

ASMARA INTERNATIONAL
JUDO CLUB

No. _____
KAGNEW STATION

KAGNEW STATION

No. _____
JUDO CLUB
ASMARA INTERNATIONAL

U. S. NAVAL COMMUNICATION STATION

ASMARA, ETHIOPIA



WELCOME ABOARD

PAMPHLET

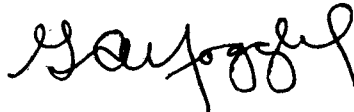
KAGNEW STATION

WELCOME TO ASMARA

Welcome to the U. S. Naval Communication Station, Asmara. I wish you a pleasant and enjoyable tour of duty. I am certain that each of you will find the climate outstanding, the people and their customs fascinating, and the scenery of Eritrea breathtaking.

It is hoped that the information in this pamphlet will assist you in preparing for your journey. Your assigned sponsor will answer any other questions you may have.

SMOOTH SAILING!



G. A. NOGGLE, JR.
Commander, U. S. Navy
Commanding Officer

THE LEGEND OF THE QUEEN OF SHEBA

A popular subject for Ethiopian painters is the legend of King Solomon and the Queen of Sheba. It is generally painted in bright colors, on canvas or parchment, cartoon style, with a few words of explanation in Amharic under each successive frame.

The details vary from one painting to the next, as does also their interpretation. But, in general, the story is as follows:

Once upon a time, there was a King who governed the huge country called Ethiopia covering all that part of Africa between Egypt and the Indian Ocean as well as the Sabean country beyond the Red Sea. He worshipped one God only, and was unhappy when he saw his people paying tribute to a multitude of wicked gods. There was, in particular, one huge and horrible serpent who every day devoured countless animals - some say even humans were offered in sacrifice to him. One day, with the help of another wise man who shared the King's view on monotheism, the goat being prepared was fed a brew of poison just before the sacrifice, and when the horrible serpent had eaten it, he died, abjectedly, thus proving that he was no God.

When the old King of Ethiopia felt himself near death, he requested that his daughter Makeda be made his successor, and she was indeed crowned Queen of Sheba.

She was not only a beautiful woman, but she was also wise, and longed to pay a visit to the famous King of Judea whom her father had praised so highly. Messengers and presents were exchanged between the sovereigns and Makeda accepted King Solomon's invitation to come and visit him. She was as much impressed with the King's wisdom and the luxury of his court as he was fascinated with her beauty. He wanted very much to have her as the mother of one of his children, but she steadfastly refused to yield to his demands.

One day, King Solomon made her promise that, should she take anything from his palace without his permission she would immediately become his.

That evening, he had a very salty and spicy meal served, and, as the King and his guest retired behind the curtains where their beds had been prepared, a tempting vase of clear water and a crystal cup were left in a prominent place. About midnight, Makeda, tortured by an implacable thirst, dared to pour a cup of that fresh water for herself. Whereupon the King, who had been watching, came out from behind his curtain. "Aha" he said, "I caught you taking from my palace something which does not belong to you. Remember that which you promised."

The story does not tell whether the Queen of Sheba enjoyed paying the price of her indiscretion; suffice it to say, she paid. The next morning, Solomon gave the Queen a ring, saying "If thou hast a son, give it to him and send him to me." Nine months later, after her return to her own country, she bore a son.

When he was old enough, the Queen sent him to his father with the ring so that Solomon should know him, but Solomon said, "What need is there of the ring? Without a sign, I know that thou art my son."

King Solomon saw to it that his son's studies were completed. Then he sent him back to Ethiopia, together with a present, namely, the famous Tables of the Law of Moses. In time, Makeda's son became King, with the name of Menelik I.



THE QUEEN OF SHEBA



"Everyone will now be mobilized
and all boys old enough to carry a spear will be sent
to Addis Ababa. Married men will take their wives to
carry food and cook. Those without wives will take any
woman without a husband. Women with small babies need
not go. Those blind, those who cannot walk or for any
reason cannot carry a spear are exempted. Anyone found
at home after receipt of this order will be hanged."

HAILE SELASSIE I

Emperor of Ethiopia

(upon invasion by Italy, 1935)

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ADDRESS

U. S. NAVAL COMMUNICATION STATION ASMARA, APO, NEW YORK, 09843

MISSION

The mission of NAVCOMMSTA Asmara is, in general, to provide communications to and from ships and forces afloat, to provide ships and forces afloat with a point of entry into the Naval Communication System and the Defense Communication System, which are worldwide in scope, and to provide specific communication services to ships and forces afloat in the general geographical area "East and South of Suez".

In addition, the station provides logistical support and technical assistance to Navy ships visiting the Port of Massawa, which is located on the Red Sea approximately seventy miles east of Asmara.

STATUS

The status of NAVCOMMSTA Asmara is that of a tenant activity of the U. S. Army Security Agency Field Station Asmara (Kagnew Station). As a tenant, NAVCOMMSTA Asmara is required to abide by rules and regulations promulgated by Commanding Officer, Kagnew Station which affect all personnel in the area.

PERSONNEL

At present, the station has an allowance for 15 officers, 230 enlisted men, 4 U. S. civilian and 66 local national employees. These personnel work at three separate sites in and around Asmara, the furthest being Tract "H", the Navy Transmitter Site Gura, about 30 miles South of Asmara.

Being a Communication Station, the majority of personnel are in the RM and ET Rates. Support personnel include YN, SK, DK, EN, GM, CM, HM, CS, PN, EM, IC, and CE, etc.

HISTORY

After the termination of hostilities in World War II, the Navy set out to establish a communication link for the Red Sea and Indian Ocean area. Asmara, Ethiopia was selected as the site of the vital link.

Initially a very small command, the Navy facility, NAVCOMMUNIT THREE, in Asmara, gradually expanded and by 1958 we had a total of 3 officers, 1 warrant and 68 enlisted men stationed here. Kagnev Station was much smaller then and the men had to more or less create their own forms of entertainment. Hunting was not restricted at that time and it was by far the most popular pastime. The Navy operated a hunting camp about sixty miles northwest of Asmara at Agordat. Kagnev Station operated recreation centers in both Cheren and Massawa for the use of American military personnel.

Not all the fun seemed to be in hunting the animals as could be witnessed by the assortment of Navy mascots. At that time, we maintained six dogs, one gazelle, two wild pigs, a jackal and a varied assortment of monkeys and baboons. One of these monkeys earned quite a reputation for himself by climbing a tree every day and throwing rocks down on the roof of the Commanding Officer's house.

The Navy started expanding rapidly in 1958. We moved our transmitter site from near where the present Stonehouse is situated to Tract "D".

1959, the Navy started its own Communication Control facility. Up until that time, all of our circuits were completely handled by the Army.

Our first Supply Officer arrived in 1960. Although obtaining materials in a timely manner is still somewhat of a headache in this corner of the world, the continuous expansion of our Supply Department since that time has greatly alleviated many of our past problems. Through its Supply Department, NAVCOMMSTA Asmara now furnishes extensive logistics support for those ships of the Commander Middle East Force visiting Massawa.

With the construction completed on our receiver building in 1961, the Navy moved from a wing of the Army receiver site at Tract "C" to its present location at Tract "F". By this time, Navy personnel had increased to 5 officers, 1 warrant and 125 enlisted.

In June of 1961, the NAVCOMMUNIT Asmara was redesignated by the Chief of Naval Operations as a Naval Communication Station. This firmly established us as one of the most vital links in the world encircling chain of Naval Communications.

Project Patsy, the vanized complex to be established at Gura, was upon us almost before we knew it existed. After having received our first notification of it in September 1963, the vans arrived in Asmara in November of the same year.

On 26 May 1966, the NAVCOMMSTA Transmitter Site Gura was officially opened. It is located some 30 miles south of Asmara.

The Public works Department moved from Tract "A" into new facilities on Tract "F" in April 1968; the Supply Department moved to Tract "F" about October 1968; and, the offices of the Commanding Officer, Executive Officer, and the Administration Department made the final move in January 1969. The NAVCOMMSTA was now located in two exclusively Navy sites approximately 30 miles apart, with only the Navy barracks and the Disbursing Office on Army Site, Tract "E".

KAGNEW STATION: ITS HISTORY, MISSION AND CHARACTERISTICS

General.

Kagnew Station is a major station in the global communications network maintained by the United States to provide rapid and effective communications for all departments of the United States Government. Rapid communications are universally recognized to be essential to the maintenance of peace, as is illustrated by the cooperation of the United States and the Soviet Union in establishing the "hot line" between Moscow and Washington in 1963.

The United States Government operates many communications stations in various parts of the world in order to permit it to participate more effectively in the search for a more assured means of preserving world peace. Some U. S. communication stations are operated by civilian agencies, while Kagnew Station is operated primarily by U. S. Army and Navy personnel.

The mission of Kagnew Station is to provide U. S. Communications within Africa and the Middle East and for linkage of this area to worldwide U. S. communications. Its location at Asmara is technologically advantageous because of the altitude of the Ethiopian Highland plateau (7600 feet) and its proximity to the relatively interference-free equatorial belt.

The legal basis for Kagnew Station's existence in Ethiopia is a fully public agreement between the governments of Ethiopia and the United States of America which was signed and entered into force on 22 May 1953. This agreement reflects the mutual interests of Ethiopia and the United States in the cause of world peace and their recognition of the important part communications plays in preserving peace.

HISTORY.

In 1942, following the defeat by Ethiopian and British forces of the Italian troops occupying Ethiopia, the first American military communications facility was established at Asmara as part of the allied Ethiopian-American-British war effort against the Axis. The name Kagnev was deliberately chosen by the American Government to honor Ethiopia's distinguished military tradition in defense of its freedom. In 1896 "Kagnev" was the name of the charger of one of the leading Ethiopian commanders; galloping riderless toward the invading Italians, "Kagnev" helped inspire the Ethiopian forces to their decisive victory at Adua. Similarly, in 1935, "Kagnev" was the name of an Ethiopian airplane which carried out many heroic attacks on the vastly superior invading Italian air and ground forces. This distinguished name was also given to the crack Ethiopian army unit which won many honors in the United Nation Forces fighting against aggression in Korea.

The first installations at Kagnev Station, in 1942, occupied two small tracts of land, one in the heart of Asmara, which had previously been the site of an Italian Navy radio station. After the reunion of Eritrea and Ethiopia in 1952, an agreement was negotiated between the United States and Ethiopia providing for the continuation and enlargement of this American-operated radio station. Successive developments in modern communications technology have enormously increased the ability of Kagnev Station to provide rapid communications. These developments have been paralleled by a series of supplementary lease agreements between the U. S. and Ethiopian governments, enlarging the area occupied by the Station.

Description of Kagnev Station.

At the present time Kagnev Station leases about 1,380 hectares of land from the Ethiopian Government. Only 180 hectares covered by buildings or parking areas are used exclusively by Kagnev Station. The remaining 1,200 hectares of land are open to continued use of agricultural and grazing purposes by their Ethiopian owners since the radio antenna towers on this land occupy little space and obstruct normal use only slightly.

The large staff of Kagnev Station is the result of the 24 hour a day requirements of modern communications. When it is mid-day in the United States, it is early evening in Europe, after nightfall in Asmara, and just before dawn in much of Asia. Therefore, the world-wide communications system of which Kagnev is a part operates around the clock requiring at least three employees for every single communications position. In addition, many of the service facilities at Kagnev Station, such as the radio and TV station, food and beverage stores, recreation clubs and sports facilities, must also operate unusual long hours. The requirements of administration and other service facilities absorb additional manpower.

In addition to its regular communication functions, the commands at Kagnew Station serve as a relay link with the White House in Washington for the President of the United States whenever he is flying over the eastern Atlantic Ocean, Europe, or Africa. Similarly, Kagnew Station has provided radio and voice communication for His Imperial Majesty while flying within the same area. Kagnew Station also carries out from time to time certain research projects in the field of space communications. It has taken part in communications between the earth and American satellites deep in space, relaying communications back and forth.

Ethiopian - United States Relations, National and Local.

The United States of America and the Ethiopian Empire have maintained close and friendly relations for many years. American teachers, doctors and missionaries have lived and worked in Ethiopia since the days of Emperor Menelik II. Ethiopia and the United States have demonstrated their devotion to the principles of collective security as allies in World War II, in cooperation with the United Nation forces defending Korea against aggression, and in UN operations to protect the integrity of the Democratic Republic of the Congo (Leopoldville): The independence spirit and intense national pride of the Ethiopian people have long been admired by all Americans, and the Americans living temporarily in Ethiopia during their service at Kagnew Station are also grateful for the hospitality shown them by their Ethiopian hosts.

The United States is one of Ethiopia's best customers. The United States imports from Ethiopia about Eth. \$135 million worth of merchandise a year, and Ethiopia buys about Eth. \$30 million worth a year from the U.S. In addition, since 1952, the United States has invested over Eth. \$350 million in grants and loans to help in the economic development of Ethiopia and over Eth. \$225 million in supplying modern military equipment and advanced training to the Ethiopian armed forces. The United States also contributes about Eth. \$25 million each year to the joint Ethiopian - U. S. Mapping Survey.

In addition to the mutual Ethiopian and American interest in the role played by communications in building a lasting peace, both countries derive substantial economic advantages from the presence of Kagnew Station in Ethiopia.

