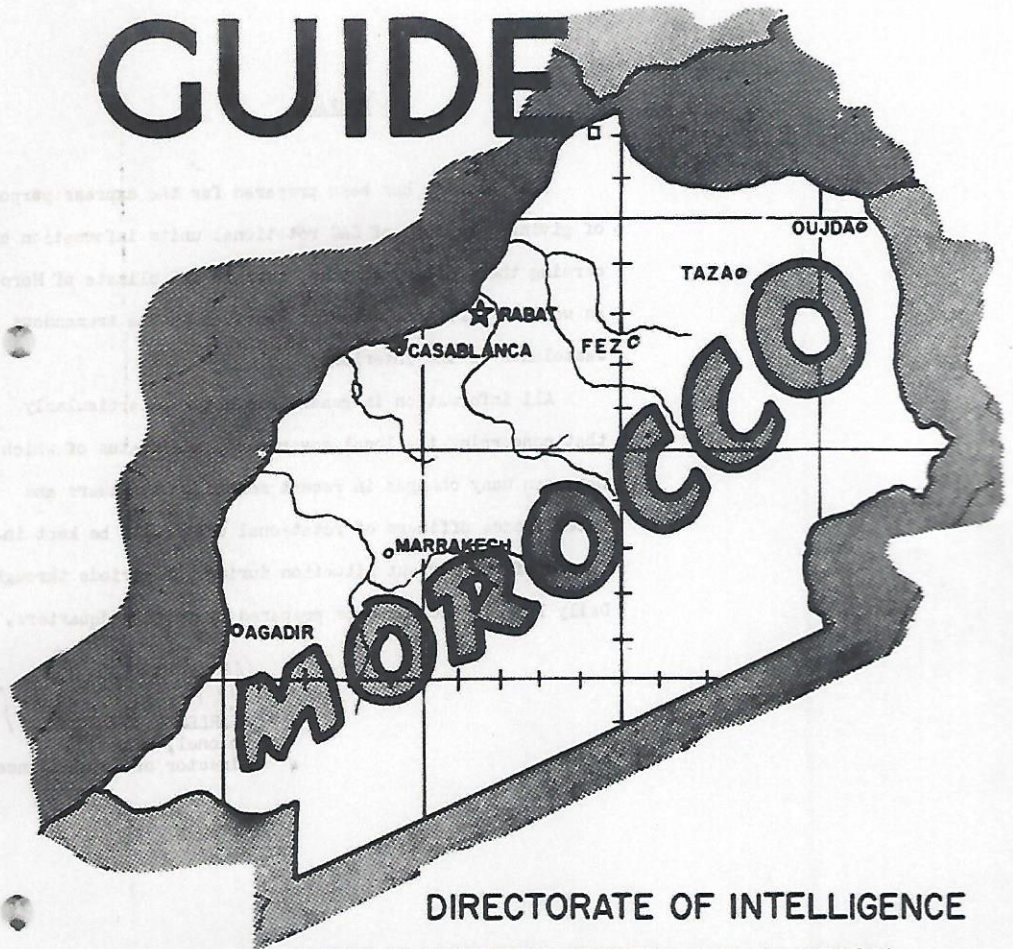


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- **BACKGROUND  
AND SURVIVAL  
GUIDE**



DIRECTORATE OF INTELLIGENCE  
HEADQUARTERS, FIFTH AIR DIVISION


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BACKGROUN  
AND SURVIVAL  
GUIDE

PREFACE

This booklet has been prepared for the express purpose of giving personnel of SAC rotational units information concerning the peoples, customs, terrain and climate of Morocco, as well as pertinent data for survival in the tremendous wastelands of the interior.

All information is general in nature, particularly that concerning the local government, the status of which has seen many changes in recent months. Commanders and intelligence officers of rotational units will be kept informed of the current situation during TDY periods through Daily Intelligence Reports prepared by this headquarters.

  
CHARLES P. COSGROVE  
Colonel, USAF  
Director of Intelligence

DIRECTORATE OF INTELLIGENCE  
HEADQUARTERS, FIFTH AIR DIVISION

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### HISTORY OF MOROCCO

The fact that Morocco was inhabited during the prehistoric period is well known. Unfortunately, however, the origin of the true Moroccan, the Berber, is not so fully established as is the simple fact that they existed and formed, then as now, the basis for the North African population. Morocco has been known since medieval times as "Barbary," or "Land of the Berbers." This ancient name is still appropriate, since 75% of the present 8,300,000 population are Berbers.

Morocco has had a turbulent history. Beginning with the 12th century B.C., Morocco has been successively occupied, in whole or in part, by the Phoenicians, Romans, Vandals, and the Byzantines, with the 8th century A.D. seeing the Arab invasion which was the first great unifying influence on the Berber tribes. Berber warriors were immediately attracted to the Arab proposal to join forces in an invasion of Spain--a proposal that had exceptional appeal for the Berber inordinate love for combat and war. The best generals and the majority of the troops who conducted the Moorish attack on Spain in 710 A.D. were Berbers newly "converted" to Islam by the promise of war and plunder.

The campaigns against Spain were carried out with such zeal and energy that, by 730, the Moroccans had reached Poitiers in Southern France, where they were finally stopped and driven back to Spain. While it was the Arabs who contributed their artistic talents to Spain, it was primarily the Berbers who assured its conquest.

About 740, after the excitement of the Spanish conquest had diminished, the Berbers forsook their superficial allegiance to the Arabs and revolted against them both in Morocco and Spain. The reasons for the revolt appear to have been two-fold: (1) Berber objection to the Islamic principle of hereditary leadership, which violated their traditional view that this position should be shared by the "faithful" on a more democratic or elective basis; and (2) Berber preference for the customary tribal laws which had been effective long before the introduction of Islam into Morocco, and their dislike for subjugation to Koranic law. Even today, these differences are still basic and are manifested in a persistent hostility between Arabized urban areas of Morocco

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and the rural Berbers. Observance of the truly orthodox Mohammedan ritual is largely an urban manifestation, while primitive spirit and saint worship still dilute strict Islamic practice in the mountains and rural areas. One example of this is apparent in the fact that Berbers do not require their women to be veiled and accord them greater responsibility and influence than do the orthodox Moslems. Further, the name of the Patron Saint of the Berbers, Moulay Idriss (who, in 786, escaped from a massacre of the descendants of the Prophet and fled to Morocco) is just as commonly invoked as the name of Mohammed himself.

Under the reign of Sultan Moulay Ismail (1672-1727), Morocco was unified more firmly than at any other time prior to the creation of the French Protectorate. His conquest of the Berber tribes was accomplished by a highly disciplined army of negro troops created from slaves (the present colorful "Garde Noire" of the Sultan's palace at Rabat is composed of descendants of this once powerful military organization). Following Moulay Ismail's death, the country degenerated again into its normal state of anarchy. Although theoretically acknowledging the Sultan's spiritual leadership, the temporal power has persistently been challenged by the rural leaders, supported mainly by Berber power. After Moulay Ismail, the power of the Sultans underwent a rapid deterioration and set the stage for French intervention in Morocco.

#### Establishment of the French Protectorate:

Originally, French interest in Morocco was apparently motivated by fear that Berber uprisings in the country might spread into Algeria. As Marshal Lyautey, the Pacifier of Morocco, stated, "Whether we wish it or not, Morocco is a torch on the flanks of Algeria, and unless we evacuate the latter, we must intervene forcibly." French diplomacy busied itself with the problem. In 1900, France and Italy agreed to give each other clear fields in Morocco and Tripoli, respectively. In 1904, England and France made like pledges involving Morocco and Egypt, and, in the same year, a Franco-Spanish agreement defined the Spanish sphere of influence in Morocco and bound Spain not to alienate any portion of it to a third party. In 1906, thirteen nations joined together in the Treaty of Algeciras which established the International Zone of Tangier.

In the meantime, the Moroccan Government was going from bad to worse. In 1912, the French prevailed upon the Sultan, Moulay Hafid, to sign a pact authorizing the establishment of a French Protectorate over Morocco. The resulting Treaty of Fez set in motion the forces of pacification which became the most substantial of the influence which have tended to unify the country.

The pacification of the unruly Berbers began under Marshal Lyautey in 1912 and finally ended in 1934. Three factors were responsible for this prolonged pacification period: (1) Berber warriors, although fighting with primitive weapons against a completely modern French Army, were numerous and fanatically determined to save their independence; (2) the eruption of World War I; and (3) Marshal Lyautey's pacification policy was slow because it was based upon humanitarian ideas and a sensible regard for future stability. He preferred to win the allegiance of the Berbers without the use of physical force, if possible. Lyautey's policy was possible because the Berbers were first of all good soldiers and secondly, true sportsmen. They were aware and proud of their fighting qualities and admired those who defeated them. Further, once defeated in honorable battle, they did not bear malice toward their victors.

Once the Protectorate had been established, the French took steps to consolidate their control. This was done in two ways:

- (1) By exercising veto power over the Sultan's decisions and by controlling his tenure of office;
- (2) By maintaining and encouraging the institution of Berber tribal law. Although this step was originally taken in order to pacify the country more quickly and to implement Lyautey's policy of disturbing existing institutions as little as possible, it also served as a device to "Divide and Rule."

During World War II, Morocco was under German control from June of 1940, when France fell, to November of 1942, when U.S. forces landed near Port Lyautey. Large detachments of Moroccan troops took part in the campaign for the liberation of France, 1944-1945.

After the War, Morocco, no doubt impressed by the success of anti-colonial movements elsewhere in the world, began to clamor for termination of the French Protectorate and independence for the country. Under the direction of Allal El Fassi, a fanatical nationalist, a force of Moroccan irregulars, known as the Army of Liberation (ACL) began to harass the French by attacking French Farms and carrying on guerrilla warfare against French troops. At the same time Istiglal, the pro-independence political party, enforced an effective boycott of French goods,

The Sultan, Mohammed Ben Youssef, had been appointed by the French because of his supposed pro-French orientation, but when he began to support the liberation movement, he was deposed and exiled to Madagascar. His elderly uncle, Mohamed Ben Arafa, reluctantly consented to ascend the throne as Sultan in his stead.

Morocco was therefore divided into two factions, the first being pro-Ben Youssef and pro-Independence, and the second being pro-Ben Arafa and pro-French. The French position was that Ben Youssef should never be Sultan again, because his return from exile would mean that civil war between the Army of Liberation and the Forces of El Glaoui would inevitably ensue. However, with the growth of nationalist spirit and of anti-French bitterness in Morocco, El Glaoui underwent an unexpected change of heart. Advanced in years and suffering from cancer, he realized that if he died without making his peace with Ben Youssef, and Ben Youssef eventually returned to the throne, his sons' chances of survival would be slight. Accordingly, with no advance warning, he suddenly declared his allegiance to Ben Youssef.

With the collapse of the pro-Ben Arafa faction, the French claim that the return of Ben Youssef would mean civil war collapsed with it, and so Ben Arafa willingly abdicated and Ben Youssef was recalled, returning to Rabat 16 November 1955.

On 4 March 1956, after a series of French-Moroccan conferences in Paris, the French agreed in principle to Moroccan independence. It is unlikely that this concession would have been so readily made, had it not been for the fact that many French, disillusioned by the fruitless war in Indo-China, had by then come round to Mendes-France's idea: France now has two choices--either spread her forces thin over the overseas territories and lose them all, or, writing off all but a necessary minimum, vigorously fight for those that still hold out some hope of success.

Since the French had relinquished their right to exercise the privileges of the Protectorate, pressure was brought to bear on the Spanish to do the same in their Zone. The Spanish-Moroccan agreement acknowledging Moroccan independence was signed 7 April 1956.

As long as the struggle for independence lasted, the AOL could be counted upon to remain loyal to the Sultan, sustained as they were by the triple prospect of fighting, looting, and driving out the French. However, with the end of the Protectorate, there was always the possibility that the troops would find the less stirring times of peace too confining, and embark on small revolts of their own. Fortunately for the stability of the new Government, no major revolt took place. El Fassi pledged undivided loyalty to the Sultan, and directed his subchieftains to do the same. The AOL was not immediately disbanded, but withdrew to the hills, pledging itself to remain on duty "to see that the French do not betray us as they betrayed Syria and Algeria."



According to the French-Moroccan agreement, French recognition of Moroccan independence was to be implemented by a series of protocols covering different aspects of French-Moroccan interdependence--diplomacy, finance, jurisprudence, armed forces, and the like--to be worked out over a period of time. Thus far, only the diplomatic protocol has been agreed upon. However, a number of innovations not directly connected with diplomacy were introduced: local Government offices were formally turned over to Moroccan functionaries by the former French regime, and a national armed force, the Royal Moroccan Army (RMA) was formed on a nucleus of about 15,000 native troops formerly in French service.

### THE MOROCCAN GOVERNMENT

Morocco is an absolute monarchy. The Sultan derives his authority largely from the fact that he is a Sherif, a descendant of the Prophet Mohammed through the Prophet's daughter Fatima. Dynastic disputes in Moslem countries frequently center about which of the many living descendants should rule; in Morocco at the present time, there is practically no disagreement of this kind.

The highest Moroccan deliberative body is the Throne Council, consisting of a Prime Minister, a Vice Prime Minister, and four Ministers of State. Responsibility for specific fields is divided among sixteen Ministries. The Sultan personally appoints the governors of eighteen regions, and as Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces, deals directly with the Chief of Staff in military matters.

#### Throne Council and Ministries

Although an absolute monarch, the present Sultan prefers to let his subordinates run their departments with as little interference as possible, intervening only in cases of dispute, or whenever an important issue seems to be getting out of hand.

Most political power is divided between two parties--Istiqlal and the Democratic Party of Independence (PDI). Although both of these parties worked for the restoration of the Sultan, Istiqlal regards itself as the main force of the revolution, and, by reason of its much greater influence and public following, occupies the majority of the Ministries. Istiqlal is somewhat more belligerently nationalist, extremist, pan-Arab, and anti-French than the PDI, but the difference is not enough to completely explain the bitterness of Istiqlal-PDI party feuding. This bitterness appears to stem largely from the Istiqlal notion that the PDI should be eliminated from the Government in order to give Morocco a "homogenous" (and monopolistic) administration.

On 30 July, the Sultan proposed formation of a National Consultative Assembly which would assist him in arriving at decisions and would constitute the nucleus of a truly representative regime. Its proposed make-up is as follows:

<u>Number of Delegates</u>	<u>Group Represented</u>
10	Istiqlal
6	PDI
6	"Other political groups"

10	UFT (labor union)
13	Agriculture
9	Business and industry
2	Lawyers
3	Doctors
2	Engineers
4	Oulemas (experts on Moslem religious)
2	"Cultural representatives"
1	Doctor of Hebrew law
3	Youth and Sports
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It is anticipated that the Sultan will personally name the representatives of "other political groups", the Oulemas, and the Doctor of Hebrew law. All other groups will submit lists of candidates from which the Sultan will pick the allotted number.

When this Assembly was first proposed, no target date for its implementation was set; however, on 26 August the Sultan asked all interested agencies to submit their lists of candidates within 15 days. It is probable that the catalyst facilitating this action was an Istiqlal-PFI dispute in which accusations, counter-accusations, and threats to resign were freely exchanged. As of the date of this writing, the Assembly has not yet been formed.

#### The Armed Forces

The Royal Moroccan Army (RMA) is organized somewhat after the French system, with chiefs of five main Bureaus answerable to the Sultan through the Chief of Staff. The present Chief of Staff is Moulay Hassan, eldest son and heir-presumptive of the Sultan.

The RMA was formed 14 May, when the French turned over approximately 15,000 Goums (native Moroccan troops), together with their equipment, to the Moroccan Government. This number has since risen to about 21,000. The avowed purpose of the RMA is to implement national defense and provide internal security.

One of the first tasks facing the RMA after its formation was to reduce the threat posed by the continued presence of armed and idle Army of Liberation (AOL) troops distributed about the countryside. Late in June, the Chief of Staff led a body of troops into the Rif in order to put an end to skirmishing between two AOL factions, one for, and the other against, consolidation with RMA. After the dissident faction had been subdued, the way was open to absorb AOL troops into more easily

controlled occupations. To date about 6,000 former AGL troops have been absorbed into the RMA, and about 3,000 more are "soon" to be furnished jobs by the civilian ministries.

#### Local Administration:

Responsibility for local administration of Morocco has traditionally been divided between the pashas (governors) of the large towns and the caids of the countryside. Both of these are appointed directly by the Sultan. The pashas have control over all persons coming under their jurisdiction, regardless of family, but the caids are at the summit of a rather complex administrative pyramid based on membership in the tribe to which the caid has been assigned. Each head of a household is responsible to his village chief; each village chief is responsible to the shiek in charge of his "section"; and each "section" shiek is responsible to the caid of the tribe.

In the past, the power of pashas and caids over their people was virtually absolute, and despite certain formal divisions of functions between religious and civil law, the only practical check on the behaviour of a pasha or caid was that imposed by the possibility of the Sultan's displeasure. It frequently happened that the pasha or caid centered all executive, legislative, and judicial powers in his own person.

The injustices brought about by such an arrangement were intensified by the methods used to provide the pasha or caid with income. Instead of being paid a regular salary, he was given land to exploit as a means of income, and permitted to levy taxes on his people as he saw fit. If, exasperated by his exactions and the favoritism given in consideration of bribes, his people wished to better their lot, they had no legal recourse, and hence it was not uncommon for delegations of irate citizens to waylay and kill the incumbent, hoping that his successor, impressed by the fate of his predecessor, would rule his people with a less heavy hand.

The present era marks a sharp departure from this state of affairs. The Sultan has repeatedly stated that the purpose of accepting public office is to serve the country, and not to acquire power and wealth, and he will not tolerate favoritism or graft. The land and cash prerequisites of office have been abolished, and public officials now are paid a regular salary. The Berber customary laws, a potential danger to the unity of the state, have also been abolished, so that now all Moroccans are under the jurisdiction of Moslem law, administered by Kadis, who have jurisdiction over vital statistics (birth, death, marriage, and inheritance), and by judges, who have jurisdiction in criminal matters.

## MOROCCAN PEOPLES

### Population:

The population of Morocco, including Tangier is estimated to be on the order of 9,500,000, with a margin of error of perhaps 500,000 persons. The latest census of the former French Zone of Morocco was taken in two stages: the non-Moroccans and the Moroccan Jews were enumerated in April 1951; the indigenous Moslem population one year later. The 1950 figures for what was formerly Spanish Morocco are based on a ration count, and the estimate for Tangier is hardly more than an educated guess, as no census has yet been taken in this area.

Morocco has a nonindigenous population of about 650,000 (1950), corresponding to 7% of the total population. Of these 600,000 are French, Spanish and other Europeans; the remainder, for the most part, are Algerian Moslems, officially identified as "French of Moslem status." The latter group resembles the Moroccans more closely than the Europeans in its social and demographic patterns. The foreign colony in Morocco comprises about three-tenths of the total number of European settlers in North Africa, which is estimated at slightly more than 2,000,000.

Morocco's population is very unevenly distributed, with the number of persons per square mile of territory tending to be highest along the Atlantic and Mediterranean coasts where fertile soils support a large agricultural population. Under favorable topographical conditions this zone of dense settlement reaches far into the interior of the country where the lower slopes of the mountains are carefully terraced. At higher elevations, a partially or wholly pastoral economy is reflected in lower population densities. Southeastern Morocco is part of the Sahara, supporting fewer than 10 persons per square mile. Settlement in this area is concentrated in a number of oases along the river beds. One-fourth of the population, including most of Morocco's European residents, live in towns. Migration from the interior to the coastal cities has transplanted large numbers of rural people from a traditional way of life to an urban-industrial environment.

The age structure of the indigenous groups - with a high ratio of children and relatively few old people - reflects a high birthrate, rapid growth, and an estimated life expectancy at birth of only 35 years. The average Moroccan woman gives birth to six or seven children during her reproductive period. Of each 1,000 children born, and estimated 200 die in the first year of

life and 200 more before reaching adulthood.

The rate of natural increase of the indigenous population of Morocco is estimated to be about 2% per year. If this estimate is correct and the rate is maintained, the following future population totals can be expected:

1960.....	10,400,000
1970.....	12,600,000
1980.....	15,400,000

#### Characteristics:

Barbers: Most of the indigenous people of Morocco are Barbers, a corruption of the Greek word Barbari which means "those who speak a strange tongue". The general type is of medium height, long headed, thin and straight nosed, black or dark brown eyes and hair, clear reddish-brown skin, wiry and athletic rather than robust, capable of great endurance and prolonged effort, fiercely independent and accustomed to war. It is interesting to note that there are fair, tall Barbers, who, if suitably clothed, could pass muster in Spain, France or England. This type is common among the Rif of the Mediterranean coast. There are also shorter, round-headed strains corresponding to the Alpine type.

Arabs: Although the conquest of North Africa by the Arabs began in 632 with the invasion of a Syrian army under Okba-ben-Nafi, the recorded history of the Moorish Empire commences with the settlement near the Roman ruins of Volubilis in 733 by Idris the Elder, for whom the town of Moulay Idris is named.

It is very difficult to define the word Arab inasmuch as the original Syrian Arabs while advancing westward assimilated the various native tribes and offered the inhabitants a life of loot and conquest on the one hand, and the Koran on the other. The first was eagerly accepted, the second taken probably on trust for the time. A more common term in referring to the Arabs and Barbers of Northwest Africa was the word Moors, the people of Morocco or "men of the west".

Arabs now represent approximately 30 percent of the Moroccan Moslem population. They invaded Morocco itself in both the 6th and 7th centuries A.D., and since then have successfully imposed their religion, language, dress, and many customs on a large part of the Barber society.

For the most part, Arabs inhabit the coastal plains and towns, although many continue to live from farming and herding, as they have for centuries.

Moriscos (Little Moors): A considerable and valuable element of the Moroccan population consists of the Moriscos, who, following an edict published in 1609 by Phillip II of Spain were cruelly expelled from that country because they refused to renounce Moha medanism and their Moorish ways of life and give up their children to be educated by Christian priests. The number driven out has been estimated at 3,000,000 and perhaps over one third of this number settled in Morocco. Rabat and Fes have many such citizens, and some will still show, hung on their walls, the keys of the homes left behind in Spain. Their influence as cultivators, craftsmen, mechanics, and tradesmen has been profound. Their sympathies are wholly with Arab culture, and with a policy of native political and social responsibility.

Negroes: From the circumstances of its origin and some articles of its creed, Islam tolerates enslavement more than any of the greater religions. But it treats its slaves, once they have been safely marketed, with greater consideration than did the Christians. A considerable portion of the free Moroccan population are descendants of negro slaves. These slaves were imported and used as mercenaries and as a special bodyguard (the Black Guard) by the famous Moulay Ismail, "The Bloodthirsty", when he established his sovereignty in 1649. The Black Guard is still in existence and serves as a personal bodyguard to the Sultan. Many of these slaves were distributed in Casbahs (forts) throughout the country and were furnished with negro wives. The sons of Arabs, Moors and Berbers born of negro slave women were born free. Among the Mountain tribes, negroes are common y despised, but the admixture of black blood is very noticeable except in the extreme north. As a rule the negro is a stonemason, porter, or a laborer; the negress a laundress or servant.

Negroid characteristics become more noticeable as one goes south. The Harratin, or Black Berbers of the Sous and lower Draa are negroid, though often light skinned. Many negroes are of the Berber type, with European features and well-proportioned bodies. They are the result of early crossing with Sudanese Negro. This latter type have all the pride of the Berbers and do not live with or intermarry among other negroes.

The Jews of Morocco have curious and diverse origins. Some, it is believed, date back to the 7th Century B.C.; others came to the country in the 7th Century A.D. Jewish immigration continued sporadically through the Middle Ages. In the process of Jewish infiltration, many Berbers were converted to Judaism so that population groups that would have been classed as Judeo-Berber. These were converted to Islam in the Industrial and commercial activities of their predecessors. Culturally, the Sephardim and the Berbers were very close to Spain. These Sephardim (Spanish and Portuguese Jews and their descendants), like the Moors, were driven from their lands because of religious intolerance and the fear that they would organize a Berber Invasion of Spain.

In Morocco, the Jews represent about 2 percent of the total population. They are found living in the towns. They are found speaking either French, Spanish, Arabic, Berber or some combination of these languages. There were large conversions of Jews to Islam at the point of the sword, others using force to escape intolerable conditions.

In Morocco, the Jews were treated in a manner perhaps unique in the world. In the country districts, they were subject to the special jurisdiction of the Sultan. The heavy tax imposed upon non-Moslems was increased if they wore black garments or dined for their kind. They were prohibited to visit certain sacred localities, were forbidden to enter the market, and could escape serfdom only by purchasing their freedom. In the towns and cities they were subject to the authority of the Sultan, but to live in the town districts was forbidden access to many quarters. These quarters were overcrowded and filthy. Marriages were often at the expense of a girl and fourteen for a boy. Birt, drunkness, and other habits kept them very low, yet most of the trades were in their hands. They acted, and still do, as money lenders, and dealers in all sorts, tradesmen, and manufacturers of all sorts of goods. The Jews, especially the younger ones often suffered from persecutions, open persecutions and discrimination, but this has now come to an end. Since the independence of Morocco, the Jews have been regarded by the thousands, most of them going to Israel.

The European element in Morocco today presents a much more interesting picture than it did before 1912 when a foreigner's life often wasn't safe. In the past years the European presence has increased to the point where it now represents about 10 percent of the total population, or approximately 600,000. The main cities and towns claim about three quarters of the total European population. There are a few French farming colonies in the Sahel Valley and on the coastal plain. In the former French Zone, Italians come next in order to the French, but there also Italians, Greeks and others. The French and Spaniards, for the



most part, are the government officials, tradesmen, engineers and skilled laborers.

Wearing Apparel:

The general habit is to wear loose, flowing clothes which end either at the knee or ankle. Ankle length garments are worn more by women than by men. Married men wear turbans or a piece of cloth or camel hair rope wound around the head. Men's wear normally consists of a turban, a shirt, and a jellaba over the shirt. The jellaba is usually made of homespun material, its color varying with the tribe. It has short wide sleeves and a hood. Legs are usually bare from the knee down.

In the country both the jellaba and turban are often discarded, and a kaftan or long cape of homespun black goat or camel hair with brightly colored tassels takes its place as an everyday garment. In the south a blue or indigo cotton shirt called a kechchaba is worn. Because this shirt stains the skin, eastern Moroccans refer to their wearers as "blue men." Over the blue shirt a white woolen haik is often worn. The haik is similar to the jellaba except that it has an extra fold rather than a hood. The colors used for coats and capes tend to be black in the hills and white in the plains, but the range of colors of other garments is considerable.

Women's dress, in country districts, consists mainly of a woolen or cotton sheet, pinned on the shoulder, falling to the knees, and designed to disguise the shape by its folds. This may be augmented by a woolen or linen wrap covering the lower limbs when working in the fields. The haik is worn to cover their other clothing when women are near civilization. Generally speaking, Berber women do not wear the washmak, or veil.

The townsman's costume differs from the countryman's in cut and color rather than in form. A townsman may have many well-tailored jellabas in different colors. He may wear fine, and even fancy European tailored clothes covered by a fine linen burnous, which is a loose cape with a cowl, and is often carried slung over the shoulder. The townsman often covers his head with a tarboosh, more generally known as a Fez, if he is Arab or arabized. He may also wear loose colored trousers (sarwals), which come down to, and are caught in at the knee. These have voluminous folds which are an obvious precaution for those who squat crosslegged.

Townswomen usually wear either a haik or jellaba except when in strict seclusion. Out of doors their social position is

indicated more by jewelry and trinkets than by dress. Although both men and women wear earrings commonly, the women often wear a wealth of additional jewelry. As a rule women wear their hair in two tresses, but the women of the Atlas may wear their hair in many tresses, reinforced with wool. Women generally use kohl, eyebrow pencil, and henna dyes. These dyes are derived from a sacred flower, and are used to counteract "the evil eye." These make-up practices are employed by the countrywoman too, except that she is often innocent of trousers and much less bothered about her outer clothing. Shoes are an important feature in towns and although they are seldom worn in the country. Usually the men wear loose slippers of leather, yellow for Moslems, black for Jews, but of different colors for women.

#### Habits and Customs:

Morocco is a mixture of coastal plains, foothills, and mountains with narrow valleys which follow each other roughly in that order and then merge into the desert to the south and east. Its lack of inter-communication and accessibility coupled with its diversity of rainfall and fertility does much to increase the differences of livelihood, sectional feeling and divided characteristics. In such a country, the continuous fight for either independence or loot is sure to effect the character of the people.

The Berber can be intelligent, humorous, frank and open in his speech, hospitable to the stranger who comes in the orthodox manner and loyal to an oath or promise. "Even hell despises dishonor" is a Berber proverb. On the other hand, he can be mercenary, treacherous, bloodthirsty, and revengeful. Though not able to agree with each other as a rule, they can be united by a fanatical hatred of the stranger. Women have often fought side by side with their men, and did so recently as the last resistance to French occupation. In fact, women today are treated more as equals and trusted more in family affairs than is usual in Islam. Physically the Berber is abnormally tough and active even on a very sparse diet, but eats enormously on occasion.

