

USS ALTAIR

[AKS-32]



Home Port
Naples, Italy
1963-1965

USS ALTAIR (AKS-32)
Care of Fleet Post Office
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ALTAIRNOTE 3111
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USS ALTAIR NOTICE 3111

From: Commanding Officer, USS ALTAIR (AKS-32)
To: Distribution List

Subj: Homeport Folder; establishment of

1. Purpose. To establish an information folder on Naples, Italy for benefit and use of personnel assigned to USS ALTAIR (AKS-32).

2. Discussion. Naples, Italy is a large, bustling, industrial port which offers many varied off duty activities to the men of ALTAIR. Because of the large amount of time spent at sea, many of the local shore activities are not made available to the operating forces. Through the use of a homeport folder, it is planned to publicize and make available a comprehensive view of ashore activities available in and near Naples.

3. Action.

a. The Special Services Officer will be responsible for initial distribution of subject folder and for the research and preparation of handout material for insertion in the homeport folder.

b. The Ship's Secretary will be responsible for design and acquisition of the homeport folder and will provide typing services for preparation of inserts.

4. Cancellation. This Notice is cancelled on 1 July 1965.

W.B. Morton
W.B. MORTON

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Capsule H I S T O R Y of Naples

Naples, celebrated the world over for its many beauties, lies along the semicircle formed by the Bay of Naples, over which rises the smoking cone of Mt. Vesuvius, the Continent's only active volcano.

Naples, which originated as a Greek colony centuries before Christ, was founded around 600 B.C. by refugees from the near by Greek colony of Cumae. It took the name of Neapolis (New City) to distinguish it from the **still older** Greek city adjoining called Parthenope.

Naples retained its Greek culture for a long time, and many Romans of the upper class, from a love of Greek manners and literature, later moved to Neapolis for education and cultivation. It became a favorite residence of many of the emperors; Nero, Titus, Augustus Caesar and Tiberius Caesar, and it is here where Homer and Virgil were inspired in composing their most famous writings.

Naples suffered severely during the Gothic wars following the fall of the Roman Empire. Belisarius captured it in 536 after a long siege and Totila besieged it in 542 and compelled it to surrender. Following the rule of the Ostrogoths, Naples came under the East Roman emperors. In the 8th Century this allegiance was renounced, and the Neapolitans established a republican form of government under a Duke of their own appointment. Under this regime, independence lasted for nearly 400 years.

The kingdom remained under the Duke of Savoy until 1718 when it was given back to Spain, which surrendered to Austria in 1738, Don Carlos of Bourbon, son of Philip V of Spain, conquered Naples, and in 1738 was recognized king, Spain **renouncing all claims**. The rule continued through the line until the French Revolution, when in 1798 they went to war against the French. France conquered the city in 1799 and an armistice was signed. In 1803, a French army under Napoleon's brother Joseph occupied the kingdom. The Bourbon rule continued until 1848 when a revolution broke out in Sicily and demonstrations were made in Naples, and a constitution was granted. Disturbances continued until Garibaldi defeated the Neapolitan army in 1860, and the people arose in his favor everywhere. At the same time Victor Emmanuel, king of Sardinia, decided that Sardinia must take part in the liberation of southern Italy. On October 1 and 2, 1860, the Garibaldians were victorious and later that month Victor Emmanuel was proclaimed king, and in 1861, upon ceasing of resistance, Naples and Sicily were absorbed into the United Kingdom of Italy.

Naples was badly battered during World War II and an extensive area along the water front still bears the scars of bombardment. There has been considerable rebuilding, but down by the waterfront, among the ruins, there are still many streets of houses destroyed by the war.



General Information - Barcelona is the capital of the province of the same name and the principal city of the region of Catalonia. It has a population of over 1,700,000. It is situated between the Besos and Llobregat Rivers, with the Montjuich and Mount Tibidabo /1,745 feet/ rising behind it. Barcelona is the chief industrial city of Spain and its most prosperous.

Barcelona is an ancient city, claiming a history based on lore and fact. Hercules supposedly found on the beach a boat driven across the sea from Italy and hence named the beach Barcelona. Long ago there were Phoenician and Greek settlements along the shore. Recorded history begins about 230 B.C. when Hamilcar Barca, the father of Hannibal, founded the city of Barcino. The Romans later took it over, expelling the Carthaginians from their Iberian domains. Under them the town became capital of a province in the district of Tarragona. The Visigoths invaded it and made it the capital of their kings in 451. Barcelona was held by the Moors from 713 to the early 9th century, thereby subjected to the vicissitudes of the struggle between the Franks and Saracens.

In 874, the count Wilfred of Barcelona, known as the Hairy, obtained the privilege of declaring hereditary, and the city became the center of an independent territory. In 1137, the count of Barcelona married the daughter of the ruler of Aragon, and the city became the capital of the kingdom of Aragon and Catalonia. During this period, the port became the great trading center of the region, and during the 14 and 15th centuries, it ranked with Venice and Genoa as one of the great ports of the world. Its drydocks, arsenals, and warehouses were extensive, and large armadas for the navy were equipped here. The Besos river silted up the harbor leaving the entrance only a little more than a fathom deep, but the resultant barrier was looked upon as a great natural defense.

A council of Jaime I of Catalonia promulgated in 1259 the *Llibre del Consolat de Mar*, the earliest code of European maritime laws, which were taken as a model by other countries in the Mediterranean. The city lost some of its importance in 1492, when Aragon and Castile were incorporated, but the city was the scene where Ferdinand and Isabella received Columbus on his return from the West Indies in the summer of 1493. The decline of the port was caused by the edict of Isabella forbidding non-castilians to trade with the new world, and it was not until 1778 that the Catalonians were allowed to resume free trade with the Americans. During the 17th and 18th centuries, the entrances to the harbor were practically closed, in spite of the construction of an Eastern mole which was begun in 1474. The city was frequent center of unrest against the central authority, and in 1827 and 1868, it supported the Carlists and in 1835, it led the anti-monastic agitation. In the 19th century extensive improvements were made to the port, and industrialization increased. The basin of San Beltran was excavated, the Eastern mole was extended, and a transverse mole was constructed to shelter the port. During the early parts of the 20th century, the city was the scene of Anarchist plots and of outbreaks of violence. Here, in 1923, General Primo de Rivera announced the establishment of a military dictatorship. The great international exhibition was held in the city in 1929. During the Civil war, the city and harbor suffered considerable damage.

Barcelona is typically European with its narrow, winding streets in the old quarter and handsome boulevards in the modern part. The chain of Ramblas runs from the Puerto de Paz in the inner port, dominated by the statue of Columbus, to and far beyond the huge, central plaza de Catalunya, the heart of the city. The Ramblas divides the old city into quarters, among them the gothic and the so-called Chinese. This irregular hexagon of streets, together with the Avenida Jose Antonio and the paseo de gracia, go far to set the pattern of the city. A curious way in which the city has manifested its individuality is in its architecture. Early in this century it developed a luridly florid style, startling and provocative to those who saw it. The innovator was Antonio Gaudi, described by some as the pride of Barcelona. His church of the Holy Family is one of the most extravagant examples of Ecclesiastic Architecture, (see front cover). Described his *palacio de la musica* as "utterly grotesque".

Clubs and Bars - The following clubs in Barcelona normally extend privileges to officers - San Cugat Country Club Del Valles, Real Club de Golf/El Prat/, British and American Club - Plaza de Urguidadna. There are many cafe terraces in the city, some of the nicer ones being - Andalucia Bar Plaza del Teatro 6, Pasaje Sanlucar - Rambla Santa Monica 7, Marfil - Rambla Catalunya 104, good for cocktails. Night Clubs include the following - Club Rio - Florida Blanca 137, Floorshow, Dancing, El centric are Cos, Franco, Floor show, and dancing.

Dragon - Ciudad 5, Chinese food. Los Caracoles - Escudillers 14, Bodega.
Siete Puerta - Paseo Isabel 11, outstanding.

There are numerous other good restaurants. Meals vary in price. From \$1.00 to \$5.00. Some local specialties are given here - Lengosta - Lobster, Paella Valenciana - Chicken, Rice, Fish, Lenguado - Filet of sole, Perdice - Partridge, Centollo - Crab.

Athletics. Senor Salanova should be contacted at city hall, 22 San Fernando for information on the availability of sports facilities for intra-ship competition and for arrangements for competition with local teams. He will arrange a meeting between the Athletic coordinator and local sport representatives. The Barcina Athletic Club can also be contacted for athletic events, especially basketball.

Non team sports are as follows - Golf - San Cugat country club, 18 holes, Green fees are 200 pesetas on weekdays, 400 pesetas on weekends, open to enlisted and officers at nine miles distance. Real Club de Golf /El Prat/ - Six miles South West, about 150 pesetas for taxifare. Green fees are 190 pesetas on weekdays and 340 pesetas on weekends. Tennis - Club Barcelona - Calle Granduxer. Bowling - Boliche bowling alley - Ave. Gen Franco 508, eight alley, opens 1800. Other popular sports are horseback riding /there are several stables/, skiing /all facilities are available at resorts like La Molina, a short distance from Barcelona/, and pigeon, skeet and trap shooting/ Tiro de Pichon Club/.

Churches - Roman Catholicism is the official religion of Spain. Barcelona is an important Metropolitan see having a Cathedral and many churches, all of which conduct services in Italian and Latin only. However, mass and communion services in English are held on Sundays at the Chapel of the Colegio de Nuestra Senora de Lourdes, centrally located. There is a church of England Chapel with a resident archdeacon where regular services are held in English. Several small American Protestant missionary centers exist in the district, these hold services in Spanish.

A Spanish Priest, Bailen 10, Barcelona, is available to conduct shipboard services. He may be contacted at 25-0926. An American Priest, Rev. Jordan Arimon, O.P., Bailen 10, Barcelona, is available to conduct shipboard services. He may be contacted at 25-0926.

Transportation. Barcelona has an extensive, but crowded, transportation system which includes taxis, street cars, trolley and motor buses offering frequent service to the entire city and suburbs, and a subway system with three lines running north-south and converging at the centrally located plaza de cataluna, and one east-west line passing through that square. In addition there is electric train and funicular service to Mont Juich. Public Transportation is free during the summer months to personnel in uniform. There is frequent boat and air service to the Balearic islands, notably to Palma de Mallorca.

Although taxi fares are reasonable, there have been numerous complaints during past fleet visits of flagrant violations on the part of the taxi drivers. Personnel are urged, upon entering a taxi, to ensure that the meter flag is lowered and that the starting fare is five pesetas and no more. The driver should rarely be tipped more than two pesetas. Cars may be rented at the following agencies - Atesa - Ronda de san pedro 32, Empresa Rocas - Paris 184., Tel 30-4820

Shopping - The best streets for shopping in Barcelona are Paseo de Gracia, Avenida Jose Antonio and the Ramblas, notably Rambla de Catalunya. Some of the better buys with corresponding shops, are given below -

Leather goods - Magda - Paseo de Gracia 19 and 92.
Loewe - Paseo de Gracia 35.
Pecary - Universidad 7.
Goderch - Rambla de Catalunya 78.
F. Nestares - Paseo de Gracia 88.
Mantillas - El Suizo - Paseo de Gracia 84., Candal 8.
Figueras - Ronda san Pedro 14.
Hand embroidery - Ramon reixachs - Puertaferri 16.
J. Canet Vila - Puertaferri 25.
Mens Tailors - Pellicer and Co. - Paseo de Gracia 48.

Dolls-toys - Riego - Diputacion 254.
 Chiquito - Paseo de Gracia 90.
 Antiques - Arnald Rosentingl - Paja 29.
 Sara Rodellas - Via Layetana 169.
 Jewelry - Roca Joyero - Paseo de Gracia 18.
 Vallenti Gallare - Paseo de Gracia 16 and 24.
 Flea markets - Belle Caire market - Plaza de las Glories.
 San Antonio market - Calles de Urgel, Borrell & Viladomat.
 Department Stores - El Siglo - Pelayo 54.
 Amalcenos Jorba - Ave. Puerta del Angel 19, one block
 South of Plaza Catalunya.

Theatre and Cinema - Several theatres offer plays in the Spanish and Catalan languages, and a considerable number of others offer reviews, light operas and musical comedies twice a day the year around. These are probably of no interest unless one has a thorough background in Spanish. Musicals are shown at the following theatres - Teatro Comico - Calle Marques del Duero 89. Shows 1300, 2245. Teatro Talia - Calle Borrell, shows - 1300, 2245. There are twelve first class cinemas in Barcelona. Spanish is dubbed in all English Language films. One cinema, however, shows films in the original English/or French/versions on alternate Friday nights.

There is an opera season in Barcelona during three months of each winter and a ballet season in spring. Gentlemen are required to wear dinner dress in the orchestra. There are frequent concerts and recitals at the palacio de la musica. Other entertainment in Barcelona includes the Bull Fights - Plaza Toros Monumental - Avenida Jose Antonio 749, /March and April/. Plaza Toros Las Arnas - Avenida Jose Antonio 385, Thursday, Sunday and Holidays. Greyhound races - Canodromo Loreto - Carretera de Sarria, street car number 59,66 67, daily afternoons and evenings. Soccer football - Campo de Espanol, Campo de Barcelona, Sunday at 1600.



COPENHAGEN

GENERAL INFORMATION: Copenhagen, Capital of Denmark, it is situated on the island of Zealand, across the Oresund from Sweden. The city, with its suburbs, had a population of 1,216,654 in 1958. Copenhagen is a busy commercial city besides being the leading port and the home of the Danish Navy. At the same time, it is a beautiful and gracious city, where canals, parks, churches and renaissance castles are found not far from modern buildings and housing projects. It is an industrial city where over a quarter of Denmark's inhabitants live and work. But, it qualifies as one of the cultural capitals of the world, with its famous ballet, its opera, drama and musical entertainment, and the unique amusement park of Tivoli. Denmark itself is a rare and attractive combination of a historic tradition and a modern dynamic social philosophy, epitomized by the royal family who, through constitutional monarchies, are the symbol of continuity in Danish political development. Denmark has been a leader in agriculture cooperatives and social legislation. In other creative endeavors, the country has produced H.C. Andersen, the philosopher Kierkegaard, and Niels Bohr, the nuclear physicist.

