IDENTIFICATION

THE WORLD'S MILITARY, NAVAL AND AIR UNIFORMS, INSIGNIA AND FLAGS

The Military Service Publishing Company
Harrisburg, Pennsylvania
1943

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INTRODUCTION

A handbook on foreign military uniforms and insignia is such an elementary necessity for an army at war that apparently everyone overlooked the preparation of it. The United States is now going into its second year of war, and as yet nothing, official or unofficial, has appeared that will give the soldier going overseas a comprehensive idea of foreign military uniforms, insignia, flags, aircraft markings and a brief summary of the more important background information about the history, army and navy, economics, and politics of the various countries to which he may be sent.

This book does not fully meet this standard. To produce such a book in these days of war would require the full cooperation of every United Nation, and even the information on certain belligerants would probably be unobtainable. The publishers were torn between the necessity of waiting months until they received this information from the four corners of the world and possibly not getting it until the war was over; or going ahead and issuing what seemed to them the best book they could produce and getting it out in time to have it be of some use.

We realize that this book is not all we would like it to be; we want readers to send in additional information and suggestions for correcting and improving it; and we hope to bring out corrected and enlarged editions as often as changes warrant.

However, we believe that IDENTIFICATION is the best handbook of military uniforms and insignia on the market. It is designed expressly for intelligence officers who must know the **exact** manner in which uniforms and insignia are worn; for air officers who are apt to find themselves in different countries on successive days; and for every soldier going abroad who wants authoritative and readily available information on the military and civil affairs of every country to which he may be going.

THE PUBLISHERS

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MILITARY FORCES OF THE WORLD, 1942

(Owing to official reticence, in many cases, complete and accurate statistics are difficult to obtain. But from the most reliable sources available the below correctly approximates the armed land and sea might of the nations when the second World War became general, 1941-2.)

Nation	Armies			Air Forces			Total Land and Air	Air Force Separate or in Army
	Active	Trained Reserves	Total	Active	Trained Reserves	Total		
Argentina	49,680	282,503	334,161	1,978	----------	1,978	334,161	In Army
Belgium	----------	----------	None	----------	----------	None	None	In Army
Bolivia	9,500	62,300	71,960	160	----------	160	71,960	In Army
Brazil	92,000	296,318	391,993	3,675	----------	3,675	391,993	In Army
British Empire	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	4,000,000	----------
Bulgaria	410,000	130,000	540,000	----------	----------	40,000	540,000	In Army
Chile	45,102	212,000	257,102	2,863	100	2,963	260,065	Separate
China	1,910,000	1,000,000	2,910,000	16,401	500	16,901	2,910,000	In Army
Columbia	14,700	100,000	115,800	1,100	----------	1,100	115,800	In Army
Costa Rica	542	200	742	----------	----------	----------	742	None
Cuba	14,209	29,510	44,047	208	120	328	44,047	In Army
Dominican Republic	3,171	1,500	4,736	65	----------	65	4,736	In Army
Ecuador	11,676	40,000	51,948	272	----------	272	51,948	In Army
El Salvador	3,370	10,000	4,177	78	20	98	4,177	In Army
Finland	100,000	350,000	450,000	2,250	0	2,250	450,000	In Army
France (Metrop.)	93,000	None	93,000	3,350	----------	3,350	96,350	Separate
French North Africa	100,000	permitted	100,000	----------	----------	----------	----------	Separate
French West Africa	80,300	----------	80,300	----------	----------	----------	----------	Separate
Germany	8,000,000	Active	8,000,000	1,000,000	----------	1,000,000	9,000,000	Separate
Greece	----------	----------	None	----------	----------	None	----------	Separate
Guatemala	5,758	34,808	40,624	58	----------	58	40,624	In Army
Haiti	3,404	551	3,955	None	None	----------	3,955	----------
Monduras	2,203	15,000	17,225	22	----------	22	17,225	In Army
Hungary	200,000	1,100,000	1,300,000	8,600	----------	8,600	1,300,000	In Army
Italy	2,000,000	2,200,000	4,200,000	257,483	105,550	363,033	4,563,033	Separate
Japan	1,965,000	1,201,000	3,217,500	35,500	16,000	51,500	3,217,500	In Army
Mexico	62,500	63,680	126,180	489	None	489	126,180	In Army
Nicaragua	3,442	637	4,123	44	----------	44	4,123	In Army
Paraguay	7,504	88,000	95,726	222	----------	222	95,726	In Army
Peru	24,650	460,895	485,545	2,244	----------	2,244	487,789	Separate
Portugal	70,000	124,910	194,910	1,065	None	1,065	194,910	In Army
Rumania	Undergoing reorganization due to German occupation							
Spain	517,000	1,520,000	2,037,000	16,000	----------	16,000	2,053,000	Separate
Sweden	180,000	220,000	400,000	6,000	0	6,000	406,000	Separate
Switzerland	46,000	205,000	251,000	7,790	----------	7,790	258,790	Separate
Turkey	803,340	0	803,340	3,340	----------	3,340	803,340	In Army
Uruguay	8,093	16,650	25,128	385	----------	385	25,128	In Army
U. S. S. R.	4,000,000	13,000,000	17,000,000	150,000	----------	150,000	17,000,000	In Army
Venezuela	19,500	20,000	39,928	428	----------	428	39,928	In Army
United States	1,638,540	65,742	1,704,282	220,000	1,990	221,900	1,704,282	In Army

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ARGENTINA

Republica Argentina

Area. 1,079,965 square miles, or somewhat smaller than that of the states of Montana, Washington, Oregon, California, Nevada, New Mexico, Aizona and Texas. Divided into fourteen provinces, ten territories and a federal district.

Population. 13,500,000. Almost exclusively European in origin, chiefly Spanish and Italian. Indians number about 30,000.

Capital. Buenos Aires, pop. 2,500,000. Other principal cities, Rosario, 600,000; Cordoba, 300,000.

Government. Republic. Constitution almost identical with that of the United States. President is elected for six years. Both he and the Vice-President must be native-born of Roman Catholics. The national congress is composed of a Senate, with 30 members, and a Chamber of Deputies, 156 members.

Religion. All creeds are tolerated. The Roman Catholic church is state-supported, but is not the state religion.

Education. Primary, free, secular and compulsory for children from 6 to 14. Elementary schools (1940) 2 million pupils; in secondary, normal and special schools, 150,000. Five national universities. From 1916 to 1930 illiteracy declined from 35 to 21.98 per cent.

Army, Navy. Military service compulsory for all males between 20 and 45. Army strength (1939), 37 thousand officers and men, with trained reserve of 300 thousand. Air force: three aviation groups, each comprising three reconnaissance and one fighting group. Two battleships, three cruisers, 15 destroyers, 3 submarines, numerous smaller craft. Merchant marine, tonnage 313 thousand.

Products. Principally corn, wheat, linseed, oats. Main industry, cattle raising, meat refrigeration.

Agriculture. Of an area of 670,300,000 acres, about 40 per cent is pasture, 32 per cent forest and 11 per cent cultivated.

Foreign Commerce. For the five years preceding 1941 exports ceeded imports by nearly 15 per cent. In 1940 the United States took 18 per cent of the exports and covered 30 per cent of the imports.

General. Until late 1942 had not joined the rest of the Latin American republics (9 excluding Chile) in breaking off relations with the Axis. Majority public sentiment is pro-Allied Nations. (During the

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illness of the late President, Dr. Roberto M. Ortiz, a Liberal, the Conservative Vice-President, Ramon S. Castillo, was active in trying to keep his country neutral while suppressing pro-United Nations, and permitting pro-Axis, propaganda.) The President is commander-in-chief of the army and the navy. He makes appointments to all civilian, judicial, military, and naval offices, in some cases with the approval of the Senate. With the Ministry he is responsible for the acts of the executive branch of the government. Neither President nor Vice-President can be re-elected for consecutive offices.

FOREIGN EQUIVALENTS OF AMERICAN MILITARY TERMS

American Rank, unit, or title	Foreign Equivalent
UNITS	UNIDADES
Army	Ejército
Navy	Marina de Guerra
Division	División
Brigade	Brigada
Fleet	Armada
Regiment	Regimiento
Battalion	Batallón
Company	Compania
Troop	Escuadrón
Battery	Batería
Platoon	Pelotón
Squad	Escuadra
Landing Force	Fuerza de Desembarco
Detachment	Destacamento
Infantry	Infantería
Cavalry	Caballería
Field Artillery	Artillería de Campaña
Coast Artillery	Artillería de Costa
Engineers	Ingenieros
Chemical Warfare Service	Servicio de Guerra Química
Air Corps	Fuerza Aérea
Antiaircraft	Antiaéreo
Antitank	Antitanque
Medical Department	Sanidad Militar
Armored Force	Fuerza Blindada
Tank Destroyers	Destructores de Tanques
Marines	Infantería de Marina
Quartermaster	Intendencia
Headquarters	Cuartel General
Military Police	Policía Militar
Guerrillas	Guerrillas
GRADES	GRADOS
Field Marshal	Mariscal de Campo
Marshal	Mariscal
General	General
Lieutenant General	Teniente General
Major General	General de División
Brigadier General	General de Brigada
Colonel	Corone
Lieutenant Colonel	Teniente Coronel
Major	Mayor
Captain	Capitán
1st Lieutenant	Teniente Primero
2nd Lieutenant	Subteniente
Adjutant	Ayudante
Warrant officer	Suboficial
Sergeant	Sargento
Master Sergeant	Sargento Mayor
First Sergeant	Sargento Primero
Technical Sergeant	Sargento Técnico
Corporal	Cabo
Admiral	Almirante
Vice Admiral	Vicealmirante
Rear Admiral	Contraalmirante
Captain	Capitán de Navío
Commander	Capitán de Fragata
Lieutenant Commander	Teniente de Navío
Lieutenant	Teniente de Fragata
Ensign	Alférez de Fragata
Warrant Officer	Suboficial
Petty Officer	Cabo de Mar
Sailor	Marinero
Engineer	Maquinista
Specialists	Especialistas
Private	Soldado raso
MISCELLANEOUS	MISCELÁNEO
Zero	Cero
One	Uno
Two	Dos
Three	Tres
Four	Cuatro
Five	Cinco
Seaplane	Hidroavión

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American Rank, unit, or title	Foreign Equivalent
Six	Seis
Seven	Siete
Eight	Ocho
Nine	Nueve
Ten	Diez
Battleship	Acorazado
Cruiser	Crucero
Aircraft carrier	Portavión
Destroyer	Destructor
Submarines	Submarinos
Gun Boats	Cañoneros
Airplane	Avión
Torpedo Boat	Torpedero
Ammunition	Munición
Guns	Cañones
Machine Guns	Ametralladoras
Mine	Mina

American Rank, unit, or title	Foreign Equivalent
Artillery	Artillería
Bayonet	Bayoneta
Mortars	Morteros
Howitzers	Obuses
Rifles	Fusiles
Grenades	Granadas
Tanks	Tanques
Trucks	Camiones
Railroad-Gun	Cañón Ferroviario
Bombs	Bombas
Enemy	Enemigo
German	Alemán
Japanese	Japonés
Italian	Italiano
Russian	Ruso
American	Norteamericano
English	Inglés

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ARGENTINA —OFFICERS

OFFICERS' INSIGNIA OF RANK..

MAJOR GENERAL- SCARLET.

BRIG. GENERAL- SCARLET.

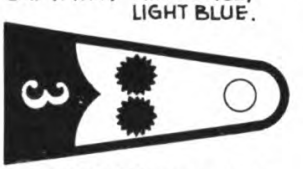
COLONEL-; INFANTRY, GREEN.

LIEUT. COLONEL-; CAVALRY, RED-VIOLET

MAJOR-; ARTILLERY, RED AND BROWN

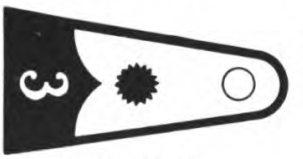
(GOLD DEVICES)

CAPTAIN,- AIR FORCE, LIGHT BLUE.



1ST LIEUTENANT,- ENGINEER, BLACK.

2ND LIEUTENANT



SUB LIEUTENANT

(SILVER STARS)

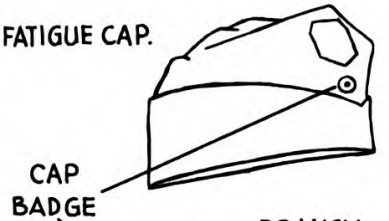
AIR FORCE INSIGNIA..

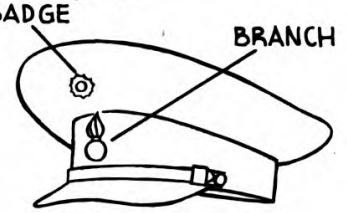
CAP BADGES

DIVISION COMMANDER

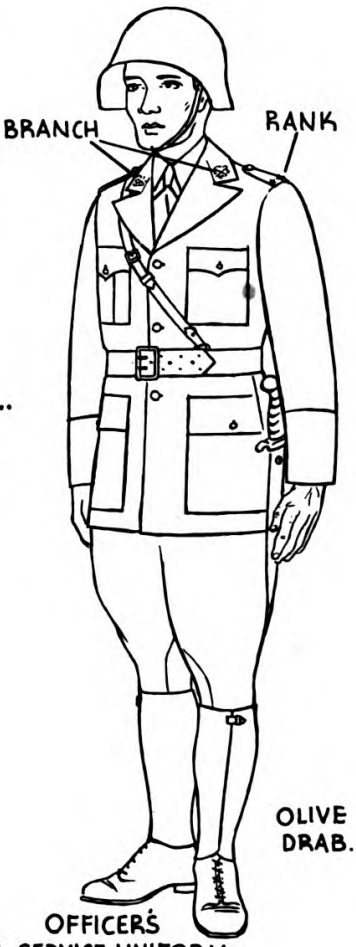
INFANTRY-ARTILLERY-ENGINEER, COMMANDERS

CAVALRY BRIGADE COMMANDER





SERVICE DRESS CAP



OFFICERS SERVICE UNIFORM

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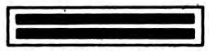
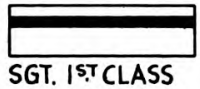
ARGENTINA —ENLISTED MEN

N.C.O.s' RANK INSIGNIA..

SUB OFFICIAL MAYOR


SUB OFFICIAL PRINCIPAL

SGT. ADJUTANT


SGT. 1ST CLASS

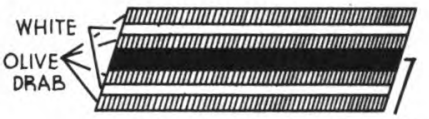
SERGEANT MAJOR

SERGEANT

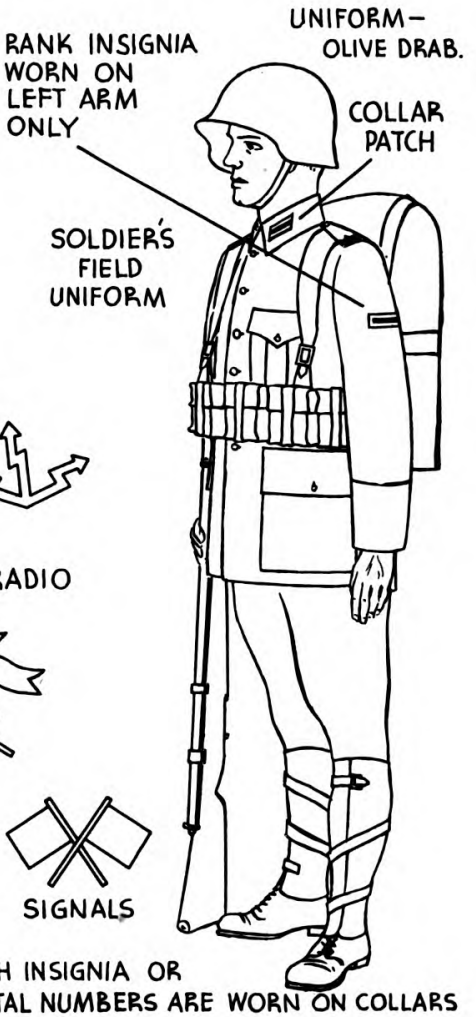
CORPORAL 1ST CLASS

CORPORAL

COLLAR PATCHES



INFANTRY-GREEN STRIPE
ARTILLERY- RED STRIPE.
CAVALRY-RED-VIOLET STRIPE.
ENGINEERS- BLACK STRIPE.
AIR FORCE - L.BLUE STRIPE.
MEDICAL- PURPLE.



BRANCH INSIGNIA..

SANITATION

MEDICAL

GRENADIER

RADIO

INFANTRY

CAVALRY

1 2 3 4 5
6 7 8 9 0
REGIMENTAL NUMBERS

SIGNALS

BRANCH INSIGNIA OR
REGIMENTAL NUMBERS ARE WORN ON COLLARS

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AUSTRALIA

Area. 3,000,000 square miles, about the same as the United States.

Population. 7,000,000, 98 per cent of whom are descendants of pioneers from the British Isles.

Capital. Canberra, recently founded to serve the purpose.

Government. Federal, with a constitution patterned on that of the United States. Senate has 36 members and the House 72. Elected by male and female suffrage. The Prime Minister and his Cabinet follow the British practice of sitting as elected members of Parliament, with responsibility to it. The Governor-General is appointed by the King on the advice of his Australian ministers. He is the personal representative of the British Crown, and has prestige rather than political power. The Prime Minister when World War II began was the Rt. Hon. R. G. Menzies, but in August, 1941, he resigned. After a short term served by A. W. Fadden, leader of the Country Party, the Labor leader, John Curtin, became Prime Minister.

Army; Navy. When Australia declared war on Germany in September, 1939, she had only a skeleton regular army of 4,000 commissioned and noncommissioned officers. By the summer of 1942 the forces had been built up to about 560,000. Australian expeditionary forces fought with the British and New Zealand forces in Greece, Crete, Libya, Malaya, Syria, and Iraq. All men between the ages of 18 and 60 are now liable for military service or for labor corps work. Navy (established in 1911) maintains a squadron commanded by a Rear-Admiral. In December, 1940, fleet units included: 2 10,000 ton cruisers; 3 7,000 ton cruisers; 1 5,100 ton cruiser; 4 sloops. Finished or in process of construction were 3 destroyers, 12 motor torpedo boats, and 48 minesweepers. The Royal Australian Air Force is administered by an Air Board. Thirty-six new training schools for pilots are being provided in connection with the war effort; many men are being trained in Canada under the British Commonwealth Air Training Plan. Acceptances for training surpassed 100,000 by the end of 1942. Australia's air squadrons in World War II have been in active service in Britain, in Libya, in Malaya, and in the Netherlands East Indies.

Education. General and up to a certain age compulsory.

Products. Principal crops, wheat, oats, barley, hay, maize, and sugar cane. The raising of wheat, sheep, and cattle is important, as is the shipping of wheat, wool, meat, and dairy products to the markets of

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the world. Australia is the largest wool producer, the fifth largest wheat producer, and one of the largest meat, butter, and cheese producers in the world. Industries in 1938-39 were small, 26,941 establishments, 565,106 employed, salaries and wages, £106,743,062, although the Australian continent is rich in minerals. Although before the war only one Australian in five depended on industry for his livelihood, Australia is now producing quantities of weapons. Her steel works at Newcastle and Port Kembla are among the largest in the Empire and turn out an estimated 2,500,000 tons a year, but the munitions industry had to be started from scratch. With the help of some lend-lease machine tools from the United States, Australia is making bombers, fighters, tanks, heavy guns, machine guns, and many kinds of small arms.

Foreign Commerce. In order of value, imports in 1939-1940 came from the United Kingdom, the United States (something over one-third that from the United Kingdom), Canada, Netherlands East Indies, Japan, Germany, India, New Zealand, Sweden, Belgium, Malaya, France, etc. In 1938, there were 1285 sailing vessels (net tonnage, 40,290), and 701 steam and motor vessels (net tonnage, 251,709).

General. Good harbors and fertile coastal grasslands abound, but beyond these is a vast plateau, hot, dry, and seemingly endless. Forty per cent of Australia is so torrid and arid that it cannot support human life. Six out of every ten Australians live in the harbor cities, Melbourne, Sydney, etc., handling the great export trade and working Australia's small industries. Invalid pensions are provided for persons who have lived at least 5 years in Australia, have there become totally incapacitated, and have no other adequate means of support. Old age pensions are provided on application to persons who are 65 years old or more and have lived in Australia at least 20 years. The amount paid for an old age or invalid pension is 20 shillings per week, and the person's total income limit is 84 pounds, ten shillings. In June, 1939, 232,836 old age and 88,812 invalid pensions were paid. Since 1912, a maternity allowance has been paid for every child born in Australia in a family whose total income does not exceed 247 pounds yearly. A Federal Supreme Court is composed of a Chief Justice and five Justices appointed by the Governor-General in Council. The Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration is composed of a Chief Judge, two other Judges, and a Conciliation Commissioner.

