



PAN AM

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\$7.95

# Pan Am's World Guide

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*The Encyclopedia of Travel*



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# Introduction

Welcome to *Pan Am's World Guide*: The encyclopedia of travel.

As the World's Most Experienced Airline and as America's Airline to the World, we've amassed a wealth of knowledge about travel. This encyclopedia is the authoritative compendium of that knowledge and experience, reaching back more than 50 years and covering 138 different countries in detail.

We make every effort to keep this best-selling travel guide accurate. Perfection is impossible, when so many changes occur on such short notice. But through our on-the-spot reports from many lands and our more than 196 Pan Am offices on the scene in 61 countries, we've gathered the kind of information that can only be obtained locally—about countries all around the globe. We want to share our experience with you, to help ensure that wherever you may go around Pan Am's world, your trip will live up to your every expectation.

## WHAT'S IN IT FOR YOU?

The encyclopedia of travel is really what its title implies—the book of information a traveler needs about every country. And you can use the World Guide just as you'd use any encyclopedia. Begin by looking up the name of the country you want to know about. Within “area” sections (see Table of Contents), the countries are listed in alphabetical sequence. You'll find an outline map showing surrounding countries or bodies of water, plus many major cities and a special indication for the capital. Each country section begins with “general” background information about the country, its character, size, population, and other basic data, including holidays and currency, how to get there, the difference between local time and Greenwich Mean Time (the world's standard), entry requirements, and airport information. Then there's the “working information” section: accommodations, banks, tipping, electricity, transportation within the country, etc. After that, the latest available data on what to do and see—food and restaurants, drinking tips, entertainment, shopping, and so on—in the major cities and outlying areas. And finally, a list of sources of further information, in the event the encyclopedia doesn't answer all your questions.

*Obviously, the information can only be up to date at the time it's gathered. With conditions changing rapidly almost everywhere, such things as restaurants and accommodations prices, currency exchange, and the costs of public services may vary somewhat from those listed. For this reason, the publishers think it only fair to disclaim absolute responsibility for accuracy.*

## **SIMPLIFIED CUSTOMS/EXCISE LAW**

This brief "recap" of US and international laws affecting travel, including Customs regulations, should cover almost everything you need to know. Each country's section also contains localized "Requirements for Entry and Customs Regulations."

**Papers US Citizens Will Need:** A valid US passport is the most commonly required document. To get one, you will need proof of citizenship—your expired passport, a birth certificate, or a notarized affidavit of your birth vouched for by a relative or someone who has known you for a long time, or a naturalization certificate. Bearing any one of these, you should apply, in person, to the Passport Division of the Department of State or a Passport Agency of the Department of State (in Washington, D.C., Boston, Chicago, Honolulu, Los Angeles, Miami, New Orleans, New York, San Diego, San Francisco, or Seattle). In other cities, apply to the clerk of a federal court or at selected post offices. You will also need two prints of a passport photo (front view, head and shoulders, 2½"×3" on a white background) and a check or money order for \$12. Some agencies will accept cash. A passport may be for an individual or for a whole family and will remain valid for a five-year period.

**Requirements for non-US Citizens:** The basic requirements for international travel are the same for practically all nationalities, although the procedures for application vary from country to country, as do the validity and cost of passports and visas. World Health Organization requirements apply irrespective of nationality. Your nearest Pan Am office will be glad to answer any questions about travel requirements.

**IMPORTANT:** When traveling, carry your passport *on your person*. Do not pack it in your baggage. Also, do not surrender it to anyone except authorized immigration officials (and, in some countries, hotel reception desks).

Some countries also require that your passport carry a visa stamp before you may enter. Visa stamps are issued for a small fee by the embassies and consulates of the countries concerned. When your itinerary is set, check with your travel agent or Pan Am office to find out whether any visas are required. You will also find this information in this publication.