The strongest and most essential unit of Berber organization is the family. In it every individual obeys the chief or patriarch. His authority extends to all members, men, woman or child descended from him. Families who are related to each other combine to form a clan, and in their cluster of tents, huts or houses, are subject to the general authority of the oldest member, usually the grandfather. It is he who greets the stranger, settles internal disputes and directs the industries of the clan. On the other hand, he takes no part in those family blood feuds or vendettas which are so common.

Several clans may inhabit a village, and several villages together form a sub-element of a tribe. However, these two divisions of society are subject to constant change. The tribe, or Kabila, is the final and largest unit. Ruled by chiefs, who are partly hereditary and partly selected, these tribes often include elements of different origins, which have been brought together through circumstance. Conditions vary from tribe to tribe, but chieftainship is generally hereditary in the south and in the High Atlas, an elective in the north. Tribes may either split up, or be strengthened by the inclusion of new-coming families or clans. However, within themselves native systems of law and custom force these tribes to become consolidated and static, and therefore ever ready to make private disputes against neighboring tribes or strangers a common cause.

The power of the main Berber tribal chiefs appears to be very great. It is a fact that only the loyal cooperation of the chiefs of the High Atlas tribes saved the French from possible disaster in the difficult times of 1912 and 1914, and in 1925 Rif tribesmen very nearly succeeded in beating the combined forces of France and Spain. At times French policy have favored these Berber chiefs and what is known as the bled es-Siba or country ruled by Berber overlords, at the expense of the bled el-Makhzen, or area of central government.

No picture of native Berber life would be complete if the differences between town and country were not emphasized. In the larger cities there are many cultured, artistic, and commercially able people who have not retained the sectional ferocity of the country Berber. The town population is politically conscious, anti-European, and definitely pan-Arab in thought. A completely Arabized Morocco with its own self-government is their ideal. They dislike the powers of the Berber Caids and wish to impose a minority rule on the great Berber majority. Civilization and good methods of agriculture naturally enlarge the settled areas at the expense of the nomadic. Irrigation is generally essential and is comparatively highly developed, especially in the dry valleys of the Sous and Draa Rivers. From ancient times the cultivation of cereals and fruits has been the most important sedentary occupation. Livestock raising is the chief livelihood of the nomadic population, although there are intermediate and mixed stages between the agriculturalist and herdsman.

The home and village industries of the Berbers aim at the independence of the family rather than at commercial gain. Spinning is mainly for clothing the family, and corn is grown and ground for home consumption. Nevertheless, surplus products find their way to the weekly Souk or market, and it is there that cultivators and herdsman exchange their goods. In this way wool, livestock and dates come from south and east to the markets of the Atlas in exchange for oil, grain, and manufactured leather and other produced there.

These weekly markets are a curious and important feature of Moroccan life. A good deal of administrative work is done at the Market, mainly in connection with authoritative evaluation, binding on both parties. In this way a bride's value will be established in terms of the price to be paid to her father, whereas land, livestock and valuables are also subjects for official arbitration. There is a general meeting of friends and neighbors; there are blacksmiths, barbers (who are also bloodletters), cobblers, and other craftsmen. Women will sell their earthenware and homespun. Pottery, saddlery, amulets, charms, and medicines are to be bought. Cattle or sheep are butchered, and sold. Surplus products such as eggs, wool, skins, grain, olive oil, fruit and vegetables are displayed at stalls.

The food and eating habits are very dissimilar to western countries. In a typical household the men will assemble in one room, generally sitting on benches or hassocks arranged along the walls. Low tables will be placed in the center of the assemblage. The food will be served in courses and will consist of large platters of cous-cous (a relatively flat tasting wheat meal cooked in a double broiler) topped with a highly seasoned and spicy meat, generally lamb or mutton, but occasionally beef. Other courses may be large platters of roasted chicken in deep fat or oil, leg of lamb, or pot-roast. The meat will be accompanied by dates, currants, or raisins, highly seasoned. Fruits will generally be the last course. Large loaves of bread will be distributed among the eaters after the round of cous-cous. Among the city dwellers, soft drinks of various flavors are popular and the drinking of mint tea is universal throughout Morocco. Both before and after the meal, water and a basin and a towel will be circulated around the room for rinsing hands and face. Silverware and plates are seldom used, the eaters dip into the platters with their fingers, and the meat is broken apart by hand. The women and small children eat in a different part of the quarters and are seldom even seen by the visitors. Unappetizing as it may sound, after accepting the method and customs, the food is quite tasty and filling.

Tents were not used by the Berbers before the Arab invasions, but are now the common abode of the nomads, although many settled families and clans use tents instead of huts or houses which are more usual in settled areas. These tents are made of wool, skins, goat or camel hair, or even palm fiber, and are usually divided into two compartments. Under settled conditions, the tent is often the superstructure to a low dry stone or mud wall. Houses are usually made of untrimmed stone and occasionally have two stories. Sometimes these homes are mere huts of turf, stones, sundried bricks or clay tiles and are put together with mortar made from lime and clay or cow-dung. Roofs may be either sloping or flat and are covered with whatever seems handiest -- reeds, straw, stones or mud. Normally the

Berber family or clan build along the hillsides overlooking the fields. For both privacy and defense, these dwellings are almost invariably surrounded by a bank, stone wall or thorn hedge.

Morocco has no central position which is obvious as the site of a capital for the Berbers, nor does the Berber mentality lead to town building. Berbers have taken to the sea only for the sake of piracy and have had no need for se board towns. In ancient times, Phoenicians and Carthaginians had their trading stations in Morocco, and the Romans did build notable towns, but the Arab invasion left them as empty sites, as the Arabs at that time, were opposed to town life. In fact they used them only as centers from which to spread both religion and influence. The result is that today the cities and towns of the interior are of Arab and Eastern style, and have the narrow and darkened alleys, the shut-off houses in which the veiled women are guarded, the bazaars, and the mosques and minarets of the East. Each of these cities has the Kasbah or palace for the Sultan or the local Caid, its administrative offices, its ghetto or mellah, and of course its medina. Medinas are the Moslem residential quarters which are divided into sections that may be closed off by gates. All this is usually surrounded by high walls complete with battlements, towers and numerous gates. Inside many of the larger houses are courtyards, flower gardens, and fountains. The older Arab cities are full of hidden orchards and gardens which, because of their forbidding walls, can only be seen from the air. It is in these surroundings that many of the women live out their secluded lives. It is also here that polygamy flourishes, although generally the country Berber has only one wife, who is his helpmate.

The richer native notables, merchants and officials live refined feudal, though secluded lives. Some live on a scale of luxury which is rarely seen in Europe today. The poor mix more and more in the dark tortuous streets where Berber, Arab and Negro coningle. These populations grow rapidly because every drought, famine or pestilence, drives the destitute into the towns for work. The drought of 1936, 1937, and 1938 in the Sous and Draa river valleys, for example, brought thousands of sufferers to Marrakech. In Casablanca the population grows daily from the invasion of those looking for work in a rapidly expanding city. Towns are the centers of most of the industrial and commercial life, but individual craftsmen than of organized manufacture. Each small business will have its one or two apprentices.

To date the Moroccans have dignified only three cities -- Fez, Rabat, and Tetouan with the title of Madria, a word which

implies a civilized, cultured and learned population. Under the vague title of culture are included sciences, arts, native industries and architecture, the latter conforming to the Moorish school of architecture and design which flourished during the 12th and 13th Centuries. At the same time, there are the Berber arts in ceramics, rug making, and embroidery which show eastern Mediterranean influence in the lines, lozenges and squares with which they are decorated. There are in addition large areas in which a non-cultural no-man's land exists as a result of Arab invasions, an encroaching nomadism and destruction of the old Berber family traditions and the transplantings ordered by this or that dynasty. Berber designs are simple, ingenious and sometimes beautiful but above all conservative, in marked contrast to the other native African arts. Superstition has increased these signs and the "five fingers" motif, a precaution against the evil eye, is often used. Berber architecture is still forceful and very much alive. Its profound village living quarters, granaries, storehouses, tribal forts, refuges, and strongholds, which are as beautiful as they are suitable to their surroundings. The material used is stone or sun-dried brick. Walls are high, immensely thick, sloping inwards as height increases and outlined with Berber lines and diamond shaped figures similar to those used on walls are of "dry stone walling" --the brick being set in wet mud. Culture and architecture of Granada, dating to the late Middle Ages, is the returning "Moriscos" or to the slaves or rangers of the Corsair period. It was Marshal Lyautey's policy that all new construction should conform to this tradition as far as possible. As a result, many beautiful buildings of this type may be found in Fez, Marrakech and Rabat. In Sale, Mogador and other coastal towns, the Portuguese influence can be traced. Although attempts are being made by Europeans to restore and vitalize the Moorish school, it is neither modern nor representative of the country. There have been flourishing periods in the past, wherever Berber independence has lasted, but religion and law, always predominant, seem to have cramped originality.

The quiet, leisurly pursuit of a hobby of learning is anything but a Moroccan's idea of recreation. Instead, he is interested in the common Eastern topics of love and war, religion and money-making, examinations for State office and the like. As a rule, literacy is confined to cities, towns, and the monasteries of the various religious brotherhoods. Jama, one of the most famous universities of Islam, is located at Fez. So far, education has been essentially religious in character and almost entirely Arabic. There are, however, many well educated, cosmopolitan aristocrats to be found in cities like Fez, Meknes, Rabat and Marrakech as well as in Tetouan and Tangier, but their number is miserably small when compared with the general illiteracy and

Ignorance of the total population. Unlike the universities, Moslem and Jewish schools concentrate almost entirely upon a knowledge of their sacred writings and maintain a savage intolerance for any other form of education. Nevertheless, many of the more tolerant religious brotherhoods throughout Morocco have provided refining and educational influences, however imperfect that education may have been. Universities, too, have concentrated largely on theology and Mohammedan law, but other kinds of instruction has been given, so that Morocco not only has contributed notably to Arabic literature but has also produced eminent astronomers, geographers, historians, and philosophers.

The French did little to help educate the Moroccans, spending 95% of educational funds on perhaps 5% of the students, the 5% being practically all Europeans. Moslem religion permeates every aspect of life and the Koran regulates relationships and actions. Mosques abound in both rural and urban areas. The Arabs as a whole are fanatical and deeply superstitious. On the other hand, the Berbers are democratic by nature and although occasionally liable to fanaticism, are rarely moved by religious enthusiasm. In Morocco, holy places and objects associated with superstitious practices are innumerable. They are jealously guarded, and the mere presence of an infidel may not only defile, but also interrupt that power sought from the saint or spirit by a humble petitioner desiring health, fertility, or revenge. Luck and the evil eye are perhaps the commonest objects of superstition.

Town or country people, rich or poor, Moroccans, like all people of the East, attach a great importance to politeness. The expression of politeness is still to them deeply related to religion. The simple rule for visitors is just to treat a Moroccan as if he were a European, and to behave in Morocco as they would in their own country.

Dignity and composure are highly appreciated by the Moroccans. This quite easily accounts for his reproval of any noisy and careless behavior, and approval when self-control is displayed. Therefore, you should walk along the streets of the Medinas as if without taking notice of people any more than you would in your own town. Loud remarks, jokes or complaints would, of course, be out of place.

#### Moroccan Women:

The Koran, which is the revealed scripture of bible of Islam, permits each man four wives, but few Moroccans are able to support more than one.

Under Moslem law the life of a woman is much different from that of the western woman. She is not permitted to be seen by any

men except those in her family. When she leaves her home she wears a veil which covers all of her body except her eyes. She doesn't go out unescorted after dark. Whenever a man who is not a member of her family comes to call, she retires to her own room, even though the man may be an old friend of her husband or sons.

In areas where the old Turkish customs are still carried out, women are more free to move about. Often they don't wear veils, for the sultan has let it be known that he favors the discarding of the veil.

Formerly the education of Moroccan women was frowned upon, and usually the only training they received was strictly of a religious nature. Today, however, more and more Moroccans advocate the education of women. When educated in French-Turkish schools they learn handicrafts and study literary subjects. Moreover, women have long had the right to purchase and manage their own property without supervision or interference from the men.

Moroccan men are extremely jealous about their women. They seldom discuss their wives, daughters, or even their mothers, with other men, save with close Moslem friends. Strange as it may seem, you should never ask a Moroccan man about the health of his wife, mother or sister. To do so would violate a strong and long established convention.

Moroccans affect to take no notice of veiled women they meet in the street, whether in a group or alone. They growl that very often they are closely followed by a man of their family. They speak to them rarely, unless they have to ask for information, and then always with all possible discretion.

Among rules you should observe strictly, with respect to Moroccan women, are these: Never speak to a Moroccan woman in public; never jest with one - in a crowd or anywhere else; and never try to remove a woman's veil or touch her in any way. The least inobservance of these rules could lead to grave consequences.

#### Health and Sanitation:

Almost as soon as they are born, children in Moroccan towns are exposed to every possible source of infection. At first sight the interiors of the houses appear clean and well ordered, but a closer inspection often reveals a different state of affairs. In many houses, for example, few precautions for cleanliness are taken in the preparation and cooking of food; the utensils and receptacles used are often filthy. The water supply is frequently contaminated, and the wells often receive infiltrations from the sewers with which the household latrines are connected, these latrines are usually left uncovered. Flies swarm unchecked over everything edible.



Many of the houses are infested with vermin. Lice and fleas are prevalent, but the custom of shaving the head and parts of the body prevents the occurrence of certain varieties of body vermin. Frequently in the large towns and villages the belongings and clothes of those who have died from infectious diseases are sold in the open market. Another deadly habit is the passing from mouth to mouth of the pipes for smoking kif or hash. In the vicinity of the great mosques, the crowds of beggars and sick form additional centers for the spread of disease.

Diseases: Malaria, typhus, enteric diseases (typhoid fever, para-typhoid fevers, amoebic and bacillary dysentery), nonspecific diarrhoea, venereal diseases, sandfly fever, and dengue fever are the most prevalent diseases of Morocco, and are considered to be of greatest military importance.

Diseases which are not so widely spread but which are classified as being of potential military importance are relapsing fever, eruptive fevers, urinary disorders, plague, skin diseases (especially fungus infections), wound infections, and tropical sores and ulcers. Contagious respiratory diseases common to the United States are also encountered in this area, as are smallpox and poliomyelitis.

Malaria is the greatest single cause of sickness throughout Morocco. Malaria is a stubborn disease, slow to kill, quick to incapacitate, and hard to cure. It is caused by the bite of an anopheles mosquito that is infested with the organisms causing the disease. Usually the first effects will be chills and fever, headaches, and lack of energy.

Syphilis and gonorrhoea are prevalent in Morocco and the former is so common that the natives refer to it as ward-al-Khar, "the great disease". Much of the existing blindness is due to gonorrhoea. Facilities for the active treatment of syphilis are not widely available to the natives, so that its more horrible manifestations, very rarely seen in Europe and the United States, are not at all uncommon here.

Following is a summary of data concerning specific diseases of Morocco as they may apply to USAF personnel on either temporary or permanent duty in this country (Source: 54D Medical Information Bulletin, 1 August 1955):

Malaria: Malaria is endemic throughout the greater part of Morocco and is especially prevalent during the hot summer from June to November. The use of suppressant medication (1/2 gram of Chloroquine per week) is required at all Bases.

Infectious Hepatitis: This disease is common in Morocco as evidenced by the high rate of infection amongst American personnel. No accurate studies have been carried out on the modes of transmission of this disease in this region, but we have good reason

believe that in many instances it may be water borne. So long as your people remain on base the attack rate will probably be about the same as in the CI; excursions within the neighboring communities no doubt increase the danger as regards this particular disease.

Diarrheal Diseases: It is unfortunately a rather common experience on the part of personnel newly arrived in this area to experience fulminating gastro-enteritis. Although many causes for this phenomenon have been explored, it is the consensus of opinion that staphylococcus toxin gastro-enteritis.

Trachoma: Many thousands of cases are reported each year, the chief focus of the disease being at Marrakech. This disease is very likely in the native population, but would ordinarily present no hazard to our troops since prolonged intimate contact with native individuals would not be expected to occur.

Leprosy: Exists endemically in the native population, 46 new cases having been reported during a recent month. Again, no appreciable hazard to rotational troops should exist.

Tuberculosis: A large pool of open tuberculosis exists in the native population, extending throughout all regions of Morocco. Knowledge of this fact should discourage troops from close and intimate contact with native individuals.

Parasitic Infections: Infected with all types of intestinal parasites is extremely prevalent. No accurate figures are available, but incidence of infection is exceptionally high. Maintenance of scrupulous personal hygiene, avoidance of going bare-footed, insistence on well cooked meat, and avoidance of any raw fruits and vegetables are a few of the points to be stressed in briefing troops in regards to this problem.

Cholera, Yellow Fever, Plague: All available evidence indicates that these diseases are not endemic and during recent years, have been practically unknown here, although it is entirely possible that a reservoir of plague exists in the small animal population in the mountainous areas.

Diphtheria: Is endemic and a steady reporting of cases both amongst the European and the native population indicates that here is an ever-present condition.

Typhus: Presents no endemic threat in the area although recently a few cases have been reported.

Typhoid Fever: This disease is endemic and cases are continuously reported from all regions. Troops should, of course, be cautioned about the dangers inherent in the ingestion of contaminated food and water. It is also worthy of note

that clinical typhoid has occurred in previously immunized individuals; therefore, it would be well to point out to rotators that immunization per se is no protective measure, and that vigilance in regards to food and water can not be relaxed.

Amoebic Dysentery: This is highly endemic disease in Morocco, thousands of cases being reported each month and, of course, many more thousands undoubtedly occur which are never diagnosed or treated. It is extremely foolhardy to partake of raw, improperly handled food stuffs in any restaurant off base. Only first-class eating establishments should be patronized, and even then very rigid selection of items offered on the menu should be made.

Polio: The attack rate in the military has heretofore not been high. The disease is endemically present in the native population. Heretofore, again, very cases undoubtedly never drew the attention of the responsible authorities.

Childhood Diseases: The entire gamut of childhood diseases is present in Morocco.

Veneral Diseases: Sex is available on a professional basis at many of the bars and other places of entertainment. These places have a high infection rate and are the source of very many of the veneral disease statistics. In this regard, it behooves the Joint Flight Surgeon to lay great stress on the fact any one of the people in their charge who is so indisposed as to dabble in these dubious delights will almost certainly come to grief, unless he assiduously takes every known precaution before, during and after contact. It is in this field that the conscientious Flight Surgeon can practice preventive medicine at its best and thereby help to reduce the mortality which will otherwise inevitably plague his organization during its TDY here. Avoidance of contact is the keynote here.

Specifically, gonorrhea is the most prevalent of the veneral constellation of diseases and accounts for the greatest amount of sickness.

Next come chancroid infection, which in Morocco has the peculiarly virulent character and generates some of the cases which are most difficult to manage. It is a common experience for an individual with chancroid to continue under treatment for weeks or even months, during which time a multitude of therapeutic agents are tried with little or no success in terminating the infection.

Heat Strokes: Heat exhaustion is occasionally seen in men who have been working on the line, over heat reflection from pavements is a factor in creating ambient temperatures which are often higher than the officially recorded values. Prevention consists of avoiding undue exertion and excessive exposure to the sun, and making sure that the men have an adequate salt intake.

Heat cramps are sometimes experienced by men whose duties call for heavy muscular work in high temperatures. Prevention may be effected by adequate salt intake.

True heat hyperpyrexia or sunstroke has not been a problem.

Thermal injuries to the skin due to excessive exposure to the sun are often seen in inexperienced troops, and it behooves the Flight Surgeon to warn his people in regard to the dangers of sunburn.

Water Supplies: The majority of urban centers receive their water by way of distribution systems which include open and subterranean channels originating in the mountains. An adequate and comparatively safe water supply exists in these large cities. Water supplies at the various "CAF Bases" are all safe and potable. Water from isolated wells or from uncertain sources should naturally be avoided. If such water must be used, it should first be boiled or treated with water purification tablets.

Scorpions: Scorpions are commonly found in warm, dry climates and there are several species in Morocco. Aggressive in nature, scorpions are particularly dangerous since they may be found anywhere, even in living quarters. Though scorpions are of varying size they are all similar in appearance and may be readily identified. Black in color and lobster-like in structure, some scorpions are as large as crayfish. The largest forward legs terminate in stout crab-like claws. The body of the scorpion has three legs on each side. To this body is attached the "telson" consisting of a series of chain-like notches; the last notch has a curved stinger which discharges the venom. Scorpions can inoculate their venom through the bare skin. Personnel will most often come in contact with scorpions by accidentally stepping on them with bare feet or by brushing an arm or head over them as they lie concealed in dark places. If present in living quarters they will seek to hide in shoes, clothing or towels which should be checked carefully before using. The most venomous scorpions produce an immediate, intense, aching pain and burning sensation radiating from the wound. This may be accompanied by twitching of the muscles, profuse sweating, impairment of speech, vomiting and convulsions, all as a result of the action of the venom on the nerve endings and the spinal cord. This may be accompanied by mental disturbances and hallucinations. A rise in temperature, with shallow and rapid respiration; such symptoms usually subside after two to eight hours. If the sting is fatal, death results from respiratory paralysis, possibly within several minutes after being stung.

Spiders and Centipedes: Although all spiders possess poisonous fangs very few are dangerous to man. Among poisonous spiders are representatives of the genus *Latreolus* which can be found in Morocco. They may produce difficulty in breathing.

following the generalized muscular pain and edema analysis of the lower limbs. Pain and loss of strength may continue for four or five days. This spider is black in color and is of medium size. They are sparsely distributed but have been reported in the vicinity of Rabat and in an area north of Sidi Slimane.

The great centipede (*Scelocendra Singulata*) is much like common centipedes in structure and color, being light brown, but attains a length of over six inches. This insect, which is sparsely encountered in almost all Morocco, can inject venom when biting but little information is available on its effects. The centipede is a country dweller which hunts insects, especially crickets. Since its first reflex is flight, one is not likely to be bitten unless the insect is actually handled.

Dangerous Snakes: Though not all are present in the area, there are five species in Morocco which are considered dangerous and should be avoided at all times. While certain types of the viper may be found in sandy areas, it is not considered to be an aggressive snake and its first reaction will be to flee. It will bite when provoked, however, and a bite produces serious effect on its victim. Snakes of this group include the following:

(a) *Vipera libitina*. This is a large snake usually three to four feet long, but its size may exceed six feet. In appearance, it is light colored of gray or reddish brown shades with a joined series of darker brown diamond shaped spots running along its back. This true viper is a common snake in Morocco and is likely to be found anywhere, especially in the slopes of river valleys where it lives in holes. A large specimen was found in the area of Meknes and they are quite common in the M'gora Forest which stretches westward from the base at Sidi Slimane to Port Lyautov and southward to Rabat. The species is a very dangerous poisonous venom.

(b) *Viper Latstei*. This snake is less common than the above, and its habitat is in the higher Atlas Mountains. This viper is small, usually from 18 inches to two feet in length and is gray or brown in color. Other identifying features include a zigzag black band which extends around the snake, and the nose is turned upward. This is a poisonous snake which should be treated with respect.

(c) *Bitis Arietans* (Puff Adder). While all vipers have large erectile fangs which may be folded back against the palate, this snake of the viper family strikes with its fangs completely swung forward, thus protruding ahead of the snake's mouth and nose. Consequently this species can "bite" as well as strike, the bite being required to inoculate the venom. This biting characteristic which permits penetration through light clothing, and the nature of the snake's

venom, which is very active, makes this species a very dangerous one.

(d) *Cerastes Cornutus* (Horned Viper). This snake is very fast to identify since it has a pair of horns protruding from the top of its head directly above the eyes. It is also fairly small, roughly two feet in length, and of a gray or yellowish brown color with or without brown spots. It is dangerous, however, and is with responsible for numerous deaths in the areas where it is found.

(e) *Naja Naja* (Egyptian Cobra). This snake with its long slim body, small but clearly outlined scales, and round trim head differs sharply from snakes of the viper family. It is usually from two to three feet long and is of an even dark brown, almost black color, without any distinguishing markings on its back. The under part of the body, however, is characterized by a long black spot. When excited it can swell its neck and form a "hood" characteristic of cobras. It is one of the species commonly exhibited by the snake charmers of Marrakech and Tangier. Cleopatra, the Queen of Egypt is said to have died from the bite of a snake of this type. In Morocco the cobra is almost entirely restricted to the southernmost parts of the country below the Great Atlas Mountain range.

NOTE: Although scorpions, spiders, centipedes and snakes are relatively common in many parts of Morocco, they are, nevertheless seldom seen in the normal course of events. The foregoing information is not intended to portray this aspect of life in Morocco as being overly hazardous.

The following precautionary measures should suffice to preclude undue exposure to insects and snakes:

- (a) Don't walk bare foot thru wooded, grassy or muddy areas.
- (b) Don't reach blindly into dark crevices, under logs, stones, etc. Many scorpion bites are acquired in this way.
- (c) Don't crawl under buildings or go into caves.
- (d) If not living in scorpion-tight quarters, the precaution should be taken of shaking shoes, clothing and towels before using.

Treatment of Snake, Spider and Scorpion Bites: In the treatment of snake bites the best method of attack is to take prompt measures designed to keep the venom from flowing into the circulatory system of the body. The following steps are to be taken in the event of bites by snakes, spiders or scorpions:

After a bite, an improvised tourniquet should be instantly applied to the limb above the wound.

Deep incisions should be cut immediately at the fang puncture points to promote bleeding; then apply suction which will remove a great deal of venom.

Seek competent medical assistance since anti-venom serum should be injected as soon as possible to neutralize the poison. In seeking medical aid do not run; rely on transportation if at all available. Precaution should be taken to avoid excitement of the victim.

## RELIGION

### Origin

The religion of Morocco is called Islam, meaning "submission to the will of God." The word "Moslem" also means "one who submits," therefore each true Moslem lives face to face with God at all times. In the broadest sense Islam is a brotherhood of man under God, transcending barriers of race and nation, united in an organized effort to carry out God's will. It is also known as the Moslem religion and is often incorrectly called Mohammedanism, by non-Moslems, after the name of its founder, Mohammed the "highly praised." In general, it looks upon people who are not Moslems as "infidels" or "unbelievers."

The tradition is that Mohammed, son of Abdullah and Aminah, was born in 571 AD near Mecca (Methur of Villages), in what is now Saudi Arabia. In those days Mecca was a center of caravan and trade routes and considered a holy place - a sanctuary and a place of pilgrimage for many tribes. Long before the birth of Mohammed, persons of unknown identity and origin had built in Mecca, a rough stone building called the Kaaba (cube), which was the principal place of worship both for local people and for travelers. Idols and images associated with many races and beliefs were placed in the building and everybody worshiped his own gods there according to his convictions. Today the Kaaba is the principal shrine of Islam and the place toward which all Moslems face when they pray. Fixed in the outer wall of the building is the Black Stone (a meteorite) which is considered sacred and is believed to have been handed down by the angel Gabriel to Abraham who, with his son Ishmael, set it up in the Kaaba.

It is said that in his youth, Mohammed traveled with caravans to other countries, where he came in contact with many peoples and religions, especially the Jewish. Having attained a reputation as a man of great practical wisdom and judgment, he proclaimed himself a prophet. He appears to have offered himself first as a prophet of the God of Israel, preaching the religion of Abraham as opposed to the asserted pagan religions of Mecca. The legend is that although he was supposed to be unable either to read or write, the contents of the Koran, sacred book of the Moslem, were revealed to him by God directly.

At first he was an object of public ridicule, but as he gained followers he came to be looked upon as a nuisance and a proper object of persecution. Compelled finally to flee, he sought refuge in what is known today as Medina, the City of the Prophet of God. (The Arabic word for flight is Hijra (English, hegira), and the Mohammedan calendar designates dates as so many years A.H. (after Hijra). The year 1 A.H. and 623 A.D. are the same.)



The arrival of Mohammed at Medina marked the turning point of his career, which thereafter was one of almost unbroken success. Gathering around him an army of faithful believers, he captured Mecca and established a new religion - Islam - in the area. His doctrine was (1) convert, (2) reconcile, or (3) destroy, and he was apparently willing to do any one of the three. Giving up the attempt to reconcile Jewish beliefs with his own, he turned the center of prayer from Jerusalem to Mecca, which now became the holy city of Islam. He also adopted the name Allah for God. He destroyed all the gods and idols in the Kaaba, but preserved the Kaaba itself and the Black Stone, which had been revered so long by the populace. He married several times, principally for political reasons and thus established the doctrine of polygamy. He died in 632 in the arms of his favorite wife, Ayesha, and his tomb is in Medina, second holiest city of Islam.

It should be easier now to see why Islam seems to include many things found in the Old and New Testaments of the Christian Bible. The Koran teaches that there is only one God, and that God has revealed himself to man through many prophets, including the Hebrew prophets; that to Moses he gave the Law, to Jesus the Gospel, and to Mohammed the Word of the Koran, and that Mohammed was the last and greatest of all the prophets. ("There is no God but Allah, and Mohammed is His Prophet.") It accepts the doctrine of the Virgin birth of Jesus, His miracles, and His ascension, but denies His resurrection, teaching instead that He was taken into Heaven alive by God and that a phantom was crucified in His place on the cross. The Koran describes the joys of Heaven and the tortures of Hell and in addition, lays down detailed instructions about Moslems' every-day activities.

