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Country Handbook

MOROCCO COUNTRY HANDBOOK

Marine Corps Intelligence Activity

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SUBJECT: Country Handbook - MOROCCO

1. This handbook provides basic reference information on Morocco, including the geography, history, government, military forces, and the communications, and transportation network Morocco. This information is intended to familiarize military personnel with local customs and area knowledge in an effort to assist them during their assignment to Morocco.

2. This product is published under the auspices of the U.S. Department of Defense Intelligence Production Program (DoDIPP). This handbook has been published as a joint effort within the Department of Defense (DoD). This product reflects the coordinated U.S. Defense Intelligence Production Community position on Morocco.

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KEY FACTS

Country Name:
Conventional Long Form: Kingdom of Morocco
Conventional Short Form: Morocco
Local Long Form: Al Mamlakah al Maghribiyah
Local Short Form: Al Maghrib

Head of State: King Mohammed VI (enthroned 30 July 1999)

Type of Government: Constitutional Monarchy

Capital: Rabat

Flag: Composed of a red field with a green pentacle (five-pointed, linear star) known as Solomon's seal in the center of the flag; green is the traditional color of Islam.

National Flag

Population: 29.6 million

Nationality: Moroccan

Ethnic Groups: Arab-Berber, 99.1 percent; Jewish, 0.2 percent; other, 0.7 percent

Religion: Muslim, 98.7 percent (90 percent Sunni); Christian, 1.1 percent; and Jewish, 0.2 percent

Language: Arabic is Morocco's official language; Berber, French, and English are also spoken.

Currency: Dirham

Exchange Rate: Stable throughout 1990s. In 1999, the exchange rate was US$1: 9.320 dirhams

Time Zone: GMT+1, EST +6

Measurement System: Metric system

U.S. MISSION

U.S. Embassy

The U.S. Embassy in Morocco is in Rabat. Its hours of operation are 0800 to 1730, Monday through Friday. The consular section is open 0930 to 1200, Monday through Friday.

Physical Address	U.S. Embassy, Rabat
	2 Avenue de Marakech
	Rabat, Morocco
Mailing Address	PSC 74 Box 003
	APO AE 09718
Telephone	[212] (7) 76-22-65
Telex	31005M
Fax	[212] (7) 76-56-61

Principal U.S. Embassy Officials

Ambassador	Edward M. Gabriel
Deputy Chief of Mission	Ms. Maureen Quinn
Economic Counselor	Mr. Richard Johnson
Political Counselor	Mr. Robert Holley
Public Affairs Counselor	Mr. Jack McCreary
Administrative Counselor	Mr. Chris Riche
Defense Attaché	Colonel Richard H. Estes, USAF
Director, Office of Defense Cooperation	Lt. Colonel Brad Anderson, US Army

U.S. Consulate, Casablanca

The Consulate's hours are 0800 to 1730, Monday through Friday.

Physical Address	American Consulate General
	8 Blvd Moulay Youssef
	Casablanca, Morocco
Mailing Address	APO AE 09718
Telephone	[212] (2) 26-45-50
Fax	[212] (2) 20-41-27

Principal U.S. Consulate Officials

Consul General	Dr. Nabeel Khoury
Consular Officer	Mr. Evan Reade
Senior Commercial Officer	Ms. Kathy Kriger

Travel Advisories

The Department of State issues travel advisories concerning serious health or security conditions that may affect American citizens. Current advisories are available from either the U.S. Embassy or consulates, or at *www.state.gov,* the U.S. State Department's website.

Entry Requirements

U.S. citizens traveling to Morocco must have a valid passport. Visas are not required for American tourists traveling in Morocco for fewer than 90 days. For visits longer than 90 days, U.S. citizens must obtain a residence permit and return visas from immigration, or the *Service d'Etranger*, at the central police station of the district of residence. Border police may demand temporary surrender of passports.

Customs

Moroccan dirhams must remain in Morocco. Firearms, alcohol, pornography, and religious literature are restricted items.

GEOGRAPHY AND CLIMATE

Geography

Statistics

Location	Northern Africa, bordering the Atlantic Ocean and the Mediterranean Sea, between Algeria and Western Sahara.
Area	
Total	174,154 square miles
Land	174,057 square miles
Comparative Area	Slightly larger than California
Boundaries	2,017.9 kilometers
Border Countries	Algeria 1,559 kilometers; Western Sahara 443 kilometers; Spain, Ceuta, 6.3 kilometers and Melilla, 9.6 kilometers.
Coastline	1,835 kilometers
Natural Hazards	Northern mountains subject to earthquakes; periodic droughts.

Boundaries and Border Disputes

Morocco shares its eastern land border with Algeria and southern border with the contested area of Western Sahara. The exact location of both of these borders is disputed. Morocco currently administers the Western Sahara; a United Nations referendum to determine sovereignty pends.

Additional land disputes include the Spanish enclaves of Ceuta and Melilla and three of the Canary Islands: Penon de Alhucemas, Penon de Velez de la Gomera, and Islas Charfarinas. Morocco is strategically located at the Strait of Gibraltar, which is a significant sea-lane of control.

Location of Morroco
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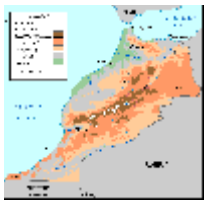
Morocco's maritime boundaries have increased in response to the fishing industry. In 1973, Morocco extended its territorial waters to 70 nautical miles as the fish catch closer to shore declined. In 1981, the government extended the exclusive economic zone (EEZ) 200 nautical miles because the larger schools of fish, particularly sardines, were further offshore.

Topography



Topography
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Rugged mountain chains divide the country into three geographic regions. The regions are the mountainous interior that includes plateaus and fertile valleys, the Atlantic coastal lowlands, and the semiarid area of eastern and southern Morocco where the mountains descend to the Sahara desert.

Mountains in Oukeimdm

Mountainous Interior. On the country's northern flank, a ridgeline formed by the Rif mountain range parallels the Mediterranean coast. Peaks seldom exceed 2,100 meters. South of the Rif, a series of three Atlas Mountain ranges slant across the country on a generally northeast/southwest axis.

The northernmost of the Atlas ranges is the Middle Atlas. It is separated from the Rif by a narrow valley. The Middle Atlas' high plateaus have been explored for oil.

Immediately south of and parallel to the Middle Atlases is the High Atlas range. The High Atlas is an interior region with peaks that exceed elevations of 3,900 meters in some locations. Mount Toubkal represents the country's highest point at a peak of 4,160 meters. The High Atlas range separates the country into two climatic zones: one that receives the westerly winds and rain from the Atlantic, resulting in the fertile coastal plain, and another that is influenced by the Sahara, resulting in a gradual descent into a desert region. The mountains also isolate the plains and valleys that they surround and cut off direct north-to-south communications.

To the south and west lies the Anti-Atlas -- an area of mountain peaks generally lower than the Atlas ranges. Separated from the High Atlas in the west by the Sous River's fertile valley, the Anti-Atlas' peaks are lower than those of the other Atlas ranges. In portions west of the Draa River, land is high, flat, and barren. East of the Draa, the land rises as a massif of old rocks with elevations of 2,370 meters or more, and farther east, it drops gradually toward the rocky Saharan region.

Atlantic Coastal Lowlands. Western Morocco's coastal lowlands stretch from Tangiers south to Essaouira. South of Agadir and around the mouth of the Draa River are small, enclosed coastal plains. The coast is flat and bordered with sand dunes and marshes; the depth of Essaoira's plain varies.

Inland, a large, open, irregular plateau with elevations between 500 and 900 meters covers thousands of square kilometers. The soil is poor, but the area around Khouribga is the center of rich phosphate deposits that make Morocco one of the world's largest phosphate producers.

Two major inland plains of agricultural importance lie between the plateau and the Atlas ranges. One, the Tadla Plain, is centered on the Oum er Rhia River. The river has covered the plain with rich silt. The other, the Haouz, is the basin of the Tensift River near Marakech.

The Atlantic plains and plateaus are open, accessible, and have well developed transportation. Although low and regular, the coast offers few natural harbors, none of which is of significant size. Until the construction of manmade harbors at Casablanca, the principal port, and several smaller port facilities, landings were made by small boats through heavy surf.

Semiarid Area. Eastern Morocco is a lowland area between the Atlas Mountains and the Algerian frontier. Extremely arid and sparsely populated, the area consists of monotonous tableland, valleys, and depressions that reflect the previous existence of water-bodies. In the north, a narrow valley, occupied by the Taza Gap, extends west between the Rif and Middle Atlas Mountains.

Hydrography

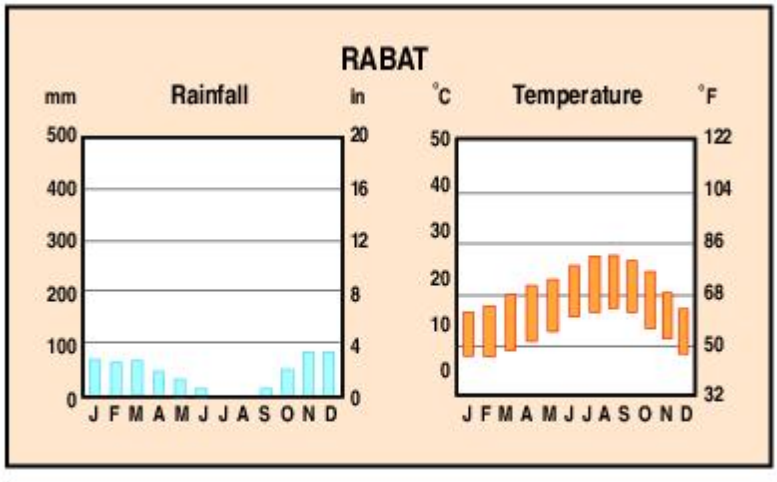
Morocco has the most extensive river system in northern Africa. The streams generally flow northwest to the Atlantic or southeast to the Sahara; the Moulaya is an exception and flows nearly 350 miles northeast from the Atlas systems to the Mediterranean. The principal rivers with outlets to the Atlantic are the Sebou, Bou Regreg, Oum er Rhia, Tensift, and Sous. The Ziz and Rheris are the main rivers flowing southward into the Sahara. The largest of the rivers is the Sebou. The Sebou and its tributaries represent 45 percent of the country's water resources. None of the rivers is navigable, but in a country where seasonal droughts are common, their irrigation value is high.

Climate

Excluding the Western Sahara, Morocco lies entirely north of the Tropic of Cancer; its seasons are pronounced. Prevailing storm tracks come from the Atlantic Ocean and move west to east.

Temperatures range from the 40s Fahrenheit in winter to the 70s Fahrenheit in summer in coast areas. Temperatures are 10 to 20 degrees warmer in the interior regions.

January is the coldest month, and the hottest month is August. In the summer, the climate is more uniformly hot and dry. Some exceptions are the humid Mediterranean coast and the mountains where temperatures are cool, although the sunlight is strong. In the spring and fall, precipitation is slight and irregular. The Atlantic coastal climate is more stable than the interior's climate, and particularly around Casablanca it is less humid than on the Mediterranean. The rainy seasons are from April to May and from October to November. Humidity is always high along the coast, while elsewhere it is high in the morning but noticeably lower in the afternoon.



Weather Chart

Rainfall

Annual rainfall averages 1,092 millimeters in the Middle Atlas range. Only in the mountains does it rain in the summer, and snow is common during the winter. Along the coast, winters are cool and wet while the summers are hot and dry. Annual rainfall varies from to 800 to 1,016 millimeters on the Atlantic coast. Eastern Morocco receives between 1,000 to 2,000 millimeters of rain each year, though this figure drops to under 100 millimeters in the desert regions. Cloudiness is moderate in winter and rare during summer.

Average Annual Rainfall (millimeters/inches)			
Tangiers	(955/37.5)	Essaouira	(280/11.0)
Casablanca	(430/17.0)	Sahara	(102/4.0)

Winds are light and variable throughout the year but sandstorms can arise in the south. Hazy conditions can exist in the desert regions.

TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATION

Transportation

Roads

The highway system links major cities and is in good condition with clearly marked highway signs. A modern, multilane freeway links Rabat and Casablanca. In 1997, there were 59,804 kilometers of roads, of which 52 percent was paved. Of the paved roads, 10,336 kilometers were main roads and 10,739 kilometers were regional roads.

Road conditions in Morocco can be hazardous, particularly during the rainy season (November through February) when flash flooding can be frequent and severe. Driving on the highway is dangerous, and pedestrians and animals are frequently on roads. The roads in rural and mountainous areas are poorly lit and maintained. Outside city limits, caution should be used in handling partial paving, hazardous curves, and undefined speed limits. Driving at night is ill-advised.

Traffic accidents are a significant hazard in Morocco. Driving practices are poor and have resulted in serious injuries and fatalities. This is particularly true at dusk during the Islamic holy month of Ramadan, when adherence to traffic regulations is lax, and from July to September, when Moroccans resident abroad return from Europe by car. Often Moroccan police officers pull over drivers for inspection within the city and on highways.

Taxi service is available in all major cities, and can be found at all hotels, train or bus stations, and airports. While public buses and taxis are inexpensive, drivers typically exhibit poor driving habits and the buses are frequently overcrowded. European car rental companies also operate in the major cities.

Transportation
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Rail

The railroad system links major areas, particularly coastal cities. Trains are slow but comfortable and depart several times daily. There are 1,907 kilometers of standard gauge track in Morocco.

Air

There are 11 major public airports in Morocco. The largest international airport, Mohammed V, is in Casablanca with others in Rabat, Agadir Inezgane, Agadir al-Massira, Fez, Oujda, al-Hoceima, Tangiers, el-Aaiun, and Marakech. Numerous other airports for military use are located throughout the country. Air travel is quick and comfortable, but domestic departures may be infrequent to remote areas.

Weekly international flights are available from Europe. Domestic flights are available through the national airline, Air Maroc. Schedules and conditions vary.

Airfield Name	Latitude	Longitude	Runway Length (m)	Runway Width (m)	Aircraft Suitability	Special Conditions
Casablanca	33º 22'N	07º 35'W	3,720	45	Capable of handling any airplane	No radar for approach or enroute traffic control
Marakech-Menara	31º 36'N	8º 2' W	3,100	45	C-130, C-141	Taxis N of runway will not support large aircraft (C-5, C-141)
Moulay Ali Cherif	31º 56'N	42º 40' W	3,200	45	C-130 and C-141 at reduced weights	None
Plage Blanche	28º 26'N	01º10 'W	2,000	30	N/A	None
Sale/Rabat	34º 03'N	06º 45'W	3,500	45	C-130, C-141, C-5	None

Maritime

Morocco has 21 ports, and maritime links exist between Morocco, Africa, and Europe. A ferry runs between Tangiers, Morocco and Tarifa, Spain; it departs twice daily and provides crowded but comfortable service. Morocco has a fleet of 51 merchant vessels. Main ports are at Agadir, Casablanca, El Jorf Lasfar, Kenitra, Muhammedia, Nador, Safi, Tangiers, and in Spanish Ceuta and Melilla. Tangiers is the principal port for passenger services, though Casablanca handles the greatest volume of goods. Construction work on new ports to accommodate merchandise traffic in Tangiers and Agadir began in 2000.

Port Name	Latitude	Longitude	Harbor Size	Channel Depth (m)	Anchor Depth (m)	Pier Depth (m)	Largest Vessel Size (m)
Agadir	30º 25' N	9º 38' W	Medium	6-8	11-12	8-9	150+
Casablanca	33º 37' N	7º 36' W	Large; Principal Port of Morocco	9-10	24-25	9-10	150+
Dakhla, Western Sahara	27º 05' N	13º 26' W	Small	3-5	9-10	3-5	150+
Tangiers	35º 47' N	5º 48' W	Medium	11-12	9-10	8-9	150+

Communication

Radio

There are broadcasts from Rabat and Tangiers in Arabic, Berber, French, Spanish, and English. There are 14 AM and 6 FM channels. Government supervised radio includes Radio Mediaterranee Internationale and Voice of America. Radio relays to Europe and Africa, coaxial cable to Algeria, and microwave links to the Middle East exist.

Television

There are television broadcasts from all major cities in Arabic and French. Some locations provide English programs from international sources such as the British Broadcasting System (BBC). Government-supervised broadcasting includes Radiodiffusion Television Marocaine. There are 47 television channels. Northern Morocco also receives the main Spanish television channels.

There are two INTELSAT and one ARABSAT earth stations in Morocco.

Telephone

The telephone system is good. It is composed of open-wire lines, cables, and microwave radio relay links. Principal centers are Casablanca and Rabat, with secondary centers in Fez, Marakech, Oujda, Tangiers, and Tetouan. In 1999, there were an estimated 1,312,600 telephones in Morocco. Many of these are located in telephone boutiques.

The international telephone system is comprised of 5 submarine cables, satellite earth stations, 2 Intelsat (Atlantic Ocean) and 1 Arabsat; microwave radio relay to Gibraltar, Spain, and Western Sahara; and coaxial cable and microwave radio relay to Algeria. Morocco is also a participant in MEDARABTEL.

Telephone service can be found in some residences and in most hotels and government agencies. The country telephone code is 212. Calls to Morocco from the U.S. range from US$0.62 to US$1.00 per minute. Outbound lines are usually available with little wait.

Internet

The Moroccan government is not reported to restrict access to the Internet or censor content. Accounts are easily obtained from dozens of private service providers, and users can have unfiltered access in homes, offices, or public Internet centers, or cyber-cafes, operating in the larger cities.

Internet use has grown slowly since it was introduced in late 1995. Contrary to official claims of more than 40,000 regular Internet users, a more accurate estimate of subscribers may be 8,000 and the number of regular users, 12,000. The slow growth may be due to high usage costs, little promotion, and advantages given to the state-controlled telecommunications company Itissalat al-Maghrib (IAM) in its competition with private ISPs.

Newspaper and Magazines

There are nine Arabic and three French language daily newspapers. There are also 10 Arabic and 8 French weekly or monthly newspapers. Major newspapers include *Maroc Soir*, *Le Matin du Sahara*, *L'Opinion*, *al-Alam*, and *al-Anba*.

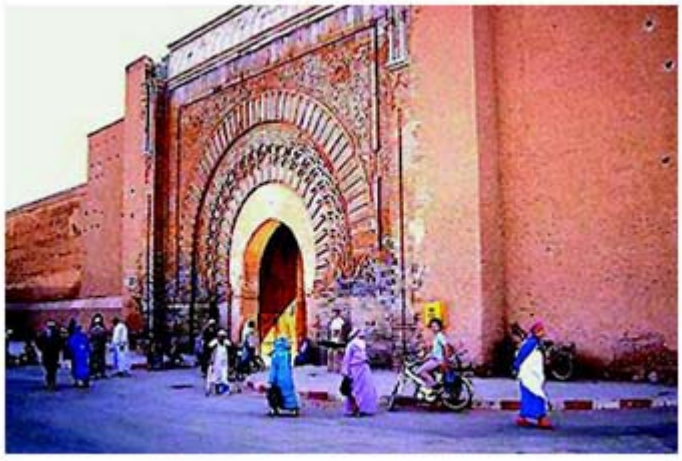
News Agencies

There is one domestic news agency, Magreb Arabe Presse (AFP). Press freedom is guaranteed by the constitution, and censorship of domestic publications was lifted in 1977. The official policy under King Mohammed VI supports truth in the press, though incorporating this policy into an industry previously accustomed to censorship continues.

CULTURE

Statistics (1999)

Age structure	
0-14 years	36 percent (male 5,409,322; female 5,208,742)
15-64 years	60 percent (male 8,773,625; female 8,922,976)
65 years and over	4 percent (male 619,164; female 727,807)
Sex ratio	
At birth	1.05 male(s)/female
Uunder 15 years	1.04 male(s)/female
15-64 years	0.98 male(s)/female
65 years and over	0.85 male(s)/female
Total population	1.00 male(s)/female



Bab Agnaou Gate, Marakech

The original population of Morocco was Berber; three-quarters of present-day Moroccans are of Berber descent. Today, only 34 percent of the population is full Berber, and they live mainly in the northern regions of the Rif, the middle Atlas plains, and the Sous Valley. Arabs constitute 66 percent of the population. They form the largest ethnic group and tend to inhabit the larger cities and coastal plain areas.

Considerable intermarriage among Arabs, Berbers, and the country's small number of black Africans has lessened differences among ethnic groups. Morocco has about 100,000 Europeans, most of them French,

Spanish, or Italian; there are also Algerians. Fifty-one percent of the population lives in rural areas. The Jewish community was significant to the country's economy, but its numbers have decreased dramatically since the 1948 creation of Israel.

Society

Language

Classical Arabic is the official language of Morocco. It is used for education, official correspondence, and by the press.

Maghribi Arabic is native for 18.8 million people in Morocco, or 65 percent of the population. Another 20 percent speak it as a second language. It is commonly used in Northern Morocco and southern Morocco south of the Atlas Mountains, including the port cities of the Sahara. There are several unique dialects of Moroccan Arabic that are not intelligible to speakers of other Arabic dialects.

Berber dialects, principally Rifi, Tamazight, and Tashilhit, are spoken in more remote mountainous areas by less than a third of the populace.

French and Spanish are widely understood as second languages. English is spoken in some urban areas.

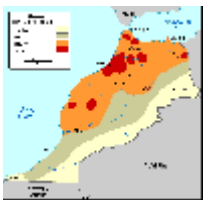
Population

In 1999, the total population of Morocco was estimated at 29,661,636 persons. The population is growing at about 1.84 percent annually. Infant mortality is 50 per 1,000 births and life expectancy is about 69 years.

Urbanization is growing, but not rapidly. The population is concentrated along the coast. The largest cities and their populations are:

Casablanca	3,000,000	Fez	426,000
Rabat	736,000	Tangiers	200,000
Marakech	476,000		

Casablanca. The largest city both in terms of population and economic importance, Casablanca is situated halfway between Fez and Marakech. More than 10 percent of Morocco's population lives in Casablanca. It hosts most of the country's industrial, financial, and economic activities.



Population Density
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Downtown Casablanca
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The exact origins of Casablanca are unknown, though a trading post probably existed on the site known as Anfa. Given its strategic location on the Atlantic seacoast, it has been governed by several rulers. Casablanca was a trade center in the 1800s; the English, French, and Spanish sent representatives to the city. In 1907, the city became the base for French penetration into Morocco after the massacre of nine port workers and the blockade of the French consulate provided a reason for intervention. After WWII, industry grew in importance; half of the country's factories are located in Casablanca.

Casablanca Skyline

The Rue du Commandant Provost is a shopping area.The Avenue Hassan II leads to the Park of the Arab League, which is a shaded oasis. Hotels, cafes, restaurants, and nightclubs are along the coast, south of the residential quarter of Anfa.

Casablanca is slated for modernization to rehabilitate the local market center, known as the medina. Improvements will be made to the commercial center, roads, and coastline.

Rabat. The capital of Morocco is located on the edge of the Atlantic Ocean on the west bank of the Bou Regreg Estuary. Rabat dates back to the 7th century BC. The river port was a bridgehead for the Roman occupation. A military garrison was established there in the 10th century with the conversion to Islam, and a *ribat*, or fort, was built, thus the name Rabat is derived.

Downtown Rabat
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Souika and Consules Streets are known for their commerce. There are many *foundouks*, or traditional cafes, and shops that sell Moroccan handcrafts.

Aerial View of Marakech

The walled complex that contains the royal palace is in Rabat. A wall, cut by three gates, surrounds the royal palace, construction of which began in 1864. Inside the wall is an open space known as the Mechouar where the king leads prayers on Fridays.

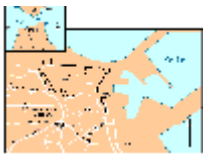
Marakech. Marakech is southern Morocco's cultural center. It has a number of artists and artisans in residence and features many hotels, palaces, restaurants, and golf courses.

Sale. Rabat's twin city, Sale is on the opposite bank of the Bou Regreg River. Sale is known for its religious architecture, the most significant of which is dedicated to Sidi Abdellah Ben Hassoun, the city's patron saint. Hassoun's sanctuary is architecturally unique with its unusual dome and exterior polychrome gallery. Sale hosts many festivals to celebrate the anniversary Mohammed's birth, a remembrance called the Mouloud.

Sale's artisans are well known for their traditional handicrafts such as pottery, maraca leather ware, ironware, carpet weaving, embroidery, drapery, and rush matting.

Temary. Eight miles from Rabat, Temary is the favorite weekend and holiday beach for the residents of the capital. The city offers a number of leisure facilities. The beach features a natural bathing pool.

Fez. Originally a military base and at one time the capital, Fez evolved into an economic center based on trade, particularly in tiles and copper. The city has an array of historical and academic sites. The Karaouiyine Mosque, founded in 862, is one of the world's oldest universities. Mohammed V Avenue leads into the city. The hotels and the Royal Academy, a place for conferences and events, make Fez a political, intellectual, and cultural center.