Vaccination certificate requirements are listed under the respective country headings. Under World Health Organization (WHO) regulations, some countries require visitors to have been vaccinated against smallpox, cholera, and/or yellow fever. A smallpox vaccination certificate is valid for three years; cholera, six months; yellow fever, ten years. Typhus and paratyphoid inoculations are not required, but in some countries they may be advisable. If you are in doubt about vaccination requirements or about how far in advance it is best to have them, check Pan Am or your travel agent. Either has the necessary forms and can direct you to an approved doctor or clinic. You'll be glad to learn that vaccination techniques have so improved that most people suffer never a twinge.



We suggest that you check with your local Passport Office, Pan Am travel agent, or other authorities for travel advisories if there is a possibility of recent changes related to health and safety conditions in areas you plan to visit.

**Bringing It Back to the US:** This section covers what US citizens will be allowed to bring back into the United States. The duty-free allowances for each country are dealt with in the country listings.

Shopping abroad is one of the pleasures of international travel. US Customs officials are generally lenient with travelers from abroad provided the goods they have bought are clearly intended for the traveler's own use or for gifts, and are declared on arrival in the US. (Alcohol, tobacco products, and alcoholic perfumes valued at more than \$1 are not included in the privilege.)

Provided your stay outside the US exceeds 48 hours, you may bring in goods purchased abroad up to \$100 in value without paying duty. If you are arriving from the US Virgin Islands, Guam, or American Samoa, you may bring in goods worth up to \$200, but only items totaling \$100 in value may be from areas other than these. Such goods must accompany you on the flight, and it is a good idea to have receipts to prove the value of your purchases. You may also mail gifts to the United States from abroad without duty, although the value of such gifts must not exceed \$10 each. Original works of art and antiques (articles 100 years old or older) may also be brought into the US duty free, provided each is accompanied by a document attesting its authenticity.

Entering the US, you may bring an unlimited quantity of cigarettes (although you must pay state taxes on the entire quantity if more than two cartons), up to 100 cigars, and one quart of wine or liquor. Returning from the US Virgin Islands, Guam, or American Samoa, persons over 21 years of age may bring in one gallon of wine or other liquor. Remember, the cost is included in your duty allowance.

*The "Ten Dollar Rule."* If you have been outside the US less than 48 hours, you may bring in, without duty, goods to the value of \$10—a maximum of 50 cigarettes, 10 cigars, or a half-pound of tobacco, 4 ounces of alcohol or perfume.

*The US "Generalized System of Preferences"* allows many articles from "beneficiary developing countries" to be brought into the US duty free in addition to your basic Customs exemption. The BDC countries are mostly "third world" countries of Africa, Asia, and Latin America, and the list of exempt articles is extensive. The nearest US Customs Office can give you a copy of "GSP and the Traveler," containing details of the GSP program, which will remain in effect until 1985.

*US Excise Regulations in Brief.* Unless accompanied by an import license from a US government agency, meat, fruit, vegetables, plants, and plant products will be impounded and destroyed by US Customs. Similar rules apply to furs and pelts of "endangered species," such as leopard skins. Dogs must have proof of a rabies vaccination at least one month before their arrival in the US, unless they have come directly from Australia, the Baha-

mas, Bermuda, Denmark, Fiji, Great Britain, Iceland, Jamaica, New Zealand, Norway, the Republic of Ireland, or Sweden. Healthy cats are usually admitted without rabies certificates unless coming from a rabies-endemic country. For animals requiring quarantine, boarding kennels are available at ports of entry.

The importation of anything originating in North Korea, Vietnam, or Rhodesia is prohibited without a US Treasury license (which tourists will find almost impossible to obtain). You are, however, permitted to bring back to the US goods made in the People's Republic of China.

**Bringing Things Back to Other Countries:** Each country has its own set of rules for travelers returning home, most being somewhat similar to the US regulations covered here. There are considerable variations in some instances, however. If you are in doubt about what goods you may bring back duty free, check with any Pan Am office or travel agent.

