

Brazil - Josh E.

Where in the World is Carmen Santiago?

7:45 - Wakeup

8:15 - T'fillot

9:00 - Breakfast

10-10:45 - N. Kayah

10:45 - Start in Madon Elarot

Introduce the day by having several different "agents" saying the same thing, but speaking different languages (English, Hebrew, Spanish, etc)

Carmen has stolen the Western Wall

Several undercover agents here to assist the investigation divide into groups - each kid makes a passport

11:30 - 12:30

"Countries" stationed around A-Side

groups start at their home country, then decide where to go next based on the clue given

at each station:

- brief basic info about country given

- kids play game, then gives a clue that ~~could~~ ^{could} lead them to several possible other countries - they choose where to go

- passports stamped

12:30 - 1:00 - lunch by the tents

1:00 - 2:00 - She'at Mehuchah

2 - 3:00 - game show (Jeopardy)

each team picks one of the counselors as their Carmen suspect

3 - 4:00 - Capture the flag - for search warrant

free time

Before Etgar - closing

present warrant - reveal Carmen

The winner gets to pick first



5 counselors line up - dressed up funny - Carmen suspects - in order of how they finished in the game show, Country/Teams pick their Carmen suspect.

Then Carmen revealed to be whoever has pink handkerchief (or something else incriminating) hidden in his/her pocket

Josh Edelglass - Ilanot - 1996

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Teams

Spain - Moshe
France - Josh LeRoy
England - Barbara
Finland - Galit
Brazil - Manny
China - Adria
Mexico - Rochelle

Stations

Spain - Lorian
France - Jeremy M.
England - Danny B.
Brazil - Josh E.
China - Melanie F.
Finland - Malika
USA - Josh Kessler
Israel - Snidar
Mexico - Dave R.

Activities

Spain - Expulsion from Spain 1492
clothes scattered - dress ~~the~~ people in all the clothes
run to other line - take off the clothes - run to finish line

France - Storming the Bastille
obstacle course of benches

England - British bulldog

China - building + tearing down the wall

Israel - Gaga (?)

USA - dodge ball

Mexico -

Brazil - Soccer

Finland - Freeze tag

Clues

given:

clue

answers

- Spain - Nation in Europe - Sp, Fr, Eng, Finland
France - Spanish-speaking nation - Mex, Spain
England - Nation w/ more than 1 official language - Finland (Israel?)
Brazil - Nation that was an Allied Power in WWII - Sp, Fr, Eng, R, U
China - one of the top-ten largest countries (land-mass) - China, R, USA, Braz
Finland - northern-most nation - Finland, Russia
USA - Country w/ its own special new-year's celebration - Israel, China
Israel - South of the Equator - Brazil
Mexico - Country w/ a point below sea-level - Israel, USA, Fr, R, China



Bullaty-Lomeo from Nancy Palmer

Israel's Largest City and major industrial center is Tel Aviv-Yafo. Rows of modern apartment buildings extend along the shore of the Mediterranean Sea.

ISRAEL

ISRAEL is a small nation on the eastern shore of the Mediterranean Sea. It was founded in 1948 as a homeland for Jews from all parts of the world. Almost all the people of Israel are Jews, most of whom were born in other countries. Nearly all the other Israelis are Arabs. Jerusalem is the capital of Israel, and Tel Aviv-Yafo is the largest city.

Israel makes up most of the region once called *Palestine*, the Holy Land of the Bible. In ancient times, the Jews built a nation there, but Palestine fell to a series of conquerors. By the A.D. 200's, most of the Jews had settled outside the region. Palestine later became an Arab territory, and then a Turkish one, though Jews continued to live there. In 1918, during World War I, Palestine came under the control of Great Britain.

To many Jews throughout the world, a Jewish nation in Palestine seemed the best escape from the religious persecution they often faced in other lands. During the late 1800's, in the hope of establishing such a nation, Jewish immigrants began arriving in Palestine. They drained swamps, irrigated deserts, sank wells, and planted forests. Farm settlements appeared, and useless land became fertile. By 1948, the Jews had become strong enough to declare Israel independent. After the birth of Israel, the people improved the land even further. The Israelis also built factories, schools, and towns, and manufacturing became their leading source of income. Today, Israel is the most advanced country in the Middle East.

Independence and prosperity have not brought peace

The contributors of this article are Alexander Melamid, Professor of Economics at New York University; and Ellis Rivkin, Adolph S. Ochs Professor of Jewish History at Hebrew Union College—Jewish Institute of Religion.

and security to Israel. The Arab nations along Israel's borders bitterly opposed the creation of Israel because they wanted all Palestine to be an Arab land. The Arabs invaded the Jewish state the day after it was established, but the Israelis defeated them. The Arabs still did not accept Israel, and pledged to destroy it.

The Israelis defeated the Arabs in battle again in 1956 and 1967. Israel captured much Arab territory in the 1967 war, which lasted only six days. This territory included East Jerusalem, the site of many ancient holy places of Jews, Christians, and Moslems. The Israelis officially combined this area with West Jerusalem, which they had held since 1948. For a description of life in Jerusalem, see the **JERUSALEM** article.

Capital: Jerusalem.

Official Language: Hebrew and Arabic.

Area: 7,992 square miles (34,501*). **Greatest Distances—**(north-south) 256 miles (390 miles*); (east-west) 81 miles (215 miles*). **Coastline—**143 miles (710 miles*).

Location: **Highest—**Mount Meron, 3,963 feet above sea level (Jabal Katrinah, 8,750 feet above sea level*). **Lowest—**Dead Sea, 1,299 feet below sea level.