Downtown Tangiers
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Tangiers. Primarily a tourist haven for 2 months of the year, Tangiers hosts festivals, holidays, and social gatherings. Hotels, restaurants, and a beach create an attractive vacation place; tourism drives much of the local economy.

Education

Children attend primary and secondary school. The school system includes modern secular public institutions, traditional religious schools, and private schools. Only a small minority attends the traditional religious schools. The government is committed to a unified public school system but has permitted private schools to continue because of the lack of alternative resources. Religious and secular subjects are taught. In 1962, 6 years of primary education became mandatory. Girls leave school younger than boys and are a minority in secondary as well as primary schools, as some families choose not to send their daughters to school. However, in 1994, 41 percent of university students were female, showing a significant increase from 25 percent in 1980.

The language of instruction in primary schools during the first 2 years is Arabic; both Arabic and French are used into secondary schools. Morocco has approximately two dozen colleges and conservatories. There are eight universities in Morocco, including the Islamic University of al-Quarawiyin, founded in 859 AD, which is reputed to be the oldest university in the world. It was reorganized from 1962 to 1963 to be an Islamic university, supervised by the Ministry of Education. The first modern Moroccan university, the University of Rabat (now the Mohammed V University), opened in 1957.

Literacy

Literacy has been low in Morocco. Only 43.7 percent of the population, age 15 and over, can read and write. Fifty-seven percent of males are literate compared to 31 percent of females. Literacy is higher among urban and wealthy people. Under the 1996-97 budget, government expenditures on education were 18 percent of total spending.

Activists have tried to sponsor journals, literacy classes, and the like to teach the female population to read. Several literacy and legal support programs in various regions of Morocco have been developed by groups such as the women's organization, *Union d'Action Feminine*.

An increasing number of women's associations and NGOs are using modern technologies to coordinate their activities. However, these resources remain limited. Access to newer technologies remains limited to the sons and daughters of the privileged. Private educational institutions provide modern technology training. Public schools and universities, however, have not developed any technology training policy or curricula.

Religion

Islam is the state religion of Morocco. Ninety percent of Moroccans are Sunni Muslims. Nine percent of the population is Shi'a Muslim, with the remaining 1 percent either Christian or Jewish.

Islam is a monotheistic religion that accepts the absolute sovereignty of God. *Islam* means submission to God, and one who submits is a Muslim. Muslims believe that Mohammed's revelations complete the series of revelations received by the Jews and Christians.

The Islamic faith dates to AD 610. The Prophet Mohammed began to preach what Muslims believe was the first of a series of revelations granted him by God through the angel Gabriel. Mohammed was heavily criticized for denouncing polytheism in Mecca. In 622, he and a group of followers moved to Medina. This relocation, or hijra, marked Islam's rise and its beginning as a force in history. The Muslim calendar, based on the lunar year, begins in AD 622.

In Medina, Mohammed continued to preach and eventually defeated his detractors in battle. He entered Mecca in triumph in AD 630.

Hassan II Mosque, Casablanca

After Mohammed's death in AD 632, his followers compiled the *Qu'ran,* the holy scripture of Islam, using those words regarded as coming directly and literally from God. Mohammed's other teachings and precedents of his personal behavior, recalled by those who knew him in his lifetime, became the sunna. The hadith is a compilation of teachings on how to live and of what the prophet approved in life. These, along with consensus among the *Ulema*, or Islamic scholars, and analogy, form the Islamic law known as the *sharia*. The *sharia* contains doctrines of monotheism, angels, prophets, revelations, predestination, and final judgment. Muslims believe in a personal relationship with God; those who lead prayers, preach sermons, and interpret the law do so by virtue of scholarship, rather than a prerogative conferred by ordination.

Muslims are expected to adhere to five pillars of faith. They are the *shahadah*, *salaat*, *zakat*, *sawm*, and the *hajj*.

The shahadah (literally, testimony or creed), describes stating the central belief of Islam: "There is no God but God (Allah), and Mohammed is the Prophet of God." This profession of faith is repeated on many occasions, and its sincere recital designates one a Muslim.

Salaat, or daily prayer, is conducted five times a day. The Muslim is to pray after purification through ritual absolutions each day at dawn, midday, mid-afternoon, sunset, and nightfall. The worshipper recites prayers that are accompanied by prescribed movements, and he is to pray while facing Mecca. Whenever possible, men are led in prayer by an *imam*, or prayer leader, at a mosque. On Friday, the holy day, male Muslims are obligated to do this.

In the early days of Islam, authorities imposed zakat as a tax on personal property proportionate to one's wealth. Collected at the mosques, the government then distributed zakat to the needy.

Sawm, a period of obligatory fasting during Ramadan's daylight hours, is the fourth pillar. Ramadan is the ninth month of the Muslim calendar. Muslims do not eat, drink, smoke, or have sexual relations from sunrise to sunset. The fasting commemorates Mohammed's receipt of the *Qu'ran* and humbles the Muslim individual.

Finally, all Muslims at least once in their lifetime should, if physically and financially possible, make the pilgrimage, or hajj, to the holy city of Mecca. The journey includes participation in rites held at Mecca during the twelfth month of the Muslim calendar.

Sunni and Shi'a Muslims differ over the fundamental issue of succession. Mohammed neither designated his successor nor decreed how a successor should be chosen. Some members of the Muslim community, or umma, believed Mohammed's successor should be a close blood relative of the prophet, specifically Ali. Ali was a member of the Hashemite line, the prophet's cousin, and the husband of Fatima, Mohammed's sole surviving daughter. These Muslims became the group now termed Shi'a Muslims. Other Muslims believed such kinship was not a necessary prerequisite and held that the caliph (from khalifa - successor) should be chosen by the umma. These people became Sunni Muslims.

Shi'a. In the Shi'a community, an *imam* is vested with authority and leadership; he is a male descendant of Ali. The office devolves from father to son. In the 8th century, however, succession became confused when the Imam, Jafar as Sadiq, first named his eldest son, Ismail, as his successor, and then changed his mind and chose a younger son, Musa al Kazim. When Jafar died in 765, the imamate fell to Musa. Those Shi'a who followed Musa are known to Western scholars as the Imami, or Twelver Shi'as. The term "Twelver" is derived from the disappearance of the twelfth imam, Muhammed al Munatazar, in about 874. After his disappearance as a child, he became known as a messianic figure, Ali Mahdi, who never died but remains hidden from view. The Twelver Shi'as, the most populous Shi'a sect, believe his return will usher in prosperity. The Shi'as who refused to acknowledge Musa's legitimacy and insisted Ismail's son should become the *imam* are known as the Ismailis.

The Shi'a lacked its own officially sanctioned religious institutions until 1968 when Imam Musa as Sadr, an Iranian-born cleric, created the Higher Shi'a Islamic Council. Designed to represent Shi'as in both the government and religious circles, the council included as members all Shi'a clerics, state employees, ministers, writers, professionals, and Shi'as residing in Lebanon. Sadr, as chairman for life, disappeared in Libya in 1978. Refusing to accept his disappearance as final, the chairmanship of the council is preserved for Sadr's awaited return. Inspired by Shaykh Muhammed Husayn Fadlallah, the extremist group Hezbollah was formed from the subjugated Shi'a sect. Forged from years of persecution by both the Maronite Christians and the Sunnis, this group champions the Shi'a cause, looking to Iran for financial support and ideological guidance.

Sunni. Orthodox Sunni Muslims regard the *Qu'ran*, supplemented by Mohammed's traditions, as the sole resource of the Muslim faith. These Muslims do not recognize the need for mediation between Allah and his followers. The Sunni represents the original simplicity of Islam and its practices and rebuffs later innovations.

Christianity. There are 69,000 Christians in Morocco, mostly Roman Catholic. Excluding the disputed Western Sahara, there are two archdioceses. One Moroccan archbishop is in Rabat and the other is in Tangiers. The Roman Catholics in Morocco acknowledge the supreme authority of the Pope, venerate the Virgin Mary and the saints, and recognize the seven sacraments.

There are Anglican churches in Tangiers and Casablanca. Protestant churches have about 1,000 members in 6 towns, the largest of which is located on the Rue d'Azilal in Casablanca.

Judaism. There is a community of 6 to 7,000 Jews in Morocco. The Grand Rabbi of Casablanca is currently Chalom Messas, president of the Rabbinical Court of Casablanca. Morocco has a history of religious tolerance for Jewish people. In the past, particularly under King Hassan II, the Jews were treated more fairly in Morocco than in other Arab countries.

Customs and Courtesies

Although Arabic countries are geographically, politically, and economically diverse, Arabs are more culturally homogeneous than Westerners. Most Arabs share basic values, regardless of nationality or social status. Social attitudes have remained constant because Arab society is conservative and demands conformity from its members. Even the beliefs of non-Muslim Arabs are greatly influenced by Islam.

Greetings

Moroccans take social protocol very seriously. Greetings include a gentle handshake and, often, a kiss near the cheek. Urban people use this greeting with both genders, while those in more rural areas reserve the custom for members of the same sex. They may also hold hands when walking. If an Arab does not touch those he is near, he either does not like them or perceives it would make them uncomfortable. After shaking hands, the gesture of placing the right hand on the heart is a greeting of respect or sincerity. Women may do this after serving food as a sign sincerity. To kiss the forehead, nose, or right hand of a person denotes extreme respect. Liberal use of appropriate titles such as "Doctor" or "Professor" along with an individual's first name is common.

Moroccans Playing Checkers in Rabat

Americans try to maintain 70 to 90 inches of space between themselves and others. Arabs are more comfortable with 12 inches or less. Americans will back away from Arabs who crowd them, and Arabs step forward to maintain closeness. The Arab may believe he has offended if the American continues to retreat.

Gestures

There are gestures commonly used in the Arab world that differ from those used in America. The Moroccans signify "yes" with one downward nod. "No" can be signified in many ways: tilting one's head slightly back and raising the eyebrows; moving one's head back and chin upwards; moving one's head back and making a clicking sound with the tongue; or using the open palm moved from right to left toward the person. "That's enough, thank you," may be indicated by patting the heart a few times. "Excellent" is expressed with open palms toward the person. "OK" may be shown by touching the outer edge of one's eyes with the fingertips. The Western "A-OK" and "thumbs-up" gestures have obscene connotations to Arabs. Arabs consider the left hand to be unclean, so the right hand should always be used when gesturing.

The bottoms of the feet are considered the dirtiest parts of the body. Pointing them at someone is a grievous error. Placing one's feet on a desk or another piece of furniture is considered extremely rude, and it is insulting if feet are pointed at an Arab. When sitting, both feet should remain on the floor. One ankle is never placed on the other leg's knee as it points the bottom pointing of the foot at others.

All fingers wave with the palm facing downward to beckon. Public displays of affection between the sexes are unacceptable, but it is common for good friends of the same sex to hold hands while walking.

Personal Relationships

Arabs like to discuss money and may ask prices of possessions or what others' salaries are. Arabs may ask why others are unmarried or why a married couple has no children; Arabs consider unmarried adults unusual and place significance on children. Male children enhance prestige and assure care of the parents in old age.

Questions that Arabs consider too personal are those pertaining to women in the family, if asked by a man. It is best to ask about another's family, not specifically a wife, sister, or grown daughter.

Sensitive Subjects

Arabs favor conversation about religion and politics. Both topics can be can be risky for Westerners. Muslims enjoy discussing religion with non-Muslim Westerners because of their curiosity about Western religious beliefs and because they feel motivated to share information about Islam as a favor to the non-believer. They may ask Westerners to convert. The simplest, most gracious, and acceptable answer is a statement of appreciation of Islam but allowing that conversion cannot be considered due to family loyalty.

Arabs will also discuss controversial political issues like the Palestinian problem and the legacy of colonialism and imperialism. They are not usually prepared for frank statements of disagreement with their positions on these issues. The safest responses are confined to platitudes and expressions of concern for the victims of war and hopes for peace.

Beach at Agadir

Family and Social Interaction

Arab families are often large. They are the basic unit of society and members are close. The father is the head of the family. Although mothers' activities may be limited to housework and caring for children, she may exercise considerable influence in the home. Few women work outside the home, but the number is increasing. All activities revolve around the family, and any achievement advances the reputation of the entire family. Families are a source of reputation and honor, as well as financial and psychological support.

The maintenance of family honor is valued highly in Arab society. Since misbehavior by women can do more damage to family honor than misbehavior by men, clearly defined patterns of behavior have been developed to protect women from situations that may give rise to false impressions or unfounded gossip. Westerners must be aware of the restrictions that pertain to contact between men and women and then consider their own appearance in front of others. Arabs quickly gain a negative impression of those who behave with too much familiarity with those of the opposite sex. A Western male should not approach an Arab woman to pursue a personal relationship.

Public displays of intimacy between men and women is strictly forbidden by the Arab social code, including holding hands or linking arms, or any gesture of affection such as kissing or prolonged touching. Such actions, even between husband and wife, are highly embarrassing to Arab observers.

Dress Standards

Public appearance is extremely important to Arabs and they dress and behave much more formally than do Americans. In the U.S., status is connected to social position, salary, or power. In the Middle East, one's status is revealed in public appearance, from attire to conduct. Many people dress formally to go to work, whether they are professionals or laborers. At work, the laborer may change clothes or he may work in his formal wear. Arabs believe Americans dress much too casually.

Western men and women should dress conservatively in social settings. For women, skirt hems should be below the knee, sleeves at least to the elbow, and necklines modest. Pants and pantsuits for women are not appropriate. In military settings, men and women should wear uniforms as required.

Other Cultural Considerations

Middle Easterners gain status by birth right into an affluent family. Social mobility is a new concept. The American idea of working one's way from one class to another through skill and achievement is only slowly appearing in the traditional Middle Eastern societies.

Arabs function based on personal relations more than time constraints, mission requirements, or professional skills. In business, Arabs rarely commence work immediately. Instead, Arabs have a strong sense of formal social occasion and protocol. An initial business meeting is used to emphasize protocol through polite conversation and serving refreshments. Business discussions and transactions may occur at a later meeting or during a meal.

Americans live in a fast pace that is not accepted in the Arab world. Arabs are insulted by being rushed.

Moroccan hospitality requires that refreshments always be offered to guests. When anything is offered, it is considered polite for the guest to decline at least twice before accepting, and for the host to offer at least three times before finally accepting a guest's negative response.

Arabs will forsake accuracy to maintain appearances and politeness. When an Arab is asked a question that requires a yes or no, such as, "Do you understand?" the Arab's preoccupation with appearances often requires that he answer "yes", whether true or not. To Arabs, a "no" signals an end of a relationship. To be polite, an Arab may say "no" by saying, "I'll see what I can do," no matter how impossible the task may be. After the Arab has been queried several times concerning his success, an answer of "I'm still checking" or a similar answer means "no." Such an indirect response also means, "I am still your friend, so I tried."

Arabs seek to maintain honor above all else. Criticism, even constructive criticism, can threaten or damage an Arab's honor and will be taken as a personal insult. In an attempt to protect himself and his honor, an Arab will react to criticism by flatly denying facts or interpreting them to suit his own perceptions. Arabs can be reluctant to accept responsibility. They may share responsibility but are not eager to accept it in toto. If responsibility is accepted and something goes wrong, then the Arab will be blamed and, thus, dishonored.

Arab's derive companionship and support from their families; they do not expect such from friends. To Arabs, friends are a part of a symbiotic relationship that is based on potential gain and favor. Arabs want to know social, professional, and academic backgrounds and as well as age before he pursues any relationships. He uses that information to determine how much influence others have.

An Arab's view of the world is usually based on components of five concepts: atomism, fatalism, wish versus reality, extremism, and paranoia.

Atomism. Arabs tend to see events as isolated incidents rather than reactive. They often fail to see a causal chain between events. Their unwillingness to see larger themes can make Arab rhetoric appear illogical or irrational by Westerners who seek unifying concepts. When supplemented by a fatalistic attitude, it becomes extremely difficult to convince an Arab of the need for an overall plan to bring about a desirable end state.

Fatalism. Arabs usually believe that God, rather than humans, controls life. Contentment with blessings, tranquillity, and acceptance in hardship are a part of the Islamic tradition. This belief makes planning with Arabs extremely difficult, especially long-range planning, because they fail to see how men can control an outcome.

Wish versus Reality. Many Arabs tend to exaggerate. In their hyperbole, wish blends with reality. Even when reality cannot be denied, it is defined as God's will, unalterable by human beings. This tendency to blend ideals with reality makes Arab behavior seem illogical to Westerners. The ability to blend wish and reality explains how Arabs can live in an atmosphere of seeming contradiction. Their desire for modernity is contradicted by a desire for tradition, especially the Islamic tradition, which is free of Western identification and influence.

Extremism. The extreme environment in which Arabs have lived has influenced their perceptions. Arabs have come to see the world in its extremes. If a plan, project, or piece of equipment has a problem, then an Arab believes the entire plan, project, or piece of equipment is a failure. Americans working with Arabs need to use positive language and only point out situations that may be enhanced or improved.

Paranoia. Arabs may seem paranoid to Westerners. They see problems as plots against them. The Arab history of foreign domination and totalitarian governments may have caused this paranoia. It often means that Middle Easterners view Americans living in the Middle East as secret operatives. Family members may be suspected of plotting against other family members to get a job opportunity or spouse. The government is usually viewed as scheming against people for its own gain.

MEDICAL ASSESSMENT

Disease Risks to Deploying Personnel

Food- or Waterborne Diseases

Acute and chronic diarrheal diseases caused by bacteria, protozoa, and viruses are the greatest risk to deployed personnel. Risk from hepatitis A, which most Moroccans contract as children, is high. Typhoid and paratyphoid fevers risk is moderate to high. Hepatitis E is a risk.

Insect-, Tick-, and Mite-borne Diseases

Sandfly fever and leishmaniasis, transmitted by sandflies, pose the greatest risk, primarily from April through November. Malaria is a risk in rural areas of central and northern provinces (Tangiers to Kelaa Province). Other insect- and tick-borne diseases likely to pose risk include African tick typhus, West Nile fever, Sindbis virus disease, and Crimean-Congo hemorrhagic fever.

Respiratory-borne Diseases

Acute respiratory infections present a risk, particularly in crowded living conditions. Risk of acute respiratory infections such as colds, pharyngitis, bronchitis, pneumonia, and influenza increases from November through March. Meningococcal meningitis occurs year-round, but risk is greatest from April through October. Tuberculosis levels are intermediate, with highest levels in lower socioeconomic groups; drug resistance occurs.

Sexually Transmitted and/or Bloodborne Diseases

Risk of sexually transmitted diseases (STDs), including gonorrhea, syphilis, and cervicitis/urethritis, is moderate. HIV/AIDS is under-reported. Hepatitis B/D and C, caused by exposure to infective body fluids, also are a risk.

Animal-associated Diseases

Brucellosis occurs in livestock and is commonly spread to humans by consumption of unpasteurized milk products. Leptospirosis, spread primarily by rat urine, anthrax, and rabies, are also risks.

Other Diseases Present

Schistosomiasis, caused by swimming or wading in infected bodies of water, occurs at low levels. Transmission is year-round. Greatest risk occurs in Tata Province.

Medical Facilities

Moroccan health care is generally below U.S. standards. The quality of care is poor in most public hospitals, fair in government teaching hospitals, and good in social security hospitals. Private clinics and hospitals provide the best care, some approaching U.S. standards. Health care deteriorates as one travels away from urban areas, and

health care in rural areas is rudimentary. For complicated injuries or illnesses, medical care should be sought through the U.S. Embassy or supporting military medical units. The primary language is French, and the majority of health care providers speak limited English; translation may be necessary.

Morocco manufactures more than 80 percent of its pharmaceuticals. Its pharmaceuticals are generally of acceptable quality by European standards. Translating names and directions from packaging will be necessary as products are predominantly labeled in French. The blood supply is unsafe.

Key Medical Facilities

City: Casablanca
Facility: Clinique Kadi
Location: 7, Rue d'Sebou, Gauthier
Coordinates: 33-35-22N 007-37-03W
Telephone: 27 1750, 27 5235, 27 1913, 27 9047, 27 3325
Type: Private
Bed capacity: 65
Capabilities: General medical--neurology, cardiology, oncology, pediatrics; surgical--internal, urology, lithotripsy, neurosurgery, OB/GYN, orthopedic, thoracic, plastic; ancillary--limited burn care, 24-hour emergency room with physician, 15-bed ICU, laboratory, radiology--mammography and scanner, hyperbaric therapy, pneumophysiology.
Comments: Ninety physicians. Specialists called in as needed. Used by U.S. consulate personnel for emergency services. Clean. Well equipped. Good, prompt service. Pharmaceuticals are readily available. Decompression chamber. Ventilation is poor. Access could be hindered by traffic.

City: Rabat
Facility: Avicenne University Hospital Center
Location: Avenue Al Fahs, near the Hippodrome (horse racing track)
Coordinates: 33-59-12N 006-51-12W
Telephone: 67-28-71, 67-28-72, 67-28-73, 67-28-74, 67-28-75
Type: Public
Bed capacity: 2,000
Capabilities: Medical--cardiology, dermatology, endocrinology, nephrology, pneumology; surgical--cardiovascular, urology, thoracic, orthopedic, trauma, neurosurgery; ancillary--2 ICUs, x-ray, laboratory.
Comments: Teaching hospital. Best and largest tertiary facility in Morocco. Only hospital in Rabat with physicians onsite 24-hours. No blood bank. Used by US Embassy personnel for emergency care. Can be used for crush injuries. Well staffed and equipped. Good mass casualty capability.

City: Rabat
Facility: Clinique Beausejour
Location: Rue de la Gare, Sale
Coordinates: 34-02-06N 006-49-35W
Telephone: 78-06-67, 78-06-77, 78-06-79, 78-13-13
Type: Private
Bed capacity: 60
Capabilities: General medicine and surgery; specialists called in as needed; 24-hour emergency care.
Comments: Used by U.S. Embassy personnel for emergency care. Clean. Well equipped. Some personnel speak English.

HISTORY

The Phoenicians had the first recorded foreign influence on northwest Africa, a region indigenous to Berber peoples, to establish trading centers. Later, Romans, Vandals, Visigoths, and Byzantines conquered the Berber lands.

Idris, a descendant of the prophet Mohammed, founded the first of Morocco's great ruling Muslim dynasties. The regime persisted until 986 but was not strong throughout.

Two centuries of internal conflict began when the dynasty declined. Pressure from the regions that are now Spain, Tunisia, and Algeria ensued. These pressures were responsive to the Almoravid religious movement propelled by the Berbers.

The Almoravids declared war on their detractors and established control over Morocco and much of Algeria. They also annexed Muslim regions of Spain. Almoravid power weakened with the death of its leader in 1142.

In the 11th and 12th centuries, nomadic Arab tribes penetrated the region and influenced the population. Until 1465, Morocco experienced internal discord until the Wattasids, a Berber regime, emerged. The Wattasids failed to halt the Portuguese and Spanish from establishing outposts on the Moroccan coast.

The outposts generated years of resistance to European infiltration and integration under a succession of Muslim dynasties. A dispute over the limits of the Ceuta enclave, which had been under Spanish rule since 1580, led to a brief war between Morocco and Spain in 1860. Spanish troops defeated the Moroccans and, under the terms of the peace settlement, the Ceuta enclave was enlarged and Spain was given indemnities.

In 1844, Spain claimed a protectorate over the coastal zone to the south of Morocco, from Cape Bojader to Cape Blanco. The borders between this territory, known as the Rio de Oro, and the French possessions to the south and east were agreed upon by France and Spain in June 1900. A convention between France and Spain in October 1904 assigned to Spain two zones of influence, one in northern and the other in southern Morocco.

The Germans sought to intervene in Moroccan affairs and, at the conference of Algeciras in 1906, they secured an agreement to share Morocco's economy among Germany, France, and Spain. A crisis in 1911, precipitated by the appearance of a German gunboat off of Agadir, ended in a Franco-German settlement whereby the Germans recognized Morocco as a French sphere of influence.

In March 1912, Morocco became a French protectorate, with a French Resident-General empowered to direct foreign affairs, control defense, and introduce domestic reforms. Spain retained its zones of influence, but at a reduced rate, and these were governed by France as the protecting power rather than by Morocco.

Through the 1920s, France continued its pacification program throughout Morocco. By the 1930s, the resulting backlash of nationalist sentiment among native Moroccans gained momentum throughout the 1940s and 50s. A Party of Independence, formed in 1943, demanded independence for Morocco with a constitutional government under Sultan Muhammed V, who supported the nationalist movement. Although the party had a large following in the towns, it had little support among the conservative tribes of Morocco who favored the

Pasha of Marakech. As a result, tension between the new and old ideologies in Morocco increased, resulting in the forcible exile of Sultan Muhammed V in 1953. Violence and tensions remained high after the Sultan's exile, and after assassination attempts on the new Sultan and a stronger growth of nationalism, Sultan Muhammed V returned to power in November 1955 as a result of popular demand.

During both world wars, Morocco supported the Allied effort, particularly in WWII during the north African campaign.

