

CHINA

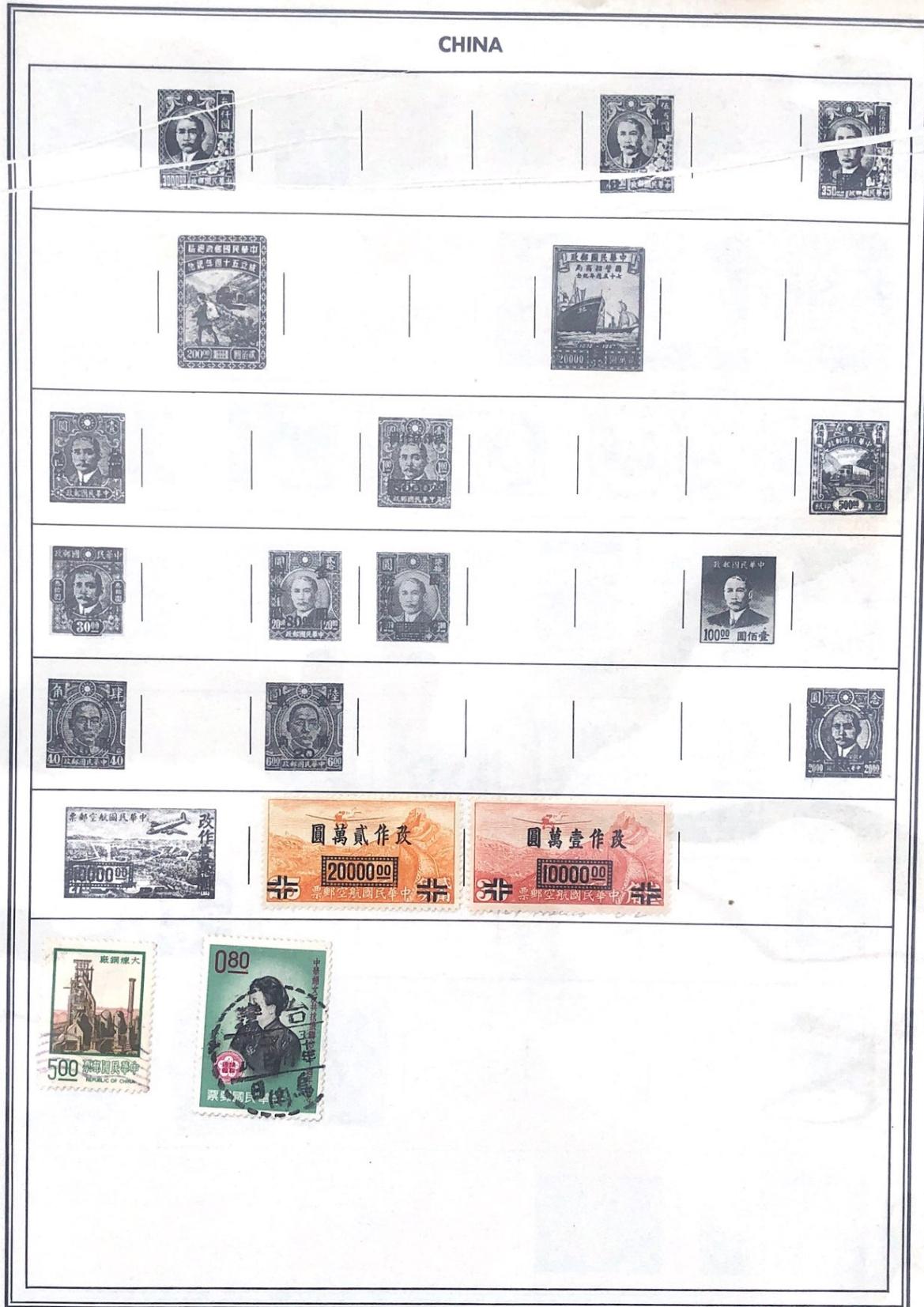


In colossal CHINA, world's second largest country (3,768,727 sq. mi.; estimated pop. 650,000,000) dwell almost one-fourth of the entire human race, whose civilization dates back 3,000 years! Modern China, passive, corrupt, disorganized, was bullied for generations by "foreign devils" bent on monopolizing the lucrative Chinese market. The revered Dr. Sun Yat-sen, pictured on many stamps, founded the Chinese Republic in 1911. His successor, Chiang Kai-shek tried to unify China, but lost the civil war with the Communists. Today, politically, there are two Chinas: the Communist PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA (cap. Peiping) on the mainland; and the Nationalist REPUBLIC OF CHINA (cap. Taipei) barricaded 100 miles off-shore on the island of Taiwan or Formosa.

