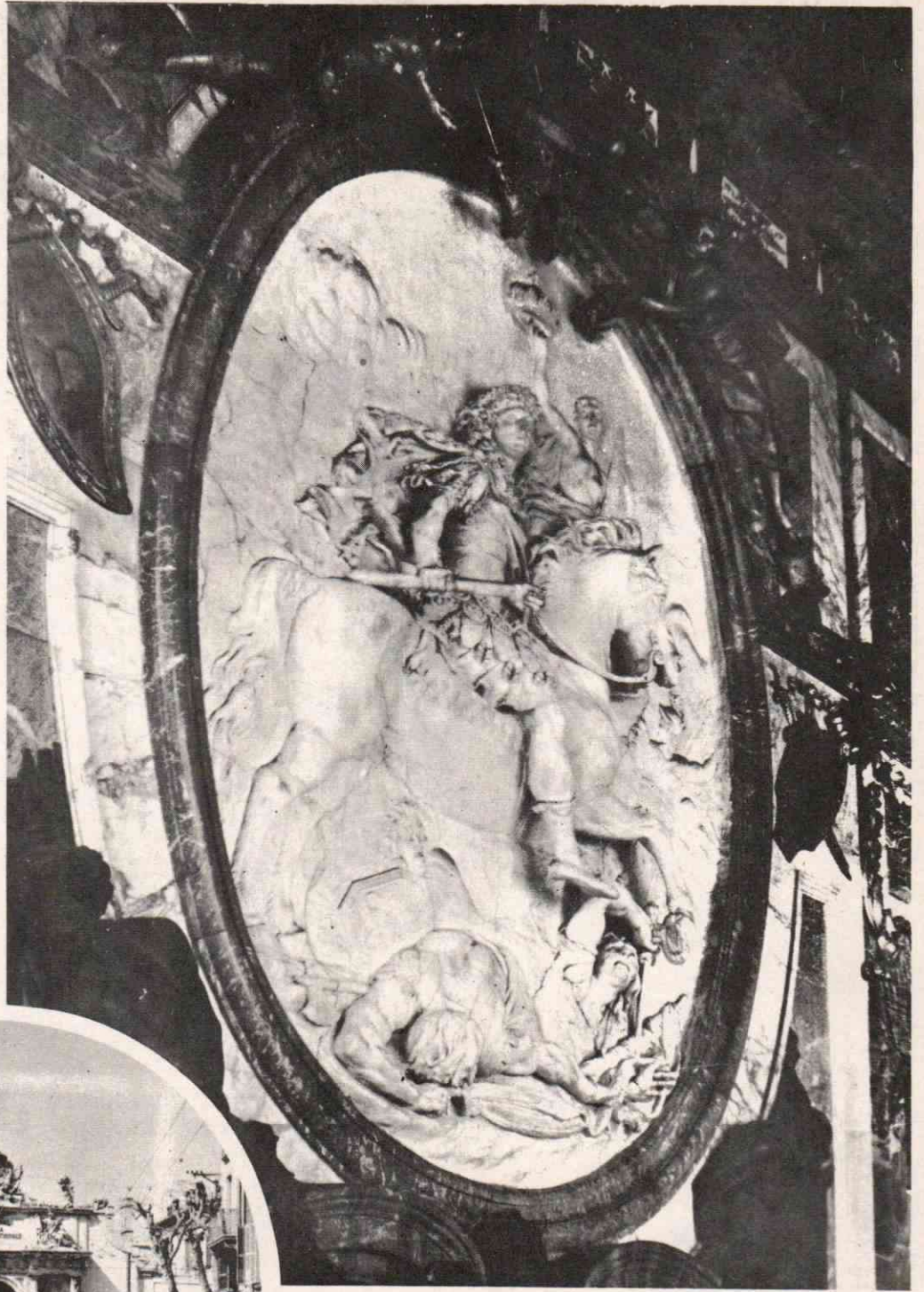


Toulon



France

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TOULON, FRANCE

Toulon, chief French naval port on the Mediterranean is located in south central France at the entrance to the Gulf of Lyons, in the Department of Var, and in the section historically known as "Provence". The city is 40 miles southeast of Marseille and 120 miles west of Menton and the Italian border. It is a city of many industries, including shipbuilding, lacemaking, grape culture, iron and copper smelting, and fishing. It has extensive port facilities, and is the second largest city in the Department of Var, having a population of 125,000. The city is famous for the Marine Hospital, its dockyards, the church of St. Marie-Mageuire and the Museum. The majority of the population is connected in some way with the French navy and commercial shipbuilding, but other major industries include tanneries, cork factories, grape culture and vineyards, fishing, smelting plants, as well as the mining of bauxite. Principal exports include wine, salt, oil, figs, raisins, almonds, oranges, bauxite, cork, and soap; while imports include grain, wood, coal, hemp, and salt provisions.