Following World War II, nationalist groups sought independence based on the Atlantic Charter, which came in 1956 after France and Spain terminated their accords. In July 1957, Prince Moulai Hassan was proclaimed heir to the throne; in August, the Sultan assumed the title of King. King Muhammed died on 3 March 1961, and the Prince ascended the throne as King Hassan II. A constitution providing for representative government under a strong monarchy was adopted in December 1962 and revised in July 1970. Following an unsuccessful military coup d`etat in 1971, the constitution was revised to enlarge the number of elected parliamentarians to two-thirds of the body. A second, unsuccessful coup attempt in 1972 resulted in the King's Cabinet appointments. Since then, elections have allowed participation by opposing parties.

King Hassan II was one of the longest ruling monarchs in Africa. He had a fatal heart attack on 23 July 1999 at 70 years of age. Hassan was an omnipotent monarch who created democratic institutions and a moderate Arab who formed a diplomatic bridge between the West and radical Arab governments. He promoted the 1979 peace treaty between Israel and Egypt, and subsequent agreements between Israel and both the Palestine Liberation Organization and Jordan. His son, King Mohammed VI, has continued his father's programs of modernization. He has also strengthened ties with the military and monarchy that were weakened by the coup attempts on his father.

Western Sahara

Spain colonized the Western Sahara at a time when Africa was being divided into spheres of influence by the major European powers; it was the only Spanish colony on the African continent.

The Popular Front for the Liberation of the Saguia el Hamra and Rio de Oro, known as POLISARIO, declared Western Saharan independence in 1970 but Spain resisted. Four years later, the POLISARIO mustered a force composed predominately of native Saharans supported by Algeria, and declared war using guerrilla tactics. By 1975, the Spanish relinquished control of Western Sahara.

In 1975, the United Nations International Court of Justice refuted Moroccan and Mauritanian territorial claims and stated that the Saharans had a right to self-determination. Mauritania rescinded claims, but Morocco cited traditional loyalties of the Saharan elders to the Moroccan monarchy as grounds for maintaining control of the area. United Nations action caused a massive migration of Moroccans into the territory known as the "Green March" and later provoked an invasion by Moroccan forces. By 1978, Mauritania withdrew its military forces, but fighting continued between the POLISARIO and Moroccan forces.

The POLISARIO formed the Saharan Democratic Arab Republic (SADR) in the early 1980s but has received little international recognition; its recognition by the Organization of African Unity (OAU) in 1984 caused Morocco to withdraw its membership from the organization.

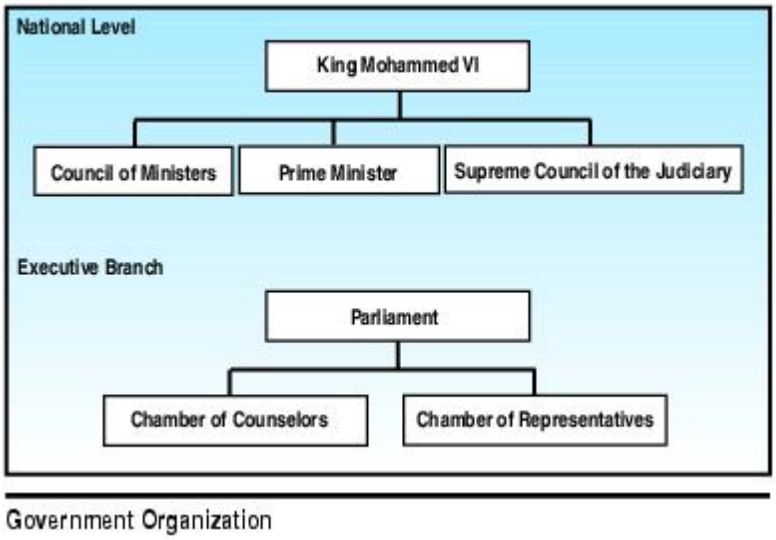
In 1991, United Nations efforts brought a cease-fire. The SADR and Morocco agreed to monitoring by the United Nations Mission for Organization of a Referendum (MINURSO). MINURSO initiated an Identification Commission in May 1993 to identify eligible voters in the SADR. The POLISARIO requested use of a 1974 Spanish-sponsored census to tabulate a voter list. This census did not include the thousands of Moroccans in the SADR, and Morocco contested the census' use. The identification process has progressed and stalled since its inception and remains a source of tension between Morocco and the SADR.

Accompanying efforts by MINURSO to reach an agreement over Western Sahara, King Mohammed also seeks to relieve the status of the poor. By addressing some of the human rights abuses that alleged under his father's reign, he stands to extend his popularity into the disputed territory. He replaced the ineffective police with the army in the Western Sahara. The king also officially welcomed the previous regime's most famous political opponent, Abraham Serfaty; after 18 years in prison and exile in France, Serfaty was authorized to re-enter Morocco. In November 1999, he fired Interior Minister Driss Basri, an individual notorious for human rights abuses the previous 25 years. Despite these improvements, the voter eligibility issue continues in Western Sahara.

In January 2000, Morocco attended an OAU meeting in Cairo to which the SADR was specifically not invited. The SADR was not invited because Morocco's attendance was critical to the meeting's agenda. Morocco has not rejoined the OAU, but attends meetings as a guest.

GOVERNMENT AND POLITICS

Government



Government Organization

National Level

Executive Branch. The king is head of state and, under the Moroccan constitution, will be succeeded by Col Maj Moulay Rachid el-Alaoui, titular head of the Navy, until a direct line of succession is secured. The head of government is the prime minister. Additionally, 24 ministers and the governor of the Bank of Morocco preside over government issues. There is a Council of Ministers responsible directly to the king.

Legislative Branch. The bicameral Parliament was created in 1996, when the constitution was amended. Previously, under the 1992 constitution, the Parliament was known as the Majlis Nawab, a unicameral body with two-thirds elected by direct vote and one-third elected by an electoral college of government, professional, and labor representatives.

Today, the upper house, or Chamber of Counselors, is known as the Al Majlis Al-Nawab. It has 270 seats. Local councils, professional organizations, and labor syndicates elect members indirectly for 9-year terms. One-third of members' positions are renewed every 3 years.

The lower house, or Chamber of Representatives, is known as the Al Majlis Al-Mustacharin. It has 325 seats. Members are elected by popular vote for 5-year terms. Its members are directly elected in single-member constituencies by simple majority vote. Voting is not compulsory.

Judicial Branch. The highest court is the Supreme Court. Lower courts include courts of appeal, regional tribunals, and magistrates' courts. Supreme Court judges are appointed on the recommendation of the Supreme Council of the Judiciary, presided over by the monarch. The monarch also retains the power to

pardon state criminals. In January 2000, over 1,000 detainees and political prisoners were pardoned or had their sentences commuted by the direct order of King Mohammed VI.

Local Government

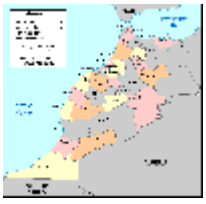
Morocco is divided into 37 provinces, prefectures, and regions, all of which are governed by king-appointed officials from the Ministry of Interior. Cities and rural communes elect communal councils that are headed by presidents. The presidents are chosen by the council members. Several of Morocco's larger municipal councils elect a "president of the urban commune," who is analogous to a mayor. Most local authority, however, resides with the appointed officials from the Ministry of Interior, though the Parliament granted more local budget authority. Three additional provinces of Ad Dakhla (Oued Eddahab), Boujdour, and Es Smara as well as parts of Tan-Tan and Laayoune fall within Moroccan-claimed Western Sahara.

Judges of the Supreme Court and ministers of government institutions are appointed by the king. Parliamentarians are elected every 6 years; two-thirds are elected by direct popular vote and one-third by the indirect vote of community councils, and business, labor, and farmers' groups. Local officials are popularly elected.

King	Sidi Mohammed VI
Prime Minister	Abderrahmane Youssoufi
Minister of State	Fouad Ali El Himma
Minister of Foreign Affairs	Mohamed Benaissa
Minister of UMA Affairs	Abdesslam Barakat
Minister of Agriculture	Habib Maliki
Minister of Economy and Finance	Fathallah Oualalou
Minister of Communication	Mohamed Larbi Messari
Minister of Culture	Mohamed Achaari
Ministry of Endowment and Religious Affairs	Abdelkebir M'Daghri Alaoui
Ministry of Human Rights	Mohamed Oujar
Minister of Interior	Ahmed Midaoui
Minister of Justice	Omar Azziman
Minister of Industry, Commerce, and Handicrafts	Alami Tazi
Minister of Education	Ismail Alaoui
Minister of Energy	Youssef Tahiri
Minister of Health	Abdelouhad Fassi
Minister of Tourism	Hassan Sabbar
Minister of Transport and Merchant Marine	Mustapha Mansouri
Sec. General of the Government	Abdessadek Rabii
Sec. General for Foreign Affairs and Cooperation	Rachid Bouhlal
Sec. General of the National Defense Administration	Adberrahmane Sbai

Governor, Bank of Morocco	Muhammed Seqat
President of Majlis	Mohammed Jalal Essaid

Key Government Officials



Provinces
Click on image for larger version (21.5K 9sec@28.8Kbps)

Suffrage

All Moroccan citizens may vote at 20 years of age.

Politics

There are 15 political parties in Morocco. All political parties must submit an application for legitimacy. Those groups that espouse extreme Islamic views against the monarchy have struggled for approval. An example of such an extremist group is the Justice and Charity Organization (JCO) whose leader, Shaykh Yassine, was released from years of house arrest in May 2000. The JCO is technically not a political party, as it has not undergone the formal application process. Given the position of the Interior Minister that any groups using religion as a political tool will be denied the rights associated with a recognized political party, the application would not be approved.

Morocco has undergone political liberalization. Following legislative elections on 14 November 1997, King Hassan II appointed a long-standing opposition figure, Abderrahmane Youssoufi, as prime minister on 4 February 1998. It is the first time in independent Morocco's 42-year history that the opposition has participated significantly in government.

As of the general election on 5 December 1997, the major parties and leaders are:

Opposition	
Socialist Union of Popular Forces or USFP	Abderrahmane Youssofi
Istiqlal Party or IP	Abbas el-Fassi
Party of Progress and Socialism or PPS	Moulay Ismail al Alaoui
Organization of Democratic and Popular Action (OADP)	Mohamed Bensaid
Democratic Socialist Party or PSD	Issa al-Ouardighi
Democratic Forces Front or FFD	Thami Khiari
Party of Justice and Development (PJD)	Dr. Abdelkarim al-Khatib
Pro-Government	
Constitutional Union or UC	Abdellatif Semlali
Popular Movement or MP	Mohamed Laenser
National Democratic Party or PND	

	Mohamed Arsalane el-Jadidi
National Popular Movement or MNP	Mahjoubi Ahardane
Social Democratic Movement or MDS	Mahmoud Archane
Independents	
National Rally of Independents or RNI	Ahmed Osman
Democracy and Istiqlal Party or PDI	Abdelwahed Mache
Action Party or PA	Ahmed Abakil

Foreign Relations

United States

The United States and Morocco have maintained cordial relations since 1787 when the two countries signed the Treaty of Peace and Friendship. This accord is has the longest duration of any other in American history. The United States has offered Morocco more than US$1 billion in military and economic assistance to help in its development in return for cooperation in naval exercises and international political issues.

The U.S. has three interrelated goals in Morocco: stability, prosperity, and democracy. To address these goals, six basic program areas have been established: trade and investment; social and economic development; democracy and human rights; professional and educational exchanges; foreign policy coordination; and military cooperation.

A shared economic endeavor between Morocco and the United States is the U.S.-North African Regional Economic Initiative, also known as the "Eizenstat Initiative" after its author, the current U.S. Under Secretary of State for Economic Affairs, Stu Eizenstat. This encompasses four essential elements: enhancing high-level dialogue; accelerating structural reforms; creating a greater private sector role; and removing intra-regional barriers to trade.

The United States supports UN efforts to end the conflict in Western Sahara and recognizes Moroccan administrative control of the region. However, the United States supports Saharan self-determination and its allegiance to Morocco; the United States does not recognize complete, rightful annexation of Western Sahara by Morocco.

Algeria

Morocco's relations with Algeria are tense. During the 1984 African summit of Nairobi, the POLISARIO's self-proclaimed SADR was admitted as a member of the OAU. The decision prompted Morocco to quit the body.

The elevated tension between Morocco and Algeria stems from two main causes: Algeria's direct support of the POLISARIO in Western Sahara since the early 1970s and a terrorist incident in southern Morocco involving Algerian extremists. Morocco imposed entry visas on Algerian nationals in August 1994, following the murder of two Spanish tourists in a Moroccan hotel, allegedly by Algerian Islamic extremists. Algeria reciprocated by temporarily closing the border between the two countries and imposing entry visas on Moroccan nationals. Tensions eased slightly in September 1994 when Algeria appointed a new ambassador to Morocco and, in early 1995, Algerian-Moroccan negotiations commenced on the developing bilateral cooperation. However, in December 1995, King Hassan of Morocco expressed his disapproval at Algeria's alleged support for Western Saharan independence, and he demanded that Arab Maghreb Union (UAM) activities be suspended. The UAM summit meeting, scheduled for later that month, was subsequently

postponed. In December 1996, the Ministers of the Interior of Algeria and Morocco held a meeting in Rabat, prompting speculation of a rapprochement between the two countries. Although the conflict was eventually resolved and borders between the two countries have been reopened, relations remain strained.

Morocco's economy cannot supply enough jobs for its young population; 40 percent of the population is under 14. Concerns about a spillover of Islamic extremism from Algeria are strong as the unemployed may seek Islamic fundamentalism as an alternative to their economic possibilities under the current regime. Morocco seeks to strengthen its economy and increase employment to diminish that possibility.

The late King Hassan stressed that the Moroccan monarchy was one of the oldest in the world, dating back 1300 years. He emphasized his lineage to the Prophet Mohammed, to thwart Islamic dissent. He also took his legitimacy from God. He was the country's religious mentor -- the Commander of the Faithful and head of the Maliki school of Islam. The 40 days of mourning after King Hassan's death brought a heightened Islamic awareness. By leading prayers at a mosque in Rabat as one of his first public acts, the new King used increased religious interests to strengthen his political standing by assuming the mantle of Commander of the Faithful.

Europe

The European Union's goals of achieving free trade regimes and social development projects with Morocco and its regional partners are supported by economic initiatives. More comprehensive than the Eizenstat Initiative, the "Euro-Med Initiative," also known as the "Barcelona Process," ranges from government-to-government dialogue to gradual progress towards free trade. NATO runs a parallel program called the Mediterranean Dialogue.

Alliances and Organizations

Morocco is a member of numerous regional and international organizations, including:

Arab Bank for Economic Development in Africa (ABEDA)
Agence de Cooperation Culturelle et Technique (ACCT, associate)
Arab League (AL)
African Development Bank (AfDB)
Arab Fund for Economic and Social Development (AFESD)
Arab Monetary Fund (AMF)
Arab Maghrib Union (AMU)
Customs Cooperation Council (CCC)
European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD)
Economic Commission for Africa (ECA)
Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)
G-77
General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT)
International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA)
International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD)
International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO)
International Chamber of Commerce (ICC)
International Confederation of Free Trade Unions (ICFTU)

International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement (ICRM)
International Development Association (IDA)
Islamic Development Bank (IDB)
International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD)
International Finance Corporation (IFC)
International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRCS)
International Health Organization (IHO, pending member)
International Criminal Police Organization (Interpol)
International Labor Organization (ILO)
International Maritime Organization (IMO)
International Monetary Fund (IMF)
International Olympic Committee (IOC)
International Organization for Migration (IOM, observer)
International Telecommunications Satellite Organization (INTELSAT)
International Organization for Standardization (ISO)
International Telecommunication Union (ITU)
Nonaligned Movement (NAM)
Organization of American States (OAS, observer)
Organization of Islamic Conference (OIC)
Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW)
Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE, partner)
United Nations (UN)
UN Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD)
UN Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)
UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)
United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO)
Universal Postal Union (UPU)
World Health Organization (WHO)
World International Property Organization of the UN (WIPO)
World Meteorological Organization (WMO)
World Tourism Organization (WtoO)
World Trade Organization (WtrO)

Notably, Morocco is not a member of the Islamic Red Crescent Society (a medical relief organization) or the OAU.

ECONOMY

Morocco experiences many of the problems typical of developing countries -- unemployment, government spending, constraints on private activity and foreign trade, and inflation. Since the early 1980s, the government has pursued a program designed to privatize and liberalize the economy with the support of the IMF, the World Bank, and the Paris Club of Creditors. The dirham is now convertible for current account transactions, reforms of the financial sector have been implemented, and state enterprises are being privatized.

Drought conditions in 1997 depressed activity in the key agricultural sector, holding down exports and contributing to a 2.2 percent contraction in real GDP. Favorable rainfalls in autumn 1997 led to 6.8 percent real GDP growth in 1998. Growth in 2000 was 6.0 percent. Long-term challenges include servicing the external debt, preparing the economy for free trade with the EU, improving education, and attracting foreign investment to improve living standards and job prospects for Morocco's young population.

The government liberalization of the economic program, presented on 17 April 1998 and elaborated upon since, embodies a balanced emphasis on:

- Prudence in macroeconomic and fiscal management;
- Reforms to improve public sector performance and promote private sector growth; and
- The need for social development, particularly in the country's least developed areas.

The government has also sought to reassure the domestic and international financial communities of its commitment to economic liberalism.

Brocade Weaver in Medina, City of Fez

Statistics

GDP	
Purchasing power parity	$107 billion (1998 est.)
Real growth rate	6.8 percent (1998 est.)
	$3,200 (1998 est.)

Per capita, purchasing power parity	
Composition by sector	agriculture: 14 percent, industry: 33 percent services: 53 percent (1997)
Population below poverty line	13.1 percent (1990-91 est.)
Inflation rate (consumer prices)	2-3 percent (1998 est.)
Labor force *By occupation*	11 million (1997 est.) agriculture 50 percent services 26 percent industry 15 percent other 9 percent (1985)
Budget revenues	$8.4 billion
Expenditures	$10 billion, including capital expenditures of $1.8 billion (1998 est.)

Unemployment

Finding employment for its population is fundamental to Morocco's stability. Given that nearly 40 percent of the population is under 14 years of age, economic reform will be crucial. As of June 2000, even those with university educations experienced difficulty finding work.

Trade Partners

Morocco exports goods to India, Japan, Russia, the United States, and the European Union. Exports include food, phosphates, and consumer goods like shoes and leather jackets. It imports some foods, fuel, capital goods like tractors, consumer goods like automobiles, and raw materials for manufacturing from Canada, Iraq, Japan, Russia, the United States, and the European Union.

Industry

Prominent industries include mining, textile, leather, construction, and tourism.

Agriculture

Agricultural products include livestock, fishing, vegetables, grains like barley and wheat, and citrus fruits like apples and pears.

Services

Services include banking and communications.

Natural Resources

Morocco has the world's largest reserves of phosphates but has no petroleum resources, unlike its Arab neighbors. Morocco has phosphates, iron ore, manganese, lead, zinc, fish, and salt.

Land Use

Morocco's land is 18 percent arable, 28 percent meadows and pastures, 12 percent forest, and 42 percent other. Some land is irrigated. Some land problems include soil erosion resulting from farming of marginal areas, overgrazing, destruction of vegetation; water supplies contaminated by raw sewage; siltation of reservoirs; and oil pollution of coastal waters.

Camels Grazing in Marakech

Aid

Morocco has received aid from several Islamic, Western, and European countries and from the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund. Moderate economic growth has forced these organizations and governments to reschedule Morocco's debt.

Ditch in City of Fez

Currency

The Moroccan dirham (DH) is divided into 100 centimes. Notes are in 10, 50, and 100 dirham denominations. Coins are in 10, 20, 50, and 100 centimes.

The fiscal year and the calendar year are the same. Unemployment, inflation, gross domestic product, and the government budget are measured from 1 January to 31 December.

Exchange Rates

The official exchange rate has risen slightly during the past year, from US$1:9.94 dirhams in January 2000, to US$1:10.75 dirhams in August 2000.

THREAT

Crime

Street Labyrinth in Essaouira

Morocco has a moderately high crime rate in urban areas. Criminals have targeted tourists for assaults, muggings, thefts, pickpocketing, and scams of all types. Commonly reported crimes include falsifying credit-card vouchers, and shipping inferior rugs as a substitute for the rugs purchased by the traveler. The U.S. Embassy and consulate have also received reports of thefts occurring in the vicinity of automated teller machines (ATMs). Some travelers have been befriended by persons of various nationalities who have offered them food, drink, or cigarettes that are drugged. Harassment of tourists by unemployed Moroccans posing as "guides" is common. Prudent travelers hire only official tour guides through hotels and travel agencies. Traveling alone in the Rif Mountain area is risky, as tourists have fallen victim to schemes involving the purchase and/or trafficking of hashish. Unescorted women in any area of Morocco may experience verbal abuse. Thieves sometimes bump cars from behind and rob their victims when they get out of the car to inspect the damage.

Suburban Street in Marakech

Terrorism

Morocco does not support international terrorism or terrorist groups. There is no known threat to American citizens from Moroccans. However, a threat from Islamic fundamentalists is emerging. There is a sizeable Palestinian population that may be sympathetic to various terrorist organizations connected with the overthrow of Israel and the establishment of a Palestinian state. Also, unemployment may make radical Islamic fundamentalism more attractive to some segments of society. This is a concern to the Moroccan government as neighboring Algeria has had over 100,000 casualties due to the struggle between the Algerian government and Islamic extremists.

Drug Trafficking

Over the past decade, Morocco has produced and exported cannabis, of which an estimated 2,000 tons are transported annually to Europe as hashish. There is no evidence that this cannabis reaches the U.S. in significant amounts. Despite Morocco's counterdrug efforts the narcotics trade is more attractive than the minimal threat of punishment for drug-related offenses.

Status of Country

Morocco consistently ranks among the world's largest producers of cannabis. Most of the cannabis is processed into hashish, resin, or oil and exported to Algeria, Tunisia, and Europe. Money laundering and precursor chemicals, however, are rare in Morocco.

While cannabis is the most used drug by Moroccans, there is also a small but growing domestic market for heroin and cocaine. Newspaper reports on Morocco's role as a major producer and exporter of drugs allege a connection between local drug traffickers and international cartels such as Latin American cocaine rings; however, these allegations have never been substantiated.

Policy Initiatives

With the exception of the January 1996 Moroccan creation of the Coordination Unit for the Struggle Against Drugs (UCLAD), there have been no recent policy initiatives launched by Moroccan authorities. In 1996, the most

recent year with available statistics, the Moroccan government seized almost 40,000 kilograms of cannabis and 7,000 kilograms of cannabis resin. The government also arrested 18,794 Moroccans and foreigners for drug offenses.

Law Enforcement Efforts

Morocco's domestic laws provide general authority to prosecute drug producers and traffickers. As part of an antidrug initiative begun by King Hassan in 1992, 10,000 police were detailed to drug interdiction efforts in the north and Rif Mountains in 1995. The region still has about 200 checkpoints. Soldiers staff hundreds of observation posts along the Mediterranean coast, and the navy carries out routine sea patrols and responds to sightings from the observation posts.

Accomplishments

The Moroccan announced programs would, if fully implemented, comply with the UN Drug Convention's goals and objectives. However, progress in actually implementing announced programs was minimal in 1998. The government's purpose in creating UCLAD was to improve cooperation and centralize control on drug-related matters. However, European diplomats believe the operation lacks the resources to fulfill its mandate. With the exception of computers and related materiel previously provided, the EU will continue to withhold antinarcotics assistance until UCLAD is fully operational. Absent greatly increased funding, the aims of the UN Drug Convention will remain unattainable in Morocco.

Corruption

The Moroccan government does not promote drug production or trafficking by policy, and it contests accusations of tolerance for the drug trade. However, many observers believe corruption is widespread.

Agreements and Treaties

Morocco is a party to the 1961 UN Single Convention and its Protocol, and the 1971 Convention on Psychotropic Substances. Morocco is also a party to the 1988 UN Drug Convention, but Morocco's Parliament has not yet passed implementing legislation. There is a 1989 narcotics cooperation agreement with the U.S. that calls for cooperation in the fight against illicit production, trafficking, and abuse of narcotics between Morocco and the U.S. Morocco also has antinarcotics or mutual legal assistance treaties with the EU, France, Spain, Germany, Italy, Portugal, and the UK.

Small farmers in the northern or Rif regions cultivate most Moroccan cannabis, although some is grown in the Sous Valley of the south. Unofficial sources estimate up to 85,000 hectares are devoted to cannabis production, and claim that this number has increased 10-fold in the last decade. The average hectare of cannabis produces 2 to 8 metric tons of raw plant. Morocco has expressed its commitment to the total eradication of cannabis production. Given the economic dependence of the northern part of the country on cannabis -- cannabis crops are estimated to yield US$2 billion in revenues annually -- eradication is only feasible if accompanied by a highly subsidized crop substitution program. Consequently, Morocco has not yet made serious eradication attempts.

