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BRITANNICA JUNIOR ENCYCLOPÆDIA

For Boys and Girls

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Prepared under the supervision of the editors of

ENCYCLOPÆDIA BRITANNICA

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KEY TO PRONUNCIATION

It is of especial importance that an encyclopaedia for children give the pronunciation where the boy or girl might go astray. In all such instances the pronunciation in BRITANNICA JUNIOR ENCYCLOPÆDIA is clearly marked. The accent is shown by the mark ('). The sounds for the different letters, when not self-evident, are as follows:

ä as in *pale*
 ã as in *care*
 ă as in *bat*
 ă as in *farm*
 á as in *task*
 ą as in *ball*
 ē as in *be*
 ě as in *met*

ě as in *her*
 ĩ as in *mice*
 ĩ as in *tin*
 ō as in *cold*
 ô as in *not*
 ô as in *for*
 oi as in *oil*
 ōō as in *loot*

ou as in *out*
 ū as in *use*
 ū as in *run*
 ū as in *pull*
 ū as in French *début*, German *über*
 g (always hard) as in *gay*
 j for g as in *gentle*
 K for ch as in German *Bach* or Scottish *loch*

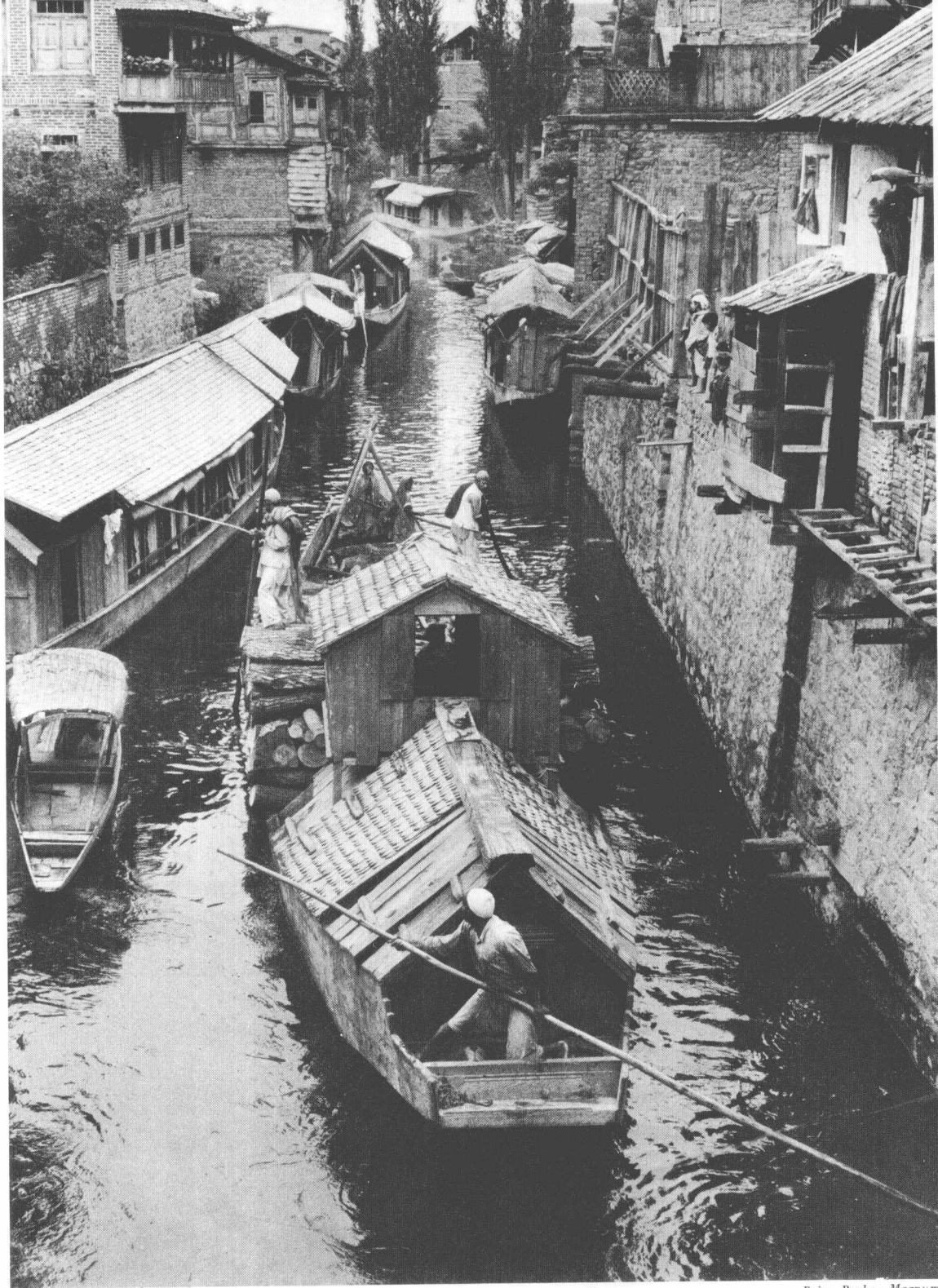
ñ (nasal) as in French *bon*
 th as in *think*
 th as in *thee*
 t̥ as in *picture* (Sound varies
 from t to ch)
 z̥ as in *pleasure* (Sound varies
 from z to zh)



THE UNIVERSITY
OF CHICAGO

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●
Let knowledge grow from more to more and thus be human life enriched



Brian Brake—Magnum

Boatmen ease a load of lumber along the Mar Canal in Srinagar, the summer capital of Kashmir.

See KASHMIR, ASIA.

KABUKI (*kū bū' kē*) **THEATER**, the popular theater of Japan, is an outgrowth of ancient classical theatrical traditions. Most of these were founded in ritualistic dances accompanied by a small orchestra and were imported to Japan many centuries ago. *Gigaku* (skill-dance), for instance, came from Korea in the 7th century and *bugaku* (dance-music) from China only a short while later. During the 14th century, *No* drama was developed and perfected by Japanese dramatists. *No* plays were, and have remained, rigidly traditional in form. In the 16th century, *bunraku* emerged; this was a unique puppet theater, dramatizing bold stories of fierce heroes.

Kabuki (song-dance-acting) is said to have originated in the riverbank performances of O Kuni, a 16th century dancing girl. O Kuni began with popular "prayer dances" and later had the inspiration to add to her performances elements of staging from *No* and swashbuckling heroics from *bunraku*. From this simple beginning grew the theatrical tradition of *kabuki*.