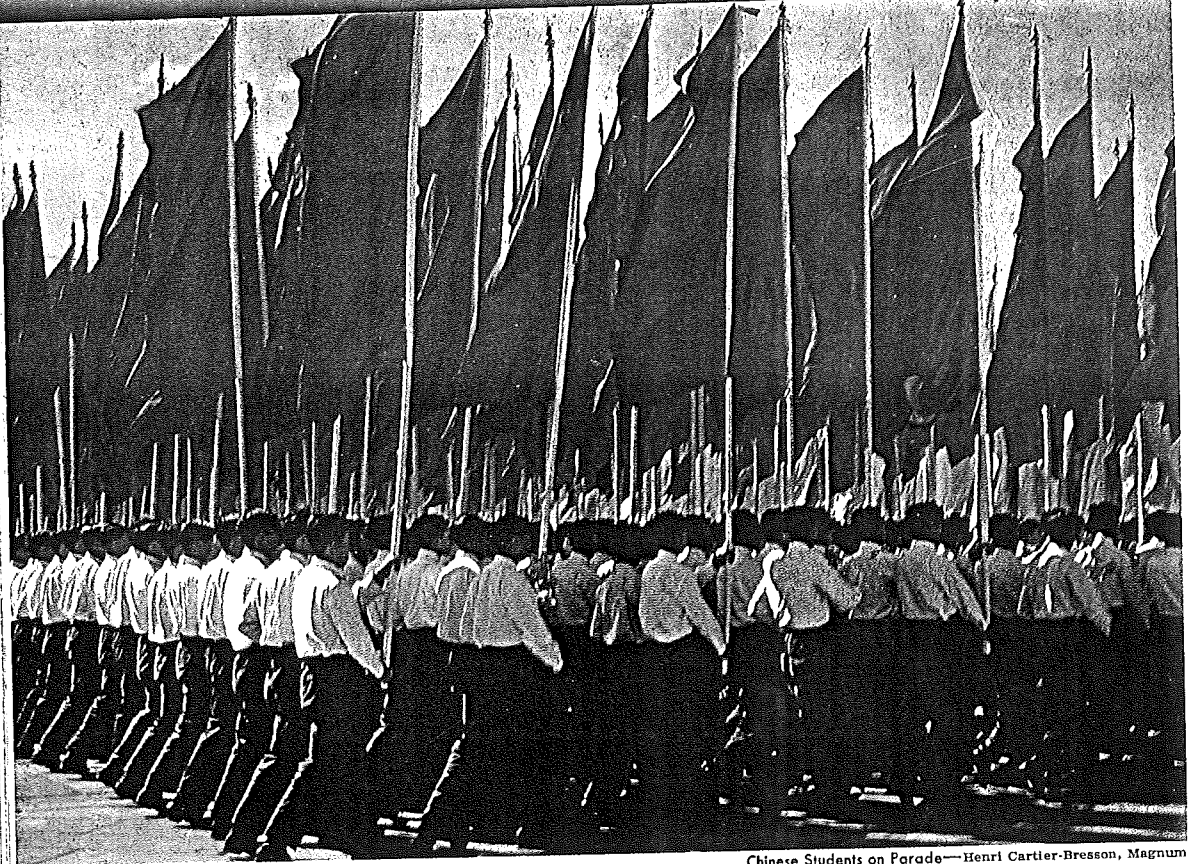
Population: **Estimated 1973 Population—**3,154,000; distribution, 80 per cent urban, 20 per cent rural; density, 395 persons to the square mile. **1961 Census—**2,194,249. **Estimated 1978 Population—**3,621,000.

Agriculture—citrus fruits, eggs, milk, poultry. **Manufacturing—**chemicals, clothing and textiles, finished diamonds, machinery, metals, processed foods, transportation equipment, wood products. **Mining—**chemical salts, copper, phosphates.

“Hatikva” (“The Hope”).

Basic Unit—Israeli pound. One hundred agorot equal one Israeli pound. See **MONEY** (table: **Values**).

*Including Arab territory occupied by Israel in 1967.



Chinese Students on Parade—Henri Cartier-Bresson, Magnum

CHINA

FACTS IN BRIEF

Capitol: Peking.

Official Language: Chinese (Mandarin dialect or Kuo-yü).
Official Name: Chung-hua Jen-min Kung-ho Kuo (People's Republic of China).

Form of Government: Communist dictatorship; 21 provinces, 5 self-governing regions, 3 cities (Peking, Shanghai, and Tientsin) under direct government control.

Head of State—Chairman (four-year term).

Area: 3,691,523 square miles. Greatest Distances—(north-south) 2,700 miles; (east-west) 2,600 miles. Coastline—4,019 miles.

Elevation: Highest—Mount Everest, 29,028 feet; Lowest—Turfan Depression, 505 feet below sea level.

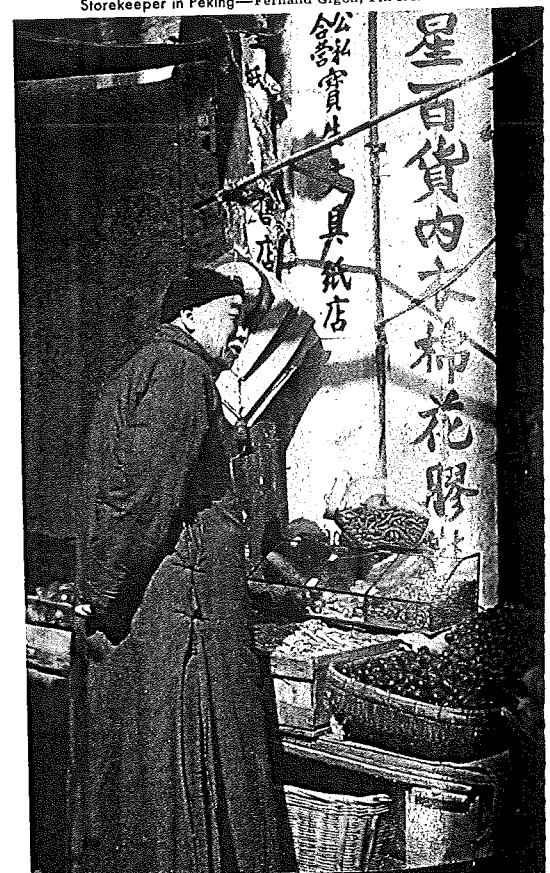
Population: Estimated 1973 Population—801,380,000; distribution, 75 per cent rural, 25 per cent urban; density, 217 persons to the square mile. 1953 Census—582,603,417. Estimated 1978 Population—876,150,000.

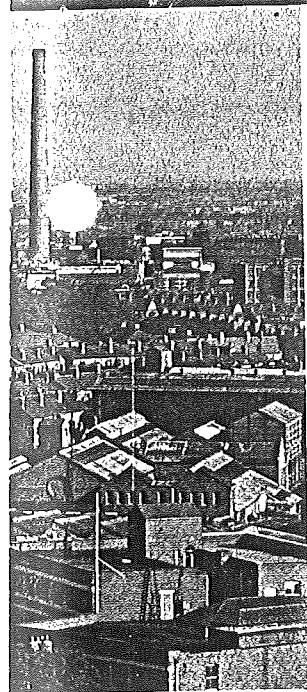
Chief Products: Agriculture—barley, corn, cotton, goats, hogs, millet, peanuts, rice, sheep, soybeans, sugar, sweet potatoes, tea, tobacco, wheat. Fishing—bass, carp, eels, herring, mackerel, sharks, shrimps. Manufacturing and Processing—cement, chemicals, cotton cloth, iron, lacquer, machine tools, porcelain, silk, steel. Mining—antimony, coal, iron, manganese, salt, tin, tungsten. Forest Products—bamboo, teak, tung oil.

National Anthem: "The March of the Volunteers."

Money: Basic Unit—yuan (jen-min-piao). Ten chiao equal one yuan. Ten fen equal one chiao. For the value of the yuan in dollars, see MONEY (table). See also YUAN.

