

Originally Processed With FOIA(s):

S

FOIA Number:

S

# FOIA MARKER

**This is not a textual record. This is used as an administrative marker by the George Bush Presidential Library Staff.**

---

**Record Group/Collection:** George H.W. Bush Presidential Records  
**Collection/Office of Origin:** Speechwriting, White House Office of  
**Series:** Speech File Backup Files  
**Subseries:** Chron File, 1989-1993

---

**OA/ID Number:** 13719  
**Folder ID Number:** 13719-003

---

**Folder Title:**  
Tunisian State Visit 5/15/90 [OA 6898]

---

| Stack:   | Row:      | Section:  | Shelf:   | Position: |
|----------|-----------|-----------|----------|-----------|
| <b>G</b> | <b>26</b> | <b>20</b> | <b>5</b> | <b>7</b>  |

---

THEMES FOR THE PRESIDENT'S WELCOMING STATEMENT  
STATE VISIT OF TUNISIAN PRESIDENT BEN ALI

May 15, 1990, 10:00 a.m.

- o I am happy to have the opportunity to welcome you to Washington this time for a longer visit than was possible last November. I look forward to continuing the dialogue we started then.
- o Your visit continues a tradition of high-level visits to each other's country since Tunisian independence in 1956.
- o As Vice President, I visited Tunisia in 1983 and 1986.
- o From those visits I recall the moving sight of the American Military Cemetery in Carthage, which contains the graves of thousands of American G.I.'s who gave their lives for the Allied cause in World War II. That sight reminds one that the ties between the U.S. and Tunisia are old and deep.
- o We have had close bilateral relations since Tunisian independence in 1956. Tunisia has been an example of pragmatism and stability in the Middle East.
- o It has played an effective role as intermediary between the Arab countries and the West. Moreover, Tunisia has consistently supported a peaceful, negotiated resolution to Middle Eastern issues, including the Arab-Israeli conflict.

-2-

- o Tunisia also has an impressive record in other respects. It has the highest literacy rate in North Africa. It has always honored its debt obligations. It is persevering in the fourth year of a disciplined, market-oriented restructuring of its economy.
- o Your visit comes at a time of transition for North Africa. Today the countries of the Maghreb are searching for prosperity and stability on a regional basis. Political pluralism and market-based economies have taken root and are beginning to flourish there. Tunisia's reforms have served as the model.
- o We admire Tunisia's commitment to political and market-oriented economic reforms. The U.S. will continue to support Tunisia through foreign assistance and cooperation.
- o This a time of great change in the region and in the world. I look forward to my discussions with President Ben Ali, who also comes to Washington as the current president of the Arab Maghreb Union.

THEMES FOR THE PRESIDENT'S TOAST  
STATE VISIT OF TUNISIAN PRESIDENT BEN ALI

May 15, 1990, State Dinner

- o I want to toast a leader who took Tunisia through a critical juncture in its history.
- o President Ben Ali's peaceful and constitutional accession to power on November 7, 1987 marked a turning point in Tunisian history. He boldly but wisely chose the difficult path of political and economic reform.
- o Tunisia has a great history that goes back to the earliest foundations of Mediterranean civilization. For centuries Carthage dominated the Western Mediterranean. It rivaled the splendor and power of Rome, and produced great leaders like Hannibal. It also produced great thinkers like St. Augustine and the 14th century historian Ibn Khaldoun, who produced the world's first critical study of history and civilization.
- o Tunisia's dedication to a government of laws and reason goes back many years. Tunisia has the oldest constitutional tradition in the Arab World, dating from 1861. Tunisia is committed to tolerance and a peaceful, moderate approach to regional and international problems. This commitment has been the basis of the special friendship between our two countries.

CONFIDENTIAL

- 2 -

- o Today Tunisia serves as a model of pragmatic change in the Arab world: a country that has shunned the specious path of radicalism; looks to the future, not the past; and draws on the progressive tradition within its North African and Islamic heritage to address the challenges of a fast-changing world.
- o You have already faced great challenges and you will face more. It is not easy to pursue sound, steady, rational policies when others offer simplistic solutions for very complex problems. We admire your tenacity and pragmatic approach and we will support you in your efforts.
- o Our talks today have strengthened an already deep friendship, improved our understanding of each other's concerns, and laid the foundation for expanded cooperation in the future.
- o Let me ask you all to toast the health and success of President Ben Ali and the friendship between our two nations.

THEMES FOR THE PRESIDENT'S STATEMENT  
FOLLOWING THE WHITE HOUSE MEETINGS  
STATE VISIT OF TUNISIAN PRESIDENT BEN ALI

May 15, 1990, 11:30 a.m.

- o We have just concluded a very friendly and valuable meeting. Our discussion is a continuation of one begun during President Ben Ali's visit to Washington last November.
- o Our relations with Tunisia enjoy a very special place because of our common dedication to negotiating peaceful solutions to problems and our common interest in promoting peace and stability in the region. Our discussions today demonstrated that our relations, which go back to 1797, are still fresh and growing.
- o Our conversation covered a wide range of bilateral and international issues of mutual interest, including ways to enhance cooperation to promote Tunisia's economic development and to foster greater regional stability. We also witnessed the signing of our bilateral investment treaty, which will increase possibilities for investment and offer greater protection to private investors in each other's country.
- o Tunisia has long been important as a bridge between the Arab World and Africa on the one hand, and Europe on the other. Both areas are in the midst of significant

-2-

changes, most notably the turn toward pluralism and market-oriented economies. At the same time, the speed and strain of change presents new political and economic challenges. President Ben Ali has impressed me with his determination to meet these challenges in a way which will fulfill the Tunisians' aspirations for democracy and sustainable economic growth.

**STATE DINNER TOAST FOR PRESIDENT BEN ALI  
THE EAST ROOM / TUESDAY, MAY 15, 1990 / 7:45 P.M.**

**MR. PRESIDENT, MEMBERS OF THE TUNISIAN DELEGATION  
-- IT'S A GREAT HONOR FOR BARBARA AND ME TO WELCOME YOU  
BACK TO THE WHITE HOUSE. AND IT'S ALSO A GREAT  
PLEASURE, A PERSONAL PLEASURE, FOR WE HAVE MUCH IN  
COMMON. LIKE ME, BEFORE BECOMING PRESIDENT YOU WERE AN  
AMBASSADOR. LIKE ME, YOU COME FROM A LARGE FAMILY IN  
WHICH YOU TAKE GREAT PRIDE.**

**- 2 -**

**LIKE ME, YOU ALSO TAKE PRIDE IN PHYSICAL FITNESS, FROM  
A YOUTHFUL PASSION FOR SOCCER TO AN INTEREST IN JOGGING  
TODAY. AND WE BOTH LIKE TO KEEP OUR STAFFS JUMPING BY  
HEADING OUT ONTO THE STREETS FOR SURPRISE VISITS WITH  
OUR COUNTRYMEN. [[TRUE -- HE PRIDES HIMSELF ON THIS]]**

**((AND LIKE ME, YOU KEEP TRACK OF YOUR CABINET  
PERSONALLY, USING A HOME COMPUTER. YOUR HOME COMPUTER  
IS CALLED AN "APPLE." MY HOME COMPUTER IS CALLED "JOHN  
SUNUNU.")) \\\**

- 3 -

((AND WE BOTH TAKE GREAT PRIDE IN OUR ROLES AS GRANDFATHERS. BUT IN THIS COUNTRY, THE COMBINATION OF GRANDCHILDREN AND COMPUTER GAMES HAS PRODUCED SOME UNEXPECTED RESULTS. TRUE STORY. THE MOST POPULAR COMPUTER GAME IN AMERICA IS CALLED: TEENAGE MUTANT NINJA TURTLES.) \ \ \

((DON'T FEEL SORRY FOR OUR TRANSLATORS. IT DOESN'T MAKE MUCH SENSE IN ENGLISH, EITHER!)) \ \ \ \

- 4 -

TONIGHT, I WANT TO TOAST A LEADER WHO, WITH DIGNITY AND RESPECT, TOOK TUNISIA THROUGH A CRITICAL TRANSITION IN ITS HISTORY. PRESIDENT BEN ALI'S PEACEFUL AND CONSTITUTIONAL ACCESSION TO POWER IN 1987 MARKED A TURNING POINT IN TUNISIAN HISTORY. HE BOLDLY BUT WISELY CHOSE THE DIFFICULT PATH OF POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC REFORM.

- 5 -

TUNISIA'S GREATNESS AS A NATION GOES BACK TO THE EARLIEST FOUNDATIONS OF MEDITERRANEAN CIVILIZATION. FOR CENTURIES, CARTHAGE DOMINATED THE WESTERN MEDITERRANEAN, RIVALING THE SPLENDOR AND POWER OF ROME.

TODAY, TUNISIA SERVES AS A MODEL OF PRAGMATIC CHANGE IN THE ARAB WORLD: A COUNTRY THAT LOOKS TO THE FUTURE, NOT THE PAST. A COUNTRY THAT HAS SHUNNED THE PATH OF RADICALISM.

- 6 -

A COUNTRY THAT DRAWS ON THE PROGRESSIVE TRADITION WITHIN ITS NORTH AFRICAN AND ISLAMIC HERITAGE -- TO ADDRESS THE CHALLENGES OF A FAST-CHANGING WORLD WITHOUT. YOU HAVE ALREADY FACED GREAT CHALLENGES, WITH A TENACIOUS AND PRAGMATIC APPROACH THAT WE ADMIRE. AND WE WILL SUPPORT YOU IN YOUR EFFORTS.

MR. PRESIDENT, THIS MORNING I DESCRIBED THE AMERICAN MILITARY CEMETERY IN CARTHAGE, WHERE NEARLY 3,000 BRAVE AMERICANS ARE BURIED IN TUNISIAN SOIL.

- 7 -

LET ME CONCLUDE TONIGHT WITH THE WORDS LEFT ON YOUR SHORES BY THEIR COMMANDING GENERAL -- AMERICA'S BELOVED IKE -- WHEN HE SPOKE IN TUNISIA AS PRESIDENT IN 1959. IKE NOTED THAT HE HAD LAST VISITED YOUR BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY EXACTLY 16 YEARS EARLIER, IN 1943, IN THE MIDST OF A WAR "THAT WE THOUGHT WOULD BRING PERMANENT PEACE."

- 8 -

AND HE ADDED: "WE HAVE FOUND THAT PEACE DOES NOT COME JUST BECAUSE THE GUNS ARE STILLED. WE HAVE TO WORK FOR PEACE, WE HAVE TO WORK WITH OUR HEARTS, WITH OUR SUBSTANCE, WITH OUR HANDS -- WE HAVE TO WORK ALL THE TIME TO MAINTAIN THE PEACE AND TO MAKE IT MORE SECURE."

MR. PRESIDENT, OUR TALKS HERE TODAY REFLECT PRESIDENT EISENHOWER'S SENTIMENTS.

\* 9 -

THEY HAVE STRENGTHENED A SPECIAL FRIENDSHIP THAT IS ALREADY DEEP AND ENDURING, IMPROVED OUR UNDERSTANDING OF EACH OTHER'S CONCERNS, AND LAID THE FOUNDATION FOR EXPANDED COOPERATION, AND YES, FOR EXPANDED PEACE IN THE REGION -- AND EXPANDED PEACE IN THE WORLD.

EARLIER THIS MORNING, WE ENJOYED A GLORIOUS DAY OUT THERE ON THE SOUTH LAWN.

- 10 -

IN TUNISIA, IT IS COMMON TO COMPLIMENT A VISITOR WHO BRINGS RAIN. BUT BECAUSE WASHINGTON HAS JUST WEATHERED TWO WEEKENDS OF RAIN -- MR. PRESIDENT -- TODAY WE APPRECIATE YOU BRINGING THE SUNSHINE. \\\

LET ME ASK YOU ALL TO TOAST THE HEALTH AND SUCCESS OF PRESIDENT BEN ALI AND THE FRIENDSHIP BETWEEN OUR TWO NATIONS.

# # #

McNally/Simon -- May 11, 1990  
Draft Two (B:TUNISIA.TST)

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: STATE DINNER TOAST FOR PRESIDENT BEN ALI  
THE EAST ROOM, THE WHITE HOUSE  
TUESDAY, MAY 15, 1990, 7:45 P.M.

Mr. President, Members of the Tunisian delegation -- it's a great pleasure and an honor for Barbara and me to welcome you back to the White House. \\ \\ Tonight, I want to toast a leader who, with dignity and respect, took Tunisia through a critical transition in its history. President Ben Ali's peaceful and constitutional accession to power in 1987 marked a turning point in Tunisian history. He boldly but wisely chose the difficult path of political and economic reform.

Tunisia has a great history that goes back to the earliest foundations of Mediterranean civilization. For centuries, Carthage dominated the Western Mediterranean. It rivaled the splendor and power of Rome, and produced great leaders like Hannibal. It also produced great thinkers like St. Augustine [uh-GUS-tin], and the 14th century historian Ibn Khaldoun [IB-in kal-DOON], who authored the world's first critical study of history and civilization.

Tunisia's dedication to a government of laws and reason also goes back many years. Tunisia has the oldest constitutional tradition in the Arab World, dating from 1861. Tunisia is committed to tolerance and a peaceful, moderate approach to regional and international problems. This commitment has been the basis of the special friendship between our two countries.

Today, Tunisia serves as a model of pragmatic change in the Arab world: A country that looks to the future, not the past.

A country that has shunned the path of radicalism. A country that draws on the progressive tradition within its North African and Islamic heritage -- to address the challenges of a fast-changing world without. You have already faced great challenges, with a tenacious and pragmatic approach that we admire. And we will support you in your efforts.

Mr. President, this morning I described the American Military Cemetery in Carthage, where nearly 3,000 brave Americans are buried in Tunisian soil. Let me conclude tonight with the words left on your shores by their commanding General -- America's beloved Ike -- when he spoke in Tunisia as President in 1959.

Ike noted that he had last visited your beautiful country exactly 16 years earlier, in 1943, in the midst of a war "that we thought would bring permanent peace." And he added: "We have found that peace does not come just because the guns are stilled. We have to work for peace, we have to work with our hearts, with our substance, with our hands -- we have to work all the time to maintain the peace and to make it more secure."

Mr. President, our talks here today reflect President Eisenhower's sentiments. They have strengthened a special friendship that is already deep and enduring, improved our understanding of each other's concerns, and laid the foundation for expanded cooperation, and yes, for expanded peace in the region -- and expanded peace in the world.

Let me ask you all to toast the health and success of President Ben Ali and the friendship between our two nations.

# # #

McNally/Simon  
May 11, 1990  
Draft Two (B:TUNISIA.ARR)

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: ARRIVAL STATEMENT FOR PRESIDENT BEN ALI  
THE SOUTH LAWN, THE WHITE HOUSE  
TUESDAY, MAY 15, 1990, 10:00 A.M.

Mr. President, welcome back to the United States. And  
welcome back to the White House. \\

I look forward to continuing the dialogue we began last November. And we are pleased to have the opportunity to welcome you to Washington for a longer visit than was possible last year.

We are especially pleased to have this opportunity to repay the fine hospitality Tunisia showed us in 1983 and 1986, when I visited as Vice President. As with those journeys, your visit continues a tradition of high-level discussions, demonstrating that our relations -- dating back to 1797, and close since Tunisian independence in 1956 -- are still sound and growing.

True to its heritage as an ancient crossroads between Europe and Africa, Tunisia has played an effective role as intermediary between the Arab countries and the West. It has been an example of pragmatism, stability, and progress in the Middle East. And Tunisia has consistently supported a peaceful, negotiated resolution to Middle East issues, including the Arab-Israeli conflict.

Tunisia also has an impressive record in other respects. It has the highest literacy rate in North Africa. It has always honored its debt obligations. It is persevering in the fourth year of a disciplined, market-oriented restructuring of its

economy. And it has made a renewed commitment to democracy.

Your visit comes at a time of transition for North Africa. And we look forward to this opportunity to get better acquainted, and to consult closely on the broad range of issues and concerns we share. Today, your friends in the Maghreb [MEG-reb] are searching for prosperity and stability. Political pluralism and market-based economies have taken root and are beginning to flourish there.

Towards this, Tunisia's reforms are a potential model. We admire Tunisia's commitment to move toward both democracy and a market-oriented economy, and pledge continuing assistance and cooperation in these important efforts.

It is fitting, Mr. President, that you should visit as we approach our Memorial Day observances. From my visits to your homeland, I recall the moving sight of the American Military Cemetery in Carthage -- spread out across 27 acres donated by Tunisia -- a dramatic plateau between the Mediterranean and the Bay of Tunis. There in North Africa lie the graves of nearly three thousand brave Americans who gave their lives in the Allies' first major overland offensive of World War II -- three thousand Americans who will never come home. And there in North Africa are inscribed the names of nearly four thousand Missing -- four thousand Americans whose ends will never be known.

Their ends will never be known. But their sacrifice remains well known to all. That sight reminds us that the ties between the U.S. and Tunisia are old and deep. And their sacrifice, like

the sacrifices of freedom-loving people everywhere, reminds us of the new opportunities for both progress and peace that are today sweeping the world.

Amid this time of great change, both in the world and in the region, we look forward to our discussions with President Ben Ali, who also comes to Washington as the current president of the Arab Maghreb [MEG-reb] Union. We welcome him with a spirit of understanding and cooperation, looking forward to our conversations as allies, and as friends.

Welcome back, Mr. President! God bless you and the friendship that is shared by our two nations. Thank you.

# # #

DRAFT REMARKS BY THE PRESIDENT  
FOR THE WHITE HOUSE ARRIVAL CEREMONY

for the State Visit of President Ben Ali  
10:00 a.m., May 15, 1990

President Ben Ali, I am happy to have the opportunity to welcome you to Washington again, this time for a longer visit than was possible last November. I look forward to continuing the dialogue we started then.

Your visit continues a tradition of high-level visits. As Vice President, I visited Tunisia in 1983 and 1986, so I am now pleased to repay your hospitality.

From those visits I recall the moving sight of the American Military Cemetery in Carthage, which contains the graves of thousands of brave American G.I.'s who gave their lives in one of our first battles in World War II. That sight reminds one that the ties between the U.S. and Tunisia are old and deep.

We have had close bilateral relations since Tunisian independence in 1956. Tunisia has been an example of pragmatism, stability, and progress in the Middle East. It has played an effective role as intermediary between the Arab countries and the West. Moreover, Tunisia has consistently supported a peaceful, negotiated resolution to Middle East issues, including the Arab-Israeli conflict.

Tunisia also has an impressive record in other respects. It has the highest literacy rate in North Africa. It has always honored its debt obligations. It is persevering in the fourth year of a disciplined, market-oriented restructuring of its economy. And it has made a commitment to democracy.

Your visit comes at a time of transition for North Africa. Today your friends in the Maghreb are searching for prosperity and stability. Political pluralism and market-based economies have taken root and are beginning to flourish there. Tunisia's reforms are a potential model.

We admire Tunisia's commitment to moving toward both democracy and a market-oriented economy. The U.S. will continue to support Tunisia in these laudable efforts through foreign assistance and cooperation.

This is a time of great change in the region and in the world. I look forward to my discussions with President Ben Ali, who also comes to Washington as the current president of the Arab Maghreb Union.

DRAFT REMARKS BY THE PRESIDENT

FOLLOWING THE PRESIDENT'S MEETING WITH PRESIDENT BEN ALI

11:30 a.m., May 15, 1990

We have just concluded a very friendly and valuable meeting. Our discussion is a continuation of one begun during President Ben Ali's visit to Washington last November. I might point out that President Ben Ali is also the current president of the Arab Maghreb Union.

Our relations with Tunisia enjoy a very special place because of our common dedication to negotiating peaceful solutions in regional conflicts, and our common belief in the value of democracy and free enterprise. Our discussions today demonstrated that the relations between the Tunisian and American people, which go back to 1797, are still fresh and growing.

Our conversation covered a wide range of bilateral and international issues of mutual interest, including Tunisia's political and economic development and regional stability. We also witnessed the signing of our bilateral investment treaty, which will increase possibilities for investment and offer greater protection to private investors in each other's countries.

Tunisia has long been important as a bridge between the Arab World and Africa on the one hand, and Europe on the other. Both areas are in the midst of significant changes, most notably the turn toward political pluralism and market-oriented economies. At the same time, the speed and strain of change presents new political and economic challenges.

President Ben Ali's peaceful accession to power on November 7, 1987, was followed by decisions to pursue difficult, but necessary political and economic reforms. I expressed the support of the United States for these decisions, which have the potential to serve as a model for the region and as a solid basis for Tunisia's efforts to meet the challenges ahead. President Ben Ali has impressed me with his determination to meet these challenges in a way which will fulfill the Tunisians' aspirations for democracy and sustainable economic growth.

DRAFT REMARKS BY THE PRESIDENT  
AT THE STATE DINNER FOR PRESIDENT BEN ALI  
May 15, 1990

I want to toast a leader who, with dignity and respect, took Tunisia through a critical transition in its history.

President Ben Ali's peaceful and constitutional accession to power on November 7, 1987 marked a turning point in Tunisian history. He boldly but wisely chose the difficult path of political and economic reform.

Tunisia has a great history that goes back to the earliest foundations of Mediterranean civilization. For centuries Carthage dominated the Western Mediterranean. It rivaled the splendor and power of Rome, and produced great leaders like Hannibal. It also produced great thinkers like St. Augustine and the 14th century historian Ibn Khaldoun, who produced the world's first critical study of history and civilization.

Tunisia's dedication to a government of laws and reason goes back many years. Tunisia has the oldest constitutional tradition in the Arab World, dating from 1861. Tunisia is committed to tolerance and a peaceful, moderate approach to regional and international problems. This commitment has been the basis of the special friendship between our two countries.

Today Tunisia serves as a model of pragmatic change in the Arab world: a country that has shunned the specious path of radicalism; looks to the future, not the past; and draws on the progressive tradition within its North African and Islamic heritage to address the challenges of a fast-changing world.

You have already faced great challenges and you will face more. It is not easy to pursue sound, steady, rational policies when others offer simplistic solutions for very complex problems. We admire your tenacity and pragmatic approach and will support you in your efforts.

Our talks today have strengthened an already deep friendship, improved our understanding of each other's concerns, and laid the foundation for expanded cooperation in the future.

Let me ask you all to toast the health and success of President Ben Ali and the friendship between our two nations.

5TH STORY of Level 1 printed in FULL format.

The Associated Press

The materials in the AP file were compiled by The Associated Press. These materials may not be republished without the express written consent of The Associated Press.

September 15, 1983, Thursday, AM cycle

SECTION: International News

LENGTH: 447 words

BYLINE: By PAUL TREUTHARDT, Associated Press Writer

DATELINE: TUNIS, Tunisia

KEYWORD:

Bush

BODY:

Vice President George Bush said Thursday that the way to mark the first anniversary of the massacre of Palestinian refugees in Beirut was to "let Lebanon be Lebanon...without Israeli force, without Palestinian force, without the force of Syria."

"Our view is that all foreign forces should get out of Lebanon. The Syrians, the Palestinians, the Israelis. Out. All the way out," Bush said.

In a television broadcast shown on the eve of the anniversary of the killings in refugee camps, Bush also told a Tunisian interviewer that "to see that it doesn't happen again" was a fitting way to remember the dead.

At a meeting with Bush earlier Thursday, President Habib Bourguiba said the United States must take a stronger stand for Palestinian rights in its Middle East peace efforts.

Bourguiba said Arab nations friendly to the United States "feel they have the right to expect from the United States a clearer commitment to a just and durable solution to the Middle East conflict, which necessarily implies the recognition of the legitimate right of the Palestinian people to determine their own future."

Implicit in the president's comments \_ and explicit in those by government-influenced newspapers \_ was Tunisia's desire to see more U.S. pressure on Israel, which rejects Palestinian claims to land Israel occupies.

In a prepared reply, Bush quoted President Reagan as saying a secure and lasting peace for the Arabs and Israel must include "a resolution of the Palestinian problem that satisfied that people's legitimate rights."

Tunisia has been a leading moderate and pro-Western voice among the Arabs. In 1942, U.S. intervention with French authorities saved the life of Bourguiba, then a revolutionary.

The Associated Press, September 15, 1983

Bush told the 80-year-old president the only solution in Lebanon was "the withdrawal of all foreign forces from Lebanese territory." Both Syrian and Israeli troops occupy parts of Lebanon.

Bush also noted the importance to Tunisia of "secure borders and the strength with which to counter any outside threats" - a reference to Tunisia's rocky relationships with neighboring Libya.

Libyan leader Moammar Khadafy was alleged to have instigated a bloody raid by rebels in southern Tunisia in 1980.

The United States has provided almost \$1 billion in economic aid to Tunisia since the mid 1950s, when it achieved independence from France. Military aid in 1983 will total \$100 million, plus \$1.2 million in military training.

Bush came from Algeria on the last leg of a three-nation goodwill tour of North Africa. He is scheduled to leave Friday for Yugoslavia.

The vice president also will visit Hungary, Romania and Austria before returning to Washington.

In this connection they examined the situation created by the difficulties in Algeria. They agreed that the fact that a solution has not yet been achieved is a cause of grave concern.

They agreed that the achievement of self-determination by African and Asian peoples is one of the most important events of our times. They welcomed the opportunity offered for the evolution of new relationships and the improvement of old ones based on a common attachment to fundamental principles of human rights and dignity.

President Eisenhower and President Bourguiba expressed their conviction that the efforts by nations to consolidate the peace necessitate increased support from the more industrialized nations for countries in the course of developing their economies.

The conversations between the two Presidents revealed a wide area of understanding of the problems raised.

NOTE: This joint statement was released in Tunis.

330 ¶ Remarks at the Airport in Tunis Before Leaving for France. *December 17, 1959*

*Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen:*

This is the first time that I have been able to visit your beautiful country for 16 years. I left here 16 years ago this month, and we were in the midst of a war. We were fighting a war that we thought would bring permanent peace.

We have found that peace does not come just because the guns are stilled. We have to work for peace, we have to work with our hearts, with our substance, with our hands—we have to work all the time to maintain the peace and to make it more secure.

This cannot be done by any one man, by any one nation—we must all work together, each nation feeling the pride in itself, in its self-respect, with its heart and its soul must work with all other nations in friendship and in freedom, and in this way we will finally make the kind of peace that all of us want and in which all mankind, as brothers, can truly prosper.

So, as I see today, over these 16 years, the great transformations that have come about in your country—your independence, your new buildings, everything about your nation that means progress, I hope and trust

TST. →

RETURN FOR  
101 NUMBER

that that kind of rate of progress will be sustained. And if I can come back within a few years, I will even see greater signs of prosperity and the advances of Tunisia than I have seen since these last 16 years.

Thank you very much for the great welcome that you and your people have given to my party and me. I assure you that we translate it into terms of friendship that your people feel to the American people—as I assure you that they feel friendship for your people.

Thank you again.

NOTE: The President spoke at 11:20 a.m. before leaving by helicopter for the U.S.S. Des Moines off Cape Carthage.

### 331 ¶ Remarks to the Ship's Company on Board the U.S.S. Des Moines. December 18, 1959

IT HAS BEEN a great pleasure for my party and myself to be embarked in Admiral Anderson's fine fleet. We are particularly grateful, of course, to the officers and men of the Des Moines and Essex who have been our hosts for the past 3 days.

Speaking personally, I cannot tell you how much the opportunity to take a good rest has meant to me. More than that, it has been a very enjoyable experience. As always, when I embark in Navy ships, I have been impressed with the good spirit and dedication to duty that I have seen in this force. You have good reason to be proud of yourselves, and the ships in which you serve.

Yesterday I sent Christmas Greetings to all members of the Armed Forces. I know they will understand when I send the men of the Sixth Fleet special wishes for a Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year.

Thank you—and God bless you.

NOTE: The President spoke over the public address system at 8:30 a.m. Vice Adm. George W. Anderson, Jr., was in command of the Sixth Fleet.

### 332 ¶ Remarks at the Dock Upon Arrival in Toulon. December 18, 1959

*Monsieur Jacquinot, Your Excellencies, Ladies and Gentlemen:*

Again I am privileged to visit this lovely country of France. Again I have the honor of meeting so many of her citizens.

Feb. 1980

By MIKE EDWARDS

Photographs by DAVID ALAN HARVEY

BOTH NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC STAFF

# Tunisia:

**K**ASSERINE PASS ON A DAY of cold and rain. Water forming pools on the flat ground where the road runs, low clouds hanging on the ribs of Jebel Chambi.

Kasserine Pass as it was in February 1943, and the thought in my mind sticks like the mud on my boots: so many invaders. History in Tunisia is a catalog of conquest, of the rise and fall of Carthage, Rome, and Byzantium, of the coming of the Vandals, Arabs, Ottoman Turks, the French.

And then the Americans. They are still remembered: the soldiers with so much equipment, and chewing gum to swap for eggs.

For Thibab Ben Ammar the war that brought GIs had no meaning. "Not a war of Tunisian people," Thibab said, pulling the wool of his jellaba tight against the cold. Planes screaming overhead, tanks churning the mud, and soldiers—all foreign.

The Frenchman who owned the farm where Thibab worked, hard by the southern end of the pass, fled before the battle. He instructed Thibab to stay and care for the livestock. "So I stayed," Thibab said.

German generals came wanting food. Thibab killed a lamb. Courteous men, they offered to pay. Was one of the officers the Desert Fox, Field Marshal Erwin Rommel? Thibab resists this bit of fame; he says he isn't sure.

A gentle notch in west-central Tunisia beneath Tunisia's highest mountain, 1,544-meter (5,066 feet) Jebel Chambi, the pass in February 1943 seemed to hold in balance the Allied forces' first major overland offensive of World War II.

Landing in Morocco and Algeria the

previous November, American and British soldiers drove into northern Tunisia while other British forces were pressing the Germans and Italians from the southeast. To block this closing vise, Rommel determined to give the Americans "an inferiority complex of no mean order." He struck on February 14, sowing fear among the green troops and confusion among their commanders.

Retreating eighty kilometers, the Americans formed a line at Kasserine with odd units and stragglers. The troops facing Afrika Korps veterans included engineers more at home in dump trucks than foxholes. "Pull a Stonewall Jackson," a colonel was ordered. He did, for a day. The next day German infantry climbed the mountains while tanks lumbered forward. Again the Americans retreated.

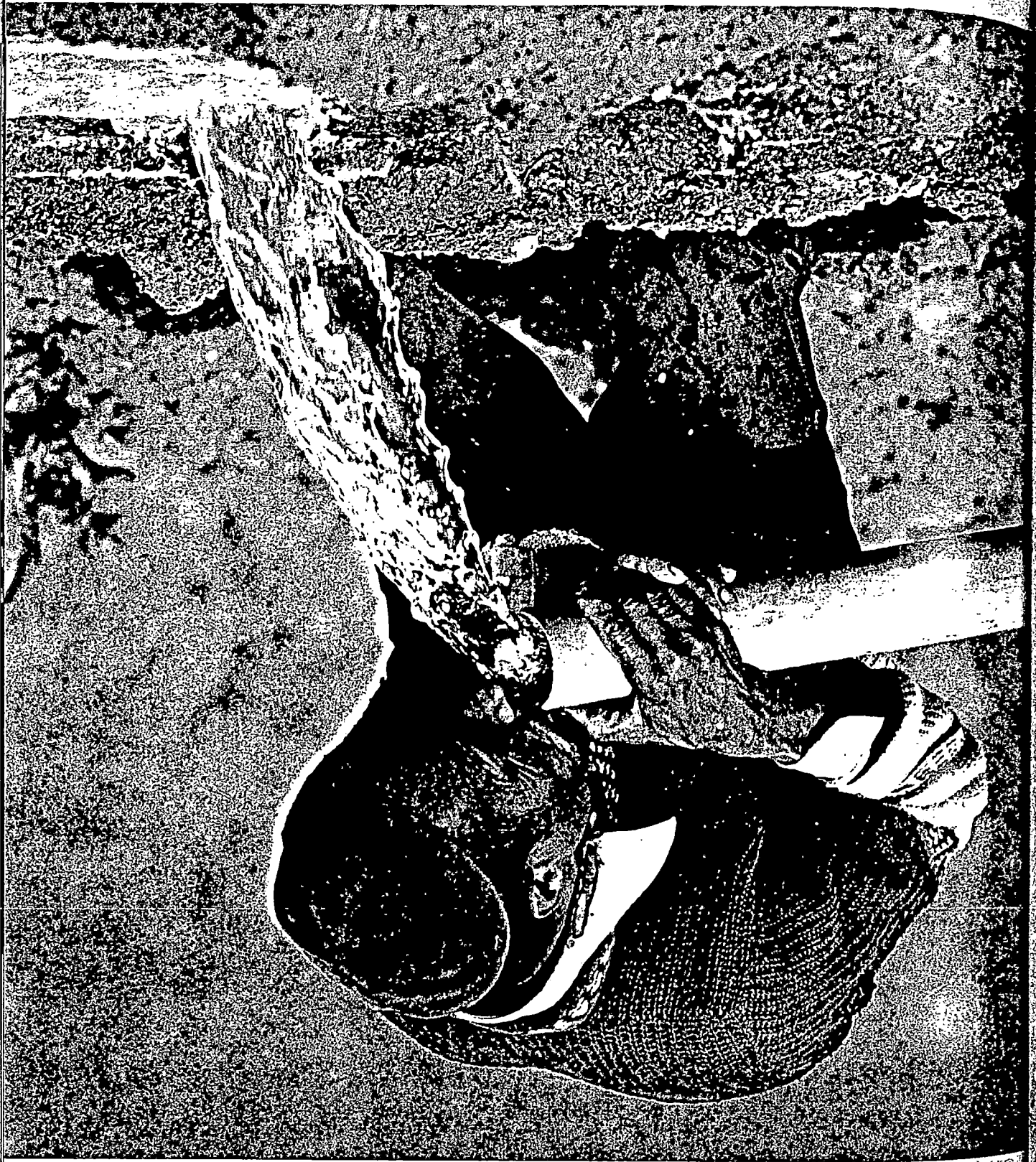
But the pickup defense bought time. Hastily collected artillery discouraged Rommel from attempting a breakthrough that might have chased the Americans out.

Ahmed Djelidi still marvels at the motor he salvaged from a truck. "A GMC," he said. "I put it in a bus and it ran five years." In his automobile repair shop, commanded by GI mechanics, a souvenir of World War II remains. It is some sergeant's order, painted on a wall: HANDS OFF TOOLS.

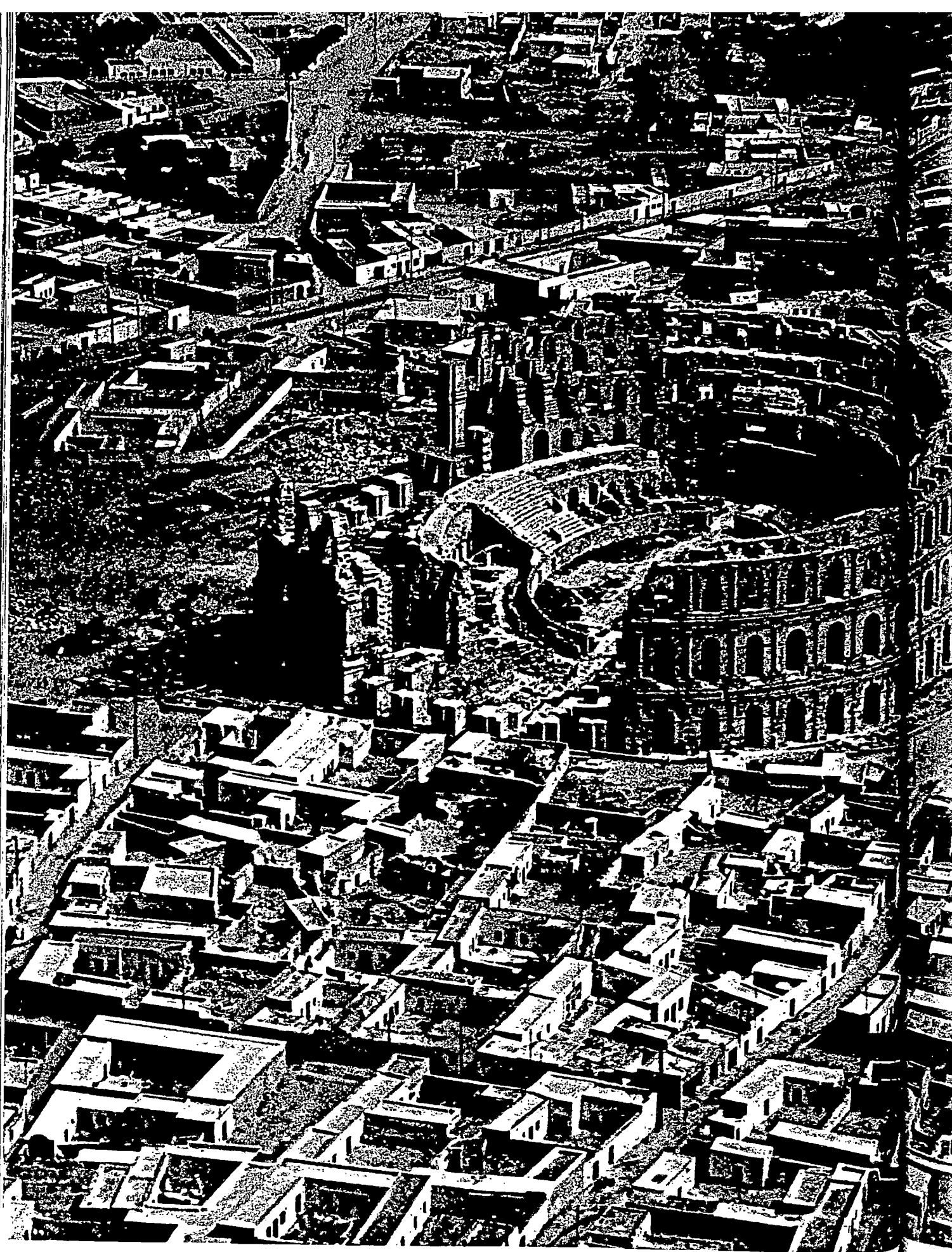
Tunisia is a bent spike of land, head on the Mediterranean, point buried in Sahara sand, not quite Missouri size. (See the double supplement map, *Africa and Its Political Development*, included with this issue.) Little remains from World War II, but those earlier invaders left a treasury unmatched in North Africa. I think of Dougga and Sbeitla, temple-crowned Punic and Roman towns.

*The sweetest of gushers to a Tunisian farmer is well water lifted to his fields by a pump he bought with a government loan. With little cash from crude oil, Tunisia's development relies in large part on agriculture, irrigated since Roman times by the resource that may run dry at times but will never completely run out.*

# ia: Sea, Sand, Success



British while e Ger- st. To mined / com- Febru- troops ers. Ameri- h odd facing inners holes. al was t day ntains in the time. Rom- h that motor ?" he ears." man- nit of eant's OOLS. on the ahara e dou- litical ) Lit- those hed in cella, owns. lds by man n out.



*Built for bloodletting, the coliseum at El Jem (Roman Thysdrus) is somewhat*

Of the labyrinthine medina of Tunis, built by Arabs, embellished by Turks, later flanked by architecture that has the look of Marseille. Of mountaintop villages that harbor a few Berbers, the people who possessed Tunisia before any others.\* And I think of Carthage—Phoenician first, then Roman.

Who are the six million Tunisians heir to this many-branched legacy? Businessmen in Tunis usually speak French. In the south, skin shading from bronze to jet recalls a trade in human beings from sub-Sahara. But for me, the decisive answer comes on a plain in Tunisia's midsection.

### A Long Climb for a Lofty Purpose

He is a bony man of more than 60 years, and the 101 steps to the minaret's parapet seem almost beyond his strength. Again and again he stops for breath. "I don't do this for the money," he says.

From the parapet I look out on Kairouan, Islam's revered city in North Africa; only Mecca, Medina, and Jerusalem rank higher. Removed from the crowded suqs, I sense—can almost touch—the peace radiating from the spires and domes of shrines.

Now Hajji Ammar Bacchar is ready. Summoning a voice far younger than his body, he becomes that which he has been five times a day for thirty years, Allah's messenger.

"Allah akbar—God is most great!" The call to prayer floats over the city. He listens to the echo and gives me a look that says, "Not bad for an old man, eh?"

Islam reached Tunisia in 670, only 38 years after the death of the Prophet, and Kairouan became its bastion. I was once inside the prayer room of Kairouan's great mosque, now closed to non-Muslims. Too many tourists came—too many wearing shorts and smoking where they shouldn't.

Nine thousand worshipers have knelt at once there. Sparrows flutter among the heavy iron chandeliers, finding their own tranquillity in this great cool room.

The roof is supported by 288 columns of marble, granite, and porphyry, in as many shades as one can imagine. Many of these columns adorned temples to Roman gods, perhaps to others as well. The mosque's builders gathered them and brought them to

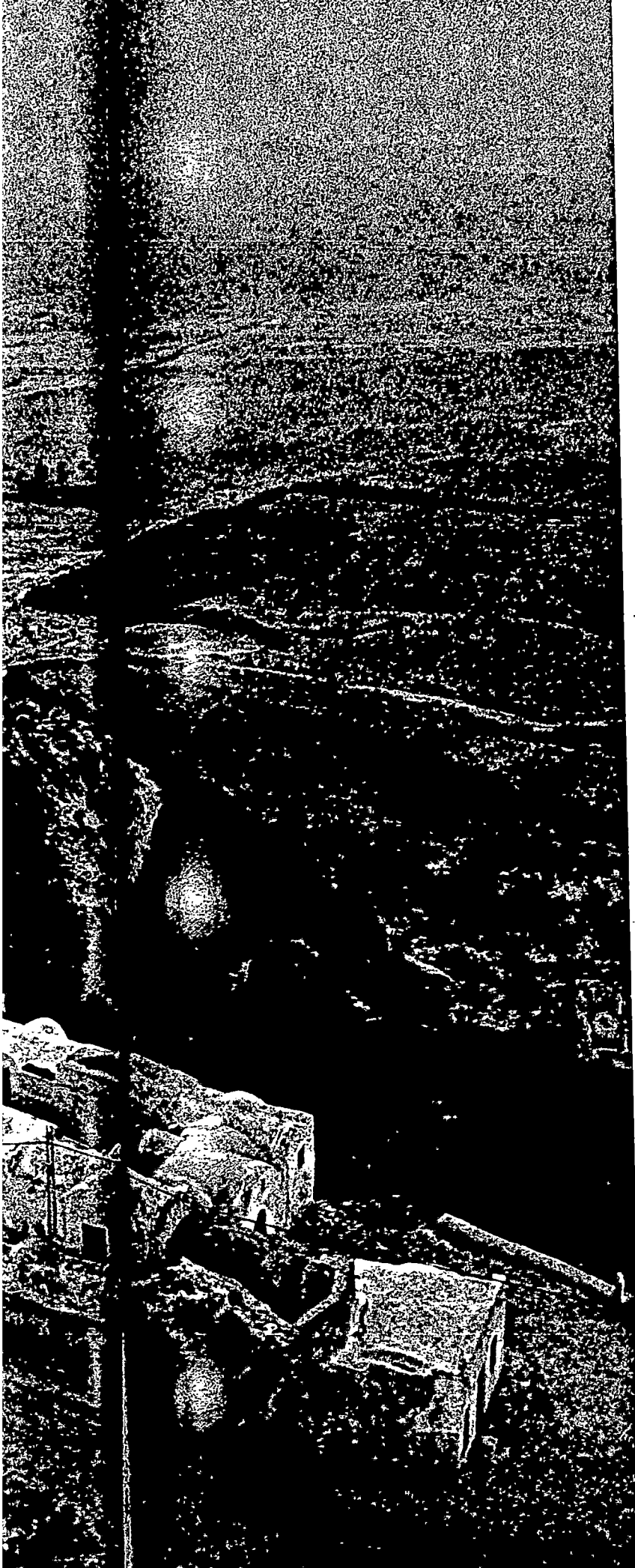
\*Carla Hunt described a Moroccan Berber festival in last month's NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC.

*Just married, an elaborately gowned bride receives her friends as she sits alone and motionless by custom (right).*

*As the reception in a Tunis hotel warms up, a guest (below) dances without inhibition or partner, since the men keep to themselves.*

*By law, and increasingly in practice, women in Tunisia are no longer routinely sequestered and dominated. Now that many have been educated, they are moving into trades, the professions, and even political office.*





Kairouan. This great edifice is much like Tunisia's gene pool: of many origins but, in sum, Arab.

There are Arabs and Arabs. "I may fast at Ramadan this year," a young Tunisian said while sipping a beer. Tunisia is often influenced by those other gene streams. She absorbs the good and bad of the West more readily than some of the Arab states to which she feels kin. It is ironic that the Arab League chose Tunis last year when, ostracizing Egypt because of the peace treaty with Israel, it withdrew its headquarters from Cairo. Far from being the league's most resolute member, Tunisia outraged other Arab states by saying as early as 15 years ago that they might as well acknowledge Israel's existence.

#### Tourists Oil Tunisia's Economy

In the coin of resurgent Arab influence Tunisia is painfully deficient. Gushers to the east: Libya, 750 million barrels of petroleum a year. Gushers to the west: Algeria, 460 million barrels. Between, an anemic 38 million. Oil companies prospecting in Tunisia usually go home poorer and puzzled. The six producing fields pay only 14 percent of the government's expenses.

An Allied soldier returning to the Tunis he liberated in May 1943 would recognize many buildings on the main street; Tunisia can't afford flashy redevelopment. While other Arab states pour millions into investments abroad (including tourist hotels in Tunisia), Tunisia offers foreign manufacturers tax breaks. She needs jobs. Using what she has—antiquities and beaches—she earns as much from tourists as from oil.

Yet in the 24 years since she became independent from France, Tunisia has made a record of economic and social progress that most of the developing world envies.

All those cars jamming the streets of Tunis and all those serviceable—seldom fancy—apartment high rises making new

*Peace seems perpetual at the huddled village of Takrouna, but in April 1943 it was an outpost of hell as New Zealanders met fierce German resistance here. Yet within a month the Allies had secured Tunisia and were preparing to assault Sicily.*

skylines on the capital's outskirts attest to her growing middle class of shopkeepers, bureaucrats, teachers.

Consider also Bir Thlethine, far down in the southeast, on a road beelining for the Sahara. This village is as plain as its name. Bir Thlethine—Well Thirty. Houses shaped like cubes and loaves cringe under the sun. Two eucalyptuses struggle in the dust.

Beauty wasn't important to Ahmed Dababi. He came to Well Thirty a year ago to change his life. Ahmed was wise in the ways of animals, and he knew the country. To give up the life of a nomad, the life of every forebear Ahmed knows about, was no easy decision. He discussed it with his wife, his widowed mother, his brother, other nomads. At last he sold his sheep, goats, and camels and made a down payment on a house offered by a government agency.

We sat on grass mats in one of the two rooms, sipping thick coffee. "It is a nice house, is it not?" Ahmed's brushy mustache twitched, anticipating my approval.

In the 1960s the government put a pump in the well and added a storage tank. The word went out to nomads: Come here and find a future. There is water, we will give you a little land, there will be a school.

Ahmed still misses the wandering life—"I enjoyed the freedom, the adventure"—but Well Thirty has what he wants now. Especially that school, three rooms crowded with children writing sums on slates. "I had no education," he said. "But I want my sons to go as far as they can. My oldest is only in the first grade, but he reads and writes." For Ahmed, Well Thirty is beautiful indeed.

Since gaining independence, Tunisia has plowed 30 to 40 percent of her budget into education, year after year. Thirty thousand students study free at the University of Tunis and other higher institutions, including three medical schools. In the farthest reaches, in sand-swept villages less inviting even than Well Thirty, the daily sight is the same: children walking with book bags.

I went one afternoon to a secondary school where advanced students, forty boys and girls, talked about their career aspirations in passable English—after Arabic and French, an important third language for a country that looks westward as well as eastward. Engineer . . . agronomist . . . teacher

. . . pilot. They had a sky-is-the-limit confidence. "Football player," one said, admitting, "I'm quite good."

I asked a question that touched off nervous murmuring—because of embarrassment, I suppose. How many of their mothers went to school? Finally one hand was raised. "My mother, for a few months." The girl who said this wants to be a biologist.

Before independence, tradition assigned women no role outside the family. Nor were there many opportunities for men. In 1956 Tunisia had only five men qualified to teach mathematics.

### After School, a Hard Lesson Learned

In some fields the drive for education succeeded too well. "They told me that if I got an education I would have a job," said a bitter man in his 20s. The villainous "they" was undefined beyond being the educational system. He pursued a literary course at the university, then *really* learned something: that in a small developing nation (and one without big oil) only so many nonscientific jobs provide the middle-class status to which he felt entitled. Meeting friends in cafés for mint tea or *express* or *moitié-moitié*—half coffee, half cream—he joined the 15 percent or so who are unemployed.

That isn't a bad rate among developing nations. It would be worse if thousands had not gone abroad to work.

Having little experience with scientific applications, or even with plumbing, it was natural for Tunisians to pursue the liberal arts—with the result that today there are enough language scholars, lawyers, and social scientists to last until 1990, while any man with technical skill can take his pick of jobs. The message already had gotten through to some of the students in the secondary school I visited.

That school stands on a hill a few miles from Sousse (a Phoenician town, then a Roman town) on the eastern seaboard. Tunisia is in effect a two-coast country, with a northern shore looking toward France and Italy and, rounding Cape Bon, a long beach facing the sunrise.

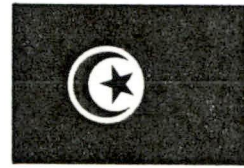
South from Sousse on the sunrise side, I spent part of a day with Mohamed Nuri, a man having an affair with sulfuric acid. "It always

(Continued on page 197)

# TUNISIA

**T**HIRTY CENTURIES AGO Phoenicians were the first to establish colonies on the coast of a land inhabited by a people who would later be called Berbers. Among those outposts Carthage grew to a rich and powerful city-state that traded with, then threatened, Rome.