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AUSTRALIAN SLANG

drogo (a clumsy Australian insect)—rookie
sheila—a babe
cliner—another babe
sninny—a third babe
shivoo—a party
imshi—amscray—scram
shikkered—drunk
chivvy—back talk, lip
plonk—cheap wine
smooge—to pitch woo
stonkered—knocked out
boko—nose
shout—to buy drinks for the house
zack—a sixpence
ding dong—swell
yakka—hard work
bonzer—great, super
cobber—pal
wowser—stuffed shirt, sour puss
cow—it stinks
gee-gees—race horses
moke—a plug or nag
brumby—a bronco
billy—tin can for tea
matilda—a tramp's bundle
swaggie—a tramp
drop the bundle—give up
ta—thanks
whacks—dutch treat
beano—a gala affair
deener—a shilling
dinkum oil—Gospel truth
joes—the blues
sarvo—this afternoon
Nips—Japs
Jerries—German
Tommies—the British
tea—supper
dinner—lunch
supper—late snack
smokeo or **smoke-oh**—time out for smoking
pudding—dessert
abo—aborigine
lubra or **gin**—squaw
woop or **woop-woop**—the sticks
Bluey or **blue**—nickname for a man with red hair
barrack—to root
barracker—loud sports fan
grafter—good worker
crook—to feel lousy
fair cow—a louse or heel
ta-ta—goodby
cooee—Yoo-hoo
shandy—mixture of lemonade and light ale
trouble and strife—the wife
rubbadedub—a pub, bar, saloon
Coolgardie safe—a rough wood and burlap food bin; substitute for a refrigerator in the "outback"
to skite—to boast
poke borak—to insult
burgoo—stew
cocky's delight—molasses
stager—one who fakes an injury or shows off (from Australian Rules football)
Buckley's chance—a long shot
wooloomooloo yank also **Fitzroy yank**—a flashy dresser
push—a mob or gang
shanty, leanto—a rough bush house
Joe Blakes or joes—the d.t.'s; or the blues
wily willy—dry storm tornado
face wash—washcloth
lolly shop—candy shop
wattle—mimosa (national flower, golden wattle)
Collins Street Squatter—a drugstore cowboy
tram—streetcar
petrol—gas
bushman—a backwoodsman, not an "abo"
Oscar Asche or **Oscar**—hard cash
plates of meat—feet
Jackaroo—a tenderfoot on a sheep ranch
squatter—sheep or cattle rancher
never, never—the dry country outback
diggers—Australians
bush—any part of Australia not a town or city; the sticks
stockman—a cowboy
John—a cop
God stone the crows—my my
Wouldn't (pronounced woodnit)—popular term for any complaint; a contraction of "wouldn't it give you a pain in the ——"
Cow coky—a dairy farmer
cocky—a farmer
Bastard (pronounced "barstud")—sometimes a term of affection
humdinger or **bloody beaut**—swell

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BELGIUM

Royaume de Belgique Koniglijk Belgie

Area. 11,755 square miles, including the districts of Eupen and Malmédy, seized by the Germans. This area is somewhat smaller than that of Maryland.

Population. Belgium is the most densely populated country in Europe, with an estimated population at the end of 1938 of 8,386,553, or almost 4.63 times as great as that of Maryland. Of this population 4.05 per cent were foreigners, mostly French, Dutch, Polish, Italian, Germans, and British.

Capital. Brussels. The largest cities are Brussels, 912,774, Antwerp, 273,317, Ghent, 162,858, and Liége, 162,229. Both French and Flemish are spoken, French in the south among the Walloons, Flemish in the north, and both in Brussels, the capital.

Government. The Kingdom of Belgium, after being a part of the Netherlands for fifteen years, separated in 1830. Prince Leopold of Saxe-Coburg was chosen King of the Belgians by a National Congress on June 4, 1831. Leopold I reigned until 1865, Leopold II from 1865 to 1909, Albert from 1909 to 1934, and Leopold III from 1934 to 1940. Belgium is a constitutional, representative, and hereditary monarchy. In the King, the Senate, and the Chamber of Representatives is vested the legislative power of the State. Elections to both Chambers are based on the principle of universal suffrage. The only women who may vote are: widows, not remarried, of soldiers killed in World War I; widows of Belgian citizens killed by the enemy during the same war, or, in case there are no widows, the mothers of the victims, provided they are widows; widowed mothers of bachelor soldiers killed in the same war; women condemned to political imprisonment or preventive detention, during the German occupation of Belgium. Deputies are elected directly by the people. The last Ministry prior to the German invasion in 1940 was largely a coalition of the Catholic Party and the Socialist party.

Religion. Chiefly Roman Catholic. No state religion, and part of the income of all denominations comes from the public treasury.

Education. Elementary education is compulsory. In the elementary schools, there were 955,038 pupils in 1938. Secondary education was offered by 30 royal athenaeums, 17,085 pupils; 33 "sections d'athénée,"

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5702 pupils; 6 communal and provincial "colléges," 2662 pupils; 14 other "colléges," 3590 pupils; and 7 "lycées" for girls with 3051 pupils. Until December, 1941, there were four universities in Belgium.

Army; Navy. Military service was compulsory. Conscripts were liable to call for a period of 25 years. At the time of the German invasion 600,000 men were called to the colors. The Belgian forces in Great Britain are under the command of Lieutenant-General van Strydonck de Burkel. Belgium had no navy. There was a relatively small air force, with about 210 first line airplanes. Belgian aviators co-operated with the R.A.F.

Agriculture. In 1938, more than half of the total area of 15,283,300 acres was under cultivation, 4,528,153, or 59.95 per cent. Of this area, 49.63 per cent was under forage, 31.90 per cent under cereals, 12.85 per cent under root crops, 4.89 per cent under industrial plants, and .73 per cent vegetables. The largest crops are oats, wheat, potatoes, rye, and beets. Three times as many people work in factories as work on farms.

Industry. Because of the overcrowding the Belgians have always had to be industrious and thrifty to survive. Since the Middle Ages, Brussels, Antwerp, Bruges, and Ghent have been famous for their great artisans and fine craftsmen. Industries employing the largest number of workers in 1930 were metals, textiles, building, transport, mining, timber and furniture. Before the war, there were more diamond cutters in Antwerp and the Flemish provinces than anywhere else in the world.

Commerce. For the six-year period from 1934 to 1939, inclusive, imports exceeded exports by 4.57 per cent. In 1937 and 1938, exports to the United States amounted to 7.09 per cent of all Belgian exports. Imports from the United States accounted for 9.65 per cent of all Belgian imports. The Belgian merchant marine comprised 200 ships of 408,410 tons net. Until September, 1926, the State had control of all the railroads. Then the lines were turned over to a private company for 75 years. There were 3189 miles of main lines and 3879 miles of provincial lines.

General. On May 28, 1940, 18 days after Germany had invaded Belgium for the second time in this century, and after Brussels, Louvain, Malines, and Antwerp had fallen, King Leopold, who was commander-in-chief of the army, surrendered unconditionally and became a

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prisoner of war. The Belgian cabinet, meeting in Paris, unanimously voted to continue the struggle. On May 30, 1940, the cabinet approved a decree that "in the name of the Belgian people, in pursuance of Article 32 of the Constitution . . . it is impossible for the King to reign, and the powers vested in him would be exercised by the government." On May 31, the Belgian Parliament, meeting at Limoges, France, supported the cabinet and voted to continue the fight on the side of the Allies. On June 6, the British government recognized the Parliament Government as the legal government of Belgium. On October 22, 1940, the cabinet established its headquarters in London. The various Belgian colonies have retained their independence. Belgian underground organizations are at work in their country. By torches, fires, and secret codes, they guide British fliers on their bombing flights. Forty underground newspapers are circulated. Belgian native militia, a long distance from the Congo, went to help the British smash the Italians in Abyssinia and restore Haile Selassie to his throne.

The Congo Independent State, founded in 1885 by Leopold II, was placed under his sovereignty. The Minister for the Colonies is appointed by the King, as is a member of the Council of Ministers. The Colony is divided into 6 provinces and 16 administrative districts. The area of Belgian Congo, 902,082 square miles, is almost 78 times as great as that of Belgium itself. Of the total population in 1941, 10,375,063, only 27,791 were white, 21,154 of them Belgians.

FOREIGN EQUIVALENTS OF AMERICAN MILITARY TERMS

American Rank, unit, or title	Foreign Equivalent
UNITS	UNITÉS
Army	Armée
Navy	Marine
Division	Division
Brigade	Brigade
Fleet	Flotte
Regiment	Régiment
Battalion	Bataillon (Inf.); Groupe (Arty.)
Company	Compagnie; Equipage (Nav.)
Squadron	Groupe D'escadrons (Cav.); Escadrille (Avn); Escadre (Nav.)
Troop	Escadron (Cav.)
Battery	Batterie
Platoon	Section (Inf., Arty.); Peloton (Cav.)
Squad	Groupe de combat (Inf.); Escouade (Cav.); Equipe
Landing Force	Corps expéditionnaire
Detachment	Détachement
Infantry	Infanterie
Cavalry	Cavalerie
Field Artillery	Artillerie de campagne
Coast Artillery	Artillerie Côtiére
Engineers	Corps du génie
Chemical Warfare Service	Service de protection contre les gaz
Air Corps	Armée de l'air
Antiaircraft	Antiaérien

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BELGIUM

American Rank, unit, or title	Foreign Equivalent
Antitank	Antichar
Medical Department	Service de santé
Armored Force	Engins blindés
Tank Destroyers	Engins antichars
Marines	Fusiliers marins
Quartermaster	Officer de l'intendance
Headquarters	Quartier général
Military Police	Police militaire
Guerrillas	Guérillas
GRADES	GRADES; RANGS
Field Marshal	Feld-maréchal
Marshal	Maréchal
General	Général
Lieutenant General	Lieutenant général
Major General	Général de division
Brigadier General	Général de brigade
Colonel	Colonel
Lieutenant Colonel	Lieutenant-colonel
Major	Commandant
Captain	Capitaine
1st Lieutenant	Lieutenant
2nd Lieutenant	Sous-lieutenant
Adjutant	Adjudant
Warrant officer	Adjudant (Mil.)
Sergeant	Sergeant (Inf.); maréchal des logis (Cav., Arty.)
Master Sergeant	Grade de sergent le plus élevé dans l'armée américaine
First Sergeant	Sergent-chef (Inf.); Maréchal des logis chef (Cav., Arty.)
Technical Sergeant	Sergent-chef
Technical Sergeant	Sergent-chef chargé de fonctions techniques (USA)
Corporal	Caporal (Inf.); Brigadier (Cav., Arty.)
Admiral	Amiral
Vice Admiral	Vice-amiral
Rear Admiral	Contre-amiral
Captain	Capitaine de vaisseau (Nav.)
Commander	Commandant; chef (Mil.); Chef de bord (Nav., Avn.)
Lieutenant Commander	Lieutenant de vaisseau (Nav.)
Lieutenant	Lieutenant
Ensign	Enseigne
Warrant Officer	Officer des équipages de la flotte (Nav.)
Petty Officer	Officier marinier
Sailor	Marin; Matelot
Engineer	Ingénieur
Specialists	Spécialistes
Private	Soldat
MISCELLANEOUS	DIVERS
Zero	Zéro
One	Un
Two	Deux
Three	Trois
Four	Quatre
Five	Cinq
Six	Six
Seven	Sept
Eight	Huit
Nine	Neuf
Ten	Dix
Battleship	Cuirassé d'escadre; Navire de ligne
Cruiser	Croiseur
Aircraft carrier	Porte-avions (Nav.); Porte-aéronefs (Nav.)
Destroyer	Torpilleur; Destroyer
Submarines	Sous-marins
Gun Boats	Canonieres
Airplane	Avion
Seaplane	Hydravion
Torpedo Boat	Torpilleur
Ammunition	Munitions
Guns	Canons
Machine Guns	Mitrailleuses
Mine	Mine
Artillery	Artillerie
Bayonet	Baïonnette
Mortars	Mortiers
Howitzers	Obusiers
Rifles	Fusils
Grenades	Grenades
Tanks	Chars de combat
Trucks	Camions
Railroad-Gun	Pièce d'artillerie sur voie ferrée
Bombs	Bombes
Enemy	Ennemi
German	Allemand
Japanese	Japonais
Italian	Italien
Russian	Russe
American	Américain
English	Anglais

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BELGIUM —OFFICERS

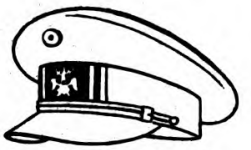
OFFICERS' INSIGNIA OF RANK..

BRANCH COLOR, GOLD DEVICES

LIEUT. GENERAL

MAJOR

GENERAL OFFICERS



SERVICE DRESS CAP

COCKADE

RED, YELLOW BLACK

OTHER OFFICERS

4 RANK DEVICES (CAP)

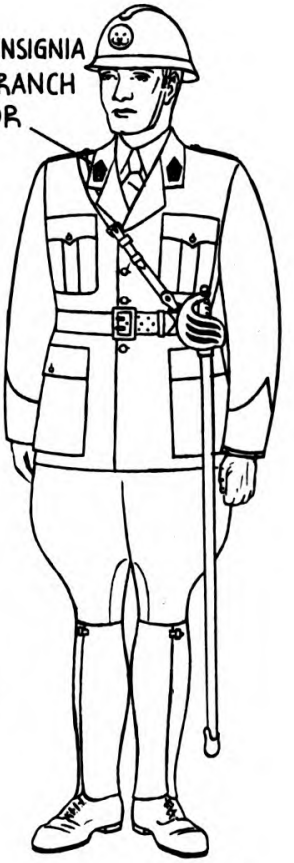
SUB ALTERN

MAJOR GENERAL

CAPTAIN

GENERAL OFFICERS

RANK INSIGNIA ON BRANCH COLOR



OFFICER'S KHAKI SERVICE UNIFORM

COLONEL

1ST LIEUTENANT

OFFICERS SHOULDER STRAP DEVICES (GOLD)

LIEUT. COLONEL

2ND LIEUTENANT

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BELGIUM —ENLISTED MEN

N.C.O.s' RANK INSIGNIA..

1ST SERGEANT

STAFF SERGEANT

SILVER STRIPES

SERGEANT

CORPORAL

1ST CLASS PRIVATE

RED STRIPES

N.C.O.-(SILVER)

PRIVATE-(BRONZE)

SHOULDER STRAPS

FATIGUE CAP

METAL HELMET

COLLAR PATCH

INFANTRY

LANCERS JAGER

GRENADIER REGT.

ARDENNEN JAGER

ARDENNEN JAGER

REGIMENTAL NUMBERS

12345

67890

ENGINEER

GRENADIER

CARBINES

AIR

BRANCH INSIGNIA..

STAFF SERGEANT-
KHAKI SERVICE UNIFORM

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BOLIVIA

República Boliviana

Area. 507,000 square miles (exclusive of the area disputed by Paraguay). This is slightly greater than that of Texas, New Mexico, and Arizona.

Population. There is an estimated population of 3,200,000. Indians account for 1,659,693, or 51.43 per cent; whites, 414,593, or 12.85 per cent; mixed races, 872,269, or 27.04 per cent; and all others, 279,741, or 8.68 per cent. The language of the educated classes is Spanish, but the natives speak Quechua and Aymara.

Capital. Sucre. La Paz is the largest city.

Government. According to the terms of the new constitution, adopted in October, 1938, executive power is vested in the President, who is elected for a four-year term by popular vote. He is not eligible to succeed himself immediately. The Congress comprises the Senate and the Chamber of Deputies. Each of the nine departments is represented by three Senators, who are elected for a three-year term. The 70 deputies are elected for four-year terms. The President's cabinet is composed of the Ministers of 11 departments. General Enrique Penaranda is the present President. In April, 1939, Lieutenant-General Germann Busch, who was at the time President, dissolved the Congress, suspended the Constitution, and established a totalitarian state. When Busch committed suicide, the provisional President, General Carlos Quintanilla, re-established the republican form of government.

Religion. Roman Catholic. In 1900, there were only 24,245 non-Catholics in the country, or less than 1.5 per cent. The secular clergy numbers 567, or one priest for every 5,690 inhabitants.

Education. Primary instruction is free and obligatory between the ages of 7 and 14. In 1936, there were 73,854 pupils in the elementary schools. There are probably about 480,000 children of school age. Secondary schools gave instruction to 5,522 pupils. There are universities at Sucre, Oruro, Potosí, Cochabamba, and La Paz. There are also a number of training colleges for teachers.

Army. Permanent force, 3,577 men. To this is added annually a contingent of conscripts, making the total number about 10,000. Military service is compulsory for all males from the 19th to the 50th year.

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BOLIVIA

Until November, 1941, an Italian air mission advised the Bolivian Air Force. It has been replaced by an American air mission.

Agriculture. Backward. Potatoes, cacao, coffee, barley, cocoa, and rice are produced, but rubber is the most important product. Mining is the leading industry. Gold, silver, tin, copper, lead, zinc, antimony, are among the principal metals.

Commerce. For the period from 1936 to 1940, inclusive, exports exceeded imports by 77.87 per cent. There are 1,311 miles of railroad in Bolivia, of which 506, or 38.6 per cent, are state-owned.

FOREIGN EQUIVALENTS OF AMERICAN MILITARY TERMS

American Rank, unit, or title	Foreign Equivalent
UNITS	UNIDADES
Army	Ejército
Navy	(Non-existent in Bolivia)
Division	División
Brigade	Brigada
Fleet	(Probably one gunboat in Lake Titicaca)
Regiment	Regimiento
Battalion	Batallón
Company	Compania
Troop	Escuadrón
Battery	Batería
Platoon	Pelotón
Squad	Escuadra
Landing Force	Fuerza de Desembarco
Detachment	Destacamento
Infantry	Infantería
Cavalry	Caballería
Field Artillery	Artillería de Campaña
Coast Artillery	Artillería de Costa
Engineers	Ingenieros
Chemical Warfare Service	Servicio de Guerra Química
Air Corps	Fuerza Aérea
Antiaircraft	Antiaéreo
Antitank	Antitanque
Medical Department	Sanidad Militar
Armored Force	Fuerzas Blindadas
Tank Destroyers	Destructor de Tanques
Quartermaster	Intendencia
Headquarters	Cuartel General
Military Police	Policía Militar
Guerrillas	Guerrillas
GRADES	GRADOS
Field Marshal	Mariscal de Campo
Marshal	Mariscal
General	General
Lieutenant General	Teniente General
Major General	General de División
Brigadier General	General de Brigada
Colonel	Coronel
Lieutenant Colonel	Teniente Coronel
Major	Mayor
Captain	Capitán
1st Lieutenant	Teniente Primero
2nd Lieutenant	Subteniente
Adjutant	Ayudante
Warrant Officer	Suboficial
Sergeant	Sargento
Master Sergeant	Sargento Mayor
First Sergeant	Sargento Primero
Technical Sergeant	Sargento Técnico
Corporal	Cabo
Specialists	Especialistas
Private	Soldado Raso
Ammunition	Munición
Guns	Cañónes
Machine Guns	Ametralladoras
Mine	Mine
Artillery	Artillería
Bayonet	Bayoneta
Mortars	Morteros
Howitzers	Obuses
Rifles	Fusiles
Grenades	Granadas
Tanks	Tanques
Trucks	Camiones
Railroad-Gun	Cañón Ferroviario
Bombs	Bombas
Enemy	Enemigo
German	Alemán
Japanese	Japonés
Italian	Italiano
Russian	Ruso
American	Estadounidense
English	Inglés

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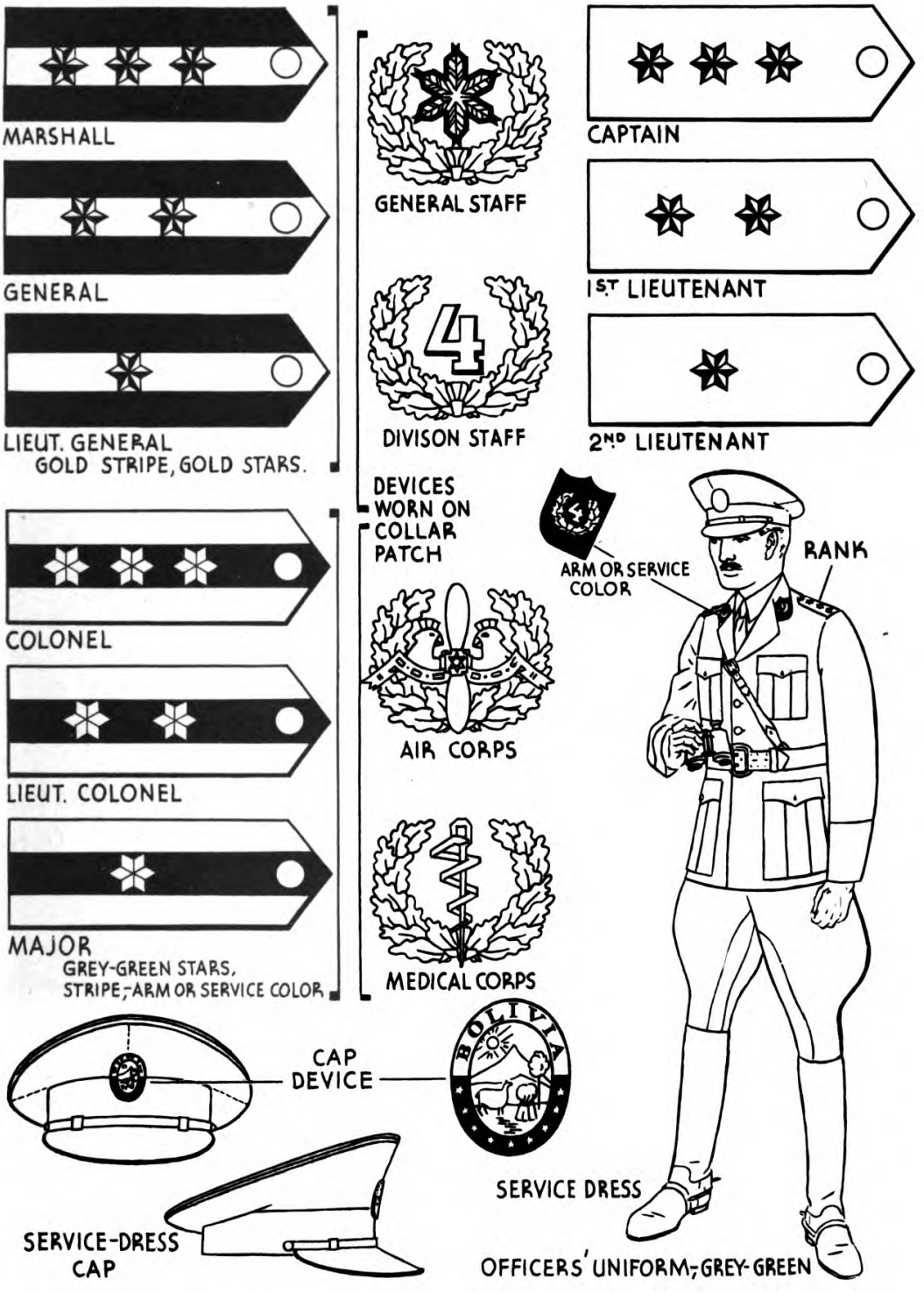
BOLIVIA —OFFICERS

OFFICERS' RANK INSIGNIA



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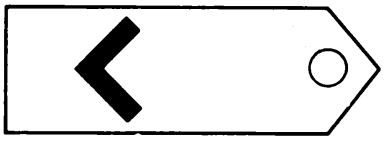
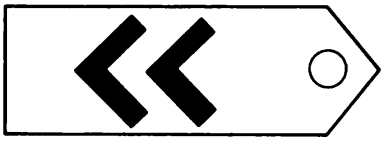
BOLIVIA —ENLISTED MEN

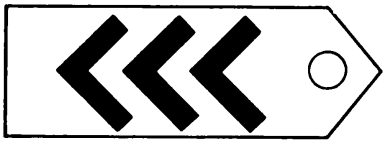
N.C.O.s' RANK INSIGNIA..



