

CZECHOSLOVAKIA: SLOVAKIA





DANZIG

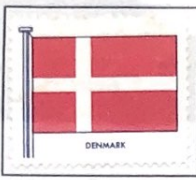
DANZIG or GDANSK (pop. 118,000), on the Baltic, is the natural and historic seaport for the commerce of Poland and East Prussia. Through the centuries, depending on the balance of power, it has been by turns a Polish city, a German city, and a free city. After World War I, to make a seaport for landlocked Poland, Danzig with adjoining territory was made into the Danzig Free State, which from 1920-1939 had its own government, flag and postage stamps. Bitter disputes kept arising between German and Polish interests. During the ominous 1930's Danzig was called "the powder keg of Europe." The explosion occurred in 1939 when Germany invaded Poland to force the return of Danzig, and so started World War II. After the war — still revolving in its historic cycle — Danzig was re-taken by Poland.

COAT OF ARMS



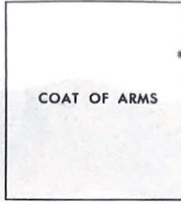
DAHOMEY and REP. OF DAHOMEY · DALMATIA · DANISH WEST INDIES · DIEGO SUAREZ



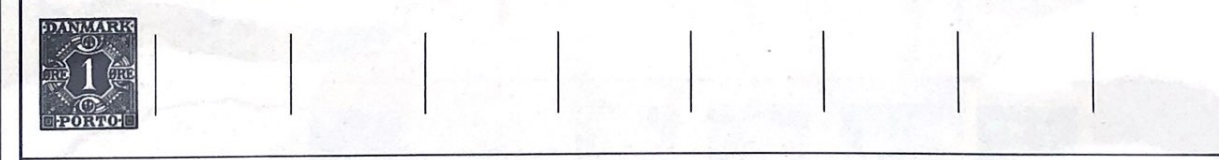


DENMARK

Democratic kingdom (17,159 sq. mi.; pop. 4,600,000; cap. Copenhagen) comprising the Jutland Peninsula and some 500 islands, between the Baltic and North Seas. An English schoolboy once wrote that Denmark, like ancient Gaul, was divided into three parts: butter, eggs and bacon. For these leading Danish products England is the chief customer. Denmark's area is 90% productive; it resembles a vast dairy, poultry and produce farm, subdivided into small farms owned by the people who work them. Denmark also has a great fishing industry and one of the world's largest merchant fleets. The now-peaceful Danes were once powerful and feared: in 1510 under King Canute they conquered England; and they still own the world's largest island, Greenland (pop. 28,000), colonized in 985.



DENMARK





DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

The DOMINICAN REPUBLIC (18,641 sq. mi.; pop. 2,900,000; cap. Ciudad Trujillo) occupies the eastern two-thirds of the Caribbean island of Hispaniola. Its people are predominantly mulatto; their language and culture are Spanish; and their national fear is of absorption by the overcrowded French-speaking Negro Republic of Haiti across the border. After many political upheavals, including occupation from 1916-34 by the U.S. Marines, the republic settled down to peace, order and police-state tyranny under the iron dictatorship of President Trujillo. He changed the name of his capital (America's oldest city, founded in 1496 by Columbus), from Santo Domingo to Trujillo City, and issued many postage stamps in his own honor. The Dominicans engage almost entirely in agriculture.

COAT OF ARMS



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DUTCH INDIES



DOMINICA · DUTCH NEW GUINEA



EAST AFRICA and UGANDA · EASTERN RUMELIA · EASTERN SILESIA · EPIRUS · ERITREA



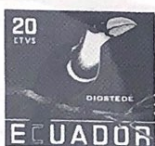
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ECUADOR

ECUADOR (which means "equator"; 105,685 sq. mi.; pop. 4,200,000; cap. Quito) is called the "roof of America" for it has the highest land in the western hemisphere. Of its many peaks — dominated by Mt. Chimborazo, four miles high — at least ten are active volcanoes, so that earthquakes are frequent and disastrous. Ecuador has two great centers of population: the tropical coastal plain around Guayaquil, the seaport; and the Andean plateau where Quito, at 9,350 feet, enjoys a spring-like climate all the year around. Eastern Ecuador is Amazonian jungle, mostly uninhabited. Ecuador's population is 60% pure Indian, 25% mestizo, 15% white. Major exports are bananas, cacao, coffee, balsa wood, ivory nuts, kapok, wild rubber, alligator skins and "Panama hats" — which are made *only* in Ecuador!