"*Delenda est Carthago*—Carthage must be destroyed," was the unflinching aim of the Roman

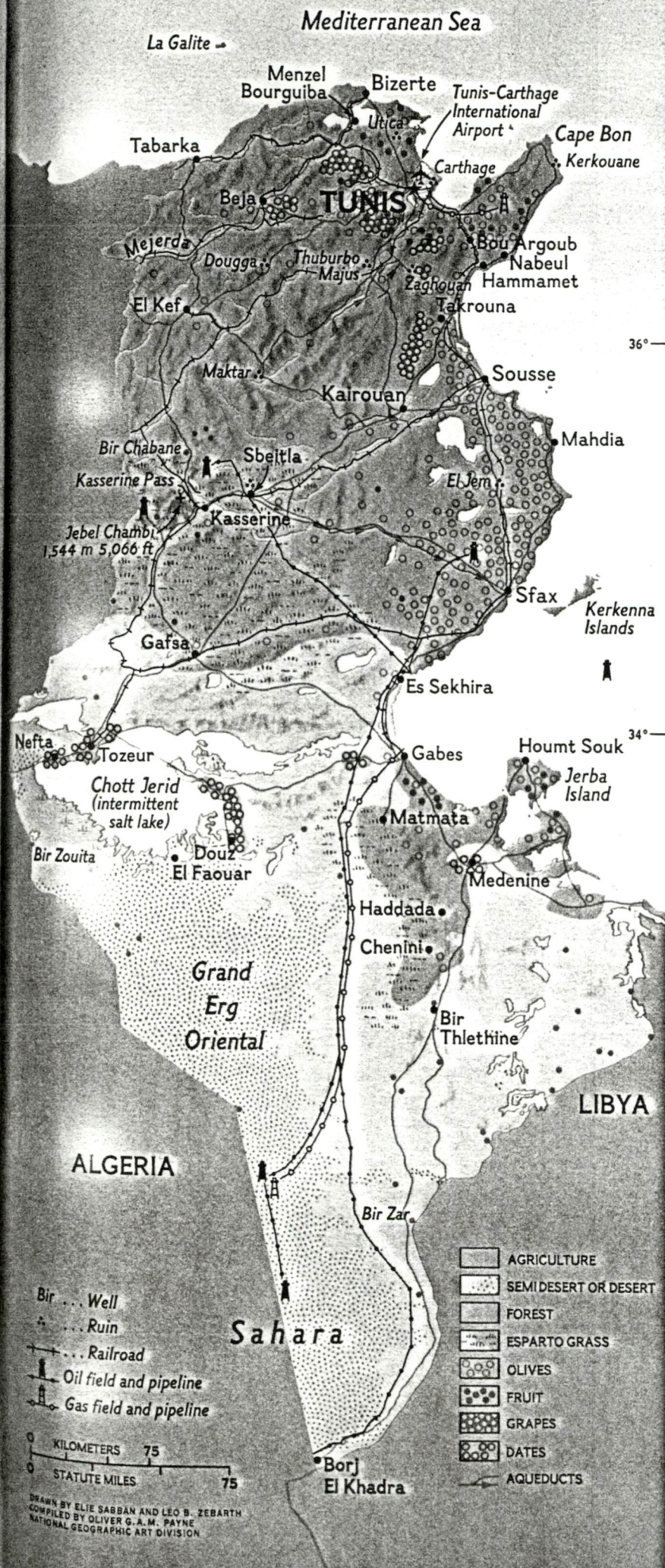


statesman Cato. And, despite the brilliant victories of Hannibal, it was destroyed in 146 B.C. Utterly.

The conquering Romans built and rebuilt and improved the water supply with aqueducts, one of which is still in use.

In time and in turn others came to control the land: Vandals, Byzantines, Arabs, Turks, and French. Not until 1957 was the Republic of Tunisia proclaimed under the leadership of Habib Bourguiba, who has since been made president for life. With traditions from both the Islamic and European worlds, Tunisia has followed a nonaligned foreign policy friendly to the West, while concentrating on social and economic development. As with other developing countries, population has grown faster than jobs; many Tunisians work abroad, primarily in France and Libya.

**AREA:** 164,200 sq km (63,400 sq mi).  
**POPULATION:** 6,000,000.  
**LANGUAGES:** Arabic, French.  
**RELIGION:** 98% Muslim. **ECONOMY:** Agriculture, tourism, textiles, phosphate, fishing, modest petroleum reserves and processing. **MAJOR CITY:** Tunis, capital, pop. 1,000,000.  
**CLIMATE:** Temperate in the north; hot, almost wholly arid desert in the south.



fascinated me," he said, making the reagent sound wonderful and mysterious. "When I studied chemistry, I loved to experiment with it. It is so complex . . . it demands so much intelligence to handle."

Gabes, where I met him, was dozing under its date palms when Tunisia committed more than one billion dollars there—much of it borrowed money. Two chemical plants convert phosphate, one of the few riches of the niggardly Tunisian earth, into fertilizer and other products. The process requires huge quantities of sulfuric acid. Mohamed Nuri is in heaven. And, as foreman of acid production, he earns \$750 a month, nearly ten times the per capita average.

Gabes booms with 5,000 industrial jobs and the promise of more chemical plants. Where will more skilled workers be found? In the new Gabes engineering college and technical school.

#### Coliseum Recalls Roman Occupation

Go south as far as Gabes, and you get into sand and stubble. Only Tunisia's north is reliably watered. Cape Bon's orchards hang heavy with oranges, and the wheat harvest in the northwest is generous. In the midsection winter downpours gash the land—as at Kasserine—but in summer the fields bake.

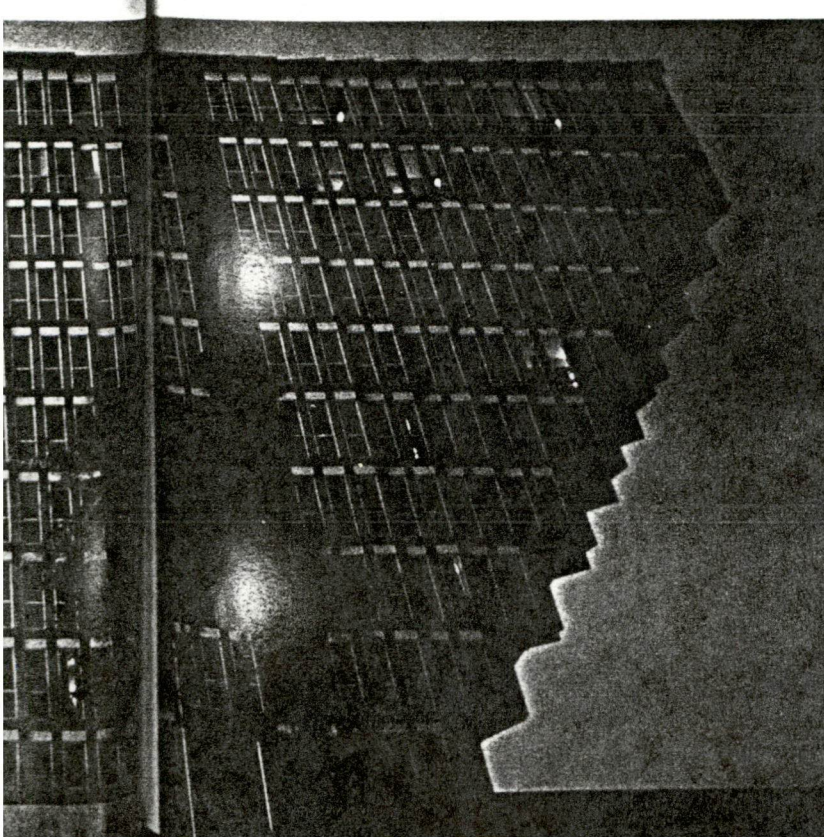
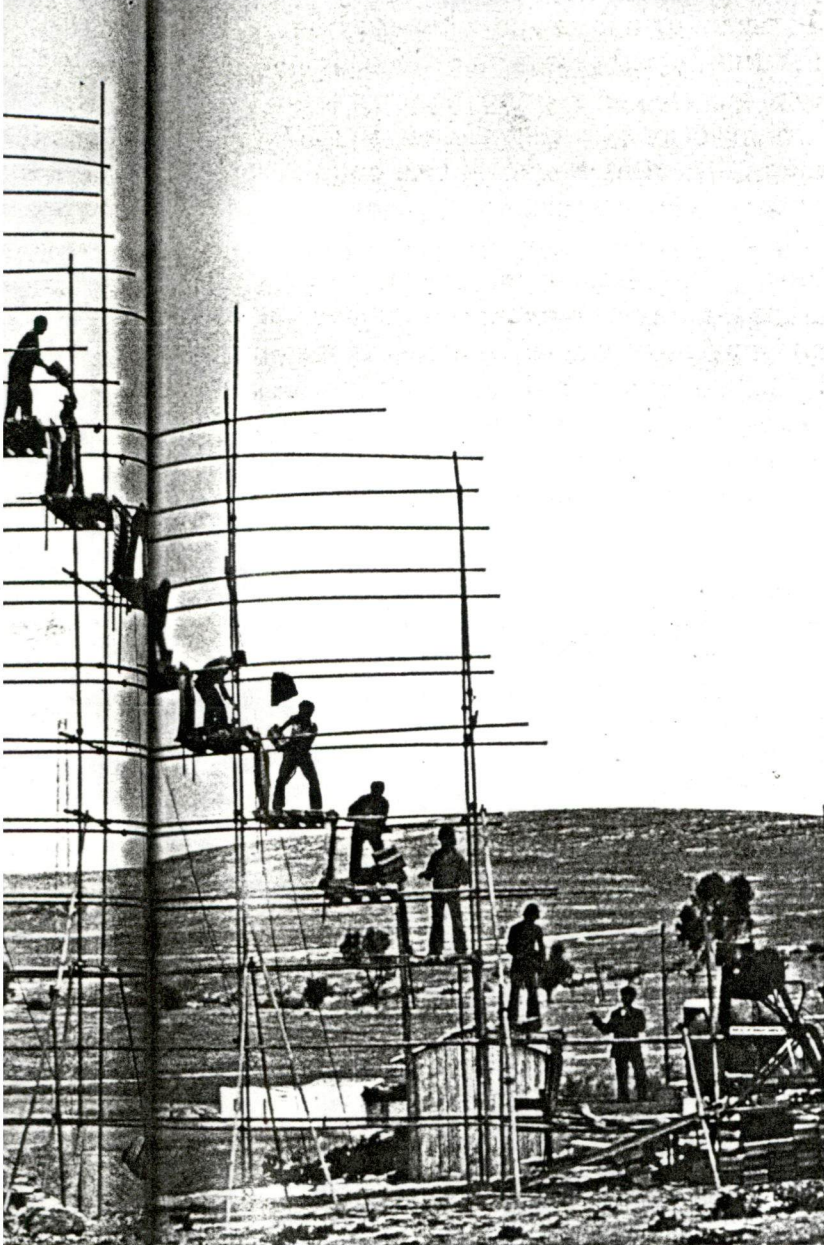
Yet some who possessed Tunisia lived well. An hour's drive south of Sousse took me to El Jem—Thysdrus to the Romans. Here archaeologists have uncovered mosaic floors decorated with designs that testify to high good times: wine, women, sport.

And gore. Observe that poor man being prodded at spearpoint toward a leopard. The beast already has drawn blood; tiny red stones trail from the wounds.

One of the largest in the Roman world, seating 35,000, the Thysdrus coliseum survives in the center of El Jem, towering over everything except a minaret (pages 186-7).

*A block brigade fuels construction of an apartment building in El Kef (left, above). With a chronic housing shortage and crowded conditions, Tunisia has given priority to multiple-unit dwellings.*

*Tourism has increased demand for hotels. One of the newest in Tunis is the Hotel du Lac (left), spreading upward and outward like a ziggurat turned upside down.*



I went inside and sat on marble slabs where proconsuls applauded death. I descended into dungeons where men and beasts were penned until their rendezvous. The place puts goose bumps on Episcopalian skin.

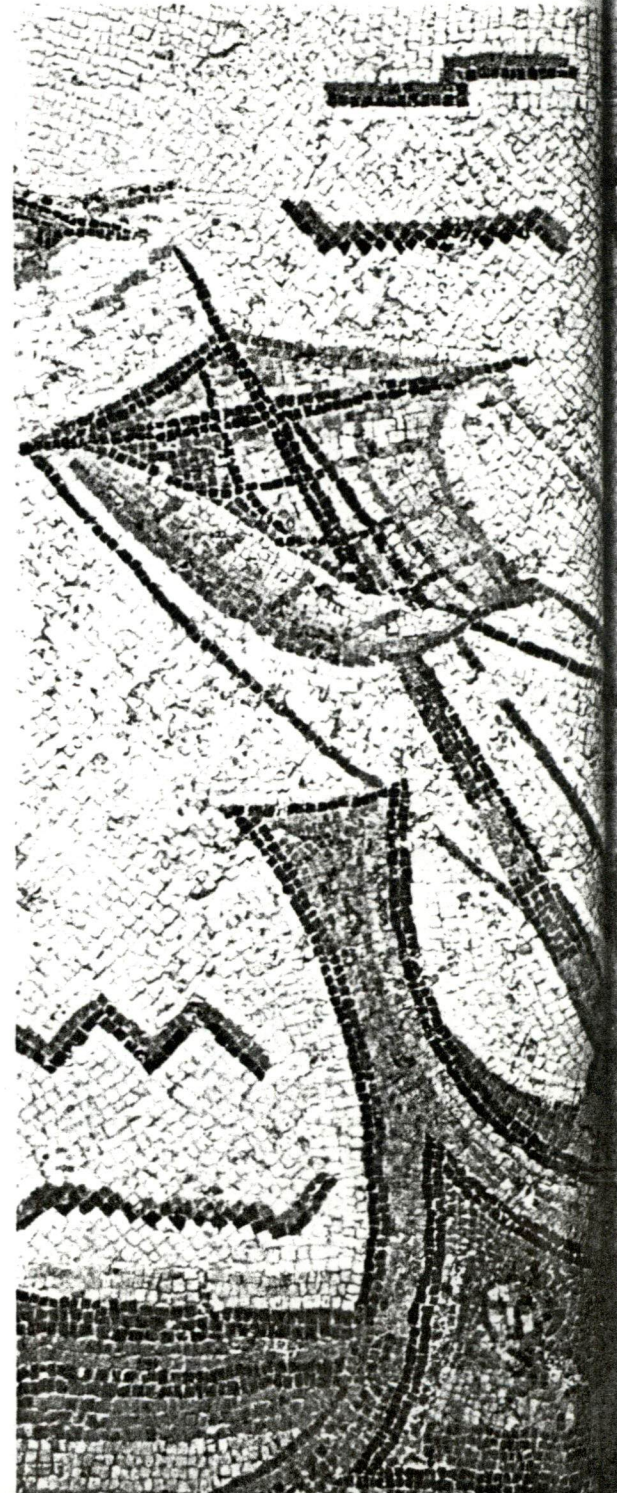
When autumn comes, eight presses in El Jem begin extracting oil from olives. That old, old enterprise helps explain Thysdrus's good times. This provincial Sin City got fat sending oil to Rome.

Oil—that oil—is still exported. From El Jem south to Gabes the country seems solid olive: long rows of globular, silver green canopies on stubby, gnarled trunks. Some

Tunisians own thousands of trees; others, a handful. In past years a man saved his money to buy one tree . . . and then another.

Some people say trees planted by the Romans 18 centuries ago still bear fruit. So I put a question to Ltaief Agrebi, owner of forty trees: How long can an olive tree live? An intense discussion began, ballooning to include Mr. Agrebi's son, a cousin, a visitor, and a neighbor who came by on his motorbike. "One hundred fifty years." "Two hundred if it gets water." "Oh, much longer."

Mr. Agrebi's trees were planted by his grandfather. He said they surely will be



*To hear the sirens' song and live, Ulysses had himself lashed to the mast. This third-century mosaic (right) is part of a collection at the Bardo Museum in Tunis (above). St. Augustine, a Ulysses of the spirit, studied in Carthage and eventually served as a bishop in North Africa.*

others, a  
his mon-  
her.  
the Ro-  
nit. So I  
er of for-  
live? An  
ig to in-  
visitor,  
motor-  
wo hun-  
onger."  
by his  
will be

there to benefit his grandsons—as much of a lifespan as seemed important.

Some of the Thysdrus building stones may have been carted seventy kilometers to Kairouan. But the Tunisian city that suffered most from borrowing was the greatest in North Africa. “The walls especially were robbed,” said Dr. John Humphrey, leader of a University of Michigan archaeological team at Carthage. He stood beside an excavation that was checkerboarded with mosaicic pavements and laced with trenches. “What the archaeologist gets,” he said, “is this: islands of surface that were floors,

and trenches where stone walls once were.”

Carthage: Qart Hadasht, New City. Princess Elissa of Tyre, tradition holds, led a band of Phoenicians to this place in 814 B.C. Dominating the western Mediterranean, Carthage grew wealthy, her merchants trading afar.

Rome also grew in influence. Two Mediterranean superpowers became one too many. Hannibal led 59,000 soldiers and 37 elephants across the Alps, defeated Rome in three battles, and would have greatly changed European history had he not lost the fourth. In 146 B.C. Rome destroyed her



rival, pronouncing a curse on the city and ceremonially plowing the earth it stood on.

But a century later the Romans returned, and Carthage flourished once more, chief city of the north African province, Rome's breadbasket. Carthage was lost to the Vandals in A.D. 439, then taken by Rome's successor, the Byzantine Empire, and abandoned after the arrival of the Arabs.

#### Superpower City Survives as Suburb

But Carthage lives—as a Tunis suburb. Behind Dr. Humphrey's excavation a commuter train tooted. On one side a supermarket's lot was full of cars.

With the conservator of Carthage, Abdelmajid Ennabli, a slender, intense man with tufts of hair that take flight in a breeze, I stood atop the Carthage museum and looked out on a scene of great beauty. Carthage is a wealthy suburb, sprinkled with villas. Under those houses lies the past. Mr. Ennabli can be forgiven for not seeing the beauty.

Construction is officially banned in much of Carthage; the government intends to create an archaeological park on land that remains vacant. But right beside the museum a new house was going up. "We are doing everything in our power to stop additional construction," Mr. Ennabli said.

Even though some people manage to break the rules, he is sure that Carthage will become the great treasure it should be. In recent years, 13 archaeological teams have spaded, scraped, and sifted, helping to reveal the dimensions of that treasure.

Considering its fame and influence, Carthage has been a puzzle. Its visible Roman sites included a great bath complex and amphitheater. The principal Phoenician discovery was the Tophet, a ceremonial site that yielded a sad trove: the tiny charred bones of children sacrificed to the goddess Tanit and her consort, Baal Hammon.

What did the Phoenician city look like? Beneath four meters of rubble a West German team found an orderly rectangular street grid and evidence of grand villas.

Christians were martyred in Carthage in the early period of the Roman presence, but Christianity subsequently caught on and flourished. The excavation where I met Dr. Humphrey had disclosed a church, probably built early in the fifth century. "A very

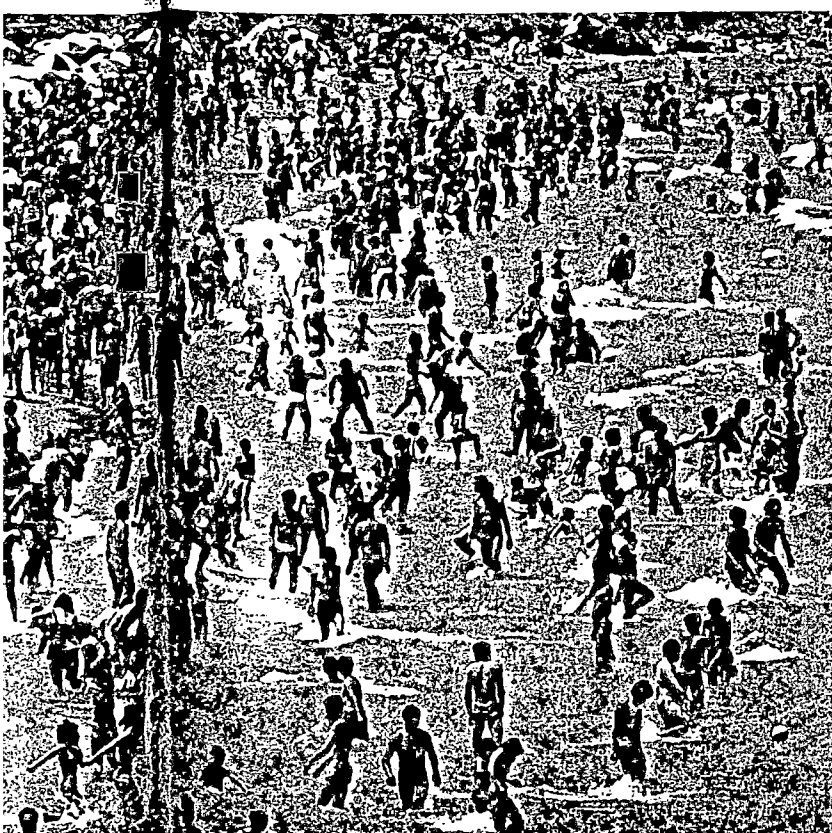
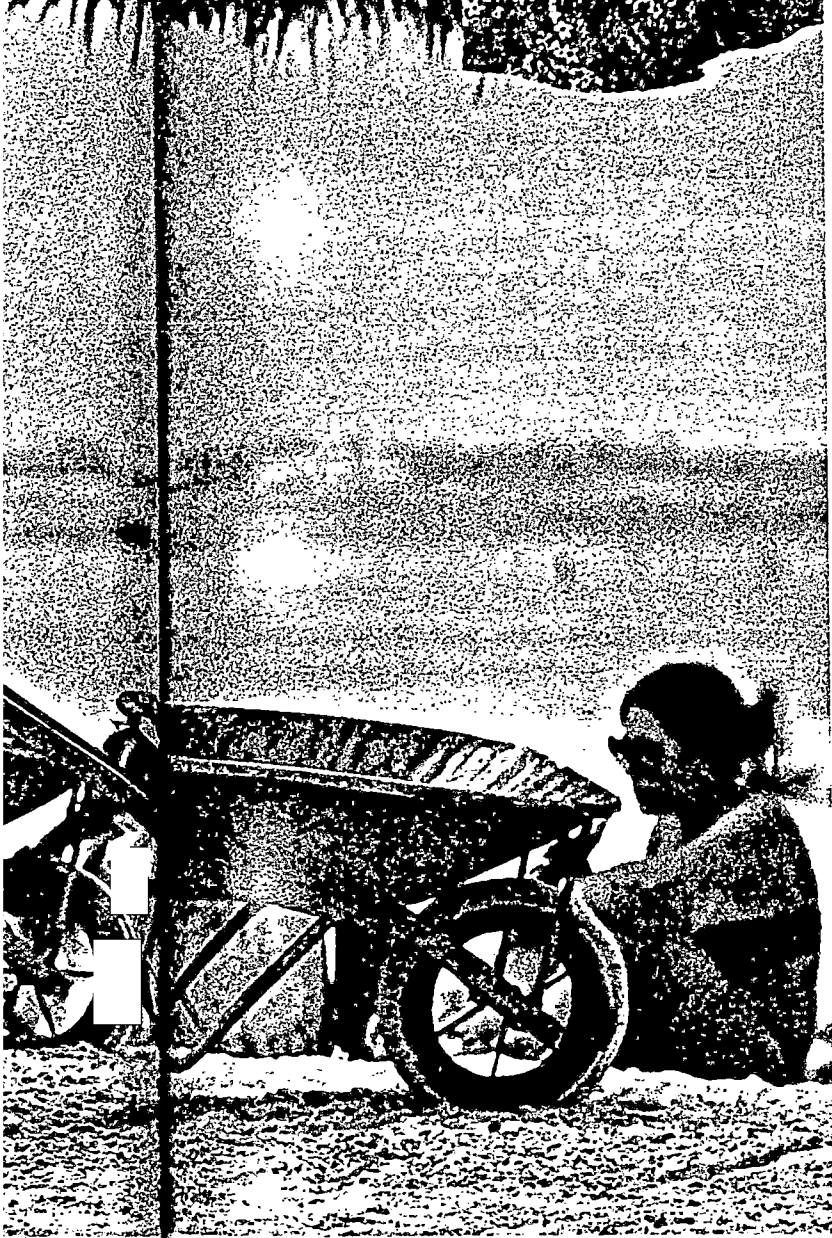
important church, I think," said Dr. Humphrey. "The marble used for its decoration came from Italy, Turkey, and Greece, as well as from other parts of North Africa."

Tons of ancient Carthage are today in Tunis. Walk through a keyhole doorway in the old city, the medina, and you may find Carthaginian columns supporting an arch.

Tunis long ago outgrew its original walled city. After the French claimed Tunisia as a protectorate in 1883, many new buildings went up beyond the strained confines. But the medina endures, a honeycomb of narrow passageways, a conservative bastion where women still modestly pull their billowy



*To sum up social progress under Habib Bourguiba, here returning from medical treatment abroad (above), two factors weigh heavily: education and women's rights. At a village whose name means Well Thirty, the son of a former nomad (facing page) has done his calculations correctly and builds his chances for a life beyond camels and goats.*



white *sefsaris* close against their faces.

"Rose water," a shopkeeper in a green *jel-laba* said, touching my hand with the glass stopper of a bottle. "Jasmine," and he touched my other hand. "It is said that someone in my business has no problems with the blood. The scents take care of germs."

Abderrazak Ben Rachid has spent most of his 78 years in the *Suq el-Attarine*, the Perfume Market. His family has been there for five centuries.

On other streets, bright cloth, carpets, stacks of red pillbox headgear: big *tarbooshes*, half-size *chechias*.

### Tunisians Bank On Family Jewels

And the jewelry market sparkles. Though for a couple of morning hours the action is not in the shiny shops but outside.

Everyone seemed nervous there. Women peered anxiously from behind their drawn curtains. A slump-shouldered little man went through the crowd with a tray. He held up a heavy gold necklace. "Four dinars one hundred millimes!" The price had been bid up to \$10.25 a gram. (That price has since more than doubled.)

For many Tunisians, banks are still a novelty. The heavy earrings adorning rural women may represent family savings. The jewelry auction is a way for poor people to evade a big middleman's profit.

"That necklace belongs to my sister-in-law," a grizzled man named Ahmed said. The woman near him clutched her *sefsari* closer. "My brother bought a boat," Ahmed continued. "Now he needs nets. The necklace is worth at least five dinars a gram."

But not today. Ahmed's eyes begged the crowd, but the bid did not go higher.

Only 270 hectares (667 acres), the medina is jammed. Cubbyhole factories turn out furniture, cloth, clothing. There are 11 public baths. Antiquarians count 700 buildings of national import, including 140 palaces. Most of these were built by families that attended the Turkish *beys* who ruled Tunisia beginning in the 16th century. The palaces are lavish with exquisite tiles and delicate filigree. Some of them, anyway.

Where 100,000 once lived, there are today 140,000. Many once lovely buildings have been rented, one family to one room. Leaving a friend's tasteful fifth-floor apartment, I

came on a woman cooking on a charcoal brazier in the ground floor's central hall.

I left the medina and drove to the Tunis airport, where the faithful of the Constitutional Socialist Party had been waiting for two hours. Farm workers milled in the terminal, trailing banners. Ministers and party officials waited in a lounge. Soldiers fidgeted in ranks beside a block-long red carpet.

At last, the plane. It brought a short man who descended the ramp slowly. There was

no sign of the broad flashing grin that once galvanized Tunisian crowds. It used to go on like a searchlight. I had seen it flash six years ago. Meeting a woman whose father had been a comrade in the independence struggle, he beamed while gently stroking her hair. The man had style.

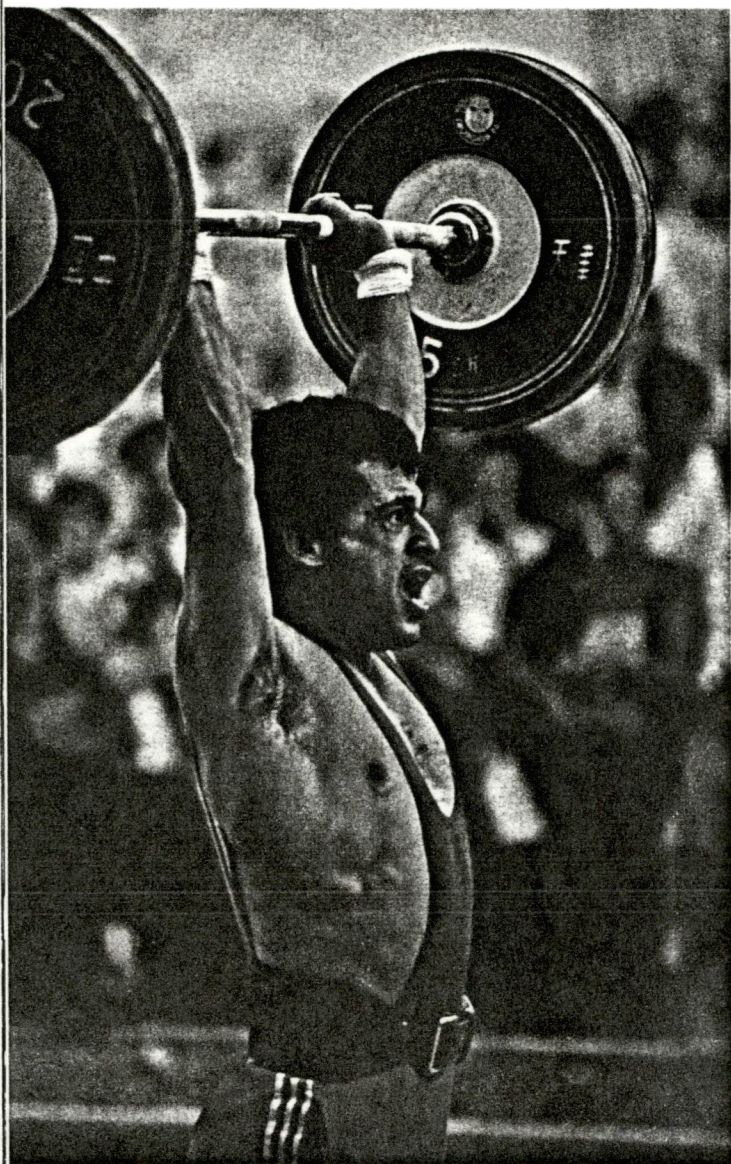
As he reached the red carpet, he seemed to hear the band's stirring music, the repeated rhyming chant of the spectators: "*Yah yea Bourgui-BA! Long live Bourguiba!*" Pulling his body straight, he strutted, saluted, bowed to his flag. For a few moments the great grin was back. Then he was gone, whisked away to his palace.

"Tunisia," a student said, "is a young country with an old heart." Habib Bourguiba, leader of the independence movement, leader of the Constitutional Socialist Party (the only party), first president of Tunisia, and president for life since 1974, is 76 years old. Seldom is he seen in public these days except as I saw him, as he returned from yet another trip abroad for medical attention (page 201).

Bourguiba became a nationalist in the 1930s, knowing both exile and jail. When France let Tunisia go in 1956, after a time of strife and agitation, he went among his people, infecting them with enthusiasm for hard work and change. Send your children to school. Let your women find a role in society. He ridiculed tradition with a story about a bride who was locked in a cellar by her family and fed only pasta so she would be light skinned and plump on her wedding day. He condemned the sefsari. He tackled the Ramadan fast as wasteful of strength—one battle he lost. It was a great performance; its intensity may have contributed to the insomnia he suffers today.

His government leaned upon France for help, especially for teachers. Others also helped. The United States has given or lent 900 million dollars, seeing Tunisia through droughts with food, helping build the airport where I saw Bourguiba land, building part of the university. West Germany contributed dams, Bulgaria a sports center. Chinese acupuncturists cured my friend Yusef's sciatica.

"I admire most of Bourguiba's policies," a man of middle years said. "I just wish he had more respect for human rights." This man



**Snatch:** The strain of every last ounce shows in the face of a weight lifter demonstrating his skills in Tunis. Sports are stressed in youth development, and in 1968 Mohamed Gammoudi reached the pinnacle with a gold medal in the 5,000-meter run at the Mexico City Olympics.

had spent 2½ years in prison, accused (wrongly, he says) of anti-Bourguiba plotting. He now holds a government job. "But in politics I must remain neutral."

Hundreds have gone to jail—anyone, it seems, who threatened the status quo. The partisan view is that a secure regime, rare in the Third World, made possible Tunisia's assault on backwardness. When a general strike erupted in rioting and looting in January 1978, the government opened fire. You can take your pick of tolls: 40 to 400 dead.

Power has been closely held in the Constitutional Socialist Party, and some say the party is stagnant. As editor of two small reformist newspapers, Hassib Ben Ammar has found himself in court time after time, accused of defaming the president, the army, the national assembly. "Tunisians were mature enough to get independence," he said to me. "Why aren't they mature enough to have free expression?"

#### In Defense of the One-party System

Day-to-day government business is in the hands of Prime Minister Hedi Nourira, who, like Bourguiba, was jailed by the French. He seemed stiff in an interview I had with him in the old bey's palace in the casbah, the seat of government, on a hill that commands the medina. What Mr. Nourira may lack in old-style Bourguiba charisma, he compensates for as an administrator.

There are accomplishments to be proud of in Tunisia, and Mr. Nourira spoke of them: a fifth of the population in school, a low inflation rate, per capita income growth of nearly 9 percent a year. "That growth," he reminded me, "places Tunisia among the top six nations of the developing world, ahead of some of the oil countries."

I asked if the government would someday permit other political parties. "Our priority is the creation of jobs," he answered. "Does one prefer to debate the future of the world or create jobs to feed the population and respond to its needs?"

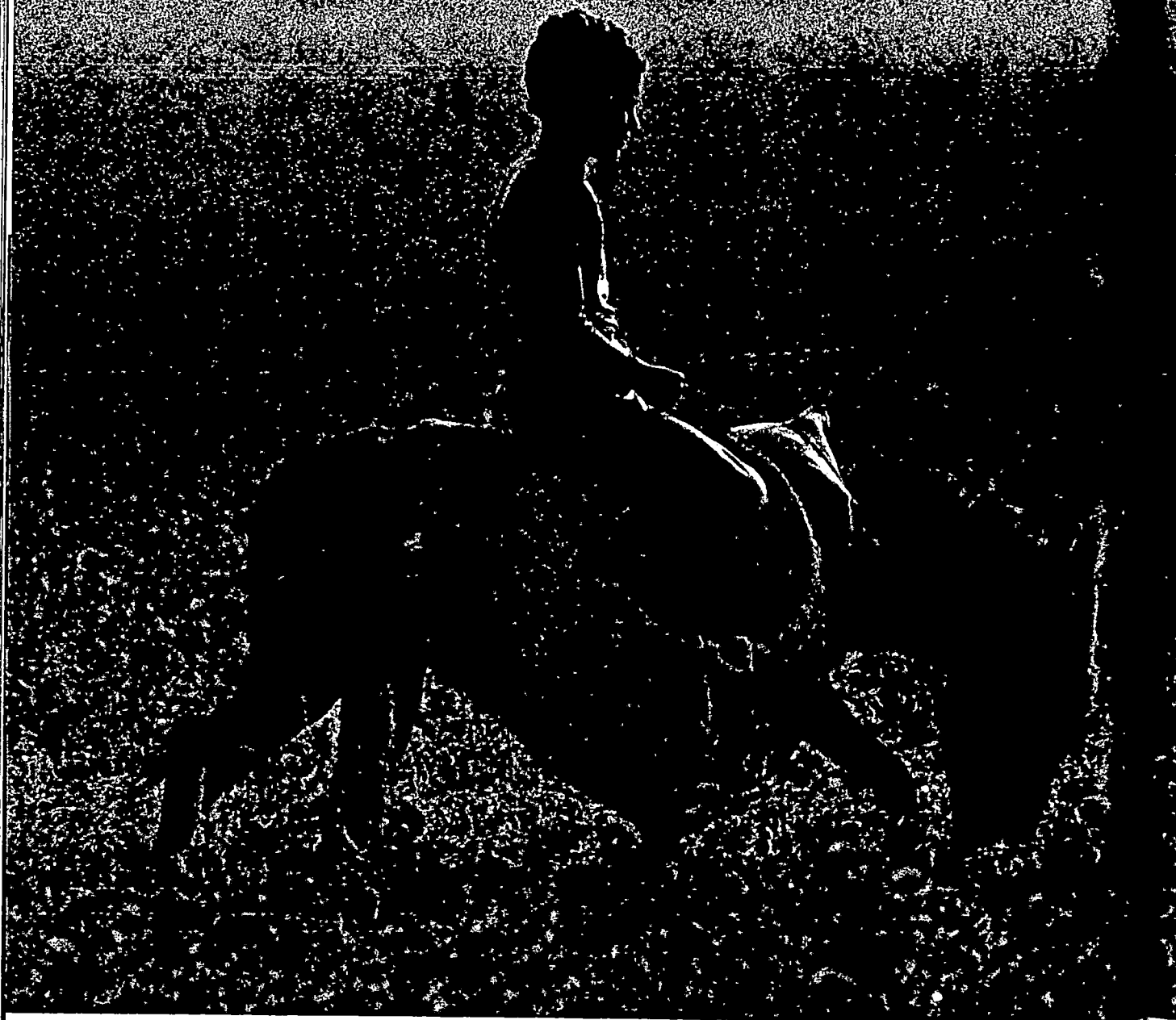
Nevertheless, a window opened in Tunisia last fall. The party—which is to say, the government—decided that voters would have a choice in elections. In 1974 the candidates for the national assembly ran without opposition. In elections last November, at least two candidates sought each of the 121

assembly seats. All were under the Constitutional Socialist banner, but in philosophy they ranged from standpat conservative to liberal. Some Tunisians think a choice of more than one party cannot be far away.

From Tunis I traveled down the sunrise coast to the island of Jerba, where the word "groupp" means about three busloads... three busloads of tourists headed for the hotel where you hoped to spend the night. You'll be lucky to have a room.



*Catch: Using his teeth as a third hand, a fisherman removes his prize from a gill net to help supply fish for the domestic market. Commercial fishing in the Mediterranean for sardines and tuna, which has steadily expanded in recent years, finds a market in Europe.*



*A farm boy in no hurry allows his donkey to browse on wild poppies*

"Are you part of the group?" the desk clerk inquires. He seems puzzled if you aren't. Go to a hotel dining room and the waiter asks to see your group identification card. No card, no meal in this restaurant; it is reserved for "the group."

Most of the 1.3 million vacationers who chose Tunisia last year came on all-inclusive group tours. Jet after jet brought sun-worshipping French, Germans, Scandinavians, English, and Italians.

During Easter week, hotels in the oasis cities of Nefta and Tozeur were packed with Europeans who splashed in swimming pools three hours after boarding planes in chilly Paris and Frankfurt. Italian motorcyclists tramped around Gafsa in shiny imitation leather, taking a break from a trans-Sahara ride. In the town of Kasserine, fifty French septuagenarians filed into the Hotel Cillium late at night after a long bus trip. Kasserine is on no "must" itinerary; few come to see the



nomads as they shamble along toward field work near Kairouan, a city holy to Muslims.

oasis with pools of water in the hilly landscape. The distinction between the Sahara and the Mediterranean is not clear. The success of tourism in Tunisia.

On Jerba I stayed in Africa's largest hotel, the 2,450-bed Dar Jerba. It also is one of Tunisia's handsomest, low and spreading, tastefully confected of arches and domes.

I wish the Dar Jerba did not run out of orange juice at breakfast and cold beer at

lunch. But when one walks on the dazzling beach, wades into the Mediterranean, and observes the beach attire—usually monokini, occasionally nokini—vitamin C seems less important, and who minds hot beer?

Tunisians are confused about their free-spirited visitors. Many, I think, do not perceive the distinction between the shedding of inhibitions at the beach and the demands of decorum elsewhere. I've seen Tunisian shopkeepers grab at passing European

women with an aggressiveness they'd never dare display toward Tunisian women.

"Tourism corrupts," a tourist official acknowledged. Tunisians complain that hotel competition raises the prices of strawberries and fresh fish. But tourism provides 54,000 jobs that Tunisia badly needs.

By mid-May the grass of Jerba is drained almost to the color of sand. Jerbians adapted to a harsh life by becoming merchants, earning a reputation for shrewd dealing. "And for honesty," Chaabane Ben Taazayet added firmly. His brother is one of many Jerbians who own neighborhood groceries in France. Jerbians also have commercial toe-holds in Algeria and Libya.

Chaabane worked as a tour driver long enough to save money for a small cloth shop in Houmt Souk, the island's main town. Like many Jerbians, he is not sure tourism will last. "What is here to keep the people coming? Only the sea and sand. I can't depend on tourism. But a shop. . . ."

Beyond the tourist zone, driving on narrow roads, I passed women who seemed like scurrying birds as the wind caught their gray *futas*. They hid their faces as I went by, making me feel guilty for looking. At a well a man filled two earthen jugs and put them on a donkey. Hotels have made a beachhead on Jerba—nothing more.

#### Life Among the Not So Barbaric

Berber. It still stings, that name, widely considered synonymous with barbarian, pinned by Arabs on the indigenous people. Sheikh Said M'sahli, leader of the 2,000 people of Chenini, brought it up. "When people are settled, they have stability, they have culture," he wanted me to know. "We have never been nomads. We have always respected the customs of others. Does that sound barbaric?"

Berbers dwell not so much in as *on* the sharp naked mountains that divide Tunisia's harsh southern coastal plain from the harsher desert. Chenini's stone houses rise layer after layer against a ridge. Berbers retreated to such fortress locations when Arab tribes swept into Tunisia 13 centuries ago.

Arabs now live in these villages too, but my Berber-speaking interpreter, M'henni Borji, easily distinguished. "You are a Berber . . . and you . . . and you," he would say



A singing drummer leads a march to a sub-Saharan beat through the streets of

to children—always with accuracy. M'hen-ni's clue was a roundish head instead of the long Arab one.

Barefoot women labor up Chenini's hair-pin pathways with water jars. Villagers descend to get to their flocks, olive trees, and bits of cultivable land.

"The world goes fast and our life is slow," the sheikh said. "The people yearn to move off the ridge." Who can blame them? But Tunisia would lose a living museum.

My hotel in the Berber region was a *ghorfa*, a complex of a hundred rooms strung along another mountaintop in the village of Haddada. We might call a *ghorfa* a granary; it stored grain and other goods for the community. Mindful of security, its builders

provided only one entrance, through heavy doors of split palm logs. The *ghorfa* also was a community center, with alcoves where men could trade or talk.

Low arched doorways and precarious stairs led to apartments of several connecting rooms. Whitewashed walls, elementary plumbing, naked lights: nothing fancy. But I liked it. You can always stay in a Dar Jerba; there aren't many *ghorfas*.

#### Desert Region Intrigues Geologists

"We are lucky we didn't find much oil," a businessman said. "Otherwise we wouldn't have worked so hard to develop our people."

Still, even the slim chance of a strike brings oil companies running today, and the Tunisian Government is only too happy to have them try.

Southwest of the mountains where Berbers live, a vast chunk of desert has intrigued petroleum geologists for years. Two of Tunisia's small fields produce in this area.

A jarring two-hour ride across stubble, and I stood beside tawny dunes. They rose hard edged, as if walled. In fact, they are advancing. Beneath them were tents, trailers, trucks, and big-tired dune buggies.

This was the camp of *Compagnie Française de Prospection Sismique*. CFPS is a subsidiary of *Seismograph Service Corporation* of Tulsa, Oklahoma, owned by Raytheon, the electronics firm. Under contract to *PECTEN Tunisia Company*, owned by Shell Oil of Houston (this gets complicated), CFPS was blowing up the desert—in a systematic way.

*Star Wars* fans have viewed a scene like this before; the movie's *Skywalker* homestead was one of the underground homes of *Matmata* (top). They were excavated for a down-to-earth reason: Surrounding soil keeps interiors comfortable year round. A pensioner of the French Army (left), his battles done, still lives with the threat of danger. Heavy rains can cause cave-ins of the pit homes.

**Blasting for clues to oil, a truck loaded with seismic gear (following pages) resurveys the desert in hopes new equipment will reveal promising geologic structures.**



Explosive charges laid every 120 meters in a straight line sent seismic waves into the earth. Rebounding waves were picked up by sensitive geophones and sent to a truck stuffed with electronic gear (pages 214-15).

Played into a computer, the waves become visible lines on paper. Examining them, geophysicists can tell whether, deep down, there are rock structures of the sort that sometimes hold petroleum.

My French hosts enjoyed four-course meals and slept in air-conditioned trailers. The outside temperature was 112°F one afternoon, and 130° when I put the thermometer bulb in the sand.

Amid the dunes I spied life: a few struggling trees, a little grass, sheep, three men. The oldest, Belhassen, barefoot, in his 60s, lowered a rope into a hole. *Splash!* He drew up a piece of inner tube trussed into a bucket's shape. "You can get along out here if you know where water is," he said, passing the inner tube. The taste was brackish.

Belhassen, along with his cousin Ammar, about 50, and Ammar's nephew Ameur, 22 or so, had traveled nearly a hundred miles with their animals.

Trailers, intruders, explosions: What did they think of all that? "It won't make any difference to us if oil is found," Belhassen said, offering the inner tube again.

Nomadism is a wonderful life, Ammar declared. "You are free. You have a relationship only with your animals. The only relationship more important is with Allah."

Ameur nodded as the older men talked. Later, beyond their ears, he told me: "I wish I had gone to school. The only thing I know is being out here with animals."

Oil people sometimes get lost in the desert and must radio for a helicopter search. But the desert can be nibbled at.

On Tunisia's southwestern side a 75-kilometer elevated road starts across the Chott Jerid, a salt-crust lake that in its middle reaches has snow's gleam. The light there was purplish gray, as if a storm were coming. Strange mirages appeared.

Something that looked like a little midwestern U. S. city. That big building on one side: the community hospital.

I searched the road ahead and saw a black blob. Not on the road but above it, suspended and wriggling. It became a Land-Rover loaded with tourists.

They had been to Douz, an oasis with small hotels. I, too, went to Douz. It was market day, and merchants had spread cloths, from which they sold plastic bowls, spices, incense, cheap perfume, razor blades. Something was missing here: women. The Douz market is a man's world.

### Tunisia Relies on Precious Resource

Southwest of Douz, on a track shouldered by white sand, I drove to El Faouar. A good well supports a village and a grove of date palms, figs, and pomegranates.

I camped by that grove, building a fire with sticks and palm fronds. It soon died, and I wrapped in a blanket upon soft sand.

Sometime after midnight I awoke, feeling wind. Sand pattered my face and hands, stuck in my teeth. It accumulated against the blanket. Stay in one place in the desert, and you too can become a dune.

I shook out at daybreak and observed the village. At about eight o'clock, small figures appeared. They trudged across the sand, lugging their book satchels.

There is a song that Tunisian children sing at school. It is a song about work, with several verses:

*I am the joiner, my tool is the saw . . .  
I am the nurse, I heal the wounds . . .  
I am the master of the anvil,  
striking the bars.*

All join lustily in the chorus:

*My job is the best job, and thanks to it,  
my country can evolve.  
It protects me from poverty . . .  
my job is the best job.*

Oh yes, easy-street gushers would be welcome in the desert wastes. But Tunisia knows where her real treasure lies. □

**A moment for reflection:** Mahbouba Sassi glances in the mirror to tie her headband. A wife and mother in the village of Takrouna, she wears garb still typical of rural women in the region. Step by step, Tunisia has, by any standards, quietly but steadily brought herself into the front rank of developing nations.

**TUNIS**, tōō'nis, the capital and largest city of Tunisia, in North Africa. It lies at the end of the coastal lagoon known as the Lake of Tunis (al-Bahira), which itself opens into the Gulf of Tunis six miles to the east-northeast. A canal and dike system to the seaport town of La Goulette makes the port of Tunis accessible to seagoing ships. Tunis is the principal industrial center of the country, with plants that process foods and manufacture chemicals, clothing, and metal goods.

**Plan of the City.** The city consists of two contrasting parts—the Tunisian and the European. The sloping medieval *medina* (Arabic meaning "city"), flanked by the Bab al-Djazira and Bab as-Souika sections, is the heart of the Tunisian section. Covering 702 acres, the *medina* has a population density of more than 209 persons per acre, with nearly three fifths of the city's Muslims living in it. The old Casbah (fortress), which adjoined the *medina*, was razed after Tunisia became independent in 1956 because it symbolized the era of foreign domination. It had served as a prison for leading Tunisian nationalists during the French protectorate (1881–1956). The heart of the European part of the city and its central residential districts are on flat ground stretching between the lake and the *medina*. Spreading out from this center are other residential districts, including several new Muslim districts.

**Places of Interest.** The covered markets or bazaars, called *suqs*, are the chief tourist attraction along the crooked streets of the *medina*. Tunisian handicrafts are displayed in a permanent exhibition at Dar Ben Abdallah, a palace in the *medina*. Among the outstanding buildings of the city are the Zitouna Mosque, founded in 732, and the Kouba in Belvedere Park, a fine example of Moorish architecture. The Kouba, which serves as a museum of Muslim art, offers a beautiful view of the city. The Bardo Museum, situated in a suburb west of Tunis, is perhaps the most important archaeological museum in North Africa; it contains impressive examples of ancient mosaics. Phoenician, Roman, and Byzantine

excavations are found in nearby Carthage, the site of the ancient city-state, now one of the suburbs of Tunis. Just northeast of Carthage is the town of Sidi-bou-Saïd, a charming village offering a magnificent view of the Gulf of Tunis.

**History.** Known as Tunes or Tunis in ancient times, the city was eclipsed by Carthage. It acquired importance with the Arab conquest at the end of the 600's A.D. Overshadowed by Kairouan (Qairwan) and Mahdia, which served as capitals for the Aghlabid and Fatimid dynasties, Tunis emerged under the Hafsid dynasty as the leading city of Tunisia after the 1200's. It developed as a center of Islamic culture and as a prosperous commercial city with a population of about 100,000. Caught in the Turko-Spanish struggle of the 16th century, it was occupied intermittently by the Spaniards from 1535 to 1574, when it reverted to Muslim control.

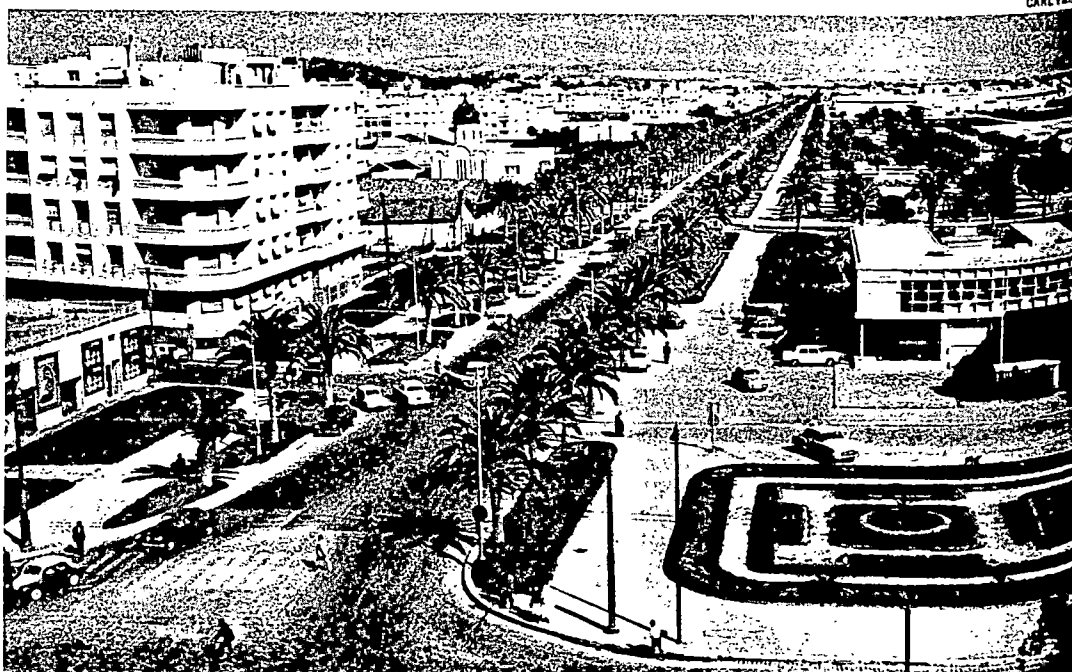
Coming under French rule in 1881, Tunis attracted European immigrants and capital, resulting in the addition of a large commercial, administrative, industrial, and residential city to the medieval town. The increased economic activity also drew thousands of Muslims from the rural areas. During World War II, German troops occupied Tunis from Nov. 9, 1942, until it was freed by the British Eighth Army on May 1943.