The themes of *kabuki* plays are based on historical sagas, tragedies, and comedies of everyday life. The plays are often long, some lasting several hours. Stage effects are striking and the costumes elaborate and colorful.

Kabuki centers mainly on the actor. In some families the profession of *kabuki* actor is passed on from father to son—sometimes for generations. The style of acting is sharply exaggerated. The actors emphasize dramatic postures and grand gestures, called *mie*. Unlike *No* actors, who speak in medieval Japanese understood by few, *kabuki* actors speak in modern Japanese, reciting their lines in a singsong manner. They also sing and dance. Stage properties are handled by *kurombo* (black people), who move about the stage assisting the actors during performances. The *kurombo* are dressed and hooded in black to suggest that they are invisible.

Today in traditional *kabuki* companies all roles are played by men. Specialists called *onnagata* play the female roles. These men require much training and skill to convey the grace and strength of character of *kabuki* heroines.

In *kabuki* there are many scene changes. Characters are mysteriously transformed, or they may even disappear through a trapdoor. There is vigorous swordplay and impressive music and dancing. Unlike most drama of the Western world, which appeals chiefly to the emotions or intellect, *kabuki* is a spectacular theater, appealing primarily to the eye.

For female *kabuki* roles, which are always played by men, making-up, below, is a long and painstaking task. Traditional in *kabuki* drama is the striking pose, or *mie*, left.

(Left) Pictorial Parade, Inc., (below) courtesy Bill Doll and Company, Inc.



KABUL (*kāb'ūl* or *kū bōōl'*), **AFGHANISTAN**, is the capital of the country and its largest city. Almost 6,000 feet above sea level, the city lies less than 100 miles north of Pakistan's border. Much of its importance comes from its strategic location, which commands the passes through the Hindu Kush and the main approaches through the Khyber Pass to Pakistan. The town is an important trade center.

The history of Kabul may go back as much as 3,000 years. It was a principal city of the area by the 7th century A.D. The army of Genghis Khan overran the city in the 13th century. Baber, founder of the Mogul dynasty, captured the city in 1504 and made it the seat of his government. Moguls ruled until 1738 when Nadir Shah of Iran took the city. In 1747 Ahmad Shah, founder of modern Afghanistan, became king. The British occupied the city for two short periods during the 19th century.

In the 20th century important industries, including cotton and wool mills, were introduced. Kabul is noted for Baber's Gardens, which contain Baber's tomb. The metropolitan population is estimated at 553,052 (1974 estimate).

KAFFIR (*kāf'ūr*) **WARS** is the name used to refer to a series of clashes that occurred in Africa during the 18th and 19th centuries. The wars were between European colonists and the Xhosa peoples of southern Africa (called "Kaffirs" by the Europeans). Actually, the name "Kaffir" is improper because there are no African people called "Kaffir." The name comes from the Arabic *kafir* (infidel). Today it is still used by white South Africans to refer to black people.

There were nine so-called Kaffir Wars altogether, occurring over a period of a hundred years. Land ownership was the basic reason for hostilities. As increasing numbers of Europeans settled in southern Africa, they sought larger amounts of open farm land. They obtained this land by expelling various black peoples from their traditional homelands. Most of the African peoples in the Cape area were easily defeated.

The Xhosa, however, were a well-organized, strong tribe who firmly resisted European expansion. The first war occurred in 1779 when a group of Boers (Dutch settlers) encountered

the Xhosa at the Great Fish River, a boundary of Xhosa lands. For the next 100 years the Xhosa resisted the colonists but were gradually pushed farther and farther northeast. In 1795 the Dutch lost the territory to the British. Finally, in the ninth Kaffir War (1877-1878), British forces defeated the Xhosa and took their lands.

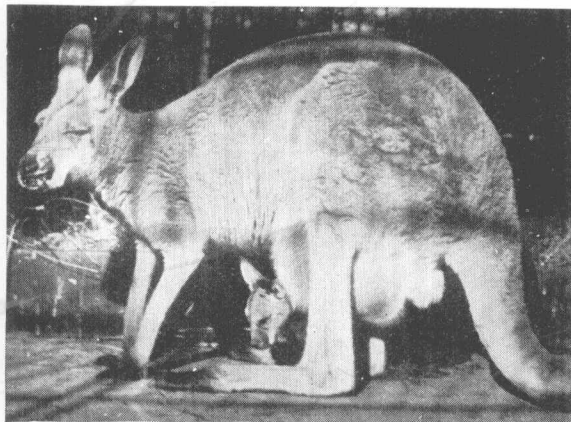
KALEIDOSCOPE (*kū līd' ū skōp'*) is a simple optical instrument, invented by Sir David Brewster in about 1816. It has been a popular toy, and it also has furnished original, symmetrical patterns for designers of wallpapers, carpets, and fabrics.

The kaleidoscope depends for its curious and beautiful optical effects upon a series of reflections. In its popular form it is a tube seldom more than a foot long. Inside, running the length of the tube, are two plain mirrors, glass or metal, fastened at angles to each other. In one end of the tube is a peephole. Inside the other end are some colored bits of glass and beads, lying upon a surface of ground glass and loosely covered with a surface of clear glass. If the kaleidoscope is shaken and the eye is then applied to the peephole, different reflections of the bits of colored glass and beads are seen to have formed a symmetrical pattern. It is said that no matter how often a kaleidoscope is shaken to form new patterns, no two patterns will ever be exactly alike.

KANGAROO (*kāng' gū rōō'*) is any of several Australian pouched mammals. Kangaroos are members of the family Macropodidae. They have muscular tails and strong hind limbs for hopping. There are more than 120 living species and subspecies of the order Marsupialia, the pouched animals.

Like most others of that order, the mother kangaroo has between her hind legs a fur-lined pouch in which she carries the young. Here she nurses it and here the young kangaroo lives until well developed.

At birth the kangaroo is a tiny, pink, naked mass, not much over an inch long and as thick as a lead pencil, but with well-formed front legs. Immediately after birth, it crawls up into the mother's pouch. After six months the



International News Photo Inc.

