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Guide Book

for use of

U. S. Military Instructors
of

Foreign Military Students

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Secretary of Defense. Dec 52.

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Guide Book

for use of

U. S. Military Instructors of Foreign Military Students

OFFICE OF
THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE
WASHINGTON



DECEMBER 1952

Foreword

As an instructor of foreign military students, you have accepted both privileges and responsibilities. It is your privilege to meet and know people from other countries; it is your responsibility to further friendship between your country and the lands of your students. The purpose of this booklet is to give a brief background of the countries represented by your guests, to provide the basis for an understanding, sympathetic, and mutually profitable relationship.

Most of your students will be typical of the capable military personnel of their respective countries. A prerequisite for selection was a speaking knowledge of English. This may, however, be textbook or formal English; remember that few of them will be able to speak or to understand colloquialisms. Give them a fair chance. Remember, too, that customs differ all over the world, which does not mean that the people of one country—or the customs they follow—are any better than those of another country.

For your convenience, the chapters of this booklet have been alphabetically arranged in accordance with geographical location of the countries. For example, the Latin American reports are broken into three groups; the Caribbean lands, the Central American countries (in which section Mexico has been included, arbitrarily), and the South American republics. Both contents and index have been included to simplify reference to the booklet.

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Canada

"The twentieth century," once said a great Canadian leader, "belongs to Canada." The past few decades have seen that statement grow closer to reality. A vast country, the world's third largest, with an expanding economy and a growing population, Canada is a land of opportunity with a northern frontier to be opened and rich natural resources ready to be tapped.

Canada has long been a leading agricultural country whose prairie provinces ship wheat throughout the world. In recent decades its industrial machine has grown at a constantly accelerating rate with the result that Canada has achieved a standard of living second only to that of the United States.

Canada is a member of the Commonwealth of Nations. It is also a partner in North American defense with the United States. It is a country primarily interested in improving the economic well-being of its people and in preserving its national integrity, while dedicated to preserving world peace through cooperation with other free nations.

The Country

Leif Erikson probably reached Canada in the year 1000, but the history of the white man in the country began when John Cabot claimed the land for England in 1497. Colonization began under the French in 1604. Within a century England and France had come into conflict over the valuable land, and not until 1783 did Canada come under English control. At this time most of the colonists were French, but the English subsequently began to pour in especially during and after the American Revolution. Eventually compromises were reached whereby the two national groups found it possible to live together amicably under English rule. In succeeding decades, an increasing measure of self-government was achieved. In 1931 Canada's status as a fully independent member of the Commonwealth was realized. While still pledging allegiance to the crown, Canada's independence today is complete and it exercises full control over both domestic and foreign policy. The country has an influential voice in world affairs, frequently exercising leadership in the United Nations and the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

The People

Ethnic groups. Half of Canada's people are of British descent; 30 per cent are French, and the remainder represent at least 12 other national origins, the largest single group being German. Immigration is proceeding on a large scale; few other countries have opened their doors to so many people in so short a period of time.

Characteristics. The characteristics of Canadians cannot be generalized upon because of the division of the population into English-speaking and French-speaking groups and because of the influence that geography has had upon the growth of the country. The English-speaking Canadian has been called "the original immovable man." Although this is an exaggeration, it is true that he is deliberate, cautious, and quiet; he is a poor target for propaganda. He is not an over-emotional person but has a deep sense of loyalty.

The French-speaking Canadian is a more volatile person. Originally, he was found mainly on the small farm along the St. Lawrence. Now, he has spread through Canada although the largest percentage of French-speaking Canadians are still found in Quebec, which has become an important industrial province. Despite the drift to the cities, the French-Canadian maintains roots in the land and holds firmly to his concept of the Church and the family as the vital parts of his life.

The Canadian is proud of his country. He regards it as a free, independent nation, growing in power and prestige. He often knows more of the United States, where he has probably traveled or has relatives, than we know of Canada. He likes the United States but feels his own institutions are the best for Canada.

Be friendly and interested in dealing with your Canadian students; recognize that they too are technically advanced and respect their national pride and achievements. Do not forget that we depend on Canada in many ways and for many things which are essential to our welfare and security. You may find the Canadians somewhat more formal and reserved than Americans, but you will have many points in common, from the same ideals to an equal interest in baseball or movies.

Religion. Religious freedom is guaranteed in Canada; small obscure sects as well as the larger ones are to be found. The largest group is the Roman Catholic (43 percent), most of the French-speaking Canadians adhering to this faith. United Church of Canada members make up about 19 percent of the population; Anglicans, 15 percent; other Protestants, 12 percent.

Diet. Canadian diet is, in general, much like our own. Fresh vegetables and fruits are occasionally difficult to obtain, and thus do not figure in the average diet to the same extent as in the United States. However, there are no major differences in food habits.

Language. Every third Canadian speaks French as his native tongue. French and English are the official languages; proclamations, paper money, and stamps are printed in both.

Education. The literacy rate in Canada is very high, probably over 96 percent. Education is the responsibility of the various provinces and school attendance is in general compulsory for children between the ages of seven and sixteen.

Holidays. The major national holidays are—

January 1	-----	New Year's Day.
(*)	-----	Good Friday.
(*)	-----	Easter Sunday.
(*)	-----	Easter Monday.
May 24	-----	Victoria Day.
(*)	-----	Queen's birthday.
July 1 **	-----	Canada Day.
September *	-----	Labor Day.
October *	-----	Thanksgiving Day.
November 11 **	-----	Remembrance Day (Armistice Day).
December 25	-----	Christmas Day.

The Armed Forces

Although Canada has embarked on a large military program, military service remains on a voluntary basis and Canadians have been somewhat slower to react to the international emergency than we have. The enlistment rate is generally satisfactory, however, and the strength of the Armed Forces is steadily increasing. Canadian troops and fighting ships have given a good account of themselves in Korea. A Canadian infantry brigade and RCAF fighter squadrons are stationed in Europe as part of Canada's NATO commitments.

Courtesy and discipline in the Armed Forces is similar to the British; Canadian uniforms, insignia, and ranks are identical to those in the British services except that Canadian buttons are stamped "Canada," and enlisted men wear "Canada" flashes on the shoulder of the uniform.

Statistical Summary

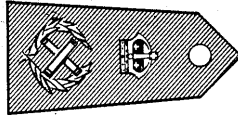
Location	-----	Northern half of North America.
Capital	-----	Ottawa (Greater Ottawa has a population of about 240,000. Canada's largest cities are Montreal and Toronto, each with over 1,000,000 inhabitants).
Head of State	-----	Queen of England represented by a Canadian-born Governor General who acts on advice of the Prime Minister and the Cabinet.

*Movable dates.

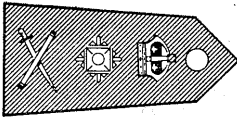
**Observed on first Monday following if these dates fall on Sunday.

Area-----	3,845,144 square miles (considerably larger than the United States).
Population-----	14,000,000 (a little smaller than that of New York State).
Physical characteristics.	Great diversity—mountains, plains, forests, seacoast, and arctic region. The populous area, which is found principally in a narrow band 100 miles wide north of the United States-Canadian border, divides into five economic or marketing areas: (1) Maritime Provinces, (2) Quebec (French-Canada), (3) Ontario, (4) Prairie Provinces, and (5) British Columbia.
Climate-----	Variable—generally similar to northern USA, but with greater extremes of cold.
Products-----	Wheat and other grains, potatoes, apples, livestock, poultry; forest products (lumber, wood pulp and newsprint), oil, iron ore, non-ferrous metals, iron and steel products, manufactured goods, especially those requiring cheap electric power.
Economy-----	Mixed industrial and agricultural.
Currency-----	The Canadian Government released the Canadian dollar from exchange controls in 1951. At the present time, it is about at par with the U.S. dollar.
Language-----	English and French.

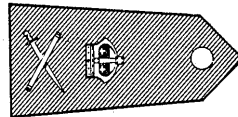
CANADIAN ARMY COMMISSIONED OFFICERS



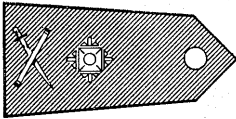
FIELD MARSHAL
(GENERAL OF THE ARMY)



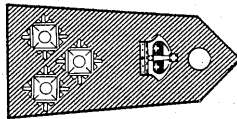
GENERAL
(GENERAL)



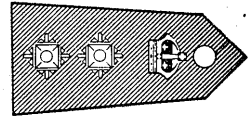
LIEUTENANT GENERAL
(LIEUTENANT GENERAL)



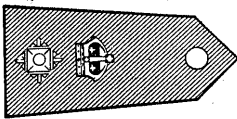
MAJOR GENERAL
(MAJOR GENERAL)



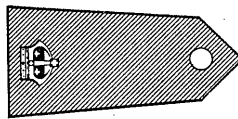
BRIGADIER
(NER, USA)



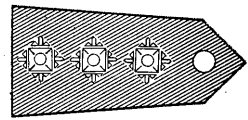
COLONEL
(COLONEL)



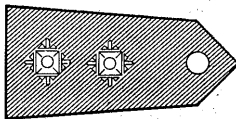
LIEUTENANT COLONEL
(LIEUTENANT COLONEL)



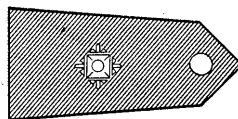
MAJOR
(MAJOR)



CAPTAIN
(CAPTAIN)



LIEUTENANT
(FIRST LIEUTENANT)



SECOND LIEUTENANT
(SECOND LIEUTENANT)

CANADIAN ARMY NONCOMMISSIONED OFFICERS



WARRANT OFFICER I
(CHIEF WARRANT OFFICER)



WARRANT OFFICER II
(WARRANT OFFICER, JUNIOR GRADE)



STAFF SERGEANT
(MASTER SERGEANT)



SERGEANT
SERGEANT



CORPORAL
(CORPORAL)

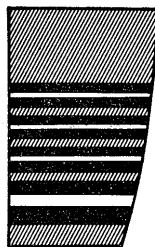


LANCE CORPORAL
(PRIVATE FIRST CLASS)

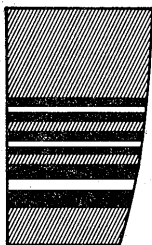
CANADIAN AIR FORCE COMMISSIONED OFFICERS



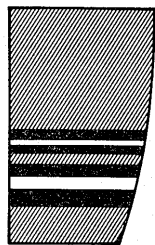
MARSHAL OF THE RCAF
(GENERAL OF THE AIR FORCE)



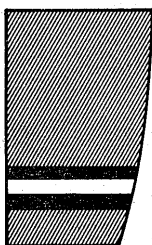
AIR CHIEF MARSHAL
(GENERAL)



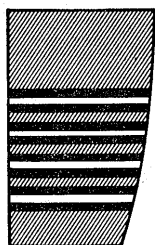
AIR MARSHAL
(LIEUTENANT GENERAL)



AIR VICE MARSHAL
(MAJOR GENERAL)

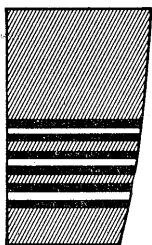


AIR COMMODORE
(BRIGADIER GENERAL)

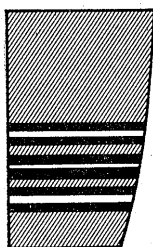


GROUP CAPTAIN
(COLONEL)

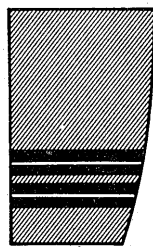
CANADIAN AIR FORCE
COMMISSIONED OFFICERS CONTINUED



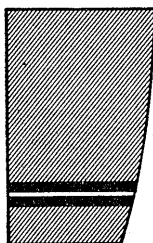
WING COMMANDER
(LIEUTENANT COMMANDER)



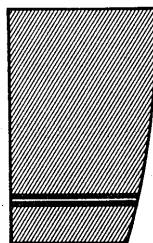
SQUADRON LEADER
(MAJOR)



FLIGHT LIEUTENANT
(CAPTAIN)



FLYING OFFICER
(FIRST LIEUTENANT)



PILOT OFFICER
(SECOND LIEUTENANT)

CANADIAN AIR FORCE NONCOMMISSIONED OFFICERS



**WARRANT OFFICER I
(CHIEF WARRANT OFFICER)**



**WARRANT OFFICER II
(WARRANT OFFICER, JUNIOR GRADE)**



**FLIGHT SERGEANT
(MASTER SERGEANT)**



**SERGEANT
(SERGEANT)**

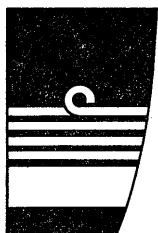


**CORPORAL
(CORPORAL)**



**LEADING AIRCRAFTMAN
(PRIVATE FIRST CLASS)**

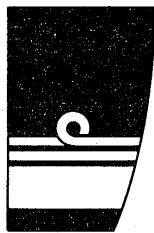
CANADIAN NAVY COMMISSIONED OFFICERS



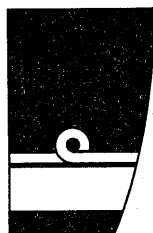
ADMIRAL OF THE FLEET
(FLEET ADMIRAL)



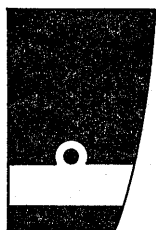
ADMIRAL
(ADMIRAL)



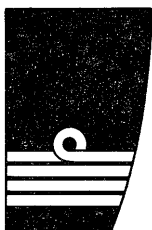
VICE ADMIRAL
(VICE ADMIRAL)



REAR ADMIRAL
(REAR ADMIRAL)



COMMODORE 2nd CLASS
(COMMODORE)



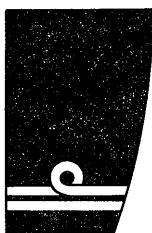
CAPTAIN
(CAPTAIN)



COMMANDER
(COMMANDER)



LIEUTENANT COMMANDER
(LIEUTENANT COMMANDER)

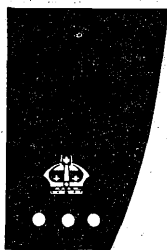


LIEUTENANT
(LIEUTENANT)

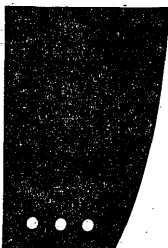


SUB-LIEUTENANT
(LIEUTENANT, JUNIOR GRADE)

CANADIAN NAVY NONCOMMISSIONED OFFICERS



CHIEF PETTY OFFICER CLASS I
(CHIEF PETTY OFFICER)



CHIEF PETTY OFFICER CLASS II
(PETTY OFFICER 1st CLASS)



PETTY OFFICER CLASS I
(PETTY OFFICER 2nd CLASS)



PETTY OFFICER CLASS II
(PETTY OFFICER 3rd CLASS)



LEADING SEAMAN
(SEAMAN)

Iceland

Iceland, one of the youngest of the world's republics, has the oldest parliamentary body in the world, the Althing, established in A. D. 930. Until recently this island country was little known by most Americans. Its strategic location brought it into prominence during World War II, and many American troops were stationed there.

The Country

First settled by Norse and Celtic peoples in the late ninth century, Iceland remained isolated and was influenced relatively little by outside forces through many centuries. In the thirteenth century the island came under Norwegian rule, and less than a century later, under Danish. In 1918 the country was recognized as a dual monarchy with the king of Denmark as the king of Iceland also. During the German occupation of Denmark in 1944, Icelanders voted by an overwhelmingly favorable referendum to become a republic; this was accomplished according to the provisions of the 1918 Act of Union. Iceland granted bases to the Allied powers during World War II, although the country remained neutral. In May, 1951, the country once again authorized the stationing of American troops on the island.

The People

Ethnic groups. The people of Iceland are descended from Norse and Celtic settlers who came to the island by way of England and Ireland. Throughout the centuries the Icelanders have changed little physically. They are generally blond, not unlike Americans of Scandinavian descent, and the women in particular are outstandingly attractive.

Characteristics. Most Icelanders are extremely proud of their country and are willing to work hard to develop it economically and politically. Definitely individualists, they are still good at co-operation. In fact, the cooperative movement is quite strong in Iceland. However, they want real cooperation; they do not like to take orders.

These are democratic people, intelligent and cooperative. They are familiar with Americans from their contact with soldiers during

the past years. Although their language is not ours, their social system is similar to our own and their values are much the same. You will find them ready to respect you and work with you, and they will expect you to respect their individuality.

Iceland is one of the very few countries to have achieved cultural advancement in the midst of comparative poverty. The country has produced a Book-of-the-Month Club author, many artists, writers, and musicians. The people have a great appreciation of the arts, with the emphasis on living artists.

Religion. The Evangelical Lutheran Church is the state religion. About 96 percent of the people are members of this church. Religious freedom, however, is guaranteed.

Diet. Food habits do not differ too much from our own. Icelanders consume a great deal of meat and fish, vegetables in season, and relatively few citrus fruits.

Language. The language has changed little over the years. It is still much like the ancient Norse tongue. Danish is also widely spoken, but its study receives less emphasis than formerly, and now many Icelanders speak English as well.

Education. Illiteracy is unknown in the little republic. Mobile schools circulate through the sparsely populated areas so that all children may receive at least a primary education. Attendance is required from the age of 7 to 14. Higher education is also within the reach of all, since tuition is extremely low and many scholarships are available.

Holidays. The major national holidays are—

January 1_____	New Year's Day.	May 1_____	May Day.
(*)_____	Holy Thursday.	(*)_____	Ascension Day.
(*)_____	Good Friday.	(*)_____	Whitsunday.
(*)_____	Holy Saturday.	(*)_____	Whitmonday.
(*)_____	Easter Sunday.	December 1_____	Public Holiday.
(*)_____	Easter Monday.	December 24,	
April 19_____	First Day of Summer.	25, 26_____	Christmas Holidays.

The Armed Forces

Iceland has no Armed Forces; five vessels protect the fishing fleet. The island's fortifications are those maintained by the United States.

Statistical Summary

Location_____ In North Atlantic; northern boundary just touches rim of Arctic Circle.
 Capital_____ Reykjavik (population 53,384; approximately same as Lexington, Ky.).

*Movable dates.

Head of State-----	President; Prime Minister.
Area-----	39,758 square miles (about same size as Kentucky).
Population-----	140,000 (a little smaller than Tacoma, Wash.).
Physical characteristics	Mostly tableland, high, rugged, barren; fresh water lakes, natural hot springs, geysers throughout the country.
Climate-----	Lies partly within the Arctic Circle, but tends to have mild winters and pleasant summers; lowest temperature recorded in Reykjavik was 7° below zero.
Products-----	Fish and fish products, wool and mutton.
Economy-----	Nonindustrialized (partially agricultural).
Currency-----	100 aurar=1 krona (kr.)=\$0.0614*.
Language-----	Icelandic, Danish.

*Par value established by International Monetary Fund.

Cuba

"This is the most beautiful land the eye has ever seen," declared Columbus, when he discovered Cuba on his first voyage to the New World.

The rolling island with numerous valleys and plains, is not far off the tip of Florida. It is a land of gleaming modern cities and of interior towns which still retain the architecture and some of the customs of the colonial era. Cuba won its independence early in this century, and has developed rapidly as a modern nation.

The Country

Spanish colonization of Cuba followed shortly after the discovery of the island in 1492. The colony was in a strategic location, and it was a center of government and commerce, and for further exploration and colonization. Growing unrest among the colonists crystallized in a war for independence led by José Martí, patriot, soldier, and poet. Martí was killed before Cuba won its fight for freedom from Spain, a struggle in which the United States helped. American forces played a major part in the last war against Spain, by which Cuba gained its independence in 1902. Under the terms of the Platt Amendment, our forces were also sent to the island several times after that date. American economic interests are well represented; much of the sugar and other industries of Cuba are financed by United States capital, which has greatly aided in the economic development of the island country.

The People

Ethnic groups. Of Cuba's population, 75 percent is classified as white or caucasian, 24 percent negro, and 1 percent mongolian. The original Indian inhabitants are almost nonexistent, as in the United States. Less racial intolerance is found here than in many places in the United States.

Characteristics. The people are gay, optimistic, and generous, with a lively sense of humor. They are familiar with American customs, but naturally prefer their own. For example, they do not expect unmarried girls to go out after dark unchaperoned. They are very courteous, and place a great deal of emphasis on small formalities.

In general, the feeling of the Cubans for the *Yanquis* is friendly. Unfortunately, however, some of them have met discrimination in American cities; they do not like this. It is up to you to make them realize that they are welcome as friends and equals in our country.

Religion. The constitution of Cuba guarantees freedom of religion. All religious groups except the Roman Catholics are small. Your Cuban students will probably be Catholics.

Diet. Food differences between Cuba and the United States are not great, although most Cubans eat more rice than we do, and their food is more highly seasoned. They also like sweet, rich foods. However, our diet will not be particularly strange to them.

Language. Spanish is the official language of Cuba. Some of the people speak classic Castilian, but most of them are far more fluent in their own "Cubanized" Spanish.

Education. Primary education is compulsory in Cuba, most children remaining in school until the age of 16. The literacy rate is about 78 percent. Educated Cubans are usually familiar with, and interested in, their country's writers, musicians, and artists.

Holidays. The major holidays are—

January 1	-----	New Year's Day.
February 24	-----	Revolution of Baire.
(*)	-----	Holy Thursday.
(*)	-----	Good Friday.
(*)	-----	Easter Sunday.
May 1	-----	Labor Day.
May 20**	-----	Independence.
July 25	-----	Feast of Santiago.
October 10	-----	Revolution of Yara.
December 7	-----	Death of Maceo.
December 25	-----	Christmas Day.

The Armed Forces

Military service in Cuba is compulsory; courtesy and discipline are similar to our own system. Academies are maintained for the training of military and naval officers. The United States has been a great influence in the organization of the Cuban Armed Forces.

The insignia of rank is worn by military personnel on the shoulder; by naval, on the sleeve above the cuff.

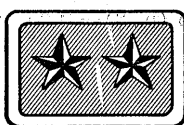
*Movable dates.

**Celebrated on the Monday following if May 20 falls on Sunday.

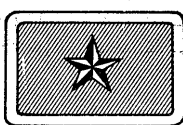
Statistical Summary

Head of State----- President.
Area----- 44,206 square miles (about the size of Pennsylvania).
Population----- 5,348,000 (about the same as Virginia and West
Virginia combined).
Physical characteristics-- Long, narrow, and rolling island, with numerous
valleys and plains, and excellent natural harbors.
Climate----- Tropical.
Products----- Sugar, molasses, tobacco, cabinet woods, sea products,
minerals.
Economy----- Agricultural.
Currency----- 100 centavos=1 peso (p., \$)=\$1.00.
Language----- Spanish.

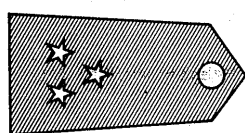
CUBAN ARMY COMMISSIONED OFFICERS



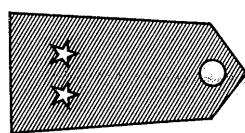
MAYOR GENERAL
(MAJOR GENERAL)



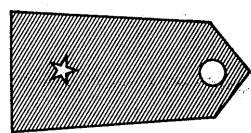
GENERAL DE BRIGADA
(BRIGADIER GENERAL)



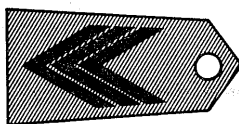
CORONEL
(COLONEL)



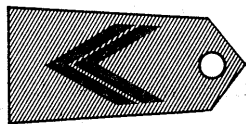
TENIENTE CORONEL
(LIEUTENANT COLONEL)



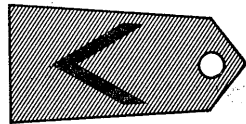
COMANDANTE
(MAJOR)



CAPITAN
(CAPTAIN)



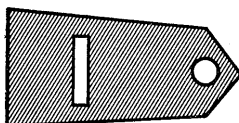
PRIMERO TENIENTE
(FIRST LIEUTENANT)



SEGUNDO TENIENTE
(SECOND LIEUTENANT)



PRIMERO SUBTENIENTE
(CHIEF WARRANT OFFICER)

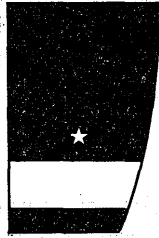


SEGUNDO SUBTENIENTE
(WARRANT OFFICER JUNIOR GRADE)

CUBAN NAVY COMMISSIONED OFFICERS



CONTRA ALMIRANTE
(REAR ADMIRAL)



COMODORO
(COMMODORE)



CAPITÁN DE NAVÍO
(CAPTAIN)



CAPITÁN DE FRAGATA
(COMMANDER)



CAPITÁN DE CORBETA
(LIEUTENANT COMMANDER)



TENIENTE DE NAVÍO
(LIEUTENANT)



ALFÉREZ DE NAVÍO
(LIEUTENANT, JUNIOR GRADE)



ALFÉREZ DE FRAGATA
(ENSIGN)

The Dominican Republic

La Espanola has been called the cradle of America, for here the brother of Christopher Columbus founded the first permanent settlement in the new world—Santo Domingo, now called Ciudad Trujillo, capital of the Dominican Republic.

The Country

On Christmas Day, 1492, Columbus and his crew abandoned ship when it went aground off a mountainous green island. Claiming the land for Spain, a few years later they established towns which still exist today.

The mother country's colonial policy was no different for La Espanola (Hispaniola, we call it today) than for her other American colonies. Finally, exhausted by cruelty and exploitation, and after several invasions by the Haitians, the settlers revolted. Independence was won in 1821, but the country fell immediately under Haitian domination. Many families fled to South America for safety. Independence was reasserted in 1844, but reannexation to Spain followed in 1865. Occupation by American military forces (1916–24) was the next major development in the country's history. United States Marines in the Dominican Republic during the period of occupation, established and maintained order, helping the Dominicans to build and unify their country.

Six years after the withdrawal of American troops, General Rafael Trujillo seized power and was elected president. Not only did he face the problem of strengthening the Republic, but had to cope as well with the devastation caused by a hurricane. During his regime living conditions improved, and economic and political stability was achieved in large measure.

The People

Ethnic groups. Under the harsh yoke of Spanish domination, the Indians of Hispaniola were all but exterminated. Negroes were brought in to replace them as workers. During the period of the Haitian invasions many of the old Spanish families left the island; the result is that the white people of the Dominican Republic are

definitely in the minority. Approximately 15 percent of the population is white, 15 percent Negro, and 70 percent mulatto or mestizo. Although there are no "pure" Indians, traces of Indian heredity are found in some of the Dominicans.

Characteristics. The people in general are proud and sensitive and have a strong sense of self-respect and personal integrity. They are usually hospitable and tolerant of foreigners. No form of color segregation is openly practiced and a dark skin does not prevent an ambitious and capable Dominican from rising to a position of influence in military government or social circles. The elite, however, are generally people of lighter color.

Religion. Although Roman Catholicism is the state religion, freedom of worship is guaranteed in the constitution.

Diet. Dominican diet is based largely on starches (plantains and yucca) fruits, and nuts (particularly cashews) served in many different ways: in soups or stews, with meats, or as sweets cooked with sugar. Very sweet desserts are popular. The Dominicans eat considerably less meat than Americans, often stretching the available beef or poultry by preparing it as stew with vegetables. In general, however, they will not find American foods unpleasant or difficult to accept.

Language. Spanish is the language of the Dominican Republic, though many people of the educated class speak English and French.

Education. A great deal of emphasis has been placed on education, which is free and compulsory through the primary grades although not yet available to all children throughout the country. The literacy rate, about 60 percent, is still rising.

Holidays. The most important holidays are listed below—

January 1.....	New Year's Day.	(*).....	Corpus Christi.
January 6.....	Three Kings' Day (Epiphany).	August 16.....	Restoration of Independence.
January 26.....	Durarte Day.	September 24..	Mercedes Day (Our Lady of Mercy, Patron Saint of the Army).
February 27....	Independence.	October 12.....	Día de la Raza (Columbus Day).
(*).....	Holy Thursday.	October 24.....	Flag Day.
(*).....	Good Friday.	December 25...	Christmas Day.
(*).....	Holy Saturday.		
(*).....	Easter Sunday.		
April 24.....	Pan-American Day.		
May 1.....	Labor Day.		
May 16**.....	Election Day.		

The Armed Forces

Military service in the Dominican Republic is compulsory. At the age of 18, young men enter the Armed Forces for one year of service.

*Movable dates.
 **The date of election day may be changed.

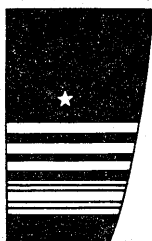
Following the year of active training, they are transferred to the active reserves. At the age of 35 they are once again transferred, this time to the special reserves. The Dominican Armed Forces reflect the United States influence. Military courtesy and discipline are somewhat more formal in the dominican services, but otherwise similar to ours.

Statistical Summary

Location-----	The eastern two-thirds of the island of Hispaniola, between Cuba and Puerto Rico, in the Caribbean.
Capital-----	Ciudad Trujillo (population 147,372, a little larger than Tacoma, Wash.).
Head of State-----	President.
Area-----	19,332 square miles (nearly twice as large as Vermont).
Population-----	2,121,000 (a little larger than that of South Carolina).
Physical characteristics	Mountainous island; northeastern part fertile and well watered; southwestern arid and poor.
Products-----	Sugar, coffee, bananas, rice, corn, beans, cassava, cacao, tobacco.
Economy-----	Agricultural.
Currency-----	100 centavos=1 peso (p., \$)=\$1.00.*
Language-----	Spanish.

*Par value established by International Monetary Fund.

DOMINICAN NAVY COMMISSIONED OFFICERS



ALMIRANTE
(ADMIRAL)



VICE-ALMIRANTE
(VICE ADMIRAL)



CONTRA-ALMIRANTE
(REAR ADMIRAL)



COMODORO
(COMMODORE)



CAPITÁN DE NAVÍO
(CAPTAIN)



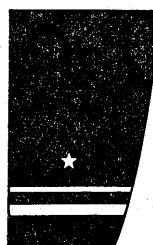
CAPITÁN DE FRAGATA
(COMMANDER)



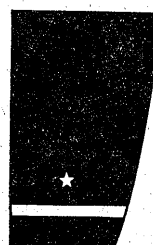
CAPITÁN DE CORBETA
(LIEUTENANT COMMANDER)



TENIENTE DE NAVÍO
(LIEUTENANT)



ALFÉREZ DE NAVÍO
(LIEUTENANT, JUNIOR GRADE)



ALFÉREZ DE FRAGATA
(ENSIGN)

Haiti

The very name of Haiti usually conjures up visions of throbbing primitive drums and of black-skinned, barefoot people performing mystic rites. There is some degree of accuracy in this picture because Haiti, the next American nation after the United States to win independence, is still a poverty-stricken land of superstition and illiteracy.

The Country

The island of Hispaniola was first colonized by the Spanish, but in 1697 the western part, now known as Haiti, was ceded to France. This became the latter country's richest colony in the New World; the French imported slaves from Africa to replace the native Indians who had early been exterminated by the Spanish through ill-treatment and overwork. By the late eighteenth century, the Negro population of Haiti was nine times that of the white. The French Revolution, with its avowed principles of liberty and equality and its weakening of the bonds of empire, fanned the sparks of rebellion. Eventually the French plantation owners and their overseers were killed or driven out, and Haiti obtained virtual independence from France in 1804.

Events of the early years of independence were as colorful and dramatic as an operatic plot and with an underlying tragedy that is still visible today. The tragedy was that the Negro leaders were untrained and inexperienced in politics, in economics, or in any of the things needed to help them establish a sound government and to rebuild the devastated land.

Moreover, having expelled all whites from the island when they won their freedom, many of the Haitians tried to put behind them every aspect of their lives as slaves—and hard physical work was included. Political and economic turmoil finally led to intervention by the United States, and for almost 20 years (1915–34) United States Marines occupied the country. Although criticism of this intervention was widespread, Haiti profited by it in many ways. U.S. occupation left behind it roads, schools, and hospitals.

Today Haiti is striving toward democracy. Its current president is the first to be elected to office by direct popular vote. Plans for improving the country's economy are beginning to bear fruit. In addition, both the United Nations and the United States are cooperat-

ing with the Haitian government in a far-reaching program for over-all improvement of the economic and political situations as well as in national health.

The People

Ethnic groups. Haiti is the only Negro republic of the New World, the few whites in the country usually being foreigners. The people of the country are, for the most part, the descendants of Negro slaves; some are descended from French overseers and Negroes. Despite the fact that approximately 95 percent of all Haitians are of pure African descent, there is a distinct color line between Negroes and mulattos.

Characteristics. Generalizations are usually dangerous, but a few can be made concerning the Haitian. For the most part he is politically apathetic and prefers to leave the problems of government to others. He is inclined to assert his superiority over a countryman of darker skin and also to be distrustful of whites.

Haiti has a large number of very small newspapers, although few people read them. At least 50 are in publication. Journalistic styles are highly literary, often sacrificing accuracy for drama. Recently an institute has been established to train journalists in modern news writing. The literary tendency of the Haitians appears in other forms as well. Those young people who go abroad to study prefer the academic and literary fields to the scientific and practical. Although Haiti needs trained agriculturalists and engineers, her young men usually prefer to specialize in history and literature.

Another need of the country is for an organized drive for National health. More than 70 percent of the people suffer from yaws; 20 percent from malaria. Venereal diseases are also prevalent.

Religion. Roman Catholicism is the religion of the country, but Protestant sects are well represented. The practice of voodoo, however, still persists. No white foreigner so far has been able to estimate the importance of voodoo in the lives of the Haitians. It may be deeply believed, or it may be practiced "just in case." Apparently it persists even among considerable numbers of peasant families professing Catholicism.

Diet. The diet of the Haitian peasant is meager and strong on carbohydrates; upper-class people eat food much like our own, although there is an emphasis on seafood. Typical dishes are beans and rice, pork chops with lemon and banana, dried fish with avocado and cassava, salad of tender palmetto shoots. In general, the preparation differs more than the basic food. However, the Haitian will require no catering to his dietary habits.

Language. At least 20 African tribes blended to form the Haitians of today. Their varying languages and those of the Indians and French mingled to form the Creole spoken by almost everyone in the

country today. Although French is the official language of Haiti, it is estimated that less than 10 percent of the people can speak or read it. Few, indeed, read any language.

Education. Illiteracy is distressingly high. The constitution provides for free and compulsory education through the primary grades, but less than one-sixth of the school age children actually attend classes. Haiti has not been able to provide all the necessary facilities. Of the total population, about 15 percent is literate. The wealthy people of the cities are very well educated, generally in French universities. Haitian culture still looks to France.

Holidays. Particularly among the peasants, life is hard. Fiestas provide an escape from the work-a-day world. The main national holidays are—

January 1.....	New Year's Day.	(*).....	Ascension Day.
January 2.....	Independence Day.	May 18.....	National Flag Day.
(*).....	Shrove Monday.	(*).....	Corpus Christi Day.
(*).....	Shrove Tuesday.	August 15.....	Assumption Day.
(*).....	Holy Thursday.	October 17.....	Dessalines' Day.
(*).....	Good Friday.	October 24.....	United Nations Day.
(*).....	Easter Sunday.	November 1.....	All Saints' Day.
April 14.....	Pan-American Day.	November 2.....	All Souls' Day.
May 1.....	Labor Day.	December 25...	Christmas Day.

Armed Forces

Military service in the Garde d'Haiti, which is both police force and army, is on a voluntary basis. The president of the Republic is commander-in-chief, and appoints the officers. A military academy is maintained for the training of a selected number of cadets. As in several Latin-American countries, the military system is patterned after that of the United States. In 1949 Haiti secured the aid of American air and naval missions for the training of personnel of the Armed Forces.

Insignia and ranks in the Garde d'Haiti are similar, but not identical, to those in the United States Army. Officers wear the insignia of rank on the shoulder straps; enlisted personnel, on the upper sleeve.

Statistical Summary

Location.....	The western one-third of the island of Hispaniola in the Carribbean.
Capital.....	Port-au-Prince (population 125,000; about the same as Scranton, Pa.).
Head of State.....	President.

*Movable dates.

Area-----	10,714 square miles (approx. the size of Maryland).
Population-----	3,112,000 (a little less than Virginia).
Physical characteristics.	Two-thirds mountainous; one-third extensive plateaus, valleys, and small plains.
Climate-----	Tropical on coast, temperate in mountains: hurricane season is September to October.
Products-----	Sugar, molasses, rum, coffee, and sisal, bananas, rice, handicrafts.
Economy-----	Mainly agricultural.
Currency-----	100 centimes=1 gourde (g., dge.)=\$0.20.
Languages-----	French (official) ; Creole (common).

Costa Rica

Costa Rica, the tiny Central American country lying almost midway between the continents of North and South America, is a symbol of democratic ideals. In none of its sister republics (in Central America) have education and political freedom been so highly cultivated.

Yet in 1948, despite its long tradition of democracy, Costa Rica was threatened with dictatorship. However, following an 18 months' period of provisional government, the elected president was inaugurated and democratic government was restored.

The Country

Disappointed not to find rich gold resources, the Spanish conquistadores left Costa Rica to colonists. The colonists were unable to enslave the Indians, and consequently tilled their own land. The people all were poor, and unfamiliar with the viceregal pomp and luxury of other Spanish-American countries. Independence was achieved peaceably, and in 1825 Costa Rica adopted its first constitution. Today the Costa Ricans are well informed and take pride in good government; in few countries are civil rights more carefully guarded.

The People

Ethnic groups. Of the country's population, most are *mestizos* (of mixed White and Indian ancestry). Negroes and pure-blooded Indians are few, outnumbered by the whites, who are mainly of Spanish descent. Although the whites are generally the national leaders, there is little discrimination based on color.

Characteristics. Most of the people are agriculturalists, many of them independent farmers with their own small acreage. Freedom and lack of interference are very important to them. They are characterized by a quiet dignity, graciousness, and lack of pretension. The educated people tend towards internationalism in philosophy, but the average Costa Rican is extremely nationalistic, proud of his country, and very sensitive.

Religion. Roman Catholicism is the state religion, but freedom of worship is guaranteed.

Diet. Food habits are somewhat different from our own, like most Latin Americans, the average Costa Ricans eat a great deal of rice, and less meat than we are accustomed to. Pineapples, beans, bananas, and potatoes are standard foods. Some poultry and pork, as well as limited quantities of other meats, are eaten.

Language. Spanish is the language of the country. Some Indian words have been added to the vocabulary, and many of the educated people speak and understand English.

Education. For many years Costa Rica has spent more money on education than on military items. Primary education is free and compulsory, and the literacy rate is high.

Holidays. The major holidays of the country are—

January 1.....	New Year's Day.	August 2.....	Virgin of the Angels
March 19.....	St. Joseph's Day.		(Patron of the country).
(*).....	Holy Thursday.	August 15.....	Assumption Day.
(*).....	Good Friday.	September 15..	Independence Day.
(*).....	Holy Saturday.	October 12.....	Día de la Raza (Columbus Day).
(*).....	Easter Sunday.	December 8....	Immaculate Conception.
April 11.....	Battle of Rivas.	December 25...	Christmas Day.
May 1.....	Labor Day.		
(*).....	Corpus Christi.		
June 29.....	Sts. Peter and Paul.		

Defense

The constitution of Costa Rica forbids the maintenance of an Army in peacetime. The only armed unit is the Civil Guard, a police force of about 1,400 men.

Statistical Summary

Location.....	Part of Central America; northwest of Panama with coastlines on both the Pacific Ocean and Caribbean Sea.
Capital.....	San José (population 93,858; approx. same as Dearborn, Mich.).
Head of State.....	President.
Area.....	23,000 square miles (about three times as large as the State of New Jersey).
Population.....	800,875 (about the same as the District of Columbia).
Physical characteristics.	Elevated tableland, though there are tropical coastal plains also.
Climate.....	Tropical on coast, temperate and warm in highlands.

*Movable days.

Products----- Coffee, bananas, abaca fiber, cacao, and forest
products.
Economy----- Agricultural.
Currency----- 100 centimos=1 colon (6)=\$0.1781*.
Language----- Spanish.

*Par value established by International Monetary Fund.

Guatemala

Guatemala, sandwiched between Mexico on the northwest and Honduras and El Salvador on the southeast, is a colorful volcanic land with an impressive past, an exciting present, and a hopeful future. It is a country where one may hunt sharks in large mountain lakes, use a small stone (pumice) as a float on a fishing line, and worship in a Catholic cathedral built over a hidden Indian idol.

The Country

To stamp out the "heathen" Indian religion and its implications, the Spanish conquistadores of Guatemala gathered and burned almost all the records of the once mighty Mayan civilization; on the ruins of the ancient culture they built a typical Spanish colony. The violence of nature was more threatening to the early settlers than were the Indians, but the colony survived earthquake, fire, and flood. In 1821 a bloodless revolution freed Guatemala from Spain, and in 1838 the little country became an independent republic.

Since becoming independent, the country has had several constitutions, many dictators, military coups and revolutions, and only two presidents (the last two) elected by popular vote.

Since 1931 the country has made great strides economically and politically.

The People

Ethnic groups. Nearly 75 percent of the Guatemalans are Indians, descended from the Mayas and other aboriginal tribes. Less than 5 percent are "pure" white, of Spanish descent; probably 1 percent are Negro, and the remainder are mainly *ladinos* (the Central American term for mestizo).

