

Kagnew Station



asmara, ethiopia

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Welcome



I welcome you to Kagnew Station and extend my best wishes that your tour of duty may be a pleasant and profitable one.

This book contains much background information about Ethiopia and Kagnew Station to assist you during the period when you are getting acquainted with the community and its people. Most of your questions should be answered, but in the event they are not, your sponsor or unit of assign-

ment should be able to provide them.

Your long journey from the United States to East Africa has brought you to an unfamiliar area of the world. You face the challenge of learning the customs and traditions of Ethiopia. How well you meet the challenge will determine the measure of success you will enjoy during off duty time, and contribute to your on duty efficiency.

Good luck.

KEENE N. WILSON
Colonel, AIS
Commanding

Contents



Front Cover: The distinctive Kagnev Station patch features a gazelle head. This Page: A typical outlying village with a « tukul » (home) and eucalyptus trees typical of the area.

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History - Geography

Ethiopia spans back into history as if the centuries were but moments, and the geography mobile. Ancient *Aethiopia* comprised a district of northeastern Africa bordering Egypt and the Red Sea. In the Homeric poems, the *Aethiopes* are the furthest of mankind; a people whose banquets are attended by the gods and who live where the sun probably sets.

Modern Ethiopia lies to the 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 south by Kenya and Somalia, and the southeast coast by French Somaliland.

Now a province of Ethiopia, Eritrea is the most northern state of the country. One of the two major seaports of Ethiopia, Massawa, is located on the narrow coastal plain of Eritrea. It is humid and generally regarded as one of the world's hottest regions, where it seldom rains. Recorded temperatures of 135° F. are not uncommon during summer months.

Contrastingly, through the center of this territory runs a spur of the high Ethiopian tableland which forms a mountainous ridge in the south from eight to nine thousand feet high. To the west of the ridge, plateaus and arid lowlands slope down to the Sudan.

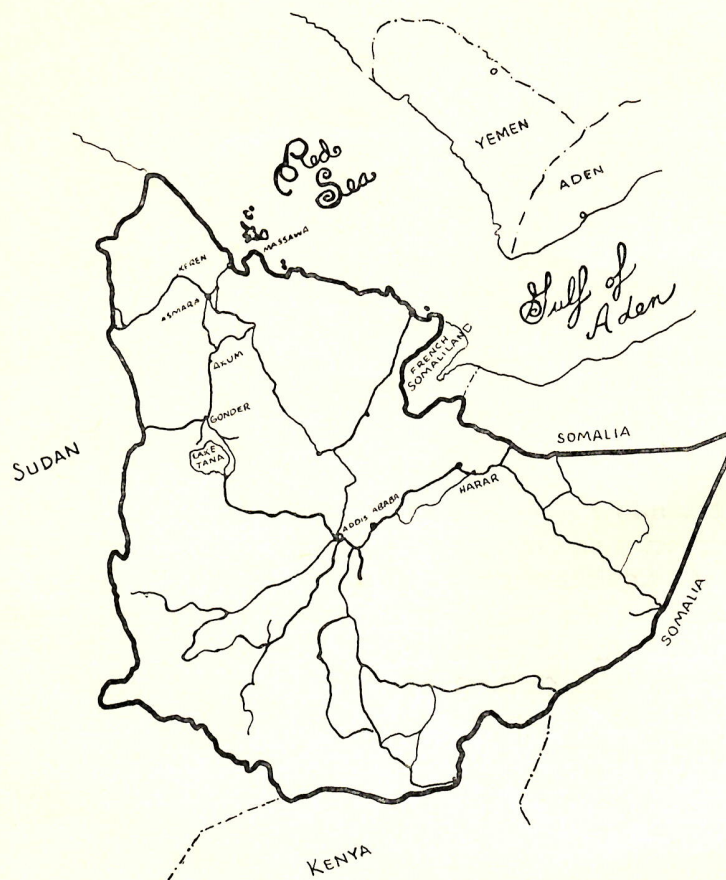
Asmara — where Kagnaw Station is located — is 41 air miles from Massawa at an altitude of 7,600 feet above sea level on a plateau. Temperatures during the day range

from 65 to 80 degrees, never becoming uncomfortably warm; during the evening, temperatures drop rapidly to the low fifties. The rainy season is normally from the end of June to the middle of September, and you may expect intermittent rains of about an hour or two each day — generally in the afternoon. The rains are followed by the winter months from November to February when the evenings are cool, and temperatures often fall to about 40 degrees at night.

Eritrea covers an area of about 45,000 square miles, approximating the size of New York State. The province has a population of about one million, whereas the whole of Ethiopia has about 22 million. The local language is Tigrinian, although about Asmara Italian is also spoken. English is rapidly becoming understood by the people of Ethiopia, as it is now mandatory for students beyond the sixth grade in school.

Because of Ethiopian's ancient Christian heritage, and its modern political alliance with the United States, its history is important to us.

Two thousand years ago, this nation was ruled by the kings of Axum, whose capital was the city of Axum, fifty miles south of the Eritrea-Tegrè boundary. The Kingdom lasted from 300 BC until the 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. This 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 they were forgotten.

But in 1541, a force of Portuguese ex-

plorers led by Christopher Da Gama re-established contact with the Ethiopian people. The Portuguese landed at Massawa and had to fight their way through Moslem hordes before reaching the Christian highlands. Da 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 the neighboring coast was acquired by Egypt, but the garrison was withdrawn in 1885. The following year, with the approval of Great Britain, an Italian force occupied Massawa. Various Italian possessions, used mainly for refueling sta-

tions, were united into the Italian colony of Eritrea in 1890.

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. In a rare moment of unity, the Ethiopian chieftains joined forces under Menelik II (father of Ethiopia's present emperor) and slaughtered the overconfident Italian troops at Adua, a small village near Axum. This battle was extremely important because it saved Ethiopia from 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 she could send her excess population and manufactur-

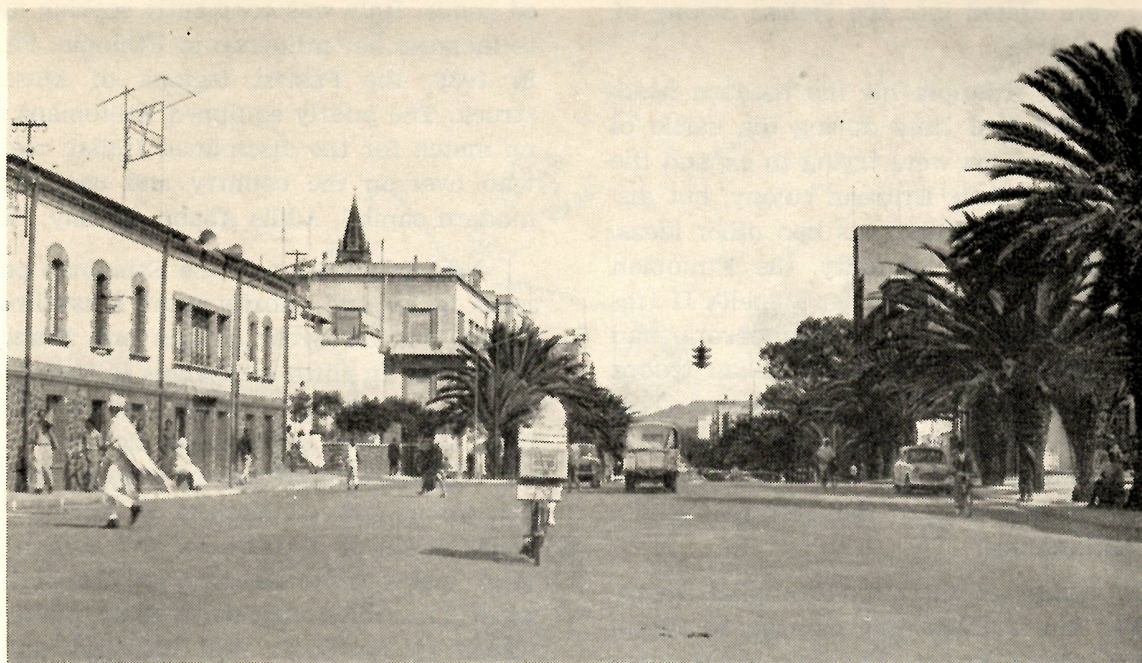
ed goods, Italy was constantly seeking means to increase her influence in Ethiopia. Finally, in 1935, the Fascist legions of Mussolini struck. The poorly equipped Ethiopians were no match for the disciplined Italian regulars who overran the country and captured its modern capital, Addis Ababa, in May, 1936.

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

From that time until September, 1952, Eritrea was under either British Military ad-

Local dress varies from western style to more traditional wear of East Africa, using a wrap-around shama.





Downtown Asmara bears resemblance to moderate sized cities of the United States. Special local theatres show American films, and shops feature imported goods.

ministration or a United Nations Mandate administered by the British. On September 15, 1952, the United Nations voted to federate Eritrea with Ethiopia. On November 14, 1962, the federation was ended and Eritrea was united with Ethiopia.

Some geographical points of interest in Ethiopia include:

★ Addis Ababa — (New Flower) The capital city of Ethiopia is a bizarre mixture of old and new, cultural and commercial center; the seat of government. The U.N. Headquarters of Economic Commission of Africa is located in this developing African capital.

★ Harar — Africa's foremost military academy and modern agricultural college are in Ethiopia's medieval walled city. Harar is also the coffee center of Ethiopia.

★ Gondar — The Home of Kings can

be reached only by travelling through country offering tremendous scenery. The splendors of ancient Ethiopian civilization are located in Gondar, including imposing castles dating back to the 16th century.

★ Lalibela — A true wonder of the world, the ancient cruciform temples of mysterious origin rival the monuments of ancient Greece and Egypt. The temples are hewn and intricately carved from virgin rock.

★ Lake Tana — The lake is the source of the Blue Nile, and the location of the famed island monasteries, dating back to the origin of Christianity. From Bahar Dar you can sail in a romantic «tanqua» or reed-boat.

★ Debre Damo — Climb a 60 foot rope to visit the world's oldest monastery, a never reduced fortress established by ancient monks.