COAT OF ARMS



CHINA



CHINA: FORMOSA



CHINA: FORMOSA · CILICIA



COLOMBIA



COLOMBIA

THE REPUBLIC OF COLOMBIA (439,512 sq. mi.; pop. 14,000,000; cap. Bogota) was named in honor of Columbus. Its eastern half is an unhealthy jungle inhabited by dangerous uncivilized Indians. In the west, between three giant ranges of the Andes, lie fertile valleys and plateaus, traversed by the country's two principal arteries of transportation—the Magdalena and Cauca Rivers. Here dwell most of the people, close to the equator but enjoying a temperate mountain climate. The population is 68% mestizo, 20% white, 7% Indian, 5% Negro. On postage stamps you will see their national heroes (Bolivar, Sucre, etc.); views of Bogota (established 1538; a center of learning and culture); leading products: mild coffee ("cafe suave"), cattle, petroleum, bananas, gold and emeralds.

COAT OF ARMS



COLOMBIA



COLOMBIA



© H. E. HARRIS & CO.

PRINTED IN U.S.A.

COLOMBIA



CONGO • COOK ISLANDS • CORFU • CRETE



COSTA RICA



COSTA RICA

Second smallest of Central American republics (19,695 sq. mi.; pop. 1,076,000; cap. San Jose), COSTA RICA has a literate 80% white population noted for its democratic way of life. Nearly every family owns its own home or farm; the people are neither very rich nor very poor; there are more school teachers than policemen; and in 1949 the standing army was told to go home and sit down, or at least, it was abolished as unnecessary. Columbus discovered this land in 1502 and, excited by golden ornaments worn by the natives, hopefully named it Costa Rica ('Rich Coast'). Its real wealth proved to be the soil, which produces bumper crops of coffee, bananas, abaca fiber and cacao. Nearly all of Costa Rica is a plateau, 3000 to 6000 feet above sea level, with one of the world's most agreeable year-round climates.

COAT OF ARMS



CHILE



CROATIA



CUBA



CUBA (44,218 sq. mi.; pop. 6,500,000) is the largest island, its capital Havana the largest city, of the West Indies. Lying but 90 miles from Key West, having gained its independence (1898) with American help, Cuba was for decades closely linked with the United States. American capital owned or controlled most of the great plantations; American tourists, enjoying the delightful winter climate, spent millions of dollars there; and the United States bought most of the immense production of sugar, tobacco, cigars, pineapples and citrus fruits. Unfortunately, the Cubans suffered under a succession of oppressive governments, the latest of which was overthrown (Jan. 1, 1959) by the revolution headed by Fidel Castro. The world watches with interest the direction and nature of the new Cuba.

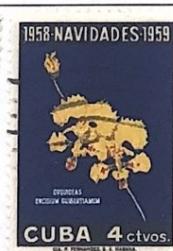
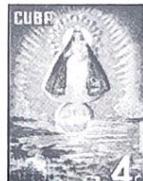
COAT OF ARMS



CUBA



CUBA



CUBA



© M. E. HARRIS & CO.

PRINTED IN U.S.A.

