, cement, sugar-refining and the manufacture of super-phosphates. As the port is the best one in Morocco for use by large vessels, it has the greatest passenger and tourist trade. The city has developed as a national rather than a regional port.

The SPRINGFIELD will probably moor to the long quay giving crew members an opportunity to see all the bustling activity of the port area.



A typical market place jammed with people.

## RESIDENTIAL AREA:

The commercial centre has grown up around the port, and so the residential quarters have been forced to grow towards the southwest, among areas of grass-land. It is planned to build new factories along the seashore, to the north.

On the west side of the city is the residential quarter of villas and gardens, as well as a race course. On the east side is the industrial area surrounding the Roche Noires electricity station. The center of this industrial quarter is the main railway station, which is  $1\frac{1}{2}$  miles east of Place de France. The center of the city also contains the law courts, administrative offices and town hall, all grouped around Place Lyautey, with the large Lyautey park, its promenades and stadium.

INDUSTRIAL EXPANSION: Casablanca has already been described as the prime mover of the nation.

The development of the industrial area has been overwhelming. The driving force was basically political, perhaps; cut off from metropolitan France, Morocco had to exist as an autocracy. Factory after factory was built, each one bigger than the last, and the industrial area expanded in the direction of Fedala.

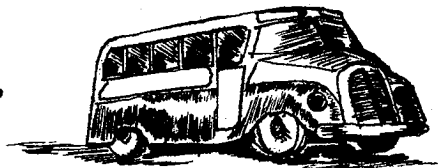
This expansion in Morocco--the rapid progress of its agriculture, then the discovery of minerals and mining, and finally the birth and growth of its industry--has never slackened.

## TRANSPORTATION:

Roads, Railroads, etc: The main roads out of Casablanca are the best in Morocco, well laid out, having a well constructed, smooth, broad asphalt surface on a crushed rock base. A network of bus transportation extends to all major cities in Morocco.

Rail - Daily capacity is nine trains per day each way with an average of 300 tons per passenger train and 650 tons per freight train. From Casablanca, the main electrified line of Morocco runs south to Marrakech, Safi, Oued Zem and north to Rabat, Port Lyautey, Petitjean, Meknes, Ares and eastward connecting with the Algerian network. A steam rail line runs from Petitjean to Tangier. The main Casablanca railroad station is located in the northeast quadrant of the city. Also, there is a small railroad station located near the main entrance to the port.

To the north and northeast, railroads connect with Algeria, then to Tunisia; from Petitjean to Tangier, then ferry to the Spanish mainland. First, second, third and fourth class accommodations are available although only first and second class are recommended.



Transportation (Auto, Bus, Street car, Ferry, Train, Boat): Taxis provide the principal mode of transportation; users are advised to fix the price with the driver before accepting a ride. After 1900, the fee is doubled. There are two kinds, large and small. Both charge by mileage and while both kinds are very cheap, the small taxi (locally the petit taxi) costs less. Users should insist on the meters being used. Busses may be hired from Cie de Transports Marocaine or Atwater and Company.

Vehicular Regulations: Driving is on the right hand side of the street. Regulations are similar to the usual regulations found in any European country. The driver approaching from the right ALWAYS has the right of way even when entering a boulevard or through street. Numerous narrow streets, sharp turns, animals and pedestrians in the streets necessitate caution when driving.

**ATHLETIC FACILITIES:** There is a large stadium on the southern outskirts of the city with a swimming pool, football field, tennis and gymnastic facilities, racing and athletic track. A modern grandstand is used in connection with events scheduled at this stadium. European football grounds are also found at the Stade Phillipe, Socony-Vacuum Club and in the Naval Barracks. Tennis courts are found also at the U.S.M. (3 courts) in their club near Parc Lyautey. There are two courts in the Socony-Vacuum Club in the Oasis district. Officers have been allowed to use the courts in the Admiralty premises in the Blvd. Sour Djedid area. There are two golf courses, one at Fedala and the other in Casablanca at the Anfa Golf Course (9holes). The Fedala Club (18 holes) is generally considered an excellent course by U.S. standards.