## **TRAVEL IN HEALTH**

While there was a time when travel in the tropics and/or certain nondeveloped areas was considered a health hazard, modern medicine and hygiene control have reduced the risk almost to zero. Provided you adhere strictly to common-sense personal hygiene rules, little harm can come to your health almost anywhere you choose to travel. Minor internal upsets are the most common cause for complaint, more often than not caused by a change in drinking water and an inevitable change in diet. To play it safe, drink bottled water (available almost everywhere) and avoid fruit with cut or damaged skin. In the tropics, doctors recommend that you drink at least four pints of liquid a day to guard against dehydration. And, particularly if you're sensitive to sunburn, accustom yourself gradually to sunlight in the tropics, where you can sunburn very quickly even on overcast days.

## **POUNDS, PENCE, PESETAS, ETC.**

The most variable of all subjects covered in this guide are official currency exchange rates. One or another currency relationship may change almost hourly, and on occasion, the fluctuation over a period of a week or more can be drastic. So you are advised to check exchange rates and currency regulations with your travel agent or local bank before starting on a trip.

The soundest way to carry money when traveling is in travelers' checks. They can be cashed almost anywhere in the world, at almost any time, in the currency of the place. By tearing out the check record and keeping it separate from the checks themselves, you can quickly report any loss for refund. It is also sensible to carry a few small-denomination bills, so as to avoid breaking larger bills for exchange into currencies you really do not want (as during a stopover, for example). It is also helpful to arrive at any destination with a small amount in local currency for tipping porters, paying taxi drivers, etc.

Widely known credit cards, such as American Express, Diners Club, Visa, or Master Charge, are quite generally accepted around the world (at least in major cities), but of course there is always a possibility that a credit card will not be accepted by a particular establishment.

## WHERE TO STAY

We have researched every hotel mentioned in the *World Guide*, although we cannot guarantee that prices will remain as quoted indefinitely or that services will still warrant mention in the book. As a rule, service does not decline drastically overnight, but prices have been moving upward in many areas. You may check with your nearest Pan Am office or your travel agent for up-to-date prices at the time you plan to depart.

Throughout the book, peak season rates are given in US\$ for a double room with bath or shower. In many areas, you may find that less expensive accommodations are available. When meals are included in quoted prices, the following abbreviations have been used:

CP (Continental Plan) includes room and Continental breakfast; BB indicates room and full breakfast; AP (American Plan) includes three meals a day; MAP (Modified American Plan) includes breakfast and either lunch or dinner.

You may arrange accommodations through Pan Am's reservation system at most hotels, including Pan Am's own worldwide hotel chains—*Inter • Continental* and *Forum Hotels*.

## OTHER

**Insurance:** Personal effects insurance policies are well worth the few extra dollars. The unpleasant feeling that accompanies having luggage lost or stolen is greatly compounded by your being unable to file a claim for its replacement. "Trip Insurance" policies are available at reasonable cost. But if you do a reasonable amount of traveling during the year, you may find the annual travel accident policies offered by some leading companies to be even more of a bargain.

**Driving Overseas:** If you enjoy motor trips in familiar territory, you'll find there are many places overseas that are well suited to a leisurely driving tour—and some places that may be *best* seen and appreciated with the freedom afforded by a car. We suggest, however, that you check with your local Automobile Club and/or your Pan Am office and travel agent about areas you may be planning to tour by car. There are countries where only the truly adventurous would be advised to drive themselves, perhaps because the laws of that country do not offer adequate protection to a visitor in case of a mishap. Your automobile association can tell you how to acquire an International Driver's License, valid in almost all countries, and can also put you in touch with an affiliated motoring organization in the country you're planning to visit—usually on a reciprocal service basis which costs you nothing extra.

*Pan Am's World Rent-a-Car* is the world's fastest-expanding car rental organization, with multiple locations in many countries. A wide choice of makes and models is instantly available in most major cities of Europe, in the Middle East, in the Pacific, and in many parts of the United States, including Hawaii. Most major credit cards are accepted, and you may

reserve your car at any Pan Am office or at the *Pan Am's World Rent-A-Car* desk at your destination.