Following Tunisia's independence, Tunis became involved in a major urban redevelopment program, designed to eliminate congestion and squalor. The old ramparts around the *medina* were torn down, abandoned cemeteries in the center were replaced by parks, and slums were razed.

According to the census of 1975, Tunis had a population of 550,404. Over half the people were Tunisian Muslims. Smaller groups were Tunisian Jews, other Muslims, and Europeans. The European and Jewish population declined sharply after Tunisia became independent.

BENJAMIN RIVLIN  
Professor of Political Science, Brooklyn College  
of the City University of New York

The main hotels and commercial buildings of Tunis line the Avenue Habib Bourguiba, the principal thoroughfare in the modern section of the city. The avenue links the Lake of Tunis and the "medina," the old town on the city's western shore.



found in nearby Carthage, city-state, now one of the sub-northeast of Carthage is the id, a charming village providew of the Gulf of Tunis.

as Tunes or Tunis in ancient eclipsed by Carthage, but it e with the Arab conquest at A.D. Overshadowed by Kairid Mahdia, which served as labid and Fatimid dynasties, er the Hafsids as the sia after the 1200's. It devel-Islamic culture and as a prosity with a population of ught in the Turko-Spanish h century, it was occupied he Spaniards from 1535 to ted to Muslim control.

French rule in 1881, Tunis immigrants and capital, reion of a large commercial, strial, and residential city to

The increased economic acusands of Muslims from the ig World War II, German is from Nov. 9, 1942, until it itish Eighth Army on May 7,

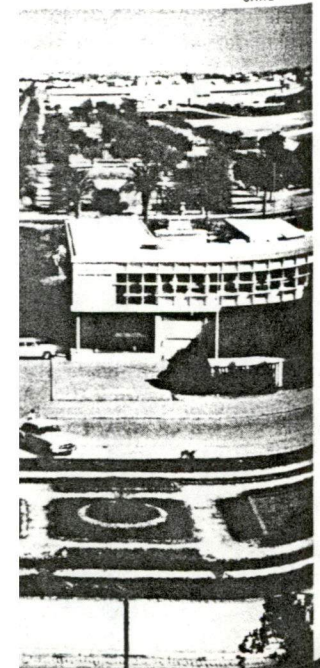
ia's independence, Tunis be-major urban redevelopment to eliminate congestion and ampartars around the medina andoned cemeteries in the d by parks, and slums were

census of 1975, Tunis had a 104. Over half the people lims. Smaller groups were er Muslims, and Europeans. Jewish population declined a became independent.

BENJAMIN RIVLIN  
il Science, Brooklyn College  
ity University of New York

the principal thoroughfare in the old town on the city's western hills.

CARL FRANK



**TUNISIA**, tōō-nē'zhā, is an independent country in North Africa, on the Mediterranean Sea. It is the site of the ancient city-state of Carthage. Its traditional name is *Ifriqiyah*, an Arabic form of the Roman name "Africa." The name "Tunisia" is derived from the name of the capital city, Tunis.

Tunisia occupies the most northerly point of the African continent. It is half Mediterranean, half desert in landscape. Projecting northward into the Mediterranean Sea toward Sicily, only 86 miles away, the country lies approximately midway between the Straits of Gibraltar and the Suez Canal. It is bounded by the Mediterranean Sea on the east as well as on the north, by Algeria on the west and southwest, and by Libya on the east and southeast. Tunisia occupies a strategic position in North Africa, serving as a crossroad between Europe and Africa and between the eastern and western parts of the Arab world. Together with Morocco and Algeria, Tunisia constitutes the Arab Maghreb.

Tunisia has an area of 63,170 square miles (163,610 sq km). Its population, according to the 1975 census, is 5,588,209 (1978 estimate, 6,077,000). The great majority of the people are Muslims, and Islam is the state religion. There are small groups of Tunisian Jews, French, and Italians. The principal cities, with 1975 census populations, are: Tunis, the capital, 550,404; Sfax, 171,297; Djerba, 70,217; Sousse, 69,530; Bizerte, 62,856; and Kairouan, 54,546. Most of the population is concentrated in the northeastern region of the country known as the Tell. The interior and south are sparsely settled.

In 1956, Tunisia became independent, having been a French protectorate since 1881 and before that at least nominally part of the Ottoman empire. The Husseinid (Husaynid) dynasty, which had reigned in Tunisia since 1705 and throughout the years of the French protectorate, was deposed in 1957 when Tunisia became a republic.

The Tunisian constitution of 1959 proclaimed Tunisia as a free, independent state and an integral part of the Greater Maghreb. Its religion is Islam, its form of government republican, and its official language is Arabic. French is used extensively and serves as the second language. The national flag of Tunisia consists of a red crescent and star enclosed by a white circle on a red field, and its national anthem is entitled *Al-Khaladi (The Glorious)*. Tunisia is financially part of the French franc zone. Its unit of currency is the dinar (1,000 millimes).

### 1. The Land

Tunisia is a small country. North to south its greatest length is 450 miles (724 km) and its greatest width, 200 miles (322 km). Bordered by the sea on the north and east, the country has a coastline of more than 800 miles (1,288 km). Topographically it is a continuation of Algeria, and there are no natural barriers between the two countries. The northern coast is abrupt and rocky, as in Algeria's, and the Atlas Mountains extend from Algeria into Tunisia, as do the high steppes and desert regions. Tunisia, however, has a distinctive physical feature in its long, flat coastal plain in the east, called the Sahel (Arabic for "plain"). The country's geographic position and hospitable coastal plain have made Tunisia considerably more susceptible to outside cultural influences than Algeria.

### CONTENTS

| Section       | Page | Section       | Page |
|---------------|------|---------------|------|
| 1. The Land   | 222a | 4. Education  | 222f |
| 2. Economy    | 222b | 5. Government | 222f |
| 3. The People | 222d | 6. History    | 222f |

**Climate.** Because of Tunisia's maritime exposure, regional climatic variations within the country are less extreme than in the corresponding regions of neighboring Algeria. Tunisia has a typically temperate Mediterranean climate, with long, hot, dry summers and short, mild winters with moderate rainfall. Winter temperatures in the city of Tunis range between a low of 44°F and a high of 65°F, with an average of 52°F. During the summer months the average temperature is 79°F, ranging between a low of 65°F and a high of 93°F, except during the sirocco, when the temperature may reach 122°F. The sirocco, called *shehili* in Tunisia, is an oppressive, dry, hot wind that blows in from the desert for as long as a week and is encountered throughout North Africa and the Middle East. Temperatures in Tunisia become more extreme in the interior and to the south, with wider variations between day and night.

Rainfall is irregular and occurs during the short winter, from November to February. The rest of the year is virtually rainless. Throughout Tunisia, the number of rainy days is very small. The city of Tunis, situated in one of the highest precipitation zones, has rain on an average of only 79 days a year. Toward the south beyond the Atlas Mountains, the amount of rainfall decreases rapidly.

**Major Regions.** Tunisia may be divided into two distinct regions—the relatively well-watered north and the arid south. The two are separated by the prolongation of the Atlas Mountains from Algeria, running from the southwest to the northeast. The northern region contains three zones: the Tell (Arabic for "hill"), the Sahel, and the steppes or interior plateaus.

The Tell and the Saharan Atlas mountain chains of Algeria converge in Tunisia to form a mountain backbone (dorsal range) that divides the northern mountainous Tell from the steppes. The Atlas Mountains in Tunisia, while reaching heights of 5,000 feet (1,520 meters) at Djebel Chambi and 4,260 feet (1,300 meters) at Djebel Zaghouan, are less imposing than in Algeria. The Tell forms a zone of deep valleys and folded mountains. It is fertile and well watered, with up to 24 inches (61 cm) of rain annually, most of it in the winter. It is noted for its cork oak, green oak, and pine forests. The Medjerda River, with its tributaries, carries the rain that falls on the western highlands across the country here to the Gulf of Tunis. The fertile valleys and alluvial plains formed by the Medjerda permit intensive cultivation; these northern regions, particularly around Tunis and Cape Bon, were transformed into rich grain-growing areas by European colonizers.

The Tell joins the Sahel in the northeast. Starting at Bizerte, the Sahel extends southward along the east coast to Sfax. Sandy beaches along curving bays and gulfs mark the Sahel, whose flat plain is at times broken by gently undulating land. The northern part of the Sahel around Cape Bon, Tunis, and Bizerte averages about 20 inches (50 cm) of annual rainfall, mostly in the winter. The land and climate of the northern Sahel have proved most suitable for the cul-



p Index

Area: 63,170 square miles

|                             |
|-----------------------------|
| Philippe-Thomas, 1,052      |
| Ras-Djebel, 10,002          |
| Temada, 1,866               |
| Sbeitla, 3,409              |
| Sfax, 65,635                |
| Souk-el-Arba, 7,996         |
| Sousse, 48,172              |
| Tabarka, 859                |
| Tataouine, 2,599            |
| Teboursouk, 7,177           |
| Thala, 4,301                |
| Tozeur, 11,820              |
| Tunis (cap.), 410,000       |
| Tunis, 632,100 <sup>2</sup> |
| Zarzis, 10,829              |

PHYSICAL FEATURES

|                                     |
|-------------------------------------|
| Bir Romane (well) .....             |
| Bir Zar (well) .....                |
| Blanc (cape) .....                  |
| Bon (cape) .....                    |
| Chambi, Jebel (mt.) .....           |
| Djerba (isl.), 62,445               |
| Djerid, Shott el (salt lake) .....  |
| Fedjadj, Shott el (salt lake) ..... |
| Gabès (gulf) .....                  |
| Galite (isls.) .....                |
| Hamamet (gulf) .....                |
| Kaboudia, Ras (cape) .....          |
| Kerkennah (isls.), 13,074           |
| Medjerda (mts.) .....               |
| Medjerda (river) .....              |
| Mellègue (river) .....              |
| Rharsa, Shott el (salt lake) .....  |
| Tunis (gulf) .....                  |

us; other populations, 1956

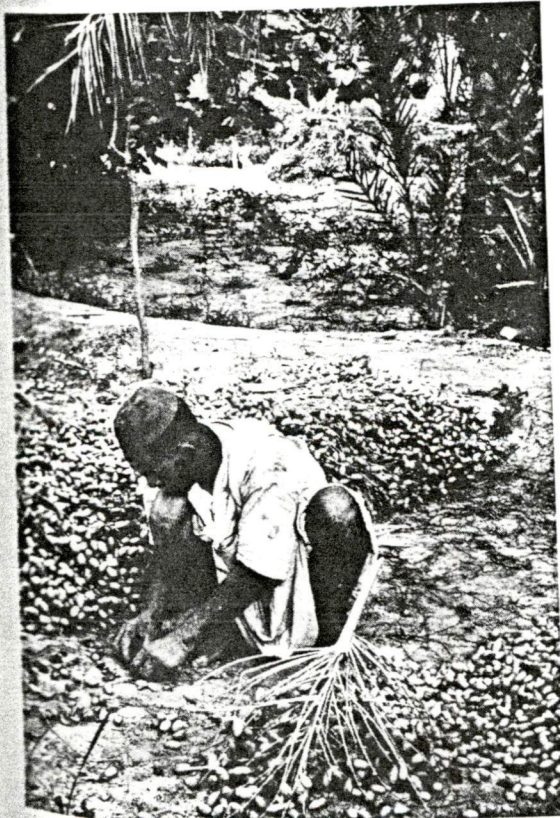
square miles of pastureland. About 14,000 square miles are unproductive. Cereals cover 6,000 square miles; vineyards, 150 square miles; and olive trees, 2,920 square miles. There are about 800,000 citrus fruit trees. Lack of water restricts cultivation, and harvests fluctuate widely with variations in rainfall.

Under normal climate conditions, agricultural production provides Tunisia with crops sufficient for local consumption at a low level and an exportable surplus of such items as olive oil, wine, durum wheat, esparto grass, citrus fruits, dates, and cork. But the extreme fluctuations in harvests from year to year force Tunisia to import substantial amounts of foodstuffs besides the regular imports of sugar, tea, coffee, vegetable oils, dairy products, and processed foods.

Since ancient times, when Carthage was known as the granary of Rome, Tunisia has been a country of cereals. To this day, a large portion of the arable land is devoted to the production of hard wheat, soft wheat, and barley, furnishing 40 percent of the agricultural income. The olive crop, with favorable weather conditions, supplies about 25 percent of Tunisia's farm income. Tunisia ranks high in the world's production and export of olive oil. Viticulture, introduced by Europeans in the area around Tunis and Cape Bon, has declined since the departure of European farmers. Other fruits, particularly citrus, are grown in the same areas as those producing grapes, while high-quality dates are grown in the chott area. Esparto grass, cork, and tobacco are also economically important.

A date grower harvests his crop at an oasis at Gafsa. Vast salt marshes border this area on the south.

CARL FRANK



The raising of livestock produces about 20 percent of the country's agricultural income. Broadtail sheep are a specialty of Tunisia, and sheep breeding is receiving special attention because of the export potential of wool and meat. Sheep number more than 2.5 million.

There are two patterns of agricultural production—the modern and the traditional. The former, found principally in the productive cereal areas of the north, is characterized by large holdings on which are used modern farming techniques and efficient mechanized equipment that were introduced during the days of the French protectorate. Though once largely in the hands of Europeans, these holdings were nationalized in 1964.

The traditional agricultural pattern, found outside the northern cereal regions, is followed by almost 500,000 Tunisians. The holdings are usually small, and production is primitive, yielding a bare subsistence. Those engaged in the traditional pattern of agricultural cultivation raise wheat, dates, and olives, or raise livestock.

Only 20 percent of the population engaged in agriculture are wage earners. A large number of fellahin (peasants) rent land. Several types of tenancy are found: the *khammes* ("fifth" in Arabic), the most traditional, under which the tenant receives one fifth of the yield; the *rebaa* ("fourth" in Arabic), under which the tenant receives one fourth of the harvest; and, to a limited extent, half-share tenancy.

During the French protectorate, some attempt was made to improve the quality of native farming. These efforts, which were extended after independence, included agricultural loans, the organization of producer cooperatives, instruction in modern agricultural techniques, and the introduction of modern agricultural equipment. The land that was nationalized in 1964 was to be placed under cooperative cultivation. Special attention is paid to the development of adequate water resources through irrigation, the construction of dams, and the boring of artesian wells. An outstanding part of this program is the series of three dams in the Medjerda River valley. This project was designed to irrigate about 125,000 acres of land and to furnish drinking water and electric power for the city of Tunis.

Tunisia faces a basic crisis in its economy because of its heavy dependence upon agriculture. First, agricultural production fluctuates, because of climatic vagaries, and does not provide stability in employment and income to those dependent on it. Second, agricultural production has failed to keep pace with the increasing population. While Tunisia's population rose 75 percent between 1933 and 1963, agricultural productivity increased by only 25 percent. Third, after independence, the purchase by France of Tunisia's major agricultural exports of wheat, wine, and olive oil at favorable support prices no longer was certain. While trying to increase agricultural production through modernization and irrigation, Tunisia has also turned to other enterprises for needed economic growth.

**Fishing.** Benefiting from Tunisia's long seacoast, fishing has traditionally played an important role in the country's economic life. Some 40,000 tons of fish are taken annually by approximately 4,000 fishing vessels. The fishing industry is small in scale, and simple, primitive

c product estimated at  
ly, Tunisia is predomi-  
ntry. Its economy is  
n increasing population  
weather, especially  
workers, who with their  
a third of the popula-  
s "chronically unem-  
d or completely outside  
e country became inde-  
has pursued a policy of  
y toward greater self-  
nce upon France, closer  
aghreb states, increased  
agriculture and fishing,  
ist trade, establishment  
greater manufacture of  
theless the country has  
ble amounts of foreign  
imited association with  
Community (EEC) in

launched several devel-  
increased employment,  
d food production. In  
plans has been supplied  
ainstay of the economy,  
of the working popula-  
f the land and business  
d.  
as 16,000 square miles  
velopment, 4,000 square  
ests, and about 14,000

techniques are used. As part of its economic development, however, Tunisia is developing fishing on a larger commercial scale. Sardines and tuna are the major catches. A formerly strong sponge-fishing industry has declined because of the growing competition of plastic substitutes.

**Mining and Manufacturing.** Industrial development in Tunisia is rather limited, but since independence it has been the policy of the government to promote industrial growth. A large portion of the industrial contribution to the national income is provided by mining. Traditional handicrafts and some minor manufacturing activity account for the remainder.

Mining directly employs about 15,000 workers in phosphate mines, lead and zinc mines, and iron mines, in addition to those working in the production of marine salt. Furthermore, it provides much of the country's rail traffic and most of its export tonnage. In the 15 years following World War II, the value of Tunisia's mineral production quadrupled. The phosphate deposits are the most important, for Tunisia produces about one tenth of the world's consumption, exporting an average of 3,000,000 metric tons of ordinary phosphate and superphosphates annually. Though extensive, the phosphate deposits are of lesser quality than those of Morocco because they contain a lower percentage of tricalcium. Quarried in the center of Tunisia, the ore is processed in plants at Sfax and Tunis.

Iron ore (about 1 million metric tons annually) is mined along the Algerian frontier, while the less important lead and zinc deposits are worked in the north. Tunisia has no coal or other natural source of energy needed for industrial development. Exploration for oil in the southwest, not far from where oil was discovered in Algeria, has met with some success. Reserves are estimated at about 2.3 billion barrels and recent production has been about 23 million barrels annually. Some natural gas deposits have been found in the Cape Bon vicinity, but Tunisia still must import most of its fuel.

Traditional handicrafts, such as carpet weaving, copper engraving, leather work, and embroidery, and the manufacture of pottery, jewelry, and footwear have long played an important role in the economic life of Tunisia. Faced with the competition of imported machine-made goods and changes in patterns of consumption, however, the handicrafts sector of Tunisian industry has been weakened. Nevertheless, more than 500,000 people still depend upon it for their livelihood. Efforts have been made to strengthen the handicrafts industry through retraining and improved cooperative marketing techniques. However, prospects of modernizing it are considered limited.

Modern industry other than mining is varied but small, and generally is worked at below capacity. Among the modern enterprises are cement and lead-smelting plants, flour mills, fruit and vegetable canneries, fish canneries, and other food-processing plants, soap factories, and a plant for cleansing and enriching phosphates. Other factories produce electrical equipment, cigarettes, alcoholic beverages, aluminum pots and pans, and shoes.

**Foreign Trade.** Tunisia exports such raw materials as phosphates, iron ore, lead, esparto grass, and basic foodstuffs, such as olive oil, wine, citrus fruits, and dates. It imports a vari-

ety of foodstuffs, semifinished and manufactured products, and fuel.

Tunisia has suffered from a chronic adverse balance of trade. Since World War II, except for an occasional year when Tunisia's exports almost equal imports because of unusually good harvests, exports have balanced off only between one half and three quarters of the country's imports. Most of Tunisia's trade has been with France, Italy, and West Germany.

Until independence, France made up the deficit in the Tunisian trade balance through capital investments and government subsidies. Following independence, Franco-Tunisian economic relations were the subject of constant renegotiations. Tunisia sought to lessen its dependence upon France as a source of financial assistance and as a trading partner. The Franco-Tunisian customs union was abrogated in 1959 and replaced by an arrangement subject to annual renewal. Subsequent annual agreements retained the essential features of the customs union. In 1962, however, France stopped paying preferential prices for Tunisian wine, and after Tunisia nationalized French holdings in 1964, France ended all its preferential trade agreements with Tunisia but two years later reversed its position for specific products.

In the years immediately following independence, Tunisia turned to the United States for financial aid of various kinds to overcome its trade imbalance. The country entered into trade relations with Italy, West Germany, Yugoslavia, Poland, the USSR, Communist China, Czechoslovakia, Bulgaria, and several Arab countries.

**Transportation.** An extensive network of highways and railroads provides access to all sections of the country. Bus routes extend throughout the country. The government-owned Tunisian National Railways has 1,000 miles of track, connecting Tunis with the Algerian line and also joining the northern and southern parts of the country. The Sfax-Gafsa railway system has more than 300 miles of track. Although the railroads are used primarily for hauling mineral ores, they carry more than 10 million passengers annually.

In addition to the four principal ports of Tunis-La Goulette, Bizerte, Sousse, and Sfax there are many secondary ports. The ports handle over 8,000 ships annually. Bizerte was formerly restricted largely to French naval operations. Sfax and Sousse handle phosphates and olive-oil shipments. A port at La Skhirra specializes in oil bunkering. The El-Aouina airport near Tunis is the country's major international airport. Internal air services link the chief Tunisian urban centers.

### 3. The People

**Demography.** Tunisia's population is unevenly distributed. About 70 percent live in the northeast in 30 percent of the area. Population density varies enormously according to region; the average density is 94 inhabitants per square mile, but it ranges from 7 people per square mile in the deep south to 254 in the Tunis wilayat.

There has been a heavy increase in Tunisia's urban population in mid-20th century. Approximately 30 percent of the total population is urban, about one half of this number living in Tunis and its suburbs. Growth of the urban population has not been restricted to Tunis, as all major cities showed remarkable increases.

semifinished and manufactured  
el.

uffered from a chronic adverse  
Since World War II, except for  
r when Tunisia's exports almost  
ecause of unusually good har  
ve balanced off only between  
e quarters of the country's in  
Tunisia's trade has been with  
id West Germany.

idence, France made up the def  
an trade balance through capital  
government subsidies. Follow  
ce, Franco-Tunisian economic  
e subject of constant negotia  
ought to lessen its dependence  
a source of financial assistance  
partner. The Franco-Tunisian  
vas abrogated in 1959 and re  
angement subject to annual re  
ent annual agreements retained  
ures of the customs union. In  
rance stopped paying preferen  
nisian wine, and after Tunisia  
nch holdings in 1964, France  
ferential trade agreements with  
years later reversed its position  
icts.

mmediately following indepen  
urned to the United States for  
various kinds to overcome its  
The country entered into trade  
ily, West Germany, Yugoslavia,  
R, Communist China, Czechos  
a, and several Arab countries.

An extensive network of h  
s provides access to all sections  
Bus routes extend throughout  
e government-owned Tunisian  
s has 1,000 miles of track, con  
ith the Algerian line and also  
ern and southern parts of the  
ifax-Gafsa railway system has  
iles of track. Although the rail  
primarily for hauling mineral  
ore than 10 million passengers

o the four principal ports of  
te, Bizerte, Sousse, and Sfax,  
econdary ports. The ports han  
hips annually. Bizerte was fo  
largely to French naval opera  
Sousse handle phosphates and  
its. A port at La Skhirra spe  
kering. The El-Aouina airport  
e country's major international  
air services link the chief Tun  
s.

Tunisia's population is un  
d. About 70 percent live in the  
ercent of the area. Population  
ormously according to region;  
ity is 94 inhabitants per square  
s from 7 people per square mile  
1 to 254 in the Tunis wilayat.  
n a heavy increase in Tunisia's  
in mid-20th century. Approx  
it of the total population is ur  
half of this number living in  
burbs. Growth of the urban  
t been restricted to Tunis, as all  
ved remarkable increases.

These Bedouin women belong  
to one of the nomadic tribes  
that herd camels, sheep, and  
goats in the deserts of south-  
ern Tunisia.



PAT MORIN, MONKMEYER

The movement to the cities has taken place  
partly as a result of a rapid population increase.  
It has also been generated by the displacement  
of agricultural workers because of mechanization  
and by the existence of a large floating agricul  
tural population that could count on only sea  
sonal work in the country. The influx of this  
unskilled rural element has intensified the  
growth of slums and shanties (*gourbis*) on the  
outskirts of all major urban centers. A govern  
ment policy of "degourbification" has not suc  
ceeded in eradicating all the slums because their  
inhabitants have been reluctant to return to the  
depressed areas from which they came.

Tunisia's population is growing at a rate of 2  
percent a year. Its birthrate of 40 per thousand  
is one of the highest in the world. The death  
rate, particularly the infant mortality rate, has  
been declining steadily. This gives Tunisia a  
population pyramid with a very wide base com  
posed of the young.

**Rural and Urban Life.** Tunisia's Muslim popula  
tion is considerably more homogeneous than that  
of either Algeria or Morocco, due in part to the  
smallness of the country and the absence of  
formidable physical obstacles to movement be  
tween different parts of the country. Differ  
ences between townspeople and the rural popu  
lation are much less pronounced than in Algeria  
and Morocco, resulting in considerably more na  
tional uniformity. Seminomadism and tribalism,  
while still existent, are declining rapidly.

Tunisia has a tradition unique for the Ma  
ghreb in its urban settlements that date back to  
the many ports established in Carthaginian  
times. Within the cities lives an important bour  
geois element, more sophisticated in orientation  
and habits than the rural population. During the  
French protectorate, contact with European cul  
ture and values stimulated the emergence of a  
modern Tunisian middle class closely approxi  
mating the standard of living and mores of the  
European community.

**Ethnic Composition.** Tunisia's population  
shares an ethnic background with the inhabitants  
of Algeria and Morocco; they are an admixture of  
peoples belonging to the Mediterranean sub  
grouping of the Caucasoid race with some black  
admixture from the south. The majority are de  
scendants of the union of the earliest known  
inhabitants of the area, the Berbers, with the var  
ious peoples—Phoenician, Hebrew, Greek, Roman,  
Vandal, Byzantine, Arab, Spanish Moor,  
and Turk—who have come to Tunisia since the  
Phoenicians first settled here 3,000 years ago.

**Language.** In contrast to Algeria and Morocco,  
where substantial vestiges of the Berber heritage  
exist in the persons of the Berber-speaking  
tribesmen, Tunisia is almost entirely Arabic  
speaking. The Berber dialects in use in the interior  
just one or two generations ago are no longer  
in evidence there.

**Religion.** Since the first Arab invasion in the  
latter half of the 7th century, Tunisia's culture  
has been predominantly Muslim and Arab. Tun  
isian Muslims, except for several thousand het  
erodox Kharijites on the island of Djerba, belong  
to the orthodox Sunnite branch of Islam. Most  
follow the Malikite school of law, but descen  
dants of the old Turkish ruling class follow the  
Hanifite school. Islam in Tunisia has tradition  
ally been known for its tolerance of non  
Muslims. While Islam is the declared official  
religion, freedom of religion is guaranteed by the  
constitution. Strong secular tendencies are  
prevalent among the modernized elite.

**European Population.** The European commu  
nity, which numbered over 250,000 during the  
later years of the French protectorate, decreased  
to an estimated 60,000 after independence and  
has remained at about that level. Consisting  
mainly of French and Italians, plus some Mal  
tese, the Europeans formed a social group mark  
edly different from the Tunisians.

Prior to independence, the European minor  
ity exercised full political power, dominated the  
economy, and supplied the country with techni  
cally trained and professionally skilled person  
nel. Because the departure of the European  
population has taken place gradually, its effect  
on the country as a whole and on the economy in  
particular, while felt, has not been too severe.  
In many instances, such as in the school system,  
it has been possible to replace Europeans with  
Tunisians at all levels.

**Jewish Population.** The Jews of Tunisia, consti  
tuting a very ancient community in the country,  
are mostly Tunisian citizens. Approximately 20  
percent of the Jews obtained French citizenship  
under the protectorate. The number of Jewish  
inhabitants has declined because of emigration;  
since independence the Jewish population has  
dropped from 57,792 in 1956 census to an esti  
mated 30,000 in 1964.

The Jews are descendants of the original He  
brew immigrants who came to the country with  
the Phoenicians, of converted Berber tribes, and  
of the Jews who were expelled from Spain in  
1492. The Jewish population is mainly urban.  
It is culturally divided between those who have

been Europeanized and those who have retained a traditional way of life much like that of their Muslim neighbors. An important traditional Jewish community has existed from ancient times on the island of Djerba.

#### 4. Education

Following independence, the Tunisian educational system sought to fuse the country's traditional Arabo-Muslim heritage with Western modernism. For centuries, traditional education in Tunisia was restricted to rudimentary religious training. At the base were the *kuttābs* or Koranic schools, scattered throughout the country and usually attached to mosques. The only textbook in these schools was the Koran, and the curriculum consisted mainly of learning the Koran by rote, together with some simple training in arithmetic, penmanship, and religion. Advanced studies in preparation for a religious position were available at Zitouna (az-Zaytunah) University or at one of its annexes. In 1870, during the preprotectorate period of reform, Sadiqi College was established with a modern curriculum. Bilingual (Arabic and French) and bicultural in orientation, this college exercised great influence over Tunisian intellectual development in the following century. It served as both a mold of the modern political elite and as a lodestar for the country's educational policy since independence.

While the French protectorate arrested further efforts by Tunisians to modernize education, it did develop elementary, secondary, and higher educational facilities, primarily for European students, which had an important effect upon the Tunisians. A substantial number of Tunisian students attended the French schools. Even more attended the Franco-Tunisian schools, which were modeled on Sadiqi College and were intended exclusively for Tunisians. Koranic schools were untouched by the French administration. Most Jewish students attended modern schools established by the Alliance Israélite Universelle.

At independence in 1956, only 26 percent of the children of primary school age and 3 percent of the children of secondary school age were in classes. In 1958, Tunisia launched a 10-year plan of educational reform aimed at establishing a single school system based on the Sadiqi model and providing for compulsory primary education and the strengthening of intermediate, secondary, and higher education. In March 1960, the University of Tunis was established with four faculties: science; letters and human science; law and political and economic science; and Islamic and Arabic studies. The last of these was formerly Zitouna University.

#### 5. Government

The Tunisian constitution was promulgated on June 1, 1959. The first section describes the fundamental character of the republic as well as the basic rights and duties of the citizens. These include equality before the law; the right to own property; freedom of conscience, worship, opinion, press, and association; the right to organize trade unions; and a unique provision protecting political refugees from extradition. Subsequent parts deal with the legislative, executive, and judicial authorities and with the amending procedure.

**Structure of National Government.** The constitu-

tion provides for a strong executive in the person of the president, who must be a Muslim. Elected for a five-year term by universal suffrage, he may be reelected twice in consecutive elections. The strength of the president lies in his power to establish general state policy and to choose ministers who are responsible solely to him, and in his position as the supreme commander of the armed forces. He wields appointive powers and is described as the "guardian of the constitution." The 90-member legislature, the National Assembly, is unicameral; members are elected for five-year terms the same time as the president. The judiciary is appointed by the president upon the recommendation of the Higher Judicial Council.

**Local Government.** Tunisia is divided into 13 administrative provinces called *wilāyats* in Arabic and *gouvernorats* in French, each headed by an appointed *wāli* or governor. The *wāli* is the local representative of central authority. Below the *wilāyats* are 83 *mendubiyats*, or delegations, headed by *mutamids* (delegates) who exercise functions equivalent to those of prefects and sub-prefects in France. The *mendubiyats* are subdivided into *cheikhats*, which date back to ethnic groupings in the Middle Ages. The number of *cheikhats* has declined. In addition some of the leading cities and towns are organized as communes with elected town councils. The number of communes has increased with the movement of the people to urban centers. The communes range in population from 900 to over 400,000.

**Political System.** Tunisia's political life is dominated by the leading party, the Socialist Destour, which was known as the Neo-Destour until 1964. Other parties such as the Old Destour and the Communist party continue to exist, but they are insignificant. For all practical purposes, Tunisia has a single party system. The Socialist Destour has a number of ancillary national organizations, which enjoy organizational autonomy but are not independent centers of political power. These organizations are: UGTT (Union Générale des Travailleurs Tunisiens, representing labor); UGET (Union Générale des Étudiants de Tunisie, representing students); UNFT (Union Nationale des Femmes Tunisiennes, representing women's groups); UTIC (Union Tunisienne des Industriels et Commerçants, representing commerce and industry); and UNAT (Union Nationale des Agriculteurs Tunisiens, representing farmers).

The Socialist Destour and its allied organizations form a powerful political machine, which receives strong direction from the party's supreme executive, the 15-member political bureau. Hundreds of thousands of Tunisians gain an effective political education through the party's local cells, forums for discussing national issues and for proposing national policy.

#### 6. History

**Pre-Islamic Period.** The earliest known inhabitants of Tunisia were the Berbers, whose name apparently is derived from the word for barbarian (Greek *barbaroi*; Latin *barbari*). The Berbers inhabited not only Tunisia, but also Algeria, Morocco, and Libya. Their language has been variously classified as belonging to the Hamitic-Semitic family, to the Afroasian family, and to the Hamitic family, depending on the language classification being used. Since it was only spoken, there is no literature of this era. Written

ong executive in the person who must be a Muslim. Each term by universal suffrage is elected twice in consecutive years. The length of the president's term lies in the general state policy and to the 10 are responsible solely in his position as the supreme command forces. He wields wide powers and is described as the "chief of the institution." The 90-member National Assembly, is unicameral and elected for five-year terms with one-third president. The judiciary is independent upon the recommendation of the Higher Judicial Council.

Tunisia is divided into 13 provinces called *wilāyats* in Arabic and in French, each headed by a governor. The *wāli* is the chief of central authority. Below the *wilāyats*, or delegations, are the *mendubiyats*, or delegations, (*delegates*) who exercise authority to those of prefects and sub-prefects. The *mendubiyats* are subdivided into ethnic groups, which date back to the Middle Ages. The number of *mendubiyats* is increased. In addition some of the towns are organized as communal town councils. The number of communal centers. The communes number from 900 to over 400,000.

Tunisia's political life is dominated by the Socialist Destour party, the Neo-Destour until the 1950s such as the Old Destour and the party continue to exist, but they are merged for all practical purposes, the party system. The Socialist Destour party enjoys organizational autonomy and independent centers of political organizations are: UGTT (Union Générale des Travailleurs Tunisiens, representing students); UNFT (Union Nationale des Femmes Tunisiennes, representing women); UTIC (Union Industrielle et Commerciale, representing industry); and UNAT (Union Nationale des Agriculteurs Tunisiens, representing farmers).

Destour and its allied organizations are a powerful political machine, which has taken the direction from the party's secretary, the 15-member political bureau, composed of thousands of Tunisians gain political education through the party forums for discussing national policy.

1. The earliest known inhabitants were the Berbers, whose name derived from the word for barbarians (*barbari*; Latin *barbari*). The Berbers were not only Tunisia, but also Algeria, Libya. Their language has been identified as belonging to the Hamitic group of the Afroasian family, and to the Berber branch, depending on the language classification used. Since it was only sporadically used in the literature of this era. Written

history begins with the arrival of the Phoenicians in the 1100's B.C. and the founding of the city of Utica, on a location between the modern cities of Tunis and Bizerte.

After several permanent settlements had been established on the Tunisian coast, Carthage was founded by settlers from Tyre in the 800's B.C. on a site near the present city of Tunis. The city was called Kart-Hadasht (the new city)—hence the name Carthage. Carthage became the capital of a powerful empire that extended along the coast into Algeria. In the 400's B.C., Carthage, until then mainly a maritime city-state, conquered much of the Tunisian hinterland and brought about the intermixing of the Berber and Phoenician cultures. Thus most of present-day Tunisia was included within a single political entity. Carthage became involved in a long struggle with Rome in the Punic Wars, the second of which produced the famous Carthaginian general, Hannibal (247–183 B.C.).

While the Carthaginian era ended with the destruction of Carthage by the Romans in 146 B.C. in the Third Punic War, Carthage itself was rebuilt and remained a capital under the Romans, Vandals, and Byzantines. The Romans dominated the country until 439 A.D. At first, they made little effort to colonize and occupy the entire country, though they later penetrated more deeply. Roman rule was repeatedly challenged by uprisings in the interior, of which the most famous was the one led by Jugurtha (d. 104 B.C.). But Tunisia prospered under the Romans. Towns grew, and agriculture developed so richly that the country became known as the granary of Rome. Roman achievements are evidenced today by magnificent ruins, notably the Colosseum in El-Djem (Thysdrus), capable of holding 60,000 spectators, the temples at Dougga, and the extraordinary mosaic collection of the Bardo Museum in Tunis. By the 300's A.D., the Roman

This amphitheater at El-Djem (Thysdrus) was built by the Romans. It is second in size to the Colosseum in Rome.

GÜNTER R. REITZ, P.I.X.



proconsulate of Africa was a stronghold of Christianity, producing St. Augustine and St. Cyprian besides becoming a center of the schism of the Donatists.

Roman domination gave way to a century-long Vandal occupation that produced hardly any lasting effects upon the country. The Vandals in turn were succeeded by Byzantium from 534 to 698. Byzantine rule in the area was never so firmly rooted as Roman rule had been. It was plagued by anarchy and disaffection among the Berber tribes and was racked by religious dissension among Christian sects.

**Arab Invasions.** The situation was eminently favorable for the Arab invasions, which began as raids (*razzias*) in 648 and within two decades had turned into a full-scale invasion under Okba ('Uqbah ibn-Nāfi'). In 670 he founded Kairouan (Qairwan), the first Arab city in the Maghreb, which is still a holy shrine. Okba was able to drive the weakened Byzantines from Tunisia fairly quickly, but conquering the Berbers proved much more difficult. Fierce resistance by the Berber tribes of western Tunisia and eastern Algeria led by the legendary queen al-Kahinah (the prophetess) stopped the western march of the Arabs for nearly half a century. Berber uprisings against Arab domination continued throughout the 700's. While the area gradually was converted to Islam, resistance to Arab rule took the form of opposition to the Sunnite orthodoxy of the Arabs and adherence to the beliefs of the Kharijite schismatic sect.

During the 700's, the area was ruled by governors appointed by the Ummayyad caliphs of Damascus and later by the Abbasid caliphs of Baghdad. In 800 the governor, Ibrahim ibn al-Aghlab, established an independent dynasty (Aghlabid), which lasted until 909. The Aghlabids extended their authority eastward to Tripoli, and westward to central Algeria, and they conquered Sicily.

The Sunnite Aghlabid dynasty was replaced by the Fatimids, who belonged to the Shi'ite branch of Islam. The founder of the dynasty, supported by Berbers from the Algerian Kabylia region, established Mahdia, 16 miles southeast of Kairouan, as his capital. In 969 the Fatimids conquered Egypt and in 973 moved their capital to Cairo, which they had built near the earlier capital of al-Fustat. There they established a Shi'ite caliphate.

In the middle of the 11th century, the Fatimid caliph in Cairo sent two Arab tribes, the banu-Hilal and the banu-Sulaym, to invade Tunisia and western Algeria in punishment for the rebellious attitude displayed by the local governor. Thus came the second Arab invasion of the Maghreb, which brought about the Arabization of Tunisia but which also plunged the country into two centuries of anarchy. In 1135, Normans coming from Sicily occupied coastal towns, but the country was retained for Islam by the Almohade dynasty from Morocco, which in 1159 conquered Tunisia and brought the entire Maghreb under a single kingdom, with Marrakesh, Morocco, as its capital.

**Hafsid Dynasty.** In 1228 the governor of Tunis, who ruled in the name of the Almohade caliph, broke away and founded the Hafsid dynasty, which ruled for more than 300 years. Under the Hafsids, Tunisia attained great heights, developing centers of culture where Islamic art, science, and literature flowered within an urbane society.

The Hafsid reign resulted in the development of a distinctive Tunisian identity. It was a period of prosperity that was stimulated in part by the arrival of Arab and Jewish refugees, who had been expelled from Spain in 1492.

By the beginning of the 1500's, the Hafsid dynasty was in decline. Its decline enabled the Turks and the Spanish, who were contending for mastery of the Mediterranean, to invade Tunisia. Both occupied bases in Tunisia, but by 1574 the Turks had won, and the country became a province of the Ottoman empire. Turkish governors ruled with the aid of a permanent military garrison of Janizaries, but considerable autonomy was given to local rulers.

**Husseinid Dynasty.** In the middle of the 1600's, Tunisia emerged as a beylik, a territory ruled by a bey who was appointed by the Turkish sultan. In 1705 the beylik was converted into a hereditary monarchy by Hussein ben-Ali with the approval of an assembly of local notables. The suzerainty of the Ottoman sultan was still recognized by the Husseinids. Whenever a new Husseinid bey acceded to the throne, he applied to the sultan for a *firmin* (imperial order of investiture) and paid the sultan tribute. In other respects the country was an independent state, maintaining treaty relations with most of the European powers.

European influence in Tunisia increased considerably during the first half of the 1800's. A group of Tunisian intellectuals, impressed by Europe's material and social progress and by the Turkish sultan's reforms of 1839, pressed for reform and modernization. The most prominent of these leaders were ibn-Abi Diaf, Kahir ed-Din Pasha, and Mohammed Bairam.

In 1857, Mohammed Bey issued the '*Ahd al-Amān*', the pledge of security otherwise known as the Fundamental Pact, which proclaimed the equality of Muslim and non-Muslim before the law and promised security to all Tunisians against arbitrary acts by the government. The succeeding monarch, Sadiq Bey, in 1861 promulgated a constitution (*destour*) that in theory ended the absolute power of the bey. Both the '*Ahd al-Amān*' and the constitution were short-lived. European creditors, who had lent large sums to Tunisia, demanded that the ill-conceived modernization projects be dropped, when their loans were not repaid. Sadiq Bey increased taxation to underwrite his projects, but the people revolted against the increase. In 1864 the bey suspended the reforms and the constitution, defeated in the attempt to Westernize the country politically and economically.

**French Protectorate.** The general weakness and financial difficulties of the Tunisian government set the stage for European imperialist penetration of Tunisia. The country was sought by several European powers—Italy, Britain, and France. The Congress of Berlin in 1878 encouraged France, which had moved into neighboring Algeria, to develop its interests in Tunisia. In 1881, following incidents along the Algerian-Tunisian frontier, the French entered the country. By the Treaty of Bardo of 1881, supplemented in 1883 by the Convention of La Marsa, Sadiq Bey was forced to agree to the establishment of Tunisia as a French protectorate.

Under the protectorate, the bey continued to reign as titular sovereign. Actually the French resident-general and a large French bureaucracy ruled the country. Technically a protectorate,

Tunisia under French rule was in fact a colony, subjected to traditional patterns of colonialism. A sizable European population gradually established itself in the country. At the beginning of the protectorate there were 11,200 Italians and 700 French citizens in Tunisia. By 1956, when the protectorate ended, the number of Europeans had risen to 255,324, most of whom were French citizens. The Europeans received favorable treatment in the form of land concessions and other economic benefits. Government posts were reserved for them, and the exercise of political rights and privileges was not extended to the Tunisians. Although a minority, the Europeans constituted a privileged group that wielded most of the political and economic power in the country. They generally opposed any liberal policy toward the Tunisians for fear of undermining their own interests.

France's presence in Tunisia and the role of Europeans in the country's development nevertheless were fundamental to Tunisia's progress. The economy became more diversified, cities were modernized, and modern education was made available, if chiefly for the children of resident Europeans and of the Muslim elite.

Within a generation after the establishment of the protectorate, the beginnings of a Tunisian nationalist movement were evident. Traditionalists resented the undermining of the Arabo-Islamic civilization by French culture, while the Western-trained elite resented the inferior status accorded Tunisians under the protectorate.

After World War I, a full-fledged Tunisian nationalist organization emerged. In 1919 a Tunisian delegation of traditionalists and modernists, headed by Sheikh Abd al-Aziz Taalbi, presented a petition to the Paris Peace Conference asking for self-determination for Tunisia. Rebuffed in Paris, Taalbi organized the Destour (Constitution) party. From its outset, the Destour party reflected various shades of opinion. By 1934 a schism between the traditional, old-fashioned, bourgeois elements and the mass-oriented modernists had resulted in the development of two parties, the Old Destour, led by Taalbi, and the Neo-Destour, led by the Habib Bourguiba. The Neo-Destour soon became the leading nationalist party. France did not look favorably upon the growth of nationalism, and the parties and their leaders were harassed.

**World War II and Independence.** When World War II broke out, the Tunisian nationalist leaders were in prison and the parties had been declared illegal. After the fall of France, Tunisia was controlled by the Vichy government of Marshal Philippe Pétain. With Italy's entry into the war in June 1940, attention was focused on Benito Mussolini's designs to annex Tunisia. After the Allied landings in French North Africa in November 1942, Tunisia became a battlefield between the Allies and the German Africa Corps. By May 1943, United States and British troops had driven out the Germans and restored Tunisia to French rule. French authorities immediately deposed the bey, Moncef, ostensibly for collaboration with the Axis but actually for his pro-nationalist sympathies, and placed Lamine Bey on the throne. During the short German occupation, the nationalists had been permitted to operate legally, but as soon as French rule returned they were declared illegal again.

After World War II, France displayed a more liberal policy toward the nationalists. The

French rule was in fact a colony, traditional patterns of colonialism, in population gradually established a country. At the beginning of there were 11,200 Italians and 15 in Tunisia. By 1956, when ended, the number of Euro- ) 255,324, most of whom were The Europeans received favor- the form of land concessions ic benefits. Government posts them, and the exercise of polit- illeges was not extended to the ough a minority, the Europeans leged group that wielded most d economic power in the counlly opposed any liberal policy sians for fear of undermining s.

ence in Tunisia and the role of country's development never- lamental to Tunisia's progress, came more diversified, cities l, and modern education was chiefly for the children of res- and of the Muslim elite. ration after the establishment of the beginnings of a Tunisian nent were evident. Tradition- e undermining of the Arabon by French culture, while the elite resented the inferior status ns under the protectorate.

War I, a full-fledged Tunisian zation emerged. In 1919 a Tu- of traditionalists and modern- heikh Abd al-Aziz Taalbi, pre- to the Paris Peace Conference termination for Tunisia. Re- Taalbi organized the Destour rty. From its outset, the Des- ted various shades of opinion. n between the traditional, old- geous elements and the mass- ists had resulted in the develop- rties, the Old Destour, led by Neo-Destour, led by the Habib Neo-Destour soon became the ist party. France did not look the growth of nationalism, and heir leaders were harassed.

**and Independence.** When World t, the Tunisian nationalist lead- son and the parties had been

After the fall of France, Tunisia y the Vichy government of Mar- tain. With Italy's entry into the 1940, attention was focused on ni's designs to annex Tunisia. landings in French North Africa 42, Tunisia became a battlefield ies and the German Africa Corps. nited States and British troops ne Germans and restored Tunisia

French authorities immediately y, Moncef, ostensibly for collabo- hies, and placed Lamine Bey on iring the short German occupa- lists had been permitted to oper- as soon as French rule returned ed illegal again.

War II, France displayed a more toward the nationalists. The

Neo-Destour, led by Habib Bourguiba and sup- ported by such ancillary organizations as the Tu- nisian trade union organization (UGTT), became very active in marshaling mass support for the nationalist program. France responded by intro- ducing several administrative reforms in 1947, but these were considered too liberal by the European settlers and inadequate by the nation- alists. For a brief period in 1950-51, it appeared that France and the Neo-Destour had agreed upon a program for political reform. A govern- ment of negotiation was constituted under Mohammed Chenik, a moderate nationalist; it included Salah Ben Youssef, Bourguiba's second-in-command in the Neo-Destour, as minister of justice. While some reforms were achieved, these efforts collapsed over Neo- Destour demands for an exclusively Tunisian parliament and over the insistence of the Eu- ropean settlers upon 50 percent of the seats plus the replacement of Tunisia's *de jure* status as a sovereign entity by Franco-Tunisian co- sovereignty.

When the Tunisians appealed to the United Nations, French authorities arrested Prime Min- ister Chenik, Bourguiba, and most of the other Tunisian nationalist leaders. This action touched off an outbreak of armed resistance by the Tunisians, which led to a forcible repression in retaliation by French authorities and settler groups. Unrest spread throughout the country. Acts of terror and counterterror increased, and by mid-1954 the country was in a state of siege.

On July 31, 1954, order was restored when French Premier Pierre Mendès-France flew to Tunis to announce the immediate grant of full internal autonomy to Tunisia. The nationalists willingly accepted the new status, while the settlers went along with it grudgingly. A Tunisian government was created under the moderate nationalist Tahar Ben Amar and included many Neo-Destour ministers. Internal autonomy was short-lived, for once France had granted inde- pendence to Morocco in 1956, it was obliged to follow suit in Tunisia. On March 20, 1956, Tun- isia became fully independent, and shortly there- after Bourguiba assumed the office of prime min- ister.

**After Independence.** On March 25, 1956, the National Constituent Assembly was elected to draft a constitution. On July 25, 1957, the as- sembly deposed Lamine Bey, declared Tunisia a republic, and elected Bourguiba president. The long-awaited constitution was promulgated on June 1, 1959. The Tunisian government intro- duced numerous social reforms, including a new secular civil code, the enfranchisement of women, and the outlawing of polygamy. It also embarked on a program of economic develop- ment. Beginning in 1960, President Bourguiba sponsored a campaign enjoining Tunisians from fasting during the month of Ramadan if it inter- fered with their ability to work. He equated his battle against economic underdevelopment with a *jihad* (holy war).

A struggle for power within the Neo-Destour party, which dominated political life in Tunisia, started in 1955 and ended in 1956 with a victory for Bourguiba and the expulsion of Salah Ben Youssef, who had led the challenge to Bour- guiba's leadership. Ben Youssef was later con- demned to die after he had been tried in absentia for high treason and for complicity in a plot against Bourguiba's life. Taking refuge in Cairo,

Ben Youssef received the support of Egypt's president, Gamal Abdel Nasser. (In 1961, Ben Youssef was assassinated under mysterious circumstances in West Germany.) Nasser's sup- port of Ben Youssef severely strained relations between Tunisia and Egypt. Tunisia joined the Arab League in 1958, and strongly opposed Nas- ser's efforts to dominate the Arab world. Shortly thereafter Tunisia boycotted League meetings, since Nasser's dominance remained unchecked. Relations with Egypt improved sufficiently in the early 1960's for Tunisia to resume its place in the League. However, the rapprochement did not last, and in 1965 Tunisia once again boycot- ted the League meetings.

Following independence, Tunisia experi- enced several crises in its relations with France. They arose in part from the extension of the Algerian war of independence into Tunisia, which was being used as a base by the Algerian National Army of Liberation. For most of the war, the headquarters of the provisional govern- ment of the Algerian republic were in Tunis. A further cause of friction was the maintenance of French military bases in Tunisia after indepen- dence. By 1961 only the large naval base at Bizerte remained. Bourguiba repeatedly de- manded French evacuation of Bizerte, and in July 1961, when Tunisian volunteers entrenched themselves around the base, fighting broke out and more than 1,000 Tunisians were killed. Sev- eral months later, France agreed to vacate the base, and in 1963 the French forces were with- drawn. Relations between the two countries de- teriorated again when French holdings in Tun- isia were nationalized in 1964. In retaliation, France canceled its preferential trade agree- ments with Tunisia and discontinued its finan- cial aid. As relations improved, however, France and Tunisia were able to reach mutual tariff agreements.