Characteristics. The ruling class is usually drawn from the whites of Guatemala; the Indian is a second class citizen in the eyes of the white people and the *ladinas*. However, there are some common meeting grounds; certain characteristics are valued throughout the population. Honesty and kindness are probably the most admired traits. Good manners are also highly valued, and if they are founded

on genuine consideration, the Guatemalan is quick to recognize and appreciate this.

Religion. Roman Catholicism is the religion of the country, although any religion is permitted. There is some stigma attached to having *no* religion, but Catholics, Jews, Protestants, Budhists, sun worshipers and all others enjoy complete freedom of worship. With the Indians, at least, Catholicism is a thin veneer over their ancient beliefs. Most Indians and many *ladinos* continue to propitiate their gods—"just in case."

Diet. Corn and black beans are the staples of diet; avocados, bananas, and more exotic fruits and vegetables are also eaten. Crabs, iguana, and armadillo as well as beef, pork, and poultry are the favorite meats. Spices are used copiously in Guatemalan cooking. However, your students will not find the American diet unacceptable.

Language. The education problems of the country have been complicated by the number of Indian dialects spoken. However, through classes for adults, almost everyone is able to speak Spanish. Urbanites, if they continue their education past the primary grades, usually know some French and English as well.

Education. During the past few years, much emphasis has been placed on education. School facilities have been expanded, and more teachers trained. The literacy rate is now 50 percent, and still rising.

Holidays. Although there are many local fiestas, some of them purely Indian in origin and celebration, the following are the principal national holidays:

January 1	-----	New Year's Day.
January 6	-----	Epiphany.
(*)	-----	Holy Thursday.
(*)	-----	Good Friday.
(*)	-----	Holy Saturday.
(*)	-----	Easter Sunday.
May 1	-----	Labor Day.
August 15	-----	Assumption.
September 15	-----	Independence Day.
October 12	-----	Columbus Day.
October 20	-----	Anniversary of 1944 Revolution (downfall of Ubico).
November 1	-----	All Saints' Day.
December 25	-----	Christmas Day.

The Armed Forces

Military service is compulsory for young men of Guatemala when they reach the age of 18. Conscripts may also be called by the government for work in reforestation, communications, and agriculture. Young men who enter the Armed Forces serve for one or two years

* Movable dates.

on active duty, and remain members of the reserves until they are 50 years old.

Various training schools are maintained for officers; graduates of the primary school are permitted to enter the Escuela Politecnica, which leads to a commission in the army. A military officer of the Guatemalan Armed Forces complained that during the conscript's first year in service the army spent the entire time teaching him to read and write; then he was released to the reserves.

Statistical Summary

Location.....	Northern Central America.
Capital.....	Guatemala City (population 225,553; a little smaller than Richmond, Va).
Head of State.....	President.
Area.....	45,452 square miles (a little larger than Pennsylvania).
Population.....	2,787,000 (about that of Chicago, Ill.).
Physical characteristics.	Mountainous, volcanic.
Climate.....	Hot and humid on coasts, temperate in highlands.
Products.....	Coffee, bananas; industrial products for local consumption only.
Economy.....	Primarily agricultural.
Currency.....	100 centavos=quetzal (q.)=\$1.00.*
Language.....	Spanish (Indian dialects also spoken).

*Par value established by International Monetary Fund.

GUATEMALAN ARMY NONCOMMISSIONED OFFICERS



SARGENTO MAYOR
(MASTER SERGEANT)



SARGENTO PRIMERO
(SERGEANT FIRST CLASS)



SARGENTO SEGUNDO
(SERGEANT)

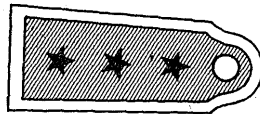


CABO
(CORPORAL)

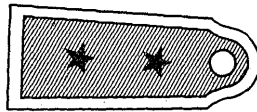


SOLDADO DE PRIMERO CLASE
(PRIVATE FIRST CLASS)

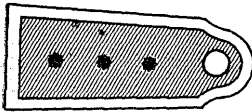
GUATEMALAN ARMY COMMISSIONED OFFICERS



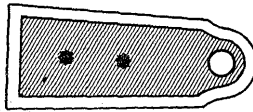
GENERAL DE DIVISION
(MAJOR GENERAL)



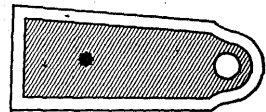
GENERAL DE BRIGADA
(BRIGADIER GENERAL)



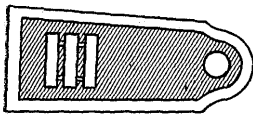
CORONEL
(COLONEL)



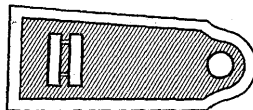
TENIENTE CORONEL
(LIEUTENANT COLONEL)



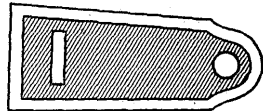
MAYOR
(MAJOR)



CAPITAN
(CAPTAIN)



TENIENTE PRIMERO
(FIRST LIEUTENANT)



TENIENTE SEGUNDO
(SECOND LIEUTENANT)

Honduras

Columbus himself discovered Honduras and claimed it in the name of the Spanish monarchs. The deep waters off the north coast gave the country its name—"The Depths"—but people who fly over this land of Central America think the name must come from the tremendous mountain heights and sudden deep valleys.

In the days of the Mayas and their glory, the city of Copan in Honduras was the cultural center of a highly developed Indian empire; yet today Honduras is probably the least wealthy and least advanced of the Latin American nations.

The Country

All the Spanish colonies that made up the Captaincy General of Guatemala won their independence without bloodshed in 1821. After various struggles and attempts at union with the other General American states, Honduras in 1841 inaugurated its first constitutional president. The history of the country has been peppered with revolutions and dictators.

Under President Tiburcio Carias Andino, who held office from 1933 to 1949, many needed reforms were carried out and efforts were made to put the country on a sound economic footing.

The People

Ethnic groups. Of the population of Honduras, 86 percent are mestizo, 10 percent pure Indian, 2 percent Negro, and 2 percent white. In general, the whites make up the ruling class, although there is relatively little discrimination based on color. Many mestizos have attained positions of importance and influence, politically, socially, and economically. The Indians and Negroes do not fare so well; they are generally the very poor of the country, with little or no education and opportunity.

Characteristics. The Hondurans in general are friendly, hospitable people, with the typical Latin-American courtesy. Those of the upper class are often internationalist in philosophy, while the lower social groups have little understanding or interest in things outside their daily lives. Most Hondurans love their own plot of land, but there is relatively little patriotism or national spirit. Nor is there genuine internationalism. Politically, the people are rather apathetic.

Religion. Although freedom of worship is guaranteed in Honduras, the majority of the people belong to the Roman Catholic Church. As in many Latin American countries with a large Indian and mestizo population, in some sections of the country Catholicism is mingled with the old religious rites of the aborigines.

Diet. Typical Honduran food uses frijoles (black beans) and corn as its base. A favorite dish is made of smoked beef with vegetables and coconut milk. Bananas, in the lowlands, are served in countless different ways. Boiled green corn, many varieties of corn cooked in other ways, curries, wild game, and crude sugar are typical foods. Although the Indians (mostly through force of habit) seldom eat pork, beef, or mutton, mestizos and whites are familiar with these meats. Food preparation is quite different in the United States and Honduras; however, your Honduran students (though they will miss their curries) will no doubt adjust quickly and easily to North American diet.

Language. Spanish is the official language of the country; in the northern region and in the cities, English is also spoken.

Education. The educational facilities of Honduras are inadequate. Legally, primary education is free and compulsory; actually, it is estimated that only 25 percent of the school-age children attend classes. Illiteracy is reckoned at somewhat more than 60 percent. As in many of the Latin American countries, the sons of the wealthy are generally sent out of the country to be educated.

Holidays. Particularly in purely local fiestas, Honduran holiday celebrations are strongly religious in nature; the principal national holidays are—

January 1.....	New Year's Day.	(*)-----	Easter Sunday.
March 15.....	Peace and Thanksgiv- ing Day.	April 14.....	Pan-American Day.
(*)-----	Holy Thursday.	July 14.....	Bastille Day.
(*)-----	Good Friday.	September 15..	Independence Day.
(*)-----	Holy Saturday.	October 12....	Columbus Day.
		December 25...	Christmas Day.

The Armed Forces

Military service is compulsory in Honduras; young men are called up at the age of 18 for 8 months of active duty. Following this they enter the reserves, from which they are released at the age of 55.

Statistical Summary

Location----- Central America, with long Atlantic and short Pacific coastlines.
Capital----- Tegucigalpa (population 79,170; about the same as Columbus, Ga.

*Movable dates.

Head of State----- President.
 Area----- 44,411 square miles (a little smaller than Penn-
 sylvania).
 Population----- 1,534,000 (approx. the same as Oregon).
 Physical characteris- Mountainous, with fertile plateaus and river
 tics. valleys, and narrow coastal plains.
 Climate----- Tropical, but pleasant in the highlands.
 Products----- Bananas, abaca, coffee, gold, silver, timber.
 Economy----- Agricultural (based on bananas).
 Currency----- 100 centavos=1 lempira (1.)=\$0.50.*
 Language----- Spanish (isolated tribes speak Indian dia-
 lects).

*Par value established by International Monetary Fund.

Mexico

Mexico, our southern neighbor, has long been known as the land of revolution and the country of mañana. Colorful and picturesque, with a history of highly developed Indian culture, cruel exploitation by Spanish overlords, and long oppression of the Indians and mestizos, Mexico today is making rapid strides ahead in economic and social fields. No longer is this the land of yesterday—or tomorrow! Mexico is a country of today.

The Country

The history of Mexico is one of powerful Indian nations, of cruel deceit and treachery from the Spanish conquistadores, of a dramatic attempted French Empire. The Indians, long exploited and still living under poor and often primitive conditions, now provide the strongest accent in Mexico: art and literature reflect the great cultural influence of the country's Indian heritage.

Riots and revolutions have marked Mexico's political and economic development. Dictatorship has not been unknown, but the present trend is toward an extension of democratic rights and responsibilities. However, many people live in rural and isolated communities, away from centers of technological achievement. This has complicated the unification of the country.

The People

Ethnic groups. The people of Mexico are mainly Spanish and Indian. Some Mexican families proudly trace a "pure" bloodline back to the Castilian conquistadores and early settlers; others as proudly boast their part-Indian descent. In many regions of the country Indian tribes unmixed with the white race still survive. Approximately 55 percent of the people are mestizo, 29 percent Indian, and 15 percent white. Others make up only 1 percent. The typical Mexican is short, with black hair and a dark complexion which may be brunette or deep brown.

Characteristics. Mexicans, like most Latins, are voluble, courteous, and very excitable. Many of the people find it difficult to say "I don't know"; they prefer to pretend to know. However, they are usually intelligent and quick to grasp new material. It is very important that you accept the Mexican students as friends and equals, for in the past many Mexicans have met discrimination and discourtesy from North Americans. They are proud and sensitive people, with a great pride in their country.

Many families still cling to the old custom which forbids a single girl from appearing in public, unchaperoned, with a man. However, as more and more girls are seeking careers, the old restrictions are gradually being discarded. Certain American customs are frowned

on: Mexican women do not wear slacks; men do not wash dishes; in rural areas a woman does not cut her hair short.

Religion. Mexico is predominantly Catholic. The few Protestants are largely foreigners. In the rural areas Catholicism is strangely blended with the old pagan religion; nevertheless, the peasants in particular are extremely devout. Mexico has many miraculous shrines. Those Mexicans who are devout Catholics should have their food restrictions respected and provision should be made for attendance of mass on holy days.

Diet. Although Mexican diet varies from one region to another, throughout the country tortillas and frioles (flat corn cakes and black beans) are the bases of many dishes. In Mexico City, meats of all kinds are plentiful; in rural areas, little meat is eaten; occasionally a tough chicken or turkey, no longer productive, is killed for food. Rice is eaten in quantities, often boiled and then fried. Sauces for most dishes are hot with many spices: chile, curry, pepper, and others. One favorite dish has a base of chicken, with a sauce containing 16 spices, chocolate, chile, and pumpkin seed. Your Mexican students will probably find North American food a little flat, but in a short time will have made their adjustment to it. You need not worry that they will be offended by any of our typical dishes: if they do not care for a specific food, or if they prefer to eat no meat on Friday, they will simply refuse it or avoid eating it, but generally quietly and courteously.

Language. The Spanish imposed their own language upon the conquered Indians, but many dialects combining Spanish and Indian are spoken today. Spanish is still the official language.

Education. Almost 50 percent of the population is illiterate, although, theoretically, education is free and compulsory through the age of 14. There are universities, for higher education. Many Mexicans, however, are educated abroad or in the United States.

Holidays. The major national holidays are—

January 1-----	New Year's Day.	November 1-----	All Saints' Day.
January 5-----	Anniversary of the Constitution.	November 2-----	All Souls' Day.
March 21-----	Juarez' Birthday.	November 20-----	Anniversary of the Revolution.
(*)-----	Holy Thursday.	December 12-----	Our Lady of Guada- lupe.
(*)-----	Good Friday.	December 25-----	Christmas Day.
(*)-----	Holy Saturday.	December 31-----	Bank Holiday.
(*)-----	Easter Sunday.		
May 1-----	Labor Day.		
May 5-----	Victory at Puebla.		
September 15-16--	National Holiday.		
October 12-----	Columbus Day (gen- erally called Dia de la Raza, Day of the Race).		

*Movable dates.

The Armed Forces

Military service is compulsory in Mexico, young men becoming liable for induction at the age of 18. A military training college and several officer training schools are maintained; and military training is compulsory in the colleges.

Military courtesy and social customs are similar to those of the United States Armed Forces; military discipline, however, is somewhat stricter. Officers form a highly privileged group; noncommissioned officers also have considerable prestige. Enlisted men, however, are poorly treated. There is no democracy in Mexico's Armed Forces.

Statistical Summary

Location-----	South of the United States.
Capital-----	Mexico City (population metropolitan area, 3,053,588; smaller than Chicago, Ill.)
Head of State-----	President.
Area-----	760,383 square miles (about two and one-half times the state of Texas).
Population-----	25,564,218 (approx. a fifth of that of the United States).
Physical characteristics.	Great, high plateau, mountain chains to the east and west with oceans lying outside of them; two big peninsulas, Lower California and the Yucatan.
Climate-----	Partly torrid, partly north temperate zone.
Products-----	Cotton, lead, silver, fresh meat and fish, coffee.
Economy-----	Primarily agricultural.
Currency-----	100 centavos=1 peso (p., \$)=\$0.1156*.
Language-----	Spanish and Indian.

*Par value established by International Monetary Fund.

MEXICAN ARMY COMMISSIONED OFFICERS



GENERAL
(GENERAL)



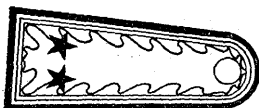
TENIENTE GENERAL
(LIEUTENANT GENERAL)



GENERAL DE BRIGADA
(BRIGADIER GENERAL)



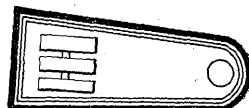
CORONEL
(COLONEL)



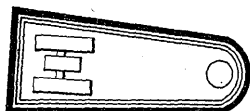
TENIENTE CORONEL
(LIEUTENANT COLONEL)



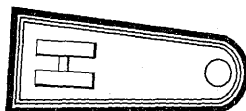
MAYOR
(MAJOR)



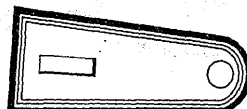
CAPITÁN PRIMERO
(CAPTAIN)



CAPITÁN SEGUNDO
(CAPTAIN, USA)

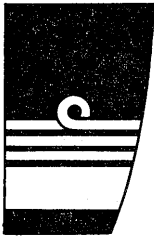


TENIENTE
(FIRST LIEUTENANT)



SUBTENIENTE
(SECOND LIEUTENANT)

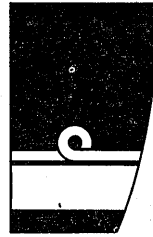
MEXICAN NAVY COMMISSIONED OFFICERS



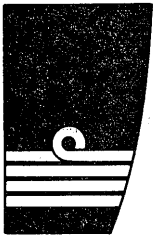
ALMIRANTE
(ADMIRAL)



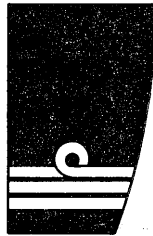
VICEALMIRANTE
(VICE ADMIRAL)



CONTRALMIRANTE
(REAR ADMIRAL)



CAPITÁN DE NAVÍO
(CAPTAIN)



CAPITÁN DE FRAGATA
(COMMANDER)



CAPITÁN DE CORBETA
(LIEUTENANT COMMANDER)



TENIENTE DE NAVÍO
(LIEUTENANT)



TENIENTE DE FRAGATA
(LIEUTENANT, JUNIOR GRADE)



TENIENTE DE CORBETA
(ENSIGN)

Nicaragua

"Managua, Nicaragua, is a wonderful town," we were singing a few years ago. It *is* a wonderful town. It is the newest capital in all Latin America and the center of Central America's largest and most sparsely populated country. The country itself has a unique claim to fame: it probably has the world's youngest military officer, in Somoza's grandson, who was commissioned as captain in the National Guard, with full powers and pay, at the age of three months.

The Country

For the Spanish conquerors, Nicaragua's chief importance lay in the reasonably easy natural highway, most of it by water, between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans. Independence was won in 1821 with little difficulty, but the establishment of a stable autonomous state presented many problems. So long was the country racked by civil war and insurrection that twice the United States has sent Marine forces to establish and maintain order.

The People

Ethnic groups. The Indians of Nicaragua were not exterminated by the Spaniards as were those of certain other Latin-American countries, nor have they remained a distinct ethnic group. On the whole, Nicaragua has a remarkably homogeneous population. Approximately 71 percent of the people are *ladinos*. Those of European descent make up 17 percent, Negroes account for 9 percent, and the pure Indians less than 3 percent. As is usual in the Americas, the whites form the ruling class; the laboring class is distinctly Indian in appearance and customs.

Characteristics. Nicaraguans are extremely proud and nationalistic. Although there are some who urge United States intervention in their country now, most of them prefer to be left to work out their own destiny.

Although education has until recently been neglected in Nicaragua, the people have an appreciation of cultural things far surpassing that found among many of the more literate citizens of the United

States. For instance, Ruben Dario, even during his lifetime, was adored by his countrymen. There are probably few Nicaraguans who cannot quote much of his poetry.

Religion. The state supports no church and freedom of religion is assured to all. The great majority of the people, however, are Roman Catholic.

Diet. The staples of Nicaraguan diet are pork, plantains, beans, and rice, all served in innumerable ways. Tamales cooked in banana leaves are a favorite. Seasoning is usually rich and hot. Your Nicaraguan students may find the North American diet somewhat insipid at first, but in general they will have little difficulty in accepting it.

Language. Nicaraguans speak Spanish which has been somewhat mixed with Indian words. The educated people sometimes know English and other languages as well.

Education. During the past few years there has been an increasing emphasis on education in this country. Constitutionally, school attendance is compulsory for children between the ages of 6 and 13. Lack of schools and teachers has prevented enforcement of the law. The literacy rate is estimated at between 40 and 50 percent. Wealthy people continue to send their sons abroad to study, often to the United States.

Holidays. Many holidays are celebrated by the Nicaraguans. Some are purely local, but a large number are national. The major fiestas are listed below—

January 1-----	New Year's Day.	August 14-----	Victory Day.
February 1-----	President's Birthday.	September 14--	Battle of San Jacinto.
(*)-----	All of Easter Week.	September 15--	Independence Day.
April 14-----	Pan-American Day.	October 12-----	Columbus Day.
May 1-----	Labor Day.	November 1-----	All Saints' Day.
June 14-----	Flag Day.	December 8-----	Immaculate Conception
July 11-----	Commemoration of He- roes of 1893.	December 24---	Christmas Eve.
		December 25---	Christmas Day.

The Armed Forces

The Guardia Nacional, which is both army and police force in Nicaragua, was trained by United States Marines and is said to be the best army in Central America. The air force and coast guard units are controlled by the Guardia Nacional.

Service is voluntary, with an enlistment period of three years. A military academy is maintained for the training of officers.

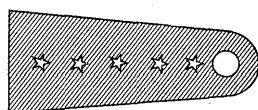
Army officers wear the insignia of rank on the shoulder strap.

*Movable dates.

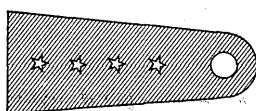
Statistical Summary

Location-----	South-central Central America, with coast lines on both the Atlantic and the Pacific.
Capital-----	Managua (population 141,941; about the same as Tacoma, Wash.).
Head of State-----	President.
Area-----	57,145 square miles (approx. the size of Michigan); largest of the Central American republics.
Population-----	1,053,000 (little less than the state of Colorado).
Physical characteristics.	Mountains in west, plateau in east, fertile valleys and two large lakes.
Climate-----	Highlands temperate; coasts hot and sultry.
Products-----	Coffee, sugar cane, cacao, rice, tobacco; gold, silver, cabinet woods.
Economy-----	Agricultural.
Currency-----	100 centavos=1 cordoba (C\$)=\$0.35.
Language-----	Spanish.

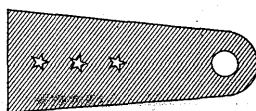
NICARAGUAN ARMY COMMISSIONED OFFICERS



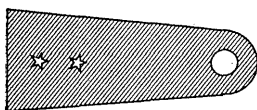
TENIENTE GENERAL
(LIEUTENANT GENERAL)



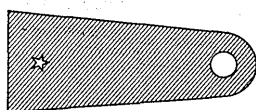
GENERAL DE DIVISION
(MAJOR GENERAL)



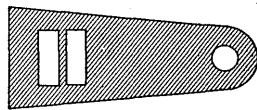
GENERAL DE BRIGADA
(BRIGADIER GENERAL)



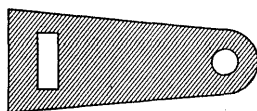
CORONEL
(COLONEL)



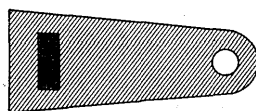
TENIENTE CORONEL
(LIEUTENANT COLONEL)



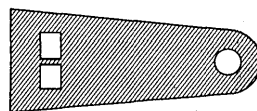
MAYOR
(MAJOR)



CAPITÁN
(CAPTAIN)



TENIENTE
(FIRST LIEUTENANT)



SUBTENIENTE
(SECOND LIEUTENANT)

Panama

Panama has an importance totally out of proportion to her size. Long before the days of the Canal the Spaniards made full use of the country's strategic location, and the ancient city of Porto Bello was one of the New World's three vital ports.

With the beautiful Heron Palace (home of the presidents), the cosmopolitan cities of the Canal Zone, Indian tribes still untouched by civilization, and almost every conceivable kind of landscape, the country provides contrast after contrast.

The Country

The last of the Latin-American republics to achieve definitive political autonomy, Panama established her independence from Colombia in 1903. The Panamanians were grateful for early United States recognition of their state, and conferred on the United States the right to construct an interoceanic canal across their territory.

Since the days of Balboa there has been a route from the Atlantic to the Pacific across the Isthmus: first a mule trail, then the Royal Highway, next a railroad over which traveled many of the forty-niners en route to California, and finally the Canal—dreamed of since the colonial era. Because of the great military and economic importance of the Canal to the United States, the interest of this country in Panama has always been great.

The People

Ethnic group. Over one-half of Panama's total population is made up of mestizos. During the period of Spanish domination these people of mixed blood were kept in inferior positions; more recently opportunity has opened to them. The present constitution forbids discrimination based on color.

The whites make up approximately 12 percent of the population and are, as in most Latin-American countries, the aristocracy. Nevertheless, there is considerably more opportunity for advancement in government and economic circles for the mestizo than there once was. Negroes or persons with some negro blood probably outnumber the whites.

Characteristics. The people of the Panama are gay and musical. Their national dance, the tamborita, is danced at all festivals. On special occasions the girls don their beautiful polleras (low-cut dresses with very full skirts, brilliantly embroidered). Many of these gowns are valuable heirlooms. The men on these occasions wear white embroidered jackets, fringed, over white trousers. The men of Panama (except in cities) are seldom seen without their broad-brimmed, block-bordered straw hats.

Religion. Ninety percent of the people are Roman Catholic; the cities boast many beautiful churches. Protestants make up the secondary sect, and religious freedom is observed.

Diet. Panamanian cooking is traditionally Spanish. Omelets in many versions are popular. Rice, cooked with olive oil, onions, and garlic, and served with ham and potatoes is a favorite dish. Panamanians on visits to the United States should have no difficulty in adjusting to the food habits of this country.

Language. Many Panamanians speak English, although Spanish is the official language of the country. Because of the large mestizo population, the language as spoken in Panama has absorbed some Indian and Negro words.

Education. Primary schooling is compulsory for children between the ages of 7 and 15. Free state schools are maintained, and there are several private and church institutions. The literacy rate is approximately 60 percent. Higher schools, including a university, provide facilities for advanced study. There has long been an unfulfilled dream of a Pan-American University, to be located in Panama.

When the United States began construction of the Canal, the first task was to provide for the health of the builders. Today Panama is still profiting from this, since much of the sanitation work has perforce been extended beyond the immediate confines of the Canal Zone.

Holidays. Most of Panama's holidays are of a religious character. The principal holidays are—

January 1.....	New Year's Day.	November 10... First Declaration of
(*).....	Shrove Tuesday.	Independence in Los
March 1.....	Constitution Day.	Santos.
(*).....	Good Friday.	November 28... Independence f r o m
(*).....	Holy Saturday.	Spain.
(*).....	Easter Sunday.	December 8**... Immaculate Concep-
May 1.....	Labor Day.	tion.
July 4.....	U.S.A. Independence.	December 25... Christmas Day.
November 3....	Independence from Co-	
	lombia.	

*Movable dates.

**Also celebrated as Mother's Day.

The Armed Forces

Panama has no Army or Navy. The only armed body is the National Police Force.

Statistical Summary

Location-----	At the juncture of Central and South America; coasts on both Atlantic and Pacific.
Capital-----	Panama City (population 112,000; about the size of Yonkers, N. Y.).
Head of State-----	President.
Area-----	34,000 square miles (about the size of Maine).
Population-----	802,000 (approx. the same as the District of Columbia).
Physical characteristics.	Narrow isthmus, bisected by the Panama Canal; hilly with tropical jungles.
Climate-----	Tropical in lowlands, pleasant and temperate in hills.
Products-----	Bananas, cacao, abaca, tobacco, rubber, sugar, coffee, rice, and gold.
Economy-----	Basically commercial, supplying goods and services to the Canal Zone and ships transiting the Isthmus.
Currency -----	100 centesimos=1 balboa (b).=\$1.00.*
Language-----	Spanish.

*Par value established by International Monetary Fund.

El Salvador

El Salvador (the Saviour), next to the smallest of America's republics, is a violent land. Izalco, one of the Western World's most active volcanos, has its parallel in the turbulent political history of the country. Dictators and presidents have come and gone, usually in violence, yet El Salvador steadily progresses toward self-sufficiency and economic stability.

The Country

The Spanish conquerors did not attach much importance to this Central American colony, for they found in it little gold or other wealth. Nevertheless, like other Spanish American colonies, El Salvador suffered from the cupidity and cruelty of its governor, and its Spanish colonists were long harassed by Indians and pirates.

Independence came late and after many complications and conflicts. Although its constitution was published in 1824, not until 1841 was the autonomy of El Salvador finally established.

Even the past half-century has been turbulent. However, a new constitution, adopted in mid-1950, guarantees freedom of press, information, and discussion.

The People

Ethnic groups. Probably 78 percent of the *salvadoreños* are of mixed blood (*Ladinos*): 11 percent are of European descent (mainly Spanish), and 11 percent of Indian descent. Although the whites are the ruling class, there is relatively little discrimination; many high government officials have been *Ladinos*.

Characteristics. The people of El Salvador are characterized by energy, self-reliance, and ingenuity. They are highly independent, with a great dignity and a fierce love of country. Even the Indians have been assimilated into the national life and are, first of all, *salvadoreños*.

This is a nation of rabid soccer fans; crowds turn out to cheer their favorite teams. Other sports, including basketball, baseball, tennis, and golf are also popular.

The *salvadoreños* are very musical; many villages have their own orchestras, with stringed instruments predominating. Much favorite music is derived from old Indian songs and Indian legends provide romantic lyrics.

Religion. About 90 percent of the population is Roman Catholic, although freedom of religion is guaranteed and the state supports no church. The church, however, is most important to the government.

Diet. The staples of the Salvadoran diet are black beans, corn, coffee, and fruits. Wild game and seafoods are eaten. Corn and rice are served in many ways. Spices, particularly chile and peppers, are included in most dishes. Although the people of El Salvador are accustomed to food prepared very differently from our own, nothing in the United States diet will be unacceptable to them.

Language. Spanish is the official language of the country, but in some areas Indian dialects are still spoken. Spanish, however, is understood by almost everyone.

Education. Primary education is free and compulsory for children between the ages of 7 and 14. Provisions are now being made for free education beyond the primary level. All schools, both public and private (a rather large percentage of El Salvador's schools are private) are under state control. During the past few years increasing emphasis has been placed on education, with the result that illiteracy is steadily decreasing. It is now estimated that at least 50 percent of the people are literate. Many are college graduates. A large number are educated in this country and Europe.

Holidays. The major holidays of the country are—

January 1.....	New Year's Day.	October 12.....	Columbus Day.
(*).....	Easter Week (Wednes-	November 2.....	All Souls' Day.
	day through Sunday).	November 5.....	First Call for Independ-
April 14.....	Pan-American Day.		ence.
April 27.....	Día Telegrafista.	December 14...	Revolution of 1948.
(*).....	Corpus Christi.	December 25...	Christmas Day.
September 15...	Independence.		

The Armed Forces

Service in the Armed Forces of El Salvador is compulsory; at the age of 18 young men are liable for the draft. During the early days of World War II a German officer was the main instructor of the army, but he was later replaced by an American adviser. American military courtesy and discipline prevail. Outside of actual army situations, however, officer-men relationships are somewhat informal.

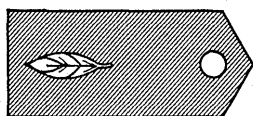
*Movable dates.

Statistical Summary

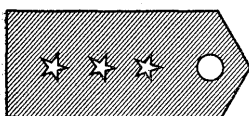
Location.....	Central America, on the Pacific coast.
Capital.....	San Salvador (population 124,266, approx. the same as Tampa, Fla).
Head of State.....	President.
Area.....	13,176 square miles, smallest Central American republic (about the size of Maryland and Delaware combined).
Population.....	1,858,000, most densely populated of the Central American republics (a little larger than that of South Carolina).
Physical characteristics.	Fertile volcanic plateau, active and quiescent volcanos, rivers and crater lakes.
Climate.....	Highlands subtropical to temperate; lowlands hot, humid, tropical.
Products.....	Coffee, grains, sisal, cacao, sugar, indigo, Balsam of Peru; forest products, gold and silver.
Economy.....	Agricultural.
Currency.....	100 centavos=1 colon (\$)=\$0.40.*
Language.....	Spanish.

*Par value established by International Monetary Fund.

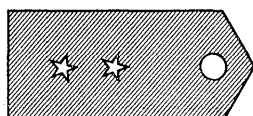
SALVADORAN ARMY COMMISSIONED OFFICERS



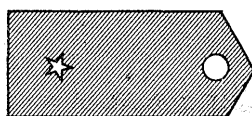
GENERAL
(BRIGADIER GENERAL)



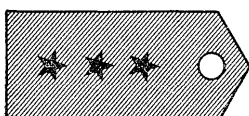
CORONEL
(COLONEL)



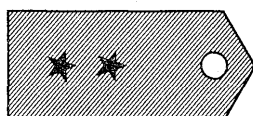
TENIENTE CORONEL
(LIEUTENANT COLONEL)



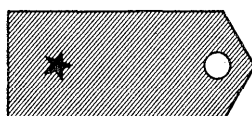
MAYOR
(MAJOR)



CAPITAN
(CAPTAIN)



TENIENTE
(FIRST LIEUTENANT)



SUBTENIENTE
(SECOND LIEUTENANT)

SALVADORAN ARMY NONCOMMISSIONED OFFICERS



SARGENTO
(SERGEANT)



SUB-SARGENTO
(CORPORAL)



CABO
(PRIVATE FIRST CLASS)

Argentina

Land of the cowboy and the tango, of subway stations like art galleries, of the fabulous late Evita Peron—this is Argentina. Despite remarkably “democratic” institutions and constitution, Argentina is a dictatorship.

The Country

Argentina has always been a land of conflict. Independence from Spain was won nearly 150 years ago, but there have been many internal wars, revolution, and much political dissention.

The People

Ethnic groups. Argentina has more than 16 million people, of whom about 97 percent are of Spanish and Italian descent. Even in the early days of colonization there was little intermarriage with native Indians, who now number fewer than 30,000.

Characteristics. Pride in all things relating to their country is early inculcated in the Argentines. This has resulted in extreme dignity and an equal sensitivity of the individual concerning his nation. He is quick to take offense, particularly if he suspects a slur on his country. The United States and *Yanquis* are generally misunderstood and disliked by all except those Argentines who have actually visited our country. You will, of course, need to be particularly careful and tactful in dealing with Argentine students. They almost invariably carry a “chip on the shoulder.”

The Argentines place much more emphasis on form than we do. They are gallant in small things, very formally courteous, much given to handshaking, meticulous of personal appearance, and somewhat stiffly dignified. Drunkenness is almost unknown. It is a thing of no *dignidad*; men do drink, but not to excess.

The custom of “throwing flowers” (making complimentary comments) to women on the street is widespread in South America. Do not be surprised if you hear an Argentine make extremely personal comments to, or about, a girl he sees, whether or not he knows her. He does not consider this “bad form,” though he may wonder at the

custom of women going out at night with men, unchaperoned. In Argentina, this "isn't done."

It is important that you remember two things about Argentine students: the general distrust and dislike of *Yanquis*, and the ultra-nationalism (amounting almost to chauvinism) of all Argentines. If you are courteous, direct, and honest in your dealings with these people, you may be able to overcome these difficulties.

Religion. The constitution requires that the president and vice-president be Roman Catholics, but guarantees religious freedom to all others. However, more than 90 percent of the people are members of the Catholic Church.

Diet. Except for religious dietary laws, the Argentines eat much the same type of food to which you are accustomed. However, because the country is a great meat producer, considerably more beef is eaten in Argentina than in the United States. The differences in diet are so slight that the Argentines will be able to accept American food with no difficulty.

Language. Spanish is the official language of the country. Italian is very widely spoken, and the many German colonies have continued to use their own language. The study of English, however, is required in most secondary schools.

Education. Education is compulsory in Argentina. Children enter school at the age of six years and must complete six years of schooling. High schools and universities are available for those who wish to continue their education. Many of the wealthy people, however, are educated in Europe. The literacy rate in the country is high, between 85 and 95 percent.

Holidays. The major national holidays are—

January 1.....	New Year's Day.	July 9.....	Independence Day
(*).....	Carnival (Beginning of Lent).		(Formal Declaration of Independence, 1816).
(*).....	Good Friday.	October 17.....	Loyalty Day.
(*).....	Easter Sunday.	November 1....	All Saints' Day.
May 1.....	Labor Day.	December 25..	Christmas Day.
May 25.....	Liberty Day.		

The Armed Forces

At the age of 20, the Argentine is liable for the draft; one year of training is compulsory before the age of 22. After this one year in the service, he remains in the reserves for 15 years. All men and women between the ages of 12 and 50 are subject to military service in time of emergency.

*Movable dates.

Courtesy in the Armed Forces of Argentina is similar to our own; army discipline, however, is severe. An enlisted man or noncommissioned officer who fails to salute an officer is subject to fine and imprisonment. Officer-man relationship in the navy and air force is fraternal, but in the army it is extremely formal. There is a much greater distinction between noncommissioned personnel and officers than in our Armed Forces.

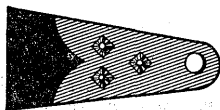
Military tactics and organization in Argentina are essentially of the German type.

Army officers wear the insignia of rank on the shoulder strap; enlisted men and noncommissioned officers wear it on the upper sleeve. Naval personnel wear the insignia on the cuff.

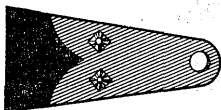
Statistical Summary

Location-----	Southeastern part of South America.
Capital-----	Buenos Aires (population 2,982,580; a little smaller than that of Chicago, Ill.).
Head of State-----	President.
Area-----	1,078,769 square miles (nearly four times as large as Texas).
Population-----	17,111,000 (about that of New York and Kansas combined).
Physical characteristics.	Plain, rising from east to towering Chilean Andes in the west; broad pampas in central portion.
Climate-----	Temperate.
Products-----	Meat and meat products, wool, hides, quebracho, wine.
Economy-----	Primarily agricultural.
Currency-----	100 centavos=1 peso (p., \$)=(gold) \$1.633, (paper peso)=.44, (gold peso)=\$0.7185.
Languages-----	Spanish, Italian.

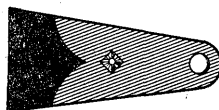
ARGENTINE ARMY COMMISSIONED OFFICERS



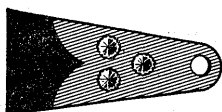
GENERAL DE EJÉRCITO
(LIEUTENANT GENERAL)



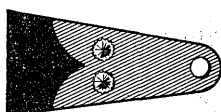
GENERAL DE DIVISION
(MAJOR GENERAL)



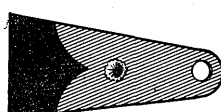
GENERAL DE BRIGADA
(BRIGADIER GENERAL)



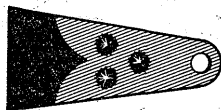
CORONEL
(COLONEL)



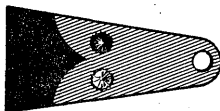
TENIENTE CORONEL
(LIEUTENANT COLONEL)



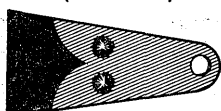
MAYOR
(MAJOR)



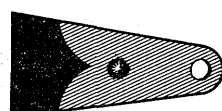
CAPITÁN
(CAPTAIN)



TENIENTE PRIMERO
(FIRST LIEUTENANT)



TENIENTE
(SECOND LIEUTENANT)



SUBTENIENTE
(NER, USA)

ARGENTINE ARMY NONCOMMISSIONED OFFICERS



SUBOFICIAL MAYOR
(CHIEF WARRANT OFFICER)



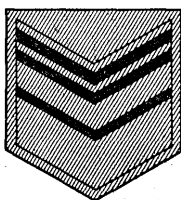
SUBOFICIAL PRINCIPAL
(WARRANT OFFICER, JUNIOR GRADE)



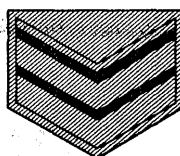
SARGENTO AYUDANTE
(FIRST SERGEANT)



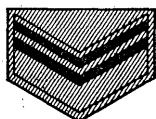
SARGENTO PRIMERO
(MASTER SERGEANT)



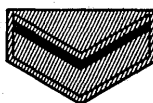
SARGENTO MAYOR
(SERGEANT FIRST CLASS)



SARGENTO
(SERGEANT)



CABO PRIMERO
(CORPORAL)

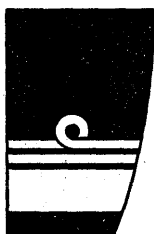


CABO
(PRIVATE FIRST CLASS)

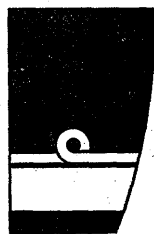
ARGENTINE NAVY COMMISSIONED OFFICERS



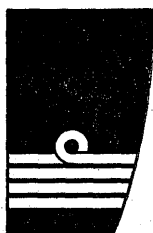
ALMIRANTE
(ADMIRAL)



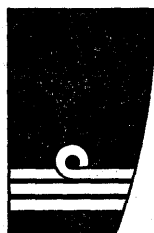
VICE ALMIRANTE
(VICE ADMIRAL)



CONTRA ALMIRANTE
(REAR ADMIRAL)



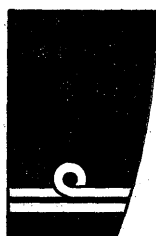
CAPITÁN DE NAVÍO
(CAPTAIN)



CAPITÁN DE FRAGATA
(COMMANDER)



CAPITÁN DE CORBETA
(LIEUTENANT COMMANDER)



TENIENTE DE NAVÍO
(LIEUTENANT)



TENIENTE DE FRAGATA
(LIEUTENANT, JUNIOR GRADE)



TENIENTE DE CORBETA
(ENSIGN)

Bolivia

Land-locked Bolivia, struggling against the highest peaks of the Andes, is a country of superlatives, most of them "highest." It has the highest ski resort and golf course, the highest seat of national government, the highest navigable lake, and (with the exception of sparsely populated Tibet) the highest inhabited plateau in the world. Once a part of the great Inca culture, later a fabulous source of wealth for the Spanish conquerors, Bolivia today is a poverty-stricken and underdeveloped nation.

The Country

Never since the days of the Incas has Bolivia been a strong nation. Even political independence from Spain's oppressive rule did not bring unity and strength. Since 1825 the country has had more than 60 revolutions, 70 presidents, and 11 constitutions. No elected president has served out his full term in the past 30 years. Martial law is the rule rather than the exception. Qualifications for voters include literacy, which means, in practical terms, that few of Bolivia's numerous Indians have the franchise. Regionalism is a serious problem.