Copenhagen was a fishing hamlet until the 12th century. It gradually became the home of many merchants, and in 1254 the Burghers were given municipal privileges. A later charter prohibited craft guilds, although they were later established under strict control of the town authorities. Copenhagen was attacked by Lubeck in 1248 and in 1306 it turned back the Norwegians. In the 15th century it was rivalled by a new enemy, the Hanseatic League, who attacked and captured the city frequently. Not until 1443 did Copenhagen become the capital of the kingdom. From 1658 to 1660 it resisted Charles Gustavus of Sweden, and in 1660 it gave its name to a treaty concluding the Swedish War of Frederick the Third. In 1700 the United Fleets of England, Holland and Sweden bombarded the port. In 1801, the English under Nelson destroyed the Danish fleet in the roadstead and in 1807 the city was again bombarded by the English, destroying the university buildings and the principal church. During World War I Danish neutrality brought general prosperity and a great increase in trade. The city was subjected to Nazi occupation from 1940 to 1945.

CLUBS AND BARS: Some of the better bars in Copenhagen are found in the Bellevue Strand, D'Angleterre, De France, Terminus, Palace, Europa and Cosmopolite Hotels. There are many night clubs in the city, some require that a small membership fee be paid before entering. This is a legal technicality whereby they can remain open until 0500. The prices are reasonable when compared with those in Brussels or Paris. The spots in the dock area, however, are cut and out clip joints. The better night clubs include: Ambassadeur and the New Lock Bar - Palace Hotel, 57; Raadhuspladsen. Both are very fashionable. Floor shows, dancing, open 2000-0200 Atlantic Palace - 9 Axelstorv. Floor show, and dancing. Valencia - 32 Vesterbrogade. Floor show and dancing. 7-9 club 7-9 Allegeade. Floor show, dancing. Wonder Bar - 69 Studiestraede. Steak Club - Floor Show, dancing, open until 0500.

The Greenwich Village district of Copenhagen, Nikolajkirk (Referred to as the minefield) has several bars, two of which are the Cafe Royal and the Tokanten.

A word on beverages in Copenhagen. The Danes drink more beer than the Germans, and the good brands are Tuborg Gold Cap and Carlsberg. The National drink of Denmark is Aquavit (Snaps), the best brand of which is Aalborg. It is potent and should be treated with respect. The Danish liqueur is the unique Cherry Heering. Cloc Whisky is a local whiskey made according to the scotch formula and is consequently cheaper to drink than the imported varieties.

RESTAURANTS: There are many excellent restaurants in Copenhagen, among the following: Hotel D Angleterre - 45 Kongens Nytorv. Bar, sidewalk Terrace. Palace Hotel - 57 Raadhusplaads. Bar, Viking Room. Richmond Hotel - 33 Farimagsgade. Excellent food. Au Cog D Or - Vestreboulevard. Excellent Food. Codan - 21 Sct. Annae Plads. Roof garden restaurant overlooking the harbor. Krogs Fiskerestaurant - 38 Gammelstrand. Seafood specialties. Oskar Davidsens - 56 Aaboulevard. Most famous restaurant in Scandinavia. Nyhavns Faergekro - 5 Nyhavn. Features Danish open sandwiches. In addition there are eight first class restaurants in Tivoli Gardens, among them Divan, Belle Terrasse and Wivex.

HOTELS: Hotels in Copenhagen are listed below. Prices (without meals) are from \$2.00 to \$9.00 for a single and from \$4.00 to \$14.00 for a double room.

Angleterre - 34 Kongens Nytorv.
Palace - 57 Raadhusplaads.
Richmond - 33 V. Farimagsgade.
Codan - 21 Sct. Annae Plads.
Bellevue Strandhotel - Klampenborg, on the beach.
Excelsior - 4 Colbjørnsensgade.
Grand - 2A Vesterbrogade.

BEACHES: The Ceresund has many fine beaches. The coast between Copenhagen and Elsinore comes to life with activity on warm days. Seaside resort towns on Zealand include: Nykøbing, Vordingborg. The Bellevue beach at the Bellevue Strandhotel can be reached by taking the S-train from Østerport to Klampenborg or streetcar No. 14. By buying a badebillet on the S-train, a changing cabin at the beach is included in the fare.

CHURCHES: The Lutheran church is the established church of Denmark and all services are in Danish. St. Albans, the Anglican Church located on Langelinie, is the only church which conducts its services in English. It is officially the chapel for the British Embassy. Americans are invited to participate in its services. Other churches are as follows: Catholic. St. Ansgar - 64 Bredgade, and Jewish, the synagogue - 12 Krystalgade.

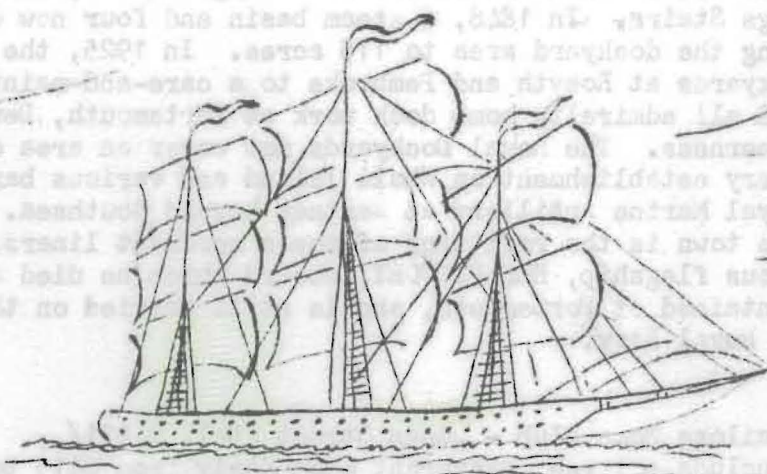
TRANSPORTATION: Local transportation is adequate. Street cars and buses run frequently and providing fairly comfortable transportation to all parts of the city. Electric trains run to the suburbs on regular schedules. Taxis are cheap and plentiful when it is not raining. A well developed system of railways covers the whole of Denmark and makes every part of the country readily accessible. Cars may be rented from the following places: Tiljeauto - 403 Lungebvej, Autocrest - 11 Halmtorvet, Danatrip - Hotel Europa, and Autourist. Features U-Drive Volkswagens which cost \$3.50 per day plus 4 cents per kilometer.

TOURS: The best tours of Copenhagen and Denmark are offered by Dantourist, 40 St. Kongensgade. They provide tours of Copenhagen by boat, Copenhagen by night. North or South Zealand and the Carlsberg or Tuborg breweries (where free samples are given). Other tours are also available. Tivoli is one of the leading attractions of Copenhagen. It is open from May to September and offers a fun fair, Concert hall, theatres, dance halls, gardens, restaurants and bandstands and free fireworks, among other things such as; Christiansborg Palace, Round Tower, Elsinore (Helsingor), Glyptotek Art Gallery, Rosenborg castle, Botanical gardens, Zoo, Collection of arms and armor - 9 Tojhusgade Deer park - Klampenborg and National Museum - Frederiksholms Canal.

SHOPPING: Shopping in Copenhagen is excellent and prices are reasonable. The better buys are silver, porcelain, furniture, ceramics, handicrafts. To mention a few. Den Permanente, Vesterport building, is the so-called permanent exhibition where every firm or individual involved in the nations industrial arts and crafts is represented. There are display and sales rooms. The center of modern design, 10 Amagerstorv, offers a great variety of household goods, including glass, rugs, furniture, lamps and so on.

THEATRE AND CINEMA: Besides theatre, Copenhagen boasts the world famous Royal Danish Ballet. In addition there is the Royal Opera. Cinemas are numerous and American films are shown with original soundtrack and Danish subtitles. There is ample entertainment in Tivoli, enumerated in the above. Dyrehavsbakken is an amusement park north of the city at Klampenborg, offering side shows, rides, and the lake. It is reached by S-train from Osterport station or by streetcar No. 14.

MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION: The Danes are quite touchy about their sovereignty over Greenland. It is suggested that the subject be avoided in conversation with Danish nationals whenever possible. If such conversation is forced, Americans should emphasize the recognition by the United States of Denmark's prerogatives in the island. All personnel should be informed that Tivoli is a family resort and not a coney island-type of amusement park. All hands must be on their good behavior. Intoxication or attempting to pick up women are not tolerated. Offenders are dealt with severely. One custom which merits explanation is the national toast or skal (pronounced skawl). When the signal is given, one locks the recipient in the eye, nods and says skal loudly. He then drinks bottoms up, never removing his eyes from the recipient until his glass is empty. Throughout Scandinavia it is considered poor manners to skal ones hostess. It is likewise unheard of to refuse a skal.



GENERAL INFORMATION.

Portsmouth is the most important naval port in the United Kingdom. Located in Hampshire, it is 74 miles southwest of London on the Southern Railway. Population is about 238,700. Its nickname in British Naval circles is Pompey. King Richard I started to build the town in the 12th century.

The harbor affords ample accommodation for the largest warships. It is one of the largest natural harbors in the world and, being the chief naval port of the kingdom, is under the command of the Commander-in-Chief. The naval station and arsenal is an aggregate of four towns, Portsmouth, Portsea, Landport, and Southsea, and occupies the southwestern part of Portsea Island, which lies between Portsmouth Harbor and Langstone Harbor, two inlets of the English Channel.

The town was already important as a naval station when the dockyard was established about 1540. It then covered about eight acres, abutting on the harbor near Kings Stairs. In 1848, a steam basin and four new docks were opened, extending the dockyard area to 115 acres. In 1925, the government reduced the dockyards at Rosyth and Pembroke to a care-and-maintenance basis and concentrated all admiralty home dock work at Portsmouth, Devonport, Chatham, and Sheerness. The Royal Dockyards now cover an area of 500 acres. There is a gunnery establishment on Whale Island and various barracks including those of the Royal Marine Artillery at Eastney beyond Southsea. A new industry for the town is the refitting of ocean merchant liners.

Nelsons famous flagship, HMS VICTORY, aboard which he died at Trafalgar in 1805, is maintained at Portsmouth, she is still carried on the list of strength of the Royal Navy.

CLUBS AND BARS

The Royal Sailors Home club - Queen Street /tel. 24231/

Amenities include a large restaurant open daily from 0615 to 2330, 122 Single cabins, 13 bed sitting rooms, many with hot and cold water, fully licensed bar and lounge bar, billiards and television, lockers, baths and showers at moderate charges. The bars are open daily from 1100 to 1400 and 1630 to 2130, Sundays noon to 1400 and 1800 to 2100.

N.A.A.F.I. Club - Cambridge Junction, Portsmouth. /tel. 23717, 22040/

All meals and full license, dancing, billiards, table tennis, library, writing room, television. No accommodations. Open from 1000 - 2200.

Trafalgar Services Club - Edinburgh Road, Portsmouth/tel. 25135/

Amenities include 250 single sleeping cabins and 18 bed sitting rooms, a large restaurant open daily from 0630 to 0100 /all night Sunday/, television, theatre, large lounge, writing room, baths and showers, locker rooms, and barber shop.

Dancing is available at the following places.

Pomme Dor South Sea

N.A.A.F. I. Club - Cambridge Junction, admission free Sunday Afternoon and Tuesdays, otherwise 2/.

South Parade Pier - Southsea

Savoy Ballroom - South Parade

Kimbells Restaurant - Osborne Road, Southsea

Garapyles Club - South Sea

Beer is plentiful and inexpensive, but, unlike the states, it is served at room temperature rather than ice-cold. Whisky is quite expensive. Most bars are open between 1800 and 2300. Some clubs remain open later.

RESTAURANTS.

There are many good restaurants in Portsmouth, catering to almost every taste and price range. The Koppels Head is highly recommended.

ATHLETICS.

Almost every type of athletic facility is available in the vicinity of Portsmouth. Sailing is popular sport.

Following are some of the playing fields.

Fratton Park - football

Aerodrome Sports Ground - football, cricket

Alexandra Park - Football, hockey, cricket, bowls, tennis and cycling

Baffins recreation ground - football and cricket

Canoe Lake - boating, tennis, putting

Hilsea Bastion - Boating, putting, tennis

Milton Park - bowls, tennis

Southsea Common - bowls, putting, tennis

There is roller skating at the following places.

Bandstand enclosure - Southsea Common, open daily 1000-2230

Wimbledon Park skating rink - Waverly Road, Southsea, open Daily 1000-2230

BEACHES.

Southsea, one of the largest and most up-to-date summer resorts in England, has excellent beaches. Also, there is Hilsea swimming, Portsbridge, Cosham, open during the summer months. Aquatic games are occasionally featured.

CHURCHES.

Church of England

St. Anns - H.N. Dockyard / near admiralty house/, 0800 Holy Communion, 1015 morning service.

Roman Catholic

St. Johns Cathedral - Edinburgh Road, Holy Mass at 0800, 0900, 1000 and 1100

Pitt Street Recreation Ground, 0845 Holy Mass

Church of Scotland and free churches

St. Andrews Chapel - K Block, R.N. barracks, every Sunday at 1000

Salvationist

Salvation Army Home - Queen Street, 0945 every Sunday

Jewish

Synagogue - The Thicket, Southsea, 1700 every Friday

TRANSPORTATION.

All varieties of transportation are good. Typical taxi fares from the ship are approximately of follows.

To harbour station 2/0 to 2/6

To South Parade Pier 4/0 to 4/6

To Queens Hotel 3/0 to 4/0

To Town Station 2/6 to 3/0

An extra shilling is included in the fares of all taxis entering the dockyard.

Transportation to London includes the following.

Fast trains leave Portsmouth Harbour Station every hour at 50 minutes past the hour. They arrive in London /Waterloo Station/ 1 hour and 36 minutes past the hour. There are slow trains from Portsmouth town at every hour and half hour which take 2 hours and 16 minutes.

Fast trains leave Waterloo Station every hour at 50 minutes past the hour and arrive at Portsmouth Station 1 hour and 36 minutes later. There are more frequent trains at peak periods. The last fast train leaves Waterloo at 2150 and the last slow train leaves at 2320.

Southdown Coaches /tel Portsmouth 22311/ have a regular daily service leaving southdown station, Hyde Park Road, Portsmouth, as follows.