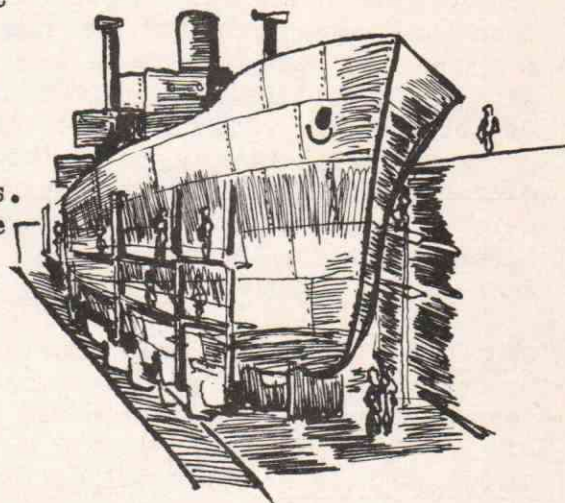
Toulon is a naval port of considerable historical significance, being the oldest naval base in France. At the beginning of the sixteenth century, Louis XII built a circular bastion known as the Grosse Tour to protect the harbor, which was then known as "Tholon" and may still be seen at the base of the Grande Jette. But it was not until the end of the seventeenth century that Vauban, Louis XVI's great military engineer, definitely decided that Toulon was to be the principal Mediterranean naval base instead of Marseille. In 1774, the British fought an indecisive naval battle with a combined French and Spanish fleet off Toulon.

During World War II great damage was done to the harbor and the city by repeated bombings, and during the course of the war, between 90 and 95 percent of the Main Arsenal, navy yard, docks, and the commercial port were destroyed. On 27 November 1942, three battleships (DUNKIRK, STRASBOURG, and PROVENCE), seven cruisers (MARSEILLAISE, ALGERIE, JEAN-DE-VIENNIE, GALISSON-NIERE, DUPLEIX, COLBERT, FACHE), twenty-five destroyers, ten submarines, and various auxiliary craft, including the COMMANDANT TESTE (hydroplane carrier), and two former battleships used as naval training ships (OCEAN and CONDORECET), a total of sixty-odd naval vessels, were scuttled by the French to keep them from falling into the hands of the Germans. The wreckage in the harbor still presents serious problems in establishing sufficient facilities to service the forces afloat. Upon the abandonment of the port by the Germans, all the quays in the commercial port were blown up, and not one berth or a single machine remained operative.

After the war and during post-war reconstruction planning, it was found necessary to establish the principle workshops of the arsenal in the Mourillon

Arsenal, which is roughly divided between commercial and navy control by a line running from the northwest to the southwest - the commercial port being in the northwest, which includes Quai Pierre Fournel, the important commercial quay. At the south end of Mourillon Arsenal is located the historical Grosse Tour and the Grande Jettee. The entire naval installation includes Darse Nord, Darse Vieille, Arsenal de Mourillon, Darse Neuve, Darse de Castigneau, Darse Missiessy, Darse des Soumarins, Darse des Petroliers, Milhaud Installations, the north shore of the Petite Rade, and the northwest part of the Baie de la Seyne. The various schools established at the naval base include a gunnery school at Milhaud, a communications school at Porquerolle Island (radio, telegraphy, signals, and radar), and the naval air station at St. Mandrier on the southeast entrance of the Petite Rade includes a machinists school. A submarine training group also works out of Toulon.

On the commercial side of the port, the Rode port is being filled in, as being too shallow and quays inadequate, and to compensate for this loss of space, the Navy has handed over the north dock at Mourillon, having a depth of 8 meters alongside. Plans have been drawn for the construction of a new east quay, 350 meters long with a depth of $9\frac{1}{2}$ meters alongside, linked to the railroad, and having a large area of sheds and open space and when completed to have two electric gantry cranes. On the southwest side of the Baie de la Seyne are the important shipbuilding installations of the "Forges et Chantiers de la Mediterranee", which before World War I, built many sailing and steam vessels for France and foreign powers, including Spain, Russia, Italy, Egypt, and Brazil. The battleships VOLTAIRE and PARIS, both of 23,000 tons were built there. From 1919 to 1939, the yards employed as many as 3,000 to 4,000 men building the BEARNE (CV in 1920), the MONTCAIM (CA in 1935), the MALIN and INDOMPTABLE (CLs), as well as the ARMIS (21,500 tons), DJENNE, ELDJEZAIR, and the CHELIA (5,800 tons). From the beginning of the war in 1939 through the armistice in 1945, the yards concentrated on auxiliaries and the construction of light tanks. During the occupation, the employment was cut to around 300 men and production was negligible. At the time of the liberation, the Germans destroyed all the important installations with methodical care. All the shipbuilding yards and adjacent installations are now largely reconstructed. Four of the five building slips are now in operation and in good working condition. Three marine railways are operative; two with electric winches and one by hydraulic power. Lifting capacity is from 1,500 to 4,000 tons, and a vessel up to 435 feet can now be handled. The DUBREKA and DJOLIBA, both of 6,320 tons, the cargo ships VOLTA and FORIA of 7,100 tons each, and the passenger ship VILLE DE MARSEILLE are among the vessels built at the yard since the war.



