### **BELGIUM**



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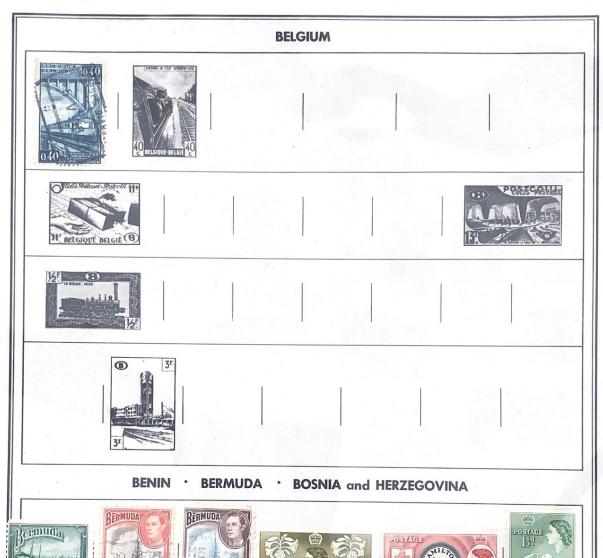
































## BOLIVIA





























### **BOLIVIA**

Inland republic, third largest in South America (424,162 sq. mi. pop. 3,500,000; cap. La Paz), named after the liberator, Simon Bolivar. Although half of Bolivia lies in tropical lowlands, 80% of its people live at 12,000 feet, on a cold, bleak, wind-swept Andean plateau—the "altiplano". Here are fabulous mines producing tin, gold, silver, lead, copper and tungsten; and Lake Titicaca with its mysterious island ruins of an ancient civilization. Half the Bolivians are pure Indians, poor and illiterate, who raise llamas and alpacas on the plateau, or collect forest products in the lowlands; 28% are mestizos (mixed Indian and white); 13% are white. What a place for politics! Since liberation from Spain in 1825, Bolivia has had some 60 revolutions, 70 presidents, and 11 constitutions!





































### BRAZIL



THE UNITED STATES OF BRAZIL, world's fourth largest country (3,287,195 sq. mi.; pop. 65,000,000; cap. Brasilia), occupies almost half of South America. Much of its area is covered by steaming jungles drained by the mighty Amazon, on which ocean-going freighters travel 2,300 miles upstream to the port of Iquitos in Peru. Brazil produces vast quantities of coffee (first in world production), castor beans, cocoa, oranges, sugar, bananas, cotton, etc. and has great forest and mineral wealth. Its people, a pleasant friendly race whose language and culture are Portuguese, are mostly engaged in agriculture and related occupations. Brazil's best customer is the U.S.A., and the two great republics are united in a friendship solidly based on common interests in matters of trade and hemisphere defense.



### BRAZIL











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# **BRITISH SOLOMON ISLANDS** BRITISH SOLOMON ISLANDS





### **BULGARIA**

Communist republic (42,818 sq. mi.; pop. 8,000,000; cap. Sofia) bordering the Black Sea. BULGARIA—"Land of the Bougars" or Ploughing Peasants—is characterized by fields of grain and tobacco, vineyard-covered hillsides, and acres of roses (grown for perfume, a principal export), with the rugged Balkan Mountains in the background. Peasant farmers comprise 80% of the population. After five centuries of oppression by the Turks, Bulgaria was liberated in 1878 by Russia. The line of Bulgarian Tsars, pictured so frequently on stamps, came to an end in 1946 with the formation of the present republic. Closely akin to the Russians in race, language and religion, the Bulgarians—their farms collectivized, their industries nationalized—live cut off from the West, in close accord with Russia.

































































































### BULGARIA























### CAMBODIA · CANAL ZONE



























































































### CANADA



World's third largest country in area (3,851,113 sq. mi.; pop. 17,500,000; cap. Ottawa)

Canada is an independent dominion, or member, of the British Commonwealth. Its nominal ruler is the British Queen; its actual ruling body is an elected Parliament. Blessed with every natural resource—farmlands, forests, fisheries, water power, coal, iron, gold, oil, and other minerals—Canada is rapidly becoming one of the world's richest and most important nations. Half the Canadians are of English descent; one-fourth (mostly living in Quebec Province) of French descent; hence the two official languages. The U.S. and Canada are model good neighbors. Each nation is the other's best customer for exports; and between them lies a 3,000 mile boundary line unfortified for more than 100 years.





# CANADA 10 FEBRUS 10 CANADA



### **CANADA**





















































































### CANADA (concluded) · CAPE OF GOOD HOPE · CAPE JUBY · CAPE VERDE CAROLINE ISLANDS · CASTELLORIZO · CAYMAN ISLANDS





















































































### **CEYLON**



Beautiful CEYLON — "The Pearl of the Orient" (25,332 sq. mi.; pop. 9,390,000; cap. Colombo) — is a wonderland for naturalists and archaeologists, for it contains almost every kind of tropical vegetation; all animals of India except the tiger; and — lost and preserved for centuries in its jungles — the ruins of an ancient Buddhist civilization. (The spectacular "Bridge on the River Kwai" was photographed in Ceylon.) Its people, called Sinhalese, are mostly agricultural workers, producing tea, rubber, coconuts, rice, etc. Valuable mines yield graphite, iron, limestone and precious stones; and many new industries are being established. The British held Ceylon from 1796 until 1946, when the former colony became an independent member of the British Commonwealth.



# CEYLON · CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC · CENTRAL LITHUANIA CHAD and REPUBLIC OF CHAD · CHRISTMAS ISLAND

















































### CHILE



Hemmed in between the Andes and the Pacific, the REPUBLIC OF CHILE (286,397 sq. mi.; pop. 7,400,000 cap. Santiago) is 2627 miles long, only 40 to 250 miles wide. Its northern deserts are rich in nitrates, copper and iron, basis of the country's wealth, for which the U.S.A. is the leading buyer. Its temperate central valley, resembling California, is devoted to stock-raising and agriculture, on vast feudal-type estates owned by ancient families. In the cold south are forests and grazing lands. Two-thirds of the Chileans are mestizos descended from 17th century soldier-settlers and the proud Auracanian Indians; most of the others are of European origin; and the national hero of all of them is Bernardo O'Higgins. Southern Chile's lake district is one of the world's finest vacation regions.

















































































### CHILE

