



LANDS AND PEOPLES

Lands and Peoples

T H E W O R L D I N C O L O R



VOLUME I

THE GROLIER SOCIETY

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Volume I

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	PAGE
THE COUNTRY OF THE KANDEMOR	v
GENERAL ARRANGEMENT	ix
THE MILLIONTH MAP— <i>Guide to the Broad Acres of the Whole Earth</i>	11
THE BRITISH ISLES— <i>Home of English, Irish, Scots and Welsh</i> 4 Pictures in Full Color	14
MERRIE ENGLAND— <i>Picturesque Survivals of a Crowded Past</i> 10 Pictures in Full Color	20
TOWN AND COUNTRY IN ENGLAND— <i>By Wood and Brook, in Hamlet and City</i> 8 Pictures in Full Color	32
A LOOK AT LONDON— <i>Glamour and Charm of the World's Greatest City</i> 5 Pictures in Full Color	65
LAND OF SONG— <i>The Principality of Wales</i>	85
SCOTLAND— <i>A Resurgent Land</i> 18 Pictures in Full Color	97
FABLED ISLAND— <i>The Irish Republic and Northern Ireland</i> 10 Pictures in Full Color	125
LONELY ISLANDS OF THE ATLANTIC— <i>Specks of Land Amid Watery Wastes</i>	157
A LAND WON FROM THE SEA— <i>The Netherlands and the Dutch</i> 15 Pictures in Full Color	177
FLEMINGS AND WALLOONS— <i>The Folk of Belgium and Their Country</i> 11 Pictures in Full Color	203
THE BEAUTIFUL LAND OF FRANCE— <i>Industrious People and Ancient Culture</i> 12 Pictures in Full Color	229
THE FRENCH SEA PROVINCES— <i>Ancient Normandy and Romantic Brittany</i> 17 Pictures in Full Color	266
A CITY OF ENCHANTMENT— <i>Paris the Capital That Charms the World</i> ..	290
THE SUNNY COUNTRY OF SPAIN— <i>A Land Where East and West Have Mingled</i> 34 Pictures in Full Color	305
BEAUTIFUL PORTUGAL— <i>The Home of Pioneers by Land and Sea</i> 7 Pictures in Full Color	345
ISLES OF THE MEDITERRANEAN— <i>From West to East in the Great Inland Sea</i> 8 Pictures in Full Color	360



THE COUNTRY OF THE KANDEMOR

MANY years ago, when I was a boy in grade school, I had an atlas that contained a very special map. It was a map of Africa, and at first sight it seemed the same as any other map: blue and pink, green and yellow, with the countries and cities, coastlines and rivers all in their usual places. But then one day while studying it I found the thing that made it "special." Deep in the yellow Sahara, in a region that on other maps was labeled "desert" or "uninhabited," or simply left as a great blank, was written, in tiny letters, "The Country of the Kandemor."

I remember asking my teacher about it and that she shook her head in puzzlement. Everyone else I've ever asked has shaken his head. Never in any other atlas, in any geography, history or travel book, have I found mention of a place or a people called The Kandemor. What is it? Or what are they? I still don't know. And although I've tried hard to find out, I'm rather glad that I haven't been successful. In dreary fact The Country of the Kandemor might be only an empty waste or a heap of stones or, even worse, a map-maker's mistake. I prefer to keep it what it was for me as a boy and what it has remained for me ever since—the country of my imagination—strange and distant, full of mystery and wonder.

We all have our Country of the Kandemor. Some men, in days gone by, called it El Dorado. For others it was Cathay or the Northwest Passage or the

Spice Islands. For us of today it can lie in the deserts of Africa, among the polar ice caps, beyond the Amazon jungles, on the great untrodden mountains of Asia. It does not matter where, or even what, it is. The facts and figures, population charts and trade tables will all come in due time. What does matter is that our imaginations are stirred by the lure of far places; that the world, in spite of all that has happened to it, is still a wide and wonderful place, with a new horizon beyond every old one.