Modern Ethiopia

In 1955, the present constitution was promulgated by the Emperor establishing a form of constitutional monarchy for Ethiopia. Although final authority still rests with the Emperor, Haile Selassie I is dedicated to laying the groundwork for a true constitutional monarchy.

The 1955 constitution provides a Parliament of two houses. Members of the upper chamber, or Senate, numbering up to 125, are appointed by the Emperor for six-year terms from among the nobility, the aristocratic families, the hierarchy of the Ethiopian Orthodox Church, and other prominent personages. Members of the lower house, or Chamber of Deputies, numbering 251, are chosen by direct universal suffrage for four-year terms.

The Emperor also appoints Ministers to head the various government departments, advise him on important matters, and carry out policy decisions. Generally there are 16 ministers, headed by a Prime Minister. Fourteen provinces of Ethiopia are headed by Governors-General appointed by the Emperor.

Born in 1892 at the city of Harar, Ras Tafari Makonnen, as the Emperor was then known, became Regent in 1916. He ascended to the throne in 1930 as Haile Selassie I. He is a member of the dynastic line which has occupied the throne of Ethiopia much of the time since the legendary union of King Sol-

omon and the Queen of Sheba. The Emperor has two living children, his eldest son, Asfaw Wossen, being Crown Prince.

During the Italian occupation of Ethiopia, the Emperor was in exile in England. His dramatic appearance before the League of Nations in 1936 was a plea for international support for his country. Subsequently he has been a staunch advocate of collective security in the international field. Since the liberation of Ethiopia in 1941, the Emperor has pressed vigorously for the modernization and development of his nation. Particularly stressing the importance of education, he has retained for himself the portfolio of Minister of Education.

Embracing an area of 450,000 square miles, the bulk of the area of Ethiopia is used for grazing of livestock which number several times the population. About fifteen percent of the land is under cultivation, but the amount is increasing. Water is plentiful seasonally, and soils and climates are good in most of the country. Ethiopia has great agricultural potential and other natural resources upon which economic development could be based.

Exports are almost entirely agricultural products, principally coffee, oil-seeds, goat-skins and hides are pulse crops, with coffee accounting for about one-half the \$80 million annual value of exports. Mining experts foresee a promising future for the mineral re-

sources. Gold mining from four areas is being developed; iron ore deposits estimated at 200 million tons exist on the plateau, and American investment in potash will develop an important new export commodity.

Ethiopia is in the process of developing a modern system of roads. Currently within the province of Eritrea, there is about 385 miles of bituminized road and 100 miles of macadamized road. There is also 1,400 miles of secondary roads.

Ethiopian Air Lines operates modern jet service from Germany and Greece to international terminals at Asmara and Addis Ababa. Internally, EAL provides DC3, Convair and DC6B service to various parts of the country.

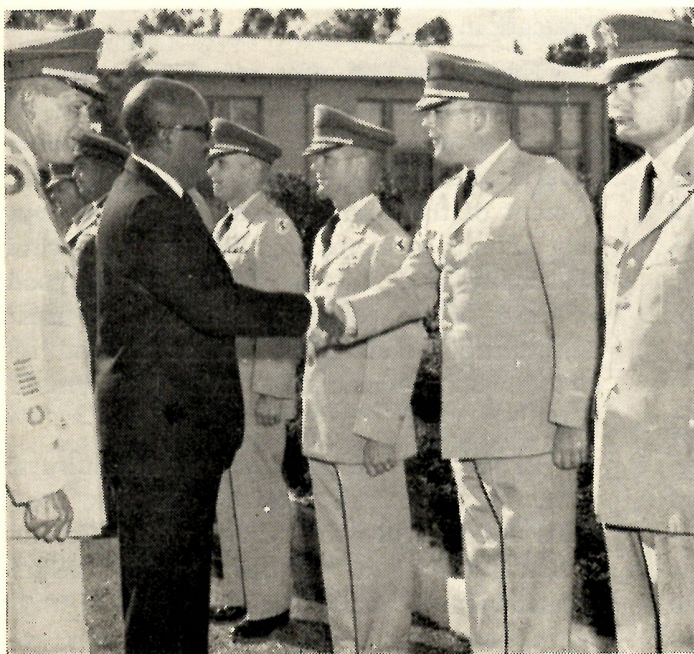
Ethiopian railroads are operated by the government. There is no rail transport between Eritrea and southern Ethiopia. In the northern province, 306 kilometers of track connect Massawa on the Red Sea, with Asmara on the central highland, and Cheren and Agordat to the northwest. Passenger service is offered, and provides one of the most thrilling rail rides in the world on the Massawa to Asmara trip.

Technical assistance has been provided

Ethiopia in its progress by the United States, the United Nations, Sweden, Israel, Yugoslavia, and others. Other countries, such as Japan, France and Great Britain have provided scholarships. Dutch private industry has made the largest single private investment to date in sugar production and refining.

Ethiopian has established diplomatic relations and maintains friendly relations with many important world powers. There are more than 50 diplomatic missions resident in Addis Ababa. As part of its effort to progress rapidly Ethiopia welcomes economic and technical assistance from both the West and East, as well as from «uncommitted» nations and from various UN specialized agencies. With regard to East-West issues, Ethiopia follows a neutralist policy and tends to favor neither the one side nor the other in UN forums and elsewhere.

Ethiopia has warmly welcomed the emergence of new independent nations in Africa, and increasingly identifies itself as an active member of the African Bloc in the UN. It has participated in all important Pan-African conferences. It was host to the Second Conference of Independent African Sta-



His Highness Asrate Kassa, Governor General of Eritrea, pays a formal visit to Kagnev Station, being introduced to members of the command's staff.



An Ethiopian Air Lines jet liner arrives at the Asmara International Airport. Most U.S. Military personnel and their families coming to Kagnew Station arrive on such flights.

tes in June 1960 and to PAFMECSA Conference in 1962. In response to Ethiopia's invitation, the headquarters of the UN Economic Commission for Africa were established in Addis Ababa in 1959. Ethiopia maintains especially close relations with its neighbor to the west -- the Sudan -- and is attempting to improve its relationships with Somalia, its neighbor to the east, although an unsettled border with that country complicates matters.

A charter member of the United Nations, Ethiopia is a staunch supporter of collective action to settle international disputes. Ethiopian troops served under UN auspices in Korea, and in the Congo as part of the UN forces there. The country is a member of all the leading UN specialized agencies and actively participates in their meetings.

Diplomatic relations were first entered into with Ethiopia by the United States when a Treaty of Commerce between the United States and Ethiopia, negotiated in Addis Ababa in 1903 by the The Honorable Robert P. Skinner, became effective on August 2,

1904. From 1906 until 1913 the United States was represented in Ethiopia first by a consular agent, later by a Minister Resident. On March 1, 1928 the first American Legation was established in Addis Ababa; this office was closed in November, 1936 following the Italian occupation. The Legation was re-established September 1, 1943 after Ethiopia's liberation and was raised to Embassy status on May 3, 1949.

The present Embassy premises in Addis Ababa were given to the United States Government by the Emperor in 1944. The Embassy today consists of the office of the Ambassador and Deputy Chief of Mission, and sections dealing with political, economic, consular and administrative affairs. It performs policy direction, coordinating, reporting and shared administrative functions for United States activities in Ethiopia, plus commercial services for businessmen and consular services for the general public. The Embassy also includes offices of a Military, Air, and Agricultural Attachè. A consulate is located in Asmara.

Kagnew Station...

Kagnew Station is a United States military radio receiving and transmitting facility located since 1942 at Asmara on the Ethiopian highlands. Its 7,600 foot altitude, and location close to the relatively interference-free equatorial belt, gives Kagnew Station unique technical advantages as the Africa-Middle East element in the world-wide system linking United States communications facilities in Europe, Asia and the Western Hemisphere.

For many reasons, including the mutual friendship and trust existing between the Ethiopian and American peoples, Kagnew's character as a technical communications facility, its employment of large numbers of Ethiopian citizens, its open-door policy towards visitors, and its continuing community relations activities, Kagnew Station has enjoyed excellent relations with the people and the Government of its host country. As an invited guest, Kagnew Station functions in Ethiopia at the sovereign choice of an Ethiopian nation possessing one of the longest and proudest traditions of independence on the African or any other continent.

Kagnew Station comprises several tracts of land in the Asmara area, rented by the United States Government from the Imperial Ethiopian Government. The entire area is about 3,400 acres, of which only about 300 acres are leased for exclusive use by the U.S. Government. The remaining land, only partly occupied by radio antennas, is open to continued use for agricultural and grazing purposes, under conditions amounting to 25 percent U.S. use. The rental paid for the land is used by the Ethiopian authorities to com-

pensate any affected farmer for crops lost or damaged.

Seven tracts serve as sites for transmitting and receiving equipment. An eighth site (Tract E) comprises the Station Headquarters, with supporting facilities including living quarters, dependents' school, hospital, post exchange, commissary, recreation activities and entertainment facilities. A ninth area (Tract A) has additional family housing and recreational facilities.

Kagnew Station has no combat aircraft, artillery, tanks, missiles or other offensive weapons. Some small arms necessary for the internal security of the installation are the only weapons at the facility. The military complement of Kagnew is made up of communications technicians, backed up by administrative and support personnel.

The American community in the Asmara area amounts to approximately four to five thousand people, including military, dependents and other government personnel.

The U. S. radio communications facility at Asmara was originally established as part of the Allied war effort against the Axis following defeat of Italian forces occupying Ethiopia in April, 1941. The name «Kagnew» was chosen for its significance in Ethiopia's historic struggle for freedom. The word Kagnew (in its Ethiopian pronunciation, *kanyew*) means «to bring into harmony» or «to bring order out of chaos.»

Kagnew came into modern Ethiopian history at the Battle of Adua (Adowa) in 1896. Kagnew was the name of the Ethiopian commanding general's horse; this horse, the story is told, galloped riderless towards the attacking Italians, heartening the Ethiopian

...Its Background

troops into repulsing the invaders. In 1935, when Ethiopia was again invaded by Italian forces, an Ethiopian military aircraft nicknamed Kagnev conducted heroic and damaging raids against the Italian forces.