Drug Flow/Transit: There are reports that Morocco is used as a transshipment point for hard drugs such as heroin and cocaine entering Europe. However, with the exception of the 6 tons of cocaine that washed onto the Moroccan coast in July 1997, there have been no substantial seizures of hard drugs in Morocco.

Domestic Programs (Demand Reduction): The GOM does not acknowledge a significant hard drug addiction problem and does not actively promote reduction in domestic demand for cannabis. It has established a program to train the staffs of psychiatric hospitals in the treatment of drug addiction.

U.S. Policy Initiatives and Programs

U.S. policy goals in Morocco are designed to:

- Encourage Moroccan antinarcotics efforts;
- Cooperate with Moroccan law enforcement officials in curtailing production and transshipment of drugs;
- Provide training in law enforcement techniques;
- Promote Moroccan adherence to bilateral and international agreement requirements;
- Support existing Moroccan-European cooperation in this area; and
- to encourage international cooperation to control Moroccan production and export of drugs.

Pursuant to a 1989 agreement, the U.S. and Morocco maintain occasional contact on antinarcotics issues. The U.S. has provided training and antinarcotics intelligence and conducted regional drug interdiction training in Morocco in December 1997.

The U.S. will monitor the narcotics situation in Morocco, cooperate with the Moroccan government in its antinarcotics efforts, and, with the EU, provide law enforcement training, intelligence, and other support.

ARMED FORCES

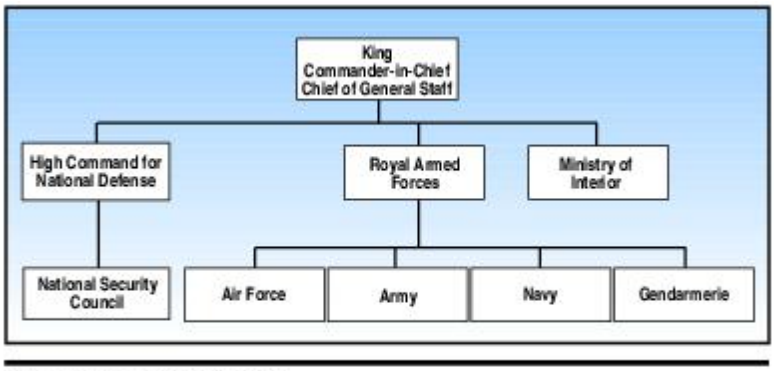
Threat

Morocco faces little military threat from foreign nations because of its location along the Atlantic Ocean and generally good foreign relations. In the event of a regional war, Morocco would be pivotal geographically. Its main regional competitor is Algeria, although Algeria's army is absorbed in the Western Sahara.

The POLISARIO has posed little threat to Moroccan forces in Western Sahara, as the Moroccan Royal Armed Forces (FAR) occupies most of the disputed territory, and are comparatively well trained, equipped, and experienced. A cease-fire has been in effect in the UN-administered area since 1991. However, there are thousands of unexploded mines in the Western Sahara.

There is little internal opposition to the King or the government from civilians. The threat of a military coup d'etat is possible, but past attempts have forced the King to restrict the powers of military officers.

Mission



Armed Forces Organization

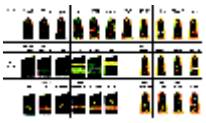
The mission of the Royal Armed Forces (FAR) is to maintain national sovereignty, territorial integrity, and security; of paramount importance is preserving the monarchy. Up to sixty percent of Moroccan forces are deployed to Western Sahara. Many Moroccan officers have trained at U.S. schools, and are emulating this training domestically. The mission of the security forces under the Ministry of Interior is to maintain internal order.

Chain of Command

The king is commander-in-chief of the FAR as well as chief of General Staff. The Royal Armed Forces are under the direct command of the monarch, not the cabinet (there is no minister of defense). A military cabinet is responsible to the king. The National Security Forces are also responsible to the King, while the Auxiliary Forces report to the minister of the interior.

Subordinate to the FAR are the Royal Moroccan Army and the Royal Air Force. The Navy and the National Gendarmerie are both administratively subordinate to the Army. There is no National Guard in Morocco.

There is a National Security Council formed of political party leaders and a High Council for National Defense that includes key ministers, the heads of the Gendarmerie, Secret Service of the Interior Ministry (DST), Military Intelligence, and the Directorate General of Studies and Documentation (DGED), the chief quasi-civilian intelligence service.



Officer Rank and Insignia
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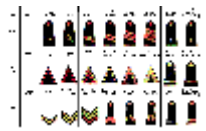

Enlisted Rank and Insignia
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Key Military Personnel

Commander-in-Chief	King Mohammed VI
Chief of General Staff	King Mohammed VI
Inspector General, Royal Armed Forces	Major General Abdelaziz Bennani (Unofficially as of May 1999)
Inspector, Royal Moroccan Air Force	Colonel Major Ahmed Boutaleb
Inspector, Royal Moroccan Navy	Colonel Major Mohamed Triki
Chief of Gendarmerie Royale	Major General Housni Benslimane
Director of Intelligence	Brigadier General Benali Aherrouch
Secretary General, National Defense Administration	Colonel Major Abderrahmane Sbai

Military Statistics

There are more than 195,000 men in the Moroccan armed forces. The Army constitutes the largest service. Reserve personnel constitute another 150,000 persons.

There were 7,735,597 men, ages 15 to 49 years, available for conscription in 1999; 4,888,595 are fit for military service. Conscription lasts for 18 months; however, given the high unemployment rates, there are enough long-term volunteers that formal conscription has not been relied upon for some time. Available manpower has grown by 7 percent over the past 7 years, but the number fit for service has not kept pace and only grown by 6 percent over the same period. Approximately 320,000 men reach military age annually in Morocco.

Annual military expenditures were US$1.4 billion in 1998. The military budget has decreased over the past years from a high of US$2.0 billion. This trend probably reflects decreased activity in the Western Sahara.

Uniforms

The Moroccan uniform is khaki or olive drab. Desert camouflage is designated for ground forces.

Army

Total army strength is 175,000, of whom 100,000 are probably conscripts. The army is organized around a core force of:

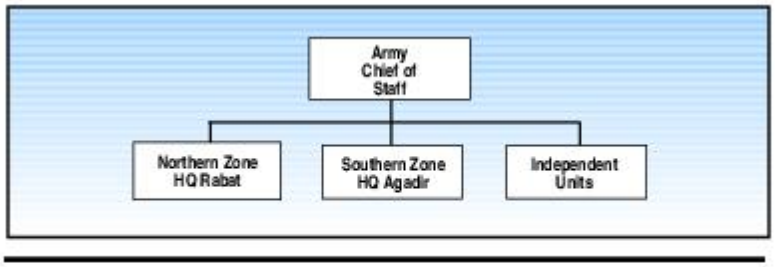
3	Mechanized Infantry Brigades
2	Parachute Brigades
1	Light Security Brigade
8	Mechanized Infantry Regiments (each 2 or 3 infantry battalions)

In addition there are a number of independent units such as:

4	Commando Units
10	Armored Battalions
37	Infantry Battalions (some for training and some at cadre strength)
1	Air Defense Battalion
3	Camel Corps Battalions
1	Mountain Battalion
7	Engineer Battalions
2	Airborne Battalions
12	Artillery Battalions

The Auxiliary Force, organized under the Army, has 30,000 men, including 5,000 Mobile Intervention Corps.

Morocco's army is organized within two zones -- the Northern Zone, which is responsible for the defense of Morocco itself, and the Southern Zone, which handles operations connected with Western Sahara. The major bases/HQs are at Rabat and Agadir.



Army Organization

Within the zonal command formations are three mechanized infantry brigades, two brigades of parachute-trained infantry, eight mechanized infantry regiments and a light logistical support brigade. Units rotate into the Southern Operational Zone for deployment against the POLISARIO Front units as the tactical situation demands.

Training

A comprehensive domestic training system is in place but Moroccan troops are also trained in France and have the benefit of US advisers. Moroccan Army training teams are on loan to the armed forces of Equatorial Guinea and the United Arab Emirates (Abu Dhabi). The army is competent and has concentrated on counterinsurgency operations in Western Sahara. It also has expertise in mountain and desert warfare. The FAR is, however, considered underfunded and lacks spare parts.

Equipment

Type	Role	Quantity	Producing Country
Armor			
M-60	Main Battle Tanks	300	U.S.
M-48A5	Main Battle Tanks	224	U.S.
SK-105 Jagdpanzer	Light tank	109	Austria
AMX-10RC	Recon	108	France
AML-90	Recon	140	France (AML-245)
AML-60	Recon	35	France (AML-245)
M901	Recon	20	U.S.
EBR-75	Light tank	16	France
OT-62	APC	25	Slovakia
OT-64	APC	50	Slovakia
M-113	APC	420	U.S.
VAB-VTT	APC	333	France
VAB-VCI	APC	49	France
AMX-10P	APC	10	France
UR416	APC	55	Germany
Ratel	APC	60-80	South Africa
Artillery			
105-mm Gun M-56	Towed	28	U.S.
130-mm Gun M-46	Towed	18	Russia
155-mm Gun M-114	Towed	46	U.S.
155-mm Gun FH-70	Towed	35	International
105-mm Howitzer L-118	Towed	36	Great Britain
105-mm Howitzer M-101	Towed	20	U.S.
155-mm Howitzer F-3	SP	80	France
155-mm Howitzer M-109	SP	38	U.S.
155-mm Howitzer M-44	SP	20	U.S.
155-mm Howitzer M-50	SP	35	U.S.
155-mm Howitzer M-198	Towed	26	U.S.
203-mm Howitzer M110A2	SP	60	U.S.
81-mm Mortar		1,100	
120-mm M43 Mortar		600	
Type	Role	Quantity	Producing Country
Antitank Missiles			
M-47 Dragon	ATGW	440	U.S.
Milan	ATGW	80	France
BGM-71	TOW ATGW	150	U.S.
AT-3 Sagger (aka Malyutka)	ATGW	50	Russia
Recoilless Rifles			

75-mm M-20	RL	150	U.S.
106-mm M-40A1	RCL	350	U.S.
Air Defense			
14.5-mm ZPU-2	Towed	200	Russia
14.5-mm ZPU-4	Towed	20	Russia
20-mm M-167	Towed	40	U.S.
20-mm M-163 Vulcan	SP	60	U.S.
23-mm ZU-23-2	Towed	90	Russia
57-mm S-60	Towed	60	Russia
100-mm KS-19	Towed	15	Russia
Surface-to-Air Missiles			
SA-7 Grail	SAM	70	Russia
M-48 SP Chaparral	SAM	37	U.S.

Navy

The Moroccan Navy is primarily charged with the protection of the country's coastline bordering on the Mediterranean Sea, Strait of Gibraltar, and Atlantic Ocean.

The Moroccan Navy includes a naval infantry unit consisting of a single battalion for amphibious missions, and an organic aviation unit. A coast guard operates in a fishery protection role during peacetime.

Manpower numbers 7,800, including 1,500 in the Naval Infantry.

Fleet Atlantic Equipment

Type	Role	Quantity
Frigates		
1 Descubierta-Class with Exocet SSM and Albatross SAM		
Patrol and Coastal Combatants		
Cdt El Khattabi (Sp Lazaga 58m)	Missile craft	4 (fitted for 4 MM-38 SSM)
Okba (Fr PR-72) PFC	Coastal craft	2
LV Rabhi (Sp 58m B-200D)	Coastal craft	6
El Hahiq (Dk Osprey 55)	Coastal craft	4
Rais Bargach	Coastal craft	5
El Wacil (Fr P-32)	Inshore	6
Amphibious		
Ben Aicha (Fr Champlain BATRAL)	LSM	3 (capacity 140 tps, 7 tk)
Sidi Mohammed (US Newport)	LST	1 (capacity 400 tps)
Service Forces		
Logistic support ships		2
Transport (Yacht)		2
AGOR (US lease)		1
Organic Aviation Unit		
Do-28	TPT	3

Major naval bases are at Casablanca, Agadir, Al Hoceima, Dakhla, Tangiers.

Naval Infantry

The Naval Infantry is a volunteer force of 1,500 and no reserves. It is organized into a naval battalion. Its equipment is mainly small arms.

The Naval Infantry's Customs/Coast Guard has 4 Erraid PCI, 32 boats, and 3 search-and-rescue craft.

Defense Force Installations
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Air Force

The Royal Moroccan Air Force is responsible for combat air operations, including air defense and air support for Army and Navy operations.

The Air Force is augmented by the Gendarmerie Royal, a paramilitary force that operates in conjunction with the Royal Armed Forces, but maintains its own inventory of military aircraft.

Manpower	13,500
Reserves	5,000
Recruitment	Voluntary

The air force is organized into:

4	Fighter/Bomber Squadrons
1	Intercept Squadron
1	Counterinsurgency Squadron
1	Transport Squadron

Equipment

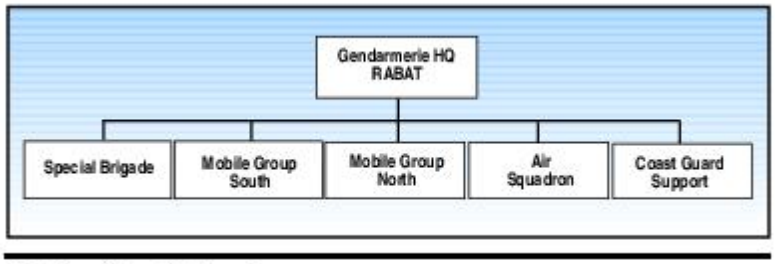
Type	Role	Quantity
Fighter/Bomber		
F-5A	FGA	10
F-5B	FGA	3
F-5E	FGA	16
F-5F	FGA	4
Mirage F-1EH	FGA	14
Mirage F-1CH	FTR	15

C-130H	RECCE	2
C-130 (ELINT)	EW	2
Falcon 20 (ELINT)	EW	1
Boeing 707	TKR	1
KC-130H	TPT/TKR	2
C-130H	TPT	11
CN-235	TPT	7
Falcon 50 (VIP)	TPT	1
Gulfstream II (VIP)	TPT	2
King Air 100	TPT	5
King Air 200	TPT	3
Alpha Jet	TRG	23
Helicopters		
SA-342 (with HOT)	ATK	12
SA-342 (with cannon)	ATK	12
CH-47	TPT	7
SA-330 (med)	TPT	27
AB-205Alt	TPT	27
AB-206	TPT	20
AB-212	TPT	3
Type	Role	Quantity
Helicopters		
SA-319	TPT	4
AS-202	TRG	10
CAP-10	TRG	2
CAP-230	TRG	4
T-34C	TRG	12
King Air 200	Liaison	2
UH-60 Blackhawk	Liaison	2
Missiles		
AIM-9B/D/J Sidewinder	AAM	Unk
R-530	AAM	Unk
R-550 Magic	AAM	Unk
AGM-65B Maverick (for F-5E)	ASM	Unk

Air bases are at Casablanca, Marakech, Meknes, Nouasseur, and Sale.

Paramilitary Forces

Gendarmerie Royale



The Gendarmerie Royale

Following the two coups d'etat conducted by Army officers in the early 1970s, King Hassan II placed the military under the surveillance of General Housni Benslimane and his Gendarmerie. Although not a part of the Army, the Gendarmerie Royale supports the Army. The 12,000-man force is an organization for the various uniformed, and in some cases non-uniformed, branches of the state security forces. It is organized into a brigade, 4 mobile groups, an air squadron, a parachute squadron, and a coast guard unit.

The Gendarmerie Royale's Coast Guard squadron has 18 boats. The Air Squadron is comprised of:

Type	Quantity
SA-315 Lama	3
SA-316 Alouette III	3
SA-318 Alouette II	2
SA-340 Gazelle	6
SA-330 Puma	6
SA-360 Dauphin	2

The Gendarmerie Royale is tasked with providing trained personnel to support government non-military air, land, and sea operations. It operates a variety of equipment on behalf of other government agencies. There are bases in all major cities and other strategically important locations, such as the harbor at Tangiers. The Gendarmerie Royale provides armed support when the national police are ill-equipped to respond but the use of the armed forces is judged inappropriate.

Members of the Gendarmerie must accompany all Army movements. And when firing practice is organized, the Gendarmerie is inventories used ammunition.

To ensure his generals would not launch a coup d'etat, King Hassan II granted them farms, building sites, and allowed them to engage undisturbed in lucrative, and illicit, trafficking. The approach proved effective. The late king's policies allowed officers to build vast fortunes in real estate, agriculture, fishing, or industry. However, this corruption has institutionalized habits that prohibit or repress reforms, as those who have the authority to make reforms are the same individuals who profit from the status quo.

The Royal Guard is composed of 1,500 select personnel, organized into a battalion-level infantry force with a supporting cavalry squadron. Its function is to protect the Royal Family.

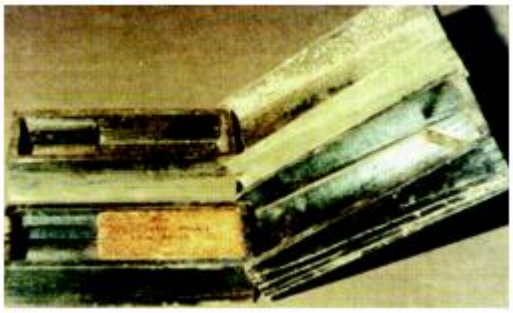
Weapons of Mass Destruction

Morocco has declared that it does not possess chemical weapons, with the exception of riot control munitions and possibly abandoned stock left from the French occupation (1920-45). It does not possess biological agents or munitions but has delivery systems suitable for CBW munitions. Morocco signed the Geneva Protocol without reservations, and has signed, but not ratified, the Biological and Chemical Weapons Convention. Morocco is a member of the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW).

APPENDIX A:
Equipment Recognition

Mines

PMA-1, PMD-1



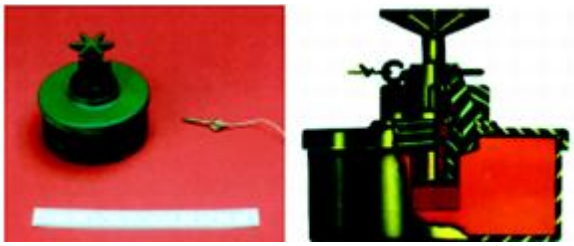
The PMA-1 and PMD-1 are olive drab or natural colored wooden antipersonnel mines with similar dimensions. PMA-1 dimensions are 191 mm X 89 mm X 64 mm (7.5 in X 3.5 in X 2.5 in) while the PMD-1 dimensions are 196 mm X 87 mm X 50 mm (3.4 in X 7.7 in X 2 in). They each use a pressure-initiated fuze with a 1 to 9 kg (2.2 to 19.8 lb) sensitivity, dependent upon the condition of the striker release pin in the fuze. They are readily detectable with hand-held detectors due to a fair amount of metal in the fuze and detonator assembly. Manual probing for this type mine may be hazardous.

Blast Lethal Mechanism - 200 g TNT

PMA-1A

The PMA-1A is a plastic version of the PMA-1 equipped with a low-metallic-content fuze. Mine dimensions are 140 mm X 68 mm X 31 mm (5.5 in X 2.5 in X 1.2 in). The mine uses a pressure sensitive, chemical-friction fuze functioning on 3.0 to 15 kg (6.6 to 33 lb). Due to the low metallic content of this mine, a metal foil weighing less than 0.4 g, this mine is very difficult to locate with hand held mine detectors.

Blast Lethal Mechanism - 200 g TNT



PMA-2

The PMA-2 is a small antipersonnel mine with a diameter of 68 mm (2.6 in). The mine uses a pressure sensitive, chemical-friction fuze with a sensitivity of 5.0 to 15.0 kg (11 to 22.1 lb). Due to the low metallic content (a metal foil, striker tip, and detonator capsule all weighing less than 0.5 g), this mine is very difficult to locate with hand held mine detectors.

Blast Lethal Mechanism - 100 g TNT

PMA-3

The PMA-3 is a cylindrical antipersonnel mine with a diameter of 103 mm (4 in) and a height of 36 mm (1.4 in). It uses a pressure-initiated fuze that is designed to explode only when the upper pressure plate rotates within the lower assembly which contains the fuze. The sensitivity of this fuze ranges from 3.0 to 15 kg (6.6 to 33.1 lb). This mine is difficult to detect using hand-held mine detectors due to the small amount of metal in the mine. The blast overpressure resistance of this unique fuze of this mine means that less pressure is required to activate it when pressed near the edge of the pressure plate. Use extreme caution when using manual probes.

Blast Lethal Mechanism - 35 g Tetryl

TM-100

The TM-100 is an cylindrical antipersonnel mine with a diameter of 33 mm (1.3 in) and a length of 107 mm (4.2 in). It is olive drab in color. This mine consists of the TM-100 demolition block equipped with any of a variety of fuze types including trip-wire, pressure, or pressure release. The fuze most often associated with this mine is the UANU-1 pressure fuze used in the TMA-1A and TMA-5 antitank mines. Due to the low metallic content, a metal foil and detonator capsule all weighing less than 1.5 g, this mine is difficult to locate with hand-held mine detectors.

Blast Lethal Mechanism - 100 g TNT

TM-200 AND TM-500

The TM-200 and the TM-500 are both general-purpose demolition charges converted to a landmine by using any of several available fuzes and detonators inserted in the fuze well. The TM-200 has dimensions of 59 mm X 32 mm X 109 mm (2.3 in X 1.3 in X 4.3 in) while the TM-500 has dimensions of 70 mm X 50 mm X 108 mm (2.8 in X 2.0 in X 4.3 in). Both are olive drab in color. The fuze most often associated with these mines is the UANU-1 pressure fuze used in the TMA-1A and TMA-5 antitank mines. Due to the low metallic content, a metal foil and detonator capsule all weighing less than 1.5 g, this mine is difficult to locate with hand-held mine detectors. TM-500 shown.

MT-4

The MT-4 is a general-purpose demolition charge with a diameter of 94 mm (3.7 in) and a height of 500 mm (19.7 in). It is a cylindrical block of TNT with a nominal weight of 4,000 g (8.8 lb). The cardboard-cased demolition charge has two holes which run longitudinally through the body. These holes accept detonating cord without using other charges or detonators. Additionally, a threaded well at one end accepts a variety of standard fuzes or detonators. Depending upon the method of fuzing, the MT-4 may range from non-detectable, if initiated by a lead of detonating cord, to easily detectable.

Blast Lethal Mechanism - 200 or 500 g TNT

PMR-1 AND PMR-2

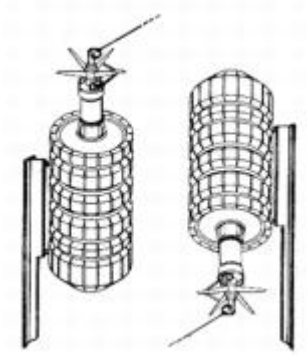
The PMR-1 and PMR-2 are stake mounted fragmentation antipersonnel mines. They have a diameter 80 mm (3.1 in) and a height of 120 mm (4.7 in). Both are usually olive drab in color and function with a trip-wire tension fuze with a sensitivity of 1.0 to 9.0 kg (2.2 - 19.9 lb) dependent on the condition of the fuze release pin. As the mine is stake-mounted with a trip-wire, primary detection is through visual means. The mine is readily located with hand-held detectors.

Fragmentation Lethal Mechanism - 75 g TNT

PMR-2A, -2AS

The PMR-2A and the PMR-2AS are stake-mounted fragmentation antipersonnel mines with nine rows of external serrations (pre-fragmentation). They have a diameter of 66 mm (2.6 in) and a body height of 140 mm (5.5 in). These mines differ only in the fuze used. The PMR-2 uses a trip-wire fuze, the PMR-2AS has been modified to accept a signal flare launcher on top of the trip-wire fuze. Sensitivity of the fuze is 3 kg (6.6 lb), but can vary depending on the condition of the release pin in the fuze. As the mine is stake-mounted with a trip-wire, primary detection is through visual means. The mine is readily located with hand-held detectors.

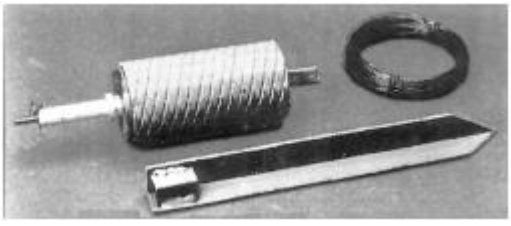
Fragmentation Lethal Mechanism - 100 g TNT



PMR-3

The PMR-3 is a stake-mounted fragmentation antipersonnel mine with a diameter of 79 mm (3.1 in) and a height of 134 mm (5.3 in). This mine can be used with a pressure or trip-wire (radial - pull). The sensitivity of these fuzes range from 12 - 15 kg (26.4 - 33 lb) for pressure to 4 - 8 kg (8.8 - 17.6 lb) for trip-wire/pull. This mine can be placed in the ground or mounted on a stake with the fuze pointing up or down. Detection is through visual means when stake mounted and hand-held mine detectors when placed in the ground.