**Climatic Changes:** Although the idea of flying from one climate extreme to another in a few hours may sound traumatic, it's usually not upsetting. Central heating is common in cold climates, and air conditioning has permeated even the less sophisticated areas of the tropics. Remember that the seasons are reversed in the Northern and Southern hemispheres—December is midsummer in Argentina and Australia, midwinter in China and Canada. As a general rule, the closer to the equator, the hotter and more humid the climate, although altitude is also a significant factor. (Temperature drops approximately 1°F for each 1,000 feet of altitude gained.) The quoted climatic statistics in each chapter of this book are accurate averages, but of course conditions on any specific day will vary from the average.

**International Dateline:** If you travel all the way across the Pacific, you will cross the International Dateline and will either lose or gain a full day (depending on the direction of flight). Heading west, for example, you might depart Honolulu at 2pm on Monday and land in Tokyo at 5:55pm on what seems to be the same day. But it will be Tuesday in Tokyo, because the dateline has been crossed. Flying in the other direction, if you leave Tokyo at 10pm, you'll arrive in Honolulu at 9:30 of the same morning.

**Photography:** Each chapter of this book contains a paragraph headed "Photography," in which you'll find a brief run-down of available photographic services, plus any local restrictions on the use of cameras (such as photographing religious services, places of strategic or military importance, etc.). If you will be carrying a really expensive camera or any new equipment, it is advisable to have the original purchase invoice or sales slip in your possession. This could save a lot of annoyance at Customs checkpoints. 35mm or 2¼" × 2¼" color film is available almost everywhere, but prices do vary considerably and you may find places where only 64 ASA is available. If you want really fast film or infra-red, it's a good idea to carry it with you, although some countries restrict the number of rolls you may bring in. Kodak's international processing labs operate in some improbable places, usually with efficiency. But unless you are on an extended trip or have a strong reason for wanting immediate development, it's probably wisest to wait until you get home to have your film developed.

If you are visiting remote tribal villages or other unsophisticated areas, do not expect the people to ignore your picture-taking activity. In some places, you may discover all backs turned until you have come up with the obligatory coin, cigarette, or whatever. And you may come across persons who have a serious objection to being photographed for reasons which are very real to them. In such cases, it is only good taste—and sometimes avoids unpleasantness—to point your camera in another direction. Occasionally, what looks like a charming rural bridge may be considered a military installation by authorities. Remember the old rule: When in Rome . . .

Another warning: Some electronic devices used for baggage checking may damage exposed but undeveloped film. When possible, it is safest to carry such film in your hand luggage.

**Electricity:** There are many different “travel” appliances—shavers, travel irons, hair driers, and other electrical items—designed to make life easier for the international traveler. Most come equipped with adapter plugs to fit the many different types of outlet sockets in hotels around the world. Some, however, do not have the built-in transformer to adapt the local power supply to that which your appliance requires. And while it is true that most countries provide a 120-volt, 60-cycle alternating current, some still adhere to the 200/400-volt, 50-cycle supply. There are a few places, the more remote areas, which still offer a direct-current power supply, but AC has become almost standard. In any event, there *are* places where appliances may be burned out if operated without proper adapters.

If you feel the need to carry electrical appliances, a lightweight all-purpose transformer costing under \$15 will cope with just about any eccentricities in power supply you may encounter. Where a hotel prohibits the use of electrical appliances, there is undoubtedly a good reason, and it is probably in your own best interest not to try. Electric shaver owners might note that using your shaver on 50-cycle AC will not damage the shaver, but it will mean slower, less efficient operation.

**Your Pan Am Travel Agent:** Even this comprehensive and detailed encyclopedia of world travel will leave you with some questions, and reservations must be made somewhere. We suggest your local Pan Am travel agent, a real authority on travel who has the full range of Pan Am’s worldwide services instantly available through our Panamac Reservations System. He or she knows everything there is to know about itineraries, reservations, passports, and inoculations and can make *all* your arrangements, for air, land, or sea travel, for sightseeing, for accommodations . . . wherever in the world you plan to travel. If you like, your travel agent can help you with *that* decision, too. His or her advice and services can take a lot off your mind—and since agents are paid by commissions on the various travel services they arrange, their help usually costs you nothing. Also important to you, the agent’s best interest is obviously served by having you back for another trip, so you can be sure he or she will see that you enjoy the very best your money will afford.