0725 0825 0925 1325 1525 1725 1925

During the winter months the 0725 and 1925 run on Saturdays and Sundays only and the 1525 is withdrawn from service.

Coaches return from London /Victoria Coach Station/ as follows.

1715 1915 2115

TOURS.

The Portsmouth and Southampton area abounds in places of historic interest. The countryside is scenic and picturesque.

Daily tours are available from Southsea, sea front to Arundel Castle /1380/, the seat of the Duke of Norfolk, Chichester / Norman Cathedral of the 11th century/, and to Winchester, site of an 11th century castle and the largest cathedral in England.

Tours can be arranged to London and other centers of interest and in the past these have been the high-point of visits. London is less than two hours by rail. All tours should be arranged as far in advance as possible, since hotel accommodations in London are difficult to come by.

HMS VICTORY may be visited at any time during the day, there is no admission charge. The Victory Museum is also well worth a visit.

SHOPPING.

Most goods bought in Great Britain are subject to purchase tax which may be up to 100% of the selling price for some luxury articles. Visitors to the country may obtain goods without paying purchase tax by filling in a form P.A.I. All reputable shops should have copies of this form. The buyer cannot take the goods he has purchased away with him but the shop will deliver them onboard in the presence of a customs officer and the ship must undertake to keep the goods onboard.

THEATRE AND CINEMA.

The following theatres offer stage shows.

Kings Theatre - Albett Road, Southsea

South Parade Pier - South Parade, Portsmouth

Theatre Royal - Commercial Road, Portsmouth

There is no list of cinemas. For theatre and cinema programs, look for the /Whats On/ poster or consult the Portsmouth evening news.

Other amusements include Greyhound racing at Portsmouth Stadium, Tipner /first race at 1915/ and Butlins Fun Fair and Amusement Park, Clarence Pier /open in the summer months only/.

RESTAURANTS. Lisbon has some very good restaurants, among the following:

TAVIRES - R. Misericordia, expensive, refined, old style
SOLMAR - R. Portas De Santo Antao, expensive, modern, sea food
FOLCLORE - R. Nova Da Trindade, expensive, folk dancing and singing
MONTES CLAROS - Monsanto Hills, reasonable, nice grounds
BODEGON/HOTEL FENIS/ - Praça Marques De Pombal, very expensive, Spanish food
HOTEL MUNIDILL - R. D. Duarte, reasonable, view of Old City
LACERDA - Ave. De Berna, reasonable, steaks
MACAO - R. Barata Salgueiro, reasonable, Chinese food
A QUINTA - Top of Santa Justa Elevator, reasonable, caters to tourists
LA GONDOLA - Ave. De Berna, reasonable, Italian food
GALEOTA - Ave. Sidonio Pais, reasonable, French food

Meals will cost from \$2.00 to \$8.00, approximately. However, there are numerous restaurants scattered throughout Lisbon where a good meal can be obtained for \$1.00 and less. There are also in Lisbon some typical restaurants where Fado the Portuguese National song, can be heard. The most popular ones are:

ADEGA MICHADO - RUA DO NORTE, 91
ADEGA MESQUITA - RUA DO DIARIO DE NOTICIAS, 107
A SEVERA - RUA DAS GAVIAS, 55
A TIPOLA - RUA DO NORTE, 120
A TOCA - TRAVESSA DOS FILHOS DE DEUS, 34
NAU CATRINETA - TRAVESSA DE SAO MIGUEL
O FALA - RUA DA BERROCHA, 48
PARREINHA DE ALFAMA - LARGO DO CHAFARIZ DE DENTRO

ATHLETICS. GOLF - Club De Golf do Estoril - Course - Estoril. Charge for 18 holes - 50 escudos per person. Charge per set of clubs - 20 escudos. Charge for ball - 20 escudos. Caddy charge - 12.50 escudos per course of 18 holes. Caddies are a must.

CHURCHES. Portugal is predominantly Roman Catholic but there are several Protestant Churches and one Jewish Synagogue in the City. English is spoken in the below churches:

IRISH CHURCH - LARGO DO CORPO SANTO - CATHOLIC
ST. GEORGE - RUA DA ESTRELA, 4 - EPISCOPALIAN
CHURCH OF SCOTLAND - RUA ARRILHA, 13 - PRESBYTERIAN
ST. PAULS CHURCH - AVE. BOMBEIROS VOLUNTARIOS, 1-C, ESTORIL-ANGELICAN

TOURS. The following are some of the main points of interest for Naval Personnel visiting Lisbon - In Lisbon - the Castle of St. George, the Cathedral, the Old City /Alfama/, Armaments Museum, Aqueduct of the free waters, Parliament House, Estrela Church, Madre De Deus the Jeronimos, Tower of Belém, and the Monument of the Maritime discoveries. Outside Lisbon - Mafra Convent, Arrabida Mountains and Beach, Queluz National Palace, the towns of Estoril, Cascais and Sintra, Fatima Shrine and Nazare Beach.

SHOPPING. Stores are open from 0900 to 1300 and from 1500 to 1900, Monday through Saturdays. Cork products, table Wine, Dessert Wine and Brandies, canned sardines and anchovies, china, pottery, embroidery and linen, filigree and silverware, and typical dolls are among the items worth buying in Portugal.

The main shopping areas in Lisbon are the Chiado and the Baixa /downtown/, Rua Da Prata, Rua Augusta, Rua Aurea and Rua Garrett being the most fashionable streets.

General information. LISBON, the capital of Portugal, is on the right bank of the river Tagus near its entrance into the Atlantic Ocean. The population in 1960 was approximately One Million. It is the Westernmost European capital and is built up the sides of a range of low hills. It faces the Tagus and the view from the sea of its colorful houses, numerous parks and gardens rivals the beauty of Naples and Istanbul.

The name Lisbon is allegedly and latered form of the Ancient name Olisipo, also written Ulyssippo under the influence of a mythical story of a city founded by Odysseus/Ulysses/ in Iberia. Under the Romans, The former Phoenician settlement became important. Julius Caesar made the place a municipality about 60 B.C. After the Romans, it was occupied by the Visigoths until 714, when it was taken by the Moors, who gave it the Arabic name of Alashbuna or Lashbuna. It was the first point of Moslem Spain attacked by the Normans in 844. On 25 October 1147, Alfonso Henriques, the First King of Portugal, captured Lisbon from the Moors with the aid of French, English and German Crusaders on their way to the Holy Land. It became the Capital of Portugal in 1256. Some of the main sea voyages of discovery originated from Lisbon - Vasco Da Gama, who opened the Lucrative Trade Route to India in 1497-98, Alvares Cabral, who discovered Brazil in 1500, etc. From 1500 to 1580, Lisbon prospered as a result of the wealth gained from the Portuguese Empire in India and Brazil. From 1580 to 1640 it lapsed into a provincial town under Spanish rule and part of the Armada sailed from this port in 1588.

The shock of a disastrous earthquake felt from Scotland to Asia minor in 1755 almost instantaneously destroyed the town. A 50-foot tidal wave and fires killed an estimated 20,000 to 50,000 people. French invasion of Portugal in 1807 led to the occupation of Lisbon by General Junot and caused the flight of the Portuguese Royal Court to Brazil. The subsequent peninsular War, loss of Brazil through rebellion and internal warfare for the Throne resulted in decadence for Lisbon. The monarchy was overthrown in 1910 /King Manuel II was deposed/ when the Portuguese Republic was established. However due to the instability of the Young Republic, there were further revolutions in 1915, 1917, 1919 and 1926. Finally the revolt of 28 May 1926 resulted in the election of the late Marshal Carmona as Portuguese President. Under him, his successors and their Prime Minister since 1932, Dr. Oliveira Salazar, Portugal enjoyed peace and expanded greatly. After 1939, Lisbon had a peculiar importance as one of the last accessible loopholes of escape from Western Europe. Huge numbers of refugees congregated here, with records showing that some 200,000 passed through her ports in the period from November 1939 to August 1941.

Lisbon is the Principal City of Portugal as well as being the capital. It is the capital of the Province of Estremadura and the Seat of an Archbishopric of the Roman Catholic Church, whose Archbishop is known as the Cardinal Patriarch of Lisbon.

CLUBS AND BARS. There are no typical American Dance Halls in Lisbon. The popular Night Clubs in Lisbon are Nina, Tagide, Maxine, Bico Dourado, and in Estoril, the Casino. Night clubs open about 2300 and close from three to four o'clock in the morning. There is either a cover charge of 25 Escudos /\$.90/ or a minimum charge of 50 Escudos /\$1.75/. Like night clubs the World over, some clubs take advantage of strangers and prices should be ascertained before ordering. Most clubs have a small floor show, usually with Spanish Dancers.

Portuguese Brandy and Beer are inexpensive and even Whiskey is reasonable when compared with American night clubs standards.

Where bills include a 10% service charge, extra tipping is not obligatory. It is customary, however, to tip an additional 5% of the bill.

THE NEAPOLITAN SCENE

THIS IS NAPLES * Naples is a famous city in a famed country. Even among the Italians themselves the city and its environs are synonymous with the terms: tourism, vacations and recreation. As for Italy, it can boast that more travel books are written about it than any other country.

This section will take a broad look at customs, politics, the local philosophy, history, geography, holidays, and several other topics important to an understanding of the country and its people. This information is included to give you some guidelines for your role as a participant in the "People to People" program, a program designed "to give people of other countries a better understanding of our American way of life - our customs and traditions, peaceful aspirations and devotion to freedom and justice for all -- and, at the same time, generate within ourselves greater understanding of the way of life of foreign peoples with whom we come in contact." This purpose casts you - who will be coming into contact with the people of Italy - in an ambassadorial role: That of creating good will based on mutual respect and understanding.

THE NEAPOLITAN PHILOSOPHY OF LIFE * Something that will certainly strike you in Naples is the attitude of Neapolitans toward time. Time has no importance for them, because time, in Naples, is money. People of the poorer classes, in particular, have developed this outlook through a 3000-year experience, through the rise and fall of a long series of kingdoms and kings, revolutions, plagues and wars. They have learned that time is only an enemy which may bring misery and disaster. Therefore, it must not become one's ruler, on the contrary it must be used to serve one's own pleasure. That is why, although your Italian language instructor will teach you that the question, "What time is it?" sounds in Italian: "Che ora e'?", in Naples they say, "Che ora fate?" (What time do you make). So when your watch says it is nine o'clock, for a Neapolitan it is a completely different time. Midnight for him may be just the beginning of the evening.

Such an attitude toward time may cause some inconveniences to you and sometimes get on your nerves. You may think, by calling the plumber, for example, that your water taps are going to be repaired today; they will, instead, be repaired tomorrow or the day after tomorrow. This does not mean that Neapolitans do not like to work; for they are, on the contrary, good workers, and they work hard for their living. It is simply that Neapolitans are convinced that the world is not going to end if your water taps will not work today. The point is that for about 3000 years, since Naples was founded, nobody has ever helped Neapolitans to solve their problems from one day to the next, certainly not the French or Spanish rulers, nor the Bourbons. They have thus developed a philosophy of patience which has helped them to get through centuries of distress without losing their good humor (they rarely lose their temper) and they are inclined to smile at other peoples' impatience.

THE NEAPOLITAN CUSTOMS AND CODES - People the world over have their virtues and their defects. These "defects" are generally considered to be those characteristics which differ from our own. Neapolitans, like any other people, have virtues and defects. Their love for life, their friendliness, their sincere desire to be helpful. Then you may turn to the other face of the medal. But, in considering the "defects", do not forget that they have three main sources:

(1) Italians are descendents of many ancient cultures: wave after wave of people and races have swept the length of the Italian peninsula - Greek, Etruscan, Roman, Carthaginian, Saracen, Norman, Spanish and French. Thus, to Italians, Americans are merely more likeable but quite inexperienced children; (2) they live a great deal in the open air; (3) Italy is a comparatively underdeveloped country with an ever-increasing population. In Naples, in particular, working opportunities are very limited and salaries are very low.

After you have taken several Italian lessons you will find yourself able to converse with the man in the street: you will have opportunities to meet people while shopping or riding in the bus. They will appreciate your efforts to speak their language.

You will find the Neapolitan family eager to become your friends; but remember that if you yourself do not appear friendly, they will be aloof. So you might invite them to a cup of coffee; coffee is a "must" in Naples. Don't think, however, you will be successful if you ask their daughter for an evening date. You will be refused. Not because you are an American, but simply because girls of the middle and upper-class families are not often allowed, in Southern Italy, to be alone with boy friends.

Conversation in Italy, and more so in Naples, is personal. Neapolitans are interested in you. They want to know almost everything about your life, your family, your children, particularly children. Neapolitans are extremely fond of children, whatever nationality they belong to, and they cannot bear seeing them ill-treated, although they are very strict with their own.

Criticism of the city by us is inappropriate and in poor taste. Neapolitans are the first to criticize themselves and their city, and yet they think it is the most beautiful city in the world and do not like criticism by foreigners, including their fellow countrymen from Rome and Milan.

If you are invited to dinner in a Neapolitan home a bouquet of flowers will be appreciated and should cost you about 30¢. Neapolitans and all Italians are great handshakers. You will be expected to shake hands whenever you meet or say goodbye to a friend. Never leave a place, even a shop or an office, without saying: "Arrivederci".

Above all, drink moderately in public. Italians like to drink - but moderately. You will rarely see an Italian man drunk, especially a military man; never a woman. One of the most serious offenses for an Italian military man is to get drunk. Neapolitans have never forgotten what they saw in 1943 and 1944 when the streets of the city were crowded with masses of drunken, uncouth Allied Servicemen.

YOU, AS SEEN THROUGH THEIR EYES - Just as you will observe the Neapolitan at his work, his play and his leisure, so will he observe the American in his midst. And in his midst you will surely be, for Naples is a city of 1,500,000. Many Neapolitans boast that they can "always spot an American." Through the haircut, through the type of clothing (especially the shoes), through the walk and (lack of) gestures... these are some of the give-aways.