In North African affairs, although Tunisia was committed to Maghreb unity, relations with Mo- rocco and Algeria were strained for a time: Tun- isia had refused to support Morocco's claims to Mauritania and accused Algeria of harboring per- sons implicated in an abortive attempt on the life of Bourguiba in December 1962. However, relations among the three Maghreb countries gradually improved, and in 1964 Tunisia, Alge- ria, Libya, and Morocco signed an accord for the ultimate establishment of a trading union. In 1969 Bourguiba was elected to a third term as president and in 1974 he was made president for life.

BENJAMIN RIVLIN

Professor of Political Science, Brooklyn College of the City University of New York

#### Bibliography

- Amin, Samir, *The Maghreb in the Modern World*, tr. by Michael Perl (Gannon 1979).  
Brown, L. Carl, *The Tunisia of Ahmed Bey: 1837-1855* (Princeton Univ. Press 1974).  
Gallagher, Nancy E., *Medicine and Power in Tunisia, 1780-1900* (Cambridge 1984).  
Green, Arnold H., *The Tunisian Ulama 1873-1915: Social Structure and Response to Ideological Currents* (Humanities 1978).  
Hureau, Jean, *Tunisia Today* (Intl. Learning Systems 1977).  
Salem, Norma, *Habib Bourguiba, Islam, and the Creation of Tunisia* (Longwood 1984).  
Shabon, Anwar, *The Political, Economic, and Labor Cli- mate in Tunisia* (Indus. Res. Unit-Wharton 1985).  
Simmons, John, and Stone, Russell, eds., *Change in Tunisia* (State Univ. of N.Y. Press 1976).  
Thurston, Hazel, *The Travellers' Guide to Tunisia* (Merri- mack 1979).

4TH STORY of Level 1 printed in FULL format.

Copyright (c) 1986 Reuters Ltd.

March 8, 1986, Saturday, AM cycle

SECTION: International News

LENGTH: 419 words

HEADLINE: BUSH SAYS U.S. AND TUNISIA RELATIONS ''EXTREMELY SOLID''

DATELINE: TUNIS

KEYWORD: BUSH

BODY:

U.S. Vice President George Bush paid a brief visit to Tunisia today to bolster strained ties with the longstanding U.S. ally in North Africa, which he said were "extremely solid."

Bush held talks with 83-year-old President Habib Bourguiba during his six-hour stay and said after the meeting that the United States "had enormous respect" for him.

Bush later flew to Lisbon, where he will attend inauguration ceremonies of Portuguese President Mario Soares.

The visit here was aimed at restoring relations bruised five months ago when President Reagan said he approved an Israeli bombing raid on the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) headquarters on the outskirts of Tunis on October 1.

Bush said in a departure statement: "Relations between the United States and Tunisia are extremely solid."

Bush, accompanied by U.S. Assistant Secretary of State for Middle East Affairs Richard Murphy, said bilateral relations, regional issues and some world questions also were discussed when he met Bourguiba's designated heir, Prime Minister Mohamed Mzali.

Diplomatic sources said that in Bush's talks with Mzali and several cabinet ministers, Tunisian officials stressed the difficult economic situation their country was facing.

They said the current crisis, caused by the slump in oil prices and the forced return of thousands of Tunisian migrant workers from Libya, could create social problems.

Bush expressed the United States's readiness to help Tunisia as much as possible, and particularly those Tunisians hit by a drought in the south of the country, they said.

To repair the damage between the two countries Washington sent senior official John Whitehead to Tunis in October to express "deep regrets" after the bombing raid.

(c) 1986 Reuters Ltd., March 8, 1986

When Bourguiba visited Washington last June, the United States reaffirmed its support for Tunisia's territorial integrity.

Bourguiba's visit, strongly condemned by neighboring Libya, was a factor in last summer's crisis between Tunisia and Libya sparked by the expulsion of Tunisian migrant workers from Libya, diplomatic sources said.

Bush made an official visit to Tunisia in September 1983 as part of a tour of North African countries.

Diplomatic sources said his visit today might have been prompted by Moscow's openings toward Tunisia.

Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze is due to make an official visit to Tunisia soon, his first trip to this part of the world since he took over from Andrei Gromyko as head of Soviet diplomacy, they said.

964 Pope John XII died, unshriven  
 1264 Battle of Lewes, England (Henry III against the Earl of Leicester)  
 1316 Charles IV, King of Bohemia and Holy Roman Emperor, born  
 1491 Modern-day Passover observances began  
 1494 Columbus discovered Jamaica  
 1553 Marguerite de Valois, queen of Navarre, born  
 1608 Charles the Great, King of Lorraine, died  
 1609 Henry Hudson began the voyage that sent him up the Hudson River  
 1610 King Henry IV of France and Navarre stabbed  
 1643 King Louis XIII of France died  
 1675 Warrant issued for rebuilding St. Paul's Cathedral, London  
 1686 Gabriel D. Fahrenheit, German physicist, born  
 1710 King Adolphus Frederick of Sweden born  
 1764 St. Paul's Chapel begun in New York City  
 1771 King Louis XVIII of France married Louise Marie Josephine of Savoy  
 1775 William Penn Academy became the College of Pennsylvania (now the University of Pennsylvania)  
 1780 Louisville, Kentucky, incorporated  
 1787 A convention met in Philadelphia to draft the Constitution  
 1796 First smallpox injection given by Edward Jenner  
 1804 Lewis and Clark expedition left St. Louis, Missouri  
 1842 Illustrated London News first appeared  
 1851 Erie Railroad opened from Piermont to Dunkirk, New York  
 1856 Stock for the U.S. Army's first and only camel corps, 34 of them, arrived in Texas  
 1861 Robert E. Lee became a Confederate Brigadier General  
 George B. McClellan became a Union Major General  
 1863 Union forces captured Jackson, Mississippi  
 1879 Art Institute of Chicago incorporated  
 1881 St. Mary Mazzarello died (Feast Day)  
 1902 Donald Barr Chidsey, author, born  
 1912 King Frederick VIII of Denmark died  
 1916 Start of the Battle of Asiago, Austrian defeat on the Italian front  
 1917 First Liberty Loan offered to the U.S. public  
 1923 Flogging abolished in Florida labor camps  
 1925 Patrice Munsel, singer, born  
 1929 First airmail service between North and South America began  
 1930 White House Police Force joined the Secret Service

Constitution of Syria adopted  
 Carlsbad Caverns National Park established (New Mexico)  
 1940 Totem pole on Washington State Office Campus dedicated  
 Rotterdam, Holland devastated by German bombs  
 1942 Congress authorized the Women's Army Corps  
 1945 German submarine, U-858, surrendered 44 miles off New Jersey  
 1948 State of Israel proclaimed and recognized by the U.S.  
 1955 Warsaw Treaty Organization formed  
 1959 Ground-breaking ceremony for the Lincoln Center of the Performing Arts (New York City)  
 1963 Kuwait joined the United Nations  
 1965 John F. Kennedy Memorial dedicated at Runnymede, England  
 1970 Midnight sun returned to North Cape, Norway  
 Start of 2-day Independence Day celebrations in Paraguay

-----  
 May 15th  
 -----

Roman festival honoring Mercury  
 Straw Hat Day  
 Feast of St. Dymphna, patron of the insane  
 Feast of St. John-Baptist de la Salle  
 Japanese Hollyhock Festival  
 1043 AD St. Hallvard died, (Feast Day; patron of Oslo, Norway)  
 1092 King Philip I of France kidnapped Bertrada de Montfort  
 1464 Final victory of York over Lancaster in the War of the Roses at Hexham, England  
 1602 Cape Cod discovered by Bartholomew Gosnold of England  
 1773 Prince Metternich, Austrian statesman, born  
 1796 Napoleon and his army entered Milan, Italy  
 1800 Start of Napoleon and the French Consular Guard's 5-day crossing of the St. Bernard Pass to Italy  
 1812 New York City's city hall dedicated  
 1848 First hospital in New Jersey opened, a mental institution in Trenton  
 1850 U.S. Botanical Garden re-established by Congress  
 1854 United States Magazine founded  
 1856 Frank Baum, creator of the Wizard of Oz, born  
 1858 Royal Opera House, Covent Garden, opened in London

Dr. Livingstone's party reached the mouth  
of the Zambesi River

1859 Pierre Curie, scientist, born

1860 Garibaldi defeated the Neopolitans at  
Calatafimi, Sicily

1862 U.S. Department of Agriculture established

1864 Gen. Sherman and the Union victorious at  
Resaca, Georgia

1874 Harvard and McGill Universities played foot-  
ball for their only game, but the  
rules were the basis for the  
modern game

1883 Geronimo's Mexican camp captured by the U.S.  
Army

1894 Katherine Anne Porter, author, born

1904 Clifton Fadiman, author-editor, born

Japanese battleships Hatsuse and Yashima  
hit mines

1905 Las Vegas, Nevada, founded

1909 James Mason, actor, born

1916 Entertainment Tax effected in England

1918 Military planes began the first regular  
airmail service between New  
York City and Washington, D.C.

1920 Tomb of the Unknown Soldier dedicated at  
Arlington National Cemetery,  
Washington, D.C.

1923 Richard Avedon, photographer, born

1940 First nylon stockings sold

1944 Clyde Shoun pitched a no-hitter and Cincin-  
nati beat Boston, 1-0

1947 \$400 million expenditure approved by Congress  
to fight Communism in Greece  
and Turkey

1952 Virgil Trucks pitched a no-hitter and Detroit  
beat Washington, 1-0

1957 Britain's first hydrogen bomb tested

1958 Sputnik 3 launched by the Russians

1960 Sputnik 4, Russian satellite, launched

Don Cardwell's no-hitter let Chicago beat  
St. Louis 4-0

1963 Gordon Cooper orbited the World in a Mercury  
capsule, Faith 7

1964 First stage of the Aswan High Dam completed  
in Egypt

1965 Avalanche struck Garmisch-Partenkirchen,  
Germany

1967 Edward Hopper, artist, died

1968 Northern Japan struck by an earthquake

1969 Abe Fortas became the first U.S. Supreme Court  
Justice to retire under outside  
pressure

1971 Hollyhock Festival at Kyoto, Japan

Donald F. Duncan, Yo-Yo inventor, died

-----  
May 16th  
-----

Feast of St. John of Nepomucene (patron of  
bridges; invoked against disaster)

Feast of St. Andrew Bobola

Feast of St. Fructuosus of Braga

Feast of St. Honorius of Amiens

218 AD Marcus Aurelius Antoninus proclaimed Emperor  
of Rome

578 St. Brendan the Voyager died (Feast Day)

1160 St. Ubaldo died (Feast Day)

1265 St. Simon Stock died (Feast Day)

1364 French victory over England at Cocherel,  
France

1568 Mary, Queen of Scots, took refuge in England

1605 Camillo Borghese elected Pope (Paul V)

1620 William Adams, first Englishman in Japan, died

1681 First female dancers appeared on the stage

1691 Jacob Leisler became first American colonist  
hanged for treason

1727 Catherine I, Empress of Russia, died in Paris

1763 Indians burned the fort at Sandusky, Ohio

1770 Marie Antoinette of Austria married King Louis  
XVI of France

1771 Regulators defeated in North Carolina

1799 Honore de Balzac, French novelist, born

1801 William Henry Seward, U.S. statesman and  
purchaser of Alaska, born

1804 Elizabeth P. Peabody, founder of the first  
U.S. kindergarten, born

1825 Bolivia declared its independence from Spain

1831 David E. Hughes, inventor of the type-printing  
telegraph, born

1861 Kentucky House of Representatives voted to  
remain neutral in the Civil War

1864 Platt Rogers Spencer, handwriting expert, died

1866 Congress authorized the 5¢ piece, called the  
half-dime

1868 Impeachment proceedings against President  
Andrew Johnson failed

1875 Earthquake shook Venezuela and Colombia

1886 Emily Dickinson, poet, died

1905 Henry Fonda, actor, born

1919 Liberace, pianist, born

3 U.S. Navy seaplanes left Trepassy, Newfound-  
land to fly across the Atlantic

1920 Joan of Arc canonized as a saint

1928 Royal Tweed Road Bridge in Scotland opened

1929 First motion-picture "Oscars" awarded

1935 Czechoslovakia and Russia concluded a mutual  
defense pact

1953 William N. Oatis, Associated Press correspon-  
dent, released on spy charges in  
Czechoslovakia



**PARAGUAY: INDEPENDENCE DAY.** May 14-15. Two-day celebration begins, commemorating independence from Spain, attained on May 14, 1811.

**PHILIPPINES: CARABAO FESTIVAL.** May 14-15. Pulilan, Bulacan; Nueva Ecija; Angono, Rizal. Parade of farmers to honor their patron saint, San Isidro, with hundreds of "dressed up" carabaos participating.

**SPACE MILESTONE: SOYUZ 40 (USSR).** May 14. Two cosmonauts (L. Popov and, from Rumania, D. Prunariu) docked at Salyut 6 space station on May 15. Returned to Earth on May 22. Launched May 14, 1981.

**"THE STARS AND STRIPES FOREVER" DAY.** May 14. Anniversary of the first public performance of John Philip Sousa's march, "The Stars and Stripes Forever," in Philadelphia on May 14, 1897. The occasion was the unveiling of a statue of George Washington, and President William McKinley was present. A bill was introduced in the Congress in 1985 to make "The Stars and Stripes Forever" the official national march of the US.

**DENMARK: WORLD CONGRESS OF BIOMEDICAL COMMUNICATION.** May 14-19. Copenhagen, Denmark.

#### BIRTHDAYS TODAY

**Walter Berry**, basketball player, born at Harlem, NY, May 14, 1964.

**Jack Bruce**, musician, born at Glasgow, Scotland, May 14, 1943.

**David Byrne**, musician, composer, born at Dumbarton, Scotland, May 14, 1952.

**George Lucas**, director, born at Modesto, CA, May 14, 1944.

**Patrice Munsel**, singer, born at Spokane, WA, May 14, 1925.

**Richard John Neuhaus**, Lutheran pastor, born at Pembroke, Ontario, Canada, May 14, 1936.

**Mike Quick**, football player, born at Hamlet, NC, May 14, 1959.



## MAY 15 — TUESDAY

135th Day — Remaining, 230

**BASKETBALL HALL OF FAME ENSHRINEMENT CEREMONIES.** May 15. Springfield, MA. New electees to the Basketball Hall of Fame will be enshrined. Info from: Basketball Hall of Fame, PO Box 179, Springfield, MA 01101-0179.

**BAUM, LYMAN FRANK: BIRTH ANNIVERSARY.** May 15. American newspaperman who wrote the Wizard of Oz stories was born at Chittenango, NY, on May 15, 1856. Although the *Wonderful Wizard of Oz* was the most famous, Baum also wrote many other books for children, including more than a dozen about Oz. He died at Hollywood, CA, May 6, 1919.

**EASTERN PACIFIC HURRICANE SEASON.** May 15-Nov 30. Eastern Pacific defined as: Coast to 140 West Longitude. Info from: US Dept of Commerce, Natl Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, Rockville, MD 20852.

**JAPAN: HOLLYHOCK FESTIVAL (AOI MATSURI).** May 15. Kyoto. The festival features pageant reproducing imperial processions that paid homage to the shrine of Shimogamo and Kamigamo in ancient times.

**MEXICO: SAN ISIDRO DAY.** May 15. Day of San Isidro Labrador celebrated widely in farming regions to honor St. Isidore, the Plowman. Livestock gaily decorated with flowers. Celebrations usually begin about May 13 and continue for about a week.

**NEW MARKET DAY CEREMONY.** May 15. Virginia Military Institute, Lexington, VA. Full-dress parade and special ceremony honoring the VMI cadets who died in the New Market Battle in 1864. Info from: Virginia Military Institute, Tom Joynes, Public Info Officer, VMI, Lexington, VA 24450.

**OCONALUFTEE INDIAN VILLAGE.** May 15-Oct 25. Cherokee Indian Reservation, Cherokee, NC. To portray the Cherokee lifestyle of the 1750 period. Also featuring "Unto these Hills," a drama portraying history of eastern band of Cherokees. Info from: Cherokee Historical Assn, Margie Douthit, Public Relations, PO Box 398, Cherokee, NC 28719.

**POLICE MEMORIAL DAY.** May 15. A national event honored by some 21,000 police departments nationwide. Memorial ceremonies at 11 AM in American Police Hall of Fame and Museum, North Port, FL, and at Congressional Park, Washington, DC. See also: "National Police Week" (May 14). Sponsor: Natl Assn of Chiefs of Police. Info from: American Police Hall of Fame and Museum, 14600 S Tamiami Hall, North Port, FL 33596.

**POLICE OFFICERS MEMORIAL DAY.** May 15. Presidential ★ Proclamation. "Always May 15 each year since 1963; however first issued in 1962 for May 14. Proc 3537, May 4, 1963, covers all succeeding years." (PL87-726 of Oct 1, 1962.)

**SCHNITZLER, ARTHUR: BIRTH ANNIVERSARY.** May 15. Austrian playwright, novelist and medical doctor, Arthur Schnitzler, was born at Vienna on May 15, 1862. Noted for his psychoanalytical examination of Viennese society. Schnitzler died Oct 21, 1931.

**SPACE MILESTONE: FAITH 7 (US).** May 15. Major Gordon Leroy Cooper orbited Earth 22 times May 15, 1963.

**WILSON, ELLEN LOUISE AXSON: BIRTH ANNIVERSARY.** May 15. First wife of Woodrow Wilson, 28th president of the US, born at Savannah, GA, May 15, 1860. Died Aug 6, 1914.

#### BIRTHDAYS TODAY

**Anna Marie Alberghetti**, actress, born at Pesaro, Italy, May 15, 1936.

**Eddy Arnold**, singer, born at Henderson, TN, May 15, 1918.

**Richard Avedon**, photographer, born at New York, NY, May 15, 1923.

**George Brett**, baseball player, born at Moundsville, WV, May 15, 1953.

**Joseph Cotten**, actor, born at Petersburg, VA, May 15, 1905.

**Jasper Johns**, artist, born at Augusta, GA, May 15, 1930.

**Trini Lopez**, actor, born at Dallas, TX, May 15, 1937.

**Paul Zindel**, writer, born at New York, NY, May 15, 1936.

## MAY 16 — WEDNESDAY

136th Day — Remaining, 229

**BIOGRAPHERS DAY.** May 16. Anniversary of the meeting, in London, on May 16, 1763, of James Boswell and Samuel Johnson, beginning history's most famous biographer-biographee relationship. Boswell's *Journal of a Tour to the Hebrides* (1785) and his *Life of Samuel Johnson* (1791) are regarded as models of biographical writing. Thus, this day is recommended as one on which to start reading, or writing, a biography.

**DUBUQUEFEST/VERY SPECIAL ARTS '90.** May 16-20. Dubuque, IA. A celebration of folk and fine arts. Dance, opera, music, mime, arts, crafts, poetry, drama and historic architecture. Annually, the third weekend in May. Info from: Dubuque-Fest, 422 Loras Blvd, Dubuque, IA 52001.

**FONDA, HENRY: BIRTH ANNIVERSARY.** May 16. American stage and screen actor, Motion Picture Academy award winner, born Henry Jaynes Fonda, May 16, 1905, at Grand Island, NE. Began his acting career at the Omaha (NE) Playhouse. Fonda died at Los Angeles, Aug 12, 1982.

# May 15

## Holidays

### Paraguay

### Independence Day

Celebrates the achievement of independence from Spain, 1811. The second day of a two-day celebration. (See Flag Day, May 14.)

### U.S.

### Peace Officers Memorial Day

Commemorates all those law enforcement persons who have lost their lives in the line of duty.

## Birthdates

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| <p><b>1567</b> <b>Claudio Giovanni Antonio Monteverdi</b>, baptized on this day; Italian composer, music reformer; responsible for many innovations in musical compositions, including the elaboration on recitative forms; composed many madrigals. [d. November 29, 1643]</p> | <p><b>1856</b> <b>L(yman) Frank Baum</b>, U.S. writer of children's stories; known chiefly for the Oz books. [d. May 6, 1919]</p>   |
| <p><b>1633</b> <b>Sebastien le Prestre de Vauban</b>, French military engineer; Marshal of France, 1703. [d. March 30, 1707]</p>  | <p><b>1859</b> <b>Pierre Curie</b>, French chemist; Nobel Prize in physics for work on spontaneous radioactivity (with his wife Marie Curie and A. H. Becquerel), 1903. [d. April 19, 1906]</p> |
| <p><b>1773</b> <b>Klemens Wenzel Nepomuk Lothar von Metternich</b>, Austrian diplomat and statesman; played key role in making Austria a leading power of the 19th century. [d. June 11, 1859]</p>  | <p><b>1862</b> <b>Arthur Schnitzler</b>, Austrian playwright, novelist. [d. October 21, 1931]</p>   |
| <p><b>1788</b> <b>James Gadsden</b>, U.S. statesman; responsible for the <b>Gadsden Purchase</b> from Mexico by which the U.S. acquired southern <b>Arizona</b> and <b>New Mexico</b>. [d. December 25, 1858]</p>   | <p><b>1870</b> <b>Henry Latham Doherty</b>, U.S. industrialist; founder of Cities Service Corporation, 1910. [d. December 26, 1939]</p>   |
| <p><b>1808</b> <b>Michael William Balfe</b>, Irish operatic composer; composed <i>The Bohemian Girl</i>, which contains <i>I Dreamed I Dwelt in Marble Halls</i>. [d. October 20, 1870]</p>   | <p><b>1889</b> <b>Bessie Hillman</b>, U.S. labor leader; founder of the <b>Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America</b>. [d. December 23, 1970]</p>  |
| <p><b>1814</b> <b>Stephen Heller</b>, Hungarian composer, pianist; intimate of Chopin, Liszt, and Berlioz. [d. January 14, 1888]</p>  | <p><b>1890</b> <b>Katherine Anne Porter</b>, U.S. short-story writer, novelist. [d. September 18, 1980]</p>   |
| <p><b>1845</b> <b>Elie Metchnikoff (Ilya Ilich Mechnikov)</b>, French bacteriologist born in Russia; discovered <b>white corpuscles</b> in living cells; Nobel Prize in physiology or medicine for work on immunology (with P. Ehrlich), 1908. [d. July 15, 1916]</p>           | <p><b>1902</b> <b>Richard J. Daley</b>, U.S. political leader; Mayor of Chicago, 1955-76; called the last of the big-city bosses. [d. December 20, 1976]</p>                                    |
| <p><b>1855</b> <b>Louis Bamberger</b>, U.S. merchant. [d. March 11, 1944]</p>   | <p><b>1904</b> <b>Clifton Fadiman</b>, U.S. literary critic, author.</p>  |
|   | <p><b>1905</b> <b>Joseph Cotten</b>, U.S. actor.</p>  |
|   | <p><b>1909</b> <b>James Mason</b>, British actor. [d. July 27, 1984]</p>  |
|   | <p><b>1910</b> <b>Constance Cummings (Constance Halverstadt)</b>, U.S. stage and film actress.</p>  |
|   | <p><b>1915</b> <b>Paul Anthony Samuelson</b>, U.S. economist; Nobel Prize in economics, 1970.</p>   |
|   | <p><b>1918</b> <b>Eddy Arnold</b>, U.S. singer.</p>   |
|   | <p><b>1921</b> <b>Erroll Garner</b>, U.S. jazz pianist, composer. [d. 1977]</p>   |
|   | <p><b>1926</b> <b>(Levin) Peter Shaffer</b>, British playwright.</p>  |

## Religious Calendar

**SS. Torquatus and his companions**, martyrs. First Christian missionaries in Spain. [d. c. 1st century]

**St. Isidore of Chios**, martyr. [d. c. 251]

**SS. Peter of Lampsacus and his companions**, martyrs. [d. 251]

**St. Hilary of Galeata**, abbot and founder of the Monastery at Galeata. [d. 558]

**SS. Dymphna and Gerebernus**, martyrs. Dymphna is now regarded as patron saint of the insane. [d. c. 650]

**St. Bertinus**, abbot. Also called **Bercthun**, **Bertin**, **Brithun**. [d. c. 709]

**SS. Bertha and Rupert**, mother and son who established several hospices for the poor. [d. c. 840]

**St. Hallvard**, martyr; patron of Oslo, Norway. Invoked in defense of an innocent person. [d. 1043]

**St. Isaias**, Bishop of Rostov. [d. 1090]

**St. Isidore the Husbandman**, layman; patron of Madrid, Spain. [d. 1130]

## The Beatified

**Blessed Magdalen Albrizzi**, virgin and superior of Convent at Brunate. [d. 1465]

**1931** **Joseph Anthony Califano, Jr.**, U.S. government official; Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare, 1977-79.

**1936** **Anna Maria Alberghetti**, U.S. operatic soprano born in Italy.

## Historical Events

**1004** **Henry II of Germany** is crowned King of Lombardy.

**1213** **King John of England** submits to **Pope Innocent III**, and England and Ireland become papal fiefs.

**1455** Crusade against the Turks and for the capture of **Constantinople** is proclaimed by **Pope Calixtus III**.

**1567** **Mary, Queen of Scots** marries **James Hepburn, Earl of Bothwell**.

**1860** **Giuseppe Garibaldi** defeats Neapolitan army at Calatafimi (**War of Italian Unification**).

**1867** Russia ratifies the treaty selling **Alaska** to the U.S. for \$7 million.

**1900** **Paderewski Fund** is established by Ignace Paderewski to award American orchestral composers.

**1916** Austro-Hungarians successfully launch offensive at Trentino, Italy (**World War I**).

**1920** English army of occupation, known as the **Black and Tans**, arrives in Ireland.

**1934** Coup d'état in **Latvia** is led by **Karlis Ulmanis**, the Prime Minister.

**1940** Dutch army capitulates to Germany (**World War II**).

**1951** **American Telephone & Telegraph Co.** becomes the world's first corporation to have one million stockholders.

**1955** **Austria** and **Russia** conclude a state treaty restoring Austrian independence and ending Russian occupation.

**1963** U.S. astronaut **Gordon Cooper** in **Faith 7** capsule is recovered near Midway after orbiting the earth 22 times.

**1969** Students and others occupying **People's Park** on the campus of the University of California at Berkeley are attacked by police and national guardsmen during **Vietnam War protest**.

**Justice Abe Fortas** resigns from the U.S. Supreme Court because of criticism of his financial dealings.

**1970** At **Jackson State College**, Mississippi, two students are killed when city and state police open fire on demonstrators.

**1972** Alabama governor **George Wallace** is seriously wounded in an assassination attempt while campaigning in the Maryland Democratic presidential primary.



HARRY CONNICK Jr.

A couple of weeks before the release of his second album, 20, Harry Connick Jr. was in the rather heady company of Robin Williams, Bette Midler, Peter Allen, and Billy Crystal, performing at an all-star gala benefit concert for AIDS in New York City, sponsored by Metropolitan Home and Life magazines.

For the 20-year old pianist (hence the album title), who has appeared on "The Tonight Show" with Johnny Carson, entertained at gala birthday bashes for the likes of Ted Kennedy, Peter Allen, and Lionel Hampton, whose self-titled debut album was a Critic's Choice in People magazine and was named one of the best new LPs of 1987 by the Boston Globe -- this first year on the scene has been all business.

Barely out of his teens when he recorded his first Columbia album, Harry Connick Jr. possesses a track record that many artists his senior would envy. Even before joining the label, he had worked with the Marsalises, Lionel Hampton, Buddy Rich, George Shearing, and Eubie Blake.

In the 12 months that have elapsed since the release of that album, Harry has opened concerts for Branford Marsalis at Town Hall in New York and the Roxy in Los Angeles; Stan Getz at the Berklee Performance Center in Boston; Arthur Blythe at the Bottom Line in New York; Sonny Rollins at Wolf Trap; Jane Ira Bloom at the Blue Note in New York; and Al Jarreau at Greatwoods. On his own, Harry has headlined Boston's Nightstage, Blues Alley in Washington, DC, Palace Court in Los Angeles, Great American Music Hall in San Francisco, and numerous other "smart" venues.

He performed at a NOCCA (New Orleans Center for the Creative Arts) benefit with Bobby Short and Rita Coolidge; at the "Wolf Trap Salutes the Piano" PBS special with Ellis Marsalis, Carmen McRae and others; at the Mellon Jazz Festival's "An Evening of American Music with Words" with Sylvia Sims; at the CBS/Epic-Sony "East Meets West" 6-night showcase at the Bottom Line; and numerous shows during the year with comedian Steven Wright.

Stephen Holden noted in the New York Times, Harry "exudes a brash, fresh-faced charisma that could carry him into extra-musical realms of show business, for he is a natural entertainer as well as a fine musician. His simplest remarks conveyed a playful, crowd-pleasing energy." Such praise was echoed across the country. In the Los Angeles Times, Leonard Feather called Harry "a wild anachronism. While other youngsters were copying the latest solos by Chick Corea or McCoy Tyner, Connick was busy diving into Earl Hines and Erroll Garner. The lad simply refuses to go with the fashionable flow."

Feather's observation is evident on 20, the highly-evolved successor to Harry's 1987 debut. A year of standout performances, always expanding his craft, enabled the pianist to open up his songbook and include some of the vocal performances that have always been part of the act, but were held back from the first LP. After just one listen to 20, which was produced by Kevin Blancq, it is now nearly impossible to conceive of Harry Connick Jr. as anything but an instrumentalist and vocalist.

**C O L U M B I A R E C O R D S P R E S S & P U B L I C I T Y**

• 51 West 52nd Street, New York, New York 10019 (212) 975-5040 • 1801 Century Park West, Los Angeles, California 90067 (213) 556-4770  
• 34 Music Square East, Nashville, Tennessee 37203 (615) 742-4321

Harry's offhanded liner notes provide an interesting triptych through 20, starting with the two opening instrumental chestnuts, "Avalon" (its "groove" inspired by James Booker, a major influence) and "Blue Skies" ("...for Mr. 100...Irving Berlin, Happy Birthday!"). The three vocals that follow meld seamlessly to close side one: "Imagination," "Do You Know What It Means To Miss New Orleans?" (the LP's centerpiece, with Dr. John on backup vocals and Hammond B-3 organ), and Harry's adaptation of the classic "Basin Street Blues."

Opening side two, Hoagy Carmichael's "Lazy River" has a three-part inspiration: Harry's dad, Fats Waller, and Willie "The Lion" Smith (not to mention old 'Lazy Bones' himself). Carmen McRae (with whom Harry has appeared) steps in for "Please Don't Talk About Me When I'm Gone." Harry's instrumental side takes over for "Stars Fell On Alabama" (dedicated to "Earl, Erroll, Monk and Tatum") and the Gershwins' "'S'wonderful." He turns to another idol, Harold Arlen, for a surprising version of "If I Only Had a Brain" (from "The Wizard of Oz"). The LP closes with a tribute to Duke Ellington, as guest bassist Bob Hurst joins Harry on "Do Nothing 'Till You Hear From Me," a vocal identified with everyone from Billie Holiday and Ella Fitzgerald to Mose Allison.

Born and raised in New Orleans, Harry Connick Jr. was surrounded by the area's disparate musical styles: R&B, Dixieland, and various jazz forms including stride, bebop and honky tonk. The legal profession was in the family -- Harry's father has been New Orleans District Attorney since 1973; Harry's late mother Anita, to whose memory 20 is dedicated, was a judge. But at one time, the parents also owned a record store and encouraged their son's early enthusiasm for music.

His listening favorites (then and now) include Thelonious Monk, Art Tatum, Louis Armstrong, and Erroll Garner. New Orleans' famous Preservation Hall was a second home for Harry, where he heard local artists like Sweet Emma Barrett, Freddie Kohlman, Thomas Jefferson, and Teddy Riley. "I became musically active at a young age," Harry remembers. "I started sitting in with Dixieland musicians when I was six and played at my father's inaugural when I was five."

While still in high school, he enrolled as a music major at NOCCA (New Orleans Center for the Creative Arts) where he met several people who would profoundly influence his career and his future. His classical piano studies with Betty Blancq (mother of 20 producer Kevin Blancq) enabled Harry to win several local piano competitions. But it was his jazz teacher Ellis Marsalis (father of Wynton and Branford) who coached Harry in bebop. The Marsalis influence, and that of the late New Orleans pianist James Booker, are apparent on both of Harry's albums.

Produced by Delfeayo Marsalis (yet another talented sibling), the first album simply titled Harry Connick Jr. (released October, 1987) was recorded direct-to-digital 2-track on the SONY PCM 1610, in one single afternoon at Concordia College in Bronxville, New York, January 12, 1987. Following its October release, Harry settled in Manhattan and commenced an intense year of performances.

In addition to the gigs mentioned earlier, there were several important radio appearances, including a co-hosting stint on "Connections" for New York's classical station WQXR; Marian McPartland's syndicated radio program; and the NPR (National Public Radio) "Fresh Air" program. Harry could be found playing at the Citicorp Mardi Gras Festival, the New Orleans Jazz & Heritage Festival, and Lincoln Center's Festival of Classic Jazz in New York. During the summer, he was seen by millions on CBS-TV's "Nightwatch" and "CBS News This Morning" shows, capped by an appearance at the Republican convention in New Orleans.

WHAT THE PRESS IS SAYING ABOUT HARRY CONNICK Jr.:

"...one of the most talked-about new jazz musicians in years."

Ernie Santosuosso, Boston Globe

"...Jazz musicians -- whose grapevine can get a message around the world in a few days -- began to talk about Harry's talents: his clean, clear touch; his ability to swing, his fresh, fiery approach during live performances. He was swift, easeful, and adaptable; he could fascinate as a soloist, and he could fit in with any group's style. He could also sing with old fashioned, bluesy soulfulness -- and a hearty dash of humor."

Leslie Gourse, down beat

"...his new Columbia record covers more ground than just the rambunctious stride/boogie that has called Rampart Street home for decades...(he) shows the same authority wandering through self-penned introspective tunes as when he's making the 88s jump."

Jim Macnie, Musician

"His light, downward trickling runs often evoke Art Tatum, while his rolling righthanded melodic style suggests a less ornate Erroll Garner. Passages of brooding stasis echo the ruminative side of Thelonious Monk, while his barrelhouse stride piano has the lilting gait of Fats Waller, but with a heavier touch. If Mr. Connick is a traditionalist who wears his influences on his sleeve, he puts them together in a way that usually avoids mere imitation."

Stephen Holden, New York Times

"Possession of a modernist harmonic sense has not confined Connick to the single note right-hand lines and occasional left-hand chords of modern jazz piano. His technique is rich in the rolling, red-light tradition of his hometown, plus a host of other models, including Earl Hines, Erroll Garner, Art Tatum and Thelonious Monk."

Bob Blumenthal, Boston Globe

"Connick, at 20, still isn't old enough to drink at many of the clubs where he plays, but his reputation has now spread far beyond New Orleans...'I've been impressed with Harry since I first heard him, when he was 15 years old,' George Shearing says. 'He's a wonderful player.'"

Toby Kahn, People

"The much-ballyhooed young pianist from New Orleans has his look just right: swept-back, jet-black, pompadoured hair; slouch-shouldered jacket; skinny tie; and -- above all -- the sweetly innocent, but slyly suggestive eyes of a young Frank Sinatra. In another era, he surely would have had a swarm of bobby-soxers swooning at his feet...In a room filled with a high proportion of attentive young women, Connick worked his listeners with the skill of a matinee idol, making effective use of an appealing Southern charm and a disarming stage manner."

Don Heckman, Los Angeles Times

POP VIEW/Stephen Holden

# A Musician in the Process Of Inventing Himself

**W**ITH HIS MOVIE-star good looks, sultry New Orleans drawl and conviction that the jazz musician should be an entertainer as well as an instrumentalist, Harry Connick Jr. may have what it takes to inject the world of traditional jazz with a shot of Hollywood glamour.

The gifted 21-year-old jazz pianist and singer, who opens an extended engagement Tuesday at the Algonquin Hotel, is a musician whose deep New Orleans roots have prompted critics to describe him, not unkindly, as an anachronism. Along with his mentor, the 27-year-old jazz trumpeter Wynton Marsalis, he brings an almost religious sense of mission to the role of jazz purist.

Mr. Connick has already released two albums on Columbia that stylistically recapitulate a broad swath of jazz history. Both records are thoroughly listenable, and because of Mr. Connick's youth, they offer the added fascination of documenting an artist in the early stages of inventing himself.

The dictionary defines anachronism as something outside its proper historical time. Yet today, when vintage popular culture is so relentlessly recycled, almost everything old ends up having more than one life. The jazz that Mr. Connick champions, however, remains a connoisseurs' field despite the official reverence conferred upon it. As hordes of talented young musicians ignore that tradition to head for the commercially greener pastures of rock, soul, funk and rap, Mr. Connick and Mr. Marsalis belong to a small minority who see themselves as keepers of the traditional flame.

"People don't realize that eight years ago, until Wynton, people had stopped caring about jazz," Mr. Connick said in a recent interview. "Even today, jazz to most people is the kind of music made by Grover Washington Jr. and Kenny G. That music may not be bad, but it's not jazz."

It is a mark of Mr. Connick's integrity and his technical resourcefulness that a distinctive performing personality has begun to emerge. At the

---

**At 21, Harry Connick Jr. may have what it takes to inject traditional jazz with glamour.**

---

keyboard, he is an extroverted young romantic with a powerful sense of swing who avoids musical frills. Vocally, he suggests a raspy New Orleans version of the 1940's Frank Sinatra, and his off-the-cuff asides recall Hoagy Carmichael.

"Harry Connick Jr.," his 1987 debut, is an impressive instrumental album in which his pianism carries echoes of everyone from Fats Waller and Earl Hines to Art Tatum, Erroll Garner and Thelonious Monk. Columbia has just re-released his second album, "20," a piano-vocal record, with a renewed promotional push. If much of the piano music on Mr. Connick's debut has a gossamer delicacy, the music on "20" is more aggressive and spare, with his full, chunky piano sound complemented by growling, rough-hewn vocals.

Sensing Mr. Connick's star potential, the label has given him artistic carte blanche. His next project, which he plans to begin working on in the spring, will be a big-band jazz album of standards and original songs, using his own arrangements.

Mr. Connick claims to have no illusions of greatness.

"I'm going to die without ever changing jazz music," he said. "Even for Wynton, who is the general in the army, it may take another 25 years before he starts to make a difference."

As a pianist, Mr. Connick traces the evolution of his musical esthetic backward from Monk through Ellington to Armstrong. "People think of Ellington more as a bandleader than as a pianist, but pianistically he was a king," he said. "He got an incredibly big and thick sound on the piano

that you can hear even on his worst recordings. At the same time he didn't have to play a 10-note chord—he found the two notes that mattered. And he was very melody-conscious. When be-bop came in, melodies began get lost. Monk was the only person of influence who carried what Ellington did forward. Everyone else went the be-bop route. Now I love be-bop, but I agree with what Monk did."

In dedicating himself to jazz three years ago, Mr. Connick gave up the notion he had harbored of a dual career as a jazz and classical pianist.

"I decided that musically I wanted to be American," he said. "I wanted to play like Duke Ellington and not like Chopin. I revamped my technique, took my European training and threw it out the window."

The son of the New Orleans district attorney, Mr. Connick had been a child prodigy schooled thoroughly in both fields. His jazz teachers included the late James Booker and Ellis Marsalis, the patriarch of the Marsalis clan. The Marsalises were instrumental in inspiring and nurturing his high-minded jazz purism. And Mr. Connick shares the strain of Puritanism that goes along with their musical philosophy.

"Although I know we can't go back to 1943 and the feeling of Americanism that existed then, the cleanness of it is something I think I would have liked," Mr. Connick reflected. "But I don't think of myself as a revivalist throwback either. Growing up in school I loved the rock-and-roll of Billy Joel, Queen and Led Zeppelin. I danced to the Bee Gees' music from 'Saturday Night Fever,' and Stevie Wonder was my hero. But although that music is very dear to me and I am nostalgic for it, most of it I don't respect as music."

"The degree of musicianship it takes to play popular music today has declined tremendously since the 30's and 40's. Today having a groove is the most important thing, and there's little attention paid to melody. Lyrically, almost everything is based on sexual promiscuity. There's so little of substance. I don't respect people who are considered great because of their vocal acrobatics. If Billie Holiday walked on the stage of the Apollo Theater now, she would be



The New York Times/Sara Krulwich

*Mr. Connick—Like his mentor, Wynton Marsalis, he brings a sense of mission to the role of jazz purist.*

booted off the stage because all that people want to hear today is tricks."

A wide streak of humor warms Mr. Connick's puritanism. His slow ballad version of "If I Only Had a Brain" on the album "20" is a delicious bit

of musical fun, and at the Algonquin, he plans to sing his iconoclastic version of "On the Good Ship Lollipop." He has an affectionate nickname for the show itself. "I'm calling it 'Mud on the Mink,'" he joked. "Jazz music may be complex, but

who said it can't have joy? Look at Louis Armstrong. Rhythmically, harmonically, and melodically he was so advanced, but what he gave out was pure joy. He made you get down and dance. He made you want to get some mud on the mink." □

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1989

---

# *Connick's Consummate Charm*

Harry Connick ambled onto the Kennedy Center Concert Hall stage last night, white towel draped over his Armani-suited shoulder, waved, grinned and sat down at the piano to welcome the first snowflakes of the season with a solo "Winter Wonderland"—but he played with a torrid rhythmic attack, like someone who had never seen snow before. After that, the 22-year-old New Orleans-bred singer-pianist's repertoire was decidedly hot-weather music.

Connick assembled his onstage ensemble piece by piece: Introducing standup bass player Ben Wolfe ("please welcome him with a wolf call"), Connick sang, "Let's Call the Whole Thing Off," and even did a minimalist tap dance. Next out was drummer Shannon Powell, and the completed trio put "It Had to Be You" (which has become Connick's signature tune, thanks to his appearance in the movie "When Harry

Met Sally . . .") through changes from soundtrack-pretty to piano-roll quaint to avant-aggressive. It was a thrill when the 30-piece big band orchestra, conducted by arranger Mark Shaiman, came swinging in on "Don't Get Around Much Anymore."

Sticking mostly to familiar standards, Connick the piano player bounced notes off the tensile rhythm section like droplets on a hot griddle, while Connick the singer revealed a lazy bedroom voice (and a budding matinee idol's "Big Easy" grin) with more than a slight resemblance in phrasing and understated panache to the young Frank Sinatra and Chet Baker. Josting the Concert Hall crowd as if they were a few tables in a New Orleans jazz joint, offering dead-on impressions of Sinatra and Minnelli, even spoofing his own part-time career as a fashion model, young Connick seemed as close to the "total entertainer" as is likely to come along these days, with more charm than all five New Kids on the Block put together. Connick closed with an all-out orchestral reprise of "It Had to Be You," leaving everyone, yes, just wild about Harry.

—Joe Brown

---

## JAZZ REVIEWS

# Good reason to be wild about Harry

BY MARK MILLER

Special to The Globe and Mail

**I**N RETROSPECT — and, hey, 'it has only been six months — the recording Harry Connick Jr. made of songs from the popular Hollywood movie *When Harry Met Sally . . .* may prove to be the shrewdest thing the 22-year-old New Orleans singer and pianist has done in his short career.

That album has pushed Connick from the musical periphery of jazz to the money belts of show business. And as Connick demonstrated in a winning, 100-minute performance with trio and orchestra at Roy Thomson Hall in Toronto Tuesday night, he's a show-biz kid to the bone — in turn a pianist, a stand-up comic, a singer, a dancer and an impressionist. By the time he had also tried his hand at drumming late in the evening, he had done everything else either more than well or at least well enough to beg the audience's indulgence. Clever fellow, Connick. Charming, too.

His solo piano version of *Winter Wonderland* was first up on the program. It seemed a rather risky, left-field place to begin, as he took a most familiar melody, appropriate to both the film and the time of year, and gave it an offbeat, idiosyncratic interpretation full of references to Thelonious Monk. Suddenly an interesting evening of jazz was promised, but just as suddenly Connick turned right with a long, chatty monologue, moved safely beyond the range of the purist's long guns, and never looked back. It was still an interesting evening, but for entirely different reasons.

Connick far more often played on the element of familiarity than against it. There was nothing much that was new to this act, not in his admittedly adept piano playing (which mixes in unequal parts, and sometimes whole, Monk, Erroll Garner, Dave Brubeck, Fats Waller, McCoy Tyner, Chico Marx and Victor Borge), not in his stylish singing, nor in any of his other impressive talents.

There was, however, personality everywhere, whether he was singing *Let's Call The Whole Thing Off* to the sturdy, thumping bass of Ben Wolfe, or *But Not For Me* to the sweet sound of strings arranged and conducted by Marc Shaiman. Not to mention his soft-shoe routines, some from the boards of vaudeville and some from the streets of New Orleans. And not to mention his various quick and apparently spontaneous takes on Judy Garland, Liza Minnelli, Bing Crosby, Nat Cole and Frank Sinatra, the last serving a little too obviously to emphasize how much Connick *doesn't* sound like Ol' Blue Eyes, press clippings to the contrary.

But let's not mention his references to the Stones — there are five of them, not four, even if Connick does know Charlie Watts personally — and *k. d. lang* late on in the performance. For once, if only once, he seemed to be trying a little too hard. Otherwise, the kid's clearly a natural.

# Eclectic Connick captivates crowd with the classics

By Howard Reich  
Entertainment writer

Anyone who still believes that Harry Connick Jr. is more an imitator than an original could not have been in the sold-out Chicago Theatre on Friday evening.

Though there's no arguing that Connick owes a great deal to singers such as Frank Sinatra and Louis Armstrong and pianists such as Art Tatum and Count Basie, these influences are but a portion of Connick's appeal. He also happens to be a born entertainer, able to delight an audience equally with the ingenuity of his keyboard improvisations, the warmth of his vocals, even the occasional soft-shoe that will take him from nearly one end of the stage to the other.

That Connick can scat-sing like a demon, quote everything from James P. Johnson to Thelonius Monk on the keyboard and play giddy word-games with

## Jazz

song lyrics—all at the grand old age of 22—makes him a genuine phenomenon. Though the musical world never has suffered a shortage of prodigies (a surplus is more like it), Connick stands apart from the rest because he makes an audience forget his precocity. His act is so smooth, his delivery so confident that he deflects attention away from himself and onto the music.

Yet even when singing a standard such as the Gershwins' "Let's Call the Whole Thing Off," Connick does much more than offer a handsome version of an old chestnut. The way he stretches a phrase, pushes a tempo, and throws in a joke are quite his own. There's as much rock 'n' roll anarchy in his delivery as there is understanding of the jazz tradition.

And that's partially why Connick can fill a theater as large as the Chicago. He makes the old music sound fresh to a new generation.

No doubt Connick's fame has been buoyed by his hit soundtrack for the film "When Harry Met Sally . . .," which indeed precipitated his current national tour. But whether he was performing the familiar songs from the film's score or other classics from the American songbook, Connick punctuated his delivery with unpredictable stops, starts, whispers, shouts and the like.

In a number such as "Do You Know What It Means to Miss New Orleans," there was no telling when Connick was going to throw in a silly impersonation of Nat King Cole or a serious and extended jazz-piano cadenza. Similarly, just when one was expecting a lush and lavish arrangement of Gus Kahn and Isham Jones' "It Had to Be You," Connick slipped into a suave, understated version that quietly implied its musical meanings.

The evening, in which two uninterrupted hours fled like 20 minutes, offered similarly unpredictable accounts of "Winter Wonderland," in which Connick's piano solo traversed about 30 years of jazz keyboard history; Duke Ellington's "Don't Get 'Around Much Anymore," accompanied by a 30-piece orchestra under the energetic direction of Marc Shaiman; and a nearly whispered version of the Gershwins' "Our Love Is Here to Stay."

Though Connick obviously builds his show—as well as his musical identity—on treasures of the past, he understands more about that past than many musicians twice his age. And considering Connick's ample musical gifts, there's every chance that the future will take him to newer, perhaps more contemporary horizons.

Even if it doesn't, however, Connick clearly is developing a large, young audience for the great old songs. For that alone, Connick's arrival on the entertainment scene is most welcome.

## Everybody's Wild About Harry

The age's "new" Sinatra hits his snazzy stride

BY ELIZABETH L. BLAND

Females from 15 to 50 have been lining up outside stage doors across the country, waiting for glimpses of this 22-year-old crooner, and with good reason: coming from his sensuous mouth, *It Had to Be You* never sounded so fresh. He plays a mean piano too, and has been known to break into a soft-shoe, sit in for his drummer or do a send-up of Liza Minnelli. In



The young crooner plays a mean piano too

"Even now, when I see one, I have to play."

short, Harry Connick Jr. is a showman, right down to his snakeskin shoes.

With a big band behind him and several thousand enthusiastic fans in front, Connick and his piano have taken center stage. On tour since November with his top-selling sound track from the summer hit *When Harry Met Sally*... he has extended his run through February to satisfy the crowds. And his retro good looks and easy charm have also helped land him his first film role, as a tail gunner in David Puttnam's World War II movie *Memphis Belle*, due by Labor Day.

But Connick is more than a flavor-of-the-month matinee idol. He is a musician of serious intent. His first major-label album, a self-titled jazz collection that included a superb rendition of the classic *On Green Dolphin Street*, was followed by a second, *20* (Connick's age at the time), that introduced his Sinatra-style vocals ("I am not a jazz singer. I call it swing"). The chart-topping *When Harry Met Sally*... will be followed this spring by two new recordings, one with vocals and a big band and another with a jazz

trio, "for my soul. I need to play some piano."

It was the piano, after all, that got him going. Young Harry was flirting with the keys by age three and at five was good enough to play *The Star-Spangled Banner* at his father's inauguration as New Orleans district attorney. (His late mother was a judge.) His parents, who put themselves through law school by running a record store, loved to take their two children to the French Quarter on weekends to listen to the Dixieland and bebop bands on Bourbon Street. Local musicians, many of whom had dealings with the D.A., were glad to have Harry Jr. onstage. Having an audience was intoxicating, Connick says. "Even now, if I see a piano, I have to play. I don't care where it is. I guess it's from getting that attention every weekend."

Big Easy musicians, with their color-blind generosity and love of music, made excellent teachers. The renowned rhythm-and-blues pianist James Booker used to come round to the Connick home to teach young Harry. "Booker was a genius," says Connick. "The piano has been around for hundreds of years, and he figured out a new way to play it. I have more respect for him than for anyone I have ever known." Booker taught another lesson: Connick attributes his clean living, in part, to Booker's early death from drug and alcohol abuse

when Connick was 13.

Pianist Ellis Marsalis, patriarch of the jazz clan, was another respected teacher, but it was his son Wynton who ultimately had more influence. Six years older than Connick, Wynton had made a national splash with his horn while Harry was still in high school. "I wanted to be Wynton. I wanted to be in his band. I dressed like him. I talked like him."

These days, though, Connick finds the studious Marsalis approach no longer suits, and he strictly follows his own path. Looking back to Louis Armstrong and Duke Ellington, he notes that those jazz greats had a proud history of performing. "Tell me they weren't entertainers, man. They would go out there and give the people a good time." To that end, Connick's latest role model is Frank Sinatra. Not only does Connick aspire to additional—though occasional—film roles, as well as to continue singing swing and playing the piano, but he may, like it or not, be on his way to becoming something of a sensation. So for now, Harry, it has to be you. ■

# NEW YORK POST

Founded by Alexander Hamilton in 1801

NEW YORK POST, MONDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1989

## Connick in command

By LEE JESKE

**I**T'S 1989's most amazing jazz story. A year ago Harry Connick Jr. was the Knickerbocker Saloon's Sunday and Monday night pianist. Saturday, the 22-year-old New Orleanian sold out Avery Fisher Hall.