LANCE CORPORAL



CORPORAL



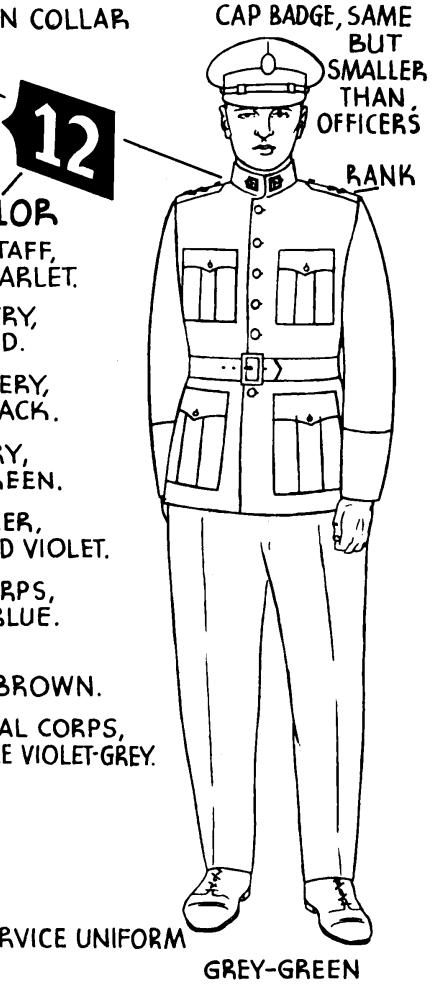
SERGEANT
(BRASS CHEVRONS)

REGIMENTAL NUMBERS

1 2 3 4 5
6 7 8 9 0

CORPS NUMBERS

I II III IV V



BRANCH COLOR

GEN. STAFF, - SCARLET.

INFANTRY, - RED.

ARTILLERY, - BLACK.

CAVALRY, - GREEN.

ENGINEER, - RED VIOLET.

AIR CORPS, - D. BLUE.

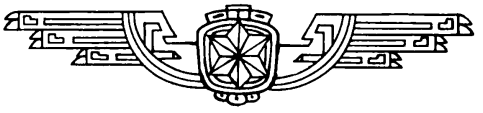
Q.M.C. - L. BROWN.

MEDICAL CORPS, - PALE VIOLET-GREY.

AIR FORCE INSIGNIA

(WORN ABOVE LEFT UPPER POCKET)

PILOT



OBSERVER

AIR GUNNER OR BOMBADIER

AIR PHOTOGRAPHER.

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BRAZIL

Estados Unidos do Brasil

Area. 3,300,000 square miles, or 8.22 per cent greater than the area of the United States proper.

Population. According to the census of 1940, the population was 41,300,000, or about 31.47 per cent of the population of the United States.

Capital. Rio de Janeiro, population 1,700,000. Other principal cities, Sao Paulo, 1,151,249; Recife, 472,464; Bahia de S. Salvador, 363,726; Porto Alegre, 321,628, and Belem.

Religion. The Brazilian population is overwhelmingly Roman Catholic. Church and State were separated in 1889, but the 1934 Constitution restored the former connection.

Education. Free and in some states compulsory. There is one official university, the University of Brazil, and there are three private universities. In addition, 56 faculties grant degrees. In 1940, there were 3,109,784 pupils in the primary schools. There were 143,289 pupils in the secondary schools.

Government. The Constitution, adopted on July 16, 1934, inaugurating the Second Republic after four years of a Provisional Government, was suspended in 1937. President Vargas, whose term of office was drawing to a close, decreed a new Constitution. By this Constitution the mandate of the present President is extended indefinitely. At a future time, chosen by the President, a plebiscite may be held to approve the new Constitution. Theoretically, legislative power is in the hands of a Chamber of Deputies, elected for a term of four years, by chosen local electors in each municipality, elected by vote. In place of the Senate, which has been abolished, there is a Federal Council, composed of 30 deputies, one from each State, chosen by the State Legislature, and 10 selected by the President. This body will not be elected until the plebiscite approves the new constitution. Another body, the Council of National Economy, will be set up with powers over all economic measures. Rights of foreign nationals to enjoy concessions or to operate insurance companies or deposit banks are abolished. A reasonable time is given them to adjust themselves to the new nationalistic policy.

Army, Navy. Military service is compulsory for all males from the

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age of 21 to the age of 45. Reservists are called up annually for 4 weeks. In addition, rifle practice takes place once a month. The air force has a personnel of 3,500. The military police under the War Office numbers 38,213, and is capable of expansion to 130,000. Brazil declared war on Germany in September, 1942. The Brazilian Navy possesses 1 battleship, 1 protected cruiser, 3 river monitors, 1 river gunboat, 1 destroyer, 6 torpedo boats, and 4 submarines.

Agriculture. Only a small portion of the agricultural possibilities of Brazil have been realized. Coffee, maize, cotton, and rice are the chief products. Brazil furnished three-fourths of the world supply of coffee. Cocoa is another important product, as are sugar, oranges, and rubber. Coal and iron are beginning to be very important. Cotton weaving is the chief manufacturing industry.

Commerce. For the five-year period from 1936 to 1940, inclusive, exports exceeded imports by 10.67 per cent. The United States took 42.34 per cent of Brazil's exports, and furnished 51.87 per cent of her imports. Almost 22,000 miles of inland waterways are open to navigation. In 1939 Brazil had a merchant marine of 305 vessels of a tonnage of 487,820. The total length of railroads is 21,208 miles. The most important line, the Central Brazil Railway, 2,000 miles in length, is owned by the State.

FOREIGN EQUIVALENTS OF AMERICAN MILITARY TERMS

American Rank, unit, or title	Foreign Equivalent
UNITS	UNIDADES
Army	Exército
Navy	Marinha
Division	Divisão
Brigade	Brigada
Fleet	Frota
Regiment	Regimento
Battalion	Batalhão
Company	Companhia
Squadron	Esquadrão
Troop	Pelotão (Cavalry)
Battery	Bateria
Platoon	Seção
Squad	Esquadra
Landing Force	Força de desembarque
Detachment	Destachamento
Infantry	Infantaria
Cavalry	Cavalaria
Field Artillery	Artilharia de Campanha
Coast Artillery	Artilharia de Costa
Engineers	Engenheiros
Chemical Warfare Service	Serviço de Guerra Quimica
Air Corps	Arma de Aviação
Antiaircraft	Antiaéreo
Antitank	Anti-tanque
Medical Department	Serviço de Saúde
Armored Force	Unidade Mecanizada
Tank Destroyers	Carros anti-tanques
Marines	Soldados de Marinha
Quartermaster	Intendente
Headquarters	Quartel General
Military Police	Polícia Militar
Guerrillas	Guerrilhas
GRADES	PÔSTOS
Field Marshal	
Marshal	
General	General
Lieutenant General	
Major General	General de Divisão
Brigadier General	General de Brigada
Colonel	Coronel

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American Rank, unit, or title	Foreign Equivalent
Lieutenant Colonel	Tenente-Coronel
Major	Major
Captain	Capitão
1st Lieutenant	Primeiro Tenente
2nd Lieutenant	Segundo Tenente
Adjutant	Ajudante
Warrant Officer	
Sergeant	Sargento
Master Sergeant	Sargento Ajudante
First Sergeant	Primeiro Sargento
Technical Sergeant	Sargento Especialista
Corporal	Primeiro Cabo
Admiral	Almirante
Vice Admiral	Vice-Almirante
Rear Admiral	Contra-Almirante
Captain	Capitão de Mar e Guerra
Commander	Capitão de Fragata
Lieutenant Commander	Capitão de Corveta
Lieutenant	Capitão-Tenente
Ensign	Segundo Tenente
Warrant Officer	
Petty Officer	Sargento
Sailor	Marinheiro
Engineer	Maquinista
Specialists	Especialistas
Private	Praça
MISCELLANEOUS	DIVERSOS
Zero	Zero
One	Um
Two	Dois
Three	Três
Four	Quatro
Five	Cinco
Six	Seis
Seven	Sete
Eight	Oito
Nine	Nove
Ten	Dez
Battleship	Couraçado
Cruiser	Cruzador
Aircraft carrier	Porta-avioes
Destroyer	Contra-torpedeiro
Submarines	Submarinos
Gun Boats	Canhoneiras
Airplane	Avião
Seaplane	Hidroavião
Torpedo Boat	Torpedeiro
Ammunition	Munições
Guns	Canhões
Machine Guns	Metralhadoras
Mine	Mina
Artillery	Artilharia
Bayonet	Baioneta
Mortars	Morteiros
Howitzers	Obuses
Rifles	Espingardas
Grenades	Granadas
Tanks	Tanques
Trucks	Caminhões
Railroad-Gun	Canhão sôbre trilhos
Bombs	Bombas
Enemy	Inimigo
German	Alemão
Japanese	Japonês
Italian	Italiano
Russian	Russo
American	Americano
English	Inglês

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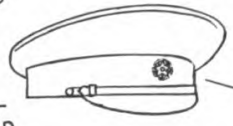
BRAZIL —OFFICERS

OFFICERS' "SERVICE WITHIN DOORS" OLIVE-GREEN TUNIC AND CAP.

NATIONAL EMBLEM

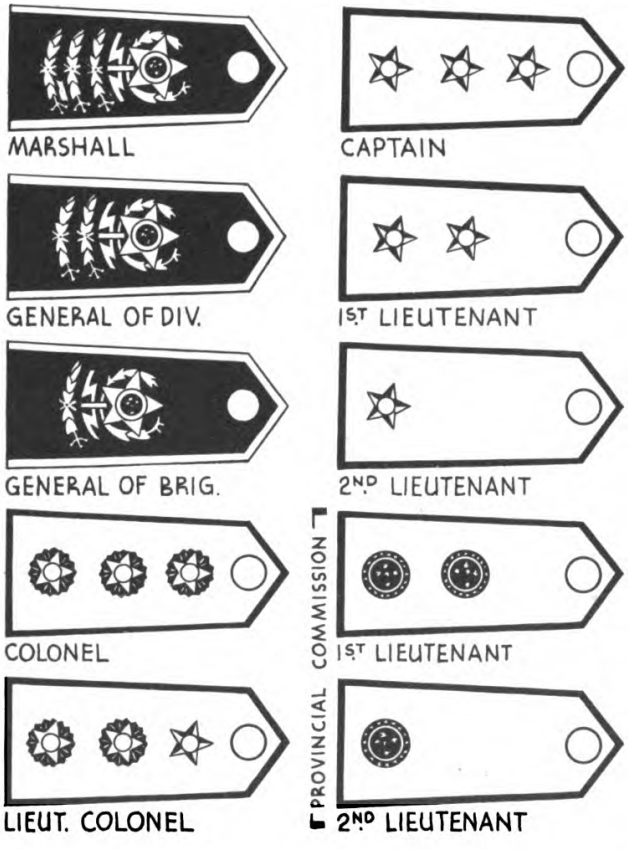
HELMET

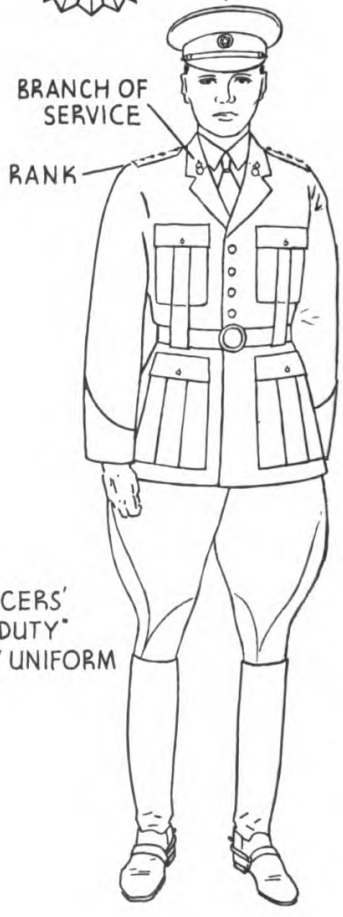
AIR CORPS INSIGNIA



OFFICERS' CAP DEVICE

OFFICERS' RANK INSIGNIA





OFFICERS' "OFF DUTY" GREY UNIFORM

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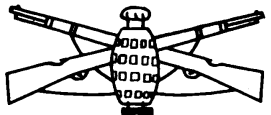
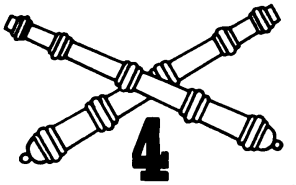
BRAZIL —ENLISTED MEN



REGIMENTAL INFANTRY

BATTALION LIGHT INFANTRY



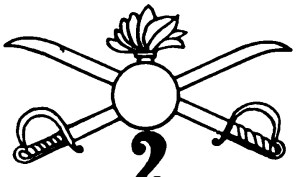
INDEPENDENT BATTALION COAST ARTILLERY

MEDICAL CORPS

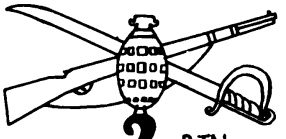
BRANCH INSIGNIA

REGT. MOUNTED ART.

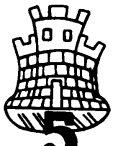
REGIMENTAL DIV'L. CAV.



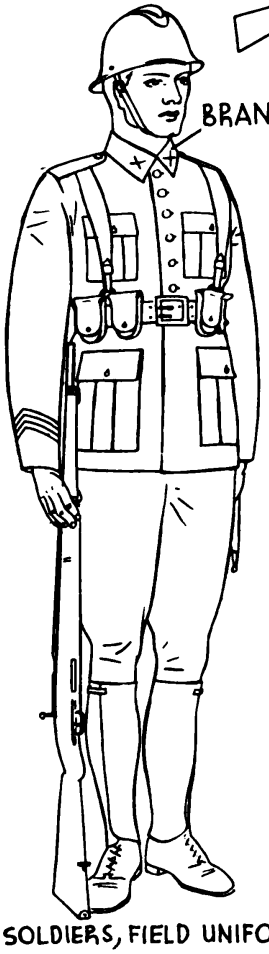
HORSE ARTILLERY



BTN. MOUNTED INFANTRY



ENGINEER



BRANCH

SOLDIERS, FIELD UNIFORM

RANK

OFFICER'S OVERCOAT.

BRANCH COLORS

INFANTRY	-	GREEN
CAVALRY	-	WHITE
ARTILLERY	-	D. BLUE
ENGINEER	-	AQUAMARINE
AIR FORCE	-	L. BLUE
ADJ. GENERAL	-	YELLOW
MEDICAL	-	RED BROWN
VETERINARY	-	RED
BAND	-	D. BROWN

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THE BRITISH ISLES

Area. The area of England, Wales, Scotland, the Isle of Man, and the Channel Islands, is 89,041 square miles, or an area slightly smaller than that of Oregon. The area of Northern Ireland is 5,238 square miles, or an area slightly larger than that of Connecticut.

Population. The population of England, Wales, Scotland, the Isle of Man, and the Channel Islands in 1931 was 44,937,444, of which 37,794,003, or 84.16 per cent, lived in England.

Capital. London, population 8,600,000. Other large cities: Birmingham, Liverpool, Manchester, Sheffield, Leeds, Bristol, Hull, Newcastle, Bradford, Nottingham, Stoke-on-Thames, Leicester, West Ham, Croydon, Plymouth, and Salford. Glasgow and Edinburgh are the largest cities in Scotland, Cardiff is the largest city in Wales, and Belfast the largest in Northern Ireland.

Government. Constitutional monarchy. The present King is George VI. The supreme legislative power of the British Empire is vested in Parliament. Dissolution of Parliament may be effected by the will of the King, or, as is more usual, during the recess, by proclamation, or by lapse of time, the statutory limit of duration of any Parliament being five years. On November 11, 1941, an Act was passed which extended the term of the present Parliament from 5 to 7 years. The present division of Parliament into two Houses, Lords and Commons, has prevailed since the middle of the 14th century. The House of Lords consists of peers who hold their seats (a) by hereditary right; (b) by creation of the sovereign; (c) by virtue of office—Law Lords, and English archbishops (2) and bishops (24); (d) by election for life—Irish peers (28); and (e) by election for duration of Parliament—Scottish peers (16). The full House of Lords is theoretically about 740 members. The House of Commons comprises members representing County, Borough, and University constituencies. Members must be at least 21 years of age. No English or Scottish peer can be elected to the House of Commons, but nonrepresentative Irish peers may be. Women are also eligible. Members of the House of Commons receive an annual salary of 600 pounds; members of the House of Lords receive no salary. A voter must be at least 21; must have resided, or occupied business premises of an annual value of not less than ten pounds, in the same parliamentary borough of county, or one contiguous thereto, for

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a certain qualifying period of three months. Seats in the House of Commons are on the basis of one for every 70,000 of the population. Counting the 13 members from Northern Ireland, there are now 615 members. The executive government is nominally vested in the Crown, but practically in a Cabinet whose continued existence is dependent on the support of a majority in the House of Commons. The head of the Ministry is the Prime Minister. The Prime Minister receives 10,000 pounds a year. The chief posts in the Cabinet are divided into three classes. Those in the first class receive 5,000 pounds annually; in the second class, 3,000 pounds and in the third class, 2,000 pounds. The present House of Commons is composed: Government; Conservative, 387; Liberal National, 33; National Labour, 8; National, 3. Opposition: Labour, 154; Liberal, 17; Independent Liberal, 4; Independent Labour Party, 4; Independent, 4; Communist, 1. Total, 615.

Religion. The Established Church of England is Protestant Episcopal. Civil disserlities do not attach to any persons not belonging to the Church of England. The King is the supreme governor of the Church of England, and possesses the right to nominate to vacant archbishoprics and bishoprics. There are two archbishoprics, Canterbury and York, 41 bishops, and 40 suffragan bishops in England.

Education. In 1937-38, the average attendance in the elementary schools of England and Wales was 4,526,701. In Scotland, in 1939-40, there were 363,732 pupils. In the secondary schools of England and Wales, there were 569,089 pupils; in Scotland, there were 390,991 pupils. Higher education in England is offered at Oxford, with 22 colleges, Cambridge, with 17 colleges, Durham, London, Victoria (at Manchester), Birmingham, Liverpool, Leeds, Sheffield, Bristol, and Reading, among others. In Scotland, the universities are St. Andrews, Glasgow, Aberdeen, and Edinburgh. In Wales there is one university, Wales.

Social Legislation. The British have gone far in social legislation. The recently proposed Beveridge Plan is an example of the trend. Among the more important Acts have been the National Health Insurance Acts, 1936-41, the Unemployment Insurance Acts, 1935-40, the Old Age Pension Acts, 1936, and the Widows', Orphans', and Old Age Contributory Pensions Act, 1936-41. With a few specific exceptions, all persons of the age of 16 or over who are employed under contract of service, written or implied, are brought under the National

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Health Insurance Act. The ordinary benefits are: free medical treatment, payments during sickness, disability benefit, after 26 weeks sickness benefit, and maternity benefit. The Widows', Orphans', and Old Age Pensions Scheme also applies compulsorily to the employed population as a whole. Unemployment Insurance is administered through the employment exchanges, trade unions, and by certain associations of employed persons.

