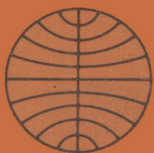




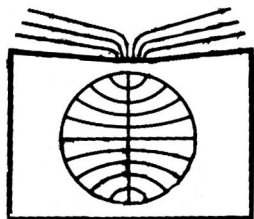
NEW HORIZONS
WORLD
GUIDE



IAN AM's Travel Facts About 109 Countries

NEW HORIZONS

World Guide



NEW HORIZONS World Guide

*Pan American's
Travel Facts About 109 Countries*

GERALD W. WHITTED
Publications Editor

PAN AMERICAN AIRWAYS

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TWELFTH REVISED EDITION: 1964-1965
FIRST PRINTING, SEPTEMBER, 1964

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

This book was made possible through the cooperation and assistance of our employees and agents in the countries and lands served by Pan American. We also wish to acknowledge the helpful assistance given by the tourist offices and Consuls of the various countries represented. Weather chart information was supplied by the United States Weather Bureau and Ivan Ray Tannehill's *Weather Around the World*, published by the Princeton University Press. The key to pronunciation is based on W. Cabell Greet's *World Words* published by Columbia University Press.

Inquiries and comments should be addressed to Pan American Airways, P. O. Box PAA, Jamaica, New York.

NOTE: While we have made every effort to provide current and accurate information, there are frequent changes in immigration requirements, hotel rates and other facts relating to travel abroad; and we can accept no responsibility for inaccuracies and omissions.

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TRADE DISTRIBUTION IN U.S. AND CANADA BY SIMON & SCHUSTER
630 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK 20, N. Y.
TRADE DISTRIBUTION ELSEWHERE
BY FEFFER & SIMONS, INC.
31 UNION SQUARE, NEW YORK 3, N. Y.

FOREWORD

No one before has ever attempted to publish a book quite like this. It is not a "travel book" in the ordinary sense at all. It does not deal with "impressions"; but rather with useful facts, carefully gathered by Pan American from its stations in all parts of the world.

As you read these facts you will come to some interesting conclusions: You will see, for example, why summer is not necessarily the best time for a vacation. You will see how the airplane has made it possible to take advantage of the fact that the seasons are reversed south of the equator. December is June (weatherwise) in Rio de Janeiro. January is July in New Zealand; in Australia; in Santiago, Chile; in Buenos Aires and in South Africa. You will see that Mexico, Guatemala and the West Indies have an even better climate in "winter" than in summer. They're only minutes away from Miami, New York, New Orleans, Houston, San Francisco and Los Angeles — or a few short hours away from any city in the United States. You will note that Europe is less than 7 hours by Jet Clipper, South America less than 5 hours.

You'll realize, too, that as in the United States, cities in Europe and elsewhere are often at their best in the winter when the theater, music and social season is in full swing; yet prices are considerably less.

You will discover that being unfamiliar with a foreign language is no longer any barrier to foreign travel. English, as you will note in country after country, has actually spread around the entire world.

As you thumb through the pages you'll probably get the urge to go somewhere. If you really need an excuse to do something about it, bear in mind that doctors all agree: vacations are a very necessary part of modern life. You owe it to your job, your health and your home life to take a vacation. There's no vacation like a trip and no trip like a trip abroad.

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TIPS FOR YOUR TRAVELING CONVENIENCE

1. To get a passport, you'll need baptismal certificate, expired passport or birth certificate (or a notarized affidavit of your birth which is vouched for by a relative or person who has known you a long time). You'll need two passport pictures (front view, 2½" to 3" square on a white background). A passport costs \$9 (plus a \$1 or \$2 handling fee) for individuals or families traveling together. It is valid for three years and can be renewed for two more years for \$5.

Apply in person at the Passport Division of the Department of State, or the Passport Agencies of the Department of State in Miami, New Orleans, Los Angeles, San Francisco, Seattle, Honolulu, Chicago, Washington, D. C., Boston, New York—or in other cities apply at the office of the Clerk of a Federal Court.