#### Moslem Practices:

On the ritualistic side there are five things (the Five Pillars of Islam) that every good Moslem is supposed to do: (1) Pray five times a day; (2) recite the creed aloud, correctly, and with understanding; (3) fast in the month of Ramadan - the ninth month in the Moslem calendar, during which most Moslems do not eat, drink, or smoke, from sun-up to sun-down; (4) pay the official alms to the poor, if able; and (5) make the hadj, or pilgrimage to Mecca, if able. In actual practice not many Moslems are able to make the long trip to Mecca. The fortunate few who have made it add the title "Hadj" to their names.

The first practice - praying five times a day - is performed once before dawn, again before noon, again before sunset, again after sun-set, and again before midnight. It is a practice that seems most striking, because when the Muaddeen (crier) calls the "faithful" to prayer, all good Moslems kneel and pray wherever they are - in the fields, or even on city streets if they

cannot go to a mosque (church). Each prayer is accompanied by prostration of the body and by recitation of part of the Koran, and when possible, is preceded by a visit to the latrine, followed by a washing of the face, hands, and feet.

Here is an important caution. Don't stare when you see Moslems praying in public; and above all, don't take pictures of them. Keep silent, and just go about your business. Americans and Europeans who have spent many years in Morocco state that it's not wise even to show much interest in Islamic religious practices. Don't try to enter a mosque, or even hang around the entrance to one. Smoke or spit somewhere else - never in front of a mosque. It is considered a holy place with the presence of an infidel will defile.

In fact, every town in Morocco is considered holy to a greater or less degree, depending on the number and holiness of its religious shrines. Until recently some of them were closed entirely to non-Moslems. The holiest city of all is Moulay Idriss de Ferhoun, where a direct descendant of the Prophet is buried. All non-Moslems must stay out of this city from sunset to sunrise. Fez is another very holy city.

The belief in holy areas goes still further. Some holy places are small huts. Some are places where saints lived or are buried. There are holy rocks, caves, springs, trees, bushes. If you see a tree covered with pieces of rag and locks of human hair, steer clear of it. Not a branch should be touched by an "infidel," and not even a Moslem would dare break a twig from it.

A Moroccan can use some of these holy places as places of refuge from the government or private enemies. Outsiders who ignore this custom are likely to run into serious trouble. It has been found that when a person has sought such refuge, the best way to reach him is to get the help of followers of the particular saint whose sanctuary is being used as a place of safety.

Here's another word of caution. The fast of Ramadan (something like Lent) often comes during the hot summer. Moslems who have set up late to catch up on the eating missed during the day are thirsty, short of sleep, and often hungry, and therefore likely to be short of temper. So during this season it pays outsiders to be especially careful to avoid unpleasant incidents.

#### The Evil Eye:

It has already been pointed out that superstitions are strong in this part of the world. One of the strongest beliefs is the evil eye, which goes back to very ancient times and is recognized by the Koran as a fact.

According to Moroccan beliefs, the eye can transmit evil designs and personal harm. In some places Moroccans blame the evil eye, rather than natural causes, for 95 out of every 100 deaths. If a man said to have the evil eye has looked at a child or an animal that dies shortly afterward, he is often held liable for the loss.

Now this belief in the evil eye is not funny, like the "Double Harry" in American cartoon strips. In many parts of Morocco, and especially among the less educated, it is considered actually a matter of life and death. The look is considered dangerous even when the person supposed to have it is joking. And if the look is accompanied with words of praise, the danger is considered much greater.

No one is suspected of having the evil eye; only people with unusual eyes of various colors. For instance, in areas where there are not many people with light colored eyes, a blue-eyed man might be thought to have the evil eye.

Hundreds of precautions are taken to ward off the evil eye or to nullify its effects. One reason for the veiling of women is protection from the evil eye. To make sure that an animal is sold "with an ungrudging eye," a small sum of money is deducted from the price agreed upon. This deduction is called the bab Allah (gate of God); and you will see drawings of the human hand, with outstretched fingers, called "five in your eye" painted on the walls of houses and stores as protection against the evil eye. You will see this sign in many other places - for example, as decorations on rifles, clothing, carpets, pottery, or jewelry. Sometimes it takes the form of five lines or five dots, or perhaps eight rose petals with a common center, making a double-five combination. Another protection against the evil eye is a spot with an eyebrow painted over it. You may see this tattooed on a Moroccan's arm or nose.

Many Moroccans object to being photographed, because they fear the camera lens as an "evil eye". The amateur photographer should be very careful and not intrude upon the privacy of any individual without first obtaining express permission of the person or in the case of women, of the man accompanying them. Permission is usually given, but it is best to ask. Even westerners object to indiscriminate photographers intruding upon them.

### ECONOMICS

Morocco is predominantly agricultural, although a considerable amount of activity has taken place since World War II in the development of processing industries and mining. Exports include such primary products as grains, phosphates, palm-leaf fiber, cork, hides and skins, wool, citrus fruits, dried vegetables, tungsten, limestone, lead, zinc, manganese, iron ore, and coal, and also such processed commodities as canned fish, wine, canned fruits and vegetables, olive oil, and a variety of handicraft articles. Most capital goods, textiles, and food staples must be imported.

Morocco's most valuable crops are cereals, of which barley is the most important. In a good year about 2,500,000 metric tons of grains are produced, which, with the exception of soft wheat, is sufficient for domestic needs and also permits sizeable exports.

Tree crops are second in value, with citrus fruits ranking first in importance. Other important tree crops include olives, dates, figs, and almonds.

Mineral resources have been prospectively abundant since 1914, it was not, however, until after World War II that output was fully developed. The main mineral resources are phosphates, lead, zinc, manganese, coal and iron.

#### Development:

Since 1912 Morocco has undergone a transformation in which has taken many other backward territories in North Africa and elsewhere a century or more to accomplish. In many ways this modernization, or economic revolution, has been too rapid for the natives to understand. The country is still in a stage of transition from the wooden plough to the tractor, from the mud hut to the skyscraper, and from the year 1500 to 1956. The following examples are given to illustrate this rapid development:

Transportation: In 1923 Morocco had 75 miles of railroad; in 1954, it had 1350 miles, of which 471 were electrified. In 1921 there was not a single highway in the country, while by 1954 there were 23,000 miles of roads, of which about 6,000 miles compared favorably with all but the major truck highways of the United States. Shipping in 1920 amounted to only 400,000 tons, yet within 30 years it jumped to 7,239,000.

Hydro-electric Power: In 1923 only 11 million KWH of electric power was produced; this was increased to 823 million by 1954. In April 1955, the largest hydro-electric plant in Africa was dedicated at Bin El Quidane in Southern Morocco. It is the sixth tallest of the curved-type dams in the world. In addition to

providing 200 million kWh a year, this network of dams and tunnels will permit the irrigation of an additional 300 square miles of good but formerly parcel farmland. This plant completes the harnessing of a third of Morocco's known water-power resources:

Agriculture: In 1928 Morocco had about 8 million acres of arable land; in 1954, about 15 million. Approximately 2,500,000 acres are in the hands of 6,000 European farmers, and the rest is controlled by about 850,000 Moroccan farmers. Improvement of native agricultural methods has made excellent progress in spite of considerable passive resistance by uneducated native farmers.

Industrialization: Along with the development of the country's mineral resources, a number of industrial enterprises have also been established, particularly in the Casablanca-Rabat, Petit-Tan, Meknes, Port Lyautey, Rabat and Agadir areas. Mineral processing plants, cement plants, oil refineries, ore smelters, mining plants, sugar refineries, and many other factories have been built. This industrialization has led to an increasing urbanization of Morocco. The exodus from farms to cities is still continuing and is posing an increasing unemployment problem in addition to housing difficulties and the over-taxing of public utilities.

Native Standard of Living: There has been a steady rise in the native standard of living from pre-protectorate days, although in the rural areas it is still at the subsistence level. Approximately 10,000 Moroccans own cars today; 77,000 own radios, and tens of thousands own bicycles. Per capita consumption of such items as grain, sugar, non-woolen textiles and tea has steadily gone up.

## COMMUNICATIONS

### Railroads:

The railroad system in Morocco, approximately 1,345 miles carries about 75% of all freight in the nation. Practically all the railways in the Moroccan net are standard gage (4 feet - 8½ inches) and single-tracked, except at station. They form a part of a system which links the Atlantic ports with those of the Mediterranean and which unites the whole of French Northwest Africa. There is presently only 76 miles of narrow gage still in use.

On the steam lines in Morocco east of Fez and north of Petitjean it has been estimated that, with the locomotives and cars known to be normally available, the capacity of the lines would be approximately 5 or 6 trains per day each way, carrying about 300 tons each. Additional locomotives and cars pooled from the Algerian line would probably increase the capacity to 12 trains per day each way.

The electrified rail lines are reported able to handle all the tonnage that could be received from any of the connecting lines. It is not known, however, just how the facilities of these lines would be taxed in the event of a large increase in tonnage from the steam operated lines. The electrified railway lines consist of the following routes:

Marakech - Ben Guerir - Sidi el Aidi - Casablanca, 153½ miles long, with the coastal plain and the valley of the Oued Both with a maximum rise in track elevation of 130 feet above sea level, and resulting long straight stretches of line and small variations of gradient.

Ben Guerir - Louis Gentil - Safi, 88 miles long, transporting phosphate ores from the Louis Gentil area to the sea, and carrying no passengers.

Sidi el Aidi - Khouribaga - Oued Zen, 74½ miles long, transporting phosphates from the Khouribaga district to Casablanca and also carrying passengers.

### Highways:

Morocco possesses a system of roads and highways which is, in general, good. The French concentrated on roads rather than railroads in Morocco, and consequently, the paved road-net, unlike that in many other countries, is much more extensive than the rail-net.

Furthermore, the roads carry many more passengers and as much freight as the railroads, if the short phosphate hauls on the railroads are excluded. Most of the main network is macadamized or tarred, and only the principal routes (those connecting ports and the largest cities) are comparable to Class I US highways. Signs are in most cases similar to International road signs used throughout Europe.

In addition to paved highways, there is a very extensive system of unsurfaced tracks or trails (pistes), which serve as animal caravan routes and are usable by heavy trucks except during the rainy winter months. Most of the main roads are usable throughout the year. The through northern artery from Casablanca to Fez and Oujda (the first transcontinental highway to Egypt) is fairly good throughout, although narrow in places. Most curves are well-banked and protected, rivers and wet courses are crossed by good bridges or causeways, and directions are conspicuously marked. Total paved roads for all of Morocco is a little over 30,000 miles.

#### Telephone and Telegraph:

The mileage of telegraph and telephone lines in Morocco is reported as being small in proportion to the size of the country. The lines usually follow the course of the roads, thinning out south and east of the Atlas Mountains. The whole network is under the management of the State owned Office des Postes Telegraphes et Telephones and uses overhead wires except for the sections between Casablanca and Rabat where the line runs underground and follows the railway rather than the road. Automatic exchange are located at Casablanca, Port Lyautey, Fez, Rabat and Sale. All other exchanges are manually operated. There are numerous call telephone stations for public use located on the main roads in country districts.

Cable: There are approximately 25-30 submarine cable stations in Morocco. The most important (about 10) connecting Morocco to France or Spain.

Radio signal communications in Morocco are run by non-copely companies under government control. Radio broadcasting stations are divided into two main groups, the small and purely military stations, and the larger commercial installations. During the short time the French have been in Morocco, the problem of signal communication has been solved by using radio as the principal means of communication. The commercial stations, including the broadcasting stations, belong either to the Office des Postes Telegraphes et Telephones or to Air France, and their main purpose is to maintain every kind of radio communication with France and the French colonies. In addition, there are broadcasting stations at Rabat and Casablanca which are powerful enough to be received with out difficulty, not only in all parts

of Morocco, but also in Spain, France and French West Africa. The military stations form a network whereby the French Army Headquarters are able to keep in touch with the various garrison towns and military posts. Naval radio stations perform similar functions for their own services.

Teletype:

The principal teletype Relay Center is located in Rabat and connects with Sale, Meknes, Fez, Oujda, Casablanca and Marrakech.

The Master Central is located in Casablanca, and receives weather information from Circuit in Sale, Port Lyautey, Meknes, Marrakech, Agadir, Coxcar, and Al Hiers.



### GEOGRAPHICAL CHARACTERISTICS

Looking at a map of Africa, you will see that Morocco is in the northwest corner. The Atlantic Ocean borders the western side and the Mediterranean borders it on the northern side, giving a coastal line of over 1900 miles. It covers about 160,000 square miles - about the area of California - and is about as far north of the equator as that part of the United States which stretches from northern Florida to the Virginia-North Carolina border. In other words, although Morocco is in Africa, it is in the Mediterranean temperate zone, where the weather can be pretty cool as well as hot. In the mountains, in fact, it can become quite cold, although snow seldom falls at altitudes below 3,000 feet. The rainy season occurs generally in the very late fall and early winter, and at the end of winter.

The Rif Mountains, in the north, run roughly parallel to the coastline. The Atlas Mountains run from southwest to northeast through the entire length of the country. On the inland side of these mountains the Sahara Desert begins, but on the Atlantic side lies a fertile agricultural plain, about 110 miles at its widest point, which is also the site of most of the country's cities. The western and northern slopes of the Atlas Mountains, facing the rain-bearing winds from the ocean are thickly forested with oak, cedar, cork, and cone-bearing trees.

Grasslands: On the whole, Morocco is probably richer in fertile soil than most other countries of Africa, with soils of at least moderate fertility occurring over about one-third of the total area. Many areas cannot, however, be cultivated because of insufficient water and unsuitable climate. The best soils found on the Rharb coastal plain lying between Port Lyautey and the Mountains of Tamez Morocco. Generally speaking, the loams and alluvial soils of the lowlands are far deeper and richer than the soils of the uplands, which are normally thin and infertile. The climate has a predominant influence on the formation of various soils throughout the whole region, and, on a climatic basis, they can be divided into two main groups; those of the Tell, or Atlantic Morocco, and those of the Steppe, or eastern Morocco.

#### Forests:

Trees are very important in Moroccan economy, providing the people with firewood, tannin, and excellent timber for building purposes. About one quarter of the population lives in the country's forests. There are ten million acres of forests in the territory, 6,500 acres of them having been artificially created as the result of a vast reforestation program which, after 40 years, is still far from complete.

In ancient times Morocco was three-quarters forest, and records reveal that bears, antelopes, and even lions roamed the countryside in large numbers. As years passed, much damage was done by ruthless burning, clearing, cutting, and by the ravages of animals and of tribal warfare. Because native woodcutters have been greatly handicapped by the poverty and primitiveness of their equipment, huge trees a century or more old have often yielded only a single rough-hewn plank 15 feet long and less than three inches thick.

The cork oak is the most valuable tree in Morocco, and the largest single cork oak forest in the world, the Marora, which covers an area of 350,000 acres is located here. Altogether, more than a million acres of cork oak trees are found in Morocco.

Cork is the bark stripped from a species of oak tree. The trees can first be stripped of their thick spongy bark when 12 to 15 years old; and every 5 to 10 years thereafter. The quality of cork improves with each successive stripping until the tree is 120 or more years old. The yield of a tree with a circumference of four or five feet averages 30 to 35 pounds, but smaller trees (three feet or less) seldom give more than 10 or 11 pounds. Cork is harvested between June and August. Much of it is used locally for wine and bottling industries, and also as insulation for cold storage plants. A special "veined" variety is used to make the familiar expanding champagne corks, while poorer qualities are ground up and, with the addition of a binding medium, are turned into cork board, which is used for, among other things, floor covering, insulation and soundproofing.

Cedar forests cover about half a million acres in the Rif, Middle Atlas and Grand Atlas Mountains and probably covered twice that area before the ravages of men and beasts, goats in particular, reduced them to their present size. Its wood has a pleasing color and its homogeneity makes it an ideal wood for furniture making and decorative woodwork. It contains a resin that makes it last almost indefinitely. The traditional Moroccan crafts have long recognized and profited from these advantages and it is generally of cedar that the various wooden parts of Moroccan houses are made. In a more general way, the cedar forests make inhabitable whole regions that would otherwise be void of all human life. In its shade grow rich pastures, and cedar foliage is an excellent source of food for livestock.

Eucalyptus forests, although relatively new to the commercial tree development in Morocco, promise to be one of the most important.

One species in particular, the sideroxylon, contains a tannin percentage of around 50% as against the 32% for its former rival, the Accia-Minosa. The Eucalyptus has the advantage of growing four or five times as fast as the European species of trees.

producing tannin and throws out vigorous new shoots shortly after being cut. It also is highly resistant to the harmful effects of insects. Another product of this tree and certainly as important as tannin, is cellulose. It is anticipated that some 140,000 acres of land on the Gharb Plain will be planted in Eucalyptus to obtain cellulose for the rayon industry of France.

#### Desert:

The Sahara is the largest desert in the world, as well as the best known. It stretches across North Africa from the Atlantic Ocean to the Red Sea; from the Mediterranean and the Atlas Mountains in the north to the Niger River in tropical Africa. There are three million square miles of level plains and jagged mountains, rocky plateaus and graceful sand dunes, and thousands of barren hills where there is not a sprig of grass, not a bush or tree, not a sign of vegetation. But Saharan oases, among the most densely populated areas in the world. Date groves and garden patches supporting 1,000 people per square mile are surrounded by barren plains devoid of life.

Only ten percent of the Sahara is sandy. By far the greater part of the desert is a flat gravel plain from which the sand has been blown away and piled up in the low places where the dunes are located. There are rocky mountains rising 10,000 feet above sea level.

The change from plain to mountain is abrupt in the Sahara. Mountains generally go straight to the plain like jagged skyscrapers from a city street. Sharply rising mountains on a level plain are especially noticeable in many desert landscapes because there is no vegetation to modify that abruptness. Because of the lack of trees or bushes, even occasional foothills appear more abrupt than in temperate climates.

#### Mountains:

Morocco is dominated by mountain ranges which are known rather loosely as "The Atlas". The meaning of the word is not entirely clear, but it may be a synonym of the Adrar, which means "mountain" in Berber dialect.

The plan of the dominant ranges is simple, but the detail is complicated. Thus the High Atlas (Grand Atlas) run about east-north-east from the Atlantic coast between Agadir and Mogador. They may be traced eastward into Algeria, and in this direction they present to the Sahara on the south a highland called the Saharan Atlas. The High Atlas in southwestern Morocco rise more than 13,000 feet above sea level.

From the central part of the Moroccan High Atlas another range strikes north eastward. This is the Middle Atlas. It is the main watershed of the country, bounded by the valley of the Oued Rbia on the Atlantic slopes and of the Oued Moulouya which runs north eastward to the Mediterranean. Across the northern end of the Middle Atlas lies the Taza Gap which joins the valley of the Moulouya with the Rharb. North of the Taza Gap are the mountains of Spanish Morocco, generally called the Rif.

At the southern end of the mountain ranges which together form the Middle and High Atlas another highland is interposed between the loftiest part of the High Atlas and the Sahara. This is the Anti-Atlas. Djebel Tani and Djebel Sagho form the southern and eastern bastions of this great feature, and along the southern and southeastern flanks lies the Oued Draa. Between the High Atlas and the Anti-Atlas lies the valley of the Sous.

#### Climate:

The climate of Morocco is of the Mediterranean type, modified by the Atlantic, and may generally be compared to that of California. In the Atlantic Coastal region the cool Canary current modifies the influence of latitude, which normally causes an increase in temperature toward the equator. Along the seacoast the climate is moderate and extremes of heat and cold are unknown, as ocean breezes temper the weather throughout the year. The exceptions are these brief periods in the summer when a dry, hot wind, the Sirocco or Khargi, blows in from the Sahara.

Temperatures in the high 90's are not uncommon during the days of middle summer. Temperatures during a Sirocco often times go as high as 110 to 120. The nights are generally comfortable however, with the exception of the Siroccos which have been known to continue for as long as a week, temperatures remaining above 85 or 90 and accompanied by blowing sand.

Prevailing upper winds are westerlies. Northwestlies prevail in the fall, winter, and spring at 10,000 feet, and southwestlies prevail in the summer.

Hazards to flight are principally those sand or dust storms caused by local gusty winds which reduce visibility to a few hundred feet and may cause damage to parked aircraft through abrasion of surfaces or the deposit of sand in mechanical parts. Thunderstorms occur over the region, and are frequently quite violent, gusty surface winds causing local sandstorms. Fog and stratus along the Atlantic coast of Morocco are a summer hazard. Visibility is also reduced frequently during the June to August period because of low clouds.

### WILDLIFE

Although frequently referred to as being plentiful in Morocco, larger wild animals, such as the lion, have virtually disappeared. No lions are known to have been killed in Morocco in many years. Wild boar are still found in many areas, particularly in the hills southwest of Meknes, in the foothills of the High Atlas, and in the Ouergha Valley. Jackals, wild dogs and panthers are also prevalent in some areas. Mouflon (wild sheep) formerly were quite plentiful in the Atlas, but now are reported to be very scarce. Monkeys are also to be found in many of the mountains forested areas. In the desert very few animals have been able to adjust their body processes to desert conditions. An exception is the desert antelope or gazelle, which apparently is able to get enough moisture for its needs from the grasses or other vegetation it eats. There are no records to indicate that these creatures drink water at any time. They do eat, however, so they will not be found in any area where vegetation is completely lacking.

Rabbits, porcupines, hedge hogs, rats\* are widely distributed throughout Morocco. Rabbits are particularly plentiful in the areas around Fez, Meknes and Marrakech.

Many game birds are found in Morocco including quail, red partridge, pigeon, dove, woodcock and numerous kinds of wild duck. The stork, heron, ibis, crow and bustard (similar to an ostrich) are also common.

The lakes and streams yield a variety of fish, including trout, pike, black bass, perch, eels, and crayfish.

\*Considered small game for survival purposes

### SURVIVAL PROCEDURES

The survival problems in this area vary with changes in terrain. In the high tablelands and coastal plains north and west of the Atlas Mountains, survival should present no serious problems because of the density of population and the network of roads. In the Atlas Range themselves, the chief problem will be to survive during the winter months when heavy snow and sub-freezing temperatures will make travel difficult and protection against cold essential. South and east of the Atlas, survival depends upon protection from the desert sun and the procurement and conservation of water.

#### Coastal Plains and Tablelands:

Stay where you are until natives arrive. Use the French-North Africa Pointy-Talky to obtain help, if required, or to reach some place where communications are available. Remember that the required position reports will enable Air Rescue to determine your ground position fairly closely. Don't get panicky, for rescue in a relatively short time is almost certain. The population is generally friendly, and will go to considerable trouble to help you.

#### Mountain Areas:

In flying across the Atlas one is impressed with the surprising density of population. Practically every valley, whether large or small, contains one or more villages, and cultivation extends from the valley floors up the sides to the ridges by means of terraces. Almost everywhere in the Atlas Mountains, a crash landing or bailout would be observed by the inhabitants of the area and in a very short while natives would arrive at the scene.

If, however, help did not arrive, the best course would be to make for the nearest valley, where some sort of habitation might be expected. Moreover, wartime maps show many secondary roads or trails making a network through most areas of the Atlas, and there are also roads, primary and secondary, which cross the Atlas, i.e., Agadir - Tindouf, Throufant - Taza, Aoulouz - Akka Irin, Ouarzazate - Zagora, Kasbah Tadla - Alnif, Meknes - Ksar es Souk, Safan - Missour - Colomb - Bochar, Fez - Cutat, Oud el Hajj, Fez - Guercif.

#### Desert Areas:

South and east of the Atlas Range lie the vast desert regions of the Sahara, extending southward in the basin of the Niger River and eastward to the Nile, consisting largely of stony palatable bare rock-floored plains, and extensive areas of sand hills, ridges and dunes. That part of the Sahara which lies within the boundaries

of Morocco consists mostly of stony desert plateau broken only by the valley of the Guad Draa, which reaches the Atlantic at the border between the Moroccan and Spanish Sahara. Numerous oases exist in the area, mostly located along the streams which flow southward from the Atlas Mountains toward the Draa.

If you are forced down in this region, your main concern will be to protect yourself from the sun and to conserve and obtain water. Your best chance of getting out of this hot, dry, uninhabited desert will be to stay with the airplane and await rescue. Search and rescue procedures are well established and every effort will be made to find you. Be prepared to use all signaling devices you have available to attract attention to your position. Signaling may serve to attract the attention to your position, not only of a search plane, but also of nomads in the vicinity. These desert wanderers have proved generally to be friendly and well disposed to help the crews of an airplane in distress. Be sure not to take a threatening attitude toward these desert dwellers in your dealings with them. Although a very definite "code of the desert" exists in the Sahara, the first impressions you make on a native rescuer is all important. Be courteous and considerate. Do not demand help; ask for it. He may be attracted by your parachute cloth, knife, the buckles of your parachute harness or any shining object. Offer him some such gift in exchange for his help. He may lead you to the nearest water hole, village or nomad encampment, and leave you there while he gets in touch with the French military garrison in the area.

#### Travel:

If, after a reasonable length of time has passed, no help has reached you, either from a search plane or natives, then the possibility of travel may be considered. The decision to travel should be based on the following rules: (1) Travel only when you know your position and are certain that you have sufficient water on hand to reach your immediate destination. (2) Travel only when you are convinced that rescuers will not find you.

If you decide to travel, do so only at night or in the cooler hours of the early morning. During the day save your strength and rest in the shade of any natural shelter or construct a shade from your parachute.

The Chinese have a saying that a journey of 1,000 miles begins with one step. If you find yourself afoot in the desert, just remember that the Chinese have been walking across the deserts of Asia for two thousand years. The Arabs have been walking across the Sahara and the Arabian deserts for many centuries. They do it by taking and thinking about just one step at a time, and they follow century-old trails.

Slow motion is better than speed in hot deserts. Slow and steady, slow and easy does it. If you must move in the heat, you'll last longer on less water if you take it easy. Remember the Arab. He's not surviving in the desert; he just lives there, and he likes it. He isn't lazy, he's just living in slow motion, and the desert makes him live that way.

All deserts have trails. They are visible from the air. Keep this in sight when you fly the deserts; keep them in mind when you see them on your maps. Land on them if you have any control of your landing.

All desert trails will eventually lead to a well, water hole or an oasis. In the Sahara, wells may be fifteen to forty miles apart; however, in some sections of this desert there are even longer stretches between wells or water holes. Here's hoping you send out a radio fix in any event, but if you are down on a trail you can probably hitch-hike to water with a passing caravan.

Deserts are big open spaces and a map, even a poor one, will help you locate trails or find water. Don't be without a map unless you have an Arab's memory for landmarks.

Natives and people who walk the desert trails are usually friendly, they know the hardships of the desert and, like people living close to nature anywhere in the world, their natural sense of hospitality is to help a fellow traveler. That holds particularly true if the stranger appears friendly and is not armed or threatening him in any manner.

There are bandits and smugglers in some deserts. The former are usually not far from large centers of population where trails begin to converge. Such groups do not welcome threats or too many questions about their business but a friendly attitude will get you help in the right direction.

Deserts are also cold. Most people think of deserts as hot, dry, barren wastes where it is a long way between drinks. We have been talking of that type desert. Heat is a desert characteristic in summer daytime and from May to October in the Sahara; however, during the rest of the year you'll definitely need heavy clothing in the Sahara, especially at night.

#### Water:

The only way to conserve your water is to get on your sweat. Drink your water as you need it but keep the heat out of your body. That can be done if you keep your shirt on. Clothing helps ration your sweat by not letting it evaporate so fast that you get only part of its cooling effect. Light colored clothing also reflects or turns away the heat of the sun and keeps out the hot desert air. You may feel more comfortable in the desert without a shirt



or pant. This is because you sweat evaporates so fast. But it takes more sweat, and sunburn is a painful trouble. Desert sun will burn even if you have a good coat of tan so maintain your efficiency by keeping your clothes on.

This desert water data table will give you an idea of how many days you can survive and how far you can travel on various amounts of water.

DESERT WATER TABLE

MAXIMUM DAYTIME TEMPERATURES IN SHADE	ENTIRE WATER SUPPLY PER MAN	APPROXIMATE SURVIVAL DAYS RESTING IN SHADE AND DRIVING IN SHADE BY DAY AT ALL TIMES	APPROXIMATE SURVIVAL DAYS WHEN TRAVELING ONLY AT NIGHT AND RESTING IN SHADE BY DAY ALSO DISTANCE YOU CAN TRAVEL
Very Hot 100° and Above	No Water	2 - 5 Days	1 - 3 Days 20 Miles
	1 Quart	2 - 5½ Days	2 - 3½ Days 20 Miles
	2 Quarts	2 - 6 Days	2 - 3½ Days 25 Miles
	4 Quarts	2½ - 7 Days	2½ - 4 Days 30 Miles
Moderately Hot 80° - 100°F	No Water	5 - 9 Days	3 - 7 Days 20-40 Miles
	1 Quart	5½ - 10 Days	3½ - 7½ Days 20-45 Miles
	2 Quarts	6 - 11 Days	3½ - 8 Days 25-50 Miles
	4 Quarts	7 - 13 Days	4 - 9 Days 30-60 Miles
Cool Under 80°F	No Water	9 - 10 Days	7 - 8 Days 40-60 Miles
	1 Quart	10 - 11 Days	7½ - 8½ Days 45-75 Miles
	2 Quarts	11 - 12 Days	8 - 9 Days 50-100 Miles
	4 Quarts	13 - 14 Days	9 - 11 Days 60-150 Miles

Don't gulp water -- drink in small sips; hold a little in your mouth before swallowing. If you have only a little water, use it only to moisten your lips.