Storekeeper in Peking—Fernand Gigon, Pix from Publix





Ian Berry, Magnum

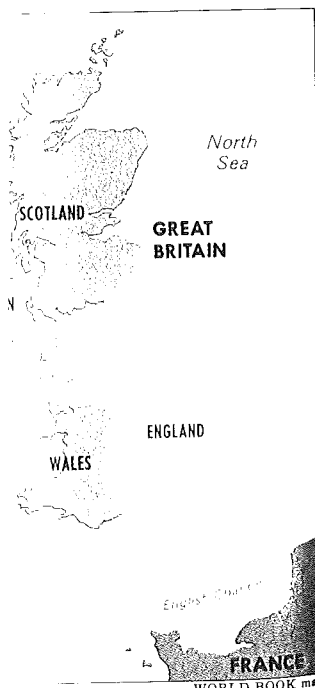
Industrial Cities Like Coventry.



Fred Maroon from Louis Mercier

The English Countryside Is Famous for Its Patchwork of Fields Bordered by Trees and Hedges.

Scotland, and Wales were part of the Kingdom of Great Britain. Great Britain as a whole and of its parts. See the WORLD BOOK article on



Five-fifths of the island of Great Britain is larger than the state of Alabama.

ENGLAND / Government

England is part of Great Britain, a constitutional monarchy. Queen Elizabeth II is Britain's head of state, but she does not rule the nation. A Cabinet of government officials called *ministers* are the actual rulers. The *prime minister* is the main ruling official. The chief lawmaking body of Great Britain is the *Parliament*. It consists of the *House of Commons* and the *House of Lords*. The House of Commons is by far the more powerful house. Its members are elected from each of the four countries of Great Britain. England elects 511 of the 630 members of the House of Commons. The House of

Lords has only limited power. Most of its members inherit their seats. For more information on British government, see GREAT BRITAIN (Government).

For purposes of local government, England is divided into various units. The main units are *administrative counties* and *county boroughs*. The administrative counties are somewhat similar to states in the United States. They are divided into *county districts*, including *urban districts* for small towns and *rural districts* for farming areas. The county boroughs are independent of the administrative counties and consist of most cities and towns with more than 75,000 persons. The Greater London area has a separate system of government (see LONDON [Government]).

Each unit of local government has its own elected council. The local councils have responsibility for such public services as education, fire and police protection, housing, public health, and roads. Most of the money for these services comes from grants from the British government and *rates* (taxes) paid by local residents.

Capital: London.

Official Language: English.

Form of Government: Constitutional monarchy; part of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (see GREAT BRITAIN [Government]).

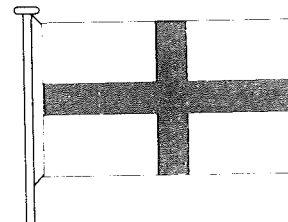
Area: 50,333 square miles. *Greatest Distances*—(north-south) about 360 miles; (east-west) about 270 miles. *Coastline*—about 1,150 miles.

Location: *Highest*—Scafell Pike, 3,206 feet above sea level. *Lowest*—The Fens, near Ely, sea level to 15 feet below, depending on the tide.

Population: *Estimated 1973 Population*—47,091,000; distribution, 80 per cent urban, 20 per cent rural; density, 936 persons to the square mile. *1971 Census*—45,872,000. *Estimated 1978 Population*—48,521,000.

Chief Products: Agriculture—barley, cattle, dairy products, fruits, potatoes, sheep, wheat. *Fishing*—haddock, herring, sole. *Manufacturing*—airplanes, automobiles, chemicals, iron and steel, machinery, pottery and porcelain, silverware, woolen and cotton cloth and yarn. *Mining*—coal, iron ore.

Money: *Basic Unit*—pound. 100 new pence equal one pound. For value of the pound in dollars, see MONEY (table: Values [Great Britain]). See also POUND STERLING.



England's Flag is called St. George's Cross. The flag has never been officially adopted, but the English people have used it for more than 700 years.



Royal Arms of Great Britain are used in England. The three lions in two corners of the shield were England's arms when it was independent.

live in a forested, mountainous region on the northern coast. Their language has no relationship to any other known tongue. Castile, in central Spain, is a land of gray-brown plains separated by barren ravines. Andalusia in southern Spain typifies the country to most tourists. It is a region famous for bullfights, and for dances with castanets.

For Spain's relationship to the rest of Europe, see EUROPE.

The Land and Its Resources

Location and Size. Spain has an area of 194,885 square miles, including the Balearic Islands (1,936 square miles) and the Canary Islands (2,808 square miles). Spain covers about four-fifths of the Iberian Peninsula, at the southwestern end of Europe. The Canary Islands in the Atlantic, the Balearic Islands in the Mediterranean, and Spanish Sahara in Africa are Spanish provinces (see BALEARIC ISLANDS; CANARY ISLANDS; SPANISH SAHARA).

Land Regions. Spain's land regions are: (1) the Meseta plateau, (2) the coastal plains, and (3) the mountains.

The Meseta Plateau. Three-fourths of Spain is a barren plateau that lies an average of 1,000 to 3,000 feet above sea level. Its central plain is 2,000 to 6,000 feet above sea level. The region is enclosed by lofty mountains and broken by high, rocky hills. The Meseta stretches from the Cantabrian Mountains in the north to the Sierra Morena in the south. A coastal plain lies on the east. On the west, the plateau extends into Portugal. Most of

the plateau has dry reddish or yellow soil. The most fertile areas lie along its edges and in the central mountains.

The Coastal Plains. The eastern coastal plain extends south from Barcelona to the Gulf of Almería. A spur of the Sierra Nevada Mountains near Cape Nao divides the plain into two almost equal parts. Many streams flow across the plain to the Mediterranean Sea, and provide water to irrigate the region's farms.

Soil that has been washed down from the mountains for hundreds of years forms another coastal plain in the Guadalquivir Valley of southwestern Spain. *Las Marismas* (The Marshes) make up the central part of this plain. Excellent grapes and most of Spain's olives come from this low, warm area.

In most parts of the northwest, rugged mountains separate a narrow coastal plain from the rest of Spain. Vacationers enjoy the famous resorts and bathing beaches along the Bay of Biscay and the Atlantic Ocean.

The Mountains. Spain has three main lines of mountains. The Pyrenees, Cantabrian, and Galician mountains in the north form one line. The rugged Pyrenees make up the boundary between France and Spain. This mountain range has only two good passes along its entire 270-mile length. Roads and railroads run through them. One pass is at the western end, near the city of San Sebastián. The other cuts through the mountains at the eastern end. The great Carthaginian general, Hannibal, marched through this eastern pass on his way



Ewing Galloway
Deep hill at Segovia. Built in 1358
as Queen of Castile in 1474.