Hospitable as the Neapolitans are, it is a sad mistake to assume that our status in Italy is a privileged one or an exalted one. On the contrary, we must consider ourselves as guests temporarily residing in a foreign and a sovereign country. When you entertain guests, the type you particularly dread is that coarse, ill-mannered loudmouth, the type whose talk is evenly divided between speaking highly of himself and speaking lowly of others - and whose actions are as deplorable as his words.

As guests of this country, any tendency - no matter how slight - toward behavior of this type must be scrupulously curbed. Failure to curb is a black mark against yourself, the Navy and the United States.

Eight in a row - here are the eight traits that will be of great value in your daily relationships overseas: be tolerant, be polite, be friendly, be patient, be a good listener, be international, be tactful, be a good American, and try to learn their language.

LEGAL MATTERS - U.S. personnel are subject to Italian law. There is no such thing as immunity because you wear a U.S. uniform. Italy has jurisdiction over Americans in regard to both civil and criminal action. Offenses in Italian law are similar to ours. Law enforcement authorities demand and get the utmost respect. Here is a checklist of your "LEGAL STATUS IN ITALY":

1. You are an American.
2. While stationed in Italy you are subject to the laws of Italy as well as the laws of the United States.
3. It is your duty to obey the laws of Italy.
4. The Italian authorities as well as the Shore Patrol have the power to arrest you.
5. You can be tried in certain cases by the criminal courts of Italy.

The following are some DO's and DON'Ts that will help you, if arrested by the police

Don't try to resist arrest.

2. Do willingly go with the police.

3. Do willingly furnish the police with your name, rank, organization and any other such information necessary to make your identity known to them.

4. Don't make any statement regarding the accident or offense until you are sure that military authorities have been contacted and informed of your position.

As an American in Naples, your primary concern and contact will be with the U.S. Navy Shore Patrol. The SP is called when you have an accident, if you are involved in an incident with Italians, and SP is authorized to stop you, and ticket you if necessary, for violations of local traffic laws.

THINGS TO SEE IN AND AROUND NAPLES

POMPEII AND HERCULANEUM

The ruins of Pompeii, destroyed by volcanic eruption in 79 A.D. are widely appreciated by those who visit them. Excavations were begun in 1748 and still continue. The remains of the city buildings and monuments attract visitors from all parts of the world. The excavations feature houses decorated by pictures, statues and mosaics. The Basilica, the Forum, the Theatre and the Ampitheatre, as well as the edifices of this silent city tell a way of life, which though cut off, had achieved suprising sophistication.

Naturally most of the magnificent relics of Pompeii and Herculaneum are now ensconced in museums throughout the world, but more than enough remain to fascinate any visitor endowed with even the smallest amount of imagination. Here, sealed and preserved for us for close on to 2,000 years, are the traces of a very glorious and very carefree past, through perhaps not quite so carefree as some might imagine.

There are stoves and pots to cook in. Evidently there were cooks. There were styled walls and mural paintings. Evidently there were artisans and artists. There were tapestries and brocades and hangings and articles of apparel; obviously there were workers in cloth. There were gold, silver, bronze and brass, ornaments and decorations. Metal workers must have abounded. So did sculptors and painters and housebuilders, and wine-shops and baths and prostitutes and, yes, even thieves. There is a tale, perhaps apocryphal, of a discovery made in 1932, when excavators found two perfectly preserved bodies. One, apparently a wealthy Patrician, lay on his face. Beside him lay the second, his hand in the Patrician's money bag. Death caught him in the act.

Experts say that when Herculaneum is finally completely excavated it will provide much more authenticity for the background of the lives of the Romans during the Empire than anything yet found elsewhere.

Pompeii was much larger than Herculaneum - 20,000 inhabitants as against an estimated 5,000 - and excavations have progressed to a much greater extent. It seems to have been primarily a pleasure resort, judging from the number of hotels, restaurants and bars, to say nothing of the widely known phallic symbols pointing the way to the centers of vice.

Particularly to noted in Pompeii are the decorative mural design of four periods, including some of the finest and oldest thus far discovered. After close to 2,000 years their colors, even in the open-air atria - inner courtyards - retain their brilliance, and the shade known as "Pompeian Red" has never been duplicated by modern painters.

Transportation from Naples: 32Km. from Naples (40 minute drive).

Trains leave every half hour from Circumvesuviana. Railway Station located on Corso Garibaldi. (Cost: round trip is 345 Lire on weekdays and 265 on holidays). Bus leaves every 20 minutes from side entrance of Circumvesuviana Station (costs about 300 Lire round trip). (Trolley No. 1 leaving Fleet Landing going east stops at Circumvesuviana Station and costs about 40 Lire one way).

Approx. Entrance Fee to Excavation:

Open 9 AM to 3:30 PM

Weekdays - 9AM to 1PM is 150 Lire

Holidays - 9AM to 1PM is 75 Lire

After 1PM an additional charge of 100 Lire.

Guide Fee: 2,700 Lire for first two people or as prices are posted at the excavation entrance.

There are stone and pots to look in. Evidently there were cooking
There were also walls and mural paintings. Evidently there
were religious and artistic. There were tapestries and wooden and
handmade and articles of apparel, obviously there were workers in
cloth. There were gold, silver, bronze and brass, ornaments and
jewelry. Metal workers must have been around. To the workshop
and kitchen and householders, and wine-shops and bakeries
and even a school. There is a school. There is a school.
of a discovery made in 1932, when workers found the
remains of a school. One, apparently a school, the other a
school. The school was the school, the school was the school.
The school was the school, the school was the school.

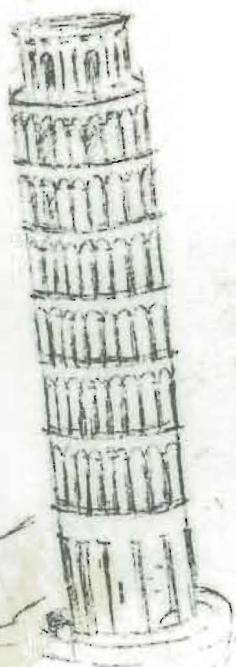
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Transportation from Naples: 2,000 Lire (10 minutes drive).

LIVORNO



PISA



FLORENCE

HISTORY

In the 11th century Pisa was a busy commercial port and a rival of Genoa and Venice. In alliance with the Genoese, the Pisans waged a victorious war against the Saracens and captured Sardinia, Corsica and the Balearic Islands. In 1099 they took part in the First Crusade, were present at the capture of Jerusalem and established trading posts in the Levant.

Pisan power and prosperity reached their zenith in the 12th and 13th centuries, being marked by the development of the arts and the foundation of an important University.

The astronomer and physicist Galileo was born at Pisa and used its buildings for his experiments. In the Cathedral he studied the movement of the pendulum and established its oscillatory periods. He used the Leaning Tower to work out the laws of gravitation and the acceleration of falling bodies due to their weight.

FINE ARTS

The Pisan school of sculpture is noted for its sober style; it was specially distinguished by the work of the Pisano family of architect-sculptors. Nicolo Pisano, who died in 1280, studied ancient sculpture and developed a degree of realism which is also found in his contemporaries Duccio and Giotto. His chief works are; the pulpit in the Baptistery of Pisa and that in the Cathedral of Siena; the tomb of St. Dominic at Bologna, and the fountain at Perugia on which he worked with his son, Giovanni. The latter had a more supple technique than his father's inspired by Parisian ivories. He sought to give dramatic expressions to feeling and passion. His outstanding works are the Pulpits in the Cathedrals of Pisa and Pistoia and the facade of the Cathedral of Siena. Andrea did most of his work at Florence. His refined manner may be observed on the doorway of the Baptistery. Finally, Nino, Andrea's son had a keen sense of grace and modelling and worked in high relief. The museum and churches of Pisa contain his statues.

CATHEDRAL

This structure in the Pisan Romanesque style (1068-1118) is built of marble of alternating colours; it influenced the design of many churches in the district. Its architects were Busscheto, whose tomb is on the facade, to the left, and Rainaldo, the designer of that facade. A great fire damaged part of the building in 1596.

The front elevation is light and graceful, with blind arches, a frieze carved with animals and fifty-four small marble columns. The bronze doors were made from designs by Giovanni da Bologna (1602). They depict the Virgin in the centre and the Life of Christ at the sides. The transept door facing the Leaning Tower has remarkable Romanesque bronze panels, highly stylised by Bonnano Pisano, depicting the Life of Christ.

The interior, with its nave and four aisles, is impressive. It is 380 ft. long and 114 ft. wide and contains sixty-eight single columns. The coffered ceiling was rebuilt after the fire of 1596. The transept has three aisles.

The beautiful pulpit of Giovanni Pisano, was damaged in the fire of 1596 was reconstructed with fragments of the original in 1926. The basin is supported by six porphyry columns, and five pillars decorated with statues. Faith, Hope, and charity appear on the central pillar, whose base is adorned with the seven Liberal Arts. Also depicted are St. Michael, the Evangelists supporting Christ, the Cardinal Virtues supporting the church, which nourished the Two Testaments, the Hercules and the Lion of Nemea at the sides. The panels on the basin are remarkably lifelike. They are separated by the figures of Prophets and depict the Birth of St. John the Baptist, the Visitation and the Life of Christ.

The 16th century bronze "Lamp of Galileo" hangs opposite the pulpit. It was when the Sacristan set this lamp swinging as he lighted it that Galileo conceived his theory of the movement of the pendulum.

Alongside the east wall of the south transept is the tomb of the Emperor Henry VII of Luxembourg (late 14th century), which was formerly on the Campo Santo.

BAPTISTRY

This is of marble. It was begun in 1153 and completed in 1278. The two first storeys are Romanesque, with 14th century gables. The structure is built on the original plan and roofed with a dome of unusual appearance, with a pointed summit.

The main doorway is framed between columns adorned with carvings. The Life of St. John the Baptist is depicted on the lintel. The uprights bear the Works of the Months and the Apostles.

The impressive interior is 115 ft. in diameter; a remarkable echo can be heard there. The marble font was used for baptisms by immersion. The pulpit was designed by Nicolo Pisano; its sculptures, inspired by Roman art depict the Nativity, the Adoration of the Magi, the Presentation at the Temple, the Crucifixion and the Last Judgement. Rampant lions and a sucking lioness support the pillars. The gigantic burts of prophets adorning the Baptistry used to be outside it.

LEANING TOWER

The tower serves as a campanile and a belfry; generally speaking, it is in the Romanesque style. It is built in white marble and was begun by Bonnano Pisano in 1174 and completed in 1350. Its leaning is caused by settling of the subsoil or a defect in the foundations, unless, as some hold, the architect sought thereby to prove his skill. The upper part is vertical.

The climb up 292 steps gives a curious sensation; the tourist feels drawn towards the lower side. A panorama of the town can be seen from the top.

LIVORNO

GENERAL INFORMATION

Livorno is located in Tuscany, 13 miles from Pisa and 58 miles from Florence. A typical commercial port, it has a population of 157,774. Livorno is the seat of Italian Naval Academy and the Italian Naval War College. Southern European task Force /SETAF/ has a logistical support command at Camp Darby, located five miles north of Livorno, which serves as headquarters for the U.S. Army in this area. CONSTSMEDSUBAREA is also located in Livorno.

Livorno owes its origins to the Pisanis, who built a castle there in the 10th century. It was destroyed several times by Pisas Rivals, Genoa and Florence, and as often rebuilt. In 1390 it was acquired by Gian Galeazzo Visconti, Duke of Milan, and after his death by Genoa. In 1421 it came under Florence, which at that time was trying to develop its maritime commerce. It was one of the Florentine Fortresses occupied by Charles VII of France during his Italian invasion in 1491.

Livorno's prosperity dates from the 16th century, when grand duke Cosimo De Medici made it a free port to replace the port of Pisa, which had silted up. His work was continued by Ferdinand I, who made a proclamation of religious liberty in order to attract outsiders to the city. Moors expelled from Spain, Greeks who had fled from the Turks, Catholics driven from England, Italians threatened by inquisition, and above all, persecuted Jews, found refuge there. Trade steadily increased and Livorno became a port second only to Genoa. During the renaissance, true to its tradition of liberty, it was the most radical and democratic city in Tuscany. After the formation of the Kingdom of Italy its privileges as a free port were abolished and it became a Naval dockyard as well as an important center of Italian commerce. Livorno was strongly defended by the Germans in World War II, but was taken by Americans in July 1944.

CLUBS AND BARS

Most Bars are located in the vicinity of Piazza Gavour. The better one are found in the Leading Hotels.

U.S. Naval personnel are welcome to use the club facilities at Camp Darby, and in Tirrenia. The Officers open mess is located at Camp Darby. Dinner is served from 1800 - 2200 every day except Monday. On weekdays, except Monday, the Bar opens at 1700, and on Saturdays and Sundays at 1200. The bar closes each day at 2400 except Saturday, when it closes at 0200. There is dancing every Saturday night.

The non-commissioned officers club /Gateway Club/ is located on Via Pisorno, opposite the Movie Studio in Tirrenia. The club is open from 1630 until 0100 weekday, 1000 until 0200 Saturday and Holidays. The club is open for membership to men of the first three pay grades. Various types of drinks are served, as well as meals, sandwiches, etc. Dancing is offered nightly, floor shows on Saturdays. Bingo is held on Wednesday nights.

Enlisted mens club, /Riviera Service Club/ is located at Camp Darby. Membership is open for the lower pay grades.

RESTAURANTS

Restaurants are generally found in the Piazza Cavour area and in the Better Hotels. The following are recommended -

Novelli - Piazza Cavour 28 Ceccar

Serra Sul Mare - Bagni Acquaviva Imperi

Gennarino - Piazza Orlando 8 La Lan

Norma - Piazza Guerrazzi 8

Ceccarellis - Via Sardi

Imperial - Terrania, eight miles north

L Attias - Via Ricasoli 21

La Lanterna - Via DelFanculli

Al Merol - Via E. Mayer 1

Gira Arrosto - Piazza Grande

Some of the local food specialties are Cacciucco /Bouillabaisse/
Pappardelle Cou /Pasta-type dish/ and La Lerre /Noodle Dish/.

HOTELS

There are five good hotels in Livorno, listed below. The excelsior and the Giappone are the most modern. They offer reduced rates to service personnel.