The Americans at Kagnew Station participate in many friendly contacts with their Ethiopian hosts. Social and civic clubs at Kagnew are in touch with similar Ethiopian organizations; frequent joint athletic contests are held featuring bowling, basketball, baseball and volleyball competition, (Americans are also learning to play soccer, but they are seldom able to win matches against Ethiopian teams), and Americans work in and contribute to orphanages and hospitals. Ethiopians are frequent guests of Kagnew Station on tours of the post, at parties, for special events, and in celebrating American holidays. Kagnew's veterinarián and medical personnel cooperate with Ethiopian officials in sanitation work and in increasing the quality and quantity of dairy, livestock and vegetable and fruit production as well as in hospital consultation and assistance. American

volunteers teach in Ethiopian hospitals and schools, and Kagnew Station provides occasional technical assistance to the Ethiopian Armed Forces and other Ethiopian government agencies. Another shared interest of Ethiopians and Americans locally is Kagnew's radio and TV programs.

HIGHLIGHTS OF ETHIOPIAN HISTORY

The story of Ethiopia should be of interest to all of us - if not because of its ancient Christian heritage or its modern political alliance with the United States, then simply because it will be our "home away from home" for as long as 30 months.

Eritrea covers an area of about 45,000 square miles, approximately the size of New York State. The province has a population of about one million, whereas the whole of Ethiopia has at least 22 million. The official languages of Ethiopia are Amharic and English. The local language is Tigrinya although, in Eritrea, Italian is also spoken.

Two thousand years ago, this nation was ruled by the Kings of Axum, whose capital was the city of Axum, forty miles south of Eritrea-Tigre boundary. The Kingdom lasted from 300 BC until ninth century AD. In the late fourth and early fifth centuries, the Axumite kingdom was reached by Christian priests from Syria, who spread a new faith until it became the state religion of Ethiopia, the Christian creed was that of the primitive Eastern Church which acknowledged the supremacy of the Patriarch of Alexandria. Subsequently for 1,500 years, the religion of the highlands has been Coptic Christianity, the bastion of which is the Ethiopian Orthodox Church. On the lowlands to the west and east of the plateau, the people remained pagans for many additional centuries, and finally were converted to Islam.

From Axum, which still remained the sacred center of the Ethiopian Empire, close contact was maintained with the Arab countries and with ancient Greece. With the decline of the Byzantine Empire, however, foreign links vanished and Ethiopia slept nearly a thousand years, forgetful of the world, by whom it was largely forgotten.

But in 1541, as a force of Portuguese explorers led by Christopher De Gama re-established contact with the Ethiopian people; the Portuguese landed at Massawa and had to fight their way through Moslem borders before reaching the Christian highlands. De Gama, himself, was killed in the first encounter, but his followers succeeded in their efforts to reach the plateau and permanently routed the Moslems from the uplands.

During the next three centuries there was constant warfare with invading Somalis, Egyptians, Turks and Sudanese. Then in 1865, Massawa and neighboring coast was acquired by Egypt, but the garrison was withdrawn in 1885. The following year, with the consent of Great Britain, an Italian force occupied Massawa. In 1890 various Italian possessions, used mainly as refueling stations, were united into the Italian colony of Eritrea.

In 1896 Ethiopia hit the modern headlines for the first time during the battle of Adua. The Italians were trying to expand the boundaries of their Eritrean Colony but discovered that the Ethiopians had other ideas. The Ethiopian Chieftains joined forces under Menelik II (father of Ethiopia's present Emperor) and defeated the overconfident Italian troops at Adua, a small village near Axum. The battle was extremely important because it saved Ethiopia from European domination at a time when all Africa was being portioned among European powers, and because it gave rise to the first real Ethiopian nationalism.

By means of the Italo-Ethiopian Treaty of 1900, the Italians did manage to retain their colony of Eritrea, but they could never forget their terrible defeat at Adua. Both to avenge that defeat and to establish for herself a colonial empire to which he could send her excess population and manufactured goods, Italy was constantly seeking means to increase her influence in Ethiopia. Finally, in 1935, the fascist legions of Mussolini struck. The poorly equipped Ethiopians were no match for the disciplined Italian regulars who overran the country and captured its modern capital, Addis Ababa, in May 1936.

The subjugation of the Ethiopian people came to an end shortly after Mussolini declared war on Great Britain and France in June 1940. Subsequently, in allied campaigns in East Africa, British and Indian troops entered Eritrea from the Sudan. After bitter fighting around the mountain fortresses of Cheren, allied forces entered Asmara on 1 April 1941. Today there is a cemetery for British dead just outside Asmara on the Massawa road. The allies continued their pursuit of Italian troops down into Ethiopia, and restored Emperor Haile Sellassie I to his palace in Addis Ababa on 5 May 1941.

An interesting footnote to the Italian occupation of Ethiopia is that the Ethiopian calendar is approximately eight years behind the Gregorian calendar. This is due to the fact that the Emperor decreed that there would be no passage of time during the period he was absent from his capital.

From that time until September 1952, all of Eritrea was under either British military administration or a United Nations Mandate administered by the British. On 15 September 1952, however, the United Nations voted to federate Eritrea with Ethiopia.

In November 1962, the Eritrean Assembly petitioned the Emperor of Ethiopia to end the federated status and join Ethiopia as a province.

GEOGRAPHY OF ERITREA

Eritrea, Ethiopia, lies West of Saudi Arabia along the Southern end of the Red Sea. It is bounded on the North and West by the Sudan, on the East by the Red Sea, and is the northern-most province of Ethiopia. The climate varies widely. The narrow coastal plain is humid and generally regarded as one of the world's hottest regions (temperatures of 120 degrees F are not unusual), typical of the nearby Arabian Peninsula.

Through the center of the territory runs a spur of the high Ethiopian table-land which forms a mountainous ridge in the South from eight to nine thousand feet high. To the West of this ridge, plateaus and arid lowlands slope to the Sudan.

Asmara, the Capital of the Province of Eritrea, is 7,600 feet above sea level on a plateau and is perennially cool. Temperatures during the day range from 65 to 80 degrees, never becoming uncomfortably warm; during the evening and early mornings, temperatures fall rapidly to the low 50's. The rainy season is normally from the end of June to the middle of September. These are not heavy tropical rains but intermittent rains of about a few hours each day; sometimes turning to hail. These periods of rain are followed by the winter months (November to February), with nights as cold as 40 degrees frequently experienced.

As stated before, Eritrea covers an area of approximately 45,000 square miles, almost the size of New York State. Its population consists of Moslems and Ethiopian Coptic Christians, in nearly equal numbers, and a small Italian, Indian, etc, minority concentrated around Asmara.

AGRICULTURE AND NATURAL RESOURCES

Approximately 78 percent of the people of Eritrea are engaged in agriculture. The area is entirely frost-free, a great advantage for crop production. This is somewhat nullified by low rainfall and a scarcity of productive soil.

Of the farm crops currently produced, cereals constitute practically 90 percent with legume and oil seeds accounting for most of the other 10 percent. Other crops include vegetable fibres, coffee, tobacco, cotton, citrus fruits, and tropical fruits. Livestock has always constituted the principal source of economy for the Eritrean people. Recent statistics show that there are about 1,147,000 head of cattle; 2,616,000 sheep and goats; 101,000 camels and 2,000 pigs in the country. Besides providing meat, cheese and milk for the local populace, the Eritrea livestock is quite important as an export commodity. Eritrea exports 3,000 tons of sheep-skins, goatskins and cattle hides every year.

Mining experts foresee a promising future for the mineral resources of Eritrea. Gold mining in four areas was reported as early as 1897, but was greatly hampered by the destruction of mining equipment during the war days. Iron ore deposits occur at several localities on the plateau.

Saline deposits also have been found, but the main source of salt for local use and export has been from the evaporation of sea water at Wachiro, Massawa and Assab. Other minerals discovered in lesser quantity include mica, beryl, lignite, copper, galena and kaolin. U. S. companies explore for oil, and potash, in great abundance, has been located.

TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATIONS

The road system of Eritrea is extensive, although not of the type to which you are accustomed. In addition to 385 miles of bituminized road and 100 miles macadamized roads, there are 1,400 miles of secondary roads and tracts. These roads connect all important centers of Eritrea, and are of considerable importance and financial significance to Eritrea, principally because of the traffic they convey from Ethiopia and Sudan. Travel during the rainy season is difficult, except via primary roads.

The Eritrean railway is operated by the Government. It consists of approximately 190 miles of narrow track, largely one-way traffic. It links the port of Massawa with Asmara on the Central highlands and proceeds via Cheren some 65 miles northwest to Agordat to tap the productive slopes of the western lowlands. The railway provides freight service between Massawa and Kagnev Station.

There is no passenger train service authorized for American personnel in Eritrea Province at the present time.

There is telephone service in all the larger towns of Ethiopia. Asmara is served by a telephone exchange that links it with other important commercial and trading centers of the Ethiopian Empire and with international lines, thus providing tele-communications service with principal countries of the world.

Commercial service to the United States via the Imperial Board of Telecommunication (Asmara Terminal) is available. Telephone service to anywhere in the U. S. from Kagnev Station costs about \$16.00 U.S. for three (3) minutes. Calls may be made from the Post Signal Office, Kagnev Station, by pre-arranged schedule.

ETHIOPIAN CUSTOMS

Titles and Forms of Address

It is important in meeting Ethiopians to use the proper form of address. Ethiopians are addressed by their first (their own) rather than their last (their father's) name. The word "Ato" means Mr., the word "Woizerit" means Miss. The word "Woizero" means Mrs. Thus, Woizero Abebech Tecele would be called Woizero Abebech, not "Woizero Tecele" or Mrs. Tecele". Ethiopian women do not change their names upon marriage. Hence, it is not proper to call an Ethiopian woman by the name of her husband.

Many of the more prominent Ethiopians have titles. All of the titles currently in use in Ethiopia are honorary. None are hereditary. Titles are granted by the Emperor as an honor to a specific individual. Although many of the titles are military in origin they no longer have

any connection with military rank; the military establishment in Ethiopia currently uses other designations of rank paralleling those in the British Army, from which they were adopted during the campaign of liberation in 1941. Among the common titles are Ras, Bitwoded, Dejazmatch, Blattenguetta, Fitawrari, Kegnazmatch, Grazmatch, Blatta, Barambaras and Lidj. Any person who holds a title may be addressed with the use of his title and name. Thus, if Ato Tesfaye Abebe is granted the title of Fitawrari, he may properly be addressed thereafter as "Fitawrari Tesfaye". If he has a high government position, he may also be entitled to be addressed as "Your Excellency".

Although titles are important and an honor which one should not fail to respect, it should be borne in mind that relative rank for protocol purposes (marshalling order) is not based on title but on position held in the government. Similarly, with the exception of the titles of "Ras" and "Bitwoded", the right to be addressed as "Your Excellency" does not depend on title but on government position.

All Ministers, Vice-Ministers, Governors of Provinces, and certain other high officials are addressed as "Your Excellency". Assistant Ministers, Directors General and officials of subordinate rank are simply addressed by name.

The Meaning of Titles

There are three categories of titles:

- a. Titles belonging only to members of the Imperial Family.

These include:

Neguse Negast (King of Kings)	-	The Emperor
Jan-Hoy	-	His Majesty
Itegue	-	The Empress

The Emperor is addressed as "Your Imperial Majesty". The children of His Imperial Majesty are addressed as "Your Imperial Highness". Daughters-in-law are addressed as "Your Highness". Sons-in-law are addressed according to the title which they personally possess without reference to their connection by marriage to the Imperial Family. Certain grandchildren or great-grandchildren are entitled to the title of "Prince" or "Princess"; they are addressed as "Your Highness". All other adult male grandchildren are addressed as "Your Excellency", if not adult, then simply as "Woizero" (Mrs.) or "Woizerit" (Miss), depending on their marital status.

- b. Titles granted only to persons of royal blood. These include:

Negus	-	King
Leuel Ras	-	Prince Ras
Leuel Dejazmatch	-	Prince Dejazmatch

Persons possessing titles indicative of royal blood are addressed as "Your Highness".

(Ras Bitwoded - A combination of the two titles in the highest non-royal title in the Empire).

c. Titles in current usage bestowed by His Imperial Majesty on other distinguished citizens of the Empire. These include:

1. Ras. Ras means literally "Head". It is a title of military origin, equivalent possibly to "Marshal". A Ras of royal blood (as noted above) may be granted by the Emperor the title of "Leuel Ras". A Leuel Ras is addressed as "Your Highness". All other Ras are known as "Kabur" (Honorable) and are addressed as "Your Excellency".
2. Dejazmatch. A title of military origin meaning literally "Commander of the Exterior" (i.e. next to the Emperor's tent); it is equivalent roughly to "General". The title "Dejazmatch" is today generally bestowed on all provincial governors. A (Prince) Dejazmatch. Dejazmatch of ministerial or gubernatorial rank are called "Kabur (Honorable) Dejazmatch" and are addressed as "Your Excellency". Others not entitled to be called "Your Excellency" are addressed as "Dejazmatch".
3. Blattengueta. A title of high honor usually given to learned men only. It is equivalent to the Arabic "Effendi". There are at present only four Blattenguetas in the Empire.
4. Fitawrari. A title of military origin meaning literally "Military Commander of the Vanguard". It is equivalent roughly to Major General. It is today a title often conferred on senior provincial officials.
5. Kegnazmatch. A title of military origin meaning literally "Commander of the Right Wing". It is equivalent roughly to Brigadier. The title is currently given to many district governors.
6. Grazmatch. A title of military origin meaning literally "Commander of the Left Wing". It is also now generally used as a title for district governors. A Grazmatch ranks with, but after, a Kegnazmatch.
7. Blatta. A title of honor, originally meaning a "Page". It is currently a civil title of medium distinction.