The mother kangaroo carries her new-born offspring in a pouch between her hind legs. The adult kangaroo stands about six feet tall.

young, or "joey," as it is called in Australia, is as large as a puppy. It rides around inside the pouch, with its head sticking out far enough for it to pull off leaves when its mother stops to feed on tree branches. "Joey" makes the pouch its home for a while after its mother has taught it to walk and run. In case of danger the mother hops over to it, picks it up in her mouth without stopping, and drops it safely into her pouch.

The full-grown kangaroo stands about six feet tall. It has short front legs with small paws, and very long hind legs with one large sharp toe in the middle of the foot, the other toes being small and undeveloped. With the help of its powerful hind legs, it takes jumps of 10 to 15 feet or more. The kangaroo rests upon its long tail, and the tail serves to balance the fore part of the body when jumping. The head is small with long, upright ears, and sharp front teeth.

Size and Habits

The kinds of kangaroo vary in size from the wallaby, of which the smallest is 2 feet high, to the great red or the great gray kangaroo, 5 or 6 feet tall. The kangaroo lives in Australia on the grassy plains or low, rocky ridges, on the edge of the bush, or in the thick forests. It eats grass, grain, and the leaves and twigs of trees. The animals are hunted in large numbers by the Australians, not only because they kill the crops, but also because their meat is tender,

and their skin makes good, strong leather. They are not easy to catch. Besides being speedy, they can hear an enemy at a great distance. Dogs are usually used to kill them. If cornered, however, the kangaroo may seize a dog with its forefeet and, with one swing of its hind foot, tear it open and kill it. The kangaroo in captivity is sometimes tamed, but it is usually very timid. With its small but fairly strong forepaws gloved, it is sometimes trained to box.

The kangaroo has two interesting small cousins, whose hind legs are almost as short as their front ones. The rat kangaroo is rabbit-size and lives in low brush, and the tree kangaroo is the size of a small wallaby. The tree kangaroo lives in the jungles of New Guinea and seldom leaves the trees in the daytime, living mostly a night life. Its feet, with three full-grown toes, are built for jumping from limb to limb, and it helps itself to climb by pressing its long, furry tail against the branches.

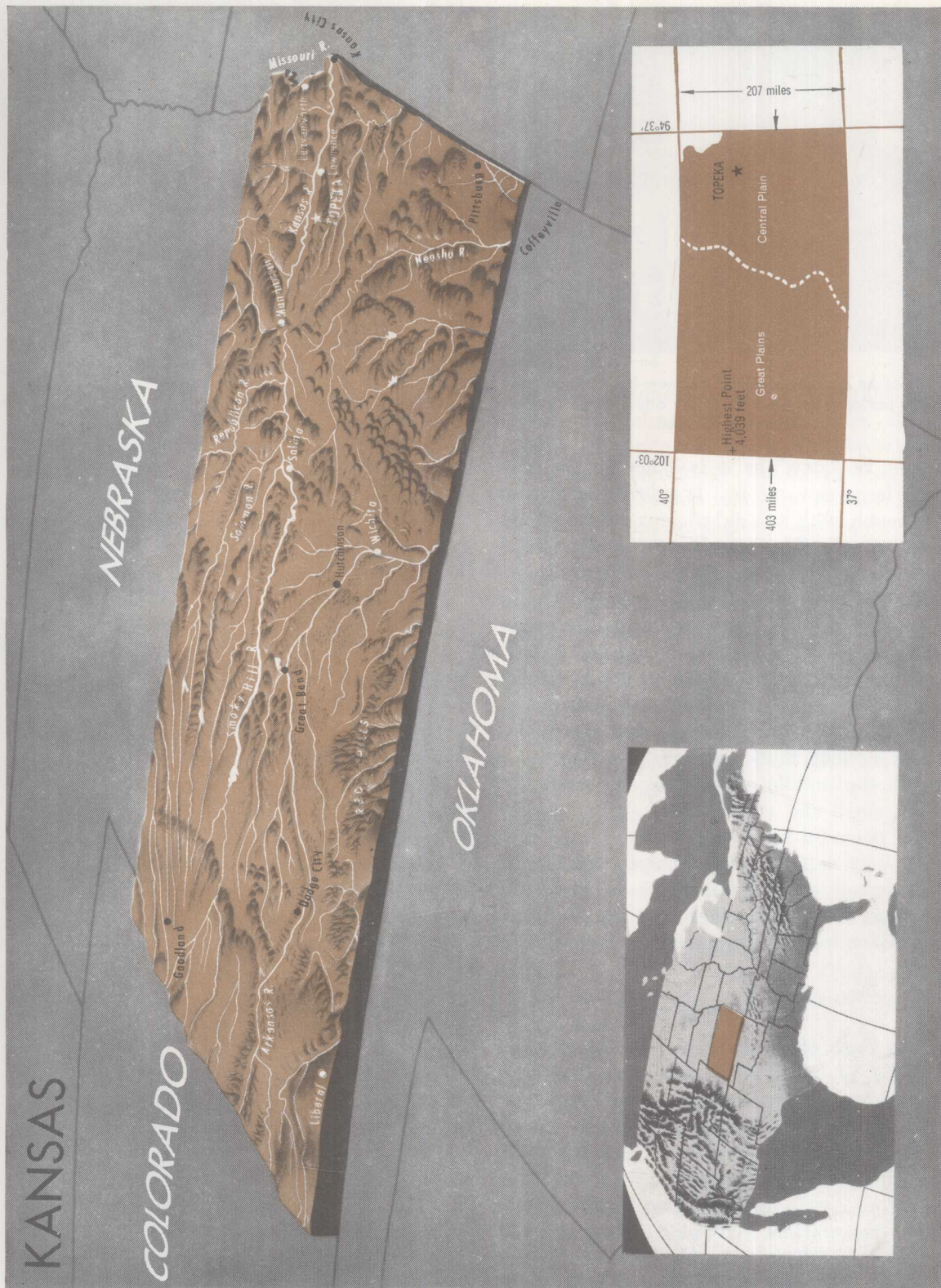
A kangaroo species which lived in the Pleistocene Epoch (see GEOLOGY) seems, from his remains, to have been nearly as large as a fair-sized horse, standing ten feet and even more in height. Kangaroos now existing stand nearly eight feet high and have heads as large as sheep, though these are the rare exceptions, the average being less than six feet.