Be sure to sign your passport and keep it on your person at all times (except, of course, when your hotel concierge in some countries needs to borrow it temporarily when you register)—*not in your baggage*. Specific papers required for entry by each country from United States citizens are listed with the countries on pages that follow.

2. Before you leave the United States, it's best to have visas and tourist cards (where required) for each country you think you *might* visit, because in some foreign countries it takes a long time to get them for other countries.

3. Some travelers realize a saving by exchanging some of their money into foreign currency before leaving the United States, where one may frequently get a better rate of exchange, but be careful to note the total amount of foreign currencies that may be taken into each country. The Clipper Passenger's Currency Converter lists currency for many countries with the United States equivalents.

4. It's handy to carry a few one-dollar bills with you so that it is not necessary to cash a traveler's check or exchange a large bill into local currency in order to make small purchases in those countries where you plan only a short stop-over between planes.

5. Just as the water in one section of the United States differs from that of another, the water of many foreign countries varies; and even though it may be safe to drink, i.e., sanitary, some people may contract diarrhea due to the *change* of water. This also applies to the ice in drinks. Consult your doctor as to what medicine to take along. A good rule to follow is—when in doubt, drink bottled water.

6. Specific health documents required for individual countries are listed under CUSTOMS REGULATIONS in each chapter of this book. The general requirements are: for re-entry to the United States and for entry to most foreign countries you need a smallpox vaccination certificate. It's advisable to have this before you leave the U. S. Yellow fever and cholera certificates are required by most countries from passengers who have come from an infected area. Nearly all countries of the world have adopted the international sanitary regulations of the

World Health Organization. These regulations establish the following periods of validity for vaccination certificates: smallpox—not less than 8 days nor more than 3 years old; yellow fever—not less than 10 days nor more than 6 years old; cholera—not less than 6 days nor more than 6 months old; typhus and typhoid-paratyphoid inoculation certificates are not required under the WHO sanitary regulations as a prerequisite for admission. They are recommended, however, for visits to some countries. The record of these inoculations must be entered by the health authority in the official WHO certificate of vaccination form. Passengers should obtain a copy of the form from the Pan American Ticket Office before obtaining their inoculations.

7. Tours—or pre-arranged travel plans—are often the answer to seeing the most and doing the most. Escorted tours are scheduled frequently; independent tours start any day you wish. All reservations are assured, you know the exact cost in advance, transportation is by the most direct and advisable routes with no timetable problems, hotels are carefully selected, meeting and transfer service and advice of a local representative are always available, and well-planned sight-seeing leaves plenty of free time for personal activities. Often these established travel plans can be modified or extended to suit special interests and desires. You will find a wide choice of tours available.

8. In writing abroad from the United States, it's best to use International Air Mail. Rates per half-ounce are 11 cents to the Caribbean, Central and South America; 15 cents to Europe; 25 cents elsewhere. Air mail single postcards are 12 cents each to most countries, except Canada and Mexico, where they are 6 cents.

9. If you feel you can organize a group of friends or members of an organization for a trip abroad, check on Pan Am's Tour Conductor Plan, by which you can obtain your own passage free of charge. Inquire also about special fares for groups.

10. To avoid inconvenience and Customs in each country you visit, you may send gifts to the United States duty free without declaring them or paying duty or tax, providing the value of each parcel does not exceed \$10 and does not include alcoholic beverages, perfume containing alcohol, or tobacco. *You don't have to deduct the value of these gifts from your duty exemptions* described on the next page. You may send as many gifts as you wish but not more than one parcel a day to the same person. International Air Parcel Post is convenient and fast. Mark "Gift" on the outside of each package.

11. If you don't want to disturb your savings, you can now budget part or practically all of your expenses including air fare, hotel accommodations, meals, sightseeing, etc., on the Pan Am Pay Later Plan. You can pay as little as 10 per cent down, then pay the balance in as many as 24 monthly installments. You can make the arrangements quickly and confidentially. No collateral needed.