The People

Only 13 percent of Bolivia's population is white; 52 percent, Indian; and the rest mainly mestizo.

The whites are the dominant class; the Indians are, in general, an underprivileged group. The lot of the mestizos is somewhat better. Many mestizos have won positions of influence and prestige.

Characteristics. Even the educated Bolivians are inclined to be distrustful, timid, and somewhat quick tempered. However, their feeling toward the United States is generally friendly. Though they are sensitive and proud, quick to take offense and to retaliate, they are equally quick to respond to real courtesy and interest. Like most South Americans, they are more formal in manner than we are. Small courtesies are important to them. Do not intrude upon their privacy, for they will resent such an intrusion, but be willing to express your interest in them and their progress.

The Indians continue to live much as they did during Spanish colonial era, wearing clothes of the same type and working at the same handicrafts. Even in the cities Indians in their colorful costumes are as numerous as the modernly dressed businessmen and government workers.

Religion. Freedom of religion is observed in Bolivia, although approximately 90 percent of the people are members of the Roman Catholic Church.

Diet. Bolivians are more or less familiar with American-type foods, so diet should present no problems. However, the country is not able to produce enough foodstuffs to feed the people, and some imported goods are expensive. The people eat a great many white potatoes (indigenous to Bolivia) in varying forms. Indians of the altiplano slice, press, and freeze the tuber repeatedly before cooking it.

Language. Besides Spanish, the official language, many Bolivians speak the two leading Indian languages; many rural Indians speak only their own tongue.

Education. Constitutionally, primary education is free and compulsory in Bolivia. Actually, the law has never been put into effect. Not more than one-fourth the people 10 years of age or older are literate.

Holidays. The major national holidays are—

January 1.....	New Year's Day.	(*).....	Corpus Christi.
(*).....	Carnival (Beginning of Lent).	August 6.....	Independence Day.
(*).....	Ash Wednesday.	October 12.....	Discovery Day (Columbus Day, or Día de La Raza).
(*).....	Holy Thursday.	November 1....	All Saints' Day.
(*).....	Good Friday.	November 2....	All Souls' Day.
(*).....	Holy Saturday.	December 25...	Christmas Day.
(*).....	Easter Sunday.		
May 1.....	Labor Day.		

The Armed Forces

At 19, young men are liable for the draft. One year of active service is compulsory, after which the man remains a member of the reserves until he is 55 years old.

Military discipline is somewhat more rigid and severe than in the United States Armed Forces. There is no social mingling of officers and enlisted personnel. Officers generally consider enlisted men far beneath them. Each officer has an enlisted man, known as an "asistente," as a personal servant.

The Bolivian army and air corps (under the department of the army) are at present in the process of reorganization, with the assist-

*Movable dates.

ance of American military advisers. The country has no navy or merchant marine.

Military personnel wear the insignia of rank on the shoulder straps; service uniforms are gray-green in color.

Statistical Summary

Location-----	Midwest South America; no access to sea.
Capital-----	Sucre, legal capital (population 40,000 a little smaller than Greenwich, Connecticut); La Paz, de facto capital (population 321,000 approximately the same as San Diego, Calif.).
Head of State-----	President.
Area-----	419,000 square miles (considerably larger than Texas).
Population-----	3,019,000 (somewhat smaller than Chicago, Ill.).
Physical characteristics.	Landlocked; alluvial plain in east; extremely high plateau enclosed by towering mountains in west.
Climate-----	Subtropical and tropical in lowlands; temperate to cold on the high plateau.
Products-----	Minerals (tin, silver, tungsten, lead, copper, petroleum), wool and hides, grains, coca, cacao, sugar, tobacco, and coffee.
Economy-----	Mining and Agriculture.
Currency-----	100 centavos=1 boliviano (b.)=\$0.0167.*
Language-----	Spanish, Aymara, Quechua.

*Par value established by International Monetary Fund.

BOLIVIAN ARMY COMMISSIONED OFFICERS



GENERAL DE EJÉRCITO
(LIEUTENANT GENERAL)



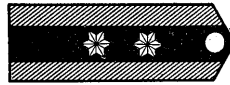
GENERAL DE DIVISIÓN
(MAJOR GENERAL)



GENERAL DE BRIGADA
(BRIGADIER GENERAL)



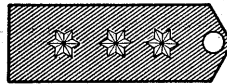
CORONEL
(COLONEL)



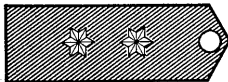
TENIENTE CORONEL
(LIEUTENANT COLONEL)



MAYOR
(MAJOR)



CAPITÁN
(CAPTAIN)



TENIENTE
(FIRST LIEUTENANT)



SUBTENIENTE
(SECOND LIEUTENANT)

BOLIVIAN ARMY NONCOMMISSIONED OFFICERS



SERGENTO
(FIRST SERGEANT)



CABO
(CORPORAL)



DRAGONEAUTE
(PRIVATE FIRST CLASS)

Brazil

Brazil is a country of ultra-modern cities and unexplored rural areas, where many people who have never even seen a train take a plane trip as casually as North Americans board a city bus to ride ten blocks.

The Country

The country was settled by the Portuguese, who withstood an attempted invasion by the French and in 1654 expelled Dutch intruders who for a quarter century had occupied much of northeastern Brazil. In 1822 the country declared its independence and established the Brazilian Empire. In 1889 the Empire was overthrown by a military revolt and replaced by a Republic, which has been maintained until the present time, with only one period of dictatorship since 1900.

In Brazil's earliest days, intermarriage between whites and Indians or Negroes was an accepted practice. Moreover, for many years there has been much immigration from Europe; consequently, not even the United States is more of a melting pot than Brazil.

The People

Ethnic groups. Brazil has a population nearly 53 million; close to 2 million of these are foreign-born, having come mainly from Portugal, Italy, Spain, and Japan, although Germany and Syria have contributed a few. An estimated 63 percent of the population is white, 21 percent mestizo, 14 percent Negro, and 2 percent Indian and other. Many Brazilians, however, have an admixture of blood, and skin color is relatively unimportant. Brazilians range in color from extremely dark (dusky Negro) to white; the average would be swarthy, with dark eyes and hair. The people are, in general, slightly shorter than Americans.

Characteristics. Brazilians are rabid soccer fans, but they call the sport "futbol." They enjoy other sports, also, in general their forms of entertainment are not very different from our own. On the whole the people are quite friendly toward the United States. They are excitable, good-hearted, but somewhat inclined to be careless. They are intelligent and quick to learn, with an acid sense of humor. Un-

like Argentines, they can joke about themselves and their country, but they prefer that such joking be left to them.

The citizens of Brazil are proud of their country's size and its present rapid rate of development. They respect and like the United States, but they are Brazilians; respect their pride in their nation.

Religion. Your Brazilian students may be Protestant, Jewish, Buddhist, or avowed atheist, but the chances are that they will be Roman Catholics. The country is predominantly Catholic, although freedom of religion is guaranteed.

Diet. Except for the food restrictions of the Catholic Church, Brazil has the same general dietary customs that we have. National preference, however, is for rice, beans, and beef.

Like most South Americans, Brazilians use French etiquette. Do not think your students ill-mannered if they keep both hands in view at the table. Except for this, their behavior is much like your own. They do, however, shake hands at the slightest excuse.

Language. Remember that Brazil was colonized by Portugal, and that the language of the country is Portuguese, not Spanish. That is a sensitive point with Brazilians; too many people assume that all South Americans speak Spanish.

Education. The literacy rate varies extremely from area to area—from about 75 percent in the urban coastal districts, to 20 percent or less in the Amazon basin and the highlands.

The over-all rate is about 44 percent. In the cities, education is free and compulsory, and the state maintains colleges, universities, and specialized schools for those who wish to continue their education.

Holidays. The major holidays are—

January 1..... New Year's Day.
January 6..... Epiphany.
(*)..... Carnival (pre-Lent).
(*)..... Ash Wednesday.
(*)..... Holy Thursday.
(*)..... Good Friday.
(*)..... Easter Sunday.
April 21..... Tiradentes.
May 1..... Labor Day.

(*)..... Ascension Day.
(*)..... Corpus Christi.
September 7.... Independence Day.
October 30.... Commerce Day.
November 1.... All Saints' Day.
November 2.... All Souls' Day.
November 15... Proclamation Day.
December 25... Christmas Day.

The Armed Forces

Under Brazil's selective service system, every male is liable for the draft on reaching the age of 21; one year is spent in active service, and eight years in the reserves. Between the ages of 18 and 21, every man has the right to apply for entrance to the military training school. Entrance requirements are similar to those for West Point. In general, however, the successful applicant must have the

*Movable dates—the various states celebrate individually holidays pertaining to their localities.

backing of family and tradition. Consequently, the officers feel far superior to enlisted men, by virtue of rank and of family social standing. There is no social mingling of officers and men; democracy in the Armed Forces does not exist. Sergeants rank beneath commissioned officers, but far above enlisted personnel. Military discipline is very strict; punishment for failure to salute an officer is 15 days in jail.

Army officers wear the insignia of rank on the shoulder strap; enlisted men and all naval personnel wear the insignia on the sleeve above the cuff.

Statistical Summary

Location-----	Eastern South America with coastline on the Atlantic Ocean.
Capital-----	Rio de Janeiro (population 2,418,693 considerably larger than Philadelphia, Pa.).
Head of State-----	President.
Area-----	3,286,170 square miles (a little larger than the United States).
Population-----	52,619,000 (approx. a third of the population of the United States).
Physical character- istics.	Hilly with vast uplands of rolling broken character, and tremendous jungle swamps and forests.
Climate-----	Varies from tropical to temperate.
Products-----	Iron, coal, manganese, gold, tungsten, quartz crystals, textiles, coffee, cacao, cotton, and sugar.
Economy-----	Primarily agricultural.
Currency-----	100 centavos=1 cruzeiro (Cr. \$)=\$0.0541.* 1,000 cruzeiros=1 conto.
Language-----	Portuguese.

*Par value established by International Monetary Fund.

BRAZILIAN ARMY COMMISSIONED OFFICERS



MARECHAL
(GENERAL)



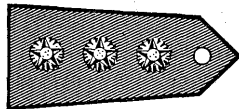
GENERAL DE EXÉRCITO
(LIEUTENANT GENERAL)



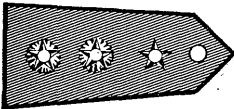
GENERAL DE DIVISÃO
(MAJOR GENERAL)



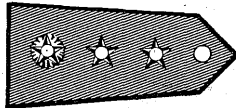
GENERAL DE BRIGADA
(BRIGADIER GENERAL)



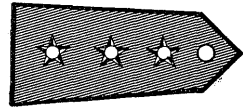
CORONEL
(COLONEL)



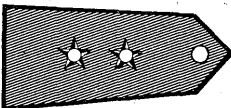
TENENTE-CORONEL
(LIEUTENANT COLONEL)



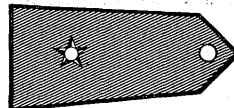
MAJOR
(MAJOR)



CAPITÃO
(CAPTAIN)

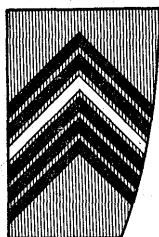


PRIMEIRO TENENTE
(FIRST LIEUTENANT)



SEGUNDO TENENTE
(SECOND LIEUTENANT)

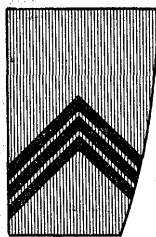
BRAZILIAN ARMY NONCOMMISSIONED OFFICERS



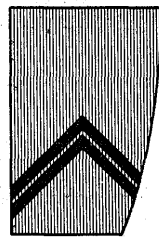
SARGENTO
(FIRST SERGEANT)



SARGENTO AJUDANTE
(MASTER SERGEANT)



PRIMEIRO SARGENTO
(SERGEANT)



PRIMEIRO CABO
(CORPORAL)

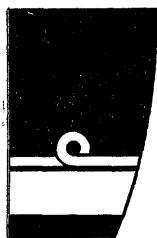
BRAZILIAN NAVY COMMISSIONED OFFICERS



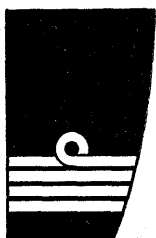
ALMIRANTE DE ESQUADRA
(ADMIRAL)



VICE-ALMIRANTE
(VICE ADMIRAL)



CONTRA-ALMIRANTE
(REAR ADMIRAL)



CAPITÃO
DE MAR E GUERRA
(CAPTAIN)



CAPITÃO
DE FRAGATA
(COMMANDER)



CAPITÃO
DE CORVETA
(LIEUTENANT COMMANDER)



CAPITÃO TENENTE
(LIEUTENANT)



PRIMEIRO TENENTE
(LIEUTENANT, JUNIOR GRADE)



SEGUNDO TENENTE
(ENSIGN)

Chile

Chile has been called both the New England and the Switzerland of South America—and does not like either name. Santiago, the capital of Chile, was a thriving town long before the Pilgrims landed on Plymouth Rock; and people who know both countries say that Switzerland is a more modified version of Chile—at least of southern Chile.

The Country

Chile's history has been relatively tranquil, with few serious internal upheavals. Independence from Spain was won under the leadership of Bernardo O'Higgins in 1818. Although democracy came slowly to this long land, it is now one of South America's most democratic republics. However, industrialization has brought many problems and caused unrest among the workers. In the past, martial law has frequently been in force.

The People

Ethnic groups. Chile's people are mainly of mixed Spanish descent with some mixture of Indian blood; although there are large colonies of recent European immigrants. Indians make up only 5 percent of the population.

Characteristics. The Chilean is a rugged individualist; he cannot be pushed around any more than a New Englander. He values his freedom above all things. One Chilean, holding his small child in his arms, pointed to the mountains and said:

"There lives the condor. No bird is freer or stronger than he; that is why he chose the Andes of Chile for a home. Chileans must always be ready to die for freedom."

The people are not always so grimly serious, however. They are noted for their gaiety, although this fierce patriotism is probably the outstanding trait.

With excellent facilities for almost every sport, many Chileans have become superb athletes. Their riding teams are world-famous, and they have produced fine swimmers and skiers.

Your Chilean students are probably more like North Americans in temperament than are any other Latin Americans; moreover, their feeling for "Yanquis" is generally friendly, though you may see considerable anti-U. S. propaganda. Cooperation with them should present few difficulties.

Religion. About 90 percent of the people are Roman Catholics, although freedom of worship is guaranteed.

Diet. Food habits of the Chileans are not particularly different from our own. Sweets, bread, and beef (particularly steak) are the favorite foods. Wine is taken for granted by those who can buy it; the Chileans prefer a red wine, but like almost any kind. The white Chilean Reisling is winning wide acclaim as an exceptionally fine American wine.

Language. Spanish is the official language of Chile. In the south, however, where there are many German colonies, German is widely spoken. Many well-educated people in Santiago speak English.

Education. Chileans are a literate people; many of them, particularly in Santiago, are exceptionally well educated. Like most Latins, they have a highly developed appreciation for artistic endeavor. Education is free and compulsory for children between the ages of 7 and 15, and the literacy rate is probably about 74 percent.

Holidays. The major national holidays are—

January 1-----	New Year's Day.	August 15-----	Assumption.
(*)-----	Good Friday.	September 18,	Independence.
(*)-----	Holy Saturday.	19.	
(*)-----	Easter Sunday.	October 12-----	Columbus Day.
May 1-----	Labor Day.	November 1-----	All Saints' Day.
(*)-----	Ascension Day.	December 9-----	Immaculate Conception.
(*)-----	Corpus Christi.	December 25---	Christmas Day.
May 21-----	Battle of Iquique.		
June 29-----	Sts. Peter and Paul.		

Defense

Military service is compulsory for all men when they reach the age of 20. A training period of 9 months is spent in active service; after this period, the Chilean is a member of the first reserve for 12 years. From approximately the age of 33 until he is 45, he is subject to duty in the second reserves.

Chilean officers and enlisted men do not mix socially; there is considerably less democracy in the Armed Forces of Chile than in those of the United States.

*Movable dates.

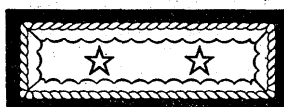
Statistical Summary

Location-----	Pacific coast (southern) of South America.
Capital-----	Santiago (population 952,072; slightly larger than Baltimore, Md.).
Head of State-----	President.
Area-----	286,396 square miles (a little larger than Texas).
Population-----	5,809,000 (about that of the state of Michigan).
Physical characteristics.	Long land, nowhere more than 250 miles wide, about 2,620 miles long; two mountain ranges running entire length of country with fertile valley between.
Climate-----	Great variety, similar to the state of California.
Products-----	Wool, beans, honey, fish, fruit, wine; mining: copper, nitrate, gold, iron, and coal.
Economy-----	Primarily agricultural.
Currency-----	100 centavos=1 peso (p., \$)=\$0.012 (Free market rate).
Language-----	Spanish (some German in south).

CHILEAN ARMY COMMISSIONED OFFICERS



GENERAL DE DIVISIÓN
(MAJOR GENERAL)



GENERAL DE BRIGADA
(BRIGADIER GENERAL)



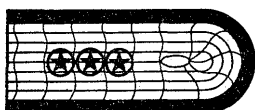
CORONEL
(COLONEL)



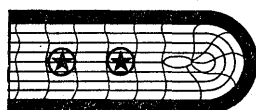
TENIENTE CORONEL
(LIEUTENANT COLONEL)



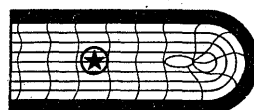
MAYOR
(MAJOR)



CAPITÁN
(CAPTAIN)



TENIENTE
(FIRST LIEUTENANT)



SUBTENIENTE
(SECOND LIEUTENANT)

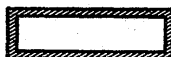
CHILEAN ARMY NONCOMMISSIONED OFFICERS



SARGENTO PRIMERO
(MASTER SERGEANT)



SARGENTO MAYOR
(SERGEANT FIRST CLASS)



SARGENTO
(SERGEANT)

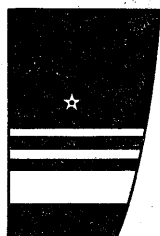


CABO PRIMERO
(CORPORAL)



CABO
(PRIVATE FIRST CLASS)

CHILEAN NAVY COMMISSIONED OFFICERS



VICE ALMIRANTE
(VICE ADMIRAL)



CONTRA ALMIRANTE
(REAR ADMIRAL)



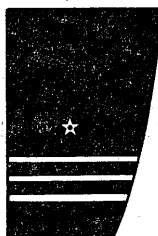
CAPITÁN DE NAVÍO
(CAPTAIN)



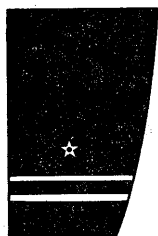
CAPITÁN DE FRAGATA
(COMMANDER)



CAPITÁN DE CORBETA
(LIEUTENANT COMMANDER)



TENIENTE PRIMERO
(LIEUTENANT)



TENIENTE SEGUNDO
(LIEUTENANT, JUNIOR GRADE)



SUBTENIENTE
(ENSIGN)

NOTE: RANK OF GUARDIAMARINA, NOT SHOWN, IS INDICATED BY THREE
HORIZONTAL GOLD BUTTONS WITH A STAR ABOVE THEM, AND IS
EQUIVALENT TO RANK OF "PASSED MIDSHIPMAN"

Colombia

The one American country named for Christopher Columbus is Colombia, a land of modern cities and untamed tropical jungles, of an ancient fortified port and a capital still poetically reminiscent of the colonial Castilian culture.

The Country

When the Spanish adventurers explored the Colombian Andes, they discovered an Indian civilization comparable to that of the Peruvian Incas. Despite the wealth and social organization of the Indian nation, the conquistadores met less resistance in conquering Colombia than in most of the South American countries. Early in the nineteenth century the colonists declared their independence, and in 1886 the Republic of Colombia with an elected president and congress, was established.

Since 1948 the country has frequently been under martial law, and thousands of people have been killed in strikes and political riots. It has been under a state of siege continuously since November, 1949.

The People

Ethnic groups. Most of Colombia's people are mestizos. There are relatively few Indians, numerous Negroes (particularly on the coast), and a number of mulattos. The pure whites, only about 26 percent of the population, are the dominant element. These are the aristocrats, the land owners, and the politicians.

Characteristics. Colombians are generally charming, hospitable, and extremely courteous. They are excellent conversationalists, with a wide range of interest and information. Hand-shaking is not so frequent as in many of the South American countries, but the people do shake hands more than we do. Lack of contact with other countries for years in Colombia's early history has meant that many old Spanish customs are still in use. Women, for example, live carefully secluded lives; your Colombian students will probably be surprised at the social freedom of North American girls.

Religion. Most of the people of Colombia are Catholic, although other religions are permitted if they are "not contrary to Christian morals or the law."

Diet. Few Colombians are accustomed to the wide variety of foods available to Americans; mutton and pork are the most common meats although beef is available; potatoes, corn, beans, and rice are other staples. However, Colombian students should have no trouble adjusting to American diet.

Language. Spanish is the official language of the country; the speech of the educated people today is still almost identical to the language of the conquistadores.

Education. Illiteracy remains a problem, although in urban areas primary education is free and compulsory. Rural schools are supplemented by traveling classrooms and libraries. Nevertheless, approximately 60 percent of the population is illiterate.

Holidays. The major holidays of the country are—

January 1.....	New Year's Day.	(*).....	Corpus Christi.
February 2.....	Candlemas.	June 29.....	Sts. Peter and Paul.
(*).....	Carnival.	July 20.....	Independence (1810).
(*).....	Ash Wednesday.	August 6.....	Bank Holiday.
March 19.....	St. Joseph's Day.	August 7.....	Battle of Boyaca.
(*).....	Maundy Thursday.	August 15.....	Assumption.
(*).....	Good Friday.	October 12.....	Columbus Day.
(*).....	Holy Saturday.	December 8....	Immaculate Concep- tion.
May 1.....	Labor Day.	December 25....	Christmas.
(*).....	Ascension.		

The Armed Forces

Between the ages of 21 and 30, young men are subject to the draft. One year is spent on active duty, and the conscriptee remains a member of the reserves until he is 45 years old.

Army, navy, and air force are separate services, although the air force is similar in organization to the army.

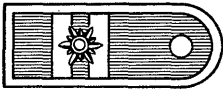
Statistical Summary

Location.....	Northwest coast of South America.
Capital.....	Bogota (population 482,480; somewhat larger than Seattle, Wash.).
Head of State.....	President.
Area.....	439,997 square miles (about three times the size of Montana).
Population.....	11,300,000 (considerately more than California).
Physical characteristics.	A land of plateaus, wide valleys, and vast plains. Borders on both Pacific Ocean and Caribbean Sea.

*Movable dates.

Climate----- Semitropical on coast, temperate in highlands
and plateaus, frigid in mountains.
Products----- Coffee, bananas, rice, corn, sugar cane, pota-
toes, textiles, cardboards, cigars and ciga-
rettes, and mining.
Economy----- Primarily agricultural.
Currency----- 100 centavos=1 peso (p., \$)=\$0.5128.
Language----- Spanish.

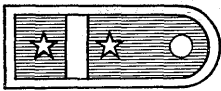
COLOMBIAN ARMY
COMMISSIONED OFFICERS



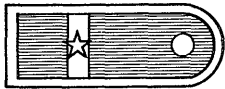
GENERAL
(BRIGADIER GENERAL)



CORONEL
(COLONEL)



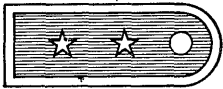
TENIENTE CORONEL
(LIEUTENANT COLONEL)



MAYOR
(MAJOR)



CAPITÁN
(CAPTAIN)

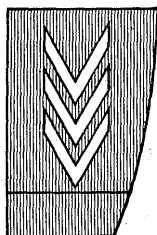


TENIENTE
(FIRST LIEUTENANT)

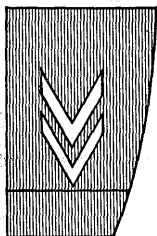


SUB-TENIENTE
(SECOND LIEUTENANT)

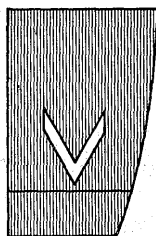
COLOMBIAN ARMY NONCOMMISSIONED OFFICERS



BRIGADIER MAYOR
(SERGEANT)

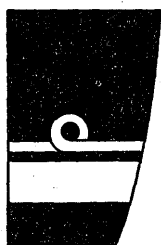


BRIGADIER
(CORPORAL)

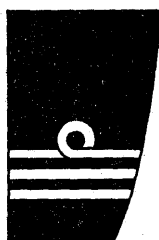
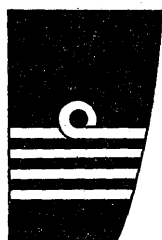


SUB-BRIGADIER
(PRIVATE FIRST CLASS)

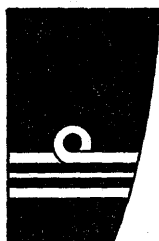
COLOMBIAN NAVY COMMISSIONED OFFICERS



CONTRA ALMIRANTE
(REAR ADMIRAL)



CAPITÁN DE NAVÍO CAPITÁN DE FRAGATA
(CAPTAIN) (COMMANDER)



CAPITÁN DE CORBETA
(LIEUTENANT COMMANDER)

TENIENTE DE NAVÍO
(LIEUTENANT)

GUARDIAMARINA
(ENSIGN)

Ecuador

Home of the Irish potato and the Panama hat, little Ecuador is full of surprises. For years it was labeled South America's most backward nation, but a sudden change has occurred. It is now one of the most democratic of the Latin American republics.

The Country

Ecuador first revolted against Spain in 1809, but 11 years passed before the victory was won. In 1830 the country withdrew amicably from the Confederacy of Colombia and established an independent nation. However, dictatorships, military coups, revolutions, and new administration on an average of every two years handicapped development.

In 1947 there started a process of imposing a workable democracy from above, enforcing long-ignored laws, and improving education. The country has begun to show the results, in increased economic and political stability.

The People

Ethnic groups. Of the total population of Ecuador, probably 10 percent are whites, 41 percent mestizo, 39 percent Indian, 5 percent Negro and mulatto, and the rest Oriental.

The whites are definitely the upper class, generally proud of an aristocratic Spanish heritage. The mestizos make up the middle class and occasionally rise to positions of influence and wealth. Few Ecuadorans of social standing, however, admit having Indian blood. The Indians and mulattos form the lower class, exploited and poverty-stricken.

Characteristics. Ecuadoran Indians are generally considered stolid and unemotional; the mestizos just the opposite. They are highly excitable, hot-tempered, but hospitable. The upper class whites are usually emotional, also, although with more control than the mestizos. Hospitality, generosity, and courtesy are outstanding national traits. The people are very proud and sensitive to slights to themselves or their country. Although they are inclined to self-criticism, they resent criticism from others.

Religion. Catholicism is the dominant religion of the country. Freedom of worship is guaranteed by the constitution, however.

Diet. Rice, corn, and potatoes are the basic foods. Pork and beef are favorite meats. Ecuador produces tropical and semitropical fruits, including bananas, which also form an important part of the national diet. However, students from Ecuador should have little difficulty in adjusting to American food.

Language. The official language of the country is Spanish, but Quechua is spoken by the organized Federation of Indians.

Education. Although primary education is in theory free and compulsory, actually there are neither enough schools nor teachers to accommodate the school-age children. The literacy rate, which is steadily improving, is estimated at about 30 percent. New schools are being built, and emphasis given to vocational and agricultural training.

Holidays. The main holidays of the country are—

January 1.....	New Year's Day.	July 24.....	Bolivar's Day.
(*).....	Holy Thursday.	August 10.....	Independence.
(*).....	Good Friday.	October 12.....	Columbus Day.
(*).....	Holy Saturday.	November 2....	All Souls' Day.
(*).....	Easter Sunday.	November 3....	Cuenca's Day.
May 1.....	Labor Day.	December 25...	Christmas.
May 24.....	Battle of Pichincha Day.		

The Armed Forces

Military service is compulsory. At the age of 18 young men enter the army for a period of training and active service.

Military courtesy is similar to that in the Armed Forces of the United States. Officer-men relationship is strictly disciplinary.

Statistical Summary

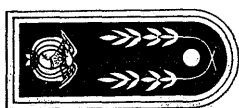
Location.....	Northwest coast of South America.
Capital.....	Quito (population 215,416; a little smaller than Syracuse, N. Y.).
Head of State.....	President.
Area.....	175, 830 square miles (considerably larger than California).
Population.....	3,076,933 (about the same as Alabama).
Physical characteristics.	Country divided by two ranges of Andes into three regions; coast, highlands, and jungle.
Climate.....	Tropical in lower valley regions and on coast; temperate in hill country.

*Movable dates.

Products----- Rice, cacao, coffee, balsa wood, Panama hats,
petroleum, gold, silver, coal, and copper.
Economy----- Primarily agricultural.
Currency----- 100 centavos=1 sucre (s/.)=\$0.0660.*
Language----- Spanish.

*Par value established by International Monetary Fund.

ECUADORAN ARMY COMMISSIONED OFFICERS



GENERAL
(BRIGADIER GENERAL)



CORONEL
(COLONEL)



TENIENTE CORONEL
(LIEUTENANT COLONEL)



MAYOR
(MAJOR)



CAPITAN
(CAPTAIN)



TENIENTE
(FIRST LIEUTENANT)



SUBTENIENTE
(SECOND LIEUTENANT)

ECUADORAN ARMY NONCOMMISSIONED OFFICERS



**SUBOFICIAL
(MASTER SERGEANT)**



**SARGENTO
(SERGEANT)**



**CABO
(CORPORAL)**

Paraguay

Probably no other American nation has so bloody and tragic a history as Paraguay, the land that is called "Paradise Lost." For many years of the colonial era it was the center of Spanish-American culture. Today it is one of America's least progressive republics. In this third smallest of the South American nations there is great potential wealth, but the people live in poverty.

The Country

Since 1811, when Paraguay won her independence from Spain without bloodshed, the country has known nothing but dictatorships. At first, the nation became self-sufficient in strictly maintained isolation; under the second dictatorship, industry was developed, schools were built, barriers let down. It was during this period that Paraguay became the most literate nation of South America. Under the third dictator, all that had been built up was destroyed. From 1865 to 1870 war raged with three powerful neighbors—Argentina, Brazil, and Uruguay. The country was devastated and, of a population of approximately 1,500,000 historians estimate that 300,000 were left alive.

Until recently, one president was followed by another in dizzying succession. Now, the violence is abating and steps have been taken to give practical meaning to the relatively democratic constitution.

The People

Ethnic groups. The Paraguayans are a mixture of Spanish, Portuguese, Italian, and Indian. In the Chaco region there are several thousand full-blooded Guaraní Indians, many of them still living as they did before Spain colonized the land. Negroes have never been brought into the country.

Characteristics. Since the Paraguayan War, which sadly depleted the manpower of the country, the male-female ratio has been one to five. Women "man" the factories, till the soil, do almost all the manual work.

In few countries are men so pampered as in Paraguay. They accept as a matter of course the attentions of their women, who

serve them adoringly. Paraguayan men do not know how to be "wolves" for, in their country, the women play that role.

Culturally, as well as economically, Paraguay is an undeveloped nation. Adequate health safeguards have also been neglected. About 70 percent of the people have hookworm; various other diseases are endemic. With such drains on their energy, the people seem unable to shake off their lethargy. Despite this, native dances and folk music are gay and courageous, as are the people themselves. They have the Spanish pride blended with the aloofness of the indigenous Indians. The Paraguayans have an intense love of country and are proud of their past glory.

Religion. The state religion is Roman Catholicism, but other sects are not prohibited. Immigration laws prevent the entrance of specific groups of people (an exception permitted the establishment of a Japanese colony). The government has been extremely hospitable to Mennonites and other sects from Europe and Canada, who have established thriving agricultural communities.

Diet. Paraguayan diet is similar to that of other South American countries; manioc, rice, and maize are the basic foods. Yerba maté (Paraguayan tea) is the favorite beverage. Rich in vitamins, this is often used as a "pick up" drink by cowboys and farmers, as well as others who often work long, hard hours at a distance from prepared foods. Most Paraguayans carry their own maté gourds, the finest inlaid with silver. Boiling water is poured over the maté in the gourds, and the beverage sipped through straws or silver tubes. Fruits and vegetables are eaten, and a considerable amount of fresh beef. On the whole, your Paraguayan students should have little difficulty adjusting to American diet.

Language. Although Spanish is the official language of Paraguay, even the upper classes speak Guarani, the language of the Indians. In many rural sections children do not learn Spanish until they start school.

Education. School facilities are admittedly inadequate. Not only are there not enough schools and teachers, but teachers are poorly prepared. Many who teach primary grades in the rural areas have not themselves completed primary school, although according to the law (enforced), education is free and compulsory for children between the ages of 7 and 14.

A peculiarly Paraguayan industry is the weaving of handuti, one of the finest and most delicate laces in the world. The word in Guarani means "spider web," and the women say that spiders taught them the art of spinning. The women of only one town in the country make handuti, and the skill has been passed down from one generation to the next, so that it is becoming almost an hereditary art and occupation.

Holidays. Fiestas and religious celebrations play a large role in the lives of these people. They give the country people an excuse to visit town; they give everyone an excuse for taking a brief and gay holiday. The major national celebrations are—

January 1-----	New Year's Day.	August 15-----	Founding of Asuncion.
February 3-----	Saint Blas.	August 15-----	Assumption.
March 1-----	National Defense and Day of the Heroes.	September 29--	Victory Day.
(*)-----	Holy Thursday.	October 12-----	Discovery Day.
(*)-----	Good Friday.	November 1----	All Saints' Day.
May 1-----	Labor Day.	December 8-----	Our Lady of Caacupe (Immaculate Con- ception).
May 14, 15-----	Independence.	December 25--	Christmas Day.
(*)-----	Corpus Christi.		
June 12-----	Peace with Bolivia.		

The Armed Forces

Paraguay has always been a nation of soldiers; she has no intention of changing now. At the age of 18, young men enter the service for a period of two years. Following this tour of active duty, the men are transferred to the reserves.

There is no separate air force: military aviation is under the army.

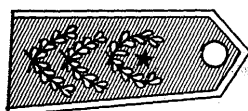
Strangely, for a land-locked country, Paraguay has a navy. Approximately 1,400 men and four gunboats patrol the Paraguay River, life-line of the country.

Statistical Summary

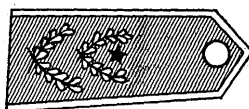
Location-----	Central South America.
Capital-----	Asunción (population 134,025; a little larger than Gary, Ind.).
Head of State-----	President.
Area-----	150,515 square miles (a little larger than Montana).
Population-----	1,405,627 (somewhat greater than Nebraska).
Physical characteristics.	Land-locked with river to the sea; undeveloped areas in the chaco.
Climate-----	Subtropical; similar to that of southern Florida.
Products-----	Cotton, tobacco, wood and lumber; canned meat products, lace, quebracho extract, and petit grain oil.
Economy-----	Primarily agricultural.
Currency-----	100 centimos=1 guarani=\$0.028=\$0.032, free market rate. Other rates prevail for commercial purposes.
Language-----	Spanish, Guarani (language of Indians).

*Movable dates.

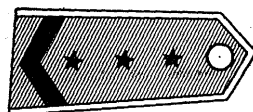
PARAGUAYAN ARMY COMMISSIONED OFFICERS



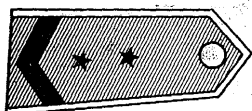
GENERAL DE DIVISION
(MAJOR GENERAL)



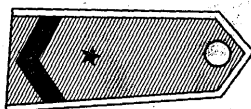
GENERAL DE BRIGADA
(BRIGADIER GENERAL)



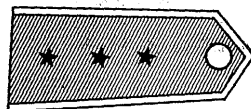
CORONEL
(COLONEL)



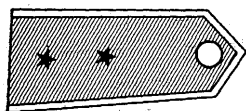
TENIENTE CORONEL
(LIEUTENANT COLONEL)



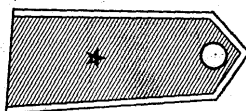
MAYOR
(MAJOR)



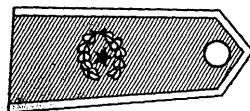
CAPITAN
(CAPTAIN)



TENIENTE PRIMERO
(FIRST LIEUTENANT)

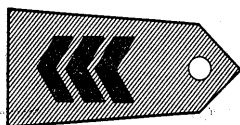


TENIENTE SEGUNDO
(SECOND LIEUTENANT)

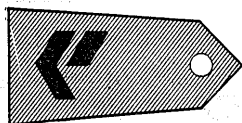


SUBTENIENTE
(NER, USA)

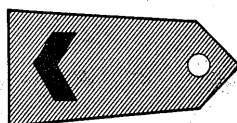
PARAGUAYAN ARMY NONCOMMISSIONED OFFICERS



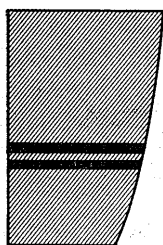
SARGENTO PRIMERO
(FIRST SERGEANT)



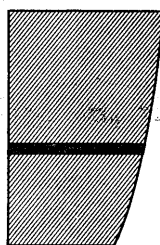
SARGENTO MAYOR
(MASTER SERGEANT)



SARGENTO
(SERGEANT)



CABO PRIMERO
(CORPORAL)



CABO SEGUNDO
(PRIVATE FIRST CLASS)

PARAGUAYAN NAVY COMMISSIONED OFFICERS



VICE-ALMIRANTE
(VICE ADMIRAL)



CONTRA-ALMIRANTE
(REAR ADMIRAL)



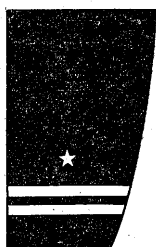
CAPITÁN DE NAVÍO
(CAPTAIN)



CAPITÁN DE FRAGATA
(COMMANDER)



CAPITÁN DE CORBETA
(LIEUTENANT COMMANDER)



TENIENTE DE NAVÍO
(LIEUTENANT)



TENIENTE DE FRAGATA
(LIEUTENANT, JUNIOR GRADE)



GUARDIAMARINA
(ENSIGN)

Peru

Of all the countries of South America with their exciting history of courageous Indians and adventurous conquistadores, none has a stronger hold on the imagination than Peru, ancient land of the Incas.

This is a country of flat and arid coastal regions broken by fertile river valleys of steaming jungles and towering snow-capped mountains. So sharp are the dimensions of Peru that from Lima up to the Andes by highway, one rises from sea level to 16,000 feet in a distance of only 85 miles! In this land where once destitution was unknown and poverty rare, today the descendants of the powerful and highly civilized Incas live in misery and squalor.

The Country

Long before the Spanish came to Peru, the Incas had built a mighty civilization. Nowhere were the greed and cruelty of the conquistadores more bitterly expressed than here. The highly social and cultured Indians were tortured, killed, or enslaved; strenuous efforts (not entirely successful) were made to eradicate every trace of their "heathen" culture.

Peru was extremely valuable to Spain, and Lima, the capital, was known as "The City of Kings." A strong garrison was maintained to discourage rebellion. Nevertheless; in 1821, the country declared its independence, and by 1824, emancipation from Spain was an established fact.

Since independence, Peru has been in constant upheaval. Wars and political disorder have prevented progress and unity. Growing unrest and a formidable movement of social revolution marked the first half of the twentieth century, in opposition to the regimes which failed to improve materially the lot of the bulk of the population.

The People

Ethnic groups. Less than one-tenth of Peru's population is white; more than one-half is Indian, about one-third mestizo, and Negroes and Orientals make up the rest of the population. The whites are mainly direct descendants of the conquistadores, very proud of their blood lines and their aristocracy. The Indians are usually dull, apathetic, and plodding. Mestizos vary considerably more. Many are like their Indian relatives, while others are like the whites. The Indians are hated and feared; white Peruvians are afraid that someday

they may revolt and engulf the present powerful minority. Mestizos, less feared and less hated, have in many cases won positions of importance and wealth in the country.

Characteristics. Spanish courtesy and eloquence prevail in Peru; the Peruvian will generally tell you what he thinks you want to hear, with great grace and poetry. Like most South Americans, the Peruvian dislikes the brusque and casual speech of the *Yanqui*. On the whole, the people of Peru are friendly toward the United States. They are a people of great dignity though of little democratic inclination.

Religion. The state religion is Roman Catholicism, although other sects are permitted. Even the Indians have embraced Catholicism. However, many of them still make obeisance when they enter Cuzco, the ancient sacred city of the Incas. Obviously, Christianity, is probably only a thin veneer over the precolonial religious beliefs of these people.

Diet. Lima is a city noted for its cuisine; even its Chinese restaurants are famous among the gourmets the world over. Peruvian dishes are usually based on rice or potatoes and fish, although various meats are eaten, including guinea pig. A favorite dish is a kind of mashed potato served with a peanut sauce, and pepper. Although Peruvians generally eat more rice, potatoes, and fish than we do, and like their food highly seasoned, they will probably find the typical American diet acceptable and enjoyable.