KANSAS (*kān'zās*), **UNITED STATES**, is the central state in the main part of the nation. Next to it on the north is Nebraska, on the east is Missouri, on the south, Oklahoma, and on the west, Colorado. The geographic center of the United States, not including Alaska and Hawaii, is about two miles northwest of Lebanon in Smith County, Kansas.

Kansas was named for the Kansas River, which in turn was named for the Kansas Indians who lived on its banks. Kansas is an Indian word meaning "south wind people."

The Kansas land surface is generally level or rolling, but in places there are rugged hills. The state has rich deposits of minerals. Kansas ranks high among the states in production of petroleum and natural gas.

Two-fifths of Kansas is pasture land where cattle feed in summer. The rest, except for the





Nickname: "Sunflower" or "Jayhawker State"

Capital: Topeka

Motto: Ad Astra per Aspera ("To the Stars Through Difficulties")

Date admitted to the Union: January 29, 1861

Order of admission as state: 34th

Song: "Home on the Range"

Physical

AREA: 82,264 square miles (213,064 square kilometers), including 477 square miles (1,235 square kilometers) of water; 2.3 per cent of total United States; 14th state in size.

POPULATION (1970): 2,246,578; 1.1 per cent of total United States; 28th state in population; 27.5 persons per square mile (10.6 persons per square kilometer); 66.1 per cent urban, 33.9 per cent rural; 1974 est.: 2,270,000.

MOUNTAIN RANGES: None.

HIGHEST POINT IN STATE: Mount Sunflower, 4,039 feet (1,231 meters).

LARGEST LAKES: Webster, Kirwin, Cedar Bluff, Toronto, Tuttle Creek, Perry.

MOST IMPORTANT RIVERS: Republican, Smoky Hill, Solomon, Arkansas, Kansas.

NATIONAL PARKS AND MONUMENTS: None.

STATE PARKS: Total (including state lakes and reservoirs) 75 including Butler County, Clark County, Crawford County, Crawford State, Kanopolis, Kingman County, Leavenworth County, Meade, Neosho County, Republic County.

INDIAN RESERVATIONS: Iowa, Sac and Fox, Kickapoo, Pottawatomie.

ADDITIONAL PLACES OF INTEREST: Rock City, near Minneapolis; Chalk Beds; Castle Rock; Cheyenne Bottoms, near Great Bend; Dodge City, cowboy capital; Pony Express Station, near Hanover; Waconda Springs, near Beloit; Indian Burial Pit, near Salina; John Brown's Memorial Park, Osawatimie; Greyhound Hall of Fame, Abilene; Dwight D. Eisenhower Library, Abilene; Agricultural Hall of Fame, Bonner Springs; Fort Larned National Historical Site, near Larned.

Transportation and Communication

RAILROADS: 8,283 miles (13,330 kilometers) of track; first railroad, Elwood to Wathena, 1860.

ROADS: Total, 134,683 miles (216,745 kilometers); surfaced, 101,317 miles (163,049 kilometers).

MOTOR VEHICLES: Total, 1,691,501; automobiles, 1,220,430; trucks and buses, 471,071.

AIRPORTS: Total, 307; private, 185.

NEWSPAPERS: 52 dailies; 241 weeklies; 14 Sunday; first newspaper, Shawnee Sun, Shawnee Mission, 1835; first English-language newspaper, Kansas Weekly Herald, Leavenworth, 1854.

RADIO STATIONS: 89; first station, KFBI, Milford, 1923.

TELEVISION STATIONS: 12; first station KTVH, Wichita and Hutchinson, 1952.

TELEPHONES: Total, 1,411,900; residence, 1,064,000; business, 347,900.

POST OFFICES: 708.

People

CHIEF CITIES: Wichita (276,554); Kansas City (168,213); Topeka (125,011); Overland Park (76,623); Lawrence (45,698); Salina (37,714); Hutchinson (36,885).

NATIONAL BACKGROUNDS: 98.8 per cent native-born; 1.2 per cent foreign-born.

CHURCH MEMBERSHIP: Of the total state population, 46.6 per cent are church members: 76.4 per cent Protestant (including Methodist, 25.6 per cent; Disciples of Christ, 11.1 per cent;



Native
Sunflower



Cottonwood



Western
Meadowlark

Lutheran, 8.7 per cent; Baptist, 7.5 per cent; Presbyterian, 7.3 per cent), 23.5 percent Catholic, and 0.1 per cent Jewish.

LEADING UNIVERSITIES AND COLLEGES: University of Kansas, Lawrence; Kansas State University, Manhattan; University of Wichita, Wichita; Kansas Emporia State College, Emporia; Fort Hays Kansas State College, Hays.

MUSEUMS: Kansas State Historical Society Museum, Topeka, pioneer life; University of Kansas museums, Lawrence, art, classical history, fossils; Sternberg Memorial Museum, Hays, natural history; President Eisenhower Museum, Abilene, family history.

SPECIAL SCHOOLS: Kansas School for the Deaf, Olathe; School for the Blind, Kansas City; Southard School, Topeka.

Government

NUMBER OF U.S. SENATORS: 2.

NUMBER OF U.S. REPRESENTATIVES: 5.

NUMBER OF STATE SENATORS: 40. TERM: 4 years.

NUMBER OF STATE REPRESENTATIVES: 125. TERM: 2 years.

STATE LEGISLATURE CONVENES: January, each year.

SESSION LIMIT: 90 days, odd years; no limit, even.

CONSTITUTION ADOPTED: 1859.

GOVERNOR'S TERM: 4 years. He may succeed himself once.

NUMBER OF COUNTIES: 105.

VOTING QUALIFICATIONS: Residence in state 20 days.

STATE HOLIDAYS: Lincoln's Birthday, February 12; Columbus Day, October 12; Veterans Day, fourth Monday of October.

ANNUAL STATE EVENTS: International Pancake Race, Liberal, Shrove Tuesday; National Coursing Meet (greyhounds), Abilene, April and October; Corn Dance, Kickapoo Reservation, July; National Baseball Tournament, statewide, August; Kansas National Fat Stock Show, Wichita, October; Kansas State Fair, Hutchinson, October.

Historic Events

1541—Francisco Vasquez de Coronado searches for gold in Kansas region.

1682—Rene Robert Cavelier, sieur de La Salle, claims Mississippi River Valley for France; includes Kansas region.

1763—French and Indian War ends; Kansas becomes Spanish territory.

1800—Kansas region is given back to France.

1803—Louisiana Purchase.