Excelsior - Via Del Cassuta +1

Giapnone - Via Grande +57

Terminus - Corallo - Piazza Dante 20

Palazzo - Viale Italia 195

Astoria - Via Ricasoli 96

ATHLETICS

A well-equipped gymnasium, bowling alleys and other athletic facilities are available at Camp Darby. Arrangements for the use of these facilities are made by contacting the Army Special Services Officer, 7617, USFA Post Support Command at Camp Darby. Sailing, swimming and other outdoor facilities are available at the Italian Naval Academy. Arrangements are made through the Liaison Officer at the Academy.

BEACHES

Beaches in and near Livorno are good. In addition to the Military Beach of the U.S. Army, there are two bathing Clubs, The Regina B ths and the Pencaldi Baths, Both are located on Via Italia, within the city limits. Each has an open-air restaurant. Popular beach resorts located near Livorno are Tirrenia /eight miles north/ Ardenza /three miles south/ and Cistigliencello /about 12 miles south/.

FLORENCE (History)

Florence is the Athens of Italy. It is filled with works of art bearing such signatures as Fra Angelico, Michelangelo, Botticelli, Donatello, Ghiberti, Cellini, and Leonardo da Vinci. There is Giotto's historic Bell Tower; the shop-lined Ponte Vecchio; the opera house (inaugurated in '61); the Medici Chapel; the Uffizi and Pitti Place (2 of civilization's most fabulous centers of art); the Strozzi Palace (magnificent courtyard); the Bargello Museum (cameos, ivories, della Robbias), just about every thing for travelers with a sense of the beautiful. Situated in the heart of a chain of lovely hills, some Americans rate it as the pleasantest place in Italy. Pilgrims who enjoyed Irving Stone's bestseller on Michelangelo, *The Agony and the Ecstasy*, should find it even more fascinating. If you like your painting, architecture, churches, and tombs—and if you don't mind the fact that every second person you stumble across is a visitor like yourself—Florence is highly recommended.

Florence grew up from 200 B.C. onwards round the Via Flaminia, which crossed the Arno at the site of the present Ponte Vecchio (old bridge). But its power dated only from the 11th - 12th century. This period saw the rise of trades organised in powerful guilds, the appearance of a currency based on the florin and the growth of exports of "Florence Cloth".

Internal Strife. - The Guelphs, who supported the Pope, and the Ghibellines, who were partisans of the Holy Roman Emperor, appeared in the 13th century the Guelphs at first had the advantage; but the Ghibellines, after being driven out of Florence, allied themselves with its enemies, notably Siens, and defeated the Guelphs at Montaperti. The Guelphs then counter-attacked and defeated the Ghibelline nobles in 1266. They established government by the Signoria, in which the "Priori" sat. There then occurred a split between White Guelphs and Black Guelphs which lasted until 1348, when the Black Death carried off three fifths of the townspeople.

Life in Florence - Florence is a living art center where the people enjoy constant intimacy with masterpieces without losing their natural qualities. The tourist may stroll in the Via Tornabuoni, where dress-makers and antiquaries carry on their trade, or round San Lorenzo, which is lively with shops and open air stalls. He may pause among the second hand booksellers near the Annunziata and under the loggia of the Lanzi. He may also stop at the luxury shops on the Ponte Vecchio (Old Bridge) and in the Via Por Sta Maria. When a little bewildered by the traffic and a little tired he may sit on the terraces of the cafes of the Piazza-Repubblica and Doney, Via Tornabuoni, and enjoy an ice or a cup of coffee (a gelato or an espresso), unless he prefers to do so among the ice vendors of the Via Calzaioli. At the luncheon or dinner hour he will seek out a trattoria or a buca (cellar) where he can sample the delicious Tuscan cuisine in cool surroundings. During his walks he will observe familiar street scenes, the six-balled shields of the Medici, the niches, the flower-decked resting places, the altars and the sculptures that adorn the facades.

CHURCHES

Livorno is predominantly Roman Catholic. There is, however, one protestant church. An English-speaking priest is available through the Cathedral. Also, the assistant Chaplain at the Italian Naval Academy, Jesuit Father Tollemache, speaks fluent English. There is a Chaplain assigned to the 8th Logistical Command, U. S. Army, at Camp Darby. Some of the Churches are as follows -

Roman Catholic -	St. Maria Del Soccorso /Cathedral/- Piazza Magenta
Protestant -	SS. Peter and Paul - Piazza Carroni
	Waldensian Church - Via Verdi, Near Piazza Carroni
Jewish -	Synagogue, Piazza Benamozec

TRANSPORTATION

Local transportation consists of electric buses and taxis. Fares are high and should be determined in advance. Electric trains depart for Pisa from the station on Barri De Margherita /near the Naval Academy Railroad Station on Piazza dante/. Trains run daily to Rome, Venice and Florence. There are seven buses daily to the major Italian cities with less frequent service to the lesser cities. Buses depart from Duomo Piazza Grande.

TOURS

Tours may be arranged through the following agencies in Livorno -
Carabinieri Headquarters located on Via Mameli -

American Express

CIT - Piazza Cavour

TE-CA Travels

The U. S. Army Special Services representatives at Camp Darby can also be contacted for assistance in planning tours. Popular tours are as follows -

Pisa - One-half hour by bus.

Florence - two-hours by bus

Rome - three to four and one-half hours by train

Venice Six hours by train

Local Attractions, in and near Livorno, include the following-
Italian Naval Academy

Montenerao Sanctuary - 3 miles from Livorno, good view of Livorno and Gulf.

Tirrenia - eight miles from Livorno, popular Beach Resort.

Lucca - about 25 miles from Livorno, Old Walled Town

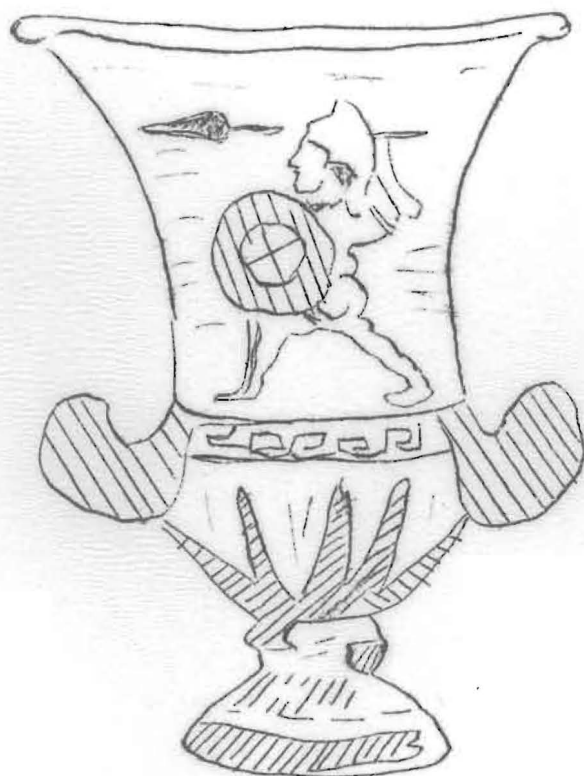
SHOPPING

The best shopping area in Livorno is on the Via Grande on either side of the Piazza Grande. Souvenirs, Linens, Leather, Straw goods and clothing are among the available items. An Italian version of the American Dime store is situated on the Piazza Grande. It offers a good selection of small merchandise. There is a Post Exchange located at Camp Darby. PX hours are 1100-1800 Monday through Fridays. On Saturdays, the hours are 1030 - 1400.

Chief things to See

Florence is such an important art center that it takes at least three days to see the chief sights. Tourists in a hurry who can spare only $1\frac{1}{2}$ days may, however, confine their sightseeing to the Piazza del Duomo (Cathedral Square), the Piazza della Signoria, the Ponte Vecchio (Old Bridge) and the Uffizi Museum. Views of Florence from Fiesole and the Monti Promenade and the Piazza Michelangiolo may serve as an introduction to the town.

CORFU



GREECE

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CORFU GREECE

General Information. CORFU. /ANCIENT CORCYRA/, which modern Greeks prefer to call Kerkira, is the most Northerly of the Ionian Islands. Situated on the Threshold of the Adriatic Sea, its strategic importance has been recognized for many centuries. It is said that Ulysses was shipwrecked here at the entrance to lake Kalikopulo and his boat petrified. However, Corfu today, contains very few historical antiquities, and even more important ones, such as the Temple Zesus Cassius, have disappeared. There are, nevertheless, many Monasteries of venetian origin throughout the island which today tell something of the islands history. Best known among these are Paleocastrizza, San Salvatore and Pelleka.

Corfu was colonized in 734 B.C. by the Corinthians. The Corinthians became so prosperous in their new colony that they were able to defeat and destroy (in a sea fight) the fleet sent out by the Mother country to compel their allegiance in 695 B.C.. However, not long after, Corfu was forced to recognize Corinthian supremacy by the tyrant Periander, son of Cypselus. Subsequently periods of great dissension broke out culminating in the Peloponnesian War. During the struggle the colonist repelled several attempts of Lacedaemonians but ultimately fell prey to Pyrrhus, King of Epirus. On his death the island was seized by the Illyrian pirates who held forth until 229 B.C. when the Roman occupation occurred. It then became an important base until the fall of the Eastern empire.

In 1080 Robert Guiscard, the Norman, captured the island, but his victory was short lived. He died in Cassopo in 1085. Then followed Roger of Sicily in 1146 who lost the island to Manuel Comnenus in 1152.

In 1192 Richard I of England landed in Corfu with the 5th crusade which was enroute to Palestine. Shortly thereafter Leon Vetiano made himself master and officially claimed Corfu to be a venetian possession. This only resulted in his rapid defeat and execution and in 1206 the Venetian senate had 10 noble families sent to the colony to secure its occupancy. There followed almost 200 years of fighting and claiming of the island by Corsairs, Greeks, and Neapolitans, until finally the Coriftes in 1386 placed themselves voluntarily under Venetian

Barbarosa raided the island in 1537 followed by Salim in 1650. Finally in 1716 the Venetians regained control with the defeat of Achmet III by Count Schulenburg. The peace of Compo Froio gave all the Ionia islands to France but were lost again with the capitulation to the Russo-Turkish fleet in 1799.

In 1815, the treaty of Paris revived the Republic of the Ionian islands, placing them under the protection of great Britain. Corfu quite naturally became the chief island and seat of the government until the protectorate was resigned to Greece in 1864 and Corfu became a normarchy of Greece.

World Wars I and II merely served to show the strategic importance of the island, and in the latter war the island was occupied by the Italians and Germans, suffering much damage by the heavy bombardments from the air. Thus today much of the city of Corfu is in ruins and veritable ghost-town exists in the island where beauty once led it to be called the pearl of the Mediterranean.

The island of Corfu covers an area of 277 square miles and has a population of about 106,000. Its coast line is rugged, being dotted with many small bays and inlets. The shape of the island is not unlike a sickle to which the Ancients compared it. The hollow side, with town and harbor of Corfu in the center, is turned towards the Albanian coast from which it is separated by a strait varying in width from 2 to 15 miles. The extreme length of the island is 40 miles, its greatest width is 20 miles. Two high, well-defined mountains divide the island into three districts of which the Northern one is mountainous, the central one undulating, and the Southern one lowlying. The most important range is San Salvatore which stretches East-West from cape St. Angelo to cape St. Stephane, attaining an elevation of 3,300 feet and in some locations sloping straight down to the sea. It is generally agreed that with the exception of Crete the most beautiful of all Greek islands is Corfu. Agriculturally, the principal products of Corfu are olives, fruits, grapes, and honey. As a result of the venetian government giving large cash premiums to grow olive trees to encourage the produce of oil and discourage the raising of wheat, the vegetation of the island lacks variety. Hence the olive has become the main product necessitating a single expense without the trouble of upkeep. This contents the Corfuite peasantry who are reputed to be the idlest of all Ionians, there fore they cultivate few gardens, preferring to grow the self-subsisting olive tree and purchase all vegetables in the Corfu market.

Clubs and Bars. The facilities of the societe du lecture de corfu, a reading club, are usually extended to officers and include a reading room/ local, French, British, and American peridicals/, a card room/light snack bar and bar. There is also a tourist club, Periigitiki Leshi, located near the upper square. The U.S.O. is a popular spot. In the past combos from the ships as well as performers from Corfu have provided entertainment for enlisted personnel.

The Mediterranean Club is a private club with a French Bohemian atmosphere situated on the North shore beyond the city of Corfu. It is a camp style resort with dancing and entertainment nightly. Admittance to the Mediterranean club is by invitation only.

Among the bars in Corfu are the Ionion, Capris, and Astoria, all located on King George I street. The hotel Astir, recently completed, offers the best bar in town. Others are the Ranyatella (The Spider), The Shell and the Novfara,

Wine shops and small tabernas are numerous but usually are not attractive. Ragnatella however, is a luxury tavern. Flies are prevalent and head facilities are inadequate. No music is allowed after 2300 hours. Attention here is called to Ozuzo, a local Greek liquor. It is strong, deceptive and may have harmful physical effects. It should not be consumed by personnel on liberty.

Restaurants. Restaurants in Corfu are listed below:

Corfu Palace, (in the Corfu Palace Hotel).

Phoenix - Academy Street.

Rex - Capodistria Street.

Xenia - Excellent, but expensive.

Food is the same as all Greece, with fish, shrimp, and lobster the specialties. Prices are high, and this is particularly true for drinks at the Corfu Palace. Food remains a critical item due to the limited variety.

Transportation. Private autos, jeeps, and bicycles are the chief modes of transportation. Bicycles may be hired by the hour. Car and passenger service connects Corfu with Brindisi, Igoumenitsa and Patras. One ferry in service 15 March and 23 May, two ferries between May 24 and October 30. Other public transportation consists of numerous buses, offering adequate service to all parts of the island. Taxis, though seemingly scarce, have accommodated liberty parties of approximately 500 men. Taxis are expensive, and the fare should be agreed upon in advance. In the past, the naval officer in command has provided a jeep and driver for the senior officer of a visiting naval vessel.