Start at home. A boy (or why not a girl?) hears the whistle of a locomotive in the night. He watches a great ship move down a river to the sea, a plane become a silver speck in the blue vastness of the sky. And in his imaginings he goes with them. That is the beginning. He is already a traveler and explorer in his heart. His next day's journey, alas, may be only as far as school, or possibly to the dentist's, but the desire to go, to see, to know, is already deep within him. And someday . . . someday . . .

A Mysterious City Beckons

Perhaps some of you have already read Joseph Conrad's wonderful story called *Youth*. It is told by an English seaman who has been almost everywhere and seen almost everything, and at the end of the story he thinks back to what he decides was the greatest of all his experiences. This had come when he was little more than a boy, on his very first voyage to



tion, that his mouth won't water over at least some of the many courses in this feast of wonders.

The whistle shrieks; the foghorn toots; the propellers whir. These books are your train, your ship, your silver plane, and they will take you not just to one destination, but everywhere. To—(well, let's open a page at random)—to Death Valley, in California, where you stand at the lowest point in the United States and look up at Mount Whitney, the highest. To Manaus, the old rubber capital of Brazil, where a great opera house rises out of the jungle. To the palaces of France, the temples of Siam, the Great Wall of China, the stilt houses in the rivers of Borneo. To Arabia, land of the camel and the tractor, of ancient mosques and gleaming pipelines. To Azizia, in Libya, where the thermometer goes up to 136 degrees (in the shade), and Verkhoyansk, in Siberia, where it goes down to 90 below zero.

Home Address—The World

For most of us, happily, there is more to living than mere existence, more to the world than the little part of it that has become familiar. Home is good, no doubt about it. But the rest is good, too; good in its broadness, its variety, its lure, its challenge. And we are not really strangers to that "rest"; we ourselves are part of it. Whatever our home address, we have another one besides. That address is—The World.

Small world—big world. A contradiction, but true. And you will see both its smallness and its bigness spread vividly before you as you read the stories and study the pictures in these books. Through most of human history it mattered little to people on one side of the globe what was happening on the other. The life of a person in America or England was scarcely touched by events in Russia, China, India or Africa. But that, as we know all too well, is no longer true. The earth has grown small. Nation jostles against nation, race against race, cul-

ture against culture, until we are almost as closely involved with people ten thousand miles away as with our next-door neighbors. It is enormously important that we know these people as they really are—as they live their lives—as they think and work and play. And that is exactly what these seven books of *Lands and Peoples* can bring to us: an understanding of the world we live in.

The Gift of Imagination

But is understanding all of it? No, I don't think so. The other great and equally important thing that these books will do—and now we are back to the beginning—is to stir the imagination. There are dreary folk in the world who will tell you that living is a routine and dull business and that imagination is for poets and small children. Don't believe them for a minute. Instead, look through these books and then back into history at the men who made them possible. What was it but imagination that sent the old Phoenicians exploring in their galleys? That sent Columbus to the New World, Marco Polo to Cathay, Cartier to the St. Lawrence, Captain Cook to the Pacific, Livingstone to darkest Africa, Peary and Amundsen to the poles? What is it but imagination that drives men today to study the earth—to try to know it better, understand it better—and to try to make it a better place to live in?

Man the Adventurer

In our complex and organized world a man is known by many labels. He is called a citizen, a subject, a producer, a consumer, a student, a worker, a provider. Let us remember that he is also, in his heart, an adventurer. Beyond the fact, the thing, the number lies the hope and the dream. Beyond the school and the library, the city and the farm lies the whole wide earth. Beyond the mountains and the deserts lies The Country of the Kandemor.