Surrounding the harbor of Toulon, both on the rocky beaches and above it on the rugged hills, are to be found many picturesque villas, offering considerable contrast to the cramped shops in the old section of the city, especially near the Port Principal (main gate of the arsenal) - the oldest

section of Toulon. Hyeres is a city of about 20,000 people. It is very quiet and restful, with picturesque and attractive scenery. It is about 15 miles east of Toulon.

Transportation- Two street car lines serve the city, one to the north and south, the other to the east and west. No. 1 - Escaillon-La Vellette; No. 1A-Gara-La Vellette; No. 5 - Noel Blache-Dardennes; No. 6 - Noel Blache-Les Routes; No. 9 Gare-Pont du Suve. Trolley-bus service connects the railroad station and Mourillon. Bus service is also available to Les Ameniers, St. Anne Hospital, Vert Goteau, La Loubiers, Care-Magaud, and rue de Lorgues-Pyro. Ferry lines connect Toulon with Seyne, Tamaris, Sablettes, St. Mandrier, and Ile of Hyeres, all from Quai de la Cousigne, Quai de Sinse, and Quai de Party. Taxis are available from the following telephone numbers: 26.37, 49.47, and 20.74.

Tours and Points of Interest: The local tours in the Toulon area include excursions to the "Gorges du Verdon", Bandol (18 kilometers from Toulon) which is a resort area, Sanary (12 kilometers from Toulon) which is a beach resort and Iles d'Hyeres, another famous beach resort. Personnel are warned that all famous beach and summer resorts have numerous customs officials that usually search packages and bags for excess cigarettes and confiscate any excess amounts and fine the offenders. The amounts fined are excessively high and the penalties are usually severe. Points of interest include:

Navy Museum, Blvd. General Leclerc, open from 0900 to 1200 and from 1400 to 1730 except Sundays and Mondays; Musee du Vieux Toulon, Cours Lafayette; Hotel de Ville, celebrated for its ornamental facade; Church of St. Marie Majeure; Place de la Liberte with the Palais de Justice; Cenepbage (Monument aux Morte); Fontaine rue Jean-Aicard and the Municipal theatre.

Churches: Cathedrale de St. Marie, located at Place de la Cathedrale, has Sunday masses at 0630, 0700 and every hour thereafter, with high mass at 1000. The Protestant Church is 2 blocks north of Bvd. de Strasbourg, off Rue Colbert.

Clubs and Hotels: The Naval Officer's Club has a bar, restaurant and lounge, and the Cercle Sportif Maritime has fine tennis courts, which are open to officers.

Clubs for enlisted are: Cercle des Sous for chief petty officers, and the Foye des Marines for other enlisted.

Hotels include: Grand Hotel de l'Amiraute, 4 rue a'Guilol; Hotel Continental Merto Pole, Irue Rochine; Moderne Hotel, 21 av. Colbert; Hotel Intendance, 5 Place Intendance; Regent Hotel, 3 rue a Guilol; Victoria Hotel, near the Place de la Liberte. L'Abbegys, La Ceille, Brignoles, all about one hour by bus from Toulon. There is only one night club in Hyeres, the Grande Casino, offering a mediocre floor show. Hotels in Hyeres: Lutetia, 11 bis av. Iles d'or, tele 6.14 (54 rooms), Le Centuron, Plage Ayguade (4 miles outside city - 19 rooms), Paris, 6 av. Gambetta, tele, 0.15 (40 rooms), Suisse et Ilesd'Hyrese, Pi.G.-Clemenceau tele. 1.01 (30 rooms), E'trangers, 10 ave. Posteur, tele 2.39 Central, 17 ave. Belgique tele 3.45 (40 rooms), Poste, 7 ave. Mar. Lyautey, tele. 2.00 (18 rooms). Hotel prices range from 900 to 950 francs for single room with bath to 1400 to 1500 francs for a double room with bath.