8. Barambaras. A military title meaning literally "Head of a Fortress". It is now most often used as a title for persons holding provincial posts of authority below that of district governor.
9. Lidj. A civil title meaning literally "Son". It is equivalent roughly to "Esquire". Traditionally used by sons of all nobility above the rank of Fitawrari, it is now properly used only by sons of royal blood and by those upon whom the Emperor has formally bestowed the title.
10. Abuna. Denotes a bishop (literally "Our Father").
11. Meridazmatch. Commander of 40 Dejazmatches, a title used only by the Crown Prince.

In addition to the above titles, there are a number of more specialized titles also in current use in Ethiopia today.

TRAVEL TO ASMARA

All military personnel must travel from the United States (or their previous duty station if direct travel involved) to Asmara in civilian clothing. Military uniform shall not be worn during travel or overnight stay in any foreign country enroute.

The Mailing address to NAVCOMMSTA Asmara is as follows:

(Name - Rate/Rank)

U. S. Naval Communication Station
APO New York 09843

Up-to-date shots are required for all personnel reporting into Asmara. Shot cards for the entire family must be carried with you during travel. Upon arrival, all personnel receive a gamma globulin (GG) shot to help in warding off hepatitis. Finally, each individual will be expected to be a good representative of the United States and the U. S. Navy.

All personnel traveling with or without dependents should remember to obtain a "Certificate of Non-Availability of Quarters and Mess" at all points of delay at any military installation of more than ten hours. Failure to obtain this certificate will delay, if not invalidate, any attempt to obtain reimbursement.

Obtain receipts for all expenses and keep a rough log of your travels and stops to facilitate making your travel claim. Keep an accurate account of all tips, bus and taxi fares.

GENERAL HINTS AND REMINDERS

A family coming to Asmara should have a minimum of \$250 in order to get settled properly.

Your duty station at the time of receipt of orders to Naval Communication Station Asmara must send a message to Naval Communication Station Asmara requesting dependent entry approval in accordance with BUPERSINST 4650.14(series). A sponsor will then be appointed who will write you and expect you to write him.

Follow-up with an official message giving information of your actual flight data so you can be met at the airport. If unable to send an official message, use Western Union facilities, addressing the Communication Station Washington, D. C., for NAVCOMMSTA ASMARA.

FREIGHT AND BAGGAGE INFORMATION

Shipment - Priority

Officer	600 lbs Priority Baggage
Enlisted	400 lbs Priority Baggage
Wife	350 lbs Priority Baggage
Each child over 12	350 lbs Priority Baggage
Each child under 12	175 lbs Priority Baggage

Air Baggage - Accompanied

Service Member 120 lbs total (54 lbs excess on Category "Z"; 76 lbs. excess on Tourist Class).

Travel to Asmara; each dependent should be authorized 22 pounds excess while travelling Tourist Class.

Wife and dependent children authorized 66 lbs. accompanied baggage of which 22 lbs. is excess while travelling tourist class from Rome, Italy or Athens, Greece to Asmara, Ethiopia.

Surface Shipment

2000 lbs or 25% of PCS allowance, whichever is greater. Weight is net.

Total Surface shipment is authorized to be shipped by air in accordance with CSAF 172324Z JUN 68.

AUTOMOBILES

Your private car (if you are in an authorized category) may be shipped from the States to Massawa by delivering it to the current port of embarkation (Vehicle Shipment Section, Bayonne, N.J.). It will take approximately 3 months for delivery. Vehicles may also be shipped from Oakland, California and New Orleans, Louisiana.

HOUSING INFORMATION

Government Quarters. Because of limited housing, enlisted personnel in the grades of E-8 and E-9 may expect to obtain government quarters within two to three months after arrival; other personnel can expect to wait 3-18 months for housing. Officers can expect to obtain government quarters within three to eight months after arrival.

Off-Post Housing. Almost all families reside off-post for at least a few months and some prefer to remain off-post for their entire tour. A list of government-approved houses is available at the Kagnev Station Billeting Office. The availability list is never large. Usually Navy families are able to find a suitable place within 45 days. Off-Post housing must be approved, both in suitability and rental fee, by the billeting office prior to service personnel completing rental contracts. Rent varies from \$50 to \$150.00 per month, plus utilities. Local custom requires paying one month's rent in advance and one month's rent for deposit. Electricity rates are very high in Asmara, running approximately \$25.00 to \$30.00 per month for most families, and a deposit of about \$30.00 is usually required. A water deposit is \$18.00; gas bottles are \$9.60 each, and a telephone deposit is \$50.00.

Limited Army Quartermaster furniture is available for use off-post. Your entry approval will advise which items are necessary for you to bring. Should these items exceed your authorized weight allowance, have your command send a message to this command requesting the amount of excess weight allowance required.

For cooking, a butane stove will be most practicable and economical to operate. Some houses in Asmara are supplied with 110 and 220 volt lines. The power rate at 110 volts is 27 cents a kilowatt, whereas it is only 17 cents a kilowatt at 220 volts. (Prices subject to change). Local power is 50 cycles and equipment designed for 60 cycles is subject to a higher failure rate. In addition to the overheating of motors due to the 50 cycle current, the 110 volt supply is more often close to 135 volts, again causing a heavier current with higher heating and other harmful effects on your equipment. The 220 lines appear to stay very close to that voltage and experience has proven that it is wise to take a medium rated 220 volt to 110 volt line transformer, suitable for handling your washer, freezer, refrigerator, and other appliances of this type. Appliances primarily of the heating type draw too much current to economically provide suitable line transformers. In these cases, it is just as well to use these devices on the regular lines and anticipate a shorter useful life from them. You can get small motors rewound in Asmara at a very reasonable cost. Washing machine motors cost about \$15.00 to \$20.00 for rewind, and will then normally operate on either 50 or 60 cycles without failure for the rest of your tour. If you are buying new appliances to take with you, it is recommended that you specify 50/60 cycle motors and save yourself some headaches and troubles later. Almost all houses in Asmara are without closets or kitchen cabinets. Knockdown closets and kitchen cabinets can be used to great advantage. Because of the large turnover of personnel, both Army and Navy, there is a good used furniture market.

You may be able to obtain closets and cabinets from departing personnel. Most homes have marble tile or similar floors, somewhat slippery and cold. Houses have no heating facilities other than one fireplace. Cool nights in Asmara make kerosene or butane space heaters indispensable. Butane heaters are much cleaner. A tank of butane cost about \$6.00 and will last a month, except during the rainy season, dependent upon how much it is used. Two space heaters should be considered a minimum, particularly if you have children. The houses are of masonry construction and ventilation is not very good. All heaters should be vented. Space heaters are available in Asmara.

City water is not safe for consumption, so drinking water must be picked up from the Post. Containers are not supplied, although they are available locally.

Household help is very reasonable and few families are without such help. Full-time maid services can be obtained for \$16.00 to \$25.00 per month, depending on the individual and the amount of work desired. There are no facilities for having house help stay overnight on the post; however, many of the houses in Asmara have suitable space for letting house help "live in". Although most of the experienced house help have picked up English to varying degrees, the house-wife will find it necessary to give and take a bit on the language problem. Those who can learn a bit of Italian will find it most advantageous.

Temporary Housing - While awaiting housing, most families live in the Nyala Hotel where we receive special low rates for families. There are several small hotels that have clean rooms and a friendly atmosphere.

While living in the hotel, personnel are eligible for a Temporary Lodging Allowance for the first 60 days after arrival. Your sponsor will send you a list of the various types of rooms and apartments available in the Nyala Hotel with rates. The Nyala Hotel is about 10 minutes walk from the Post.

Kagnew Station bus service is available to the hotel; however, each family arriving is met by a sponsor (provided the command receives information of your expected arrival), and the sponsor will show you around and make your first few days easier. It is most important that you inform the command or your sponsor of your flight schedule. If no other method is available, you may send a commercial telegram, while still in the States, to the Commanding Officer, U. S. NAVCOMMSTA Asmara, c/o U.S. NAVCOMMSTA, Washington, D.C. advising your scheduled arrival.

You should plan to live a number of weeks (possibly in a hotel) with only what you have in your suitcases. So, bring your small coffee pot, if you are a coffee-drinker or heat water in it for tea, bouillon, etc; a can-

opener, a plastic bowl and spoon, fork and knife for everyone in the family including one small paring knife; plastic cups for each child in the family, preferably those with sealer tops which can also be used to store sugar and milk in the hotel room after you arrive. You will be able to purchase instant coffee, paper towels, etc., in the commissary at Kagnew Station. You will find your stay in the hotel much easier if you can improvise a meal or two a day plus snacks, particularly with children. Your sponsor will provide you with a large can of potable water upon arrival, since water in downtown Asmara is not potable.

KAGNEW STATION FACILITIES

General

Because of its relatively isolated location, Kagnew Station has existed since its founding in 1942 as an almost completely self-contained village, supplied by planes of the U. S. Air Force, and by ships docking at the Red Sea port of Massawa. Some of the modern facilities now available at the Post for the welfare of its personnel include:

a. An Interdenominational Chapel with a seating capacity of 220. In addition to all Post religious services, numerous religious education classes, small meetings, and choir rehearsals are held in the Chapel.

b. A motion picture theater that seats over 320 patrons. It is equipped with a cinemascope screen, the latest model sound and projection equipment, and an emergency lighting system. The theater also serves as a convenient center for training classes, conferences and dramatic productions. (Navy has its own movie room (free) at Tract "F"; Army has a nominal charge).

c. A spacious, well-equipped gymnasium to serve the diversified athletic program constantly running under the supervision of Army Special Services. The gym houses a regulation-size basketball court with bleachers, retractable backboards and an electric timer, bowling lanes, a boxing ring, gymnastic equipment and locker and shower rooms.

d. A dependent school providing classes in grades one through twelve. This school is excellent. Students graduating from High School have had no difficulty in being accepted by U. S. colleges. University of Maryland and University of Oklahoma courses are offered at a nominal fee. Contact the Naval Communication Station Asmara Education Services Office in the Tract "F" Admin Building for full information.

e. A combined laundry and dry-cleaning plant capable of a monthly workload of 50,000 pieces.

f. The Army's television station AFRTS-TV and its sister station AFRS provide a varied schedule of the most popular CONUS programs. As with other overseas stations of this type, programs are often several months behind CONUS presentation.

g. The U. S. Army Hospital Asmara (located on Tract "E") consists of a modern hospital with an outpatient department, obstetrical facilities, medical and surgical officers, an optometrist, and dental officers. The health of the command is generally equal to that found in an average American community. To help maintain these high standards, military personnel and dependents must observe instructions and rules promulgated. Diseases most common in the surrounding area are malaria, hepatitis, gastroenteritis and upper respiratory infection. Typhus fever and venereal diseases are also common among the local population. Asmara is located in a "YCT" area and the following inoculations are required prior to leaving the States: Smallpox, Typhoid-paratyphoid, Tetanus-diphtheria, Poliomyelitis, Typhus, Cholera, Yellow Fever. Ethiopia Immigration authorities will not allow entry into Ethiopia to personnel not having current cholera, yellow fever or smallpox inoculations.

h. The well-equipped and staffed Dental Clinic provides dental services, including prosthetic service for both military personnel and their dependents. However, personnel should arrive in a good state of dental health. No dental appointments will be made without prior examination which can be obtained by personnel from 0730 to 0830, Monday through Friday. For emergencies, after duty hours, the nurse on duty at the hospital must be called. An orthodontic consultant from USAREUR makes two or three trips a year to Kagnev Station. He gives advice and guidance on orthodontic problems. However, children undergoing active orthodontic treatment, wearing complicated multibanded appliances, should have their complicated orthodontic procedures completed in CONUS. Treatment of children with retainers or removable appliances can be continued at Kagnev Station.

i. During your stay in Asmara, you will probably wish to take advantage of the opportunities to travel in the area. If both parents are going to be absent at the same time, and are leaving children with friends (children should not be left in the care of indigenous help) a "Consent of Anaesthesia and Operation" form should be signed. This consent slip is available at the Out-Patient Clinic and Dental Clinic and a slip should be signed for each child. These are to be left in the respective clinic so that, in the event of an emergency, medical or dental treatment can be started immediately. Be sure to make notations on the certificate if there are any allergies to medications or any medical history that you might feel significant.

Post Housing

Post quarters are furnished by the Quartermaster Section. Freezers are not furnished although the varied uses one can make of freezer make it advisable to bring one with your household effects if you can afford it. Many people do not bring a freezer and do not realize the advantage of having one until after arrival - then it is too late, and the main source is the sale of freezers by personnel who are leaving. Due to this practice, the resale price of this item remains very good. The Post is wired for 60 cycles, 115 volt electricity.