Of course, much has happened in the year — namely his smashing stint at the Algonquin and his performances of standards on the successful "When Harry Met Sally" soundtrack. The Avery Fisher audience resembled Harry, Harry and Sally — young, well-dressed, well-heeled and newly enamored of the finer things in life, like Gershwin, Porter and Ellington.

Connick is an adorable pastiche of personalities: Sinatra and Armstrong for his singing, Garner and (increasingly) Monk for his playing, with bits of Sammy Davis, Victor Borge and George Burns

### JAZZ review

whipped in. He's a vaudevillian — a playing, singing, dancing, kibitzing charmer, with an edge of sinister Southern smarm just beneath the surface. He's simultaneously audacious and ingenuous, patronizing and endearing. And he's got superstar written all over him.

Connick's strength remains in his ever-evolving piano playing. But Saturday's show — which featured the "When Harry" score, complete with its arranger, Marc Shaiman, conducting a large orchestra — stressed Connick the crooner. He's a greatly improved singer from even his Algonquin stand, but at times he still veers perilously close to Bill Murray's overwrought lounge warbler.

Connick, who could develop into a major jazz pianist, seems determined to be an overall socko en-



**HARRY CONNICK**  
*Old-school audacity.*

tertainer of the old school. Thing is, that is something the world could use more of. Just ask Saturday's audience — on its feet at the end, eating from young Connick's hand.

# When Harry Met Sally...

Romance has its own language, its own rhythms, and its own music. The first two are captured with masterful subtlety in Rob Reiner's bittersweet film comedy, "When Harry Met Sally..." As for the music, Reiner turned to the phenomenal young singer/pianist Harry Connick, Jr., to define the melodic contours of love. On the soundtrack album, WHEN HARRY MET SALLY..., Connick performs ten magnificent standards of American song with his customary wit and panache.

"When Harry Met Sally..." which stars Billy Crystal and Meg Ryan in the title roles, tells the hilarious yet intimate story of two people who learn that friendship must come before love and sex. Spanning eleven years, several re-runs of "Casa-blanca," many marathon phone calls, and countless tear-stained Kleenex, the story's warmth and humor is given added dimension by the music of Connick.

In the film, several songs are performed by various musical legends, including Frank Sinatra, Ella Fitzgerald, Louis Armstrong, and Ray Charles as well as Connick. On the soundtrack album, however, Connick takes center stage, turning in a tour-de-force performance of every song, and confirming the high praise he has earned. According to Rob Reiner, "Even though this was a modern-day love story, I wanted to give it a timeless feeling, so I was going to use standards like 'It Had To Be You' and 'Our Love is Here To Stay.'" Once Reiner discovered the artistry of Harry Connick, Jr., he resolved to have him on the film's soundtrack.

Co-produced by Marc Shaiman with Connick, the film's music adapter and arranger, WHEN HARRY MET SALLY... plays like a classic American songbook. Among the greats Connick performs on the album are George Gershwin's "Let's Call The Whole Thing Off" and "But Not For Me," Rodgers and Hart's "Where Or When" and "I Could Write A Book," Duke Ellington's "Don't Get Around Much Anymore," "Stompin' At The Savoy," "Winter Wonderland," and "Autumn in New York." The film's opening and closing credit theme, "It Had To Be You," is one of the album's definitive highlights, with both a big band and piano trio version.

The soundtrack also marks the first time in Connick's recording career that he's worked with a big band and orchestra. Arrangements and orchestrations on "It Had To Be You," "Where Or When," "I Could Write A Book" and "But Not For Me" are by Connick and Shaiman. Other songs are performed as piano/vocal solos, or with Connick's trio featuring Benjamin Jonah Wolf on bass and Jeff "Tain" Watts on drums. Also appearing on the album are tenor saxophonist Frank Wess and guitarist Joy Berliner. In every case, Connick's evocative vocals and engagingly quirky piano style lend credence to Downbeat's comments on Harry Connick, Jr.: "Jazz musicians are beginning to talk about his talents, his clean clear touch, his ability to swing, and his fresh fiery approach."

---

**C O L U M B I A   R E C O R D S   P R E S S   &   P U B L I C I T Y**

• 51 West 52nd Street, New York, New York 10019 (212) 975-5040 • 1801 Century Park West, Los Angeles, California 90067 (213) 556-4770  
• 34 Music Square East, Nashville, Tennessee 37203 (615) 742-4321

Now only 21 years old, Harry Connick, Jr., has been knocking 'em dead since launching his professional career only a few years ago. Born and reared in New Orleans, Connick captures much of that city's savory musical flavor in his own music. He started sitting in with Dixieland musicians as a child, and while in high school, he enrolled in the famed New Orleans Center for the Creative Arts. There he studied classical piano, as well as jazz with Ellis Marsalis, father of Wynton and Branford.

His self-titled debut album was released when Harry was barely out of his teens. He relocated to New York, jazz center of the world, and began building an extraordinary reputation as a pianist and singer. A breakthrough was achieved with his 1988 second album, 20, which spotlighted his vocals for the first time.

Harry has performed on many of the country's premiere stages including New York's Town Hall, Wolf Trap, the Tonight Show, and others. His now-legendary four-week stint this past spring at New York's famed Algonquin Hotel drew rave reviews from all quarters. Said Rolling Stone magazine, "Flaunting his winning charm, Connick played the crowd as much as he played the piano." He was hailed "one of the most exciting of the new breed of young jazz musicians," by the New York Daily News, and the New York Times claimed Connick "may have what it takes to inject the world of traditional jazz with a shot of Hollywood glamour."

Still so young, there is no telling how far a talent like Connick may go. For now, WHEN HARRY MET SALLY... will no doubt fortify the ever-growing acclaim for Harry Connick, Jr., and his luminous musical talent.

"When Harry Met Sally..." is a Rob Reiner film from Castle Rock Entertainment. It stars Billy Crystal, Meg Ryan, Carrie Fisher, and Bruno Kirby. It was written by Nora Ephron ("Silkwood" "Heartburn"), directed by Rob Reiner, and produced by Reiner with Andrew Scheinman. The film is distributed by Columbia Pictures.

London, England

Daily Mail, Thursday, February 1, 1990

Page 1

# Wild about Harry

**T**HE big band sound booms out from the packed concert halls and adoring women fight for front seats and a first glimpse of the star performer.

It could be a re-run of Frank Sinatra's first performances more than 45 years ago — only this time the girls are wild about Harry Connick Jr., a singing phenomenon whose fame has exploded across the United States.

Harry is being hailed not only as the new Sinatra, but as a piano-playing jazz entertainer with the potential to achieve an even higher level of stardom. And he is only 22.

It may seem extraordinary that one so young should eschew contemporary music in favour of the songs and style of 40 years ago. But Mr Connick's choice may well turn him into a star to eclipse all of those of the rock era.

America has never lost faith in the age of swing which spawned great bands, clever songwriters and charismatic singers. Sinatra, Dean Martin and Tony Bennett have carried the torch but, farewell concerts notwithstanding, are nearing the end of their careers.

The nation looked anxiously for a new icon, and for a generation found none. Then along came Connick, crooning his way through classic songs and giving them his own touch. Older audiences heard him singing songs better than they remembered; younger ones heard them for the first time.

The young  
Blue Eyes  
who may  
be even  
better than  
Sinatra

from **GEORGE GORDON**

NEW YORK



The phenomenal Connick: 'But I don't try to imitate Frank,' he says

## Snappy

When Tony Bennett heard him, he predicted: 'He'll be greater than Sinatra.' Millions have heard Connick on the soundtrack from the movie *When Harry Met Sally* (on CBS Records). Millions more will see him in David Puttnam's World War II film *Memphis Belle*.

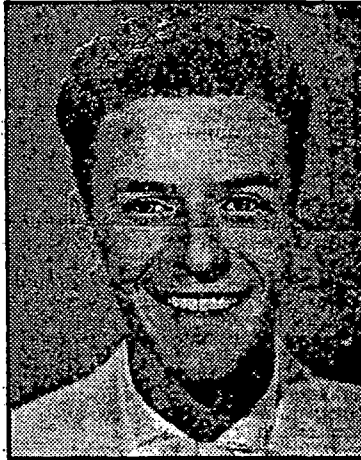
Harry is a lanky, good-looking, snappy dresser, reared in the jazz quarter of New Orleans. His father is a state prosecutor and his mother, who died when he was 13, was a judge. 'I could get prosecuted and sentenced in the family lounge,' he jokes.

When Harry was five he watched fascinated as his sister stumbled through her first piano lesson. At six he was able to play *The Star Spangled Banner* at his father's inauguration.

His real musical education came from Bourbon Street. While his father's employees were rounding up drunks and prostitutes, Harry sat next to the Dixieland bands. By eight he was playing with them. When he was nine he had a union card and was asked by Buddy Rich to go on the road with him.

## Tragedy

Connick's father turned down the offer and balanced the jazz with classical studies. New Orleans legend James Booker came to his home to give him lessons. Drug addiction killed Booker and the tragedy made a profound impression. Harry neither drinks or smokes. He goes to church on



Young Sinatra: A rival

Sunday and rings home every day.

At 18 he came to New York and became a hit on the nightclub circuit. He was also listening to music — sometimes for 24 hours at a stretch.

'I concentrated on Thelonious Monk and Erroll Garner, then I started listening to the great singers — I mean listening to them to learn from them, as opposed to just enjoying their music,' he explained.

Before CBS signed him, Harry used to take the subway into the Bronx after Saturday night gigs in Greenwich Village to do Sunday-morning church services for \$30 a time, as organist and choir director. 'It made for a very long day, but it was an experience,' he said.

Concert audiences are stunned by his ability to render pure Duke Ellington, Fats Waller, Art Tatum. Some critics have said he lacks a

distinctive style. In the cluttered, one-bedroomed New York apartment he calls home, Harry responded: 'Come off it. Who ever heard of any of the jazz greats having their own style before they were 30? I'm 23 and I'm still learning.'

... It was only two years ago that Harry started singing. 'When I play the piano, it is jazz, when I sing, I call it swing music,' he explained. His singing has added a startling new dimension to a career that is already rocketing forward.

## Fashion

His vocal style is like his Southern speaking voice — slow and easy to listen to, with a soft-spun combination of Hoagy Carmichael, Nat Cole and Sinatra. It is the latter ingredient, plus the supple swagger and charismatic demeanour of Sinatra in his bobby-soxer heyday, that have moved him into the mass appeal division.

His current concert tour is a 90 per cent advance sell-out. Women want his autograph and his albums. *GQ*, the men's fashion magazine, dressed him for the cover. *Cosmopolitan*, *Elle* and *Seventeen* have given him coverage.

'I don't try to imitate Sinatra. I am not as good as he is. People hear something of him in my style and draw that comparison. I love to sing all kinds of songs, although I must admit I feel most comfortable singing ballads,' he said.

Two new records are due shortly, one primarily vocals with a big band, the other piano jazz. Of the latter, he said: 'I had to do it. For my soul I have to play some piano.'

## Yearning

Connick admits his talents as a pianist and a crooner have left him at a career crossroads. He wants to advance with a foot in both divisions. He gets his biggest kicks doing both before an audience.

'One thing I know is that I can entertain. When I know people are having a good time, that is the most important thing for me.

'When I go into a studio and do my album, that's for me. When the audience are out there with their money paid, I just want to make them smile and tap their feet,' he said.

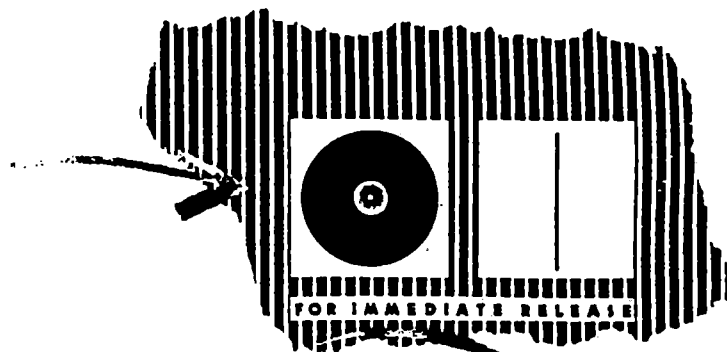
What Harry the crooner is doing is more than entertainment. In him audiences are finding an alternative to rock and a new yearning for the ballad. This time it is laced with something that is pure New Orleans from a young white singer.

Connick, apparently unfazed by his propulsion into the limelight, is appealing for restraint.

'Look, I haven't contributed anything yet. I'm still learning. Maybe in 20 years' time you will hear something and say: "Hey — that's Connick."

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

SEPTEMBER , 1989



HARRY CONNICK, JR. "WHEN HARRY MET SALLY" ALBUM A CROSS-OVER SMASH;  
CONNICK TAKES CHARTS, JAZZ AND POP BY STORM

Just as the romantic comedy, "When Harry Met Sally," has become the sleeper hit of the summer movie season, pianist/singer Harry Connick, Jr., and his Columbia album of music from the film have also shown remarkably broad-based appeal. Not only has the album charted Top 5 on Billboard's traditional jazz chart, but it has also streaked high up the pop album charts as well.

Connick's stylish and witty interpretations of jazz standards have made him one of the most talked about young performers in the jazz world over the last few years. His first two albums, Harry Connick, Jr. and 20, were both jazz chart sensations. However, WHEN HARRY MET SALLY is by far his biggest crossover success to date. In addition to the album's chart success (hitting just shy of the national Top 40), the track, "It Had To Be You," from the album, is a hot add at both A/C and jazz radio, and VH-1 has run the video of the song in heavy rotation all summer long.

The album has been a hit with the press as well. Stephen Holden, writing in the New York Times, hailed it as "another step forward for an immensely gifted talent." while Rolling Stone awarded the album three-and-a-half stars and declared the album "serves as a great introduction to these classics for a new generation and a winning Connick showcase for those unfortunate millions who've yet to discover him."

In promoting the film and album, Connick recently made guest appearances on major national TV outlets such as "Good Morning America," "Nightline," "USA Today On TV," and VH-1, all of which aired in August. Connick was also the subject of a major in-depth feature article and fashion layout in the September issue of GQ Magazine.

The multi-talented Connick is currently in London filming "Memphis Belle," a new film produced by David Puttnam. Making his acting debut, Connick portrays a tailgunner from the crew of a World War II bomber squadron based in England. Other members of the cast include John Lithgow, D.B. Sweeney, Eric Stolz, and Matthew Modine. The film, directed by Michael Caton-Jones ("Scandal"), is due for a summer 1990 release.

Following his work in the film, Connick returns home for a ten-city tour. Titled "When Harry Met... Harry And Sally," it pairs Connick with a full-scale Big Band, performing music from "When Harry Met Sally." The tour kicks off in late November, with a complete itinerary to be announced in the near future. Additional plans in Connick's future include contributing an original song to the film and soundtrack album of the upcoming 1990 movie blockbuster, "Dick Tracy," directed by Warren Beatty.

For further information, please contact Shelley Selover at Columbia Records Publicity Department in Los Angeles, 213.556.4770; or in New York please contact Mary Ellen Cataneo at 212.975.5040.

COLUMBIA RECORDS  
PRESS & PUBLICITY  
DEPARTMENT

## ENTERTAINMENT/TV

# Connick wows 'em at packed Carefree

By DEBORAH WILKER  
Music Writer

Imagine an entertainer who sings like Sinatra, plays the piano like Gershwin, delivers a monologue like Carson and is even more handsome than Tom Cruise.

Harry Connick Jr. is all of these things and more. Connick, 22, best known for the music from *When Harry Met Sally . . .*, is probably the most limitless talent to come along in years. If he is managed correctly and meets his potential, there is no reason why he shouldn't become one of the most successful performers ever.

## MUSIC REVIEW

Harry Connick Jr.

Friday night at the Carefree Theatre in West Palm Beach.

Connick is a showman. He is not satisfied merely to reproduce a Cole Porter standard. He reinvents everything he touches. He stretches each measure, recasting every rhythm and lyric.

He doesn't do this merely to play the affected role of the stereotyped jazzman who can't leave a song alone. Rather, Connick is an improviser of the first order, bringing a distinct blend of New Orleans and swing-era styles to many of the great old pop standards.

In concert on Friday at the Carefree Theatre in West Palm Beach, The Harry Connick Jr. Trio played a diverse, one-hour and 45-minute set that was met with rapt enthusiasm from the sell-out crowd, as well as two spontaneous standing ovations — the kind of ovations that are instant and heartfelt, not contrived for the sake of making the performer feel good.

Connick opened with a free-wheeling *Stompin' at the Savoy*, one of the many gems that is on the *Harry-Sally* sound track. If anyone can bring these great old songs back to the masses, it is Connick. He makes jazz accessible with a boyish sort of frivolity that has been absent from the genre for too long.

A full-throttle *Bye Bye Blackbird*, then a slow-motion saunter through *It Had to Be You* showed Connick to be as versatile an arranger as he is a performer.

Next, there were a couple of amusing stories, and an implied wish that young people might want to consider embracing the music of '40s. There were, indeed, many young people in the audience, as well as senior citizens and all those in-between. The broad stroke with which Connick keenly traverses the pop and jazz spectrum seems to account for much of his charm and wide appeal.

Of the many standards and forays into extended can-you-top-this play-offs with his band-mates, Connick's best moment came during the set-closer, *Let's Call the Whole Thing Off*. The George and Ira Gershwin classic is among the most memorable show tunes of all time, and Connick's superb adaptation, which was just a bit on the sly side, more than did justice to the original.

The Carefree was the perfect setting for a show like this, but as Connick's popularity skyrockets, his days in smaller theaters surely will be numbered. All the more reason why this intimate concert was one to treasure.



Harry Connick Jr.

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

Phillip Remlen

647 5692

Ibn Khaldun  
Tunisia

quote?

oldest const. tradition  
in Arab world

UNCLASSIFIED

STATE VISIT OF TUNISIAN PRESIDENT BEN ALI

OFFICIAL TUNISIAN DELEGATION

(in protocolary order)

1. President Zine El Abidine Ben Ali
2. Mr. Mohamed El Jari, Minister and Director of the President's Office
3. Mr. Ismail Khelil, Minister of Foreign Affairs E
4. Mr. Mouldi Zouaoui, Secretary of State for Industry and Commerce
5. Mrs. <sup>Naziha</sup> ~~Naziha~~ Mahzoud, Vice President of the Chamber of Deputies
6. Mr. Abdelaziz Hamzaoui, Ambassador to the U.S. E
7. Mr. Salah Baccari, Advisor to the President
8. Mr. Jamaledine Chichti, Advisor to the President
9. Dr. Mohamed Gueddiche, Private Physician to the President
10. Mr. Mohamed Berrehouma, Director of Presidential Protocol E
11. Mr. Abderrahmane Belhadj Ali, Director of Security for the President
12. Mr. Abdelhafidh Harguem, Director of Information at the Presidency
13. Mr. <sup>Ali Mabrouk</sup> ~~Afif Garbouj~~, Senior Staff Member to the President
14. Col. Brahim Boudabbous, Aide de Camp E

UNCLASSIFIED

THE STATE VISIT  
TO  
WASHINGTON, D.C.  
OF  
HIS EXCELLENCY  
ZINE EL ABIDINE BEN ALI  
PRESIDENT  
OF  
THE REPUBLIC OF TUNISIA  
MAY 14 TO 17, 1990

SUMMARY SCHEDULE

MONDAY  
MAY 14

4:00 pm- Greeted by Chief of Protocol  
4:05 pm Reed and Welcoming Committee,  
Andrews Air Force Base,  
Washington, D.C.

4:05 pm- United States Presidential  
4:15 pm Helicopters to Washington  
Monument Grounds, Reflecting  
Pool.

SUMMARY SCHEDULE

MONDAY

MAY 14

(Continued)

4:15 pm- Greeted by Acting Secretary of  
4:20 pm State Eagleburger.

4:25 pm Arrive Blair House.

Private Dinner, Blair House.

Overnight: Blair House.

SUMMARY SCHEDULE

TUESDAY  
MAY 15

Private Breakfast, Blair House.

10:00 am- Arrival Ceremony with The  
10:25 am President and Mrs. Bush,  
South Lawn, The White House.

10:30 am- Meeting with President Bush,  
10:45 am Oval Office, The White House.

10:45 am- Expanded Meeting with President  
11:30 am Bush, Cabinet Room, The White  
House.

Private Luncheon, Blair House.

3:00 pm- Meeting with Secretary of  
3:30 pm Commerce Mosbacher, Blair House.

4:15 pm- Meeting with Secretary of Defense  
4:45 pm Cheney, Blair House.

5:00 pm- Meeting with Assistant Secretary  
5:30 pm of State Kelly, Blair House.

SUMMARY SCHEDULE

TUESDAY

MAY 15

(Continued)

7:15 pm- Refreshments with The President  
7:45 pm and Mrs. Bush, Family Quarters,  
The White House.

7:45 pm- Reception, State Dinner, and  
10:35 pm After-Dinner Entertainment  
offered by The President and  
Mrs. Bush in honor of President  
Ben Ali, East Room and State  
Dining Room, The White House.

Overnight: Blair House.

SUMMARY SCHEDULE

WEDNESDAY  
MAY 16

Private Breakfast, Blair House.

10:00 am- Wreath-Laying Ceremony, Arlington  
10:30 am National Cemetery.

Private Luncheon, Blair House.

12:30 pm- Reception offered by President  
2:00 pm Ben Ali in honor of Tunisian  
Community of Washington,  
Tunisian Ambassador's Residence.

3:00 pm- Meeting with Agency for  
3:30 pm International Development  
Administrator Roskens, Blair  
House.

3:45 pm- Meeting with Secretary of  
4:15 pm the Treasury Brady, Blair House.

5:00 pm- Meeting with Senate Foreign  
6:00 pm Relations Committee, Room S-116,  
United States Capitol.

SUMMARY SCHEDULE

WEDNESDAY

MAY 16

(Continued)

6:30 pm- Reception offered by Ambassador  
8:30 pm and Mrs. Hamzaoui in honor of  
President Ben Ali, Ballroom,  
Willard Inter-Continental Hotel.

Private Dinner, Blair House.

Overnight: Blair House

SUMMARY SCHEDULE

THURSDAY  
MAY 17

Private Breakfast, Blair House.

9:00 am- Meeting with African and Arab  
10:00 am Diplomatic Corps, Crystal Room,  
Willard Inter-Continental Hotel.

10:15 am- Meeting with Tunisian  
11:00 am journalists, Blair House.

12:30 pm- Luncheon offered by United States  
2:00 pm Chamber of Commerce and United  
States-Tunisian Business Council  
in honor of President Ben Ali,  
Daniel Webster Room, United  
States Chamber of Commerce.

2:15 pm- Meeting with The Vice President,  
2:45 pm Blair House.

3:00 pm- Meeting with International  
3:30 pm Monetary Fund Director  
Camdessus, Blair House.

4:00 pm- Meeting with World Bank President  
4:30 pm Conable, Blair House.

SUMMARY SCHEDULE

THURSDAY

MAY 17

(Continued)

5:30 pm- Reception, Ballroom, Ritz-Carlton  
6:30 pm Hotel.

7:30 pm- Farewell Ceremony with Acting  
7:35 pm Secretary Eagleburger, Assistant  
Chief of Protocol Black, and  
Farewell Committee, Washington  
Monument Grounds, Reflecting  
Pool.

7:35 pm- United States Presidential  
7:45 pm Helicopters to Andrews Air Force  
Base.

7:50 pm Depart en route Tunis, Tunisia.

granddaughters

computer hobby

played soccer?

stars, great tennis

hunter?

no fishing, tennis

Kansas  
↓  
0

Apple computers  
wired whole palace

P. E. I.

4-11-90

1894-249

NEXUS  
W. POST  
int.

Nov. 1987

or one year later

15TH STORY of Level 1 printed in FULL format.

Copyright (c) 1987 The New York Times Company;  
The New York Times

November 8, 1987, Sunday, Late City Final Edition

SECTION: Section 1; Part 1, Page 22, Column 5; Foreign Desk

LENGTH: 586 words

HEADLINE: Man in the News;

Strong Hand for Tunisia: Zine el-Abidine Ben Ali

BYLINE: By WILLIAM G. BLAIR

BODY:

*53 now*

Zine el-Abidine Ben Ali, the 51-year-old army general who yesterday became Tunisia's second President since it won independence from France in 1956, started out to become an electronics engineer.

While his interest in electronics and computers remains with him today, he turned away from engineering at an early stage and toward a military and government career in which he advanced rapidly.

A spokesman at the Tunisian Embassy in Washington said that the new President, like the old, was expected to maintain good relations with the United States.

General Ben Ali's assumption of the presidency from President-for-Life Habib Bourguiba capped a swift rise through two of the top Government positions in slightly more than a year.

By April of 1986, he was Minister of the Interior and by October this year, following his central role in the crackdown of Islamic fundamentalists accused of plotting to overthrow the Government, he was Prime Minister.

An Enforcer of Law and Order

Enforcing law and order, in fact, have been keys to his success both in and out of uniform since 1958, when he was appointed to his first security post as director of military security.

From the late 1970's to now, he played an increasingly important role in coordinating military and police actions during clashes between the government and unions over unemployment, riots over increases in the price of bread, deteriorating relations with neighboring Libya and growing Islamic fundamentalism.

When General Ben Ali was named to succeed Rachid Sfar as Prime Minister by Mr. Bourguiba on Oct. 2, Ali Bahaijoub, a London-based writer on North African affairs, commented: 'Ben Ali will be sort of an autocrat. He won't have to waffle about before he acts, whereas Sfar would always beat around the bush first.' Events have borne that out. General Ben Ali, who became a full general in 1979, is described by Tunisian officials as an athletic, clean-shaven man who believes in discipline and hard work and who is fluent in English, French and Arabic.

(c) 1987 The New York Times, November 8, 1987

He was born Sept. 3, 1936, near Sousse, in central Tunisia in the same region as Mr. Bourguiba's birthplace, Monastir. Mr. Bourguiba, according to an official in the Tunisian Embassy in Washington, will go to Monastir "to retire in his palace surrounded by his privileges and honors."

#### Specialist in Intelligence

General Ben Ali began his military career in the 1950s after studying three years for a diploma in electronic engineering. His military studies included postings to security, intelligence and field artillery schools in the United States and France, including the French military academy. General Ben Ali is married and has three children.

Over the last 15 years, his career seemed to take at least two detours, both diplomatic. The first was in 1974, when he served three years as the military attache in the Tunisian Embassy in Rabat, Morocco; the second came in 1980 when he became Tunisia's ambassador to Poland, a post he held three and a half years.

General Ben Ali first exchanged his soldier's uniform for civilian dress when, in December 1977, he was named director general of national security in the Ministry of Interior, a post he retained until he was sent to Warsaw.

But by October 1984 he was back at the Interior Ministry in a still higher capacity, as secretary of state for Internal Security. In October 1985 he was promoted to minister of national security in the Interior Ministry. Six months later he was Interior Minister.

GRAPHIC: Photo of Zine el-Abidine Ben Ali speaking yesterday at Parliament. (Reuters)

#### SUBJECT:

COUPS D'ETAT AND ATTEMPTED COUPS D'ETAT

#### NAME:

BEN ALI, ZINE EL-ABIDINE (PRES); BEN ALI, ZINE EL-ABIDINE (BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH); BOURGUIBA, HABIB (PRES)

#### GEOGRAPHIC:

TUNISIA

#### TITLE:

MAN IN THE NEWS (TIMES COLUMN)

To Bob  
Date 5/9/90 Time 6:45

**WHILE YOU WERE OUT**

M. Linda Casey  
of Gov. ~~Casey~~ Sumner's  
Phone 6797

| Area Code         | Number                              | Extension       |
|-------------------|-------------------------------------|-----------------|
| TELEPHONED        | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | PLEASE CALL 1   |
| CALLED TO SEE YOU | <input type="checkbox"/>            | WILL CALL AGAIN |
| WANTS TO SEE YOU  | <input type="checkbox"/>            | URGENT          |

RETURNED YOUR CALL

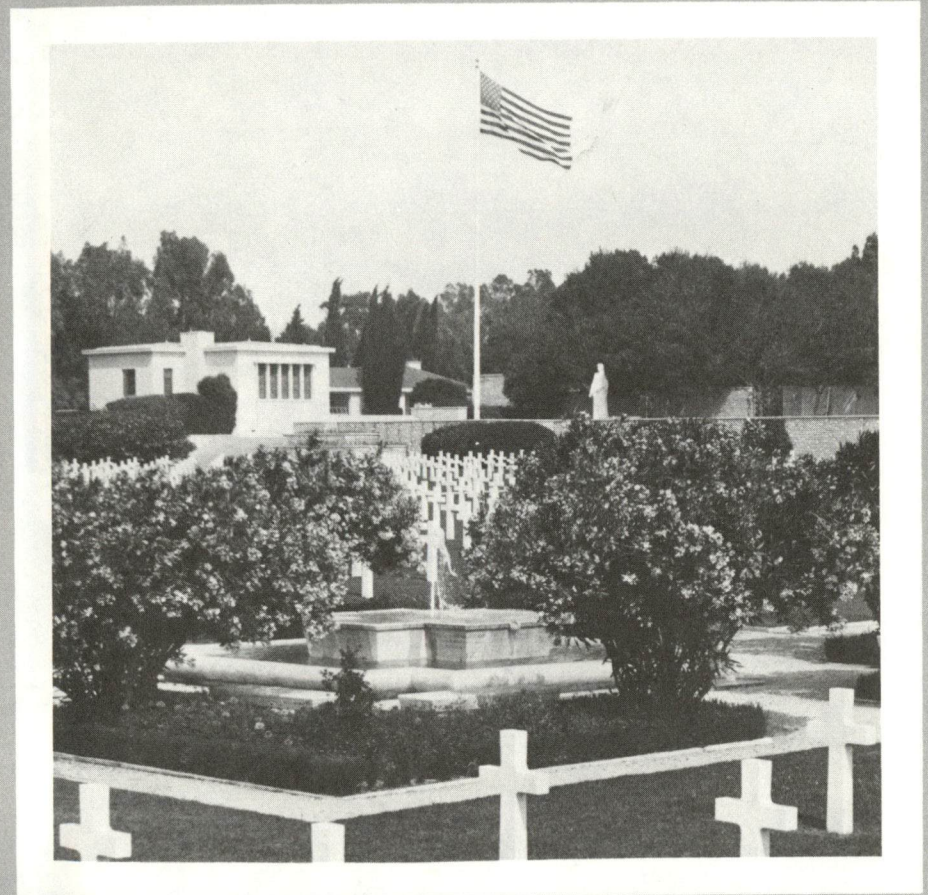
Message Bush  
Did visit the  
cemetary.

Mindy  
Operator



*Meuse-Argonne American Cemetery, Romagne, France*

## North Africa American Cemetery and Memorial



The American Battle Monuments Commission

1985



"Honor" at the Wall of the Missing

# THE AMERICAN BATTLE MONUMENTS COMMISSION

ESTABLISHED BY CONGRESS MARCH 1923

## *Membership*

|                      |   |
|----------------------|---|
| Francis J. Bagnell   | Armistead J. Maupin<br><i>Deputy Chairman</i> |
| Kitty D. Bradley     | William E. Hickey                             |
| Joseph W. Canzeri    | John C. McDonald                              |
| Aubrey O. Cookman    | Freda J. Poundstone                           |
| Rexford C. Early     | Edwin Bliss Wheeler                           |
| Andrew J. Goodpaster | A. J. Adams, <i>Secretary</i>                 |

## **UNITED STATES OFFICE**

Casimir Pulaski Building  
20 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W.  
Washington, D.C. 20314-0300  
Telephone: (202) 272-0533  
272-0534

## **MEDITERRANEAN OFFICE**

Street Address:  
American Embassy  
Via Veneto 119a  
Rome, Italy  
Mailing Address:  
APO New York 09794  
Telephone: 4674, Ext. 156  
475-0157  
Telegrams: ABMC AMEMBASSY  
Rome, Italy

## **EUROPEAN OFFICE**

Street Address:  
68, rue du 19 Janvier  
92380 - Garches, France  
Mailing Address:  
APO New York 09777  
Telephone: 701-1976  
Telegrams: ABMC  
AMEMBASSY  
Paris, France

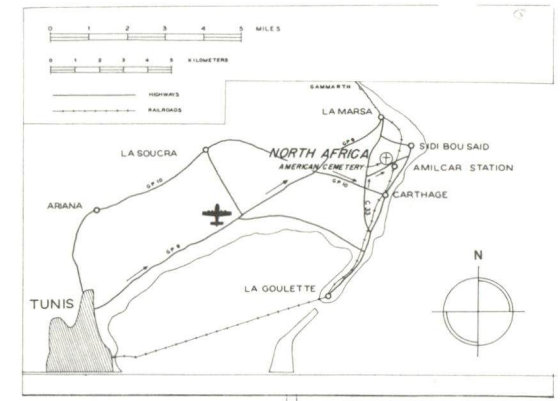
## **PHILIPPINE OFFICE**

Street Address  
American Military Cemetery  
Manila, R. P.  
Mailing Address:  
APO San Francisco 96528  
Telephone: Manila 88-02-12  
Telegrams: AMBAMCOM,  
Manila, R.P.



*Decorated Gravesite of an "Unknown"*

## North Africa American Cemetery and Memorial



### LOCATION

North Africa American Cemetery and Memorial is situated 10 miles northeast of the city of Tunis, Tunisia, and 5 miles northeast of its airport (El Aouina). It may be reached by taxicab from the city or the airport. There is an electric commuter train from Tunis — the nearest stop is at Amilcar station, from which the cemetery is only two or three hundred yards distant. Hotels are available in Tunis, Car-

thage, Amilcar and Gammarth. The weather is likely to be quite hot during the summer months and cold on occasion during the winter.

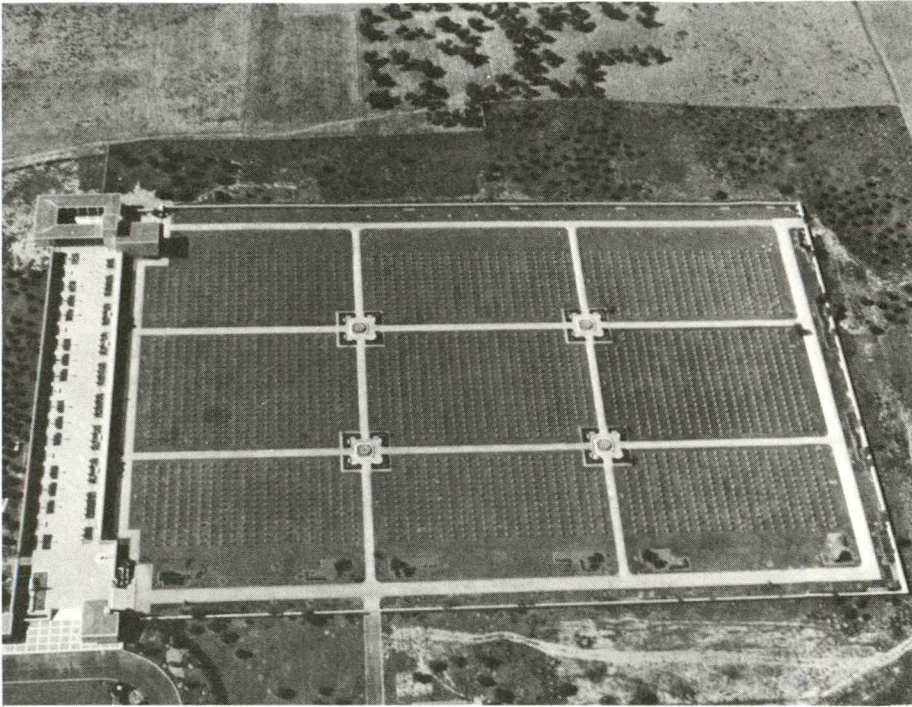
### HOURS

The cemetery is open daily to the public as shown below:

SUMMER (15 May–15 September):  
8:00 a.m.–6:00 p.m.  
WINTER (16 September–14 May)  
8:00 a.m.–5:00 p.m.



*Cemetery Entrance*



*Aerial View of Cemetery*

## HISTORY

Prior to entry into World War II, the United States adopted a strategic policy regarding how it would conduct combat operations, should it be forced into war against the Axis powers (Germany and Italy) and Japan at the same time. The policy was to defeat the stronger enemy in Europe first, while simultaneously maintaining a vigorous defensive posture against Japan. It was not altered by the surprise Japanese attack at Pearl Harbor on 7 December 1941.

The basic plan of action advocated by U.S. war planners was to concentrate forces, supplies and materiel in the British Isles, and after a period of training, to launch a powerful amphibious assault across the English Channel in the summer of 1943. Although the German advance against Moscow had been stopped

in December 1941 and the enemy had been forced backward by a strong Russian winter offensive, the Germans again began advancing rapidly in 1942. The Crimea was overrun, Sevastopol was captured and German forces were moving against Stalingrad on the Volga River. Even greater advances were being made in the Caucasus Mountains to the southeast.

Matters also were going badly for the British in the Mediterranean area along the coast of North Africa in Libya and Egypt, the area known as the Western Desert. There, where the fighting had been seesawing back and forth for nearly two years, the combined German-Italian force known as the Afrika Korps had forced the British Eighth Army back further into Egypt, and was closer to Alexandria than ever before. Additional Axis advances in Egypt and

cemetery are available from Panama City. There are 4,795 identified "Known" Dead interred here. In agreement with the Republic of Panama, care and maintenance of the cemetery in perpetuity was assumed by the Commission on 1 October 1979.

## FLORAL DECORATIONS

In the oversea cemeteries, the decoration of graves or the Tablets of the Missing with natural cut flowers only is permitted. The Commission is always ready to help arrange with local florists in foreign countries for placement of such decorations. Requests should be mailed so as to arrive at the appropriate Commission office at least thirty days before the date of decoration and should be accompanied by check or U. S. Postal Money Order in dollars. Deposits may be made for a single decoration on a particular day—birthday, Memorial Day, Christmas Day, for example—or for several decorations on particular dates within a year or over a period of years. Checks should be made payable to "ABMC Flower Fund," money orders to "The American Battle Monuments Commission." Requests should be addressed to the Commission's European office, except in the case of

Florence, Sicily-Rome and North Africa cemeteries, where the Mediterranean office is responsible and Manila cemetery, where the Philippine office is responsible.

Orders for flowers for all cemeteries may also be placed through any local florist who is a member of the "Florists Telegraph Delivery Association." In such cases, the name of the deceased, his rank, service number, name of the cemetery, country in which located and the location by plot, row and grave should be provided, if known.

## ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Further information regarding cemeteries and memorials may be obtained at the Commission's offices in Washington, Garches (near Paris), Rome or Manila. Visitors passing through these cities are invited to call. The Commission's representatives there may be of assistance in verifying travel routes and schedules and also in furnishing information concerning overnight accommodations. These offices are not open on Saturdays, Sundays or holidays, but essential information may be obtained overseas through our Embassy telephone operators.

## SERVICES TO THE PUBLIC AVAILABLE THROUGH

### THE AMERICAN BATTLE MONUMENTS COMMISSION

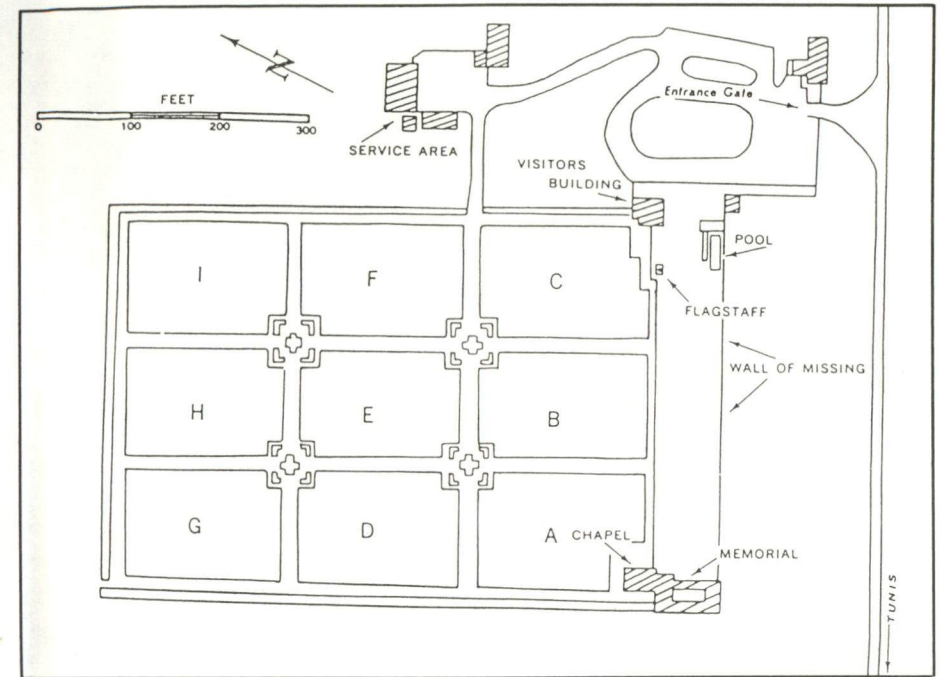
Name, location, and general information concerning the cemetery or memorial; plot, row, and grave number if appropriate; best routes and modes of travel in-country to the cemetery or memorial; general information about the accommodations that may be available in the vicinity; escort service within the cemetery memorial for relatives; letters authorizing fee-free passports for members of the immediate family traveling overseas to visit a grave or memorial site; black and white photographs of headstones and sections of the Tablets of the Missing on which the servicemen's names are engraved; large color lithographs of World War I and II cemeteries and memorials to which the appropriate headstone or section of the Tablets of the Missing photographs are affixed; and arrangements for floral decoration of grave and memorial sites. Photographs of graves in the National Memorial Cemetery of the Pacific (in Honolulu) are not available through the Commission.



is at 31 Calzada Melchor Ocampo, about 2 miles west of the cathedral and about one mile north of the U.S. Embassy. This cemetery was established in 1851 and contains a small monument over the grave of 750 of our unidentified Dead of the War of 1847. In this one acre area there are 813 remains of Americans and others in wall crypts. Care of the cemetery was transferred from the Department of the Army to this Commission on 16 July 1947. This cemetery was closed to burials in 1923.

#### COROZAL AMERICAN CEMETERY, COROZAL, REPUBLIC OF PANAMA

The Corozal American Cemetery is located approximately three miles north of Panama City, just off Gailard Highway between the Corozal Railroad Station and Fort Clayton. To reach the cemetery, follow Gailard Highway north from Panama City, turn right on Rybicki Road, and proceed about one-half mile to the cemetery. Taxi and bus service to the



Location of Cemetery Features

the Caucasus posed a threat to the entire Middle East.

The Allies sorely needed an offensive operation that would lessen the pressure on the British Eighth Army in Egypt. The only operation that could be undertaken with a reasonable chance of success was an assault in French Morocco and Algiers in northwest Africa. It had the advantage of getting American forces into action in 1942, although it would probably delay the cross-Channel assault planned for 1943.

The Allies hoped that French forces defending northwest Africa, which were operating under the control of the portion of France which had not been occupied by the Germans after the armistice of 1940, might welcome them or offer only token resistance. Some of these forces were loyal to Vichy, France; others were sympathetic to the Allied cause.

The invasion plan of northwest Africa provided for three naval task forces to land before dawn on 8 November 1942 in three widely separated areas. The U.S. Western Naval Task Force, composed entirely of American ships sailing from the United States at the height of the Battle of the Atlantic against German submarines, arrived unsuspected and undetected. Its landings in French Morocco encountered the strongest resistance of any of the landing forces. In the center, the U.S. 3d Infantry Division landing at Fedala near Casablanca, found both army and naval forces opposing it. As it fought its way inland, fire from U.S. naval forces neutralized the shore batteries and sank several French warships. By 1500 hours, Fedala had fallen. The 3d Division then closed on Casablanca where it met strong resistance, until the French surrendered on 11 November upon orders from Algiers.



*"Memory" at the Wall of the Missing*

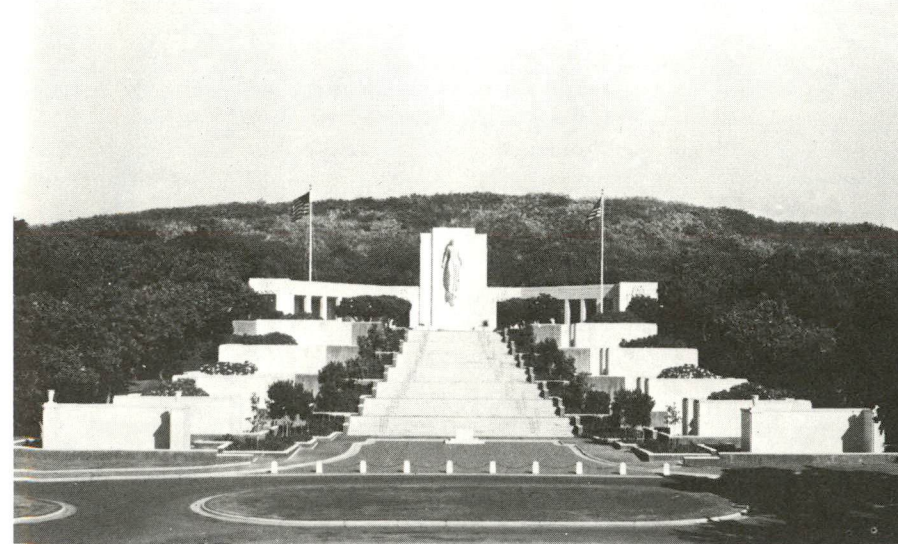
Further to the south, the 47th Regimental Combat Team of the U.S. 9th Infantry Division and Combat Command B of the U.S. 2d Armored Division established a bridgehead at Safi, against heavy ground and air resistance. When U.S. carrier planes joined the attack, Combat Command B drove northward toward Casablanca, halting only when it was informed that resistance had ceased. To the north, the 60th Regimental Combat Team of the 9th Division captured the Port Lyautey airfield late on 10 November, with the support of naval and armored units.

When the British Center and Eastern Naval Forces coming from the United Kingdom passed through the Straits of Gibraltar, their presence was immediately reported to the enemy by spies. As the British Eighth Army had won a great victory at El Alamein just a few days before and now was pursuing the Afrika

Korps westward toward Libya and Tunisia, the enemy assumed falsely that the task forces were en route to block the retreat of the Afrika Korps.

Although the war and troop ships of the British Central Naval Task Force were British, the assault troops at Oran, as in French Morocco, were entirely American. Landing on both sides of the city, the U.S. 1st Infantry Division, elements of the U.S. 1st Armored Division and a battalion of Rangers met only sporadic resistance as they came ashore. Quickly, the infantry advanced toward the city while the armored units seized the airfields, where a U.S. parachute battalion had previously been dropped nearby. The French capitulated at 1230 hours on 10 November.

The landing at Algiers from the ships of the British Eastern Naval Task Force encountered the least resistance. Debarking on both sides of the city, the force consisted of the U.S. 34th Infantry Division, the 39th



*Honolulu Memorial (WW II, Korea and Vietnam), National Memorial Cemetery of the Pacific, Honolulu, Hawaii*

canic islands of Saipan, Tinian and Guam during the period of 15 June 1944–11 August 1944.

It is a twelve-foot rectangular obelisk of rose granite in a landscaped area of local flora. Inscribed upon the monument are these words: "THIS MEMORIAL HAS BEEN ERECTED BY THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA IN HUMBLE TRIBUTE TO THE SONS WHO PAID THE ULTIMATE SACRIFICE FOR LIBERATION OF THE MARIANAS 1941–1945."

#### POINTE DU HOC MONUMENT

Following World War II, the French erected a monument at Pointe du Hoc overlooking the right flank of Omaha Beach, France honoring the elements of the 2nd Ranger Battalion under the command of LTC James Rudder who scaled the cliff, seized the position, and defended it against German counter-attacks at a high cost of lives. The monument consists of a simple pylon on top of a concrete bunker at the edge of the cliff and appropriate inscriptions at its base in

French and English. It was officially turned over to the American government for operation and maintenance in perpetuity on 11 January 1979.

#### UTAH BEACH MONUMENT

The Utah Beach Monument is located at the termination of Highway N-13D, approximately 3 kilometers northeast of Sainte-Marie-du-Mont (Manche), France. This monument commemorates the achievements of the American Forces of the VII Corps who fought in the liberation of the Cotentin Peninsula from 6 June to 1 July 1944. It consists of a red granite obelisk surrounded by a small, developed park overlooking the historic sand dunes of Utah Beach, one of the two American landing beaches during the Normandy Invasion of 6 June 1944.

#### MEXICO CITY NATIONAL CEMETERY

The Mexico City National Cemetery

In addition to the eight World War I cemeteries, the 14 World War II cemeteries, 11 World War I monuments and two tablets, the American Battle Monuments Commission program of commemoration includes the following:

#### SURESNES

At the Suresnes Cemetery Memorial, senior representatives of the French and United States Governments pay homage to our military Dead on ceremonial occasions. Accordingly, 24 Unknown Dead of World War II were buried in this World War I cemetery, and two loggias were added to its chapel by the Commission, thereby converting it into a shrine commemorating our Dead of both wars.

#### EAST COAST MEMORIAL

To commemorate those 4,596 Americans who, in or above the waters off the east coast of North and South America, but outside the territorial limits of the United States, gave their lives in the service of their country, the Commission erected a memorial in Battery Park, New York City, upon which their names and particulars are inscribed.

#### WEST COAST MEMORIAL

Similarly, the names and particulars of those 412 Americans who gave their lives in the service of their country off the west coast of the Americas but outside the territorial limits of the United States, are recorded at the memorial erected by the Commission at the Presidio of San Francisco.

#### HONOLULU MEMORIAL

Although the National Memorial Cemetery of the Pacific at Honolulu is administered by the Veterans Administration, the American Battle

Monuments Commission constructed a memorial therein, incorporating the features of the memorials in its oversea cemeteries. The names of 18,094 Missing of World War II who gave their lives in the Pacific areas (except the Southwest and the Palau Islands which are commemorated at the Manila Cemetery Memorial) are recorded here as well as 8,195 Missing of the Korean War and 2,489 Missing from the Vietnam War.

The AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCES MEMORIAL, located on Penn. Ave. between 14th and 15th Streets, NW in Wash. DC, commemorates the two million American military personnel and their CinC, Gen. John J. Pershing, who made up the AEF of WWI.

It consists of a stone plaza 52 ft. by 75 ft., an 8 ft. statue of Gen. Pershing on a stone pedestal, a stone bench facing the statue and two 10 ft. high walls, one along the south side of the memorial area and one along the east. The south wall contains two battle maps with appropriate inscriptions. Inscribed upon the reverse face of the east wall is Gen. Pershing's tribute to the officers and men of the AEF: "IN THEIR DEVOTION, THEIR VALOR, AND IN THE LOYAL FULFILLMENT OF THEIR OBLIGATIONS, THE OFFICERS AND MEN OF THE AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCES HAVE LEFT A HERITAGE OF WHICH THOSE WHO FOLLOW MAY EVER BE PROUD."