12. 35mm Kodachrome slides in standard 2" x 2" frames covering travel areas all over the world are now available, should you want to augment your collection of travel pictures with some excellent shots taken by professional photographers.

13. Under Pan Am's Family Fare Plan families can travel to certain areas at extra savings. The savings are substantial.

14. Many business firms and individuals who travel regularly find it very worthwhile to subscribe to the Universal Air Travel Plan. The contract requires a returnable deposit of \$425, but an unlimited number of Air Travel Cards for members of a firm or family may be issued on a contract without further cost. The card entitles you to charge air travel at any of the offices of over 100 airlines and their appointed travel agents throughout the world. In addition, the Air Travel Card is now accepted as a personal credit reference by over 9,000 hotels, motels, car rental agencies, restaurants and other services.

15. Be sure to arrive at airport at least 10 minutes before the "latest check-in time" on your ticket.

HOW TO CLEAR U.S. CUSTOMS THE EASIEST WAY

HALF THE fun of traveling is acquiring duty-free "bargains." Your purchases—within monetary limits and depending upon the circumstances—are exempt from duty if (1) they are for your personal or household use; (2) you declare them properly on your arrival in the United States; (3) your trip was not made just to buy them; (4) you didn't order them ahead of time. Bear this in mind when ordering from a representative of a foreign bootmaker or tailor soliciting orders in the United States.

INFORMATION FOR ALL TRAVELERS

Gifts valued under \$10.00 can be sent to the U.S. duty free provided not more than one parcel a day is addressed to the same person. Gifts may not include liquor or tobacco. Be sure to mark the package "GIFT." These gifts need not be declared on arrival nor the value deducted from exemptions.

Plants, Foods, and Pets — many fruits, vegetables, plant seeds, flowers — including corsages — meats and pets must meet Department of Agriculture or Public Health Service requirements. Consult your nearest Pan American Office for the latest requirements.

Chinese Merchandise — no one may bring into the U.S. articles from Communist China or North Korea. In addition, Chinese-type articles produced in other countries may not be imported without a certificate of origin. Consult the U.S. Consul for the latest requirements before purchasing such articles.

Trade-Marked Articles — watches, perfumes, musical instruments and similar articles whose trade mark is registered in the U.S., require written permission to import from the owner of the trade mark. If labels or other identification marks are removed, and purchase is within reasonable quantity, permission is not required. Consult a U.S. Consul about any questionable purchase.

If you have other questions — consult a Pan American office, or your purser on the aircraft, who will endeavor to supply the answers. Questions of a legal or technical nature should be referred to a Customs officer at time of arrival.

INFORMATION FOR U.S. CITIZENS OR ALIENS IN THE U.S.

When you compute your Customs exemptions from duty and tax remember to include everything you acquire abroad. Do not overlook clothing or other personal effects, even though they may have been worn or used abroad. Retail purchase price must be declared although Customs will reduce this figure by 40% (excluding made-to-order items) in determining value for exemption and duty purposes. In essence, you can bring back up to \$166.66 worth without its being subject to duty.

\$100 Exemption — if you have been outside the U.S. at least 48 hours, and such exemption hasn't been claimed within 30 days. Bona fide original works of art (not reproductions) may enter the U.S. free of duty, and so may antiques (items in existence before 1830), but documents to prove authenticity should accompany them.

Liquor and Tobacco — These duty-free exemptions include 1 gallon of alcoholic beverages and 100 cigars. There is no limit on cigarettes for personal use. Liquor allowance also applies to children regardless of age. Some states have restrictions on the amount of liquor residents may bring in. In case of doubt consult any Pan Am office.

Family Groups — All exemptions may be combined for families traveling together and applied to total value of all articles declared.

Information for nonresidents — U.S. citizens or aliens whose residence is not in the U.S. — \$100 exemption for gifts accompanying nonresident, including 1 gallon of alcoholic beverage and 100 cigars. In addition, adults allowed 1 quart alcoholic beverage and 50 cigars or 300 cigarettes or 3 lbs. of tobacco for personal use. To qualify for \$100 gift exemption, nonresident must remain in U.S. not less than 72 hours and exemption may not have been claimed within 6 months. If not eligible for \$100 exemption, \$10 exemption allowed for accompanying articles for personal use which may include 1 quart of alcoholic beverage, 300 cigarettes or 50 cigars or 3 lbs. of tobacco, for adults.