CLOTHING

Civilian clothing is worn when off-post and will be in accordance with the dictates of good appearance within the normal American community in the United States. Sport shirts and slacks may be worn off-post. The wearing of a tie is not required as long as the clothing worn will reflect creditably on the appearance of American personnel. Dungarees will not be worn off-post except in traveling to and from work. The PX has a limited variety of slacks, suits, shirts, and incidental items. Wives of personnel stationed in Asmara will discover that their clothing needs vary a great deal, so that considerable foresight must be used in preparing for a tour of duty in Asmara. The PX carries a limited stock of clothing and shoes for women and children and a small selection of lingerie. The local market offers little that will appeal to the American taste, and the few things that are attractive are expensive. It is essential that every woman take a large selection of clothes. Mail order clothes are available through the catalogs, but an order may take two weeks to two months to reach Asmara. The type of clothing needed will vary considerably but, although the climate is for the most part warm, heavy cotton and lightweight woolen clothing is needed occasionally, particularly in the evening when the weather usually turns cool. Sweaters, skirts, and other sport clothes are useful. Evening clothes, ranging from cocktail dress to formal gowns, will be needed for some occasions. Fall clothes are always comfortable in the evening. Latest fashion Italian shoes may be purchased in town for about \$15.00 to \$40.00 per pair, and local sandals are inexpensive.

Many of the ladies have lizard, cobra, or alligator shoes made to order. It is advisable to have a variety from sport shoes or "flats" to dress shoes.

There are several excellent seamstresses available locally, but the material is high in town. Children's clothing and shoes are a particular problem in Asmara, and every woman is urged to take a large variety of such clothes and shoes with her, and in larger size for future growth. The PX, at times, sells such things as socks, underwear, a few baby shoes, rubber pants, and diapers, but the availability is not dependable. Most of the year, the children will wear light clothing but heavier clothing should be available for the colder days. Rainwear is essential for the rainy season. It is also good to bring warm slippers and a supply of tennis shoes for the children.

Again, Sears or some other mail order house can keep you supplied.

UNIFORMS

It is absolutely essential to have a full seabag upon arrival in Asmara. Kagnev Station is attempting to provide full support in this area but, at the present time, cannot be relied upon. It is recommended that enlisted men bring at least three extra pairs of dungarees, three extra white hats and extra insignia.

Officers and Chief Petty Officers wear tropical or working khaki during duty hours. Service dress khaki and service and full dress whites and blues are also worn. Officers have several occasions to wear dinner dress blue or white jacket. Enlisted men wear dungarees during duty hours, or tropical white long. Undress and full dress white and blue uniforms are also worn.

AUTOMOBILES

The majority of cars available in the area are Volkswagon, Fiat and Opel. These cars can be purchased new in Asmara, and terms can be arranged. A Volkswagon costs about \$2,100, including insurance and terms. An Opel runs a few hundred dollars higher. There is also a large turnover of used cars. Car insurance is available locally at a very reasonable rate. All cars must be insured, but only for "third party coverage" which will cost about \$25.00 per year.

Repair facilities are predominantly foreign car dealers or garages. Repair parts for American cars are normally obtained by mail from Sears, Wards or other suitable sources in the States. Nearly every make of American car is represented, and many owners do not experience any difficulty in keeping up their cars. It depends to a large degree on the ability of the individual to take proper care of his car and to perform minor repairs. Small cars are much more desirable. The narrow streets of Asmara and other congested areas and the mountain roads are not built for large cars. Many have sold their cars prior to leaving the States and purchased small cars in Asmara. As noted before, there are many Stateside as well as many foreign cars being driven in Asmara. The ultimate decision is up to you. Low octane gasoline is purchased through the Exchange gas station.

If you plan on seeing the country and doing any road travel, it is recommended that good heavy (six-ply) tires with tubes, tire repair kit, tools, and pump that operates from the engine be included in your planning. The combination of mountain driving and the rough roads encountered off the main highways is extremely wearing on light duty or poor tires. Tubeless tires present a repair problem as garages or service stations cannot service this type tire. If you wish to sightsee off the roads, a fourwheel drive vehicle is highly recommended.

RECREATION AND TRAVEL

Asmara contains a variety of shops, operated chiefly by Italians, and five movie houses, some showing American, Italian, and mixed Italian, Arabic, and American films. The city has many coffee houses, small bars, and restaurants. Art exhibits, plays, and musical performances are infrequent. You will find that the best opportunities for entertainment and recreation will be found on the post.

The port of Massawa, about three hours drive over good but definitely mountainous roads from Asmara, offers swimming, fishing, and other water sports from October to March. The remainder of the year is often too hot to invite visits to the area. At the present time, travel restrictions preclude driving to Massawa except in convoys; however, flights are available by EAL at a cost of \$8.80 per person round trip. You may be able to get a "space available" helo flight to Massawa, too. The Army operates an R & R Center in Massawa with accommodations available at very low prices.

Some towns and villages in Ethiopia are of particular interest to American sightseers and camera enthusiasts. Axum is the site of several buildings of archeological interest, and the vault of the Ethiopian crown jewels. At present, a two or more car convoy is required or you may travel by commercial air.

Asmara is centrally located for trips to Europe, Central and South Africa, and the Far East. Personnel have taken leave via commercial lines to Nairobi, Addis Ababa, Karachi, Bangkok, Tokyo, and to many European cities. Others have preferred to visit Red Sea and Mediterranean ports. Some personnel have arranged their trips through one of the tourist agencies in Asmara. Reservations via military flights are extremely limited with the additional stipulation that you must carry in your possession sufficient funds to return commercially if military space cannot be obtained.

IDENTIFICATION CARDS

All personnel to whom identification cards are issued are individually and personally responsible for insuring that the card is in their own possession at all times.

- a. Uniform Service Identification and Privilege Card, DD Form 1173
(Brown)

Is issued to identify persons (dependents) eligible for medical care, commissary privileges, exchange patronage, and admission to military theatres.

(1) Dependents must have this card in their possession for privilege identification purposes. Failure to have and show card will result in NO ENTRY to privilege facilities.

(2) If cards are due to expire, it is the responsibility of the sponsor to make application for reissue prior to the expiration date. Failure of the sponsors to make prompt application for this privilege card may result in their dependents being deprived of the privileges to which they are entitled and may cause hardships.

b. Ethiopian Identification Card. All personnel MUST have an Ethiopian I.D. card. The Ethiopian I.D. card authorizes your travel in all parts of Ethiopia, since you enter the country without a visa. Your Ethiopian I.D. card will be turned in to the Immigration and Customs Section, Post Transportation Office 10 days prior to your permanent departure from Ethiopia.

Personnel ordered to Asmara must obtain passports. Visas are not required as long as you are in possession of a valid passport and official orders. A visa is not required for dependents as long as they are in possession of a valid passport and travel on orders of the spouse. Under no circumstances obtain a tourist visa. Passport applications should be initiated immediately upon receipt of orders.

Currency.

The monetary unit of Eritrea is the Ethiopian dollar, which is presently stabilized at the rate of Eth. \$2.48 for one U. S. dollar. Currency exchange regulations are strict and observance is mandatory. American military personnel are paid in U. S. dollars, which may be spent in Post Facilities. Ethiopian currency must be used off post and to pay household help. There are no banking facilities in Asmara or on post for military personnel. Checks written against CONUS banks may be cashed on Post only and retention of both savings and checking accounts you may presently have is strongly recommended. Money orders (up to \$250.00 for \$.20) may be purchased in the Post Exchange.

a. The Exchange of U. S. currency for Ethiopian currency is authorized between U.S. citizens who are members of the Armed Forces, civilian employees of the U. S. Government, and their dependents only when the seller has obtained such Ethiopian currencies through authorized sources. This includes transactions for automobiles or any other goods. Personal checks drawn on U.S. banks may not be used on the local economy. The only authorized facilities for exchange of U.S. currency for Ethiopian currency are as follows:

- (1) Finance and Accounting Office, Kagnev Station
- (2) Officers' and Enlisted Men's Open Messes
- (3) The State Bank of Ethiopia - all branches
- (4) USATTU, Massawa
- (5) Authorized Cashiers in Asmara hotels

RETREAT CEREMONY (COLORS)

When retreat is sounded, all cars will stop and all occupants must get out and face the direction of the flag.

KAGNEW STATION REGULATION NUMBER 670-5

Uniform and Insignia

a. Navy

(1) Navy personnel will comply with NAVPERS 15665, United States Navy Uniform Regulations.

(2) Article 5229, NAVCOMMSTA Asmara Instruction 5450.1(series) (Station Organization and Regulations Manual) pertains to the wearing of the uniform for Naval Personnel and shall have the force and effect of Post Regulations.

b. Civilian Dress (Male)

(1) Civilian dress is authorized at all times for male personnel off duty and is off-post wear.

(2) Civilian dress shall be appropriate to the occasion and is required when going to the Asmara Airport.

(3) The wearing of the following items is DISCOURAGED, and post facilities will refuse to admit personnel so attired:

- (a) T-shirts (undershirts) as outer garments
- (b) Open sandals without socks
- (c) Excessively dirty or unsightly clothing

c. Civilian Dress (Female)

Female personnel on and off-post are expected to dress with proper taste and decorum befitting the occasion. Certain items are considered in poor taste on and off-post and will occasion refusal of admittance to post facilities. These items include but are not limited to:

(1) Shorts when not engaged in sports or outdoor recreational activities.

(2) Hair curlers and similar items.

(3) Halters or bra-type blouses.

Female personnel visiting the Massawa area are expected to dress with PROPER taste and decorum befitting the occasion. At no time will swim suits be allowed in the indoor hotel dining room or bar area. REMEMBER YOU ARE ON DISPLAY-DRESS WELL-ESPECIALLY WHEN OFF-POST.

IMMUNIZATIONS

The following schedule is mandatory for all military and dependents while at Kagnew Station:

- a. Every 4 months: Gamma Globulin (GG) for HEPATITIS
- b. Every 6 months: CHOLERA
- c. Yearly after initial series: TYPHOID
 TYPHUS
- d. Every 3 years: SMALLPOX
- e. Every 4 years (minimum): TETANUS boosters
- f. Every 6 years: YELLOW FEVER boosters
- g. Oral POLIOMYELITIS vaccine (Types I, II, and III) is given.

OUTPATIENT CLINIC SCHEDULES

Sick Call

- a. Military personnel (will not be seen without a sick slip) - 0730, Monday through Friday.
- b. Dependent and Civilian - 0930, Monday through Friday (on days when school is in session, teachers and school children may report to military sick call at 0730; school children not reporting in prior to 0800 will be seen on dependent sick call at 0930).
- c. Saturday, Sunday, and Holidays - sick call is scheduled at 0900 for both military personnel and dependents. Services are restricted to emergencies and serious illness.
- d. There will not be a military sick call on Wednesdays for other than emergencies.
- e. Military reporting in and clearing this station, 1300-1400 Monday through Friday.

Special Clinics are conducted by appointment and include:

- a. Medical clinic - Thursday PM.
- b. OB clinic - Monday PM (Wednesday PM when Monday is a holiday).
- c. Well Baby clinic - Tuesday PM.
- d. Well Women's clinic - Thursday PM (the last two Thursdays each month).
- e. Military examinations - Wednesday 0730.
- f. Laboratory tests, X-rays for local nationals - 1300 Tuesday and Thursday by appointment through civilian personnel office.
- g. Veterinary clinic - 1300-1500 Tuesday and Thursday for normal care and immunizations.
- h. Telephone clinic to arrange for emergency care.

Immunizations

- a. Military personnel - 1300 - 1400 Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, and Friday.
- b. Dependents and civilians - 1300 - 1400 Wednesday. Hours are extended from 1500 - 1600 for school children's immunization while school is in session.
- c. Local Nationals - 1300 Thursday.
- d. Yellow Fever is given only 1500 - 1600 the last Wednesday of each month.
- e. Gamma Globulin for prevention of Infectious Hepatitis - 1300 each Tuesday. It must be renewed every four months. Mass immunization schedule for Gamma Globulin is conducted every four months for both military and dependents. Dates are published in the Plan of the Day.
- f. Smallpox - requires return in 7 days for reading.
- g. Tuberculin tests require return to clinic in two days for Mantoux and three days for Tine.

TIME	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FIRDAY	SAT., SUN. HOLIDAYS
0730	Military Sick Call	Military Sick Call	Emergency Military Sick Call	Military Sick Call	Military Sick Call	0900 Emergency Military
	Emergency School Children	Emergency School Children	Emergency School Children	Emergency School Children	Emergency School Children	Dependent Sick Call
0930	Dependent Sick Call	Dependent Sick Call	Dependent Sick Call	Dependent Sick Call	Dependent Sick Call	
1300	OB Clinic (By Appt)	Well Baby Clinic (By Appt) Gamma Globulin	Dependent Immunization	Well Women Clinic (Last 2 Thurs/mo. by appt) Immun. Loc. Natl Gen. Med. (By Appt)		

NOTE: All hours and days subject to change.

DOMESTIC SERVANTS

Maids, house-boys, yard-boys, laundresses, etc., are available for very reasonable wages. The Kagnew Station Civilian Personnel Office has a list of available personnel.

Because of the high incidence of tuberculosis and venereal disease in the local population, the chance of infection is greater. Because of this, we insist that your indigenous help have a chest x-ray and blood test every six months. They are also immunized against smallpox and typhoid. They are not eligible for hire if they do not accept these immunizations.