JAMES RAMSEY ULLMAN



the East. His ship had anchored at night off a great and mysterious city. Then the dawn came, a small boat was let down, and he and his shipmates rowed toward land. The sun came up. The palms and temples glittered. Bells rang, strange voices called out, strange faces looked out from the shore. And looking back at them, moving toward them, the young sailor was suddenly overcome with a feeling of wonder, mystery and excitement such as he was never to know again during the rest of his life. When he was older, this very same city might become for him nothing more than another port, another workaday place for loading or unloading cargo. But then, that first time, it was the unknown, it was adventure, it was magic. And, as Conrad makes clear, as much of the magic was in the boy's own heart as in the city to which he came. That was why he called the story *Youth*.

"But the world has become so small!" we hear people say. "There are no really strange or far places left in it." These people, I'm afraid, don't know the world very well. True enough, the development of transportation, communication—and unfortunately, of weapons—has brought us all closer together than would have been thought possible two thousand, two hundred or even twenty years ago. But this does not mean that they have made it all alike, or that the earth has become a dull, uniform and monotonous place. Look north, south, east, west. In the thirty-one square miles of Manhattan Island more than a hundred languages are spoken. In the forests of Brazil and New Guinea live tribes who have never heard of our civilization. Few of the highest mountains in the world have been climbed, and half of them have not even been explored. The ocean floors are less known than the surface of the moon.

The World's Endless Variety

If it is a small world, it is also still a big world—big not only in mere miles but in its endless variety. Consider one city:

Paris. It has been called "The City of Light." Depending on what one is looking for, it can be called the city of art, the city of restaurants, the city of strikes, the city of dressmakers, the city of the guillotine. It is all of these. Plus three million people. Plus two thousand years of history.

Or take, not a city, but a region: the great basin of the Amazon in South America. What is it? To the traveler flying over it, merely a wilderness of jungles and rivers. But to the Indians dwelling there it is home. To the early Spanish and Portuguese explorers it was the promise of riches and empire. In the years since, men have searched there for gold, for rubber, for oil, for strange plants and animals, for lost tribes, for lost cities. The Amazon is not merely water, mud, trees, insects. It is what the imagination and will of men make of it.

In this mid-twentieth century we are apt to think of the world largely in terms of governments and politics. And for this there is, of course, good, if unfortunate, reason. But the world is more than just these things; and geography—the study of the world—is more than a listing of capitals, boundaries and populations. That, it seems to me, is the really fine and important thing that these books have to offer: that they go beyond today's headlines, today's news, today's problems and propaganda, to the deeper and more permanent world that stretches from yesterday to tomorrow. Here are earth's mountains and rivers, its farms and cities, its arts and sciences, its living men and women and children. Here is what the world is made of: lands and peoples.

Each to His Own Taste

Human tastes and interests differ, which (except perhaps in totalitarian countries) is a very good thing indeed. And no reader is going to be equally interested in everything in these pages. But it is hard for me to imagine anyone with so little curiosity, so little imagina-



GENERAL ARRANGEMENT

THE seven volumes of this set of books are so arranged that neighboring countries are brought together as nearly as possible. Where such groups as the Commonwealth of Nations, the French Union or territories far from the homeland are concerned, each region is placed according to its geographical location. For example, Algeria is described not under France but in the volume that includes Africa. The general scope of each volume follows.

VOLUME I, Western Europe. An Introduction to the books; an article on the Millionth Map, an international geographic project; articles on the British Isles (England, Wales, Scotland, the Republic of Ireland and Northern Ireland); France; the Atlantic and Mediterranean islands; the Netherlands; Belgium; Spain; Portugal.

VOLUME II, Central Europe. The Scandinavian countries; Finland; Iceland and Greenland; Western and Eastern Germany; Poland; the Baltic states; Czechoslovakia; Austria; Hungary; Switzerland; "toy states"; Italy; Sicily; Berlin; Rome; Venice.