... followed, however, wars
civil wars used up Spain's
most of its overseas colonies.
... industry, the country still pre-
... the richness of its past and
... 40 per cent of the Spanish
... sion sets, but generally the
... earn their living by tending
... small farms. Farm women
... ge bundles balanced on their
... fights, refined by the Moor,
... people for a spectacle that
...aborate ceremony.
... an Peninsula of southwestern
... nation of Portugal. At the
... s Britain's fortified Gibraltar,
... n approaches to the Mediter-
... erseas provinces, Spain has an
... re size of Oregon. But it has
... many people as that state. A
... eau covers three-fourths of the
... oasts the fertile soil produces
... er remains mild throughout the
... le live in the coastal regions.
... wheat, grapes, olives, oranges,
... differ in geography, custom
... ple, the vigorous Basque people

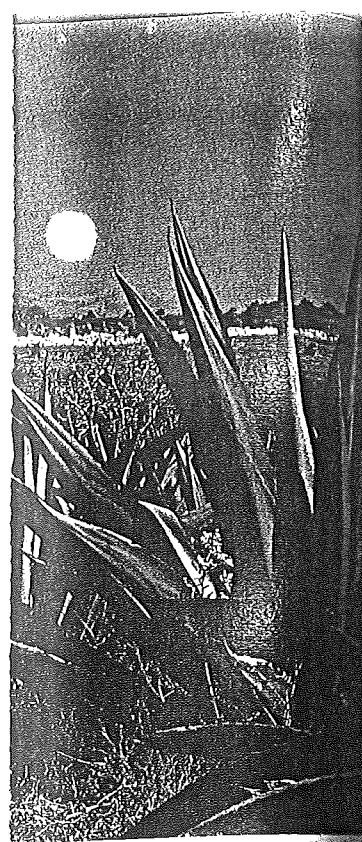
FACTS IN BRIEF

- Capital:** Madrid.
- Official Language:** Castilian Spanish.
- Form of Government:** Dictatorship (Officially a kingdom).
- Area:** 194,885 sq. mi. including the Balearic Islands (1,936 sq. mi.) and Canary Islands (2,808 sq. mi.).
- Greatest Distances—**(east-west) 668 mi.; (north-south) 538 mi. **Coastline—**1,698 mi.; Bay of Biscay, 416 mi.; Mediterranean Sea, 898 mi.; Atlantic Ocean, 384 mi.
- Elevation:** *Highest—*Mount Mulhacén, 11,424 feet above sea level. *Lowest—*along the coast, sea level.
- Population:** *Estimated 1973 Population—*34,299,000 (including the Balearic and Canary islands); distribution, 57 per cent rural, 43 per cent urban; density, 176 persons to the square mile. *1960 Census—*30,430,698. *Estimated 1978 Population—*36,048,000.
- Chief Products:** *Agriculture—*almonds, bananas, barley, beans, cattle, chestnuts, cork trees, corn, esparto fiber, grass, figs, goats, grapes, hazelnuts, lemons, melons, olives, onions, oranges, poultry, rice, rye, sheep, sweet peppers, tomatoes, wheat. *Manufacturing—*automobiles, cement, cork products, cotton and woolen goods, glass, iron and steel, laces, olive oil, paper, silk, sugar, tobacco products, wine. *Mining—*coal, iron, lead, lignite, mercury, potash, pyrites, salt, silver, tin, tungsten, zinc. *Fishing Industry—*cod, herring, tuna.
- National Anthem:** Himno Nacional (National Anthem).
- Flag:** The national flag, flown by the people, has a yellow horizontal stripe between two red stripes. Its yellow center stripe is twice as wide as each of the red outer stripes. The colors come from the coats of arms of five old kingdoms. First used in 1785, the flag was re-adopted in 1936. Spain's coat of arms was added in 1938 to form the state flag, used by the government. See FLAG (color picture: Flags of Europe).
- Money:** Basic Unit—peseta. See MONEY (table); PESETA.

Bullfighting Ranks as Spain's Best-Known Spectacle.
Outstanding matadors are national heroes in Spain.

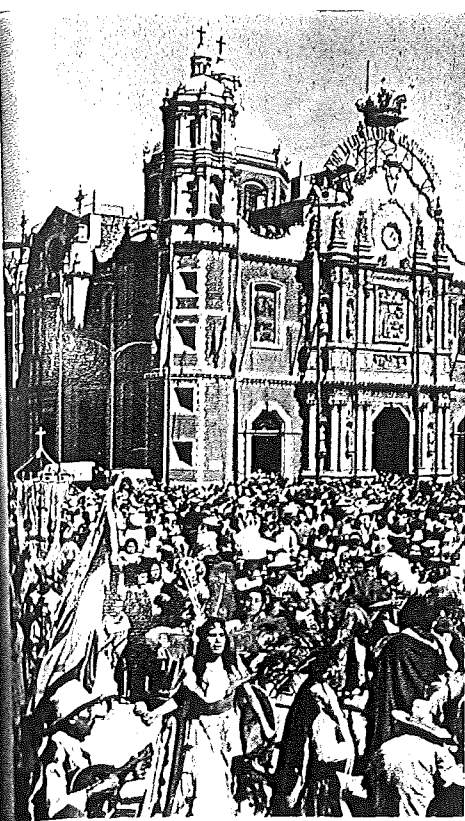
Spanish Tourist Office





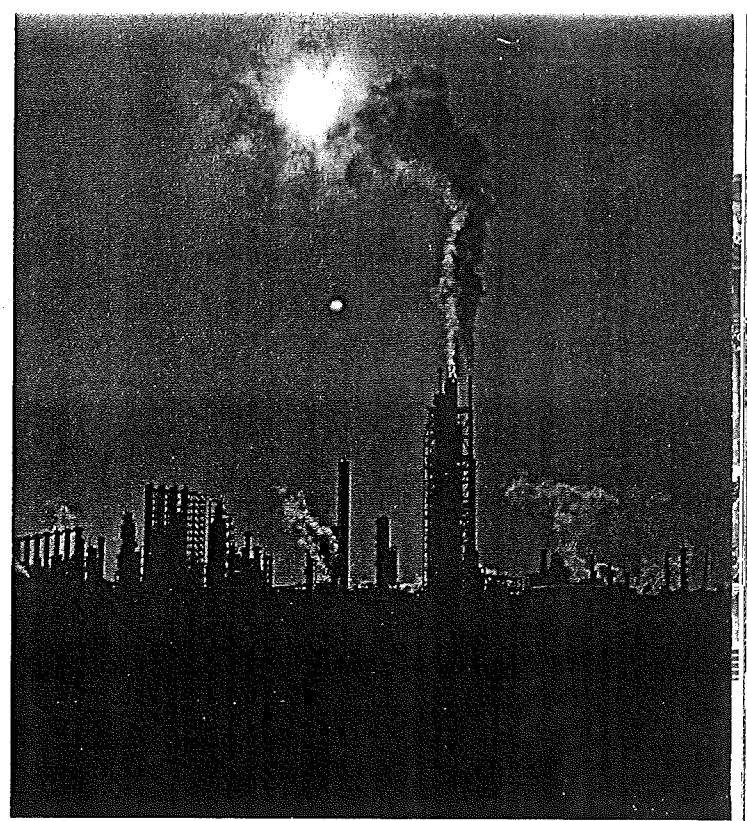
WORLD BOOK photo by Henry Gill

tower over what has been the heart of Mexico City. The three peaks of Ixtachuatl, an Indian city and can be seen from the capital.