Trade Unions. They are much older than in the United States and much more accepted as an integral part of the nation. In 1939, there were about 6,234,000 members of unions, or about 13.35 per cent of the entire population. This compares with about 7.97 per cent of the entire population in the United States. Among the occupations, little organized in the United States and highly organized in Great Britain are national and local government employees, with 61,000 members; and teachers, with 249,000 members. The American Federation of Teachers has 40,000 members, or 3.66 per cent of the teachers, while in Great Britain the majority belong to their union.

Army, Navy. Until 1939, the land forces of the United Kingdom consisted of the Regular Army, the Territorial Army, and the Reserve forces. The Regular Army, which was a professional army, was about 200,000 strong, the Reserve, comprising men who had gone back to civil life after serving, 140,000 and the Supplementary Reserve of 56,000. The Territorial Army was the chief citizen force. In 1938 it had 205,000 men. If war had come in September, 1938, only two fairly well equipped divisions could have been put in the field, together with a single battalion of light tanks, and a single company of infantry tanks. Awaking to the danger, those in authority started to build up the strength of the army. In April, 1939, the Government decided to introduce compulsory military service, to begin at the age of 20. The British navy is governed by the Board of Admiralty. The most important vessels in the British Navy at the end of 1941 were 13 battleships and battle cruisers, 7 aircraft carriers, 67 cruisers, 262 destroyers, and 50 submarines. In April, 1918, the Royal Flying Corps and the Royal Naval Air Service were merged in the new Royal Air Force. The Royal Air Force, to which so many owe so much, is composed of the Royal Air Force, the Air Force Reserve, the Auxiliary Air Force, the Air Training Corps, and the Women's Auxiliary Force. On March 1, 1939, the strength of the Metropolitan Air Force was 157 regular, 19 auxiliary

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squadrons, and 47 balloon squadrons. In overseas service 30 squadrons are serving. The first line strength of the Metropolitan Air Force on April 1, 1939, was 1,750 aircraft. In 1937, the Fleet Air Arm was transferred to the Royal Navy. Present strength of the air force is not divulged.

Agriculture. Of the total surface, excluding water, of England, Wales, Scotland, and the Isle of Man, the following proportions prevail: Rough grazing: 11.84 per cent, 35.56 per cent, 54.88 per cent, and 29.08 per cent, respectively. Permanent pasture: 42.30 per cent, 42.34 per cent, 8.51 per cent, and 16.31 per cent, respectively. Arable land: 26.21 per cent, 10.55 per cent, 15.39 per cent, and 37.59 per cent. Obviously, with such a small space to grow food on, the British Isles cannot supply all their own food, but they make a remarkable attempt at it. The chief crops are hay, wheat, oats, barley, turnips, potatoes, mangold, beans, and peas. The chief product of the mines is coal.

Industry. Textiles; engineering, ship-building, and vehicles; mines and quarries; public utility services; iron and steel; clothing; food, drink, and tobacco; building and contracting; and paper, printing, etc.

Commerce. In the five years from 1936 to 1940, inclusive, imports exceeds exports by 87.10 per cent. The merchant marine comprised in 1939 13,230 steam and motor vessels, of 10,300,004 net tons, and 4,019 sailing vessels, of 401,753 net tons.

The railroads of Great Britain are grouped into four systems: London, Midland, and Scottish, 6,940 miles; London and North-Eastern, 6,380 miles; Great Western, 3,793 miles; and Southern, 2,185 miles, or a total of 19,298 miles.

NORTHERN IRELAND

Northern Ireland has a separate parliament and executive government. The parliament is composed of 2 ex officio and 24 elected persons, and the House of Commons has 52 elected members. The parliament has broad powers, but cannot act in matters that concern the whole Empire. In addition to its own parliament, Northern Ireland continues to be represented in the Imperial House of Commons by 13 members.

Northern Ireland has an area of 5,238 square miles, or 16.45 per cent of the area of the whole island. The population, 1,279,745, is 30.22 per cent of the entire population of the island.

The religious distribution is: Roman Catholics, 33.46 per cent; Pres-

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byterian, 30.55 per cent; Episcopalians, 27.00 per cent; Methodists, 4.31 per cent.

There were in 1941 186,333 pupils in the elementary schools, and 32,047 pupils in the secondary school. The Queen's University of Belfast has 1,844 students.

Agriculture is the largest industry in Northern Ireland. Most of the farms are small, and are being purchased under the Land Purchase Acts. In the past six years the production of pigs has grown from 300,000 to 812,000 per annum.

There are 754 miles of railroad lines.

ISLE OF MAN

The Isle of Man is administered in accordance with its own laws by the Court of Tynwald. This Court is composed of the Governor, appointed by the Crown; the Legislative Council, made up of the Lord Bishop of Sodor and Man, two Deemsters, the Attorney General, two members appointed by the Governor, and four members elected by the House of Keys; and the House of Keys, a representative assembly of 24 members chosen by adult suffrage.

The area is 221 square miles, and the population is 50,829.

THE CHANNEL ISLANDS

Jersey, Guernsey, Alderny, and Sark have a total area of 75 square miles, with a population of 93,205. They are the only portions of the Dukedom of Normandy still belonging to the Crown of England, to which they have been attached since the Norman conquest. The islands are administered according to their own laws. Jersey has a separate existence, and is administered by a Lieutenant-Governor appointed by the Crown. Guernsey, Alderney, and Sark have one Lieutenant-Governor, but Guernsey and Alderny have a government of their own. Sark is a dependency of Guernsey and under its jurisdiction. These islands are now in the possession of Germany.

GIBRALTAR

The Rock of Gibraltar has been an English possession since 1713. It is a Crown colony. The area is 1 7/8 square miles, and the population is 21,372. Aside from the military forces, the population consists mostly of descendants of Spanish and Italian settlers. Most of the inhabitants are Roman Catholics. Education is compulsory between the ages of 5 and 14.

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MALTA

Malta, until the year 870, had been held in turn by the Phoenicians, the Greeks, the Carthaginians, and the Romans. In 870, the Arabs took it. It was joined to Sicily in 1090 and remained in that situation until 1530, when it was handed over to the Knights of St. John, who ruled the island until they were dispersed by Napoleon in 1798. The Maltese rose in rebellion against the French, and the island was blockaded by the British Fleet, aided by the Maltese, from 1798 to 1800. With the free will of the Maltese it was finally annexed to the British Crown by the Treaty of Paris in 1814.

The area of Malta is 95 square miles, that of its neighboring island, Gozo, 26, and that of Comino, 1. The population in 1938 was 268,668.

The administrative language is English and the other official language of Malta is Maltese.

In 1938, there were 32,735 pupils in the elementary schools. In the secondary schools there were 1,971 pupils. There is also a university.

General. Britain's darkest hour came in the spring of 1940, when with the abrupt collapse of Holland, Belgium, and France, Britain faced the Fascist world alone. The Nazis failed in their objectives during intensive raids over Britain in 1940; they did not demoralize production and civilian life, nor did they drive the R.A.F. out of the skies over Britain.

After the Battle of Britain was won, the British fought campaigns far from home—Greece, Crete, Libya, Iraq, Syria, Iran. As a result of these campaigns and of Russia's magnificent stand, both Suez and the Middle East oil lands have been kept from Hitler.

The British foiled Hitler in his submarine campaign in the Atlantic to cut Britain off from her Empire and from the United States.

Britain's fighting forces have suffered 183,500 casualties (early 1942 figures), or 71 per cent of all the Empire is dead and wounded.

But Britain after three years of war is immeasurably stronger at home than ever before. In 1941, her factory workers produced twice as many finished weapons as the United States; she exported five planes to every one imported, fifteen tanks to every one imported. Britain's people are contributing 60 per cent of the national income for war; this is done only by giving up all luxuries and many necessities. Under existing income tax rates in Britain, always high, it is virtually impossible for anyone to have more than $20,000 left after paying his taxes, no

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matter how large his income. The burden is severe, too, on the little people.

Great Britain is a melting pot like the United States, but one which has simmered for a thousand years. Much rain and mist, no extreme heat or cold, a rich, soft, green countryside have helped to make a people that hates extremes; a moderate, reasonable, temperate people. Only 20 miles across the English Channel from Europe these people developed over many years their democratic government, their strong, vocal public opinion, their Empire. In 1066 was the last invasion of Britain; in 1660, the last civil war.

The British Commonwealth of Nations comprises the British Empire, Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the Channel Islands, Isle of Man, the Colonies, Protectorates, and Dependencies, India and Burma; the Dominions, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, and Eire.

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

aisle (theatre)—**gangway**
Alcohol lamp—**spirit lamp**
Ale—**beer, or bitter**
apartment—**flat**
apartment house—**block of flats**
ash can—**dust bin**
ashman—**dustman**
atomizer—**scent spray**
automobile—**motor car, or car**
baby carriage—**perambulator, or pram**
baggage—**luggage**
baggage car—**luggage van**
bakery—**baker's shop**
bathrobe—**dressing gown**
bartender—**barman, or potman**
bathtub—**bath**
battery (automobile)—**accumulator**
beach—**seaside**
beer—**lager**
bill (money)—**banknote, or note**
billboard—**hoarding**
biscuit—**scone, or tea cake**
bouncer—**chucker out**
bowling alley—**skittle alley**
broiled (meat)—**grilled**
business suit—**lounge suit**
call up—**ring up**
candy (hard)—**boiled sweets**
candy store—**sweet shop**
cane—**stick**
can opener—**tin opener, or key**
carom (billiards)—**cannon**
chain store—**multiple shop**
check baggage—**register luggage**
checkers (game)—**draughts**
chickenyard—**fowl run**
cigarette butt—**cigarette end**
closed season (for game)—**close season**
conductor—**guard**
coal oil—**paraffin**
collar button—**collar stud**
cookie—**biscuit**
cop—**bobby**
corn—**maize, or Indian corn**
cornmeal—**Indian meal**
cotton (absorbent)—**cotton wool**
cracker—**biscuit (unsweetened)**
daylight-saving time—**summer time**
deck (of cards)—**pack**
derby (hat)—**bowler, or hard hat**
dessert—**sweet**
dishpan—**washing-up bowl**
drawers (men's)—**pants**
druggist—**chemist**
drug store—**chemist's shop**
elevator—**lift**
fender (automobile)—**wing, or mud-guard**
fish dealer—**fishmonger**
five-and-ten (store)—**bazaar**
floorwalker—**shopwalker**
frame house—**wooden house**
fruit seller (or dealer)—**fruiterer**
fresh fruit—**dessert (at the end of a meal)**
french fried potatoes—**chips**

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BRITISH ISLES

freight car—**goods wagon**
garters (men's)—**sock suspenders**
gasoline, or gas—**petrol**
gear shift (automobile)—**gear lever**
generator (automobile)—**dynamo**
ground wire (radio)—**earth wire**
guy—**bloke, fellow**
habadashery—**men's wear**
hardware—ironmongery
headliner (vaudeville)—**topliner**
highball—**whiskey and soda**
hood (automobile)—**bonnet**
huckster—**coster, or hawker**
hunting—**shooting**
ill, sick—**ill, queer**
instalment plan—**hire-purchase system, or hire system**
intermission—**interval**
janitor—**caretaker, or porter**
junk—**rubbish**
lawyer—**solicitor**
legal holiday—**bank holiday**
line up—**queue up**
living room—**sitting room**
lobby (theatre)—**foyer, or entrance hall**
long distance (telephone)—**trunks**
low gear (automobile)—**first speed**
mail a letter—**post a letter**
mail box—**pillar box**
marriage certificate—**marriage lines**
molasses—**black treacle**
monkey wrench—**screw spanner**
movie house—**cinema**
movies—**flicks**
mucilage—**gum**
muffler (automobile)—**silencer**
necktie—**tie**
newsstand—**kiosk**
oatmeal (boiled)—**porridge**
okay—**righto**
orchestra seats—**stalls**
package—**parcel**
pebbly beach—**shingle**
phonograph—**gramophone**
pie (fruit)—**tart**
pitcher—**jug**
poolroom—**billards saloon**
potato chips—**crisps**
private hospital—**nursing home**
push cart—**barrow**
race track—**race course**
radio—**wireless**
railway car—**railway carriage**
raincoat—**mackintosh, or mac, or waterproof**
roadster (automobile)—**two-seater**
roast (of meat)—**joint**
roller coaster—**switchback-railway**
rolling grasslands—**downs**
round trip—**return trip**
roomer—**lodger**
rooster—**cock, or cockerel**
rubbers—**galoshes**
run (in a stocking)—**ladder**
saloon—**public house, or pub**
scallion—**spring onion**
scrambled eggs—**buttered eggs**
second floor—**first floor**
sedan (automobile)—**saloon car**
sewerage (house)—**drains**
shoestring—**bootlace, or shoelace**
shot (athletics)—**weight**
shoulder (of road)—**verge**
rubberneck wagon—**char-a-banc**
silverware—**plate**
slacks—**bags**
smoked herring—**kipper**
soda biscuit (or cracker)—**cream-cracker**
soft drinks—**minerals**
spigot (or faucet)—**tap**
squash—**vegetable marrow**
stairway—**staircase, or stairs**
string bean—**French-bean**
store—**shop**
subway—**underground**
sugar-bowl—**sugar basin**
suspenders (men's)—**braces**
sweater—**pull-over**
syrup—**treacle**
taffy—**toffee**
taxi stand—**cab rank**
telegram—**wire**
tenderloin (of beef)—**under-cut, or fillet**
ten pins—**nine pins**
thumb-tack—**drawing pin**
ticket office—**booking office**
toilet—**lavatory, closet**
transom (of door)—**fanlight**
trolley—**tram**
truck—**lorry**
undershirt—**vest, or singlet**
union suit—**combinations**
vaudeville—**variety**
vaudeville theatre—**music hall**
vest—**waistcoat**
vomit—**be sick**
washbowl—**washbasin**
washrag—**face cloth**
washstand—**wash-hand stand**
water heater—**geyser**
window shade—**blind**
"you're connected"—**"you're through" (telephone)**
windshield (automobile)—**windscreen**

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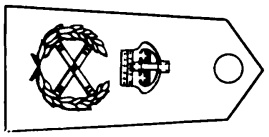
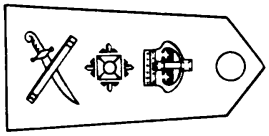
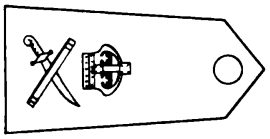
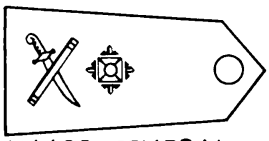
GREAT BRITIAN —OFFICERS

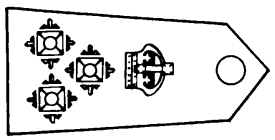
OFFICERS' INSIGNIA OF RANK..

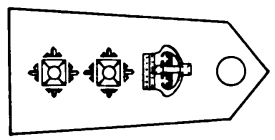

FIELD MARSHAL

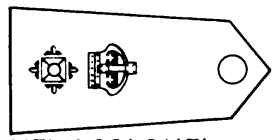

GENERAL

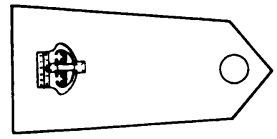

LIEUT. GENERAL


MAJOR GENERAL

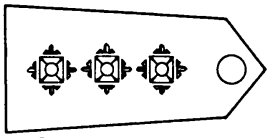

BRIGADIER

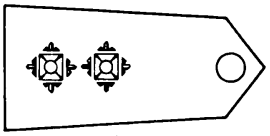

COLONEL

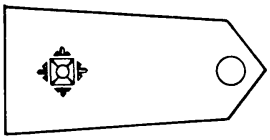

LIEUT. COLONEL


MAJOR

(GOLD DEVICE, EXCEPT RIFLE COS., WHICH ARE BLACK.)


CAPTAIN


LIEUTENANT


2ND LIEUTENANT

COLLAR TAB.

RED WITH GOLD DESIGN.

RANK OF COLONEL AND OVER.

VISOR AND CAP DEVICES

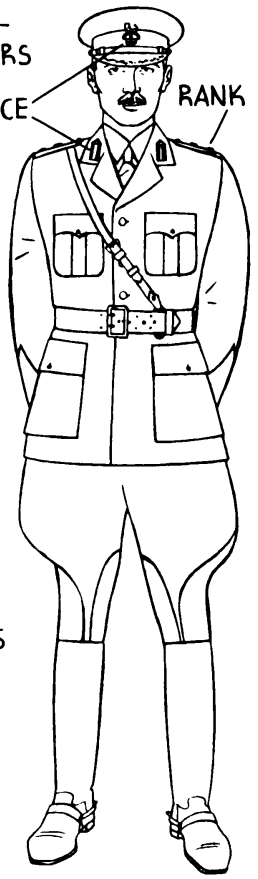
FIELD MARSHAL

GENERAL OFFICER'S

COLONEL

ALL OTHER OFFICERS PLAIN VISOR AND BRANCH DEVICE

UNIFORM: KHAKI



OFFICER'S SERVICE DRESS

COLLAR AND CAP DEVICES.

ROYAL ARMY · TANK CORPS · SIGNALS ORDNANCE C.

ROYAL RGT. ARTILLERY · GRENADIER GUARDS

R.A.M.C.

THE KINGS OWN ROYAL REGIMENT

EACH UNIT HAS ITS OWN DEVICE, OF WHICH ONLY FEW ARE SHOWN.

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GREAT BRITIAN —ENLISTED MEN

W.O. — N.C.O. RANK INSIGNIA..

1ST CLASS STAFF SGT. MAJ.

REGT. SGT. MAJOR

REGT. Q.M. SGT.-W.O. II

W.O. CLASS III

STAFF SERGEANT

SERGEANT

CORPORAL

LANCE CORPORAL

SERVICE DRESS CAP

METAL HELMET

FATIGUE CAP

CAP BADGE

BERET, (TANK.)

CAP BADGE

BRANCH INSIGNIA..

WORN ON THE COLLAR AND AS A CAP BADGE.

THE CAMERONIANS

ROYAL ARMY ORDNANCE C.

ROYAL ARMY SERVICE CORPS

LIFE GUARDS

SOUTH STAFFS. RGT

THE KINGS OWN ROYAL REGIMENT

EACH UNIT HAS ITS OWN DEVICE, OF WHICH ONLY FEW ARE SHOWN.

UNIFORM: KHAKI

BATTLE DRESS OFFICER'S & MEN.

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GREAT BRITAIN—ROYAL AIR FORCE—OFFICERS

OFFICERS' INSIGNIA OF RANK..

MARSHAL OF THE ROYAL AIR FORCE

AIR CHIEF MARSHAL

AIR MARSHAL

AIR VICE MARSHAL

AIR COMMODORE

GROUP CAPTAIN

WING COMMANDER

SQUADRON LEADER

FLIGHT LIEUTENANT

FLYING OFFICER

PILOT OFFICER

CAP BADGES

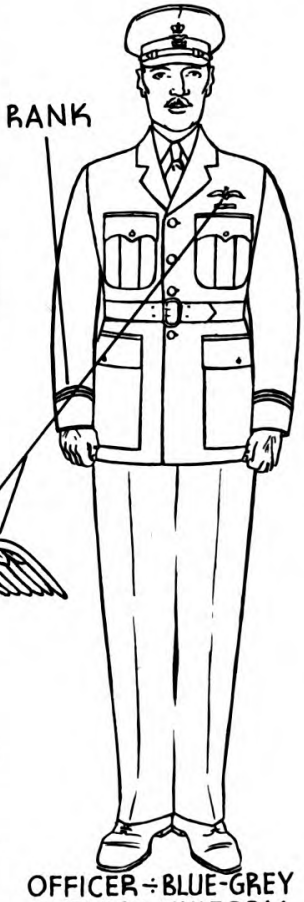
AIR RANKS

ALL OTHER OFFICERS

PILOT

OBSERVER

FORAGE CAP



OFFICER÷BLUE-GREY SERVICE UNIFORM.

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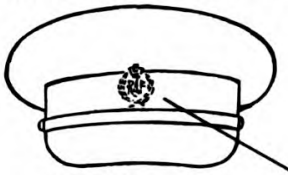
GREAT BRITAIN—ROYAL AIR FORCE—ENLISTED MEN

W.O. — N.C.O. RANK INSIGNIA..



SERVICE CAP

FATIGUE CAP

CAP BADGE

WARRANT OFFICER 1ST CLASS

WARRANT OFFICER 2ND CLASS

WIRELESS OPERATOR

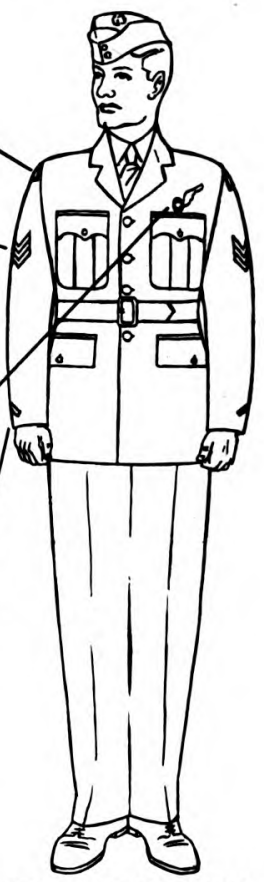
LEADING AIRCRAFTSMAN

UNIFORM: BLUE-GREY

FLIGHT SERGEANT

PHYS. TRAINING INSTRUCTOR

AIR GUNNER



RANK

SERGEANT

AIR GUNNER

CORPORAL

OBSERVER

GOOD CONDUCT

SERVICE DRESS UNIFORM.