COAT OF ARMS



ECUADOR

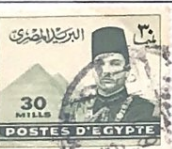


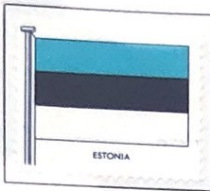
EGYPT



Largest, most influential of Arab countries is EGYPT (386,110 sq. mi.; pop. 25,000,000; cap. Cairo): formerly controlled by Turkey; a British Protectorate (1882-1922); an independent Kingdom (1922-1953); a Republic (1953-58); and now (since 1958) a Province of the United Arab Republic (Egypt and Syria). 97% of Egypt is uninhabited desert! The population is crowded into the narrow fertile valley of the Nile, which, under irrigation, yields three crops a year of cotton, rice, and sugar. Here, 6000 years ago, flourished the great ancient civilization whose monuments still astound the tourist and the stamp collector. The uproar created by present-day Egypt stems from Dictator-President Nasser's goal of uniting *all* Arab countries into one mighty nation. (See "United Arab Republic".)

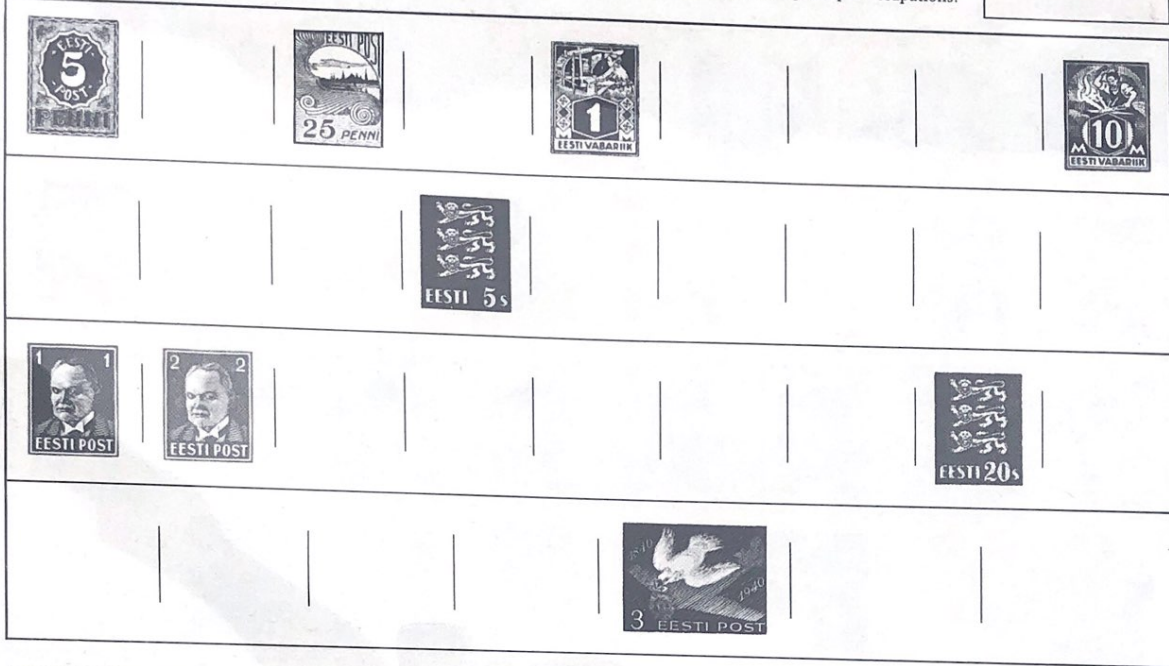
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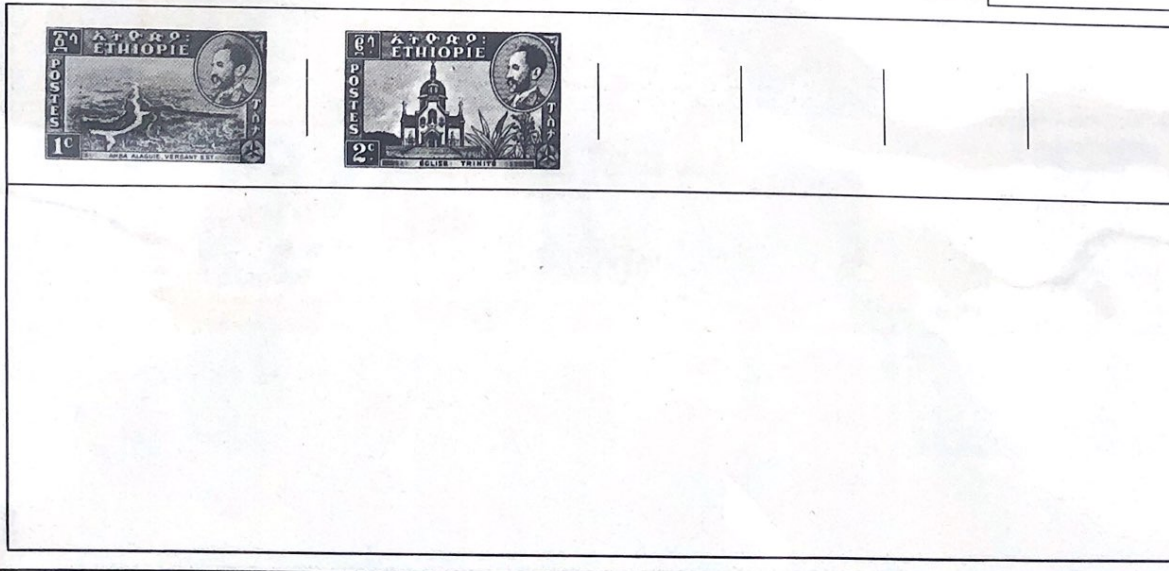
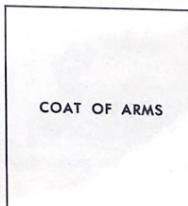
ESTONIA