Language. Spanish is the official language of Peru, but many people know either Quéchua or Aymará, the languages of the Indians. In the Andean villages, few people speak Spanish fluently. In these villages, also, men and women wear clothing which is a colorful and picturesque combination of Inca costume and colonial Spanish. The *montana* region holds some semisavage tribes who live now much as they did in pre-Incan days, for neither the "Son of the Sun" nor the representatives of Spain penetrated the jungles to conquer its people.

Education. Although the white people of Peru are usually well educated, "compulsory" education is not enforced in the case of Indians and mestizos. The literacy rate for the country as a whole is probably just under 50 percent, although great strides are being made now toward increased literacy.

As in most of the Latin countries, cultural achievement is a source of much pride. Peru has produced many excellent writers and artists. The educated people of the country are more familiar with cultural subjects than most North Americans.

Holidays. Most of the many holidays and local celebrations in Peru have religious significance. Among the Indians, even these fiestas are colored by ancient pagan customs. The major national holidays are listed below.

January 1.....	New Year's Day.	August 15.....	Assumption.
January 6.....	Epiphany.	August 30.....	Santa Rosa de Lima (Dra del Indio).
(*).....	Carnival (pre-Lenten celebration).	September 24...	Nuestra Senora de las Mercedes.
March 19.....	San José.	October 12.....	Dia de la Raza (Co- lumbus Day).
(*).....	Holy Thursday.	November 1....	All Saints' Day.
(*).....	Good Friday.	November 24...	Commemoration of the Battle of Tarapaca.
(*).....	Easter Sunday.	December 8....	Immaculate Concep- tion.
May 1.....	Labor Day.	December 25....	Christmas Day.
(*).....	Ascension Day.		
(*).....	Corpus Christi.		
June 29.....	Saints Peter and Paul.		
July 28, 29, 30..	National Independence.		

The Armed Forces

Military service is compulsory, with exceptions, at the age of 18; students are generally exempted. Rifle instruction is given in the schools and universities; military and naval academies are maintained for the training of officers, as is a war college. Since the beginning of World War II United States influence has been very strong in the Peruvian Armed Forces.

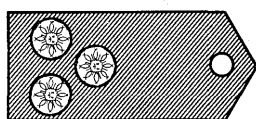
The services have an intricate system of precedence and protocol and discipline is severe. Enlisted men are completely subservient to officers, and there is absolutely no social mingling of the two.

Statistical Summary

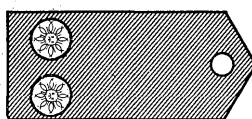
Location.....	Northwestern South America, entirely in the tropical zone.
Capital	Lima (population 850,000; a little smaller than St. Louis, Mo.).
Head of State.....	President.
Area.....	514,059 square miles (more than three times as large as California).
Population.....	8,405,000 (about the same as Ohio).
Physical characteristics.	Three sharp divisions; semiarid coast, lofty mountains, and Amazon jungles.
Climate.....	Varies from tropic to arctic depending on altitude.
Products.....	Cotton, sugar, tobacco, rice and other grains, forest products, rubber, quinine, dye and cabinet woods; guana; fish products; metals (mainly lead and zinc), and petroleum.
Economy	Mainly agricultural.
Currency.....	100 centavos=1 sol (s/.)=\$0.065.
Language.....	Spanish (official), Quéchua and Aymará (Indian).

*Movable dates.

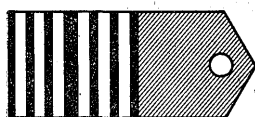
PERUVIAN ARMY COMMISSIONED OFFICERS



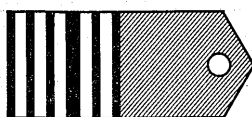
GENERAL DE DIVISION
(MAJOR GENERAL)



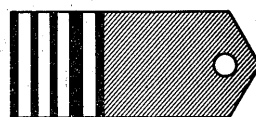
GENERAL DE BRIGADA
(BRIGADIER GENERAL)



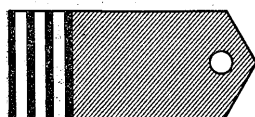
CORONEL
(COLONEL)



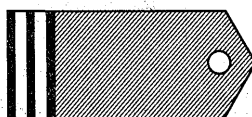
TENIENTE CORONEL
(LIEUTENANT COLONEL)



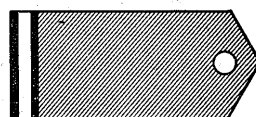
MAYOR
(MAJOR)



CAPITAN
(CAPTAIN)



TENIENTE
(FIRST LIEUTENANT)



SUBTENIENTE
(SECOND LIEUTENANT)

PERUVIAN ARMY NONCOMMISSIONED OFFICERS



SUBOFICIAL I
(CHIEF WARRANT OFFICER)



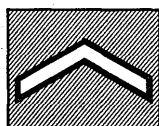
SUBOFICIAL II
(WARRANT OFFICER, JUNIOR GRADE)



SUBOFICIAL III
(NER, USA)



SARGENTO PRIMERO
(MASTER SERGEANT)

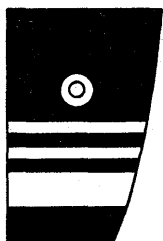


SARGENTO SEGUNDO
(SERGEANT FIRST CLASS)

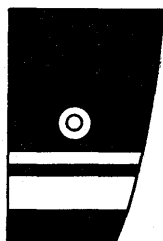


CABO
(CORPORAL)

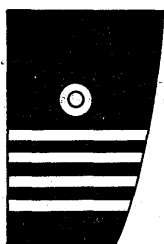
PERUVIAN NAVY COMMISSIONED OFFICERS



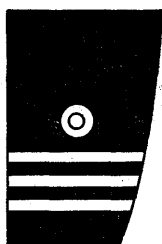
VICE-ALMIRANTE
(VICE ADMIRAL)



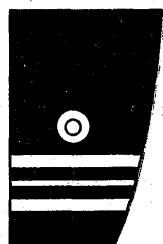
CONTRA-ALMIRANTE
(REAR ADMIRAL)



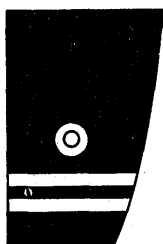
CAPITÁN DE NAVÍO
(CAPTAIN)



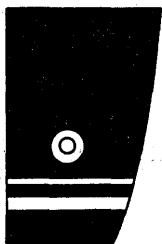
CAPITÁN DE FRAGATA
(COMMANDER)



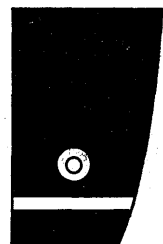
CAPITÁN DE CORBETA
(NER, USN)



TENIENTE 1º
(LIEUTENANT COMMANDER)



TENIENTE 2º
(LIEUTENANT)



ALFERÉZ DE FRAGATA
(ENSIGN)

NOTE: RANK OF GUARDIAMARINA, NOT SHOWN, IS INDICATED BY THREE HORIZONTAL GOLD BUTTONS WITH A STAR ABOVE THEM, AND IS EQUIVALENT TO RANK OF "PASSED MIDSHIPMAN".

Uruguay

Uruguay, home of La Cumparsita and Canasta, is a country of superlatives—the most democratic of the South American republics, the most socially advanced, the most literate, the most prosperous, the most peaceful, the smallest, and the most densely populated.

This is a country where there are few wealthy and few very poor; where the average person eats two pounds of beef each day; and where agriculture is so important that an onlooker at a parade several years ago protested when tanks rolled by: "But the President would much rather see tractors!"

The Country

Uruguay's struggle for independence was long and difficult. A Spanish explorer discovered the country, and the Spanish first colonized it. Nearly a hundred years later, the Spanish having wrested the land from Portugal; Uruguay fought for and won her independence, only to be conquered by Brazil. With the aid of Argentina the country finally established a republic (in 1830) which has existed in varying forms ever since. Not since 1904 has Uruguay known political bloodshed.

Uruguayan women were the first in South America to receive the vote. Government to these people is a personal thing and each person assumes a certain amount of responsibility, over and above the fact that the vote is now universal, secret, and obligatory. In this sense the nation is truly democratic, for their participation in the government appears to be a genuine expression of the desire of the citizens to help each other.

The People

Ethnic groups. *Los Orientales*, as the people of Uruguay call themselves, are almost entirely of Spanish, Italian, and Portuguese descent. There was comparatively little intermixing with the native Indians, most of whom died in the bitter fighting as colonists came into the country. Now less than 2 percent of the population is listed as pure Indian; about 12 percent is mestizo, and the remainder white.

Characteristics. Uruguayans are much like North Americans—resourceful, enterprising, and individualistic. However, they have a highly developed feeling for cooperation, and in some aspects are possibly even more democratic than North Americans. Racial and religious prejudice are almost unknown to the *Orientales*. Although the people, like most Latins, are tremendously interested in political and cultural subjects, their specialty is social science. Indeed, the country has been called “America’s social laboratory.”

Religion. All religious sects are granted freedom of worship in Uruguay, and many are represented. However, the country is predominantly Roman Catholic. Government officials do not go to church.

Diet. The Uruguayan in the United States would feel underfed on what is here considered a good, well-balanced meal. The country is such a large producer of livestock that there are ten sheep and three cows to every person; consequently, Uruguayans eat a great deal of meat. Vegetables, although grown in some quantity, are not too popular.

Language. Spanish is spoken by all Uruguayans. The language has been somewhat modified since the days of the conquistadores, but shows relatively little Indian influence.

Education. Long before the United States considered compulsory education, the constitution of Uruguay made legal provisions for educating the citizens. Naturally, it was some time before compulsory and free education for all could actually be achieved. The over-all illiteracy rate is less than 10 percent. Children enter school at the age of six, and continue through six years of primary studies. Almost 90 percent of the primary schools are public. Secondary and specialized training schools are adequate, as are the colleges. Public education is free, from primary school through the university level; even textbooks and laboratory fees are supplied at no cost to the student.

Holidays. The major holidays are—

January 1.....	New Year's Day.	June 19.....	Artigas Day.
January 6.....	Epiphany.	July 18.....	Constitution Day.
(*).....	Carnival.	August 25.....	Independence.
March 1.....	Inauguration Day.	October 12.....	Columbus Day.
(*).....	Holy Week.**	November 2.....	All Souls' Day.
April 19.....	Landing Day of the 33 Orientales.	December 8.....	Immaculate Concep- tion.
May 1.....	Labor Day.	December 25....	Christmas.
May 18.....	Battle of Las Piedras.		

*Movable dates.

**Holy week is called “Tourist Week.” All other Christian religious holidays have names different from the ones we use.

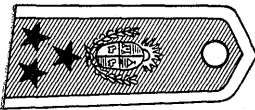
The Armed Forces

Service in the army is voluntary in times of peace, but in wartime it is compulsory. Military courtesy and officer-men relationships are similar to United States Armed Force practice.

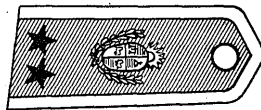
Statistical Summary

Location-----	Southeastern coast of South America.
Capital-----	Montevideo (population 800,000; somewhat larger than Washington, D. C.).
Head of State-----	A Nine-member Federal Council.
Area-----	72,153 square miles (a little larger than North Dakota).
Population-----	2,353,000 (about the same as Iowa).
Physical characteristics.	Low rolling plains and plateau, almost entirely surrounded by water (Uruguay and Yagueron Rivers, Rio de la Plata, and Atlantic Ocean).
Climate-----	Temperate.
Products-----	Wheat, corn, other grains, citrus fruits, peaches, vegetables, grapes, meat, hides and skins; nonmetallics, cement, and wool.
Economy-----	Primarily agricultural.
Currency-----	100 centisimos=1 peso (p., \$)=\$0.4275, free market rate (fluctuates widely).
Language-----	Spanish.

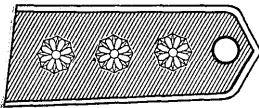
URUGUAYAN ARMY COMMISSIONED OFFICERS



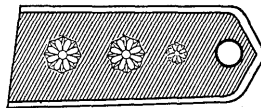
GENERAL DE DIVISION
(MAJOR GENERAL)



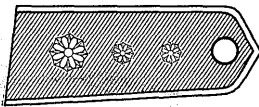
GENERAL DE BRIGADA
(BRIGADIER GENERAL)



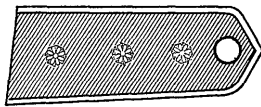
CORONEL
(COLONEL)



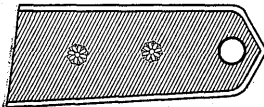
TENIENTE CORONEL
(LIEUTENANT COLONEL)



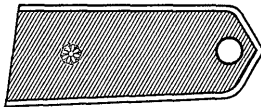
MAYOR
(MAJOR)



CAPITAN
(CAPTAIN)



TENIENTE
(FIRST LIEUTENANT)



TENIENTE SEGUNDO
(SECOND LIEUTENANT)

URUGUAYAN ARMY NONCOMMISSIONED OFFICERS



SERGENTO PRIMERO
(FIRST SERGEANT)



SARGENTO
(SERGEANT)



CABO
(CORPORAL)

Venezuela

Named "Little Venice" by Spanish explorers who were amazed at the sight of Indian huts built on stilts over Lake Maracaibo, Venezuela is a wonderland where diamonds and pearls sell for little more than their New York imitations, though a can of asparagus costs a minor fortune. This is a country of enormous wealth, of luxurious homes, and of undernourished and diseased masses. Few countries present such a striking contrast between the very few extremely rich and the hordes of poverty-racked workers.

The Country

A century before the Pilgrims landed on Plymouth Rock, the first permanent white settlement in South America was founded in Venezuela. The Spanish colonists found the Indian tribes neither highly organized nor warlike. Discontent with the Spanish colonial policy, however, was manifested early. By 1821, under the leadership of Simon Bolivar, victory was won by the insurgents.

The first century of Venezuela's independence was an uneasy one, marked by civil strife and military and political upheavals. Following the death of the dictator, Gomez, in 1935, the nation took some tentative steps toward democracy. In 1947 one of the Latin America's leading contemporary novelists, Romulo Gallegos, was elected president by democratic processes. Less than a year later the same military group that had permitted the governmental change took over once again, ousted Gallegos, and established another dictatorship.

The People

Ethnic groups. Of Venezuela's nearly 5 million people, a large percent are mulatto and mestizo. Those of pure European descent are the next largest group with Negroes and Indians as minorities. In practice, the economic situation tends to keep the "European" Venezuelans on the top level socially as well as economically, although there are no restrictions insofar as racial discrimination is concerned.

Characteristics. Venezuelans, like many other people, are proud and sensitive, particularly concerning their country and its politics. Unlike most Latins, they are often extremely frank, and are generally direct in their approach. However, formality is still there.

The pace of life is slow; personal dignity must be maintained. The Venezuelan can be brilliantly satiric and bitinglly witty, but he seems to have little of the easy-going humor that makes life smoother. He is generally suspicious and adverse to criticism.

Religion. Roman Catholicism is the religion of most of the people. There are a few Protestants, and some Spanish Jews, whose ancestors were among the early settlers.

Diet. Food habits are not unlike those in this country. A typical meal includes potato soup, meat, potatoes or rice, stewed apricots, and sweet demi-tasse. Venezuelan diet is in general heavier and sweeter than our own, but your students should not find American food distasteful.

Language. The language of Venezuela is Spanish. In some remote regions, however, mixed Indian and Spanish dialects are spoken.

Education. In recent years Venezuela has put much emphasis on education; slowly the illiteracy rate (still over 50 percent) is going down. Primary education is free and compulsory. Secondary schools are maintained, and there are several universities. The supply of teachers is limited, however, and in some areas the teacher is expected only to "keep the children in" a certain number of hours a day. Strenuous efforts are being made to change this.

Holidays. The major holidays are—

January 1.....	New Year's Day	(*).....	Corpus Christi.
January 6.....	Epiphany.	June 29.....	Sts. Peter and Paul.
(*).....	Carnival.	July 5.....	Independence Day.
March 19.....	St. Joseph's Day.	July 24.....	Bolivar's Birthday.
(*).....	Holy Thursday.	August 15.....	Assumption.
(*).....	Good Friday.	October 12.....	Columbus Day.
(*).....	Holy Saturday.	November 1....	All Saints' Day.
(*).....	Easter Sunday.	December 8....	Immaculate Conception
(*).....	Ascension Day.	December 25...	Christmas Day.

The Armed Forces

At the age of 18, Venezuelans enter the Armed Services. Those who enlist serve one year in the active forces while those who wait for conscription must serve two to three years. All conscripts remain in the reserves until the age of 45.

Several schools are maintained for training officers and enlisted men in all branches of the service. The military organization is modeled after the United States system and military courtesy is comparable to that in the United States Armed Forces, although somewhat more formal. Officer-men relationship is reasonably cooperative, but basically disciplinary.

Military officers wear the insignia of rank on the shoulder strap; naval officers wear the insignia on the cuff.

*Movable dates.

Statistical Summary

Location-----	Northern coast of South America.
Capital-----	Caracas (population 661,521, somewhat smaller than Pittsburgh, Pa.).
Head of State-----	Junta.
Area-----	352,150 square miles (a third larger than Texas).
Population-----	4,985,716 (a little greater than New Jersey).
Physical characteristics.	Divided into four regions: the Maracaibo basin, mountains, vast plains and forests, and highlands.
Climate-----	Tropical.
Products-----	Coffee, cacao; petroleum, iron ore and other metals, and coal.
Economy-----	Primarily agricultural.
Language-----	Spanish.
Currency-----	100 centimos=1 bolivar (b.)=\$0.30, approximately.

VENEZUELAN ARMY COMMISSIONED OFFICERS



GENERAL EN JEFE
(LIEUTENANT GENERAL)



GENERAL DE DIVISION
(MAJOR GENERAL)



GENERAL DE BRIGADA
(BRIGADIER GENERAL)



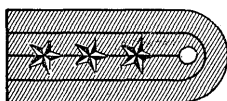
CORONEL
(COLONEL)



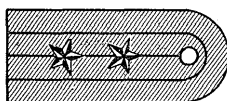
TENIENTE CORONEL
(LIEUTENANT COLONEL)



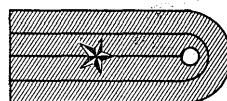
MAYOR
(MAJOR)



CAPITAN
(CAPTAIN)

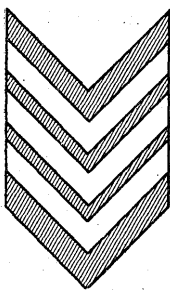


TENIENTE
(FIRST LIEUTENANT)

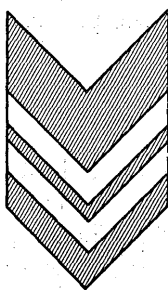


SUBTENIENTE
(SECOND LIEUTENANT)

VENEZUELAN ARMY NONCOMMISSIONED OFFICERS



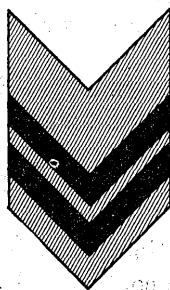
SARGENTO AJUDANTE
(MASTER SERGEANT)



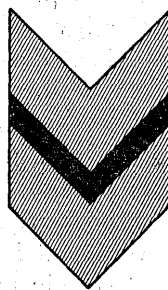
SARGENTO PRIMERO
(FIRST SERGEANT)



SARGENTO SEGUNDO
(SERGEANT FIRST CLASS)



CABO PRIMERO
(SERGEANT)



CABO SEGUNDO
(CORPORAL)

Austria

Land of the blue Danube, of Vienna and the waltz, Austria is like a country from a fairy tale—beautiful and picturesque. The grim reality of Nazi occupation and World War II has dimmed the sparkle and clouded the gaiety, but the physical grandeur and romantic appeal remain.

The Country

For centuries Austria was the hub of the enormous holdings of the Hapsburg dynasty, when under Charles V in the 16th Century, a vast part of Europe was under Hapsburg rule.

The Republic of Austria, which was established after World War I, suffered from chronic economic instability and failure to reconcile differences between the working people (who were mainly Socialists) on the one hand and the peasants, industrialists, and small businessmen groups on the other. As a result the Socialist Party was suppressed in 1934 and the conservatives imposed a regime which produced internal stability at the price of drastic deflation and dictatorship. Then in 1938 Hitler invaded Austria and proclaimed the Anschluss which lasted throughout the War.

In 1945 Austria was liberated from German rule by Allied forces. Since that time the United States, France, and Great Britain have endeavored to reestablish a free and independent Austria by the simultaneous withdrawal of all occupation forces. The Soviets, however, have blocked the conclusion of a treaty. Despite the occupation the Austrian Government has jurisdiction throughout Austria with the limitation that certain matters are controlled by the four-power Allied Council. The parliamentary government is in the hands of a coalition in which the Socialists and People's Party are virtually equal partners.

The People

Ethnic groups. The 7 million Austrians are of Germanic stock. Regional pride is very strong and the citizen considers himself first a Tyrolean or a Viennese, and only secondly an Austrian.

Characteristics. In the cities, people of the upper class dress very much like most middle and upper-class Americans; those in rural areas, and the middle and working classes in the cities, wear somewhat different clothes. With men, leather shorts called *lederhosen* are popular; women wear the *dirndl* dress. Dress habits differ from one region to another, but you will find that your Austrian students are accustomed to the American type of clothing.

The people of Austria, and particularly those of Vienna, are music loving; many famous composers have lived in this little country, and the Austrians are proud of their musical heritage. Like Americans most Austrians are sports-minded. They particularly enjoy water sports and hiking.

On the whole, you will find your Austrian students eager to co-operate, friendly to Americans, and really not very different from yourself.

Religion. About 90 percent of the Austrians are Catholic; they will expect the same consideration extended them in regard to their religion as do American Catholics.

Diet. Food habits differ only slightly from those in the United States; favorite dishes, however, are goulash, wiener schnitzel, and wurstel, with glasses of wine or must.

Language. German is the official language of Austria although a very few of the people speak Slovene.

Education. Austrians are, in general, well educated people; there is little illiteracy in their country. They are proud of their rich cultural tradition and artistic and scientific accomplishments.

Holidays. The principal holidays are—

January 1.....	New Year's Day.	(*).....	Whitsunday.
January 6.....	Epiphany (Twelfth Night).	(*).....	Whitmonday.
(*).....	Holy Saturday.	May 24.....	Corpus Christi.
(*).....	Easter Sunday.	August 15.....	Assumption.
(*).....	Easter Monday.	November 1....	All Saints' Day.
May 1.....	State Holiday.	December 24...	Christmas Eve.
(*).....	Ascension Day.	December 25...	Christmas Day.
(*).....	Whitsaturday.	December 26...	Boxing Day.

Armed Forces

Since a treaty has not yet been concluded with Austria, the country has no Armed Forces. National defense is in the hands of the occupation forces.

*Movable dates.

Statistical Summary

Location-----	South-central Europe.
Capital-----	Vienna (population 1,769,000; somewhat smaller than Detroit, Mich.).
Head of State-----	President (Titular); Chief Executive Officer—Chancellor.
Area-----	32,268 square miles (slightly smaller than Maine).
Population-----	7,090,000 (approximately twice that of Chicago, Ill.).
Physical characteristics.	Two-thirds mountainous and hilly; fertile plains in east and northeast.
Climate-----	Generally temperate.
Products-----	Textiles, wood, engineering and metallurgical products; potatoes, wines, grains, and dairy products.
Economy-----	Primarily industrial.
Currency-----	100 groschen=1 schilling (s.)=\$0.03869*.
Language-----	German.

*Rate of exchange for tourists (26 schilling to the dollar).

Belgium

Staunch little Belgium has consistently manifested her refusal to be pushed around. During World War II, although her government surrendered to the Nazis, her people did not. Throughout the war they harassed their German conquerors. When peace came, they immediately tackled the enormous task of rebuilding their land "more closely to the heart's desire."

The Country

During the Middle Ages the Belgian towns were rich and powerful. Later they were dominated in turn by Burgundy, Spain, Austria, and France. Union with the Netherlands was distasteful to the Belgians, and in 1830 they proclaimed their independence. The two world wars wrought much damage in the little country, which, in spite of the surrender of its king to the Nazis, refused to give up without a struggle. Belgium was the first of the occupied countries to regain its prewar mode of life.

The action of Leopold at the time of the German invasion was much resented by many of his people. In 1950, he was forced to turn over his powers to his son Baudouin. The real power, however, is in the hands of the king's ministers and the parliament.

The People

In the days of the Romans, Julius Caesar spoke of the courage of the Belgians; throughout the history of the country this trait has been evident. During World War II the people fought tenaciously to maintain their independence and freedom.

Ethnic groups. The Belgians are mainly fair in coloring, a little smaller than Americans. In the North are the Flemings, related to the Dutch and in the South the Walloons, distantly related to the French.

Characteristics. A rational people, the Belgians are fair-minded, independent, and internationalistic in philosophy. You will find that they place much importance on individuality; so much, indeed, that they will often try to evade the law without being illegal. They do not like to be told what to do.

Religion. The country is predominantly Roman Catholic in religion, although freedom of worship is guaranteed. The Flemings

tend to be somewhat more devout, more conservative, and more reserved than the Walloons. Throughout the country are numerous shrines and statues to which are attributed miraculous cures.

Diet. Belgians like to eat. They eat a great deal in a leisurely manner, really enjoying their food. Potatoes, breads, and soups are consumed in vast quantities. Rich food, spicy sausages, meats with well-seasoned sauces are particularly enjoyed, as are many special pastries. The Belgian will probably not find it difficult to accept American food, but he will be surprised at the speed with which most Americans finish a meal.

Language. Both Flemish and French are official languages of Belgium, and many of the people are bilingual. Flemish is spoken by the Flemings and French by the Walloons.

Education. Education has long been emphasized in Belgium. The illiteracy rate at present is probably about 10 percent. Education is free and universal for children to the age of 14. The country has several very old universities with excellent faculties.

Favorite sports in Belgium are soccer and bicycling; movies are popular, and listening to serious music is an important part of the lives of the educated people.

Holidays. The major holidays are—

January 1_____	New Year's Day.	(*) _____	Whitsunday.
(*) _____	Easter Saturday.	(*) _____	Whitmonday.
(*) _____	Easter Sunday.	July 21_____	National Independence.
(*) _____	Easter Monday.	August 15, 16__	Assumption.
May 1_____	Labor Day.	November 1____	All Saints' Day.
(*) _____	Ascension Day.	December 24__	Christmas Eve.
(*) _____	Whitsaturday.	December 25__	Christmas Day.

The Armed Forces

The strength of the Armed Forces of Belgium has been built up through a combination of voluntary and compulsory service. Volunteers enlist for a period of three to five years, depending on age at the time of enlistment. Conscripts serve for two years. The organization of the Forces has been influenced by both United States and British systems. Military courtesy is similar to that of the United States services although officer-man relationship is somewhat more formal in Belgium than in the United States.

Statistical Summary

Location_____ Western Europe touching the North Sea.
 Capital_____ Brussels (population 1,308,831; somewhat less than the Bronx, N. Y.).

*Movable dates.

Head of State-----	King, Premier.
Area-----	11,775 square miles (about the size of Maryland).
Population-----	8,639,000 (a little less than the state of Illinois).
Physical characteristics.	Very flat, and highly cultivated with few forests; somewhat mild, mountainous region in southeast (in the Ardennes).
Climate-----	Temperate, somewhat rainy and cool, in Ardennes, snow in winter.
Products-----	Wheat, barley, rye, oats, beets, flax, fruits; metallurgical, coal, textiles, glass.
Economy-----	Highly industrialized.
Currency-----	100 centimes=1 franc (fr.)=\$0.0200.*
Language-----	Flemish and French (official languages).

*Par value established by International Monetary Fund.

BELGIAN ARMY COMMISSIONED OFFICERS



MAJOR GENERAL
(MAJOR GENERAL)



LIEUTENANT GENERAL
(LIEUTENANT GENERAL)



COLONEL
(COLONEL)



LIEUTENANT COLONEL
(LIEUTENANT COLONEL)



MAJOR
(MAJOR)



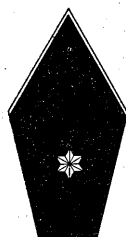
CAPITAINE COMMANDANT
(NER, USA)



CAPITAINE
(CAPTAIN)



LIEUTENANT
(FIRST LIEUTENANT)



SOUS-LIEUTENANT
(SECOND LIEUTENANT)

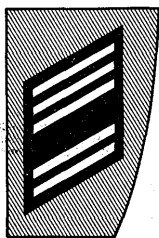
BELGIAN ARMY NONCOMMISSIONED OFFICERS



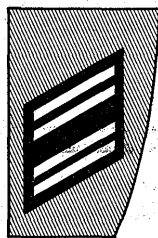
ADJUTANT DE 1^{re} CLASSE
(CHIEF WARRANT OFFICER)



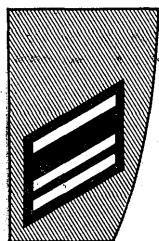
ADJUDANT
(WARRANT OFFICER, JUNIOR GRADE)



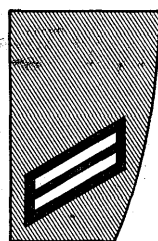
1^{er} SERGENT MAJOR
(FIRST SERGEANT)



1^{er} SERGENT
(MASTER SERGEANT)



SERGEANT
(SERGEANT)



CAPORAL
(CORPORAL)

BELGIAN AIR FORCE COMMISSIONED OFFICERS



LIEUTENANT GENERAL
(LIEUTENANT GENERAL)



MAJOR GENERAL
(MAJOR GENERAL)



COLONEL
(COLONEL)



LIEUTENANT COLONEL
(LIEUTENANT COLONEL)



MAJOR
(MAJOR)



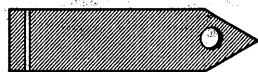
CAPITAINE COMMANDANT
(NER, USAF)



CAPITAINE
(CAPTAIN)



LIEUTENANT
(FIRST LIEUTENANT)



SOUS-LIEUTENANT
(SECOND LIEUTENANT)

BELGIAN AIR FORCE NONCOMMISSIONED OFFICERS



ADJUTANT DE 1^{re} CLASSE
(CHIEF WARRANT OFFICER)



ADJUDANT
(WARRANT OFFICER)



1^{er} SERGENT MAJOR
(FIRST SERGEANT)



1^{er} SERGENT
(MASTER SERGEANT)

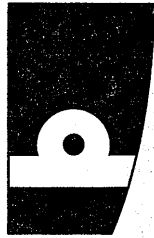


SERGENT
(SERGEANT)



CAPORAL
(CORPORAL)

BELGIAN NAVY COMMISSIONED OFFICERS



COMMODORE
(CAPTAIN)



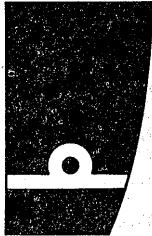
CAPITAINE DE FREGATE
(COMMANDER)



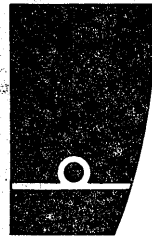
CAPITAINE DE CORVETTE
(LIEUTENANT COMMANDER)



LIEUTENANT DE VAISSEAU
(LIEUTENANT)



ENSEIGNE DE VAISSEAU
(LIEUTENANT, JUNIOR GRADE)



OFFICER DES EQUIPAGES
(ENSIGN)

BELGIAN NAVY NONCOMMISSIONED OFFICERS



EERSTE BOOTSMAN
(CHIEF PETTY OFFICER)



BOOTSMAN
(PETTY OFFICER FIRST CLASS)



KWARTIER MEESTER
(PETTY OFFICER THIRD CLASS)

Denmark

Denmark has long been a world leader in democracy and prosperity. The courage and ingenuity of the Danes was well illustrated by their reaction to the Nazi invasion: the government accepted occupation without armed resistance, but managed to retain its dignity and integrity. In the free world the Danes fought bravely and at home a well organized underground movement harassed the German forces.

The Country

Denmark was once large and powerful; union with Norway was not completely dissolved until 1814. The country became a constitutional monarchy in 1849; since that time the real democracy of Denmark has become more and more pronounced.

Throughout World War I, Denmark remained neutral. Later, the country's hopes to avoid war were shattered when, in April 1940, the Nazis occupied the little kingdom. However, partially because the food production potential of Denmark was so important to Germany, the invaded country escaped with little material damage.

The People

Ethnic groups. The people of Denmark, like those of Sweden and Norway (to whom they are related), are an unusually homogenous group of the Indo-European family.

Characteristics. In general, the Danes are easy-going, good humored people, with a strong sense of individuality and personal integrity. They dislike exaggeration, are inclined to be a bit skeptical, and are unusually democratic. This feeling for democracy carries over into almost every area of their lives, including the Armed Forces.

An old saying is that "one Dane means a book, two Danes means toasts, and three Danes means a song." They are gay and friendly people, though with a somewhat touchy national pride. You must respect their individuality, but generally you will find them easy to get along with and willing to cooperate.

Religion. The majority of the Danish people are Lutheran Protestants, but other denominations are represented, and complete religious freedom is observed.

Diet. Food habits are not very different from our own, although potatoes and bread (rye, usually) are large items of diet. Some people think the Danish cold table (*det kolde brode*) far surpasses the Swedish smorgasbord; many-colored salads on thin slices of buttered pumpernickel, baby shrimp, rye bread, greenish Lynfjord oysters are served. A very special dessert is the "Veiled Country Maiden," a concoction of burnt sugar and buttered crumbs of black bread, filled with mulberry jam and covered with Danish whipped cream. The Danes are hearty eaters, and take time to enjoy their food.

Language. Danish is the language of the country, but many people speak English well and many others understand it.

Education. When paper is available, Denmark probably prints as many books, newspapers, and periodicals per capita as any country in the World. Moreover, what is printed is read. It is doubtful that any illiteracy remains in the country. Education is compulsory for children to the age of 14; 92 percent of the young people attend free public schools, although a number of private schools are maintained, and private teaching at home is permitted.

Holidays. The major national holidays are—

January 1-----	New Year's Day.	May 5-----	German Capitulation.
(*)-----	Holy Thursday.	(*)-----	Whitmonday.
(*)-----	Good Friday.	(*)-----	Whitsunday.
(*)-----	Holy Saturday.	June 5-----	Constitution Day.
(*)-----	Easter Sunday.	June 15-----	Flag Day.
(*)-----	Easter Monday.	December 25,	Christmas Holidays.
May 1-----	Workers' Day.	26.	
(*)-----	Ascension Day.		

Armed Forces

Military service in Denmark is compulsory. Each year a certain number of men 20 or 21 years old are called into service for a period of eighteen months (effective in 1953). Recently a system of regional mobilization has been established by means of which, in case of emergency, total mobilization could be effected in one to one and one-half days.

Since 1945 the Armed Forces of Denmark have been attempting to foster natural and easy relations between officers and men. The growing realization of the importance of national defense has made it possible to increase the democracy practiced in the services without a resultant loss of efficiency or discipline. The use of the military salute is quite different from the salute in the United States services; officers salute everyone, privates salute only the officers of their own company, squadron, or higher unit.

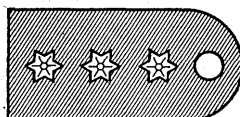
*Movable dates.

Statistical Summary

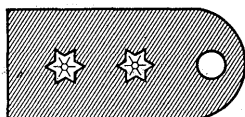
Location-----	South of the Scandinavian Peninsula.
Capital-----	Copenhagen (population 731,707; a little less than San Francisco, California).
Head of State-----	King; Prime Minister.
Area-----	16,575 square miles (about one-half the size of Maine).
Population-----	4,271,000 (a little larger than the state of North Carolina).
Physical characteristics.	Rather level, with some low hills.
Climate-----	Temperate.
Products-----	Dairy products, cereals (wheat, rye, barley, oats); root crops (potatoes, turnips, beet-roots, sugarbeets, chicory); metallurgical and pharmaceutical products.
Economy-----	Diversified.
Currency-----	100 ore=1 krone (k.)=\$0.1448*.
Language-----	Danish.

*Par value established by International Monetary Fund.

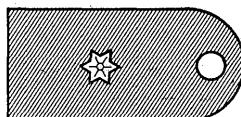
DANISH ARMY COMMISSIONED OFFICERS



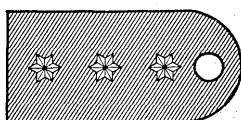
GENERAL
(GENERAL)



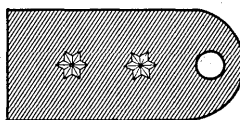
GENERALLØJTNANT
(MAJOR GENERAL)



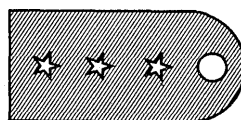
GENERALMAJOR
(BRIGADIER GENERAL)



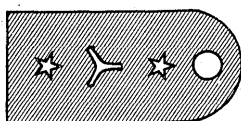
OBERST
(COLONEL)



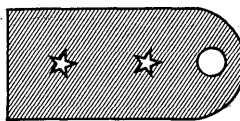
OBERSTLØJTNANT
(LIEUTENANT COLONEL)



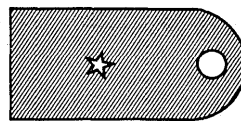
KAPTAJN
(MAJOR)



RITMESTER
(CAPTAIN)

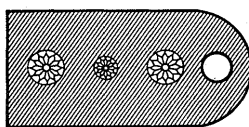


PREMIERLØJTNANT
(FIRST LIEUTENANT)

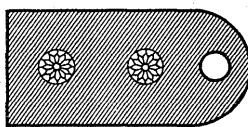


SEKONDLØJTNANT
(SECOND LIEUTENANT)

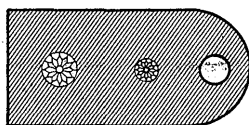
DANISH ARMY NONCOMMISSIONED OFFICERS



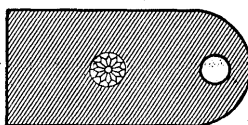
KORPSOFFICIANT
(NER, USA)



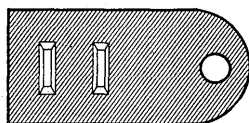
STABSOFFICIANT
(NER, USA)



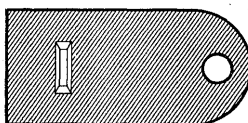
OVEROFFICIANT
(NER, USA)



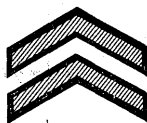
OFFICIANT
(NER, USA)



OVERSERGENT
(SERGEANT FIRST CLASS)



SERGEANT
(SERGEANT)

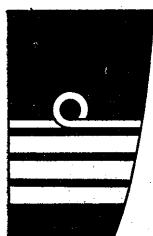


KORPORAL
(CORPORAL)

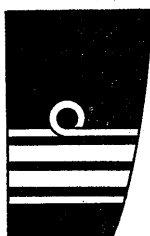


UNDERKORPORAL
(PRIVATE FIRST CLASS)

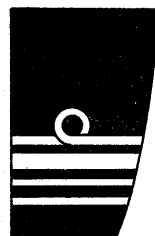
DANISH NAVY COMMISSIONED OFFICERS



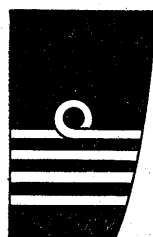
ADMIRAL
(ADMIRAL)



VICEADMIRAL
(VICE ADMIRAL)



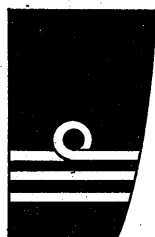
KONTREADMIRAL
(REAR ADMIRAL)



KOMMANDØR
(COMMODORE)



KOMMANDØRKAPTAJN
(CAPTAIN)



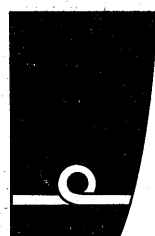
ORLOGSKAPTAJN
(COMMANDER)



KAPTAJNLØJTNANT
(LIEUTENANT COMMANDER)



SØLØJTNANT I GRAD
(LIEUTENANT)



SØLØJTNANT II GRAD
(ENSIGN)

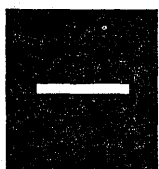
DANISH NAVY NONCOMMISSIONED OFFICERS



KVARTERMESTER I
(CHIEF PETTY OFFICER)



KVARTERMESTER II
(CHIEF PETTY OFFICER)



KVARTERMESTER III
(CHIEF PETTY OFFICER)



UNDERKVARTERMESTER I
(PETTY OFFICER FIRST CLASS)



UNDERKVARTERMESTER II
(PETTY OFFICER SECOND CLASS)



MENIGE
(SEAMAN)

France

"Every man has two countries; his native land and France," a philosopher once said. And even today this country, which has been devastated by war twice in one generation, is the Mecca of artists, writers, and students.

The Country

The Frankish Empire took form under Charlemagne in the eighth century and, through hundreds of years, France played a vital role in world commerce and politics. Paris was the first of its great cities—someone said of her: "Paris is the heart that pumps the blood of civilization." The colonial empire of France flourished for several generations, but the extravagance of rulers, extreme taxation, and social inequities finally resulted in the world-shaking French Revolution, after which most of the colonies separated and sought independence. Years of unrest followed; in 1875 a republican constitution was adopted. The twentieth century has brought two major wars which cost France more than 2 million men, among them those who might have developed into the national leaders any country so badly needs today. Nevertheless, France has made a remarkable recovery. Economic and political stability have not been restored, but the country is facing its problems realistically and courageously.

The People

Ethnic groups. The French are a mixture of many different Caucasian peoples. The ancient Germanic tribes—Franks, Goths, and others—were blended with the conquering Romans to form a new people. The Scandinavians also contributed to the French of today, for the Northmen who settled in Normandy intermarried with the original inhabitants.