These people are not educated to our standards of living and they need instruction and constant supervision. They should be instructed in personal hygiene, washing hands after going to the bathroom, handling of children, changing of diapers, and similar things which you may take for granted. Be certain that they know and observe good sanitary standards before you permit them to "take charge" of your family's health and welfare. They do not have the benefit of your standards and education but they are quite anxious to please you. Without the proper approach to training them, you will be the one who suffers.

OFF-LIMITS AREAS

For your protection, certain areas of the city and country have been placed off-limits. Your sponsor can keep you posted on these areas. They will be listed in the Plan of the Day from time to time.

PLAYGROUND PRIVILEGES

All dependent children have the right to use the playground areas on-post. You are directly responsible for your children.

SAFETY OF CHILDREN

You are reminded of your direct responsibility to insure that your children do not play around areas of construction; do not remove or relocate traffic control or safety barricades; do not throw stones at workers or over the perimeter wall; and do not become a nuisance. YOU WILL BE HELD PECUNIARILY LIABLE FOR DAMAGES BY ANY OF THESE "SMALL FRV" OFFENDERS.

JAY WALKING

You are reminded that there are painted crosswalks on the post. Pedestrians are required to utilize ~~them~~ when crossing streets and intersections. YOU ARE RESPONSIBLE FOR INSTRUCTING YOUR CHILDREN IN RULES.

GENERAL INFORMATION

Vehicles Unattended - All personnel are cautioned not to leave valuables in unlocked, unattended vehicles, while said vehicles are parked off the limits of Kagnev Station.

Ambulance Service - Ambulance service is available both on and off post for EMERGENCY use only. If on post, you may call 2222, and off post Asmara 15112.

Washing Dishes (Off-Post) - Dishes may be washed in hot, soapy city water; however, they must then be rinsed with your chlorinated water and allowed to air dry. This is to ensure destruction of the bacteria which may be found in the local water supply. Four teaspoons of chlorine in rinse water.

Brushing Teeth (Off-Post) - On several occasions, history from patients with infectious hepatitis reveals that people are using non-chlorinated water for brushing their teeth. Use only chlorinated water.

Infant Formulas - Water in Asmara has been found to be quite hard in nature and to contain large amounts of nitrates. In rare cases, this concentration of nitrates has been reported harmful to infants, although this has not been noted on this Post. In order to eliminate any possible hazard, a low nitrated water point has been established behind the Officer's Club. All parents are advised to use only this water in preparing formulas and foods for their children who are under six months of age. This water should be boiled or it may be used "as is" in the baby's formula if the formula is then sterilized in the usual fashion.

Asmaritis - This is the local name for the diarrhea complex often encountered by personnel. It is due, most often, to careless food and drink habits. The hospital (USAH) pharmacy has a very effective "diarrhea mix" available. If you have continued problems, report for morning sick call. You can avoid many Asmaritis type problems by paying attention to what is written here.

Hepatitis - This is another food-and-drink-associated problem we have here. Be sure that in your in-processing, you and your family report to the hospital for Gamma Globulin (GG) shots. These shots will help protect you but must be renewed every 4 months for as long as you are in Asmara.

Malaria - This disease is carried by mosquitoes which are found at lower altitudes than Asmara. All personnel must take Chloroquine pills, available at the USAH pharmacy, once a week.

Foods in General - The Veterinary-Preventive Medicine Service maintains a list of places that are approved for sales of food products to Americans. Periodically, information is published in the Plan of the Day concerning "downtown" shops.

LOCAL PRODUCE

Fruits and Vegetables - We are blessed here with a plentiful supply of very high quality fruits and vegetables, but they MUST be sanitized before use.

Meats - There is a U. S. Inspected supply of local meats available. The quality is often good and it does provide a money saving. You MUST, however, always cook the local meat thoroughly.

Milk - The Kagnew Station Veterinary Service has expended considerable effort to make available the safe and extremely nutritious "Gold Cap" mil which is sold in the Commissary. The milk is marked on the cap "1" for Monday through "7" for Sunday, the day it is processed.

Rabies at Kagnew Station - There are many stray dogs in Asmara. Rabies is a disease which can affect all warm-blooded animals. Not every human, bitten by a rabid animal gets rabies, but once contracted in a human, rabies always proves fatal. Therefore, it is absolutely essential that anti-rabies treatment be undertaken immediately. Also, not every human who receives anti-rabies treatment is fully protected against this dread disease. This means that everything possible must be done to prevent exposure of our people to rabies. Every effort is made to eliminate stray animals from Kagnew Station. This will inevitably include some pets whose owners permit them to stray. This will also include animals not properly immunized for rabies, when these animals are detected through bite or other incidents. Kagnew Station Regulation 40-655 states that only pets which have been registered will be permitted on station. To be registered, an animal must be presented at the Veterinarian's Office on Tract "E" for rabies immunization. This is an annual requirement. If a pet is brought into the command with a valid rabies certificate, this certificate can be presented within 10 days of the pet's arrival in lieu of revaccination. Revaccination is then required one year from the previous immunization. A pet is not considered registered if he has passed from owner to another, unless the record of ownership has been changed in the Veterinarian's Office. A pet dog or cat is not subject to the registration requirement if it is less than three months old. This is because rabies vaccination is not effective before that age. This does not mean that a young animal cannot get rabies. These animals must be controlled carefully to prevent contact with a rabies animal. It is clear that rabies is present in Asmara. The requirements for rabies immunization and registration are to protect our people. If your pet is not properly immunized and it is bitten by a rabid animal, it

becomes a "timebomb" for you and your neighbors. It may develop rabies as long as six months after being exposed. This is why there are rigid requirements for rabies immunization of pets. This notice is to advise that:

a. Only rabies-immunized and properly registered animals will be permitted on Kagnew Station.

b. Animals will not be left chained outside family quarters. They will be maintained in the quarters and, when outside, be retained with a leash or be under direct control of an adult.

c. Any person bitten or scratched by an animal should report to the USAH for treatment immediately. Every effort must be made to identify the animal responsible. The animal must not be killed, but must be quarantined for 10 days by the Veterinarian at the owner's expense.

d. An intense effort to eliminate stray animals from Kagnew Station is being conducted. The welfare of our people must receive first priority over all other considerations. Therefore, the Military Police will not be held responsible if a registered pet is loose or unattended and is mistaken for a stray.

REMEMBER, if your pet or guard dog bites anyone, including a non-American, you must notify the Provost Marshal Desk Sgt. immediately.

The Kagnew Station Veterinary Service operates an outpatient small animal clinic. The present schedule is Tuesdays and Thursdays from 1300 to 1500.

RECOMMENDED PROCEDURES FOR TREATMENT OF DRINKING WATER

Safe Drinking Water - It is recommended that, if at all possible, personnel and dependents use Post water for drinking purposes, brushing of teeth, rinsing of dishes. If it is impossible to carry water home for these purposes, treat water as follows:

a. Add sixteen drops of commercial chlorine solution (Clorox, Purex, etc.,) to each gallon of water. Agitate container and let stand at least 30 minutes before using.

Remember that locally-purchased galvanized water cans usually hold 6 to 6 1/4 U. S. gallons, 1/4 measuring teaspoon equals 24 drops, and 1 measuring spoon equals 96 drops.

SOAKING AND DISENFECTING OF FRUITS AND VEGETABLES

- Method 1:
- (1) Add 1 level measuring teaspoon of Disinfectant, Chlorine, Food Service (Stock No. 6840-270-8172) to each gallon of water to be used. Dissolve thoroughly by stirring or mixing with a small quantity of warm water prior to adding the water to be used.
 - (2) After the mixture is dissolved and dispersed thoroughly in the water, soak the fruits and vegetables for at least 30 minutes.
 - (3) After soaking, discard the solution and rinse the fruits and vegetables in potable water. They are now ready for use or storage.

- Method 2:
- (1) Dissolve one packet (3.35 oz) of Disinfectant, Chlorine, Food Service, in a quart container filled to about 4/5 capacity. Stir or shake to obtain maximum dispersion. Let set overnight.
 - (2) To use, re-stir the solution and then add three tablespoons of this mixture to each gallon of water and soak fruits and vegetables, dishes, etc., as recommended in Method 1.

- Method 3:
- (1) Use 1 tablespoon of commercial chlorine solution per gallon of water to be used for soaking.

NOTE: CHLORINE SOLUTIONS ARE VERY POISONOUS AND MUST BE KEPT OUT OF THE REACH OF CHILDREN, PETS, ETC. THEY SHOULD NEVER BE STORED IN UN-MARKED CONTAINERS OR CONTAINERS NORMALLY USED FOR EDIBLE FOODS. USE OF GREATER QUANTITIES OF THE CHLORINE POWER OR SOLUTION THAN THOSE RECOMMENDED ABOVE IS UNNECESSARY AND WASTEFUL.

RESTAURANTS

There are no "Approved" restaurants as such. However, the following Asmara restaurants have been classified "Top Category" or "First Class" in sanitation by the Asmara Office of Hygiene and Sanitation and are inspected monthly by the Preventive Medicine Section, USAH, Kagnev Station, in conjunction with the Asmara Office of Hygiene and Sanitation.

Nyala Hotel
Imperial Hotel
Albergo Italia (Menghetti's)
Caravel Restaurant

C. I. A.A.O. Hotel Restaurant
Capri Restaurant
Airport Restaurant

You should observe the following health precautions when dining out:

1. Order all meat, poultry, and seafood dishes "well done".
2. Refrain from eating raw fruits, raw vegetables, or green salads and from drinking beverages of unknown origin.
3. Under no circumstances consume raw shellfish.
4. Drink bottled water - have cap removed at your table.

Beverages - Commercially carbonated beverages (i.e., Coca-Cola and beer) are, in general, safe and suitable for consumption from the original container. Wines, due to the nature of their production, are usually free of harmful contamination. Beverages or drinks prepared with local water (i.e., lemonades, etc.) may be contaminated and harmful to the health of the consumer.

CARBON MONOXIDE POISONING

The danger of sickness or even death from the inhalation of carbon monoxide fumes lurks in every home in which butane gas is used for water or space heating purposes. These dangers can be eliminated, however, with the use of certain simple, common sense precautions.

a. Keep the door and window of your bathroom open whenever the hot water is running for more than 20 to 30 seconds. When filling the bath tub, allow the tub to fill completely before closing the door or window. Do not enter the tub until the hot water faucet is closed and keep either the door or window open while in the tub.

b. Never use a gas space heater in a closed room. Adequate cross ventilation between two windows or a window and a door must be provided whenever these heaters are in use, to ensure adequate circulation of room air. Carbon monoxide kills by asphyxiation. This deadly gas is odorless and gives no warning. It combines with your red blood cells and prevents them from taking up the oxygen your body needs to live. There is no way that your doctor can reverse this process if it involves a large amount of your blood cells. Therefore, it is incumbent upon every individual living in off-post quarters to be aware of the danger signs of carbon monoxide poisoning.

c. If you are in a room where gas combustion is taking place and you develop a throbbing headache, dizziness, nausea, vomiting, shortness of breath, extreme sleepiness, or mental confusion, you may have been exposed to carbon monoxide. Immediately leave the room. Summon the help of another occupant of the house or dial the hospital and get to an open door. Carbon monoxide is heavier than air and settles quickly to the floor or into the bath tub. Therefore, DO NOT lay down in that room.

Fortunately, the majority of cases of carbon monoxide result only in the symptoms previously described and, once out of the area of exposure, over a period of hours your body will rid itself of carbon monoxide. But, only you can help yourself and your family. Only you can take the steps necessary to ensure that your home is safe. This is truly an area where the life you save will be your own.

KAGNEW STATION FACILITIES

Kagnew Station has several facilities that offer a variety of recreational pastimes. There are available to those visiting here, two enlisted clubs, one officers' club, a swimming pool, and a bowling alley. In addition, there are tennis courts and you may play golf as a guest at the Prince Makonnen Golf Course. Movies are shown nightly at the Roosevelt Theater and also in the movie room at Navy Admin (located on Tract "F") for Naval personnel only. Below are listed the hours of operation for the various facilities available for your use during your tour at NAVCOMMSTA Asmara.

Officers' Club

Mon. through Thur. 0630 to 0200
 Fri. through Sat. 0630 to 0300
 Sun. 0700 tp 0200

Post Exchange

Mon. through Fri. 1000 to 1800
 Sat. 1000 to 1500
 Sun Closed

Top Five Club (E-5 thru E-9)

Mon. through Sun. 0600 to 0200

Bowling Alley

Every Day 0700 to 0400

Oasis Club (E-1 thru E-5)

Sun. through Thu. 0800 to 0200
 Fri. through Sat. 0800 to 0300
 Holidays 0800 to 0300

Commissary

Mon. through Fri. 1000 to 1800
 Sat. 1000 to 1500
 Sun. Closed

Roosevelt Theater

Sun. 1300, 1500, 1800, 2030
 Mon. through Sat. 1800 & 2030
 Matinee (Children) SAT. 1300
 Tue. and Thu. (Mid Flick) 0100

Gas Station

Mon. through Sat. 0900 to 1800
 Sun. 0900 to 1200

Navy Movie

1915 nightly (last two rows are reserved for officers until movie starts) 1315 and 1915 on Sat. Sun. and holidays. No movie on Thursday.