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BULGARIA

Blgariya

Area. Before World War II, Bulgaria had an area of 39,825 square miles, or slightly greater than that of Virginia.

Population. 6,000,000, a little less than that of Virginia and North Carolina.

Capital. Sofia, with 288,000 inhabitants, is the largest city. Other important cities are Philippopolis, Varna, and Ruschuk.

Religion. The national religion is that of the Orthodox Church, though in 1870 the Patriarch of Constantinople declared it to be outside the Orthodox Communion. This Church and others are paid by the State in addition to the money they receive for services at funerals, marriages, etc. Church membership, according to the census of 1934, was divided mainly between the Orthodox Church of Bulgaria, 5,128,890, or 84.38 per cent and the Moslems, 821,298, or 13.51 per cent.

Government. By the Treaty of Neuilly in 1919, Bulgaria ceded Thrace to the Allied and Associated Powers. Thrace became a part of Greece. Bulgaria ceded to Yugoslavia the Strumnitza Line and a strip of territory. Bulgaria, in September, 1940, through the intervention of the Germans, gained the Southern Dobruja. Her total area was thereby increased to 42,796 square miles. In April, 1941, taking advantage of the Nazi invasion of Greece, Bulgaria occupied the whole of Yugoslav Macedonia, Greek Western Thrace, Eastern Macedonia, and two other districts. This new acquisition has not been painless, for Macedonian patriots have exterminated a large number of Bulgarians sent to keep them suppressed. Bulgaria had declared her independence of Turkey in 1908, and Prince Ferdinand assumed the title of Tsar of the Bulgarians. He abdicated in 1918 after his country, then as now allied with Germany, had gone down to defeat. His son, the present ruler, Boris II, replaced him. Bulgaria possesses a single Chamber, the National Assembly, composed of 160 members. All males over 21 and all married females over 21 compose the electorate. The Cabinet comprises ten members. The Premier and Minister of Foreign Affairs, as of April 11, 1942, was Professor Bogdan Filoff.

Agriculture. The total area of Bulgaria comprises 25,488,343 acres, cultivated portion of which amounts to 43.62 per cent. State owned forests cover 31.91 per cent of the total area; municipality owned

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forests cover 18.41 per cent; and privately owned forests, 6.06 per cent. Agriculture is the chief occupation of the people. Eighty per cent of the active population were engaged in agriculture in 1934, the great majority on one to six acre farms. Agriculture is in a primitive state and machinery has not made much headway. The principal crops are wheat, maize, barley, rye, and oats. Fruit, grapes, cotton, sugar, tobacco, and silkworms are also important.

Education. In the elementary grades it is compulsory and free for children between 7 and 14. According to the census of 1934, 20.4 per cent of the male population and 42.8 per cent of the female population were illiterate, or 31.55 per cent of the whole population. There were 307,317 boys and 288,794 girls in elementary schools; 167,014 boys and 119,342 girls in the lower secondary schools; 47,655 boys and 26,775 girls in the higher secondary schools. The one university in Bulgaria, in Sofia, had 4,377 men and 1,653 women students.

Army. Before World War II, the Bulgarian Army had 3,900 officers and 56,000 men. The war strength was about a half million men. Military service is compulsory from 17 to 65. Bulgaria's navy consists of 4 torpedo boats, and 6 motor boats.

General. Beginning with January 1, 1942, old age pensions for the peasants as well as for manual workers are in force. In order to qualify for the pension, peasants must contribute annual sums. Industrial development is slow. In the prewar years, exports exceeded imports by an average of 12 per cent. The merchant marine in 1939 comprised 14 vessels of 17,476 tons. All railroads, 2,211 miles, are State-owned.

After Bulgaria was invaded by the Nazis in March, 1941, the authorities placed the country in the Axis Column.

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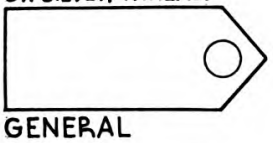
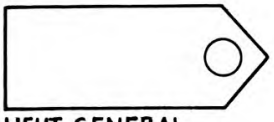
BULGARIA —OFFICERS AND ENLISTED MEN

OFFICERS' RANK INSIGNIA..

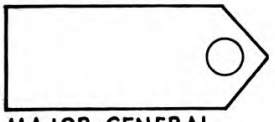
SPECIAL DESIGN IN GOLD OR SILVER THREAD.



GENERAL



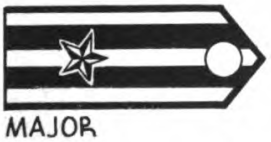
LIEUT. GENERAL



MAJOR GENERAL

COLONEL

LIEUT. COLONEL



MAJOR

CAPTAIN

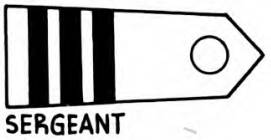
1ST LIEUTENANT

2ND LIEUTENANT

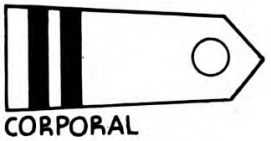
N.C.O. RANK INSIGNIA.

PLAIN STRAP WITH BRANCH COLOR STRIPES.

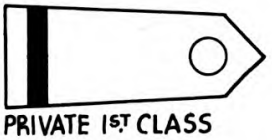
WARRANT OFFICER



SERGEANT



CORPORAL



PRIVATE 1ST CLASS

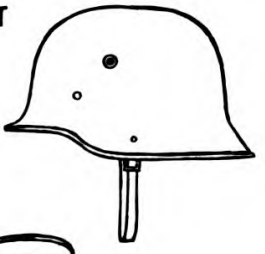
REGIMENTAL NUMBER IS WORN ON SHOULDER STRAP.

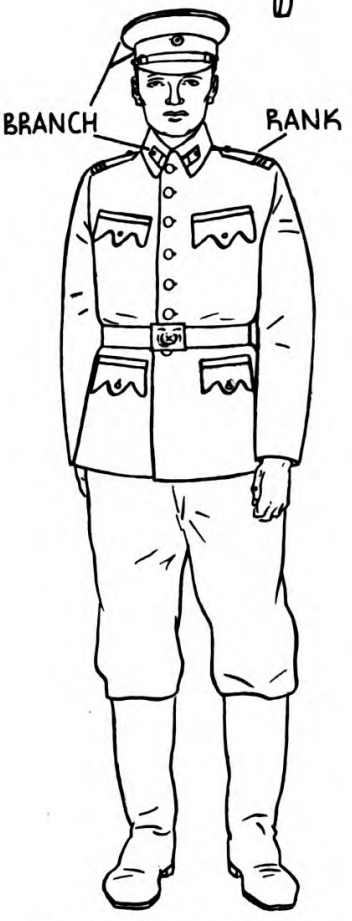
FIRST REGIMENT

6th REGIMENT

ECOLE MILITAIRE AND REGIMENT OF KING BORIS

HELMET





BRANCH COLORS

BRANCH	CAP BAND	PIPING	COLLAR OF TUNIC	ECUSSON, TUNIC OR O'COAT	OFFICERS' EPAULETTES BASE	OFFICERS' EPAULETTES STRIPE
INFANTRY	RED	RED	RED	RED	GOLD	RED
CAVALRY	RED	WHITE	RED	RED	SILVER	RED
ARTILLERY	BLACK	RED	BLACK	BLACK	GOLD	RED
ENGINEER	BLACK	RED	BLACK	BLACK	SILVER	RED
GEN. STAFF	BLACK VELVET	RED	BLACK VELVET	BLACK VELVET	SILVER	BLACK
GEN. OFF.	BLACK	RED	BRANCH		BRANCH	GOLD-SILVER

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CANADA

Area. 3,700,000 square miles, roughly the same as that of the United States including territories and dependencies.

Population. In 1941, 11,420,000, or less than that of New York State. Canada and the United States differ in the distribution of their population in that the United States is now fairly well settled throughout, whereas Canada's fringe of civilization runs in a 300 mile strip along the United States border. Of the white population in 1931, 5,381,071 were of British origin, or 51.86 per cent; the English accounting for 3,741,419, or 26.42 per cent; the Scots, 1,346,350, or 12.98 per cent; the Irish, 1,230,808, or 11.86 per cent; and others, 62,494, or .60 per cent. Of French origin were 2,927,990, or 28.22 per cent.

Capital. Ottawa, population 150,000. Other cities and populations: Montreal, 882,000; Toronto, 657,000; Vancouver, 280,000; Winnipeg, 218,000; Hamilton, 164,000; Quebec, 147,000; Windsor, 104,000; Edmonton, 92,000; Calgary, 87,000; London, 77,000; Halifax, 69,000; Verdun, 66,000; Regina, 57,000; St. John, 50,000; Saskatoon, 42,000; Victoria, 42,000.

Religion. The chief religious groups in Canada in 1931 were: Roman Catholic, 4,099,000, or 39.50%; United Church, 2,017,000, or 19.44%, and Anglicans, 1,635,000, or 15.76%.

Of the 2,928,000 Canadians of French origin, 2,849,000 or 97.31 per cent, were Roman Catholics.

Government. The Dominion of Canada is a self-governing British nation. Both the federal and nine provincial governments conform to the British pattern. Parliament consists of a House of Commons, whose members are elected to serve five years, and a Senate, whose members are appointed for life by summons of the Governor-General on advice of the Cabinet. The Province of Quebec always has 65 members in the House; members vary roughly in proportion to the population. The House elected in March, 1940, was composed of 245 members. Women vote. The distribution of parties in this House was: Liberals, 178; Conservatives, 38; New Democracy Party, 10; Co-operative Commonwealth Federation, 8; smaller parties, 11. The Senate is composed of 96 members. The representative of the King is the Governor-General, who exercises executive power through

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a responsible ministry. The present Governor-General is the Earl of Athlone. The present Prime Minister (Liberal Government) is the Right Honorable William Lyon Mackenzie King (also Secretary of State for External Affairs and President of the Privy Council). The Cabinet includes 17 Ministers.

Under peacetime conditions, Canada has direct diplomatic relations with the United States, France, Japan, Belgium, Brazil, Argentina and Chile later.

The nine Provinces, each with its premier and legislature, have much the same powers as our state governments. There is also a lieutenant-governor in each, appointed by the Governor-General-in-Council.

Education. In 1931, 95.7 per cent of all persons in Canada over the age of 10 could read and write. The Provincial Governments control education. In all provinces, except Quebec, there are very few private schools so that elementary and secondary education in Canada is almost completely in the hands of the State. Elementary schools are free in all provinces except Quebec, secondary schools in almost all provinces. In Quebec (with the exception of certain municipalities) for every child of school age, regardless of school attendance, a fee is collected for elementary education. Catholic and Protestant schools in this province are administered separately but are under one Department of Instruction and are financed by a common system of taxation. In Alberta, Ontario, and Saskatchewan, minority elementary schools, Protestant or Catholic, are called Separate Schools, and the same provincial administration is over both minority and majority schools. In these three provinces, secondary education is nonsectarian. Of the 2,500,000 pupils enrolled in schools in 1938-39, 2,265,000, or 89.91 per cent, were in provincially controlled schools, 111,000 in privately controlled schools, 9,000 in Dominion Indian schools. In 1941, there were 103,000 in universities and colleges. There are 6 State-controlled universities and 12 independent ones.

Army and Navy. In peacetime the permanent force consisted of 14 units of all arms of the service; the strength in 1939 was about 4,000. The nonpermanent active militia consisted of cavalry (horsed and armored car), artillery, engineers, signals, infantry (rifle, machine

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gun, and tank), army service corps, medical corps, ordnance corps, postal corps, veterinary corps, and chaplain services.

The reserve of the active militia is composed of the following: (1) reserve officers (general list); (2) reserve regimental depots; (3) corps reserve and corps reserve list of officers of the N.P.A.M.; and (4) the special reserve list of technical officers.

In addition, there were numerous cadet corps and rifle associations.

About 200 cadets receive military and general education (4 years) at the Royal Military College at Kingston, Ontario. Graduates may receive commissions in the Canadian Permanent Force, the Royal Canadian Air Force, the British Army, and the Royal Air Force. In the British or Indian armies the R.M.C. receive one year's seniority because their course is longer than the one at Woolwich or Sandhurst.

In April, 1942, the strength of the Canadian army was about 440,000. Four Canadian army divisions were serving abroad. The total number of volunteers—all branches of service—for overseas was 420,000. The Royal Canadian Navy prewar manpower was 1,800. At the end of 1940, it exceeded 2,000 officers and 13,000 ratings. By April, 1942, Canada's naval manpower was over 30,000. Canada's navy jumped from a prewar total of 15 ships to 109 vessels at the end of 1940 and to 400 by April, 1942. Canadian corvettes and destroyers are taking an important part in Atlantic convoy duty. Of the Royal Canadian Air Force the authorized peacetime establishment was permanent, 260 officers, 1,935 airmen; non-permanent, 208 officers, 1,014 airmen. Wartime expansion was planned to 2,400 officers and 28,000 airmen. The R.C.A.F. has ranged alongside the R.A.F. from London to Java. One of Canada's most spectacular contributions to the war effort is the British Commonwealth War Air Training Plan. Starting with very limited facilities, Canada now has the best pilot factory in the world, capable of turning out over 30,000 graduates yearly. By the end of 1940, airdromes for 65 schools had been completed, one more than had originally been planned for the spring of 1942. A thousand miles of runways have been built, and 2,000 buildings.

Seven out of ten in Canada's Air Force have been Canadian, the rest from Australia, New Zealand, the United States, and from many of the occupied countries. Canada has financed most of the costs —estimated at $1,000,000,000. Training a pilot costs $21,000, an

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observer costs $22,000, a wireless air gunner $8,750. The course averages 180 hours flying time, to be completed in 24 weeks. Even then the men are only semi-trained and must be worked into combat units abroad.

Production. Canada is the third gold-producing country in the world. Her natural resources are rich although only partly developed. She has almost a world monopoly of asbestos and nickel. Most of the fur coats worn by American women originate in the Canadian forests, as does most of the wood pulp for our newspapers. Although manufacturing is most important, Canada is largely agricultural and has a great amount of arable land—about 361,000,000 acres. Grain growing, dairy farming, fruit farming, and ranching, as well as fur farming, are successful; also carried on are timbering, fishing, and mining. Canada's principal manufactures in 1939 were by groups of industries, and in order of the value of products: vegetable products, wood and paper products, (iron and its products, animal products, nonferrous metal products, textiles and textile products, nonmetallic mineral products, chemicals and chemical products. In raw materials Canada contributes to the war effort aluminum, nickel, asbestos, zinc, copper, lead, platinum, mica, sulphur, gold, wood pulp. In food, Canada, contributes bacon, wheat, flour, cheese, eggs, honey. In industrial production she contributes all kinds of munitions and war equipment. With one-eleventh of the population and one-sixteenth the national income, Canada early in 1942 was producing at one-fifth the rate of the United States.

Commerce. Canada has a protective tariff, with preferential arrangements in favor of the United Kingdom and of the Dominions, and of many of the Crown Colonies. Canada's imports are greatest in value from the United States; the United Kingdom ranks next. Exports are greatest to the United Kingdom; the United States ranks next. In December, 1939, Canada had 8,419 vessels, including those for inland navigation; total net tonnage, 1,287,365. Canada's system of canal, river, and lake navigation totals 2,700 miles in length. Single track railroad mileage totalled 42,565. Total mileage was 56,533. Canadian National Railways (owned by the Government) covers about one-half of the single track mileage. The Canadian Pacific Railway, which comprises most of the privately owned railroad mileage, totals, 17,153. Canada's currency is in dollars and cents. Legal weights

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and measures are the Imperial yard, pound avoirdupois, gallon, and bushel: the hundredweight and the ton however, as in the United States, are 100 pounds and 2,000 pounds respectively. Canada's exports to England have doubled in the past two years. From nothing at all Canada has built a munitions industry which turns out all forms of modern weapons.

General. Canadians evidence both their English heritage and their American environment. Having grown up within the framework of the British Empire, Canada shares the English traditions. Politically, Canada's ties with the mother country have remained. Life in the Dominion is much as that in the United States. Canada has the world's highest living standard next to ours. Canada has an automobile and a telephone for every nine persons. Canadians have electricity in 66 per cent of their homes. The Royal Canadian Mounted Police is a constabulary force maintained by the Dominion Government. It was organized in 1873 as the North West Mounted Police, subsequently (1904) as the Royal North West Mounted Police, and since 1920 as the Royal Canadian Mounted Police. The force has grown from 300 in 1873 to 3,875 in December, 1939. Its means of transport in 1939 were 150 horses, 538 motor vehicles, 271 sleigh dogs, and 16 police dogs. Canada is on a complete war footing on the home front. The government has complete control over domestic economy. Heavy industry is completely converted to war production. Building is strictly limited to war necessities. Gasoline has been severly rationed. Canada is the only country in the Western Hemisphere with two official languages and two distinct cultures. Frenchmen were the earliest settlers in Canada, and the number of French residents was great enough so that they kept their racial integrity when in 1763 England finally acquired title to the country. The French make up about one-third of the population now and they live mostly in Quebec Province. The French for the most part do not look to France as their mother country, but Montreal is the third largest French city in the world. French Canada is Catholic. Canada and the United States have a unique relationship. Two countries so similar in size and natural resources are fortunate indeed to be so agreeable neighbors (unlike neighboring countries and peoples in so many other parts of the world) rather than deadly rivals. We have the inspiring spectacle of 4,000 miles of common

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unfortified frontier. From 1939 to 1940, immigration declined from 16,994 arrivals to 11,324. This latter total included 4,990 Canadians returned from long residence in the United States. During the year ending June 30, 1940, 15,183 persons moved permanently from Canada to the United States, and 8,948 moved permanently from the United States to Canada. The lowest birth rate was an average of 17.7 per 1,000 in British Columbia, the highest, 25.8 in Quebec. In Canada the pattern of life is very much like ours. Customs in the Maritime Provinces are much like those in New England. Quebec and New York State have dairy industries. Manufacturing in Canada is centered in Ontario and western Quebec, just to the north of our midwestern industrial centers. The same drought and dust storms, the same problems of surplus production afflict the wheat farmers of Manitoba and Saskatchewan, and of Minnesota and the Dakotas. British Columbia's logging industry rivals that of our Northwest. Even the same minorities have settled in the same areas in both countries: Germans in the wheat country, Japanese in the truck gardening districts of the west coast.

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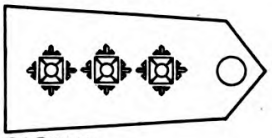
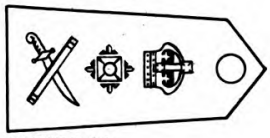
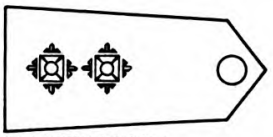
CANADA —OFFICERS • RCAF UNIFORMS SAME AS RAF •

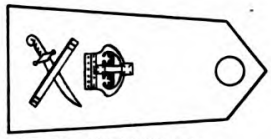
OFFICERS' INSIGNIA OF RANK..

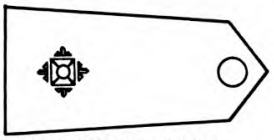
FIELD MARSHAL


CAPTAIN


GENERAL

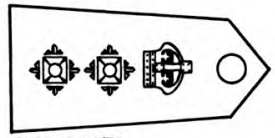

LIEUTENANT


LIEUT. GENERAL

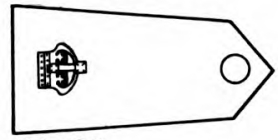

2ND LIEUTENANT

MAJOR GENERAL

BRIGADIER


COLONEL

LIEUT. COLONEL


MAJOR

(GOLD DEVICE, EXCEPT RIFLE COS., WHICH ARE BLACK.)

VISOR AND CAP DEVICES

FIELD MARSHAL

GENERAL OFFICER'S

COLONEL

COLLAR TAB.

RANK OF COLONEL AND OVER.

ALL OTHER OFFICERS PLAIN VISOR AND BRANCH DEVICE

UNIFORM: KHAKI

OFFICER'S SERVICE DRESS

COLLAR AND CAP DEVICES.

ROYAL CANADIAN ORDNANCE CORPS

· TANK CORPS ·

SIGNALS

ROYAL RGT. ARTILLERY ·

GRENADIER GUARDS

ROYAL CANADIAN DRAGOONS ·

MEDICAL CORPS

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CANADA —ENLISTED MEN **RCAF UNIFORMS SAME AS RAF**

W.O. — N.C.O. RANK INSIGNIA..

1ST CLASS STAFF SGT. MAJ.