Restaurants- Excellent meals may be obtained from the following restaurants:

La Calanque which is located behind the post office on rue Denfort-Rochereau.

La Rotisserie Provençale which is situated on the harbor at 54 Quai Stalingrad.

Restaurant Bar American located at Charly, 4 rue Letuarie and Restaurant Hotel Intendance, located at 5 Place Intendance, are both very fine restaurants. Others include the Cafe de la Paix and the Cog en Pate. The food in these establishments is generally very good, and the prices are reasonable and wines are excellent.

In Hyeres recommended restaurants are:

Hotel Lutetia, Rue General de Gaulle

Hotel Central, Rue General de Gaulle

Char Ausage, near the fish market

Chez Henrj, Giens (outside Hyeres toward Toulon) (Expensive)

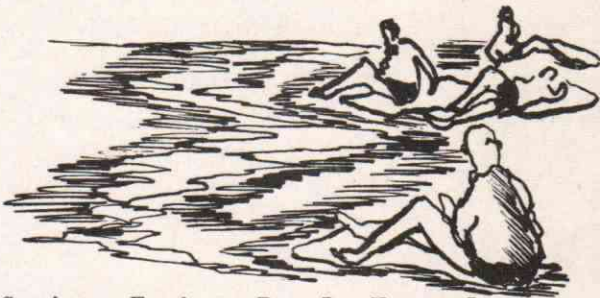
Les Roches Fleuries, Aiguebelle, Suburb of Le Lavandou (closed September to April) - Expensive.

La Potiniere, plaze Hippodrome (5km. from city)

Chez Marinex, pl. Marche, telephone 8.93

Beaches - There are many fine beaches and resorts near Toulon, the best at Bandol, 18 kilometers from Toulon to the west.

Access to good swimming beaches nearby may be had by taking the Mourillon bus from the main gate to the end of the line and then walking along a path that follows the coast. Good swimming has also been reported at La Lavandou, 20 miles east of Toulon. Swimming is best from May to the end of September.



Cinema - (all pictures are normally in French) Casino, Femina, Royal, Kursaal Rex et Vex, Cin'act, Lafayette, Pax Mirabeau, Cameo, and Familial.

Shopping- Jewelry, silver, watches- Mariani (Place a L'Huile near the port) and La Pergola, 11 rue Hoche

Gloves- Germaie, 60 rue Jean Jaures, (near the Post office).

Perfumes- Bijou-Parfums, 25 Bvd. do Strasbourg; Eoka - rue d'Alger rud Hoche; Ceryse-Salome, Rue Hoche; Michel Perfumery, 19 Bvd. de Strasbourg.

Photographic- Lumina-Phota, 28 rue Anatole France; Top 57 rue Jean-Jaures; Marine Photo (near the Main Gate, navy yard) 25 rue victor-Michelet.

Leather Goods- Paratic Bagages, Place du Theatre; Chez Laurent, 27 rue d'Alger; La Pergola, 11 rue Hoche.

Tobaccos- Civette Puget, Place Puget and La Regenge, Bvd. Strasbourg.

Other General or Useful Information: Excellent concerts and stage productions are sometimes available at the municipal theatre and transportation may be

arranged through the french Naval Liaison Officer at nominal cost.

French Naval personnel should be invited to attend movies on board U.S. naval vessels, and visiting should be permitted to French Naval personnel in uniform. Civilians are normally allowed in the navy yard when personally accompanied by an officer or possessing a visiting card issued by the commanding officer, through the Naval Liaison Officer or the Prefect Maritime.

ENGLISH-FRENCH VOCABULARY

Do you speak English?	Parlez-vous anglais?
Do you understand?	Comprenez-vous?
Don't mention it	Pas de quoi
I beg your pardon	Pardon
Good morning...day..afternoon	Bonjour
Good evening...night.	Bonsoir
Goodbye	Au revoir
How are you?	Comment allez-vous?
How much...Many?	Combien?
I don't know	Je ne sais pas
I don't understand	Je ne comprends pas
Yes	Qui
No	Non
Stop	Arretez
Go ahead	Continuez
Wait here	Attendez ici
Sit down	Asseyez-vous
Come in	Entrez
Thank you very much	Merci bien
There is, there are	Il y a
Very good....well	Tres bien
Please	S'il vous plait
What is your name	Comment vous appelez vous?
Sunday	Dimanche
Monday	Lundi
Tuesday	Mardi
Wednesday	Mercredi
Thursday	Jeudi
Friday	Vendredi
Saturday	Samedi
I want.....	Je desire....Je voudrais