Characteristics. The behavior of some Frenchmen leads people to speak of them as gay, exuberant, frivolous. This, however, is more or less a superficial characteristic, for underneath the Frenchman is cautious and reserved, logical rather than emotional. He enjoys conversation and can express himself excellently.

Until a Frenchman knows you well, he may seem stiff and somewhat cold in manner. He usually feels that familiarity breeds not

only contempt, but also obligations. Highly individualistic, he is willing to allow others to go their own way and to behave as they like, without interfering. Compared to Americans he shows greater respect for age, culture, food, clothes, and the atmosphere of an occasion; he enjoys ceremony.

In general, the average Frenchman does not differ greatly from the average American but his manners are a little more formal. French and American etiquette and social customs differ occasionally in small but noticeable habits. However, the Frenchman is quick to observe and to adapt himself to his environment if he chooses; you and your French students, respecting each other's individuality, should be able to work together effectively.

Religion. About 97 percent of the French people are Roman Catholic, but complete freedom of religion is observed. Beautiful cathedrals and many other works of art testify to the importance of the church in the life of the nation throughout the past centuries.

Diet. France is noted for good food and good wines. Drunkenness is rare, but moderate drinking of wine and beer is the order of the day in France. Some foods not usually eaten in the United States are considered delicacies by the French. Many of these are available in French restaurants in this country. Snails and frogs' legs are favorites; chitterlings (enjoyed by many people from the southern United States) is a specialty of one French province. On the whole, however, the French are accustomed to the same type of food eaten in the United States; although preparation may differ.

Language. The French language is, like Spanish and Italian, a derivation of Latin. It varies slightly from province to province, but the basic language is the same. Many educated Frenchmen speak English and other languages as well as French.

This is a highly literate country, with a long history of compulsory education and literary achievement. School attendance is required to the age of 17. State schools are free, and private schools (many of them church-supported) are available to those who prefer them. Facilities for education are excellent. The French believe in drill and memory work as a foundation for original thinking.

Holidays. The major national holidays of France are—

January 1-----	New Year's Day.
(*)-----	Good Friday.
(*)-----	Easter Sunday.
(*)-----	Easter Monday.
May 1-----	Labor Day.
(*)-----	Ascension Day.
(*)-----	Whitsunday.
(*)-----	Whitmonday.

July 14-----	Fete Nationale (Bas- tille Day).
August 15-----	Assumption.
October 31-----	Eve of All Saints' Day.
November 1-----	All Saints' Day.
December 24---	Christmas Eve.
December 25---	Christmas Day.

*Movable dates.

The Armed Forces

Military service is compulsory in France, and very few men are exempted. Even those with families are now being drafted. At the age of 20 every able-bodied man is inducted for 18 months' service. Although there is still insufficient modern equipment, the French army basic training is usually considered excellent.

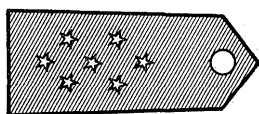
French military courtesy varies only slightly from our own: The soldier addresses his commander as "Mon Capitaine" (My Captain); privates are addressed as "Soldat" (Soldier). Every junior salutes his senior, and soldiers never salute uncovered.

French officers of army, navy, and air corps wear the insignia of rank on the sleeve (above the cuff) and the cap. Noncommissioned officers and enlisted men wear the insignia on the sleeve.

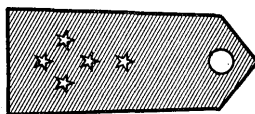
Statistical Summary

Location-----	Western part of Europe between Atlantic Ocean and Mediterranean Sea.
Capital-----	Paris (population 2,725,724; approximately the same as Brooklyn, N. Y., greater Paris has a population of 4,351,000).
Head of State-----	President.
Area-----	212,653 square miles (a little smaller than the state of Texas).
Population-----	42,400,000 (a little less than a third of that of the United States).
Physical characteristics.	Border mountains; fertile river basins and plains.
Climate-----	Temperate on the whole, with extremes of temperature in north and subtropical climate on Mediterranean.
Products-----	Wheat, rye, oats, milk, butter, cheese; textiles, iron, steel, precision instruments, motors.
Economy-----	Primarily agricultural.
Currency-----	100 centimas=1 franc (fr.)=\$0.00286.
Language-----	French.

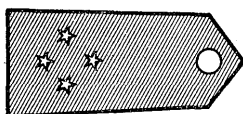
FRENCH ARMY COMMISSIONED OFFICERS



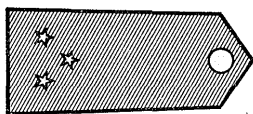
MARECHAL DE FRANCE
(GENERAL OF THE ARMY)



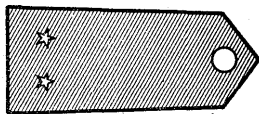
GENERAL D'ARMEE
(GENERAL)



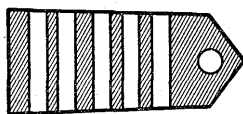
GENERAL DE CORPS D'ARMEE
(LIEUTENANT GENERAL)



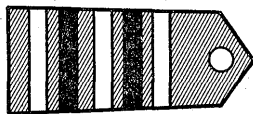
GENERAL DE DIVISION
(MAJOR GENERAL)



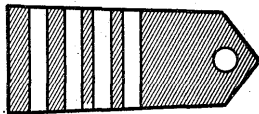
GENERAL DE BRIGADE
(BRIGADIER GENERAL)



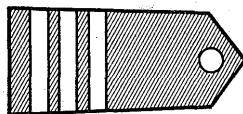
COLONEL
(COLONEL)



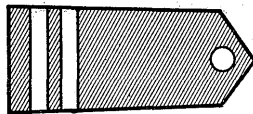
LIEUTENANT COLONEL
(LIEUTENANT COLONEL)



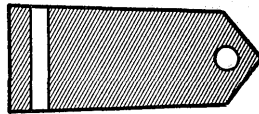
COMMANDANT
(MAJOR)



CAPITAINE
(CAPTAIN)

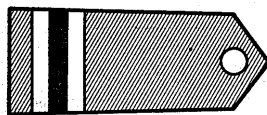


LIEUTENANT
(FIRST LIEUTENANT)



SOUS-LIEUTENANT
(SECOND LIEUTENANT)

FRENCH ARMY NONCOMMISSIONED OFFICERS



ADJUDANT CHEF
(CHIEF WARRANT OFFICER)



SERGEANT MAJOR
(SERGEANT-ADMINISTRATIVE)



SERGEANT CHEF
(SERGEANT-TACTICAL)



SERGEANT
(SERGEANT)



CAPORAL CHEF
(CORPORAL)



CAPORAL
(PRIVATE FIRST CLASS)



SOLDAT DE LIERE CLASSE
(PRIVATE)

FRENCH NAVY COMMISSIONED OFFICERS



AMIRAL
(ADMIRAL)



VICE-AMIRAL D'ESCADRE
(VICE ADMIRAL, SENIOR)



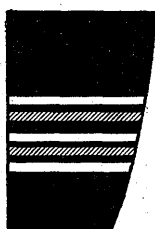
VICE-AMIRAL
(VICE ADMIRAL)



CONTRE-AMIRAL
(REAR ADMIRAL)



CAPITAINE
DE VAISSEAU
(CAPTAIN)



CAPITAINE
DE FRÉGATE
(COMMANDER)



CAPITAINE
DE CORVETTE
(LIEUTENANT COMMANDER)



LIEUTENANT
DE VAISSEAU
(LIEUTENANT)



ENSEIGNE
(LIEUTENANT,
JUNIOR GRADE)



ENSEIGNE
2e CLASSE
(ENSIGN)

German Federal Republic

Around the name of Germany cluster not only the bitter images of two world wars, but also others that are magnificent and terrible, good and evil, happy and tragic; Charlemagne, the Holy Roman Empire, Frederick the Great, Martin Luther, the Black Forest, the Rhine and its bordering vineyards. For better or for worse, the history of Germany in medieval and in modern times has had a powerful effect on the rest of the world.

The Country

Germany's history and its tragedy have been dramatic and martial. The early barbaric tribes, which overran decaying Rome, warred among themselves, but eventually built military states. These states united and separated and united again until finally in 1871 the king of Prussia was crowned Emperor of Germany. A period of great power ended for the nation with Germany's defeat in World War I. The bitter peace following that war laid the foundations for Hitler's tyranny and the second war.

Germany's struggle now is to rebuild the shattered land and develop democratic government.

The People

Ethnic groups. The people are mainly of the blond Germanic group, descended from the early tribes of Franks, Goths, Saxons, and others. Various national groups are represented in Germany today.

Characteristics. From region to region the Germans differ somewhat. However, common national traits are usually great pride of race and country, a certain arrogance, formality of manner, and at the same time, a desire for a strong authoritarian leader. There remains among many Germans some anti-Semitism and bitter resentment of the Allied forces of occupation. On the whole, the people are hard working and frugal, not at all "easy going."

Religion. All religious groups are permitted in the German Federal Republic. Approximately 50 percent of the people are Protestant (mainly Lutheran) and 46 percent Roman Catholic.

Diet. German diet is not strikingly different from American. The food is often heavy and rich, however. Meats are served with spiced sauces, potato pancakes, or dumplings. Many Germans like nutmeg in their vegetables. There are no actual dietary restrictions; the people will probably accept and enjoy the foods we eat, and reject approximately the same types of food we would reject.

Language. The language of the country is German; officially, High German, although Low German is commonly spoken. Danish and Polish are also spoken by some of the people, and English by a growing number.

Education. School attendance to the age of 14 is free and compulsory in Germany, and students are encouraged to continue their education through the high school level. Many excellent professional and technical schools and universities provide facilities for advanced study. There is probably no real illiteracy in the country, although some people read and write with difficulty.

Holidays. Many holidays are celebrated in Germany. The Catholic sections observe many church festivals not celebrated in the Protestant regions. The major holidays are—

January 1.....	New Year's Day.	(*).....	Whitmonday.
January 6.....	Epiphany.	June 29.....	Sts. Peter and Paul.
(*).....	Good Friday.	August 8.....	Peace Day.
(*).....	Holy Saturday.	August 15.....	Assumption and Day
(*).....	Easter Sunday.		of Penance.
(*).....	Easter Monday.	October 31.....	Reformation Day.
May 1.....	Labor Day.	November 1....	All Saints' Day.
(*).....	Ascension.	November 21..	Day of Penance.
(*).....	Corpus Christi.	December 8....	Immaculate Concep-
(*).....	Whitsaturday.		tion.
(*).....	Whitsunday.	December 25..	Christmas.

The Armed Forces

The German Federal Republic has not (August 1952) as yet any Armed Force as a military organization. There is, however, a well trained and efficient police corps.

Statistical Summary (Western Germany only)

Location.....	North-central Europe.
Capital.....	Bonn (population 98,900; about the same as Lincoln, Nebraska).
Head of State.....	President; Chancellor.
Area.....	94,399 square miles (a little smaller than the state of Wyoming).

*Movable dates.

Population-----	48,030,000, including Berlin in East Germany (about three times that of the state of New York).
Physical characteristics.	Northern plain, central hills, southern mountains; many rivers.
Climate-----	Temperate to cool; average summer temperature 60° to 62°.
Products-----	Potatoes, grains, dairy products, fruits, wines; yarns (cotton, wool, rayon), metals, and machine tools.
Economy-----	Primarily industrial.
Currency-----	100 pfennig=1 Deutschemark (DM, Dm.) = \$0.2381.
Language-----	German.

Greece

"The glory that was Greece" still lives today. Moreover, it is reflected in the United States in our architecture, our democratic government, and even in our moral codes.

Only recently having emerged from the devastations of war, her villages razed, peasants uprooted, thousands of children orphaned, this small country is valiantly struggling to reestablish social, political, and economic stability.

The Country

In the days of her greatest glory, Greece was never truly united. Rugged mountains divided the land into autonomous sections; powerful and often competitive city-states developed. Of these, Athens was the most outstanding for magnificent cultural achievements.

Occupation of the country by the Axis during World War II followed twenty years of political uncertainty. During this time the king had abdicated, a republic had been established, and, finally, the king had been recalled. Under the German and Italian occupation, the Greeks suffered desperately; after liberation, a communist inspired guerrilla uprising further weakened the country. After the defeat of Greek forces by the Axis, the King went abroad with the government. A plebiscite was held after the war, and the Greek people voted for the return of the King to Greece.

The People

Ethnic groups. Few countries have so homogenous a people as does Greece. Nearly 93 percent of the people are Greek, about 4 percent Turkish, 3 percent Macedonian, Spanish and other small minorities.

Characteristics. In spite of this homogeneity, the Greek remains highly individual and resists regimentation. He is extremely proud of his country; for the most part he regards foreigners of any nationality with an amused and kindly tolerance, and has some pity for the poor creature who is not Greek. Greek courtesy is unfailing and exquisite. Hospitality, gregariousness, and love of noise and politics characterize the citizen of Greece.

Their curiosity, intelligence, and readiness to learn make the Greeks good students; they are friendly toward the United States, and are very cooperative. If you respect their "rugged individualism," as they respect yours; and do not become disturbed by their occasional curiosity in personal matters, you should get on well together.

Religion. Almost the entire country is Greek Orthodox in religion. However, freedom of worship is guaranteed by the constitution. Moslems, Jews, and those of other faiths make up approximately 4 percent of the population.

Diet. Food restrictions of the Greeks are more the result of inadequate supplies than actual dietary rules. Rice, wheat, a great deal of olive oil, tomatoes, chicken, lamb and mutton, and goat's meat and cheese are the principal foods. However, your Greek students will adjust easily and quickly to the American diet.

Language. Greek is spoken by almost the entire population, although a small portion speaks Turkish. The classic Greek alphabet is used in writing.

Education. Before World War II, the literacy rate of Greece was quite high. Now, with 100,000 orphans, 180,000 uprooted persons still being settled, and 1,700 completely destroyed villages, general literacy is somewhat lower. The law remains, however; primary education is free and compulsory for children between the ages of 7 and 12. Illiteracy is estimated at less than 38 percent.

Holidays. The major Greek holidays are—

January 1.....	New Year's Day.	(*).....	Ascension.
January 6.....	Epiphany.	(*).....	Whitsunday.
(*).....	Ash Wednesday.	(*).....	Whitmonday.
April 23.....	St. George's Day.	June 29.....	Sts. Peter and Paul.
(*).....	Good Friday.	August 15.....	Assumption.
(*).....	Easter Sunday.	September 14..	Holy Cross.
(*).....	Easter Monday.	October 26....	St. Demetrius.
May 1.....	Labor Day.	December 25..	Christmas.
May 21.....	Sts. Constantine and Helen.		

The Armed Forces

Military service is compulsory; at the age of 21 the Greek enters the Armed Forces for two years of training and active duty. Following this, he becomes a member of the reserves.

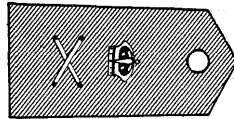
Army officers wear the insignia of rank on the shoulder strap; enlisted men and naval personnel on the sleeve.

*Movable dates.

Statistical Summary

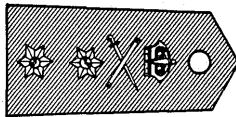
Location-----	Southeast Europe.
Capital-----	Athens (population 559,250, a little less than that of Memphis, Tenn.).
Head of State-----	King, Premier.
Area-----	50,257 square miles (a little larger than New York).
Population-----	7,960,000 (approx. same as Ohio).
Physical characteristics.	Mountainous peninsula.
Climate-----	Varied; in mountains, long severe winters; temperate elsewhere.
Products-----	Tobacco, olive oil, fruits, cereals, wine.
Economy-----	Primarily agricultural.
Currency-----	100 Pepta=1 drachma (dr., d.)=\$0.0002.
Languages-----	Greek, Turkish.

GREEK ARMY COMMISSIONED OFFICERS

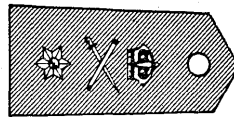


STRATEGOS
(GENERAL)

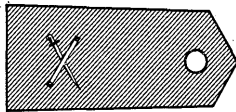
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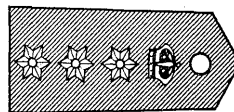
ANTISTRATEGOS
(LIEUTENANT GENERAL)



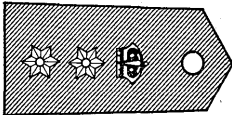
YPOSSTRATEGOS
(MAJOR GENERAL)



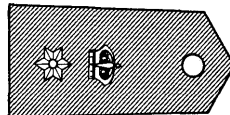
TAXIARCHOS
(BRIGADIER GENERAL)



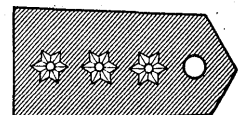
SYNTAGMATARCHIS
(COLONEL)



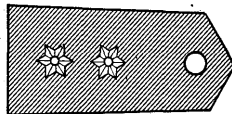
ANTISYNTAGMATARCHIS
(LIEUTENANT COLONEL)



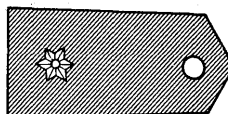
TAGMARTARCHIS
(MAJOR)



LOCHAGOS
(CAPTAIN)

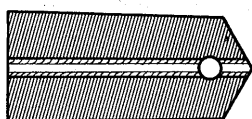


YPOLOCHAGOS
(FIRST LIEUTENANT)



ANTHYPOLOCHAGOS
(SECOND LIEUTENANT)

GREEK ARMY NONCOMMISSIONED OFFICERS



ANTHYPASPISTIS
(WARRANT OFFICER)



EPIOCHIAS
(MASTER SERGEANT)



LOCHIAS
(SERGEANT)

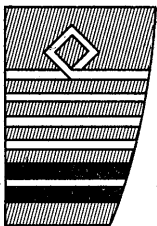


DEKANEFTS
(CORPORAL)

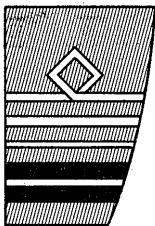


IPODEKANEFIS
(PRIVATE FIRST CLASS)

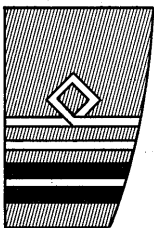
GREEK AIR FORCE
COMMISSIONED OFFICERS



MARSHAL OF THE RHAF
(THIS RANK HELD ONLY
BY THE KING)



AIR CHIEF
MARSHAL



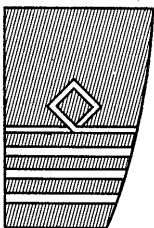
AIR
MARSHAL



AIR VICE
MARSHAL



GROUP
COMMANDER



WING
CAPTAIN



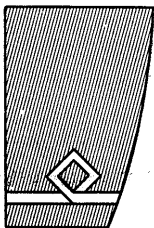
SQUADRON
LEADER



FLYING
LIEUTENANT

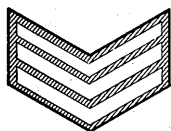


FLYING
OFFICER

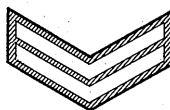


PILOT
OFFICER

GREEK AIR FORCE NONCOMMISSIONED OFFICERS



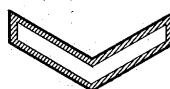
SERGEANT MAJOR
(FIRST SERGEANT)



SERGEANT
(SERGEANT)



CORPORAL FIRST CLASS
(CORPORAL)



CORPORAL
(PRIVATE FIRST CLASS)

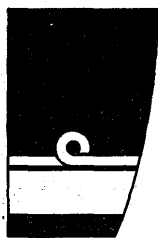
GREEK NAVY COMMISSIONED OFFICERS



NAVARKHOS
(ADMIRAL)



ANDINAVARKHOS
(VICE ADMIRAL)



YPONAVARKHOS
(REAR ADMIRAL)



PLOIARKHOS
(CAPTAIN)



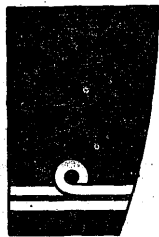
ANDIPLOIARKHOS
(COMMANDER)



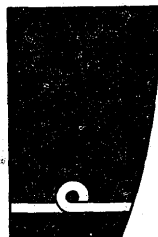
PLOTARKHIS
(LIEUTENANT COMMANDER)



YPOPLOIARKHOS
(LIEUTENANT)



ANTHIPOPLOIARKHOS
(LIEUTENANT, JUNIOR GRADE)



SIMAEOPHOROS
(ENSIGN)

Italy

The names of few countries call forth more vividly dramatic images than that of Italy: Nero and Caesar, Rome the Eternal City, beautiful Venice—the list is endless. Today the glory and power of the Roman Empire are past; the new Italy is laboriously and courageously rising from the ruins of World War II to take its place among the modern nations of the world.

The Country

Until the late eighteenth century, the history of Italy was the magnificent history of Rome. Modern Italy began to take shape less than 100 years ago; in 1861 Victor Emmanuel II was proclaimed King of all Italy except Rome and Venice. The period following World War I was marked by a struggle for power between Socialists and Fascist. In 1922 Mussolini took over the government, remaining, however, as the theoretical head of state. In 1938 Italy joined Germany and Japan in the Anti-Comintern Pact and, in 1939, Italy proclaimed non-belligerency. On June 10, 1940, Italy entered the war against France and England.

Shortly after the Allied invasion of Sicily, Mussolini was arrested in Rome and Marshal Badoglio appointed by the King as the head of the government. Negotiations with the Allies were begun and an Armistice was signed on September 3, 1943. On October 13, 1943, Italy entered the war as a cobelligerent against Germany.

Mussolini had been kidnapped by the Germans and taken north, where he established a "Republican" Government. In April 1945, as the war ended, he was captured and killed by partisans.

In June 1946, the people of Italy voted in favor of a republic and the King went into exile. A new constitution, adopted in 1948, declares Italy to be a "democratic republic founded on labor." The problems facing the war-torn land are many and difficult: unemployment is serious, and the unemployed form an easy target for Communist propaganda; the need for land reform is desperate; the population is increasing more rapidly than the means to support it. However, great strides are being made in the direction of recovery and economic and social progress.

The People

Ethnic groups. The Italian people are a mixture of many earlier groups—Gallic and Etruscan, among others. Today they are a fairly homogenous group, although blond Italians in the north are in striking contrast to their dark-skinned countrymen from the south.

Characteristics. Generally, the Italians are talkative and excitable, often hot-tempered. They have a very great national pride, which you must respect. Your Italian students will probably be intelligent, willing and quick to learn, and ready to cooperate.

Religion. Over 99 percent of the Italians are Catholic; other religions are permitted, but have met a little discrimination. Many of the people are exceptionally strict in observance of the laws of the church; like Catholics of other countries, they should be given a choice of foods so that they may omit meat on Friday, and provision should be made for their observance of Holy Days.

Diet. You have probably eaten in American-Italian restaurants, and know that spaghetti is a favorite food, varied by sauces. Macaroni and other similar foods are also eaten frequently. Cheese is an integral part of the meal, and so, generally, is wine. However, Italians are familiar with the staples of American diet and should not have trouble in adjusting to the type of food you eat.

Language. The Italian language is, like the people, a mixture of many others. Even Greek played a part in forming the language. Like Spanish and French, Italian is a Romance language. Educated Italians often know other languages than their own, and perhaps one percent of the people of Italy speak German, Slovene, French, and other languages.

Education. Education is free and compulsory for children from the ages of 6 to 14 years. This is relatively recent, however, and there are still a number of adult illiterates in Italy.

Holidays. The major national holidays of Italy are—

January 1.....	New Year's Day.
January 6.....	Epiphany.
March 19.....	St. Joseph's Day.
(*).....	Easter Sunday.
(*).....	Easter Monday.
April 25.....	Liberation Day.
May 1.....	Labor Day.
(*).....	Ascension Day.
(*).....	Corpus Christi.
June 2.....	Republic Day.

June 29.....	Sts. Peter and Paul.
August 15.....	Assumption.
November 1.....	All Saints' Day.
December 8.....	Immaculate Conception.
December 24.....	Christmas Eve.
December 25.....	Christmas Day.
December 26.....	St. Stephen's Day.
December 31.....	New Year's Eve.

*Movable dates.

The Armed Forces

On December 8, 1951, the Italian Government proposed the Government of the United States "should agree that the spirit (of conquest) reflected by the Preamble (to the Italian Peace Treaty) no longer exists, and has been replaced by the spirit of the United Nations Charter; that the political clauses, Articles 15-18, are superfluous and that the military clauses, Articles 46-70 and the relevant annexes, which restrict Italy's right and capacity to provide for her own defense, are not consistent with Italy's position as an equal member of the democratic and freedom-loving family of nations."

On December 21, 1951, the United States stated that it "hereby agrees that the spirit reflected by the Preamble no longer exists, and has been replaced by the spirit of the United Nations Charter; that the political clauses, Articles 15-18, are superfluous; and that since the military clauses are not consistent with Italy's position as an equal member of the democratic and freedom-loving family of nations. Italy is released from its obligations to the United States under Articles 46-70 and the Annexes relevant thereto."

According to the Italian Foreign Office as of January 6, 1952, sixteen countries including the United States (all outside the Soviet bloc) which are parties to the Peace Treaty with Italy, had agreed to the Italian request. As a result of this, the Italian foreign office stated that "the humiliating conditions that had been forced on Italy by the Diktat of 1947 no longer exist."

Statistical Summary

Location.....	European peninsula jutting into the Mediterranean Sea.
Capital.....	Rome (population 1,638,226; somewhat smaller than Detroit, Mich.).
Head of State.....	President; Premier.
Area.....	119,733 square miles (about the same as the state of New Mexico).
Population.....	Approximately 47,000,000 (almost a third of that of the United States).
Physical characteristics.	Bootlike shape, touched by the sea on four-fifths of its border length; very mountainous, with many lakes in the north.
Climate.....	Variable; subtropical to bitterly cold.
Products.....	Citrus fruits, rye, wine, cheese, textiles, olive oil, mercury, and sulfur.
Economy.....	Primarily agricultural.
Language.....	Italian.
Currency.....	Lira (1.)=\$0.0016.

ITALIAN ARMY COMMISSIONED OFFICERS



GENERALE D'ARMATA
(GENERAL)



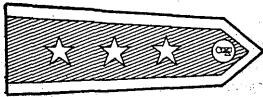
GENERALE DI CORPO D'ARMATA
(LIEUTENANT GENERAL)



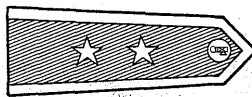
GENERALE DI DIVISIONE
(MAJOR GENERAL)



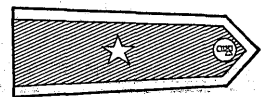
GENERALE DI BRIGATA
(BRIGADIER GENERAL)



COLONNELLO
(COLONEL)



TENENTE COLONNELLO
(LIEUTENANT COLONEL)



MAGGIORE
(MAJOR)



CAPITANO
(CAPTAIN)



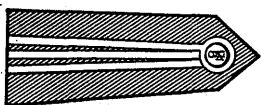
TENENTE
(FIRST LIEUTENANT)



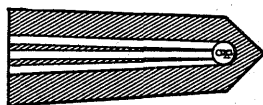
SOTTO TENENTE
(SECOND LIEUTENANT)

NOTE: THE RANK OF MARESCIALLO D'ITALIA (GENERAL OF THE ARMY), DIS-
CONTINUED AFTER WORLD WAR II, MAY BE RECREATED. THE INSIGNIA
FOR THIS RANK IS NOT SHOWN.

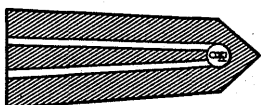
ITALIAN ARMY NONCOMMISSIONED OFFICERS



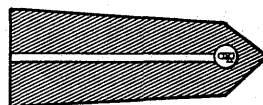
MARESCIALLO MAGGIORE
(APT. BN. ADJUTANT)
(NER, USA)



MARESCIALLO MAGGIORE
(CHIEF WARRANT OFFICER)



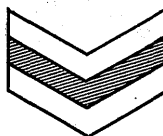
MARESCIALLO CAPO
(NER, USA)



MARESCIALLO
(WARRANT OFFICER, JUNIOR GRADE)



SERGENTO MAGGIORE
(FIRST SERGEANT)



SERGENTO
(MASTER SERGEANT)

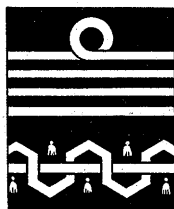


CAPORALE MAGGIORE
(SERGEANT)

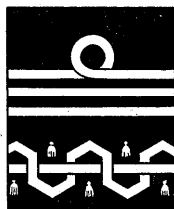


CAPORALE
(CORPORAL)

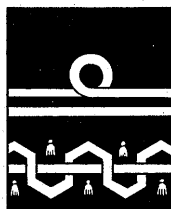
ITALIAN NAVY COMMISSIONED OFFICERS



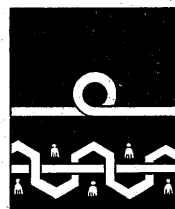
AMMIRAGLIO
DI ARMATA
(ADMIRAL)



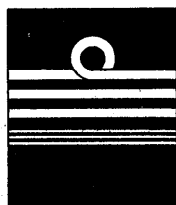
AMMIRAGLIO
DI SQUADRA
(VICE ADMIRAL)



AMMIRAGLIO
DI DIVISIONE
(REAR ADMIRAL)



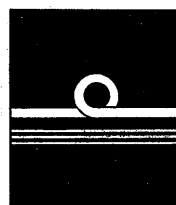
CONTR-
AMMIRAGLIO
(REAR ADMIRAL)



CAPITANO
DI VASCELLO
(CAPTAIN)



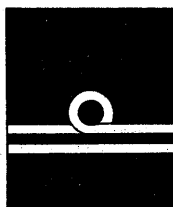
CAPITANO
DI FREGATA
(COMMANDER)



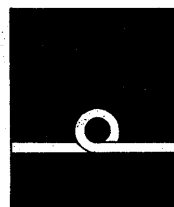
CAPITANO
DI CORVETTA
(LIEUTENANT COMMANDER)



TENENTE DI VASCELLO
(LIEUTENANT)



SOTTOTENENTE DI VASCELLO
(LIEUTENANT, JUNIOR GRADE)



GUARDIA MARINA
(ENSIGN)

NOTE: RANKS AS DEPICTED ARE IN THE FORM OF A PATCH ON THE FRONT OF SLEEVE ONLY.

Luxembourg

Tucked in between Belgium, Germany, and France lies tiny Luxembourg, long an unarmed, neutral buffer state, but now possessing an Armed Force of her own. The Luxembourgers are a blend of the German and French, but enormously proud of their Grand Duchy; they take pride in their past, but prepare for the future. The national motto expresses well the sentiment of the people: "We want to stay what we are."

The Country

The Grand Duchy of Luxembourg was once considerably larger; it has been under Spanish, Austrian, and Belgian rule, as well as others. The Treaty of London (1839) established the integrity and unarmed neutrality of the country, but it was overrun by the Germans in both World Wars. Friendship for the Americans, who liberated Luxembourg from the Nazis is firm.

The People

Ethnic groups. The people of Luxembourg are a mixture of French and German stocks, but, like Americans have developed a definite nationality. They are light-skinned, of medium height.

Characteristics. Luxembourgers are noted for their sense of humor, friendliness, and independence. They are hospitable people, hard-working and thrifty, very courteous (this pleasantness of manners extends even into political campaigns). Luxembourgers are calm and orderly; you will probably never see them shove or push to get on a crowded bus. They believe in respecting the rights of others as they expect their own to be respected. In general they are also very pious.

Religion. Luxembourg is almost 100 percent Catholic, although other sects enjoy full religious freedom.

Diet. The people of Luxembourg like good food. The country is noted for rich pastries, for foods prepared with butter. River fish, particularly trout, is a favorite; spicy cray-fish, young chicken, sausages and ham are other popular dishes. Beer and fruity wines are famous. Luxembourg students will be interested in trying new foods in America, but should have no difficulty in adjusting to the diet.

Language. Although both German and French are spoken by most Luxembourgers, the real language of the country is a Germanic dialect with a certain admixture of French words. This is the language most of the people prefer to speak.

Education. Illiteracy has been almost unknown in Luxembourg for over a century; primary education is free and compulsory for children between the ages of 6 and 13; there are a number of higher schools and colleges, teaching technical as well as academic subjects. There are no universities.

Holidays. The national holidays are—

January 1-----	New Year's Day.	(*)-----	Whitmonday.
January 23-----	Birthday of Grand Duchess Charlotte.	August 15-----	Assumption.
(*)-----	Carnival (Lent).	September 3 or 4-----	Bank Holiday.
(*)-----	Holy Saturday.	September 6 or 7-----	Bank Holiday.
(*)-----	Easter Sunday.		
(*)-----	Easter Monday.	November 1-----	All Saints' Day.
May 1-----	Labor Day.	November 2-----	All Souls' Day.
(*)-----	Ascension Day.	December 25-----	Christmas Day.
(*)-----	Whitsaturday.	December 26-----	St. Stephen.
(*)-----	Whitsunday.		

The Armed Forces

From 1867 to 1944 Luxembourg had no Armed Forces; now, however, an army has been established in which the period of compulsory service is one year. In 1950 the total strength was estimated at 2,000; the Chief-of-Staff is a colonel; the army has no generals. There is (as of July, 1951) neither a navy nor an air force.

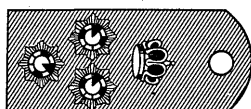
Statistical Summary

Location-----	Triangular-shaped land between Germany, France, and Belgium.
Capital-----	Luxembourg City (population 61,996; approximately that of Atlantic City, N. J.).
Head of State-----	Grand Duchess Charlotte. Pierre Dupong, Prime Minister.
Area-----	999 square miles (even smaller than little Rhode Island).
Population-----	300,000 (a little less than Birmingham, Ala.).
Physical characteristics.	Rolling agricultural, rocky.
Climate-----	Temperate.
Products-----	Steel, wine, potatoes, oats, rye, wheat, and roses.
Economy-----	Primarily based on steel industry.
Currency-----	100 centimes=1 franc (fr.)=\$0.0200.**
Languages-----	Letzeburgesch, French, German.

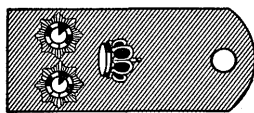
*Movable dates.

**Par value established by International Monetary Fund.

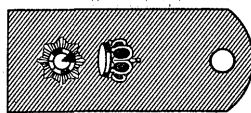
LUXEMBOURG ARMY COMMISSIONED OFFICERS



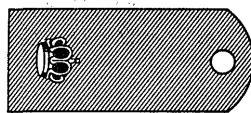
GENERAL
(BRIGADIER GENERAL)



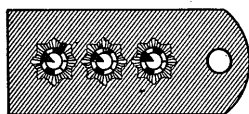
COLONEL
(COLONEL)



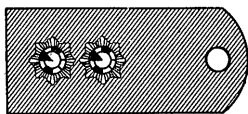
LIEUTENANT COLONEL
(LIEUTENANT COLONEL)



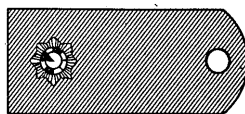
MAJOR
(MAJOR)



CAPITAINE
(CAPTAIN)



LIEUTENANT EN PREMIER
(FIRST LIEUTENANT)



LIEUTENANT
(SECOND LIEUTENANT)

The Netherlands

Land of dikes and windmills, of wooden shoes and tulips, the Netherlands (which we usually call Holland) has a saying: "God made the earth, all except Holland; that He left for the Dutch." An amazingly large part of the Netherlands is man-made, reclaimed from the sea.

The Country

Before it was established as an independent nation, the Netherlands was a great sea and commercial power in the world. The little country has always been noted for a fiery spirit of independence and a basic love of justice. During World War I the country maintained its neutrality, but oversea trade suffered from the blockade. Neutrality was again proclaimed at the outbreak of World War II, but this did not prevent Hitler's forces from occupying the country. Throughout the war, the people of the Netherlands (also called the Dutch) did a great deal to harass the Germans and sabotage their efforts. The bombing of Netherlands cities by the Allies they have forgiven as evil necessities, but they have not forgiven the Germans the terrible wanton destruction they wrought. The country has been largely rebuilt by its resourceful and tenacious citizens, with the aid of United States funds. Once again commerce is flourishing and here and there Holland's famous tulips have begun to cover war scars.

The People

Ethnic groups. The people of the Netherlands are of Germanic stock, related to the Germans and Scandinavians, although through the centuries they have become definitely "Dutch."

Characteristics. Cleanliness and sobriety are outstanding traits of the Dutch. They are thrifty and hard working people, but far from stingy; indeed, they are noted for their hospitality. Family ties command the respect and consideration of these home-loving people. Throughout the years the Dutch have grown quietly and unobtrusively confident of themselves and their judgment, and this makes them slow to take offense. You will probably find your Dutch students quiet, but they are practical, intelligent, cooperative, and quick to grasp technical details. Just be sure that you try to understand them, and grant them the respect due citizens of a firm and courageous country.

Religion. The largest single religious group of the Netherlands is the Roman Catholic, although the several Protestant sects together have a larger membership. Other religions are also represented, and there is complete freedom of worship. The Catholic Dutch follow the same religious practices as Catholics in the United States.

Diet. Dutch food is similar to German. The people have for many years gone without luxury items in food. They like rich pastries and fatty foods. However, American food is not too different from their own, and they will probably accept it with no reluctance.

Language. The official language of the Netherlands is Dutch, which is a Germanic tongue similar to Low German.

Education. Education is compulsory in Holland to the age of 14; in some schools (public as well as private) there is a small tuition fee; others are free. The University of Leyden has a long and noble history of academic freedom. Educated Dutch almost always speak English and one other language in addition to their own. Illiteracy is unknown.

Holidays. The major national holidays are—

January 1-----	New Year's Day.	(*)-----	Ascension Day.
(*)-----	Good Friday.	May 5-----	Liberation Day.
(*)-----	Holy Saturday.	(*)-----	Whitsunday.
(*)-----	Easter Sunday.	(*)-----	Whitmonday.
(*)-----	Easter Monday.	December 25---	Christmas Day.
April 30-----	Queen Juliana's Birth-	December 26---	Boxing Day.
	day.	December 31---	New Year's Eve.

The Armed Forces

The two branches of Holland's Armed Forces are the army and the navy; each branch has its own air corps.

Volunteers are accepted in both services, but the strength is made up mainly of conscripts. Service is compulsory at the age of 20; two years are spent in the active forces, and 18 in the reserves.

Military personnel wear the insignia of rank on the lapels of the coat; naval insignia is worn on the cuff.

Statistical Summary

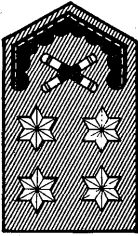
Location-----	On the North Sea with Germany to the east and Belgium to the south.
Capital-----	Amsterdam, nominal capital (population 844,356; somewhat smaller than St. Louis, Mo.). The Hague, seat of government (population 570,125; a little larger than New Orleans, La.).

*Movable dates.

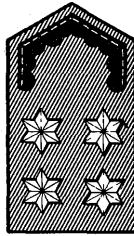
Head of State-----	Queen; Prime Minister.
Area-----	15,764 square miles (one half as large as South Carolina).
Population-----	10,212,684 (a little smaller than Pennsylvania).
Physical characteristics.	Very flat land, almost one-half of which is below sea level.
Climate-----	Temperate, with considerable rain, mists, and fog.
Products-----	Tulip bulbs, textiles, machinery, chemicals, dairy products, pottery, and cut diamonds.
Economy-----	Primarily agricultural.
Currency-----	100 cents=1 guiden or guilder (gld.)=\$0.2632.*
Language-----	Dutch.

*Par value established by International Monetary Fund.