## GETTING READY TO GO

As your departure date draws close, you may feel there are a thousand and one things to be done (which is an excellent reason for having your travel agent handle the detailed arrangements). Stopping the milk, the mail, and the newspapers, arranging for pet care . . . most of the things are simple enough, but they must be done. Check the following reminders:

**Glasses and Medications:** If you wear glasses and are headed for places with bright sunshine (or even brighter snowy slopes), you may want to get clip-on or prescription sunglasses. It's also wise to carry a spare pair of your regular glasses, so an accidental loss or breakage won't deprive you of seeing all there is to be seen. Similarly, if you regularly take a prescription medication, either take enough to last the duration of your trip or make sure the medication you need is available where you're headed. Have your doctor write out a clear list of any prescriptions you might need to have refilled en route.

**New Baggage Rules:** On 1 June 1977, a new piece/size baggage system went into effect on flights between the United States and most countries. (Check with your travel agent or Pan Am for details.) First Class passengers may now check two pieces of baggage with combined height, depth, and width not to exceed 124 inches (316 centimeters), provided neither piece weighs more than 35 kilos (75 pounds). The same basic ruling applies to Economy Class, except that the combined measurements may not exceed 106 inches (270 centimeters), and neither piece may have total measurements exceeding 62 inches (158 centimeters). In both classes, carry-on luggage must be of a size to fit under the seat in front of you, so measurements cannot exceed  $9 \times 22 \times 14$  inches ( $23 \times 56 \times 36$  centimeters).

On some routes, the older 66-pound (30-kilo) First Class and 44-pound (20-kilo) Economy Class allowances still apply. And in all cases there is a charge for excess baggage; you should ask your travel agent or Pan Am how much this would be.

**What to Take:** Depending on destination, a man should normally be able to get by with one dark suit and a sportcoat, a woman with a couple of cocktail dresses—as far as dress-up occasions are concerned. Washable, drip-dry shirts and blouses are always a boon; but inquire about the artificial fabrics you choose—some don't "breathe" too freely and can be uncomfortable in warm, humid climates.

A sweater is nearly always desirable, even in hot climates, for evenings or excursions to higher altitudes. For cooler climates, a sturdy topcoat, waterproof shoes or boots, and perhaps even a collapsible umbrella may be handy, as are sandals and light clothing for warmer climates.

Take your bathing suit (if you swim) wherever you're headed, but excess jewelry is apt to be more nuisance than benefit. A needle and thread for emergencies is advisable—as is weighing your packed luggage well before departure, in case you may need time to decide which items are more important than others. Modern luggage is quite lightweight—and of course the less your luggage weighs, the more you can carry inside it.

**Dressing for the Trip:** The weather where you *are* is of little concern when dressing for the trip. Be sure to consider what you're wearing as part of your travel wardrobe. And as far as your comfort en route is concerned, plan on a comfortable Pan Am Clipper cabin temperature of 70-75°F and dress accordingly.

**Checking In:** While there is seldom any problem, officially passengers cannot be guaranteed a seat on a flight when they arrive after the stated check-in time. So it's wise to arrive at the airport at least an hour before take-off time—as much as two hours, if you're leaving from a city terminal.

**Patience, Patience:** Of course travelers arriving at a strange and exciting destination are eager to get “into it.” But it is only common sense to think about the time you've spent traveling, however comfortably, when planning activities immediately after arrival overseas. After a long flight, a hot bath and a catnap—or even a night's rest—will make all that follows more of a pleasure.

**Tour Travel:** Preplanned group travel, either escorted or independent, is a major form of economy. And, of course, the better the tour arrangements, the greater the economy and the value; this is why a Pan Am tour is an exceptional buy. Pan Am tours include everything from transportation to hotel accommodation, and there's a Pan Am tour package suited to every desire and destination—and practically any budget.