After the 1941 liberation, the name Kagnev was bestowed on an Ethiopian Army battalion, manned by picked personnel and considered to be the best in the nation. In 1951, the Kagnev Battalion was sent to Korea as a part of Ethiopia's support of the United Nations and distinguished itself in the field.

Because of its relatively isolated location, Kagnev Station has existed since its found-

ing as an almost completely self-contained village, supplied by planes landing at the Asmara airport and ships docking at Massawa. Some of the facilities available at the post for the welfare of its personnel include:

★ An interdenominational chapel with a seating capacity of 220 and overflow space to accommodate 150 more persons. In addition, other chapel sponsored activities are conducted. (See page 21)

★ Modern multi-floor barracks and apartment units are used to house station personnel. A guest house and kitchen is used for transient guests. (See page 13)

His Imperial Majesty Haile Selassie I, Emperor of Ethiopia, regularly visits Kagnev Station. Appropriate salutes are rendered during an inspection of the Honor Guard.





The Main Gate at Kagnew Station is an Asmara land-mark, where courteous members of the Military Police are on duty to render assistance.

★ A 346-seat motion picture theatre equipped with Cinemascope screen and latest sound and projection equipment shows five films weekly. (See page 23)

★ A diversified athletic program can be conducted at a large post gymnasium, which has a ten-lane bowling alley, and multiple court facilities. (See page 23)

★ A dependent school providing classes for children of kindergarten age plus grades one through twelve. About 500 children attend the school.

★ A combined laundry and dry-cleaning plant with modern new equipment.

★ An Armed Forces Radio and Television Service outlet — KANU radio and KANU-TV. (See page 18)

★ The Finance Office provides such services as cashing money orders, government checks, and selling Treasury Checks

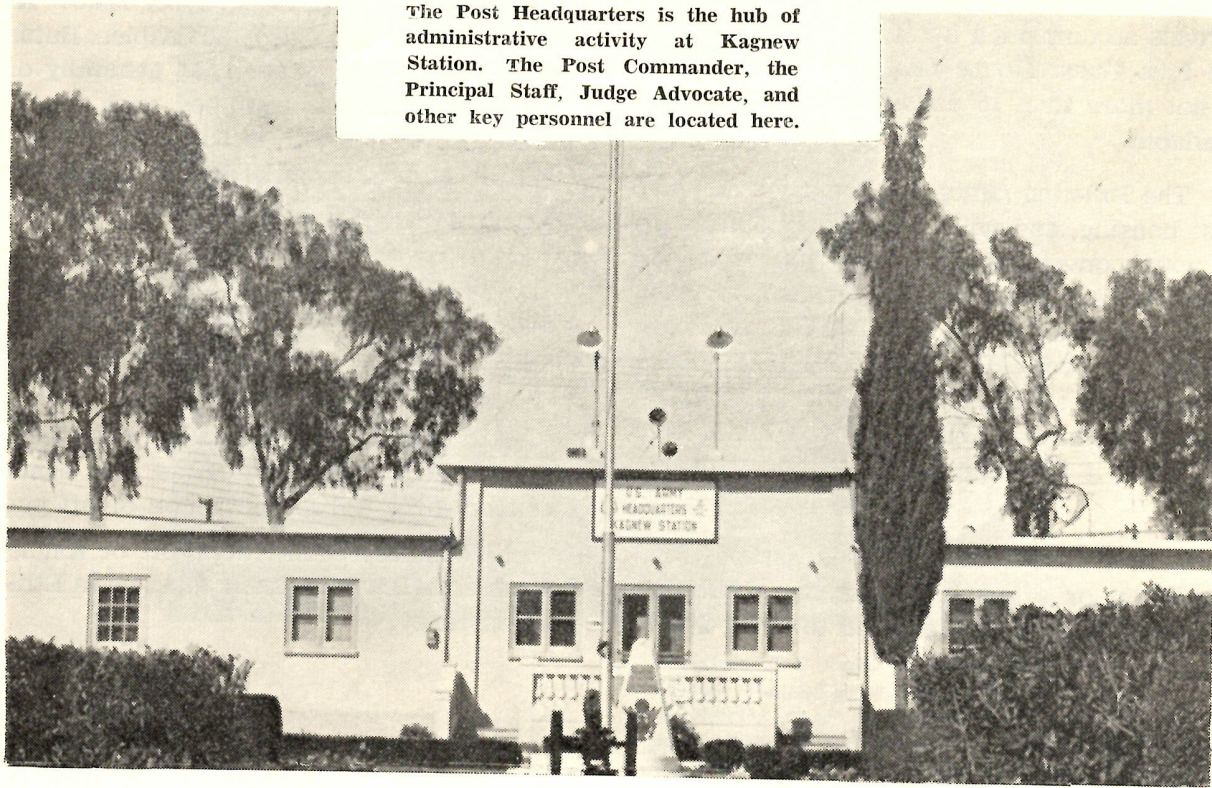
for cash in amounts over \$100. The Kagnew Station Credit Union also provides a place for savings, and sells American Express checks.

★ Other important facilities include a mess hall with a special area for senior-non-commissioned officers, veterinary service, post exchange and snack bars, commissary, service club, craft shop, library and auto hobby shop, athletic fields, indoor swimming pool and clubs for officers, non-commissioned officers and enlisted men.

The men and dependents of Kagnew Station — as well as other Americans in Ethiopia — are served by the United States Embassy in Addis Ababa and the Consulate in Asmara. Other U.S. Government agencies or activities in Ethiopia include the U.S. Information Service (which operates an excellent library in Asmara). U.S. Agency for International Development, (A.I.D.), a Military Assistance Advisory Group, and Peace Corps.

Reporting-Billeting

The Post Headquarters is the hub of administrative activity at Kagnev Station. The Post Commander, the Principal Staff, Judge Advocate, and other key personnel are located here.



All arriving personnel are met at the Asmara airport by members of the customs and immigration staff of Kagnev Station. Single men, or those not accompanied by dependents, are provided bus transportation to the installation. Generally, married personnel who have their dependents with them are met by appointed sponsors, with whom they will have had previous correspondence.

Upon arrival at Kagnev Station, officers must sign in at the Post Headquarters building (S-113). Enlisted personnel will follow a routine processing system with instructions provided by unit orderly room personnel.

Modern barracks are used to house enlisted personnel, with senior non-commissioned officers provided bachelor quarters in a

compound located off-post. Bus service routed through Asmara pass the NCOQ regularly. Unmarried or unaccompanied officers are housed in a modern BOQ which has kitchen facilities, and is conveniently located across the street from the Officers' Open Mess on Tract E.

Travel policies are established by Joint Travel Regulations. Military personnel must apply for concurrent travel, and will be advised by this command of approval. Housing on the installation is somewhat limited, as is satisfactory housing in the Asmara area. Periodically, enlisted personnel desire to bring dependents to Asmara at their own expense. This procedure is discouraged because of housing limitations.

Upon arrival at Kagnew Station, military families will be placed on the post housing list with eligibility dating from time of arrival in the command. Personnel accepting concurrent travel are authorized to live in a local hotel and draw per diem at current rates upon arrival, not to exceed 60 days. All new arrivals accompanied by families may stay in the Post Guest House facilities for a period of not more than 15 days, provided space is available.

The Billeting Office contracts for all off-post housing, and will make an appointment at your convenience to show you what is available. Approved housing in Asmara has been inspected by the Billeting Officer, Post Surgeon, Provost Marshal and Post Engineer to establish suitability for American occupancy. No individual may live in a house off post until it has been inspected and approved.

Quartermaster furniture is issued for use in on or off-post housing, as available. Currently, families are entitled to bring 2,000

pounds or 25 percent of their basic allowance of household goods, whichever is greater.

Off post residents should bring appliances, including a gas stove (convertable to butane), and a wringer-type washer. Wardrobes are also suggested, as housing off post does not always have sufficient closet space. Kitchen cabinets are also advisable. Butane space heaters are advisable, as generally off-post houses are not equipped with heating plants. Off-post power is 50 cycle, 110 volt, therefore care is essential in the selection of appliances. Kagnew Station utilizes 60 cycle, 110 volt power lines.

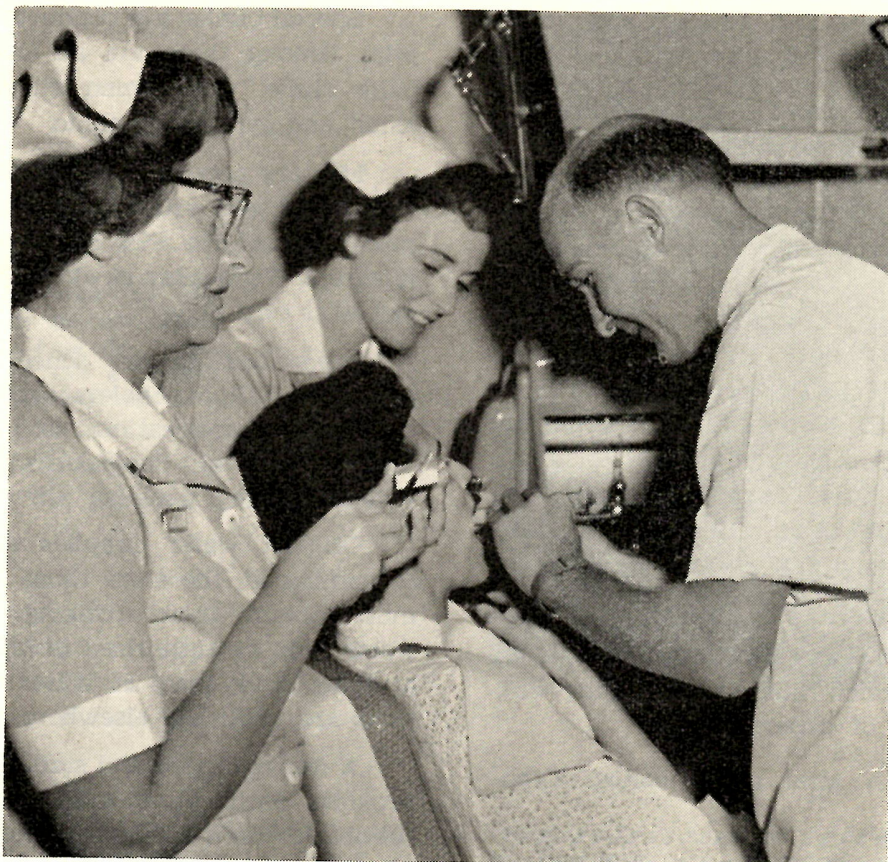
Both on and off post residents should bring cooking ware, china, eating utensils, linen and blankets, as these items are not always immediately available.