Shore Patrol. Headquarters is established at the Naval station headquarters building. This is arranged through the senior naval officer Corfu. His offices and quarters are in the same building. Potential trouble areas are - dirty dicks bar, fleet landing area, silver dollar bar, on the outskirts of town near the airport and noufara, kanoni, six miles South of Corfu. There is no telephone service at the fleet landing for contacting the shore patrol headquarters, however, shore patrol headquarters, situated at the naval station, is within sight and short walking distance from the fleet landing. Prostitution is illegal in Corfu, therefore, organized prostitution is practically nonexistent. There are, however, a limited number of private dwellings in the area, bordered on the North and East by the seawall and the West by the fleet landing area and park, that engage in prostitution. This area is criss-crossed by numerous alley-ways, streets, and accesses. Also local police should be informed when a positive identification of a house of prostitution is made. Health officials and police will make an immediate investigation upon receipt of complaint.

MALTA



MALTA, G. C.

Malta, G.C. (George Cross), a self-governing state of the British Commonwealth of Nations, is the largest and most important of the Maltese Islands. It is 17 miles long and eight miles wide and has a population of 330,000. The island is situated 58 miles south of Sicily and 180 miles north of the African mainland. The capital is Valetta, with a population of just under 20,000. Most of the population is Maltese, speaking the Phoenician Maltese language (which is akin to Syriac and Arabic). English and Maltese are the official languages. The Crown Colony became a state in 1961, although still not receiving full independence. Great Britain continues to appoint the Governor and to control the island's police force. The principal importance of Malta is its strategic location as a naval base. It is presently the site of Headquarters, Allied Force, Mediterranean (HAFMED).

The numerous Megalithic and Neolithic temples and remains unearthed in the 19th century reveal Malta to have been inhabited by man from pre-Stone Age times. Its recorded history is one of storm and turmoil down until 1814, when it was annexed to the British Empire. It was a Phoenician colony from 1000 B.C. It later fell to the Carthaginians, who in turn lost it to the Romans in 218 B.C. From the transition of Roman rule to Arab, Maltese history again becomes obscured. Malta became part of the holdings of the Byzantine Empire, but like Sicily, it changed hands between eastern and western empires time and again. It was overrun by the Saracens in 870, who seemed to regard Malta more as a useful fortress than as a land to colonize, and they thus allowed the inhabitants a certain freedom in the practice of their religion. It was again taken in 1090 by the Norman kingdom of Sicily, but the Arabs were not expelled from the island until 1227. Two hundred years later, after enduring some hardships under the feudal regime, the Maltese paid their own ransom and gained their freedom from the feudal lord, Monroy. Freedom was short-lived, for Malta was successively occupied by Spanish and French.

In 1530, Emperor Charles V gave Malta to the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem (known today as the Knights of Malta), who had just lost Rhodes to the Turks. Under their rule Malta enjoyed 228 years of being a state in itself, with its own fleet, ambassadors, and coinage. It was held by Napoleon from 1798 to 1800, when the British took it. British rule commenced in 1814 after the Treaty of Paris. Malta was granted dominion government in 1921. After the church-state controversy it reverted to crown colony status in 1933. During World War II Malta played an important role in aiding British shipments to Africa and in hampering Axis shipping. Consequently, it became the world's most heavily bombed area, undergoing more than 1,200 air raids. The people of Malta were awarded the Cross of St. George by the King of England for their outstanding services during this conflict.

CLUBS AND BARS

Visting officers are usually made honorary members of one or both of the two Service clubs. They are:

Union Club - Sliema. Amenities include bars, dining room, writing and card rooms, billiards, and five hard tennis courts. Dinner dances are held on Wednesdays and Saturdays. Private beach facilities are available at Tigne; changing rooms and a bar are provided.

United Services Sports Club - Marsa, telephone Fortress 133. The sports facilities include polo grounds, tennis and squash courts, a cricket ground and a private beach at Tigne (Sliema). Golf can be played in the winter months on an 18-hole course. There are changing rooms and hot showers. Gear can be rented on the premises. Light refreshments are served.

The Royal Malta Yacht Club, San Rocco Baths, near Hay Wharf, has extended privileges to officers in the past.

Bars suitable for patronage by officers are listed below:

Monico - South Street, Valletta.
Captain Caruana - Kingsway, Valletta.
Crechs - Kingsway, Valletta.
Springfield Bar - Kingsway, Valletta.
King's Head Bar - Old Treasury Street, Valletta.
Rexford Variety - Strait Street, Valletta.
Chocolate King's Bar - 6 Tower Road, Sliema.
Charlie's - 48 Tower Road, Sliema.
Marichs - 47a Victoria Avenue, Sliema.
Regent House - 42 Tower Road, Sliema.
Tulip Bar - Sliema.
Harbour Bar - St. Paul's Bay; excellent sea food.

Enlisted men's clubs and bars are as follows:

The Vernon United Services Club - Castille Square, Valletta; dancing night.
Marsa Lodge - Marsa; facilities for tennis.
YMCA - Valletta; snack bar.
Under Twenty Club - on the way to Floriana from Gozo Landing; for men under twenty years of age.
Harry's Bar - 41 Strait Street, Valletta.

R E S T A U R A N T S

There are several good restaurants in Malta. The following are recommended:

Phoenicia Hotel - The Mall, Floriana. Elaborate service, below average food for the money. Expensive.

The Griffin - 44 Iguanez street, Rabat. Excellent view of island, outside dining in summer, usually dancing. Good food, reasonably priced.

Harbour Bar - St. Paul's Bay. Outside dining in summer. Good seafood.

The Tunny Net - Mellieha. Outside dining in summer. Good seafood, sine Utakuab fiid,

Bologna - Valletta. Italian food. Good for lunch and dinner.

City Gem - 2a St. Pius V Street, Sliema. Victorian atmosphere. Good steaks, reasonably priced. Frequented by Royal Navy junior officers.

Cafe Cordina - Kingsway, Valletta. Excellent coffee and snack bar. Tympana, native Maltese dish, a specialty.

H O T E L S

The following hotels in Malta are recommended:

Phoenicia - The Mall, Floriana, telephone Central 5341. Bars, restaurant, snack bar, dancing.

Imperial - Sliema

Astra - Sliema

Tigne Court - Sliema

Dowdalle's - Kalafrana, near Marsaxlokk; small boat landing for ships in Marsaxlokk.

A T H L E T I C S

There are three football fields, a hockey field, two tennis courts and two cricket pitches at Corradino. A rugby ground at Marsa is available two days a week. Application for the use of these facilities must be made to the Port Recreation Officer (PRO), telephone Dockyard 7634. The PRO can arrange matches between ships and has a limited amount of equipment for loan when required. The three squash courts at the Marsa club can be booked by calling the Command Sports Officer at Fortress 82 or 83. In addition to the athletic clubs mentioned above in paragraph A.2, recreational facilities are available on Manoel Island, Headquarters, Flag Officer, Flotillas, Mediterranean.

B E A C H E S

The best sandy beaches are found in the northwest part of Malta at Paradise Bay, Armier Bay, Ghajn Tuffieha and Military Bay. Other good beaches (bathing from flat rocks) are Peter's Pool and Delimara Point in the southwest, and around Baharie-Caghak in the north. The private beach at Tigne (Sliema) is available to officers (see above, paragraph A.2).

Bathers are warned against sea urchins and jelly fish. Due to a strong undertow, it is dangerous to swim at Ghajn Tuffieha when the red flag is flying. There is always a risk when swimming in the harbor.

CHURCHES

There are over 300 Roman Catholic churches in Malta. Others include the Church of England, Church of Scotland (Presbyterian), Methodist and Greek Orthodox. There are also Christian Scientist and Jewish services. Some of the churches are:

Roman Catholic:	Cathedral of St. John - St. Paul's Square. Masses: 0600, 0800, 0830, 0915, 1115, 1200
Church of England:	St. Paul's Cathedral - Old Theatre Street. Morning Service: 1030; evening service 1800.
Methodist:	Floriana Methodist Church - Floriana. Sunday services: 1000 and 1800.
Jewish:	Place of worship - 9 Supper Street, Valletta; open all day.

TRANSPORTATION

Local transportation consists of taxis, horse-drawn cabs (called karrozzins), and water transport (referred to as dghaisas). Trolleys and railways are non-existent in Malta. Buses operate to all parts of the island. Terminals in Valletta are located at Castille Square, and between the Phoenicia Hotel and the Main Gate to the city. Wearing of uniforms in buses is forbidden for U.K. personnel. It is recommended this rule be made to apply to visitors. There is a regular ferry service to Gozo, weather permitting. The ferry runs from Marfa at the northwest corner of the island. Dghaisas may be hired in Marsamxett and Grand Harbour.

There is a table showing authorized taxi, karrozzin and dghaisa fares. In the event that a taxi or Karrozzin driver demands an excessive fare, he should be asked to drive to the nearest police station. Otherwise, a policeman should be contacted and the particulars (registration, number, time, journey) transmitted. A list of legal charges can be obtained from the Royal Navy Provost Marshall.

Self-drive cars can be rented from unmerous garages in Malta. It is advisable to ensure first that a car is comprehensively insured. The standard of maintenance on rental cars in Malta is not high, and the prices vary considerably from firm to firm. The transport officer (telephone Naval 9640) is therefore prepared to arrange hire on behalf of those who wish to rent a car. It is believed that the following garages hire out cars which are comprehensively insured:

Buckingham Garage - 17 Crucifix Hill, Floriana, tele. Central 4148
Gzira Garage - Reid Street, Gzira, telephone Sliema 1289
Standard Garage - 105 The Strand, Sliema, telephone Sliema 432
Sliema Garage - 154 Tower Road, Sliema, telephone Sliema 723
United Motor Company - 19 St. Anthony St. Sliema, Tele. Sliema 1202.

SHOPPING

Some of the better buys in Malta are given below. The main shopping areas are Kingsway, Merchant Street and connecting streets, in Valletta; and Prince of Wales Road and Tower Road in Sliema. Shopping in the company of a tout is usually more expensive than going alone. Such people should be avoided.

Malta Weave:	Malta Industries - Iguanez Street, Rabat Mary Bugeja - Rabat Miss Vella - near St. Paul's Catacombs, Rabat
Handbags, napkins, toys:	Phoenicia Hotel Shop
Lace:	Carmelo Cassar - Kingsway, Valletta
British Woollens:	Shops on every street in Malta
Briar Pipes:	Marich's - Old Theatre Street, Valletta, and at other tobacconists.
Pottery:	Malta Industries Potteries - near San Anton Gardens

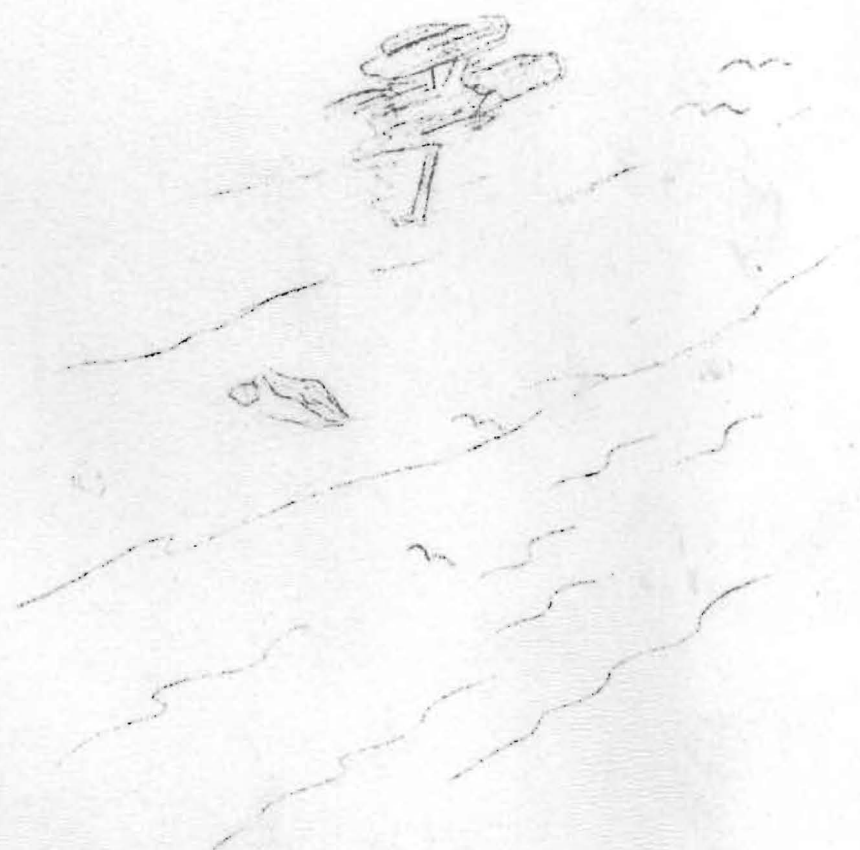
THINGS TO SEE

Local attractions and places of interest in Malta include the following:

Megalithic remains: the Hypogeum, Neolithic temples
Medieval fortifications
World War II bomb damage
Palace of the Grand Masters - Valletta
St. John's Co-Cathedral - Valletta
The National Museum, "Auberge de Provence" - Kingsway, Valletta
City and Cathedral of Mdina
St. Paul's Catacombs and Roman villa - Rabat
St. Paul's Bay (site of St. Paul's shipwreck)
Blue Grotto - Nied-iz-Zurrieq
Verdala Castle - near Rabat
San Anton Gardens - near Attard.



S
CAGLIARI
RED
NIA



CAGLIARI SARDINIA

GENERAL INFORMATION. Cagliari is the capital of Sardinia and has a population of 106,000. It is located at the Northern extremity of the gulf of Cagliari. In the center of the south coast of the island of Sardinia. The ancient town occupies a long narrow hill running North and South. On each side of town are lagoons, S. Gilla on the West, Molentargius on the East. The upper town still retains a part of its fortifications, including the two great towers at the two extremities, called the Torre Dell Elefante /1307/, and the Torre Di S. Pancrazion /1305/, both erected by the Pisans. On the edge of the cliffs on the East is the Cathedral /1237-1312/ built by the Pisans.