Swimming Pool

Mon. through Fri. 1100 to 1900
 Sat. through Sun. 1100 to 1800

NOTE: Hours subject to change

Food Supply/Commissary

There is a station veterinarian who inspects all local food supplies and sources. The food suppliers must meet the proper health standards before the veterinarian will approve their goods for American Military consumption. At present, there are a few local fruit and vegetable dealers that are station-approved. Due to the variations of altitude and climate, many fruits and vegetables are available year round. The quality of these items is considered to be excellent. There is only one approved local meat supply. Lamb, beef and pork are available. The beef is not comparable to U. S. prime; however, it is good and comparatively inexpensive. Tenderloin steak sells for about fifty cents a pound. Fresh milk is produced locally and is of excellent quality and contains a higher butter fat content than U. S. milk. It is perfectly healthy for children. The Commissary at Kagnev Station is normally well stocked, although the variety of brands is somewhat limited. The supply line is long and this does mean that at times items are "bought out" and you must either wait for a future shipment or try to obtain the item on the local market. Few items on the local market appeal to Americans except the vegetables, fruits, and meats previously mentioned, and prices of imported food items are rather high. Locally-approved eggs are occasionally sold in the Commissary, as well as U. S. eggs. Frozen U. S. meats are available in limited variety, as well as frozen vegetables, juices, and other quick-freezer products. Fresh milk is sold in the Commissary.

Post Exchange

The Post Exchange is not as good as you would expect; however, it would be impossible for an Exchange of this size and with such long supply lines to carry all your needs at all times. It is particularly hard to keep your children supplied with clothes and shoes via this source; ladies clothing and shoes are the next hardest categories to satisfy. This is offset to a degree by the availability of tailored clothing for boys and dressmaking establishments for the girls and ladies in Asmara. Your success in filling your requirements in these fields depends considerably on your ability to shop around and get acquainted. There is a Post Tailor concession which makes pants, suits, etc., for boys and men at reasonable prices. Observation of the mailroom shows that many people use the offices of Sears and Roebuck to meet their needs in many branches. The Exchange carries dress materials, although not in a great quantity or variety.

Recreation Facilities

The clubs, on Post, are well equipped to provide a pleasant meeting place, with provisions for family get-togethers for meals or other enjoyments. There are three clubs; the Officers Club, the Top Five Club and the Oasis Club. The Army also has a Service Club for enlisted personnel which offers entertainment and inexpensive tours. In accordance with Army Policy the Top Five caters to all enlisted from E-5 up, with no special provisions for E-7 such as we are familiar with at Naval stations; however, the CPO's of NAVCOMMSTA Asmara have their own Lounge. The Oasis Club is for those below E-5. All of the clubs serve meals at reasonable

rates, and all have special events to bring the families in, plus special programs designed for the benefit of the single men. There is also a service center for the single men.

Hobbycraft shops are available. There is an auto shop and wood-working shop. There is also an Electronics Hobby shop located in the Post Gymnasium. There is a good 18-hole course near the Post. Sand greens, rocky fairways and drifting cattle make this course different. There are tournaments throughout the year. The main attraction is the annual match with a team from Addis Ababa (the Capital of Ethiopia). Golf can be played year round. Kagnev Station has a very fine swimming pool which has been enclosed to provide year round swimming. There is a wading pool for youngsters.

Tennis courts are available on Post and in Asmara. Horseback riding is also available. Horses are for hire and instructors are available for adults and children. Many people purchase their own horses at quite low prices. Kagnev Station has organized leagues for softball, basketball, bowling and other team sports. Navy normally has a team participating in the various programs.

ADDITIONAL REMARKS

There are included with this handout, a currency conversion and a map of Kagnev Station. Along with these is a map showing the outline of the Bosch. This area is off-limits from 1700 until 0800. Neither are you to leave the city limits of Asmara between the hours of 1700 and 0800.

Navy dependents have the added responsibility of reflecting creditably on the Navy as well as on their sponsors.

Take intelligent advantage of your stay in Ethiopia - few of us are so privileged. Remember that we are guests here, and must dress and conduct ourselves accordingly.

Should this handout fail to answer any questions you may have, do not hesitate in asking help. We at NAVCOMMSTA Asmara desire your tour to be enjoyable in every way possible.

CONVERSION TABLE
ETH \$2.48125 to US \$1.00

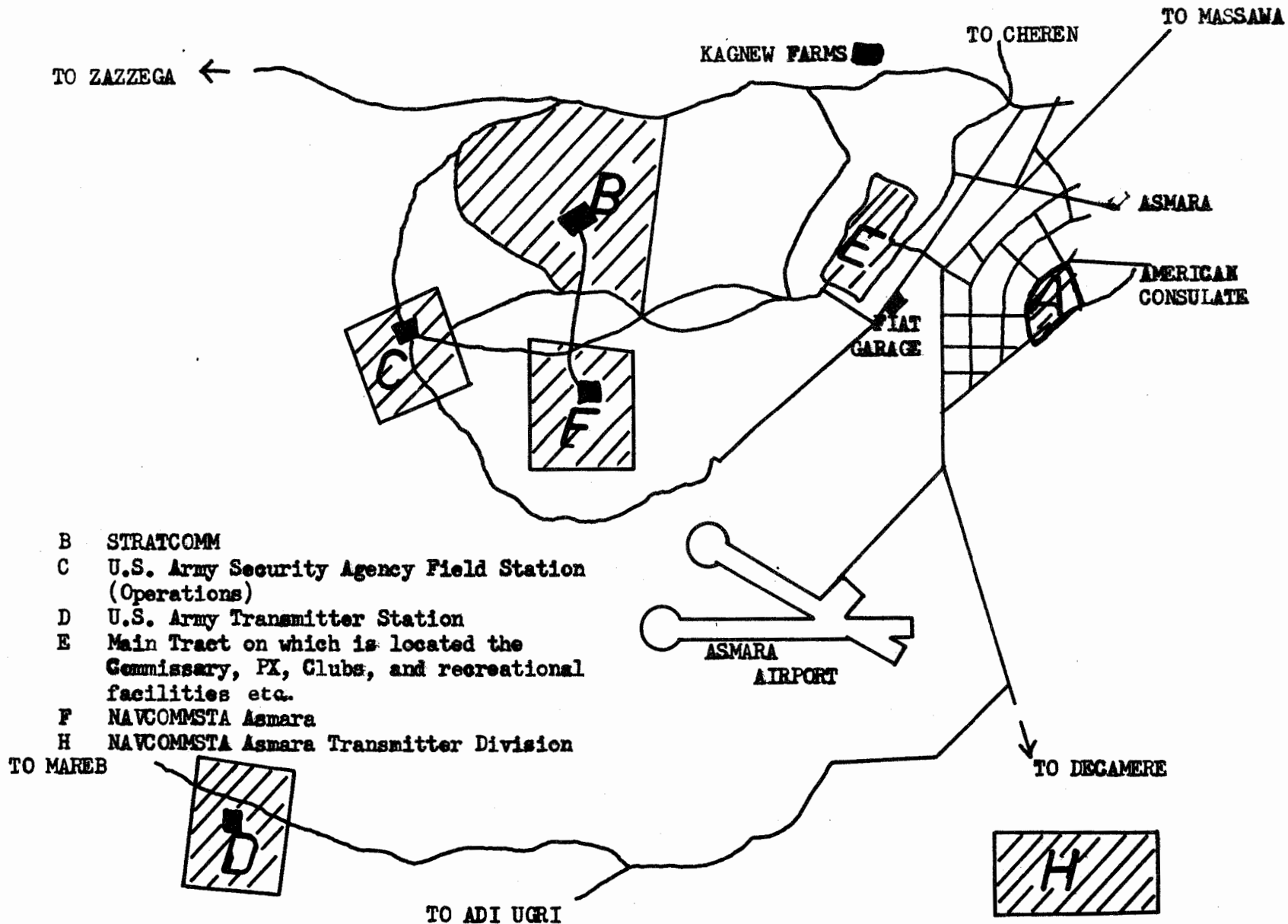
US \$	ETH \$	US \$	ETH \$	US \$	ETH \$
2.02	5.00	52.39	130.00	104.79	260.00
4.03	10.00	54.41	135.00	108.82	270.00
6.05	15.00	56.42	140.00	112.85	280.00
8.06	20.00	58.44	145.00	116.88	290.00
10.08	25.00	60.45	150.00	120.91	300.00
12.09	30.00	62.47	155.00	128.97	320.00
14.11	35.00	64.48	160.00	137.03	340.00
16.12	40.00	66.50	165.00	145.09	360.00
18.14	45.00	68.51	170.00	153.15	380.00
20.15	50.00	70.53	175.00	161.21	400.00
22.17	55.00	72.54	180.00	171.28	425.00
24.18	60.00	74.56	185.00	181.36	450.00
26.20	65.00	76.57	190.00	191.44	475.00
28.21	70.00	78.59	195.00	201.51	500.00
30.23	75.00	80.60	200.00	221.66	550.00
32.24	80.00	82.62	205.00	241.81	600.00
34.26	85.00	84.63	210.00	261.96	650.00
36.27	90.00	86.65	215.00	282.12	700.00
38.29	95.00	88.66	220.00	302.27	750.00
40.30	100.00	90.68	225.00	322.42	800.00
42.32	105.00	92.70	230.00	342.57	850.00
44.33	110.00	94.71	235.00	362.72	900.00
46.35	115.00	96.73	240.00	382.87	950.00
48.36	120.00	98.74	245.00	403.02	1,000.00
50.38	125.00	100.76	250.00	806.05	2,000.00

To convert ETH dollars into US dollars, multiply the ETH amount by .40302267

To convert US dollars into ETH dollars, multiply the US amount by 2.48125

CHECK LIST

1. Apply for Passports. No visa required. Have your command request entry approval by message for dependents, INFO CHNAVPERS.
2. Have passport photos taken. Size 2 1/2" X 2 1/2".
3. Start immunizations for self and family. Make appointments for Physicals and Medical Statements. Military Hospital or Dispensary will have list of immunizations necessary for entry to Ethiopia which is currently "YCT" Area.
4. Bring your seabag up to full allowance. Navy items of clothing are in shortage at this Army Post.
5. Decide what items you will carry with you, items to be shipped, and items to be stored.
6. Contact Household Effects Office for details such as date of pickup of household effects, and information on shipment of privately-owned vehicle. Have automobile overhauled, as necessary, to place it in top condition for shipment.
7. Close out all charge accounts except those that may be used by mail.
8. Clear up outstanding business matters and resolve any legal problems.
9. Confirm reservations. Advise Command or appointed sponsor of travel itinerary.
10. All servicemen must travel in civilian clothing.
11. If there is any delay enroute, notify the command by telegram or message.



- B STRATCOMM
- C U.S. Army Security Agency Field Station (Operations)
- D U.S. Army Transmitter Station
- E Main Tract on which is located the Commissary, PX, Clubs, and recreational facilities etc.
- F NAVCOMMSTA Asmara
- H NAVCOMMSTA Asmara Transmitter Division

Golf Course

Cheren Rd.

OFF LIMITS AREA

Ethiopian
Army Camp

Coptic Cathedral

Catholic
Cathedral

Massawa Rd.

Ciaac
Hotel

Imperial
Palace

City Hall

Municipal
Cemetery

Haile
Selassie
College

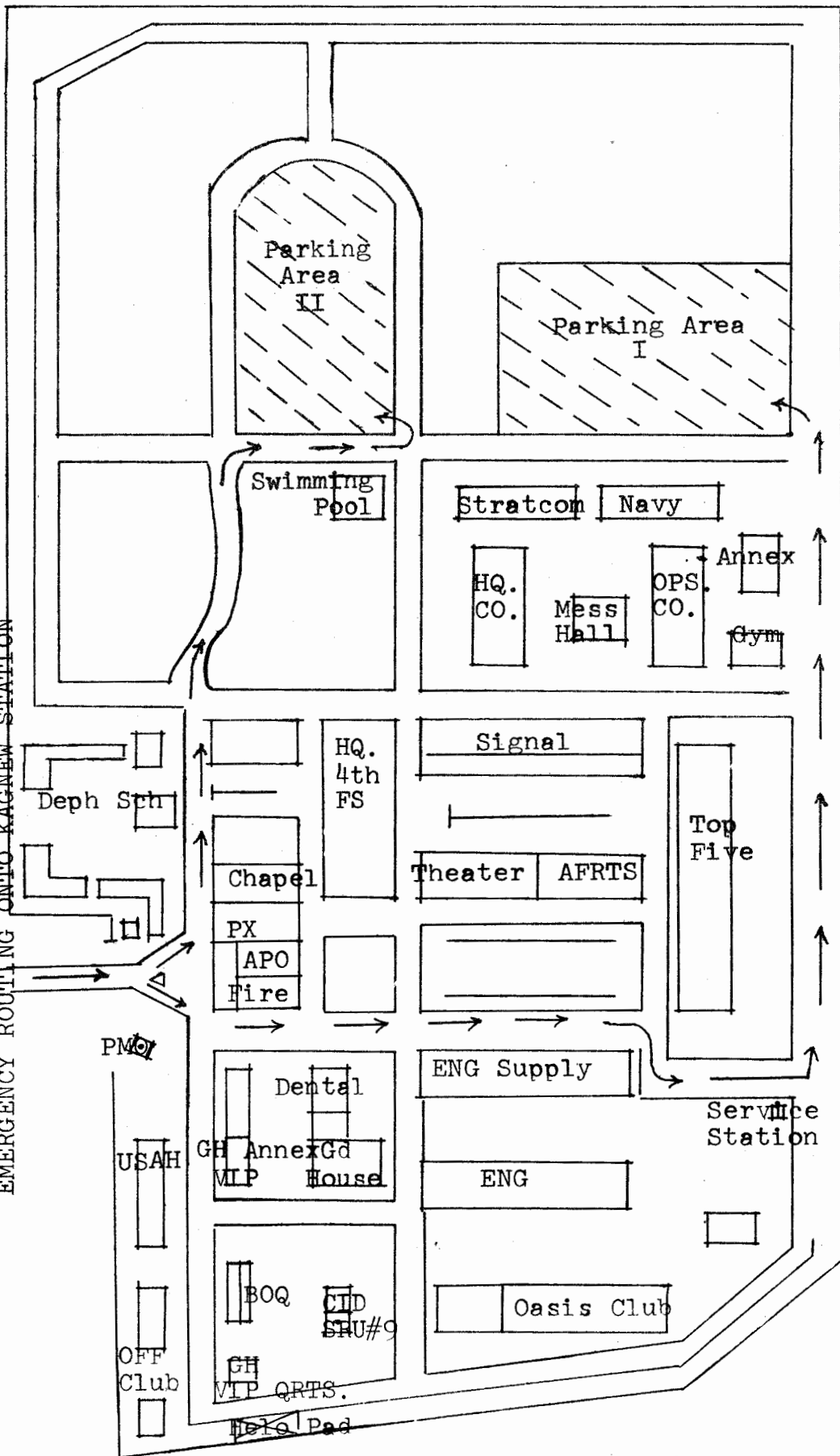
LEGEND

Area marked in solid
black (Bosch) off limits
from 1700-0800

Kagnev
Station
Tract "B"