VOLUME III, The Middle East. The Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (both European and Asiatic territory); Greece, Yugoslavia and other Balkan nations; Iran (Persia); Iraq; Turkey;

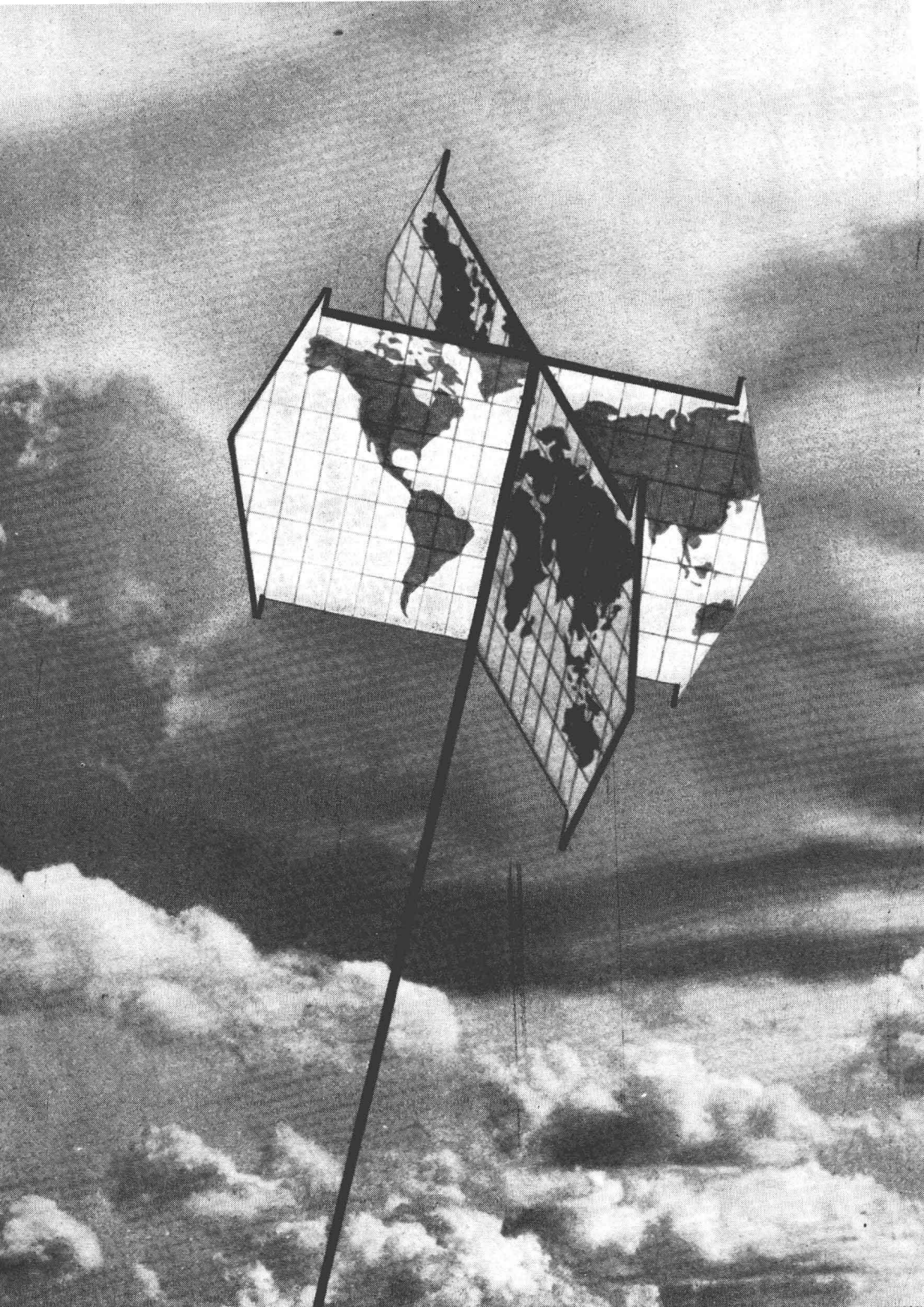
Syria; Lebanon; Israel and Jordan; Arabia; the Beduins of the desert.

VOLUME IV, Asia. India and Pakistan; China, Mongolia and Tibet; Afghanistan; Kashmir; Nepal and Bhutan; Burma; Ceylon; Malaya; Thailand (Siam); Indochina; Formosa; Japan; Korea.