If you have less than one pint of water per day, don't eat. Don't smoke if water is short.

If you decide to travel, walk only at night or during the cooler early and late hours of the day.

Keep your water supply in the shade. Guard against loss and spilling.

You may be able to find surface water in pools in the flat desert surfaces and in the wadis (dry watercourses) following the fall rains. In dry wadis, try digging at the lowest points in the outside of a bend in the wadi channel.

In soil that is slightly damp, choose a low spot and dig; you may find water. Palms are a sure sign of the presence of water. Pick a low spot near them and dig.

Sometimes you may find water by following animal tracks. The water may be on the surface or slightly below it. You will be able to see where animals have pawed the surface to get at the water.

The presence of a briny surface crust doesn't always indicate the absence of pure water. Dig a deep hole near by; it may lead to good water.

You may also find water in sand dune areas if you dig in the hollow near the steep side of the dune.

GLOSSARY OF WORDS IN FRENCH: OROSSO

Ahd . . . . . black	Dehra ) Dehret) . . . . . village
Auslan . . lake	Djebel . . . . . mountain
Ain ) Aine) . . . . . spring	Djarf . . . . . escarpment
Aicun ) Aiyoun) . . . . . springs	D'ama . . . . . mosque
Aicounet . . little springs	Dwar . . . . . village
Ait . . . . . tribe, sons of	Erg . . . . . region of sand dunes
Aoulef . . . inhabitant	Foum . . . . . opening, mouth
Asif . . . . . river	Gua . . . . . all
Fa' . . . . . gateway, mouth	Ganun . . . . . family
Rahr . . . . . river	Gart, garet . . . . . isolated, usually (plural gour) flat-topped hill
Ten . . . . . son of	Gebel . . . . . mountain
Reni . . . . . tribe sons of	Graret . . . . . depression
Bir . . . . . well	Hanada . . . . . stony plateau
Tled . . . . . countryside	Hassi . . . . . well
Tordj . . . . . fort, tower	Ida . . . . . tribe, sons of
ou . . . . . father of	Ini . . . . . opening, mouth
Cabo) Cap ) . . . . . cape	Jebel . . . . . mountain
Chatt . . . . . salt-marsh, salt- lake, salt, plain	Kabal . . . . . negro
Dar . . . . . house	Kasba . . . . . fortified village or castle
Dair) Daiet) . . . . . depression	Koubba . . . . . domed building
daya . . . . . puddle of water	Koudia, Koudiat . . small hill
	Kreb . . . . . valley ridge

Ksar . . . . .	castle, walled stronghold or village	Tin . . . . .	you
Lalla . . . . .	holy woman (saint)	Tizi . . . . .	mountain pass
Mechra . . . . .	ford	Tirant . . . . .	fortified village or castle
Merja . . . . .	lagoon or marsh	Twad . . . . .	depression
Mersa . . . . .	port or harbor	Uad . . . . .	valley or river
Oelat) Oelat) . . . . .	wool	Ulad . . . . .	tribe, children
Ogly		Uadi . . . . .	valley rivers
Oguilet . . . . .	I have spoken	Zaoui ) Zaouiet)	religious house
Oued . . . . .	valley or river	Zoco . . . . .	market (Spanish)
Ouled) Oulad) . . . . .	sons of		
Oum . . . . .	mother of		
Outa . . . . .	plain		
Outat . . . . .	field		
Ras . . . . .	headland, head of		
Sebkra ) Sebkret)	salt lagoon, salt marsh		
Serir . . . . .	gravelly plain		
Thott . . . . .	salt marsh, salt lake, salt plain		
Sidi . . . . .	holy man (saint)		
Souk . . . . .	Market (often fol- lowed by the day on which it is held, some times also by the place or tribal name)		
Takht . . . . .	family		

SURVIVAL PHRASE TALKY

ENGLISH	FRENCH	ARABIC	PHONETIC ARABIC
HELLO !	BONJOUR !	صباح الخير	AW-NIGH-YUH !
I'M AN AMERICAN.	JE SUIS AMÉRICAIN.	أنا أميركي	AW-NAH MER-REE-CAN-EE
WHERE AM I ?	OÙ SUIS-JE ?	أنت من أين ؟	FEEN AW-NAH ?
WHERE IS THE NEAREST ROAD ?	OÙ SE TROUVE LA ROUTE LA PLUS PROCHE D'ICI ?	أين توجد الطريق الأقرب من هنا ؟	FEEN TREES KA-REEE LEE-MUNAHK ?
WHERE DOES THIS ROAD GO ?	OÙ VA CETTE ROUTE ?	إلى أين تؤدي هذه الطريق ؟	FEEN TED-DEE HAD-DEE TREES ?
IS THERE A MILITARY CAMP NEAR HERE ?	Y A-T-IL UN CAMP MILITAIRE PRÈS D'ICI ?	هل توجد هنا مخيم عسكري قريب من هنا ؟	HEL-KYNAAH MA-HAL ASKAREE KAREE LEE-MUN-NAK ?
WHERE IS THE NEAREST TOWN ?	OÙ SE TROUVE LE VILLAGE LE PLUS PROCHE D'ICI ?	أين توجد القرية الأقرب من هنا ؟	FEEN MEN-DEE-NAH EL CREE-SAH ?
IS IT FAR FROM HERE ?	EST-IL LOIN D'ICI ?	هل هو بعيد من هنا ؟	BAY-EED MEN NEN-NAH ?
HOW FAR IS IT TO ..... ?	COMBIEN DE KILOMÈTRES JUSQU'À .... ?	كم كيلومترات حتى إلى ..... ؟	ASH-HAL MEN-REE-LOO-MET LEE ... ?
SHOW ME THE WAY TO.....	MONTREZ-MOI LA ROUTE DE ...	يشي لي طريق إلى .....	WOR-EE-LEE-AN TREES LEE ...
GO FOR HELP.	CHERCHER DU SECOURS.	الرجاء المساعدة	SEER JEEB EL-MOO-AW WUM-NAH.
COME WITH ME.	VENEZ AVEC MOI.	اتو معي	AN-JEE MAH-AY AH.
I WILL PAY YOU.	JE VOUS PAIERAI.	سأدفع لكم	AW-NAH RAM-DEE NUN-KHAW-LESS-COOM
WHAT TOWN IS THIS ?	QUEL EST CE VILLAGE ?	ما هذا القرية ؟	ASH ESS-EMM HAD-DEE PILL-FEE-LEJ ?
SHOW IT TO ME ON THE MAP.	MONTREZ-LE MOI SUR LA CARTE.	يشي لي في الخريطة	WUR-REE-LEE-AN FILL KHA-REH-TAK
WHERE IS A TELEPHONE ?	OÙ Y A-T-IL UN TÉLÉPHONE ?	إلى أين توجد الهاتف ؟	FEEN TELEPHONE ?
I AM INJURED.	JE SUIS BLESSÉ.	أنا جرح	AW-NAH MUDD-ROOB.
I AM SICK.	JE SUIS MALADE.	أنا مريض	AW-NAH MURR-EED.
WHERE IS A DOCTOR ?	OÙ Y A-T-IL UN MÉDECIN ?	إلى أين يوجد الطبيب ؟	FEEN ET-TUN-BEED ?
I AM THIRSTY.	J'AI SOIF.	أنا عطشان	AW-NAH AHT-SHENN
I WANT WATER.	JE VOUDRAIS DE L'EAU.	أريد الماء	AW-NAH BREET EL-MAH.
I AM HUNGRY.	J'AI FAIM.	أنا جوعان	AW-NAH JEE-ANN.
PLEASE GET ME SOMEONE WHO SPEAKS ENGLISH.	TROUVEZ-MOI QUELQU'UN QUI PARLE L'ANGLAIS, S'IL VOUS PLAÎT.	أرجو مني شخصاً يتحدث بالإنجليزية	BAR-ROK LAN-OO-FEEK JIBB-LEE-AH SHE-HAD-YET-KULL-EM BEL-LUNG-BLEE ZEE-AH
I AM AN AMERICAN AVIATOR.	JE SUIS AVIATEUR AMÉRICAIN.	أنا أميركي	AW-NAH SO-WAH ET-TAY-AIR-AH MER-REE-CAN-EE.
ARE THERE ANY OTHER AVIATORS HERE ?	Y A-T-IL D'AUTRES AVIATEURS ICI ?	هل توجد هنا آخرين، أي أميركيين هنا ؟	HEL-KYA-NAH TYAH-REE-OON HOO-NAK
WHERE ARE THEY ?	OÙ SONT-ILS ?	أين هم ؟	FEEN HOO-MAH ?
PLEASE HELP ME FIND THEM.	AIDÉZ-MOI À LES TROUVER, S'IL VOUS PLAÎT.	منظروا ليهم أين هم	BAR-ROK LAN-OO-FEEK WOO-REE WHOM LEE-AH
MY PLANE IS DOWNED.	MON AVION EST TOMBÉ.	سقطت طيارتي	TYAH MA-TAH-EE SAH-KAH-TUT
YOUR PLANE IS DOWNED.	NOTRE AVION EST TOMBÉ.	سقطت طيارتنا	TYAH MA-TAH-MAH SAH-KAH-TUT

CLEARANCE GUIDE

1. Military Duty:

- a. Orders
- b. Identity Card
- c. Uniform mandatory
- d. Immunization Certificate

2. Military Leave:

- a. Orders
- b. Identity Card
- c. Uniform: Optional for Officers and NCO; Mandatory for Airmen Grades
- d. Immunization Certificate

3. Civilians:

- a. Orders
- b. Passport
- c. International Certificate of Vaccination

4. Foreign Exchange:

- a. Military Payment Certificates are used on all stations. U.S. currency is unauthorized. Facilities are available on each base for exchanging MLC to local currency (Moroccan Francs). Official exchange rate is 350 franc to the \$1.00.

COPY

5th AIR DIV SUPPLEMENT-1)  
TO AFR 52-2)

AFR 52-2/5ADSUP-1  
HEADQUARTERS 5TH AIR DIVISION  
APO 117, New York, New York  
16 November 1956

TECHNICAL TRAINING

On-The-Job-Training

(Supersedes 5th Air Div Supplement-1 to AFR 52-2)

NOTE: To be filed in front of AFR 52-2, 18 Feb 54, until the AFR is either amended to include the following or is superseded or rescinded.

See para 1, AFR 52-2.

This supplement outlines the policies in conducting the On-The-Job Training Program within units of this command.

The following procedure is added:

See para 3a(3), AFR 52-2 and SAC Supplement 1, 23 Feb. 56.

To compute seven level manning vacancies the following formula will be used: Any fraction remaining of 20% times the number authorized will permit training of one or more airmen providing that total number is not already exceeded by those assigned by utilization AFSC. Thus, for each five or any part thereof authorized in a given seven level AFSC, one additional airman may be placed on OJT. The computation of 120% for OJT to the "7" skill level will not include those individuals who have departed pending EDCSA.

See para 3c, AFR 52-2.

(1) (Added) A copy of all personnel action Memorandums containing On-the-Job Training data will be distributed to the 5th Air Division Director of Personnel, Attention: Career Guidance Branch (DFCG).

The following procedure is added:

See Para 4, AFR 52-2.

To be eligible for entry into normal upgrade training to the "5" skill level an airman must be in the grade of A/3C or higher. To be eligible for entry into normal upgrade training to the "7" skill level, an airman must be serving in the grade of S/Sgt or higher.

See para 9, AFR 52-2.

f. (Added) All phases of training must be completed on the AF Form 623 by the training supervisor prior to administering the AFJET on the

trainee. Completion of all training phases need not be accomplished prior to taking the APT since it is recognized that qualification on the APT satisfies only the mandatory knowledge requirements of a given Air Force Specialty. However, airman qualifying on the APT, but not considered fully qualified by his supervisor for the award of the AFSC, will continue in On-the-Job Training until qualified.

See para 5b(3), AFR 52-2.

(a) (Added) Requisition for OJT Package Courses will be forwarded through this headquarters.

See para 7c, AFR 52-2.

(1) (Added) Utilization of 5AD Form 86. A 5AD Form 86 will be utilized by base OJT sections to properly identify those personnel who have been entered into an OJT status. Dates of completion will be closely monitored to effect prompt classification action upon completion of OJT.

Added Instructions:

Records Disposition Instruction. 5AD Form 86, will be cut-off at completion of OJT, held for 1 year, and then destroyed. (Paragraph 735, AFM 181-5, 1 July 1956).

BY ORDER OF THE COMMANDER:

OFFICIAL:

JOHN E. McPHERSON  
Colonel, USAF  
Chief of Staff

/s/ Edward E. Weir  
EDWARD E WEIR  
Major, USAF  
Adjutant

DISTRIBUTION:

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(DP)



AFR 52-2/5ADSUP-1

5TH AIR DIV SUPPLEMENT-1)  
TO AFR 52-2)

HEADQUARTERS 5TH AIR DIVISION  
APO 117, New York, New York  
6 March 1957

TECHNICAL TRAINING

On-The-Job-Training

(This supplement supersedes 5ADSUP-1, 16 Nov 56, to AFR 52-2)

NOTE: To be filed in front of AFR 52-2, 18 Feb 54, until the Air Force Regulation is either amended to include the following or is superseded or rescinded.

See par 1.

This supplement specifically outlines the responsibilities, procedures and authority to insure the desired administration and conduct of On-The-Job Training in the 5th Air Division. The procedures to be followed in entering snior (5) level airmen into on-the-job training for seven (7) level (Supervisor-Technician) AFSC's, in entering surplus airmen into cross-training in shortage career fields, in computing seven level vacancies, and in preparing the SAC Form 24 (Report of On-The-Job Training) in this command, are set forth below.

See par 2.

For the purpose of this supplement, the following definitions will apply:

a. Command-Wide: 5th Air Division, including all SAC units in Morocco and the SAC Liaison Team in Spain.

b. Base-Wide:

- (1) Headquarters Squadron Section, 5th Air Division, APO 117, USAF
- (2) 6th Aviation Depot Squadron, APO 30, USAF
- (3) 3916th Air Base Squadron, APO 116, USAF
- (4) 3906th Air Base Group, APO 117, USAF, and all units assigned thereto.

AFR 52-2/5.ESUP-1

(5) 3926th Air Base Group, APO 113, USAF, and all units assigned thereto.

See par 3a(3).

(a) (Added) All requests to enter senior (5) level airmen into On-The-Job Training for seven (7) level (Supervisor-Technician) AFSC's in this command will be forwarded through the personnel office of the base to which the airman is assigned to the Director of Personnel, Headquarters 5th Air Division, APO 117, USAF, ATTN: DPCG, for review and final approval.

(b) (Added) Subject to approval of the command, commanders of the following units within this command are hereby authorized to enter a sufficient number of five (5) level airmen into On-The-Job Training to raise the total assignment in each seven (7) level (Supervisor-Technician) AFSC up to, but not to exceed 120% of the total base-wide manning document authorizations. Headquarters Squadron Section, 5th Air Division; 6th Aviation Depot Squadron, 3936th Air Base Squadron, 3906th Air Base Group, and 3926th Air Base Group.

(c) (Added) The placing of senior (5) level airmen on On-The-Job Training to fill seven (7) level (Supervisor-Technician) vacancies has a direct bearing on the command-wide requisitioning program. It is normally assumed that once a five (5) level airman has been entered into On-The-Job Training to fill a seven (7) level vacancy that no seven (7) level airman will be requisitioned to fill that manning document vacancy or the (7) level airman already requisitioned to fill the vacancy will be cancelled. Commanders of units named above are enjoined to assure that all senior (5) level airmen who are entered into On-The-Job Training to fill the seven (7) level vacancies possess enough retainability within this command to successfully complete the training (6) months and perform duty in a position of the specialty for a sufficient time to warrant cancellation of requisitions of other seven (7) level personnel to fill the manning document vacancy.

(d) (Added) Since this headquarters will not requisition seven (7) level personnel to fill vacancies where airmen are on On-The-Job Training to fill the vacancy, personnel who are being considered for training into the seven (7) level vacancy must:

1. Possess potential ability to supervise and manage.
2. Must have attained a category "A" score on the APT test in his senior level specialty.
3. Must have a rating of EXCELLENT on his Form 75.
4. Must be mature in his judgement.

(e) (Added) It is the policy of this command that, insofar as practical, 1/Sgt's will be assigned to manning document positions authorized for grades -7, and 2/Sgt's will be assigned to manning document positions authorized for grades -6. Surplus seven (7) level airman will be assigned to manning document positions at the senior level in the following priority: -5 and -6 by date of rank. This policy will assure that all 1/Sgt's and senior 2/Sgt's will occupy seven (7) level duties only in those fields where a shortage exists in the first two grades.

(f) (Added) To effect level monitor On-The-Job Training to the seven (7) level, command-wide, Headquarters 5th Air Division will publish a list, monthly, of seven (7) level AFSC's into which seven level On-The-Job Training is prohibited due to coverage manning. This list will be forwarded to the commanders of units authorized to enter five (5) level airman into seven (7) level training under the provisions of this directive.

1. The following formula will be used by DCG, Headquarters 5th Air Division, in computing seven (7) level vacancies in critically short (Air Force Wide) AFSC's:

<u>Number Authorized By Base WDD</u>	<u>Number Assigned by PAFSC Plus Number in Training</u>	<u>Number Authorized to be Entered into OJT</u>
1 to 5	1 to 5	1
6 to 10	6 to 10	2
11 to 15	11 to 15	3
16 to 20	16 to 20	4
21 to 25	21 to 25	5
26 to 30	26 to 30	6
31 to 35	31 to 35	7
36 to 40	36 to 40	8
41 to 45	41 to 45	9
46 to 50	46 to 50	10

2. In all other career fields the 120% limitation will be adhered to without deviation.

(g) (Added) On-The-Job Training into seven (7) level positions in subordinate units within this command will be controlled by functional account code. Airman will not be entered into on-the-job training for seven (7) level AFSC's not authorized in the unit and the particular section to which the airman is assigned by functional code on the unit manning document. Further, airman will not be entered into on-the-job Training to fill a vacancy in one unit on a base when an overage exists in the same AFSC in another unit or section on the same base.

AFR 52-2/5.DOU-1

(h) (Added) The seven (7) level restriction imposed by SAC applies to the total number of airmen assigned the specialty by Primary and/or Control JSC, plus the total number in training for the specialty, plus the total number projected in during the next 180 days minus the projected losses during the 180 days. If, as a result of this computation, the adjusted assignment in the next 180 days will equal 120% of the authorized manning document authorization, no senior level (5) airmen will be entered into on-the-job training for the seven (7) level position. Once an airman has been entered into on-the-job training for the seven (7) level position, for all future computations he is counted in the 120% manning and may, therefore, be awarded the specialty, if otherwise qualified, without affecting the manning status of a unit.

See par 3a(4).

(a) (Added) Training to a new JFS which is not in the airman's career ladder or for a different suffix to his present JFS, has a direct bearing on the command personnel requisition program. All requests for cross-training, though authorized, will be forwarded to this headquarters, ATTN: JPOC, for review and approval prior to being published in PLANS.

See par 4

a. (Added) Restrictions previously imposed on the entry of three (3) level airmen into OJT for the five (5) level have been eliminated. In this case, position vacancy at the five (5) skill level is no longer required.

b. (Added) Statistics, this command, indicate that 50% of the airmen who fail to attain a qualifying score on the JFT are those who have not completed on-the-job training in the JSC for which they are tested. It is therefore a policy of this command that an airman will not be administered the JFT for a specialty in which he has not been officially trained. Training in the specialty must reflect on all personnel records.

c. (Added) A copy of all Personnel Actions Memorandums containing On-The-Job Training data will be distributed to the 5th Air Division Director of Personnel, ATTN: Career Guidance Branch (JPCG).

See par 7c.

(1) (Added) Utilization of 5th Air Division Form 86. A 5.D Form 86 will be utilized by base OJT sections to properly identify those airmen who have been entered into on-the-job training. Dates of completion will be closely monitored to effect prompt classification action.

(2) (Added) The 5-D Form 86 will be requisitioned from this headquarters in accordance with 5th Air Division Regulation 9-2.

(3) (Added) Records Disposition Instruction. 5-D Form 86 will be cut off at completion of OJT, held for one year, and then destroyed in accordance with paragraph 735, AFM 101-5, 1 July 1956.

Added per

14. (Added) Report of Airmen On-The-Job Training. The following units within the 5th Air Division will prepare the 5-D Form 24 as of the last day of each month and will forward the report to this headquarters, AFM: DPOG, not later than the 5th calendar day of the next month. Reports Control Symbol (RCS: 5-D-242) is assigned this report. In case of war, this report will be discontinued.

- a. Headquarters Squadron Section, 5th Air Division, APO 117, USAF
- b. 6th Aviation Depot Squadron, APO 30, USAF
- c. 3936th Air Base Squadron, APO 116, USAF
- d. 3906th Air Base Group, APO 117, USAF
- e. 3926th Air Base Group, APO 113, USAF

Information copies of this report will not be forwarded to SAC.

BY ORDER OF THE COMMANDER:

OFFICIAL:

JAY P. THOMAS  
Colonel, USAF  
Chief of Staff

*[Signature]*  
MACK R. HARRIS  
Captain, USAF  
Assistant Adjutant

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5TH AIR DIV SUPPLEMENT-1)  
TO AIR FORCE MANUAL 35-8)

AF MANUAL 35-8/5ADSUP-1  
HEADQUARTERS 5TH AIR DIVISION  
APO 117, New York, New York  
30 July 1957

MILITARY PERSONNEL

Airmen Proficiency Test

NOTE: To be filed in front of AFM 35-8, 6 August 1956, until the Manual is either amended to include the following, or is superseded or rescinded.

See Par 4b(1), Chapter 12.

(Added) Squadron Commanders will certify in writing prior to AFJKT Testing as to whether airmen were pretested and whether airmen are recommended for testing.

See Par 5a, Chapter 13.

(Added) 5th Air Division Form 94 will be used to list eligible airmen for proficiency testing for submission to the Test Control Officer.

(1) (Added) Records custodians will prepare three (3) copies of 5th Air Division Form 94 for each Test AFSC for each Squadron, completing items 1 thru 8; and 14 thru 17, and forward to Squadron Commander.

(2) (Added) Squadron Commanders will have each individual listed on the roster initial item 9 opposite his name to indicate his desire of taking the test. Squadron Commanders will complete items 10 and 11, and items 18 thru 21 and return all copies to the records custodian.

(3) (Added) Records custodian will forward two (2) copies of completed 5th Air Division Form 94 to the Base Test Control Officer.

(4) (Added) Base Test Control Officers will schedule airmen for testing, complete item 13, 5th Air Division Form 94 and forward one (1) copy to the organization commander.

(5) (Added) Test Control Officers will enter in item 12 the score made by each individual.

AF MANUAL 35-8/5AIDSUP-1

17. (Added) 5th Air Division Form 94 will be requisitioned in accordance with paragraph 6, 5th Air Division Regulation 9-2, 30 November 1956.

18. (Added) Forms accumulated in compliance with paragraph 5a, Chapter 13, above, will be destroyed after one year in accordance with paragraph 399c(2), AFM 181-5.

FOR THE COMMANDER:

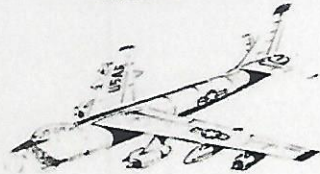
*Edward E. Weir*  
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*The Commanders*



**GUIDE**

*to* **MOROCCO**



HEADQUARTERS 5th AIR DIVISION

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HEADQUARTERS, 5TH AIR DIVISION  
UNITED STATES AIR FORCE  
APO 117, New York, New York

DO

10 May 1957

SUBJECT: (Unclassified) The Commander's Guide to Morocco

TO: See Distribution

1. Forwarded herewith is "The Commander's Guide to Morocco." This supersedes the document originally published as "The Wing Commander's Guide to French Morocco" on 15 February 1955 and subsequently retitled "The Wing Commander's Guide to Morocco." The superseded document will be destroyed in accordance with Air Force Regulation 205-1. /UNCLASSIFIED/

2. A new format was utilized in the preparation of "The Commander's Guide to Morocco." The changes in format were made with the intent of making the Guide a more useful and useable document. Suggestions or comments by using organizations regarding both material presented and format are welcomed. /UNCLASSIFIED/

3. Distribution of this new edition of the Guide has been limited to major headquarters and to tactical units which are programmed to utilize the Moroccan complex on rotation, exercises, or as operating bases under EWP. Copies have been provided to 7th Air Division for issuance to U.K. rotational units conducting training flights into Morocco. Additional copies have been prepared for distribution to other units as required. Organizations not receiving the new Commander's Guide have been advised by separate correspondence to destroy the obsolete Wing Commander's Guide. ~~SECRET~~

FOR THE COMMANDER:

1 Incl  
The Commander's Guide  
to Morocco

*Sherman W. Wilkins*  
SHERMAN W. WILKINS  
Colonel, USAF  
Director of Operations

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~~GROUP 1, EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE~~

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## INTRODUCTION

The purpose of "The Commander's Guide to Morocco" is two-fold.

1. To provide any tactical unit whose aircraft fly within the Moroccan area, the information required to insure a successful mission. Information falling within this category includes procedures for requesting altitude and diplomatic clearances, emergency procedures for GCI aircraft control, instructions on use of aerial training facilities, briefs on base support capabilities, etc.
2. To provide pertinent information to tactical units on TDY at Moroccan bases. To avoid excessive detail, information is limited mainly to that required to supplement other data made available to the rotational unit.
  - a. The detailed information on base facilities in the Individual Base Support Plans, prepared in the standard format established by SAC Manual 400-2, is not covered except when a facility provides support for the entire Moroccan area.
  - b. 5th Air Division and base regulations which pertain only to TDY organizations are not included. Sets of these regulations will be provided to tactical units concerned 45 days in advance of scheduled rotation, for retention until completion of the TDY.

Information in the Guide is not limited to facility data, but includes information on area conditions, policies, and procedures to assist the tactical commander in planning his own procedures. A separate section of the Guide is devoted to recommendations on procedures, logistical matters, items for personnel briefings, etc.

The Guide contains material pertinent to all staff sections and should receive wide circulation by using organizations.

THE INFORMATION ON THIS PAGE IS UNCLASSIFIED.

HEADQUARTERS, 5TH AIR DIVISION  
APO 117, New York, New York  
10 May 1957

THE COMMANDER'S GUIDE TO MOROCCO

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Area Information  
Paragraph A

USAF ORGANIZATIONS IN MOROCCO

1. 5th Air Division

a. 5th Air Division, the subordinate headquarters for Strategic Air Command in Morocco, is located on Sidi Slimane Air Base.

b. 5th Air Division Subordinate Units are:

3906th Air Base Group, Sidi Slimane AB  
3926th Air Base Group, Ben Guerir AB  
3936th Air Base Squadron, Boulhaut AB  
5th Aviation Depot Squadron, Sidi Slimane AB  
6th Aviation Depot Squadron, Nouasseur AB  
10th Aviation Depot Squadron, Ben Guerir AB  
3927th Reconnaissance Technical Flight, Sidi Slimane AB  
Detachment 2, 12th Radar Bomb Scoring Squadron, Marrakech

c. Functions

- (1) Operation of SAC bases in Morocco - Sidi Slimane, Ben Guerir, and Boulhaut
- (2) Operational control of SAC air operations in the 5th Air Division area.

At the present time, 5th Air Division is itself under the operational control of Second Air Force and is responsible for operations in the area between 35° West Longitude and 80° East Longitude and South of 45° North Latitude, including the Azores, Morocco, the North Africa-Mediterranean-Middle East area, and Spain. Some time after Sixteenth Air Force is transferred to SAC and prior to 1 January 1958, operational control of the area described above will be vested in Sixteenth Air Force; and 5th Air Division, under Sixteenth Air Force, will have operational control of operations in Morocco only.

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Area Information  
Paragraph A

USAF Organizations in  
Morocco

2. 316th Air Division (Defense)

This organization controls the AEW warning net in Morocco and the USAF fighter squadrons based at Sidi Slimane and Nouasseur. It is under Seventeenth Air Force. Headquarters is located at Rabat-Sale Airfield.

3. Detachment 2, USAFE

This detachment, located in Rabat, is responsible for performing liaison and negotiations with foreign governments.

4. Southern Air Materiel Area, Europe.

This headquarters presently operates Nouasseur depot and Nouasseur Air Base. The headquarters will be deactivated after 1 July 1957, when the depot ceases to function. It is anticipated that an Air Base organization under AMC will continue operation of the base until such time as arrangements are completed to transfer the base to another command.

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Area Information  
Paragraph B

AUTHORITY AND COMMAND RELATIONSHIPS

1. French - American, Moroccan - American

a. General

The agreement which authorized the construction of Sidi Slimane, Ben Guerir, Nouasseur, and Boulhaut Air Bases was made between the French and American Governments. This agreement established the limits of jurisdiction of French and American forces in regard to both on-base and off-base activities.

The agreement signed between the French and Moroccan Governments in 1956 by which the independence of Morocco was established did not touch on the question of the status of the four bases which are utilized by the USAF. Talks have been held between American and Moroccan Government officials on the question of the status of the bases, and meetings to work out an agreement between these two governments on use of the bases have just been begun. It is anticipated that it will be many months before terms satisfactory to both parties can be agreed upon.