Automatic washers and dryers should not be brought to this area, as they cannot be successfully utilized either on or off post.

All business transactions off of Kagnew Station or to local nationals must be in Ethiopian currency.

Quarters such as these are provided senior officers assigned Kagnew Station. Apartment units are available for company grade officers and non-commissioned officers.





Volunteer Red Cross assistants aid Kagnew Station dental personnel in maintaining good oral hygiene. The post's dental clinic is equipped with the most modern elements.

Medical - Dental Care

The U. S. Army Hospital at Kagnew Station is a well-equipped, modern facility, comparing favorably with any hospital in the United State. Five doctors, three dental officers, and a qualified staff of nurses and medical personnel — including a Public Health Nurse — provide excellent service.

Because care of chronic cases is limited, and because of a lack of medical consultants in specialities among local physicians, it is essential that all military personnel and dependents scheduled for assignment to Asmara

have physical examinations as prescribed by AR 40-500. Patients needing evacuation generally are treated in Europe.

Because of the physical environment of Asmara, located 7,600 feet above sea level, you will probably notice shortness of breath with any heavy exertion, during your first few weeks here. It is entirely normal and will be overcome. The sun's rays are also not as well filtered by the air, therefore your eyes may bother you. Use of a good type of sun-glass is suggested. Prolonged exposure to the

sun should be avoided, because sunburn is easier to obtain in this area.

Although the climate is a healthy one, there are types of disease here not found in the United States. By maintaining your immunizations and observing certain elementary sanitation precautions, these can be avoided. As soon as possible after arrival, you should report to the Outpatient Clinic with immunization records. The International Record (PHS 731) for dependents will be kept on file in the clinic until your departure from Kagnew Station, and another form will be used in its stead during your stay. The following immunization schedule is mandatory for all military and dependents while at Kagnew Station:

- ★ Annually: Smallpox and Cholera (both of which must also be taken within six months of departure).

- ★ Annually after initial series: Typhoid, Typhus.

- ★ Tetanus boosters are required at least every six years.

- ★ Yellow Fever boosters are required every six years.

- ★ Oral Poliomyelitis vaccine (types I, II and III) are required for those who have not previously received them.

Special clinics are conducted by the Hospital. Among these are an OB clinic, well-baby clinic, well-woman clinic, orthopedic clinic, and gynecology clinic.

Military personnel reporting on sick call will not be seen without a sick slip, and must report in uniform. Sick call is conducted daily except Wednesday at 0730. Dependent sick call is at 0900 daily.

Immunizations are scheduled by company for smallpox, cholera, typhoid and typhus. Other immunizations, and all those for officers and all dependents, are given at 1300-1600 every weekday afternoon.

Off-post water supplies are frequently contaminated, therefore those living off-post must obtain their drinking and cooking water only at authorized distribution points at Tract A or Tract E. Water safety precautions are published elsewhere.

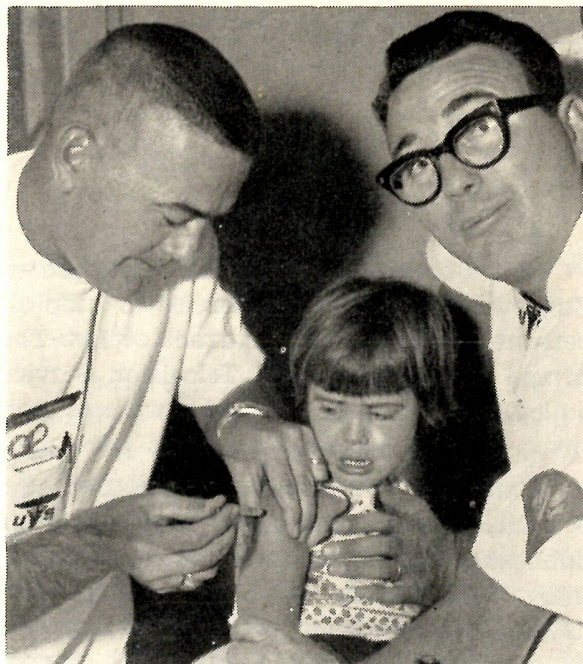
A well-equipped and staffed Dental Clinic provides dental services, including prosthetic service for both military personnel and their dependents.

No dental appointments will be made without prior examination, which can be obtained by all personnel from 0730 to 0830 Monday through Friday. For emergencies, after duty hours, the nurse on duty at the hospital must be called.



The Kagnew Hospital has a modern — and often busy — obstetrics ward. An excellent surgical and nursing staff is assigned.

No amount of convincing can ever persuade youngsters that inoculations aren't really as bad as they seem. Hospital technicians give a required «shot» to one Kagnev youngster.



Although orthodontic treatment is not available at Kagnev Station, a qualified orthodontist visits the post periodically from Europe.

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 indigenuous help) a «consent of anesthesia and operations» form should be signed. This consent slip is available at the out patient clinic and one should be signed for each child. These are to be left in the clinic so that in the event of an emergency, medical 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.

During your stay in Asmara you may have other specific medical problems or questions which are not completely covered in the above discussion. In such a case the Public Health Nurse will be glad to advise you or refer you to the proper agency. She is also available to assist in home nursing problems and is in charge of the School Health Program. During duty hours call 3212.

Malaria is prevalent throughout the lowlands of Ethiopia and the other countries of East Africa and the Middle East. In recent

years we have seen no cases amongst American personnel who have remained on the Ethiopian plateau; however, there have been cases in individual who have journeyed to the valleys or seacoast and have failed to keep up their antimalarial drugs. Because of the frequent trips made by members of this command, and because of the possibility of infected mosquitoes being brought back in cars and trucks, it is mandatory for all military and strongly recommended that all dependents take weekly suppressive doses of anti-malaria tablets. These are given to military personnel in their units weekly. Civilian dependents may pick up their tablets Monday through Friday 0830-1130 hours at the hospital pharmacy. A dosage schedule for your children based upon their ages will be furnished to you at that time. This medication is considered only suppressive and not curative. For this reason, discontinuance of regular dosage may result in the appearance of an acute attack of malaria. You must, therefore, establish a regular weekly routine with your family to ensure their continuous protection. Upon your permanent departure from Kagnev Station when you pick up your medical records you will be furnished with fourteen tablets of Primaquin, a curative drug, which are to be taken one a day for two weeks in order to permanently eliminate any malarial parasites from your system.

Command Information

The Command Information Program at Kagnew Station provides service to keep all personnel well aware of current events. The Armed Forces Radio and Television Service outlets provide more than 130 newscasts each week with up-to-the-second news coverage.

Stars and Stripes, published in Germany, is available at the post about four days after publication. Locally, a daily world news summary, the *Kagnews*, is published to provide coverage of important events. The *Kagnews* is distributed without charge to on-post quarters, and is available at the commissary, post exchange and mess hall.

The *Kagnew Gazelle* is a printed twice-monthly post newspaper containing coverage of local news and vital information topics. *Today* magazine is published by the officers,

non-commissioned officers and enlisted mens clubs to provide a day-by-day schedule of post activities and current television and radio logs.

The AFRTS radio station has adequate coverage to be heard in Massawa by personnel assigned there. The AFRTS television station covers the city of Asmara. Those sets used off-post are on 50 cycle power lines, so a converter is recommended, though not essential.

Television programming received from the United States is about 22-weeks behind Stateside showing for entertainment programs. Informational programs are about 10 to 14 days behind U.S. use. Local, live programming includes news, quiz shows, and amateur dramatic productions.



About 80 hours of television programming weekly is provided by the post's Armed Forces Radio and Television Service outlet. In addition radio broadcasts 24-hours daily.

Community Relations

Kagnew Station's community relations depend, in the final analysis, mostly on the daily conduct of individual Americans both on and off the station. The favorable attitude of the citizens of Asmara towards the presence of Americans has been due primarily to the extent to which individual Americans have demonstrated courtesy and good manners, self-respect and respect for local customs and traditions.

Your overseas job is going to be essentially the same as your military job in the United States. The major difference comes when military personnel are off duty. It is at this time that you will be seen as an individual. It goes without saying that we want our Ethiopian friends to continue to be our friends. Your proper conduct at all times

can help to increase this friendship, and you then become an objective ambassador of good will for our nation.

Unfortunately, it takes only a few discourteous persons who drink too much, or use rude manners to offset what they lack in personality, to destroy the good will others have built up. Regimes of the past have furnished people overseas with more than their share of conquering, swaggering bullies. The United States military is an invited guest of a friendly nation ... that is a fact to be remembered.

As members of the Asmara community, we contribute a great deal. Almost U. S. \$4 million per year is injected into the local economy. Salaries to 1,600 local civilian employees of the post, its activities, or assigned

On his own time, Specialist **Hugh Downey** raised funds, helped build needed schools in villages near Cheren, as one of the most valuable of Kagnew Station community relations projects.



military personnel, account for U.S. \$400,000 annually. In addition, land is leased, transportation charges are paid, rentals and related bills are paid, and tourist items are purchased in local stores.

Our contribution in courtesy can outweigh this physical contribution, however, for Ethiopia is a protocol-conscious country. Certain formalities should be observed in relations with Ethiopians. 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 mister, the word «Woizero» means Mrs., and the word «Woizerit» means Miss. Thus, Ato Tesfaye Abebe would be called Ato Tesfaye, *not* «Mr. Abebe.» Woizero Abebech Tekle would be called Woizero Abebech, *not* «Woizero Tekle» or «Mrs. Tekle». 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, which are honorary. These should be used in lieu of «Ato» ... or in the event of high government officials «Your Excellency» may be used.