1804—Lewis and Clark Expedition reaches Kansas.

1827—Fort Leavenworth is built to protect travelers along Santa Fe Trail.

1854—Kansas-Nebraska Act creates Territory of Kansas; permits settlers to decide whether territory will be free or slave.

1861—Kansas becomes 34th state.

1862—Homestead Act, with offers of free land, attracts settlers.

1863—William Clark Quantrill's outlaw band raids Kansas towns.

1874—Mennonite farmers from Russia bring Turkey Red wheat to Kansas.

1880—Prohibition amendment to state constitution.

1948—Prohibition repealed; Kanopolis Dam is completed.

1951—Missouri River floods cause \$800,000,000 damage.

1956—Kansas Turnpike opens.

1966—Tornado causes 17 deaths, \$50,000,000 damage in Topeka.

cities and recreation sites, is farmland. Kansas is the leading wheat state and is first in the manufacture of flour. It is also important in the raising of cattle. Because so much livestock is raised, meat-packing is one of the chief industries. Oil refining is also a major industry. Because of its clear skies and level stretches of land Kansas has become a leading manufacturer of airplanes.

Landscape

In Kansas are two of the major land regions of the North American continent: the Great Plains and the Central Plain. The dividing line, where land reaches the elevation of about 1,500 feet, is about halfway across the state. East of the line is the Central Plain and west of it is the Great Plains region.

The chief differences between the two regions are in elevation, rainfall, and vegetation. The eastern part of Kansas is lower, receives more rainfall, and has more trees than the western part. The highest point in the state (4,039 feet) is Mount Sunflower, located near the midpoint of the border between Kansas and Colorado. The lowest point, 700 feet, is south of Coffeyville.

Kansas has no mountains, but it has ranges of hills that rise as much as 300 feet from the surrounding land. The longest are the Flint Hills, which extend from the Nebraska border near Marysville on the north to the Oklahoma border near Winfield on the south. In southeast Kansas near Toronto and Yates Center are the Little Ozarks, with forested hills and deep canyons. In northeast Kansas are the Missouri Bluffs along the Missouri River, reaching in some places 300 feet above the river's banks. A strip of rugged hills follows the river west of the bluffs.

In central and north-central Kansas are the Blue Hills and the Smoky Hills. In south-central Kansas are the very rough and scenic Red Hills. Small, flat-topped, and steep-sided hills, or buttes, are common there, especially in Barber County. There are large sand dunes in the southwest corner of the state.

Kansas has two main rivers, both of which flow eastward or southeastward. The northern

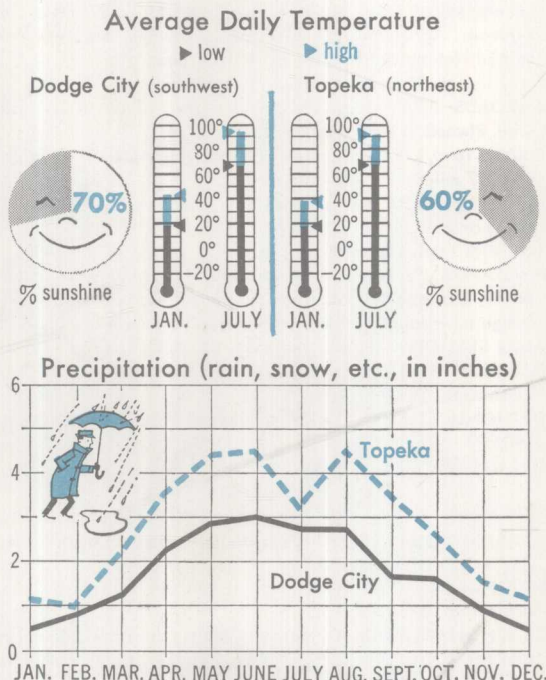
half of the state is drained mostly by the Kansas, or Kaw, River and its tributaries. These include the Blue, the Republican, the Smoky Hill, the Solomon, and the Saline. The Kansas River flows into the Missouri River at Kansas City. The southern half of the state is drained by the Arkansas and its branches. Among them are the Little Arkansas, the Cimarron, the Verdigris, and the Neosho.

Besides its rivers Kansas has many man-made lakes (reservoirs) and ponds. Cities have built dams on rivers to hold back supplies of water for their people and industries. More than 75 lakes have been made by the state and federal governments to control floods, conserve water, and provide vacation sites.

A greater number of lakes lie deep underground. Water collects in deposits of sand, gravel, shale, and limestone in time of heavy rain. In western Kansas farmers use the underground water for irrigation.

Climate

The average annual temperature in Kansas is 55 degrees Fahrenheit. It is coldest in the northwest and warmest in the southeast. The



state's average temperature for January is about 30 degrees. Temperatures in July average about 79 degrees. Temperatures as high as 121 degrees and as low as 40 degrees below zero have been recorded.

There are often wide changes in temperature within a few hours' or days' time. Sometimes there are long periods of high temperatures and hot winds in July and August. Some cities have had 20 to 25 days in a row with temperatures higher than 100 degrees.

The difference in rainfall between western and eastern Kansas is great. On the Kansas-Colorado border the average rainfall for a year is about 16 inches. The center of the state receives an average of 26 inches, and the southeast nearly 42 inches. Nearly 40 per cent falls in the summer.

The growing season ranges from less than 160 days in the northwest corner to about 200 days in southeastern Kansas.

Kansas is in the tornado belt. These terrible storms strike most often in May and June. Eastern Kansas is hit by twice as many tornadoes as western Kansas.

Animal Life and Resources

Once Kansas had many wild animals, but today they are rare. Buffalo (bison) are to be found in city zoos and in state and private pastures. Wild deer and bobcat are sometimes seen in the hilly areas. Among the game birds are the pheasant, quail, prairie chicken, duck, and dove.

The most valuable minerals found in Kansas are petroleum, natural gas, zinc, and lead. Among its other minerals are salt, coal, sand, gravel, gypsum, and building rock.

Unusual Features of Interest

An unusual feature in Kansas is the rock city near Minneapolis, where about 200 sandstone balls lie on the surface of the ground. Some measure 25 feet in diameter.

Many interesting formations have been cut from the Chalk Beds of Gove and Logan counties by water and wind. Rising from the flat plains are tall, towerlike columns of chalk. Castle Rock in eastern Gove county is about 70 feet



Courtesy Kansas Industrial Development Commission

Buffalo are protected in a Kansas state park.

high. In the western part of the county are chalk features called the Sphinx and the Monument Rocks.