A race track is located in the hippodrome D'Anfa, Blvd. del Hippodrome, with races every Sunday from 1400-1800 and during the summer at night. Bicycle races are held every Sunday during the winter at the Velodrome, Avenue Gen. Rooymirau.

In the country surrounding Casablanca, if time permits, numerous excursions should be made. Good skiing is available at Ifrane and near Marrakech, 100 and 150 miles respectively, over excellent roads. Hunting is excellent, especially in or near the Atlas Mountains. Rabbits, game birds and wild boar are abundant, and an occasional leopard may be found. Good trout fishing abounds in the mountain streams, and sea fishing trips may be arranged at Agadir and Safi. Excellent black bass are available in a small lake near Marrakech.

**BEACHES:** Bathing is possible from beaches near Ain-Diab, but these beaches are not recommended as there is considerable undertow, and only strong swimmers are entirely safe. However, many small salt water semi-private pools are located here which are excellent, charge a small entrance fee, and are re-equipped with athletic gear and bar service. The large municipal pool, located six blocks to the west of the Admiralty is supposedly the world's largest swimming pool (480 meters by 75 meters). None of the beaches near Casablanca are safe due to heavy surf and undertow. The only beach is at Fedala, 17 miles north of Casablanca.

**TOURS AND POINTS OF INTEREST:** The American Express Agent will provide tours in Casablanca, to Fedalla and Rabat. Tours to Marrakech and other places may also be arranged by train or plane. The USO, Rue Franklin, arranges guided tours, schedules dances, arranges for hostesses, and has a snack bar.

In four hours, one may take a tour of Casablanca which will enable him to see most of the principal sights of the city. Start at the Place de France, the center of the European sector of the city, where modern buildings form backgrounds for the constant flow of the city's varied population. Walk down the Avenue Moulay Hassan until you come to the Cathedral of the Sacred Heart. Enter the Parc Lyautey, where statuary completed during the French rule of Morocco is exhibited. On the opposite side of the park from the Cathedral is the Place Lyautey, one of the city's more modern squares. Turn right and walk down the Avenue du Prince Heritier Moulay Hassan. Turn right on the Boulevard Marechal Foch and continue on for several blocks until you reach the new Medina. Here, you may stroll through the quarter inhabited by the city's Moslems. Other interesting sights are the Mellah (the city's Jewish quarter), the town hall, and the port area. The most theatrical building in Casa is the enormous block of flats called the Liberte, designed by the architect Morandi. Its 18 stories, 250 feet high, already dominates the town.



Ancient ramparts near Bab Doukkala in Marrakech.



CURRENCY: The legal unit of currency is the Moroccan dirham; 5.04 equal one dollar. The dirham superseded the old unit, the Moroccan franc, with one dirham equalling one hundred francs. The latter remains as the fractional unit of currency. U.S. Military facilities in Morocco still use military scrip although green dollars are acceptable.

NOTE:



Tipping - Most restaurants and hotels include, in the total of the bill, service charges of 12 to 15 percent. The general practice is to leave as a tip about half the service charge. Taxi drivers expect about 10% of the meter price. Delivery boys bringing things to the home are generally pleased with 20 or 30 francs, as are the car watchers for downtown parking and elsewhere. Legal car watchers downtown should wear a large round badge from the city government with "Gardien" written on the face. Car watchers who wash cars at your request, usually get 500 francs for the job.

Bellboys and porters generally expect 30-40 francs per bag. In most night-clubs, it is wise to pay for drinks as they are received and to ask for a price list before ordering.

POLICE STATION: The main police station is on Avenue Jean Courtin, telephone number 259-04. The port police station is located outside the main entrance to the port.

TELEPHONE SERVICE: Telephone service locally is excellent, but long distance connections are poor.