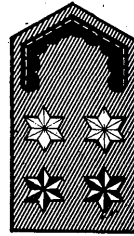
NETHERLANDS ARMY COMMISSIONED OFFICERS



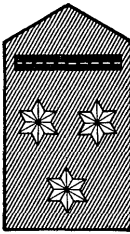
GENERAAL
(GENERAL)



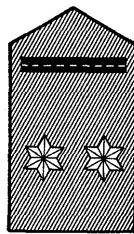
LUITENANT-GENERAAL
(LIEUTENANT GENERAL)



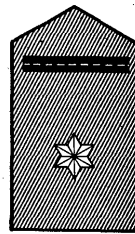
GENERAL-MAJOR
(MAJOR GENERAL)



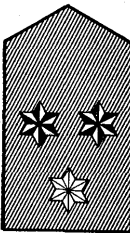
KOLONEL
(COLONEL)



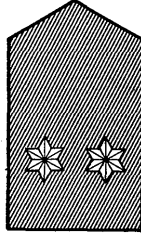
LUITENANT-KOLONEL
(LIEUTENANT COLONEL)



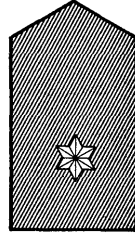
MAJOR
(MAJOR)



KAPITEN
(CAPTAIN)

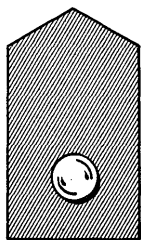


EERST LUITENANT
(FIRST LIEUTENANT)



TWEDE LUITENANT
(SECOND LIEUTENANT)

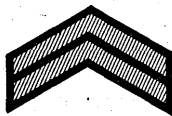
NETHERLANDS ARMY NONCOMMISSIONED OFFICERS



WARRANT OFFICER



SERGEANT-MAJOR
(MASTER SERGEANT)



SERGEANT DER
1STE KLASSE
(SERGEANT FIRST CLASS)



SERGEANT
(SERGEANT)



KORPORAAL DER
1STE KLASSE
(NER, USA)

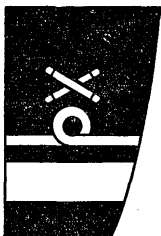


KORPORAAL
(CORPORAL)

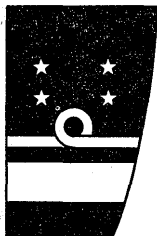


SOLDAAT DER
1STE KLASSE
(PRIVATE FIRST CLASS)

NETHERLANDS NAVY COMMISSIONED OFFICERS



ADMIRAAL
(FLEET ADMIRAL)



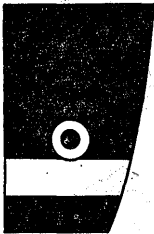
LUITENANT ADMIRAAL
(ADMIRAL)



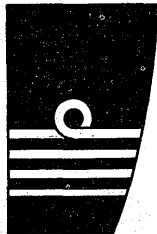
VICE ADMIRAL
(VICE ADMIRAL)



SCHOUT-BIJ-NACHT
(REAR ADMIRAL)

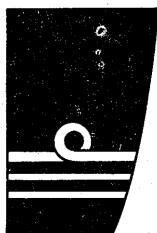


COMMANDEUR
(COMMODORE)



KAPITEIN TER ZEE
(CAPTAIN)

NETHERLANDS NAVY COMMISSIONED OFFICERS (CONTINUED)



KAPITEIN LUITENANT TER ZEE
(COMMANDER)



LUITENANT TER ZEE 1e KLAS
(LIEUTENANT COMMANDER)



LUITENANT TER ZEE 2e KLAS
(LIEUTENANT)

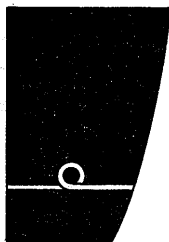


LUITENANT TER ZEE 3e KLAS
(LIEUTENANT, JUNIOR GRADE)



ADELBORST TER 1e KLAS
(ENSIGN)

NETHERLANDS NAVY NONCOMMISSIONED OFFICERS



OPPERSCHIPPER
(WARRANT OFFICER)



SCHIPPER
(CHIEF PETTY OFFICER)



BOOTSMAN
(PETTY OFFICER FIRST CLASS)

Norway

Norway, land of the Vikings, is still one of the world's great seafaring nations. Losses suffered during World War II have handicapped the country in its fight to rebuild the shattered economy, but the people are steadily obliterating the traces of the harsh Nazi occupation and the bitter days of the 1940's.

The Country

Independent until the end of the fourteenth century, Norway, Denmark, and Sweden formed a loose union for a while. Later Sweden broke away (1523) and then Norway was increasingly dominated by Denmark until 1814. Norway was compelled at that time to join a union with Sweden under the Swedish king. In 1905 the union with Sweden was finally dissolved and Norway became independent. One of the world's foremost democracies, the country is nevertheless a constitutional hereditary monarchy. During World War I the country was able to preserve its neutrality, although it suffered from the blockade and losses to the merchant fleet. World War II was more disastrous, for the Germans occupied the country. In this, the infamous Quizling played a small part. The government carried on in exile, and those Norwegians who were able to get out of the country joined the forces of the free world. At the present, Norway is occupied with the problem of rebuilding the national economy and building up defenses against any possible threat of invasion.

The People

Ethnic groups. The Norwegians, like the Swedes, are Nordics, but there is a strong Celtic strain. The result is that there is considerable variation in physical characteristics, although the majority tends to be tall and fair.

Characteristics. These people are great hand-shakers; they shake hands on greeting others, on saying good-bye, and after meals when they thank the hostess. Although there are certain carefully observed rituals of behavior (such as the hand-shaking), Norwegians are very direct and less formally courteous than most continental

Europeans. They are ambitious, stubborn, trustworthy, somewhat slow to act, almost completely democratic, and very good losers. Learning is far more respected than wealth or position.

Next to reading, the Norwegians like singing. They sing alone or in chorus, at dinners and parties, almost everywhere and almost all the time. They also enjoy movies, and have given the United States several popular actors. Skiing in the winter and hiking in the summer are the favorite sports.

Norwegians are not too different from Americans, and since they are friendly, cooperative, and intelligent they should make good co-workers and friends.

Religion. Although Norwegians are free to join (or not to join) any church, most of them are Lutherans. The clergyman is a civil servant. Religion is regarded as a strictly private affair.

Diet. The Lutheran church imposes no dietary or other laws significantly different from those of other Protestant denominations, and food habits should not present a problem to the Norwegians who come to the United States. In Norway, however, a great deal of fish is eaten, partially because it is abundant. Cheese, particularly the dark, hard goat's cheese, is well liked. Many Norwegians do not care for American processed cheese.

Language. The language of the country is Norwegian, which is similar to Swedish and Danish. Many people speak other Scandinavian languages and English.

Education. Norway has put much emphasis on education, which is free and compulsory to the age of 14. Illiteracy is almost unknown.

Holidays. The major national holidays are—

January 1----- New Year's Day.
(*)----- Holy Thursday.
(*)----- Good Friday.
(*)----- Easter Eve.
(*)----- Easter Sunday.
(*)----- Easter Monday.
(*)----- Ascension.

May 1----- Labor Day.
(*)----- Whitsunday.
(*)----- Whitmonday.
May 17----- Independence Day.
(*) November-- Thanksgiving.
December 25-- Christmas Day.
December 26-- Boxing Day.

The Armed Forces

The Norwegian Army is a national militia with compulsory service for men between the ages of 18 and 55. At present all branches of the Armed Forces are in process of reorganization. In general, the military system resembles the British organization.

Military courtesy is much like that in our own Armed Forces; officer-men relationship is unusually democratic.

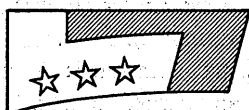
*Movable dates.

Statistical Summary

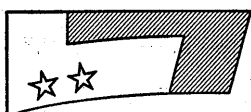
Location-----	Western and northern country of the Scandinavian Peninsula.
Capital-----	Oslo (population 417,238; a little larger than Denver, Colo.).
Head of State-----	King; Prime Minister.
Area-----	124,556 square miles (somewhat larger than the state of N. Mex.).
Population-----	3,281,000 (about that of the state of Tenn.).
Physical characteristics.	Deep fiords that cut into the coast line; 70 percent uninhabitable, covered by mountains and glaciers; short, swift rivers, with numerous falls.
Climate-----	Short summers; winter, heavy rainfall on southwest coasts, heavy snow, inland and north, not intensely cold, however.
Products-----	Forest and fish, chemical, and metallurgical products.
Economy-----	Diversified.
Currency-----	100 ore=1 krone (k.)=\$0.1400.*
Language-----	Norwegian.

*Par value established by International Monetary Fund.

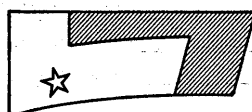
NORWEGIAN ARMY COMMISSIONED OFFICERS



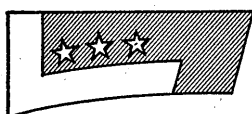
GENERAL
(LIEUTENANT GENERAL)



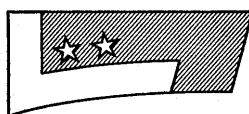
GENERALLØYTNANT
(MAJOR GENERAL)



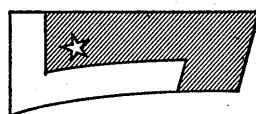
GENERALMAJOR
(BRIGADIER GENERAL)



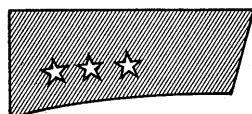
OBERST
(COLONEL)



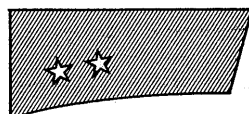
OBERSTLØYTNANT
(LIEUTENANT COLONEL)



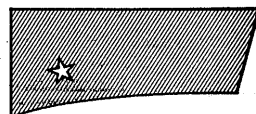
MAJOR
(MAJOR)



KAPTEIN
(CAPTAIN)



LØYTNANT
(FIRST LIEUTENANT)



FENRIK
(SECOND LIEUTENANT)

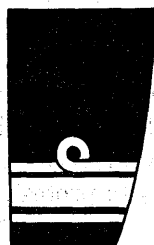
NORWEGIAN NAVY COMMISSIONED OFFICERS



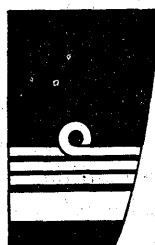
ADMIRAL
(ADMIRAL)



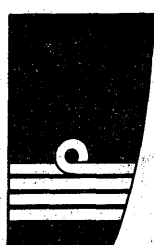
WISEADMIRAL
(VICE ADMIRAL)



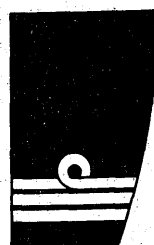
KONTREADMIRAL
(REAR ADMIRAL)



KOMMANDØR
(COMMODORE)



KOMMANDØRKAPTEIN
(CAPTAIN)



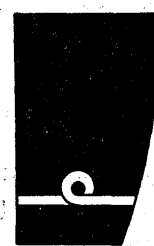
ORLOGSKAPTEIN
(COMMANDER)



KAPTEINLØYTNANT
(LIEUTENANT COMMANDER)



LØYTNANT
(LIEUTENANT)



FENRIK
(ENSIGN)

Portugal

Little Portugal, thanks to her early seafarers and adventurers, controls an empire 23 times as large as the homeland. The country has known monarchy and dictatorship, but never democracy as we know it. It is a land of political apathy, where many are very wealthy and many more very poor—and the poorest are usually too resigned to their poverty to protest.

The Country

Under early rulers, including Prince Henry the Navigator, Portugal led the world in seafaring and exploration. By 1850, however, the country's supremacy was lost.

In 1911 the hereditary monarchy was abolished, and a republican constitution introduced. In 1926 the government was again overthrown and a military dictatorship established. Only one party is recognized; in elections there is frequently only one candidate for each office. Opposition is weak and unorganized. The illegal Democratic Unity Movement, which was Communist infiltrated at the time of the Presidential elections of 1950, is the principal opposition organization.

The People

Ethnic groups. The people of Portugal are a blend of Latin, Phoenician, Celtic, and Gothic groups. They are white-skinned (usually brunette), and somewhat shorter than the average American.

Characteristics. Because of the lack of technological advancement, the poverty and illiteracy, many Portuguese cling to old superstitions. They are smiling, but with a fatalistic and patient acceptance of the belief that man was born to suffer. Political apathy is a general characteristic.

These people are extremely neat, friendly, and beauty loving. Hard work is accepted as a matter of course by all but the upper classes, who regard manual labor as something to be avoided. If any of your students are Portuguese officers, be tactful in assignment of duties.

Women have considerably less freedom and opportunity in Portugal than in this country. The Portuguese students may be somewhat

shocked at the liberty of American women, for they feel that "woman's place is in the home."

Most Portuguese military personnel have some idea of what America is like. They are friendly, and willing to cooperate.

Religion. Roman Catholicism is the state religion, although freedom of worship is guaranteed.

Diet. Fish (particularly cod), fruit, grain products, and olive oil are the staples of diet. The people drink much wine. However, there is probably nothing in the American diet that would not be acceptable to the Portuguese.

Language. The Portuguese language is derived, like Spanish, from Latin. It is quite different from Spanish, however, and the Portuguese resent having the two confused.

Education. Primary education is compulsory. However, many of the people remain untaught and superstitious.

Holidays. The major national holidays are—

January 1_____	New Year's Day.	October 5_____	Establishment of Portuguese Republic.
January 31_____	Memorial Day.	December 1____	Restoration of Portugal.
(*)_____	Shrove Tuesday.	December 8____	Immaculate Conception.
(*)_____	Holy Thursday.	December 25__	Christmas Day.
(*)_____	Good Friday.		
(*)_____	Easter Sunday.		
May 3_____	Discovery of Brazil.		

Defense

Military service is compulsory. The initial training period is six years, but not all those liable for duty are called up. The age of call is from 20 to 48 years. Special training schools for officers and non-commissioned officers are maintained. Military courtesy is much the same in the Portuguese Armed Forces as in our own.

Officers of the army and navy wear their insignia of rank on the sleeve above the cuff; noncommissioned officers and enlisted personnel of the army wear it on the upper sleeve.

Statistical Summary

Location _____	Southwestern part of the Iberian Peninsula.
Capital _____	Lisbon (population 794,200; a little less than Washington, D. C.).
Head of State _____	President.
Area _____	35,466 square miles (about that of the state of Indiana).
Population _____	8,618,000 (a little smaller than that of the state of Illinois).

*Movable dates.

Physical characteristics.	Many rivers; land mountainous in north and along the Spanish (eastern) border.
Climate-----	Mild and temperate; valleys excessively hot in summer.
Products-----	Wine, olive oil, textiles, cork, and fish.
Economy-----	Primarily agricultural.
Currency-----	100 centavos=1 escudo=\$0.03478. 1,000 escudos=1 conto.

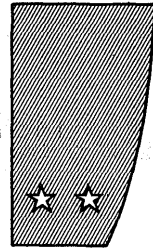
PORTUGUESE ARMY COMMISSIONED OFFICERS



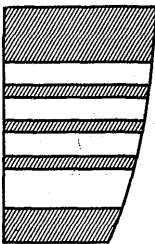
GENERAL
(LIEUTENANT GENERAL)



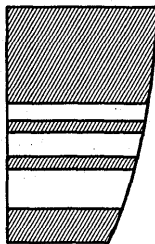
GENERAL DE DIVISION
(MAJOR GENERAL)



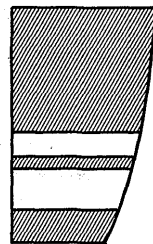
BRIGADIERO
(BRIGADIER GENERAL)



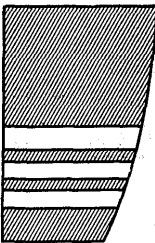
CORONEL
(COLONEL)



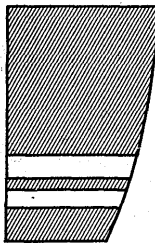
TENENTE CORONEL
(LIEUTENANT COLONEL)



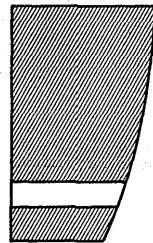
MAJOR
(MAJOR)



CAPITAO
(CAPTAIN)



TENENTE
(FIRST LIEUTENANT)

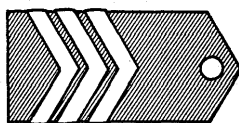


ALFEREZ
(SECOND LIEUTENANT)

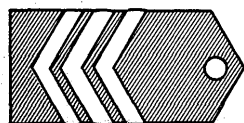
PORTUGUESE ARMY
NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS



SARGENTO AJUDANTE
(MASTER SERGEANT)



SARGENTO PRIMEIRO
(SERGEANT FIRST CLASS)

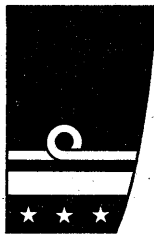


FURRIEL
(SERGEANT)

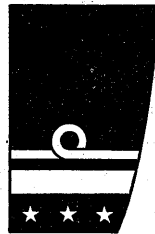


CABO PRIMEIRO
(CORPORAL)

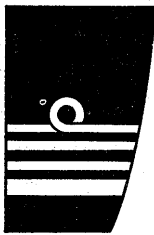
PORTUGUESE NAVY COMMISSIONED OFFICERS



VICE-ALMIRANTE
(VICE ADMIRAL)



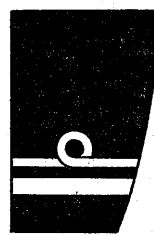
CONTRA-ALMIRANTE
(REAR ADMIRAL)



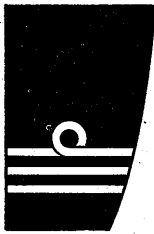
CAPITÃO
DE MAR E GUERRA
(CAPTAIN)



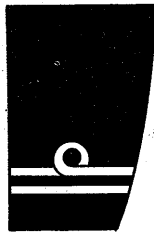
CAPITÃO
DE FRAGATA
(COMMANDER)



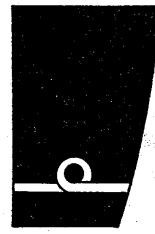
CAPITÃO-
TENENTE
(LIEUTENANT COMMANDER)



PRIMEIRO TENENTE
(LIEUTENANT)



SEGUNDO TENENTE
(LIEUTENANT JUNIOR GRADE)



GUARDA MARINHA
(ENSIGN)

Spain

Spain is a country where the delicately elaborate architecture of the Moors contrasts with the starkly ascetic style of the Castilians.

The Country

The history of Spain has been dramatic and impressive. Once part of the Roman Empire, it was then dominated by the Goths and Vandals, and in the 8th Century partially conquered by Moors from Africa. The last Moorish stronghold fell in 1492, as Spain's empire began to take form. The country's glory began to diminish with the defeat of the Armada in 1588. By the end of the 19th Century, weakened by wars within and without, the once mighty nation retained but a shadow of its former position as a world power.

Two periods of republicanism left the country weaker and less unified than ever. In 1936 Francisco Franco led the army revolt which became a full-fledged civil war and ended with El Caudillo in undisputed control of his country. Although pro-Axis in sympathy, Spain remained neutral throughout World War II.

The People

Ethnic groups. Spain's peoples are as diverse as her landscapes. The main groups are the Castilian, the Basque, the Catalan, the Andalusian, and the Callegan. Each has its own language or dialect and its own distinctive traits.

Characteristics. One thing all have in common: fierce pride and individualism: "a nation of millions of kings," someone has called the country. Great pride of country, national history, family, and individual worth, and exquisite courtesy and dignity are outstanding traits. In temperament, however, the people of Spain vary from the haughty and morose to the gay and humorous.

Many Spanish are politically apathetic or deeply cynical. Curtailment of civil liberties is perhaps less important than the starker fact of hunger. Whatever their political beliefs, however, Spanish students will probably be somewhat suspicious and critical of other nationalities, and quick to take offense.

Religion. Spain is predominantly a Catholic country; although other religions are permitted, religious freedom has been sharply curtailed.

Diet. The country has not been able to provide adequately for the food requirements of her citizens. Malnutrition and its accompanying diseases are prevalent. Olive oil and coarse bread are the basis of the national diet. The *cocido*, a sort of stew, is eaten by most Spaniards. In its simpler forms it usually consists of chickpeas, vegetables, potatoes, and beef. Seafoods, chicken, pork, rice, dishes, and rich confections are popular. Certainly, although seasoning and preparation may seem strange to them, no item of typical American food will be distasteful to your Spanish students.

Language. The Spanish language, as spoken in Spain, varies from region to region. Although Castilian is the principal and most widely known, Basque, Catalan, and Gallegan are spoken in certain regions.

Holidays. Most of the Spanish holidays are religious celebrations; others are nationalistic. The principal holidays are—

January 1-----	New Year's Day.	July 18-----	National Victory Day.
January 6-----	Epiphany.	July 25-----	St. James' Day.
January 26-----	Liberation of Barce- lona.	August 15-----	Assumption.
March 19-----	St. Joseph's Day.	September 24--	Our Lady of Mercy Day.
(*)-----	Holy Thursday.	October 1-----	Caudillo Day.
(*)-----	Good Friday.	October 12-----	Columbus Day.
(*)-----	Easter Sunday.	November 1----	All Saints' Day.
(*)-----	Easter Monday.	November 20--	Anniversary of the Death of Jose An- tonio.
April 19-----	Unification Day.	December 8----	Immaculate Concep- tion.
May 12-----	Independence.	December 25---	Christmas Day.
(*)-----	Ascension.		
May 15-----	St. Isadore.		
(*)-----	Corpus Christi.		
June 29-----	Sts. Peter and Paul.		

The Armed Forces

Service in the Armed Forces of Spain is compulsory. Young men are subject to conscription at the age of 21, and spend two years in the army. Professional officers are trained in the various military academies; reserve officers receive their military training in regular universities, with six months in camp and six on garrison duty.

Officers are a group apart; officer-men relationship is strictly formal and disciplinary. Military courtesy is similar to the French.

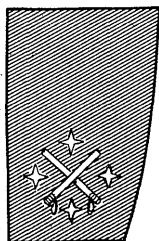
Military officers wear the insignia of rank on the cuff and on the cap below the army insignia; noncommissioned officers and enlisted personnel wear the insignia on the sleeve above the cuff.

*Movable dates.

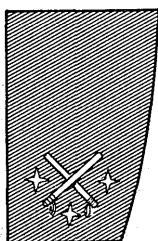
Statistical Summary

Location-----	The Iberian peninsula, southwestern Europe.
Capital-----	Madrid (population 1,440,091; a little smaller than the Bronx, N. Y.).
Head of State-----	Chief of the Falange, and caudillo (leader) of the country.
Area-----	195,504 square miles (about twice the size of Oregon).
Population-----	28,600,000 (about twice that of New York State).
Physical characteristics.	Peninsula, long coastline; plateau crossed by mountain ranges.
Climate-----	Extreme; southeast subtropical; Madrid temperature ranges from 10° to 110°.
Products-----	Grain, sugar, olives, citrus fruits, wines, textiles, iron ore, and other metals.
Economy-----	Predominantly agricultural.
Currency-----	100 centimos=1 peseta (p., pta.)=\$0.0913.
Language-----	Spanish, Basque, Catalan, Gallegan.

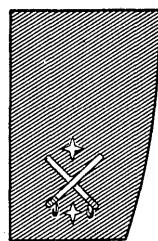
SPANISH ARMY COMMISSIONED OFFICERS



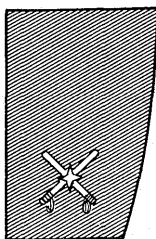
CAPITAN GENERAL
(GENERAL OF THE ARMY)



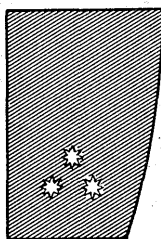
TENIENTE GENERAL
(LIEUTENANT GENERAL)



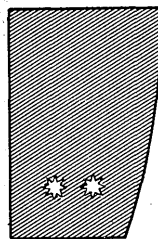
GENERAL DE DIVISIÓN
(MAJOR GENERAL)



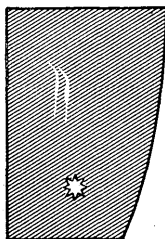
GENERAL DE BRIGADA
(BRIGADIER GENERAL)



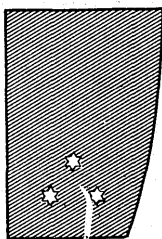
CORONEL
(COLONEL)



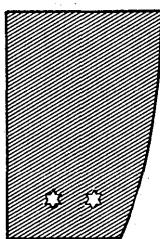
TENIENTE CORONEL
(LIEUTENANT COLONEL)



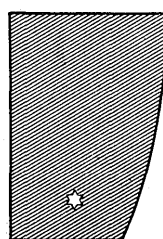
COMANDANTE
(MAJOR)



CAPITÁN
(CAPTAIN)

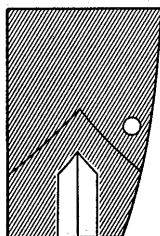


TENIENTE
(FIRST LIEUTENANT)

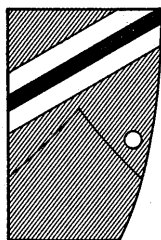


ALFÉREZ
(SECOND LIEUTENANT)

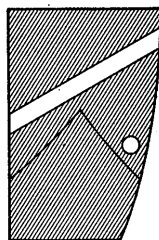
SPANISH ARMY NONCOMMISSIONED OFFICERS



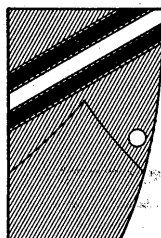
BRIGADA
(WARRANT OFFICER)



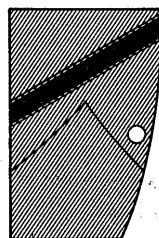
SARGENTO
(SERGEANT)



CABO PRIMERO
(CORPORAL)



CABO
(PRIVATE FIRST CLASS)

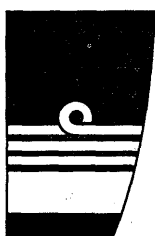


SOLDADO DE PRIMERO CLASE
(PRIVATE)

SPANISH NAVY COMMISSIONED OFFICERS



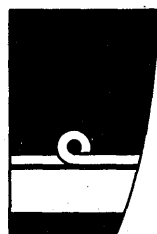
**CAPITÁN-GENERAL
DE LA ARMADA
(ADMIRAL OF THE FLEET)**



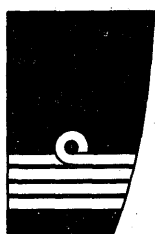
**ALMIRANTE
(ADMIRAL)**



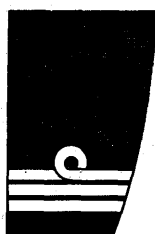
**VICE-ALMIRANTE
(VICE ADMIRAL)**



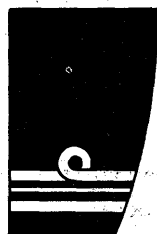
**CONTRA ALMIRANTE
(REAR ADMIRAL)**



**CAPITÁN DE NAVÍO
(CAPTAIN)**



**CAPITÁN DE FRAGATA
(COMMANDER)**



**CAPITÁN DE CORBETA
(LIEUTENANT COMMANDER)**



**TENIENTE DE NAVÍO
(LIEUTENANT)**



**ALFÉREZ DE NAVÍO
(ENSIGN)**

NOTE: RANK OF ALFEREZ DE FRAGATA, NOT SHOWN, IS INDICATED BY HALF STRIPE INSIGNIA, AND IS EQUIVALENT TO RANK OF "OFFICER STUDENT"

Sweden

Land of the midnight sun, Sweden has worked out a wonderful balance between an agricultural and an industrial economy, between hereditary monarchy and democracy, between the welfare state and private enterprise.

The Country

After union with Norway and Denmark, Sweden revolted and the modern Swedish state was formed in 1523. The territory has changed from time to time; in 1814 Sweden once again acquired Norway; in 1905 the union was peaceably dissolved. Throughout World Wars I and II Sweden maintained a precarious neutrality.

The country has established a sound economy, and in spite of various trade difficulties remains prosperous, with one of the world's highest standards of living.

The People

Ethnic groups. Most of the people of Sweden are members of the Nordic group, and among the tallest people in the world. There are a few Lapps and Finns, also.

Characteristics. Probably the outstanding characteristic of the Swedes is their extreme formality; many set rules of behavior are rigidly obeyed. While in some instances these may help to avoid unpleasantness, they also do away with any feeling of spontaneity. This well-drilled exterior generally hides emotion as well as the proverbial "heart of gold," for the Swede is a man of good will and genuine hospitality.

The people love beauty and often rely on flowers to express the emotions they cannot voice.

Like Americans, Swedes love sports. Skiing, hiking, sailing, and swimming are favorites with almost everyone. Since the summer is so short, business is disrupted during the month of July, as people pour out of the cities to country or seaside.

Swedes are a practical people, intelligent and industrious; they seem to have a genius for cooperation, although they respect the individuality of others. You will find them courteous, ready to learn, and very easy to get along with.

Religion. The state religion is Lutheranism, which accounts for about 99 percent of the people. Other religions are accepted, although occasionally they meet some discrimination.

Diet. Eating is a ritual among the Swedes. If you have ever eaten smorgasbord, you can understand this. Many types of fish are served, and potatoes prepared in various ways. The Swedes are big eaters of potatoes. However, they will accept and probably enjoy many foods with which they are not familiar at home.

Language. Swedish is the national language, but many people speak English—with an Oxford accent.

Education. Illiteracy is unknown, even among the Lapps and Finns in Sweden. Excellent school and university facilities are available; compulsory primary education has been in effect for over 100 years. Schools are free, and children must attend for eight years (until the age of 15).

Holidays. The principal holidays of the country are—

January 1.....	New Year's Day.	(*).....	Ascension Day.
January 6.....	Epiphany.	(*).....	Whitsunday.
(*).....	Good Friday.	(*).....	Whitmonday.
(*).....	Holy Saturday.	June 23.....	Mid-Summer Eve.
(*).....	Easter Sunday.	June 24.....	Mid-Summer Day.
(*).....	Easter Monday.	December 24.....	Christmas Eve.
March 27.....	Annunciation.	December 25.....	Christmas Day.
May 1.....	Labor Day.	December 26.....	Boxing Day.

The Armed Forces

Military service is compulsory, though volunteers form the permanent cadre for training. At the age of 20 young men are liable to the draft, and serve a preliminary training period of nine months; there are two later periods of 30 days each, and a 30-day refresher course.

Military courtesy is similar to that in the United States Armed Forces; men in uniform salute each other (lower grades first), nation and service flags, royalty, foreign heads of state and members of other nations' Armed Forces. This does not apply to ranks below sergeant, however, or to men on leave. In theaters, restaurants, or public conveyances, a bow made without rising replaces the salute.

Officer-man relationship is democratic, essentially that of leader and team.

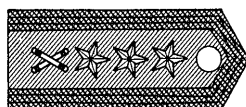
Statistical Summary

Location.....	Eastern part of Scandinavian Peninsula
Capital.....	Stockholm (population 733,615; approx. that of the state of Arizona).
Head of State.....	King, Prime Minister.

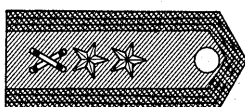
*Movable dates.

Area-----	173,426 square miles (about the size of California plus Maryland and Connecticut).
Population-----	6,986,181 (about the same as New York City without the Bronx).
Physical characteristics.	Somewhat flat, sloping toward Norwegian mountains; one-tenth of total area covered by lakes; about three-fifths forested.
Climate-----	Very diversified; winters long and cold; summers mild with short nights.
Products-----	Wood products, iron ore, machinery, textiles, pottery, glass and dairy products.
Economy-----	Primarily agricultural.
Currency-----	100 ore=1 Krona (K.)=\$0.1930.
Language-----	Swedish.

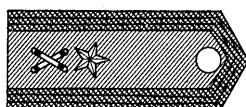
SWEDISH ARMY COMMISSIONED OFFICERS



GENERAL
(LIEUTENANT GENERAL)



GENERALLÖJTNANT
(MAJOR GENERAL)



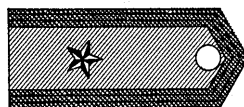
GENERALMAJOR
(BRIGADIER GENERAL)



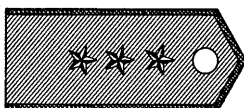
ÖVERSTE
(COLONEL)



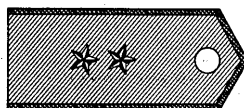
ÖVERSTELÖJTNANT
(LIEUTENANT COLONEL)



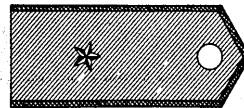
MAJOR
(MAJOR)



KAPTEN
(CAPTAIN)

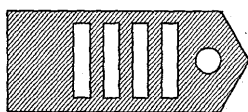


ÖJTNANT
(FIRST LIEUTENANT)

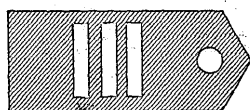


FÄNRIK
(SECOND LIEUTENANT)

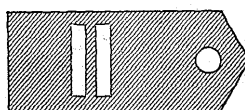
SWEDISH ARMY NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS



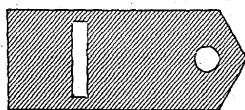
OVERFURIR
(SERGEANT FIRST CLASS)



FURIR
(SERGEANT)



KORPRAL
(CORPORAL)



VICEKORPRAL
(PRIVATE FIRST CLASS)

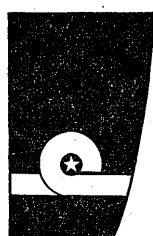
SWEDISH NAVY COMMISSIONED OFFICERS



AMIRAL
(ADMIRAL)



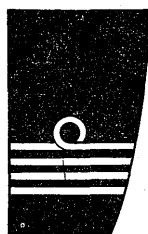
VICEAMIRAL
(VICE ADMIRAL)



KONTERAMIRAL
(REAR ADMIRAL)



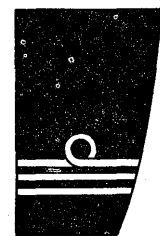
KOMMENDÖR
(CAPTAIN)



KOMMENDÖRKAPTEN
AV 1. GRADEN
(COMMANDER)



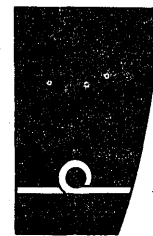
KOMMENDÖRKAPTEN
AV 2. GRADEN
(LIEUTENANT COMMANDER)



KAPTEN
(LIEUTENANT)



LÖJTNANT
(LIEUTENANT, JUNIOR GRADE)



FÄNRİK
(ENSIGN)

The United Kingdom

The United Kingdom is a nation which combines the medieval with the modern, the feudal with the democratic. Our own democratic traditions stem from England's Magna Charta, and our great industrial growth had its start in the English industrial revolution. Yet formal rituals dating back through the centuries are still carried out; once a year rent is paid for a royal house with "one rose, fresh pluck't from the garden"; and traditional pomp and ceremony attend official appearances of the royal family.

The Country

Although the United Kingdom consists of England, Scotland, Wales, and northern Ireland, we tend to think of it mainly as England itself, heart of the far-flung British Empire.

Through centuries of feudal wars, patient waiting and growth, and dramatic incidents of courage and wisdom, the history of the United Kingdom has developed.

The signing of the Magna Charta in 1215 was a landmark in the development of democracy and the growth of human rights, the "beginning of the end" of the enormous powers of the king and his nobles. Little by little the power has passed to the people. The royal family no longer rules the Empire, although it holds a special place in the life of Great Britain.

The globe no longer awaits intrepid geographical explorers and settlers (England contributed many in years gone by), but in the troubled world today Britain remains a leader, an influence of tremendous power. No country watched the 1951 elections in England without a realization of the importance of the results to every land.

The People

Ethnic groups. The people of the United Kingdom are mainly Anglo-Saxon and Celt; they are divided into national groups, approximately 80 percent English, 10 percent Scotch, 7 percent Welsh, and 3 percent Irish. Each group has its separate distinguishing characteristics; the English are most like Americans, but we must recognize important differences in character and customs.

Characteristics. The English are generally of small to medium height, with brown hair and fair skin. They appear somewhat cold

and formal in manner, but in face-to-face relationships are considerably less so, as well as less effusive, than continental Europeans. The English usually dislike any show of strong emotion or display of abstract intelligence or erudition. A good sport is more welcome than a clever chap any time. However, courtesy is a deep-rooted trait. The people like to maintain their traditional customs; to do the things their ancestors did, and in just the same way.

The Welsh are almost as different from the English as the cowboy from the suburbanite. Love of music, love of their Welsh countryside, and great enthusiasm for education characterize these people. Frugal, hard-working, by nature democratic, the Welsh are also inclined to be a little superstitious.

The Scot is personally a very independent person, with great love of his Scottish homeland. He is, nonetheless, most loyal to the royal family. A hard worker, he is even more frugal than the Welsh; jokes about Scotch thrift, however, are in bad taste—you should avoid them.

As early as the 1920's, the people of Ulster voted to remain a part of the United Kingdom nor have they since then swerved toward the Irish Republic. Most Ulstermen are Protestant, and there is some individual conflict between them and the Catholics of the independent nation.

In science, literature, and art the British have made many great contributions to the world. The United States has particularly strong cultural ties to England, the mother country. We have many things in common: the same language (although British and American English are in a number of ways quite different); similar culture and laws; the same love of freedom and independence; the same democratic principles. Individually, the Englishman may cherish his privacy somewhat more than the American; never intrude on it.

You may have heard that the British have no sense of humor; wait and find out. Sometimes they laugh at things we do not find funny, and see nothing to laugh about in a joke we think uproarious. But you will find many things to laugh about together.

Religion. Although the majority of the British are Protestant, religious freedom is guaranteed. Many religions are represented.

Diet. Many Americans have found British food not altogether to their liking; however, diet in general is similar. Roasts of beef and mutton are popular, chops are favorites, potatoes are a main item of food. Even in normal times, British diet has been heavy in starches; desserts are generally heavy and are often puddings made of rice, tapioca, or similar ingredients. For years now food has been strictly rationed; sugar, cream, fats of all kinds, as well as meats, are in short supply. In general, your United Kingdom students will be pleased with American food, although they may have to acquire a taste for

such vegetables as peppers and squash. They will miss their good strong tea, also—and when they are served tea, will insist that it is improperly made. On the whole, though, they will not be “fussy” eaters.

Language. English is the official language of the United Kingdom, but it is an English very different from that spoken in the United States. One-third of the people of Wales speak their own Welsh tongue, as well as English; and the Scots speak English with a distinct and attractive accent.

Education. The British are highly literate people, education is free and compulsory to about the fifteenth year. In addition to state-supported schools, many excellent private schools are maintained. The best known of these, which are called “public schools,” are Eton and Harrow. The universities of England are among the most famous in the world; facilities for any type of higher education, from classics to engineering, are available all over the United Kingdom.

Holidays. Holidays celebrated in some parts of the United Kingdom are not observed in others; the following, however, are usually celebrated throughout the Kingdom:

January 1-----	New Year's Day.	(*)-----	Whitmonday.
(*)-----	Good Friday.	June 5-----	Queen's Birthday.
(*)-----	Easter Sunday.	December 25__	Christmas Day.
(*)-----	Easter Monday.	December 26__	Boxing Day.*
(*)-----	Whitsunday.		

The Armed Forces

Under Britain's National Service Act, every male is liable for service in the Armed Forces at the age of 18. He has 18 months' training in active service, and four years of part-time service and training in one of the three reserve forces or the Territorial Army. The women's services are integrated in the regular forces on a voluntary basis.

Special schools are maintained for the training of officers for the army, navy, and air corps.

Although in the past there have been definite distinctions between the men of various social classes in the Armed Forces, these are now disappearing as the result of compulsory service.

The line between officers and enlisted men is more strictly drawn in the British Armed Forces than in the service of the United States. There have even been cases of court martial of officers for fraternizing with men. Military courtesy and discipline, however, are similar in the two countries, as are officer ranks and enlisted ratings.

Uniforms and ranks are similar in the three branches of the United Kingdom's Armed Forces to those in our own. Officers of army wear the insignia of rank on the shoulder strap; enlisted personnel wear

*Movable dates.

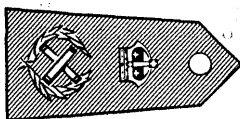
the insignia on the upper sleeve. Naval and air force officers wear the insignia on the cuff; enlisted personnel, like those in the army, on the upper sleeve.

Statistical Summary

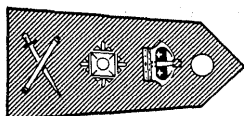
Location-----	The British Isles (not including the Republic of Ireland); north of France.
Capital-----	London (population of Greater London: 8,346,137; larger than New York and New-ark combined).
Head of State-----	Queen; Prime Minister.
Area-----	94,279 square miles (a little smaller than the state of Oregon).
Population-----	50,368,455 (a little more than one-third that of the United States).
Physical characteris- tics.	Island, somewhat hilly with many lakes in north; plain land with moors in south.
Climate-----	Temperate, warmed by Gulf Stream breezes; abundant rain and considerable clouds, fogs and mists.
Products-----	Usual products of one of the most highly industrialized countries of the world, including textiles, heavy and light machine products, vehicles, and general manufactured consumer goods.
Economy-----	Industrial.
Currency-----	4 farthings=1 penny (d.); 12 pence=1 shilling (s); 20 shillings=1 pound (£)=\$2.80.* 21 shillings=1 guinea.

*Par value established by International Monetary Fund.