The vandals from Africa conquered Sardinia in A.D. 485, but in 533 it was taken by Justinian. In 687 Cagliari rose against the East Roman Emperors, under Gialetus, who made himself king of the island, and his three brothers became governors of three provinces. In Saracens devastated it in the 8th century but were driven out, and the island returned to the rule of kings until they fell in the 10th century. The Pisans acquired the sovereignty over the whole island except Arborea, which remained independent. In 1297 Boniface VIII invested the kings of Aragon with Sardinia and made it the seat of their government until 1714 when it was given to Austria by treaty. In 1348 the island was devastated by the plague, and not until 1403 were the kings of Aragon able to conquer the district of Arborea. In 1479 the native princes were deprived of all independence. In 1720 it was ceded by Austria, in exchange for Sicily, to the Duke of Savoy who assumed the title of King of Sardinia/Cagliari continuing to be the seat of government/ until 1861. Cagliari was bombarded by the French fleet in 1793, but Napoleons attempt to take the island failed.

The chief exports are lead, zinc, and other minerals and salt. The Capidano of Cagliari, the plain which begins at the north end of the lagoon of S. Gilla, is very fertile and heavily cultivated. Cagliari is exposed to the winter winds, while in the summer it is almost African climate. The main line of railroads runs north to Decemomannu, Macomer, and Chilivani. There is also a tramway to Quarto S. Elena.

CLUBS & BARS. Club Ippico, Giardinia Argentia/Aradegria/ located half way up the hill to the castle, is a private membership club but could be used for private parties, meals are not served. The Italian Naval Base is very convenient and inexpensive. Its privileges are usually extended to officers from U. S. Naval ships.

An RC&F Club known as the Maple Leaf Community Center, outside of town, extends privileges to both officers and enlisted.

RESTAURANTS. Two restaurants, La Belle Cagliari and the restaurant in the Jolly Hotel were found to serve excellent food, especially Italian dishes, at reasonable prices. Both appear to be clean and service is good.

Other recommended restaurants are -

Moderno - Via Roma 161

Stalia - Via Sandegna 28

Taverna Sarda - Via Roma 42
Bella Calle - Via Roma
Bella Cagliari

HOTELS. Recommended are the Jolly - Viale Regione
Borgherita 44, has a swimming pool, Moderno - Via Roma 159,
Excelsior - Via Roma 139, overlooks the port, Stalia -
Via Sandegna 31.

ATHLETICS. Esperia Sports Club, has an excellent asphalt
basketball court out-of-doors. Arrangements for use of court
can be made with the club representative at 114 Via Diaz.
Carbonieri barracks, in San Bartolomeo, has an excellent
tennis court, a basketball court and nearby, a softball field.
Permission to use these facilities can be obtained by calling
2393. Stadio Ansicora, located in San Bartolomeo on Viale
Diaz near Ponte Vittorio, has an excellent field suitable
for one football or two softball fields and a track.
Arrangements to rent this field may be made through Rag.
Materesi, Compagna Portuale, 17 Via Regina Margherita.
The Italian Naval Base has an excellent basketball court.
Elmas Airfield has an athletic field suitable for baseball,
and near the airport are many fields where softball and baseball
could be played. Campo Rossi is an excellent open air riding
school located just outside the city. Officers are usually
offered free service. This facility is located just
beyond the end of the streetcar line which serves Poetto
Beach.

Arrangements for deep sea fishing parties or fresh water
Trout and Salmon fishing may be made with local sports clubs.
Partridge may be hunted the year round, and Boar may be
hunted during the winter months. Arrangements may be made
through Danti M. Guidi.

9 Via Boyle. Heavy clothing and shoes should be worn as
the country is very rough. No rifles may be used for
hunting Boar, but shotguns with number 100 shot are preferred.

The Canadian Air Force Detachment at Decimomannu Airfield
has an athletic area and is anxious to play games of softball,
basketball and volleyball.

CHURCHES.

Protestant - Evangelical Baptist Church, 95 Corso Emanuele,
Sunday services at 1100.

Roman Catholic - St. Francis Di Paolo, Via Roma near fleet
landing.

Basilica of our Lady of Bonaria, Via Bonaria,
east of fleet landing

St. Marys Cathedral, Piazza Palazzo.

TRANSPORTATION. The city has bus, street car and taxi
service. The legal taxi fare is 75 lire per kilometer.
There are a small number of taxis.

PALMA



MALLORCA,
ISLAND

PALMA, MALLORCA, SPAIN

Palma is situated on the Isle of Mallorca, the largest in the Balearic group, which is approximately 60 miles long and 45 miles wide, with a total area of 1,325 square miles. The city of Palma, with a population of some 150,000, stands at the head of Palma Bay on the southern coast of the island. On the northern shores, Pollensa Bay is accessible to any type of ship. The incomparable beauties of the whole island have made it known throughout the world as the Island of Light, the Golden Isle, the Tranquil Lake and the Pearl of the Mediterranean. Apart from its beauty, its attractive beaches, its mountains, its unspoiled folklore, the hospitality of its people, and its splendidly organized tourist services, Mallorca boasts yet another advantage, namely its climate, which never drops to freezing in the winter and seldom reaches 90°F. Throughout the island, there is a network of railways and roads, giving access to its most beautiful and secluded corners. The principal Mallorcan beaches, all of which are of fine sand, are bordered by pine trees and good means of approach.

Economically, Mallorca Island is of no great importance to Spain, but the strategic importance of the Balearic group is obvious. Most of the products of the island are for local consumption, and those exported are mainly shipped to Spain or Spanish possessions. Deserving special mention are the veritable forests of almond trees, in bloom during January and February, and the characteristic olive trees. There are important factories producing shoes, wines, spirits, furniture, artificial pearls, textiles, wrought iron, raffia, ornamental glass, and embroidery. The people are a mixture of Phoenician and Semitic races, having a language different from the mainland of Spain but similar to Catalan. Most of the people of the island resemble the Catalans in type and temperament, being industrious, thrifty and sober. Most of the population are engaged as farmers, and artisans. Mallorca has a central plain bordered on the northwest by a line of limestone sierras rising to 4,741 feet, presenting a considerable barrier to island communication, and on the southeast line, by a discontinuous series of hills not exceeding 1,500 feet.

The richness of the Balearic Islands in prehistoric remains indicates their early importance in the migration of Mediterranean peoples. The earliest known inhabitants were the Iberians. Subsequently there came successive invasions of Phoenicians, Greeks, Carthaginians and Romans. Palma was founded about 123 B.C. as a settlement of Roman and Iberian colonists. The port acquired some importance under the Moors, but it grew most rapidly after 1229 when Jaime I captured the island and brought the whole group under his rule. In 1343, the island was incorporated in Aragon and Catalonia and consequently flourished with Mediterranean trade of that kingdom. In the 14th century, the mercantile trade of Palma was sufficient to warrant the construction of a mole forming the original harbor. The city declined when, after 1516, Aragon was merged with Castile, but the island's position near the Mediterranean trade routes and its agricultural wealth maintained its relative status. The island was

occupied by the British for the greater part of the 18th century, the harbor of Port Mahon on the Island of Menorca being an important naval base in the center of the Mediterranean. Even today, there are many signs of British occupation, the most prosperous period in the history of the islands. Lord Nelson and Lady Hamilton's hours in Port Mahon is now a museum.

The ramparts, which formerly enclosed the entire city on all sides, were begun about 1562. They were not finished until 1836, those on the harbor side being demolished in 1872. The city is the provincial capital of the Balearic Islands, the seat of a Bishopric and headquarters of a Military Region. The main part of the town is the circular area lying within the line of the old walls (now replaced by side streets) at the head of the bay.

CLUBS AND BARS

The following clubs extend privileges to officers:

Tennis Club - One mile from Palma. There are eight tennis courts. Additionally, there is a bar, restaurant and an orchestra for dancing.

Club Nautico - Opposite port area. Facilities include bar, restaurant, dance hall, reading rooms and so forth.

There are many bars in Palma, particularly in the waterfront hotel area and around the Plaza Gomila (Calvo Setelo). Nearly all serve or specialize in American-type drinks and snacks. Local drinks, such as San Miguel beer, sherry, and brandy (Fundador or Terry) are inexpensive. The more popular bars, besides those found in the better hotels are:

Mam's Bar - 167 Calvo Setelo
Joe's (Bollver) Bar - Plaza Gomila
Tony's El Rodeo
Africa Bar
Cafe Formentor - Jose Antonio 3
El Tirol - Apuntaderos
Bar Cactus - Calvo Setelo
Carasel Bar - Calvo Setelo

Night clubs are expensive, particularly for mixed drinks. Whiskey and gin drinks run as high as 140 pesetas in some places. The better clubs are:

Tito's - Plaza Gomila 6. One of the better night clubs in Europe
El Molino - El Jonquet. On hill overlooking harbor.
Jack El Negro - El Jonquet. On hill overlooking harbor.
El Pirata - Paseo Maritimo, next to Bahia Palace Hotel.
Trocadero - Via Roma
La Cubana - Specilized in Caribbean music.
Gomila Nightclub - Tieniente Malet.

The adjoining terraces of the Fenix and Victoria hotels, reached from either the Plaza Gomila or the Paseo Maritimo, feature dancing nightly. Two bands alternate throughout the evening. Drinks run about 30-40 Pesetas.

RESTAURANTS

There are a number of good restaurants in Palma. In addition to those found in the leading hotels, the following are recommended:

- El Patio - Gomila 5. One of the better restaurants in Europe. Expensive.
- Club Nautico - Puerto.
- Cantabries - Calvo Sotelo 304.
- Nobreska - Gomila
- Bellver - Plaza Gomila
- Latz - Calle de Pelaires
- Casa Bambu - Camino Corp/Mari 11. Indonesian and Chinese dishes.
- Triton - Estancia 5. Seafood.
- Circulo Mallerquin - Hungarian and American food.
- Costa Azul - Seafood.
- C'iam Pau - 20 Tieniente Mulet. French cuisine.
- Sacoya, National - Hotel Paseo Maritimo, excellent food, prices are reasonable.
- Mason Carlos I - Apontaderos 49, excellent food.

HOTELS

Palma has numerous hotels since it is a popular tourist resort. Following are some of the luxury and first class hotels:

Luxury (approximately 400 pesetas per day per person with meals)

- Fenix - Paseo Martima. Bar, swimming pool, on the sea.
- Bahia Palace - Monsenor Palmer. Bar, swimming pool, overlooks harbor.
- Mediterraneo - Plaza Mediterraneo, Bar, overlooks harbor.
- Maricel - Ca's Catala. Bar, on the sea.
- San Vida, best hotel in Palma, 600 pesetas per day per person.

First Class B (approximately 155 pesetas per day per person with meals)

- El Patio - Gomil 5, Excellent restaurant, near the sea.
- Virgina - Bellver 4 off Plaza Gomila.
- Majerica - Calvo Sotelo 335, overlooking the sea.
- Zaida - Paseo Maritimo, on the sea.
- Costa Azul - Paseo Maritimo 8, on the sea.

To the above prices add 15% service charge and 5% tax.

ATHLETICS

In Palma the most popular sports are swimming and submarine fishing. Tennis is played the year round at the Tennis Club, located approximately one mile outside of town. There is no golf course. Sailing is available at the Club Nautico (see clubs above). By special arrangement with the Spanish Cavalry, horses are available for rental. Skin diving is excellent everywhere, with more and giant rays the sportiest targets; equipment can be rented from Fishing-Sports, Plaza de la Lonja, 13. Tennis is played the year round. A "Champagne Cruise" in a motor launch with English commentary, music and ample champagne is available on Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 1830 from the Hotel Mediterraneo float. Everything is included for about two dollars. There are also numerous swimming pools and beaches which are open to visitors.

BEACHES

There are numerous beaches in the vicinity of Palma, but none is located in the town itself. All can be reached by bus. The principal beaches are:

Calamayer - four miles from Palma
El Arenal - Eight miles from Palma
Palma Nova - Nine miles from Palma
Paguera - 14 miles from Palma
Camp de Mar - 15 miles from Palma
Formentor - 44 miles from Palma
Illetas - three miles from Palma

CHURCHES

Most churches in Palma are Catholic. There are two Protestant congregations. Services in English are conducted at 211 Calvo Sotelo, Terrero. Services of Catholic priests may be obtained from Colegio de Montesian, Montesian 58, Palma.

Catholic: The Cathedral is clearly visible and within short walking distance from the Fleet Landing. Its impressive beauty and convenient location make it ideal for church parties. Catholic services in English are conducted at El Convento de la Inmaculada, Teniente Mulet, on Sundays and Feast Days at 1000 and 1200.

Protestant: The Church of England Chapel is at 211 Calvo Sotelo. Services is 1130 on Sunday. The Iglesia Evangelica (Wesleyan Methodist) at 1000 and 1900 on Sunday. Church parties are invited to participate. The pastor's telephone number is 6493. Protestant Churches are not permitted to have distinctive church architecture or outside signs and can be identified by the street number only. An Air Force Chaplain comes to the USAF Community Center to conduct services every first and third Sundays.

TRANSPORTATION

Buses are available to all points in Palma and to Soller. There are 375 licensed taxis. The rate is about four pesetas per kilometer. Cars without chauffeur may be hired at: Moto Bahia, Sport, Heroes de Manacor 76 and 78, telephone 15321; Moto Bahia, paseo Maritime 20 and 21, telephone 24186, Rocas, Vasco de Gama 7, telephone 16396. Palma is connected to the rest of the island by a system of roads and railroads. However, most of the island's passenger travel is by bus, with service to all the small settlements. The Trans-Mediterranean Company offers inter island and Valencia and Cabrera. Air transportation is available to Barcelona, Valencia, Madrid, Paris London, Algiers of Marseille.

POINTS OF INTEREST

Points of interest in Palma include the following:

The see, or Cathedral of Palma, a splendid edifice toned to a golden color by age, was begun in the reign of Jaime I, in 1230, in Gothic style. The Puerta Mayor, or main door, is the late 16th century and the Mirador, or Mediodia Door, is distinguished for its rich Gothic sculptures. The vast temple consists, in the interior, of three simple naves. The central, sustained by 14 slim pillars, is 44 meters high. The windows, some of them blind, are of beautiful stained glass, especially those on the western side. The 36 feet diameter Rose Window is the largest in Europe. In the Trinity Chapel two former kings of Mallorca are buried, Jaime I and Jaime III.

On the east of the cathedral stands the Episcopal Palace, a splendid building of the second Renaissance (1616) in which is installed the Diocesan Museum. In front of the palace stands the famous Castle of la Almdaina or Royal Place today converted into government offices.