Nonresidents in Transit through the U.S. may bring with them dutiable items up to \$200 in value, free from duty and tax. Consult Customs officer on arrival if you have dutiable articles over \$200 in value.

MAKE FRIENDS WITH YOUR TRAVEL AGENT

A TRAVEL agent is an *expert* in the complicated details of arranging travel . . . figuring out routes and itineraries, reservations and costs. Experienced travelers use a travel agent's many services because he can get confirmed hotel accommodations and other reservations in

12—Photography Data for Air Travelers

advance — so important in countries where space is limited. Furthermore, it's such a *convenience* to have all your travel details handled for you.

And remember, it often saves you *time* and *money* when you utilize the services of a travel agent. Travel agents sell on a commission basis, paid by the companies they are authorized to represent. Since they represent a wide variety of transportation, hotel and tour organizations in various price brackets, they can give you advice on filling your individual needs and wishes. A travel agent knows best how to keep your travel costs down.

PHOTOGRAPHY DATA FOR AIR TRAVELERS

IN THE alphabetical listing of subject headings for each country in this book you will find a paragraph on PHOTOGRAPHY that describes the local availability of film, camera equipment and developing facilities. When prospects of buying supplies abroad look good, save weight and space by waiting to buy them when you get there. In countries where specific import restrictions apply, these facts are included under CUSTOMS REGULATIONS AND DOCUMENTS REQUIRED FOR UNITED STATES CITIZENS. Where there are no specific restrictions, the general rule should be to avoid bringing in quantities that would invite suspicion as to their use for other than personal reasons. Many persons carrying film in large quantities break the seals open and write their names and addresses on the packages, thus making it obvious that the film is being brought in for personal use.

As noted, in several countries the photographing of military installations and evidences of poverty is forbidden. When in doubt, inquire first and be sure to obtain permission from local people before taking their picture.

You'll probably wish to take many pictures as a record of your trip and some from your Clipper window enroute, as well. Here are a few general suggestions and charts showing proper camera settings:

1. While flying, do not take movies or snapshots in either color or black and white when haze or smoke make it difficult to see the ground. A little blue haze doesn't matter much, although it's a good idea to use a haze filter.
2. To avoid possible reflection from the airplane window, hold your camera close to it without touching it. Let your body cushion the camera from small bumps. Take your pictures from the shady side of the plane, if possible. Most of the time this will be the left side when flying east, the right side when flying west.
3. When making aerial pictures, you should use, for stills, a shutter speed of at least 1/100 of a second or faster if your camera permits. Shoot movies at 32 frames per second.

4. Be completely familiar with your camera and its results. Keep it as cool and dry as possible when traveling in humid areas. Remember to take some pictures with human interest, not just postal card monuments (have your photo subjects *doing* something). Never hand-hold your camera when shooting at less than 1/25 of a second. Follow faithfully the exposure instructions which apply, but above all don't worry about it. Everyone misses a good shot occasionally.
5. Paragraph No. 12 on page 10 tells how you can purchase professional 35mm Kodachrome slides to augment your own collection.

*Still Camera Settings for Kodacolor or Black-and-White Film in Sunlight
(Film with daylight speed of 50, such as Kodak Verichrome, or Ansco Plenachrome)*

Landscapes	$\frac{1}{100}$ second at f/8 or $\frac{1}{200}$ second at f/5.6
Clouds (from above)	$\frac{1}{100}$ second at f/11-16 or $\frac{1}{200}$ second at f/8-11

*Still Camera Settings for Kodachrome or Ansco Color Films at 1/100 Second
(For 1/200 second, use next larger lens opening)*

Altitude	Bright Sun	Hazy Sun	Cloudy Bright
Below 2,000 ft.	Between 4 and 5.6	Between 2.8-4	Between 2-2.8
2,000 ft. to 4,000 ft.	f/5.6	f/4	f/2.8
4,000 ft. and up	Between 5.6-8	Between 4-5.6	Clouds from above, 8

NOTE: Always use a shutter speed of at least 1/100 second for aerial photographs.