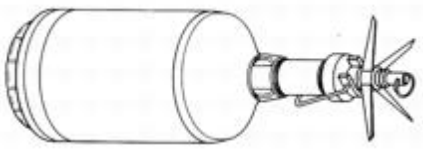
Fragmentation Lethal Mechanism - 410 g TNT



PPMP-2

The PPMP-2 is a stake-mounted fragmentation antipersonnel mine with a diameter of 60 mm (2.4 in) and a height of 119 mm (4.7 in) without the stake. This mine can be used with a pressure or trip-wire (radial - pull). As the mine is stake-mounted with a trip-wire, primary detection is through visual means. The mine is readily located with hand-held detectors.

Fragmentation Lethal Mechanism - TNT



PROM-1

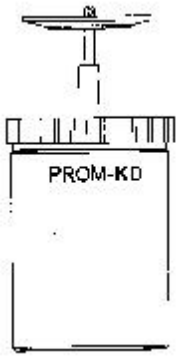
The PROM-1 is a bounding fragmentation antipersonnel mine. It has a diameter of 75 mm (3 in) and a height of 260 mm (10.2 in - body with fuze). It uses a pressure or trip-wire fuze with a sensitivity of 9 kg (19.8 lb) for the pressure fuze and 3 kg (6.6 lb) for the trip-wire fuze. Detection can be made through visual identification of the trip-wire or protruding assembly as well as with hand-held mine detectors.

Bounding Fragmentation Lethal Mechanism - 425 g TNT or TNT/RDX (50/50).

PROM-2

The PROM-2 is a bounding antipersonnel fragmentation mine. It has a diameter of 85 mm (3.3 in) and a height of 200 mm (7.9 in). It uses a pressure/trip-wire fuze. The fuze reportedly uses trip-line sensors that are very sensitive. Detection can be made through visual identification of the trip-wire or protruding fuze assembly. The mine is readily located with hand-held detectors.

Bounding Fragmentation Lethal Mechanism - TNT



PROM-KD

The PROM-KD is a bounding antipersonnel fragmentation mine. It has a diameter of 90 mm (3.54 in) and a height of 194 mm (7.64 in). The inner fragmentation sleeve is made up of steel fragments encased in plastic. The fuze functions on either pressure or pull (trip-wire). Detection can be made through visual identification of the trip-wire or protruding fuze assembly. The mine is readily located with hand-held detectors.

Bounding Fragmentation Lethal Mechanism - Plastic Explosive

PSM-1

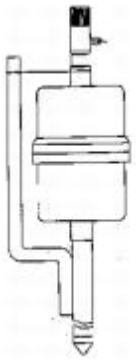
The PSM-1 is a bounding fragmentation antipersonnel mine. It has a diameter of 73 mm (2.9 in) and a height of 250 mm (9.8 in). It is olive drab in color. It uses pressure, trip-wire, and electrical command fuzes. A unique three-pronged adapter permits attachment of three different fuzes simultaneously. Detection can be made through visual identification of the trip-wire or protruding fuze assembly. The mine is readily located with hand-held detectors.

Bounding Fragmentation Lethal Mechanism - 175 g HEXOGEN

MRUD

The MRUD is a directional fragmentation (Claymore type) antipersonnel mine with a molded convex shape with dimensions of 231mm X 46mm X 89mm (9.1 in X 1.8 in X 3.5 in). It contains approximately 650 steel balls each with a 5.5 mm diameter. It uses trip-wire and command detonated fuzes. This mine may also be initiated by a segment of detonating cord with one end inserted into the detonator well and the other end connected to an AP mine. Visual detection should be stressed as the mine can be located in trees, on buildings, or at ground level.

Directed Fragmentation Lethal Mechanism - 900 g

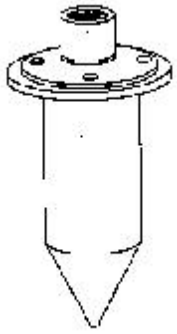


PPMR (JABLINKA MINE)

The PPMR also known as the JABLINKA Mine is a stake-mounted fragmentation antipersonnel mine with a diameter of 83 mm (3.27 in) and a body height of 130 mm (5.12 in). This mine has a plastic casing surrounding a mixture of concrete and steel balls (approximately 800). The main explosive charge is a centrally-located 1/4 block

of TNT. It has an internally threaded protruding fuze well at the top and a hollow protrusion at the rear which allows it to mounted to the stake.This locally fabricated mine is mounted on a section of steel reinforcing rod that is 254 to 381 mm (10 to 15 in) long. As the mine is stake-mounted with a trip-wire, primary detection is through visual means. The mine is readily located with hand-held detectors.

Fragmentation Lethal Mechanism - 113 g TNT



GORAZDE AP MINE

The GORAZDE AP Mine is a small black plastic antipersonnel mine with a diameter of 32 mm (1.25 in) and a length of 120 mm (4.7 in). The mine is closely patterned after the Canadian "Elsie" C3A1 mine including the use of a small shaped-charge lethal mechanism. Beyond its role as an antipersonnel mine, the GORAZDE antipersonnel mine doubles as the pressure fuze for the GORAZDE antitank mine. Due to the low-metallic content (striker, spring, and locking ball), this mine is difficult to detect with hand-held mine detectors.

Shaped-Charge Lethal Mechanism

TM-62

The TM-62 is a series of antitank mines manufactured by the Former Soviet Union with a diameter of 320 mm (12.6 in) and a height of 102 mm (4.0 in) and olive drab in color. They all use delayed-armed, blast-resistant fuzes with primary initiation of pressure, magnetic-influence, and seismic influence. While the mine casing can be made of metal, plastic, wood, or caseless, the variant found in Balkans is typically the completely non-metallic, plastic cased version equipped with the MVP-62 pressure fuze with minimal metallic components. Of the TM-62 series antitank mines and fuzes, the MVP-62 is the most difficult to detect. The mine is located with hand-held detectors.

Blast Lethal Mechanism - 6.5 kg TNT

TMD-1, -2, -2D

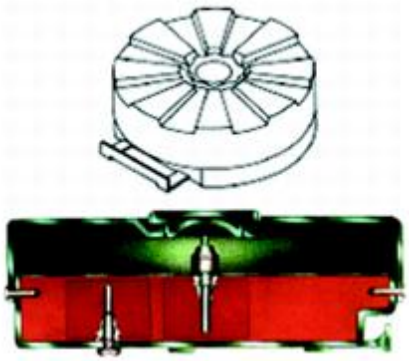
The TMD-1, TMD-2, and TMD-2D are wooden antitank box mines with dimensions of 320 mm X 280 mm X 140 mm (12.6 in X 11 in X 5 in). They may be present from older stockpiles or fabricated in the field using one of several Former Yugoslav pressure fuzes. Detection of these mines is possible with hand-held mine detectors due to the metallic content in the fuze plus nails within the wooden mine casing.

Blast Lethal Mechanism - 5.0 to 7.0 kg TNT

TMM-1

The TMM-1 is a cylindrical antitank mine with a sheet steel body. It has a diameter of 326 mm (12.8 in) and a height of 90 mm (3.5 in). It uses a pressure-initiated fuze with a sensitivity of 130 kg (286 lb) with pressure plate and 70 kg (154.3 lb) without pressure plate. This mine is commonly surface laid on roads and was used extensively in roadblocks. A common antilift device uses a pull switch in a secondary fuze well tied by wire to a stake beneath the mine. The mine is located using hand-held mine detectors.

Blast Lethal Mechanism - 5.6 kg TNT



TMA-1, -1A

The TMA-1 and TMA-1A are plastic bodied antitank mines with a diameter of 315 mm (12.4 in) and a height of 100 mm (3.9 in). These mines use a single pressure-initiated fuze and contain a secondary fuze well on the bottom of the mine making antihandling devices possible. Because the UANU-1 fuzes have minimal metallic content (foil and

detonator capsule weighing approximately 1.5 g), these mines are difficult to detect with hand-held mine detectors. The presence of antihandling devices may simplify detection of this mine by a hand-held detectors.

Blast Lethal Mechanism - 5.5 kg TNT

TMA-2, -2A

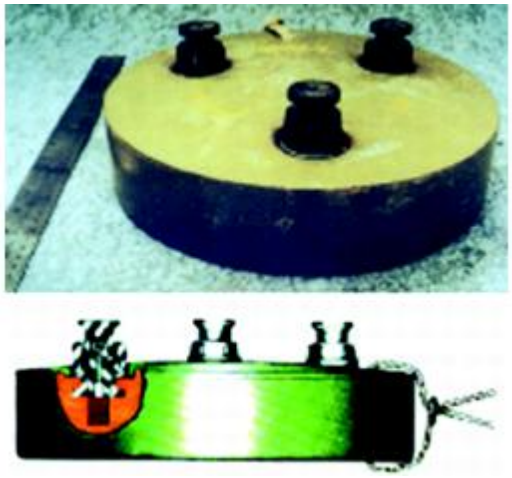
The TMA-2 and TMA-2A are similar plastic antitank mines with dimensions of 260mm X 200mm X 140mm (10.2 in X 7.8 in X 5.5 in). These mines utilize two pressure fuzes with an overall sensitivity of 120 kg (264.5 lb). Antihandling devices are possible in this mine with secondary fuze wells located on the bottom of the mine. Additionally, these mines have been found boobytrapped using SuperQuick fuzes When these mines are boobytrapped, the lid has been taken off, part of the explosive removed, and the SuperQuick fuze placed in the hollowed out portion of the mine. The lid is then replaced. This mine is difficult to detect with hand-held mine detectors (containing approximately 1.5 g of metal). The inclusion of antihandling devices may simplify location of this mine with hand-held detectors.

Blast Lethal Mechanism - 5.5 kg TNT

TMA-3

The TMA-3 is a non-metallic antitank mine with a diameter of 265 mm (10.4 in) and a height of 140 mm (5.5 in). It uses three exposed pressure-initiated fuzes each with a sensitivity of 180 kg (396.8 lb). The long detonator capsules in the three fuzes contribute to the mines metallic content which is approximately 3.5 g. It is detectable with hand-held mine detectors. The inclusion of antihandling devices may simplify location of this mine with hand-held detectors.

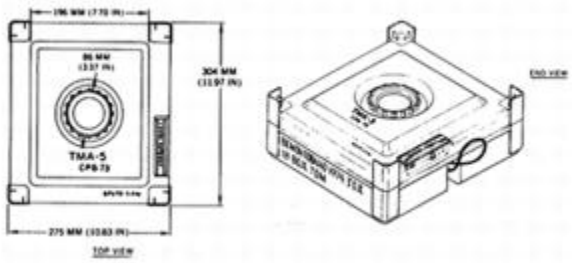
Blast Lethal Mechanism - 6.5 kg TNT



TMA-4

The TMA-4 is a non-metallic antitank mine with a diameter of
208 mm (8.2 in) and a height of 110 mm (4.3 in). It uses three exposed pressure-initiated fuzes each with a sensitivity of 120 kg (264.5 lb). The short detonator capsules in the three fuzes contribute little to the mines metallic content which is approximately 1.5 g. It is difficult to detect with hand-held mine detectors. The inclusion of antihandling devices may simplify location of this mine with hand-held detectors.

Blast Lethal Mechanism - 5.5 kg TNT



TMA-5, -5A

The TMA-5 and TMA-5A are non-metallic antitank mines with dimensions of 312 mm X 275 mm X 113 mm (12.3 in X 10.8 in X 4.4 in). These mines use a single pressure-initiated fuze with a sensitivity of 100 kg (220.4 lb). They are difficult to detect using hand-held mine detectors (containing approximately 1.5 g of metal). The inclusion of antihandling devices may simplify location of this mine with hand-held detectors.

Blast Lethal Mechanism - 5.5 kg TNT

TMRP-6

The TMRP-6 is a Former Yugoslav produced antitank mine with a diameter of 290 mm (11.3 in) and a height of 132 mm (5.2 in) without tilt-rod attachment. This mine can be initiated by pressure, tilt-rod, and command detonation. The sensitivity of the fuzes are 150 kg (330.6 lb) vertical force for pressure fuze and 1.3 kg (2.8 lb) lateral force for the tilt-rod. This mine can be emplaced horizontally for belly attack or vertically in a side attack role. A trip-wire can be attached to the tilt-rod for use against passing personnel and vehicles. Attempted removal of the fuze reportedly

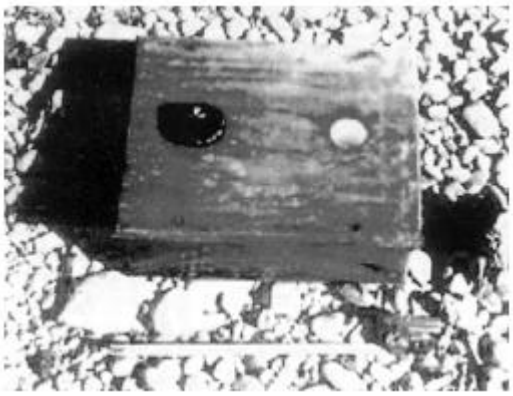
activates the mine's clearing charge. The mine is detectable through visual identification of the tilt-rod assembly, if used, and with hand-held mine detectors.

Plate-Charge Lethal Mechanism - 5.1 kg TNT

L.PZ.MI

The L.PZ.MI is a WWII light antitank mine. It has a diameter of 266 mm (10.5 in) and a height of 62 mm (2.4 in). This mine has a sheet steel case and brass supporting rods. It has been found in small numbers in theater where it was probably found in storage from WWII war stocks. This mine is easily located with hand-held mine detectors.

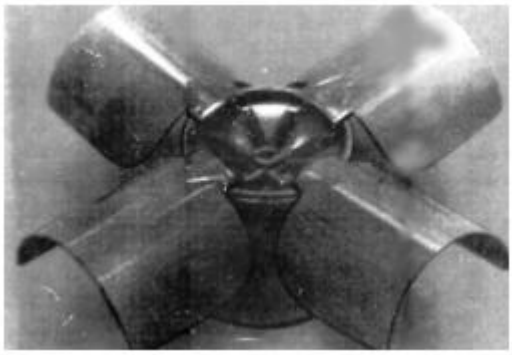
Blast Lethal Mechanism - 2.27 kg TNT



GORAZDE AT MINE

The GORAZDE AT Mine is a locally fabricated antitank mine with dimensions of 277 mm X 225 mm X 105 mm (10.9 in X 8.9 in X 4.1 in). This mine uses two Gorazde AP mines as fuzes.

Blast Lethal Mechanism - TNT

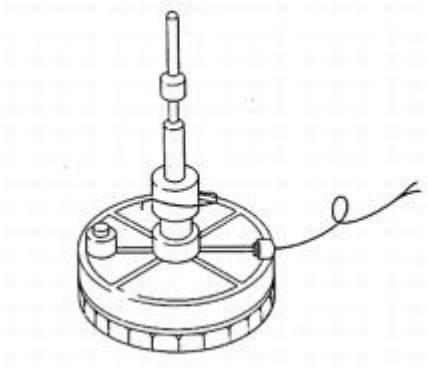


KB SCATTERABLE MINE

The KB Scatterable Mine is designed for employment from the 262 mm (12-rd) rocket launcher M87. The M87 fires an antitank minelaying rocket which deploys 24 antitank mines each with a diameter of 116 mm (4.6 in). The mines

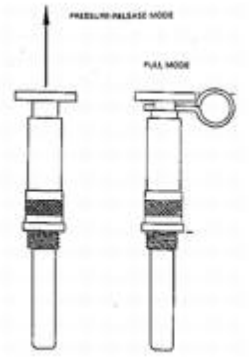
are delay-armed and utilize a magnetic-influence fuze which senses changes in ambient magnetic fields. Use visual detection to identify these surface scatterable mines. Mine detectors may detonate this mine if used in close proximity.

Shaped-Charge Lethal Mechanism



EMU-1

The EMU-1 is an electromechanical device operating from a 4.6 v battery. It was originally designed as a mine/booby-trap device against railroad lines and other similar structures. The fuze mechanism is placed underneath railroad tracks and wired to a separate detonator attached to an explosive charge. The passing of the train causes vibrations in the railroad tracks, functioning the fuze, which electronically detonates the explosive charges. Modes of operation are Pressure, Pressure Release, and Pull/Tripwire.

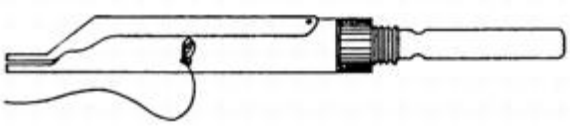


UMOP-1

The UMOP-1 is an all-metal mechanical fuze for use with mines and demolitions blocks fitted with a standard fuze well. At one end of the cylindrical body is a disc shaped pressure plate retained by a safety pin. At the other end the tube is fitted with a stab-sensitive detonator assembly, sealed into position. Modes of operation are Pressure Release (load between 3.5 - 15 kg) (7.7-33 lb), and Pull/Tripwire (2 - 3.5 kg tension) (4.4-7.7 lb). The fuze CAN NOT be disarmed when employed in the pressure-release mode.

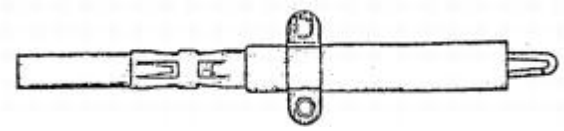
SU-10, -24, VSU-24 TIMED-DELAYED DEVICES

The SU-10, SU-24, and VSU-24c time-delay devices are fuzes intended to provide the user with a selectable detonation time up to 26 hours after activation. These clockwork fuzes are designed for demolitions and sabotage. The SU-10 and SU-24 are mechanical clockwork devices that provide a selectable delay time ranging from 15 minutes to 10 hours for the SU-10 and up to 24 hours for the SU-24. The VSU-24c has been reported to use either a mechanical or electrical timing mechanism with a delay time ranging to 26 hours. These devices can be used with a variety of explosives and possibly with some mines.



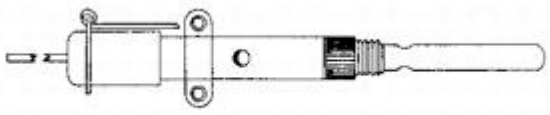
UDOP-1

The UDOP-1 is a metallic, mechanically operated, pressure-release or trip-wire pull-activated fuze. In the trip-wire pull mode, the application of 1.0 to 9.0 kg (2.2 to 19.8 lb) will remove the striker retaining pin which frees the striker and safety spoon, if unrestricted, resulting in demolition. The fuze can operate in the pressure-release mode by applying a weight to hold the safety spoon in place after the retaining pin has been pulled. These fuzes can be used with various explosives.



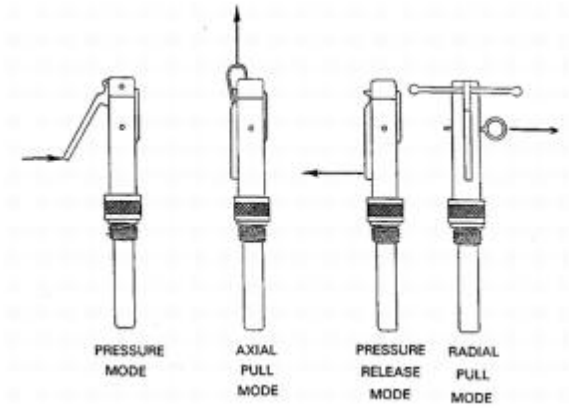
UDP-1

The UDP-1 is an all metal mechanically operated, pull or trip-wire fuze with a cylindrical body to which two mounting eyes are attached.



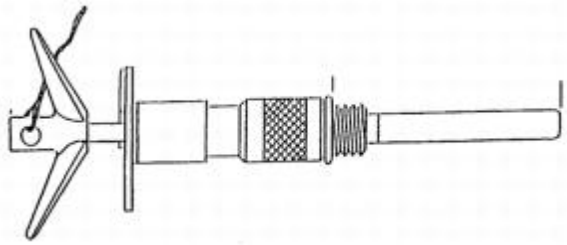
UDZ-1

The UDZ-1 is a mechanical-pull fuze which requires a tension load applied along the longitudinal axis of the fuze. It probably requires 2 kg (4.4 lb) of tension to function. It has no arming-delay feature.



UMNOP-1

The UMNOP-1 is a mechanically operated, pull or trip-wire activated fuze. In the trip-wire pull mode, the application of 2.0 to 3.4 kg (4.4 to 7.5 lb) of tension at right angles to the longitudinal axis of the fuze or 3.5 to 15.0 kg (7.7 to 33 lb) of pressure in the pressure release mode will cause the fuze to function. This fuze CAN NOT be disarmed when employed in the pressure-release mode. This fuze has no arming-delay feature

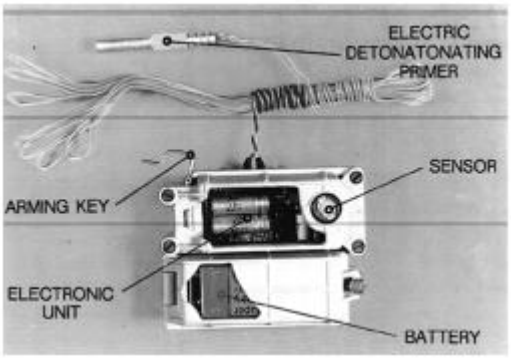


UMNP-1

THE UMNP-1 is a mechanically operated, pull or trip-wire activated fuze. In the trip-wire pull mode, the application of 2.5 to 6.5 kg (5.5 to 14.3 lb) of tension applied to the combination pressure spider/tilt rod or 4.5 to 6.5 kg (9.9 to 14.3 lb) of pressure in the pressure release mode will cause the fuze to function. This fuze CAN NOT be disarmed when employed in the pressure-release mode. This fuze has no arming-delay feature. This fuze is also waterproof.

UMP-1, -2

The UMP-1 and UMP-2 are mechanically operated pull activated fuzes. The UMP-1 requires between 1.6 and 2.7 kg (3.5 and 5.9 lb) of tension applied along the longitudinal axis or the fuze. The UMP-2 requires between 2.0 and 6.0 kg (4.4 and 13.2 lb) of tension. These mines have no arming delay feature. They are waterproof.

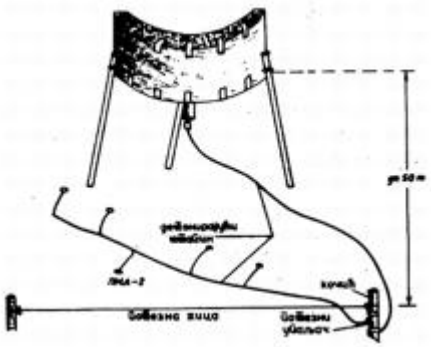


SUPERQUICK FUZES

SuperQuick Fuzes are used for booby traps, demolitions, sabotage, and diversionary actions. These fuzes consist of two separate modular sections. One module contains the detonator and fuze. The second contains the electronics module that activates the system. The manufactured and compatible components give the SuperQuick fuzes safety and flexibility not normally found in booby-trap devices. Eleven variations of nine types of fuzes are known to have been made in the Former Yugoslavia: the USV-T (Vibration), USA-T (Acoustic), USI-T (Inertia), USE-T (Time), USS-T (Lighting), UST-T (Thermal), UEPz or UEPZh or USE-PZh (Breakwire), USED-T (Improved Inertia) and USD-T (Tilt). These fuzes all have the same dimensions of 90 mm X 70 mm X 35 mm (3.5 in X 2.8 in X 1.4 in). These fuzes all use a 9 V type 6f 22 battery.

BOOBYTRAP USING SUPERQUICK FUZES

Two versions of the Superquick Fuze (tilt and breakwire) have been found incorporated inside a number of TMA-2 mines. Part of the TNT filling of the mine was cut out to allow placement of the Superquick fuze, electric detonator, and a TM-100 demolition charge. A small slot is cut in the top or side of the mine casing to allow for the delay arming. This is the only indication that the mine has been boobytrapped. Any SuperQuick fuze could easily be used in this or any other TMA-series mine.



BOOBYTRAP USING MRUD IN OVERWATCH

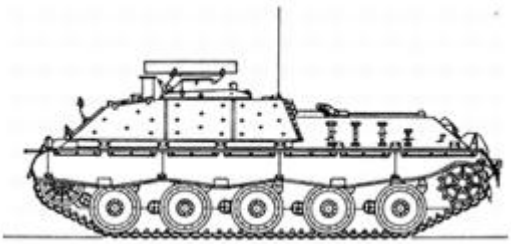
A series of PMA-2 antipersonnel mines are laid, each connected with a lead of detonating cord. An MRUD is installed in overwatch of the small PMA-2 minefield. The approach to the mined area contains a trip-wire initiated device with detonating cord leads to both the MRUD and the PMA-2 mines. The resulting minefield presents a danger to personnel conducting either reconnaissance or mineclearing operations. In mineclearing operations, the boobytrapped PMA-2s will initiate the entire minefield, to include the MRUD, if any mines are blown in place.

