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Sidi - Ifri

I reside in Sidi - Ifri. It is the capital of Ifri.
Before it was a Spanish province but on June 30th it
was transferred by Spain to Morocco. It is a pretty city
beside the sea and the Anti-Atlas. It is the zone of
transition to desert. The city is small, modern and
almost white.

The sea arrives to it in seven waves that strongly break
in front of the "Morsbo" of Sidi - Aali - Ifri from which
receives ~~the~~ its name.

Its climate is smooth, temperate, very similar to the Can-
ary Islands but with a peculiar shade by the proximity
of the mountains to the sea and the winds that mix.
In it feels the benign heat of the Sahara and the
one impetuous and heat "Trifis" (Sirocos) that devastate

² The crops (generally the month of the sirocos is January)
It is nice to see the locust's plagues that there are.

The "dagmus, the Talalt, the cactus, the chambers,
the Tebaiba, the enequem and the pita put the
green colour in its mountains but the true trees
of Ifri are the argan and the palmera.

The argan almost sacred tree, according to the legend
naraste, arised out in shrub by intercession of Sidi -
Uaggag that very sorry of the misery of the country's
natives prayed and prophesied: "Will sprout a
shrub of which hard produce will extract oil for
your nutriment and illumination of your home; those
produce will nourish your cattle, that profit by
his foliage for his alimentation, as you will nourish
it to build your residences".

After this shrub developed, changing into a leafy tree
by intercession of saint woman Lal-la-Rahma.

the palmera of which the arabian proverb says: "It has the head in the fire and the feet in the water". It arises beside the wells and embellishes the "morabos" (Morabos = dervish's grave).

The baamarsni or native of Ifni, shares his pacesible life with the field, the family, the prayer and his animals. They are a good and noble people that without losing their idiosyncrasy feel Spanish because Spain has not banished his traditions, but raised him from his wretchedness.

The assistance sanitary centres, of teaching, the improvement of agriculture cattle-raising, commerce, industry, communications, etc. etc. were opening way. Today it is a reality.

Two peoples of different race and religion doing commun his sadness and his merriments.

Sidi-Ifni celebrates six feast in the year. Two christians:

Christmas and Easter. and four arabic: El Tuluud, Aid el Kebir, Aid el Seguer (that does end of the month of Ramadan) and Aacher.

In the fairs, the guitar, the timplillo, and the lotar that playing the raís (or baamaranis' ju-glers) resounded in the air.

At the hour of twilight the dervish looks to the Theca. From the minaret of the mosque he has sing his prayer.

The winds calm, the sky tinge of fire to the ~~cliff~~ cliff.

So is Sidi-Thi, of the primitive village of "Amezdeg" only stay the legend.

Paris