Prior to the establishment of Moroccan independence, official American contacts were with French military authorities on base and with French civil authorities off base. After Moroccan independence was obtained, the French military still maintained control of the air bases. The Moroccan Government has assumed responsibility for local law enforcement, and American authorities must deal with them for off-base matters. Lacking a formal agreement, the Moroccan Government has continued on the same lines as previously established by the French-American agreement.

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Area Information  
Paragraph B

Authority & Command Relationships

1. b. On-Base Jurisdiction

Under the terms of the French-American agreement, the bases are French bases and are utilized by USAF forces as tenants only. A French Air Force officer commands each installation and is in complete control of the base. The French base commander is responsible for enforcing law and order and for military discipline on the base.

Through mutual agreement, the French commanders have waived jurisdiction over USAF personnel and have allowed the American commander at each base to accept responsibility for law enforcement for American personnel. This does not relieve the French Commander of jurisdiction nor does it in any way reduce his authority as base commander.

c. Off-Base Jurisdiction

Off-base enforcement of law and order is under the complete jurisdiction of the Moroccan Police. Although the matter is not covered by formal agreement, the Moroccan Government has followed the procedures established by the French-American agreement.

- (1) USAF Air Police town patrols work in conjunction with the local police. In the event of civil or criminal offences involving only USAF personnel, the USAF is normally allowed to take jurisdiction. However, the Moroccan Government reserves the right to imprison and prosecute U. S. military personnel for violations of local laws if they so desire.
- (2) In the event of civil or criminal offences involving both USAF personnel and indigenous personnel, the Moroccan Government has jurisdiction. The USAF may apply for a waiver to permit the USAF to handle the case, but such waivers are seldom granted.

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Area Information  
Paragraph B

Authority & Command Relationships

2. Tactical Commander - Base Commander

- a. The Tactical Commander is always responsible for the tactical functions of his assigned units, regardless of the rank of the assigned Base Commander.
- b. The assigned Base Commander is always responsible to his higher headquarters for the base functions of his command, regardless of the rank of the assigned Tactical Commander.
- c. The Base Commander will furnish the Tactical Commander with base support for all Task Force activities. Although the Base Commander is not under the direct command of the Tactical Commander, the primary mission of the SAC base is to support SAC operations and non-SAC bases have, as a part of their mission, the support of SAC operations.

Base support will be furnished through cooperation and coordination between the two commands. The Tactical Commander does not take command of the rotational base or of any base organizations.

If the Tactical Commander feels that proper support is not being given or the Base Commander feels that his support is not being properly utilized, an attempt will first be made to resolve the problem between the two commanders. If local agreement cannot be reached, the problem will be:

- (1) Resolved by Commander, 5th Air Division, if a SAC Base Commander is concerned.
- (2) Referred by a non-SAC Base Commander to his next higher echelon of command and referred by the Tactical Commander to Commander, 5th Air Division, to be resolved by coordination between 5th Air Division and the other command.

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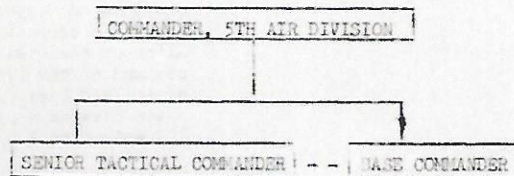
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Authority & Command Relationships

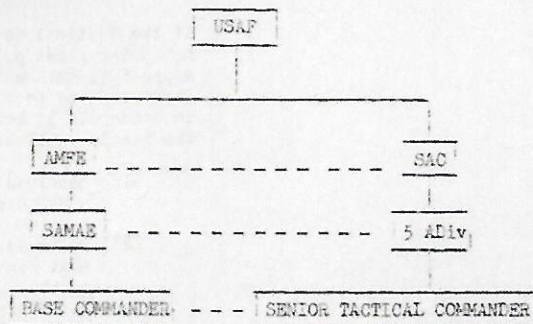
2. d. Close coordination and common understanding between Tactical and Base Commander is considered essential to the successful fulfillment of their respective missions and will give a realistic approach to the improvement of policies, procedures, and facilities.

e. Command Relationships

(1) SAC Bases



(2) Chasseur



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Area Information  
Paragraph B

Authority & Command Relationships

3. Tactical Commander - ADS Commander /

During peacetime, the 5th Aviation Depot Squadron is under the operational control of the Commander, 3906th Air Base Group; the 6th Aviation Depot Squadron is under the operational control of Commander, 5th Air Division; and the 10th Aviation Depot Squadron is under the operational control of Commander, 3926th Air Base Group.

Upon implementation of any emergency plan, the Aviation Depot Squadrons will come under the operational control of the designated Task Force Commander at respective bases.

4. P.I.O. /UNCLASSIFIED/

Any publicity about movement of SAC units to Morocco are announced only as authorized by SAC Headquarters, with the approval of Headquarters, USAF. These releases are coordinated through the Chief of Information, Headquarters 5th Air Division/Sixteenth Air Force.

Releases for publication in the press in Morocco are subject to approval by the French Air Force. Any release where policy is involved should be coordinated through Headquarters 5th Air Division. Should a situation arise where an immediate release is desired, however, French approval can be obtained by contacting the French Base Commander.

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Area Information  
Paragraph C

HISTORY OF MOROCCO

The Berbers are known to have inhabited Morocco before recorded history. Even today, more than two-thirds of the Moroccan population of nine and a half million people are of Berber extraction.

Down through history Morocco has been successively occupied by the Phoenicians, Romans, Vandals, Byzantines and, finally in the eighth century, by the Arabs. The Berbers assisted the Arabs in the invasion of Spain, the added incentive of conquest and loot influencing them to adopt the Islam religion to some extent. After the conquest, Berber objection to Koranic law caused them to revolt. To this day the Berber applies a much more liberal translation to the Islamic Code. In fact, Moulay Idriss, the patron saint of the Berbers, is ranked by them as equal to Mohammed himself.

After the highly successful reign of Sultan Moulay Ismail (1672-1727), the power of the Sultans underwent a rapid deterioration that eventually resulted in the French intervention. Originally, French interest in Morocco was apparently motivated by the fear that Berber uprisings might spread to Algeria, which had become a French colony in the 1820's. In 1906, thirteen nations joined together in the Treaty of Algeciras which established the International Zone of Tangier.

In the meantime, the Moroccan Government was going from bad to worse, with the authority of Sultan Abd El-Aziz becoming increasingly precarious. In Marrakech, his brother, Hafid, watched for the moment which would forward his ambitions against the Throne. Rebellion swept the empire from Tangier to Mogador to the Sousse. Following the assassination in 1907 of a Dr. Mouchamp in Marrakech, French troops moved into Oujda and subjugated the Beni Snassen tribe (to this day regarded as the least docile of Moroccan tribes).

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Area Information  
Paragraph C

History of Morocco

A massacre of European dock-workers in Casablanca was followed by the landing of an expeditionary force in that city and the commencement of administrative and military operations directed by the French Army. During this time, Abd El-aziz, accused of having sold his country to the Christians, was replaced by his brother, Moulay Hafid. In spite of the change in rulers, however, conditions continued to deteriorate. The Berber tribes revolted and besieged the new Sultan and his government in Fez. The Sultan appealed to France for help, who responded by sending a relief expedition which arrived just in time to save Fez from being pillaged. As a result of this tense situation, a French diplomatic mission was able in March 1912 to obtain Moulay Hafid's signature to a pact authorizing the establishment of a French Protectorate over Morocco. The resulting Treaty of Fez set in motion the forces of pacification which became the most substantial of the influences which have tended to unify the country. The pacification of the Berbers began under Marshal Lyautey in 1912 and ended in 1934. It took some 200,000 French troops to finally put down the resistance. The French, after defeating the Berbers, often used the natural dissension between the Berber and Arab to further their own desires.

In keeping with the Treaty of Fez, all French conquests in Morocco were made in the name of the Sultan, and as each Berber tribe was conquered, a Caïd was appointed to represent the Sultan. This fonctionnaire was not always readily accepted by the freedom loving Berbers. They were quite willing to swear allegiance to their French conquerors, but could not easily comprehend why the French insisted on their submission to the Sultan - a comprehension which still appears to be limited. The Berbers did, however, finally consent to accept the Sultan's rule, provided they retained their traditional customs and institutions. This was guaranteed by a "Berber Décret" (Decree) signed four years before the completion of the pacification. Under Lyautey, the country was divided into civil and military districts, with the latter given a French Native Affairs Officer to insure that security and justice would prevail. Civil controllers, also French, performed the same functions in the civil districts. The functions of the latter group were highly diversified and required a knowledge varying from sanitation to military science and tactics.

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History of Morocco

In addition to these French leaders, each town and rural area of the Sultan's dominions had a native ruler nominated by the French Resident General and appointed by decree of the Sultan as his representative in that area. In the country these rulers were called Caids and in the cities, P shas. These native officials also served as local judges for all penal, civil, and commercial cases, but were subject to the supervision of Native Affairs Officers and Civil Controllers in administrative and judicial matters.

In later years the Sultan's political following developed a strong anti-French, nationalist outlook, while the Berber leanings were more pro-French in character.

Arab Nationalists made their first militant appearance at Fez in 1930, where they fostered an anti-French demonstration in opposition to the "Berber Dahir," previously mentioned, which had just been promulgated by the Sultan. The Arabs then charged the French with trying to Berberize the country. This charge was alleged despite the fact that it was the Berbers who occupied the French military forces in Morocco from 1912 to 1934. To the French, it appeared - and probably still does - vice versa: city-bred Arabs were trying to "Arabize" a Berber country.

From 1930 Nationalism gained increasing momentum, particularly among the city population. By the time of the allied landings in 1942, even the Sultan was reported to have Nationalist sympathies. Prior to that time, he appeared to remain aloof from politics and paid little attention to the movement. In the meantime, Communists began infiltrating the Nationalist parties through the more fanatical elements of those parties. In December 1952, riots occurred in Casablanca, ostensibly designed to focus world attention to the UN debate on Moroccan independence and to bring pressure to bear on the delegates. It is generally accepted that communists were among the leading fomentors of these riots.

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History of Morocco

The Casablanca riots produced political upheavals both in France and Morocco and had marked repercussions in international spheres through the Moslem bloc. Many influential people deplored French repressive measures in arresting the violence; the Residency was thus forced to adopt a defensive position. Publication of a number of sharply critical articles in liberal and communist newspapers in Paris was exploited to the full by Moslems and communists throughout the world. France, in view of the adverse publicity her Protectorate was getting, immediately started a propaganda campaign of counter-action; local writers of the Pro-French newspapers hurried to write impassioned defenses against the charges levelled by Parisian French Liberals; committees of churchmen and other dignitaries were invited to Morocco to investigate the situation for themselves, generally praising the Residency before departing. By April 1953, it was apparent that the Nationalists' onslaught had played out, thereby enabling the Residency to prepare its counter-attack. The Berbers were turned to for shock troops. /CONFIDENTIAL/

The degree to which the French were responsible for the instigation of anti-Nationalist and anti-Sultan Berber manifestations is not clear, but in reality little more was required than to encourage the expression of the long-existing but latent hostility of the Berbers. EL Glaoui, the Pasha of Marrakech (undoubtedly the strongest Berber Chieftain, with an estimated 300,000 armed followers) had persistently challenged the Nationalist position and shown himself openly antagonistic to the Sultan. The first movement that might be interpreted as a unified Berber attack on the Nationalist position occurred 11 May 1953. On that day, between 60,000 and 100,000 Berber tribesmen assembled for a French military review that was being held at a prohibitive distance from the stronghold of EL Glaoui. While the ceremony was ostensibly non-political, it nevertheless clearly demonstrated the substantiality of French-Berber solidarity. The Nationalists undoubtedly got the point. In the latter days of May 1953, 270 of the 350 Pashas and Caids (at the "request" of EL Glaoui), the majority of whom were Berbers, framed a petition to the French Government demanding the abdication of Sultan Sidi Mohamed ben Youssef, charging him with deviating from Islamic principles. /CONFIDENTIAL/

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History of Morocco

At the same time, Resident General Guillaume was having his troubles with ben Youssef over the question of judicial and political reforms, which, according to Moroccan Governmental procedure, would have been implemented by Dahir's signed by the Sultan. In ben Youssef's opinion, the reforms were contrary to the Treaty of Fez and would have resulted in "firmer French entrenchment in Morocco. The Sultan's continued procrastination over signing the reforms caused a stalemated condition to exist that El Glaoui, for diplomatic reasons, was in the best position to break.

Following submission of the petition demanding ben Youssef's removal, the Glaoui made an extended visit to England and France from which places he continued to utter, for the benefit of the press, increasingly bitter diatribes against the Sultan. He asserted that, since the Sultan had been false to Islam, he was already under "a tacit obligation for abdication" and that for his (El Glaoui) and his co-signers to the petition, "the Sultan had fallen" already. /UNCLASSIFIED/

After the Glaoui's return to Morocco, he, in the company of other pro-French Pashas and Caids and religious leaders began an extensive trip throughout Morocco holding large mass meetings in large population centers sympathetic to his viewpoints. The trip was well publicized by the local French press, but no clear-cut indication was yet given that the Glaoui was finally committed to oust the Sultan. /UNCLASSIFIED/

On 13 August 1953, a Rabat newspaper came out with a banner headline: "Two Sultans in Morocco?" The French Resident General was hastily summoned to Paris from a vacation, received instructions, and returned the same night to Morocco. Shortly after his return, he went to the Palace and gave the Sultan two hours to sign an agreement in which he guaranteed he would sign the delayed dahir's. Although ben Youssef agreed to affix his signature to the dahir's, later on, when again approached, he refused to execute the decrees on the grounds that the French had failed to live up to their agreement in permitting Moulay ben Arifa's investiture as Imam (Spiritual Leader), a function which belongs exclusively to

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Area Information  
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History of Morocco

the Sultan. This was undoubtedly the "last straw" which led to the decision to banish him. By now El Glaoui had bound himself by sacred oath to go the limit. He did agree, however, to defer the crowning of a new Sultan until the Resident General had been given ample opportunity to relay the situation to Paris.

France now had two choices to prevent a civil war: (1) Undo the Glaoui's investiture of Moulay Araf as Imam; or (2) Depose the Sultan. On 20 August 1953, they chose the latter; and ben Youssef and his sons were flown to Corsica on a French plane. (Later, his place of exile was changed to Madagascar.) Bloody riots broke out in every major city in Morocco, with casualties running high. French security forces, abetted by the Glaoui's warriors remained masters of the situation and were finally able to quell major disturbances.

The following day, Moulay ben Araf, a distant relative of ben Youssef, was enthroned at Fez as Sultan of Morocco and on 22 August arrived in Rabat. As was expected, the new Sultan executed the delayed dehis, legalizing French co-sovereignty and thus reduced himself to a mere puppet.

THE EVOLUTION OF MOROCCO TOWARD INDEPENDENCE

Moroccan Nationalism, formerly non-violent under the leadership of conservative nationalists, became terroristic in nature and, in concert with Rif uprisings, finally brought about a political evolution that has been nothing less than startling.

/UNCLASSIFIED/

This evolution has been marked by the following events:

- (1) The return of ben Youssef to his throne in November 1955;
- (2) The constitution of Morocco's first representative government;
- (3) A formal declaration of Moroccan independence by the French Government.

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Area Information  
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History of Morocco

Ironically enough, the man who was most responsible for ben Youssef's deposal in August 1953, El Glaoui, played a major role in the Sultan's return to his throne. The French-inspired illusion that a cleavage existed between the Arabs and Berbers and that the return of ben Youssef would touch off a civil war between the two factions, was exploded in October 1955 when the Glaoui reversed his stand and called for the return of his former arch-enemy, ben Youssef. (El Glaoui died in January 1956.)

To ben Youssef and his government, two major steps remain to be taken before Morocco becomes an independent and unified country: (1) Spain's declaration of independence for the Spanish Zone (preceded by, or concurrently resulting in, the elimination of existing boundary lines) and (2) Reintegrating the International Zone of Tangier with the remainder of Morocco. Although General Franco of Spain prefers granting independence by dosage, it is expected that the Spanish Government will shortly grant independence to the Northern Zone. The reintegration of the International Zone with the remainder of the country should soon follow. /UNCLASSIFIED/

One of the most pressing problems of the Moroccan Government is the maintenance of internal security. As previously stated, one of the most effective weapons of the Nation lists during ben Youssef's exile was urban terrorism. With ben Youssef's return, terrorism, while not ceasing, did decrease in incidence. However, other forms of violence now sporadically appear. The character of this violence is varied; some of it can be classed as a reprisal or vengeance type, directed against supporters of ex-Sultan Ben Arafa; other forms stem from ineptness, fighting between opposing political parties, and the assumption of authority without proper authorization.

Ben Youssef has made numerous personal appeals for law and order and caused his government to effect an administrative reorganization throughout the country whereby government officials are placed in closer contact with the native population. It is believed that sporadic acts of violence will continue to occur, abating considerably after the successful conclusion of the Franco-Moroccan negotiations.

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Another form of violence, more threatening, actually, than the other forms, is now coming to an end. This was an organized rebellion that started in the eastern portion of Morocco 1 October 1955, the day that ex-Sultan Ben Arafa went into "voluntary" exile in Tangier. Rebel forces, composed of Algerians, Moroccans from the Spanish and French Zones, and probably even some Egyptians, grew from an estimated 300 on 1 October 1955 to a force now estimated at 2500. This rebel force was well-trained, well organized, and well disciplined to such an extent that the French were forced to employ 15,000 troops in the rebel area of operations. Despite this heavy concentration of French troops, the rebels, using guerrilla tactics, were able to strike at will, suffering surprisingly few casualties. /UNCLASSIFIED/

The rebels, who called the selves members of the "North African Army of Liberation," operated mostly in Eastern regions of Morocco, primarily in the Fes-Oujda areas. However, rebel elements were reported as far south as Marrakech and as far west as Meknes. /UNCLASSIFIED/

Now that Moroccan independence has been proclaimed, the rebels are ceasing their activities. They emphasize, however, that their operations are presently "suspended" and that they are prepared to take up arms again if the French do not fulfill their promises. /UNCLASSIFIED/

Though he is not officially invested as the Crown Prince, Moulay Hassan is definitely being primed for the job. The Sultan has taken advantage of every opportunity to show the Prince's capability. In January of this year, when Governor Bhi of Tiflet province revolted against installation of Sultan-selected officials in his area, Prince Moulay Hassan, as Chief of Staff of the Royal Moroccan Army, proceeded with R.M. troops and, with a show of force, put down the rebellion and captured the Governor without firing a shot. Bhi was placed in arrest in Rabat and has not been heard from since. Although the Sultan was kept informed of progress, he did not deem it necessary to shorten the 30-day vacation he was on at the time. /UNCLASSIFIED/

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History of Morocco

The Sultan's vacation was essentially a contact-seeking affair, with extended visits in both Italy and Spain. It is known that the Sultan was trying to locate new investment capital and trade to replace that withdrawn by Frenchmen leaving his country. /UNCLASSIFIED/

The exodus of French from Morocco has progressed at a steady rate since the Sakeras riots of 1st October. Many more have expressed the desire to leave, but have not as yet received job assurances from the French Government. This discontent has been felt by the USAF through the unannounced strikes of ITC personnel. In April, Mouline, who is the Minister of Public Functions, has promised to present a sample contract for their approval. If the contract is suitable and contains a repatriation date, the strikes will probably cease. [REDACTED]

In addition to the strikes, a below normal spring rain is bringing on a food shortage that could be serious. However, the government has taken action, and shipments of grain are already arriving from Argentina. /UNCLASSIFIED/

Although the new government has operated the first year in the red, the deficit will be reduced by a twenty million dollar loan from the U. S. and the French grant, the extent of which has not been announced as yet. [REDACTED]

The United States is presently engaged in Base Status discussions. The situation is rather ticklish because past arrangements have been made between the U. S. and France, and the U. S. is now dealing with the Moroccan Government. The only solution was to keep the French informed of progress; this is being done. [REDACTED]

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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Area Information  
Paragraph C

History of Morocco

Throughout the tribulations of modern Morocco, Americans stationed in this country have scrupulously adhered to the "it's none of our business" attitude and have not been involved in the political struggles of opposing factions. This attitude undoubtedly contributes to the relative immunity Americans enjoy from acts of violence. The only American casualty in Morocco, a USLF officer from Moulasseur, resulted only from mistaken identity and not as an attack directed against an American. The circumstances of this incident are fully known and French and Moroccan authorities have assured American officials that measures have been taken to prevent a similar incident from reoccurring.

To enjoy a continued state of security and safety, it is imperative that all Americans arriving in the theater constantly adhere to the established policy of non-intervention, avoid discussions of a political nature with French and Moroccans, and avoid expressions of sympathy for either side. /DECLASSIFIED/

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Area Information  
Paragraph D

SECURITY

1. General

USAF installations in Morocco are faced with an over-present subversive threat. Before being banned in December 1952, the Moroccan Communist Party demonstrated the universal communist ability to infiltrate governmental agencies, labor unions, public utilities, and local industries. Only the top level minority of the party was dealt with stringently by the French when the party was banned; therefore, it must be assumed that many members still retain (or have even improved) their positions. Membership of the party is primarily French or of other foreign nationality; however, at least a limited number of Moslems have renounced the basic teachings of their native faith by embracing communism. Of the latter, some are Arab "intellectuals" who are idealistically motivated, but the greater number probably envision in communism an opportunity for self advancement or furtherance of other minority group aims during the formation of the government of independent Morocco.

Regardless of its make-up, the basic aim of the Moroccan Communist Party is to assist the International Party in achieving world domination. Since an appreciable portion of SAC's retaliatory capability is represented in the Moroccan bases, it can be concluded that determined efforts are under way to prepare for their neutralization as part of the Soviet war plan. An analysis of communist capabilities and our own defense ability indicates that sabotage by in-place or infiltrated agents is our dominant threat.

2. Local Situation /UNCLASSIFIED/

With the return from exile of Sultan Ben Youssef and the granting of independence to Morocco, the local political atmosphere has improved greatly. Although progress is being made on turning over governmental control to the Moroccans, it will be some time before a completely stable situation is reached. Acts of violence and some terrorist activity are still continuing.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~



Area Information  
Paragraph D

Security

3. Access to and Defense of Bases

Note: As discussed in Paragraph F of this section on Authority and Command Relationships, the provisions of the French-American agreement are still applicable.

- a. Access to the confinement area of the base is a joint responsibility. USAF Air Police exercise jurisdiction over American personnel and French Security police control the access of all other personnel.
- b. Access to designated restricted areas, such as the flight line, POL, and dump, are under the sole jurisdiction and control of USAF personnel.
- c. French Military forces are charged with the overall responsibility of securing and defending the air bases against enemy action. Garrisons of French Air Force troops are stationed on each base to fulfill this responsibility.
- d. By special agreement, USAF Base Commanders are responsible for the security of certain specifically designated restricted areas which contain Category I and II elements.
- e. In accordance with the above division of responsibility, USAF Base Defense Plans do not commit any forces to perimeter defense and are based on providing security for areas of USAF responsibility.

4. Area Defense

- a. A Moroccan Army is in being and the Government of Morocco has assumed the responsibility for the ground defense of Morocco.

THE INFORMATION ON THIS PAGE IS UNCLASSIFIED.

~~SECRET~~

Area Information  
Paragraph D

Security

4. b. Air Defense

- (1) French Air Force units are still assigned to Morocco, operating from Rabat-Sale, Meknes, Marrakech, and Khouribga Air Bases.
- (2) An effective part of air defense is provided by USAF forces. The 315th Air Division (Defense) under Seventeenth Air Force operates a chain of Aircraft Control and Warning Stations and controls two fighter squadrons, one operating from Sidi Slimane AB and the other from Nouasseur AB.

(a) The following ADCW Radar Sites are in operation:

<u>Site No.</u>	<u>Geographical Name</u>	<u>Coordinates</u>	<u>Type Site*</u>	<u>Code Name</u>
1	Mediouna	33° 26' 16" N 07° 33' 27" W	GCI	RANDALL
2	Saïdia	35° 04' 04" N 02° 19' 42" W	GCI	PRONTO
3	Djenane Arater	33° 33' 32" N 01° 57' 00" W	GCI	HORNB
5	Mechra Bel Ksiri	34° 37' 33" N 05° 57' 16" W	GCI	JESSE
11	Rabat-Sale	34° 02' 49" N 06° 43' 54" W	ADCC	QUIET

\* GCI - Ground Controlled Intercept  
ADCC - Air Defense Control Center

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Area Information  
Paragraph D

Security

4. b. (2) (b) All of the GCI Sites are equipped as follows:

<u>Equip Model</u>	<u>Apprx Range - 35,000'</u>
MPS-7	240 nm
TPS-1B	200 nm
MPS-14	200 nm
TPS-10D	140 nm

- (c) One additional GCI site (Site No. 9 at Ben Guerir) will be incorporated into the net. Construction of the site has been completed and equipment installation is in progress.

5. Security of Off-base Crashes /UNCLASSIFIED/

French Security forces are responsible for the safeguarding and access control of off-base aircraft crashes.

USAF Air Police are immediately dispatched to the scene of any crash involving USAF aircraft, but their jurisdiction is subordinate to French authority.

~~SECRET~~

Area Information  
Paragraph E

WEATHER BRIEF

1. Weather statistics at USAF bases in Morocco:

	<u>Sidi Slimane</u>	<u>Nouasseur</u>	<u>Ben Guerir</u>
VFR conditions	97%	93.3%	98.4%
Instrument weather			
Occurrence	all months	all months	some months
Monthly average	1.6%	3.7%	0.6%
Low frequency	Jun: 1.0%	Dec: 2.2%	Jul: 0.0%
Maximum frequency	Nov: 2.5%	Mar: 6.5%	Jan: 1.3%
Closed weather			
Occurrence	all months	all months	some months
Monthly average	1.5%	2.9%	0.9%
Low frequency	Jun: 0.3%	Jan: 1.1%	Jul: 0.0%
Maximum frequency	Nov: 3.9%	Nov: 6.0%	Dec: 2.6%
Cloudiness			
Daily average	4/10	5/10	3/10
Maximum	Mar: 6/10	Apr: 6/10	Mar-Apr: 5/10
Minimum	Jul: 2/10	Jul-Aug-Sep 1/10	Jul: 1/10
Visibility	Generally unlimited except during occurrences of fog. Occasionally less than 3 miles in dust or haze		
Fog - Visibility less than 1 mile			
Worst period	Aug-Feb	Oct-Dec	Oct-Mar
Hrs per month of fog	15-20	22	10-17
Least period	Mar-Jul	Jul	Apr-Sep
Hrs per month of fog	1-7	6	0-5

THE INFORMATION ON THIS PAGE IS UNCLASSIFIED.

Area Information  
Paragraph E

Weather Brief

	<u>Sidi Barrani</u>	<u>Moussour</u>	<u>Ben Guerir</u>
<u>Rainfall</u>			
Yearly average	14.99	14.26	9.01
Wettest month	Jan: 3.26	Jan: 2.69	Mar: 1.93
Dry months	mid-May to mid-Sep	Jun-Jul-Aug	Jun-Jul-Aug
<u>Prevailing winds</u>			
Less than 12 knots	90%	69%	83.3%
Less than 24 knots	99%	98%	99%
Direction	SW-W-SW	N-NE	N-NE
Highest recorded gust	75 knots	55 knots	61 knots
<u>Temperatures (°F)</u>			
Low	30	30	31
High	116	113	115

2. Miscellaneous

- a. All the USAF bases are occasionally under the influence of easterly winds. It is at this time that peak high temperatures are recorded. These easterly winds are known as Chergui or Sirocco.
- b. Ben Guerir has the least amount of fog or stratus of any of the bases and Moussour has the highest percentage.

THE INFORMATION ON THIS PAGE IS UNCLASSIFIED.

Area Information  
Paragraph F

MEDICAL BRIEF

1. Hospital Facilities and Services

a. Sidi Slimane (377th USAF Hospital)

50-bed hospital - temporary structure  
8-chair dental clinic - permanent facility

Hospital offers fairly wide range of medical and surgical services. High capacity diagnostic X-ray installation in operation. Laboratory support is good. Pharmacy stocks a large variety of standard and proprietary medications.

b. Ben Guerir

10-bed dispensary - dispensary is housed in a permanent facility (100-bed chassis) which is essentially complete and equipped, but there are no plans for expanding because of manpower limitations.  
6-chair dental clinic - permanent facility

Facility offers Class A dispensary treatment only. Patients requiring further care are evacuated to Sidi Slimane or Nouasseur. Pharmacy stocks maintained for only 10-bed facility.

c. Nouasseur (7280th USAF Hospital)

75-bed hospital - temporary structure (A permanent facility, 150-bed chassis, to be operated as a 100-bed hospital, is under construction.)

Treatment for most medical and surgical patients is provided.

d. Other

A permanent 40-bed facility is operated at Port Lyautey Naval Air Station.  
Dispensaries are operated at various AC&W sites

THE INFORMATION ON THIS PAGE IS UNCLASSIFIED

2. Area Health Factors

a. General

The general standard of hygiene of the civilian population is low and is productive of disease levels notably higher than those found in the United States. The outgoing French protectorate administration left a heritage of public health services somewhat analogous to those found in the United States, with laboratories, clinics, and hospitals in the large population centers, and these services are being perpetuated by the Moroccan government within its capabilities. However, the control of disease in general leaves much to be desired.

b. Specific Diseases

(1) Malaria

Malaria is endemic throughout the greater part of Morocco and is especially prevalent during the period May through November. Use of a suppressant ( $\frac{1}{2}$  gram of Chloroquine per week) is required on a year-round basis at Sidi Slimane and Ben Guerir and between 1 April and 15 November at Nouasseur.