SAIPAN MONUMENT is situated near the beach overlooking Tanapag Harbor on the Island of Saipan, Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands. It is part of an American memorial park commemorating the American and Marianas Dead in the Marianas Campaign of World War II. The monument honors specifically the 24,000 American marines and soldiers who died recapturing the vol-

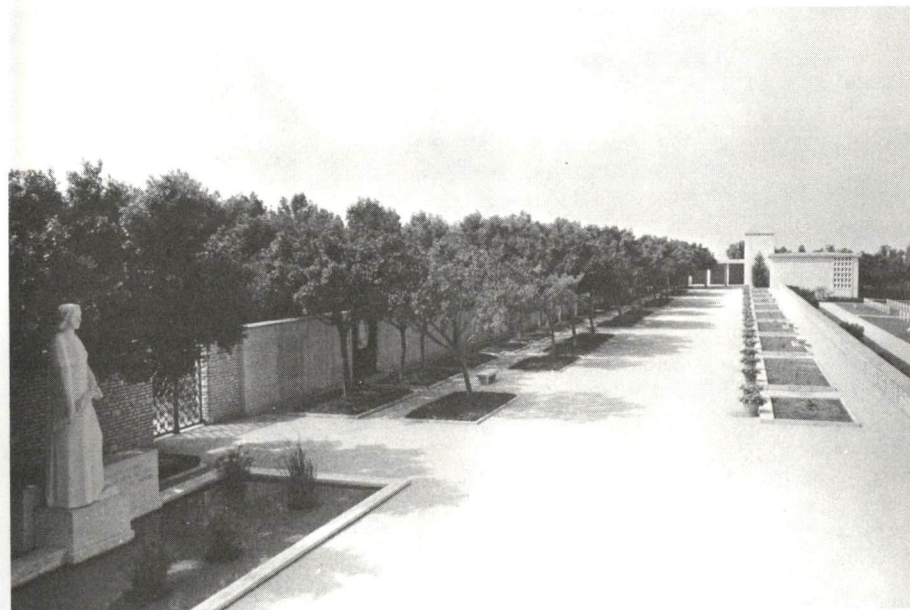
Regimental Combat Team of the U.S. 9th Infantry Division, British Commandos and elements of the British 78 Infantry Division. Opposition ended that same day, as orders from Algiers were issued to cease all hostilities in North Africa.

Meanwhile the race for Tunisia had begun. Anticipating that the Allies next would move into Tunisia to seize the Tunis-Bizerte area, the enemy began moving troops as rapidly as possible into northern Tunisia by sea and air, even though fighting was still in progress at Oran and in French Morocco. The following day, the floating reserve of the Eastern Naval Task Force, a brigade group of the British 78 Division, was dispatched eastward to the port of Bougie, in the first step of the Allied advance toward Tunisia. That evening, German and Italian forces moved into southern France as Italy prepared to seize Corsica.

At this stage of the war, it was clear to almost all Frenchmen that the future of France depended upon

whether or not it joined with the Allies. Among the first to take this action was the French army commander in Tunisia. Although his forces were greatly outnumbered by the enemy, he slowly withdrew them into the mountains to establish contact with Allied troops moving eastward. As the number of troops on each side gradually strengthened, both the Allies and the Axis launched a series of attacks on Tunisia with indifferent success. By advent of the winter rains, it was clear that the British First Army and its attached French and American units were unable to oust the stronger Fifth Panzer Army from Tunisia. A major factor was the enemy's superiority of air power.

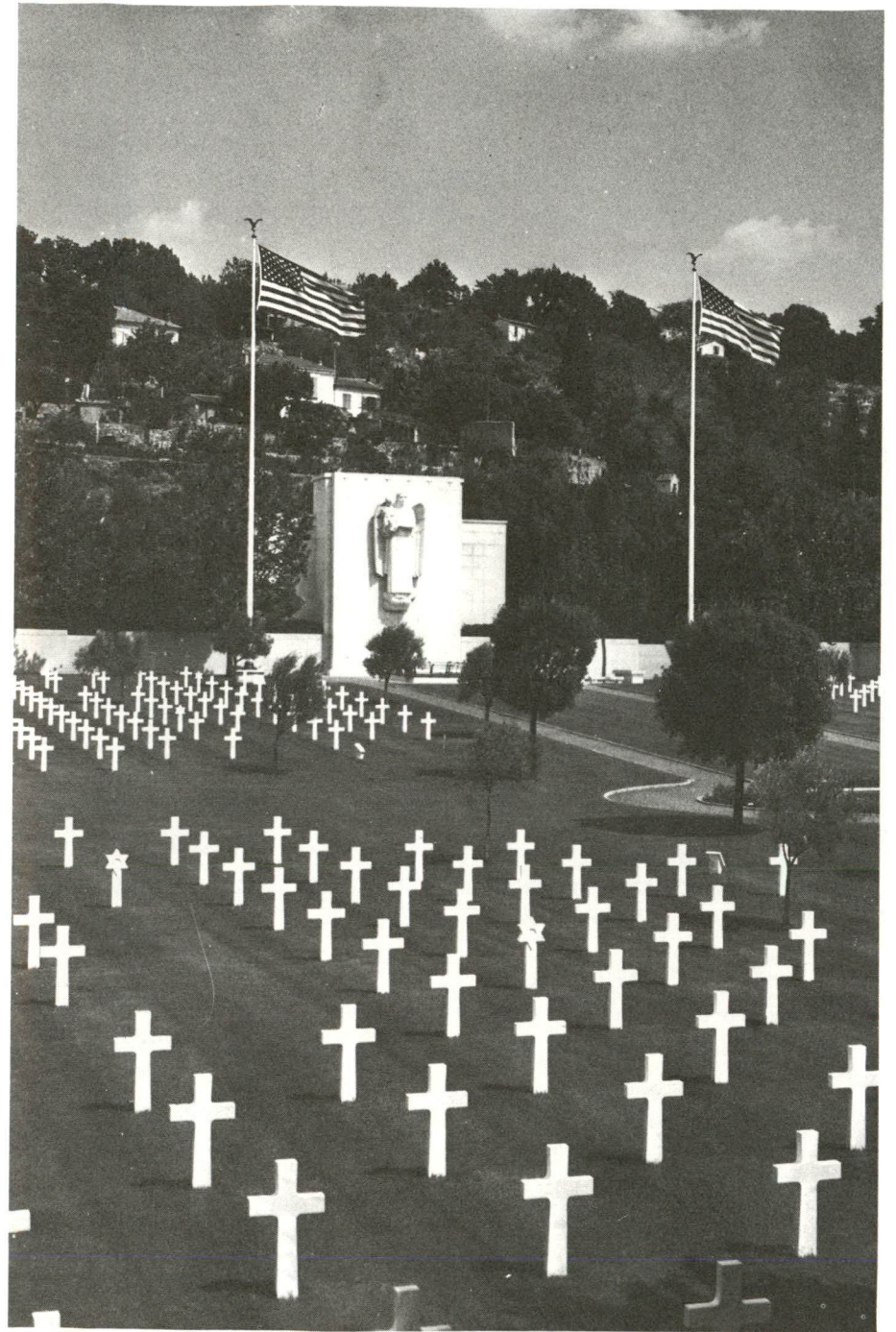
In January 1943, the U.S. II Corps began arriving in southern Tunisia with some additional troops. At that time, the British First Army was organized from north to south into three corps; the British 5 Corps in the north, the French XIX Corps in the center, the U.S. II Corps in the



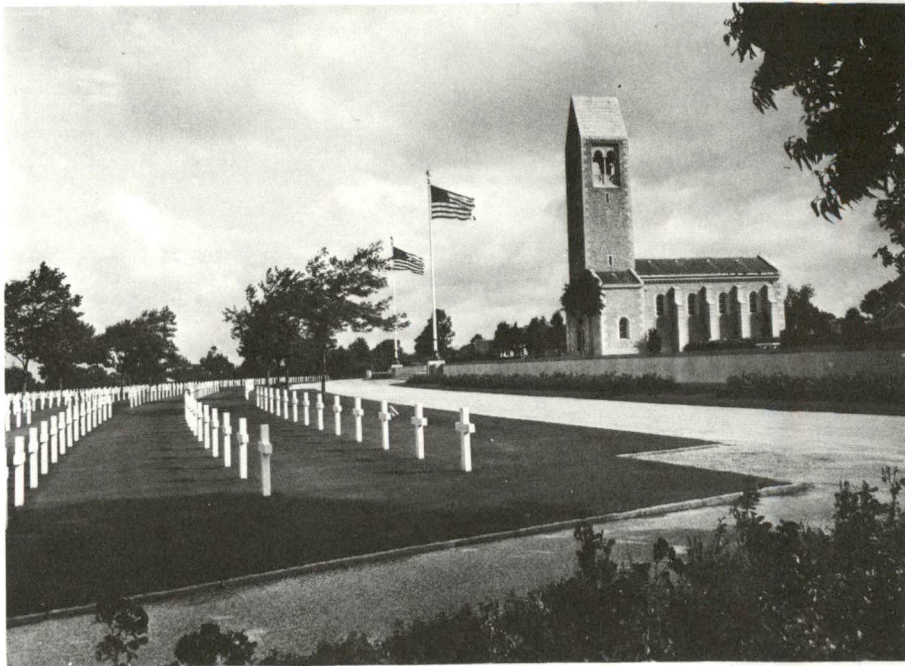
Wall of the Missing with Statue of "Honor" in foreground



*Statue of "Recollection" at Wall of the Missing*



*Rhone American Cemetery and Memorial, Draguignan, Var, France*



*Brittany American Cemetery and Memorial, St. James, Manche, France*

may learn the grave locations (or inscriptions of the Missing) at any of the oversea cemeteries.

Each grave in the oversea cemeteries is marked by a headstone of white marble—a Star of David for those of Jewish faith, a Latin cross for all others. Each headstone bears the deceased's name, rank, service, organization, date of death and state or territory from which he entered the military service.

In the World War I cemeteries, headstones of the Unknowns, i.e., those remains which could not be identified, bear the inscription:

HERE RESTS IN HONORED GLORY AN AMERICAN SOLDIER KNOWN BUT TO GOD.

In the World War II cemeteries, the inscription reads:

HERE RESTS IN HONORED GLORY A COMRADE IN ARMS KNOWN BUT TO GOD.

Tablets of the Missing (which also include the names of those whose remains could not be identified and those lost or buried at sea) give name, rank, organization and state; the circumstances under which death occurred often precluded the possibility of determining the exact date.

These cemeteries are open every day of the year. Photography is permitted without special authorization, except when it is to be used for commercial purposes—in such cases, permission must be obtained from the Commission.

Unlike National cemeteries under jurisdiction of the Veterans Administration, there can be no further burials in the American military cemeteries overseas except of those remains which may, in the future, be found on the battlefields. Essentially, these graves with their memorials constitute inviolable shrines.

south. Throughout the next month and a half, the stronger enemy air and ground forces hammered away at the Allies in central and southern Tunisia. To reduce the effects of these attacks, U.S. units were dispersed throughout their area as were units of the French XIX Corps to the north.

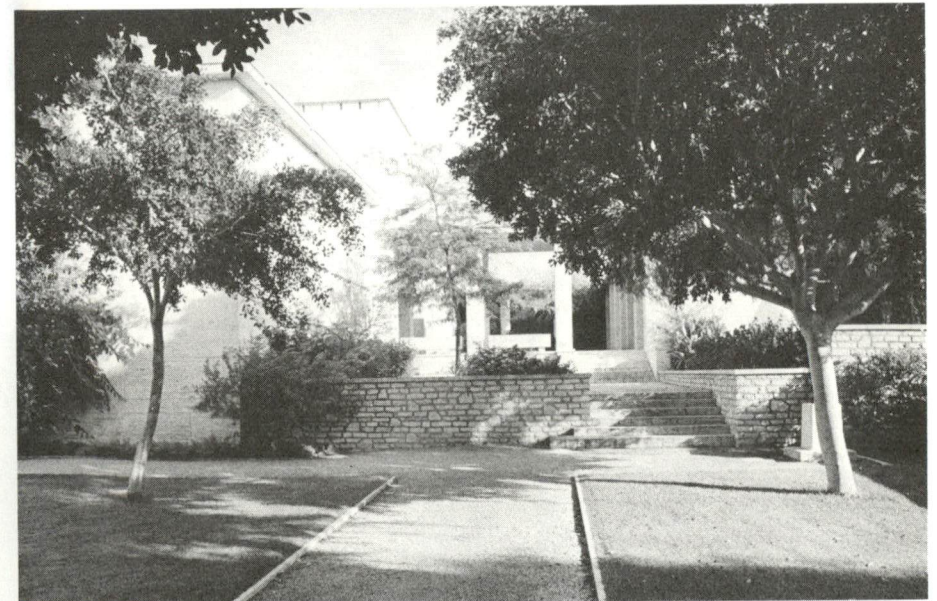
Meanwhile, by early February the Afrika Korps had retreated across Libya and reached the Mareth Line, a series of old French fortifications in southern Tunisia. There it began to prepare a defense against the approaching British Eighth Army, whose pursuit had been slowed by major logistical problems.

Before the British Eighth Army arrived in strength, the Fifth Panzer Army and the Afrika Korps launched a heavy armored assault against the widely dispersed U.S. II Corps. In a series of sharp actions, the enemy forced a withdrawal, broke through the mountains near the Kasserine Pass into the valley beyond and achieved spectacular success. They were not halted until

22 February when combined American and British armored and infantry units and the U.S. 9th Division Artillery, which had been rushed to the scene from as far away as Oran, arrived in the nick of time to stem the assault.

Two more enemy attacks were repulsed, one in the north, the other against the British Eighth Army, of which only a few of its units had arrived. From that point onward, the initiative passed to the Allies. As the reorganized U.S. II Corps threatened the Mareth Line from the flank and rear, the Eighth Army attacked frontally. Success was achieved when New Zealand and British troops outflanked the Afrika Korps' position and drove northward. During this same March period, the Allies gained control of the air. By mid-April, the enemy had been driven northward and was confined to a small area in northeast Tunisia consisting of Bizerte, Tunis and the Cape Bon Peninsula.

In preparation for the final Allied attacks, the U.S. II Corps was moved



*Entrance to the Memorial*

north opposite Bizerte. The First Army's main effort was to be made in the center by the British 5 and 9 Corps, the latter corps having been organized when reinforcements were transferred from the Eighth Army. On 19 April, the Eighth Army began to attack in the south, but made little gain at great cost. Three days later the First Army's main attack was launched and was met by a vigorous defense. In the center, very little progress was being made. However, the U.S. II Corps in the north and the French XIX Corps further south were making substantial gains.

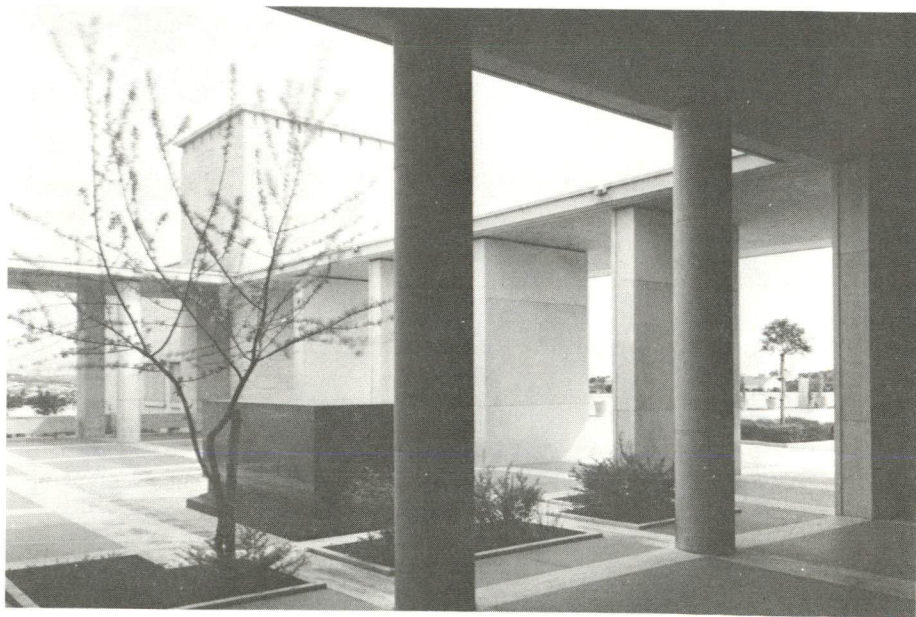
Two additional divisions at this time were transferred from the Eighth Army to strengthen the First Army's British 5 and 9 Corps. Utilizing the reinforcements, the attack resumed on 4 May, preceded by a devastating air bombardment. Little could be done to counter the bombardment as the enemy had withdrawn almost all its aircraft to Sicily. The U.S. II Corps captured Bizerte on 7 May and the British 5 and 9

Corps drove down the Medjerda River to capture Tunis that same day. On 9 May, the enemy in the II Corps area capitulated. By 13 May 1943 over one quarter of a million Axis troops had been taken prisoner.

#### THE SITE

The cemetery site covers 27 acres of the plateau lying between the Mediterranean and the Bay of Tunis, both of which are a mile or so distant. It is located near the site of the ancient Carthaginian city destroyed by the Romans in 146 B.C. and lies over part of the site of Roman Carthage. Some 200 yards to the east are remnants of Roman houses and streets — the entire region thereabouts contains vestiges of the Roman city as well as some remains of the Carthaginian era.

After the end of World War II a survey made jointly by representatives of the Secretary of War and the American Battle Monuments Commission revealed that all of the sites of the temporary cemeteries estab-



*Cloister with Stone of Remembrance*



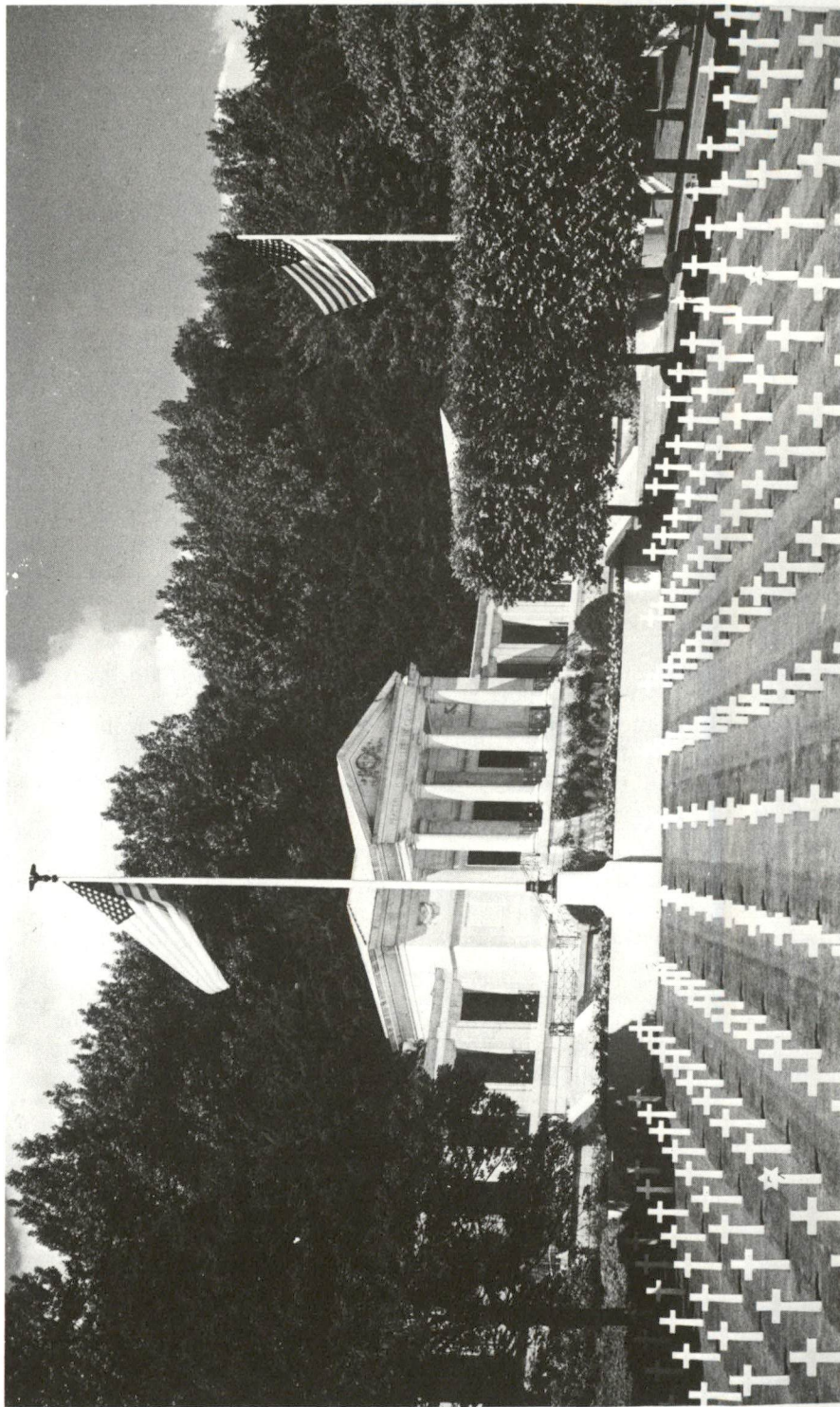
*Cambridge American Cemetery and Memorial, Cambridge, England*

ment to record by monuments the achievements of our Armed Services, since the erection of memorials by the troops (which in the past unfortunately had all too often been found to be poorly designed, poorly constructed and lacking provision for maintenance) was expressly forbidden by the military services. The permanent graphic record takes the form of military maps, usually large murals, amplified by descriptive texts in English as well as in the language of the country in which the cemetery is located. The historical data for these maps were prepared by the American Battle Monuments Commission. The maps themselves were rendered by experienced artists in tasteful presentation using various media: layered marbles, fresco, bronze relief, mosaic concrete or ceramics. Another feature of interest at each memorial is the two sets of "key-maps": "The War

Against Germany" and "The War Against Japan." Each set consists of three maps, each covering about one-third of the period of our participation in the war. By these key-maps any major battle may be related to the others in time and space.

With each architect, an American landscape architect, an American sculptor and an American muralist or painter usually collaborated. Their combined talents produced the beauty and dignity of the memorials, all of which are dedicated to the memory of the achievements of those who served and of the sacrifices of those who died. The construction of the cemeteries and memorials and the execution of most of the works of art, were performed by local contractors and artists under the supervision of the Commission.

At each cemetery there is a visitors' building or room, with comfortable furnishings. Here visitors



*Suresnes American Cemetery, Suresnes, Seine, France*



*Statue of "Honor"*

lished in North Africa during the war had major disadvantages. The present site was established in 1948. It lies in the sector of the British First Army which liberated the Tunis area in May 1943. Construction of the cemetery and memorial was completed in 1960.

Here rest 2,841 of our Military Dead, representing 39 percent of the burials which were originally made in North Africa and in Iran. A high proportion of these gave their lives in the landings in, and occupation of, Morocco and Algeria and in subsequent fighting which culminated in the liberation of Tunisia. Others died as a result of accident or sickness in these and other parts of North Africa, or while serving in the Persian Gulf Command in Iran.

#### ARCHITECTS

Architects for the cemetery and memorial were Moore and Hutchins of New York. The landscape architect was Bryan J. Lynch also of New York.

#### GENERAL LAYOUT

The main entrance from the eucalyptus-bordered highway is at the southeast corner of the cemetery. To the right of the entrance is one of the superintendents' houses; beyond is the oval forecourt. Beneath the green plot in the center of the forecourt is the reservoir which stores the water for the cemetery needs, as well as the pumps which operate the high pressure sprinkling system. All of the water comes from the municipal supply for which the storage area is located some miles to the south of the city of Tunis. Down the hill and beyond the forecourt is the utilities area.

In the forecourt are rows of eucalyptus and ornamental India laurel fig (*Ficus nitida*) trees; the beds include *Pittosporum tobira*, scarlet hibiscus, *Lantana camara*, English ivy, *Cassia floribunda*, orangeberry *pittosporum* and other shrubs and vines.

Extending to the left (west) of the forecourt and parking area is the



Map — American and Allied Forces in North Africa  
1942-1943

|  |        |       |                               |
|--|--------|-------|-------------------------------|
| East Coast Memorial, New York City, New York . . . . .   | 4,596  |       |                               |
| Honolulu Memorial, Honolulu, Hawaii . . . . .  | 18,094 |       |                               |
| West Coast Memorial, San Francisco, California . . . . .   | 413    |       |                               |
| Totals . . . . .   | 86,727 | 6,513 | 78,955                        |
| <i>World War II cemeteries maintained by the National Cemetery System,<br/>Veterans Administration</i> |        |       |                               |
| National Memorial Cemetery of the Pacific<br>Honolulu, Hawaii . . . . .                                | 11,597 | 2,079 | (See<br>Honolulu<br>Memorial) |
| Puerto Rico . . . . .  | 69     | ...   | ...                           |
| Sitka, Alaska . . . . .  | 67     | 5     | ...                           |
| <i>Other Missing in Action Commemorated by ABMC</i>  |        |       |                               |
| Korean War, Honolulu Memorial,<br>Honolulu, Hawaii . . . . .   | ...    | ...   | 8,195                         |
| Vietnam War, Honolulu Memorial,<br>Honolulu, Hawaii . . . . .  | ...    | ...   | 2,489                         |

In every case, use of the permanent cemetery sites on foreign soil was granted in perpetuity by the host government to the United States free of cost, rent and taxation. The temporary cemetery sites not selected as permanent cemeteries reverted to the landowners.

In 1947, an outstanding American architect was selected to design each of the World War II cemeteries, conceiving its grave plots, a chapel and a museum as complementary elements of an integral memorial to the services and sacrifices of the American Armed Services who fought in the particular region. Upon approval of their general schemes by the Commission and by agreement with the Secretary of the Army, the architects' plans of the grave plots were followed by the American Graves Registration Service in making the permanent burials of those remains which by decision of the next of kin were to be interred overseas. The timely cooperation between these two agencies contributed appreciably to the coherence of the development of the cemetery designs.

Beginning in the latter half of 1949, the permanent interments having been virtually completed, the World War II overseas cemeteries were progressively transferred for construction and maintenance to the

American Battle Monuments Commission by Presidential Executive Order. Thereupon the remaining portions of the architects' designs were carried out, step by step — grading; installation of a system of reinforced concrete beams on piles to maintain the levels and alignments of the headstones; fabrication and installation of the headstones; construction of water supply and distribution systems, utilities buildings, roads and paths; plantings; and erection of the memorials, visitors' buildings and flagpoles.

For design of the various memorials, no specific limitations were imposed upon the architects other than budgeted cost and a requirement that each was to embody these features:

- A small devotional chapel;
- inscription of the names and particulars of the Missing in the region;
- a graphic record, in permanent form, of the services of our troops (WW II only; however, Oise-Aisne, Meuse-Argonne and St. Mihiel WW I American Cemeteries also have battle maps).

These requirements have been interpreted in a wide and interesting variety of forms.

An important motive for the construction of the memorials is the implied undertaking by our Govern-

| World War I                                 | Burials |         | Missing<br>Commemorated |
|---|---------|---------|-------------------------|
|   | Known   | Unknown |                         |
| Aisne-Marne, Belleau, France .....          | 2,039   | 249     | 1,060                   |
| Brookwood, England .....                    | 427     | 41      | 563                     |
| Flanders Field, Waregem, Belgium .....      | 347     | 21      | 43                      |
| Meuse-Argonne, Romagne, France .....        | 13,760  | 486     | 954                     |
| Oise-Aisne, Fere-en-Tardenois, France ..... | 5,415   | 597     | 241                     |
| St. Mihiel, Thiaucourt, France .....        | 4,036   | 117     | 284                     |
| Somme, Bony, France .....                   | 1,707   | 137     | 333                     |
| Suresnes (See WW II also), France .....     | 1,535   | 6       | 974                     |
| Totals .....                                | 29,266  | 1,654   | 4,452                   |

World War I monuments erected by the Commission are located at or near: Audenarde, Belgium; Bellicourt, France; Brest, France; Cantigny, France; Chateau-Thierry, France; Gibraltar; Kemmel, Belgium; Montfaucon, France; Montsec, France; Sommepey, France; and Tours, France. World War I tablets are at Chaumont and Souilly, France.

By the end of World War II several hundred temporary cemeteries had been established by the American Graves Registration Service of the United States Army. During the years 1947 to 1954 that Service, complying with the expressed wishes of the next of kin, and by authority of law, repatriated the remains of some 172,000 recovered bodies. The remainder were given final interment in the permanent military cemeteries on foreign soil, in private cemeteries overseas and in the national

cemeteries in Honolulu, Sitka and Puerto Rico (which are now administered by the National Cemetery System, Veterans Administration). As was the case after World War I, some remains were left in isolated graves outside of the cemeteries by request of the families who then became responsible for their maintenance.

Fourteen sites in foreign countries were selected as permanent cemeteries in 1947 by the Secretary of the Army and the American Battle Monuments Commission in concert. Their locations reflect the progress of the military operations and were selected with consideration of their accessibility, aspect, prospect, drainage and other practical factors. The World War II cemeteries with numbers of burials, including Unknowns, and the numbers of Missing recorded at their memorials and at three separate memorials on United States soil are:

| World War II                                      | Burials |         | Missing<br>Commemorated |
|---|---------|---------|-------------------------|
|   | Known   | Unknown |                         |
| Ardennes, Neupre (Neuville-en-Condroz) Belgium .. | 4,536   | 791     | 462                     |
| Brittany, St. James, France .....                 | 4,313   | 97      | 497                     |
| Cambridge, England .....                          | 3,787   | 24      | 5,126                   |
| Epinal, France .....                              | 5,186   | 69      | 424                     |
| Florence, Italy .....                             | 4,189   | 213     | 1,409                   |
| Henri-Chapelle, Belgium .....                     | 7,895   | 94      | 450                     |
| Lorraine, St. Avold, France .....                 | 10,338  | 151     | 444                     |
| Luxembourg, Luxembourg City, Luxembourg .....     | 4,975   | 101     | 370                     |
| Manila, Republic of the Philippines .....         | 13,462  | 3,744   | 36,280                  |
| Netherlands, Margraten, Netherlands .....         | 8,195   | 106     | 1,722                   |
| Normandy, St. Laurent-sur-Mer, France .....       | 9,079   | 307     | 1,557                   |
| North Africa, Carthage, Tunisia .....             | 2,601   | 240     | 3,724                   |
| Rhone, Dranguignan, France .....                  | 799     | 62      | 293                     |
| Sicily-Rome, Nettuno, Italy .....                 | 7,372   | 490     | 3,094                   |
| Suresnes (See WW I also), France .....            | ...     | 24      | ...                     |



Map — Military Operations in Southern Tunisia

mall. At the head of the steps leading to the mall, and at the right (north) is the Visitors' building, built of Roman travertine imported from Italy; west of it is the flagpole.

On the south side of the mall is the Wall of the Missing; at its far (west) end is the memorial chapel. North of the mall is the graves area which it overlooks. South of the highway is an additional area used for service purposes.

#### THE WALL OF THE MISSING

This wall, 364 feet long, is of local Nahli limestone, with local Gathouna limestone copings. Built into it are panels of Trani limestone imported from Italy on which are inscribed the names and particulars of

3,724 of the Missing:

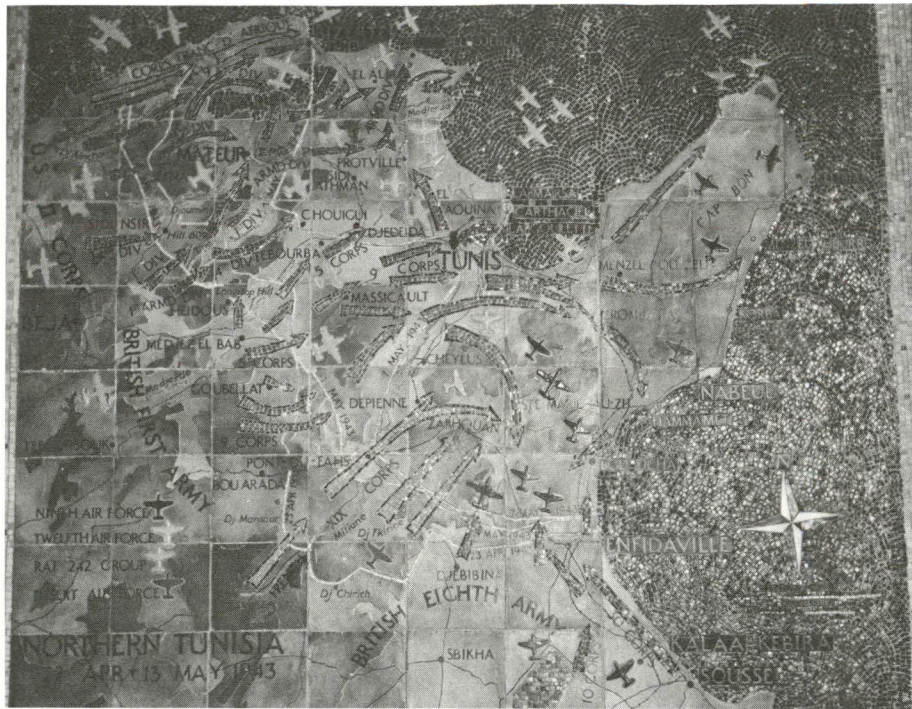
- United States Army and Army Air Forces (3,095)\*
- United States Navy (615)
- United States Coast Guard (14)

These men gave their lives in the service of their Country; but their remains either were not identified or they were lost or buried at sea in the waters surrounding the African continent. They include men from all of the States, except Alaska and Hawaii, and from the District of Columbia.

At each end of the wall is this inscription:

HERE ARE RECORDED THE NAMES OF AMERICANS WHO GAVE THEIR LIVES IN THE SERVICE OF THEIR COUNTRY AND WHO SLEEP IN UNKNOWN GRAVES 1941-45 ☆ INTO THEY HANDS O LORD.

\*It will be recalled that during World War II the Air Forces still formed part of the United States Army.



Map — Military Operations in Northern Tunisia

Near the foot of the steps leading down from the forecourt is a pool and figure of HONOR about to bestow a laurel branch upon those who gave their lives. The figure's pedestal bears this inscription: HONOR TO THEM THAT TROD THE PATH OF HONOR.

Along the wall are two other sculptured figures: MEMORY and RECOLLECTION, the latter holding a book with the inscription PRO PATRIA. Between these figures are oak leaf wreaths within which are engraved the names of battles on land, sea and in the air, in which the American forces participated: ORAN, CASABLANCA, ALGIERS, KASSERINE, EL GUETTAR, SIDI NSIR, BIZERTE, SICILY, PLOESTI. All of this sculpture is of Bianco Caldo stone from near Foggia, Italy; it was designed by Henry Kreis of Essex, Connecticut, and executed by Pietro Bibolotti, Pietrasanta, Italy.

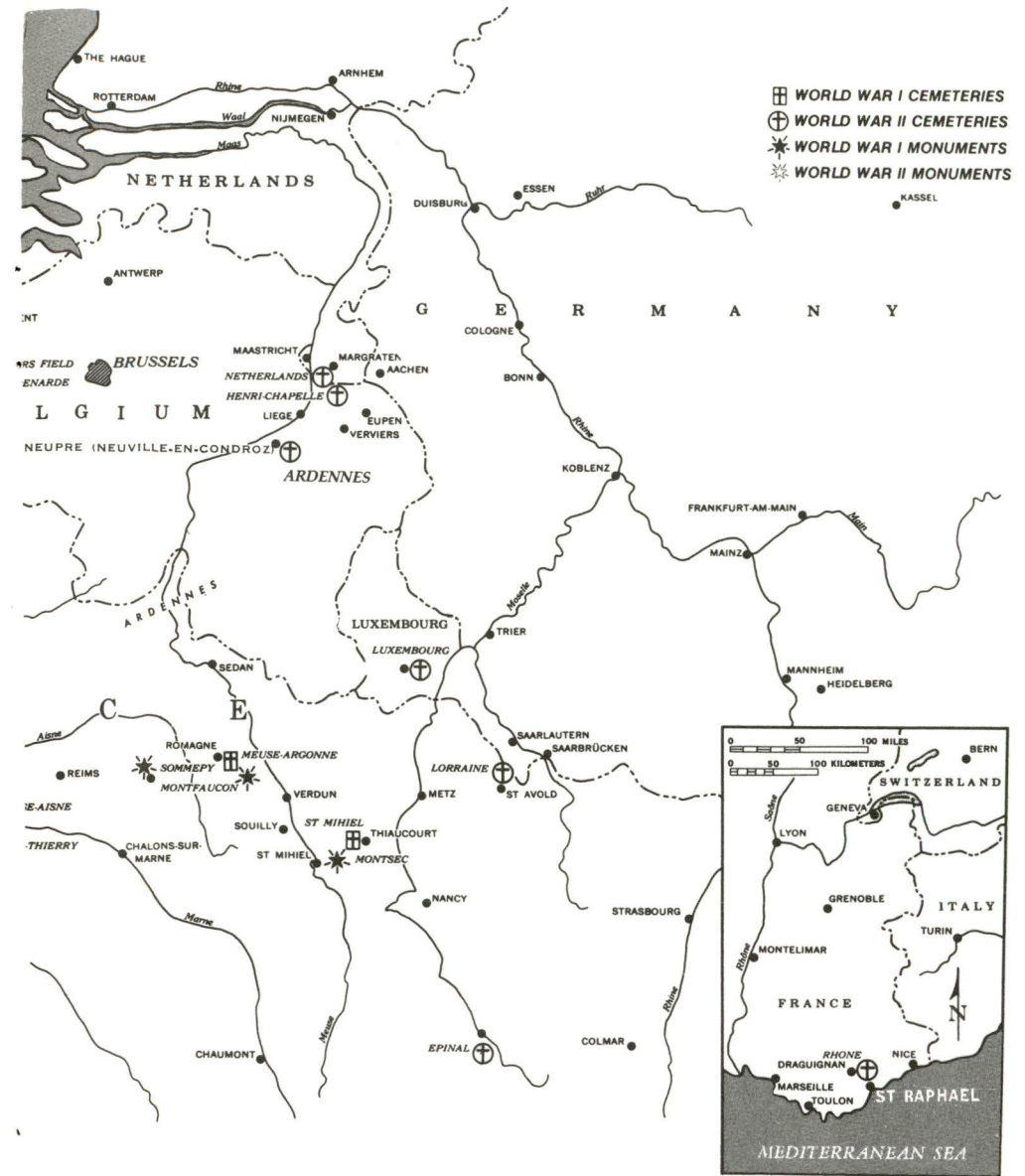
Planted in front of the Wall of the Missing are rows of India laurel fig trees (*Ficus nitida*) in beds of English ivy. On the north side of the terrace are rows of holly oaks (*Quercus ilex*) and potted pink geraniums adjacent to beds of ivy.

### THE MEMORIAL

The memorial consists of the court of honor and the chapel. The court of honor is in the form of a cloister. Within it is a large rectangular stone of remembrance of black Diorite d'Anzola quarried in northwest Italy; this inscription, adapted from Ecclesiasticus XLIV, is worked into the design of the mosaic panel surrounding the base:

SOME THERE BE WHICH HAVE NO SEPULCHRE. THEIR NAME LIVETH FOR EVERMORE.

The rectangular pylons of the cloister are of San Gottardo lime-



After World War I the American Battle Monuments Commission erected a memorial chapel in each of the eight military cemeteries overseas already established by the War Department, as well as eleven monuments on the battlefields and elsewhere, to record the achievements of our

Armed Forces. In 1934 the World War I overseas cemeteries were transferred to the Commission by Executive Order.

The names and locations of these World War I cemetery memorials, the number of burials and the number of Missing recorded at their memorials are:



CUPIED THAT CITY. SHIPS OF THE BRITISH EASTERN NAVAL TASK FORCE, COMING ALSO FROM THE BRITISH ISLES, LANDED UNITED STATES AND BRITISH TROOPS NEAR ALGIERS WHICH WAS OCCUPIED THAT DAY. FOLLOWING THE LANDINGS, THE ALLIED NAVAL FORCES KEPT THE SEA LANES OPEN FOR AN UNINTERRUPTED FLOW OF SUPPLIES AND ALSO PROVIDED FIRE SUPPORT TO THE TROOPS ASHORE. ON 11 NOVEMBER AN ARMISTICE PROCLAMATION ENDED VICHY FRENCH RESISTANCE THROUGHOUT ALGERIA AND MOROCCO.

THE ALLIED FORCES THEN TURNED EASTWARD TOWARD TUNISIA INTO WHICH AXIS TROOPS WERE STEADILY STREAMING. MOVING RAPIDLY, AMERICAN AND BRITISH UNITS ADVANCED ACROSS THE FRONTIER TOWARD TUNIS. STRONG RESISTANCE, COUPLED WITH UNFAVORABLE WEATHER AND DIFFICULT SUPPLY CONDITIONS, CHECKED THIS ADVANCE JUST 16 MILES FROM ITS GOAL. DURING THE FIRST WEEK OF DECEMBER A COUNTEROFFENSIVE IN THE TEBOURBA-CHOUIGUI AREA PUSHED BACK THE ALLIED LINE BETWEEN JEFNA AND MEDJEZ EL BAB.

IMMEDIATELY AFTER THE LANDINGS, ALLIED AIR UNITS HAD OCCUPIED EXISTING NORTH AFRICA BASES AND HAD AIDED THE EASTWARD ADVANCE, BUT LACK OF SUITABLE FORWARD AIRFIELDS AND SHORTAGES OF PERSONNEL AND AIRCRAFT HAMPERED THEIR OPERATIONS.

DURING DECEMBER AND JANUARY AXIS FORCES, WHICH HAD BEEN STRONGLY REINFORCED BY SEA AND AIR, WERE AGGRESSIVE IN CENTRAL AND SOUTHERN TUNISIA. IN MID-FEBRUARY THEY LAUNCHED A PINNACLES ATTACK AIMED AT EL KEF WHICH PENETRATED UNITED STATES II CORPS POSITIONS, PUSHED THROUGH A PASS NORTHWEST OF KASSERINE BUT WAS HALTED ON 22 FEBRUARY BEFORE THALA. ONE MONTH LATER THE BRITISH EIGHTH ARMY TURNED THE WESTERN FLANK OF THE MARETH LINE

AND DROVE THE ENEMY NORTHWARD TO ENFIDAVILLE. THE FRENCH XIX CORPS HELD FAST IN ITS MOUNTAIN POSITIONS NEAR MAKTAR.

BY MARCH 1943 THE ALLIES HAD GAINED CONTROL OF THE SKIES OVER AFRICA. THE FINAL CAMPAIGN OPENED IN NORTHWEST TUNISIA ON 22 APRIL 1943. THE UNITED STATES II CORPS, NOW ON THE ALLIED LEFT FLANK, PUSHED EASTWARD, REDUCING SUCCESSIVE DEFENSIVE POSITIONS IN DIFFICULT HILLY TERRAIN, LIBERATING MATEUR, FERRYVILLE AND BIZERTE. MEANWHILE THE BRITISH 5 AND 9 CORPS WERE ENGAGED IN A DETERMINED ASSAULT DOWN THE MEDJERDA RIVER WHICH CULMINATED IN FREEING THE CITY OF TUNIS. IN THE II CORPS AREA THE ENEMY CAPITULATED ON 9 MAY. BY 13 MAY, DENIED ESCAPE BY ALLIED MASTERY OF THE SEA AND AIR, ONE QUARTER OF A MILLION AXIS TROOPS THEN REMAINING IN TUNISIA BECAME PRISONERS OF WAR.

On this wall also are the two series of key maps — The War Against Germany and The War Against Japan.

As indicated by the texts, the map on the east wall records in greater detail the operations in central and southern Tunisia, while the one on the opposite (west) wall covers the final stages in northern Tunisia.

The map on the west pylon portrays most of Africa, the Mediterranean and the Middle East. It records the air ferry routes across Africa as well as the operations of the Persian Gulf Command.

The descriptive text for this map, also in English, French and Arabic, is on the face of the corresponding east pylon. The English text follows:

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, WHILE CONTRIBUTING ITS LAND, SEA, AND AIR FORCES TO THE PROSECUTION OF WORLD WAR II, ALSO AIDED ITS MANY ALLIES BY FURNISHING MILITARY EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES. ITEMS OF ALL KINDS WERE CARRIED BY VAST



*Aisne-Marne American Cemetery, Belleau, Aisne, France*

## AMERICAN MEMORIALS and OVERSEAS MILITARY CEMETERIES

The AMERICAN BATTLE MONUMENTS COMMISSION was created by act of Congress in March 1923 to erect and maintain memorials in the United States and foreign countries where the United States Armed Forces have served since 6 April 1917, and to control as to design and provide

regulations for the erection of monuments, markers and memorials in foreign countries by other United States citizens and organizations, public or private. It was later given responsibility for establishing or taking over from the Armed Forces permanent burial grounds in



*Interior of Visitors' Center*

identified; a bronze tablet between these graves records their names. In this cemetery also, in three instances, two brothers are buried side by side.

In the burial area are four fountains and pools of Roman travertine, which with their surrounding vegetation of rosemary, oleander, and pink geraniums form small and welcome oases in this frequently hot climate.

The paths are lined either by *Ficus nitida* or California pepper trees (*Schinus molle*). The border massifs contain a wide variety of trees and shrubs in which oleanders and hibiscus are predominant.

#### VISITORS' BUILDING

On the west facade of the Visitors' building is this inscription taken from General Eisenhower's dedication of the Golden Book now enshrined in St. Paul's Cathedral in London:

HERE WE AND ALL WHO SHALL HEREAFTER LIVE IN FREEDOM WILL BE REMINDED THAT TO THESE MEN AND

THEIR COMRADES WE OWE A DEBT TO BE PAID WITH GRATEFUL REMEMBRANCE OF THEIR SACRIFICE AND WITH THE HIGH RESOLVE THAT THE CAUSE FOR WHICH THEY DIED SHALL LIVE.

Within the Visitors' building is a Roman mosaic discovered in the region and donated in 1959 by President Bourguiba of Tunisia to Ambassador G. Lewis Jones, who in turn presented it to the Cemetery.

#### PLANTINGS

The grass in the cemetery is kikuyu (*Pennisetum clandestinum*). It can sustain the heat of this region with minimum water.

The entire graves and memorial areas are surrounded beyond the inner walls by massifs of trees and shrubbery in which these predominate: pyramidal cypress (*C. pyramidalis*), aleppo pine (*P. halepensis*), eucalyptus (*E. gomoccephala*), *Casuarina tenuissima*, *Ficus macrophylla*, *Acacia pycnantha*, as well as weaver's broom (*Spartium junceum*) and some 3,000 oleanders.

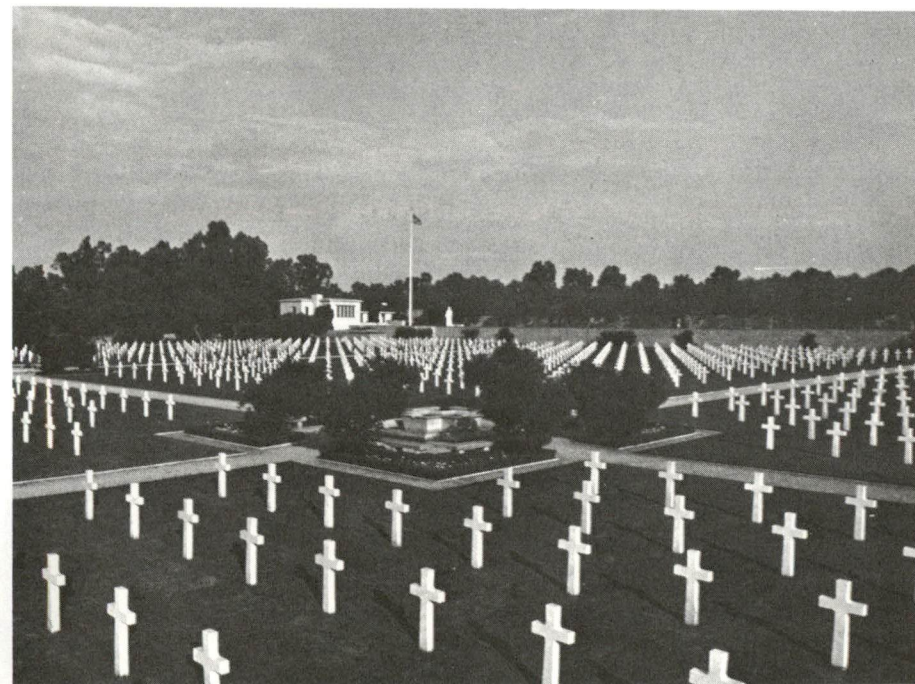
FLEETS OF STEAMSHIPS TO EVERY AVAILABLE PORT. IN THIS EFFORT ALSO AIRCRAFT WERE FERRIED FROM THE UNITED STATES ACROSS THE ATLANTIC OCEAN AND CENTRAL AFRICA TO CAIRO, KARACHI AND BASRA.

THROUGH THE PERSIAN GULF COMMAND AREA, THE UNITED STATES DELIVERED, FROM 1942 TO 1945, NEARLY 4½ MILLION TONS OF SUPPLIES TO THE U.S.S.R. THESE INCLUDED 4,874 AIRCRAFT OF WHICH 995 WERE FLOWN IN; OVER 160,000 TANKS, ARMORED CARS AND TRUCKS; 140,000 TONS OF GUNS, AMMUNITION AND EXPLOSIVES; 550,000 TONS OF PETROLEUM PRODUCTS; 950,000 TONS OF FOOD; AND 1,000,000 TONS OF METAL AND METAL PRODUCTS. THE UNITED STATES ALSO FURNISHED TO THE U.S.S.R., THROUGH OTHER PORTS, MORE THAN 13 MILLION TONS OF ADDITIONAL SUPPLIES.