The People

Four tribes of Indians were living in the Kansas region when the first white men came. These people lived in houses of grass or of earth. For food they grew corn, beans, and melons, and hunted buffalo.

The first white explorers were Spanish soldiers from Mexico. They came in 1541 searching for gold, but when they found none they returned to Mexico.

The Spaniards left behind a few horses. The animals became of great value to the Indians, for until then there had been no horses on the Great Plains. This was the beginning of the great herds of wild horses that 100 years later were roaming the plains. These great herds attracted other Indian tribes to the region. Among them were the Comanches, Kiowas, Cheyennes, and Arapahoes.

About 160 years after the Spanish had visited the region, French trappers came to trap for beavers. They claimed the vast plains for France. Later other French men came as settlers. A small number of their descendants live in Kansas today.

It was not until the 1850's that numbers of settlers began coming from the eastern states. Some came because land could be purchased at a very low price. In 1862 the government began giving the land away. Those who came to Kansas to get free land were called *homesteaders*.

The homesteaders were from all the older states, but mostly from Illinois, Ohio, Indiana, Missouri, Iowa, Pennsylvania, New York, and Kentucky. Each group brought the customs of its former home. However, the groups joined in founding schools and churches.

In the meantime, as the settlers moved in, the Indians were being forced to move farther westward or to settle on reservations. Today there are more than 2,300 Indians in Kansas, 1,200 of whom live on or near reservations. There are four reservations in the state—the Pottawatomie, Kickapoo, Iowa, and Sac and Fox. All are in the northeast corner of Kansas.

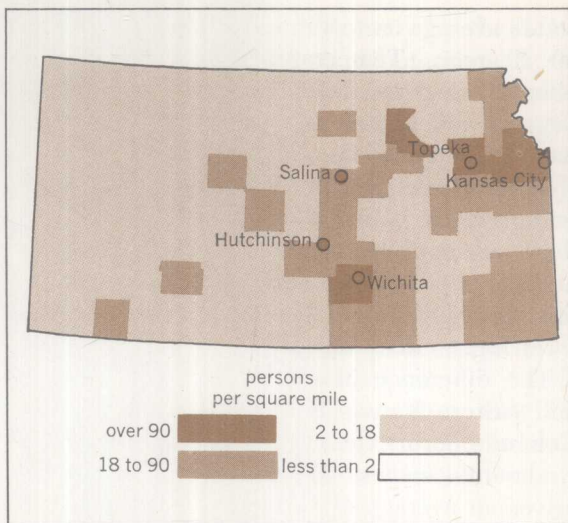
Large numbers of people came to Kansas from Europe. They came because of cheap land or free land, because of higher wages paid there than in Europe, or because they wished to escape from service in the armies.

The Swedish Lutherans founded Bethany College at Lindsborg. There, in 1882, a chorus and orchestra presented Handel's *Messiah* during the Easter season. The program was so well attended that it has been repeated every year since.

Some Negroes came to Kansas while it was a territory. After the U.S. Civil War, many more moved to Kansas. One of the leaders of this movement was Benjamin Singleton, who had been a slave in Tennessee. After starting a farm in Kansas he returned several times to Tennessee to urge other Negroes to come. About 20,000 came in 1879 and 1880. Today about 107,000 Negroes live in Kansas (about 4.7 per cent of the population).

Although farming is the leading occupation, more than 65 per cent of the people live in towns and cities of 2,000 people or more. About 43 per cent live in five counties: Sedgwick, Wyandotte, Johnson, Shawnee, and Reno.

Kansas has few large cities. Only 13 have populations of more than 20,000; only three



Where the people live.

have more than 100,000. The largest city is Wichita; Kansas City is the second largest. Both of these cities are manufacturing centers and large livestock markets. Topeka, the capital, is third in size. (See KANSAS CITY; TOPEKA; WICHITA.)

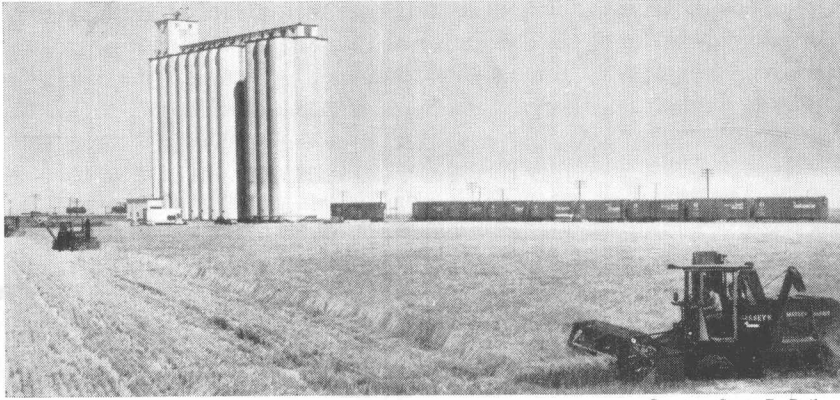
How the People Make a Living

Throughout most of the state's history, farming was the leading way of making a living. However, in recent years, both manufacturing and wholesale and retail trade have passed farming as a source of income.

The number of farmers has been getting smaller as farming methods are improved. At the same time farms are becoming larger in size. In 1915 two-thirds of the people lived on farms. Today less than one-third live there, but the farmers produce more food than before. This has been made possible by use of modern farm machines. Many people who once lived on farms have moved to cities to work.

Agriculture. When the first farmers came to Kansas they brought seeds of crops they had grown in their home states. Such crops grew well in the eastern part of Kansas where the amount of rainfall is about the same as that of Ohio, Indiana, Missouri, and Kentucky. But the rainfall of western Kansas is so much less, that crops failed in dry years.

The Mennonites, who came from Russia in



Courtesy Santa Fe Railway

Storage elevators for Kansas wheat.

mies in the South, others were trying to stop Indian raids on the Kansas frontier, and guard against outlaws.

William Clark Quantrill once lived in Lawrence, Kansas, but fled to Missouri to escape being imprisoned for murder and horse stealing. He gathered a band of several hundred outlaws who hid in the hills of Missouri, and lived by robbing Kansans. In August 1863, Quantrill and his band burned parts of Lawrence as well as other Kansas towns and killed hundreds of unarmed people.