(2) Trachoma, Leprosy, Tuberculosis

These diseases are wide-spread among the native population, but should present no hazard to USAF personnel.

(3) Cholera, Yellow Fever, Plague

Available evidence indicates that these diseases are not endemic in this area and during recent years have been practically unknown here.

THE INFORMATION ON THIS PAGE IS UNCLASSIFIED.

Area Information  
Paragraph F

Medical Brief

2. b. (4) Biptheria, Typhoid Fever

These diseases are endemic and there is a steady incidence of cases.

(5) Typhus

An epidemic of typhus occurred late in 1956 among the European and native population.

(6) Veneral Diseases

Veneral diseases are widespread in the civilian population of Morocco. Gonorrhoea is the most prevalent, with syphilis and chancroidal infection following next in rate of incidence. Granuloma inguinale and lymphogranuloma venereum are rather rare.

(7) Pellagra

The attack rate is very high among the indigenous population. An extensive program of immunization has been taken with military personnel and their dependents and the on-base rate of attack has been very low.

(8) Amoebiasis

This disease is very wide-spread, thousands of cases being diagnosed each month, and undoubtedly many more cases occurring which are never diagnosed or treated. Cases are frequently found among native food handlers of base messing facilities during their periodic medical checks.

THE INFORMATION ON THIS PAGE IS UNCLASSIFIED.



Area Information  
Paragraph F

Medical Brief

2. b. (9) Diarrheal Diseases

Although permanent party personnel at the Morocco bases become inured to the bacterial and bacterial toxins which cause this group of diseases, it is not uncommon for newly arrived personnel, especially during the hot summer months, to experience diarrhea symptoms which may range from a few loose bowel movements to explosive fulminating gastroenteritis with serious constitutional debility. Observation of the basic tenets of personal hygiene on the part of newly arrived personnel is most important as one means of reducing the incidence of diarrheal disease. *Staphylococcus enterotoxins*, the *Shigella* group of organisms, bacilli of the genus *Shigella*, and *Endamoeba histolytica* have all been implicated at one time or another as the causative agents of this group of diseases in Morocco. In addition, there is sound clinical evidence for the belief that many instances are due to viral infections.

(10) Viral Hepatitis

This disease is common in Morocco and there has been a high rate of infection among American personnel. Modes of transmission of this disease have not been identified, although there is evidence that it may be water borne in many instances.

(11) Parasitic Infestations

Infestation with all types of intestinal parasites is extremely prevalent in Morocco. There are no accurate figures, but incidence of infestation is exceptionally high.

THE INFORMATION ON THIS PAGE IS UNCLASSIFIED.

Area Information  
Paragraph G

Air Operations

1. c. (2) (c) 2. Aircraft returning from the North (around Spain), will call at 17° North, giving position report, ETA for Sidi Larache, and ET for Sidi Slimane or Ben Guerir VOR.

1. Defense passes information to Sidi Slimane or Ben Guerir Approach Control and ATIS. Next required report, therefore, is to the appropriate Approach Control for let-down instructions.

2. Clearance Requirements

- a. Clearance requirements in addition to those in USAF Foreign Clearance Information Guide are contained in 5th Air Division Regulation 55-2. (See Regulation Section)

b. Diplomatic Clearances

Headquarters, 5th Air Division will obtain diplomatic clearance when the information required by the USAF Foreign Clearance Information Guide is received in sufficient time.

c. Block Altitude Reservations

Headquarters, 5th Air Division can obtain block altitude reservations East of 35° West. Information required in SAC Regulation 55-3 applies. However, every effort should be made to submit details as far in advance as possible.

3. Let Down Procedures

Standard let-down procedures for the air bases in Morocco are published in appropriate manuals.

Approved jet penetration let-downs also are published in appropriate manuals.

Note: Procedures for newly installed VOR's will soon be published.

THE INFORMATION ON THIS PAGE IS UNCLASSIFIED.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Area Information  
Paragraph G

Air Operations

4. Emergency Procedures

a. Lost Aircraft

(1) Procedures for GCI Approach and GCA Landing

Procedures have been established by 5th Air Division regulation for accomplishing GCI approach and GCA landing at Sidi Elisane and Mousseur Air Bases. Refer to regulations 55-1 and 55-11, Regulation Section. /UNCLASSIFIED/

(2) Steers

- (a) ACW sites may be contacted at any time for steers. Information on site locations and code names is given in Paragraph B, this section, Security. /UNCLASSIFIED/

(b) Frequencies /~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

1. All ACW sites maintain a continuous monitor on the following frequencies, with crystals for transmitting and receiving on these frequencies preset in the equipment:

- a. VHF 116.1 mcs 135.0 mcs
- b. UHF 317.5 mcs

2. All ACW sites have transmitting and receiving capability on the following UHF frequencies, with crystals preset on indicated channels:

Channel 16	344.0
Channel 15	345.4
Channel 5	257.8
Channel 10	353.8
Channel 6	232.2

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~SECRET~~

Area Information  
Paragraph G

Air Operations

4. b. Emergency Bases /UNCLASSIFIED/

- (1) Sidi Slimane, Ben Guerir, and Nouasseur are the primary bases of landing in Morocco.
- (2) Ft. Lyautey Naval Air Station (34-14N, 06-36W) may be used in emergencies.
- (3) Outside of the Moroccan area, the following bases may be used for emergency landings:

Wheolus Field	USAF	32-52N	13-15E
Maison Blanche	French Civil	36-43N	03-13E
Oran la Senia	French Civil/Military	35-37N	00-37W
Barajas	Spanish Civil	40-28N	03-34W
Zaragoza	USAF	41-40N	01-01W

or bases as listed in pertinent operations orders

c. Dispersal Bases - Evacuation

- (1) Responsibilities and basic procedures for storm warning and evacuation are established by 5th Air Division regulation and supplemented by severe weather plans prepared by individual bases. /UNCLASSIFIED/
- (2) Evacuation because of threat of enemy attack is covered in 5th Air Division Operations Plans of the 10-series. Copies or extracts are provided to units concerned. /SECRET/

d. Survival /UNCLASSIFIED/

Background and Survival Guide, Morocco, and French North Africa Pointee-Talkee Charts are available.

~~SECRET~~

Area Information  
Paragraph G

Air Operations

5. Navigation Aids

- C. Navigational aids available at the individual bases are given in Section III, Base Briefs.
- D. Air/Ground station for Morocco is Sidi Airways, AJI-2. The station operates continuously on 3 Kw power with voice and CW frequencies.

THIS INFORMATION ON THIS PAGE IS UNCLASSIFIED.

Area Information  
Paragraph H

PERSONAL AND RECREATIONAL FACILITIES

The facilities and special services provided to meet personal and recreational needs are essentially similar at Sidi Slimane, Ben Guerir, and Nouasseur. This information is presented, therefore, as "Area" information and, except where indicated, applies to all three bases.

1. Religious

There is a permanent base chapel. Catholic and Protestant chaplains are assigned. Regular services and special religious activities are conducted.

2. Legal

Legal offices provide the following services:

Military Justice  
Claims  
Legal Assistance  
Military and Civil Affairs

3. Assistance

- a. A Red Cross representative is assigned.
- b. An Air Force Aid Society representative is appointed.
- c. At Sidi Slimane and Ben Guerir, Dependent's Assistance Centers are in operation.

THE INFORMATION ON THIS PAGE IS UNCLASSIFIED.

Area Information  
Paragraph #

Personal and  
Recreational Facilities

4. Finance

American Express Company facilities provide banking facilities. Services include sale of travelers checks and money orders, sale of Moroccan francs, loans, personal checking accounts.

Note: The American Express offices also provide their normal travel agency functions. Hotel and transportation reservations can be made there.

5. Postal Service

Air Postal Squadron Detachments provide the normal services.

6. Base Exchanges

- a. Main sales stores handle toilet articles, tobacco, candy and snack items, clothing, shoes, writing paper, film, etc. Luxury items such as cameras and watches are sold. There are special shops specializing in Moroccan items, gift items of European manufacture, etc. Beverage sales stores are set up for Class VI sales and for soft drinks. Magazines, books, and newspapers are available at stands in the exchange, in snack bars, and mess halls.
- b. The Exchange service operates a centrally located snack bar, snack bars located in Base Operations and in the Service Club, and several mobile canteens. The fixed facilities serve both sandwiches and hot meals.
- c. Services provided by the exchange are:
  - (1) Barber Shops
  - (2) Laundry and Dry Cleaning

Note: Work is done off base, under concession agreements, which increases handling times.

THE INFORMATION ON THIS PAGE IS UNCLASSIFIED.

Area Information  
Paragraph H

Personal and  
Recreational Facilities

6. c. (3) Shoe repair
- (4) Tailor Shop
- (5) Service station and auto parts store
- (6) Photo developing
- (7) Watch repair

7. Commissaries

Air Force commissaries are in operation at all bases but all are not open to personnel of rotational units.

8. Clubs

a. Officers and Airmen Clubs are operated. All Clubs have bar and snack bar facilities, serving both sandwiches and meals. All clubs have scheduled activities including Bingo, dance bands, and occasional special entertainment.

b. Service Club

Modern service clubs are in operation. Service Club Directors are assigned and keep a full schedule of activities going - Bingo, card tournaments, special shows, dances, etc. In addition, the Club Director arranges bus tours to points of interest in the local area.

9. Library

Libraries are well stocked, offering fiction and non-fiction books, periodicals and papers, reference books plus a record library.

THE INFORMATION ON THIS PAGE IS UNCLASSIFIED.



Area Information  
Paragraph H

Personal and  
Recreational Facilities

10. Radio

Each base has its AFPS station.

11. Hobby Shops

Automotive and Woodworking hobby shops are in operation.

12. Education

There is an I&E Program and Education Center. Available are University of Maryland courses and USAFI Extension Course Institute courses. Language classes are scheduled.

13. Theater

Base theaters schedule five different pictures weekly.

14. Red and Gun Clubs

Clubs are active at all bases.

15. Sports

a. Sports Program

Inter-squadron and occasional inter-base games are scheduled in all major sports.

b. Facilities

Swimming pool  
Bowling alleys  
Golf Driving Range  
Tennis courts  
Baseball and softball diamonds

THE INFORMATION ON THIS PAGE IS UNCLASSIFIED.

Area Information  
Paragraph W

Personal and  
Recreational Facilities

15. c. Limited Facilities

Miniature golf courses

In operation at Sidi Slimane and Moussour; programmed for Ben Guerir

Riding stables

In operation at Sidi Slimane and Moussour; programmed for Ben Guerir

Basketball courts

Outside courts provided at Sidi Slimane and Moussour.

Gymnasium

Ben Guerir gym, opened in February 57 contains a basketball floor, two squash courts, shower and locker facilities; seats 750 persons on permanent type bleachers. A gym is under construction at Sidi Slimane; EDC is Dec 57.

16. Off-Base Activities

a. Clubs

Red Cross Clubs in Ft. Lyntey and Marrakech and a USO Club in Casablanca offer recreational facilities and have planned programs of entertainment.

b. Sports

(1) Golf

A 9-hole golf course at Ft. Lyntey Naval Air Station may be used by USAF personnel on week days. The private 18-hole golf course of the Pasha of Marrakech may be used by USAF personnel; the only cost is a set caddy fee; a professional is available for lessons at 1000 francs per hour.

(2) Swimming

A number of beaches along the Moroccan coast are approved for use by USAF personnel.

THE INFORMATION ON THIS PAGE IS UNCLASSIFIED.

Area Information  
Paragraph H

Personal and  
Recreational Facilities

16. (3) Skiing

Ski runs in the Atlas Mountains are accessible to personnel from Tan Quair while runs at Ifrane can be reached from Sidi Slimane.

- c. Commercial buses operate into all bases.
- d. Modern hotels are located in all the large cities of Morocco.

THE INFORMATION ON THIS PAGE IS UNCLASSIFIED.

Area Facilities  
Paragraph A

TRAINING

This section is divided into two parts: Part One contains facility information of interest to all units conducting air operations in Morocco; Part Two contains additional information of interest only for rotational units.

PART ONE

1. RBS Facilities

Marrakech RBS Plot supports operations in Morocco. See 5th Air Division Regulation 340-2 (Regulation Section) for information and procedures.

2. Bombing Ranges

a. Ksar-es-Souk, Morocco

5th Air Division Regulation 340-1 (see Regulation Section) gives information on range and procedures.

b. Salvage Island (located 400 nm off the Moroccan Coast)

5th Air Division Regulation 340-3 (See Regulation Section) gives information on range and procedures.

3. Aerial Gunnery

Aerial firing may be conducted over the open sea in accordance with SAC Regulation 50-29.

THE INFORMATION ON THIS PAGE IS UNCLASSIFIED.

4. Fighter Intercepts

There are two fighter squadrons based in Morocco with whom intercept activity can be scheduled. Any organization desiring to conduct such activity will submit a request to Headquarters, 5th Air Division, Attention DOPS, for coordination and approval.

5. ECM Training

Paragraph D of this section contains information on Seventeenth Air Force AC&W Radar Sites in Morocco. ECM activity can be conducted against these sites. Organizations desiring to conduct such activity should submit a request to Headquarters, 5th Air Division, Attention DOPS, for coordination and approval.

6. Logistic Support for Training Activities

- a. Chaff for training purposes is available.
- b. Training ammunition (20 mm TP M-99) is available.
- c. Water-alcohol is available for training purposes.
- d. No training JATO is stocked in Morocco.

Note: JATO excess to stocking requirements or due to become outdated may be available for training purposes.

- e. Practice bombs (250#, M-124) are available.

THE INFORMATION ON THIS PAGE IS UNCLASSIFIED.

Area Facilities  
Paragraph A

Training

PART TWO

1. Training Target Materials

Headquarters, 5th Air Division Intelligence Directorate has the following training target materials:

- a. Target folders of Marrakech, London, and Paris RRS Flots.
- b. Target folders of Kasr-es-Souk and Salvage Island bombing ranges.
- c. Target materials for photo scored bombing targets in North Africa. (BGT's are listed in 5th Air Division Regulation 50-7, which is contained in the Task Force File of regulations furnished to TDY units.)

2. Ground Training

- a. Facilities available at individual bases are given in Section III, Base Briefs.

b. Special Weapons

The ADS sites at Sidi Slimane, Ben Guerir, and Nouasseur each have a universal trainer and class room facilities available if desired by TDY units.

3. Air Training

a. RRS Facilities

In addition to Marrakech RRS, London and Paris RRS Flots are available for the use of rotational units in Morocco. Requirements should be given to Director of Operations, 5th Air Division, who will effect necessary coordination with 7th Air Division.

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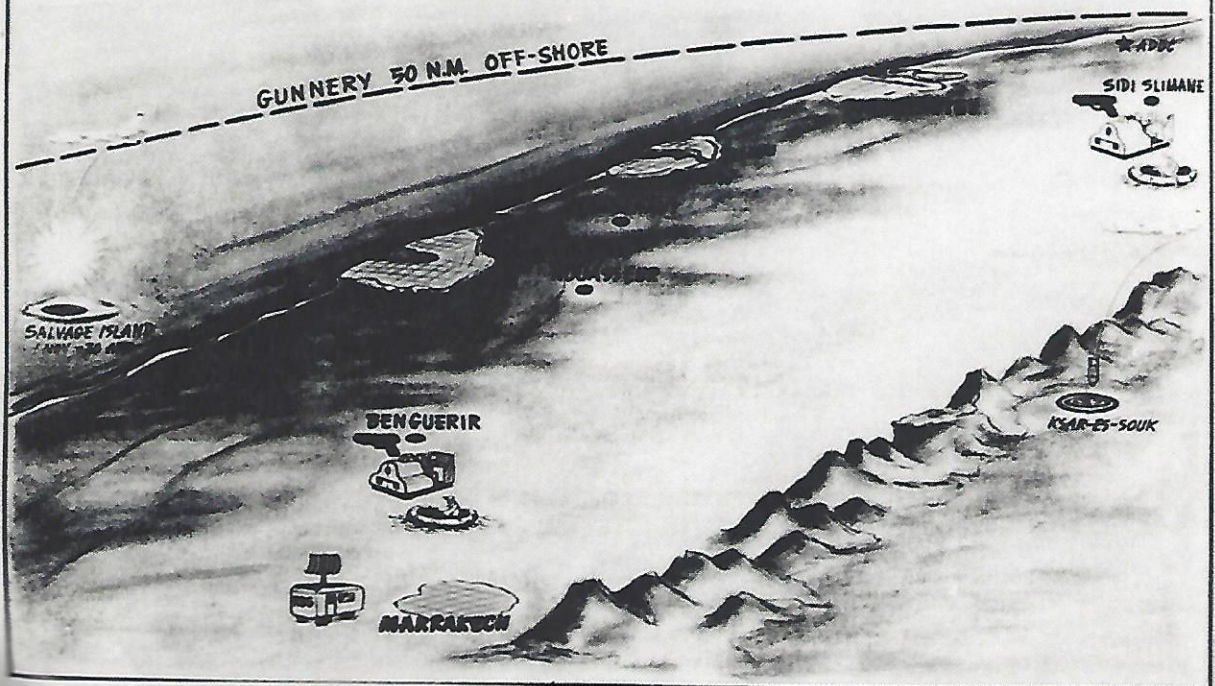
Area Facilities  
Paragraph A, Part Two

Training

3. b. DGE's have been selected for camera scored, visual and radar beam runs. Information is provided in 5th Air Division Regulation 50-7, Forwarded to rotational units in the Task Force File.
- c. C-47A aircraft # 04889, based at Sidi Slimane Air Base is a modified EC-3 trainer. Procedures for use of this aircraft are established by 5th Air Division Regulation 51-2, which is included in the Task Force File.

THE INFORMATION ON THIS PAGE IS UNCLASSIFIED.

# 5<sup>th</sup> ADIV TRAINING FACILITIES





Are: Facilities  
Paragraph B

AIR RESCUE SERVICE

1. 56th Air Rescue Squadron

Air Rescue within Morocco is provided by the 56th Air Rescue Squadron, based at Sidi Slimane Air Base.

a. This squadron is equipped with the following aircraft:

4 SA-16                      2 SH-19B

b. ARS aircraft are equipped with the following communications and electronic equipment for use in interception.

(1) SA-16's

AN/ARC-3	VHF Set
AN/ARC-8	HF Set
AN/ARC-27	UMF Set
AN/ARA-8	WHP D/F Set
AN/ARA-25	UMF D/F Set
AN/APS-31	Radar Set

Note: AN/APX-28 IFF Transponder will be installed in all SA-16's prior to 1 November 57.

(2) SH-19B's

AN/ARC-3	On 51-27490 only
AN/ARC-27	UMF
AN/ARA-25	UMF D/F

2. Other

Back-up support is provided by:

a. Rescue aircraft (1 helicopter, HH-1, and 1 UF-1 amphibian) and crash boats operated by the USN at Ft. Lyantoy NAS.

THE INFORMATION ON THIS PAGE IS UNCLASSIFIED.

Area Facilities  
Paragraph B

Air Rescue Service

2.
  - b. Search aircraft operated by French Air Force and 2 motor launches maintained on 24-hour call at Casablanca.
  - c. Additional support may be drawn as necessary from Air Rescue units throughout Europe and Africa, or aircraft assigned to other commands may be enlisted in search operations.
3. Procedures
  - a. A Rescue Control Center is established in Rescue Operations to handle communications searches and to control rescue missions. This section operates 24 hours a day and has UHF, VHF, HF, intercom, and telephone communications.
  - b. Rescue operates on HF Radio Station. Frequencies are:  
4357.5 KC            15016 KC            11440 KC
  - c. In event of a search mission, a mission commander is appointed from the Rescue unit to control and coordinate search operations.
  - d. One SA-16 and one SH-19B helicopter are maintained on 24-hour alert. "Scramble time" for rescue aircraft is established as 20 minutes for daylight operations, 40 minutes at night.
  - e. If requested for special missions, rescue aircraft will be provided in orbit areas.
  - f. Emergency procedures are as given in current Radio Facility Chart, Europe.

THE INFORMATION ON THIS PAGE IS UNCLASSIFIED.

Area Facilities  
Paragraph C

COMMUNICATIONS

INTER-THEATER AND INTRA-THEATER

Communications facilities between installations in Morocco and between Morocco and other theaters consist of the following.

1. STRATCOM (AIRCOMET AND AIRCOMET)

The 1975th AACSS Squadron (1215th AACSS Group) operates a STRATCOM Station at Sidi Slimane Air Base. This station has the following capabilities:

a. Multiplex and Single Side Band

(1) Teletype channels

10 channels to Andrews  
4 channels to South Ruislip  
4 channels to Seigulbach  
10 channels to Tripoli  
4 channels to Madrid  
4 channels to Lajes  
4 channels to Ramey

(2) Voice channels

1 channel to Andrews  
1 channel to Tripoli  
1 channel to Lajes

b. Teletype Circuits (Morocco)

(1) AIRCOMET

1 circuit to Ben Guerir  
1 circuit to Sidi Yuhia  
2 circuits to 49th Communications Squadron  
1 circuit to Sale  
2 circuits to Nouasseur (SAMAE)  
1 circuit to Nouasseur (Corps of Engineers)

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Area Facilities  
Paragraph C

Communications  
Inter-Theater and Intra-Theater

1. AIR-ORO (2) AIR-ORO (Morocco)

1 circuit to Casablanca  
1 circuit to Sidi Slimane  
1 circuit to Nouasseur

(3) AIR-ORO (Morocco)

1 circuit to 49th Communications Squadron  
1 circuit to S 1a

2. RCA, Tangiers

RCA, Tangiers, has a world-wide communications capability. Through a connection to RCA, Tangiers, the following circuits are available to 5th Air Division:

1 Duplex teletype circuit from RCA, Tangier, to RCA, New York  
(A direct patch via AFM lines provides teletype communications from Sidi Slimane to 2AF)  
1 Duplex telephoto circuit to SAC or 2AF  
1 Duplex teletype circuit to Spain

3. NAVY

Navy facilities provide 5th Air Division with:

1 Duplex teletype circuit to the ZI (which provides communications direct to 2AF)  
1 Telephoto circuit to SAC

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Area Facilities  
Paragraph C

Communications,  
Inter-Theater and Intra-Theater

4. SACCOMNET

The 49th Communications Squadron operates a major relay station of the SACCOMNET at Sidi Slimane, utilizing the circuits provided by AICS, RCA, and the Navy (as described above), and circuits provided by 4th Radio Relay Squadron (see paragraph 5 below).

The 49th Communications Squadron has the following duplex on-line (cryptographic) teletype capability:

a. Full Period Circuits to:

- 3 circuits to ZAF
- 1 circuit to U.K.
- 2 circuits to Madrid
- 1 circuit to COMAIRSOUTH, Naples
- 1 circuit to Ben Guerir
- 1 circuit to Nouasseur (SAMLE)
- 1 circuit to Rabat-Sale (316th ADIV)

b. On-Call Circuits to:

- 2 circuits to ZAF
- 1 circuit to Lajes
- 1 circuit to Wheelus
- 1 circuit to Dharr n
- 1 circuit to DOCKAGE (CONFIDENTIAL)
- 1 circuit to SAC(Z), Paris

c. On-Call Circuits for Emergency Traffic Only to:

- 1 circuit to SAC
- 1 circuit to USAF

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Area Facilities  
Paragraph C

Communications  
Inter-Theater and Intra-Theater

5. Telephone-Teletype Circuitry within Morocco

Landline connections between bases are provided by lines leased to the USAF by the Moroccan PT&T. (All bases also have connections into the Moroccan PT&T.)

The 4th Radio Relay Squadron (under Seventeenth Air Force) operates a 24-channel micro-wave system in Morocco. Channels can be multiplexed with carrier equipment, providing teletype channels in lieu of voice channels. CP-2 equipment, providing 12 teletype channels in lieu of one voice channel, is in operation. System can be used for transmitting facsimile and telephoto.

Circuitry from major USAF installations is shown on the following pages.

The 4th Radio Relay Squadron also operates an AM/TRC system to back up certain portions of the microwave system. These VHF circuits are included in the following charts.

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Area Facilities  
Paragraph C

Communications  
Inter-Theater and Intra-Theater

5. a. Circuitry from Sidi Slimane

SIDI SLIMANE	Pt. Lyauter	2 LL Swbd
		1 LL Tower to Tower
	Sala	2 MW Swbd
		1 MW Swbd to ADCC
		1 MW A/G & Rescue to ADCC
		1 MW Wx to Comm Ontr
		1 MW A/G to ADCC
		1 MW AIRCOMNET to ADCC
		1 MW AIRCOMNET
		1 MW SACCOMNET
		1 LL Swbd
		1 LL AIRCOMNET
	Rabat	1 LL Swbd
	Nouasseur	1 MW Swbd
		1 MW Wx (Voice)
		1 MW Swbd to Base Ops
		1 MW A/G to TOC (Voice)
		2 MW Wx
		1 MW SACCOMNET
		1 MW AIRCOMNET to TOC
1 MW AIRCOMNET		
3 LL Swbd		
1 LL Swbd to TF		
1 LL AIRCOMNET		
1 LL SACCOMNET		

Continued on Next Page -

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Air Facilities  
Paragraph C

Communications  
Inter-Theater and Intra-Theater

5. a. (Continued)

	1 MW/LL Base Ops, Wx & Trc to Flt Svc
	1 MW/LL A/G & Rescue to Flt Svc
	1 LL A/G to ATC
Cazen	1 LL Swbd to Flt Svc
	1 LL Base Ops & Trc to ATC
	1 LL AIRCOMNET to ATC & Flt Svc
	1 LL AIRCOMNET to Fr Wx
Boulhaut	1 LL Swbd
SIDI SLIMANE	1 MW Fax-Wx
	1 MW Swbd to Base Ops
	1 MW Swbd to Task Force
	1 MW Swbd
Ben Guerir	2 MW TTY - Wx
	1 MW TTY - AIRCOMNET
	1 MW TTY - SACCOMNET
	1 LL Swbd
	1 LL TTY Backup for SACCOMNET

THE INFORMATION ON THIS PAGE IS UNCLASSIFIED.



Area Facilities  
Paragraph C

Communications  
Inter-Theater and Intra-Theater

5. b. Circuitry from Ben Guerir

		1 MW Fax - Wk
		1 MW Base Ops to Swd
		1 MW Task Force to Swd
		1 MW Swd
	Sidi Slimane	2 MW TTY - dx
		1 MW TTY - AIRCOMET
		1 MW TTY - SACCOMMET
		1 LL Swd
		1 LL TTY Backup - SACCOMMET
		1 MW Swd
		1 MW MATS Control to TCC
		1 MW POL
	Mouassour	3 AN/TRC Swd (back-up)
		1 AN/TRC TTY Back-up
		1 LL Twr to Twr
		1 LL Swd to Commercial
		1 LL TTY to RIG Site
		1 LL Twr to ATC
		1 LL/MW Base Ops to Flt Svc
		1 MW/AN/TRC Twr to ATC
	Rabat-Sale	2 MW Swd

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Area Facilities  
Paragraph C

Communications  
Inter-Theater and Intra-Theater

5. c. Circuitry from Nouasseur

	3 MW Swbd
	1 MW TCC to NATS Control
Ben Guerir	1 MW POL
	1 MW/TRC Swbd (Backup)
	1 MW/TRC TTY (Backup)
	1 MW Swbd
	1 MW Xc (Voice)
	1 MW Base Ops to Swbd
	1 MW TCC to A/C (Voice)
	2 MW TTY - Xc
	1 MW SACCOMNET
Eidi Slinane	1 MW TCC to AIRCOMNET
	1 MW AIRCOMNET
NOUASSEUR	3 LL Swbd
	1 LL TF to Swbd
	1 LL AIRCOMNET
	1 LL SACCOMNET (Backup)
	1 LL Base Ops to Flt Svc
	1 LL Base Ops & Trc to Flt Svc
	1 LL TF to ATC
Cazes	1 LL Swbd to Flt Svc
	1 MW/TRC Swbd to ATC
	1 MW/TRC Trc to ATC
Joulhaut	2 MW Swbd
Rabat	2 LL Swbd
	1 MW Swbd
Rabat-Sale	3 LL Swbd

THE INFORMATION ON THIS PAGE IS UNCLASSIFIED.

Area Facilities  
Paragraph C

Communications  
Inter-Theater and Intra-Theater

6. Telephone Circuitry outside Morocco

Available circuits are:

- a. To Andrews and through Andrews switchboard to 2AF or any other USAF base.

Circuit is in AACS single side band. Back up to 2AF is provided by SAC's 35B SOCS facilities.

- b. To Muelus.

Circuit is in AACS single side band; there is no back up.

- c. To Lajes.

HF circuit is provided by AACS.

7. Alternate Systems within Morocco

- a. HF Radio

AN/GRC-26 equipment is available and on stand by at Sidi Slimane and Ben Guerir, with phone patching capability.

There is an HF station at Nouasseur which is maintained on stand-by status.

THE INFORMATION ON THIS PAGE IS UNCLASSIFIED.