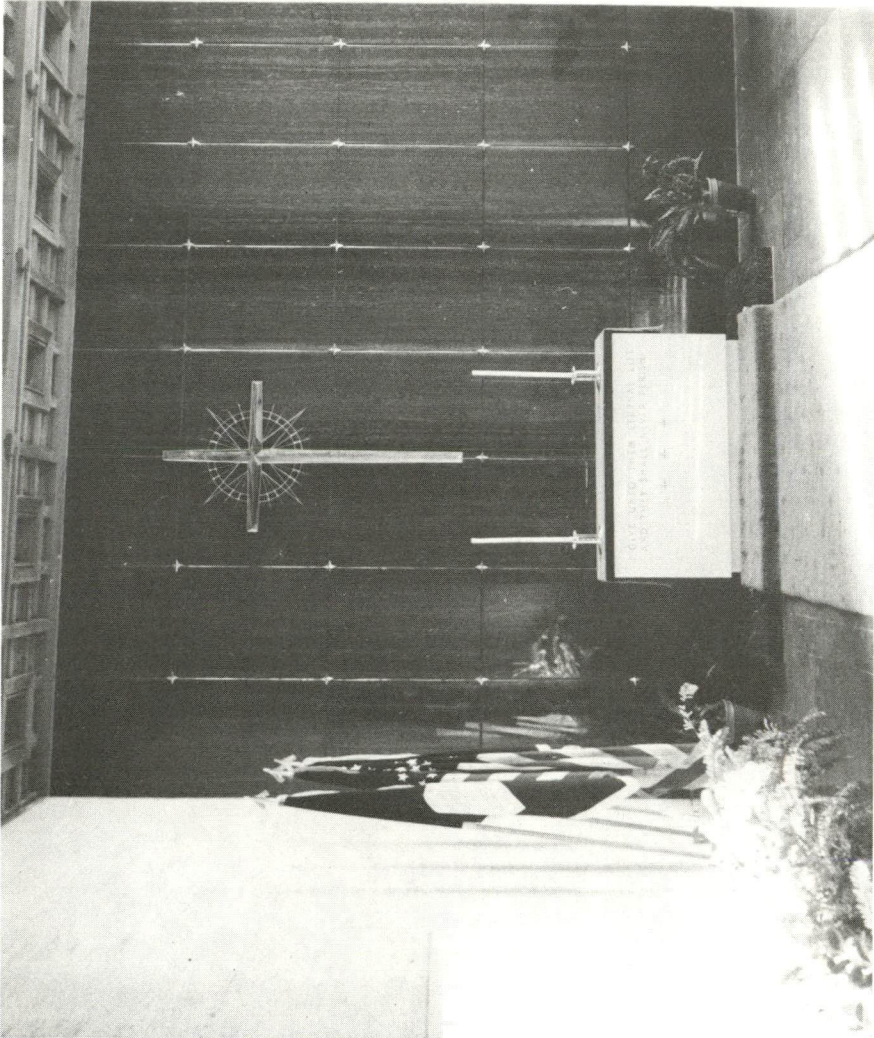
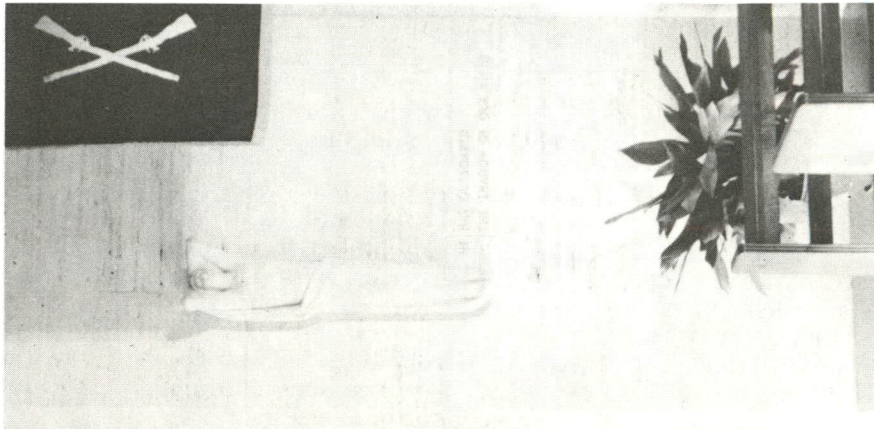
#### THE CHAPEL

The bronze doors and the windows of the chapel were fabricated by the Morris Singer Company of London, England. At the far end of the chapel, which is lighted by the tall window on the right and a row of lower windows on the left is the altar of white Carrara marble, with this inscription from St. John X, 28: I GIVE UNTO THEM ETERNAL LIFE AND THEY SHALL NEVER PERISH. ☆☆☆ The wall behind the altar is of polished Rosso Porfirico marble from near Udine in northeastern Italy.

Facing the door, on the wing wall projecting from the right, is the sculpture SACRIFICE carved in Italian Bianco Caldo stone, designed by Henry Kreis and executed by Pietro Bibolotti. Below and to its left is this inscription from Shelly's ode



*Oasis with Cemetery and Memorial in Background*



Chapel Interior

"Adonais": "HE HAS OUTSOARED THE SHADOW OF OUR NIGHT."

To the left of the altar are the United States national flag and Christian and Jewish chapel flags. Projecting from the east wall above the pews are the flags of combat arms, viz.: Infantry, Field Artillery, Navy Infantry Battalion, Air Corps and Armor. Beneath the flags is this prayer: ALMIGHTY GOD, RECEIVE THESE THY HEROIC SERVANTS INTO THY KINGDOM.

The ceiling is of Moroccan cedar; the pews and prie-dieu are of walnut. Three flower boxes of teakwood, with bronze appurtenances, are located under the west windows of the chapel.

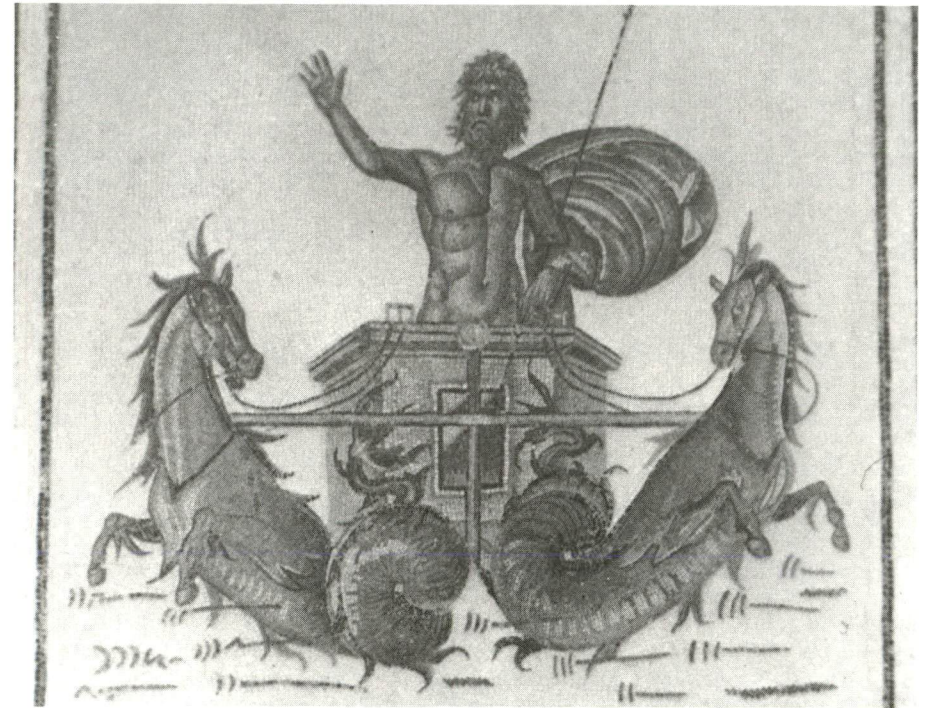
North of the chapel, down a flight of steps from the cloister, is the memorial garden with its pool; the plants include latana, poinciana, pink geraniums and a Jerusalem

thorn tree (*Parkinsonia aculeata*). Beyond is the graves area.

#### THE GRAVES AREA

The 2,833 headstones in the rectangular graves area are divided into nine plots designated A to I. They are arranged in rectangular lines harmonizing with the rectangular composition of the cemetery and memorial. The 2,841 burials in the cemetery, include 240 Unknowns.

These Dead who gave their lives in their Country's service came from all of the States except Alaska and Hawaii and from the District of Columbia; a few came from foreign countries. Among the headstones is one which marks the tomb of seven Americans whose identity is unknown; also two adjacent headstones mark the graves of four men whose names are known but whose remains could not be separately



Roman Mosaic donated by President Bourguiba



# The American Battle Monuments Commission

ESTABLISHED BY CONGRESS MARCH 1923

## Membership

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| Andrew J. Goodpaster<br><i>Chairman</i> | Armistead J. Maupin<br><i>Vice Chairman</i> |
| Francis J. Bagnell                      | William E. Hickey                           |
| Kitty D. Bradley                        | Preston H. Long                             |
| Joseph W. Canzeri                       | John C. McDonald                            |
| Aubrey O. Cookman                       | Freda J. Poundstone                         |
| Rexford C. Early                        | A. J. Adams, <i>Secretary</i>               |

## UNITED STATES OFFICE    MEDITERRANEAN OFFICE

Casimir Pulaski Building  
20 Massachusetts Ave., N.W.  
Washington, DC 20314-0300  
Telephone: (202) 272-0533  
272-0532

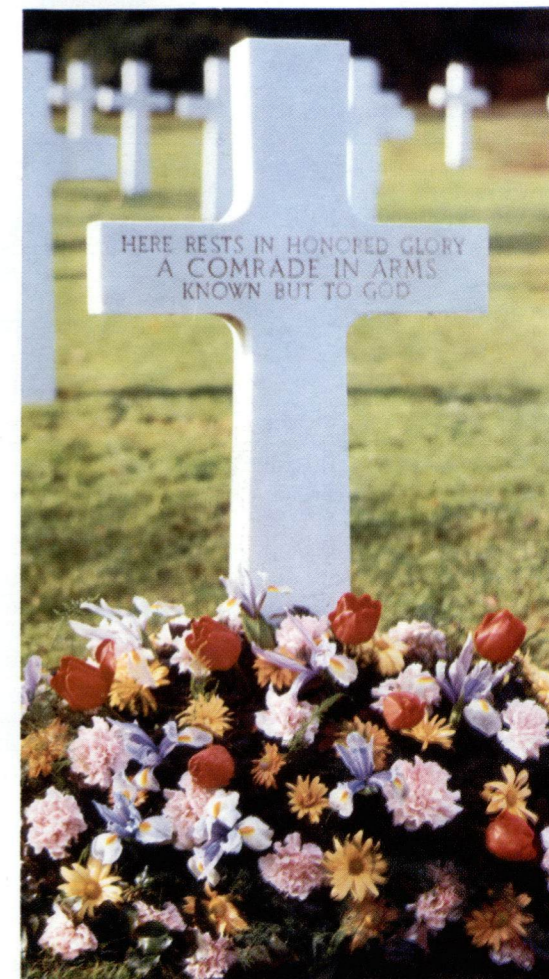
Street Address:  
American Embassy  
Via Veneto 119a  
Rome, Italy  
Mailing Address:  
APO New York 09794-0007  
Telephone: 4674, Ext. 2033  
475-0157

## EUROPEAN OFFICE    PHILIPPINE OFFICE

Street Address:  
68, rue du 19 Janvier  
92380 - Garches, France  
Mailing Address:  
APO New York 09777  
Telephone:  
(Til Sept. 1989) — 4701-1976  
(Eff. Sept. 1989) — 4795-4976

Street Address:  
American Military Cemetery  
Manila, R. P.  
Mailing Address:  
APO San Francisco 96528  
Telephone: Manila 88-02-12

# AMERICAN MEMORIALS AND OVERSEAS MILITARY CEMETERIES



THE AMERICAN  
BATTLE MONUMENTS COMMISSION  
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20314-0300

1989

|  |  |  |
|--|--|--|
| American Battle Monuments Commission . . . . . 2 | Henri-Chapelle Cemetery . . . . . 15         | Normandy Cemetery . . . . . 14             |
| Instructions to Visitors . . . . . 3             | Honolulu Memorial . . . . . 20               | North Africa Cemetery . . . . . 18         |
| Services to the Public . . . . . 3               | Kemmel Monument . . . . . 5                  | Oise-Aisne Cemetery . . . . . 7            |
| AEF Memorial . . . . . 10                        | Korean War Memorial . . . . . 22             | Pointe Du Hoc Ranger Monument . . . . . 14 |
| Aisne-Marne Cemetery . . . . . 6                 | Luxembourg Cemetery . . . . . 16             | Rhone Cemetery . . . . . 19                |
| Ardennes Cemetery . . . . . 16                   | Lorraine Cemetery . . . . . 17               | Saipan Monument . . . . . 20               |
| Audenarde Monument . . . . . 5                   | Manila Cemetery . . . . . 20                 | Sicily-Rome Cemetery . . . . . 18          |
| Bellicourt Monument . . . . . 6                  | Map of England and Europe . . . . . 11-12    | Somme Cemetery . . . . . 5                 |
| Brittany Cemetery . . . . . 13                   | Map of Italy . . . . . 23                    | Sommepy Monument . . . . . 8               |
| Brookwood Cemetery . . . . . 4                   | Meuse-Argonne Cemetery . . . . . 8           | St. Mihiel Cemetery . . . . . 9            |
| Cambridge Cemetery . . . . . 13                  | Mexico City National Cemetery . . . . . 22   | Suresnes Cemetery . . . . . 10             |
| Cantigny Monument . . . . . 6                    | Montfaucon Monument . . . . . 8              | Tours Monument . . . . . 7                 |
| Cemetery Hours . . . . . 1                       | Montsec Monument . . . . . 9                 | Utah Beach Monument . . . . . 14           |
| Château-Thierry Monument . . . . . 7             | Naval Monument at Brest, France . . . . . 10 | West Coast Memorial . . . . . 21           |
| Corozal American Cemetery . . . . . 21           | Naval Monument at Gibraltar . . . . . 9      |  |
| East Coast Memorial . . . . . 21                 | Netherlands Cemetery . . . . . 15            |  |
| Epinal Cemetery . . . . . 17                     |  |  |
| Flanders Field Cemetery . . . . . 4              |  |  |
| Florence Cemetery . . . . . 19                   |  |  |

### CEMETERY HOURS

WINTER SEASON — October 1-April 15      SUMMER SEASON — April 16-September 30

| Cemetery       | Weekdays        | Sat./Sun./Holidays* | Weekdays        | Sat./Sun./Holidays*                     |
|----------------|-----------------|---------------------|-----------------|---|
| Aisne-Marne    | 9:00 am-5:00 pm | 9:00 am-5:00 pm     | 9:00 am-6:00 pm | 9:00 am-6:00 pm                         |
| Brookwood      | 9:00 am-5:00 pm | 10:00 am-6:00 pm    | 9:00 am-6:00 pm | 10:00 am-12:00 noon & 3:00 pm-6:00 pm** |
| Flanders Field | 8:00 am-5:00 pm | 9:00 am-5:00 pm     | 8:00 am-6:00 pm | 9:00 am-6:00 pm                         |
| Meuse-Argonne  | 8:00 am-5:00 pm | 9:00 am-5:00 pm     | 8:00 am-6:00 pm | 9:00 am-6:00 pm                         |
| Oise-Aisne     | 9:00 am-5:00 pm | 10:00 am-5:00 pm    | 9:00 am-6:00 pm | 10:00 am-12:00 noon & 3:00 pm-6:00 pm** |
| St. Mihiel     | 9:00 am-5:00 pm | 10:00 am-5:00 pm    | 9:00 am-6:00 pm | 10:00 am-12:00 noon & 3:00 pm-6:00 pm** |
| Somme          | 9:00 am-5:00 pm | 10:00 am-5:00 pm    | 9:00 am-6:00 pm | 10:00 am-6:00 pm                        |
| Suresnes       | 8:00 am-5:00 pm | 10:00 am-5:00 pm    | 8:00 am-6:00 pm | 10:00 am-6:00 pm                        |
| Ardennes       | 8:00 am-5:00 pm | 9:00 am-5:00 pm     | 8:00 am-6:00 pm | 9:00 am-6:00 pm                         |
| Brittany       | 8:00 am-5:00 pm | 8:00 am-5:00 pm     | 8:00 am-6:00 pm | 8:00 am-6:00 pm                         |
| Cambridge      | 8:00 am-5:00 pm | 8:00 am-5:00 pm     | 8:00 am-6:00 pm | 8:00 am-6:00 pm                         |
| Epinal         | 8:00 am-5:00 pm | 9:00 am-5:00 pm     | 8:00 am-6:00 pm | 9:00 am-6:00 pm                         |
| Henri-Chapelle | 8:00 am-5:00 pm | 8:00 am-5:00 pm     | 8:00 am-6:00 pm | 8:00 am-6:00 pm                         |
| Lorraine       | 8:00 am-5:00 pm | 8:00 am-5:00 pm     | 8:00 am-6:00 pm | 8:00 am-6:00 pm                         |
| Luxembourg     | 9:00 am-5:00 pm | 9:00 am-5:00 pm     | 9:00 am-6:00 pm | 9:00 am-6:00 pm                         |
| Netherlands    | 8:00 am-5:00 pm | 8:00 am-5:00 pm     | 8:00 am-6:00 pm | 8:00 am-6:00 pm                         |
| Normandy       | 8:00 am-5:00 pm | 8:00 am-5:00 pm     | 8:00 am-6:00 pm | 8:00 am-6:00 pm                         |
| Rhone          | 9:00 am-5:00 pm | 9:00 am-5:00 pm     | 8:00 am-6:00 pm | 8:00 am-6:00 pm                         |
| Sicily-Rome    | 8:00 am-6:00 pm | 8:00 am-6:00 pm     | 8:00 am-6:00 pm | 8:00 am-6:00 pm                         |
| Florence       | 8:00 am-6:00 pm | 8:00 am-6:00 pm     | 8:00 am-6:00 pm | 8:00 am-6:00 pm                         |
| North Africa   | 8:00 am-6:00 pm | 8:00 am-6:00 pm     | 8:00 am-6:00 pm | 8:00 am-6:00 pm                         |
| Manila         | 6:30 am-4:45 pm | 6:30 am-4:45 pm     | 6:30 am-4:45 pm | 6:30 am-4:45 pm                         |

\* Holidays include both US and host country holidays.

\*\* Cemetery and chapel are open; Visitors' Center only closed between hours 12:00 noon-3:00 pm.



MEXICO CITY NATIONAL CEMETERY is at 31 Virginia Fabregas, Colonia San Rafael about 2 miles west of the cathedral and about 1 mile north of the U.S. Embassy. The cemetery was established in 1851 and contains a small monument over the grave of 750 of our unidentified Dead of the War of 1847. Inscribed on the monument is: "TO THE HONORED MEMORY OF 750 AMERICANS, KNOWN BUT TO GOD, WHOSE BONES, COLLECTED BY THEIR COUNTRY'S ORDER, ARE HERE BURIED." In this 1 acre area there are also 813 remains of Americans and others in wall crypts. The cemetery is closed to burials.



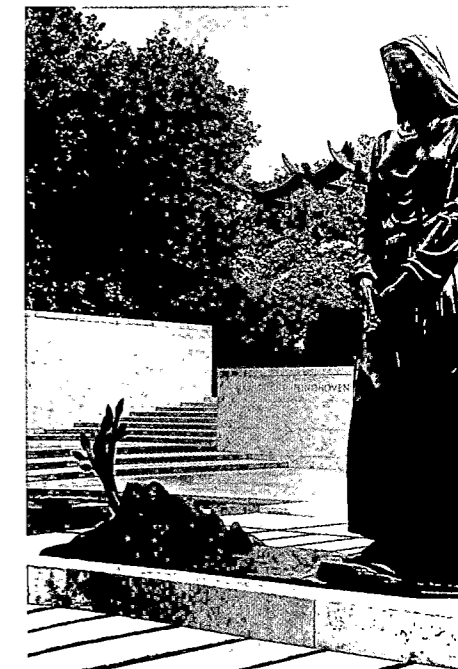
Marine Monument  
Belleau Wood (Aisne), Fran.

### KOREAN WAR MEMORIAL

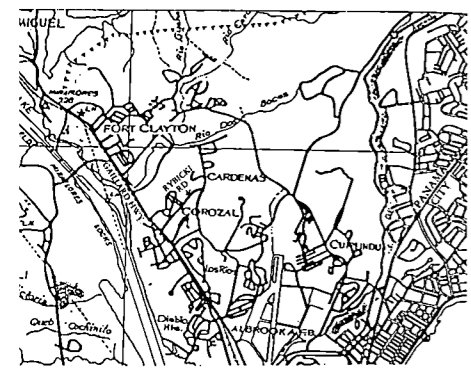
On October 28, 1986, President Reagan signed Public Law 99-572 authorizing the American Battle Monuments Commission to erect a national Korean War Memorial. The memorial, to be located in Ash Woods near the Lincoln Memorial on the mall in Washington, DC, will commemorate the sacrifices of the 5.7 million Americans who served during the three-year period of the Korean War. The war was one of the most hard fought in our history. During its relatively short duration, June 1950 to August 1953, 33,600 Americans were Killed in Action and an additional 21,400 died in non-battle causes; 8,200 of those Killed in Action were classified as Missing in Action and presumed dead. An additional 103,000 Americans were wounded during the conflict.

With the exception of \$1,000,000 in funds provided by the U.S. government for initial costs, the \$6,000,000 memorial project is to be funded by private contributions. Consequently, it will be necessary to raise at least \$5,000,000 from private individuals, corporations, foundations and service groups.

Contributions for the memorial may be sent to the American Battle Monuments Commission, P.O. Box 2372, Washington, DC 20013-2372. Checks should be annotated "Korean War Memorial Fund." If for any reason this Commission does not erect the memorial, all contributions will be returned upon request.



"The Mourning Woman"  
Netherlands American Ceme.



AMERICAN CEMETERY is located miles north of Panama City, Republic of Gaillard Highway between the Corozal and Fort Clayton. To reach the cemetery, Highway north from Panama City, turn road and proceed about one-half mile to taxi and bus service to the cemetery are Panama City. In agreement with the ma, care and maintenance of the ceme- was assumed by this Commission on 1

y, 16 acres in extent, are interred 4,924 is and others. A small memorial feature overlooking the graves area. It consists of a 12-foot rectangular granite obelisk spoles from which fly the United States flags. Floral tributes are laid at the obelisk services. A paved walk leads from the l at the foot of the knoll. Engraved upon following inscription:

HAS BEEN ERECTED BY THE UNITED ICA IN HUMBLE TRIBUTE TO ALL IN- HO SERVED IN ITS ARMED FORCES OR O THE CONSTRUCTION, OPERATION AND PANAMA CANAL."



EAST COAST MEMORIAL is in Battery Park in New York City at the southern end of Manhattan Island. It is about 150 yards from the South Ferry subway station on the IRT Lines and stands just south of historic Fort Clinton, on a site furnished by the Department of Parks of the City of New York.

This memorial commemorates those soldiers, sailors, marines, coast guardsmen and airmen who met their deaths in the western waters of the Atlantic during World War II. Its axis is oriented on the Statue of Liberty. On each side of this axis are four tall gray granite pylons upon which are engraved the name, rank, organization and State of each of the 4,596 Missing who gave their lives in the service of their Country.

WEST COAST MEMORIAL is located on a high point near the junction of Lincoln and Harrison Boulevards in the Presidio of San Francisco, California and near the southern end of the Golden Gate Bridge.

This memorial was erected in memory of those soldiers, sailors, marines, coast guardsmen and airmen who met their deaths in the American coastal waters of the Pacific during World War II. It consists of a curved gray granite wall decorated with sculpture; on this wall are engraved the name, rank, organization and State of each 413 Missing whose remains were never recovered or identified. The terrace affords an impressive view of the neighboring shore and the exit from the Golden Gate to the Pacific Ocean.



The AMERICAN BATTLE MONUMENTS COMMISSION (ABMC) is a small independent agency of the Executive Branch of the United States federal government. It is responsible for commemorating the services of American Armed Forces where they have served since 6 April 1917 (the date of U.S. entry into World War I) through the erection of suitable memorial shrines; for designing, constructing, operating and maintaining permanent American military burial grounds in foreign countries; for controlling the design and construction of U.S. military monuments and markers in foreign countries by other U.S. citizens and organizations both public and private; and for encouraging the maintenance of such monuments and markers by their sponsors. In performing these functions, ABMC administers, operates and maintains on foreign soil twenty-four permanent American military burial grounds, fifteen separate monuments and two tablets (one in Chaumont and one in Soilly, France marking respectively the GHQ of the AEF in World War I and the headquarters of the U.S. First Army in that war) and four memorials in the United States. Presently 124,912 U.S. War Dead are interred in these cemeteries, 30,921 of World War I, 93,241 of World War II and 750 of the Mexican War. Additionally, 5,737 American veterans and others are interred in the Mexico City and Corozal American Cemeteries. Commemorated individually by name on stone tablets at the World War I and II cemeteries and three memorials on U.S. soil are the 94,093 U.S. servicemen and women who were Missing in Action or lost or buried at sea in their general regions during the World Wars and the Korean and Vietnam Wars.

Recognizing the need for a federal agency to be responsible for honoring American Armed Forces where they had served and for controlling the construction of military monuments and markers on foreign soil by others, the Congress enacted legislation in 1923 creating the American Battle Monuments Commission. Because of his stature, military background and interest, President Harding appointed General John J. Pershing to the newly-formed Commission and he was elected chairman by the other members. General Pershing served in that capacity from 1923 until his death in 1948, at which time he was succeeded by General George C. Marshall. Following General Marshall's death in 1959, General Jacob L. Devers became chairman. He was succeeded by General Mark W. Clark in 1969. General Clark died in 1984. In 1985, General Andrew J. Goodpaster was elected chairman.

Final disposition of World War I and II remains was carried out under the provisions of Public Law 389, 66th Congress and Public Law 368, 80th Congress, respec-

tively. These laws entitled next of kin to select permanent interment of a loved one's remains in an American military cemetery on foreign soil designed, constructed and maintained specifically to honor in perpetuity the Dead of those wars or repatriation of the loved one's remains to U.S. soil for interment in a National or private cemetery. The programs for final disposition of remains were carried out by the War Department's American Graves Registration Service under the Quartermaster General. From time to time, requests are received from relatives asking that the instructions of the next of kin at the time of interment be disregarded. Those making such a request are informed that the decision of the next of kin of record at the time of interment is final. Often, on seeing the great beauty and immaculate care of the Commission's cemetery memorials, these same individuals tell us later that they are now pleased that the remains of their loved ones have been permanently interred in these shrines.

ABMC's World War I commemorative program consisted of erecting a nonsectarian chapel in each of the eight permanent American military burial grounds on foreign soil established by the War Department for the Dead of that war, landscaping each of the cemeteries, erecting eleven separate monuments and two tablets elsewhere in Europe and an AEF Memorial in the U. S. In 1934, a Presidential Executive Order transferred the eight World War I cemeteries to ABMC and made the Commission responsible for the design, construction, operation and maintenance of future permanent American military burial grounds erected in foreign countries.

By the end of World War II, several hundred temporary burial grounds had been established by the U.S. Army on battlefields around the world. In 1947, fourteen sites in foreign countries were selected to become permanent burial sites by the Secretary of the Army and the American Battle Monuments Commission in concert. The locations of these sites corresponded closely with the course of military operations. The permanent sites were turned over to ABMC after the interments had been made by the American Graves Registration Service in the configuration proposed by the cemetery architect and approved by the Commission. After the war, all temporary cemeteries were disestablished by the War Department and the remains in them disposed of in accordance with the directions of the next of kin. In a few instances, next of kin directed that isolated burials be left undisturbed. When doing so, the next of kin assumed complete responsibility for their care.

Like the World War I cemeteries, use of the World War II sites as permanent military burial grounds was

of charge or taxation. Except in the Philippines, burial in these cemeteries is limited by the agreements with the host countries to members of the U.S. Armed Forces who died overseas during the war. U.S. civilian technicians, Red Cross workers and entertainers serving the military were treated as members of the Armed Forces insofar as burial entitlement was concerned. The agreement with the Philippine government permitted members of the Philippine Scouts and Philippine Army units that fought with U.S. Forces in the Philippines to be interred in the Manila American Cemetery. All of ABMC's World War I and II cemeteries are closed to burials except for the remains of American War Dead still found from time to time in World War I and II battle areas. This policy is dictated by the agreements with the host countries concerned.

The Commission's World War II commemorative program consists of the construction of fourteen permanent American military cemeteries and several monuments (some still in the planning stage) on foreign soil and three memorials in the United States. In addition to their landscaped graves area and nonsectarian chapels, the World War II cemeteries contain sculpture, a museum area with battle maps and narratives depicting the course of the war in the region and visitor reception facilities.

Each grave site in the permanent American World War I and II cemeteries on foreign soil is marked by a headstone of pristine white marble. Headstones of those of the Jewish faith are tapered marble shafts surmounted by a Star of David; stylized marble latin crosses mark all others. Annotated on the headstones of the World War I servicemen who could not be identified is: "HERE RESTS IN HONORED GLORY AN AMERICAN SOLDIER KNOWN BUT TO GOD." The words "AMERICAN SOLDIER" were replaced with the words "COMRADE IN ARMS" on the headstones of World War II servicemen who could not be identified because of the tri-service nature of that war.

The policy-making body of the Commission consists of eleven members who are appointed by the President for an indefinite term and serve without pay. They meet with the professional staff of the Commission once or twice annually. ABMC is staffed by 387 full-time civilian employees and six military officers who work for it on a reimbursable basis by arrangement with the Department of Defense. Fifty of the full-time civilian employees are U.S. citizens; all but twelve of them are cemetery superintendents or assistant superintendents. The remaining civilian employees are foreign nationals from the countries where ABMC installations are located. Two field offices oversee operations in Europe and the Mediterranean, one

dents of the cemeteries in Mexico City, Corozal and Manila report directly to the Washington Office. All superintendent personnel are specially selected for their administrative ability; knowledge of horticulture; knowledge of vehicle, equipment and structures maintenance; knowledge of construction; and their ability to employ compassion and tact in dealing with the public.

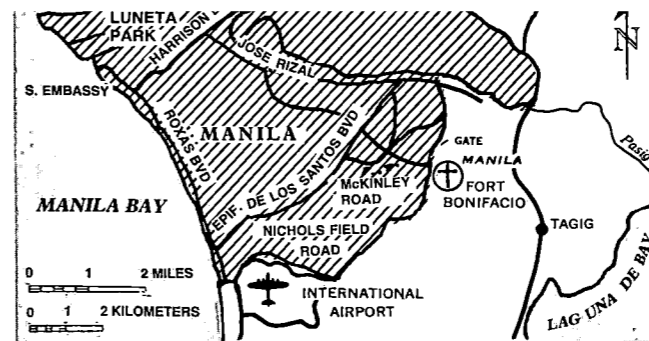
### INSTRUCTION TO VISITORS

The locations of ABMC cemeteries, monuments and memorials in foreign countries are shown on the maps in this pamphlet. Directions to them as well as other information of interest appear beneath the individual maps to each site. Directional signs to the cemeteries are posted on the main roads in their vicinity. All of the cemeteries are open to the public daily. Staff members are on duty in the Visitors' Room to provide information and assistance in locating grave and memorial sites except between the hours of noon and 3:00 p.m. on weekends and holidays.

Photography is permitted in ABMC cemeteries and memorials without special authorization, provided it is not for commercial purposes. Permission to take photographs of a commercial nature must be obtained from the Washington, D.C. office, the address of which appears on the back of the pamphlet.

### SERVICES TO THE PUBLIC

The following information and services are provided without cost to friends and relatives of those interred in or memorialized at ABMC cemeteries and memorials: name, location and general information about the cemetery or memorial in which they are interested; plot, row and grave number if appropriate; suggested routes and modes of travel in-country to the cemetery or memorial; general information about accommodations available in the vicinity of the cemeteries and memorials; letters authorizing fee-free passports for members of the immediate family traveling overseas specifically to visit a grave or memorialization site; black and white photographs of headstones and sections of the Tablets of the Missing on which the serviceman's name is engraved; large color lithographs of the cemeteries and memorials on which photographs of the appropriate headstones or Tablets of the Missing are mounted; and arrangements for floral decoration of grave and memorial sites and provision to the donor of a photograph of the decoration in place.

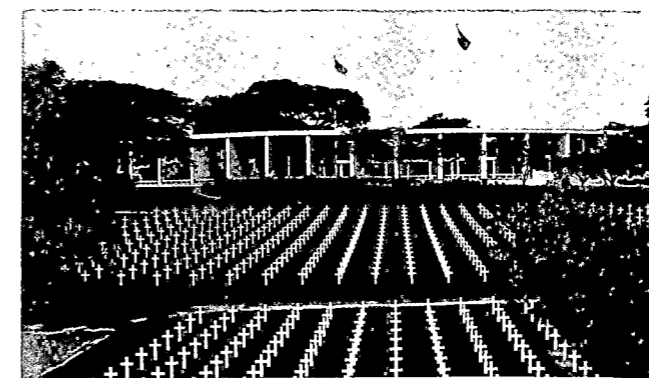


MANILA CEMETERY is situated about 6 miles southeast of the city of Manila, Republic of the Philippines, within the limits of Fort Bonifacio, the former U.S. Army Fort William McKinley. It can be reached most easily from the city by taxicab.

The cemetery, 152 acres in extent, is on a prominent plateau, visible at a distance from the east, south and west. It contains the largest number of graves of our military Dead of World War II, a total of 17,206, most of whom gave their lives in the operations in New Guinea and the Philippines. The headstones are aligned in 11 plots forming a generally circular pattern, set among masses of a wide variety of tropical trees and shrubbery.

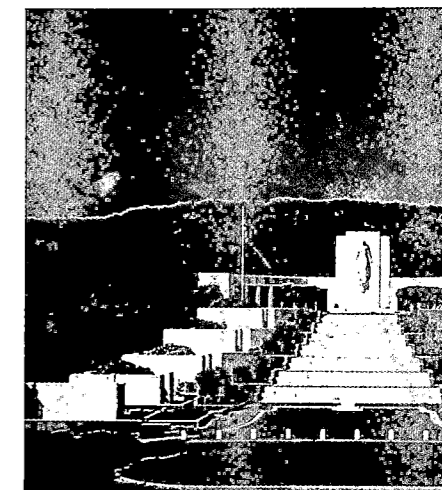
The chapel, a tall white masonry building enriched with sculpture and mosaic, stands near the center of the cemetery. In front of it on a wide terrace are two large hemicycles with rooms at each end. Twenty-five large concrete mosaic maps in these rooms recall the achievements of the American Armed Forces in the Pacific, in China, India and in Burma. On the rectangular piers of the hemicycles are inscribed the names of 36,281 of the Missing who gave their lives in the service of their Country and who rest in unknown graves. Carved in the floors are the seals of the states and territories.

From the memorial and from other points in the cemetery there are impressive views over the lowlands to Laguna de Bay and toward the distant mountains.



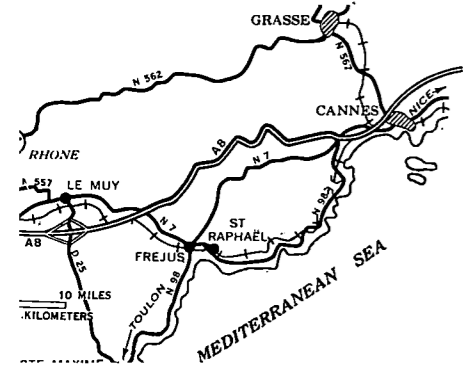
looking Tanapag Harbor on the Island of the Northern Mariana; an American memorial park commemorating the American and Marianas Dead in the Marianas during World War II. The monument honors 24,000 American Marines and Soldiers who died during the volcanic islands of Saipan, during the period of 15 June 1944 —

It is a twelve-foot rectangular obelisk on a landscaped area of local flora. Inscribed on the monument are these words: "THIS MEMORIAL WAS ERECTED BY THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AS A TRIBUTE TO THE SONS WHO PAID THE PRICE FOR LIBERATION OF THE MARIANAS"



HONOLULU MEMORIAL is located at the National Memorial Cemetery of the Pacific, on the volcanic island of Oahu near the center of the city at 2400 Kalaniana'olaha Drive, 96813.

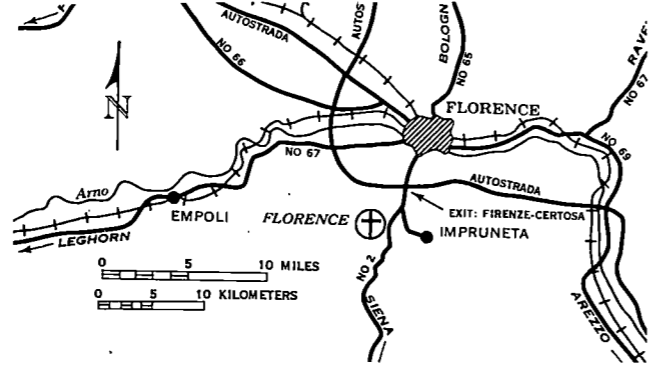
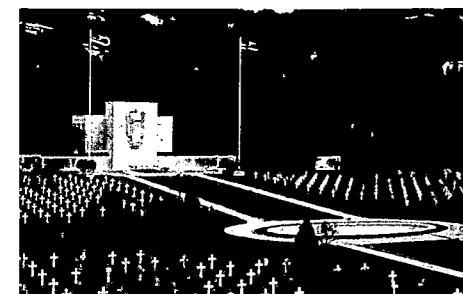
In the eight Courts of the Missing in Action Memorial are recorded the names of 10,000 Missing in the Pacific (other than those of World War II and 8,197 of the Korean War) and 2,489 additional half courts at the base of the staircase is a chapel with flanking galleries containing names and texts, recording the achievements of the American Armed Forces in the Central and South Pacific and in Korea. Inquiries concerning graves should be addressed to the superintendent of the Veterans Administration.



TERY is in the city of Draguignan (Var), west of Cannes and 16 miles inland. It can be reached by Paris-Marseille-St. Raphaël-Nice by 7/A8 (toll highway) by taking the Le Muy by N-555 to Draguignan. From Cannes it may be reached via Grasse on highway 2 or highway N-7 via Fréjus and Le Muy to Draguignan. Trains from Cannes, Marseille, St. Raphaël where taxicab and bus service to the cemetery (20 miles); some trains where bus and taxicab services are also available. Hotel accommodations in Draguignan there are many hotels in St. Raphaël, Cannes, and Riviera cities.

The cemetery, 12 acres in extent, at the foot of a hill is characterized by cypresses, olive trees, and thorn hedges. In France, rest 861 of our military Dead who gave their lives in the liberation of France in August, 1944. Their headstones are white marble, divided into four plots, grouped in a central plot. At each end of the cemetery is a small

chapel, overlooking the cemetery, is the chapel with a decorative mosaic and large sculptured figures. The chapel and the burial area are separated by a wall. The great wall of the terrace are inscribed with the names of the Missing who gave their lives in the service of their Country and who rest in unknown graves.

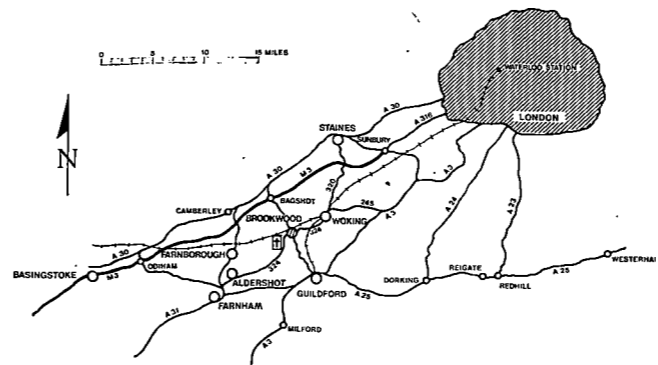


FLORENCE CEMETERY is located on the west side of Via Cassia, about 7½ miles south of Florence. The Rome-Milan autoroute passes near the cemetery; its Certosa-Florence exit is 2 miles to the north. There is excellent train service to Florence from the principal cities of Italy; it is also served by some of the international trains. The "SITA" bus station provides frequent bus service along Via Cassia; there is a bus stop conveniently located just outside the cemetery gate.

The site covers 70 acres, chiefly on the west side of the Greve "torrente." The wooded hills which frame its west limit rise several hundred feet. Between the two entrance buildings, a bridge leads to the burial area where the headstones of 4,402 of our military Dead are arrayed in symmetrical curved rows upon the hillside.

Above, on the topmost of three broad terraces, stands the memorial marked by a tall pylon surmounted by a large sculptured figure. The memorial has two open atria, or courts, joined by the wall of the Missing upon which are inscribed the names of 1,409 who gave their lives in the service of their Country and who rest in unknown graves.

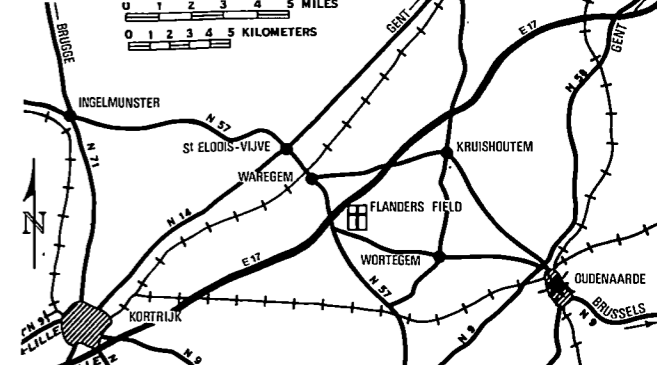
The atrium at the south end of the wall of the Missing serves as forecourt to the chapel which is decorated with marble and mosaic. The north atrium contains the marble operations maps recording the achievements of the American Armed Forces in this region.



BROOKWOOD CEMETERY is located southwest of the town of Brookwood, Surrey, England, 6 miles north of Guildford, and 9 miles northeast of Aldershot. It may be reached by automobile from London, a distance of 28 miles, or by train from Waterloo station in less than an hour. The American cemetery is about 300 yards from the Brookwood railroad station. There are hotels and restaurants at Woking, Guildford, Aldershot and other nearby towns.

This small cemetery of 4½ acres lies within the large civilian cemetery of the London Necropolis Co. and contains the graves of 468 of our military Dead. Close by are military cemeteries and monuments of the British Commonwealth and other Allied nations. Automobiles may drive through the necropolis to the American cemetery.

Within the American cemetery the headstones are arranged in four plots, grouped about the flagpole. The regular rows of white marble headstones on the smooth lawn are framed by masses of shrubs and evergreen trees which form a perfect setting for the chapel, a classic white stone building on the northwest side of the cemetery. The interior of the chapel is of tan-hued stone. Small stained-glass windows light the altar and flags and the carved cross above them. On the walls within the chapel are inscribed the names of 563 of the Missing who gave their lives in the service of their Country and whose graves are in the sea.

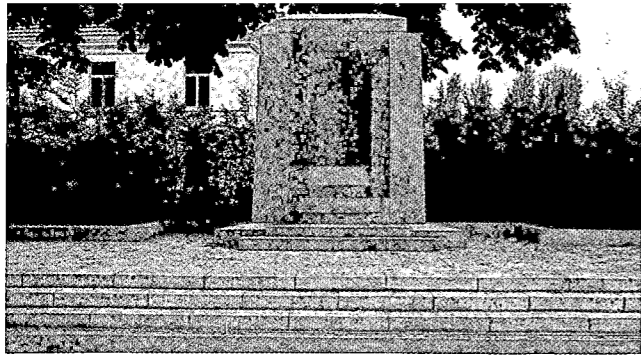


FLANDERS FIELD CEMETERY lies on the southeast edge of the town of Waregem, Belgium, along the Lille-Gent Autoroute E-17. It is located 175 miles north of Paris and 46 miles west of Brussels. The cemetery is within 30 miles of Bruges (Brugge) and Ghent (Gent), the two largest cities in Flanders. Waregem can be reached by train from Paris in about 5 hours and from Brussels in one hour. Hotel accommodations in Waregem are excellent.

The cemetery occupies a 6-acre site. Masses of graceful trees and shrubbery enframe the burial area and screen it from the passing traffic. At the ends of the paths leading to three of the corners of the cemetery there are circular retreats, with benches and urns. At this peaceful site rest 368 of our military Dead most of whom gave their lives in liberating the soil of Belgium in World War I. Their headstones are aligned in four symmetrical areas around the white stone chapel which stands in the center of the cemetery.

The altar inside the chapel is of black and white "Grand Antique" marble having draped flags on each side; above it is a crusader's sword outlined in gold. The chapel furniture is of carved oak, stained black with white veining to harmonize with the altar. On the side walls are inscribed the names of 43 of the Missing who gave their lives in the service of their Country, but whose remains were never recovered or identified.



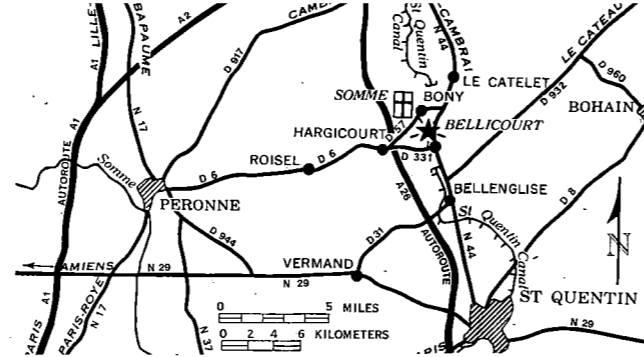
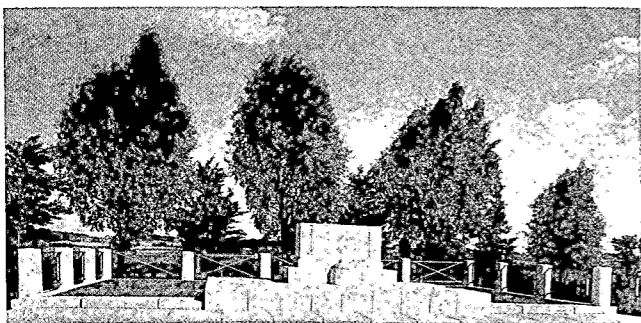


AUDENARDE MONUMENT is located in the town of Audenarde (Oudenaarde), Belgium, 17 miles south of Ghent (Gent), 38 miles west of Brussels and 183 miles north of Paris.

The monument, of golden-yellow limestone bearing the shield of the United States flanked by two stone eagles, stands at the end of a small park maintained by the Commission. It commemorates the services and sacrifices of 40,000 American troops who, in October and November 1918, fought in the vicinity as units attached to the Group of Armies commanded by the King of the Belgians. Some are buried in Flanders Field American Cemetery at Waregem, 8 miles to the west.

KEMMEL MONUMENT is 4 miles south of Ypres (Ieper), Belgium, near Vierstraat, on the Mont Kemmel (Kemmelberg) road, overlooking the bitterly contested Ypres battlefield. Ypres is 30 miles south of Ostende (Ostend), 74 miles west of Brussels and 165 miles north of Paris; it is accessible by train.

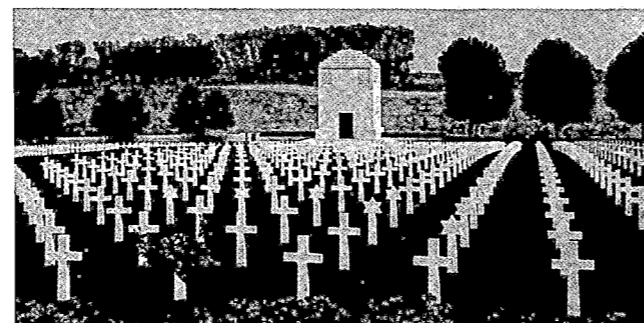
This small monument on a low platform consists of a rectangular white stone block, in front of which is carved a soldier's helmet upon a wreath. It commemorates the services and sacrifices of American troops who, in the late summer of 1918, fought nearby in units attached to the British Army; some are buried in Flanders Field American Cemetery at Waregem, 34 miles to the east.



SOMME CEMETERY is situated 1/2 mile southwest of the village of Bony (Aisne), France, which is 1 1/4 miles west of highway N-44, 13 miles north of St. Quentin and 14 miles southwest of Cambrai. The road leading to Bony leaves highway N-44, 10 miles north of St. Quentin, a short distance north of the American monument near Bellicourt. The cemetery, 98 miles northeast of Paris, can also be reached by automobile via the Paris-Brussels toll autoroute (A-1) to Peronne, then via Vermand and Bellenglise, or Brussels-Reims toll autoroute (A-26) exit 9, via highway N-44 south for 7 1/2 miles to Bony. Hotel accommodations are available at Peronne, St. Quentin, and Cambrai which may be reached by train from Paris (Gare du Nord).

This 14-acre cemetery, sited on a gentle slope typical of the open, rolling Picardy countryside, contains the graves of 1,844 of our military Dead. Most lost their lives while serving in American units attached to British Armies, or in the operations near Cantigny. The headstones, set in regular rows, are separated into four plots by paths which intersect at the flagpole near the top of the slope. The longer axis leads to the chapel at the eastern end of the cemetery.

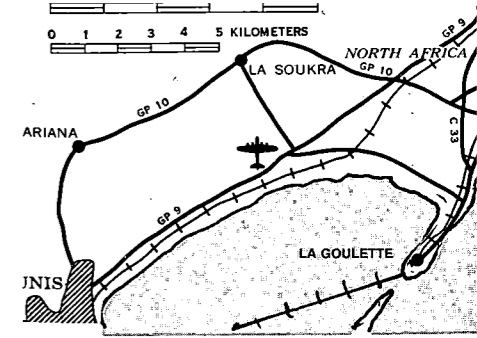
A massive bronze door, surmounted by an American eagle, leads the way into the chapel whose outer walls contain sculptured pieces of military equipment. Once inside, light from a cross-shaped crystal window above the marble altar, bathes the subdued interior with luminous radiance. The walls bear the names of 333 of our fallen heroes, who were Missing in Action.



SICILY-ROME CEMETERY lies at the north edge of the town of Nettuno, Italy, which is immediately east of Anzio, 38 miles south of Rome. The cemetery can be reached by automobile from Rome along the Via Appia Nuova for about 8 miles, thence following directional signs past Aprilia to Anzio, Nettuno and the cemetery. There is hourly train service from Rome to Nettuno where taxicabs can be hired. There are numerous hotels in Anzio and Nettuno.

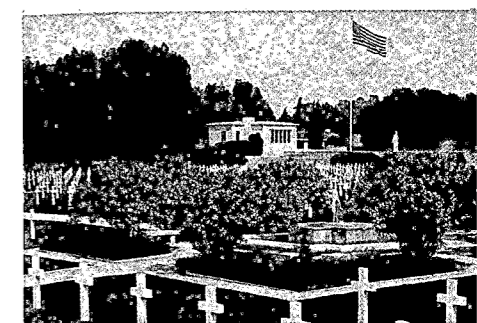
The cemetery site covers 77 acres, rising in a gentle slope from a broad pool with an island and cenotaph flanked by groups of Italian cypress trees. Beyond the pool is the immense field of headstones of 7,862 of our military Dead arranged in gentle arcs which sweep across the broad green lawns beneath rows of Roman pines. The majority of these men died in the operations preceding the liberation of Rome.

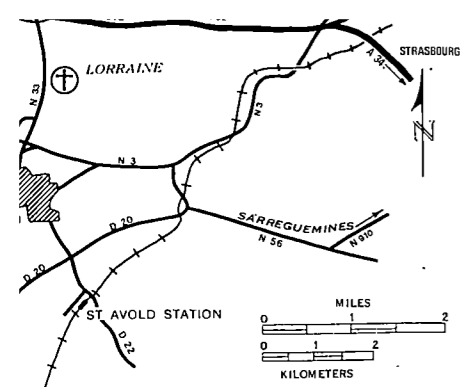
At the head of the wide central mall stands the memorial, a building rich in works of art and architecture expressing America's remembrance of the Dead. It consists of a chapel to the south, a peristyle and a museum room to the north. On the white marble walls of the chapel are engraved the names of 3,095 of the Missing, whose remains were never recovered or identified. The museum room contains a bronze relief map and four fresco maps depicting the military operations in Sicily and Italy. At each end of the memorial are ornamental Italian gardens.