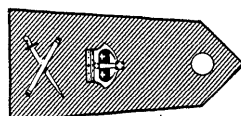
UNITED KINGDOM ARMY COMMISSIONED OFFICERS



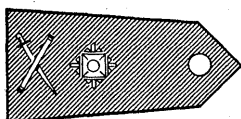
FIELD MARSHAL
(GENERAL OF THE ARMY)



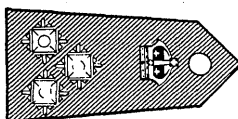
GENERAL
(GENERAL)



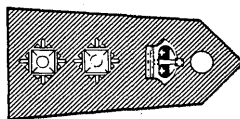
LIEUTENANT GENERAL
(LIEUTENANT GENERAL)



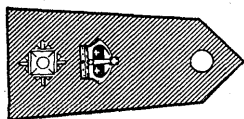
MAJOR GENERAL
(MAJOR GENERAL)



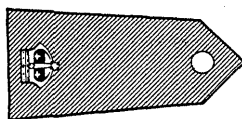
BRIGADIER
(NER, USA)



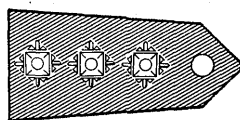
COLONEL
(COLONEL)



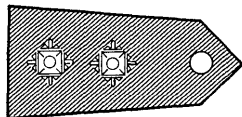
LIEUTENANT COLONEL
(LIEUTENANT COLONEL)



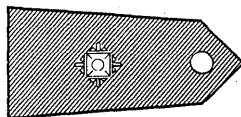
MAJOR
(MAJOR)



CAPTAIN
(CAPTAIN)



LIEUTENANT
(FIRST LIEUTENANT)



SECOND LIEUTENANT
(SECOND LIEUTENANT)

UNITED KINGDOM ARMY NONCOMMISSIONED OFFICERS



WARRANT OFFICER I
(CHIEF WARRANT OFFICER)



WARRANT OFFICER II
(WARRANT OFFICER, JUNIOR GRADE)



STAFF SERGEANT
(FIRST SERGEANT)



SERGEANT
(SERGEANT)

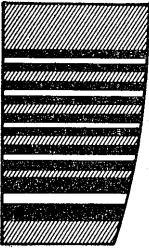


CORPORAL
(CORPORAL)

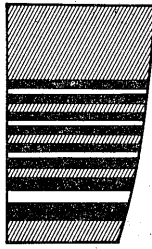


LANCE CORPORAL
(PRIVATE FIRST CLASS)

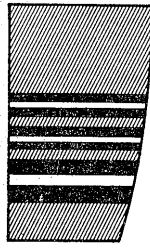
UNITED KINGDOM AIR FORCE COMMISSIONED OFFICERS



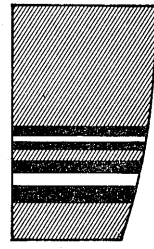
MARSHAL
(GENERAL OF
THE AIR FORCE)



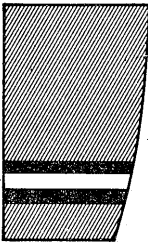
AIR
CHIEF MARSHAL
(GENERAL)



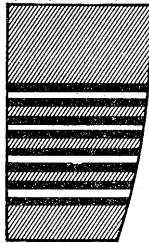
AIR
MARSHAL
(LIEUTENANT GENERAL)



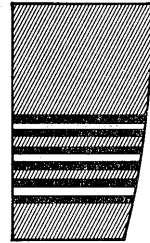
AIR
VICE MARSHAL
(MAJOR GENERAL)



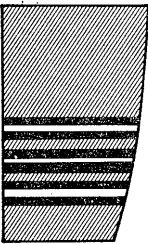
AIR COMMODORE
(BRIGADIER GENERAL)



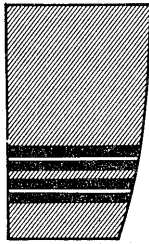
GROUP CAPTAIN
(COLONEL)



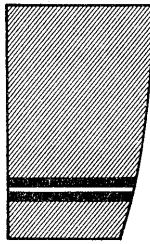
WING COMMANDER
(LIEUTENANT COMMANDER)



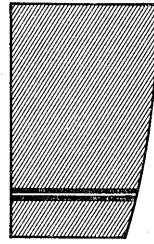
SQUADRON
LEADER
(MAJOR)



FLIGHT
LIEUTENANT
(CAPTAIN)



FLYING
OFFICER
(FIRST LIEUTENANT)



PILOT
OFFICER
(SECOND LIEUTENANT)

UNITED KINGDOM AIR FORCE NONCOMMISSIONED OFFICERS



WARRANT OFFICER I
(CHIEF WARRANT OFFICER)



WARRANT OFFICER II
(WARRANT OFFICER, JUNIOR GRADE)



FLIGHT SERGEANT
(MASTER SERGEANT)



SERGEANT
(SERGEANT)



CORPORAL
(CORPORAL)

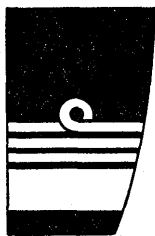


LEADING AIRCRAFTMAN
(PRIVATE FIRST CLASS)

UNITED KINGDOM NAVY COMMISSIONED OFFICERS



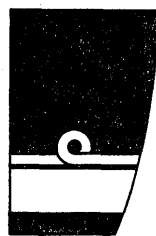
ADMIRAL OF THE FLEET
(FLEET ADMIRAL)



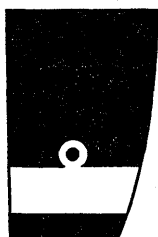
ADMIRAL
(ADMIRAL)



VICE ADMIRAL
(VICE ADMIRAL)



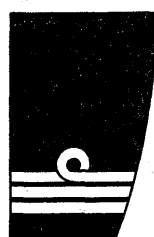
REAR ADMIRAL
(REAR ADMIRAL)



COMMODORE 2nd CLASS
(COMMODORE)



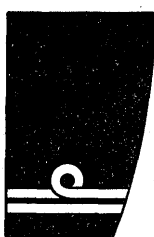
CAPTAIN
(CAPTAIN)



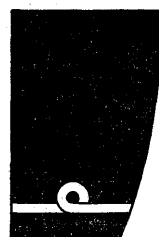
COMMANDER
(COMMANDER)



LIEUTENANT COMMANDER
(LIEUTENANT COMMANDER)

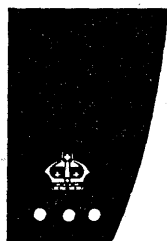


LIEUTENANT
(LIEUTENANT)



SUB-LIEUTENANT
(LIEUTENANT, JUNIOR GRADE)

UNITED KINGDOM NAVY NONCOMMISSIONED OFFICERS



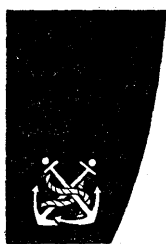
CHIEF PETTY OFFICER CLASS I
(CHIEF PETTY OFFICER)



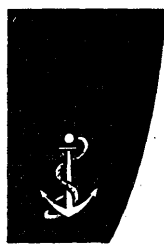
CHIEF PETTY OFFICER CLASS II
(PETTY OFFICER 1st CLASS)



PETTY OFFICER CLASS I
(PETTY OFFICER 2nd CLASS)



PETTY OFFICER CLASS II
(PETTY OFFICER 3rd CLASS)



LEADING SEAMAN
(SEAMAN)

Yugoslavia

Yugoslavia, one of Europe's youngest nations, was formed in 1919, as "The Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes," embraces some of the oldest trouble spots in the Balkans. It is an ancient land with a mixed and wonderful heritage. In one city still stands a 1,650-year-old palace which was the home of the Roman Emperor Diocletian.

The Country

The components of Yugoslavia are old and long-troubled areas, brought together in 1919 to form a new autonomous nation. Most of the states (Slovenia, Croatia, Dalmatia, and Bosnia-Herzegovina) had previously been under Austrian or Hungarian rule. The brief history of Yugoslavia has been disturbed and unstable. Nazi occupation and atrocities devastated the already struggling land. The country emerged from World War II as a Marxist nation, with strict control by the Communist Party of all aspects of the national life.

The People

Ethnic groups. The people of Yugoslavia range from the blond Croats and Slovenes to the swarthy Serbs and Montenegrins. They are actually many peoples bound together in a recently created political state.

Characteristics. The Yugoslavs are sturdily individualistic, stubborn, hard-working, and courageous. A certain gusto, dash, and good will are characteristic. Hospitality is a trait of the poorest peasant. They love movies and are avid railroad fans.

The people love their country (in general, they give first allegiance to state republic rather than nation), and are willing to struggle and sacrifice to strengthen it. The tenacity with which they withstood the Nazis during the war, and the unselfish cooperation which was necessary, still bind them together.

Religion. Although Marxist government has imposed many curbs on the freedom of religion, the people are allowed to attend church services, and many religions are represented. The largest is the Serbian-Orthodox (49 percent approx.), an offshoot of the Greek Orthodox (to which less than 1 percent of the population belongs); the

second largest is the Roman Catholic (estimated 37 percent); third is the Moslem (about 11 percent). There are also very small groups of Protestants and Jews.

Diet. Yugoslavia, still reconstructing the war-torn cities and further pressed by the drought of 1950 and the effects of political-economic warfare conducted by the Soviet and her satellites, has had difficulty feeding her citizens. The people today are little concerned with religious food restrictions, because they need whatever food they can get. Normally, diet differs somewhat from section to section. In parts of the country it is similar to the Russian, Greek, Armenian, and Turkish: mutton, rice, olives, and olive oil, vine-and-cabbage-leaves, eggplant, and strong black coffee are typical. In other sections pork and fowl, often spiced and served with noodles and tomato sauce, are popular. When available, milk, yoghurt, cheese, and eggs are consumed in great quantities. In general, however, the Yugoslavs will accept American food.

Language. Yugoslavia has three official languages: Serbo-Croat, Slovene, and Macedonia. Both the Cyrillic and the Latin alphabets are used in the written languages. The peoples of Serbia and Bosnia, who are more under Asiatic than European cultural influence are in general the orthodox and the Moslems. The Croats and the Slovenes came under the influence of Austria and Venice, and hence are more European in character.

Education. Theoretically, elementary education is free and compulsory. Actually it is doubtful that the law is enforced. Shortage of equipment and funds plagues the department of education as well as other governmental departments. However, youth brigades from all over Europe are building by hand, since there are few machines available, a University City. The Yugoslavs value education and are obviously willing to work hard for it.

Holidays. Yugoslavia's major national holidays are—

January 1----- New Year's Day.
April 27 ¹----- Republic Holiday.
May 1, 2----- People's Holiday.
July 7 ²----- Republic Holiday.
July 13 ³----- Republic Holiday.

July 27 ⁴----- Republic Holiday.
August 2 ⁵----- Republic Holiday.
November 29, Proclamation of the
30. Republic.

The Armed Forces

Traditionally, the Yugoslav army depends upon voluntary enlistment; actually, conscription is necessary to keep up the required military strength.

¹ Observed in Slovenia.

² Observed in Serbia.

³ Observed in Montenegro.

⁴ Observed in Croatia, Bosnia, and Herzegovina.

There is less distinction between the services in Yugoslavia than in the United States; officers may hold official rank in both the army and navy. Military courtesy and discipline are generally somewhat relaxed; as a Marxist country, Yugoslavia bases its officer-men relationships on "Comradeship" and political indoctrination is an ever-present and important element in their training and everyday life.

Statistical Summary

Location-----	North and west of Greece on the Adriatic Sea.
Capital-----	Belgrade (population 388,246; about that of Memphis, Tenn.).
Head of State-----	Premier, Marshal Tito; President, Ivan Ribar.
Area-----	95,558 square miles (a little smaller than the state of Oregon).
Population-----	16,250,000 (about twice that of the state of Ohio).
Physical characteristics.	One-half country mountainous; rich plain in north and northeast; some fertile river valleys, grassy slopes.
Climate-----	On the Adriatic, mild; in interior, cold winter, hot summers; heavy rainfall throughout country.
Products-----	Maize, Wines, grains, fruits, humps; forest and livestock products, copper, bauxite, and coal.
Economy-----	Primarily agricultural.
Currency-----	100 paras=1 dinar (d., din.)=\$0.0033.
Languages-----	Serbo-Croat, Slovene, Macedonian.

YUGOSLAVIAN ARMY COMMISSIONED OFFICERS



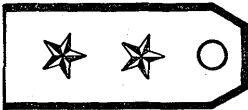
MARSHAL OF YUGOSLAVIA
(NER, USA)



GENERAL OF THE ARMY
(GENERAL)



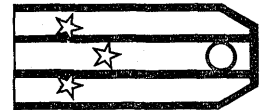
GENERAL PUKOVNIK
(LIEUTENANT GENERAL)



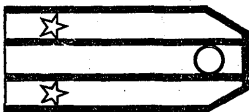
GENERALALEJTANT
(MAJOR GENERAL)



GENERALMAJOR
(BRIGADIER GENERAL)



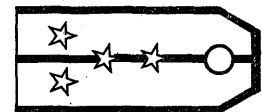
PUKOVNIK
(COLONEL)



POTPUKOVNIK
(LIEUTENANT COLONEL)



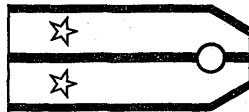
MAJOR
(MAJOR)



KAPETAN
(CAPTAIN)



PORUCNIK
(FIRST LIEUTENANT)

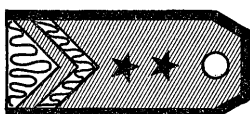


POTPORUCNIK
(SECOND LIEUTENANT)



ZASTAVNIK
(NER, USA)

YUGOSLAVIAN ARMY NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS



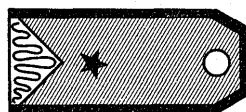
STARIJI VODNIK I KLAŠE
(MASTER SERGEANT)



STARIJI VODNIK II KLAŠE
(SERGEANT FIRST CLASS)



VODNIK I KLAŠE
(SERGEANT)



VODNIK II KLAŠE
(CORPORAL)



MLADI VODNIK
(NER, USA)



DEŠETAR
(PRIVATE FIRST CLASS)

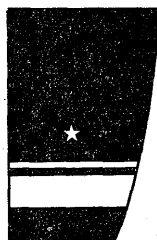
YUGOSLAVIAN NAVY COMMISSIONED OFFICERS



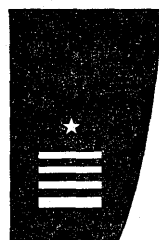
ADMIRAL
(ADMIRAL)



VICE-ADMIRAL
(VICE ADMIRAL)



KONTRADMIRAL
(REAR ADMIRAL)



KAPETAN I RANGA
(COMMODORE)



KAPETAN II RANGA
(CAPTAIN)



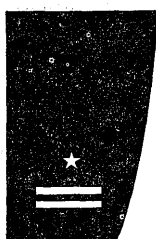
KAPETAN III RANGA
(COMMANDER)



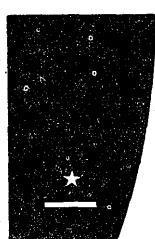
PORUČNIK I RANGA
(LIEUTENANT COMMANDER)



PORUČNIK II RANGA
(LIEUTENANT)



PORUČNIK III RANGA
(LIEUTENANT, JUNIOR GRADE)



POTPORUČNIK
(ENSIGN)

Iran

About fifteen years ago, the land we knew as Persia requested that other nations use the name it had always used for itself: Iran. This step was indicative of the surge of nationalism in the Middle Eastern country. We may continue to speak of Persian rugs, the Persian language, and the Persian poets, but it is as Iran that the nation is taking its place in the modern world.

The Country

The Iranians have not forgotten that 2,500 years ago their country ruled most of the world then known. Under Cyrus the Great, theirs was a mighty empire. Since the days of Alexander, however, the country has often been occupied or dominated by various other nations. As late as 1907 Iran was divided into two spheres of influence, Russian in the north and British in the south. The growing spirit of nationalism, however, has tended to repudiate all foreign influence: Iran is for Iranians.

The People

Ethnic groups. The Iranian of today, while predominantly Indo-European, is a blend of many peoples. He is white skinned, though usually with a fairly dark complexion, black hair and dark eyes. The average man is about 5 feet 6 inches in height.

Characteristics. Iranians are generally polite, hospitable, proud, and sensitive. They are willing to play fair, but are somewhat suspicious of foreigners. Privacy is highly valued; the people like to keep their home life out of sight of others. They dislike physical contact, and you should avoid the slap on the back or hand on the shoulder gesture.

You will find them good students in some ways, clever and quick.

Religion. Iran's people are mainly Moslems. About 90 percent are of the Shi'ah and 5 percent of the Sunni sects, Islam, the religion of the Moslems, requires prayer five times a day, and fasting from sunup to sundown during the month of Ramazan. It also forbids the eating of pork or any pork products or drinking of alcohol. In general, the dog is considered an unclean animal; Moslem students should never be required to come in contact with dogs. Of course, the

degree of observance of their religious laws varies among different classes of Iranians, but it would be well for you to assume they all observe them strictly. Let them make the decisions regarding diet and religious observations.

Diet. Most Iranians eat rice, cheese, mutton or kid, yoghurt, and a great amount of hard-baked, unleavened bread. They eat slowly, making a ceremony of the simplest meal. A favorite beverage is hot, strong tea, heavily sugared.

Language. Several languages are spoken in Iran: Persian, Kurdish, Armenian, Arabic, and Turki. Most of the wealthier and well-educated people also speak French or Russian, some speak English.

Education. Although primary education is now compulsory, lack of funds and facilities has made enforcement impossible. Less than 10 percent of the adult population is literate.

Holidays. Iran uses two calendars: state, and religious; this makes for complications in listing holidays. The dates given below are in accordance with the western calendar, and are for holidays for 1951.

*March 22-----	Nowrooz Holidays.	*September 12.	Idi Ghorban.
*April 3-----	13th Day of Nowrooz.	*September 20.	Idi Ghorban.
*April 20-----	Birthday of Imam Ali.	*October 11-----	Tassoua.
*May 4-----	Mission of the Prophet.	*October 12-----	Ashoora.
*May 10-----	Birthday of Imam Hussein.	*October 22-----	Birthday of H. I. M. the Shah.
*May 22-----	Birthday of 12th Imam.	*November 20--	Arbain.
*June 24-----	Attempt on Imam Ali.	*November 28--	Martyrdom of Imam Hassan.
*June 26-----	Death of Imam Ali.		
*July 6-----	Idi Fitr.	*December 17--	Birthday of the Prophet.
*August 6-----	Anniversary of the Constitution.		

The Armed Forces

Two years' military service is compulsory in Iran; army, navy, and air force are being reorganized along American lines.

Military courtesy is somewhat more formal than in the United States Armed Forces; saluting, for example, is continuous during a conversation unless the senior officer gives permission to drop the salute. Officer-men relationships also are formal; officers do not mix with enlisted personnel, and regulations are very strictly enforced.

Ranks and ratings in the Iranian Armed Forces are very similar to those of the United States; army ranks correspond exactly, with the exception that the Iranian Army has the rank of Third Lieutenant.

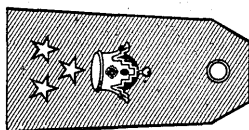
*Movable dates.

Statistical Summary

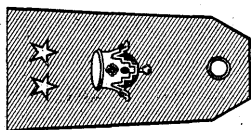
Location-----	In the Southwestern part of Asia, with the northern border next to Russia.
Capital-----	Teheran (population 1,009,538; about half that of Philadelphia, Pa.).
Head of State-----	Shah.
Area-----	634,413 square miles (about one-fifth the size of the United States).
Population-----	About 17,000,000 approximately (about that of the states of New York and Oklahoma combined).
Physical characteristics.	Plateau, averaging 4,000 feet in elevation; mountains in the north.
Climate-----	Plateau extremely arid, with extremes of temperature, Caspian area subtropical, with constant rains.
Products-----	Oil, other minerals, carpets, tobacco and other agricultural products.
Economy-----	Primarily agricultural.
Currency-----	100 dinars=1 rial=\$0.031*; 100 rials=1 pahlavi.
Language-----	Persian.

*Par value established by International Monetary Fund.

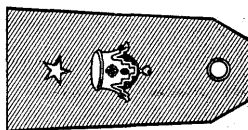
IRANIAN ARMY COMMISSIONED OFFICERS



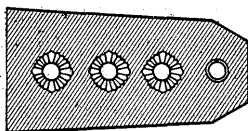
SEPAHBOD
(LIEUTENANT GENERAL)



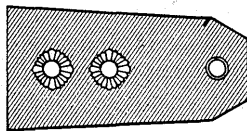
SARLASHGAR
(MAJOR GENERAL)



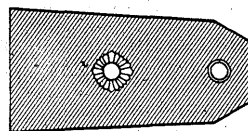
SARTIP
(BRIGADIER GENERAL)



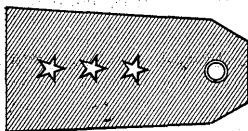
SARHANG
(COLONEL)



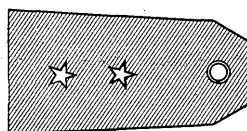
SARHANG DOVOM
(LIEUTENANT COLONEL)



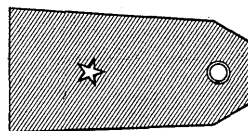
SARGORD
(MAJOR)



SARVAN
(CAPTAIN)



SETVAN YEKOM
(FIRST LIEUTENANT)



SETVAN DOVOM
(SECOND LIEUTENANT)

Turkey

Turkey is situated in both Asia and Europe and stands as a bulwark against Soviet expansion in the Eastern Mediterranean and Middle East areas. Here was the center of Byzantine civilization; here, on the Bosphorus, today one can see both Europe and Asia. This country is a descendant of the once mighty Ottoman Empire, with a heritage of past religious and military triumphs.

The Country

The Ottoman Turks built a powerful and militant empire, whose decline began in the late sixteenth century. By the beginning of the eighteenth century Turkey had become little more than a pawn in Europe's political maneuvers. A revolt in 1908 established a constitutional regime, but Turkey's defeat as an ally of Germany during World War I resulted in the collapse of the Ottoman Empire. Following the war under the inspired leadership of Kemal Ataturk, a Republic was established and the country was started on its path toward democracy and other advancement. Turkey remained neutral almost throughout World War II, but early in 1945 it openly aligned itself with the United States, Great Britain and France by declaring war on Germany and Japan. Since then, Turkey has been cooperating actively, both within the UN and outside, in efforts to contain Soviet imperialism. It has strongly supported the UN in its efforts to stop Communist aggression in Korea and has sent a combat force to that area which has fought fiercely and effectively. Turkey has recently become a member of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

The People

Ethnic groups. Of Turkey's almost 21,000,000 people, by ethnic group 90 percent are Turks, 8 percent are Kurds, 1.4 percent Arabs and the remainder Greeks, Armenians, Jews and Georgians.

The Turk is of the white race, but rather ruddy in coloring. He is stocky, medium in height, with piercing black or brown eyes.

Characteristics. The modern Turk is highly nationalistic, but realizes the importance of working with other nations. He is vigorous, energetic, and self-reliant. Although the Turk is extremely courteous and hospitable, he is also inclined to be reserved and

cautious. He accepts discipline easily and is eager to learn. These traits will make him a good student.

Religion. Nearly 99 percent of the Turkish people are Moslems, although there is freedom of religion for all. Church and state are separated.

Diet. Turks who are strict Moslems do not eat pork or use lard. Hence the importance of olive oil in cooking. Mutton is the favored meat, usually preferred to beef. However, so long as their religious tenets are respected, the Turkish students will eat more or less the same food you normally eat.

Language. Turkish is the main language, but some Greek and Armenian is spoken in several of the larger cities. French is the second language of the more educated people, many of whom also know English. Istanbul has been called the second most cosmopolitan city in the world, and people from that place often speak several languages.

Education. Nominally, education is free and compulsory for children between the ages of 7 and 15. Actually, it is difficult to enforce the law because of inadequate facilities, and the literacy rate in Turkey is estimated at about 36 percent. Schools are available above the elementary level, as well; even the universities are free. Many Turks have been educated in the American colleges in their country, and are reasonably familiar with American customs.

Holidays. The principal holidays are—

January 1-----	New Year's Day.	August 30-----	Victory Day.
April 23-----	National Sovereignty and Children's Day.	* (Four days) -	Kurban Bairam.
May 1-----	Spring Day.	October 29-----	Anniversary of the Republic.
May 19-----	Youth and Sport Day.	December 31----	New Year's Eve.
* July 6, 7-----	Sheker Bairam.		

The Armed Forces

Service in the Turkish Armed Forces is compulsory. Young men are called up at the age of 20 for a period of two to three years. Until the age of 65 they remain members of the reserves, subject to service on call.

The military forces, which had been kept at wartime strength following World War II, have been strengthened and modernized under the U.S. Program of Military Aid to Turkey, inaugurated in 1947. As a result, the combat capabilities have been greatly increased though the size of the Forces has been decreased. There is a wide gap between officers and enlisted men. However, the direction is toward greater democracy within the services. Many Turkish officers have been trained in their own country by the United States Army. Officers and

*Movable dates.

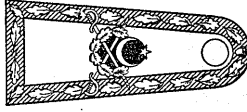
men are being brought to this country to study in our special training schools.

Insignia of rank is worn by military officers on the shoulder; by naval, on the cuff.

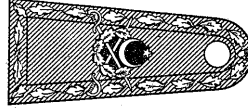
Statistical Summary

Location.....	Southwestern Asia between the Black and Mediterranean Seas with one small section in Europe.
Capital.....	Ankara (population 286,592; approximately that of Jersey City, New Jersey).
Head of State.....	President.
Area.....	296,503 square miles (a little larger than the state of Texas).
Population.....	20,900,000 (about that of New York and Massachusetts combined).
Physical characteristics.	European Turkey hilly, drained by several rivers; Asiatic Turkey, called Anatolia, central plateau rimmed by mountains and a wooded coastal plain.
Climate.....	Varies greatly; on Mediterranean, winters rainy and summers dry; in Anatolia, bitter winters and hot summers with severe dust storms.
Products.....	Tobacco, figs, grains, olive oil, wool; copper, coal, meerschaum, chrome, manganese ore, and antimony.
Economy.....	Agricultural.
Currency.....	40 paras=1 kurus (krs.) or piaster (Pi., pias) 100 kurus=1 Turkish pound or lira= \$0.3571.

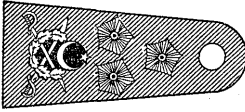
TURKISH ARMY COMMISSIONED OFFICERS



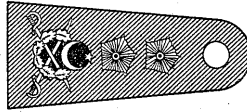
MAREŞAL
(GENERAL OF THE ARMY)



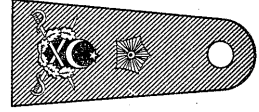
ORGENERAL
(GENERAL)



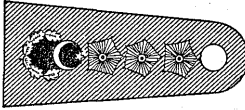
KORGENERAL
(LIEUTENANT GENERAL)



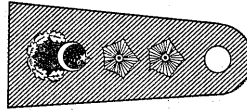
TÜMGENERAL
(MAJOR GENERAL)



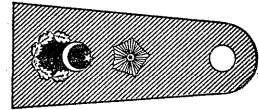
TÜGGENERAL
(BRIGADIER GENERAL)



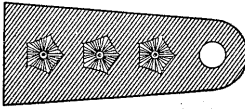
ALBAY
(COLONEL)



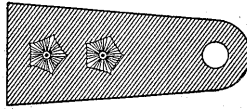
YARBAY
(LIEUTENANT COLONEL)



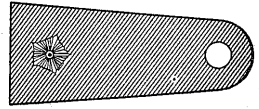
BINBAŞI
(MAJOR)



YÜZBAŞI
(CAPTAIN)



ÜSTEĞMEN
(FIRST LIEUTENANT)

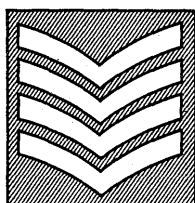


TEĞMEN
(SECOND LIEUTENANT)

TURKISH ARMY NONCOMMISSIONED OFFICERS



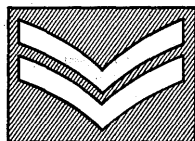
KIDEMLI BAŞ ÇAVUŞ
(MASTER SERGEANT)



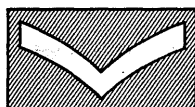
BAŞ ÇAVUŞ
(SERGEANT FIRST CLASS)



ÜST ÇAVUŞ
(SERGEANT)

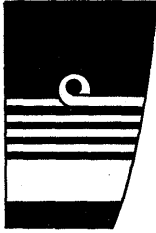


ÇAVUŞ
(CORPORAL)

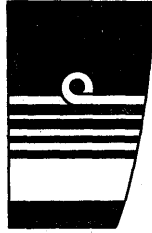


ONBAŞI
(PRIVATE FIRST CLASS)

TURKISH NAVY COMMISSIONED OFFICERS



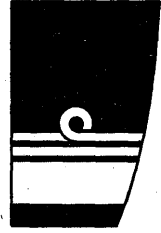
BÜYÜK AMIRAL
(ADMIRAL OF THE FLEET)



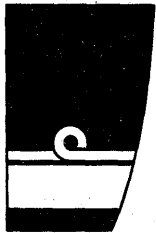
ORAMIRAL
(ADMIRAL)



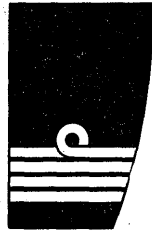
KORAMIRAL
(NER, USN)



TÜMAMIRAL
(VICE ADMIRAL)



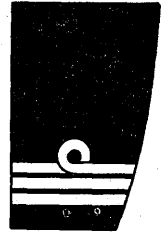
TUĞAMIRAL
(REAR ADMIRAL)



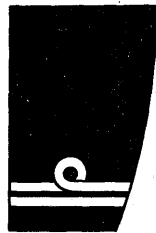
ALBAY
(CAPTAIN)



YARBAY
(NER, USN)



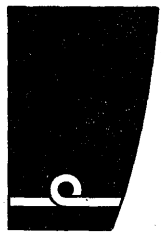
BINBAŞI
(COMMANDER)



YÜZBAŞI
(LIEUTENANT)



ÜSTEĞMEN
(LIEUTENANT, JUNIOR GRADE)



TEĞMEN
(ENSIGN)

China

The enormous country of China with its venerable history must be considered as two separate units: the mainland, home of the People's Republic, and Formosa, the beautiful island which is the center of Generalissimo Chiang's government and army.

The Country

So great was the power of ancient China that when foreign nations penetrated the country's isolation, the Chinese naturally assumed that the "barbarians" had come to pay tribute. Contact with western ideas brought problems. The last of the Hanchu dynasty fell in 1911, after which World War I and the Russian Revolution made their impact on the ancient land. The Kuomintang (National Party) emerged in 1919; in 1921 the Chinese Communist Party was organized. A coalition between the two was short-lived; the war with Japan brought about an uneasy truce. By the summer of 1950, the Nationalists, led by Chiang Kai-shek, were forced to flee from the mainland to the island of Formosa.

The People

Ethnic groups. Most Americans have seen Chinese. These are people of ancient stock, in their own way as mixed a group as Americans, although there are many different types of Chinese.

In general, however, it may be said that those from the north are tall (6 feet) and slender and those from the south short (5 feet) and stocky. The former are noodle eaters (the north is a wheat-growing area); the latter, rice eaters. The southerner prides himself on his progressive and commercial tendencies; the northerner is proud of his ancient culture.

Characteristics. The Chinese excel at human relations—they have had much practice at the art. They are exquisitely courteous and are skilled in handling difficult situations with tact. To save their own respect and that of others is important to them. However, they have a lively sense of humor and wit.

Some specific Chinese ways of behaving should be noted: they do not like back-slapping and other physical contact; they are extremely formal with women until they know them very well; they venerate old age; they are inclined to be sentimental about children; they like pets, but do not generally fondle them. The respect of the Chinese for older people and for the family group is particularly pronounced.

Religion. Most of the world's religions find adherents among the Chinese: Christianity, Islam, Judaism, and those which we generally consider particularly "Oriental" in philosophy. However, the majority of the Chinese are followers of the Great Faith, meaning the three: Buddhism, Confucianism, and Taoism, which in China have been so intermingled that for practical purposes they cannot be separated.

Diet. The Chinese do not have some of the food which we enjoy; naturally their food habits differ from our own. During the days of World War II there were instances of Oriental prisoners complaining that they were given food unfit for eating—when they were receiving the same food that the Americans ate with relish! You will not, of course, hear many complaints from your Chinese students. You are probably familiar with many Chinese dishes, and know how they differ from typical New England (or Southern or Western) foods; remember that the Chinese are accustomed to eating a great deal of rice or noodles, to drinking much tea, and that they seldom drink milk (they may like to try it).

Language. The Chinese language varies considerably from one section of the country to another, although the same characters are used in the written language.

Education. Education is highly valued among the Chinese, and school attendance is, theoretically, compulsory through the age of 12, nevertheless the illiteracy rate is quite high. The present fight against illiteracy, with both the Nationalists and the Communists, has largely taken the line of political indoctrination. Those Chinese who have a background of leisure and culture are usually considerably better educated than non-Chinese with similar opportunities.

Holidays. Several sets of holidays are celebrated by the Chinese; the younger people generally observe only those of the Republic (given in the first list following); older Chinese, clinging to tradition, celebrate others. The second list of holidays cannot be given dates in accordance with our calendar, for they are figured on the basis of the Chinese lunar month.

Chinese Republic

January 1-----	New Year's Day (also anniversary of founding of the Republic).	March 29-----	Canton Martyr's Day.
		May 1-----	Labor Day.
		(*)-----	Birthday of Confucius.
February 6, 7, 8.	Chinese New Year's Days.	October 10-----	National Anniversary.
March 12-----	Anniversary of Death of Sun Yat-sen (first president of the Republic).	November 12--	Birthday of Sun Yat-sen.

*Movable dates.

Old China

Yuan Ten, First Day of New Year (First Moon).

Second Day of New Year.

Third, Fourth, Fifth Days of New Year.

Birthday of Mankind 7th Day of First Moon.

Teng Chieh (Feast of Lanterns) 15th Day, First Moon.

Ch'ing Ming (Festival of Pure Brightness) Beginning of 2d Moon.

Yang Chieh (Dragon Boat Festival) 5th Day, 5th Moon.

Chi Hsi (Festival of the Dead) 15th Day, 7th Moon.

Chung Ch'u (Noon, or Harvest Festival) 15th Day, 8th Moon.

Ch'ung Yang (Festival of High Places) 9th Day, 9th Moon.

Tung Chih (Winter Solstice) During the 11th Moon, but always on shortest day of the year.

Tsao Chun (Festival of the Kitchen God) 23d or 24th, 12th Moon.

Ch'u Hsi (Night of the Thirtieth) 29th Day, 12th Moon.

The Armed Forces

Chiang's best troops—approximately 500,000—are with him on Formosa; they are short of food, shoes, and ammunition. The Navy is little more than nominal; the air force, although fairly well off as to first line planes (mainly American), is short of replacement parts and maintenance material.

In general, Chinese military discipline, courtesy, and officer-man relationship differ only slightly from the American. Outdoors, the Chinese soldier salutes by hand; indoors, he makes a slight bow from attention. A junior of any rank addresses his superior not by rank but by job assignment: for example, "Company Commander."

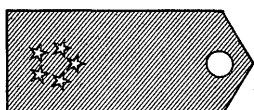
Army personnel wear the insignia of rank on the shoulder straps or the collar; all naval and air force personnel wear the insignia on the sleeve above the cuff.

Statistical Summary

	<i>China (People's Republic)</i>	<i>Formosa</i>
Location-----	Eastern Asia-----	Off China mainland in western Pacific.
Capital-----	Peiping (population 1,556,364; a little less than that of Queens, N. Y.).	Taipei (population 450,-777 about that of Kansas City, Mo.).
Head of state--	Chairman of People's Council.	President.
Area-----	2,279,134 square miles (considerably larger than USA).	13,800 square miles (about a third of the state of Ohio).

	<i>China (People's Republic)</i>	<i>Formosa</i>
Population-----	463,493,418 (about three times that of the United States).	7,841,899 (a little smaller than the state of Texas).
Physical characteristics.	Diversified; large part mountainous.	Western slopes flat, fertile, extensively cultivated; interior mountainous.
Climate-----	Uniformly hot summers. Winters more varied. North China, coldest winters in world; South, subtropical winters.	Monsoons; in general warm and wet.
Products-----	Rice, textiles, tungsten ore, pig bristles, eggs, wheat, millet, silk, and tung.	Camphor, sugarcane, coal, tea, rice, sweet-potatoes, gold, salt, silver, sulfur, and cement.
Economy-----	Primarily agricultural--	Primarily agricultural.
Currency-----	Not available-----	100 cents=1 Yuan (\$)=\$0.2500.
Language-----	Chinese-----	Chinese.

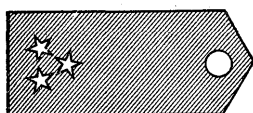
CHINESE NATIONALIST ARMY COMMISSIONED OFFICERS



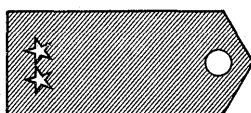
T'E CHI SHANG CHIANG
(COMMANDER IN CHIEF)



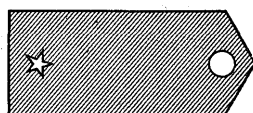
YI CHI SHANG CHIANG
(GENERAL OF THE ARMY)



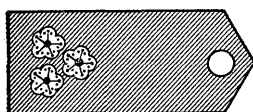
ERH CHI SHANG CHIANG
(LIEUTENANT GENERAL)



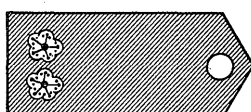
CHUNG CHIANG
(MAJOR GENERAL)



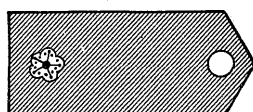
SHAO CHIANG
(BRIGADIER GENERAL)



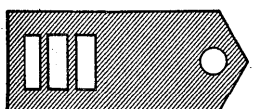
SHANG HSIAO
(COLONEL)



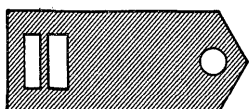
CHUNG HSIAO
(LIEUTENANT COLONEL)



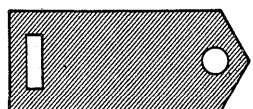
SHAO HSIAO
(MAJOR)



SHANG WEI
(CAPTAIN)

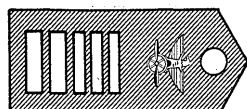


CHUNG WEI
(FIRST LIEUTENANT)

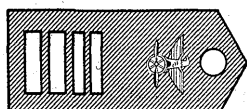


SHAO WEI
(SECOND LIEUTENANT)

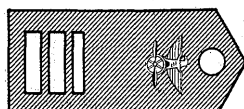
CHINESE NATIONALIST AIR FORCE COMMISSIONED OFFICERS



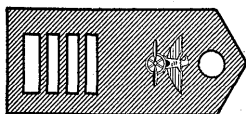
GENERAL
(GENERAL)



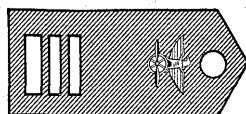
LIEUTENANT GENERAL
(LIEUTENANT GENERAL)



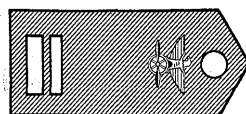
MAJOR GENERAL
(MAJOR GENERAL)



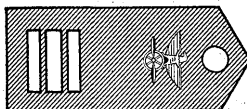
COLONEL
(COLONEL)



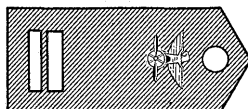
LIEUTENANT COLONEL
(LIEUTENANT COLONEL)



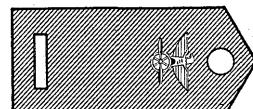
MAJOR
(MAJOR)



CAPTAIN
(CAPTAIN)

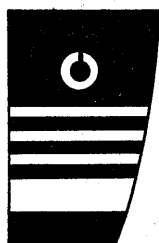


FIRST LIEUTENANT
(FIRST LIEUTENANT)

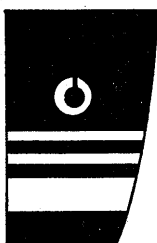


SECOND LIEUTENANT
(SECOND LIEUTENANT)

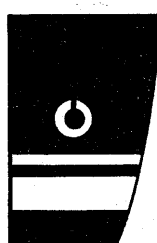
CHINESE NATIONALIST NAVY COMMISSIONED OFFICERS



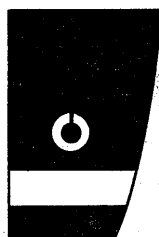
ADMIRAL
(ADMIRAL)



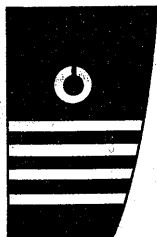
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(VICE ADMIRAL)



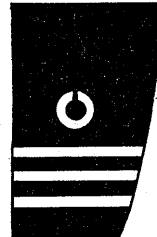
REAR ADMIRAL
(REAR ADMIRAL)



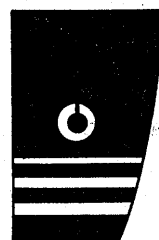
COMMODORE
(COMMODORE)



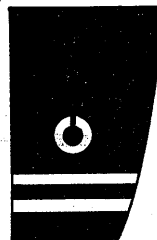
CAPTAIN
(CAPTAIN)



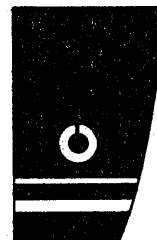
COMMANDER
(COMMANDER)



LIEUTENANT COMMANDER
(LIEUTENANT COMMANDER)



LIEUTENANT
(LIEUTENANT)



LIEUTENANT, JUNIOR
(LIEUTENANT, JUNIOR GRADE)

NOTE: RANK OF SUB-LIEUTENANT, NOT SHOWN, IS INDICATED BY A SINGLE STRIPE, AND IS EQUIVALENT TO RANK OF ENSIGN.

Korea

Korea, the "land of Morning Calm," has for years belied its name in a tempestuous history. The beautiful country and the unique culture have been dominated by many nations. Today, Korea has been devastated by war as no other land has been in modern times.

The Country

This small country has known little independence, although through a long history it has stubbornly clung to its own characteristics. China, Japan, and Russia have fought for Korea, and at various times have dominated the land.

Fifty years before Gutenberg developed his press, the Koreans had a printing press using movable metal type. In 1592 a powerful Japanese fleet was defeated by Korean iron-clad warships. Yet time and again, despite its progressiveness the country fell to foreign invaders.

The long Japanese domination of Korea was ended when American and Russian troops occupied the country at the end of World War II. Yet peace had not come. Various border "incidents" finally culminated in the invasion of South Korea by North Korean forces. The resulting seesawing of bitter warfare has devastated the land, destroyed countless villages, killed and injured thousands of civilians, and left innumerable bewildered orphans.