After the War Between the States settlers began coming to Kansas in larger numbers. One of the great attractions was the free land offered by the federal government. Under the Homestead Act passed in 1862, 160 acres of land would be given to anyone who built a house, cultivated the soil, and lived on the land for five years. The rapid building of railroads also encouraged settlement.

By the 1870's Kansas was becoming a great agricultural and stock-raising state. Herds of cattle were driven up the trails from Texas to railroad terminals in Kansas. The best known of these wild and colorful "cow towns" were Abilene, Dodge City, and Wichita.

In the 1870's a movement to stop the sale and manufacture of alcoholic beverages swept Kansas. In 1880 an amendment to the constitution prohibited the sale and manufacture of liquor. When the law was not enforced, a woman named Carry Nation began her own battle against liquor. Using a hatchet she smashed

many saloons. In 1948 Kansas repealed prohibition.

Petroleum was discovered in Kansas in 1860, but until the beginning of the 20th century little was produced. By 1920 the industry was well developed and Kansas was a leading producer. With large quantities of oil and natural gas available, other manufactur-

ing industries have grown rapidly.

KANSAS CITY, KANSAS, is at the eastern edge of the state where the Kansas and Missouri rivers join. Across the state line from this second-largest city in Kansas is Kansas City, Missouri. Both cities lie in the heart of a great agricultural plain, and most of their industries have to do with agriculture. Most of the industries are on the Kansas side of the state line. (See KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI.)

Meat packing, flour milling, and automobile assembly are the major industries in Kansas City, Kansas. The city is one of the nation's leading meat packing centers. It also is a river port, and has a large airport and one of the largest railroad yards in the country.

The first permanent settlement was made by the Wyandotte Indians in 1843. Four years later it became a white settlement. It grew quickly when the first railroad reached the area in 1866. The first packing house was started two years later. Immigrants from Europe were attracted to the area because of the jobs available in its packing houses and factories. In 1886 four towns joined to form Kansas City. After a serious flood in 1903, dikes were built along the Kansas River to protect the city.

A state school for the blind, the University of Kansas Medical Center, and two junior colleges are there. The city has a commission form of government. Kansas City's population is 168,213; the metropolitan area population exceeds 1,253,000 (1970).

KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI, is the second largest city in Missouri. It is on the western boundary where the Kansas (or Kaw) River enters the Missouri River. It covers a large land area, and is growing rapidly.

Greater Kansas City includes the counties of Cass, Clay, Jackson, and Platte in Missouri and Johnson and Wyandotte in Kansas. This large metropolitan area includes the cities of Kansas City, Independence, and North Kansas City in Missouri and Kansas City in Kansas.

Kansas City is a livestock market and meat-packing center. It is one of the world's largest winter wheat markets and ranks second in flour production. Other industries are the processing of food products, automotive assembly, oil refining, steel, and clothing manufacturing.

In early days, the pioneer settlement on the river front was called Westport Landing. In the 1820's, it was a fur-trading and wagon-train outfitting post where river boats met the old Santa Fe and Oregon Trails. Westport Landing became the Town of Kansas in 1838, the City of Kansas in 1853, and Kansas City in 1889.

From the beginning, Kansas City has been a center of transportation, commerce and agriculture. When explorers followed the fur trappers into the West, they set out from this point. After railroads replaced the river boats and covered wagons, it became a natural railroad center of the Middle West and the crossroad for most of western United States. In 1865 the first train from St. Louis reached Kansas City.

There are many educational and cultural opportunities in Kansas City. In addition to public schools, there are a vocational school, a junior college, and the University of Kansas City. Catholic schools and colleges number well over 50. The Midwest Research Institute, a non-profit, scientific research center, is located near the university.

The Kansas City Philharmonic Orchestra plays a leading role in the cultural life of the city. Its home is the Music Hall of the Municipal Auditorium. The William Rockhill Nelson Gallery of Art and the Mary Atkins Museum of Fine Arts have a beautiful building of their own. The Kansas City Museum is another fine

civic institution. Another attraction is the annual American Royal Livestock and Horse Show. The Kansas City Livestock Exchange is the country's largest livestock exchange building.

The city is noted for its modern business and public buildings, its rocky bluffs and wooded areas, a fine public park and boulevard system, and well-planned residential districts.

The population is 507,087 (1970). The metropolitan area of Greater Kansas City has a population of 1,253,916 (1970 standard metropolitan statistical area estimate).

KANSAS-NEBRASKA ACT was an act of Congress, passed in 1854, that formed two territories: Kansas, to the west of Missouri, and Nebraska, to the west of Iowa. Congress wanted people to settle this region. By this act they set up a government that would protect settlers and would give protection against the Indians in the building of a railroad to the Pacific.

Kansas and Nebraska were in the region closed to slavery by the Missouri Compromise of 1820. (See MISSOURI COMPROMISE.) Congress had tried to organize this region into territories, but all of the plans were blocked by Congressmen from the slave states. In 1850, Congress organized New Mexico and Utah as territories without prohibiting slavery. (See COMPROMISE OF 1850.) Senator Stephen A. Douglas of Illinois thought that if the same rule were applied to Kansas and Nebraska, it would end opposition from the Southerners. (See DOUGLAS, STEPHEN ARNOLD.) In 1854 he introduced a bill to organize Nebraska (including Kansas) as a territory with no prohibition of slavery. Before it passed, the bill was changed to provide for two territories, Kansas and Nebraska, and for the repeal of the Missouri Compromise. Douglas defended the law by saying that the principle of the Missouri Compromise already had been set aside by the acts organizing New Mexico and Utah. The Douglas proposal was passed. It was expected that when these territories were admitted as states, the settlers would decide whether or not they wanted to own slaves. Douglas called this "popular sovereignty."

Senator Douglas was bitterly attacked by

those who were against the spread of slavery. Many persons believed that the laws passed by Congress in 1820 and in 1850 had settled the problem of slavery in the territories. Opposition to the Kansas-Nebraska Act led to the organization of the Republican Party in 1854. (See REPUBLICAN PARTY.)

It was expected that those who settled in Nebraska would forbid slavery. But the fate of Kansas was not certain. To that territory went both proslavery and antislavery men. Each side tried to control the government. Riots, election frauds, and murders became common. People spoke of "Bleeding Kansas." Antislavery men were soon most numerous. But Congress refused to admit Kansas as a free state until just before the War Between the States.