The active organized community relations program of Kagnev Station takes many forms, and is closely coordinated by the post's Information Officer. Among the activities are close personal contact with local citizens through clubs, athletic programs, and joint help at orphanages and hospitals; the conduct of tours of Kagnev Station facilities for interested organized groups, particularly on Armed Forces Day, Independence Day and at special ceremonies; close cooperation between the Post Veterinarian and local officials to improve sanitary conditions; the use of volunteer assistance of post personnel in times of local need; voluntary participation by military and dependant personnel during non-duty periods in educational programs, and general assistance to the community in every reasonable way.



Tours of Kagnev Station, whether by Emperor Haile Selassie I or other organized groups, are welcomed as part of the post's community relations program.

The Post Chapel offers services to all military and dependent personnel.



Religious Activities

A wide variety of religious activities for those of various faiths are conducted by the Post Chapel. A schedule of activities is:

PROTESTANT

SUNDAY

- 0945 Sunday School — age 3 to adult
- 1100 General Protestant Worship Service
- 1300 Latter Day Saint's Service
- 1530 First Sunday of every quarter — Lutheran Communion Service
- 1830 Protestant Youth of the Chapel (Jr. and Sr. High)
- 1930 Evening Worship Service

MONDAY

- 1330 Every 4th Monday of each month, Protestant Women (Place to be announced in Sunday Service Bulletin)

TUESDAY

- 1000 2nd Tuesday of each month, Protestant Women sewing (Place to be announced)

WEDNESDAY

- 1930 Bible Study in the Post Chapel

THURSDAY

- 1900 Choir Practice in the Post Chapel
- NOTE: Once a month either Sunday morning or Monday night the Protestant Men of the Chapel have their meeting. This meeting will be announced in the Sunday Service Bulletin in advance.

CATHOLIC

Catholic personnel have as their chaplain a Franciscan Father from the city of

Asmara. Persons wishing an appointment with the Father may make arrangements through the Post Chapel Office.

Services are conducted in the regular Post Chapel and in the Small Chapel located in the dependent housing area.

DAILY

- | | |
|-----------|--------------------------------------|
| 0730 | Mass & Communion in the Small Chapel |
| 1200-1215 | Holy Communion in the Small Chapel |

WEEKLY

SUNDAY:

- | | |
|------|---------------------------------|
| 0845 | Confession |
| 0900 | Mass, Benediction — Post Chapel |
| 1730 | Mass, Benediction — Post Chapel |

MONDAY

- | | |
|------|--|
| 1530 | Legion of Mary — Post Chapel (Teenagers) |
| 1800 | Priest in office for consultation |

SATURDAY

- | | |
|-----------|--|
| 0930 | Catechism Classes — grades 1 through 8. Held in the Community Center Tract «A» |
| 1100 | Children's Choir Practice — Post Chapel |
| 1430 | Classes for pre-schoolers — Post Chapel |
| 1530 | Altar boys' practice — Post Chapel |
| 1600-1800 | Confessions |

MONTHLY

1st Sunday of the month:

Rosarian's Day. Communion together during early Mass.

1st Tuesday of the month:

Rosarian Altar meeting at 1000 hrs. Place to be announced in Sunday Mass Bulletin.

1st Friday of the month:

Mass of the Sacred Heart in the Post Chapel at 1700 hrs. 1745 hours: Holy Name Society Meeting.

2nd Sunday of the month:

Holy Name Day. Communion together and other devotions during the early Mass.



Clothing from drives conducted at Kagnew Station by chapel groups have helped orphans and needy children of northern Ethiopia.

Recreation



Post athletics range from competitive sports such as softball and basketball, to individual sports such as golf at the Prince Makonnen Golf Club.

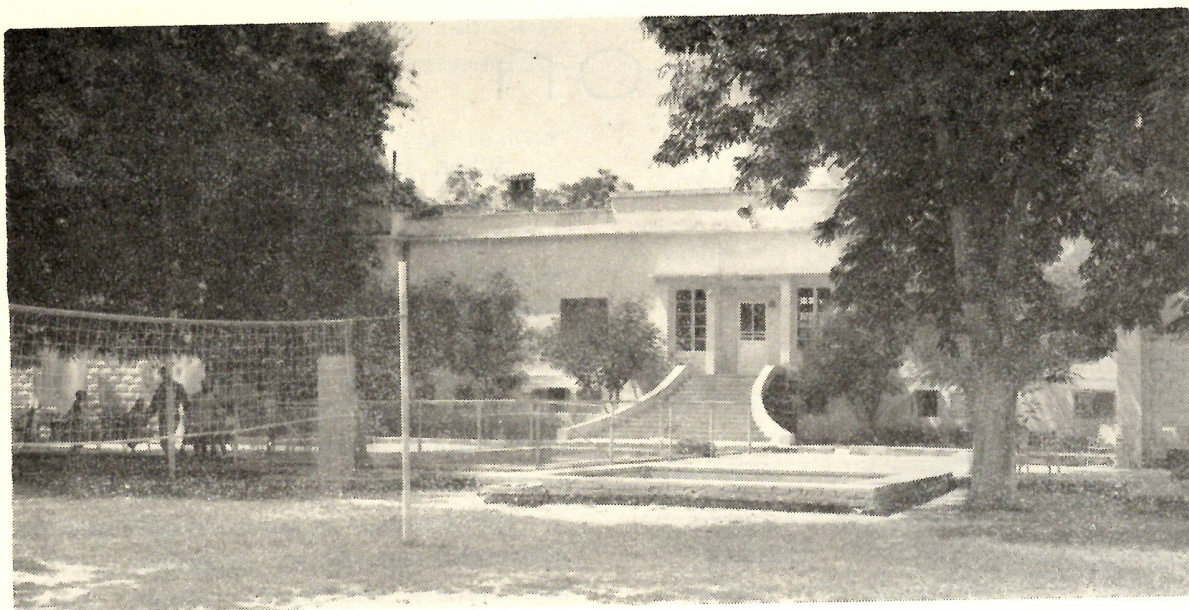
When permitted under Ethiopian law, and by post regulations, one of the chief forms of recreation offered in this country is hunting. In the lowlands, a day's drive from Asmara, medium to small game is plentiful. The port of Massawa offers swimming, fishing, and boating during the relatively cool weather from October to May. The port is about a three-hour drive from Asmara — all down hill.

Some towns of northern Ethiopia are of particular interest of American sight-seers and camera enthusiasts. Among the most notable are Cheren and Axum. Cheren was the site of the decisive battle for East Africa during World War II. Axum is the ancient sacred center of the Ethiopian empire. Cheren contains a silver market and fine fruit groves, while Axum is the site of buildings of archeological interest and the home of the Ethiopian Crown Jewels which can be seen at the St. Mary of Zion church. Lake Tana and Gondar are also areas of interest to most Americans.

Regularly conducted tours are operated by the Post Chaplain's Office to the Holy Land, and by the Special Service Office into Kenya and Tanganyika. These tours, generally conducted twice annually for a most reasonable fee, use chartered commercial airliners.

The U.S. Military Air Transport Service also provides service to and from Asmara, and individuals can take leave via MATS to Lebanon, Turkey, and many European cities. The only restriction to such travel is that individuals must have sufficient funds with them to return to Kagnew Station by commercial aircraft, if necessary. Other personnel have preferred to visit Red Sea and Mediterranean ports on commercial ships leaving from Massawa.

Kagnew Station operates a rest center in Cheren, which is about 60 miles from Asmara, at an altitude of about 3,400 feet. At the center excellent meals, rooms and bar service are



The Cheren Rest Center offers an ideal climate and atmosphere for a completely relaxing leave, plus being centrally located to see the sights of the city.

available. Recreational activities include swimming, tennis, volleyball, croquet, miniature golf, shuffleboard, badminton, and horseshoes. Camel rides are available for a small fee. Points of interest in Cheren include the ancient Egyptian Fort, the British Memorial Cemetery, the Italian War Memorial, the Silver Market, a shrine built around a hollow tree (Madonna in the Trees), and the Italian gardens and fruit groves.

The Red Sea port of Massawa offers the surf and sun enthusiast a wide variety of recreational activities including skin diving, water skiing, fishing or pleasure boat rides. Boats are available at a Special Service operated dock for about U.S. \$2 per day. Fishing gear is available without charge.

At Kagnew Station, Special Services conducts a varied annual sports program which includes softball, basketball, track, volleyball, tennis, swimming, judo, and other athletics. Teams and individuals winning championships are often able to compete in Mediterranean Sports Conference

competition conducted in Italy, Turkey or Greece.

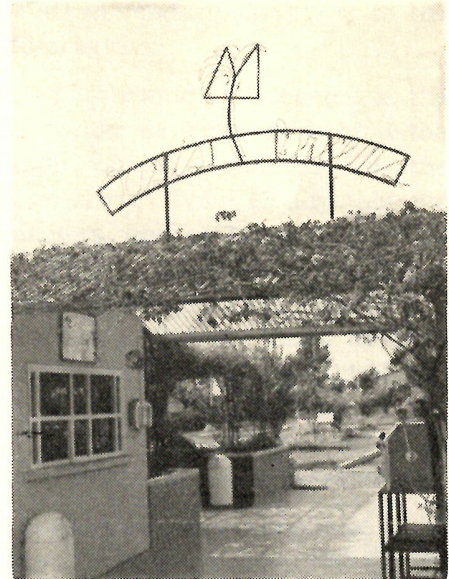
Craft shops, service club, auto hobby shop, theatrical productions, and a wide range of similar indoor activities are also conducted by Special Services.

The Prince Makonnen Golf Club, an 18-hole course considered to be a «real experience», is available to Kagnew personnel who join — or a limited number of free passes are available from Special Services for enlisted men. Miniature golfers can also have their share of fun at the Oasis Greens.

The Roosevelt Theatre offers five films weekly, with as many as four showings daily. USO and local stage productions are also presented at the post theatre.