REGT. SGT. MAJOR

REGT. Q.M.SGT.-W.O.II

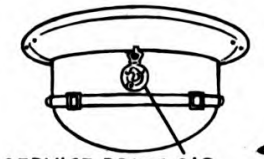
W.O. CLASS III

STAFF SERGEANT

SERGEANT

CORPORAL

LANCE CORPORAL



SERVICE DRESS CAP

METAL HELMET

FATIGUE CAP

CAP BADGE

BERET, (TANK.)

CAP BADGE

BRANCH INSIGNIA..

WORN ON THE COLLAR AND AS A CAP BADGE.

ESSEX REGIMENT (TANK)

ROYAL MONTREAL REGIMENT.

CANADIAN SCOTTISH REGIMENT

GOVERNOR GENERAL'S HORSE GUARD

'CANADA' PATCH IS WORN AT THE SHOULDER OF RIGHT SLEEVE.

(RANK INSIGNIA WORN ON SLEEVE.)

UNIFORM: KHAKI

BATTLE DRESS OFFICER'S & MEN.

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CHILE

Republica de Chile

Area. Chile has an area of 296,717 miles, or one-tenth of the size of the United States.

Population. Estimated in 1939, 4,680,000, or one-twenty-eighth of the United States. By the census of 1930, almost one-half of the population were urban dwellers.

Capital. Santiago, 829,830. Valparaíso is the next largest city.

Government. Legislative power is vested in the National Congress, consisting of the Senate and the Chamber of Deputies. Members of both bodies are elected by popular vote. There are 45 Senators and 143 Deputies. Males of 21 years or older can vote if able to read and write. In 1937, there were 495,648 electors. Women and even foreigners of 5 years residence may vote in municipal elections. The President is elected for a 6 year term, by direct popular vote. He may not be re-elected. The Cabinet is composed of 8 Ministers.

Religion. Until 1925 the Roman Catholic Church was the State religion. Since that time the Church and the State have been separated. The majority of Chileans are Roman Catholics.

Education. Free and compulsory for children between 7 and 15. In 1939, there were 611,494 pupils in public and private elementary schools, and 43,424 pupils in the secondary schools. College education is provided by the State University of Chile, the Catholic University, the National Institute of Santiago, and the University of Concepción.

Army, Navy. Military service is required of all able-bodied males from age 20 to age 45, inclusive. The strength of the active army in 1936 was 1,400 officers and 16,000 men. The Air Force comprises 3 air brigades. The Navy comprises 1 battleship, 1 armored cruiser, 2 protected cruisers, 8 destroyers, 9 submarines, and a few other craft.

Products. About 37.8 per cent of Chile's employed inhabitants are engaged in agriculture and fishing, 33 per cent in industry and commerce, and 5.8 per cent in mining. According to a recent estimate, 5,000 large-scale owners control some 90 per cent of the agricultural land, and 50,000 small-holders control the remaining 10 per cent. Some of the more important crops are wheat, potatoes, barley, oats, beans, and maize. Dairy farms are increasing in

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number, size, and products. The chief source of Chile's wealth lies in its minerals. Gold, silver, copper, cobalt, zinc, molybdenum, tungsten, and manganese are some of these. Chile's copper reserves account for more than one-third of the world's reserves. Other countries' high tariffs have offered a serious obstacle to the export of this metal. One of Chile's largest sources of governmental revenue is nitrate of soda.

Commerce. For the five years from 1936 to 1940, inclusive, exports exceeded imports by 62.41 per cent. The Chilean merchant marine comprises 106 steamers, motor-driven vessels, and sailing vessels, of 176,289 gross tons. There are 5,737 miles of railroad lines. The Chilean Transandine Line is now part of the State Railroad system.

FOREIGN EQUIVALENTS OF AMERICAN MILITARY TERMS

American Rank, unit, or title	Foreign Equivalent
UNITS	UNIDADES
Army	Ejército
Navy	Marina de Guerra
Division	División
Brigade	Brigada
Fleet	Escuadra
Regiment	Regimiento
Battalion	Batallón
Company	Compañía
Squadron	No Equivalent
Troop	Escuadrón
Battery	Batería
Platoon	Pelotón
Squad	Escuadra
Landing Force	Fuerza de Desembarco
Detachment	Destacamento
Infantry	Infantería
Cavalry	Caballería
Field Artillery	Artillería de Campaña
Coast Artillery	Artillería de Costa
Engineers	Ingenieros
Chemical Warfare Service	Servicio de Guerra Química
Air Corps	Fuerza Aérea
Antiaircraft	Antiaéreo
Antitank	Antitanque
Medical Department	Sanidad Militar
Armored Force	Fuerza Blindada
Tank Destroyers	Destroyers de Tanques
Marines	Infantería de Marina
Quartermaster	Intendencia
Headquarters	Cuartel General
Military Police	Policía Militar
Guerrillas	Guerrillas
GRADES	Grados
Field Marshal	Mariscal de Campo
Marshal	Mariscal
General	General
Lieutenant General	Teniente General
Major General	General de División
Brigadier General	General de Brigada
Colonel	Coronel
Lieutenant Colonel	Teniente Coronel
Major	Comandante
Captain	Capitán
1st Lieutenant	Teniente
2nd Lieutenant	Subteniente
Adjutant	Ayudante
Warrant Officer	Suboficial
Sergeant	Sargento
Master Sergeant	Sergento Mayor
First Sergeant	Sargento Primero
Technical Sergeant	Sargento Técnico
Corporal	Cabo
Admiral	Almirante
Vice Admiral	Vicealmirante
Rear Admiral	Contraalmirante
Captain	Capitán de Navío
Commander	Capitán de Fragata
Lieutenant Commander	Capitán de Corbeta
Lieutenant	Teniente Primero
Ensign	Guardia Marina de Primera Clase
Warrant Officer	Suboficial
Petty Officer	Cabo de Mar

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American Rank, unit, or title	Foreign Equivalent
Sailor	Marinero
Engineer	Maquinista
Specialists	Especialistas
Private	Soldado Raso
MISCELLANEOUS	MISCELÁNEO
Zero	Cero
One	Uno
Two	Dos
Three	Tres
Four	Cuatro
Five	Cinco
Six	Seis
Seven	Siete
Eight	Ocho
Nine	Nueve
Ten	Diez
Battleship	Acorazado
Cruiser	Crucero
Aircraft carrier	Portavión
Destroyer	Destroyer
Submarines	Submarinos
Gun Boats	Cañoneros
Airplane	Avión
Seaplane	Hidroavión
Torpedo Boat	Torpedero
Ammunition	Munición
Guns	Cañones
Machine Guns	Ametralladors
Mine	Mina
Artillery	Artillería
Bayonet	Bayoneta
Mortars	Morteros
Howitzers	Obuses
Rifles	Fusiles
Grenades	Granadas
Tanks	Tanques
Trucks	Camiones
Railroad-Gun	Cañón Ferroviario
Bombs	Bombas
Enemy	Enemigo
German	Alemán
Japanese	Japonés
Italian	Italiano
Russian	Ruso
American	Norteamericano
English	Inglés

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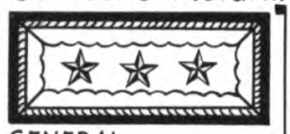
CHILE —OFFICERS AND ENLISTED MEN

OFFICERS' INSIGNIA OF RANK...


GENERAL

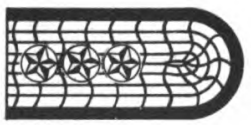
MAJOR GENERAL

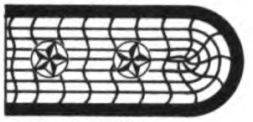
BRIG. GENERAL
(RED, WITH GOLD STARS & BORDER)

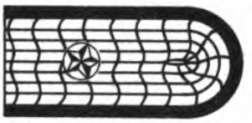
COLONEL

LIEUT. COLONEL

MAJOR
(GOLD STARS)


CAPTAIN


1ST LIEUTENANT


SUB-LIEUTENANT

N.C.O. RANK INSIGNIA..
WORN ON SLEEVE, ABOVE CUFF.

1ST SERGEANT VICE SERGEANT

2ND SERGEANT
(GOLD STRIPES ON RED CLOTH)

CORPORAL 2ND CORPORAL
(RED STRIPES ON BLACK CLOTH)

1ST CLASS PVT. PRIVATE

COLLAR PATCHES..

GENERAL OFFICERS FIELD OFFICERS COMPANY OFFICERS

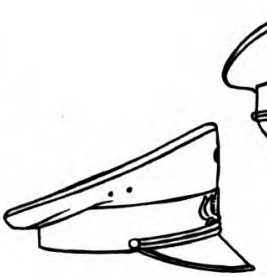
BRANCH INSIGNIA...

INFANTRY

CAVALRY
(WORN ON COLLAR BY E.MEN)

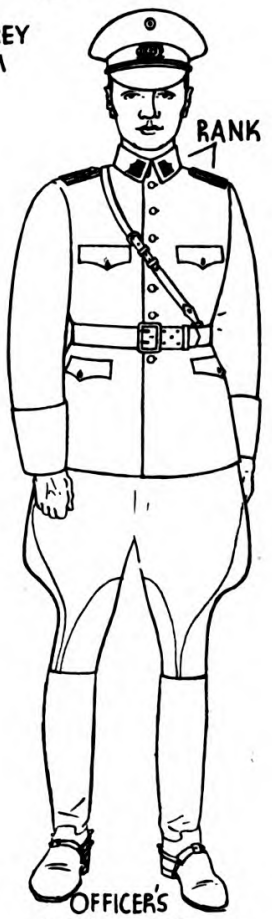
ARTILLERY
(WORN ON COLLAR PATCH)

SAPPERS


SERVICE CAP

CAP DEVICE

FIELD-GREY UNIFORM



OFFICER'S SERVICE UNIFORM

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CHINA

Chung-Hua Min-Kuo

Area. The total area of China Proper and Outer China was nearly four and a half million square miles—more than a quarter of all Asia.

Capital. Chungking. Nanking had a population of 1,019,148 in 1936; Peiping (the capital of China until 1928, and formerly called Peking), 1,556,364.

Population. 457,800,000, more than a fifth of the human race. The 18 provinces of China proper have a total area of 2,104,000 square miles, and a total population of 43,000,000 (1936). Outer China consists of Manchuria (area: 503,000 square miles; population: 37,000,000, in 1937), occupied by the Japanese army in September, 1931, and proclaimed an independent state (Manchukuo) with the aid of Japan; Mongolia (area: 626,000 square miles; population: 2,078,000, in 1936); Tibet (area: 469,294 square miles; population: 3,700,000, in 1936). The capital of Mongolia, Urga, is the center of Mongolian Government and the seat of the Bogdo Khan. The capital of Tibet is Lhasa, the seat of the Dalai Lama. It is said that almost one-fifth of the population consists of lamas (monks). There were 42 treaty ports in China, of which the following, in order of size, have a population of: Shanghai, 3,500,000; Tientsin, 1,300,000; Canton, 8,661,000; Hankow, 778,000; Chungking, 635,000; Tsingtao, 515,000; Hangchow, 507,000; and Harbin, 330,000.

Religion. The three great religions of China are Confucianism, Buddhism, and Taoism. The practice of ancestral worship is observed throughout the Republic. Confucianism has little outward ceremonial, but Buddhism and Taoism are elaborate and resplendent in their ritual. Most Chinese (that is, those who are not Mohammedans or Christians) practice all three religions. There are Mohammedans in every province of China, the total, including Manchuria, numbering an estimated 48,000,000 with more than 42,000 mosques. Roman Catholicism in China dates back more than three centuries. In 1934, there were 123 Catholic missions with a staff of 16,241. They estimated that there were 2,623,560 native Christians. Protestant missions date back to 1807. In 1932, there were 1,130 mission stations with a staff of 6,150. They counted 488,539 communicants. In 1934, the Protestant missions had 19 colleges and 267 middle

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schools with a total of 37,714 students. Among the aboriginal hill tribes, most are still nature-worshippers; they are ethnically distinct, too, from the Mongoloid peoples. In Kaiféng, the capital of Honan province, there is a colony of Chinese Jews.

Government. On February 12, 1912, China ended its ancient monarchy and became the Republic of China, or Chung-Hua Min-Kuo. The Kuomintang, National People's Party promulgated the Constitution (1928, amended 1931) which set up China's new form of government, the so-called period of political tutelage. Certain basic principles enunciated by Dr. Sun Yat-Sen, contribute to a fuller understanding of the great Chinese Republic. These "three principles of the people" are: 1. National emancipation and racial equality; 2. Political rights for the people; 3. Economic rights for the peasants and workers. The National Government at Chungking is appointed by the Kuomintang and is responsible to it. It is a Committee form of Government headed by the National Government Council, or State Council, under which five Yuan (Councils) function—Executive, Legislative, Judicial, Examination, Supervisory. The Chairman of the National Government Council is called the President of the National Government and is the official head of the State. The Executive Yuan, the highest executive organ of the National Government, is similar to a Cabinet and its chairman occupies a position similar to that of a Prime Minister. The Executive Yuan establishes Ministries to which it entrusts various executive duties. The Executive Yuan has the authority to settle all matters which may be in dispute between two or more of the Yuan. The Chairman of the Executive Yuan is General Chiang Kai-shek. His wife is the former May-ling Soong, Wellesley educated. The Legislative Yuan with its President and Vice-President, is a body of between 49 and 99 members. These members are appointed by the National Government on the recommendation of the President of the Legislative Yuan. The term of office for members is two years, during which period they may not hold any nonpolitical administrative office in any of the organs of the Central or local Governments. The Judicial Yuan, the highest judicial organ is composed of the Supreme Court, the Administrative Court, the Commission of the disciplinary punishment of officials, and the Ministry of Justice. This latter has established about 50 new courts, has made prison improvements on a large scale, and has drafted many codes and laws. Before the fall of

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Shanghai in World War II, Great Britain had a special court, established in 1865, His Majesty's Court for China at Shanghai, and the United States conducted the United States Court for China, established in 1906. Both countries in 1942 relinquished exterritoriality for its nationals.

Education. Compulsory for 6 years, for those from the age of 6 to the age of 12. Shansi ranks highest in enforcement; there nearly 80 per cent of the children of school age attend school. The cities of Shanghai and Weihaiwei rank next with 60 per cent; in the other provinces the percentages vary from 30 to 40. The total number of primary school pupils in 1935 was 16,000,000. Figures for 1934-1935 showed a combined total of 3,140 secondary schools with 541,479 pupils. Institutions of higher education comprise universities, independent colleges, and technical schools of junior college rank. In 1937, there were 42 universities, 36 colleges, and 29 technical schools, total 107. Of these, 26 were subsidized by the National Government, 29 by provincial governments, and 52 by private finance. In 1935, there were 41,768 students (6,200 women) in institutions of higher education. Before the war, almost all of China's colleges were in the territory now occupied by Japan. Mass migrations of faculties, students, and even laboratories and libraries began in 1937. By 1942, there were 75 colleges and universities with 40,000 students open in Chinese-controlled territory. As Dr. Wen Yuan-ning, editor of the "T'ian Hsia Monthly" has remarked: "It is possible for other forms of government to exist with an illiterate population, but illiteracy goes ill with constitutionalism. The proper functioning of a constitutional government, especially in China, depends upon an intelligent and educated public. The more intelligent and educated the governed in a constitutional state the smoother the wheels of government will run. Anything therefore which will forward the cause of education in China will also help the cause of constitutional government here."

Army. Citizen service in the national army is compulsory. In the regular army there are obligatory and voluntary services. The Chinese Army has grown to more than 300 divisions with 5,000,000 men. There are 15,000,000 more in reserve or in training. More than 800,000 guerrillas are harassing Japanese garrisons and supply lines. In addition, 600,000 regular troops are operating behind the enemy lines. Available for service are 50,000,000 more able-bodied men of

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military age. Besides her ground troops, China had in 1942 a small, but effective air force manned by native and foreign pilots, including the famous American Volunteer Group. The average Chinese soldier is intelligent and follows instructions readily. He is resourceful and ingenious. By tradition, he is completely loyal to a considerate leader. He is used to privation. He is honest and knows no fear. He faces death with philosophical calm. Before the war there were 12 military schools; now there are 26. One outstanding feature of the Chinese military educational system is exemplified in the two guerrilla training classes, one in the northwest, the other in the southwest. This instruction based on the conviction that the best guerrilla fighters are regular soldiers who have received special training in guerrilla warfare.

Products, etc. Basically, China is an agricultural country in which families hold most of the land on a freehold basis by payment of an annual tax. The total arable land in China is estimated at about 192,060 square miles. Most of the agricultural and cultivation holdings are on a small scale, and intensive irrigation is practiced, as is rotation of crops. A large variety of fruit trees is grown. The Chinese are gardeners to a much greater extent than they are farmers. Their vegetable gardening has reached a high state of perfection. In the north, wheat, barley, maize, kaoliang, millet, and other cereals are chiefly cultivated; in the south, rice, sugar, and indigo. The fibre crops are important in China. China is the world's third greatest producer of cotton, ranking after the United States and India. Tea cultivation is important. Silk culture is most successful. Pigs are raised all over China and their bristles have become important in the export trade. Camels are raised in Mongolia, mostly as transport animals. The erection of cotton and woollen mills, and of silk filatures in Shanghai, has been important in the development of Chinese industries. In most homes, there are native looms. Flour and rice mills in the large centers have begun to take the place of native methods of treating wheat and rice. Near Hankow there are large Chinese iron works supplied with ore from mines about sixty miles away at Tayeh. Glass factories number 131. Electrical enterprises are progressing well. There are 665 establishments producing electricity with a combined capcity of 893,645 kw. In most of the large cities waterworks have been set up. There are 116 tanning factories; 12 cement works; 33 match manufacturing plants. In China, the war

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forced upon her by Japan, while seriously damaging her in some ways, has helped her make remarkable progress in a number of directions. Chinese farmers today are much better off than they were before 1937. Since the war has forced China's industrial enterprises into the interior, the rural economy has profited by an increasing demand for farm products for both industrial and home consumption purposes. Five years of war have converted the unoccupied part of China from a medieval into a modern economic state. Factories have multiplied, forced by the exigencies of war. Perhaps even more revoluntionary is the fact that factories in the coastal provinces, owned by foreign interests, have been replaced by Chinese-owned and Chinese-managed factories in the interior. Since 1937, 600 factories have been moved inland. A number of new industries have been established behind the Japanese lines, industries which have not only helped the natives of these areas, but have taught the farmers the values of industrialization. The Chinese Industrial Co-operatives are playing a most important role in utilizing the opportunity offered by this war to build a strong, modern, progressive China, economically, socially and politically. China is one of the foremost coal countries in the world; there is coal in almost all the provinces. Iron ores are abundant. There are 91 petroleum wells in the country. Oil is also being extracted from shale beds. Tin is the most important mineral export. China alone produces 60 per cent of the world's antimony. Wolfram is mined. Molybedenum ore has been found; bismuth is being produced.

Exports, Etc. In 1940, China's exports in dollar value were greatest to the United States ($565,669,000). In 1940, China's imports were greatest in dollar value from Japan ($466,289,000); next in order of value were the United States ($435,486,000). China's overseas trade is extensively augmented by her coast and river trade, in which steamers under foreign flags are allowed to participate. The tael was abolished as the unit of currency in April, 1933, and the silver dollar substituted, the rate of exchange being fixed at one dollar to 0.715 tael. Standards of weights, measures, and length vary all over China. The two standards in most general use are the old one and the new one, promulgated by the National Government in 1929 as the legal standard throughout China. This is the standard metric unit.

General. Future historians will probably date China's modern de-

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velopment from the Sino-Japanese War in 1894. As one of the consequences of the closer association with the Western nations that followed, Chinese scholars began to study the advantages of constitutional government. During Dr. Sun Yat-sen's career and thereafter, a series of attempts were made to give China a constitutional form of government. The most recent of these, the Provisional Constitution of the Period of Political Tutelage, is now in force. In the words of Dr. Sun Fo, "the purpose [of the constitution] is to make China an entirely independent state, free from the control of any other country or nation; to make China a really democratic state in which her sovereignty will be vested in the body of her citizens; to improve our social and economic systems so that all the people will be able to find means of satisfying their livelihood and their right to existence." On July 7, 1937, a local clash took place between Chinese and Japanese troops—an "incident" undoubtedly created by the Japanese, for without even a declaration of war, Japan invaded China. On March 30, 1940, Japan set up a so-called "National Government of the Republic of China" at Nanking under its puppet, Wang Ching-wei. On November 30, 1940, this government and Japan signed a "treaty of basic relations" which actually and implicitly gave Japan virtual military and economic control over China indefinitely. Wang Ching-wei also recognized the puppet "Manchukuo." Occupied China in 1942 included the coastal plain; most of the river valleys; most of the big eastern cities and the principal railroads and lands adjacent to them. It is said that occupied China is like a coat, of which the Japanese hold only the buttons and the seams. Even in the northeast, Chinese guerrillas control the back country away from the railroads. Outside of Manchuria not more than 40 or 50 million Chinese are actually living under Japanese rule. Free China in 1942 included: all western China; all the south except for a few coastal cities; central China, north of the Yangtze Valley. When the Japanese invaded the rich coastal provinces of China, 40,000,000 Chinese trudged a thousand miles westward over the mountains. It was as if, to escape bondage, the entire population of France had moved to the Balkans, or as if the entire population of all the states from Maine to the District of Columbia trekked to states west of the Mississippi. The refugees carried with them, besides their native skills, 353 factories—150,000 tons of machinery—on trucks and carts, on the backs of horses, on

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the backs of men. They carried their banks, their publishing houses, and their schools.