Armor

M-48A5

Crew:	4
Armament:	
Main Gun:	1 x 105-mm M68 rifled gun w/54 rds
Antiaircraft:	2 x 7.62-mm MG mounted on commander's cupola and loader's hatch w/10,000 rds for both guns
Smoke:	M239 smoke grenade launchers and engine smoke laying system
Armor:	Hull front: 120 mm; sides: 76 mm to 51 mm; rear: 44 mm
Night Vision:	Yes
NBC Capable:	Yes
Maximum Road Range:	499 km without external tanks
Maximum Road Speed:	48.2 km/h
Fuel Capacity:	1,420 liters
Fording:	1.219 m w/out preparation; 4.438 m w/deep fording kit
Gradient:	60%
Vertical Obstacle:	0.915 m
Trench:	2.59 m
Combat Weight:	48,987 kg
Height:	3.086 m
Length	9.306 m (gun forward)
Width:	3.631 m
Comments: Morocco currently operates 224 M48A5 tanks. These tanks are upgraded M-48A3s. This tank is recognizable by its high silhouette, six evenly spaced road wheels, and by the main gun bore evacuator down a third of the barrel.	

SK-105 Jagdpanzer



Crew	4
Armament	

Main	1 x HOT ATGW launcher w/20 missiles
Antiaircraft	1 x 7.62-mm MG3 MG
Bow	1 x 7.62-mm MG3 MG
Smoke	8 x 76-mm smoke grenade dischargers on roof
Armor	12 to 50 mm
Night Vision	Yes
NBC Capable	Yes
Maximum Road Range	400 km
Maximum Road Speed	70 km/h (forward and reverse)
Fuel Capacity	470 liters
Fording	1.2 m (w/out preparation), 1.8 m (w/preparation)
Gradient	58%
Vertical Obstacle	0.75 m
Trench	2 m
Combat Weight	25,500 kg
Height (Including Missiles)	2.54 m
Length	6.61 m
Width	3.12 m
Comments: The all-welded hull of the Jagdpanzer has the fighting compartment at the front and the engine compartment at the rear. The Jagdpanzer is recognizable by it's low silhouette, ATGW launcher mounted on the hull top, and five dual rubber-type roadwheels. The HOT2 ATGW has a maximum range of 4,000 m and will penetrate 1,300 mm of conventional steel armor.	

AMX-10RC

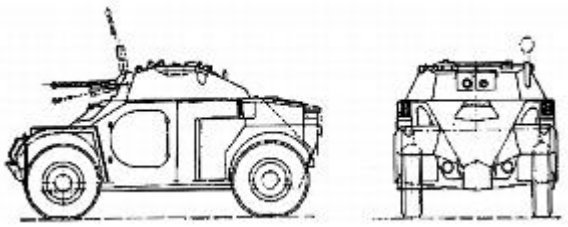
Crew	15,880 kg
Configuration	6 x 6
Armament	
Main	1 x 105-mm F2 rifled gun w/38 rds
Coaxial	1 x 7.62-mm MG w/4,000 rds
Antiaircraft	1 x 7.62-mm
Smoke	2 x 80-mm smoke grenade dischargers w/16 grenades (either side of turret)
Armor	Unk
Night Vision	Yes
NBC Capable	Yes
Maximum Road Range	1,000 km
Maximum Speed	85 km/h (road), 7.2 km/h (water)
Fuel Capacity	528 liters
Fording	Amphibious
Gradient	50%
Vertical Obstacle	0.8 m
Trench	1.65 m
Combat Weight	15,880 kg

Height	2.29 m (turret top)
Length	9.15 m (gun forward)
Width	2.95 m
Comments: The AMX-10RC has an all-welded steel hull and turret. The turret has six periscopes which allow the vehicle commander a 360% view of the battlefield regardless of the position of the turret. Variants of this vehicle are amphibious however, the AMX-10RCs delivered to Morocco lack water jets for propulsion.	

AML-90 Reconnaissance Vehicle

Crew:	3
Configuration	4 x 4
Armament	
Main	1 x 90-mm gun w/20 rds
Coaxial	1 x 7.62-mm MG w/2,000 rds
Smoke	2 x 2 smoke grenade dischargers w/12 grenades
Armor	8 to 12 mm
Night Vision	Optional
NBC Capable	Optional
Maximum Road Range	600 km
Maximum Road Speed	90 km/h
Fuel Capacity	156 liters
Fording	1.1 m (without preparation), amphibious (w/kit)
Gradient	60%
Vertical Obstacle	0.3 m
Trench	0.8 m
Combat Weight	5,500 kg
Height	2.07 m
Length	5.11 m (gun forward)
Width	1.97 m
Comments: The all-welded steel hull of the AML-90 is divided into three compartments: driving at the front, fighting in the center, and engine in the rear. The two-man-turret is in the center of the vehicle and the 90-mm gun fires HEAT, HE, smoke, and canister rounds.	

AML-60/7



Crew	3
Armament	
Main	60 mm mortar
Coaxial	7.62-mm MG
Armor	8 to 12 mm
Night Vision	600 km
NBC Capable	5,500 kg
Maximum Road Range	600 km
Maximum Road Speed	90 km/h
Fuel Capacity	156 liters
Fording	1.1 m
Gradient	60%
Vertical Obstacle	0.3 M
Trench	0.8 M
Combat Weight	5,500 kg
Height	2.07 m
Length	3.79 mm (gun forward)
Width	1.97 m
Comments: The AML-60/7 is identified by the front wheels well forward, large turret in center of small vehicle, large box-like rear fenders, and it's blunt front end. The main gun can fire HE, canister, smoke and illumination rounds.	

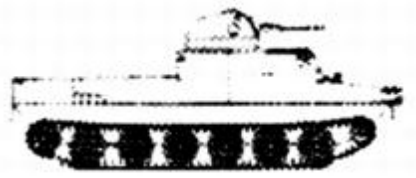
M901a2 ITV ITOW Launch Platform

Crew	4
Configuration	Tracked

Armament:	
Main	1 x TOW ATGW launcher w/12 missiles
Antiaircraft	1 x 7.62-mm MG w/2,000 rds
Smoke	4 x smoke grenade dischargers
Armor	12 to 44 mm
Night Vision	Yes
NBC Capable	Yes
Maximum Road Range	480 km
Maximum Road Speed	60.7 km/h
Fuel Capacity	360 liters
Fording	Amphibious
Gradient	60%
Vertical Obstacle	0.61 m
Trench	1.68 m
Combat Weight	11,070 kg
Height	2.91 m (launcher stowed), 3.35 m (launcher erected)
Length	4.863 m
Width	2.686 m

Comments: This antitank vehicle consists of a standard M113A1 APC with a M27 cupola mounted on the roof. On the forward part of this is an arm containing the TOW launcher assembly with two missiles. When traveling the launcher is retracted into the hull to make it harder to distinguish from standard M113s. Once the ITV has come to a halt it takes only 20 seconds to elevate the launcher and engage the target.

OT-62C



Crew:	2 + 18
Configuration	Tracked
Armament	
Main	1 x 14.5-mm KPVT MG w/500 rds
Coaxial	1 x 7.62-mm PKT MG w/2,000 rds
Smoke	Diesel fuel injected into the exhaust system

Armor	6 to 10 mm
Night Vision	1 x 14.5-mm MG
NBC Capable	1 x 7.62-mm MG
Maximum Road Range	fuel injected into exhaust system
Maximum Road Speed	500 rds
Fuel Capacity	417 liters
Fording	Amphibious
Gradient	65%
Vertical Obstacle	1.1 m
Trench	2.8 m
Combat Weight	15,000 kg
Height	2.23 m
Length	7.08 m
Width	3.14 m
Comments: The hull is all-welded steel with the crew compartment in the front and the engine compartment at the rear. Troops enter or leave by the large door either side of the vehicle which also has a circular firing/observation port. There is an additional firing port in front of the side door on each side of hull. The engine is immediately behind the troop compartment with the cooling system on the left, fuel and oil tanks are on the right. This vehicle has six roadwheels.	

OT-64C(1) APC

Crew/Passengers:	2 to 15
Configuration:	8 x 8
Armament:	
Main:	14.5-mm KPVT MG w/500 rds
Coaxial:	1 x 7.62-mm PKT MG w/2,000 rds
Armor:	Hull: 10mm; turret: 14 mm
NBC Capable:	Yes
Night Vision:	Yes
Maximum Road Range:	
Maximum Road Speed:	94.4 km/h (land) 9 km/h (water)
Fuel Capacity:	330 liters
Fording:	Amphibious
Gradient:	60%
Vertical Obstacle:	0.5 m
Trench:	2 m
Combat Weight:	14,500 kg

Height:	2.71 m (turret top)
Length:	7.44 m
Width:	2.55 m
Comments: The hull of the OT-64C is made of all-welded steel with the crew compartment in the front, engine behind, and the troop compartment at the rear. The one-man, manually operated turret is in the center of the vehicle. Troops enter and leave by two doors at the rear of the hull that have firing ports. The vehicle is fully amphibious and powered by two propellers mounted at the rear. The status of Morocco's 50 OT-64Cs is unknown.	

M113 APC TOW-2 Launch Platform

Crew	4
Configuration	Tracked
Armament	
Main	1 x TOW ATGW launcher
Armor	12 to 44 mm
Night Vision	Yes
NBC Capable	Yes
Maximum Road Range	480 km
Maximum Road Speed	60.7 km/h
Fuel Capacity	360 liters
Fording	Amphibious
Gradient	60%
Vertical Obstacles	0.61 m
Height	3.35 m
Length	4.86 m
Width	2.686 m

VAB-VTT Infantry Fighting Vehicle

Crew:	2 + 10
Configuration:	4 x 4
Armament	
Main	1 x 12.7-mm MG
Armor	Unk
Night Vision	No
NBC Capable	No
Maximum Road Range	1,000 km
Maximum Road Speed	92 km/h
Fuel Capacity	300 liters
Fording	Amphibious
Gradient	60%
Vertical Obstacle	0.6 m
Trench	1 m
Combat Weight	13,000 kg
Height	2.06 m
Length	5.98 m
Width	2.49 m
Comments: The VAB-VTT ITT has an all-welded steel hull with the crew in front, engine compartment in the middle, and troop compartment in the rear. Troops enter and leave via a double door without a center pillar which opens outwards. Each door has a window that can be opened from the inside and has an armored shutter. The lack of the central pillar at the rear facilitates rapid loading up to 2,000 kg. The VAB-VTT is fully amphibious.	

VAB-VCI

Crew:	9 to 11
Configuration	4 x 4
Armament	
Main	1 x 20-mm w/720 rds

Coaxial	1 x 7.62-mm w/2,200 rds
Smoke	2 x smoke grenade launchers on either side of the turret
Armor	Unk
Night Vision	No
NBC Capable	No
Maximum Road Range	1,000 km
Maximum Road Speed	92 km/h
Fuel Capacity	300 liters
Fording	Amphibious
Gradient	60%
Vertical Obstacle	0.6 m
Trench	1 m
Combat Weight	13,000 kg
Height	2.94 m
Length	5.98 m
Width	2.49 m
Comments: VAB fitted with GIAT Industries turret armed with a 20-mm gun and four smoke grenade launchers.	

AMX-10P

Crew	3 + 8
Configuration	Tracked
Armament:	
Main	1 x 20-mm M693 cannon w/760 rds
Coaxial	1 x 7.62-mm MG w/2,000 rds
Smoke	4 x 80-mm smoke grenade dischargers
Armor	Unk
Night Vision	Yes
NBC Capability	Yes
Maximum Road Range	500 km
Maximum Road Speed	65 km/h (land), 7 km/h (water)
Fuel Capacity	528 liters
Fording	Amphibious
Gradient	60%
Vertical Obstacle	0.7 m
Trench	2.1 m

Combat Weight	14,500 kg
Height	2.83 m
Length	5.90 m
Width	2.83 m
Comments: The hull of the AMX-10P is made of all-welded aluminum with the driver's compartment at the front, engine compartment to his right, and the troop compartment in the rear. The two-man GIAT Industries turret is mounted in the center of the vehicle, offset slightly to the left of centerline. Troops enter and leave by a large electrically operated ramp at the rear, which is hinged at the bottom and has two doors with firing ports. The AMX-10P is fully amphibious.	

UR-416

Crew:	2 + 8
Configuration:	4 x 4
Armament	
Main	1 x 7.62-mm MG
Armor	Unk
Night Vision	Optional
NBC Capable	No
Maximum Road Range	600 to 700 km
Maximum Road Speed	81 km/h
Fuel Capacity	150 liters
Fording	1.3 m
Gradient	70%
Vertical Obstacle	0.55 m
Combat Weight	7,600 kg
Height	2.25 m
Length	5.1 m
Width	2.25 m
Comments: The hull of the UR-416 is of all-welded steel construction. The driver is seated behind the engine on the left. The vehicle commander is on the right. The troop compartment is in the rear. Troops enter and leave through three doors, one on each side and one in the rear. There are six firing ports altogether, two in the rear door, one in each of the side doors, and two ports in the hull sides. In addition, each sidewall has an observation block fitted with a spherical ball mount underneath. The UR-416s in Morocco are in service with the police.	

Crew/Passengers	11
Configuration	6 x 6
Armament	
Main	1 x 20-mm F2 cannon
Coaxial	1 x 7.62-mm MG
Antiaircraft	1 x 7.62-mm MG
Smoke	2 x 81-mm smoke grenade dischargers on either side of the turret
Armor	6 to 20 mm
Night Vision	Optional
NBC Capable	No
Maximum Road Range	860 km
Maximum Road Speed	105 km/h
Fuel Capacity	430 liters
Fording	1.2 m
Gradient	60%
Vertical Obstacle	0.6 m
Trench	1.15 m
Combat Weight	19,000 kg
Height	2.915 m
Length	7.212 m
Width	2.516 m
Comments: The hull of the Ratel is made of all-welded steel providing complete protection from 7.62-mm small arms fire and shell splinters, with protection over the frontal arc against 12.7-mm. Emphasis has been placed on protection against mines. Mounted on the roof immediately behind the driver's position is the two-man all-welded steel turret. In either side of the hull behind the driver's position is a large door opened pneumatically by the driver. It opens forward and has a firing port underneath. The engine compartment is at the rear of the hull.	

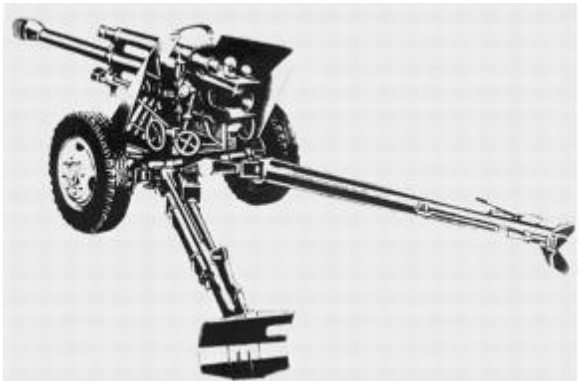
Ratel 20

Artillery

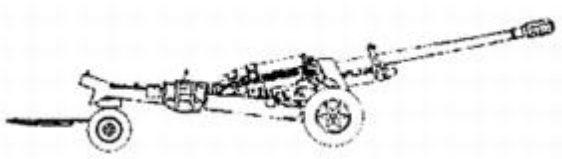
105-mm M-56

Crew	7
Caliber	105-mm
Maximum Range	13,000 m
Rate of Fire	16 rds/min
Prime Mover	TAM 1500 (4 x 4) truck
Maximum Towing Speed	50 km/h

Weight:	2,100 kg (traveling order), 2,060 kg (firing)
Length:	6.17 m (traveling), 5.46 m (firing)



130-mm Towed Field Gun M-46



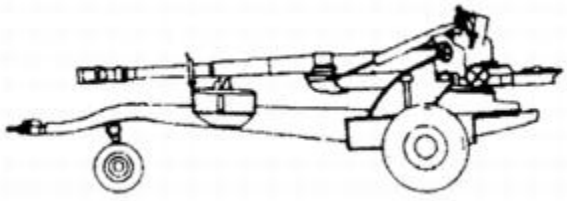
Crew	7-8
Caliber	130-mm
Maximum Range	27,150 m
Rate of Fire	5-6 rds/min
Prime Mover:	MT-LB, ATT-T or 6 x 6 truck
Maximum Towing Speed	50 km/h
Length	7.6 m
Weight:	8,450 kg w/limber
Comments: Long barrel; pepperpot muzzle brake; large spades rest on trails; large limber used in travel; sweptback shield; towed out-of-battery.	

155-mm M114A1 Towed Howitzer

Crew	11
Caliber	155-mm
Maximum Range	14,600 m
Rate of Fire	40 rds/h (sustained)
Prime Mover	6 x 6 truck

Maximum Towing Speed	50 km/h
Length	7.315 m
Weight	5,800 kg (traveling), 5760 kg (firing)

155-mm FH-70



Crew:	7 or 8
Caliber:	155-mm
Maximum Range	24,700 m (standard projectile), 31,500 m (base bleed projectile)
Rate of Fire:	6 rds/min
Prime Mover	6 x 6 truck
Maximum Towing Speed	50 km/h
Length	9.8 m (traveling), 12.43 m (firing)
Weight	9,300 kg (traveling), 9,300 kg (firing)
Comments: The carriage is of lightweight construction with saddle, split rails, self- digging spades, main and trail wheels which are operated hydraulically and a detachable Alternate Power Unit (APU). The APU consists of a commercial Volkswagen 1,800 cc engine. In the APU mode the FH-70 can attain speeds up to 16 km/h and negotiate slopes up to 34%.	

105-mm Howitzer L118

Crew	7
Caliber	105-mm
Maximum Range	17,200 m
Rate of Fire	3 rds/min (sustained)
Prime Mover	6 x 6 truck
Length	6.629 m (gun forward)
Weight	1,860 kg

Comments: The L118 or Light Gun as it is also know, was the basis for the U.S. M119 howitzer fielded in light divisions. The bowed trail is unique to this howitzer.

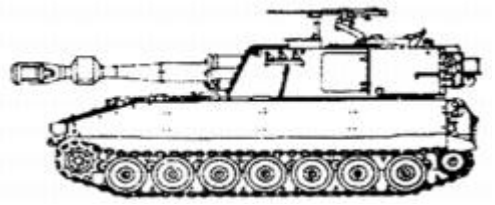
105-mm Howitzer M1/M101

Crew	8
Caliber	105-mm
Maximum Range	11,270 m
Rate of Fire	10 rds/min
Prime Mover	6 x 6 truck
Maximum Towing Speed	50 km/h
Length	2.159 m (traveling), 3.657 m (firing)
Weight	2,030 kg

155-mm Howitzer F3

Crew:	2 (on weapon), 8 (on follow-on vehicle)
Configuration:	Tracked
Armament	
Main	1 x 155-mm howitzer
Maximum Range	20,047 m
Rate of Fire	3 rds/min
Armor	10 to 20 mm
Night Vision	Yes
NBC Capable	No
Maximum Road Range	300 km (gas engine), 450 km/h (diesel)
Maximum Road Speed:	(gas engine) 60 km/h; (diesel engine) 64 km/h
Fuel Capacity	450 liters
Fording	1 m

Gradient	40%
Vertical Obstacle	(forwards) 0.6 m; (reverse) 0.4 m
Trench	1.5 m
Combat Weight	17,400 kg
Height	2.085 m (traveling)
Length	6.22 m (gun forward)
Width	2.7 m
Comments: The hull of the F3 is of all-welded steel with the driver's compartment at the front on the left, the engine compartment to his right, and the armament to the rear. The F3 is recognizable by it's five rubber-type road wheels, three return rollers, manually operated recoil spades on either side of the hull rear, and the exposed crew positions. The other eight members of the crew follow the F3 in a separate vehicle. For short distances, four crew members can ride on the self-propelled howitzer.	



M109 Series of 155mm SP Howitzers

Crew:	6
Configuration	Tracked
Armament	
Main	1 x 155-mm howitzer w/34 rds + 2 CLGP
Maximum Range	18,100 m (HE), 24,000 (RAP)
Rate of Fire	1 to 3 rds/min
Antiaircraft	1 x 12.7-mm or 7.62-mm MG
Night Vision	Yes
NBC Capable	No
Maximum Road Range	1 x 155-mm howitzer
Maximum Road Speed	1 x 12.7-mm or
Fuel Capacity	511 liters
Fording	1.07 m
Gradient	60%
Vertical Obstacle	0.53 m
Trench	1.83 m
Height	3.28 m (including antiaircraft MG)
Length	9.12 m (gun forward)
Width	3.15 m
Comments: The M109 has an all-welded aluminum hull with the driver at the front on the left, the engine to his right, and the turret in the rear. The M109 can be recognized by it's seven roadwheels and large turret mounted at the rear of the hull.	

155-mm M198 Towed Howitzer

Crew	11
Caliber	155-mm
Maximum Range	18,150 m (M107 projectile), 22,000 m (M483A1 projectile), 30,000 m (RAP)
Rate of Fire	4 rds/min
Prime Mover	6 x 6 truck
Maximum Towing Speed	72 km/h (roads), 8 km/h (cross-country)
Length	12.34 m (traveling), 11 m (firing)
Weight	7,163 kg

203-mm M110A2 Howitzer

Crew:	5
Configuration	Tracked
Armament	
Main	1 x 203-mm howitzer w/2 rds
Maximum Range	22,900 m (M106 projectile)
Rate of Fire	1 rd/2 min (for short durations 2 rds/min)
Night Vision	Yes
NBC Capable	No
Maximum Road Range	523 km
Maximum Road Speed	54.7 km/h
Fuel Capacity	984 liters
Fording	1.066 m
Gradient	60%

Vertical Obstacle	1.016 m
Trench	1.905 m
Combat Weight	28,350 kg
Height	3.143 m (traveling)
Length	10.731 m (gun forward)
Width	3.149 m
Comments: The hull of the M110A2 is made of all-welded armor and high-tensile alloy steel with the driver at the front of the hull on the left, the engine compartment to his right, and the armament at the rear. The M110A2 is the M110A1 fitted with a double-baffle muzzle brake. Recognition is by the five roadwheels, double-baffled muzzle brake, and exposed crew positions. The M110A2 relies on additional vehicle so transport additional ammunition and the rest of the thirteen man team.	

120-mm Mortar M-38/43

Limited standard infantry battalion-level support weapon.	
Crew	
Maximum Range	5,700 m
Rate if Fire	522 kg (normally towed on two-
	wheeled cart)
Ammunition types:	HE, Illum, Smoke (WP)
A number of M-38/43 were obtained from the Soviet Union during/immediately after World War II. These systems have been withdrawn from depots and pressed into active service.	

Antitank

DRAGON Ground Launcher

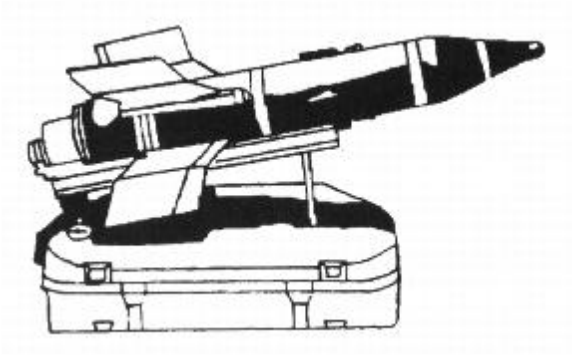
Max Range and Flight Time:	1,000 m in 12 seconds
Night Vision Device:	Thermal Imaging
Warhead Type:	Unitary Shaped Charge
Warhead Penetration:	450 mm of RHA
Guidance/Command Link:	SACLOS/Wire
Attack Profile:	Direct LOS
Launch Platforms:	Ground Launcher

MILAN 2 Ground Launcher

Max Range and Flight Time:	2,000 m in 12.5 seconds
Night Vision Device:	Thermal Imaging
Warhead Type:	Unitary Shaped Charge
Warhead Penetration:	1000 mm of RHA
Guidance/Command Link:	SACLOS/Wire
Attack Profile:	Direct LOS
Launch Platforms:	Ground Tripod,
	Compact Turret

TOW Ground Tripod Launcher

Max Range and Flight Time:	3,750 m in 20 seconds
Night Vision Device:	Thermal Imager
Warhead Type:	Unitary Shaped Charge
Warhead Penetration:	750 mm of RHA
Guidance/Command Link:	SACLOS/Wire
Attack Profile:	Direct LOS



AT-3 Sagger

Type	Wire-guided MCLOS system
Warhead	2.6 kg, HEAT, piezoelectric fuze
Range	500 m (minimum), 3,000 m (maximum)
Armor Penetration	>400 mm
Propulsion	Two solid fuel rocket motors
Flight Velocity	115-120 m/sec
Weight	10.9 kg at launch
Length	860 mm
Diameter	125 mm
Comments: The AT-3 SAGGER is the most widely proliferated and long lived of all antitank guided missile systems. It can be fired from a variety of launch platforms. The MCLOS AT-3 includes the man-portable suitcase and light mounted versions. The system may also be deployed in limited numbers on helicopters.	