## **WE'RE ALL EARS!**

Despite the almost continuous checking and revision through which we try to keep this guide up to the minute, we'd appreciate knowing how you, the reader, evaluate our encyclopedia of travel. We'd like very much to know where you found it helpful . . . and where not. Tell us where you find it to be either correct or in error. Address any comments to: Maureen A. Hickey, Pan American World Airways, Pan Am Building, New York, NY 10017.

# Comparative Table of Clothing Sizes

All over the world there are different ways of sizing things up. If in doubt, it is always best to try on a garment before purchase.

## MEN'S CLOTHING

### Suits

UK	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42
USA	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42
European	44	46	48	49½	51	52½	54	55½	57

### Shirts

UK	14½	15	15½	16	16½	17	17½	18
USA	14½	15	15½	16	16½	17	17½	18
European	37	38	39	41	42	43	44	45

### Shoes

UK	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
USA	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
European	39½	41	42	43	44½	46	47

## WOMEN'S CLOTHING

### Dresses

UK	10	12	14	16	18	20
USA	8	10	12	14	16	18
European	38	40	42	44	46	48

### Cardigans, Sweaters, Blouses

UK	32	34	36	38	40	42
USA	8	10	12	14	16	18
European	38	40	42	44	46	48

### Shoes

UK	3	3½	4	4½	5	5½	6	6½	7
USA	4½	5	5½	6	6½	7	7½	8	8½
European	35½	36	36½	37	37½	38	38½	39	39½

## CHILDREN'S CLOTHING CHART

### Dresses and Coats (knitwear one size larger)

UK	18	20	22	24	26
USA	3	4	5	6	6X
European	98	104	110	116	122

For older children, sizes generally correspond with their age.

### Shoes

UK	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	1	2	3	4	5½
USA	8	9	10	11	12	13	1	2	3	4½	5½	6½
European	24	25	27	28	29	30	32	33	34	36	37	38½



# Weights, Measures, Temperatures

## WEIGHT

(1 pound = 0.454 kilogram)

Kilograms	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Pounds	2.2046	4.4	6.6	8.8	11.0	13.2	15.43	17.64

## LIQUID MEASURES

(1 Imperial gallon = 1.2 US gallons or 4.5 liters.)

Liters	1	2	3	4	5	6
US Gal	0.264	0.53	0.79	1.06	1.32	1.58
Liters	7	8	9	10	50	100
US Gal	1.85	2.11	2.38	2.64	13.20	26.40

## LENGTHS AND DISTANCES

(1 foot = 0.3048 meter; 1 meter = 39 inches)

(1 mile = 1.609 kilometers. Roughly speaking 1 kilometer =  $\frac{2}{3}$  mile)

Meters	1	2	3	4	5	6
Feet	3.3	6.6	9.8	13.1	16.4	19.7
Meters	7	8	9	10	50	
Feet	23.0	26.2	29.5	32.8	164.0	
Kilometers	1	2	3	4	5	6
Miles	0.62	1.24	1.86	2.48	3.11	3.73
Kilometers	7	8	9	10	20	
Miles	4.35	4.97	5.58	6.20	12.40	

## TEMPERATURE

Centigrade	40	39	38	37	36	35
Fahrenheit	104.0	102.2	100.4	98.6	96.8	95
Centigrade	34	33	32	31	30	29
Fahrenheit	93.2	91.4	89.6	87.8	86.0	84.2
Centigrade	28	27	26	25	24	23
Fahrenheit	82.4	80.6	78.8	77.0	75.2	73.4
Centigrade	22	21	20	19	18	17
Fahrenheit	71.6	69.8	68.0	66.2	64.4	62.6
Centigrade	16	15	14	13	12	11
Fahrenheit	60.8	59.0	57.2	55.4	53.6	51.8
Centigrade	10	9	8	7	6	5
Fahrenheit	50.0	48.2	46.4	44.6	42.8	41.0
Centigrade	4	3	2	1	0	-1
Fahrenheit	39.2	37.4	35.6	33.8	32.0	30.2
Centigrade	-2	-3	-4	-5	-6	-7
Fahrenheit	28.4	26.6	24.8	23.0	21.2	19.4