VOLUME V, Africa, Australia and Oceania. Ancient and modern Egypt; the Sudan; French and British Africa; the independent countries of Africa; the Congo Basin; Madagascar; Borneo; Australia; New Zealand; Indonesia; the Philippine Republic; islands of the South Seas.

VOLUME VI, North America. The North Pole region; North American Indians; Canada's provinces, cities, territories, national parks and reserves; the states, cities, territories, national parks and forests of the United States.

VOLUME VII, Latin America and General Topics. Mexico; Central America; Caribbean lands; the republics of South America; Antarctica; the United Nations. The volume also contains articles on such diversified subjects as the races of mankind; boats, ancient and modern; transportation in remote areas; waterfalls; volcanoes. There is also an index covering all seven volumes.



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X

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THE MILLIONTH MAP

Guide to the Broad Acres of the Whole Earth

Maps of some kind are probably as old as man himself. To tell his fellows where there was water or good hunting, primitive man no doubt drew a rough chart on the ground with a stick. Two of the oldest maps in existence date back to the 1300's B.C. and were made in ancient Egypt. The maps of the ancient Mediterranean world that have come down to us were no mean achievement, though we may smile at their wildly imaginary drawings of the unknown lands beyond. Yet for all our present-day knowledge of the earth, our maps are still far from adequate. The Millionth Map is an attempt to fill this great lack.

IN the years ahead we are all going to hear more and more about the Millionth Map. It is a new map of the world in the process of being put together. Its official name is the International Map of the World (IMW for short). However, it is popularly called the Millionth Map because its scale is one to one million. This means that one inch on the map equals one million inches on the earth, or almost sixteen miles.

When the Millionth Map is completed, it will be the first map ever constructed to be standard for every part of the globe. Not only will it have the same scale throughout (making comparisons of different regions easier) but every part will have met the same severe tests for accuracy and workmanship. Thus it will be as accurate for one part of the world as for another.

It hardly seems believable that no such map was ever made before. To get a single dependable map of the whole world, many maps have had to be used, and each is different. Most countries have produced their own maps, using whatever scale and methods seemed suitable to them regardless of the maps of other nations. Naturally among all these maps there is great variation in the way they are drawn and in their general reliability.

Though the Millionth Map is spoken of as a single map, actually it consists of a number of sections, or sheets. The number of sheets for all the continents and islands of the earth—a total of about fifty-five million square miles of land surface—eventually will be 961.

Each sheet covers exactly six degrees of longitude by four degrees of latitude. (At the equator one degree of latitude or longitude is, roughly, seventy miles.) From this you can see that the sheets will disregard national boundaries. They will not stop, as do so many maps, where one country ends and another begins. A distinguishing name is given to each section, usually the name of some prominent town or feature of the region. For instance, sheet M-15, which includes part of Minnesota and parts of Manitoba and Ontario, is called "Lake of the Woods" sheet from the large lake that borders on the state and both provinces. Thus this section ignores a border and covers parts of both Canada and the United States.

As a further indication of its global character, the Millionth Map is being prepared under the sponsorship of the International Geographical Union, a group of geographers whose homelands include almost every country in the world.

The idea for the map was first proposed in 1891. This came about at a congress of geographers in Bern, Switzerland. One day a young professor of geography, Albrecht Penck of the University of Vienna, read a paper before the meeting that suggested the new world map and showed how seriously it was needed.

The idea was received with enthusiasm. Even then, before the airplane had arrived to shrink distances between the farthest countries, the necessity for such a map was recognized. The one-to-one-million scale was then proposed, and an international committee of leading geographers

was selected to study the matter and to decide how such a map could be made a reality.