106-mm M40A1 Towed Recoilless Rifle

Caliber	106-mm
Max Range	6.9 km
Max Rate of Fire	5 rds/min
Elevation	+22 to -17 degrees
Traverse	360 degrees
Weight	113.9 kg (combat order)

14.5-mm ZPU-2

Type	14.5 x 114-mm twin heavy AA machinegun
Crew	5
Tactical Antiaircraft Range	1,400 m
Maximum Ground Range	5,000 m
Rate of Fire	550 to 600 rds/min
Azimuth	Unlimited
Elevation	-15 to 90 degrees
Fire Control	Optical mechanical computing sight (AA), telescope (ground)
Ammunition	API, API-T, HEI, I-T
Weight	649 kg (traveling order), 621 kg (firing position)
Length	3.871 m (traveling)
Width	1.372 m (traveling)
Primary Mover	6 x 6 truck
Comments: The ZPU-2 is normally in the firing position with it's wheels raised off the ground but not removed. However, it can fire from the less stable traveling position if the need arises.	

14.5-mm ZPU-4

Type	Towed 14.5 x 114-mm quad heavy AA machinegun
Crew	5
Tactical Antiaircraft Range	1,400 m
Maximum Ground Range	5,000 m
Rate of Fire	2,400 rds/min (cyclic)
Azimuth	Unlimited
Elevation	8.5 to 90 degrees
Fire Control	Optical mechanical computing sight (AA), telescope (ground)
Ammunition	API, API-T, HEI, I-T
Weight	1,810 kg
Length	4.53 m (traveling)
Width	1.72 m (traveling)

Primary Mover	6 x 6 truck
Comments: The ZPU-4 can be brought into action within 15 to 20 seconds but can, if required, fire from the traveling position.	

20-mm M-167

Type	20-mm Vulcan Antiaircraft gun
Crew	1 (on weapon)
Maximum Antiaircraft Range	1,200 m
Maximum Ground Range	2,200 m
Rate of Fire	1,000 to 3,000 rds/min
Azimuth	Unlimited
Elevation	-5 to +80 degrees
Fire Control	Range update computer and lead computing gunsight
Ammunition	APT, HPT, TP, HEI, TPT, HEIT
Weight:	1,588 kg (traveling), 1,565 kg (firing)
Length:	4.906 m (traveling)
Width	1.98 m
Primary Mover	6 x 6 truck
Comments: The M167 consists of the 20-mm M168 Vulcan gun, linked ammunition feed system, and a fire-control system, all mounted in an electrically powered turret. The ammunition container is on the left side and normally holds between 300 and 500 rounds. The M167 is helicopter transportable.	

20-mm M163 Vulcan SPAAG

Type	Self-Propelled 20-mm Vulcan gun
Crew	4
Armament	
Main	1 x six-barrel M168 cannon w/2,280 rds
Maximum Antiaircraft Range	1,200 m

Maximum Ground Range	2,200 m
Rate of Fire	1,000 to 3,000 rds/min
Fire Control	Range update computer and lead computing gunsight
Azimuth	Unlimited
Elevation	-5 to +80 degrees
Ammunition Types	APT, HPT, TP, HEI, TPT, HEIT
Combat weight	12,310 kg
Length	4.86 m
Width	(overall) 2.85 m; (reduced) 2.54 m
Height	(including turret) 2.736 m; (to top of driver's hatch periscope) 2.07 m
Max Road Speed	67.59 km/h
water	5.6 km/h
Fuel capacity	360 liters
Max range	483 km
Fording	amphibious
Gradient	60%
Vertical obstacle	0.61 m
Trench	1.68 m

ZU-23 Twin 23-mm AA Gun

Type	Twin-barrelled 23-mm towed antiaircraft gun
Crew	5
Maximum Antiaircraft Range	5,100 m
Maximum Ground Range	7,000 m
Rate of Fire	1,600 to1,800 rds/min
Azimuth	Unlimited
Elevation	-10 to 90o
Fire Control	mechanical optical sight
Ammunition	API-T, HEI-T
Weight	950 kg
Length	4.57 m (traveling)
Width	1.83 m (traveling
Primary Mover	6 x 6 truck
Comments: The ZU-23 is a clear weather system only with no provision for radar.	

S-60 57-mm AA Gun

Caliber	57 x 348-mm
Crew	7
Maximum Antiaircraft Range	8,800 m
Maximum Ground Range	12,000 m
Rate of fire	105 to 120 rds/min
Azimuth	6,000 m
Elevation	-4 to +87 degrees
Fire control	Optical mechanical computing sight or FLAP WHEEL FCS or FIRE CAN radar w/PUAZO
Ammunition	FRAG-T, APC-T
Weight	4,773 kg
Length	8.6 m
Width	2.054 m
Primary Mover	6 x 6 truck
Comments: The gun can be fired from it's wheels in an emergency	

100-mm KS-19

Caliber	100-mm
Crew	15
Maximum Range:	(horizontal) 21,000 m
	(vertical, proximity fuze) 15,000 m
	(vertical, time fuze) 12,700 m
Maximum Rate of Fire	15 rds/min
Weight	9.550 kg (traveling)
Width	2.35 m (traveling)
Height	2.201 m (traveling)
Primary Mover	6 x 6 truck

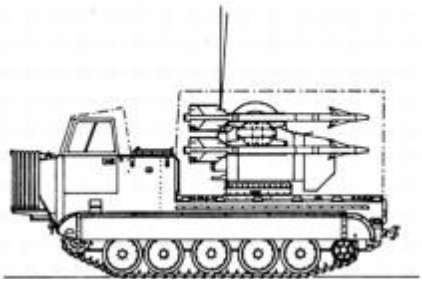
Comments: The KS-19 has a power rammer, automatic fuze setter, and a single-round loading tray. The KS-19 has on-carriage fire-control equipment but is usually used in conjunction with the FIRECAN fire-control director and radar.

Surface-to-Air

SA-7 GRAIL (STRELA-2M/A)

Function	Manportable, shoulder-fired SAM
Range	3.7 km
Guidance	IR
Warhead	HE
Comments: The STRELA is the former Yugoslavia's version of the SA-7b. The STRELA-2M/A electronic block located in the seeker is miniaturized. This weapon has a smoke signature at launch.	

M48 Chaparral



MIM-72G missile	
Length	2.91 m
Diameter:	0.127 m
Wing span:	0.63 m
Launch weight:	86.2 kg
Propulsion:	solid propellant rocket motor
Guidance:	proportional navigation with passive IR homing
Warhead:	12.6 kg HE blast/fragmentation with proximity fuze
Max Speed:	M1.0 plus
Max Effective Range:	
	(helicopter target) 8,000 m
	(aircraft target) 9,000 m
Min effective range:	500 m
Max effective altitude:	3,000 m +

Min effective altitude:	about 15 m
Crew:	4
Comments: A standard configuration Chaparral fire unit consists of two main elements, a tracked carrier and the M54 missile launch station. The carrier is designated the M730 and is based on the m548 tracked cargo carrier.	

Naval

Descubierta-Class Frigate

Type	Modified Descubierta-Class frigate
Complement	118 (10 officers)
Armament	
Missiles	4 x MM 38 Exocet
	1 x Selenia/Elsag Albatross SAM launcher
Guns	1 x OTO Melara 76-mm gun
	2 x Breda Bofors 40-mm guns
Torpedoes	6 x 324-mm Mk 32 tubes
A/S Mortar	1 x Bofors SR 375-mm twin-trainable launcher w/24 rockets
Dimensions, Feet	291.3 x 34 x 12.5
Displacement, Tons	1,233 (standard), 1,666 (full load)
Length	88.8 m (291.3 ft)
Beam	10.4 m (34 ft)
Draught:	3.8 m (12.5 ft)
Maximum Speed, Knots	25.5
Range	4,000 n miles at 18 kts (one engine)
Picture is of the Lieutenant Colonel Errhamani (F 501), flagship of the Moroccan Navy. Note that the Moroccan ship has turret-mounted OTOBREDA 40-mm whereas all other Descubierta class have simple open mounts. It is also the only Descubierta to be armed with Exocet anti-ship missiles, although it is rarely seen with the launch tubes actually mounted	
Unlike the Spanish and Egyptian ships which have eight Harpoon SSMs, the Moroccan Descubierta is armed with four MM 38 Exocets, although these are mounted in the same place between the bridge superstructure and the twin stacks. The missiles are carried in two twin launcher-containers pointing across the centerline at the opposite beam.	

Commandant El Khattabi

Type	LAZAGA-CLASS Fast Attack Craft-Missile (PCFG)
Complement	41
Armament	
Guns	1 x OTO Malera 76-mm gun,
	1 x Breda Mecannica 40-mm gun
	2 x 20-mm Oerlikon guns
Missiles	4 x Aerospatiale MM 38 Exocet
Displacement, Tons	425 full load
Dimensions, Feet (Meters)	190.6 × 24.9 × 8.9 (58.1 × 7.6 × 2.7)
Maximum Speed, Knots	30
Maximum Range, Miles	3,000 at 15 kn

Okba (Fr PR-72)

Type:	OKBA-CLASS Large Patrol Craft (PC)
Complement	53 (5) officers
Armament	
Guns	1 x OTO Melara 76-mm gun
	1 x Bofors 40-mm gun
Displacement,Tons	375 (standard), 445 (full load)
Maximum Speed	28
Maximum Range, MIles	2,500 at 16 kn
Dimensions, Meters	188.8 x 25 x 7.1

LV Rabhi

Type	COMORAN-CLASS Large Patrol Boat (PC)

Complement	36 (4 officers) plus 15 spare berths
Armament	
Guns	1 x Bofors 40-mm gun
	2 x GIAT 20-mm guns
Displacement, Tons	425 full load
Maximum Speed, Knots	22
Maximum Range, Miles	6,100 at 12 kn
Dimensions, feet (meters):	190.6 × 24.9 × 8.9 (58.1 × 7.6 × 2.7)

El Hahiq (Osprey)

Type	OSPREY-CLASS Large Patrol Craft (PC)
Complement	15 plus 20 spare berths
Armament	
Guns	1 x Bofors 40/mm gun
	2 x Oerlikon 20-mm guns
Displacement, Tons	475 (full load)
Maximum Speed, Knots	22
Maximum Range, Miles	4,500 at 16 kn
Dimensions, Meters:	179.8 x 34 x 8.5

Rais Bargach

Type	BARGACH-CLASS Type OPV-64
Complement	24 (3 officers) plus 30 spare berths
Armament	
Guns	1 x Bofors 40-mm gun
	1 x Oerlikon 20-mm gun
	2 x twin 14.5-mm MG
Displacement, Tons	580 (full load)
Maximum Speed, Knots	24 (7 on motors)
Maximum Range, Miles	4,000 at 12 kn

Dimensions, Meters	64 × 11.4 × 3
Comments: First pair ordered from Leroux & Lotz, Lorient in December 1993, second pair in October 1994. Option on fifth taken up in 1996. There is a stern door for launching a 7 m RIB, a water gun for firefighting and two passive stabilization tanks. This version of the OPV 64 does not have a helicopter deck and the armament is fitted after delivery. Manned by the Navy for the Fisheries Department. Based at Agadir. Similar craft built for Mauritania and for France. Note: Picture is without armament.	

El Wacil

Type	(P 32) CLASS Coastal Patrol Craft (PC)
Complement	17
Armament	
Guns	1 x 20-mm Oerlikon gun
Displacement, tons:	74 light; 89 full load
Dimensions, feet (metres):	105 x 17.7 x 4.6 (32 x 5.4 x 1.4)
Maximum Speed, knots:	28.
Maximum Range, miles:	1,500 at 15 kn
Comments:	Ordered in February 1974. In July 1985, four more of this class were ordered from the same builders for the Customs Service. The wooden hull is sheathed in plastic.

Ben Aicha

Type	BATRAL-CLASS (LST)
Complement	47 (3) officers
Military Lift Capability	140 troops; twelve vehicles, or 300 tons
Armament	
Guns	2 x Bofors 40-mm guns
	2 x 81-mm mortars
	1 x 12.7-mm MG
Displacement, Tons	750 (standard), 1,409 (full load)

Maximum Speed, Knots	16
Maximum Range, Miles	4,500 at 13 kn
Dimensions, Meters	262.4 x 42.6 x 7.9

Sidi Mohammed

Type	NEWPORT-CLASS (LST)
Complement	257 (13 officers)
Military Lift Capability	400 troops (20 officers), 500 tons vehicles, 3 x LCVP and 1 x LCPL on davits
Armament	1 x GE/GD 20-mm Phalanx Mk 15
Displacement, tons:	4,975 light; 8,450 full load
Dimensions, feet (meters):	522.3 (hull) × 69.5 × 17.5 (aft) (159.2 × 21.2 × 5.3)
Maximum Speed, Knots:	20
Maximum Range, Miles:	2,500 at 14 kn
Helicopters:	Platform only.
Comments: Received from the USA by grant transfer on 16 August 1994. The ship was non-operational by late 1995 and although back in service, has so far proved to be a poor bargain. The bow ramp is supported by twin derrick arms. A ramp just forward of the superstructure connects the lower tank deck with the main deck and a vehicle passage through the superstructure provides access to the parking area amidships. A stern gate to the tank deck permits unloading of amphibious tractors into the water, or unloading of other vehicles into an LCU or on to a pier. Vehicle stowage covers 19,000 sq ft. Length over derrick arms is 562 ft (171.3 m); full load draught is 11.5 ft forward and 17.5 ft aft. Based at Casablanca.	

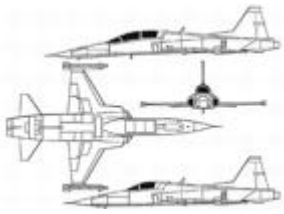
Fixed-Wing Aircraft

F-5A

Mission:	Light tactical fighter and reconnaissance aircraft.
Crew	1
Armament	
Guns	2 x 20-mm guns in fuselage
Maximum Range	1,205 nm
Maximum Speed	Mach 1.4 (at 11,000 feet)
Maximum Rate of Climb	28,700 ft/min

Height	4.01 m
Length	14.38 m
Comments: Five pylons, one under the fuselage and two under each wing permit the carriage of a wide range of operational loads.	

F-5E/F



F-5E single-seat (bottom) and F-5F two-seat versions (top)	
Armament (F-5E)	Two AIM-9 Sidewinder missiles on wingtip launchers. Two M39A2 20- mm cannon in fuselage nose, with 280 rds/gun.
Armament (F-5F)	Two AIM-9 Sidewinder missiles on wingtip launchers. One M39 20 mm cannon in port side of nose with 140 rounds. Underfuselage and underwing stores as for the F-5E.
Maximum Range	1,340 nm
Maximum Speed	
F-5E	Mach 1.64 (at 36,000 ft)
F-5F	Mach 1.56 (at 36,000 ft)
Maximum Rate of Climb	
F-5E	34,500 ft/min
F-5F	32,900 ft/min
Height	4.01 m
Length	14.38 m
Comments: Five pylons, one under the fuselage and two under each wing enable a variety of operational loads to be carried.	

Mirage F1

Mission:	Multi-role air superiority/Ground attack/Reconnaissance aircraft
Armament	2 x 30-mm DEFA 553 cannon w/135 rds per gun in lower front fuselage
Combat Radius	378 nm (700 km)
Max Level Speed	Mach 2.2 at high altitude
Maximum Rate of Climb	41,930 ft/min

Height	4.50 m
Length	15.23 m
Comments: The F1 has a maximum theoretical combat load of 13,890 lbs.	

C-130H

Mission	Transport
Wings:	Straight-tapered, high-mounted, elliptical tips; inboard trailing edges are straight.
Engine:	Four turboprops mounted under wing; nacelles extend beyond wings leading edge
Fuselage:	Cigar-shaped with rounded nose; rear of fuselage is upswept; fuselage gear pods extend forward of wings leading edge
Tail:	Vertical stabilizer, tapered-tapered with curved fairing; horizontal stabilizer is tapered-tapered and high-mounted on fuselage
Performance	
Combat Radius:	4,250 nm (7,876 km) with max fuel, external tanks
Max Speed:	325 kn (602 km/h)
Service Ceiling:	33,000 ft (10,060 m)

Falcon 20

Dassault Falcon 20 fitted with Electronic Warfare (EW) pods	
Type:	Twin-turbofan passenger aircraft conversion.
Design Features:	Package includes design, development, manufacture and installation of up to four underwing hardpoints per aircraft. Significant flutter analysis and validation is also undertaken by the company. Hardpoints are suitable for the carriage of pods for air defence training including Electronic Warfare (EW), threat simulation and target towing.
Dimensions, External:	
Wing span	16.32 m (53 ft 6{1/2} in)

Length: overall	17.15 m (56 ft 3 in)
Fuselage	15.55 m (51 ft 0 in)
Height overall	5.32 m (17 ft 5 in)

Boeing 707

Mission	Transport/Tanker
Wings	Swept, low-mounted, elliptical tips, straight inboard trailing edges
Engine	Four turbojets mounted on pylons under wing, nacelles extend well forward of leading edge
Fuselage	Cigar-shaped with rounded nose
Tail	Swept vertical stabilizer with curved fairing; horizontal stabilizer swept and mid-mounted on fuselage
Maximum Range	1,000 nm (1,853 km)

KC-130H

Type	Fighter aircraft in-flight refuelling upgrade.
Program	System under development and test with patent issued in December 1997. Flight testing conducted by a US Foreign Military Sales (FMS) country in 1994 on an F-16 Fighting Falcon refuelling from KC-130 Hercules and an A-4 Skyhawk.
Design Features	The ART/S pod allows fighter aircraft to be refuelled by all drogue-equipped airborne tankers including A-4 Skyhawk buddy tanker, Boeing 707, KC-10 Extender, KC-130 Hercules. The system consists of an external pod fitted with a retractable probe which can be installed on either the port or starboard wing and can also be used as an additional external fuel tank. No structural modifications to the aircraft are required when installing the pod. ART/S is capable of transferring 3,785 liters (1,000 US gallons; 832 Imp gallons) of fuel in under 5 minutes.

CN-235

Missions	Anti-submarine warfare/Commuter and utility transport
Wings	High-mounted, tapered-tapered
Engines	Two turboprops mounted in wings; nacelles extend beyond wing's leading edge
Fuselage	Cigar-shaped with rounded nose
Tail	Tall vertical stabilizer is swept with angled fairing; horizontal stabilizer is tapered-tapered, high-mounted on fuselage
Armament	
Primary	Torpedoes or missiles
Secondary	Anti-submarine warfare missiles; AM.39 Exocet anti-ship missile
Performance	
Max Range	2,110 nm (3,910 km) at 18,000ft
Max Speed	240 kn (445 km/h) at sea level
Service Ceiling	26,600 ft (8,110 m)

DO-28

Type	Twin-engine STOL aircraft re-engine program.
Weights and Loadings:	
Weight empty	2,500 kg (5,513 lb)
Max T-O weight	3,860 kg (8,511 lb)
Performance	
Max cruising speed	146 kn (270 km/h; 167 mph)
T-O to 50 ft	350 m (1,070 ft)
Rate of climb: at max Tows	348 m (1,260 ft)/min
Range with normal payload	1,000 km (621 miles)
Comments One or two pilots with up to 13 parachutists or 8 to 10 passengers.	

FALCON 50

Mission	Light transport
Wings	Low-mounted; elliptical tips
Engine	Three turbofans, two rear-mounted on fuselage, one located in front of vertical stabilizer
Fuselage	Cigar-shaped, rounded nose
Tail	Vertical stabilizer swept; horizontal stabilizer swept, mid-mounted on vertical stabilizer
Performance	
Maximum Range	3,000 nm (5,560 km)
Maximum Speed	470 kn
Service Ceiling	45,300 ft (13,800 m)

C-20 Gulfstream

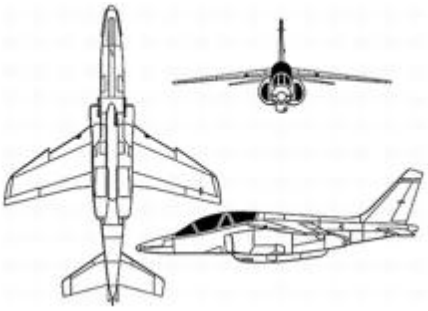
Mission	Medium-range transport
Wings	Low-mounted, swept, winglets
Engines	Two turbofans rear-mounted on fuselage; engine intakes overlap wing trailing edge
Fuselage	Cigar-shaped with arched nose
Tail	Vertical stabilizer is swept, with curved fairing; horizontal stabilizer swept, and mounted atop vertical stabilizer forming a T-tail
Performance	
Maximum Range	4,220 nm (7,820 km)
Maximum Speed	Mach 0.88 (629 km/h)
Service Ceiling	45,000 ft (13,715 m)

King Air 100/200

COULD NOT FIND PHOTOGRAPH

Dimensions	
Wing span	16.61 m (54 ft 6 in)
Wing aspect ratio	9.8
Length overall	13.36 m (43 ft 10 in)
Height overall	4.52 m (14 ft 10 in)
Performance (at max T-O weight ISA, except where indicated):	
Never-exceed speed (VNE)	259 kn (480 km/h; 298 mph) IAS
Max operating Mach No.	0.52
Max level speed at 7,620 m (25,000 ft), average cruise weight 292 kn (541 km/h; 336 mph)	
Max cruising speed at 8,230 m (27,000 ft), average cruise weight 287 kn (531 km/h; 330 mph)	

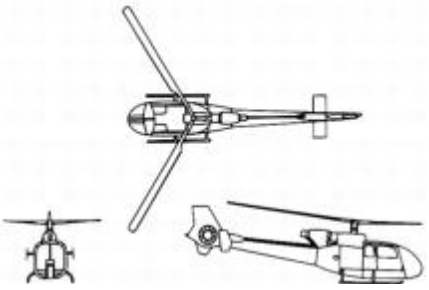
Alpha Jet



Height (m)	4.19
Length (m)	11.75
Max Level Speed (kts)	540
Max Rate Climb (m/min)	3,660
Max T-O Weight (kg)	8,000
Max Wing Load (kg/m2)	285.7
Service Ceiling (m)	14,630
T-O Run (m)	370
Wing Span (m)	9.11

Rotary-Wing Aircraft

SA-342 Gazelle



Mission	CAS and reconnaissance
Armament	possible guns, rockets, and missiles (AT, AA, AS)
Payload	700 kg or four troops
Maximum Range	355 nm
Cruising Speed	128 knots
Length	9.5 m
Width	2.0 m
Height	3.2 m
Engine	single turboshaft
Comments Variants include SA-342L, M, and K.	

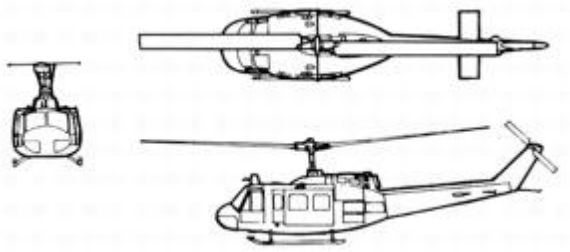
CH-47

Mission	Medium transport
Armament	Unk
Payload	12,179 kg or 33 to 55 troops
Maximum Range	100 nm (radius)
Cruising Speed	134 knots
Length	15.5 m
Width	3.8 m
Height	6.7 m
Engines	twin turboshaft
Comments System names include: Chinook (U.S., IT), CH-147 (CA), HT.17 (SP), HC.Mk2 (UK)	

SA-330

Puma

Mission	Transport, assault, or SAR missions
Armament	Possible guns/rockets
Payload	3,650 kg or 20 troops
Maximum Range	282 nm
Cruising Speed	138 knots
Length	14.8 m
Width	3.6 m
Height	4.5 m
Engine	twin turboshaft
Comments: Upgraded variant produced as AS-332 SUPER PUMA.	



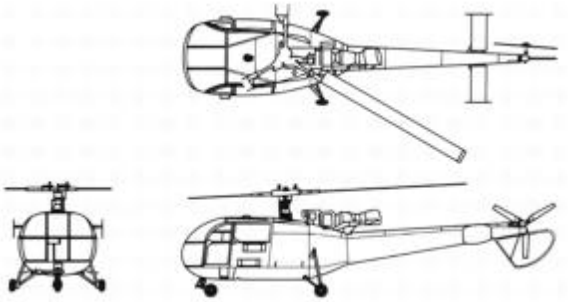
AB-205 Bell

Mission	Multi-role transport, SAR, and utility
Armament	Possible guns/rockets
Payload	1,980 kg
Maximum Range	252 nm
Cruising Speed	110 knots
Length	12.8 m
Width	2.6 m
Height	3.6 m
Engine	single turboshaft
Comments: System names include: CH-108 (CA), HU.10B (SP), Iroquois (U.S.)	