The Kagnew Station Officers' Open Mess, the Top-5 (NCO) Club, and the Oasis (Enlisted mens') Club provide social activity for the installation. Dancing is provided on a regular basis either with post orchestras or musical groups from Asmara. Periodically, live entertainment is provided, as available in Asmara.

The Oasis Club operated miniature golf course at the Oasis Greens, Kagnaw Station, was the first — and for many years the only — such club on the African continent.



A ten-lane bowling alley is open 15 hours daily for the kegling enthusiast, and an exchange snack bar is located there. Leagues are operated by almost every unit, as well as mixed leagues.

An indoor swimming pool is open six days weekly (closed Wednesday), and has a large outdoor patio for sunbathers. The Library offers an excellent selection of current and classic literature.

Asmara contains a variety of shops, operated chiefly by Italians, with excellent buys in marble and wood carved products. Typical East African tribal products, or skins can be procured at curio shops. Horseback riding is available at approved stables. Although several motion picture theatres exist in Asmara, only one shows American films regularly. Art exhibits, plays and musical performances are infrequent.



Little League baseball plays a big part in the boy's recreation plan of the Youth Activities Council from April through June.



Youth Activities

The Youth Activities Council coordinates all recreational programs for Kagnew Station dependent children. While the emphasis is placed on an adequate summer-vacation program, the YAC operates on a year-around basis supporting activities.

Such activities as Boy and Girl Scouts, the Little League, and similar nationally recognized organizations, receive financial support from the YAC. Because of the summer-rain season, Little League activities at Kagnew may be conducted earlier than anywhere

else in the world, as play begins in April and ends in June.

During the summer, the program incorporates all types of activities into a scheduled operation, permitting participation in a wide variety of activities by as many children as possible. Archery, carpentry, art craft, cooking, first aid, bowling, tennis, miniature golf, golf, basketball, dramatics, baseball training, and various levels of swimming classes are but some of the planned activities.

The YAC derives its financial support from the operation of concession stands at athletic activities, and the rental of vehicles to personnel who do not have their own transportation for a brief period upon arrival or departure. A nominal fee is also charged parents of children who participate in the summer program.

During the school year, the Red Cross assists the YAC and Dependent School in conducting water safety courses.

The Youth Activities Council is a group of officers and enlisted men selected by the post commander to conduct the youth program. Coordination is also effected with the Post Chapel to insure that no conflict exists between scheduled youth activities programs and religious training program or retreats conducted by the Chapel.

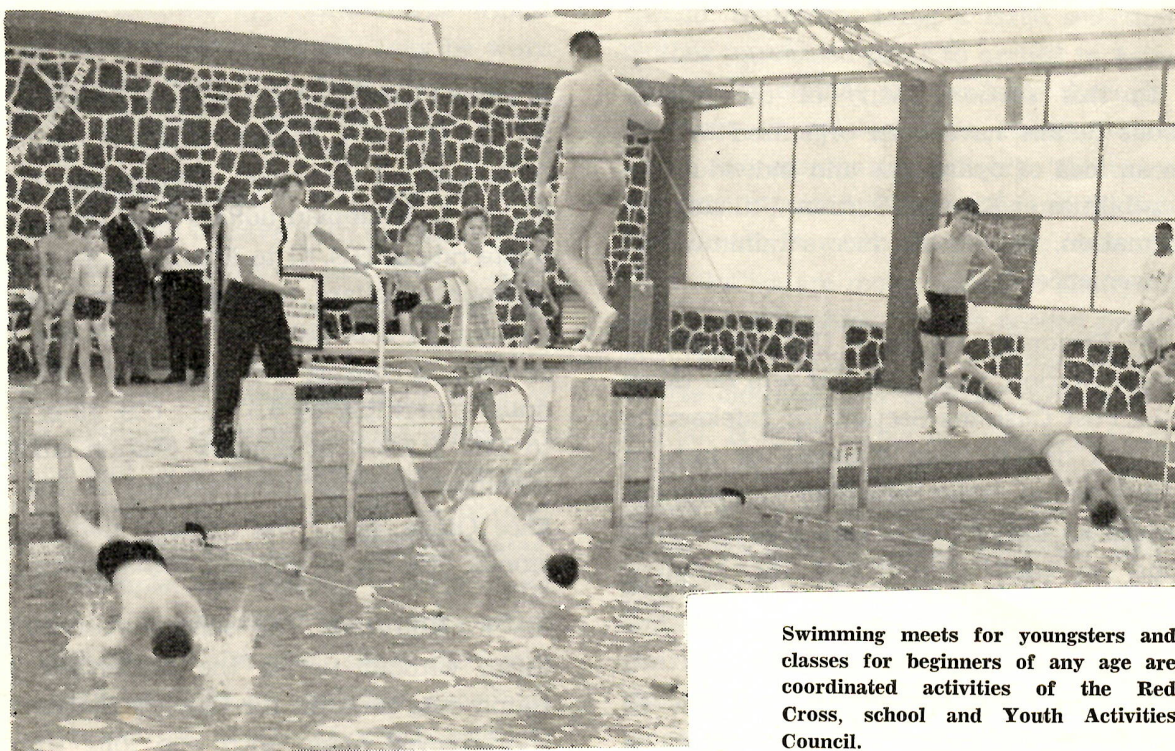
Special Service facilities are made avail-

able to the YAC in rendering support to the youth welfare program.

Children's playgrounds are located at the southwestern corner of Tract E, behind the company grade officer's quarters, at the southeastern corner of Tract E, adjacent the new NCO quarters, and at Tract A near the community center. Equipment includes swings, slides, merry-go-rounds, teeter-tot-ters, hand-over-hand climbing bars, monkey bars and climbing poles. These facilities are popular play places for the youngsters not yet going to school, but children using the area must be accompanied by a parent.

In addition there is a wadeing pool located in the Post Swimming Pool patio. All youngsters under 12 must be accompanied by a parent when using pool facilities.

Periodically, at holiday activities, camel rides, pony rides and the like are available for youngsters (and adults) to enjoy.



Swimming meets for youngsters and classes for beginners of any age are coordinated activities of the Red Cross, school and Youth Activities Council.

Ground Rules



This page: The common duty uniforms at Kagnew Station are the khaki uniform with either short or long sleeve shirt. These men are just leaving the Ernie Pyle Gymnasium and Bowling Lanes. Opposite page: The Post Exchange is crowded on pay day with shoppers. Most essential items are available at the exchange.

In this section, many of the miscellaneous details have been organized to provide an idea of operations and individual responsibilities at Kagnew Station. Utilizing the information, you should face a minimum of inconvenience.

★ **Ethiopian ID Card.** Upon arrival at Kagnew Station, your passport will be taken by the Post Customs Section for safekeeping until you depart from Ethiopia or until it needs renewal. The Ethiopian Government provides an identification card which is your permit to travel throughout the country. Application should be made at the Post Photo Lab.

★ **Currency.** U.S. dollars may not be given foreign nationals. This requirement is

in accord with local currency restrictions and insures that U.S. dollars remain in the hands of authorized personnel. Conversion of U.S. dollars to Ethiopian dollars is at the approximate rate of U.S. \$1 to Eth. \$2.50. To convert Ethiopian dollars to U.S. dollars, multiply by 0.4 (i.e.; Eth. \$10 is equal to U.S. \$4). Conversely, to convert U.S. dollars to Ethiopian dollars, multiply by 2.5 (i.e.; U.S. \$5 is equal to Eth. \$12.50). At Kagnew Station currency exchange may be accomplished at the Finance Office, or at the officers' non-commissioned officers or enlisted mens' clubs.

★ **Uniforms.** The summer service uniform, without tie, is the prescribed year-round duty uniform for Kagnew Station. The short-sleeved khaki shirt and long trousers



may be worn as a duty uniform, and while on the military reservation as an off-duty uniform. This uniform may be worn off post until 1900 hours and may be worn at any time while travelling between quarters and place of duty in a vehicle. It may not be worn to those social functions requiring more appropriate attire. The work (fatigue) uniform may be worn for drill or duty when the nature of the duties performed makes the wearing of this uniform appropriate. The winter service uniform (Army Green) may be worn on an optional basis after duty hours. All officers are expected to have the Army Green available for wear at any time. For official social functions, officers and warrant officers are required to have both the Army Blue uniform and the summer semi-dress (Tropical Worsteds) available for wear when prescribed.

★ **Civilian Clothing.** Off duty wear of civilian clothing is recommended when off post and will be in accordance with the dictates of good appearance within the normal American community in the United States. (As an example, the wearing of blue jeans off post is not considered appropriate attire after 1800 hours.) On post, sport shirt and slacks may be worn at any time, except at specific places or events at which another

standard of dress is prescribed (i.e.; as prescribed by various club Board of Governors). 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 here. The local market offerings are quite limited, and most do not appeal to American taste. The few attractive items of clothing are expensive. Every woman should, therefore, bring a large selection of clothes purchased prior to arrival in Asmara. Mail order clothes are available through the exchange or catalog sales stores, but take about two months for delivery. The types of clothing required vary considerably, but as the climate is warm, in general, cottons and light clothes are more essential. Heavy coats and winter clothing may be needed occasionally, particularly in the evening. Sweaters, sports clothing, and cocktail dresses are essential. It is advisable to bring a good selection of shoes from the U. S. ranging from sports shoes to «flats» and dress wear. The latest fashions in Italian footwear may be purchased in Asmara for about \$15 (U.S.), and local sandals may be obtained quite inexpensively. Because Kagnew Station is a small post, it is relatively informal. Hats, for instance, are for the most part optional for



A well stocked commissary is available for the use of post personnel and dependents.

womens' club activities, but it is advisable to bring a few for afternoon receptions and church functions. Children's clothes and shoes are a particular problem in Asmara, the selection being limited and expensive. The exchange selection is limited, though socks and underwear, baby things, and periodically play shoes are available. It is strong-dren's clothes and shoes be brought from the drens clothes and shoes be brought from the U.S., including sizes into which children may grow. Children wear light and medium weight clothing year around, though sweaters are a must, and good raincoats are needed June through September.

★ **Military Courtesy.** Rendering of appropriate hand salutes is required at all times, on and off post. In addition, salutes should be rendered officers of friendly foreign nations who are in uniform. The military courtesies traditionally observed or required by regulation will be adhered to.