Marilu Pease, Monkmeier

Guadalupe Day honors the Virgin of Guadalupe, Mexico's patron saint. On December 12, thousands go to the **basilica of Our Lady of Guadalupe** near Mexico City.



WORLD BOOK photo by Henry Gill

Mexico's Industrial Production is among the largest in the Western Hemisphere. Refineries of the government-owned petroleum industry have rapidly expanded their production of chemicals since 1960.

the Aztec emperor. Cuauhtémoc was killed by Spanish torture made him Mexico's first martyr.

territories have so wide a variety of climates within such short distances of the coast as to make it possible to grow in two-thirds of Mexico. The climate and plant life in these rugged highlands vary widely within a short distance. Mexico has dry deserts, and fertile valleys. The population is Mexico's fastest-growing industry has great importance. Leading products include cement, chemicals, clothing, and food. About a million tourists visit Mexico each year and account for a large part of the country's total land area. The rest of the country is one of the world's leading producers of coffee, corn, cotton, oranges, and sugar cane. Large herds of beef cattle graze on the northern plains. Mexico is rich in minerals, and is the world's leading silver producer. The country also has important deposits of copper, gold, petroleum, and sulfur.

The Mexicans overthrew Spanish rule in 1821. But they began their real revolution started in 1910, when they began a long struggle for social justice and economic progress. During this struggle, the government took over huge, privately owned farmlands and divided

them among millions of landless farmers. It established a national school system to promote education, and has built many hospitals, housing projects, and roads. Since the 1940's, the government has especially encouraged the development of manufacturing. But all these changes have not kept up with Mexico's rapid population growth. More than a third of the people still live in poverty, and the government keeps expanding its programs to help them. As a result, many Mexicans believe their revolution is still going on.

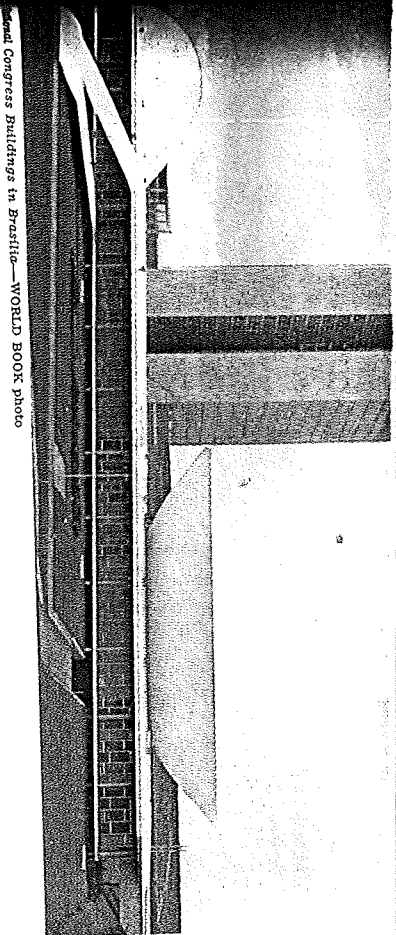
FACTS IN BRIEF

Capital: Mexico City.
Official Language: Spanish.
Official Name: Estados Unidos Mexicanos (United Mexican States).
Form of Government: Republic—29 states, 2 territories, 1 federal district. **Head of State:** President (6-year term). **Congress:**—Senate (60 members, 6-year terms); Chamber of Deputies (about 200 members, 3-year term).
Area: 761,602 square miles. **Greatest Distances:**—(north-south) 1,250 miles; (east-west) 1,900 miles. **Coastline:**—1,100 miles.
Highest:—Orizaba (Citlaltépetl), 18,701 feet above sea level. **Lowest:**—near Mexicali, 33 feet below sea level.
Population: Estimated 1973 Population—56,179,000; distribution, 57 per cent urban, 43 per cent rural; density, 74 persons to the square mile. **1970 Census:**—48,377,363. **Estimated 1978 Population:**—66,723,000.
Chief Products: **Agriculture:**—alfalfa, beans, coffee, corn, cotton, fruits, henequen, livestock, rice, sugar cane, tobacco, vegetables, wheat. **Fishing:**—abalones, oysters, sardines, shrimp, tuna. **Forestry:**—chicle, ebony, mahogany, pine, rosewood. **Manufacturing:**—cement, chemicals, clothing, fertilizers, iron and steel, handicraft articles, household appliances, processed foods, wood pulp and paper. **Mining:**—coal, copper, fluorspar, iron ore, lead, manganese, natural gas, petroleum, silver, sulfur, tin, zinc.
National Anthem: *Himno Nacional de México* (National Hymn of Mexico).
National Holiday: Independence Day, September 16.
Money: **Basic Unit:**—peso. One hundred centavos equal one peso. For the value of the peso in dollars, see MONEY (table: Values). See also Peso.

Contributors of this article are Homer Adams, author of *The Central Valley of California*; Demography and Ecology; and William F. Floyd, author of *The American West*; Dwight S. Brothers of Harvard University, author of *The Mexican Revolution*; and John H. Coatsworth, author of *The Mexican Revolution*.



Trading Dock on the Amazon River—Davis Pratt, Rapbo-Gullman



Modern Congress Buildings in Brasilia—WORD BOOK photo

Brazil

BRAZIL, *bruh ZIL*, is the largest South American country in both area and population. Brazil spreads over almost half the continent of South America, and is about as many people as all the other South American countries combined. Brazil is the fifth largest country in the world. Only Russia, Canada, China, and the United States are larger.

Brazil's vast farmlands and forests, and its rich mines supply the world with many important products. Brazil leads the world in coffee-growing, and coffee makes up half its exports. Coffee and other farm products, such as cacao, sugar, and cotton, pay for most of the materials Brazil imports for its factories.

There is a wide range of living standards in Brazil. Although some Brazilians live comfortably, many do not share in the country's economic progress. Many families live on the simplest food, and their homes have mud walls and thatched roofs. The majority of workers are poorly paid by U.S. standards, and many unskilled laborers live in crowded slums. The gap between the rich and the poor is one of the country's most serious problems. But the small middle class—teachers, small businessmen, and government workers—is growing.