Bell 212

Mission	Multi-role transport, SAR, utility, and ASW
Armament	Possible guns/rockets
Payload	1,814 kg
Maximum Range	227 nm
Cruising Speed	100 knots
Length	12.9 m
Width	2.64 m
Height	3 m
Engines	twin turboshaft
Comments: System names include: CH-135 (CA), Twin Huey (U.S.)	

SA-319B Alouette III

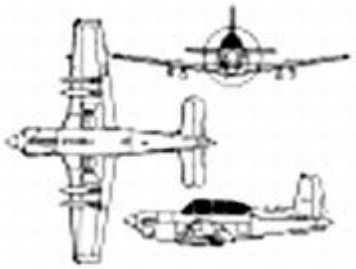


Mission	MEDEVAC, CAS, ASW, transport, and SAR
Armament	Possible torpedoes, guns, rockets and ATGM
Payload	1,000 kg
Maximum Range	142 nm
Cruising Speed	100 knots
Length	10.2 m
Width	2.4 m
Height	1.8 m
Engine	single turboshaft
Comments: Based on the SA-316.	

AS-202

Mission	Two-seat turbine-powered primary trainer and light strike aircraft
Armament	Possible guns/rockets
Maximum Range	427 nm
Maximum Speed	214 knots
Rate if Climb	451 m/min
Length	8.75 m
Height	2.92 m
Wingspan	10.16 m

T-34C



Mission	Two-seat turbine-powered primary trainer and light strike aircraft
Armament	Possible guns/rockets
Maximum Range	427 nm
Maximum Speed	214 knots
Rate of Climb	451 m/min
Length	8.75 m
Height	2.92 m
Wingspan	10.16 m

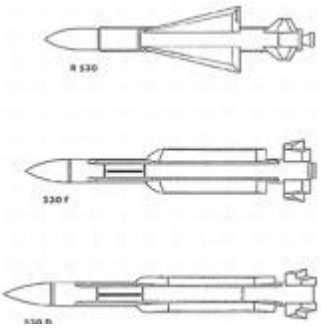
UH-60 Blackhawk

Mission	Tactical transport, naval mine-sweeping
Armament	ATGM, guns
Payload	4,800 kg
Maximum Range	324 nm
Cruising Speed	145 knots
Length	17.4 m
Width	2.4 m
Height	3.76 m
Engines	Twin turboshaft
Comments: System names include: Black Hawk, Sea Hawk, and Pave Hawk	

Aim-9 Sidewinder

Boeing/BAe Technology Demonstrator aircraft with wingtip missile rails for AIM-9 Sidewinder air-to-air missiles (Boeing)		
	AIM-9B	AIM-9D
Length	2.83 m	2.87 m
Body diameter	127 mm	127 mm
Wing span	0.53 m	0.64 m
Launch weight	76 kg	90 kg
Warhead	4.5 kg HE blast	9 kg HE
Fragmentation: Continuous rod		
Fuze	IR	RF
Guidance	IR	IR
Propulsion	Solid propellant	Solid propellant
Range	2 km	3 km

Missiles

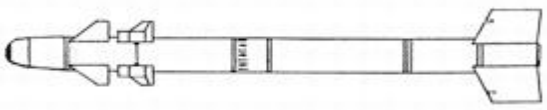


R530

Comments: R530 has four delta-wings, with four moving clipped-tip triangular control fins at the rear. The R530 is 3.28 m long, with a body diameter of 263 mm, a wing span of 1.10 m and a launch weight of 195 kg. The missile has two interchangeable homing-head assemblies, a semi-active radar version, and an IR version with tail aspect only engagement capability. Both versions had a 27 kg HE fragmentation warhead.	
Length	3.28 m
Body diameter	263 mm
Wing span	1.10 m
Launch weight	195 kg
Warhead	27 kg HE fragmentation
Fuze	RF

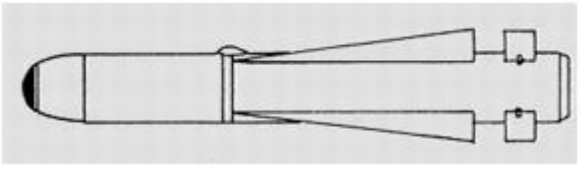
Guidance	Semi-active radar or IR
Propulsion	Solid propellant
Range	15 km (radar) or 3 km (IR)

R-550



Type	Short and medium-range, IR air-to-air missile
Length	2.72 m
Body diameter	157 mm
Wing span	0.66 m
Launch weight	89 kg
Warhead	13 kg HE fragmentation
Fuze	IR
Guidance	IR
Propulsion	Solid propellant
Range	3 km
Magic 2	
Length	2.75 m
Body diameter	157 mm
Wing span	0.66 m
Launch weight	89 kg
Warhead	13 kg HE fragmentation
Fuze	RF
Guidance	IR
Propulsion	Solid propellant
Range	15 km

AGM-65 Maverick



Type	Short-range, TV-guided air-to-surface missile
Length	2.49 m
Body diameter	305 mm
Wing span	0.72 m
Launch weight	210 kg

Warhead	57 kg HE shaped charge
Fuze	Impact
Guidance	TV
Propulsion	Solid propellant
Range	3 km

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APPENDIX B:
Biography

King Mohammed VI

King Mohammed (center) and French President Jacques Chirac (right).

King Mohammed Ben Al-Hassan was born in Rabat on 21 August 1963. In 1985, he received his bachelor's of arts degree in law at Rabat Mohammed V University. In 1987, he obtained a degree in political science, and in July 1988, Mohammed Ben Al-Hassan passed the first exams for a doctoral degree. In 1993, Mohammed graduated as a doctor of law from the French University of Nice-Sophia Antipolis. His thesis, *EEC-Maghreb Relations*, was well received.

Since becoming Crown Prince in 1961, Mohammed has participated in delegations and diplomatic representations around the world, particularly in Africa and the Mediterranean basin. On 12 July 1994, Mohammed was promoted to the rank of General de Division. He assumed the throne on 24 July 1999 after the death of his father, former King Hassan II, on the previous day. A distinction between the Mohammed's policies and those of his father, who he succeeded, is that Mohammed is a proponent of technology, business opportunities, and has pro-Western leanings; his father was more traditional.

The royal family claims to descend from the prophet Muhammed. In Morocco, King Mohammed VI holds supreme religious authority by virtue of his genealogy and retains the title *Emir el-Muminin*, or Commander of the Faithful.

APPENDIX E:
Holidays and the Islamic Calendar

The Islamic calendar, used for religious purposes, is lunar and has 354 days. Leap years occur every 2 to 3 years. The months of the calendar begin with the first crescent of the new moon and alternately contain 30 or 29 days and are named as follows:

Muharram	Jumada I	Ramadan
Safar	Jumada II	Shawwal
Rabi I	Rajab	Dhu al-Qada
Rabi II	Shaban	Dhu al-Hijjah

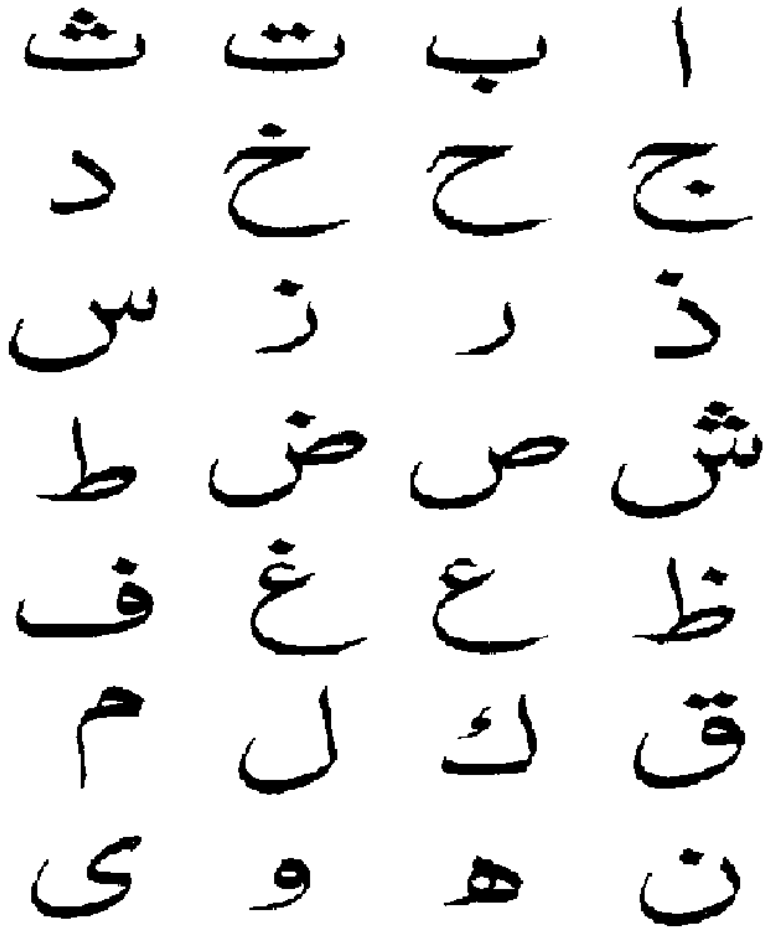
The Islamic calendar has 7 days each week beginning at sundown with al-Jumah (Friday), which is the day of gathering equivalent to the Jewish Sabbath or Christian Sunday. The week runs from Friday to Thursday. Business days from Saturday to Wednesday, Thursday and Friday are the weekend.

Muslims celebrate several religious holidays that occur according to the lunar calendar, so the actual day of celebration varies.

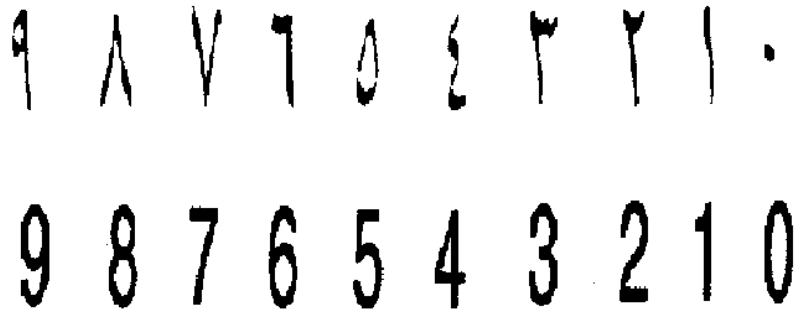
APPENDIX F:
Language

Arabic

Alphabet



Arabic Alphabet



The Arabic alphabet is written from right to left, but numerals are written from left to right. There are 28 characters, all of which are consonants, and 10 numerals. Short vowels are generally unwritten, although three markers are used to ensure proper pronunciation. While there is no capitalization in Arabic, each letter has a different form depending on where it falls in the word - at the beginning, middle, end, or standing alone.

Arabic is a semitic language; its structure and grammar are different from English. Words are formed from three letter roots (root verbs) by changing the vowels (vowel sounds or diacritics) between the consonants, which always begin and end the word. For example, the word for book is Ketab and the word for library is Maktabah. The root is K-T-B.

Key Phrases

English	Arabic
Yes	aywaa
No	laa
Please	min fadlak
Welcome	aahlaan wa saahlaan
Thank you.	shukran
Hello	marhaba
How are you?	kayf halak?
I am fine, thank you.	kwayyis, shukran
Good morning.	sobah al kheir
Good morning (reply).	sobah an noor
English	**Arabic**
Good evening.	masaa' al kheir
Good evening (reply).	masaa' an noor
Good night.	laylaa saidaa
Goodbye.	maa'a ssaalamaa
Praise be to God.	al hamdulillah
Excuse me.	afwan
I	ana
You	inta
We	ihna
Them	hum
English	**Arabic**
Where?	wayn?
When?	imta?
What?	shoo? or aysh?
How?	kayf?
How much/many?	gedeesh?
Who?	men?
Why?	laysh?
Which?	ay?
What is this?	shoo haada?
This is mine.	hada lee.
This is not mine.	hada mish lee.
What does this mean?	shoo maa'na hada?
Do you speak English?	ibtahki inta Englizi?
I am an American.	ana amreeki.
I understand.	mafhoom.
I don't understand.	ana mish faahim.
Can you help me?	momkin tisa'idini?
I'm hungry.	ana joo'wan.
I'm thirsty.	ana aatshan.
I'm tired.	ana ta'abaan.
I'm lost.	ana toht.
Hurry!	bisor'aa! or yalla!
No smoking!	maamnoo' at tadkheen!

Vocabulary

English	Arabic
American Embassy	sifaara amreekiya
Arm (body)	zaraa'
Bandage	aasaabe
Beach	shawti
Big	kabeer
Blanket	baataniye
Book	ketab
English	**Arabic**
Boots	boot
Bridge	jisr
Building	mabna
Coat	mi'taf
Cold	bareed
Early	mobakir
Entrance	dokhool

Exit	khorooj
Far	ba'eed
Fast	saree'
First Aid Kit	ilbah is'aafaat awalliiyaa
Flashlight	batariiyaa
Gloves	jowanti
Gulf	khaleej
Harbor	mina'
Hat	kobaa'aa
Head	ra'as
Heavy	thageel
Highway	tareeg
Hospital	mostaashfah
Hot	sakhen
Insect Repellent	tarid lilhaashaarat
Knife	sakeenah
Late	mit'aker
Leg	rijil
Light	khafeef
Map	khareeta
Market	sooq
Matches	kabreet
Medicine	dawaa'
Mosque	masjid
Near	kareeb
New	jadeed
English	**Arabic**
Old	kadeem
Open	maftuuh
Passport	jewazz as-safar
Police	shurta
Radio	radyo
Right	sahh
River	nahr
Slow	bati'
Small	sagheer
Soap	saboon
Sea	bahr
Seacoast	sahil al bahr
Shoes	hiza'
Shut	ma'fuul
Taxi	taaksi
Toilet	twaalet
Tower	borj
Watch	sa'aah
Wrong	ghalat

Military Vocabulary

English	**Arabic**
Aircraft	ta'ereh
Aircraft Carrier	hamleh atta'erat
Air Defense	defa' jawi
Airfield	mutaar
Ammunition	zakheereh
Amphibious	bear-ma'i
Antiair artillery	maadfa'iyeh modawd atta'erat
Antilanding Defense	defa' ded al-aabrar
Antitank artillery	maadfa'iyeh modawd al-dababaat
Army	jaysh
Artillery	maadfa'iyeh
English	**Arabic**
Aviation	teyiran
Battalion	kateebeh
Battleship	baraajeh
Bomb	gunbuleh
Camouflage	tamwiyeh

Cruiser (ship)	torad
Chemical Weapon	salaah kimawi
Coastal Defense	defa' saaheli
Corps	faylag
Destroyer (ship)	modemmoreh
Division	firqeh
Engineer	mohandess
Garrison	hamieh
Gun	medfa
Handgrenade	qunbuleh yedawiyeh
Headquarters	qiyadeh
Helicopter	helicoopter
Howitzer	howetzer
Infantry	mushaa't
Latitude	khatt al-arad
Longitude	khatt at-tool
Machinegun	reshashah
Map	khareetah
Military	aaskaaria
Longitude	khatt at-tool
Machinegun	reshashah
Map	khareetah
Military	aaskaaria
Mine	lagham
Minefield	haql alghaam
Mortar	howwen
Nuclear weapon	salaah noowawi
Platoon	faseeleh
English	**Arabic**
Radar	radar
Reconnaissance	'estitlaa
Rifle	bunduqiyeh
Submachinegun	reshashah qaseerah
Tank	dababeh
Tactics	taktik
Torpedo	toorbid
Topography	toboografia
Weapon	salaah
Weather	at-taqs

APPENDIX I:
Individual Protective Measures

Security Threats

Individual protective measures are the conscious actions which people take to guard themselves against physical harm. These measures can involve simple acts such as locking your car and avoiding areas where crime is rampant. When physical protection measures are combined they form a personal security program, the object of which is to make yourself a harder target. The following checklists contain basic individual protective measures that, if understood and followed, may significantly reduce your vulnerability to the security threats overseas (foreign intelligence, security services, and terrorist organizations). If you are detained or taken hostage, following the measures listed in these checklists may influence or improve your treatment.

Foreign Intelligence and Security Services

- Avoid any actions or activities that are illegal, improper, or indiscreet.
- Guard your conversation and keep sensitive papers in your custody at all times.
- Take it for granted that you are under surveillance by both technical and physical means, including:
    - Communications monitoring (telephone, telex, mail, and radio)
    - Photography
    - Search
    - Eavesdropping in hotels, offices, and apartments
- Do not discuss sensitive matters:
    - On the telephone
    - In your room
    - In a car, particularly in front of an assigned driver
- Do not leave sensitive personal or business papers:
    - In your room
    - In the hotel safe
    - In a locked suitcase or briefcase
    - In unattended cars, offices, trains, or planes
    - Open to photography from the ceiling
    - In wastebaskets as drafts or doodles
- Do not try to defeat surveillance by trying to slip away from followers or by trying to locate "bugs" in your room. These actions will only generate more interest in you. If you feel you are under surveillance, act as naturally as possible, go to a safe location (your office, hotel, U.S. Embassy), and contact your superior.
- Avoid offers of sexual companionship. They may lead to a room raid, photography, and blackmail. Prostitutes in many countries report to the police, work for a criminal organization, or are sympathetic to insurgent or terrorist organizations; in other words, are anti-U.S. Others may be employed by an intelligence service.
- Be suspicious of casual acquaintances and quick friendships with local citizens in intelligence/terrorist threat countries. In many countries, people tend to stay away from foreigners and do not readily or easily make contact. Many who actively seek out friendships with Americans may do so as a result of government orders or for personal gain.

In your personal contacts, follow these guidelines:

- Do not attempt to keep up with your hosts in social drinking.
- Do not engage in black market activity for money or goods.
- Do not sell your possessions.
- Do not bring in or purchase illegal drugs.
- Do not bring in pornography.
- Do not bring in religious literature for distribution. (You may bring one Bible, Koran, or other religious material for your own personal use.)
- Do not seek out religious or political dissidents.
- Do not take ashtrays, towels, menus, glasses, or other mementos from hotels or restaurants.
- Do not accept packages, letters, etc., from local citizens for delivery to the U.S.
- Do not make political comments or engage in political activity.
- Do not be lured into clandestine meetings with would-be informants or defectors.
- Be careful about taking pictures. In some countries it is unwise to take photographs of scenes that could be used to make unfavorable comparisons between U.S. and local standards of living or other cultural differences. Avoid taking any photographs from moving buses, trains, or aircraft.

  The following picture subjects are clearly prohibited in most countries where an intelligence or terrorist/insurgent threat is evident:

  - Police or military installations and personnel
  - Bridges
  - Fortifications
  - Railroad facilities
  - Tunnels
  - Elevated trains
  - Border areas
  - Industrial complexes
  - Port complexes
  - Airports

Detention

Most intelligence and security services in threat countries detain persons for a wide range of real or imagined wrongs. The best advice, of course, is to do nothing that would give a foreign service the least reason to pick you up. If you are arrested or detained by host nation intelligence or security, however, remember the following:

- Always ask to contact the U.S. Embassy. You are entitled to do so under international diplomatic and consular agreements, to which most countries are signatories.
- Phrase your request appropriately. In Third World countries, however, making demands could lead to physical abuse.
- Do not admit to wrongdoing or sign anything. Part of the detention ritual in some threat countries is a written report you will be asked or told to sign. Decline to do so, and continue demanding to contact the Embassy or consulate.
- Do not agree to help your detainer. The foreign intelligence or security service may offer you the opportunity to help them in return for releasing you, foregoing prosecution, or not informing your employer or spouse of your indiscretion. If they will not take a simple no, delay a firm commitment by saying that you have to think it over.
- Report to your supervisor immediately. Once your supervisor is informed, the Embassy or consulate security officer needs to be informed. Depending on the circumstances and your status, the Embassy or consulate may have to provide you assistance in departing the country expeditiously.
- Report to your unit's security officer and your service's criminal investigative branch upon returning to the U.S. This is especially important if you were unable to report to the Embassy or consulate in country.

Remember, you will not be able to outwit a foreign intelligence organization. Do not compound your error by betraying your country.

Foreign Terrorist Threat

Terrorism may seem like mindless violence committed without logic or purpose, but it is not. Terrorists attack soft and undefended targets, both people and facilities, to gain political objectives they see as out of reach by less violent means. Many of today's terrorists view no one as innocent. Thus, injury and loss of life are justified as acceptable means to gain the notoriety generated by a violent act in order to support their cause.

Because of their distinctive dress, speech patterns, and outgoing personalities, Americans are often highly visible and easily recognized when they are abroad. The obvious association of U.S. military personnel with their government enhances their potential media and political worth as casualties or hostages. Other U.S. citizens are also at risk, including political figures, police, intelligence personnel, and VIPs (such as businessmen and celebrities).

Therefore, you must develop a comprehensive personal security program to safeguard yourself while traveling abroad. An awareness of the threat and the practice of security procedures like those advocated in crime prevention programs are adequate precautions for the majority of people. While total protection is impossible, basic common sense precautions such as an awareness of any local threat, elimination of predictable travel and lifestyle routines, and security consciousness at your quarters or work locations significantly reduce the probability of success of terrorist attacks.

To realistically evaluate your individual security program, you must understand how terrorists select and identify their victims. Terrorists generally classify targets in terms of accessibility, vulnerability, and political worth (symbolic nature). These perceptions may not be based on the person's actual position, but rather the image of wealth or importance they represent to the public. For each potential target, a risk versus gain assessment is conducted to determine if a terrorist can victimize a target without ramifications to the terrorist organization. It is during this phase that the terrorist determines if a target is "hard or soft." A hard target is someone who is aware of the threat of terrorism and adjusts his personal habits accordingly. Soft targets are oblivious to the threat and their surroundings, making an easy target.

Identification by name is another targeting method gathered from aircraft manifests, unit/duty rosters, public documents (Who's Who or the Social Register), personnel files, discarded mail, or personal papers in trash. Many targets are selected based upon their easily identifiable symbols or trademarks, such as uniforms, luggage (seabags or duffle bags), blatant national symbols (currency, tatoos, and clothing), and decals and bumper stickers.

Travel Security

Travel on temporary duty (TAD/TDY) abroad may require you to stay in commercial hotels. Being away from your home duty station requires increasing your security planning and awareness; this is especially important when choosing and checking into a hotel and during your residence there.

The recent experiences with airport bombings and airplane hijacking suggest some simple precautions:

- You should not travel on commercial aircraft outside the continental U.S. in uniform.
- Prior to traveling by commercial aircraft, you should screen your wallet and other personal items, removing any documents (that is, credit cards, club membership cards, etc.) which would reveal your military affiliation.
  NOTE: Current USMC policy requires service members to wear two I.D. tags with metal necklaces when on official business. Also, the current I.D. card must be in possession at all times. These requirements include travel to or through terrorist areas. In view of these requirements, the service member must be

prepared to remove and conceal these and any other items which would identify them as military personnel in the event of a skyjacking.
- You should stay alert to any suspicious activity when traveling. Keep in mind that the less time spent in waiting areas and lobbies, the better. This means adjusting your schedule to reduce your wait at these locations.
- You should not discuss your military affiliation with anyone during your travels because it increases your chances of being singled out as a symbolic victim.
- In case of an incident, you should not confront a terrorist or present a threatening image. The lower profile you present, the less likely you will become a victim or bargaining chip for the terrorists, and your survivability increases.

Hostage Situation

The probability of anyone becoming a hostage is very remote. However, as a member of the Armed Forces, you should always consider yourself a potential hostage or terrorist victim and reflect this in planning your affairs, both personal and professional. You should have an up-to-date will, provide next of kin with an appropriate power-of-attorney, and take measures to ensure your dependents' financial security if necessary. Experience has shown that concern for the welfare of family members is a source of great stress to kidnap victims.

Do not be depressed if negotiation efforts appear to be taking a long time. Remember, chance of survival actually increases with time. The physical and psychological stress while a hostage could seem overpowering, but the key to your well-being is to approach captivity as a mission. Maintaining emotional control, alertness, and introducing order into each day of captivity will ensure your success and survival with honor.

During interaction with captors, maintaining self respect and dignity can be keys to retaining status as a human being in the captor's eyes. Complying with instructions, avoiding provocative conversations (political, religious, etc.), and establishing a positive relationship will increase survivability. Being polite and freely discussing insignificant and nonessential matters can reinforce this relationship. Under no circumstance should classified information be divulged. If forced to present terrorist demands to the media, make it clear that the demands are those of the captor and that the plea is not made on your behalf. You must remember that you are an American service member; conduct yourself with dignity and honor while maintaining your bearing.

Hostages sometimes are killed during rescue attempts; consequently, you should take measures to protect yourself during such an action. Drop to the floor immediately, remain still and avoiding any sudden movement; select a safe corner if it offers more security than the floor. Do not attempt to assist the rescuing forces but wait for instructions. After the rescue, do not make any comment to the media until you have been debriefed by appropriate U.S. authorities.