*Motion Picture Camera Settings for Kodachrome Film, Daylight Type 8 or 16 mm.
16 Frames per Second
(At 32 frames per second use next larger lens opening)*

Altitude	Bright Sun	Hazy Sun	Cloudy Bright	Cloudy Dull
Below 2,000 ft.	f/8	5.6	4	2.8
2,000 ft. to 4,000 ft.	f/8-11	5.6-8	4-5.6	2.8-4
4,000 ft. and up	f/11	8	Clouds from above, f/11-16	Clouds from above, f/11-16

MAKING LIGHT WORK OF LUGGAGE

UNDER THE agreement of the International Air Transport Association approved by all member airlines, the following amounts of baggage may be carried free of charge on scheduled International flights: First Class — 66 lbs. or 30 kilograms; Economy Class — 44 lbs. or 20 kilograms.

A charge must be made for all baggage in excess of this free allowance. The internationally accepted charge per kilogram or 2.2 lbs. is 1% of the normal first class adult fare for the flight concerned.

Personal articles such as purse, camera, coat, which can be carried over the arm, do not figure in your weight allowance. All other items, such as briefcases, parcels and overnight bags are weighed.

To avoid excess weight charges, weigh all your luggage on your bathroom scale before you leave home.

If you have excessive overweight, ask about Pan Am's Jet Clipper Cargo service. The rates are low. Keep this service in mind, too, when shipping items home from abroad.

You will find the 44-lb. allowance more than adequate, if like most experienced travelers, you travel "light." There is nothing more discouraging than being burdened with too much luggage. If you use simple lightweight luggage without fitting, and pack no more than 3 pairs of shoes (wearing the 4th pair), you'll be able to pack an excellent wardrobe for a 2-week to 2-month trip under the 44-lb. allowance.

Articles of clothing, except shoes, weigh surprisingly little. A man's worsted suit, for example, weighs about 2½ lbs.; a pair of flannel slacks, 1¾ lbs.; a shirt, ½ lb.; 6 pairs of wool socks, ½ lb. A woman's suit weighs about 2½ lbs.; a dress, 1½ lbs.; 6 pairs of hose, ¼ lb. Men's shoes weigh about 4 lbs., while women's average 1 to 2 lbs.

WHAT TO PACK FOR YOUR TRIP

Don't burden yourself with a lot of hard-to-care-for clothing. Undoubtedly you'll tire of wearing the same outfits often but the ease of packing and unpacking will be well worth it. Women will find that many attractive changes may be made by simply adding a scarf, a different blouse, an overskirt or a stole. Men can rely on a dark business suit, slacks and a sports jacket.

Stick to one basic color scheme. In that way you can mix and match various pieces of clothing and also keep your shoe wardrobe at a minimum.

You will not need formal clothing unless you have been invited to a formal affair. Women will find that a cocktail dress will see them through all but strictly formal occasions while a dark business suit will do nicely for men. In tropical climates, men frequently wear white dinner jackets in the evening so you may want to take one if you are visiting tropical areas.

If your trip is all sightseeing and touring with little time for socializing then leave your furs and jewelry at home. Any valuables are a liability — especially so when traveling. So don't take them unless you need them.

The temperature will ultimately decide your travel wardrobe. A handy clothes barometer can be made by jotting down the average temperatures for each place you'll visit. These will be found at the beginning of each chapter of this guide. Make a special note to pack swimsuit and robes if you'll be visiting beach areas in warm weather.

If your trip takes you to opposite extremes of climate, calculate how much time you'll spend in each. If most of your trip will be spent in a hot climate then concentrate on lightweight clothing and take a warm coat to wear in colder areas. If most of your time will be spent in cold weather, concentrate on warm clothing and take one or two lightweight summer outfits.