Museums: In every Moroccan souk, it is fascinating to watch Moroccan artisans at work in their ancient crafts. Special arts and crafts museums are maintained throughout Morocco as well, to preserve the finest products. Sponsored and established by the government, these museums also incorporate crafts schools to pass on the traditional skills to young artisans. The exhibits and workshops are open to the public. The principal arts and crafts museums are located in:

Fes - Der Bethé  
Marrakesh - Dar Si Seid  
Meknes - Dar Jamei  
Rabat - Oudais Kesbah  
Tangier - Sultan's Palace Garden  
Tetuen



CHURCHES: English Church, 24 Blvd d'Anfa, Sunday morning services at 1030. Roman Catholic Cathedral, Sacre Coeur, adjacent to Parc Lyautey (center of town), has Sunday masses at 0600, 0730, 0930, 1030, and 1200. There is a Synagogue at 19 Impasse Zaouch.

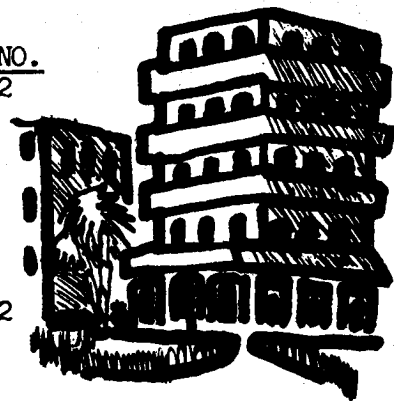
#### RECREATIONAL FACILITIES, HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS IN CASABLANCA:

USO CLUB, RUE FRANKLIN: The USO Club in downtown Casablanca is open from ten-thirty in the morning until eleven at night. The USO has a small exchange and an American snack bar, and features dancing and Moroccan entertainment.

THE SEAMENS' CLUB, Blvd Pasteur, near Gate 3 of the Port, is supervised by the International Seaman's Clubs; it has a pool table, ping-pong tables, library, souvenir stand, bar with reasonable prices, clean kitchen with good meals, and dancing to a three piece orchestra every night.

HOTELS

<u>NAME</u>	<u>ADDRESS AND REMARKS</u>	<u>TEL. NO.</u>
ANFA and ANFA ANNEX	Anfa Superieur Panoramique dining room on roof - swimming pool, tennis courts. Anfa Annex has small apartments with kitchen... expensive.	502.22
BELLERIVE	Bd. de la Corniche, Aid Diab beside ocean near beaches and is popular with military. Restaurant. Moderate	581.92
DE Noailles	18 to 28 Bd. du 11 Janvier (Ex Bd. Leclerc) Restaurant. In center of town. Moderate	605.81
DE SULLY	284, Bd. Rahal El Meskini (ex. Bd. de Lorraine) Restaurant, Moderate.	295.35
DE LUXEMBOURG	Rue Meline. Easy walking distance to consulate and USO. Guests permitted to use hotel kitchen; no restaurant, but meals on order in rooms. Inexpensive.	674.01
EL MANSOUR	27 Av. de l'Armee Royale Center town. 20 minutes to consulate. Restaurant. Expensive.	650.11
EL MINZAH	Avenue des Pleiades. Restaurant. Popular with military. Moderate.	613.31
MARHABA	63 Avenue de l'Armee Royale Panoramique restaurant over- looking harbor; center of town. 20 minutes walk to Consulate. Expensive.	667.31
SUISSE	Ain-Diab, Bd. de la Corniche Restaurant. Moderate	581.19



Le Clapotis, known as Sacha

Bd. de la Corniche, Ain Diab. Opposite Le Doge Restaurant. Restaurant and dancing.

OTHER HOTELS

Hotel Transatlantique, 79 Rue Colbert	607-61
Hotel Majestic, 57 Blvd de Marseille	241-40
Hotel Edouard VII, 57 Rue Dupleix	292-60
Hotel Splendid, 61 Avunue Moitier	212-17

RESTAURANTS

Lunch is served between 12 noon and 2 p.m.; dinner from 7 to 9 p.m. Restaurants are generally closed except during these hours. Only exceptions are the La Salle Restaurant (Les Vikings), the USO Snack Bar, the Seamen's Club and Las Delicias Restaurant. There are many excellent restaurants in Casablanca. The following is only a partial list to guide the newcomer.