Area Facilities  
Paragraph C

Communications  
Inter-Theater and Intra-Theater

7. b. VHF Scatter Circuit (Fooran's Troop)

A circuit is presently being installed between Sidi Slimane and Ben Guerir. Completion has been repeatedly delayed by unavailability of parts, but is now expected to be operational by 31 May 57. Circuit will be carrier loaded.

Circuit will provide the following:

- 1 voice hot line - Sidi to Ben Guerir Base Ops
- 1 voice hot line - Sidi to Ben Guerir TF Control
- 1 TTY circuit - Sidi Comm Center to Ben Guerir Comm Center
- 2 TTY circuits - AIRCOMNET
- 1 TTY circuit - AIROPNET
- 1 TTY circuit - Wx

8. Circuitry, Morocco to Tangiers

Connection to RCA facilities in Tangiers is provided by an AM/TRC system operated by 4th Radio Relay Squadron.

The system provides four voice circuits, which are allocated as follows:

- 1 circuit - carrier loaded with four channels of TTY
- 1 circuit - telephoto
- 1 circuit - voice
- 1 circuit - used as engineering channel

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Area Facilities  
Paragraph C

Communications  
Inter-Theater and Intra-Theater

9. Radio Stations, SOCS/MARS, in Morocco

a. SOCS - Sidi Slimane

- (1) A complete SOCS facility is available at Sidi Slimane. SOCS Call Sign is "TARANTULA," and station maintains 24-hour, point-to-point contact with Hq SMC, major SAC AF Hqs, overseas Air Divisions, and key overseas stations of SAC interest. Air/Ground circuits are provided for contacts with Command Section aircraft.
- (2) Station is equipped with Collins KWS-1 (SSB) transmitters and 75M receivers. Phone patch facilities are available to and from all stations in the net. Station utilizes base power and has two power units (PE-95) for emergency back up.

b. MARS - Sidi Slimane

- (1) Operated in conjunction with, but separate from SOCS facility. Call Sign is AJ5AE. Station maintains daily schedules with Wiesbaden, Madrid, and Chateauroux.
- (2) MARS personnel also operate the "HARMONY NET" (Moroccan Emergency), which is connected to all American installations. This radio net is maintained as an emergency back up to the Microwave and landline circuits.

c. MARS - Nouasseur

Call Sign - AJ5AB. Normal MARS equipment package (BC-610 transmitters and 5LJ receivers). Operates on base power and maintains contact with Hq, USAFE (AJ5AIR). Is part of "HARMONY NET."

d. MARS - Rabat-Sale (Hqs 316th ADiv)

Call Sign - AJ5AD. Normal MARS package equipment (32V2, BC-610 transmitters; 75AZ, 5LJ receivers). Operates on base power. Is part of "HARMONY NET."

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Area Facilities  
Paragraph D

SIDI SLIMANE FORECAST CENTER

A 24-hour forecasting service for Morocco is provided by a Forecast Center located on Sidi Slimane Air Base.

The Forecast Center prepares and analyzes the following weather charts daily:

2 semi-hemispheric surface charts: 100° W - 90° E  
15° N - 90° N

2 sectional surface charts: Lajes  
Europe-North Africa, and  
Middle East area

2 - 500 mb charts

2 - 300 mb charts

1 - 24-hour prognostic chart for 1000 mb, 700 mb,  
500 mb, 300 mb

1 - 48-hour prognostic chart for 1000 mb, 500 mb, 300 mb

Special charts are prepared as required. Example: composite mission prognostic charts.

Special charts such as 850 mb and others are analyzed as required.

Charts are transmitted by facsimile to Nouasseur Air Base and Ben Guerir Air Base to satisfy routine forecasting and special mission requirements.

The Forecast Center prepares special climatology studies as required.

The Forecast Center can provide complete weather briefings and debriefings. Weather display of pertinent information is available.

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Area Facilities  
Paragraph D

Sidi Slimane Forecast Center

The Forecast Center receives the following weather reports from other reporting stations:

Hourly reports from stations in North Africa, Europe, and England.

3 and 6 hour reports from all friendly reporting stations from the United States to Europe area, including ship reports.

6 hour and upper air reports from USSR and Western Asia by CW intercept

The Forecast Center is responsible for general area storm warnings in Morocco, in Spain, and along the Mediterranean coast to 5° E.

The following type forecasts can be provided:

- Terminals
- Refueling areas
- Target weather
- Route winds and temperatures aloft
- Clearalls - turbulence
- Tropopause heights
- "P" and "Q" values
- Runway temperatures

Weather detachments in Morocco are assigned to the 29th Weather Squadron, Wheelus Field, Tripoli.

As a back up for weather support, close liaison is maintained with Headquarters Second Air Force (Barksdale Forecast Center), Headquarters SAC (Offutt Weather Central), and 7th Air Division (High Wycombe Weather Central).

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Area Facilities  
Paragraph E

INTELLIGENCE SUPPORT

1. 5th Air Division Intelligence Support

a. Combat Intelligence Support /CONFIDENTIAL/

Current intelligence is provided the 5th Air Division Directorate of Intelligence by higher, lateral, and subordinate agencies such as:

Air Force	** SIMABs	SAC ** WCRFP-s
USAFE	** IOIONIES	SAC ** CIDs
USAFE	** Dircoms	
USAFE	** DIRs	U.S. Embassy; Joint Weeks
USAFE	** AIS	Field OSI Reports

Research materials are provided mostly by higher headquarters, such as:

CIA	** NISs	SAC ** Ohs
USAF/ONI	** MISSOTWs	ONI ** PRCOM
USAF	** Manuals	Army ** Reviews
USAF	** Aids	USAFE ** Air Install.
SAC	** Intsr's	
SAC	** Briefs	Base Library Reference Books
SAC	** BIPGs	
SAC	** Manuals	

b. Target Intelligence Support /CONFIDENTIAL/

Target materials and navigational aids are stockpiled in accordance with "SAC Target Materials Distribution and Requirements Folder."

All materials are held in operational readiness.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~



~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Area Facilities  
Paragraph E

Intelligence Support

1. b. (Continued)

The following centers are maintained:

(1) Area Target Intelligence Center, Sidi Slimane

This center is maintained by the Commander, 390th Air Base Group, and is monitored by the Director of Intelligence, Headquarters 5th Air Division.

(2) Master Target Intelligence Center, Lajes, Azores

This center is operated by a detachment of the 3927th Reconnaissance Technical Flight and serves as a back-up TIC for the 5th and 7th Air Division TIC's.

(3) Base Target Intelligence Center, Non Guair

This center is maintained by the Commander, 3926th Air Base Group.

Back-up is provided by the Area Target Intelligence Center at Sidi Slimane.

c. Individual base intelligence facilities are listed in Base Support Plans.

2. Reconnaissance Technical Support /CONFIDENTIAL/

Reconnaissance technical support in Morocco is provided by the 3927th Reconnaissance Technical Flight, which is located at Sidi Slimane Air Base, telephone extension 3236.

a. Facility

A permanent facility is housed in a 29,000 sq ft reconnaissance technical building.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Area Facilities  
Paragraph E

Intelligence Support

2. b. Capabilities

	<u>Full Scale Operation</u>	<u>Present Mission</u>
Conventional film processing	Adequate	Adequate
Conventional film duplicating	Adequate	Adequate
Radar Film processing	Adequate	Adequate
Radar Film duplication	Adequate	Adequate
Continuous printing	Inadequate	Adequate
Contact printing	Adequate	Adequate
Projection printing	Adequate	Adequate
Ozolid reproduction	Adequate	Adequate
Photostat reproduction	Adequate	Adequate
Chemical mixing	Adequate	Adequate
Copying	Inadequate	Adequate
GSM processing	Adequate	Adequate
Photo interpretation	Inadequate	Adequate
Supply	Limited	Adequate

c. Supplies

A 30-day stock level of non-sensitized photographic supplies is maintained to support emergency requirements. Suitable storage space is not available for the 30-day level of sensitized photographic supplies required.

NOTE: Under emergency conditions, necessary personnel and equipment to support full-scale operation will be deployed from the ZI.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~SECRET/FRD~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Area Facilities  
Paragraph F

SPECIAL WEAPONS SUPPORT

(b) (3) DOE

1. Facilities

All ADS's are standard Black and Veatch Special Weapons sites consisting of storage igloos, plant building, warehousing facilities, and training buildings. /UNCLASSIFIED/

2. Operational Capabilities

(b) (3) DOE

(3) Maintenance and use of technical test and handling equipment. /UNCLASSIFIED/

(b) (3) DOE

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~~RESTRICTED DATA~~  
~~Atomic Energy Act 1954~~

~~SECRET/FRD~~

~~SECRET/FRD~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Area Facilities  
Paragraph F

Special Weapons Support

2. b. In addition, the 5th and 10th AFS's are responsible for and have the capability of: receipt, handling, storage, renovation, inspection, assembly, supply accounting, reporting, loading, and issuing of conventional munitions and allied items. /UNCLASSIFIED/

(b) (1) (A), (b) (3) (B)



(b) (1) (A), (b) (3) (B)



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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~RESTRICTED DATA~~

~~Group 1, Ex 4 + 1954~~

~~SECRET/FRD~~

Area Facilities  
Paragraph G

TRANSPORTATION

Transportation of personnel and cargo to and within the Moroccan area is provided by the following.

1. Air

a. Military Air Transport Service

MATS operates scheduled flights from the ZI into Morocco, terminating at Nouasseur Air Base.

b. USAF Inter-Theater Air Logistics System

Inter-theater support is provided by scheduled C-124, C-119, and C-54 cargo and passenger flights. These flights, operating into Nouasseur, connect the Moroccan area with European and Mediterranean points such as Lisbon, Portugal; San Pablo and Madrid, Spain; Chateauroux, France; Rhein Main, Germany; Athens, Greece; Wheelus, Libya; Tunis, Tunisia; and Algiers, Algeria. Exchange flights connect at Athens to provide airlift to USAF bases at Tuslog Detachment 10 and Dhahran.

An air evacuation flight is operated from Nouasseur to Madrid, thence to Rhein Main.

c. Navv

The Navv Fleet Logistics Air Wing operates scheduled flights from the ZI into Kenitra (Pt. Lyautey Naval Air Station) and from there to the UK and Naples. Service is utilized for travel of TDY personnel.

THE INFORMATION ON THIS PAGE IS UNCLASSIFIED.

Area Facilities  
Paragraph G

Transportation

1. d. Commercial

Commercial carriers operate direct flights from Morocco to principal cities in Europe and AF Europe. The commercial terminals are at Casablanca, Casablanca, and at the French terminal at Mounssour Air Base. There is a monopoly in Morocco and all flights are operated by Air France or subsidiaries thereof. This service is utilized for travel of TDY personnel between Morocco and Europe.

e. Other

5th Air Division operates a daily (5 days a week) C-47 courier flight between Sidi Slimane, Mounssour, and Ben Guerir. Cargo and personnel are carried.

2. Water

The following are the major ports serving the Moroccan area.

a. Casablanca

The ocean port of Casablanca is located at 33-36N, 07-39W, 20 miles from Mounssour. The Army's Third Transportation Port Command B is based at Casablanca and processes shipments of Air Force property and personnel. The Casablanca port can handle any size ship up to 45' draft and can unload all types of supplies and liquid fuel with the one exception that unloading of explosives and ammunition is prohibited.

b. Safi

The port of Safi at 32-40N, 09-20W, is used for the off-loading of munitions larger than 50 caliber.

THE INFORMATION ON THIS PAGE IS UNCLASSIFIED.

3. Highway Transportation

a. System

A modern, improved highway system connects the principal cities of Morocco and includes connections between the USAF bases.

The Casablanca-Marrakech highway passes Nouasseur and runs one mile west of Ben Guerir. The highway is asphalted surface, 22 feet wide, and contains two underpasses between Ben Guerir and Casablanca. Roads are restricted to not more than 20 tons and 14 feet in height. French Military forces have declared the highway to be of strategic importance and may restrict traffic to military usage. Ben Guerir is approximately 125 highway miles from Casablanca, 100 miles from Nouasseur.

The highway from Nouasseur to Sidi Slimane runs through the cities of Rabat and Pt. Lyautey. A good portion of the distance is a three-lane highway. Road distance is approximately 125 miles.

b. Carriers (Commercial)

- (1) A commercial vehicle courier service is operated between Nouasseur and Sidi Slimane via Rabat and between Nouasseur and Ben Guerir. This service can be supplemented with additional vehicles immediately when the situation warrants.
- (2) Commercial bus service is available from all bases and there are connections between all large cities. Between Nouasseur and Casablanca, service operates on an hourly schedule.

THE INFORMATION ON THIS PAGE IS UNCLASSIFIED.

~~SECRET~~

Area Facilities  
Paragraph G

Transportation

4. Railway System

Moroccan authorities operate the Chemin de Fer du Maroc. This is an electric, 4' 8 1/2" gauge railroad. It is a single track line, controlled from station to station. Major cities on the line include Marrakech, Casablanca, Rabat, Ft. Lyautey, Meknes, Fez, Petitjean, Tangier. There are spur lines into Sidi Slimane, Ben Guerir, and Nouasseur.

- a. The USAF uses rail facilities for the movement of both passengers and cargo. If a sufficient number of personnel must be moved, arrangements are made for special troop trains. The USAF negotiates for this rail support just as any commercial shipper.

b. POL Rail Shipments ~~/SECRET/~~

The USAF owns some tank cars and leases additional cars. All grades of fuel except JP-4 are delivered to Sidi Slimane and Ben Guerir by rail. Both bases are capable of receiving 640,000 gallons of fuel per day from tank car delivery.

5. Pipeline System

A POL pipeline system was constructed by the USAF and is operated under contract by a French company, TRAPIL. The following lines are provided:

- a. Unloading lines at Casablanca port.
- b. One 18" line (utilized for JP-4) and one 8" line (utilized for 115/145 Avgas) from Casablanca to Nouasseur.
- c. 6" lines from Nouasseur to Boulhaut, to Sidi Slimane, and to Ben Guerir. Bases can receive 720,000 gallons of fuel per day through the pipeline system. ~~/SECRET/~~

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~~SECRET~~



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Area Facilities  
Paragraph G

Transportation

5. d. Pumping facilities are such that it is possible to move fuel from any base to any other base.  
/CONFIDENTIAL/

6. Courier Service /UNCLASSIFIED/

Regular Armed Forces Courier Service into Morocco and between Moroccan bases is provided by the U. S. Navy. Courier service to bases is bi-weekly.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Area Information  
Paragraph H

SUPPLY SUPPORT

1. General

Nouasseur Air Depot is responsible for area support of Medical, Materiel, Tech Services Property, and Moroccan Area support for POL and subsistence.

As of 1 July 1957, all USAF bases within Moroccan area will have begun direct requisitioning on all Air Force classes with the exception of classes 22, 39D, and 62 from Zone of Interior depots. USAF bases will continue to provide supply support to outlying organizations such as ACEW sites, Radio Relay Stations, etc., in accordance with AFR 11-4 or existing agreements.

A pipeline time of 120 days is used as a planning factor in base requisitioning on Zone of Interior depots. Bases have been authorized to increase their levels from a 45-day to a 60-day stockage objective.

2. Procedures

a. Class I (Rations)

(1) Perishable items are requisitioned through the New York POE. Other items are requisitioned through the New Orleans POE.

(2) Class I supplies are distributed to Base Commissary sections on a monthly basis.

b. Class II, IIA

Requisitioned direct on Zone of Interior depots by bases concerned. Requisitions are filled in accordance with availability, unit precedence, and priority.

THE INFORMATION ON THIS PAGE IS UNCLASSIFIED.

~~SECRET~~

Area Information  
Paragraph H

Supply Support

2. c. Class III, III. ~~UNCLASSIFIED~~

Strategic reserve levels for bases in Morocco are established at the 60-day requirement. Total available storage at present is 33-1/3% of 60-day requirement in storage on base. Base stocks are maintained at 77% of present base storage. Area storage (without re-supply) has capability of base re-supply covering 30% of total 60-day requirement.

Present stocks of Avlube are capable of supporting the 60-day requirement.

d. Class IV and IVA /UNCLASSIFIED/

(1) Area resupply is through direct requisitioning on applicable Zone of Interior depot by base concerned.

(2) Base resupply is through requisitioning by the using organizations to Base Supply.

e. Class V and VA /UNCLASSIFIED/

No depot storage concept exists. Each base in Morocco stocks a 60-day level as authorized by USAF prestockage program. Training ammo stock level is 90 days.

(1) B-47 and KC-97 Aircraft Parts

Supply support is in accordance with Volume XVI, AFM 67-1.

(2) B-36 Aircraft Parts

No B-36 spares are prepositioned under Air Force Letter 67-44. Parts support is provided by use of fly-away kits and requisitions are submitted to San Antonio Air Materiel Area for replacement of fly-away kit items used.

~~SECRET~~

Area Information  
Paragraph H

Supply Support

3. Local Purchase

- a. Fresh fruits and vegetables are purchased locally and are available year around.
- b. Administrative and housekeeping supplies are purchased locally and/or from the European continent. (Availability will, therefore, be limited in event of implementation of EWP.)

4. Clothing Stores

Stocks of clothing stores are established on the basis of assigned personnel and therefore cannot support TDY personnel. It is a matter of SAC policy for TDY organizations to perform their clothing show-down inspections in the Zone of Interior prior to deployment to Morocco, not after arrival in this area.

THE INFORMATION ON THIS PAGE IS UNCLASSIFIED.

Area Information  
Paragraph I

DEPOT MAINTENANCE

With the deactivation of Nouasseur Air Depot 1 July 1957, there will be no depot maintenance support for either aircraft or Armament and Electronics items in the Moroccan area. Only a very limited amount of contractual maintenance can be done with local firms because of lack of skills and of required parts. Items will be returned to Air Materiel Command depots in the Zone of Interior.

THE INFORMATION ON THIS PAGE IS UNCLASSIFIED.

~~SECRET~~

Base Briefs  
Paragraph A

SIDI SLIMANE

1. Status

Sidi Slimane was constructed as a Strategic Air Command medium bombardment wing base. Planned construction is essentially complete and the base is fully capable, facility-wise, of supporting a two-wing operation. Future construction plans are limited mainly to the replacement of present temporary-type facilities with permanent structures.

Sidi Slimane Air Base is operated by the 3906th Air Base Group. The Air Base Group is similar in organization and functions to an air base group on a ZI installation; the AFSC's authorized in the maintenance and operations fields are those required for the support of base assigned aircraft and could not support tactical-type aircraft operations. The Air Base Group manning is lower than that of a similar ZI organization; and a large percentage of indigenous labor is employed, particularly in the Food Service, Installations, Motor Vehicle, and Supply Squadrons. These personnel are, of course, restricted from critical areas and, under emergency conditions, it might be necessary to disperse with their services entirely. In addition to the base complement, a specialized B-47 operations and maintenance task force will be in place at Sidi Slimane during Fiscal Year 58 under Operation Reflex.

Adequate Aircraft and Armament and Electronic maintenance facilities are available. Shops are fully equipped basically but do not have specialized test equipment or hook-ups for tactical aircraft support. (b) (1) (A)

(b) (1) (A)

In addition to SAC air operations, Sidi Slimane Air Base supports the 56th Air Rescue Squadron and one of the fighter squadrons assigned to 31st Air Division (Defense). Special facilities to support fighter operations and maintenance have been constructed at the East end of the runway.

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

Base Briefs  
Paragraph A

Sidi Slimane

2. Facility Brief

- a. Location: 34-15N 06-03W
- b. Elevation: 176'
- c. Runway: Runway 08/26, 11,000' x 200'. Capacity 100,000# per dual wheel. Construction - asphalted concrete, with concrete overrun and concrete inserts at one end. J-Bar installed on end of Runway 26.
- d. Taxiways: 75' wide
- e. Lighting: High intensity approach (Runway 26), high intensity runway, taxiway (main taxiway), rotating beacon, obstruction.
- f. Navigational Aids: UHF/VHF/HF Control Tower, GCA, VOR, TVOR (interim), LF beacon, VHF/DF, UHF/DF, Air/Ground (Sidi Airways, Task Force UHF), Pilot-to-Forecaster.  
  
Programmed: ILS, TACAN
- g. Parking Ramps: Operations, Maintenance, and Refueling ramps totaling 553,282 sq yds; various hardstands including 20 in dispersal area; warm-up pads at each end of runway.
- h. Crash and Fire Fighting: Equipment in place; procedures IAW applicable SAC Regulations and ASOP's.
- i. Weather: In addition to SSFC, there is a base weather station which provides 24-hour forecasting service for local flights, functions as an integral part of the US Global Weather System, and supports SAC units as required.

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Base Briefs  
Paragraph A

Sidi Barrani

2. 3. POL

- (1) JP-4: 13,199,322 gal storage, resupply by pipeline and/or tank car, refueling via 17-hydrant system or F-6 Unit.
- (2) 115/145: 3,460,49 gal storage, resupply by tank car, refueling via 6-hydrant system or F-6 unit.
- (3) Oil: Avion servicing by F-3 unit; Jet engine oils by containers.
- (4) Oxygen: Gaseous and liquid oxygen available
- (5) Water-Alcohol/ADI: Servicing by F-3 unit.
- (6) Other
  - (a) Single point defueling can be accomplished at all hydrants; overwing defueling by F-6 unit.
  - (b) Strategic reserve levels for JP-4 and 115/145 established at 70-80 per cent of storage capacity; proportionate levels maintained for other items.

k. Tactical Operations

- (1) Office facilities are set aside for rotational unit/ Task Force operations. Telephone, teletype, and intercommunication systems are installed. Maintenance Control facilities are established and maintenance radio net is in operation. (See Base Support Plan for details.)
- (2) Supply procedures are IAW SAC Manual 65-2 and/or as directed by applicable operations orders.
- (3) Vehicle allocation to units IAW 5th Air Division regulation.
- (4) Briefing and class rooms available as required, as outlined in Base Support Plan.

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Base Briefs  
Paragraph A

Sidi Slimane

2. 1. Training

(1) Facilities

(a) The following trainers are in operation:

- 1 C-119, Link trainer, jet
- 1 T-3, Ultrasonic trainer, X-system configuration

(b) Five classrooms are available, capacity from 10 to 30 students. Theater (seating capacity 350) is available for use as required.

(c) Range facilities for firing of 45 and 38 caliber handguns and 30 caliber carbines are available.

(d) Training space and mats are available for combative measures instruction.

(2) Training Programs

- (1) An instrument school is conducted once each month.
- (2) Flying Safety meetings are held monthly.
- (3) Minimum CRT flying is available in base-assigned C-47 aircraft, for personnel of rotational units not qualified in tactical aircraft.

Note: See also Paragraph A, Training, in Section II, Area Facilities.

m. Other

Housing for TBY personnel is provided by double Bunko huts, with community latrines.

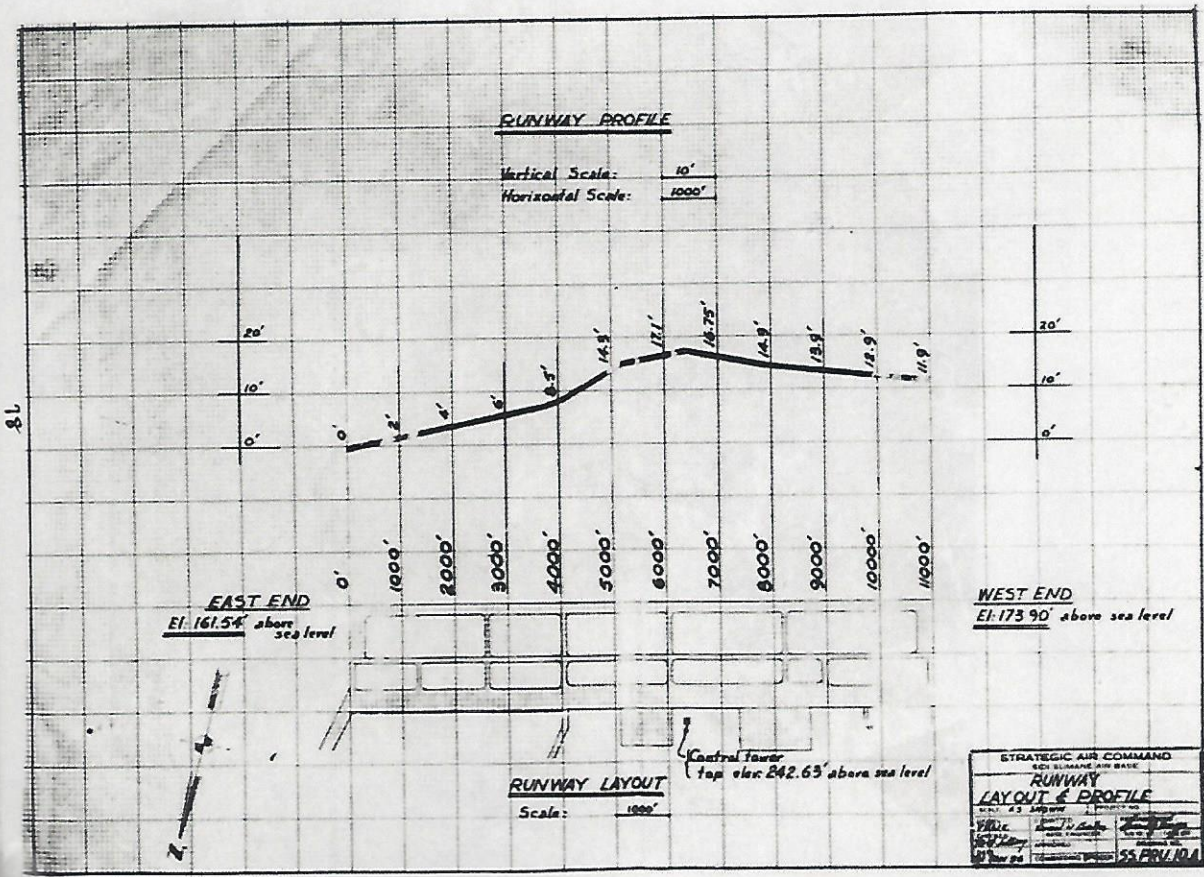
Consolidated mess halls are in operation.

Personal and recreational facilities are discussed in Paragraph H, Section I, Area Information.

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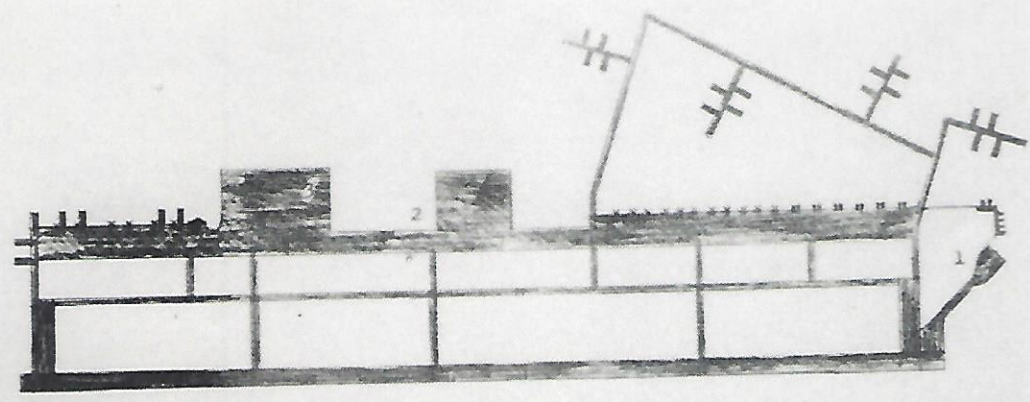


PHOTOGRAPH BY THE DIVISION OF THE COMMISSIONER OF THE BUREAU OF AERONAUTICS, WASHINGTON, D. C.



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Scale: 1000'

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Base Briefs  
Paragraph B

BEN GUERIR

1. Status

Ben Guerir was constructed as a Strategic Air Command medium bombardment wing base. Essential construction is complete and the base is fully capable, facility-wise, of supporting a two wing operation. Construction of permanent structures to replace temporary housing facilities is in progress.

Ben Guerir Air Base is operated by the 3926th Air Base Group. Manning of the Air Base Group is considerably lower than that of the typical XI air base group. A high percentage of indigenous labor is employed in the Installations, Motor Vehicle, and Supply Squadrons, these personnel being restricted, of course, from critical areas. There was one instance in 1956 of a strike of indigenous personnel and a plan for operation of minimum essential facilities by USAF personnel is in being. In addition a cross-training program of Category III personnel to augment the POL section and enable support of large-scale exercises is a continuing project.

The Air Base Group manning does not include operations or maintenance personnel qualified to support tactical aircraft operation. Throughout Fiscal Year 58, however, a rotational air refueling squadron is scheduled to be in place at Ben Guerir.

Aircraft and Armament and Electronic maintenance shop facilities are complete and fully equipped basically. The shops do not have the specialized test equipment or mock-ups for tactical aircraft support. During Fiscal Year 58, however, there will be available the KC-97 support items deployed by the rotational air refueling squadrons.

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Base Briefs  
Paragraph 5

Non Guerir

2. Facility Brief

- a. Location: 32-12N 07-55W
- b. Elevation: 1429'
- c. Runway: Runway 10/19, 14,000' x 200'. Capacity 100,000# per dual wheel. Construction - asphalted concrete.
- d. Taxiways: 75' wide. (35' on each side of taxiways except the south cross strip, is stabilized.)
- e. Lighting: High intensity runway lights, taxiway (except on cross strips), rotating beacon, obstruction. (There is no back-up power for runway and taxiway lights; flare pots are in place and can be put in operation in 25 minutes.)
- f. Navigational Aids: VHF/UHF/HF Control tower, GCA, VOR, LF beacon, UHF/DF, VHF/DF, UHF Pilot-to-forecaster.  
  