The People

Ethnic groups. The Koreans are Orientals, generally small and slight. Some anthropologists have said they distinguish two ethnic types in Korea, quite distinct from the Chinese and Japanese, without fixing an origin or the specific relationship to other Oriental groups.

Characteristics. More than one-half the people of Korea are peasants, uneducated, superstitious, but charming, intelligent, and individualistic. They have been called "the otherwise people," because they resent authority and are stubborn and contrary. Most of these traits (except the superstition) are as typical of the educated as of the peasant. The rather formal courtesy requires great respect for "face;" the worst mistake you could make with a Korean is to criticize him in front of his equals or subordinates. No matter how tactfully you speak, if you must reprimand your Korean students, do it in private.

Religion. The largest religious groups of Korea are Confucianists and Buddhists. For an Oriental country, there are large numbers of Christians. From this group come most of the nation's leaders. In most of the people, there are still strong evidences of animism.

Diet. Food habits of the Koreans differ widely from our own, partially because the wide choice is not available to them. A highly spiced pickle of cabbage and turnip (*kimchi*) is the national dish; for protein many soybean products are eaten. Fish is also popular, and whale meat when available is a favorite.

Language. Many educated Koreans speak Chinese, Japanese, and some English. Their own language is of the Ural-Altic group, and distinctly different from Chinese or Japanese.

Education. Normally, the law requires children to attend school until the age of 14. Even in times of peace, however, the law is largely unenforceable. The literacy rate is estimated at between 50 and 75 percent.

Holidays. Korean Christians celebrate the principal religious holidays such as Easter and Christmas, but it is difficult to work out a list of national holidays. The two most important days (usually celebrated throughout South Korea) are March 1, anniversary of the Declaration of Independence, and August 15, National Independence Day.

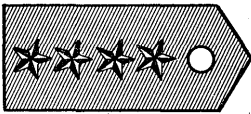
The Armed Forces

Military service is compulsory in Korea. During the period of occupation, the United States assisted the Republic in reorganizing, training, and equipping the Army and Coast Guard. At the time of the invasion of South Korea, military aid was still being given.

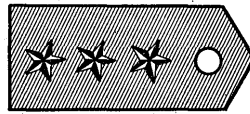
Statistical Summary

Location-----	Peninsula jutting out between China and the islands of Japan.
Capital-----	Seoul (population 1,141,766; approx. same as the Bronx).
Head of State-----	President.
Area-----	85,246 square miles (about same as Utah).
Population-----	29,291,000 (roughly a fifth of that of the United States).
Physical characteristics-----	Mountainous peninsula; many inactive volcanos, rocky peaks, and few plains.
Climate-----	In interior, cold winters; on the whole climate similar to that of the eastern United States.
Products-----	Rice, barley, millet, fish, textiles, minerals.
Economy-----	Agricultural.
Currency-----	2,500 Won=\$1.00.
Languages-----	Korean, Chinese, Japanese.

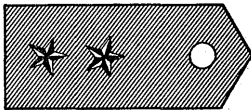
SOUTH KOREAN ARMY COMMISSIONED OFFICERS



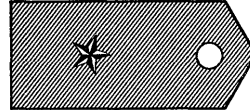
GENERAL



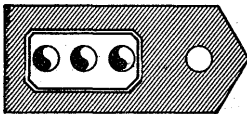
LIEUTENANT GENERAL



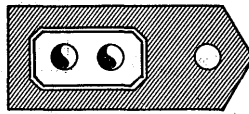
MAJOR GENERAL



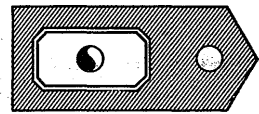
BRIGADIER GENERAL



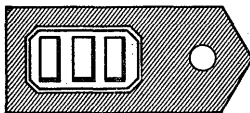
COLONEL



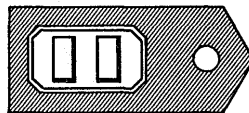
LIEUTENANT COLONEL



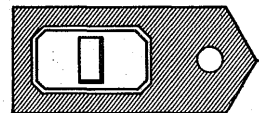
MAJOR



CAPTAIN



FIRST LIEUTENANT

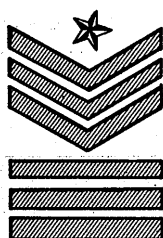


SECOND LIEUTENANT

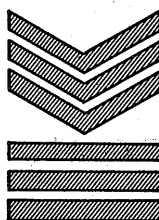
SOUTH KOREAN ARMY NONCOMMISSIONED OFFICERS



WARRANT OFFICER



FIRST SERGEANT



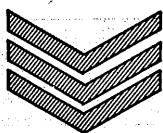
MASTER SERGEANT



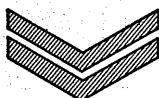
SERGEANT FIRST CLASS



STAFF SERGEANT



SERGEANT

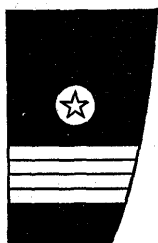


CORPORAL



PRIVATE FIRST CLASS

SOUTH KOREAN NAVY COMMISSIONED OFFICERS



COMMODORE



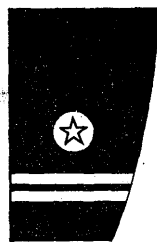
CAPTAIN



COMMANDER



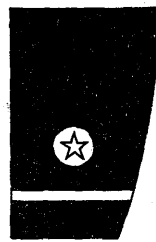
LIEUTENANT
COMMANDER



LIEUTENANT



LIEUTENANT,
JUNIOR GRADE



ENSIGN

SOUTH KOREAN NAVY NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS



CHIEF PETTY OFFICER



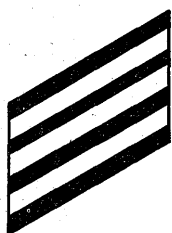
PETTY OFFICER
FIRST CLASS



PETTY OFFICER
SECOND CLASS



PETTY OFFICER
THIRD CLASS



SEAMAN



APPRENTICE SEAMAN

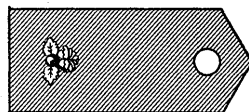
KOREAN AIR FORCE COMMISSIONED OFFICERS



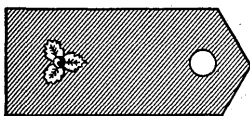
COLONEL



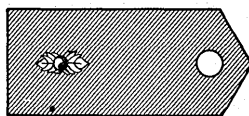
LIEUTENANT COLONEL



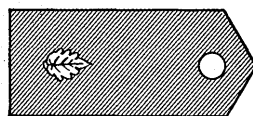
MAJOR



CAPTAIN

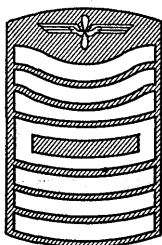


FIRST LIEUTENANT

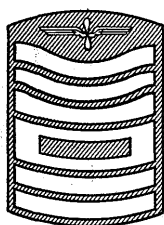


SECOND LIEUTENANT

KOREAN AIR FORCE NONCOMMISSIONED OFFICERS



MASTER SERGEANT



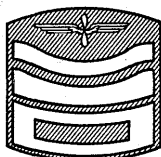
FIRST SERGEANT



TECHNICAL SERGEANT



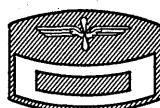
STAFF SERGEANT



SERGEANT



CORPORAL



PRIVATE FIRST CLASS

Burma

Burma is a young nation governed by relatively youthful men. When independence was granted in early 1948, the oldest man in the government was the 43-year-old prime minister.

The country is full of paradoxes. The constitution, published in both English and Burmese, is remarkably enlightened. Social legislation, at least as written, is highly advanced. The literacy rate is over 50 percent, yet the people are steeped in superstition; astrologers were consulted to find a propitious day and hour for the proclaiming of independence.

The Country

With considerable misgivings, Britain granted independence to Burma in 1948, after more than 120 years of British administration. The leaders of the new Burma are the men who spearheaded the fight for independence; most of them served prison terms under the British as a result of their activities. And it was in prison that they formulated their plans for a socialist Burma. A minister of the government stated: "Our immediate aim is a semisocialist state . . . We are creative Marxists . . . We follow the line which is best for Burma, not what somebody who has never seen Burma decides is best for us."

The young nation has been beset by many internal troubles, both political and economic.

The People

Ethnic groups. Of Burma's nearly 18 million people, about 13 million are Burmese, 3 million are Karens, 1 million Shans, 1 million Indians and Pakistanis, and the rest Chins, Kachins, Chinese, and other small minority groups. They are Mongoloid, closely related to the Chinese and Thais. Like the Thais, they are a small, graceful people, generally of very attractive appearance.

Characteristics. Upper class Burmese are often regarded as lazy. Money is not important to them, but they will work when necessary. Often they dislike physical work, regarding it as degrading. Be careful that your Burmese students have no reason to feel discriminated against if they are assigned tasks calling for real physical labor.

If they see others doing the same type of work, and are generally treated with respect and friendliness, they will respond well.

Caste distinctions are not recognized in Buddhism, and Burma has no tradition of landed aristocracy. This does not mean that there is no social discrimination. It is, however, slight compared to that of many Asiatic nations.

Religion. Many religions are represented: approximately 85 percent of the people are Buddhists; the others are Animists, Moslems, Hindus, and Christians. The largest of the minority groups is the Animist, representing just over 5 percent of the population. Buddhism is a religion of great patience and calm. Any nation whose people are largely Buddhist is naturally influenced by the philosophy of the religion. Personal charm, hospitality, tolerance, and generosity characterize the Burmese. It has been said that in Burma, Buddhism exists in its purest form.

Diet. Burmese are rice-eaters, and generally eat less meat than we do. Cooking and seasoning varies from one section to another. However, most Burmese eat fish and fish sauces, highly seasoned; vegetables, fruits, and rice. Many strict Buddhists eat no meat. Your Burmese students may wish to add more pepper, salt, or curry to the foods they are served, but will be willing to try the American diet.

Language. Although 70 percent of the people speak Burmese (many of the national groups retain their own languages), English is so widely spoken that the constitution was written in English as well as in Burmese.

Education. Constitutionally, primary education is free and compulsory. State schools are maintained, but the Buddhist schools in almost every village have been the real force in reducing illiteracy. Only a small percentage of men are wholly illiterate, and the over-all illiteracy rate is estimated at little over 33 percent.

Holidays. The major national holidays are—

January 1----- Peasants' Day.	May 1----- May Day.
January 4----- Independence Day.	(*)----- Full Moon of Kason.
(*)----- Karen New Year's Day.	(*)----- Beginning of Buddhist
February 12--- Union Day.	Lent.
(*)----- Ancestral Worship	July 19----- Martyrs' Day.
Day.	(*)----- End of Buddhist Lent.
(*)----- Full Moon of Tabaung.	(*)----- Bakr-Id.
(*)----- Resistance and Arzani	(*)----- Dewali.
Day.	(*)----- Tazaungdaing.
April 13, 14, 16. Thingyan and Burmese	November 23--- National Day.
New Year.	December 25--- Christmas Day.

*Movable dates.

The Armed Forces

Burma's military organization has been strongly influenced by the British. Military discipline and courtesy are theoretically based on the British, although there is considerably more informality in the Burmese services. Many of the young country's officers received their training under British forces. The country maintains separate army, navy, and air force.

Statistical Summary

Location-----	Southeastern Asia between India and Siam.
Capital -----	Rangoon (population 500,800; approx. same as Cincinnati, Ohio).
Head of State-----	President.
Area-----	261,757 square miles (a little less than that of Texas).
Population-----	18,000,000 (about that of the states of New York and Virginia combined).
Physical characteristics.	High, narrow mountain ranges to the north and west, a plateau to the east, fertile river basin in the central section, and one-half the land is forested.
Climate-----	Mainly tropical with three seasons.
Products-----	Rice and other grains, rubber, teak; precious stones, lead, zinc, copper, and tungsten.
Economy-----	Essentially agricultural.
Currency-----	3 pies=1 pice; 4 pice=1 anna; 16 annas=1 rupee (r., Re.)=\$0.2100*; 13 $\frac{1}{3}$ ruppees (Rs.)=1 pound sterling; and 100,000 ruppees=1 lac.
Language -----	Burmese and English.

*Par value established by International Monetary Fund.

Indo-China

Indo-China is a land of contrasts, where thousands of people live crowded into a tiny fertile valley, and vast areas are almost unpopulated. It is a land of conflict, where diverse and warring influences have prevented unity and where common hatred has become a stronger bond than common love.

The Country

In its early history, much of Indo-China was ruled by the Chinese, who left lasting marks on the culture of the land, particularly on the eastern seaboard. During the sixteenth century, Portuguese traders and missionaries brought in the first draughts of Western air, and two centuries later the French penetrated the Asiatic country. By the end of the nineteenth century, French rule had been extended over all Indo-China. This is not a single, unified country, but a geographic area consisting of three States which are independent and self-governing within the French Union. The largest of the states, Viet-Nam, consists of Cochin-China, Tonkin, and Annam (now referred to, respectively, as South, North, and Central Viet-Nam); the other two are Cambodia and Laos.

The People

Ethnic groups. The people of the geographic area of Indo-China are not an homogenous group, but many different groups bound together by the somewhat nebulous and artificial tie of nationality of each state. The largest group (70 percent) is the Vietnamese, much influenced by Chinese culture. The Cambodians in culture and language show Indian influence, but are actually very similar to the Thais. The people of Laos and Tonkin are mainly Thai, although there are many primitive tribes as well.

Characteristics. Each group has its own distinctive cultural traits. The Annamese are slight in build, gentle, courteous, and industrious. They have a delightful sense of humor, are quick to catch the ridiculous, and particularly dislike temperamental people or those who display coarse or brutal manners.

The Cambodians are openhearted, friendly, and hospitable, with a fatalistic indolence and profound religious sentiment. The Thais of

Laos and Tonkin are similar to the Cambodians; loyal, deeply and sincerely courteous, but ever more indolent. The Tonkonese, on the other hand, are hard-working and industrious. They are feared by the Laos. Among the hill tribes there is little "civilization," the people being primitive and still untouched by modern culture.

Religion. Various religions are represented in Indo-China. The great majority of the people are Buddhist, but there are two million Christians, and a few Moslems, and Hindus. The Buddhist religion is characterized by tolerance, patience and equanimity; it makes relatively few specific demands of its followers.

Diet. Most Indo-Chinese eat a great deal of rice and more fish than meat. They are also accustomed to many spices, including curies.

Language. The three main languages of Indo-China are Annamese, and Cambodian, and Lao (similar to Thai). As a rule, the well-educated (high-school) speak French also.

Education. Although a compulsory system of education has been instituted in Indo-China, the law means little outside the cities. Probably 80 percent of the population remains illiterate.

Holidays. The major national holidays are—

January 1-----	New Year's Day.	June 30-----	Bank Holiday.
(*)-----	Chinese New Year's Days.	July 14-----	Fete Nationale.
**March 8-----	Independence and Union Days.	August 15-----	Assumption.
(*)-----	Easter Sunday.	November 1-----	All Saints' Day.
(*)-----	Easter Monday.	November 2-----	All Souls' Day.
May 1-----	Labor Day.		H. M. Bao Dai's Birthday.
(*)-----	Ascension.	**24, 25 December-----	Christmas Holidays.
(*)-----	Whitmonday.		

The Armed Forces

There is compulsory military service in Indo-China for three months only. The French Union Army has a hard core of metropolitan French and Foreign Legion plus African troops. In addition, and furnishing the greater members, are Indo-Chinese volunteers, mainly Vietnamese. Each state has its National Army, equipped with United States arms. Only the Vietnam National Army, however, is sizeable.

*Movable dates.

**Viet-Nam only.

Statistical Summary

Location-----	Southeastern Asia, with its eastern coast on the South China Sea.
Capital-----	Hanoi (population 145,000; a little larger than White Plains, New York). Saigon, capital of Viet-Nam. Pnom-Penh, capital of Cambodia. Vietiane, capital of Laos.
Head of State-----	French High Commissioner; kings of Laos and Cambodia and chief of State of Viet-nam.
Area-----	285,000 square miles (a little larger than the state of Texas).
Population-----	28,000,000 (just over a fifth of the population of the United States).
Physical character- istics.	More than half mountainous, some plateaus, deltas, and coastal plains.
Climate-----	Tropical, monsoonal; mountain regions have variety of temperature.
Products-----	Rice, maize, sugar, cotton, tobacco, tea; textiles, wood products, coal, and cement.
Economy-----	Primarily agricultural.
Currency-----	1 piaster=\$0.3918.
Language-----	Annamese (Vietnamese), Cambodian, Lao, and French.

Indonesia

Indonesia, that "girdle of emerald flung across the equator," is actually not one land, but many. More than three thousand islands Java and Bali being two of them make up the Republic. Many distinct cultures, and several main languages with over one hundred dialects are represented.

The Country

Hindus and Moslems have left their marks on the islands of Indonesia; Europeans have, also, but to a lesser extent as regards religion. For more than three hundred years the Dutch controlled Indonesia; when the occupying Japanese forces withdrew at the end of World War II, Indonesia pressed for independence. An agreement signed between the Netherlands and the Asiatic islands in 1949 granted Indonesia its independence, although leaders of both countries agreed to a union between the two, with Queen Juliana the head. In 1950 the unitarian state was proclaimed, and its name changed to the Republic of Indonesia.

The People

Ethnic groups. The Indonesians represent many different groups. In general, the people are classified as Malays, and Indonesian, Polynesian, and Melanesian types are represented.

Characteristics. On some islands the density of population has made a great degree of cooperation necessary, and the Indonesian has become an extremely socialistic person. In many areas the land is not privately owned, but is redistributed by the village each year. The Indonesian is, as a rule, courteous and formal, unusually cooperative, and has a high regard for family.

Religion. The people of Indonesia range from gentle and highly cultured Balinese to untamed headhunters of the outer islands. Many religions and many cultures have left their imprint on the various islands. By far the greater number of the people are Moslems, but there are also some Buddhists, Brahmins, and Hindus, and a few Christians. There are also numerous people who worship tribal gods.

Diet. Many of the islands are so densely populated that few cattle are raised. Goats, chickens, and some sheep are raised for meat. A great delicacy is barbecued goat's meat, served with a peanut sauce.

Coconut oil is widely used in cooking. On many of the islands, rice is the real staff of life. It is so important that planting and harvesting are times for special festivals; in one Indonesian region, the rice harvesting is the time for courting.

As is true of the people of Indo-China, the Indonesians should be told the nature of the food they are served, so that they may reject pork products or other dishes which their religion forbids.

Languages. The languages vary as do the people. Bahasa Indonesia, derived from the Malay Peninsula and Central Sumatra, is the official language. In the cities, many of the people also speak Dutch.

Education. Probably not more than one-tenth of the people of Indonesia can read and write. Remember, however, that several of the islands are rather highly civilized, while many others are almost untouched by the modern world.

Holidays. The major national holidays are—

January 1_____	New Year's Day.	(*)_____	Descent of the Qur'an.
(*)_____	Chinese New Year's Day.	(*)_____	Id-El-fitr.
(*)_____	Good Friday.	August 17_____	Independence Day.
(*)_____	Easter Sunday.	(*)_____	Id-Al-Adha.
(*)_____	Easter Monday.	(*)_____	Muharran.
	Tsing Bing.	October 5_____	Armed Forces' Day.
(*)_____	Ascension Day.	(*)_____	Ashoorā.
(*)_____	Ascension Day of the Prophet.	November 10__	Hero's Day.
(*)_____	Whitsunday.	(*)_____	Birthday of the Prophet.
(*)_____	Whitmonday.	December 25__	Christmas Day.
(*)_____	Ramadhan.	December 26__	Boxing Day.
			Chinese holiday.

Note: Many religious holidays change yearly, because they are based on a different calendar.

The Armed Forces

The Indonesians, attempting to organize their own Armed Forces, have no military tradition beyond that built up during the years of revolt against Dutch rule. Officer-men relationships are somewhat informal.

Statistical Summary

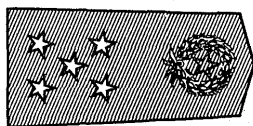
Location_____	A string of islands off the Malay Peninsula stretching into the Pacific Ocean.
Capital_____	Djarkarta (population 2,800,000; somewhat greater than Brooklyn, N. Y.).
Head of State_____	President.

*Movable dates.

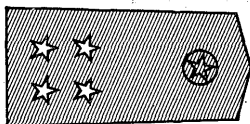
Area-----	583,479 square miles (more than twice that of Texas; the islands extend one-eighth of the way around the earth).
Population-----	78,000,000 (roughly half that of the United States).
Physical characteristics.	Islands; only four are sizeable; many are actively volcanic.
Climate-----	Tropical, but temperatures are somewhat modified by the sea.
Products-----	Copra, rubber, pepper, quinine, rice, coffee, cinchona bark, sugar, kapok, petroleum, tin, and bauxite.
Economy-----	Primarily agricultural, with industry developing.
Currency-----	100 cents=1 guldan or guilder (gld.= \$0.2632.*
Languages-----	Bahasa Indonesia, Dutch.

*Par value established by International Monetary Fund.

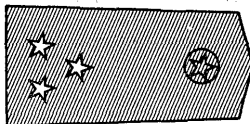
INDONESIAN ARMY COMMISSIONED OFFICERS



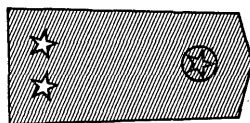
PANGLIMA TERINGGI
(GENERAL OF THE ARMY)



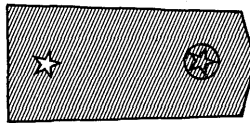
DJENDRAL BESAR
(GENERAL)



DJENDRAL
(LIEUTENANT GENERAL)



LETNAN DJENDRAL
(MAJOR GENERAL)



DJENDRAL MAJOR
(BRIGADIER GENERAL)



KOLONEL
(COLONEL)



LETNAN KOLONEL
(LIEUTENANT COLONEL)



MAJOR
(MAJOR)

NOTE: INSIGNIA IDENTICAL WITH ABOVE THREE RANKS, EXCEPT THAT GOLD BANDS ARE ON DARK GREEN RATHER THAN BLACK BACKGROUND.

KAPTEN
(CAPTAIN)

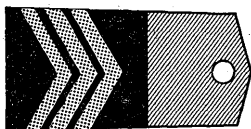
LETNAN I
(FIRST LIEUTENANT)

LETNAN II
(SECOND LIEUTENANT)

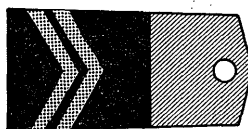
INDONESIAN ARMY NONCOMMISSIONED OFFICERS



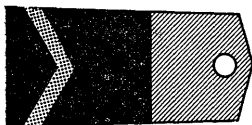
PEMBANTU LETNAN
(WARRANT OFFICER)



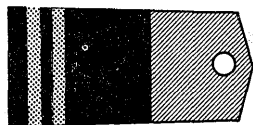
SERSAN MAJOR
(FIRST SERGEANT)



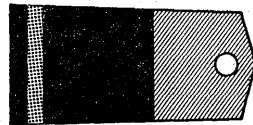
SERSAN
(SERGEANT)



KOPRAL
(CORPORAL)



PRADJURIT I
(PRIVATE FIRST CLASS)



PRADJURIT II
(PRIVATE)

The Federation of Malaya

Malaya, the very tip of the Malay peninsula, presents the strange fact of a land whose own citizens are in the minority. The last century has brought many changes to the Malay states, politically, economically, and socially. The Malays themselves have been swamped by these changes, and—still superstitious and largely illiterate—unable to cope with the resultant problems.

The Country

Until the last half of the nineteenth century, the nine Malay states (or sultanates) had been independent or nominally under Thai rule. The British, coming into the country, developed the rubber plantations and mineral resources, and by the early part of the twentieth century had control of all nine states. Chinese and Indians were brought in as laborers, for the Malays disliked the heavy work of maintaining the rubber plantations and mining tin. Eventually the native Malays were outnumbered by the more energetic aliens.

Each state in the Federation is governed by its native sultan, subject to the advice of British commissioners in all matters except religion and social customs. Conflicts, sometimes serious, have developed between people of different national stocks, social groups, and political philosophies.

The Crown Colony of Singapore is separate and distinct from the Federation of Malaya.

The People

Ethnic groups. Probably less than half the population of Malaya is Malay; an equal number is Chinese, and 15 percent is Indian. In addition, there are Indonesians, Eurasians, and Europeans in the country.

Characteristics. The Malay is usually gentle, courteous, and indolent. Though he dislikes work for himself, as a favor for a friend he will attempt almost any task, however difficult. He is extremely loyal in personal relations, though considerably less so in regard to his country.

The Chinese in Malaya are energetic, industrious, and sometimes mercenary. They consider themselves more advanced culturally than

the Malays and refuse to be assimilated. Instead, they have made for themselves a carbon-copy of China in Malaya.

Religion. Religious conflicts have developed between the Chinese and the Malays, although freedom of worship is guaranteed. Most Malays are Moslem, and many of them are fanatical in their religion. The Chinese are mainly Confucianists or Taoists, although some are Buddhists. The majority of the Indians are Hindus.

Diet. Moslems eat no pork products, and Hindus no beef, but otherwise the people of Malaya eat much the same foods. The staple of diet is rice, and the most usual meat is goat or kid. Fish is frequently served. Most foods are prepared with coconut oil, which serves many purposes in the countries of southeastern Asia. Some vegetables and fruits are eaten. Certainly, Malayan food is very different from American food, but Malay students should accept American dishes readily. Be sure to respect any religious restrictions of diet.

Language. Most business is conducted in English, but the people of the country generally speak Malay or Chinese, or varying dialects.

Education. In general, primary school facilities are inadequate, and it is impossible to enforce the law of compulsory education. Approximately one-half the Malay men, and considerably fewer women, are literate. The Chinese are educated in private schools, and for them the literacy rate is probably somewhat higher.

Holidays. The following list gives the major holidays of the Malayan Federation:

January 1-----	New Year's Day.	(*)-----	Whitsunday.
(*)-----	Thiapusam.	(*)-----	Whitmonday.
(*)-----	Chinese New Year's.	June 6*-----	King's Birthday.
(*)-----	Good Friday.	(*)-----	Hari Raya Puasa.
(*)-----	Holy Saturday.	(*)-----	Hari Raya Hadji.
(*)-----	Easter Sunday.	(*)-----	Deepavali.
(*)-----	Easter Monday.	December 25-----	Christmas Day.

The Armed Forces

Military service is compulsory in the Federation, the men who are drafted forming Malay regiments of the British army. Military courtesy and discipline are strict.

Special training courses are conducted to prepare Malays to become military officers; direct commissions are also presented.

*Movable dates.

Statistical Summary

Location -----	Southern tip of the Malay Peninsula.
Capital -----	Kuala Lumpur (population 176,195; approx. that of Des Moines, Iowa).
Head of State -----	High Commissioner; Sultans.
Area -----	50,650 square miles (a little smaller than the state of Alabama).
Population -----	4,908,000 (somewhat greater than the state of New Jersey).
Physical characteristics.	Peninsula with mountain ranges, jungles, and alluvial valleys.
Climate -----	Hot, humid, and heavy rainfall.
Products -----	Rubber, tin, coconuts, rice, pepper, copra, camphor, and palm oil.
Economy -----	Primarily agricultural, mining.
Currency -----	100 cents = 1 Straits dollar = \$0.5678.
Languages -----	English, Malay, and Chinese.

Philippines

The Republic of the Philippines is courageously working to rebuild its cities and its economy which were devastated by World War II. And the people of the Republic are practicing self-government.

The Country

From their discovery in 1521 by Fernando Magellan until their acquisition by the United States in 1898, the Philippines were under Spanish sovereignty. The influence is still evident today, in the importance of the Catholic Church and the use of the Spanish language, as well as in the architecture of the cities (severely damaged or completely destroyed during World War II). Following a period under American military and civil government, the Commonwealth of the Philippines was inaugurated in 1935, as a step toward full independence. The Philippine people had long sought independence, which was attained on July 4, 1946. The constitution and legislative system of the Philippine Republic are modeled after those of the United States. Economic and social problems, aggravated by war, have hindered the development of the country. Economic and other missions from the United States are helping the young nation to get on its feet. Except among the Communist-led Huks and their sympathizers, friendship for America is strong.

The People

Ethnic groups. The people of the Philippines, called Filipinos, are made up of diverse groups: Malayan (Tagalog, Visayan, Ilocano, and Igorot), Chinese, and others.

Characteristics. When working for himself, the Filipino is industrious and ingenious. He is hospitable, but rather timid, with strong family ties. Many Filipinos are still strongly superstitious, and since they are sensitive and proud, it would be rude and somewhat cruel to laugh at their superstitions.

Most Filipinos are small, from 5 feet to 5 feet 6 inches in height. Like many peoples of the region, they are a blend of different groups.

Religion. Nearly 80 percent of the Filipinos are Catholic. The Moros, a small group of less than 5 percent, are Moslems, and there

are some Protestants. In addition, the Independent Philippine Catholic Church, based largely on Roman Catholicism, has a membership of close to 10 percent of the entire population. Your students will most probably be Catholic; hence the same dietary regulations apply to them as to Catholics of other countries. The Moslems, it should be borne in mind, eschew pork, alcohol, and tobacco.

Diet. The chances are that your students will eat much the same food that you do although they usually eat a great deal of rice and corn. If your student resided on the coast, fish will be an important item in his diet. Except for the Moslems, the Filipino students will probably accept American diet.

Language. Eight basically different languages and more than 40 dialects are spoken. Tagalog has been accepted as the official language, as well as English and Spanish. All three are taught in the schools, and all educated people are able to speak either English or Spanish.

Education. Nominally, education for six years is free and compulsory. Actually, although there is an eager desire for education, only about one-half the children of school age are in classrooms. One reason is the lack of adequate facilities. The literacy rate is approximately 50 percent.

Holidays. The major holidays of the Philippines are—

January 1.....	New Year's Day.	July 4.....	Independence Day.
(*).....	Holy Thursday.	* November....	Election Day.
(*).....	Good Friday.	November 30...	Bonifacio Day.
(*).....	Easter Sunday.	December 25...	Christmas Day.
(*).....	Easter Monday.	December 30...	Rizal Day.
May 1.....	Labor Day.		

The Armed Forces

At the age of 20, young men (unless they are in college) must undergo military training for a period of 10 months. Those who are in college must take Reserve Officer Training for 2 years.

The Philippine Armed Forces are modeled after those of the United States. Ranks, uniforms, and military courtesy and discipline are similar to our own.

Statistical Summary

Location.....	Off the southeastern coast of Asia, between the South China and Philippine Seas.
Capital.....	Quezon City (population 1,024,557; considerably smaller than the Bronx, N. Y.).
Head of State.....	President.

*Movable dates.

Area-----	115,600 square miles (somewhat larger than the State of Arizona.).
Population-----	19,557,000 (about that of New Jersey and New York combined).
Physical characteristics.	7,083 islands; tops of a submerged mountain chain; fertile, well-watered plains.
Climate-----	Tropical, little variation in temperature; two seasons, and wet and dry.
Products-----	Rice, corn, canesugar, coconut products, abacá; minerals; and cotton embroidery.
Economy-----	Primarily agricultural.
Currency-----	100 centavos=1 peso=\$0.500.*
Languages-----	Tagalog, Spanish, English, Visayan, Ilocano, and Bicol.

*Par value established by International Monetary Fund.

Thailand

Of all the lands of the Orient, Thailand is probably the most intriguing. "Land of the Free," home of the royal white elephant and the Siamese cat (rarer there than in New York), this country is the scene of a recent best seller and a hit Broadway musical. It is the land of "never mind," where starvation is unknown, life is easy, Buddhist courtesy smooths the daily path.

The Country

Probably the Thais first moved into their orchid-shaped land before the end of the twelfth century, though little is known of the early history. By the end of the thirteenth century, however, the kingdom of the Thais was a large one. Foreign invasions have been frequent from Europe. First came the Portuguese, then the British, and finally the French. Nevertheless, the country has maintained its autonomy, though at great cost in territorial concessions.

As late as 1932 the country was an absolute monarchy, but a bloodless revolution forced King Prajachipok to sign a constitution. Shorn of most of his royal powers, he abdicated in favor of his young nephew. Despite its state of absolute monarchy, however, Thailand for many years has known some democratic processes on the local level.

The country was occupied by the Japanese throughout World War II, although the people were pro-Allies in sympathy and an active Thai underground cooperated with American military forces.

The People

Ethnic groups. The Thais are an ancient people, closely related to the Chinese (as is their language). The Chinese, who make up about 20 percent of the population, form a minority group against whom there is some discrimination. In general, the Chinese are the merchants and tradesmen in the cities, making up a reasonably prosperous middle-class.

Characteristics. Great respect for elders and superiors, and formal etiquette are taught the Thais from earliest childhood. Much emphasis is placed on individual dignity—"Face." Although the formalities and rituals are slowly disappearing, courtesy, sensitivity, and gentleness are outstanding Thai traits.

The Thais regard it as extremely discourteous to cross one's legs in the presence of a superior—and if one's toe points at a person of higher rank, it is almost equal to an insult. It is the custom also that those of higher rank sit on a higher level than their subordinates. However, though the Thai may be inwardly disturbed when Americans violate his rules of conduct, he is much too courteous to indicate it.

Most Thais do enjoy sports, parties, gambling; and betting.

Religion. Nearly 89 percent of the people of Thailand are Buddhist, although the constitution provides for freedom of religion for all (except the king, who must be Buddhist). Moslems, Christians, and Hindus are represented. The characteristic tolerance, patience, equanimity, and courtesy of the Thai are in large measure the result of the long history of Buddhism in the land.

Diet. Rice is the staple of Thai diet. "Have you had your rice?" is the usual greeting. Other foods are fish, fruits, and vegetables. Meat is seldom eaten, chiefly because it is somewhat scarce. Your Thai students may feel a bit homesick for their own food, which has certain similarities to both Chinese and Indian cooking, but there will probably be nothing in the American diet offensive or unacceptable to them.

Language. Because of the rather large Chinese group in Thailand, Chinese is spoken and understood by many Thais. However, the language of the country is Thai.

Education. Education is compulsory for children to the age of 11, although free public school facilities are inadequate. Nevertheless, the literacy rate is close to 50 percent. Most men are literate, having studied either in state schools or in Buddhist monasteries.

Holidays. Many of the Thai holidays are strictly Buddhist; some are nationalistic; and others are a concession to the Chinese in the country. The major national holidays are—

January 1.....	New Year's Day.	June 25.....	National Day.
(*).....	Chinese New Year's.	(*).....	Buddhist Lent.
(*).....	Makha Bucha (Festival of all Saints in Buddhism).	August 16.....	Peace Proclamation Day.
April 6.....	Chakri Day (Accession of present dynasty).	October 23.....	Chulalongkorn Day.
April 14.....	Songkran Day.	December 5, 6..	King's Birthday.
(*).....	Visakha Day (Birth, inspiration, and death of Buddha).	December 9, 10,	Constitution Day.
		11.	
		**December 25.	Christmas Day.

*Movable dates.

**Celebrated in some sections.

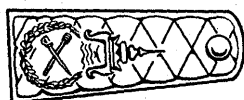
The Armed Forces

All Thai men are subject to service in the Armed Forces for two years after reaching the age of 18. In peacetime, when not all must be called, conscription is decided by lot. The country maintains army, navy, and air corps.

Statistical Summary

Location-----	Southeastern Asia, bordered on north, east and west by Burma and Indo-China, on south by Malaya and Gulf of Siam.
Capital-----	Bangkok (population 800,000; a little smaller than St. Louis, Mo.).
Head of State-----	King; Prime Minister.
Area-----	200,148 square miles (larger than California, but considerably smaller than Texas).
Population-----	17,987,000 (a little less than the combined populations of New York and New Jersey).
Physical characteristics.	Shaped somewhat like an orchid, many rivers, fertile central plateau.
Climate-----	Tropical, with high humidity, although cool season temperatures sometimes range as low as 40°.
Products-----	Rice, rubber, tin, soybean, coconuts, corn, and teak.
Economy-----	Primarily agricultural.
Currency-----	1 Baht=\$0.04424.
Language-----	Thai.

THAI ARMY COMMISSIONED OFFICERS



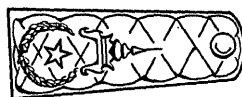
NAI CHOM PHON
(GENERAL OF THE ARMY)



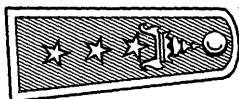
NAI PHON EK
(GENERAL)



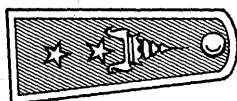
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(LIEUTENANT GENERAL)



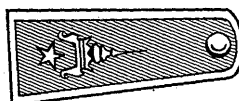
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(MAJOR GENERAL)



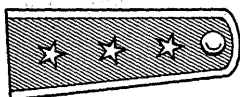
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(COLONEL)



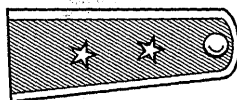
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(LIEUTENANT COLONEL)



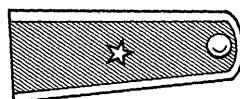
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(MAJOR)



NAI ROI EK
(CAPTAIN)

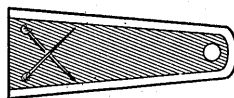


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(FIRST LIEUTENANT)

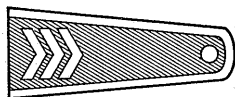


NAI ROI TRI
(SECOND LIEUTENANT)

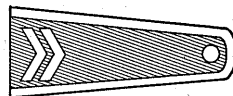
THAI ARMY NONCOMMISSIONED OFFICERS



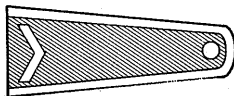
WARRANT OFFICER
(CHIEF WARRANT OFFICER)



SERGEANT MAJOR 1ST CLASS
(WARRENT OFFICER, JUNIOR GRADE)



SERGEANT MAJOR 2ND CLASS
(FIRST SERGEANT)



SERGEANT MAJOR 3RD CLASS
(MASTER SERGEANT)

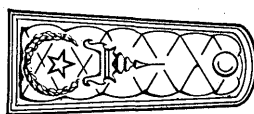
THAI AIR FORCE OFFICERS COMMISSIONED



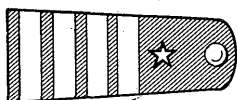
GENERAL
(GENERAL)



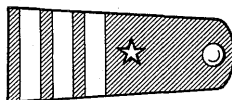
LIEUTENANT GENERAL
(LIEUTENANT GENERAL)



MAJOR GENERAL
(MAJOR GENERAL)



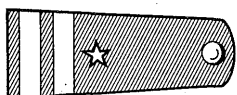
COLONEL
(COLONEL)



LIEUTENANT COLONEL
(LIEUTENANT COLONEL)



MAJOR
(MAJOR)



CAPTAIN
(CAPTAIN)

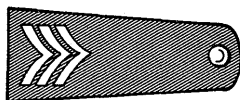


FIRST LIEUTENANT
(FIRST LIEUTENANT)

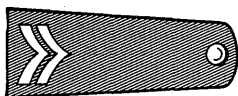


SECOND LIEUTENANT
(SECOND LIEUTENANT)

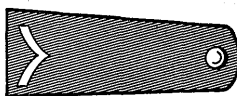
THAI AIR FORCE NONCOMMISSIONED OFFICERS



WARRANT OFFICER FIRST CLASS
(CHIEF WARRANT OFFICER)



WARRANT OFFICER SECOND CLASS
(WARRANT OFFICER, JUNIOR GRADE)



WARRANT OFFICER THIRD CLASS
(MASTER SERGEANT)



SERGEANT
(SERGEANT)



CORPORAL
(CORPORAL)

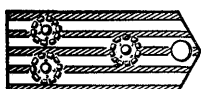


PRIVATE FIRST CLASS
(PRIVATE FIRST CLASS)

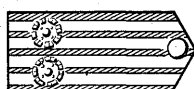
THAI NAVY COMMISSIONED OFFICERS



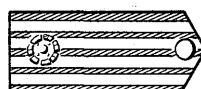
ADMIRAL OF THE FLEET
(FLEET ADMIRAL)



ADMIRAL
(ADMIRAL)



VICE-ADMIRAL
(VICE ADMIRAL)



REAR ADMIRAL
(REAR ADMIRAL)



CAPTAIN
(CAPTAIN)



COMMANDER
(COMMANDER)



LIEUTENANT COMMANDER
(LIEUTENANT COMMANDER)



LIEUTENANT
(LIEUTENANT)



LIEUTENANT, JUNIOR GRADE
(LIEUTENANT, JUNIOR GRADE)



SUB-LIEUTENANT
(ENSIGN)

THAI NAVY NONCOMMISSIONED OFFICERS



WARRANT OFFICER 1ST CLASS
(CHIEF WARRANT OFFICER)



WARRANT OFFICER 2ND CLASS
(WARRANT OFFICER, JUNIOR GRADE)



WARRANT OFFICER 3RD CLASS
(CHIEF PETTY OFFICER)



PETTY OFFICER 1ST CLASS
(PETTY OFFICER 1ST CLASS)



PETTY OFFICER 2ND CLASS
(PETTY OFFICER 2ND CLASS)



PETTY OFFICER 3RD CLASS
(PETTY OFFICER 3RD CLASS)



ACTING PETTY OFFICER
(NER, USN)

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