About three-fourths of the people live along the Atlantic coast in a 300-mile wide strip. The rest of Brazil is thinly populated. Most people live along the coast today because that is where the early colonists settled. The settlement and development of the interior have been slow.

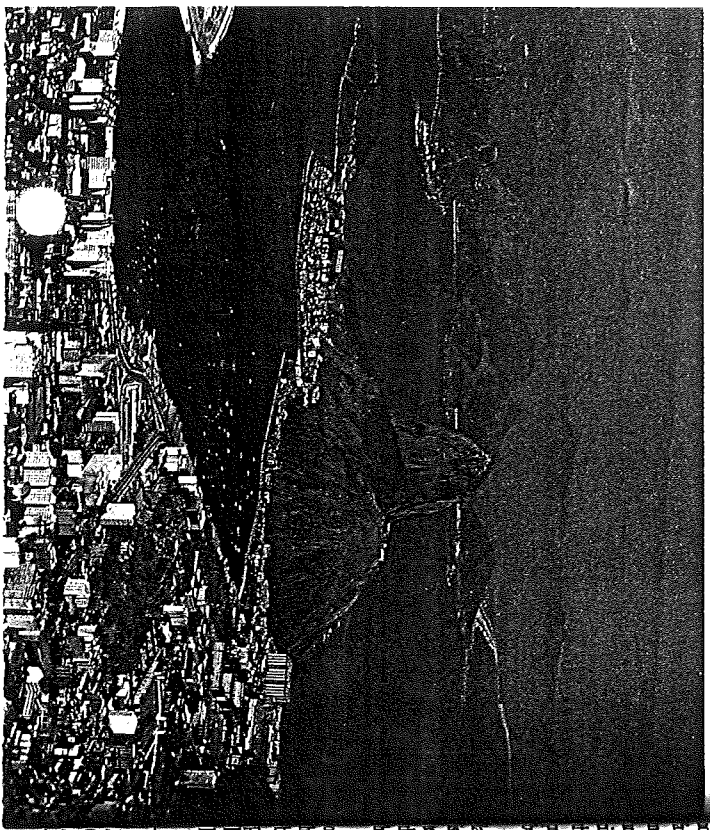
Brazil is closer to Portugal in its traditions than to other countries in North or South America. Portuguese has been the national language since Brazil was settled by Portuguese colonists. When Brazil became independent of Portugal in 1822, it kept the son of the Portuguese king as ruler. After 67 years as an emperor, Brazilian military men proclaimed a republic. Brazil

has a long history of representative government and has had fewer periods of dictatorship than most South American countries. However, Brazilian governments have often needed support from military leaders to stay in power.

Tourists find many interesting attractions in Brazil. Visitors can take steamer trips to Indian villages far up the Amazon River. Many persons visit Iguacu Falls, higher than Niagara Falls. Rio de Janeiro is one of the world's most beautiful cities. Other cities have richly decorated churches from colonial times. In contrast, Brasilia, the new capital, is a showcase of modern Brazilian architecture.

FACTS IN BRIEF

- Capital:** Brasilia.
- Official language:** Portuguese.
- Form of Government:** Federal republic; 22 states, 4 territories, 1 federal district. *Head of State*—President (4-year term).
- Official Name:** *Republica Federativa do Brasil* (Federalative Republic of Brazil).
- Area:** 3,286,488 square miles. *Greatest Distances*—(north-south) 2,684 miles; (east-west) 2,689 miles. *Coastline*—6,019 miles.
- Elevation:** *Highest*—Pico da Bandeira, 9,462 feet above sea level. *Lowest*—sea level.
- Population:** *Estimated 1973 Population*—100,204,000; distribution, 56 per cent urban, 44 per cent rural; density, 30 persons to the square mile. *1970 Census*—92,237,570. *Estimated 1978 Population*—115,041,000.
- Chief Products:** *Agriculture*—bananas, beans, cacao, cassava, cattle, coffee, corn, cotton, oranges, pineapples, rice, sugar cane, tobacco. *Manufacturing and Processing*—automobiles, cement, chemicals, furniture, hides, household appliances, paper, railroad cars, rubber, textiles, tires, trucks. *Mining*—building materials, gold, industrial diamonds, iron, manganese. *Forest Products*—Brazil nuts, carnauba wax, latex, pinewood.
- National Anthem:** "Hino Nacional."
- National Holiday:** Independence Day, September 7.
- Money:** *Basic Unit*—cruzeiro novo (new cruzeiro), written NCR\$1.00 (a comma is used as a decimal point). For its value in dollars, see MONEY (table: Values).



Manoel Cardozo, the contributor of this article, is Professor of Brazilian History at The Catholic University of America. George I. Blanksten, the critical reviewer, is Professor of Political Science at Northwestern University.

The Arch of Triumph in Paris is a symbol of French patriotism. Under the stone arch and the French flag lies the tomb of France's Unknown Soldier of World War I.

The French Countryside has long been a favorite subject of painters. France has produced great artists for hundreds of years. They have developed many styles that spread to other countries.



Village of Breux, Normandy by Constantin Kluge for the Field Enterprises Educational Corporation Collection

... cooks in most parts of the world. ... and colorful history. Julius Caesar's soldiers conquered the region before ... Then, after Rome fell, the Franks ... tribes invaded the region. France ... Franks. By the A.D. 800's, the mighty ... of the Franks, had built a huge king- ... the French Revolution, France ... first nations to overthrow its king ... A few years later, Napoleon ... He conquered much of Europe ... During World Wars I ... a bloody battleground for Allied ... German forces.

... a beautiful and historic country, ... powerful. France has great automo- ... steel industries. It is a leader in ... vegetables, and many other crops. ... among the countries of the world

... articles are John W. Hackett, *As- ... Affairs at the Organization for ... and Development*; J. A. Laponce, *Pro- ... at the University of British Columbia*; ... chairman of the Department of Geogra- ... University; and Gordon Wright, *Professor ... University*.

in its trade with other nations. France also plays an important part in world politics. Its foreign policies affect millions of persons in other countries.

The political importance of France today resulted partly from the leadership of Charles de Gaulle, who served as president from 1958 to 1969. De Gaulle established a strong French republic. He looked on France as a world power and followed a policy independent of

both the United States and the Communist nations. He ended close military ties with the United States, refused to allow Great Britain to join the European Common Market, and tried to improve relations with Communist countries. De Gaulle's actions angered many other nations, but to the proud people of France he was a symbol of their nation's greatness. Many of his policies were continued after he left office.

Cap: Paris.

Off: Language: French.