★ **Private Weapons.** Privately owned weapons may not be introduced to any in-

stallation of this command without prior approval of the commanding officer. No weapons may be in an individual's possession unless registered with the Provost Marshal, and no weapon may be used for hunting unless it is registered with the local authorities, such registration being obtained through the Provost Marshal. Post directives are equally applicable to other types of weapons, such as hunting bows, knives, etc.

★ **Hunting Regulations.** Hunting laws of Ethiopia are subject to periodic change, and American personnel assigned to Kagnev Station are subject to those laws. At such times as hunting is open, applications must be submitted in accordance with post regulations, and a valid hunting license must be in the individual's possession.

★ **Automobiles.** Your private car may be shipped from the United States to Massawa, Ethiopia, simply by delivering it to the current port of embarkation. About six weeks is required for delivery. To expedite shipment of vehicles, personnel should obtain

specific information from the Transportation Officer of their home station. All automobiles are required to pass safety inspections and be registered with the Provost Marshal. American license plates are issued by the Provost Marshal upon completion of safety checks, registration and proof of appropriate insurance. Third party insurance is required and may be obtained in Asmara from reliable firms. The average cost of insurance for an American type vehicle is about \$20 (U. S.) annually. Gasoline sales are handled through the post exchange at about 15 cents per gallon for regular and 19 cents per gallon for ethyl. New cars of German or Italian manufacture are available in Asmara. A new Volkswagen can be purchased for about \$1,500 (U.S.).

★ Pets. Only small household pets are permitted on the station, and must be under control at all times. Animals will not be left leashed outside of on post quarters, and when outside will be restrained by leash. Pets must be inoculated against rabies prior to entry to Ethiopia and annually thereafter and registered with the Post Provost Marshal. Canine pets brought to Ethiopia must be inoculated against infectious canine hepatitis prior to shipment, as the vaccine is not available locally. The Station Veterinarian is equipped to perform only emergency treatment for pets. Hyenas, jackals, baboons, monkeys and members of the wild cat family which are easily acquired locally are prohibited from the confines of the post. There is no requirement to obtain permission from the Ethiopian Government to bring pets into the country, but a current shot record and health certificate must be in your possession.

★ Blackmarketing. Selling or bartering (blackmarketing) any merchandise purchased from or through any U.S. Government Supply Agency or facility, including the Quartermaster Clothing Sales Store, the Commissary and Delicatessen Store, Post Exchange, Snack Bars, Clubs or Class VI establishments is prohibited. Disciplinary

action will be taken, and possible revocation of privileges will be suffered by offenders. When necessary, measures will be taken to control sales of certain items (such as ammunition, cigarettes, etc.) including reasonable restrictions on quantities to be sold.

★ Bus Service. Military buses provide transportation throughout the city of Asmara, and Tracts A and E. During daylight hours, service is generally on an hourly basis; specific schedules are published periodically and attached to the Daily Bulletin or distributed in the Commissary.

★ Check Cashing. Checks may be cashed at the Post Exchange and at all clubs, subject to the conditions and limitations established by each activity. Checks returned uncashed, regardless of circumstances, will result in the responsible individual being required to redeem the check, paying the amount plus bank fees. Additionally, check cashing privileges will be forfeited until restored by the Post Commander.

★ Domestic Servants. Maids, houseboys, laundresses and guards are available at extremely reasonable rates. In order to insure that members of this station have at their disposal reliable, honest and medically sound domestic employees, only registered domestics available at the Civilian Personnel Office should be hired. The Civilian Personnel Officer can assist you in locating a satisfactory employee and will also turn over to you the registration card and health certificate of any domestic you might employ. The registration card must be taken to the Hospital when bringing the employee in for X-ray or immunization. You will need to escort the registered job applicant to the Hospital for a health examination at the appointed time (the Civilian Personnel Office will advise you as to times). The Hospital will provide a health examination and issue a Certificate of Health which must be renewed semi-annually. The possession of the Certificate means your domestic employee has had (1) a chest X-ray with no evidence of transmis-



United States Ambassador to Ethiopia, Edward Korry, visits the U.S. Army installation periodically.

sible diseases, (2) a negative blood test for syphilis, (3) a successful «take» for vaccination against smallpox, and (4) at least the beginning of a series of inoculations against typhoid-paratyphoid (the series must be completed).

★ Legal Assistance. Sponsors desiring legal assistance should contact the office of the Staff Judge Advocate, in Building S-113. The legal office will provide legal assistance in problems arising from local rentals, utility bills, income tax, claims, etc.

★ Army Post Office (APO). This APO provides much the same postal service as you had in the United States. Correctly addressed envelopes with a complete return address (including sponsor's service number) is mandatory, inasmuch as this is proof of your authorization for APO privileges. Air mail is dispatched by Ethiopian Air Lines, and can be expected to arrive at the East Coast in three days. Air mail from the East Coast to this APO (ZIP code 09843), generally takes four or five days. All mail and parcels not specifically marked for air mail are shipped by surface means. Ship mail and parcels take from six to nine weeks in transit. Packages must be particularly well packed, wrapped

and tied. Advise your friends at home of this fact, as parcels travel a great distance and are subject to numerous handlings. Postal personnel at the APO will assist you in preparing Customs Declarations Forms, required on most parcels being shipped to the United States. Money orders may be purchased at the APO, for cash only. Instructions on the purchase of money orders will be provided by postal personnel. For information concerning registered mail, certified mail, mailing of fire arms, claims or other postal services, check with postal personnel who will be happy to render assistance.

★ Red Cross. The American Red Cross provides the same services which are available at all Red Cross offices throughout the world on military installations. An active volunteer program, in which you are encouraged to participate, provides help in the Hospital and Dental Clinic, and as staff aids. A junior program — Volunteens — is also quite active.

★ Telephone Service. The military sponsor must make a request for service at the Post Signal Office. Service is provided on-post residents only. (Service in the city of Asmara is obtained through the local offices of the Imperial Board of Telecommunica-

tions.) You are required to notify the Post Signal Office of termination of service in writing 14 days in advance of termination. You are required to pay for service until termination is completed. Subscribers to Kagnew Station telephone service are billed by the Finance Office, and must pay telephone bills prior to the 15th of the month.

★ Off-Post Water Supply. Off-post water supplies are known to be frequently contaminated. For this reason it is required that all persons living off post obtain their drinking and cooking water only at authorized distribution points at Tract A or Tract E. Children of personnel living on post should be cautioned that water from outdoor faucets is *not* treated, and must not be used for drinking. The high concentration of chlorine in the post water (10 ppm residual) is not only to destroy the more common bacteria, but also to protect your family from hepatitis - yellow jaundice, a liver infection caused by a virus that is endemic in this area. This disease results in a prolonged illness, and can result in death in a small percentage of cas-

es. The few cases which have occurred have been attributable to eating and drinking in off-post establishments. It is urged that persons residing off-post refrain from using nonchlorinated water for any purpose except bathing, watering lawns, washing cars, toilet flushing and washing clothes. Since water is sometimes critical in the area, and to prevent undue demands on the post water supply, some methods of chlorinating your own water are provided. If your off-post house has a large storage tank for water, the tank may be chlorinated each evening or morning using Chlorox or calcium hypochlorite. Another method is to have several water cans about the house and chlorinate the water in these cans for washing dishes. It must be remembered that in either case, the substance used must be allowed to act for at least one hour before the water is used. Dishes may be washed in hot, soapy city water, however, they must be rinsed with your chlorinated water and allowed to air dry. This insures destruction of bacteria found in the local water supply. Teeth must

« The Man Who Came to Dinner » is just one of the many dramatic shows produced by the local thespian group, the Off-Off Broadway Players.



be brushed with chlorinated water. Calcium hypochlorite is prepared as follows: (1) To one quart of water add one cup of this powder; (2) Shake periodically, allowing the solution three hours to dissolve; (3) Use six drops of this solution to one gallon of water. Do not use the water for one hour after addition of the solution. Chlorox may be used as an alternate means of purification of water. In this case add 18 drops of Chlorox to one gallon of water and permit to stand for one hour before using. Water for infant formulas may require additional treatment. For instruction in this area, the Public Health Nurse should be contacted at the hospital.

★ Local Foods and Restaurants. The only approved sources of local foods are periodically announced in publications of Kagnew Station. You can be assured that products sold at the Commissary are approved, provided you accomplish the necessary precautions in preparation. Thoroughly cook all foods, as this kills all known disease germs and parasites. Boil water for 15 minutes at sea level, or 30 minutes at 8,000 feet (Asmara), if chlorination cannot be effected. Refrain from eating raw fruits, vegetables, green

salads, or sampling beverages of unknown origin. Fruits and vegetables obtained from approved vendors must be soaked in chlorine solution prior to use. The powdered chlorine is available at the Commissary FREE, and does not detract from the excellent flavor and nutritional value of the fruits and vegetables grown in Ethiopia. Milk available through the Commissary is locally produced to standards established by Kagnew Station veterinary personnel. It is identifiable through the use of special bottles marked «KS» and with gold cap. It is among the best milk produced in the world. Meats — which are of good quality — are available at approved sources, but must be thoroughly cooked. There is *no* approved source of dressed poultry however adequate supplies are normally available in the commissary. Certain local restaurants have been certified «First Class.» Inspections monthly by medical personnel to insure acceptable standards, permits your use of them, but remembering all precautionary practices. Do not order raw meats, vegetables, or salads and do not drink water or mixed drinks containing water or ice cubes. Wines, bottled beer and bottled Coca-Cola are safe to consume.

Imebet Zuriash Work, wife of the Governor General of Eritrea (far right) and Kagnew Station womens' groups have consistantly aided local needy children and orphanages.