AMERICAN

<u>LaSalle</u>	(Les Vikings) 35 rue Ferhat Hachad (ex rue LaSalle) American and Scandinavian specialities. Moderate. Weekdays open 11 a.m. to 2 p.m. and 5 p.m. for dinner. Saturdays open 10 a.m. to 2p.m. and 5 p.m. for dinner. Closed Sunday.	Tel. 282.66
<u>USO SNACK BAR</u>	USO Club, rue Franklin. Weekdays open 8:30 a.m. until 9:30 p.m. Saturday: 8:30 a.m. to 10 p.m. Closed all day Monday.	Tel. 679.93
<u>SEAMEN'S CLUB</u>	United Seamen's Service Club, 118 Bd. Moulay Abderrahmane (Ex. Bd. du Chayla). Open every day from 9a.m. to 11 p.m.	Tel. 295.09

CHINESE

<u>Le Tonkin</u>	Rue Blaise Pascal near Place Edmond Douthe. Moderate.	Tel. 219.13
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FRENCH

<u>Calluau</u>	Rotisserie. Rue Sidi Belhout opposite Hotel El Mansour. Has delicatessen. Moderate.	Tel. 241.56
<u>Comedie</u>	115 Bd. de Paris - Opposite Municipal Theater. Moderate.	Tel. 226.31
<u>Le Casenave</u>	61 Av. General Moitier; expensive	Tel. 239.49

<u>La Chope</u>	Place E. Doutte. Moderate.	Tel. 278.24
<u>La Reine Pedauque</u>	64 rue Allal Ben Abdallah (Ex rue de l'Horloge) Moderate.	Tel. 218.73
<u>Petit Poucet</u>	68 Bd. Mohammed V. Expensive.	Tel. 254.20
<u>Roi de la Biere</u>	36 Bd. Mohammed V. Expensive.	Tel. 243.46
<u>La Cambuse</u>	Bd. de la Corniche. Moderate.	Tel. 581.06
<u>Le Clapotis</u>	Known as Sacha's; Bd. de la Corniche opposite Le Doge restaurant. Moderate.	Tel. 581.44
<u>Chez Maimaine</u>	Bd. de la Corniche, opposite Le Doge restaurant. Moderate.	Tel. 581.51
<u>Le Doge</u>	Bd. de la Corniche. Expensive.	Tel. 500.21
<u>La Mer</u>	El Hank near the lighthouse. Moderate.	Tel. 210.84
<u>Le Petit Rocher</u>	El Hank near the lighthouse. Expensive.	Tel. 211.95
<u>La Reserve</u>	Bd. de la Corniche opposite Cambuse Restaurant and near Sun Beach. Expensive.	Tel. 581.10
<u>Hotel Miramar</u>	In Mohammedia (Ex-Fedala) about 15 miles north of Casablanca. Excellent restaurant. Expensive (see night clubs)	Tel. 286.41

#### ITALIAN

<u>Palais Royale</u>	43 rue Idriss Lahrizi (ex-rue Gallieni) Inexpensive.	Tel. 286.41
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#### MOROCCAN

<u>Le Coq d'Or</u>	Old Medina - Rue du Consulat d'Angleterre: Expensive. (See night Clubs.)	Tel. 260.49
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#### OTHER RESTAURANTS

La Forestiere, 125 Blvd du 4th Zouaves  
 Restaurant Nolly, Rue Nolly  
 Restaurant Phillipon, Rue Blaise Pascal  
 L'Oasis, Blvd de la Liberte  
 La Bonbonniere, 93 Rue Blaise Pascal

Don Quichotte - Tel. 220.51 - Immeuble Moretti, Place de France. Western European entertainers.

Hotel Miramar and Casino de Fedala - Located about 15 miles from Casablanca in Mohammedia (Ex-Fedala). It has excellent French restaurant. Moroccan restaurant with entertainment--also gambling. Best Western European entertainment and floor show in or near Casablanca. Information concerning shows is published in local newspapers La Vigie and Le Petit Marocain.

Le Negresco - Rue Poincare. - In center of town. - Western European entertainment.

Rora - Rue d'Atibes, off Bd. de la Corniche, Ain Diab. Dinner and dancing in a White Russian atmosphere with wandering violinists.