Form: Government: Republic; 94 Metropolitan Departments; 4 Overseas Departments; 7 Overseas Territories; 1 Condominium. *Head of State*—President (7-year term). *Head of Government*—Prime Minister (appointed by the President). *Parliament*—National Assembly (481 Deputies, 5-year terms); Senate (273 Senators, 9-year terms).

Area: Metropolitan France (mainland and Corsica), 211,208 square miles. *Greatest Distances*—(east-west) 605 miles; (north-south) 590 miles. *Coastline*—2,300 miles.

Elev: *Highest*—Mont Blanc, 15,781 feet above sea level. *Lowest*—below sea level along the delta of the Rhône River.

Population: Metropolitan France, *Estimated 1973 Population*—52,003,000; distribution, 70 per cent urban, 30 per cent rural; density, 246 persons to the square

BRIEF

mile. *1968 Census*—49,778,540. *Estimated 1978 Population*—54,117,000.

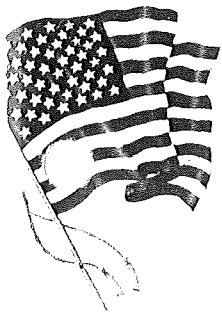
Chief Products: Agriculture—barley, corn, flowers, flax, fruits, livestock (mainly beef and dairy cattle, hogs, and sheep), oats, potatoes, rice, rye, sugar beets, wheat. *Fishing*—cod, crabs, herring, lobsters, mackerel, oysters, sardines, shrimps, tuna. *Manufacturing*—aircraft, aluminum, automobiles, chemicals, clothing, dairy products (mainly butter and cheese), electrical and nonelectrical machinery, furniture, iron and steel, jewelry, perfume, paper, textiles, wine. *Mining*—bauxite, coal, gypsum, iron ore, potash, uranium.

State Motto—"La Marseillaise."

State Holiday—Bastille Day, July 14.

State Motto—Liberté, Égalité, Fraternité (Liberty, Equality, Fraternity).

Basic Unit—franc. One hundred centimes equal one franc. See MONEY (table: Values). See also FRANC.



The United States is still changing and expanding. Its great cities are growing both upward and outward. The towering skylines of the cities change frequently as Americans build, tear down, and rebuild. The nation's busy factories turn out the greatest abundance of goods in the world. The farms of the United States are the most productive on earth.

The arts and sciences have also flourished in this land of enormous wealth. The American way of life inspired the music of George Gershwin, the literature of Mark Twain and Sinclair Lewis, and the architecture of Frank Lloyd Wright. The United States produced atomic energy, the telephone, the hot dog, and Salk vaccine. The first human beings to set foot on the surface of the moon were Americans.

The United States has given its people the highest standard of living in the world. But more important, it has tried to give every American freedom and equality of opportunity. The United States is often called the *U.S.*, *U.S.A.*, or *America*.

This article tells of the land and its resources, and of the people and their accomplishments. For detailed discussions of U.S. government and history, see UNITED STATES, GOVERNMENT OF; and UNITED STATES, HISTORY OF.

This article was contributed by John Gunther, author of Inside U.S.A. It was critically reviewed by Jewell A. Phelps, Dean of the Undergraduate College at George Peabody College for Teachers.



Fertile Fields in California's Imperial Valley

Carlos Elmer, Shostal

FACTS IN BRIEF

Capitol: Washington, D.C.

Form of Government: Republic. Chief of State—President, elected to a four-year term. Congress—Senate, 100 members, 2 from each state, elected to six-year terms; House of Representatives, 435 members, varying number from each state according to population, elected to two-year terms.

Area: 3,615,122 square miles (including 78,267 square miles of inland water but excluding 60,788 square miles of Great Lakes and Lake Saint Clair and 13,942 square miles of coastal water). Greatest Distances Excluding Alaska and Hawaii—(east-west) 2,807 miles; (north-south) 1,598 miles. Greatest Distances in Alaska—(north-south) about 1,200 miles; (east-west) about 2,200 miles. Greatest Distance in Hawaii—(north-west-southeast) about 1,610 miles. Extreme Points Excluding Alaska and Hawaii—northernmost, Lake of the Woods, Minn.; southernmost, Key West, Fla.; easternmost, West Quoddy Head, Me.; westernmost, Cape Alava, Wash. Extreme Points Including Alaska and Hawaii—northernmost, Point Barrow, Alaska; southernmost, Ka Lae, Hawaii; easternmost, West Quoddy Head, Me.; westernmost, Cape Wrangell, Attu Island, Alaska. Coastline—4,993 miles, excluding Alaska and Hawaii; 12,383 miles, including Alaska and Hawaii.

Elevation: Highest—Mount McKinley in Alaska, 20,320 feet above sea level. Lowest—Death Valley in California, 282 feet below sea level.

Physical Features: Longest River—Mississippi (2,348 miles). Largest Lake Within the United States—Michigan (22,300 square miles). Largest Island—Island of Hawaii (4,038 square miles).

Population: Estimated 1973 Population—210,533,000; distribution, 73 per cent urban, 27 per cent rural; density, 58 persons to the square mile. 1970 Census—203,235,298. Estimated 1978 Population—222,370,000.

Chief Products: Agriculture—cattle and calves, corn, cotton, dairy products, greenhouse and nursery products, hogs, poultry and eggs, soybeans, tobacco, wheat. Manufacturing—chemicals; clothing; clay, glass, and stone products; electrical machinery; food and related products; machinery; metals and metal products; printed matter; textiles; transportation equipment. Mining—coal, copper, iron ore, natural gas, petroleum, sand and gravel, stone.

Flag: Adopted June 14, 1777.

National Anthem: *In God We Trust*, adopted July 30, 1956.

National Mottos: "The Star-Spangled Banner," adopted March 3, 1931.

National Bird: Bald Eagle, adopted June 20, 1782.

largest country in
The United States
American continent, from
man. It also includes
Hawaii far out in