Kagnev
Station
Tract "A"

EMERGENCY ROUTING ONTO KAGNEW STATION



VEHICLE AND DRIVING REGULATIONS

A. GENERAL

1. No person shall operate a Military or Civilian motor vehicle without a valid Military Drivers License.
2. No person will operate a two or three-wheeled motor-driven vehicle without a SPECIAL permit issued by the Provost Marshal.
3. No person will knowingly permit another person to operate a motor vehicle unless the proposed operator is in possession of a valid operator's permit for the vehicle to be operated.

B. TURN SIGNALS FOR VEHICLES WITHOUT TURN INDICATORS

1. Left hand drive vehicle (USAF type)
 - a. Right hand turns are indicated by extending the left arm and rotating it in a clockwise motion.
 - b. Left hand turns are indicated by extending the left arm and palm downward.
2. Right hand drive vehicles (English type)
 - a. Right hand turns are indicated by extending the right arm palm downward.
 - b. Left hand turns are indicated by extending the right arm and rotating it in a counter-clockwise motion.

C. Speed Limits

1. US Government vehicles
 - a. 30 mph-48 kph all vehicles on the open road.
 - b. 20 mph-32 kph vehicles 3/4 Ton and below in city, town and congested areas.
 - c. 15 mph-24 kph vehicles 3/4 Ton and above in city, town and congested areas.
 - d. 15 mph-24 kph all vehicles on Kagnev Station and affiliated Tract sites, unless otherwise indicated.
 - e. 10 mph- within Kagnev Station School Zones, front of Theater, by MP shack.
 - f. 15 mph-24 kph all vehicles in Off-Post School Zone.
2. Privately owned four-wheeled vehicles
 - a. 40 mph-65 kph on open road.
 - b. 20 mph-32 kph in city, town and congested areas.
 - c. 15 mph-24 kph in all Off-Post School Zones.
 - d. 15 mph on Kagnev Station and affiliated Tract sites unless otherwise indicated.
 - e. 10 mph in Kagnev Station School Zone.

3. Two or three-wheeled vehicles:

- a. 40 mph-64 kph on the open roads.
- b. 20 mph-32 kph within city, town and congested areas.
- c. 15 mph-24 kph within all Off-Post School Zones.
- d. 20 mph-32 kph on all unpaved streets or roadways.
- e. 15 mph on Kagnev Station and affiliated sites unless otherwise indicated.
- f. 10 mph within Kagnev Station School Zones.

D. SPEED RESTRICTIONS. Where no special hazard exists, the posted speed limits will be lawful. Any speed in excess of said limits will be considered a violation when:

1. Approaching and crossing an intersection on through streets.
2. Approaching or rounding a curve.
3. Approaching or cresting a hill.
4. Traveling on a narrow, winding road.
5. A special hazard exists, in respect to pedestrians, other traffic, weather or roadway conditions.

E. OTHER REGULATIONS.

1. No person shall drive a vehicle:
 - a. Recklessly:
 - 1) At a speed or in a manner to endanger the public, taking into consideration all prevailing circumstances, including the quality of the road, the condition of the road, and the amount of traffic on it.
 - b. Negligently:
 - 1) Without due care and attention.
 - 2) Without due consideration for other road users.
2. No person shall drive a vehicle closer than 100 meters from an emergency vehicle.
3. No person shall drive a vehicle during darkness (one half hour before sunset to one half hour after sunrise) without:
 - a. Two headlights.
 - b. At least one red tail-light.
 - c. A light that illuminates the rear registration plate.
4. Lights will be on low beam (dim):
 - a. Within city limits.
 - b. On Kagnev Station.
 - c. Within 50 meters of an approaching car.
 - d. Within 50 meters of approaching a car from the rear.
5. A vehicle shall be stopped fully, at least ten (10) feet from a School Bus that is loading or unloading.
6. Do not pass within thirty (30) meters of an intersection.
7. When approaching an intersection, a driver shall yield the right of way to a vehicle already in the intersection and to a vehicle approaching from the right.

8. A vehicle descending a hill shall yield the right of way to a vehicle ascending a hill, unless it is a bus, which always has the right of way.

9. All vehicles will travel on the right of, and as near as practical to the right edge of the road.

10. A right turn will always be attempted from the right side of the street.

11. Backing up shall be attempted under the strictest caution. A bus that is backing up will always use a guide.

12. When a road is divided into three (3) or five (5) lanes (this does not mean a divided highway), the driver of a vehicle shall not drive in the center lane unless:

- a. Preparing to turn left.
- b. Overtaking another vehicle.
- c. The lane is marked and intended, for one-way traffic in the direction that you are going.

13. A left turn will be attempted only from the center lane, or a position as near as possible to the center of the road.

14. There will not be more than one (1) vehicle towed at one time.

15. There will be more than ten (10) feet between towed vehicles and the towing cable will be clearly marked by a flag.

16. When approaching a RR Crossing, a driver will slow to a speed that will enable him to make an instant stop, if required.

17. A driver of a vehicle shall take precautions to insure that he can cross a RR Crossing without changing gears on OR within six (6) meters of the Crossing.

18. When necessary to stop at a RR Crossing, a vehicle shall stop at least six (6) meters from the nearest rail.

19. No person shall pass over, around, under or through a RR Crossing when the gate is lowered, being lowered or being raised. This includes pedestrians.

20. All vehicles carrying more than eight (8) men must stop at a RR Crossing.

21. On Kagnev Station, do not stop or park within:

- a. 10 feet of a fire hydrant.
- b. 10 feet of a stop sign, with intentions of parking.
- c. 25 feet of the nearest rail at a RR Crossing.
- d. 10 feet of any building except:
 - 1) While loading or unloading
 - 2) Vehicle in maintenace repair

- 3) Vehicle in storage
- 4) It is a designated parking area.

22. In town, parking is forbidden within:

- a. 12 meters of an intersection.
- b. 12 meters of a pedestrian crossing.
- c. 12 meters of a stop sign or traffic signal.
- d. 12 meters of the nearest rail at a RR Crossing.
- e. 12 meters of the nearest fire brigade or hospital entrance.
- f. 5 meters of a fire hydrant.
- g. 15 meters of a bus stop on your side of the road.
- h. 30 meters of a bus stop on the opposite side of the road.
- i. Where the road is divided lengthwise by a white line of paint.

23. The operator of any motor vehicle involved in an accident will stop immediately at the scene, render assistance to the injured, and report the accident to the nearest MP.

24. Vehicles will be removed from the scene of the accident:

- a. As authorized by the MPs.
- b. When the vehicle constitutes a serious road hazard.
- c. When the accident occurs in a remote area and the vehicle must be used to facilitate the reporting of the accident.
- d. When the accident occurs in a remote area and a serious injury necessitates immediate medical attention.

25. The driver of a vehicle that collides with any unattended vehicle will notify the MPs and the owner of the vehicle if possible.

26. Witnesses to accidents are required to supply facts, information and written statements under provision of Article 31, UCMJ.

27. When the MPs suspect an operator to be under the influence of alcohol, the operator may be requested to take a blood alcohol or sobriety test. The test will be administered only under the supervision of an MD and only with the consent of the driver.

28. Every bicycle will be equipped with a lamp at the front that will exhibit a light 200 feet and a lamp or reflector on the rear.

29. Pedestrians must walk facing traffic.

30. Pedestrians have the right of way.

31. A herder is allowed on the road, but must keep his animals to the extreme right edge.



NO ENTRY BICYCLES



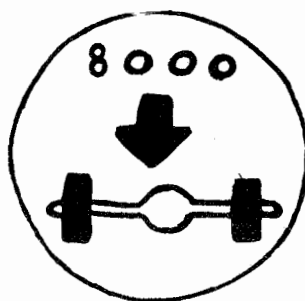
**NO ENTRY HORSES AND
HORSEDRAWN VEHICLES**