Programmed: TACAN
- g. Obstructions: The terrain surrounding the field is generally level. A small range of foothills rise aprx 20 miles SW of the base to 3400'. Farther south, at aprx 65 miles, the Atlas Mountains rise rather abruptly to a top elevation of 13,665'.
- h. Parking Ramps: Ramps total 841,881 sq yds (of which 62,000 sq yds in center of south ramp is only paved for blast protection.) Also 8 maintenance stalls, warm-up pads at each end of runway.
- i. Weather: Base weather station provides limited forecasting service for local flights and functions as an integral part of the AWS Global Weather System. Station supports SAC units as required, weather information beyond the capabilities of the station being provided by SSFC.

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Base Briefs  
Paragraph B

San Guerin

2. j. Crash and Fire Fighting: Equipment available not sufficient to give complete protection in accordance with AFM 92-4. Procedures are established in applicable SAC regulations and ABOP's.

k. FUEL

- (1) JP-4: 10,504,200 gal storage, resupply by pipeline and/or tank car; refueling via 14-hydrant system or F-6 unit.
- (2) 115/145: 2,310,000 gal storage, resupply by tank car, refueling via 9-hydrant system or F-6 unit.
- (3) Oil: Avail servicing by F-3 truck; jet engine oil issued in containers.
- (4) Oxygen: Gaseous and liquid oxygen available.
- (5) Water-Alcohol/AMI: Servicing by MB-3 units
- (6) Other
  - (a) All hydrants equipped for single point defueling.
  - (b) Strategic reserve levels for JP-4 and 115/145 established at 70-80 per cent of storage capacity; proportionate levels maintained for other items.

1. Tactical Operations

- (1) Office facilities are set aside for rotational unit/Task Force operations in the Field Maintenance building. Two standard design B-47 squadron operations buildings on the flight line are reserved for use of tactical units. Additional facilities are provided for squadron engineering. Telephone, teletype, and intercommunications systems are installed. Maintenance Control has a complete 6613 Control Panel and a Control Console. A Maintenance Control radio net is in operation. (See Base Support Plan for details.)

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Base Briefs  
Paragraph B

Ben Guerin

2. 1. (2) Briefing and class rooms are available as required, as outlined in Base Support Plan.
- (3) Supply procedures are IAW Volume XVI, AFM 67-1 and SAC Manual 65-2.
- (4) Vehicle allocation to units IAW 5th Air Division regulation.

m. Training

(1) Facilities

- (a) One C-11 Link trainer is in operation.
- (b) Training space and mats are available for combative measures instruction.
- (c) A small arms range is available.

(2) Programs

- (a) A base instrument school is conducted periodically, as required. However, if possible, personnel of rotational units should complete instrument course at home stations prior to rotation.
- (b) Monthly flying safety meetings are held.
- (c) Limited MIT flying is available in two base-assigned C-47 aircraft.

Note: See also Paragraph A, Training, in Section II, Area Facilities.

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Base Briefs  
Paragraph B

San Guirir

2. n. Other

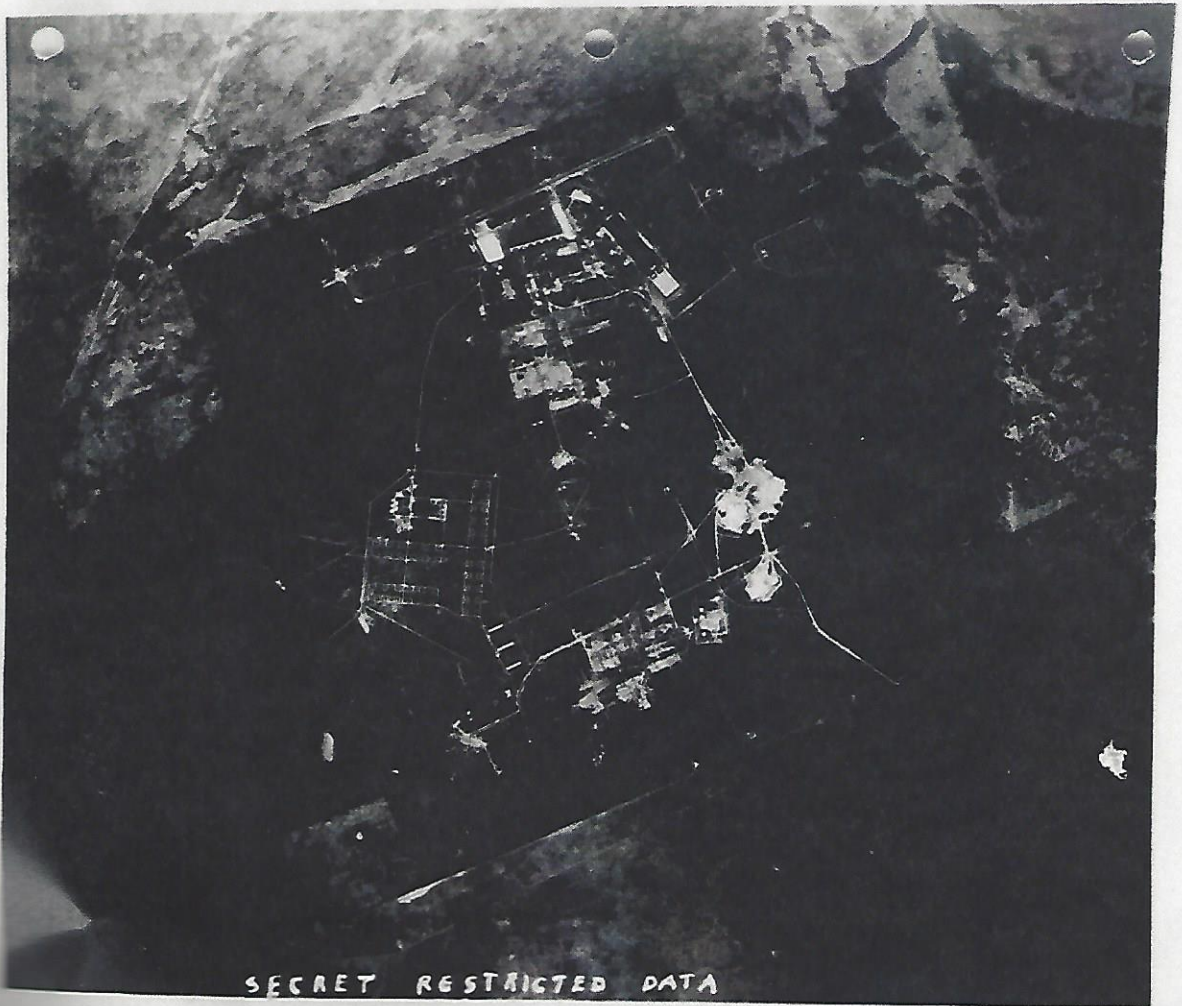
Billeting areas are assigned to each tactical unit. Facilities consist of double Dallas beds, with community latrines.

Consolidated mess halls are in operation.

Personal and recreational facilities are discussed in Paragraph H, Section I, Area Information.

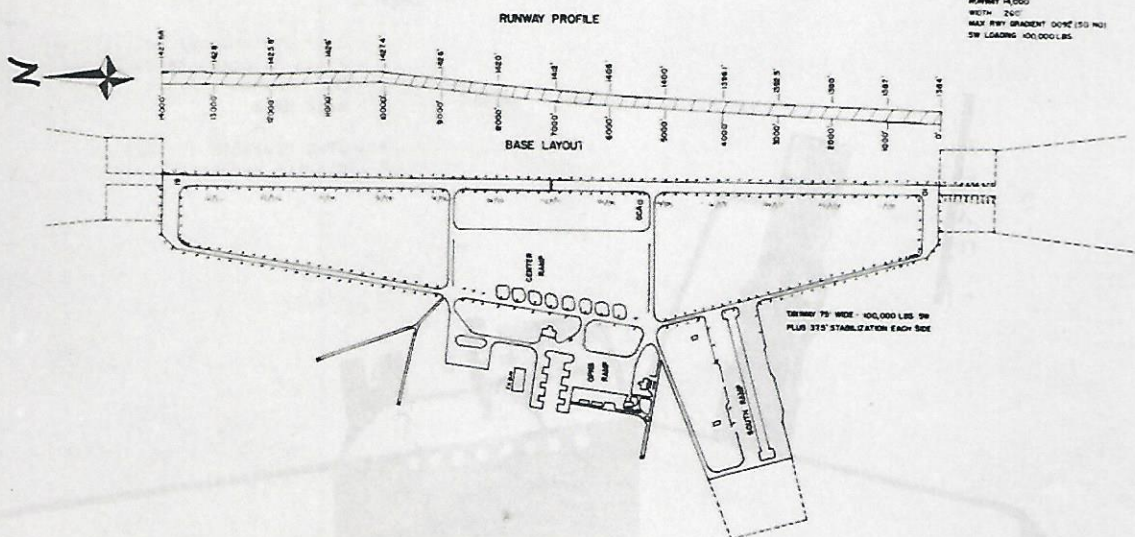
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BEN GUERIR AIR BASE  
ELEVATION 1429'



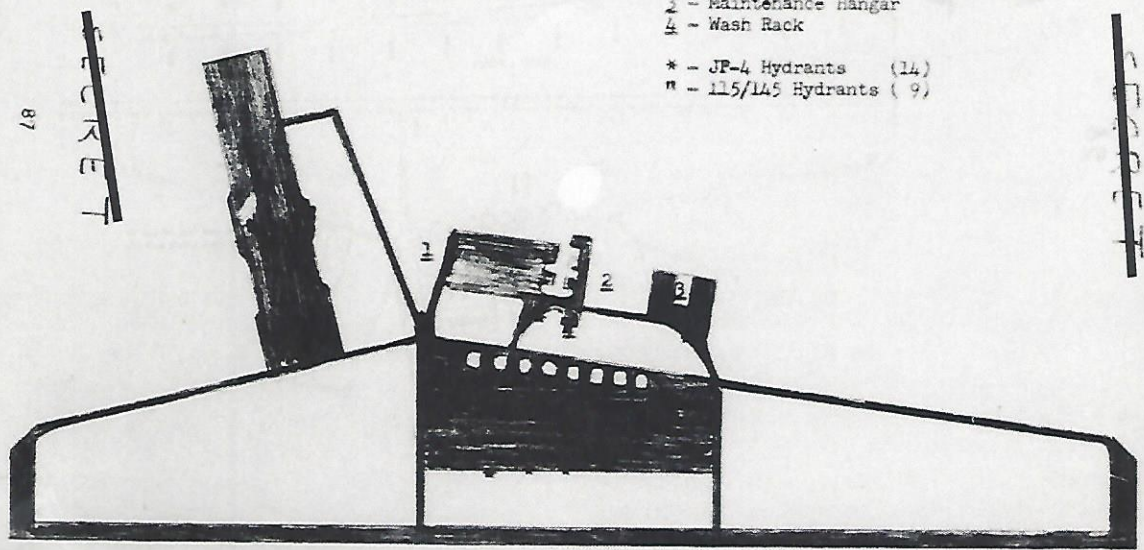
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BEN GURHIR AIR BASE

RAMP AND HYDRANT SYSTEMS

Legends

- 1 - Base Operations/Control Tower
- 2 - Field Maintenance Building
- 3 - Maintenance Hangar
- 4 - Wash Rack
- \* - JP-4 Hydrants (14)
- " - 115/145 Hydrants (9)



Scale: 1000'

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Base Briefs  
Paragraph C

NOUASSEUR

1. Status

Nouasseur was constructed to serve as a depot for the USAF Southern Area and to support Strategic Air Command heavy bombardment (B-36) operations. Effective 1 July 1957, the depot will cease to function. The base will continue to provide to SAC operations the normal air base support of a non-SAC installation.

The Armament and Electronic Maintenance Shop at Nouasseur was constructed as a SAC facility. The shop is basically equipped; tactical units must bring their own specialized test equipment and mock-ups.

The Aircraft Maintenance Shops which were constructed as a depot maintenance facility are utilized by rotational units. It is probable that, with the deactivation of the depot, all special equipment installed to support depot activities will be declared excess and disposed of. Units should count on the availability of only basic equipment and should deploy all necessary specialized test equipment and mock-ups.

The facility brief below describes airfield facilities as they will be when present runway widening project is complete. NOTAMS will give information on current status of construction.

Nouasseur is a MATS terminal and is the operating base of one of the Moroccan-assigned USAF fighter squadrons. A fighter complex has been constructed at the South end of the runway. A few commercial carriers also land at Nouasseur, utilizing a French facility across the field from the USAF facilities.

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Base Briefs  
Paragraph C

Nouasseur

2. Facility Brief

- a. Location: 33-22N 07-38W
- b. Elevation: 655'
- c. Runway: Runway 35/17, 12,000' x 300'. Capacity 100,000 per wheel. Construction: 1000' of concrete at each end, gravel center section.
- d. Taxiways: 100' wide, 25' stabilized shoulders.
- e. Lighting: High intensity runway, taxiway, rotating beacon, obstruction.
- f. Navigation Aids: VHF/UHF Control Tower, GCA, LF Beacon, UHF/DF, VHF/DF, Cees Radio Range (French operated)  
  
Programmed: ILS, RACON, TACAN, Pilot-to-Forecaster
- g. Parking Ramps: Operations, maintenance, refueling aprons totaling 1,523,000 sq yd; dispersal ramps totaling 202,266 sq yd; 5 maintenance stands for M1 and 4 for M5
- h. Crash and Fire Fighting: Equipment in place; procedures established by base regulation.
- i. Weather: Base weather station provides 24-hour forecasting service for local flights and for flights on routes Nouasseur-Wheelus and Nouasseur-Lajes by conventional aircraft. Functions as an integral part of the Air Weather Service Global Weather System. Supports SAC units as required, weather information beyond the capabilities of the station being provided by SSFC.

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Base Briefs  
Paragraph C

Source: Source

2. j. POL

- (1) JP-4: 19,277,712 gal storage, refueling by 9-hydrant system or F-6 unit.
- (2) 115/145: 10,592,258 gal storage, refueling by 14-hydrant system or F-6 unit.
- (3) Oxygen: Gaseous and liquid oxygen available.
- (4) Water-Alcohol/ABI: Servicing by MD-3 unit
- (5) Other
  - (a) JP-4 and 115/145 storage figures above include all tankage in Casablanca area utilized by USAF. Fuels received by tanker at Port of Cas, pipeline supply to base. Strategic reserve level of 70-80 per cent of storage capacities maintained for all facilities.
  - (b) Strategic reserve levels of other POL products maintained using percentage factor of Avfuel requirements.

k. Tactical Operations

- (1) Group of four Butler Buildings, each 80 x 100 ft, restricted to SAC utilization. Telephone, inter-communication facilities installed. Equipment is allocated to SAC maintenance control radio net. Radios providing UHF and VHF air/ground channels installed.
- (2) Vehicles available for tactical use IAW base SEAWEBD authorizations

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Base Briefs  
Paragraph C

Nonasseur

2. 1. Training Facilities

(1) Base theater available for use as required; class rooms provided within the SAC facility.

(2) Drill area range available.

(3) Trainers - 1 P-3, 1 AN-5-16 Link Trainer

See also Paragraph A of Section II.

3. Other

(1) Billeting for use of rotational personnel include dormitories, quonsets, double Dull's huts.

(2) Consolidated mess halls are in operation.

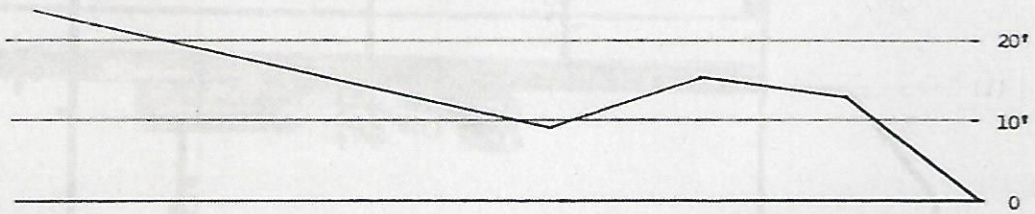
(3) Personal and recreational facilities are covered in Paragraph B, Section I, Area Information.

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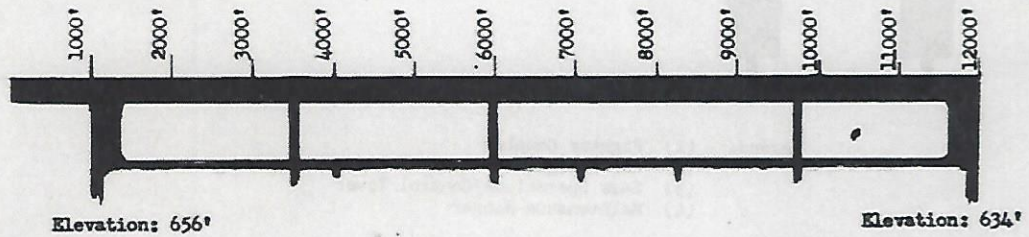
NOUASSEUR AIR BASE

Runway Profile



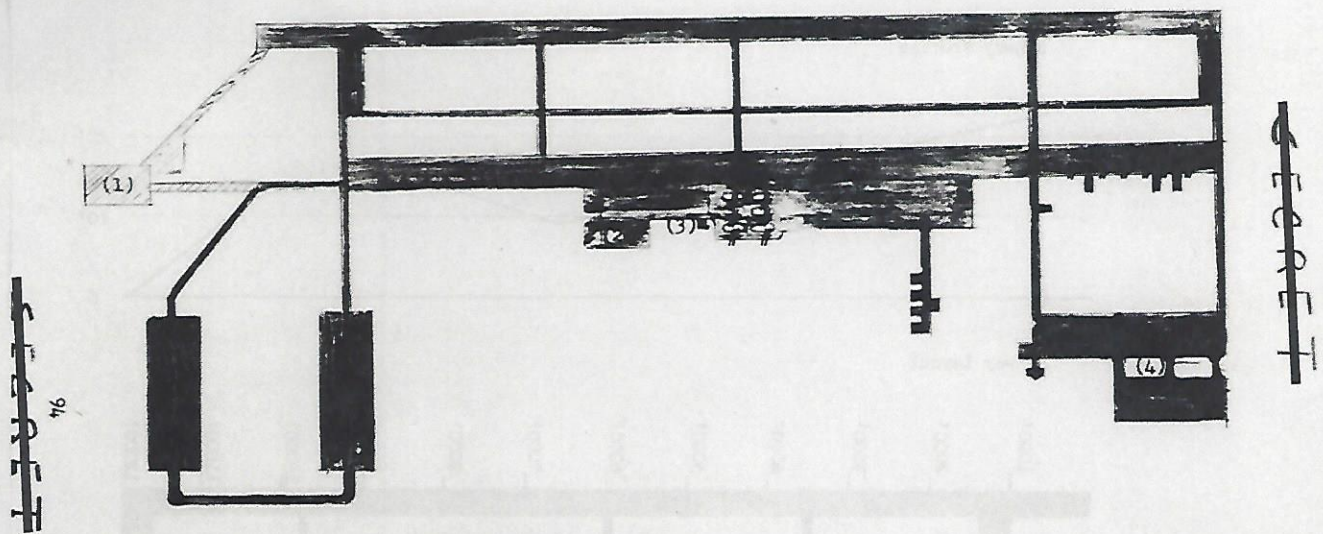
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Runway Layout



NOUA SEUR AIR BASE

RAMP AND HYDRANT SYSTEMS



- Legend:
- (1) Fighter Complex
  - (2) Air Freight Terminal
  - (3) Base Operations/Control Tower
  - (4) Maintenance Hanger
- \* JP-4 Hydrants (9)  
# 115/145 Hydrants (14)

1000' Scale

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BOULHAUT AIR BASE

1. Status

Boulhaut Air Base was planned and begun as a Strategic Air Command fighter base. Construction was halted after the initial phases, and lack of maintenance shops and equipment preclude use of the base for planned operations. Sufficient facilities are in being, however, to permit emergency utilization of the base under EWP conditions. The 3936th Air Base Squadron, 5 ADiv-SAC, maintains the base in an EWP stand-by status.

a. B-47 Operation

Because of low runway stress and narrow taxiways, B-47 utilization is limited to emergency landings.

b. KC-97 Operations

A KC-97 ABE kit is being prepositioned to give the base a minimum support capability for emergency tanker operations. A Base Support Plan has been prepared in accordance with SAC Manual 400-2.

2. Facility Brief

a. Location: 33-36N 07-07W

b. Elevation: 626'

c. Runway: Runway 33/15, 10,000' x 150'. Capacity 25,000# per wheel. Construction - 1,000 ft at each end is concrete; central portion is asphalted concrete on sandstone.

d. Taxiway: 50' wide

e. Lighting: High intensity runway and approach; taxiway; rotating beacon; obstruction.

f. Parking ramp: 138,000 sq yd

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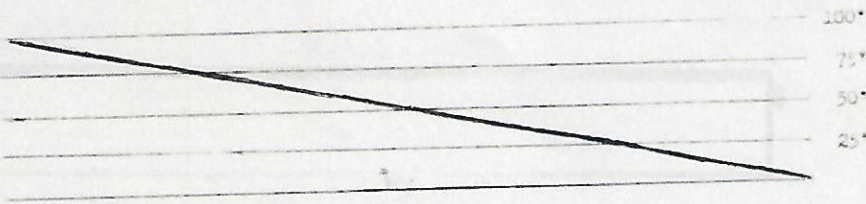
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2. g. Navigation Aids: None.
- h. Crash and Fire Fighting Equipment: Available.
- i. POL
  - (1) JF-4: 1,400,000 gal storage, resupply by pipeline, refueling via 9-hydrant system.
  - (2) 115/145 Avia: 416,000 gal storage, resupply by truck, refueling via F-6 units.
- j. Other

36 Quonset huts, 20' x 48' provide housing. One 500-man consolidated mess hall fully equipped. Utilities systems complete.

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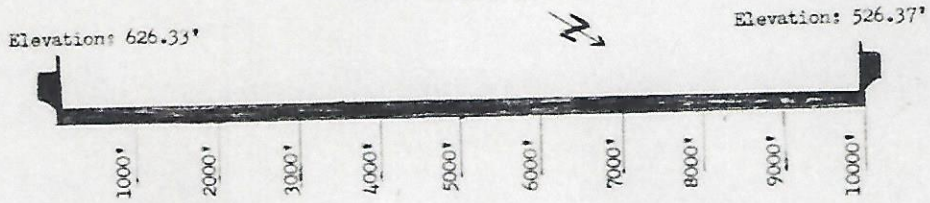
F O U L H A U T   A I R   B A S E



Runway Profile

86

Runway Layout



BOULHAUT AIR BASE

RAMP AND HYDRANT SYSTEMS

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66



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(1)



Legend: (1) Wash Rack

• JP-4 Hydrants (9)

Recommendations  
Paragraph A

### M E D I C A L

1. Personnel Deployment

Experience has shown that it is advisable for wing-strength deployment to be accompanied by two doctors, preferably both flight surgeons, together with the normal complement of three enlisted men per physician.

Squadrons deploying independently should have all of their organically assigned medical personnel with them.

2. Equipment and Supply Deployment

It is necessary to bring only a minimum of equipment and it is felt that there is no reason to transport the 36-bed airborne infirmary overseas.

Parts A and B of the air-transportable dispensary should accompany each clinician. Further, the contents should be checked and augmented as seen fit by the individual physician from supplies available to him at his home station. Sufficient quantities of standard remedies are normally available. However, no reliance can be placed on obtaining high-usage, non-standard items such as neoprene either by local purchase or through area medical supplies. Each individual flight surgeon should bring with him in his own kit an adequate supply of his own favorite remedies.

Each flight surgeon should bring his personal medical bag.

THE INFORMATION ON THIS PAGE IS UNCLASSIFIED.

3. Medical Briefing for Rotating Personnel

Maintenance of scrupulous personal hygiene should be stressed in briefing troops as a primary means of avoiding the many diseases which are found in Morocco (refer to Medical Brief, Paragraph 7 of Section I, Area Information, for information on diseases common to Morocco). Specialized points recommended for medical briefings follow.

a. Immunizations

Personnel should be instructed to assure that required immunizations are current, as many diseases rare in the United States form an ever-present danger in Morocco.

Personnel should be further cautioned that clinical typhoid has often occurred in previously immunized individuals and that extreme care should still be exercised in regards to food and water.

b. Food and Water Precautions

Because of the high incidence of diseases carried by food and water, precautionary measures should be stressed in briefing troops.

- (1) When eating off-base, restaurants should be very carefully selected and only the best restaurants patronized.
- (2) Only well-cooked foods, particularly meats, should be eaten. Raw vegetables, salads, and unpeeled fruits should be avoided. If fruits or vegetables are bought for consumption in quarters (including those sold in base commissaries), they should be soaked in a solution of a chlorine germicidal compound prior to eating. Such compounds are provided at all bases without charge. Only exceptions are citrus fruits and melons which have not been "plugged" by native vendors. Eggs are of good quality and are safe.
- (3) There is no approved local source of fresh milk. Milk and ice cream should not be consumed off base. Pasteurized, reconstituted milk is available at base commissaries and snack bars.



Recommendations  
Paragraph A

Medical

3. b. (4) In some of the largest cities in Morocco, the water supply is relatively safe, but even there it is better to drink bottled water. Table water is available in all restaurants at comparatively reasonable prices. If other water must be used, it should first be boiled or treated with purification tablets.

c. Veneral Diseases

Prostitution no longer has an official or protected status in the independent kingdom of Morocco; however, bordellos are tolerated in certain cities and prostitutes are active at many bars and other places of entertainment. Needless to say, there is a very high infection rate and infection is almost certain unless all known precautions are assiduously employed.

Avoidance of contact is the keynote which should be stressed. The moral and medical aspects of V. D. should be constantly re-emphasized to all personnel. It would be well to point out that the widespread chancroidal infection is not easily cured and generates cases of venereal disease which require treatment for weeks or even months.

d. Heat Disorders

Cases of heat prostration and heat cramps do occur in the hot months. Personnel should be advised to assure that they have an adequate salt intake, either salting their food heavily or taking salt tablets, which are widely available at all bases.

Personnel should be warned against excessive exposure to the sun, both while on the line and at the beach. Cases of bad sunburn are common.

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Recommendations  
Paragraph A

Medical

3. Various Bites

Snakes, particularly poisonous ones, are rare. However, there are a number of varieties of spiders capable of inflicting toxic bites in the areas in which USAF bases are located. Further, scorpions are fairly numerous and quarters are far from scorpion proof.

Personnel should be advised not to reach blindly into dark crevices and to shake out shoes and clothing before donning them. Personnel should be briefed on the on-the-spot treatment for various bites and that personnel who have been bitten should be brought to the hospital as soon as possible.

4. Operating Procedures at Rotation Bases

2. Facilities for the establishment of a TDY Dispensary are available at all bases. At Tan Queris, this space is provided within the permanent hospital facility, and at other bases double Bell's huts are available. The TDY Physician is encouraged to direct treatment of his own patients who are hospitalized at the base, utilizing the resident staff for consultation or specialized services.

It is suggested that the TDY physician join the MOD roster at the host base and that patients seeking treatment after normal duty hours be referred to the fixed facility rather than the TDY dispensary. This procedure will permit the TDY physician to have more evenings off - all that would be possible if the TDY dispensary were operated 24-hours a day. However, when this is done, it is mandatory that the base surgeon as well as the TDY unit commander coordinate on such matters as departures from the duty station.

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Recommendations  
Paragraph A

Medical

4. b. TDY medical officers are encouraged to make frequent and conscientious checks of the base mess halls used by their troops. As a basic premise, it must be recognized that American standards of mess hall and troop sanitation are much more difficult of attainment and maintenance here than on the average permanent base in the XI. This situation is compounded of many factors, chief amongst which are the economic necessity to utilize native food handlers, paucity of certain sanitation supplies (at least on a periodic basis), a teeming fly population, and rapid turnover of supervisory experts.

It is recognized that danger of both miasma and diarrhea exist at base messing facilities.

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Recommendations  
Paragraph B

EMERGENCY OPERATIONS ORDERS

1. Rotational units have responsibilities under the following Emergency Operations Orders. These orders will be provided to the unit prior to deployment. Planning staffs should be thoroughly familiar with requirements of the orders, and units must be prepared to assume assigned responsibilities upon arrival in Morocco.

5th Air Division 40-order

5th Air Division 10-order

5th Air Division 50-order (Bombardment units only)

5th Air Division 505-order

Sidi Slimane/Ben Guerir/Mouassour 44-order

2. Base Defense Plans

The pertinent base defense or 500-plan will be forwarded to each rotational unit prior to deployment. Planning staffs should establish procedures for the tactical unit in consonance with this plan. All unit personnel should be briefed prior to deployment on alert signals and on their individual responsibilities.

3. Briefing for 5th Air Division Commander

Rotational unit commanders will be required to brief Commander, 5th Air Division, within 15 days after arrival in the theater. The briefing will cover the unit's assigned EOP mission, the capability of the unit to execute this mission, and the capability of the unit to execute 5th Air Division 10-order.

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