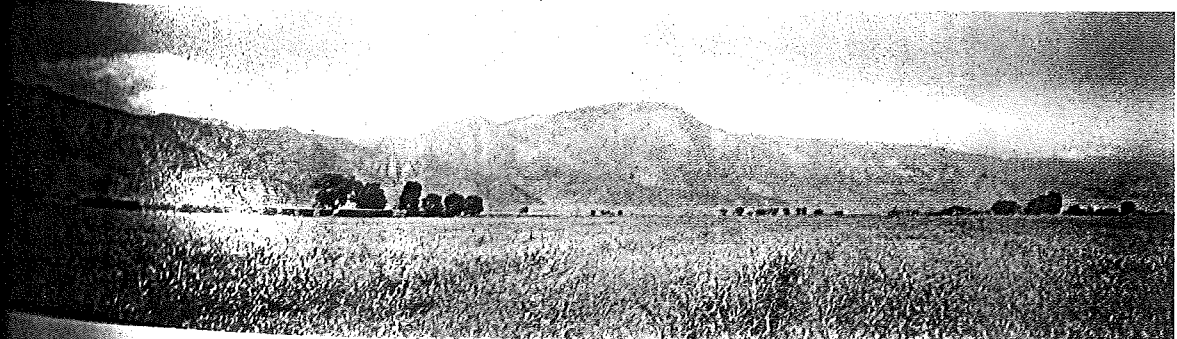
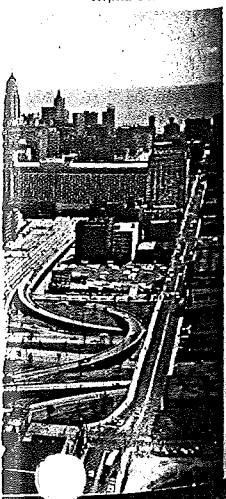
varied as it is vast. It
to the frozen north-
Midwest prairies to the
United States is the land
mighty Mississippi

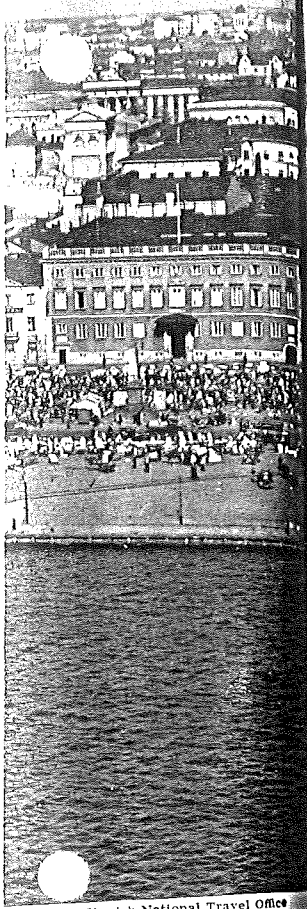
unbelievably rich in
stretches of some of the
water supplies. And
including coal, cop-

How the United States
people saw in this great,
new and better lives.
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ment ideas. They also
ability. They established
liberty of every man.
freedom of speech, of
press.

has challenged every
of the first colonists.
each succeeding gene-
the country advance.
Americans built their roads
in them. When floods
Americans built dams and
where rainfall was too
great irrigation systems.
Americans created huge
dams.

Chicago
Alpha Photo Assoc.





Finnish National Travel Office
Harbors. The dome of the Great harbor and its busy marketplace.

nd purchases. Finland soon only European country that nents on its U.S. debts.

and Its Resources

Surface Features. Finland lies in ders Sweden, Norway, Russia, and Bothnia. It covers 130,120 land is a flat, low-lying plateau plain along the south and west he north, where Finland extends AND).

coastline, including 140 miles ng and deeply indented. Thou- add scenic beauty, but make andland's short rivers often form e sea. Lakes cover about 11 ou- country. The sheet of ice which rope thousands of years ago rds (see ICE AGE). The large- t 680 square miles) in the south- are square miles) in the north. s as far north as Alaska. About s north of the Arctic Circle, he

the country is fairly warm, chiefly because Finland lies near the Gulf Stream and several seas. Winters are long and rather cold, and summers are warm and sunny. In northernmost Finland, the Midnight Sun makes daylight last for 24 hours from the middle of May to the end of July (see MIDNIGHT SUN).

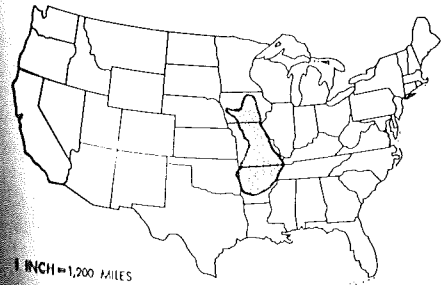
Natural Resources. The forests and lakes of Finland form the country's most important natural resources. Forests cover over two-thirds of the country. They contain valuable reserves of pine, spruce, and fir trees. The lakes are joined by streams and canals, and thus

FACTS IN BRIEF

- Form of Government:** Republic.
- Capital:** Helsinki.
- Official Languages:** Finnish and Swedish.
- Area:** 130,120 square miles (including 12,206 square miles of lakes). *Greatest Distances*—(north-south) 640 miles; (east-west) 320 miles. *Coastline*—1,462 miles.
- Elevation:** *Highest*—Mt. Haltia (4,344 feet above sea level). *Lowest*—sea level.
- Population:** *Estimated 1973 Population*—4,752,000; distribution, 39 per cent rural, 61 per cent urban; density, 37 persons to the square mile. *1960 Census*—4,446,222. *Estimated 1978 Population*—4,847,000.
- Chief Products:** *Agriculture*—barley, cattle, oats, potatoes, rye, wheat. *Mining*—copper, granite, iron, limestone. *Manufacturing*—glass, machinery, metals, paper, processed food, textiles, timber and wood products.
- Flag:** The *national flag*, flown by the people, has a light blue cross on a white field. The blue represents the country's lakes and rivers. The white is for its snow. The *state flag*, used by the government, is the same except that the center of the cross has a coat of arms consisting of a gold crowned lion on a red, gold-bordered shield. Both flags were adopted in 1918. See FLAG (color picture: Flags of Europe).
- National Anthem:** "Maamme" (in Finnish) or "Vårt Land" (in Swedish) which means "Our Land."
- Money:** *Basic Unit*—markka. For its value in dollars, see MONEY (table: Values). See also MARKKA.



Finland Is in North Europe.



The United States Is 27 Times As Large As Finland.



Marco, Pix
Fine Statues Add Beauty to Finnish Cities. This one by Wäinö Aaltonen stands in Tampere, a manufacturing center.

form waterways which lumbermen can use to float timber to the mills and ports. Rapids in many streams provide hydroelectric power for industry. Finland's soil is poor, but the Finns have used it well. Finland has few minerals. Some copper, granite, iron, limestone, and nickel is mined.

The People and Their Work

The People of Finland have fair skins and light-colored hair. Most of them are tall. They are related to their Scandinavian neighbors and to several other racial groups in Europe. Of every ten persons living in Finland, about nine speak Finnish, and one speaks Swedish. Most of the Swedish-speaking population lives near the south and west coasts and on the Åland Islands. About 2,500 Lapps live in the Finnish part of Lapland.

Finland has two official languages, Finnish and Swedish. The Finnish language is related to Estonian, remotely to Hungarian, and to some other languages spoken in the northern parts of Russia.

Way of Life. About two-fifths of the people live on farms or in small villages. Wooden houses are common because lumber is so plentiful. Many houses are built of Finnish granite.

The people join together to buy and sell many products through cooperatives. They believe cooperatives