The Chinese wear white instead of black for mourning; their books begin on what would be the last page for ours; their family names come first, instead of their given names—as if one said "Smith John" instead of "John Smith," yet Americans and Chinese are alike in many essentials. Fundamentally their culture is as unified as ours; they speak many dialects, but their written language is the same everywhere. Practical, ingenious, and resourceful, they are the best businessmen in the East. They are basically democratic, as Americans are, and they conceive of democracy not as an equality of wealth, but as providing an equal opportunity to rise. They keep their ties with the land, even when they live in cities. China is famous for: her philosophers, Confucius, Mencius, Lao-Tse; her poets, Li Tai-po and Tu Fu; her landscape painting, her architecture, her gardens, her porcelains, her silk brocades, her cooking; the good humor and courtesy of her people; all the arts of gracious living. China's great heroes of the past were not warriors but sages, statesmen, poets. The two heroes most widely revered today are Confucius, the great moral philosopher, who died over fifty years before Plato was born; and Sun Yat-sen, the founder and lawgiver of the Chinese Republic. Long before Europeans, the Chinese had good roads and a canal that is still the longest in the world. Many roads traverse China and over them as well as over many canals and navigable rivers a great internal trade is carried on. Among the most important roads is the one from Kunming in Yunnan to Lashio in Burma (the famous Burma road), 700 miles long, and one of China's lifelines of supplies during the war with Japan. An automobile road to the northwest from Szechwan to the Turkestan-Siberian railway is under construction. The present national capital, Chungking, is 2500 miles away from the Soviet line. A railroad and an automobile highway join Nationalist territory with French Indo-China.

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CHINA

American Rank, unit, or title	Foreign Equivalent
Units ..... budúi	部隊
Army ..... tzuin	軍
Navy ..... nái-tziun	海軍
Division ..... shí	師
Brigade ..... liuy	旅
Fleet ..... nai-tziun	海軍
Regiment .... tuán	團
Battalion .... in	營
Company ... lian	連
Squadron, Troop ..... tzi-bin-lián	騎兵連
Battery ..... pao-bin-lían	炮兵連
Platoon ..... pai	排
Squad ..... ban	班
Landing Force lu-chzhan-dúy	陸戰隊
Detachment .. duy	隊
Infantry ..... bu bín	步兵

American Rank, unit, or title	Foreign Equivalent
Cavalry ..... tsi-bín	騎兵
Field Artillery yích-zhan páo-bin	野戰炮兵
Coast Artillery haý-fan-páo-bin	海防炮兵
Engineers ... gun-chen-dúy	工程隊
Chem War Ser hua-siu-eduy	化學隊
Air Corps ... kún-tziun	空軍
Antiaircraft .. fan-kún	防空
Antitank .... fan-ing-tán-keh-che	防禦坦克車
Med. Dept. .. vei-shen-dúy	衛生隊
Armored Force tan-ke-che-dúy	坦克車隊
Quartermaster tziun-siuy-chu	軍需處
Headquarters silin-bú	司令部
Military Police sian-bín	憲兵
Guerrillas ... inzh-zidúy	遊擊隊
Grades ..... chuan-chi	軍級
General ..... tzián-tziun	將軍

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American Rank, unit, or title	Foreign Equivalent
Lieut. General chzhú-tzián	中將
Major General shao-tzián	少將
Colonel ..... shan-siao	上校
Lieut. Colonel chzhún-siáo	中校
Major ..... sháo-sia	少校
Captain ..... shán-wei	上尉
1st Lieutenant chzhún-wei	中尉
2d Lieutenant sháo-wei	少尉
Adjutant .... fú-guan	副官
Sergeant .... chzhun-shí	中士
First Sergeant shan-shí	上士
Corporal .... sia-shí	下士
Admiral ..... háy-tziun shan-tzián	海軍上將
Vice Admiral hái-tsiun chzhún-tzian.	海軍中將
Rear Admiral haitziún sháo-tzian	海軍少將
Captain ..... shán tzo	上佐

American Rank, unit, or title	Foreign Equivalent
Commander .. chzhún-tzo	中佐
Lieutenant Commander sháo-tzo	少佐
Ensign ..... haitziún sháo-wei	海軍少尉
Sailor ..... hai bín	海兵
Engineer .... gun-chen-shí	工程師
Specialists ... chzhuán mintziá	專門家
Private ..... bin-shí	兵士
Zero ..... bin	零
One ..... i (pronounced) ee as in see	一
Two ..... ehr	二
Three ..... san	三
Four ..... si	四
Five ..... u (pronounced as oo in pool)	五
Six ..... liu	六
Seven ... ... tzi	七
Eight ..... ba	八

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CHINA

American Rank, unit, or title	Foreign Equivalent
Nine ..... tziu	九
Ten ..... shi	十
Battleship ... chzhan-tzián	戰艦
Cruiser ..... siun-yantzían	巡洋艦
Aircraft Carrier hankún mútzian	航空母艦
Destroyer .... iu-ley-tzián	魚雷艦
Submarines .. tzián-shuy-tin	潛水艇
Gun Boats ... páo tzian	砲艦
Airplane .... féy-tzi	飛機
Seaplane .... shúy shan féytzi	水上飛機
Torpedo Boat íuy-ley-chuan	魚雷船
Ammunition tziún-fo	軍火
Guns ..... páo	炮
Machine Guns tzi-guan-tzián	機關槍
Mine ..... shúy-ley	水雷
Artillery ..... paó-bin	炮兵

American Rank, unit, or title	Foreign Equivalent
Bayonet ..... tzí-dao	刺刀
Mortars ..... tziu-páo	臼炮
Howitzers ... tziú-she-páo	曲射炮
Rifles ..... bú-tzian	步槍
Grenades .... shó-liudan	手榴彈
Tanks ..... tánke-chí	坦克車
Trucks ..... tzáy-chzhún	載重汽車
Railroad-Gun télu-páo	鐵路炮
Bombs ..... chzhadán	炸彈
Enemy ..... di-zhen	敵人
German ..... dígodi	德國的
Japanese .... zhi-ben-di	日本的
Italian ..... zhi-dai-li-di	意大利的
Russian ..... ógodi	俄國的
American ... meý-go-di	美國的
English ..... ingo-di	英國的

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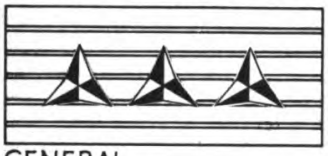
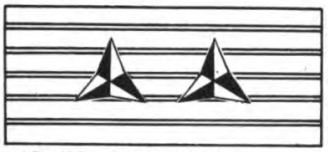
CHINA —**OFFICERS**

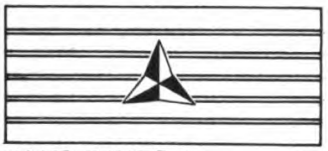
OFFICERS' INSIGNIA OF RANK..



GENERAL



LIEUT. GENERAL



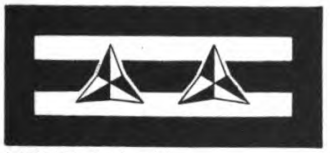
MAJOR GENERAL
(GUILT BACKGROUND)

LIEUTENANT

2ND LIEUTENANT

WARRANT OFFICER
(BRANCH COLOR BACKGROUND,
1 GILT BAR)

COLONEL



LIEUT. COLONEL

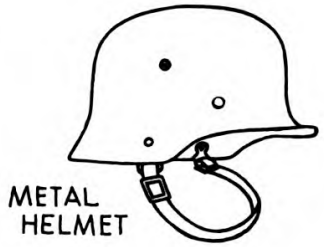
MAJOR
(BRANCH COLOR BACKGROUND,
2 GILT BARS)

CAPTAIN

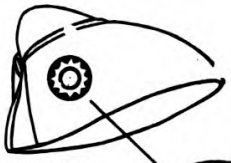
AIR FORCE

WORN ON EACH COLLAR

WORN ABOVE LEFT POCKET

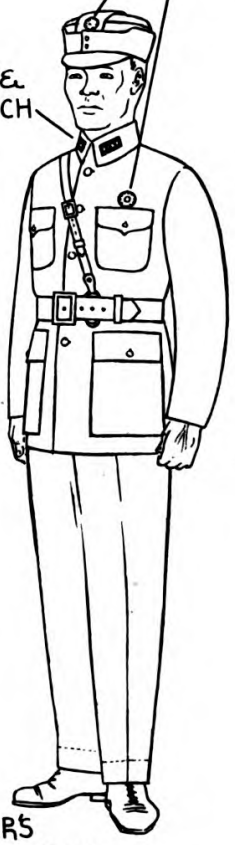


METAL HELMET



AIR FORCE CAP

RANK & BRANCH



OFFICERS SERVICE DRESS

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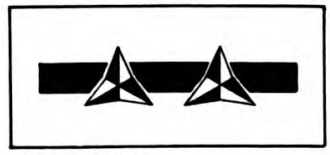
CHINA —ENLISTED MEN

N.C.O.s' RANK INSIGNIA..

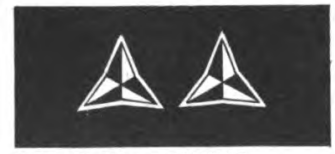
SERGEANT



CORPORAL

2ND CORPORAL
(BRANCH COLOR, BLUE STRIPE)

1ST CLASS PRIVATE

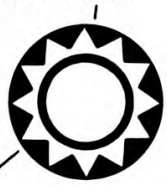


2ND CLASS PRIVATE

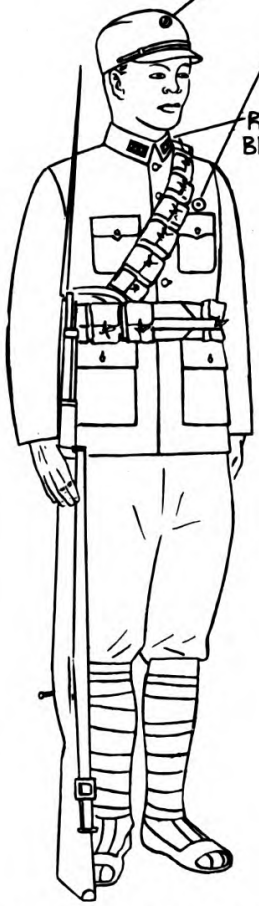
3RD CLASS PRIVATE
(BRANCH COLOR)

METAL HELMET

FATIGUE CAP



NATIONAL EMBLEM



RANK AND BRANCH

FIRST CLASS PRIVATE,
FIELD UNIFORM

BRANCH COLORS

INFANTRY ···	RED
CAVALRY ···	YELLOW
ARTILLERY	BLUE
ENGINEERS ···	WHITE
COMMISSARIAT ···	PURPLE
TRANSPORTATION ···	BLACK
MEDICAL ···	D. GREEN
JUDICIAL ···	GRAY

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COLOMBIA

República de Colombia

Area. 448,794 square miles, or an area slightly smaller than that of the combined states of Washington, Oregon, California, and Nevada. Colombia has a Pacific coastline of 913 miles, and 1,094 miles on the Caribbean.

Population. 8,702,000, is 88.8 per cent of the aforementioned states. Included in this population are about 100,000 Indians of almost 400 tribes. The country is divided into 14 departments, 4 intendencies, and 6 commissaries.

Capital. Bogota, 330,000 inhabitants.

Government. The legislative power is held by the Congress, composed of two Houses, the Senate, 57 members, and the House of Representatives, 119 members. Senators are elected indirectly by departmental assemblies and Representatives by popular suffrage, one for every 50,000 inhabitants. The President is elected by direct vote of the people for a 4 year term. He may not be elected again consecutively. Two substitutes, one of whom assumes office if there is a vacancy during a presidential term, are elected by the Congress for a term of 1 year. The Cabinet includes 9 ministers

Education. Free, but not compulsory. In 1937, there were 573,617 pupils in the public primary schools and in secondary and normal schools 32,585. In addition to the National University in Bogotá, founded in 1572, there are four universities in various departments. Of the population over 10 years of age about 48.43 per cent are illiterate. This was an improvement over the record of 1918, when the percentage was 68.

Religion. The predominant religion of Colombia is Roman Catholic. Other sects are permitted, provided that they are not "contrary to Christian morals nor to the law."

Army, Navy. Military service is compulsory for all men between the ages of 21 and 30. The conscript must put in one year with the colors. The peace time strength of the army is 753 officers and 9,630 men. In case of war this can be raised to 50,000. In addition, there is a police force of 5,053 members. Colombia has 2 destroyers, 3 seagoing gunboats, 3 coastguard patrol vessels, 4 river gunboats, and several motor launches.

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COLOMBIA

Products, Etc. Gradually, as roads improve, more and more of Colombia's fertile soil is being put to use. Crops of mild coffee, picked throughout the year, constitute one of the most important of Colombia's products, with rice, tobacco, cotton, cocoa, sugar, and wheat. Colombia is rich in minerals, particularly gold, silver, copper, lead, mercury, manganese, and platinum. In the six-year period from 1935 to 1940, inclusive, imports exceeded exports by 6.37 per cent. Because of the mountainous terrain, the building of main highways has been difficult, but considerable progress has been made. The Colombia section of the Simón Bolívar highway which runs from Caracas, Venezuela, to Guayaquil, Ecuador, is already completed. The total railroad mileage in Colombia is 1,918. Of the 22 different lines, 9 are owned by British companies, and the rest are State-owned.

General. On November 3, 1903, Panama, until then a part of Colombia, declared its independence of Colombia, and formed a separate republic. On April 6, 1914, Colombia signed a treaty with the United States, by the terms of which she agreed to recognize the independence of Panama. She received as indemnity, certain rights in the Canal Zone, and $25,000,000.

FOREIGN EQUIVALENTS OF AMERICAN MILITARY TERMS

American Rank, unit, or title	Foreign Equivalent
UNITS	UNIDADES
Army	Ejército
Navy	Marina de Guerra
Division	División
Brigade	Brigada
Fleet	Escuadra
Regiment	Regimiento
Battalion	Batallón
Company	Compañía
Squadron	No Equivalent
Troop	Escuadrón
Battery	Batería
Platoon	Pelotón
Squad	Escuadra
Landing Force	Fuerza de Desembarco
Detachment	Destacamento
Infantry	Infantería
Cavalry	Caballería
Field Artillery	Artillería de Campaña
Coast Artillery	Artillería de Costa
Engineers	Ingenieros
Chemical Warfare Service	Servicio de Guerra Química
Air Corps	Fuerza Aérea
Antiaircraft	Antiaéreo
Antitank	Antitanque
Medical Department	Sanidad Militar
Armored Force	Fuerza Blindada
Tank Destroyers	Destructores de Tanques
Marines	Infantería de Marina
Quartermaster	Intendencia
Headquarters	Cuartel General
Military Police	Policía Militar
Guerrillas	Guerrillas
GRADES	Grados
Field Marshal	Mariscal de Campo
Marshal	Mariscal
General	General
Lieutenant General	Teniente General
Major General	General de División
Brigadier General	General de Brigada
Colonel	Coronel
Lieutenant Colonel	Teniente Coronel
Major	Mayor
Captain	Capitán
1st Lieutenant	Teniente
2nd Lieutenant	Subteniente

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American Rank, unit, or title	Foreign Equivalent
Adjutant	Ayudante
Warrant Officer	Suboficial
Sergeant	Sargento
Master Sergeant	Sargento Mayor
First Sergeant	Sargento Primero
Technical Sergeant	Sargento Técnico
Corporal	Cabo
Admiral	Almirante
Vice Admiral	Vicealmirante
Rear Admiral	Contraalmirante
Captain	Capitán de Navío
Commander	Capitán de Fragata
Lieutenant Commander	Capitán de Corbeta
Lieutenant	Teniente de Navío
Ensign	Alférez de Fragata
Warrant Officer	Suboficial
Petty Officer	Cabo de Mar
Sailor	Marinero
Engineer	Maquinista
Specialists	Especialistas
Private	Soldado Raso
MISCELLANEOUS	MISCELÁNEO
Zero	Cero
One	Uno
Two	Dos
Three	Tres
Four	Cuatro
Five	Cinco
Six	Seis
Seven	Siete
Eight	Ocho
Nine	Nueve
Ten	Diez
Battleship	Acorazado
Cruiser	Crucero
Aircraft carrier	Portaviones
Destroyer	Destructor
Submarines	Submarinos
Gun Boats	Cañoneros
Airplane	Avión
Seaplane	Hidroavión
Torpedo Boat	Torpedero
Ammunition	Munición
Guns	Cañones
Machine Guns	Ametralladoras
Mine	Mina
Artillery	Artillería
Bayonet	Bayoneta
Mortars	Morteros
Howitzers	Obuses
Rifles	Fusiles
Grenades	Granadas
Tanks	Tanques
Trucks	Camiones
Railroad-Gun	Cañón Ferroviario
Bombs	Bombas
Enemy	Enemigo
German	Alemán
Japanese	Japonés
Italian	Italiano
Russian	Ruso
American	Norteamericano
English	Inglés

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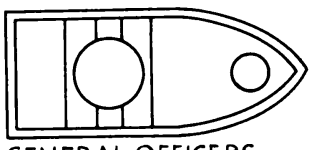
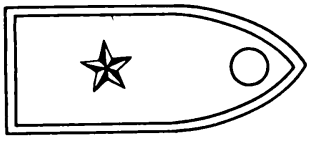
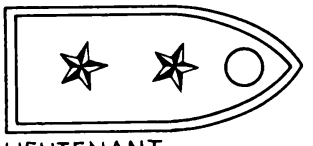
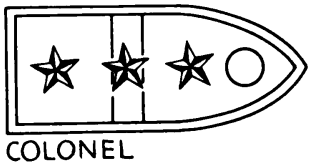
COLOMBIA —**OFFICERS AND ENLISTED MEN**

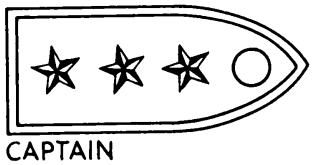
OFFICERS' INSIGNIA OF RANK...

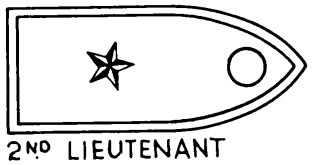

GENERAL OFFICERS

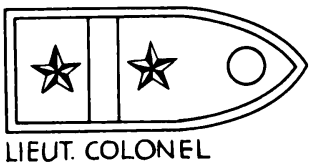

MAJOR


LIEUTENANT


COLONEL


CAPTAIN

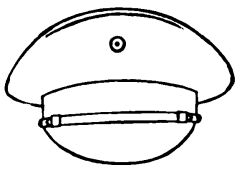

2ND LIEUTENANT

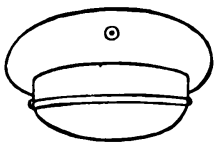

LIEUT. COLONEL

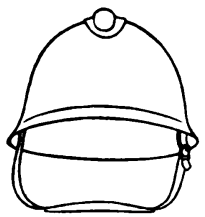
CAP BADGE

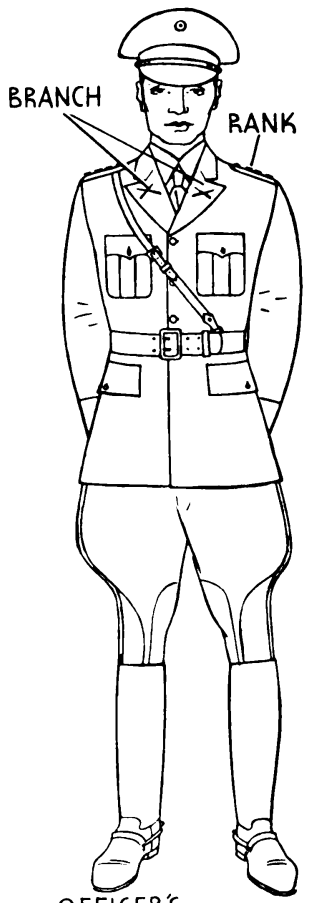
RED, BLUE AND YELLOW

UNIFORM: KHAKI OR OLIVE-GREEN.


OFFICER'S S.D. CAP


MEN'S S.D. CAP


METAL HELMET



OFFICER'S SERVICE UNIFORM

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COSTA RICA

República de Costa Rica

Area, Population. Approximately 23,000 square miles, divided into seven provinces with a total estimated population of 639,197 (1940). Most of that portion of the population which is of European descent, many pure Spanish, live around the capital city of San José (population in 1940, 74,000), and in the towns of Cartago, Alajuela, Heredia, Puntarenas, Guanacaste, and Limón. The latter, on the Caribbean coast, is the chief seaport. On the banana farms, largely in Limón province there are 18,000 colored British West Indians. Only about 3,500 out of the country's total population are Indians and this group is dwindling. The language of the country is Spanish.

Government. Independent since 1821, the republic of Costa Rica (the Rich Coast) has a constitutional congress, a single legislative Chamber, made up of 44 deputies, one for every 8,000 inhabitants. A deputy's term is 4 years; half of them retire every 2 years. The President is elected for a term of 4 years by 40 per cent or more of the total vote. There is universal suffrage for all males of age, except those deprived of civil rights, criminals, bankrupts, and the insane. Voting is secret, direct, free, and, since 1936, compulsory. The present President of the Republic, Dr. Rafael Calderón Guardia assumed office in May, 1940. The President appoints six Secretaries of State.