The people of ESTONIA ("Land of the Esths") or EESTI (18,353 sq. mi.; pop. 1,100,000; cap. Tallinn or Revel) are closely related, in race, language and temperament, to the Finns who live opposite them across the Gulf of Finland. Too few in number to maintain their independence, or to guard their fine ice-free harbor of Tallinn on the Baltic Sea, they have lived throughout history under the domination of one or another of their powerful neighbors. The collapse of Russia in 1918 enabled them to gain national independence; but with the resurgence of Russian power after World War II they were forcibly re-taken by Russia in 1940 (an act still not officially recognized by the U.S.) and now constitute the 16th Republic of the Soviet Union. Agriculture, dairy farming and lumbering are the principal occupations.



ETHIOPIA or ABYSSINIA

The KINGDOM OF ETHIOPIA (455,212 sq. mi.; pop. 20,000,000; cap. Addis Ababa) lies in mountainous NE Africa, where climate varies with altitude: from deserts and jungles, to fertile temperate plateaus, to snow-capped mountains. The natives, Christians since the 4th century, are olive, bronze and black, of many races and tongues — hence the name Abyssinia, "Land of the Mixed". They engage mostly in farming and grazing, exporting coffee, oil seeds, hides, bananas, beeswax, leopard skins, ivory and ostrich feathers. Ethiopia disappeared under Italian conquest in 1935; was liberated in 1942; federated with Eritrea in 1952. The well-educated Emperor, who claims direct descent from King Solomon and the Queen of Sheba, is gradually modernizing this still primitive country.



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FALKLAND ISLANDS • FAR EASTERN REPUBLIC • FERNANDO PO • FIJI



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FINLAND

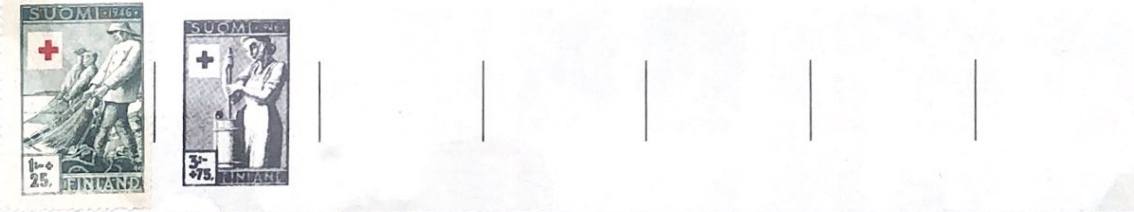


Democratic republic (130,119 sq. mi.; pop. 4,415,000; cap. Helsinki) of northern Europe. Of the area of FINLAND ("Land of Fens") or SUOMI ("Swampland"), 11% is occupied by more than 60,000 lakes; 48% is swampland; and two-thirds of the solid ground is forested. In this rugged country, with its long severe winters, lumbering and agriculture are the national occupations, with manufacturing (wood products, pulp, paper, etc.) of increasing importance. Its dark-skinned blue-eyed people are famed for honesty, industry and "sisu" or tenacity of purpose. After a century of semi-independence as a Russian Grand Duchy, they achieved full independence in 1918. Today, although required to have a foreign policy acceptable to neighboring Russia, the Finns are still free.