Yet for about eighteen years the Millionth Map remained little more than an idea. It received new impetus in 1909 when Great Britain called a meeting of ambassadors from a number of countries to consider the matter. This conference was able to agree on many practical details. Among other matters, the delegates decided what parts of the world should be mapped by what countries. Cartography is an exacting and highly complicated art, and even today there are many nations that lack trained map-makers. At the 1909 conference, France was given the task of mapping some parts of Asia, a project it had already begun. Germany was assigned the work on China; and Great Britain, the British sections of Africa.

Nevertheless jealousies and suspicions among nations have still slowed the map's progress. Wars have brought work on it almost to a standstill. During the second World War the permanent headquarters of the commission, at Southampton, England, was destroyed by bombs. Disputes among the geographers themselves as to the best ways to make the map sometimes have wasted months or years.

The Latin America Section

Regardless of all these setbacks the map has been slowly progressing, a few sheets finished and published in one year, a few more in another. Like any great idea, that of the Millionth Map has refused to die. In 1945 it received a great boon. For some years the American Geographical Society had been working on a map of Latin America, and in that year it was completed. This map is on the same scale and has the same style as the Millionth. So it was decided to include the sheets of the Latin America project with the international one. Thus one-sixth of the land surface of the globe—from the Rio Grande to Cape Horn—was added in one fell swoop.

By the early 1950's the Millionth Map had arrived almost at the halfway post.

About 50 per cent of its total number of sheets had been completed and published.

What will the Millionth Map look like? What will it be like to handle and to use? First, it will be a topographical map. This is a different kind of map from those with which you are probably most familiar, such as road maps for automobile driving. Road maps are usually what is called planimetric: they are flat-measure maps. They show the land on a plane, as though there were no hills or valleys. Such maps are useful chiefly for indicating distances, the measure of miles or kilometers from place to place.

How Land Height Is Shown

In contrast, topographical maps such as the Millionth indicate not only distances from point to point but also how the land looks and what it does. They show where it rises and falls, how high the land is above sea level or how low. They also indicate the rate of the rise or fall, whether it is steep or gradual. From such a map you can tell which side of a river valley is gently sloping or which side of a mountain is the most sheer. Thus the picture of the land a topographical map gives you is in three dimensions—width, length and height.

The advantages of a topographical map over a planimetric one are self-evident. Leaving the Millionth Map aside for a moment, it may astonish many Americans to learn that large areas of the United States have never been mapped in this way at all and that their country is less completely mapped by any method than Japan or India. Great Britain, Germany, Holland, Belgium and Austria have the most thorough topographical maps of any countries in the world. In fact, during World War II, Britain had a striking demonstration of the value of its topographical mapping. The particular map in question was a land-use map. In the tiniest detail it showed what every section of the island is best suited for, from John o'Groats in Scotland to Land's End in Cornwall. Armed with this information, Britain was able to increase its cultivated fields by 60 per cent, and suffered less for

lack of food during the war than it would have without this extremely useful map.

The work involved to get the precise information needed for an accurate topographical map is enormous and far-reaching. For one thing, the land must be surveyed—that is, accurate points of latitude, longitude and altitude must be established. This is called the “geodetic control.” In some cases the points are fixed by markers that must be correct to one-half inch in seven miles. Hundreds of observation stations are set up by men working on foot. In one jungle area, a survey party had to hack its way through the dense growth for fourteen days to go a mere twenty miles.

Contour Lines and Colors

On the Millionth Map the shape of the surface is shown by contour lines and colored tints. Each contour line indicates an exact number of feet or meters above sea level. Thus contour lines zigzag or curve according to the altitude of the land. The colors reveal at a glance the relative highs and lows. For instance, lowlands may be tinted green, areas a little higher yellow, still higher areas brown, and lavender for high mountains.

Most of the sheets of the map are twenty by seventeen inches (they are somewhat smaller for polar regions). This size is just about the area of a newspaper page, and so a sheet is quite easy to handle.

The Millionth Map will fill the gap that exists between the small-scale maps of most atlases (which are too small in scale for accuracy) and the big-scale topographical maps usually published by the official map-making departments of most advanced countries. These are of a scale much larger than the average person needs. The one-to-one-million scale can show clearly most of the important features of any region; and geographers consider this scale the one that is most generally practical.