**NO ENTRY
HANDCART**



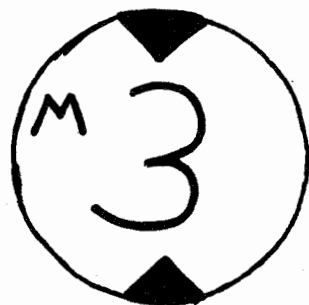
**NO ENTRY
PEDESTRIANS**



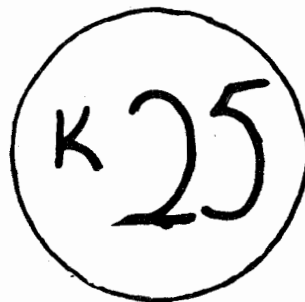
**NO ENTRY VEHICLES
WHERE LOAD LIMIT ON
ANY ONE AXLE EXCEEDS
THAT INDICATED**



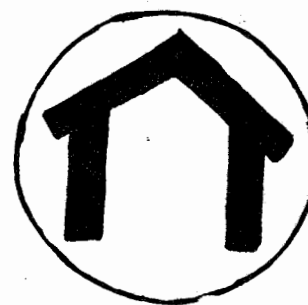
**NO ENTRY VEHICLES
WHOSE TOTAL WIDTH
EXCEEDS THAT INDICATED**



**NO ENTRY VEHICLES
WITH TOTAL HEIGHT
EXCEEDING THAT INDICATED**

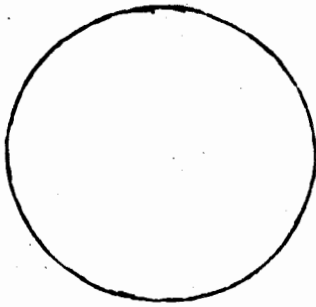


**SPEED LIMIT
DO NOT EXCEED**

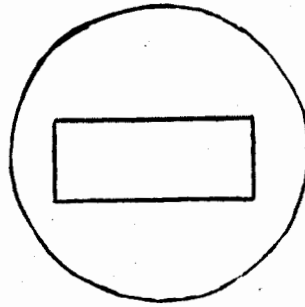


MUNICIPAL AREA

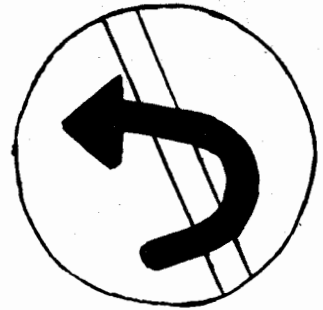
PROHIBITORY SIGNS



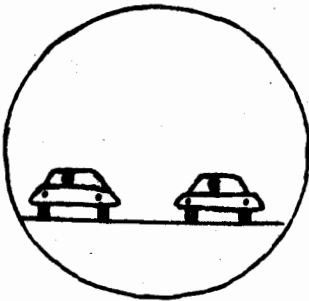
NO ENTRY



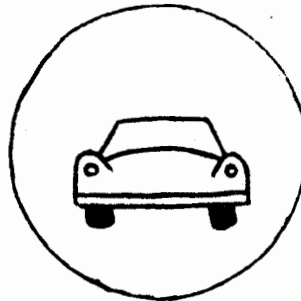
**ONE WAY
DO NOT ENTER**



NO LEFT TURN



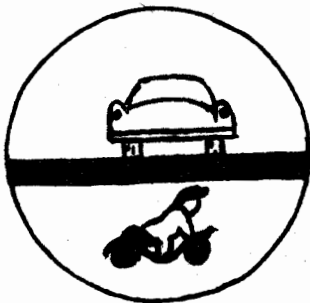
NO PASSING



**NO ENTRY VEHICLES
WITH MORE THAN TWO
WHEELS**



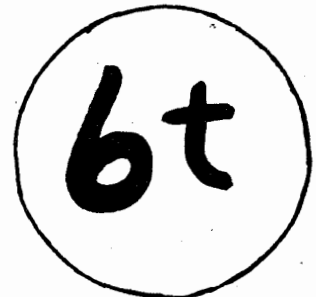
**NO ENTRY
MOTORCYCLE**



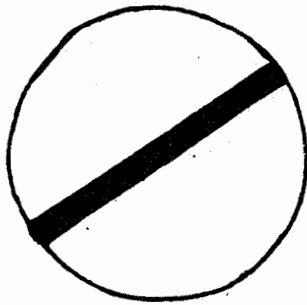
**NO ENTRY
MOTOR DRIVEN VEHICLES**



**NO ENTRY COMMERCIAL TRUCKS
WITH WEIGHT EXCEEDING THAT
INDICATED**



**NO ENTRY ALL VEHICLES
WITH WEIGHT EXCEEDING
THAT INDICATED**



**END SPEED LIMIT OR
END MUNICIPAL AREA**



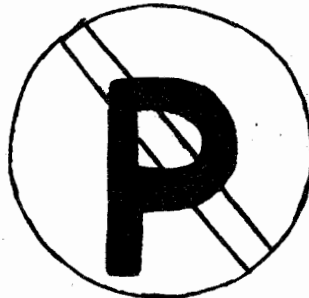
END NO PASSING ZONE



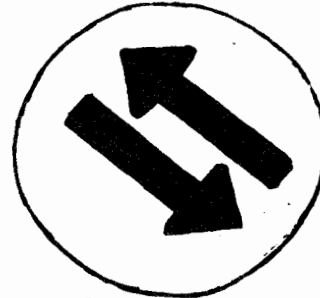
SILENCE



**NO STOPPING FROM THIS
SIGN TO THE NEXT
INTERSECTION**



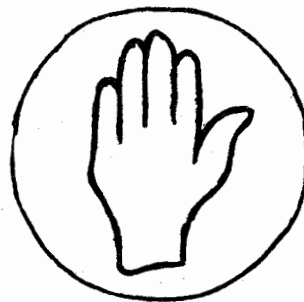
**NO PARKING FROM THIS
SIGN TO THE NEXT SIGN
OR INTERSECTION**



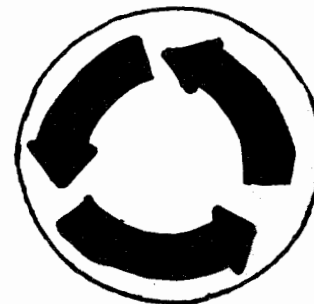
**YIELD RIGHT OF WAY TO
ONCOMING VEHICLES**



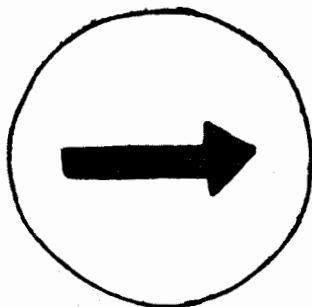
**STOP !
CUSTOMS OFFICE**



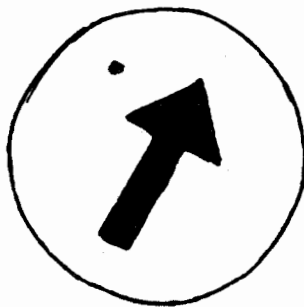
COMPLETE STOP



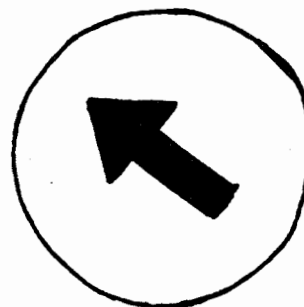
TRAFFIC CIRCLE



PASS TO THE RIGHT

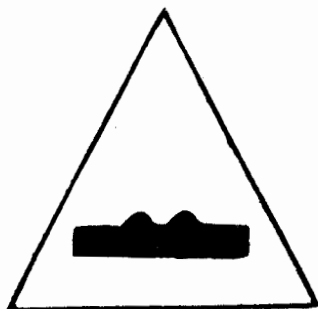


PROCEED IN THE DIRECTION
OF THE ARROW .

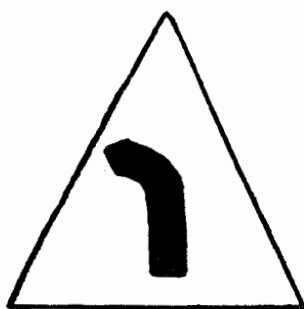


CEDE PRIORITY TO TRAFFIC
CIRCLING TRAFFIC CIRCLE

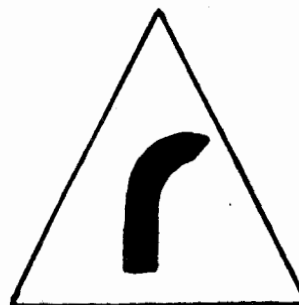
WARNING SIGNS



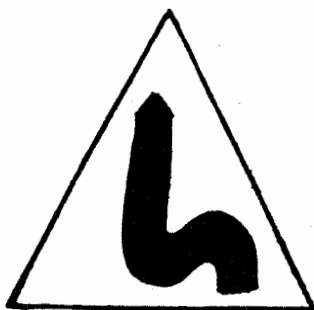
ROAD IN BAD CONDITION



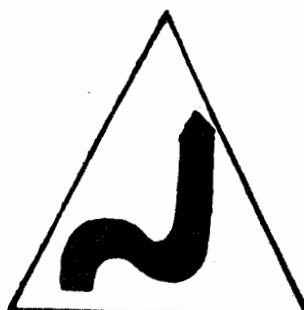
ROAD TURNS TO THE LEFT



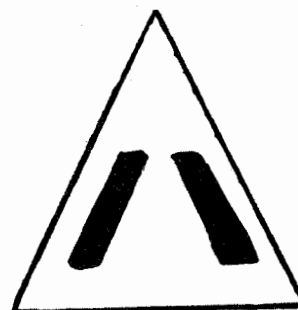
ROAD TURNS TO THE RIGHT



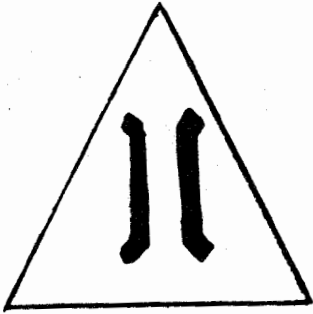
ROAD CURVE TO LEFT
THEN TO THE RIGHT



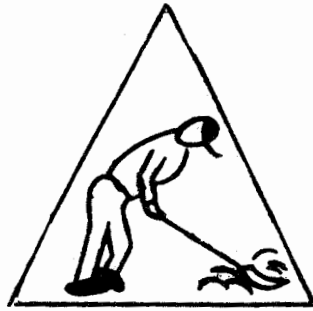
ROAD CURVE TO RIGHT
THEN TO THE LEFT



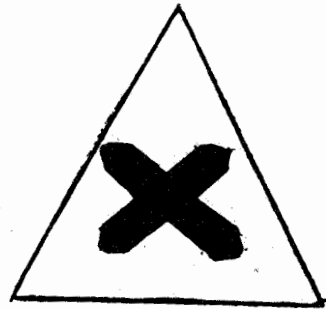
ROAD NARROWS



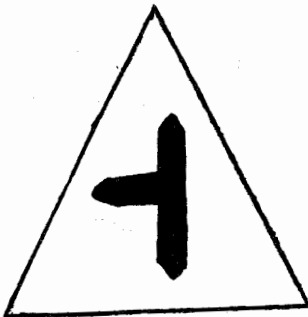
NARROW BRIDGE



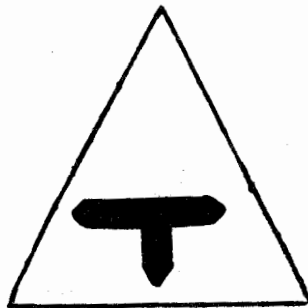
MEN AT WORK ON ROAD



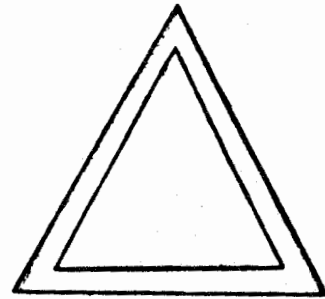
FOUR WAY INTERSECTION



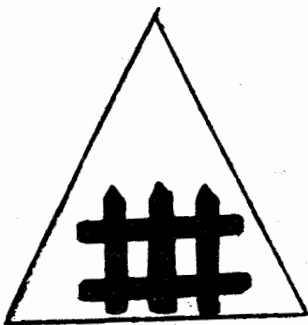
INTERSECTION STRAIGHT AHEAD AND TO THE LEFT



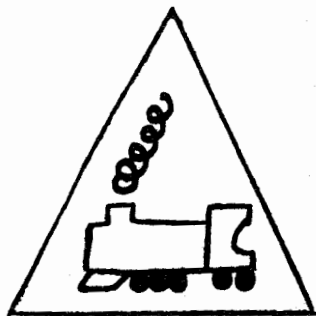
INTERSECTION TO RIGHT AND LEFT, NO ROAD STRAIGHT AHEAD



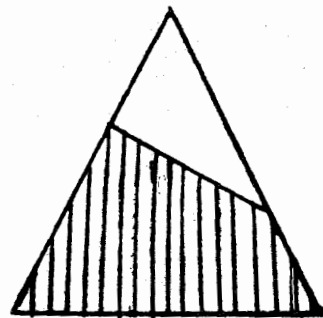
YIELD RIGHT OF WAY TO CROSSING ROAD



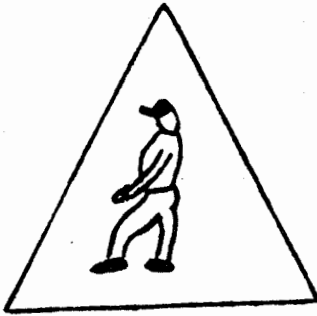
RAILROAD CROSSING WITH GATE



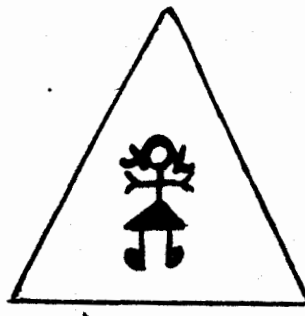
RAILROAD CROSSING WITHOUT GATE



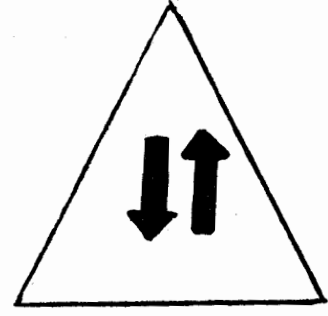
DANGEROUS SLOPE



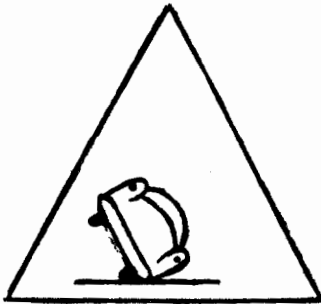
PEDESTRIANS CROSSING



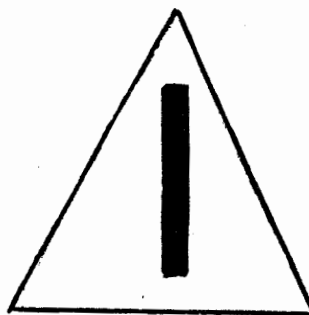
ATTENTION: CHILDREN



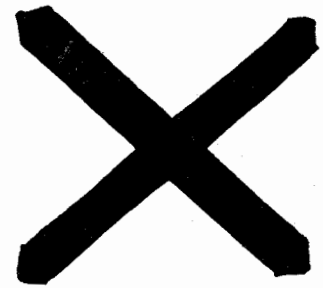
TEMPORARY TWO-WAY TRAFFIC



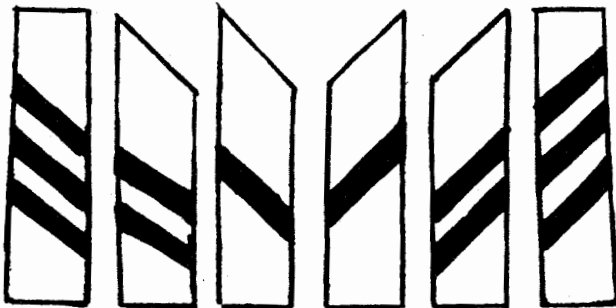
SLIPPERY ROAD



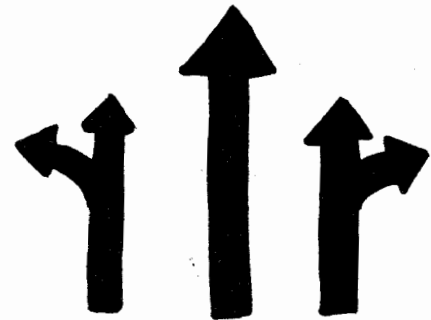
GENERAL DANGER



RAILROAD CROSSING



- A) RAILROAD CROSSING 250 METERS AHEAD
 B) RAILROAD CROSSING 170 METERS AHEAD
 C) RAILROAD CROSSING 100 METERS AHEAD



PRE-SELECTION MARKINGS: BEFORE REACHING AN INTERSECTION, DRIVERS WILL PLACE THEIR VEHICLES IN THE LANE MARKED BY AN ARROW POINTING IN THE INTENDED DIRECTION