KANT (*kānt* or *känt*), **IMMANUEL** (*ĩ mǎn'ū ěl*) (1724–1804), German philosopher, developed a "critical" (analytical) system of thought in the 18th century that has influenced men's thought ever since.

He was born in Koenigsberg, East Prussia (now a part of the U.S.S.R.). Except for a brief residence in a neighboring village, he lived there all his life. In 1755 he received a doctor's degree from the University of Koenigsberg, where he later taught metaphysics and logic.

Before the appearance in 1781 of Kant's most important work, *Critique of Pure Reason*, philosophers held that human knowledge was derived from the senses. John Locke, in 1690, had written that knowledge could be obtained only through experience, and that the mind was simply a *tabula rasa* (clean sheet) on which experience was recorded.

Kant's work rejects the idea that all knowledge is merely experience. Experience sends

only disordered sensations through the senses. There must be a form of knowledge that is separate from experience and gives order to these sensations. For Kant, knowledge is pure reason, and the source of the knowledge is the mind of man. The external world, known only through sense experiences, is organized by the mind into knowledge. Man's mind then, according to Kant, is not merely a receiver of sensations, as Locke believed. Rather, the mind is an active thinking organ that selects and arranges sensations into ideas and finally into knowledge.

In a later work, *Critique of Practical Reason* (1788), Kant deals with morality. All men are born with a moral sense, said Kant, which, like faith in God, goes beyond reason. Man should be true to this sense by doing his duty, even if it interferes with his individual happiness.

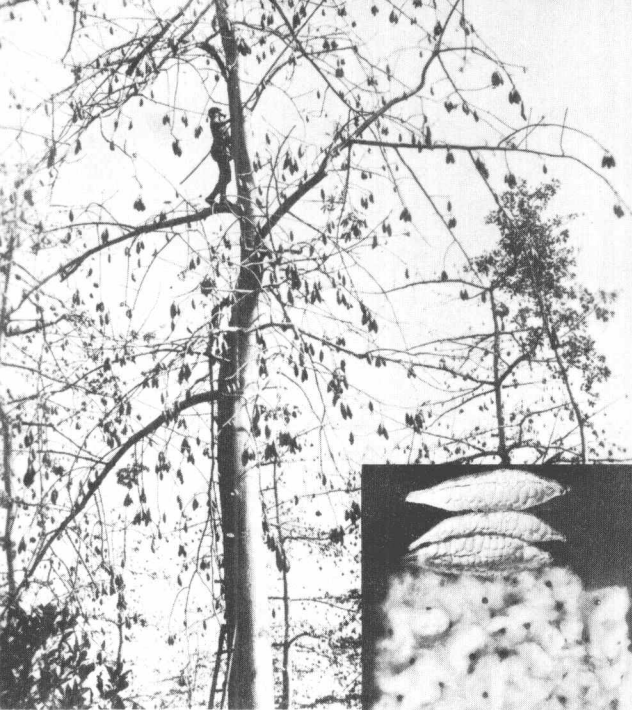
His *Religion within the Bounds of Mere Reason* (1793) states that a religion or religious writings may be judged according to whether they advance mankind's moral development. In other writings, Kant revealed his political opinions. Kant was a man of ardent democratic principles. He hated the tyranny and militarism of his age.



Immanuel Kant.

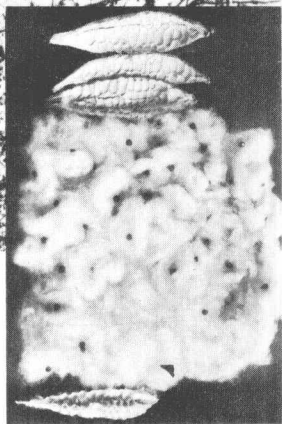
KAPOK (*kā'pōk*) is a light, springy, cottonlike fiber. It comes from a tropical tree, *Ceiba pentandra*, commonly called the kapok, or silk-cotton, tree. The shiny, yellowish floss grows in football-shaped pods surrounding the seeds. Similar floss is produced by other trees of the same family that grow in tropical America, Africa, and Asia. Most of the commercial production of kapok is in the Orient, especially Indonesia.

Kapok does not mat together but stays fluffy. It is used as stuffing or padding in mattresses, cushions, upholstery, sleeping bags, outdoor clothing, softballs, boxing gloves, and many other articles. Because it floats and does not soak up water, it is valuable in lifesaving equipment. In water, high-quality kapok can support about six times as much weight for each pound of its own weight as can cork. Because it resists the passage of heat and sound, kapok has been used as insulation in refrigerators, cold-storage plants, airplane cabins, broadcast-



Photos, Courtesy Republic of Indonesia Information Office in New York

Kapok is a cottonlike fiber (right) that grows in pods on the tropical kapok tree (above).



ing studios, and auditoriums.

The oil in kapok seeds, somewhat similar to cottonseed oil, is used for food and in soap-making.

KARACHI (*kā rā' chī*), **PAKISTAN**, formerly the national capital, is the principal city and seaport of Pakistan. It is just to the north-

west of the Indus River delta. Karachi has the only good harbor along the northern shores of the Arabian Sea.

The city stands on the north edge of the harbor. The harbor is sheltered on the west and south by a ten-mile-long sandbar. At the end of the sandbar is a rocky point called Manora. At the east side of the harbor a small island has been joined with the mainland to give greater protection against storms and high seas. Karachi's port has more than two miles of wharves, docks, and other installations.

The most important work of Karachi is government. Although the capital of Pakistan has been moved, much of the country's official business is still carried on in Karachi. The chief products of Karachi are cement, refined petroleum, and foods.

Through the port of Karachi pass most of Pakistan's imports, as well as those of nearby Afghanistan, which has no seaports of its own. Petroleum, coal, and motor vehicles are the principal items imported. The chief exports from the city are wheat and cotton, grown in the irrigated fields of the Indus River valley.

History

Karachi was little more than a fishing village before its capture by the British in 1839. Under the British, it was developed into a good port. Railroads were built connecting it with the large cities of the Indus River valley. Karachi was the capital of Sind Province in British India.

The natural harbor of Karachi, protected by breakwaters, makes the city the principal seaport and chief shipping point of Pakistan.

J. Allan Cash