The map shows distances in kilometers and miles, and some of its sheets may also give the Russian distance measure of versts. (A verst equals 0.6629 mile.)

Names of places are printed in the Roman alphabet. However, where the country shown has no alphabet (as Japan) there are usually two editions of a sheet. One uses the native writing and the other Roman characters, the most widely used alphabet in the West.

When all the sheets of the Millionth Map are finally completed, they will offer to the peoples of the world a map that, for its scale, will be the last word in both accuracy and practicality. It will be the best map in existence, for example, for the average traveler. You and I will find it more useful and easier to read than any other map we are likely to get abroad.

The map will also be invaluable to people who use maps in their work—geologists, economists, engineers, conservation and irrigation specialists. For this map will be accurate to the point where it can serve as a basic or “mother” map to which any kind of specialized information (about water, soils, vegetation, populations) can be added without fear of error.

Looking ahead, can one see when the Millionth Map will be wholly finished? Not yet. In 1953 the map's European, South American and African sections were almost all completed. But elsewhere scattered around the world there were many blank spaces still to be filled. China, the lands of the Soviet Union and Australia were chief among these. Of the seventy sheets on which the United States is to appear, only nine had been completed.

The Millionth Map in Service

In the meantime, the sheets that are already published are serving the world well. With their aid, troublesome boundary disputes have been settled between quarreling nations. In several countries—notably Ecuador, Panama and Colombia—the sheets have become the right hand of census-takers. Engineers have been guided in remote mountains and deserts. A novel use has been made of the Latin America sheets on the upper Amazon, where it is claimed that steamboat captains find them more helpful than their navigation charts.

BY C. LESTER WALKER



Philip Gendreau, N. Y.

KING RICHARD I—THE LION-HEARTED

With sword upraised, the valiant Richard still seems to be leading his men on to the Holy Land, in the Third Crusade. Though his motives were different, he was a forerunner of later men from the British Isles who were to venture to the far places of the globe. This statue is in London, and on the right is a glimpse of the Houses of Parliament.

THE BRITISH ISLES

Home of English, Irish, Scots and Welsh

The British Isles take their name from the ancient Britons, or Brythons, one group of Celtic people who crossed the English Channel from the mainland of Europe probably about 1000 B.C. They established themselves in present-day England and Wales. Another group, the Gaels, settled in Scotland and later some of them crossed to Ireland. Though the cluster of islands is comparatively small, in it have developed distinctive stocks—English, Irish, Scots and Welsh; a culture with world-wide influence; a nation, Great Britain, that is among the greatest on earth; and a new state—the Republic of Ireland.

JUDGED from the standpoint of size the British Isles are not impressive, for no place in either Great Britain or Ireland is more than sixty miles from salt water. Moreover, though the islands are quite densely populated, their total number of inhabitants is not large. Yet these isles have for long bulked large in world history, always in the front rank and sometimes holding the foremost place.

Their unique location, in the Old World and yet stretching out to the New, with vast ocean areas to the west and south, has been a decisive factor in their history. However, the discovery in England of the remains of mammals like those once common in western Europe proves that Britain was once part of the continent. It did not become an island until the late Stone Age. For this reason, Paleolithic (Old Stone Age) peoples, who used tools and weapons of crudely chipped flint, were able to arrive in Britain by land. They are the first people known to have reached the country. Later, after Britain became separated from the European continent, other peoples occupied the British Isles—Neolithic (New Stone Age) and then Celtic. Julius Caesar acknowledged the skilled seamanship of the Britons who opposed his landing in 54 B.C.; and more seafaring blood was introduced into the islands by the invading Danes and Norsemen who came later.

It was these varied strains and their language, mingling in an isolated environment, that molded the national characteristics of the modern Briton. From the Rhine, the Elbe and the Norwegian fiords,

Britain received her Teutonic language and the rudiments of her free institutions. From the Seine Valley of northern France and the western Mediterranean came Christianity and scholarship. Thus both northern and southern Europe made great contributions.