COAT OF ARMS



FINLAND • FIUME





FRANCE

FRANCE (212,821 sq. mi.; pop. 44,500,000) ranks third in power among European nations. Its beautiful capital Paris (pop. 2,725,000) is Europe's fourth city. In science, art, music, literature, commerce, industry, and the democratic way of life, the people of France comprise one of the world's most influential races. France has been called "the country that has everything" because agriculture, industry and mining exist in proportions favorable to a self-sufficient nation. After a decade of political crises, General de Gaulle became President in 1958; inaugurated the Fifth Republic with its greatly improved forms of government; and changed France's vast colonial empire into the FRENCH COMMUNITY, whose member states are fully independent, but are represented by the Community in matters of common interest.

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FRANCE



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FRANCE



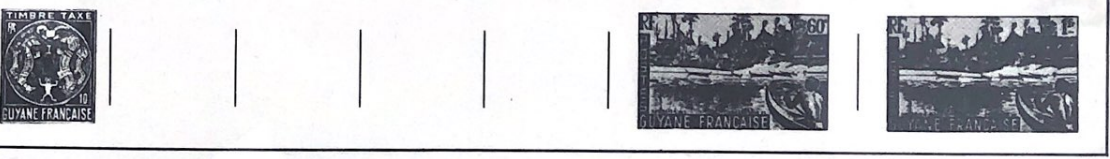
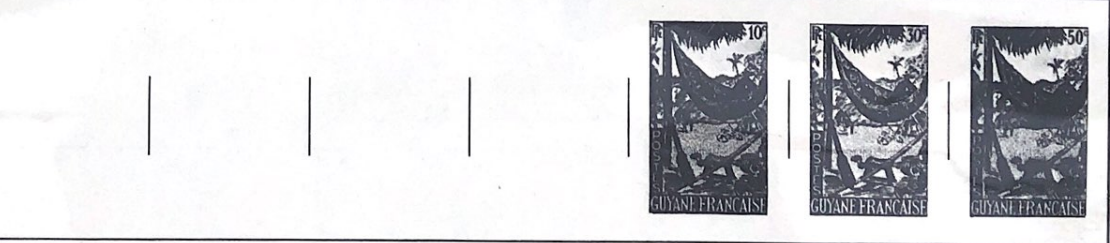
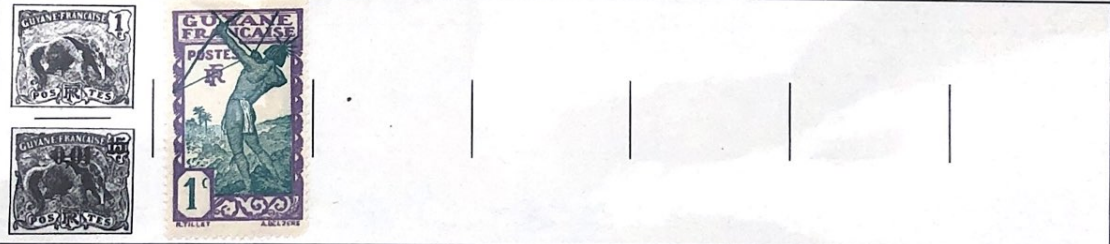
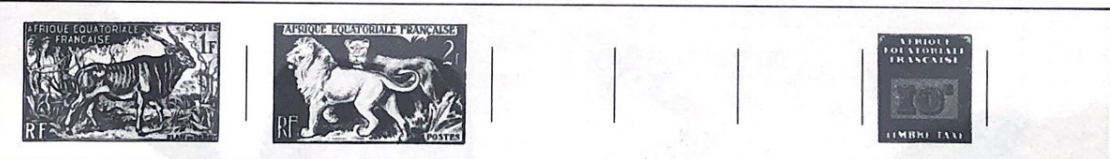
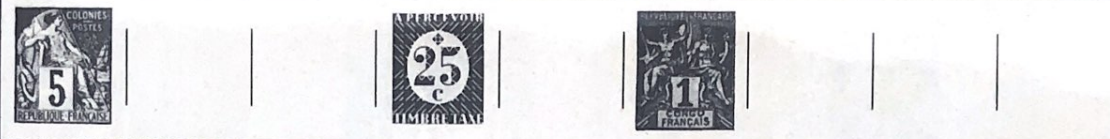
FRANCE



FRANCE: Offices in China · Crete · Egypt · Turkey



FRENCH COLONIES · FRENCH CONGO · FRENCH EQUATORIAL AFRICA · FRENCH GUIANA



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FRENCH GUINEA and REPUBLIC OF GUINEA · FRENCH INDIA



FRENCH MOROCCO



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FRENCH OCEANIA · FRENCH POLYNESIA
 FRENCH SOUTH and ANTARCTIC TERRITORIES · FRENCH SUDAN