Troop Education

One of the main features of the Post Education Center is the University of Maryland Overseas Program, offering you the opportunity to take resident courses in a variety of subjects from an accredited stateside University. Such courses as Mathematics, American History and Government, Speech, Languages, Business Administration, and Sociology are made available, if possible, upon student demand, and are taught by members of the University faculty. Usually, three and sometimes four classes are offered each term, the academic year being divided into five eight week terms. Classes are generally held in the evenings. There is a matriculation fee of \$10 (U.S.) paid at your first registration and a tuition fee of \$12 (U.S.) paid per course per military personnel eligible to attend these classes; however, those not authorized tuition assistance must pay \$48 (U. S.) per course. Book costs are borne by the student. These Maryland courses are also available to dependents and other United States citizen working here under government contract, but not at the reduced military rate.

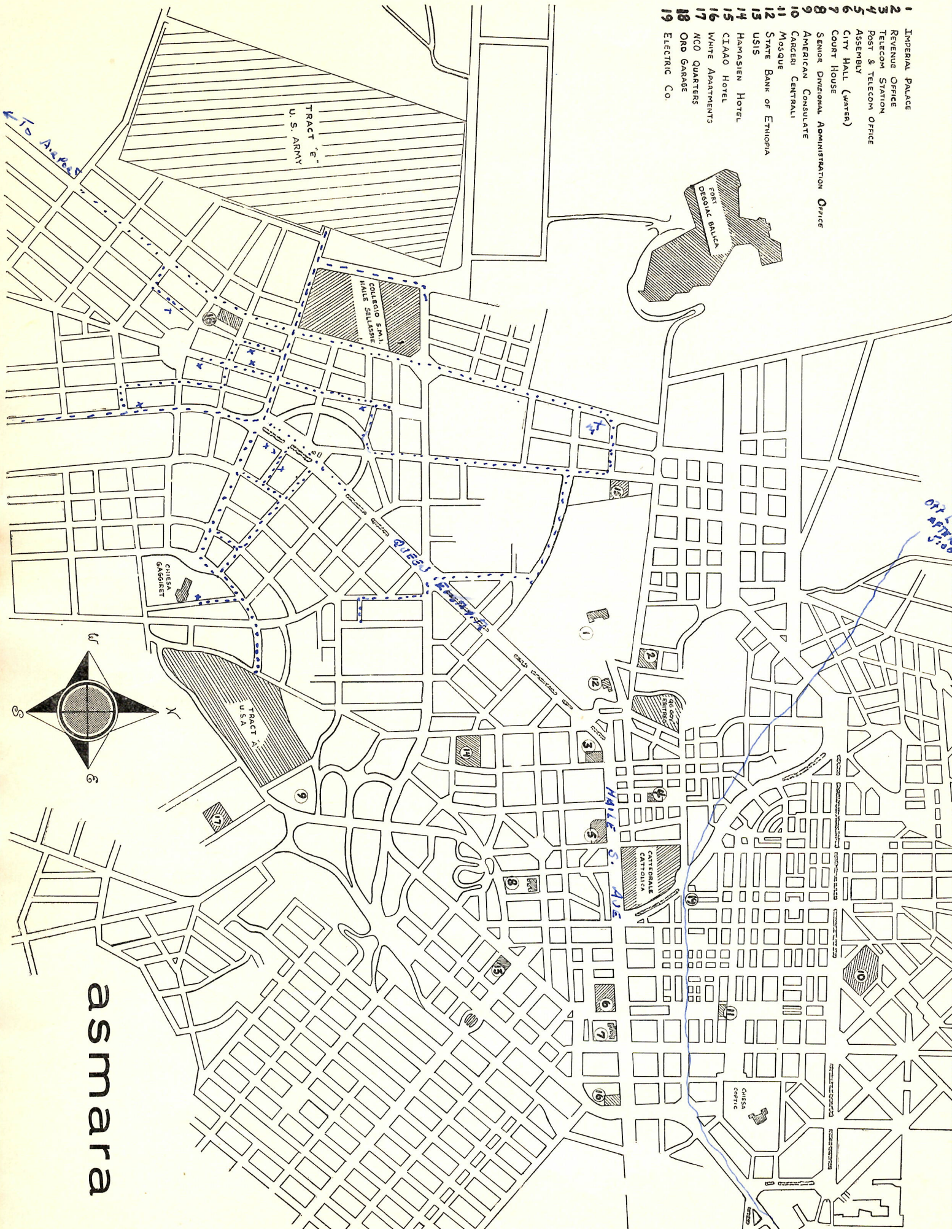
Also available are the services of the Frankfort Division of the United States Arm-

ed Forces Institute. USAFI offers correspondence courses prepared by outstanding schools in almost 250 high school, college, and vocational subjects for an initial enrollment of \$5. In addition, there are approximately 2,000 courses offered through USAFI by extension divisions of leading stateside colleges and universities under government contract at tuition fees substantially lower than those usually charged by the schools.

USAFI's testing service provides a variety of means of determining general educational development. There are end-of-course tests for specific USAFI courses, general subject examinations, USAFI high school and college level GED tests, college level mathematics tests, and general elementary achievement tests.

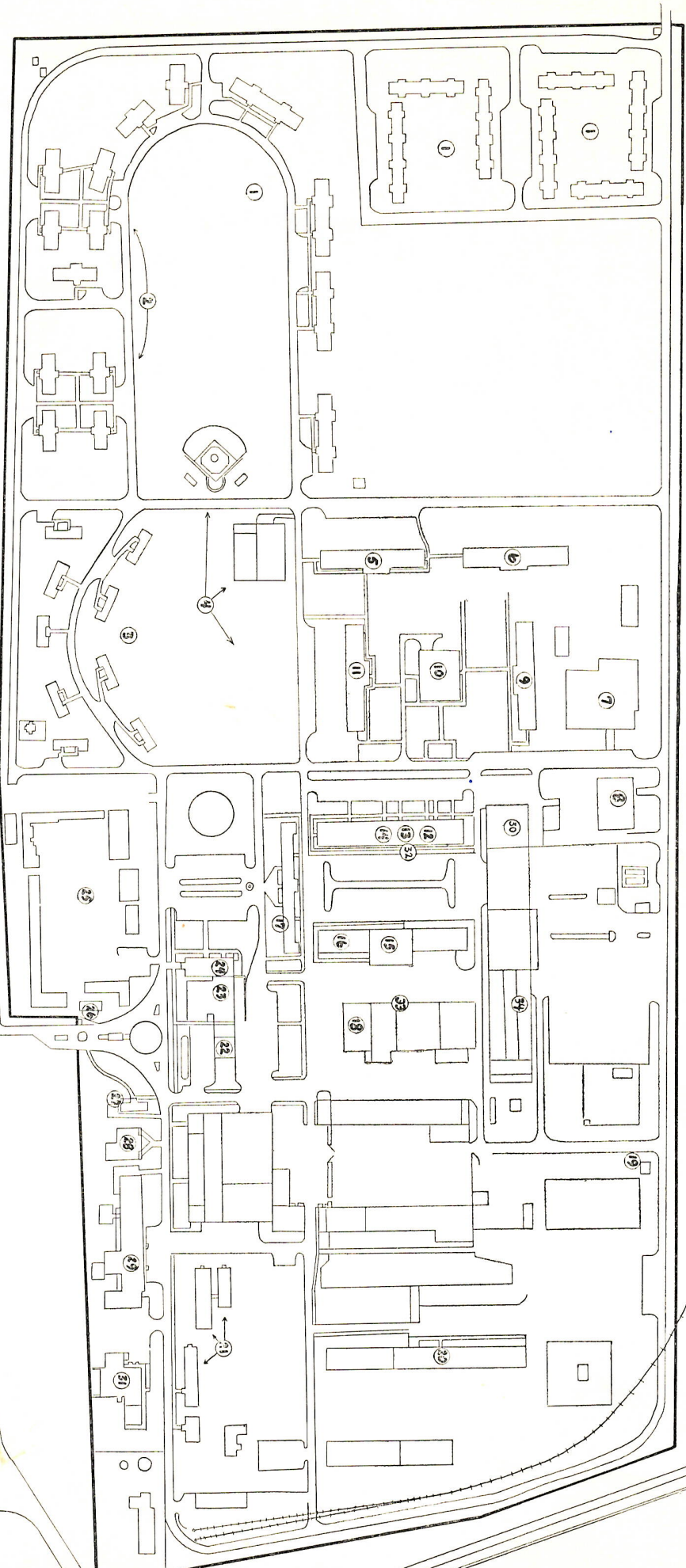
Army Extension Courses from each Army Branch school are available through the Education Center. Excellent non-resident training courses in a variety of technical and non-technical military subjects are offered and provide a very convenient way to improve and enlarge your professional knowledge. These courses are the correspondence versions of regular resident courses and there is no tuition fee for them.

- 1 IMPERIAL PALACE
- 2 REVENUE OFFICE
- 3 TELECOM STATION
- 4 POST & TELECOM OFFICE
- 5 ASSEMBLY
- 6 CITY HALL (water)
- 7 COURT HOUSE
- 8 SENIOR DIVISIONAL ADMINISTRATION OFFICE
- 9 AMERICAN CONSULATE
- 10 CAMERON CENTRAL
- 11 MOSQUE
- 12 STATE BANK OF ETHIOPIA
- 13 USIS
- 14 HAMASSEN HOTEL
- 15 CIAAO HOTEL
- 16 WHITE APARTMENTS
- 17 MCO QUARTERS
- 18 ORD GARAGE
- 19 ELECTRIC CO.



asmara

KAGNEW STATION (Tract E)



1
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10

EM Quarters
Company Grade Officers Quarters
Field Grade Officers Quarters
Athletic Areas
ACS, Guard, & Mid Det Barracks
Navy Barracks
Gymnasium & Bowling Alley
Laundry
Oms Co Barracks
Con. Mess Hall

11
12
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Hqs. Barracks
Service Club
Post Library
Hos USASC - ME
Armed Forces Radio & TV Outlet
Roosevelt Theater
Post Headquarters
Commissary
Gas Station
Oms EM Club
Guest Houses
Post Office

23
24
25
26
27
28
29
30
31

Post Exchange & Snack Bar
Post Chapel
Dependent School
Civilian Personnel
Provost Marshal
Finance & Accounting
U.S. Army Hospital
Top 5 EM Club
Officers' Club

32. Red Cross
33. Bullying
34. Household Furniture

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