Ask your local Pan Am office for a complete wardrobe checklist plus copies of the "Woman's Way" booklets on Europe, Hawaii and the Far East, and Bermuda and the Caribbean. These booklets give complete packing and wardrobe information. Pan Am's "Baggage Handbook" supplied with each ticket also gives packing information.

HOTEL RATES

European Plan (EP) — Room; no meals included in rates.

American Plan (AP) — Room and 3 meals included in rates.

Modified American Plan (MAP) — Room, breakfast and either lunch or dinner included in rates.

Bermuda Plan (BP) — Room and breakfast. In Britain, where this plan is widely used, "B & B" is the hotels' abbreviation for bed and breakfast; both are covered by one price.

While hotels base their range of rates from lowest to highest, they often have only a very few rooms in the lowest category — often on an inside court right over the kitchen. The average traveler, who plans to spend very little time in his room, cannot always expect to get one of these bargain accommodations; there are seldom enough to go around. In budgeting expenses, plan on spending more than the lowest rates quoted.

ELECTRIC CURRENT ABROAD

Most — but not all — countries and islands in the Western Hemisphere operate on 120-volt, 60-cycle alternating current such as is used in the U.S.A. and Canada. Most — but not all — of the rest of the world runs on electricity ranging from 200 to 400 volts, 50-cycle current — nearly always alternating, but some direct current remains in a few unconverted locales. The usual American appliances will burn out on such high voltages, but many stores now sell specially made, lightweight gadgets for the convenience of travelers to foreign countries. Immersion heaters for hot liquids, coffeepot kits, electric shavers, travel irons and hair dryers are the most familiar appliances available, and most are dual-purpose for use on home current or on currents up to 230 volts abroad. All of them come with adapter plugs to fit into the kind of wall outlets (different from ours) that you'll find overseas. Adapter plugs are useful *only* for connecting an appliance to the socket.

They do nothing at all toward converting high-voltage current so it will be compatible with an American appliance made to operate solely on 120-volt current. Only a transformer can do this job, and transformers are both very heavy and very expensive. One exception is the Remington transformer (\$6.95), which is lightweight and can be used with any type of shaver.

WHAT WILL THE WEATHER BE LIKE?

NATURALLY, the weather is one of your most practical concerns in planning your trip, because your comfort and much of your fun depend on having good weather.

That's why you'll find a chart showing average daily temperature highs and lows and average number of days with rainfall at the beginning of each section in this book, and a paragraph under the heading CLIMATE for each country.

Temperature figures in themselves mean little to most of us, but we do have a very definite *impression* of normal or average weather where we live or in locations we visit frequently.

The chart on pages 18-19, gives average temperatures in various cities in the United States, for each month of the year. By comparing these figures with the charts for the various countries, you can get a general impression of what kind of weather to expect.

First, a few general observations. Of course, in the Southern Hemisphere, the seasons are the reverse of ours, making our winter an ideal time to visit many of the countries below the equator. Most islands of the West Indies (where you'll find only a few degrees' variation between summer and winter temperatures) are ideal for vacationing almost any month of the year. Many of the cities you will visit in various parts of the world are either seaports or near large bodies of water, which tend to moderate the weather and reduce extremes between daily highs and lows or day and night temperatures. In very warm areas, such as Bolivia or Ecuador on the equator, however, inland cities in the mountains are the most comfortable places. It is about 5 degrees cooler for every 1,500 feet of altitude than it is at sea level. The altitude of principal cities is given in the weather chart for each country. In general, cities with daily variations of not more than 12 degrees are more comfortable than localities with abrupt changes between day and night readings.

Latitude, too, is an important determining factor in climate, and in the weather chart for each country you will find the latitude of the principal city given. In the following chart, next to each United States city, the latitude and altitude are given for comparison.

With allowances for altitude and proximity to the ocean, areas of similar latitude north or south have similar climates. Compare New Zealand and the West Coast of the United States, which are