The exchange (La Lonja) was constructed in 1426 by Guillermo Sarera. It has four characteristic towers, and a kind of parapet round the roof. Today, the Provincial Museum is installed there. A winding staircase leads to the tower from which the sculptured decorations can be admired and a splendid view enjoyed.

Among the noteworthy buildings to be found in the town are the Consulado, or former Tribunal of Commerce, the palace of Marques de Sollerich-Morrell, the palace of Bega-Zaforteza, the Principal Theatre, the Church of San Antonio de Viana with a two-story courtyard, the Hall of the modern provincial deputation and the town hall, the latter a restored Renaissance building that has a highly interesting cornice. Many old-world palaces, that lend to Mallorca an elegance difficult to match, could also be mentioned, such as that

at 2 Zavolla Street and those that stand on Lulio and Morey streets. Interesting remains of an Arab bath built in the tenth century can be seen in the gardens of Casa Fonty Reig.

A fine view of the city, the port and the surrounding countryside is obtained from Bellver Castle, open until 1700 daily. It was built by Jaime II in the 14th century as a royal residence and is the best preserved castle in Europe. Jovellanos was imprisoned here and there is now a large museum of Greek and Roman relics recovered from various parts of the island. An hour away is the ancient Carthusian Monastery of Valldemosa, known as La Cartuja, where Jovellanos also was imprisoned, Chopin lived, George Sand and composed some of his finest works, and Ruben Dario wrote his best poetry. The Chopin and George Sand cell is still preserved as a memorial, complete with his piano and the adjacent pharmacy with drugs still on the shelves. Just beyond Valldemosa are Miramar, the Mallorcan Vacation house of the Archduke Luis Salvador of Austria, and La Estaca, a pleasure house of the Archdukes.

Soller is a lovely spot, also surrounded by orange trees, built on the seashore at the foot of a mountain which stand the picturesque Puig Mayor, the Coll de son Torcolla, and the Puig de Torolla. From Soller to Pollensa the view is magnificent, the torrent de Parys which lies in the neighborhood being especially interesting.

An interesting excursion from Palma is that to the stalactite grottoes of Drach, filled with lakes over which silent gondolas take the visitors. Concerts are given in Lake Martel. The Arta caves are also interesting, but more time is required to reach them.

Other worthwhile excursions are those to Pollensa, Formentor, Alcudia, to Andraitx, Estrellens, Banalbufar, Esporlas, Capdeora, Cals Ratjada, and Puig de Fair of Rones (Palm Sunday), which is held in the Rambla. In the interior of the island many songs and dances are still preserved which are of great interest to the student of folklore.

Organized tours are offered by the following agencies:

Wagens Lits/Cook - Paseo del Generalisimo 11-15
Viajes Baixas - Soledad 16
Viajes Iberia - Paseo del Generalisimo 48
Viajes Internacional Expreso - General Goded 37
Viajes Marsans - Paseo del Generalisimo 26
Viajes Molia - Paseo del Generalisimo 74.

SHOPPING

The shops of Palma offer a wide variety of nationally-made goods including a large selection of shoes and suede jackets. Of particular interest are the Spanish dolls, linen and lace work, and the leather goods. The majority of Barcelona's famous drawn and embroidered linen and lace work is actually made in Palma. Very fine rugs are also available at much cheaper than stateside prices. Beaded blouses and stoles and hand needlework are also particularly good buys.

THEATRE AND COMEMA

There are two English language movies, various theatres and movies in Spanish. Palma Possesses an excellent symphony orchestra. Concerts are frequently held in theatres, hotels, and parks in summer. There are exhibitions of Mallorcan folk dancing in Casa Oliver, 19 Capuchinas.

MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION

The U.S.A.F. Community Center, located at 32 Fable Pi Ferrer, has many facilities helpful to American servicemen. It has a snack bar, base exchange, package store, commissary and dispensary. The best rate of exchange, package store, commissary and dispensary. The best rate of exchange for pesetas can also be found here.

CARTAGENA



SPAIN

GENERAL INFORMATION

The city of Cartagena stands on a small plain between a large, semicircular bay to the South and an extensive expanse of low, flat ground to the North. The port is on the flank of important Mediterranean sea routes, which makes it an operating base of great value. Mountains almost hem in the city on the South and Southwest.

Cartagena was built, or rebuilt, about 243 B. C. by Hasdrubal. It became the chief fortress of Carthaginian power in Spain and, due to its gold and silver mines, an important source of wealth. In 209 B. C., the city was besieged and taken by the Romans, under whom it retained its former importance. The Goths pillaged the city in 425 A. D., but under their successors, the Moors, it became part of an independent principality and remained so until Jamie I, King of Aragon, finally restored it to Christendom in 1265 A.D. During the reign of Philip II, Cartagena was practically rebuilt and the revival was of sufficient interest to attract the attention of Sir Francis Drake, who raided the fortress and carried off its guns. An extensive Naval Arsenal was constructed in the port area in 1733 and 1782, yet the city itself seemed to have steadily declined in population. In the early nineteenth century its industrial and commercial activities were hampered by the prevalence of epidemic diseases and the abandonment of the arsenal and the rivalry of the port of Alicante contributed largely to the decline of the city. By 1870, the population had decreased to about 26,000. Subsequently drainage of the adjacent almajor marshes by a canal running to the sea around the north and west sides of the city improved sanitary conditions. The opening of the railroads, the development of mining and metallurgical industries, and the construction of new dockworks all contributed to the city's revival. In April 1946, a new water supply system went into operation, giving the city adequate supply of drinking water for the first time. Cartagena has a population of 43,104.

The major importance of the city has always lain in its almost landlocked harbor and in the mineral of the adjacent coastal Sierra. Today, it is the center of Naval defenses of the Iberian Mediterranean coast, the Naval base being second only to the one in El Ferrol. The Mediterranean Squadron of the Spanish Navy maintains headquarters at the Cartagena Naval Base. A submarine school and small submarine flotilla are also located there. Facilities exist for servicing Naval vessels up to Cruisers size and for building Naval vessels up to the size of Destroyers. The Naval Base suffered severe damage during the Civil War, but it has gradually been repaired, and an extensive enlarging and improvement program is slowly being carried out. The command of all Spanish Naval Forces in the Mediterranean is vested in the Captain General of the Cartagena Naval District, whose rank is Admiral.

CLUBS AND BARS

The following clubs have extended privileges to Officers during their stay at Cartagena - Yacht Club Casino, and Gran Bar. The U. S. Naval Magazine has an EM Club which sells beer after hours and Enlisted personnel from visiting U.S. Navy ships are welcome.

RESTAURANTES

Mediterranean Restaurant - Hotel Mediterraneo, Plaza De San Sebastian

Cartagena Restaurant - Calle De Mayor 29

Espan Restaurant - Calle Del Cano

HOTELS

Mediterraneo Hotel - second class

Grand Hotel -second class

Cartagena Hotel - third class

Espana Hotel - third class

Mediterraneo Residencia - Newest and most modern in Cartagena

ATHLETICS

The following facilities are available - one field suitable for two softball or one baseball game, one basketball court, and one tennis court at the submarine base, one field suitable for two softball games and one baseball game, two tennis courts, and one basketball court at Camp Junco, located on the road to Los Molinos, is owned by the shipyard workers, but permission to use its facilities can be obtained through the Spanish Navy. One Officers tennis court, and six riding horses are available for use at the Naval Arsenal. Three Officers tennis courts at the Cartagena Tennis Club located at No. 5 Twentieth Street. There are athletic facilities at the U.S. Naval Magazine.

BEACHES

Information on good beaches within boating distance can be obtained at the U.S. Naval Magazine.

TRANSPORTATION

Since Cartagena is a small city, no difficulty is experienced regarding transportation. Autobuses traverse the city at frequent intervals. Taxis are old and dilapidated but servicable and are the best means of transportation. Cicilian taxis are not allowed in the U.S. Naval Magazine area.

For ships anchored off Algameca Grande Cerve the Naval Magazine may furnish bus transportation from the landing to downtown and back. Navy buses cannot be used for tours outside the town of Cartagena. However, the Naval Magazine Public Works Officer is able to arrange very good rates on chartered civilian buses.

TOURS

Cartagena possesses little of tourist interest. The Castillo De La Concepcion offers an excellent view of the city and the harbor. The ruins of the ancient Cathedral of Santa Maria De La Vieja, located on cuesta Baronesa, contains some archeological curiosities.

At the Spanish Naval Base there is a replica of Christopher Columbus Flagship, Santa Maria, on which he crossed the Atlantic in his discovery of America in 1492.

SHOPPING

Normal shopping hours are usually 0900 until 1300 followed by a lunch hour siesta. Stores open again from 1600 until about 1930 on all weekdays that are not Holidays. Various shops in town offer excellent values in souvenir items such as - leather goods, especially hand tooled boxes, tailor-made suits, silver and tin plaques, paintings, perfumes and excellent gloves.

MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION

Bullfights are usually scheduled from April to October on Sundays and Thursdays. There may also be bullfights in the nearby town of Murcia.

SHORE PATROL

Shore patrol headquarters are furnished by the Spanish Navy in the Cartagena Arsenal. The Spanish Naval and civil officials are extremely cooperative. Local interpreters of fair ability are generally available at no cost to the government. The main Police Station is located at the Plaza Del San Francisco.

Local Liaison Officers furnished by NVMG, Cartagena will give details on recommended cur-of-bounds areas.

In view of the small area occupied by the city and the relatively small number of places of recreation, the number of men to be permitted ashore at any time should not exceed 750.



GIBRALTAR

GIBRALTAR BRITISH CROWN COLONY

CLUBS AND BARS.

Officers are honorary members of the following - The Naval Officers Pavillion / called Nop and the equivalent of a U.S. Officers Club/ on Queensway near HMS ROCKE. The Garrison Library is a pleasant retreat with a garden patio, reading room, bar and restaurant. The Royal Gibraltar Yacht Club is next to HMS ROCKE and can usually arrange for sailing. Visits are welcomed by the officers mess of HMS ROCKE, the R.A.F., and the various Royal Army regiments stationed in Gibraltar.

Enlisted men are welcomed at the following establishments - the fleet canteen is located across from HMS ROCKE, B. hours are 1800 - 2250 and 1220 - 1400 on Saturday and Sunday. Excellent refreshments and light meals are available, there are separate bars for chief and petty officers. The Garrison Club /M.A.F.I./ is at the south end of Main Street, next to the Naval Picket House, and is a comfortably equipped recreation club. It also provides separate bars for chiefs and petty officers. The Merchant Navy Club, in Engineers Lane off Main Street, has rooms, beer and food, it is fairly new and quite attractive. The Catholic United Service Club in Fishmarket Road near the end of Irish Town, is open from 1600 - 2400 daily with a bar, refreshments, games, dancing, etc. The Salvation Army Home in Governors Street and the Welcome Soldiers, Sailors, and Airmans Home on the upper end of Main Street provide games, reading, refreshments, and so on.

On Main Street are numerous cabarets such as the Trocadero, Suize Bar, and the Universal, which are open from 0900 to 2300. Night clubs are listed below. They all remain open until 0200. They are out of bounds to personnel in uniform. Coat and tie is required dress.

La Venta /Queens Hotel/ Gran Parade 1

La Terrasse - Catalan Bay /Summer only/

Restaurant, floor show, dancing.

El Sombrero - Main Street

Occasional floor show, dancing.

Panama Club - Floor show

Embassy

Arizona

Special note to include all the better bars, night clubs, and restaurants. These places do not allow uniformed personnel /both officer and enlisted/ in their establishments. It is therefore recommended that future U.S. ship visits be confined to short operational type and that overnight stops by larger numbers of units in company be avoided in order that the number of men ashore will not exceed that which can be accommodated by the fleet canteen or petty officers mess.

RESTAURANTS

The better restaurants in Gibraltar are -

The Ascot - out-of-bounds to uniformed personnel

Rock Hotel Restaurant - 3 Europa Road

La Venta /Queens Hotel/ Gran Parade 1

La Terrasse - Catalan Bay

El Sombrero - Main Street

Fox and Hounds - Irish Town, out-of-bounds to uniformed personnel

The Barnacle - out-of-bounds to uniformed personnel

TOURS

Local agencies offer an excellent two hour tour of the rock, both inside and out, for \$1.75 per person in groups of five or more. This tour includes a visit to the Apes Den. The Moorish Castle, the upper galleries and St. Michaels Cave, and is well worth while, particularly when the shops are closed from 1300 to 1500. Make arrangements with the Gomez Tourist Agency, 301 Main Street.

The Gibraltar Museum contains many historical relics, including a pre-neanderthal man skull found locally and an original Moorish Bath reputed to be the finest example in Europe.

SHOPPING

Gibraltar is a free port for many items, but assesses import duties on alcoholic beverages, tobacco, coffee, perfumes, automobiles, photographic, and electric /electronic equipment, watches and clocks, and razor blades. Care must be taken to buy from reputable firms. Salesmen, with very few exceptions, are not permitted to solicit business aboard ships in H. M. Dockyard but may be passed to the ship on request of the Commanding Officer.

Fixed prices prevail in the better shops, but bargaining is expected in the Oriental shops and markets. Personnel should not buy at less than 10% off the original asking price. Stores are open from 0900 - 1300 and 1500 - 2000 daily except Sunday and one afternoon per week. Hebrew shops are closed on Saturdays, others usually on Wednesday afternoon.

Some of the better buys in Gibraltar are Spanish pottery, mantillas and fans, Indian ivory and curiosities, Italian embroidery and sweaters, Swiss watches, German cameras, French perfume, and the following items from Great Britain and Ireland - Grammer, Hume and Winterbottom, and Jaeger cashmeres, Spode, Minton, Worcester, Doulton and Wedgwood china, Sheffield cutlery and flatware, Irish linens, Scottish woollens and tweeds, English suits, shirts, ties, hats, rainwear and accessories. Virtually all shops are concentrated on Main Street. Some of the better mens shops are Gieves of London, Carruanas, and Garcias. Some of the Indian Bazaars, where most of the above assortment is stocked, are Essardas and Tara, to mention only a few.