NORTH AFRICA CEMETERY is located in the vicinity to the site of the ancient city of Carthage destroyed by the Romans in 146 B.C., and the site of Roman Carthage. It is near the same name, 10 miles from the city miles from its airport. The "La Marsa" railway is the center of Tunis to Amilcar station, 8 miles from the cemetery; taxicabs are available from the airport. There are good hotel accommodations in Tunis as well as in the vicinity of the cemetery, Amilcar and Gammarth.

At this cemetery, 27 acres in extent, the graves of our military Dead, their headstones set in straight rows, are divided into 9 rectangular plots by wide paths and decorative pools at their intersections. A long wall with its sculptured figures, bordering the burial area, bears the names of 3,724 of the Missing. Most of those who rest in the cemetery, gave their lives in service of their Country in military activities from North Africa to the Persian Gulf. The memorial court which contains large maps and a relief map of American Armed Forces across Africa to the Persian Gulf were designed to harmonize with local architecture and sculpture.

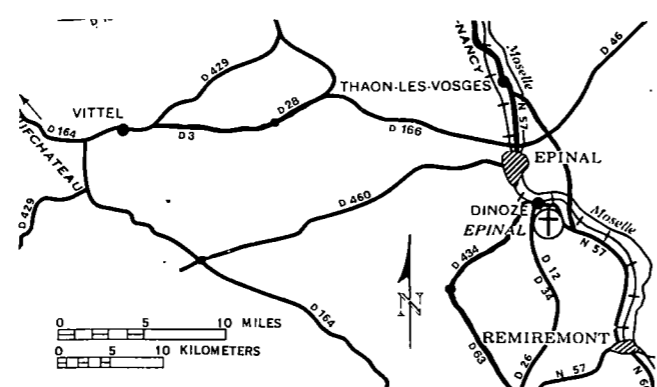




METERY is situated  $\frac{3}{4}$  mile north of the Moselle, France, on highway N-33. It is 18 miles east of Metz and 17 miles south of Metz, can be reached by automobile from Metz via toll autoroute A-4 in about 4 hours. It is (Gare de l'Est) to St. Avold station, from the town, takes about  $3\frac{1}{2}$  hours. Available at the station. There are hotels at St. Avold, Saarbrücken and Metz.

which covers 113 $\frac{1}{2}$  acres, contains the remains of our military Dead of World War I, a total of 10,489. Most of these lost their lives in this region. Their headstones are arranged in plots in a generally elliptical design on the beautiful rolling terrain of eastern France, dominating in a prominent overlook feature.

which stands on a plateau to the west of Metz, contains ceramic operations maps with various flags. High on its exterior front wall are the names of St. Nabor, the martyred Roman who looks the silent host. On each side of the entrance, parallel to its front, stretch the walls of the hall are inscribed the names of 444 American soldiers who lived in the service of their Country and whose remains were not recovered or identified. The monument is framed in woodland.

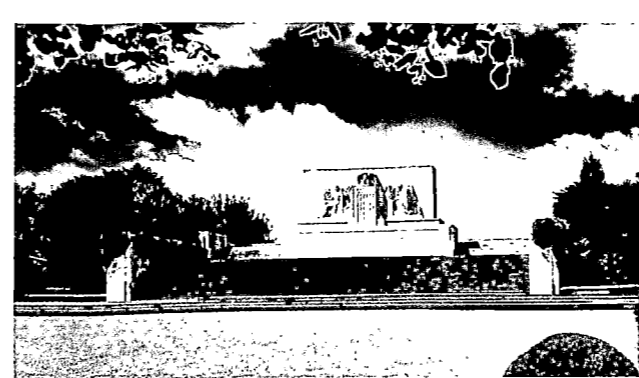
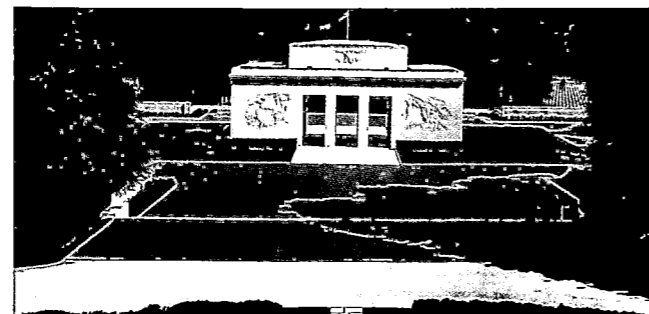


EPINAL CEMETERY is located 4 miles south of Epinal (Vosges), France, on the west bank of the Moselle River. Do not take Epinal bypass but take main highway N-57 (Nancy-Belfort) which passes the cemetery entrance. The cemetery, which is 231 miles east of Paris, can be reached by automobile via Void-Neufchâteau-Epinal. Rail service from Paris (Gare de l'Est) to Epinal via Nancy where, in some cases, it is necessary to change trains, takes about 5 hours. There are hotels at Epinal, Vittel (30 miles) and Plombières (22 miles); taxicab service is available from these cities.

The cemetery, 48 acres in extent, is sited on a plateau 100 feet above the river, in the foothills of the Vosges Mountains; it contains the graves of 5,255 of our military Dead, most of whom gave their lives in the campaigns across northeastern France to the Rhine and beyond into Germany.

The memorial, a rectangular structure with two large bas-relief panels, consists of a chapel, portico, and museum room with its mosaic operations map. On the walls of the Court of Honor, which surround the memorial, are inscribed the names of 424 of the Missing who gave their lives in the service of their Country and who rest in unknown graves.

Stretching northward is a wide tree-lined mall which separates the two large burial plots. At the northern end of the mall the circular flagpole plaza forms an overlook affording a view of a wide sweep of the Moselle valley.

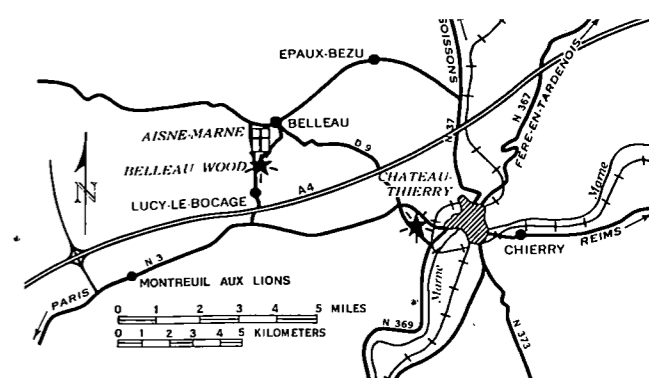


BELLECOURT MONUMENT is 9 miles north of St. Quentin (Aisne), France, on the highway to Cambrai and 1 mile north of the village of Bellicourt; it is 97 miles northeast of Paris and 3 miles from the Somme American Cemetery. Erected above a canal tunnel built by Napoleon I, it commemorates the achievements and sacrifices of the 90,000 American troops who served in battle with the British Armies in France during 1917 and 1918.

The tunnel was one of the main defense features of the Hindenburg Line which was broken by American troops in a brilliant offensive in September 1918. Engraved on the rear facade of the memorial is a map illustrating the American operations; on the terrace is an orientation table.

CANTIGNY MONUMENT is in the village of Cantigny (Somme), France, 4 miles northwest of Montdidier on route D-26 from Montdidier to Ailly-sur-Noye. From Paris, it is 66 miles north via Chantilly or Senlis.

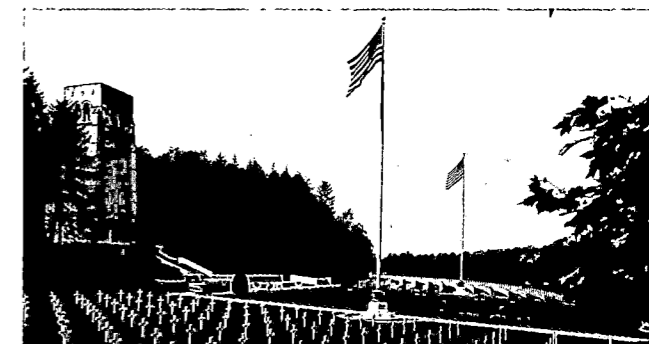
This battlefield monument, commemorating the first offensive operation in May 1918 by a large American unit in World War I, stands in the center of the village which was captured in that attack and which was completely destroyed by artillery fire. It consists of a white stone shaft, on a platform, surrounded by an attractive park developed and maintained by the Commission. The quiet surroundings now give no hint of the bitter hand-to-hand fighting which took place near the site of the monument.

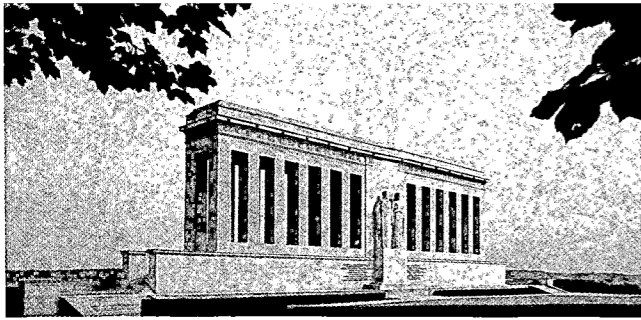


AISNE-MARNE CEMETERY lies south of the village of Belleau (Aisne), France,  $6\frac{1}{2}$  miles northwest of Château-Thierry. It may be reached by automobile from Paris via N-3, turning left opposite the entrance pylons of the Château-Thierry Monument which are about 2 miles west of the town of Château-Thierry; the total distance is 58 miles. The cemetery may also be reached via toll autoroute A-4 by taking the Montreuil-aux-Lions exit and following the cemetery signs to Lucy-le-Bocage and proceeding through Belleau Wood to the entrance of the cemetery. There is rail service from Paris (Gare de l'Est) to Château-Thierry; the journey takes about 1 hour.

This 42 $\frac{1}{2}$ -acre cemetery, in a sweeping curve at the foot of the hill where stands Belleau Wood, contains the graves of 2,289 of our Dead, most of whom fought in the vicinity and in the Marne valley in the summer of 1918. From the hillside rises the memorial chapel decorated with sculptured and stained-glass details of wartime personnel, equipment and insignia. On its interior walls are the names of 1,060 who were Missing in the region. The observation platform in the chapel tower affords excellent views over the battlefield. During World War II, the chapel was damaged slightly by an enemy shell.

Belleau Wood adjoins the cemetery; it contains many vestiges of World War I. At the flagpole is a monument commemorating the valor of the U.S. Marines who captured much of this ground in 1918.



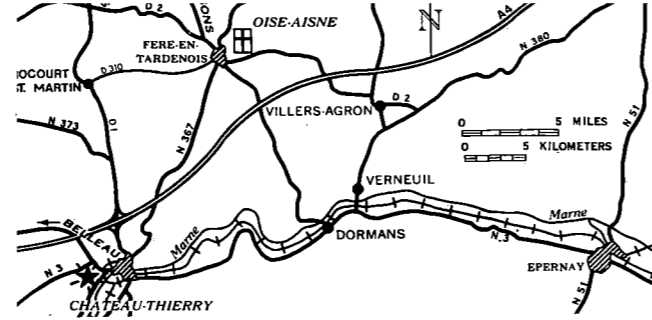
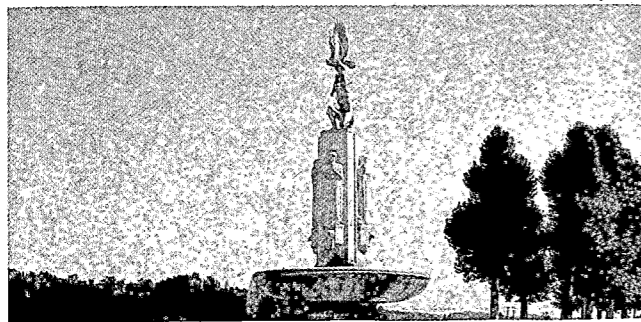


**CHÂTEAU-THIERRY MONUMENT**, on a hill 2 miles west of Château-Thierry, commands a wide view of the valley of the Marne. It is 54 miles east of Paris, 4½ miles southeast of Aisne-Marne (Belleau) Cemetery and 17 miles southwest of the Oise-Aisne (Fère) Cemetery where rest many of the American soldiers and marines who fought in this region in the summer of 1918. Two stone pylons mark the entrance from the Paris-Château-Thierry highway (N-3).

The monument consists of an impressive double colonnade rising above a long terrace; on its west façade are heroic sculptured figures representing the United States and France. On the east façade is a map of American military operations in this region and also an orientation table.

**TOURS MONUMENT** is located in the city of Tours, France, 146 miles southwest of Paris.

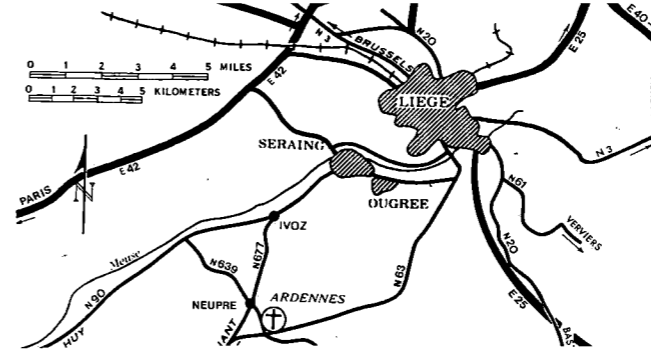
The monument commemorates the efforts of the 650,000 men who served during World War I in the Services of Supply of the American Expeditionary Forces and whose work behind the battle lines made possible the brilliant achievements of the American armies in the field. It is situated just east of the southern end of the Pont Wilson which crosses the Loire in prolongation of the main street (Rue Nationale) of Tours, and consists of a handsome fountain of white stone and bronze with appropriate sculpture. The surrounding area was developed by the Commission into a small park.



**OISE-AISNE CEMETERY** lies 1½ miles east of Fère-en-Tardenois (Aisne), France, which is 14 miles northeast of Château-Thierry. It may be reached by automobile from Paris by toll autoroute A-4 taking the Château-Thierry exit, then going north on D-1 to Rocourt St. Martin, or over N-3 to Château-Thierry, thence N-367 to Fère-en-Tardenois, a total distance of 70 miles. Hotels are available in Château-Thierry, Reims (27 miles) and Soissons (18 miles). There is rail service to each of these cities where taxicabs may be hired.

At this cemetery site of 36½ acres, beneath the broad lawn surrounded by stately trees and shrubbery, rest 6,012 of our military Dead most of whom gave their lives while fighting in this vicinity during 1918. Their headstones, aligned in long rows, rise in a gentle slope from the entrance to the memorial at the far end. The burial area is divided into four plots by wide paths lined by trees and beds of roses; at the intersection is a circular plaza and the flagpole.

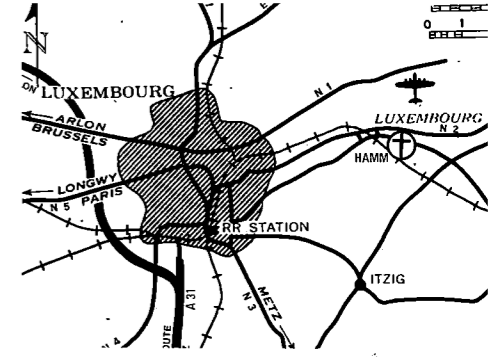
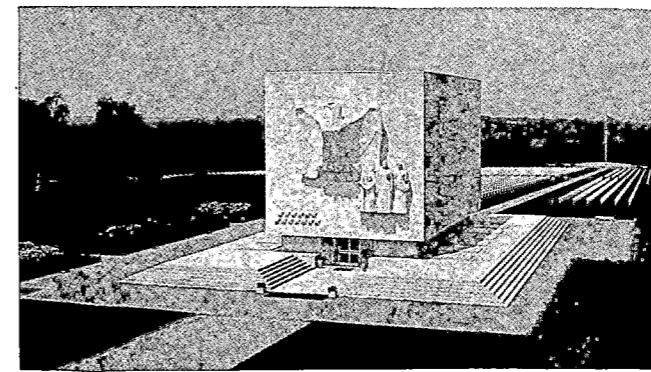
The memorial is a curving colonnade, flanked at the ends by a chapel and a map-room. It is built of rose-colored sandstone with white trim bearing sculptured details of wartime equipment. The chapel contains an altar of carved stone. Engraved upon its walls are the names of 241 of the Missing, whose remains were never recovered or identified. The map-room contains an engraved and colored wall map portraying the military operations in this region during 1918.

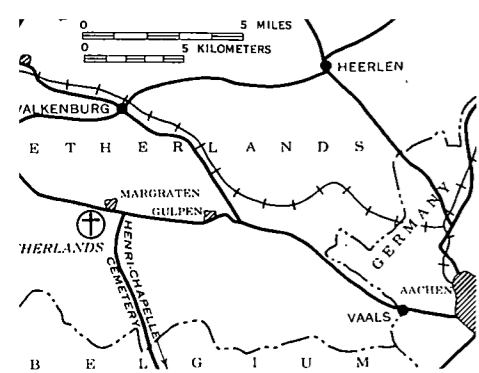


**ARDENNES CEMETERY** is located near the southeast edge of Neupré (Neuville-en-Condroz), 12 miles southwest of Liège, Belgium. The main highway to Dinant passes the entrance. Liège can be reached by express train from Paris (Gare du Nord) in about 5½ hours, from Brussels and from Germany via Aachen. Taxicabs and limited bus service to Neupré are available from Liège. There are several hotels in the city.

The approach drive leads to the memorial, a rectangular stone structure bearing on its façade a massive American eagle and other symbolical sculpture. Within are the chapel, three large wall maps composed of inlaid marbles, marble panels depicting combat and supply activities and other ornamental features. Along the outside of the memorial, inscribed on granite slabs, are the names of 462 of the Missing who gave their lives in the service of their Country, but whose remains were never recovered or identified. The façade on the far (north) end which overlooks the burial area bears the insignia, in mosaic, of the major United States units which operated in Northwest Europe in World War II.

The cemetery, 90 acres in extent, contains the graves of 5,328 of our military Dead, many of whom died in the so-called "Battle of the Bulge." Their headstones are aligned in straight rows which compose the form of a huge Greek cross on the lawns and are enframed by tree masses.



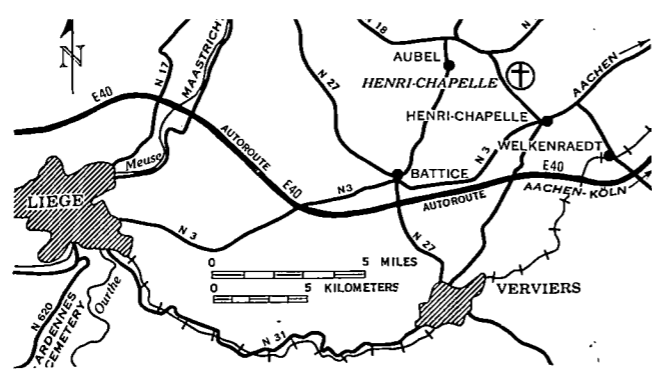


**OS CEMETERY**, the only American military cemetery in the Netherlands, lies in the village of Os east of Maastricht. Maastricht can be reached from Paris (Gare du Nord) via Brussels, and or from Germany via Aachen. A bus from Maastricht railroad station. Maastricht to Os is 5 miles to the north; service should

be seen before reaching the entrance to the 65½ acres. From the cemetery entrance to the Court of Honor with its pool and veranda. To the right and left, respectively, are the museum and the chapel containing three maps with texts depicting the military operations of the American Armed Forces.

On the sides of the Court are the two walls on which are recorded the names of 1,722 soldiers who gave their lives in the service of their Country, but not their own graves. Beyond the tower containing the burial area, divided into 16 plots, where the military Dead, their headstones set in wide treelined mall leads to the flagstaff and the crest.

On the altar in the chapel, and the altar candelabra were presented by the Government of the Netherlands by the local Provincial administration.



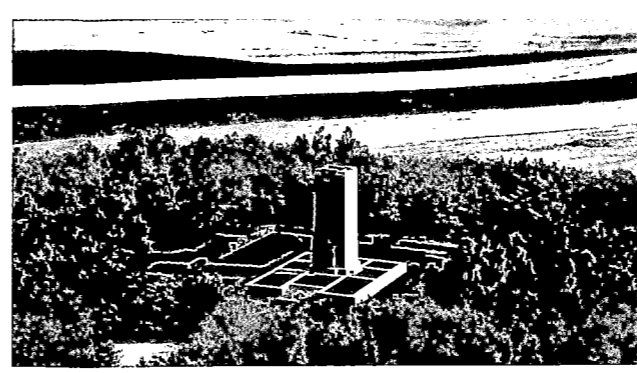
**HENRI-CHAPELLE CEMETERY** lies 2 miles northwest of the village of Henri-Chapelle which is on the main highway from Liège, Belgium (18 miles) to Aachen, Germany (10 miles). Henri-Chapelle is 4½ miles northwest of the Welkenraedt exit (7 miles from the German frontier) on the Aachen-Antwerp autoroute. Welkenraedt, the nearest station with taxicab service to the cemetery, may be reached by train from Paris (Gare du Nord), Brussels and Aachen.

At this cemetery, covering 57 acres, rest 7,989 of our military Dead, most of whom gave their lives during the advance of the U.S. Armed Forces into Germany. Their headstones are arranged in gentle arcs sweeping across a broad green lawn which slopes gently downhill.

A highway passes through the reservation. West of the highway an overlook affords an excellent view of the rolling Belgian countryside, once a battlefield.

To the east is the long colonnade which, with the chapel and museum room, forms the memorial overlooking the burial area. The chapel is simple but richly ornamented. In the museum are two maps of military operations, carved in black granite, with inscriptions recalling the achievements of our Forces.

On the rectangular piers of the colonnade are inscribed the names of 450 of the Missing who gave their lives in the service of their Country. The seals of the states and territories are also carved on these piers.

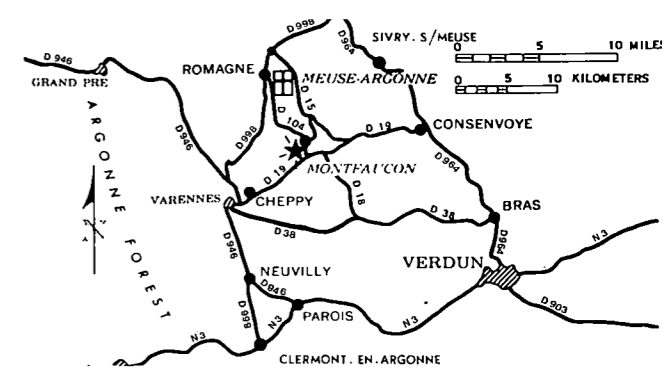
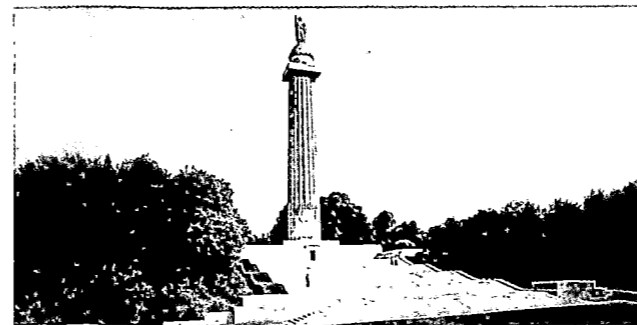


**SOMMEPY MONUMENT** stands on Blanc Mont ridge, 3 miles northwest of Sommepy-Tahure (Marne), France. The site is 11 miles north of Suippes and 124 miles east of Paris; it can be reached via Châlons-sur-Marne or Reims.

The monument, surrounded by vestiges of World War I trenches, dugouts and gun emplacements, is essentially a tower of golden-yellow limestone; a platform at the top affording a wide view over the former battlefields is open each day except Friday. Inside the entrance an inscription relates the American operations in this vicinity. The monument, whose site was captured by American troops, commemorates the achievements of the 70,000 Americans who served in this region during the summer and fall of 1918.

**MONTFAUCON MONUMENT** at Montfaucon d'Argonne (Meuse), France is 7 miles south of the Meuse-Argonne Cemetery and 20 miles northwest of Verdun. Its massive granite Doric column is surmounted by a statue symbolic of Liberty, which towers more than 200 feet above the ruins of the former village. It commemorates the Meuse-Argonne offensive in which, during 47 days of fighting between 26 September and 11 November 1918, the U.S. First Army forced a general retreat on this front.

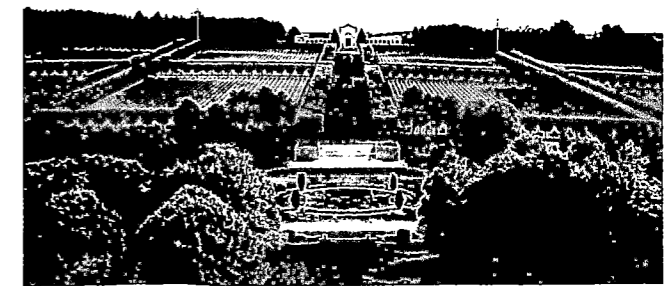
On the walls of the foyer are an engraved map of the operations with narrative and also a tribute to the troops who served. The observation platform, reached by 234 steps, affords magnificent views of the battlefield.

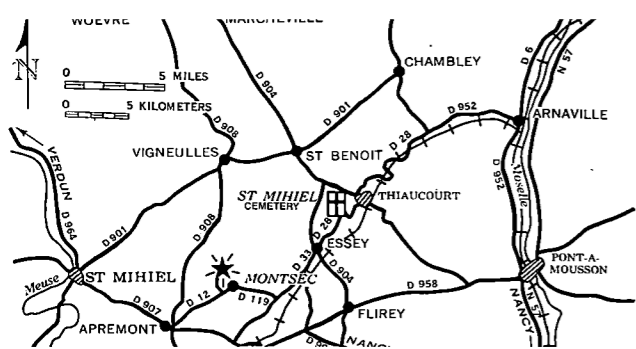


**MEUSE-ARGONNE CEMETERY** is located east of the village of Romagne-sous-Montfaucon (Meuse), France, which is 26 miles northwest of Verdun. It may be reached by automobile from Paris (152 miles) via toll autoroute A-4 or highway N-3, to Ste. Menehould, continuing on N-3 to Clermont-en-Argonne (19 miles south of the cemetery) and continuing on via Varennes-en-Argonne; it may also be reached from Verdun (where hotels are available) via Consenvoye or Dun-sur-Meuse, distances of 26 or 29 miles. Rail service from Paris (Gare de l'Est) to Verdun, takes about 3½ hours. Taxis are available from there to the cemetery.

At this site, covering 130½ acres, rest the largest number of our military Dead in Europe, a total of 14,246. Most of those buried here gave their lives during the Meuse-Argonne offensive. The immense array of headstones rises in long regular rows upward beyond a wide central pool to the chapel which crowns the ridge. A beautiful bronze screen separates the chapel foyer from the interior which is decorated with stained-glass windows portraying American unit insignia; behind the altar are the flags of the principal Allied nations.

On either side of the chapel are memorial loggias. One panel of the west loggia contains a map of the Meuse-Argonne offensive. Inscribed on the remaining panels of both loggias are the names of the 954 Missing whose remains were never recovered or identified, to include the Missing of our expedition to northern Russia, 1918-1919.

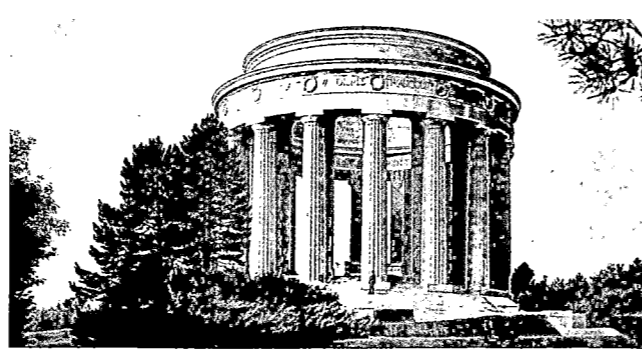




**ST. MIHIEL CEMETERY** is situated at the west edge of Thiaucourt (M. et M.), France. The cemetery can be reached by automobile from Paris (190 miles), via Verdun and from Metz (23 miles), by toll autoroute A-4, exiting at Fresnes-en-Woëvre, direction Nancy. At Fresnes-en-Woëvre, take D-904 to Beney-en-Woëvre, then D-67 to the cemetery. There is direct rail service from Paris (Gare de l'Est) to Onville. At Metz, Nancy and Verdun, hotel accommodations are available and taxicabs may be hired.

The cemetery, 40½ acres in extent, contains the graves of 4,153 of our military Dead. The majority of these gave their lives in the great offensive which resulted in the reduction of the St. Mihiel salient. Their headstones are aligned in long rows, divided into four plots by avenues with tree-bordered walks. At the center is a large sundial surmounted by an American eagle. To the right (west), is a small monument; at the eastern end is a semicircular overlook.

Beyond the burial area to the south is the white stone memorial consisting of a small chapel, a peristyle with a large rose-granite urn in the center and a museum. The chapel contains a beautiful mosaic portraying an angel sheathing the sword. On the end walls of the museum are recorded the names of 284 of the Missing, whose remains were never recovered or identified; on the wall opposite the door is a large inlaid marble map of the St. Mihiel offensive.



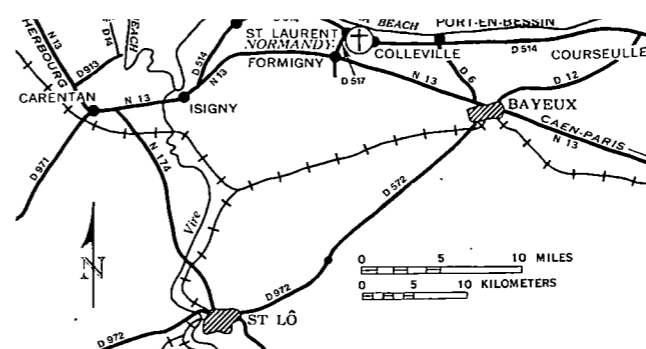
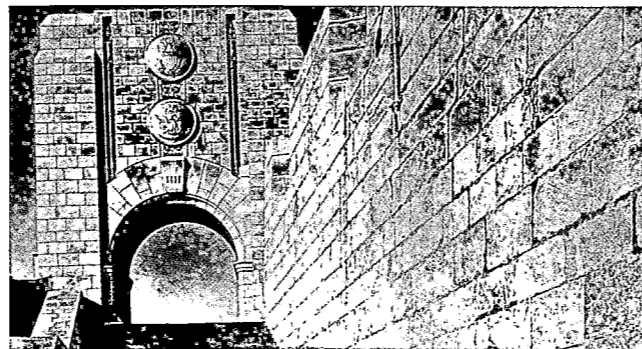
**MONTSEC MONUMENT** is situated on the isolated hill of Montsec (Thiaucourt), France, 12 miles southwest of the St. Mihiel Cemetery, 10 miles east of the town of St. Mihiel. Entrance to its access road is immediately west of the center of Montsec village.

This majestic monument, commemorating the achievements and sacrifices of American soldiers who fought in this region in 1917 and 1918, dominates the landscape for miles around. It consists of a classic circular colonnade with a broad approach stairway; its central feature is a large bronze relief map of the St. Mihiel salient, illustrating the military operations which took place there. The monument was slightly damaged during World War II but has been completely restored.

**NAVAL MONUMENT AT GIBRALTAR**, the gateway to the Mediterranean, consists of a masonry archway bearing bronze seals of the United States and of the Navy Department. This monument, constructed from stone from the neighboring "Rock," commemorates the achievements and sacrifices of the United States Navy in nearby waters and its comradeship with the Royal Navy during World War I.

From this monument, located in the midst of historic surroundings, a flight of steps connects the extensive British naval establishments below with the picturesque town above.

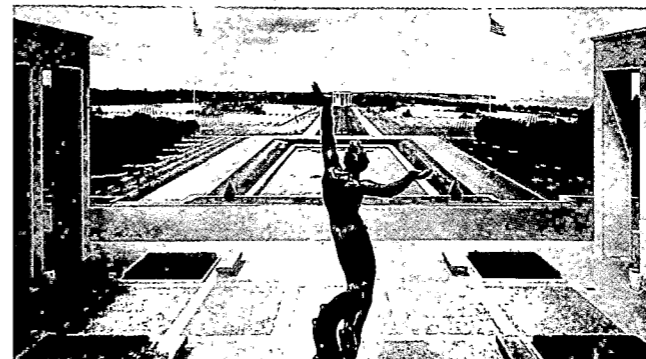
Gibraltar is a port of call for many ships; a visit to the monument from the pier requires about half an hour.



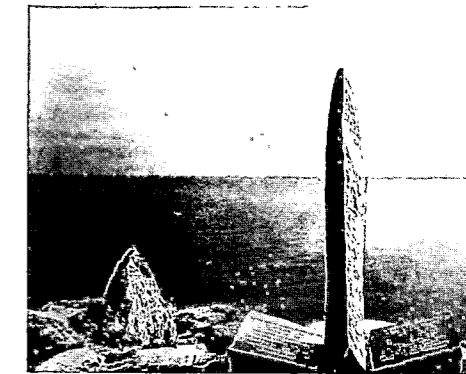
**NORMANDY CEMETERY** is situated on a cliff overlooking Omaha Beach and the English Channel, just east of St. Laurent-sur-Mer and northwest of Bayeux in Colleville-sur-Mer, 170 miles west of Paris. The cemetery may be reached by automobile via highway A-13 to Caen, then highway N-13 to Bayeux and Formigny, continuing on D-517 towards St. Laurent-sur-Mer and D-514 to Colleville-sur-Mer, where directional signs mark the entrance to the cemetery. There is regular rail service between Paris (Gare St. Lazare) and Bayeux, where taxicab service is available; travel by rail takes 3 hours. Hotels are available at Bayeux (11 miles).

The cemetery site, at the north end of its ½-mile access road, covers 172½ acres and contains the graves of 9,386 of our military Dead, most of whom gave their lives in the landings and ensuing operations. On the walls of the semicircular garden on the east side of the memorial are inscribed the names of 1,557 of our Missing who rest in unknown graves.

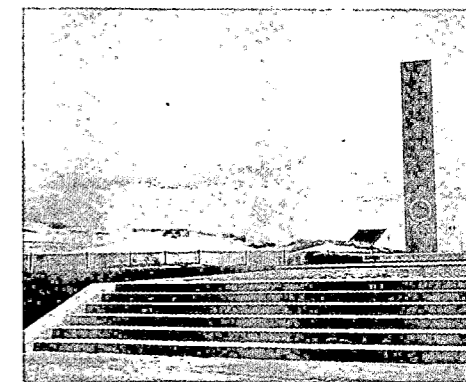
The memorial consists of a semicircular colonnade with a loggia at each end containing large maps and narratives of the military operations; at the center is the bronze "Spirit of American Youth." Two orientation tables, which overlook the beach, depict the landings in Normandy and the artificial harbor established here. Facing west at the memorial, one sees in the foreground the reflecting pool; beyond is the burial area with the circular chapel and, at



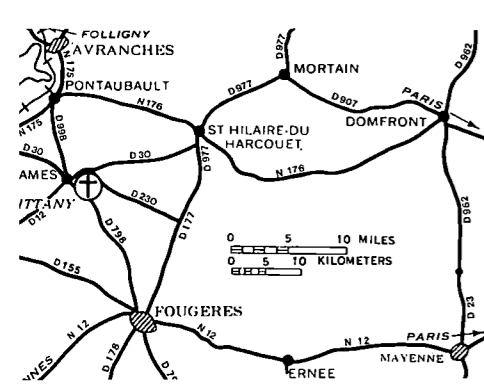
States and France.



**POINTE DU HOC RANGER MONUMENT** is situated on a cliff 8 miles west of the Normandy Cemetery overlooking Omaha Beach. It was built by the French to honor elements of the 2d Ranger Battalion under the command of LTC James E. Rudolph who, on June 6, 1944, seized the objective of the 100-foot cliff, seized the objective successfully against determined German resistance at a high cost. The monument consists of a tall pylon atop a concrete bunker with inscriptions in French and English on tablets at its base. It was turned over to the American government on 11 July 1944. The care and maintenance in perpetuity. The area on the right flank of Omaha Beach was held by the Rangers left it on 8 June 1944.

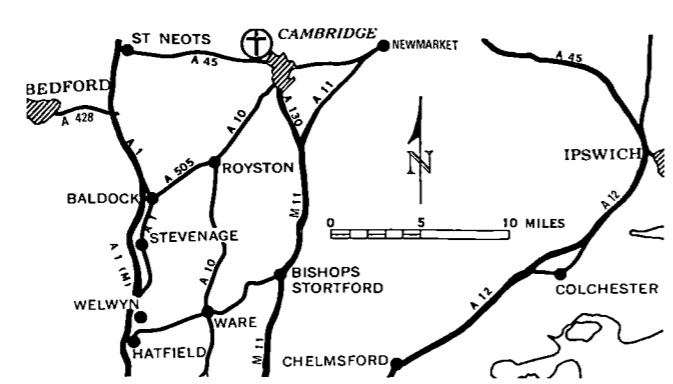


**UTAH BEACH MONUMENT** is located on the north end of highway N-13D, approximately 10 miles northeast of Sainte-Marie-du-Mont (M. et M.), France. This monument commemorates the achievements of the American Forces of the VII Corps who effected the liberation of the Cotentin Peninsula from the Germans on June 6, 1944. It consists of a red granite obelisk on a small, developed park overlooking the high ground of Utah Beach, one of the two American landing beaches during the Normandy Invasion of June 6, 1944.



EMETERY lies 11½ miles southeast of the mes (Manche), France, 12 miles south of 14 miles north of Fougères. It may be mobile from Paris via toll highway A-11 to 1 to Ernee, N-12 to Fougères, and finally mes, a total distance of 220 miles (352 km) reach the cemetery by rail from Paris, take Fougères, leaving Gare Montparnasse, F bus in Vitre. Train time from Paris is four hours. Taxi service is available from cemetery. There are hotels at St. James, torson (10 miles) and Mont St. Michel (15

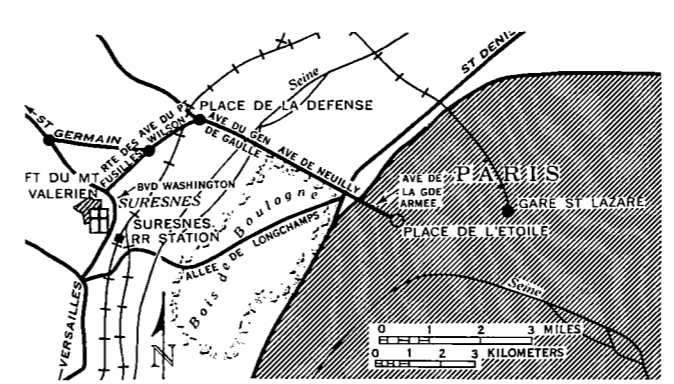
emetery, covering 28 acres of rolling farm e eastern edge of Brittany, rest 4,410 of of whom gave their lives in the Normandy mpaigns in 1944. Along the retaining wall l terrace are inscribed the names of 497 of ose resting place "is known only to God." site memorial, containing the chapel as well erations maps with narratives and flags of vices, overlooks the burial area. Interesting d sculpture aid in embellishing the struc- out platform of the tower, reached by 98 view of the stately pattern of the head- s of the peaceful surrounding countryside ward to the sea and Mont St. Michel.



CAMBRIDGE CEMETERY is situated 3 miles west of the university city of Cambridge, England, on highway A-1303 and 60 miles north of London. By automobile from London it takes about 2¼ hours. Cambridge may also be reached by railroad from Liverpool Street station. Travel time is about 1½ hours; train service is frequent. Taxicab service is available at Cambridge station. There are excellent hotels in the city.

The site, 30½ acres in extent, was donated by the University of Cambridge. It lies on a north slope with wide prospect; the west and south sides are framed by woodland. The cemetery contains the remains of 3,811 of our military Dead; on the great wall of the Missing are recorded the names of 5,126 who gave their lives in the service of their Country, but whose remains were never recovered or identified. Most of these died in the Battle of the Atlantic or in the strategic air bombardment of Northwest Europe.

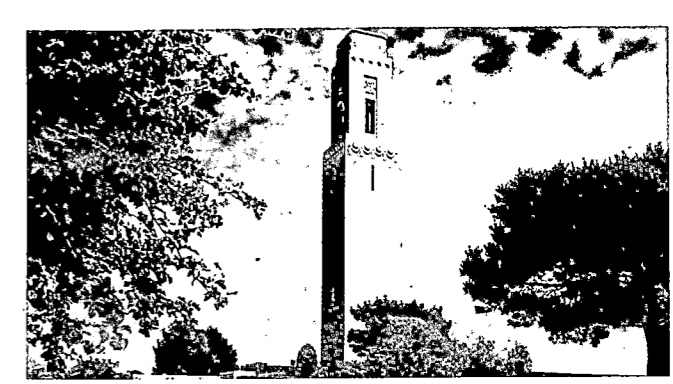
From the flagpole platform, near the main entrance, the great mall, with its reflecting pools, stretches eastward; it is from this mall that the wide, sweeping curve of the burial area across the green lawns is best appreciated. Along the south side is the wall of the Missing; at the far end is the memorial with its chapel, its two huge military maps, its stained-glass windows bearing the State Seals and military decorations and its mosaic ceiling memorial to the Dead of our Air Forces.



SURESNES CEMETERY is in the suburb of Suresnes, 5 miles west of the center of Paris. It can be reached by automobile, taxicab or suburban trains; the latter depart about every 20 minutes from the Gare St. Lazare. From the Suresnes station it is only a 10 minute walk to the cemetery. From the site, which is located high on the slopes of Mount Valérien, a fine panorama of a large part of Paris can be viewed.

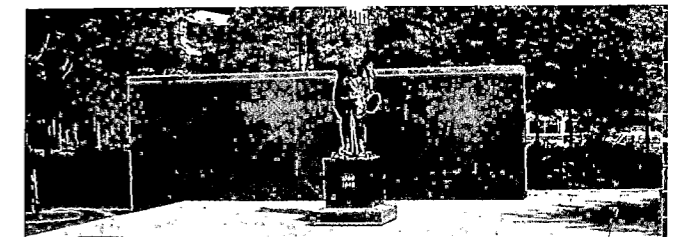
At this cemetery, 7½ acres in extent, rest 1,541 who died in World War I, together with 24 of our Unknown Dead of World War II. Bronze tablets on the walls of the chapel record the names of 974 Missing or buried or lost at sea in 1917 and 1918.

Originally a World War I cemetery, Suresnes now shelters the remains of our Dead of both wars. The World War I memorial chapel was enlarged by the addition of two loggias dedicated to the Dead of World War I and of World War II, respectively. In the rooms at the ends of the loggias are white marble figures in memory of those who gave their lives in these two wars. Inscribed on the walls of the loggias is a summary of the loss of life in our Armed Forces in each war, together with the location of all the overseas cemeteries where our Dead are buried. Senior representatives of the American and French Governments assemble on ceremonial occasions at Suresnes Cemetery to honor the memory of our military Dead.



NAVAL MONUMENT AT BREST, FRANCE, stands on the ramparts of the city overlooking the harbor, which was a major base of operations for American naval vessels during World War I. The original monument, built on this site to commemorate the achievements of the United States Navy during World War I, was destroyed by the enemy on 4 July 1941, prior to our entry into World War II. The present structure is a replica of the original and was completed in 1958.

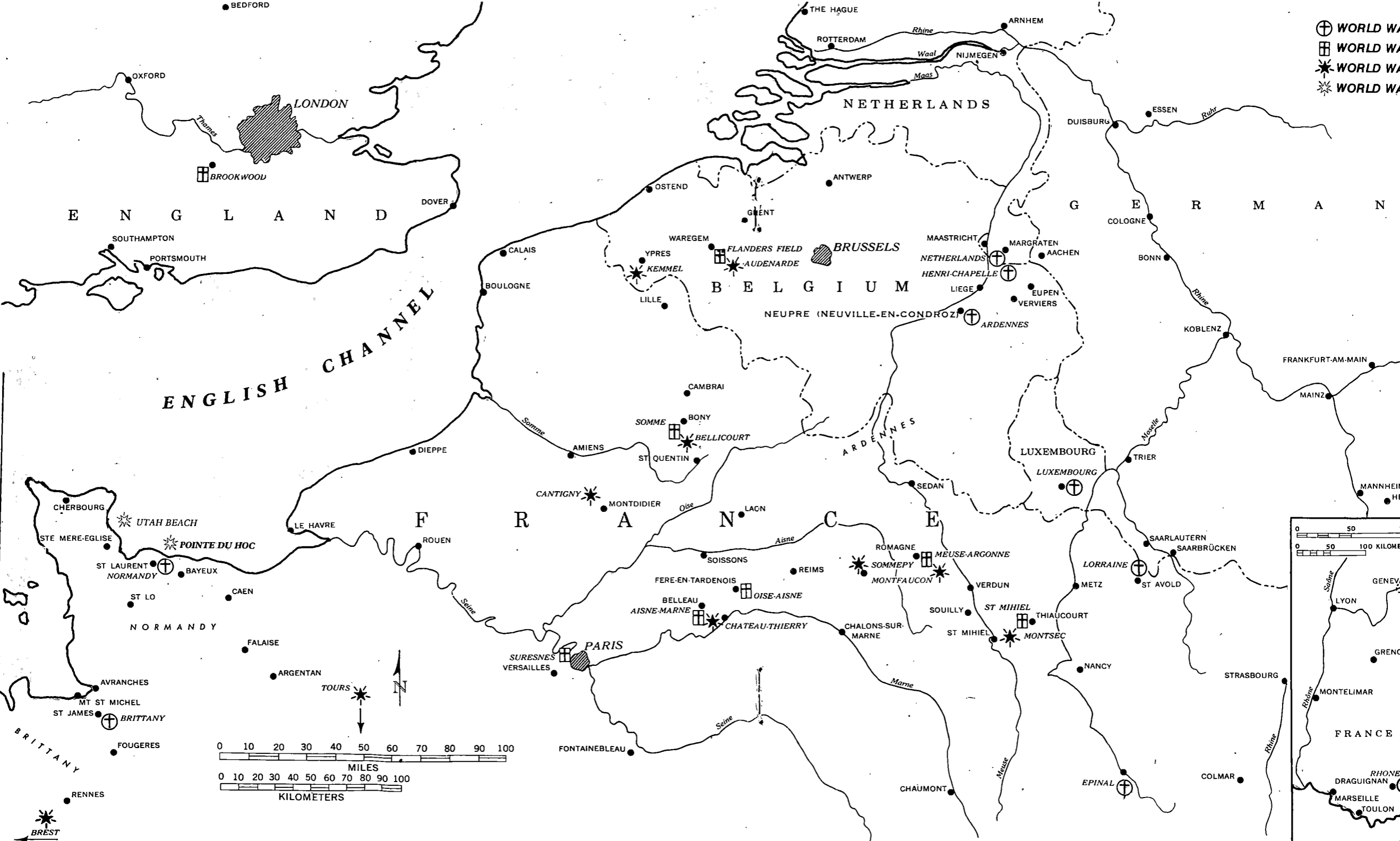
The monument is a rectangular rose-granite shaft, rising 145 feet above the lower terrace and 100 feet above the Cours d'Ajot. All four sides are ornamented by sculpture of nautical interest. The surrounding area has been developed by the Commission into an attractive park.



The AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCES MEMORIAL, located on Penn. Ave. between 14th and 15th Streets, NW in Wash. DC, commemorates the two million American military personnel and their CinC, Gen. John J. Pershing, who made up the AEF of WWI.

It consists of a stone plaza 52 ft. by 75 ft., an 8 ft. statue of Gen. Pershing on a stone pedestal, a stone bench facing the statue and two 10 ft. high walls, one along the south side of the memorial area and one along the east. The south wall contains two battle maps with appropriate inscriptions. Inscribed upon the reverse face of the east wall is Gen. Pershing's tribute to the officers and men of the AEF: "IN THEIR DEVOTION, THEIR VALOR, AND IN THE LOYAL FULFILLMENT OF THEIR OBLIGATIONS, THE OFFICERS AND MEN OF THE AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCES HAVE LEFT A HERITAGE OF WHICH THOSE WHO

- ⊕ WORLD WA
- ⊞ WORLD WA
- ★ WORLD WA
- ✳ WORLD WA



BRISTOL

BRITANNY  
 RENNES  
 FOUGERES  
 ST JAMES  
 MT ST MICHEL  
 AVRANCHES

NORMANDY  
 ST LO  
 ST LAURENT  
 STE MERE-EGLISE  
 CHERBOURG

POINTE DU HOC  
 UTAH BEACH  
 LE HAVRE

ENGLAND  
 SOUTHAMPTON  
 PORTSMOUTH  
 DOVER  
 OXFORD  
 BEDFORD

BRITAIN

LONDON  
 BROOKWOOD

NETHERLANDS  
 ROTTERDAM  
 NIJMEGEN  
 ARNHEM  
 THE HAGUE

BEELGIUM  
 BRUSSELS  
 FLANDERS FIELD  
 WAREGEM  
 YPRES  
 KEMMEL  
 AUDENARDE  
 LILLE  
 BOULOGNE  
 CALAIS

GERMANY  
 COLOGNE  
 BONN  
 ESSEN  
 DUISBURG  
 RUHR  
 KOBLENZ  
 MAINZ  
 MANNHEIM  
 SAARBRÜCKEN  
 SAARLUTERN  
 TRIER  
 LUXEMBOURG  
 LUXEMBOURG

FRANCE  
 PARIS  
 VERSAILLES  
 SURESNES  
 FONTAINEBLEAU  
 CHATEAU-THIERRY  
 BELLEAU  
 AISNE-MARNE  
 FERRE-EN-TARDENOIS  
 SOISSONS  
 REIMS  
 OISE-AISNE  
 VERDUN  
 ST MIHIEL  
 MONTSEC  
 ST MIHIEL  
 THIAUCOURT  
 METZ  
 ST AVOLD  
 LORRAINE  
 NANCY  
 EPINAL  
 COLMAR  
 STRASBOURG  
 MONTELMAR  
 LYON  
 GRENoble  
 DRAGUIGNAN  
 MARSEILLE  
 TOULON  
 RHONE

ARDENNES  
 CANTIGNY  
 MONTDIDIER  
 OISE  
 LACN  
 SOMME  
 BONY  
 BELLICOURT  
 ST QUENTIN  
 AMIENS  
 DIEPPE

ARDENNES  
 SEDAN  
 ROMAGNE  
 SOMMEPY  
 MEUSE-ARGONNE  
 MONTFAUCON

ARDENNES  
 HENRI-CHAPELLE  
 EUPEN  
 VERVIER  
 LIEGE  
 MARGRATEN  
 AACHEN

FRANCE  
 TOURS

BRITANNY  
 BREST

FRANCE  
 BRITANNY

FRANCE  
 NORMANDY

FRANCE  
 NORMANDY

FRANCE  
 NORMANDY

FRANCE  
 NORMANDY

FRANCE  
 NORMANDY

FRANCE  
 NORMANDY

FRANCE  
 NORMANDY