#### DANCING ONLY

Calypso-Bd de la Corniche. Ain Diab. All drinks cost 500 frs; it has no orchestra, but does have records.

Le Tangage - Makes part of Restaurant La Cambuse, on Bd. de la Corniche, Ain Diab.

Le Touquet - Bd. de la Corniche, next to Hotel Bellerive Ain Diab.

Al Mounia - Rue Blaise Pascal. Behind Tribunal Moroccan decor. Moderate

La Corrida - 53 Rue Gay Lussac. Spanish atmosphere with singers and guitars. Expensive.



#### OTHER BARS AND CABARETS

Astoria, 63 Rue Dupleix  
Bagdad, 43 Blvd de Marseille  
Bodega, Blvd de la Gar  
Chatham, 10 Rue Roget  
Cintra, 82 Rue de l'Horloge  
Chez Eile, Rd point Descas  
Florestan, Rue de la Drome  
Henry IV, 12 Blvd de la Gare

Monico, 34 Rue Vizer-Tazi  
Montparnasse, Rue Roget  
Nolly, 4 Rue de l'Horloge  
Rustique, Rue de l'Horloge  
Sa Majeste, 36 Blvd de la Gare  
Star Dust, Blvd de Paris  
Tahiti, Ain Diab  
Triomphe, 72 Rue Blaise Pascal

## FACILITIES AVAILABLE ON NOUASSEUR AIR BASE AREA

Officers' Open Mess - Officers' dining facilities are open from six-thirty in the morning until nine in the evening and a newly opened bar from four until midnight.

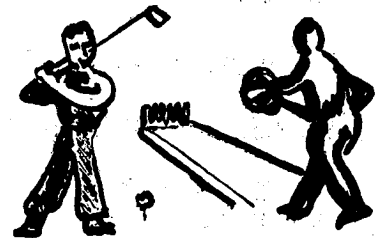
Non-Commissioned Officers' Open Mess - Dining room open from eight in the morning until ten o'clock at night, and the two bars from four until midnight.

Airmen's Club - For those enlisted personnel below the rate of NCO, dining facilities from eleven in the morning until ten at night, and a bar from four until midnight. Stag night features a special floor show.

El Sirocco Service Club - A beautifully furnished dayroom including pool and billiard tables, shuffleboard, pingpong, a well-equipped music room, facilities for card games, etc.

Bowling Alley - Open in the morning at nine until eleven at night. A total of twelve alleys with four lanes reserved for open bowling at all times. Shoes and balls are available, as is a refreshment counter serving soft drinks, beer, etc.

Golf Course - Open from eight o'clock daily. Nine holes with fee of fifty cents per day. Golf clubs are available in sufficient quantity at no extra cost. Caddies may be hired for \$1.30 per day if desired. All personnel may avail themselves of this privilege.



There is a golf course located in Mohammedia, approximately 12 miles north of Casablanca which contains eighteen holes with a daily green fee of \$2. Caddy price is \$1.20 per 18 holes. No golf clubs are available; however, clubs may be obtained from the golf course at Nouasseur for use at the Mohammedia course, if desired.

Theaters - The Frederick Posey Theater is located on base with shows twice daily at six and eight in the evening. The l'Arc theater is operated in the city of Casablanca with one showing at seven in the evening. It is closed on Wednesday evenings.

Sports - Nouasseur also has a boxing team, a basketball team, judo team, all with appropriate facilities if competition is desired by the visitors. Facilities can be arranged for either on-base or in most cases, within the city of Casablanca.

### SHOPPING GUIDE

Moroccan Arts and Crafts - Moroccan handicrafts and arts are still creative industries, which are well known for their superior products. In all shopping in Morocco, however, it is important to know how to distinguish superior quality, products that are authentic, and specialties in each section of the country. Following are brief descriptions of the major products along with a few special tips that may be helpful to the shopper.

It should be pointed out that all Moroccan art is influenced by Islam. Islam prescribes representation of life, vegetable or animal, and especially men, so that decoration is generally reduced to the use of geometric lines only. Art in Morocco is also influenced by Spanish-Moorish culture and by the Turkish influence prevalent in the rest of North Africa.