CURACAO or NETHERLANDS ANTILLES



CYPRUS and REPUBLIC OF CYPRUS • CYRENAICA

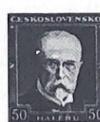


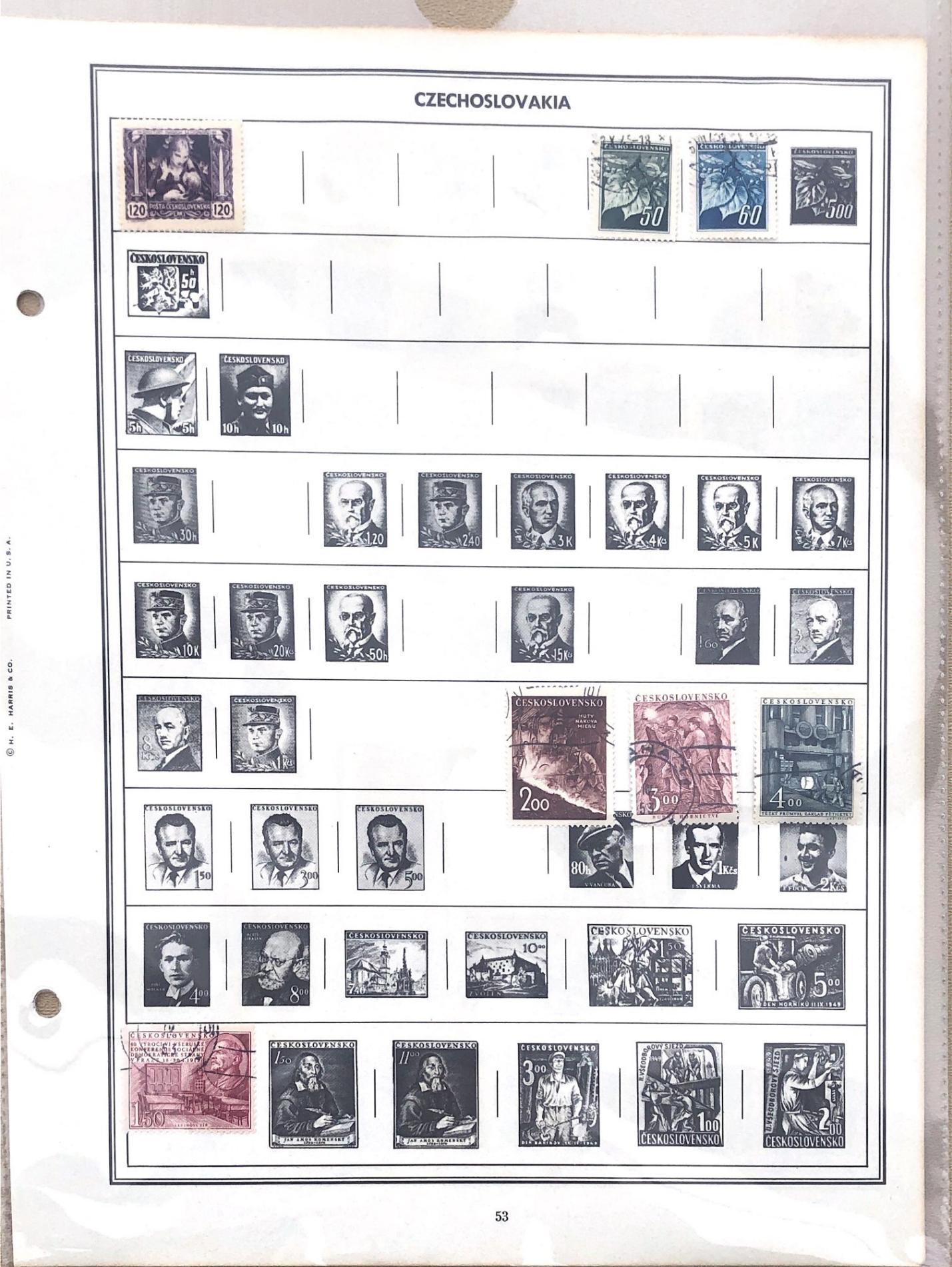
CZECHOSLOVAKIA



Communist republic (49,366 sq. mi.; pop. 13,500,000; cap. Praha or Prague). The Czechs (or Bohemians) and the Slovaks emerged from World War I as a prosperous independent republic, for they had inherited most of the mines and industries of the former Austro-Hungarian Empire. For 21 years, under Presidents Masaryk and Benes, they enjoyed a model democratic government. Then Nazi Germany, preparing for World War II, marched in and created the German Protectorate of Bohemia-Moravia and the puppet state of Slovakia. Czechoslovakia was liberated in 1945 but its Russian-supported Communist party took over in 1948. Today Czechoslovakia is the most valuable of Russia's satellite nations, producing coal, iron and steel, munitions, uranium, petroleum, machinery, glassware, textiles, etc.

COAT OF ARMS





CZECHOSLOVAKIA



CZECHOSLOVAKIA



PRINTED IN U. S. A.

© H. E. HARRIS & CO.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA



© H. E. HARRIS & CO.

PRINTED IN U. S. A.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA



CZECHOSLOVAKIA: BOHEMIA and MORAVIA



CZECHOSLOVAKIA: SLOVAKIA