Nevertheless, for many centuries the surrounding seas gave Britain protection. Behind this strong frontier the British developed an insular viewpoint which became one of their most striking characteristics. Thus, though in her were fused the several elements of European civilization, Britain really never became "European," that is, Continental.

In the Middle Ages, British ships opened trade with the countries of western and southern Europe. Later, following the great geographical discoveries of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, British seamen began the long series of voyages, for exploration and trade, that took them ultimately into every continent of the world. Thus it was that people from the overcrowded British Isles came to establish new homes in, or at least to govern, a greater part of the earth's surface than any other people in history. At the same time they spread the influence of Europe as a whole to all the shores of the world. The spirit of initiative and enterprise of these pioneers was developed in the little islands that we are considering here.

Much the same causes that set British conditions apart from those of the continent of Europe tended also to separate conditions in Wales, Scotland and Ireland from those of England. In the case of

Wales, and of Scotland, bleak uplands form a barrier; and the Irish Sea rolls between England and Ireland. In due course, Wales did become largely assimilated with England. Then, when the Scottish and English parliaments were united in 1707, the three countries became the Kingdom of Great Britain. When Ireland was drawn into political union, the kingdom took the name United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland. Still later (1921), when southern Ireland secured her freedom, the realm was designated officially the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. Since Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland (six counties of Ulster) are important parts of the kingdom, it is incorrect to refer to the whole country as "England." Even more to the point, the Welsh, Scots and the "unionist" Ulstermen resent it.

Highlands, Downs and Cliffs

Besides Great Britain, the largest island, and Ireland, next in size, there are many smaller islands and groups around the rocky coasts. Among them are the quaint little Isle of Man, midway between the two main islands, and the picturesque Channel Islands, close to the north coast of France. The northern and western parts of Great Britain—Scotland and Wales—are highland zones, while south-central England is largely lowland. Down the center of northern England runs the Pennines, the so-termed backbone of upland country; and in the southwest lie the Mendip Hills and the Exmoor and Dartmoor plateaus. In the southeast, rolling downs cover deep chalk deposits which end in the white cliffs of Dover. On the French coast, across the Straits of Dover, are similar chalklands.

An Unwritten Constitution

The British system of government as it exists today developed gradually through a period of more than six hundred years. There is no such thing as a single document embodying the fundamental principles of the British Constitution. Instead the government is based on a long series of charters, unwritten understandings, ad-

justments and laws. The British system is, in fact, both complex and unique. While modern Britain is a constitutional monarchy, permitting the sovereign to reign and not to rule, the government is a political democracy.

Long periods of security and of great national wealth, coupled with centuries of political evolution, developed tolerance and compromise in the people. At the same time, a love of tradition has kept alive many relics of the past. In the next article we tell you about some of the picturesque costumes and customs that still remain.

Growth of the English Language

Other peoples have copied the pattern of democratic government fashioned in Britain. From the British Isles have also come a language and literature whose influence is world-wide. The English tongue, developed from the Anglo-Saxon, was modified first by Norman French and later by words of Latin and Greek origin. Words from numerous European languages, as well as distinctive terms originating in North America, have been adapted to it. Amid this perpetual change, however, there still remains an impression of continuity from earliest times. As a medium of communication between people who speak less well-known languages, English is used today to a great extent. Through translations, English literature, more extensive than that of any other tongue, has found its way into every country. Welshmen, Scots and Irish have shared with Englishmen in the British contributions to science and the arts. From all four countries have come leaders in government, finance, industry and the defense services.

Many times in the course of Britain's long story the country has suffered adversity. It has been ravaged by civil wars, smitten by economic depressions, and weakened by long and arduous struggles against foreign foes. During and after World War II, Britain found herself in desperate straits. Much of the countryside and parts of many large cities were pitted and ruined by enemy assault, foreign trade dwindled and her financial resources were