Religion. There is religious liberty under the Constitution; the State religion is Roman Catholic.

Education. Elementary instruction is compulsory and free. There are two colleges and one normal school.

Army. The army, including reserve and national guard, totals 150,485 officers and men. The standing and active army was limited to 500 by a convention arrived at in 1923 by the States of Central America. In 1937, the army consisted of 59 officers and 230 in other ranks. The republic owns two motor launches, 1 operated on the Atlantic side and 1 on the Pacific side for revenue purposes.

Products, etc. The principal industry is agriculture; the main products are coffee, bananas, and cocoa. Almost half its coca export quota goes to the United States. Maize, sugar cane, rice, and potatoes are common; tobacco is also cultivated. Thousands of square

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miles of uncleared public lands exist in Costa Rica on which are virgin rosewood, cedar, mahogany, and other cabinet woods. The distillation of spirits is a government monopoly. Gold and silver are mined on the Pacific coast, but these and other mineral resources have not been extensively developed. Electricity was nationalized in 1928.

Commerce, etc. The distribution of Costa Rica's import values in 1940 was as follows: 75.03 per cent from the United States; 3.51 per cent from Germany; 2.49 per cent from Japan; 4.55 per cent from the United Kingdom; its export values in 1940 were: 58.82 per cent to the United States; 25.13 per cent to the British Empire; 2.49 per cent to Norway. In 1940, Costa Rica agreed to plans to canalize the San Juan river which divides Nicaragua and Costa Rica. This would give both countries a clear waterway from the Caribbean Sea to the Pacific. The railway system totals 413 miles (1939), automobile roads 150 miles. International air mail and passenger service links San José with Central America and the United States. Of the 13 long wave and 2 short wave broadcasting station, the Government owns twelve. The coinage system is based on the "colon," which at par is equal to 46.5 cents in United States money. The metric system is in use except in country districts where certain old Spanish weights and measures still exist.

General. Diplomatic relations with Panama, which had been broken off in 1921, were resumed in October, 1928. In December, 1932, Costa Rica denounced the Central American Treaty of Peace and Amity signed in February, 1923, with El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, and Nicaragua.

FOREIGN EQUIVALENTS OF AMERICAN MILITARY TERMS

American Rank, unit, or title	Foreign Equivalent
UNITS	UNIDADES
UNITS	UNIDADES
Army	Ejército
Navy	No Navy
Division	División
Brigade	Brigada
Fleet	No Navy
Regiment	Regimiento
Battalion	Batallón
Company	Compañía
Squadron	No Equivalent
Troop	Escuadrón
Battery	Batería
Platoon	Pelotón
Squad	Escuadra
Landing Force	Fuerza de Desembarco
Detachment	Destacamento
Infantry	Infantería
Cavalry	Caballería
Field Artillery	Artillería de Campaña
Coast Artiilery	Artillería de Costa
Engineers	Ingenieros
Chemical Warfare Service	Servicio de Guerra Química
Air Corps	Fuerza Aérea
Antiaircraft	Antiaérea

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American Rank, unit, or title	Foreign Equivalent
Antitank	Antitanque
Medical Department	Sanidad Militar
Armored Force	Fuerza Blindada
Tank Destroyers	Destructores de Tanques
Marines	Infantería de Marina
Quartermaster	Intendencia
Headquarters	Cuatrel General
Military Police	Policía Militar
Guerrillas	Guerrillas
GRADES	GRADOS
Field Marshal	Mariscal de Campo
Marshal	Mariscal
General	General
Lieutenant General	Teniente General
Major General	General de División
Brigadier General	General de Brigada
Colonel	Coronel
Lieutenant Colonel	Teniente Coronel
Major	Mayor
Captain	Capitán
1st Lieutenant	Teniente Primero
2d Lieutenant	Segundo Teniente
Adjutant	Ayudante
Warrant Officer	Suboficial
Sergeant	Sargento
Master Sergeant	Sargento Mayor
First Sergeant	Sargento Primero
Technical Sergeant	Sargento Técnico
Corporal	Cabo
Specialists	Especialistas
Private	Soldado Raso

American Rank, unit, or title	Foreign Equivalent
MISCELLANEOUS	MISCELÁNEO
Zero	Cero
One	Uno
Two	Dos
Three	Tres
Four	Cuatro
Five	Cinco
Six	Seis
Seven	Siete
Eight	Ocho
Nine	Nueve
Ten	Diez
Ammunition	Munición
Guns	Cañones
Machine Guns	Ametralladoras
Mine	Mina
Artillery	Artillería
Bayonet	Bayoneta
Mortars	Morteros
Howitzers	Obuses
Rifles	Fusiles
Grenades	Granadas
Tanks	Tanques
Trucks	Camiones
Railroad-Gun	Cañón Ferroviario
Bombs	Bombas
Enemy	Enemigo
German	Alemán
Japanese	Japonés
Italian	Italiano
Russian	Ruso
American	Norteamericano
English	Inglés

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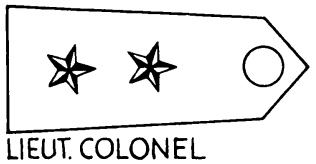
COSTA RICA —**OFFICERS AND ENLISTED MEN**

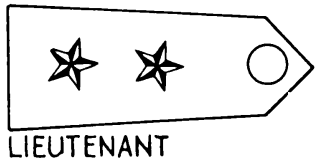
OFFICERS' INSIGNIA OF RANK..

COLONEL

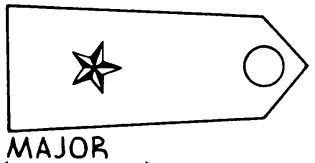
CAPTAIN



LIEUT. COLONEL

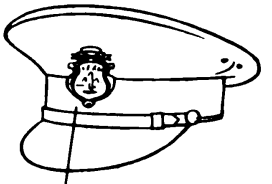


LIEUTENANT



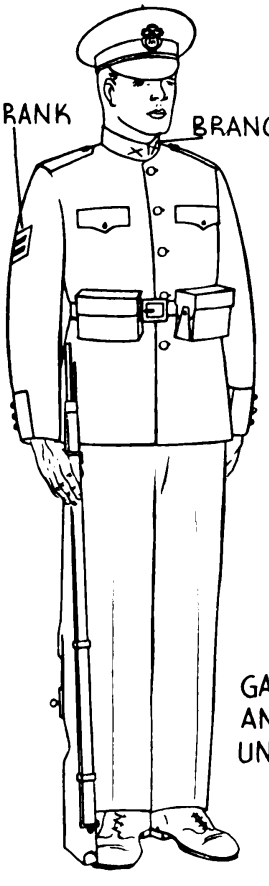
MAJOR
(SILVER STARS)

SUB LIEUTENANT
(GOLD STARS)



SERVICE CAP

CAP BADGE



GABARDINE
AND BLUE
UNIFORMS

N.C.O.

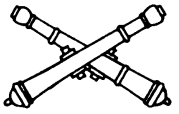
N.C.O.s' RANK INSIGNIA

SERGEANT

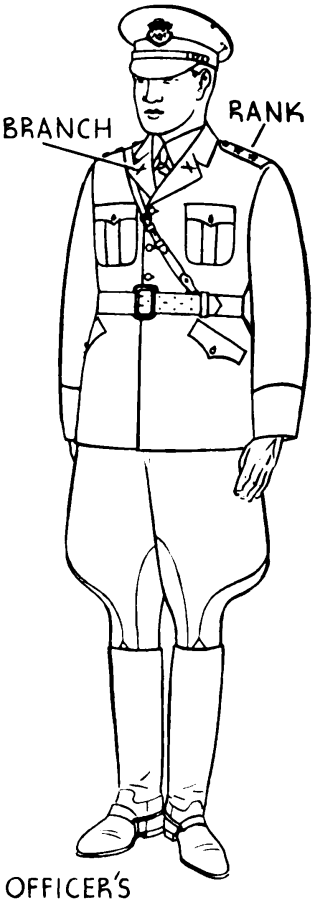
CORPORAL

BRANCH INSIGNIA..

REVENUE GUARD



ARTILLERY



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SERVICE UNIFORM

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CUBA

Republica de Cuba

Area and Population. 44,000 square miles, including the Isle of Pines and smaller islands. It is about the size of Pennsylvania. Estimated population (1938), 4,228,000.

Capital. Havana, 569,000. Other large cities, Holguine, 141,000; Camaguey, 138,000, and Santiago, 107,000.

Government. Cuba became an independent State in 1898. A republican form of government was adopted. In 1901, when Cuba's constitution was signed, the United States (as an aftermath of the Spanish-American War) required the addition of the Platt Amendment by which it reserved for itself the right to prohibit certain foreign treaties, and to protect life, property, and individual liberty, should the Cuban Government fail to do so. In May, 1934, the Platt Amendment was abrogated as part of President Roosevelt's Good Neighbor Policy. Until 1902 the island was under American military and civil governors. Then successive Cuban presidents were elected. Colonel Fulgencio Batista is now President.

His cabinet comprises the Premier, the President's own Secretary, 12 heads of departments, and 3 ministers without portfolio. The legislative branch of the government is in the hands of the Senate and the House of Representatives.

A new constitution was adopted in 1940. According to its terms, the cabinet became responsible to Congress, that is, if it failed to obtain a vote of confidence, it must resign within 48 hours. Provided in the constitution is also a 30 day vacation with pay for all manual laborers.

Religion. Roman Catholics predominate, but there is no state religion.

Education. Free and compulsory. In 1940, in addition to the regular schools with 445,706 pupils, 3,089 children in 145 communities received instruction from 67 traveling teachers. Private schools education for 35,290. Adult education was provided for 8,972 working people in 138 evening schools. The Government maintains 21 institutes for advanced education and 8 normal schools for training teachers. Of the 4,795 students of the University of Havana in 1929-1930, 2,303 were students of medicine.

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CUBA

Army and Navy. The army has 895 officers and 15,450 men. The navy comprises 2 escort vessels, 5 gunboats, an armed transport, and a number of small coastguard vessels. The navy has 130 officers, 25 cadets, and 2,508 men. The air force is composed of 116 men and 16 airplanes.

Products, etc. Cuba's chief products are tobacco and sugar. There is extensive trade also in cereals, coffee, cocoa, potatoes, fruit, and minerals. Cuba ranks second in the world in the production of sugar. Sugar and its derivatives in 1939 accounted in value for 79 per cent of all exports, tobacco for 9.7 per cent. In 1939, only 32,010 workers were employed in Cuban industrial plants. For the five-year period from 1936 to 1940, inclusive, exports exceeded imports by 38.29 per cent. Cuba imported 78 per cent of all her imports from the United States, and of her exports 82.4 per cent went to the United States. In 1940, there were 3,070 miles of railroad lines, the greatest systems being the United Railways of Havana and the Cuban Railway. Besides, there are 2,892 miles of private lines owned by large sugar estates. Cuba economically is closely bound to the United States. Many millions of dollars have been invested in Cuba by American citizens. About 55 per cent of Cuba's sugar mills are owned by Americans. Cuba's second major economic asset is her tourist trade. Both sugar and the tourist trade fluctuate with changing conditions in the United States. Our tariffs and depressions affect Cuba strongly.

General. On December 9, 1941, Cuba declared war on Japan, two days later on Germany and Italy. Two months before President Roosevelt had declared a state of national emergency, President Batista had barred all totalitarian propaganda in Cuba and outlawed Axis affiliated organizations, flags, uniforms, and insignia. Cuba's sugar has been vital to the war effort of the United Nations. Cuba sold practically her entire sugar output to the United States Defense Supplies Corporation—sugar for us, for Great Britain, for Russia.

FOREIGN EQUIVALENTS OF AMERICAN MILITARY TERMS

American Rank, unit, or title	Foreign Equivalent	American Rank, unit, or title	Foreign Equivalent
UNITS	UNIDADES	Regiment	Regimiento
Army	Ejército	Battalion	Batallón
Navy	Marina de Guerra	Company	Compañía
Division	División	Squadron	No Equivalent
Brigade	Brigada	Troop	Escuadrón
Fleet	Escuadra	Battery	Batería

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American Rank, unit, or title	Foreign Equivalent
Platoon	Pelotón
Squad	Escuadra
Landing Force	Fuerza de Desembarco
Detachment	Destacamento
Infantry	Infantería
Cavalry	Caballería
Field Artillery	Artillería de Campaña
Coast Artillery	Artillería de Costa
Engineers	Ingenieros
Chemical Warfare Service	Servicio de Guerra Química
Air Corps	Fuerza Aérea
Antiaircraft	Antiaérea
Antitank	Antitanque
Medical Department	Sanidad Militar
Armored Force	Fuerza Blindada
Tank Destroyers	Destructores de Tanques
Marines	Infantería de Marina
Quartermaster	Cuartelmaestre
Headquarters	Cuartel General
Military Police	Policía Militar
Guerrillas	Guerrillas
GRADES	GRADOS
Field Marshal	Mariscal de Campo
Marshal	Mariscal
General	General
Lieutenant General	Teniente General
Major General	General de División
Brigadier General	General de Brigada
Colonel	Coronel
Lieutenant Colonel	Teniente Coronel
Major	Comandante
Captain	Capitán
1st Lieutenant	Teniente Primero
2d Lieutenant	Segundo Teniente
Adjutant	Ayudante
Warrant Officer	Suboficial
Sergeant	Sargento
Master Sergeant	Sargento Mayor
First Sergeant	Sargento Primero
Techanical Sergeant	Sargento Técnico
Corporal	Cabo
Admiral	No Equivalent
Vice Admiral	No Equivalent
Rear Admiral	No Equivalent
Captain	Capitán de Navío
Commander	Capitán de Fragata
Lieutenant Commander	Capitán de Corbeta
Lieutenant	Teniente de Navío
Ensign	Alférez de Fragata
Warrant Officer	Suboficial
Petty Officer	Cabo de Mar
Sailor	Marinero
Engineer	Maquinista
Specialists	Especialistas
Private	Soldado Raso
MISCELLANEOUS	MISCELÁNEO
Zero	Cero
One	Uno
Two	Dos
Three	Tres
Four	Cuatro
Five	Cinco
Six	Seis
Seven	Siete
Eight	Ocho
Nine	Nueve
Ten	Diez
Battleship	Acorazado
Cruiser	Crucero
Aircraft carrier	Portaviones
Destroyer	Destructor
Submarines	Submarinos
Gun Boats	Cañoneros
Airplane	Avión
Seaplane	Hidroavión
Torpedo Boat	Torpedero
Ammunition	Munición
Guns	Cañones
Machine Guns	Ametralladoras
Mine	Mina
Artillery	Artillería
Bayonet	Bayoneta
Mortars	Morteros
Howitzers	Obuses
Rifles	Fusiles
Grenades	Granadas
Tanks	Tanques
Trucks	Camiones
Railroad-Gun	Cañón Ferroviario
Bombs	Bombas
Enemy	Enemigo
German	Alemán
Japanese	Japonés
Italian	Italiano
Russian	Ruso
American	Norteamericano
English	Inglés

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CUBA —OFFICERS AND ENLISTED MEN

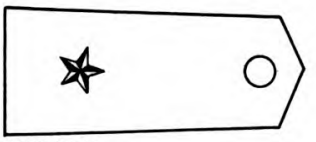
OFFICERS' INSIGNIA OF RANK..

GENERAL OFFICER'S WEAR RANK INSIGNIA ON EACH COLLAR

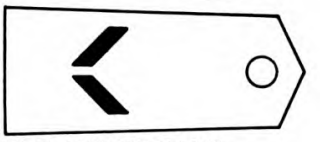
CHIEF OF ARMY ADJ. GENERAL Q.M. GENERAL INSPECTOR GENERAL

CAP BADGE

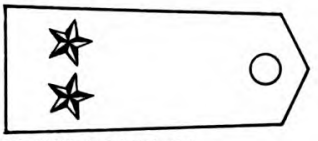
COLONEL



MAJOR

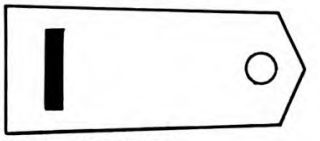


SUB LIEUTENANT



LIEUT. COLONEL

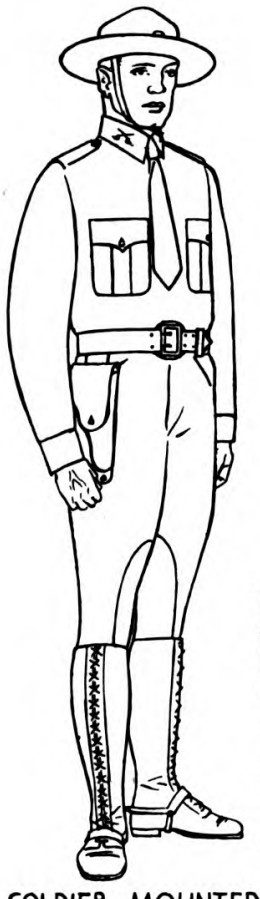
CAPTAIN



SUB OFFICIAL

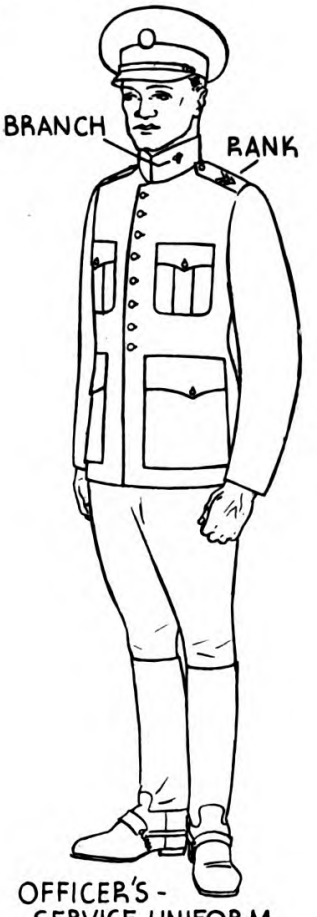
1ST LIEUTENANT

2ND LIEUTENANT



SOLDIER-MOUNTED

SOLDIER-UNMOUNTED



OFFICER'S-SERVICE UNIFORM

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CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Československa Republika

Area, Population. About 54,000 square miles, approximately the size of Great Britain and Ireland. In this area lived roughly 15,000,000 people—twice as many as in all our New England states together. Czechoslovakia was ninth in population in Europe, (15,000,000), thirteenth in area, and third in industrial capacity. Czechs and Slovaks together numbered 9,689,000 by the 1930 census, or 66.92 per cent of the total population. Other groups were: Germans, 3,200,000, or 22:32 per cent; Hungarians, 692,000, or 4.78 per cent. The largest cities in Czechoslovakia are Praha (Prague), 849,000, Brno, 265,000, and Bratislava, 124,000.

Government. Czechoslovakia's parliamentary democracy was modeled on the constitutions of France and the United States, with adaptations required by the special conditions of the country. Deputies were elected for a term of six years, Senators for eight, both by popular vote. The President of the Republic was elected by both Houses for a term of seven years. Masaryk resigned in his fourth term in 1935 and was succeeded by Dr. Benes. This uninterrupted rule of two such exemplary leaders was reflected in the amazing progress of the young country. More than half of the population possessed the right to vote. Voting was required of all men and women over 21. Dr. Benes and the State Council have established their government-in-exile in London. They look to a future free Czechoslovakia, and a Czechoslovak-Polish confederation, supported by a friendly Russia. Czechoslovakia, born in 1918 from an apparently heterogeneous mass of nationalities, by 1938 under the leadership of T. G. Masaryk and Eduard Benes grew into one of the most striking examples of a democratic country, in theory and in action. Its various elements had managed to work out a synthesis which had shown remarkable progress along many paths.

Education. The accomplishments in reducing illiteracy over the too brief span that Czechoslovakia existed as an entity were remarkable. Ruthenia, for example, had a record in 1910 of 67 per cent illiteracy. By 1930 this had been reduced to 21 per cent. Until the Munich pact in September, 1938, Czechoslovakia was free, prosperous, tolerant, educated. After the republic was forced to grant the Sudetenland to Germany in 1939 the Nazis marched into Prague and proclaimed the "Protectorate of Bohemia and Moravia."

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Industry, etc. In 1930, 34.64 per cent of the population lived by agriculture, forestry, and fisheries, 34.94 per cent by industry and crafts. The leading branches of industry were mining and steel, textiles, chemicals. The famous Skoda Works at Pilsen were numbered among the greatest munitions plants in the world.

General. Before World War I the territory of the future Czechoslovakian State was contained within the borders of Austria and Hungary, and the Czechoslovaks were forced to fight against their sympathies in the Austro-Hungarian army. After the war the United States played a role in the formation of the Czechoslovak Republic. In its years of existence Czechoslovakia was fortunate in its leadership. Masaryk, a former professor, and Eduard Benes, his former student at Charles University, Prague, were men of high intelligence, complete integrity, and possessed of a passion for their country and democracy. Masaryk influenced the development of the Republic more fundamentally than any one man has influenced his nation in postwar Europe with the exception of the dictators Lenin, Mussolini, Hitler. Unlike them, however, he did not resort to force. If Masaryk was the architect of Czechosolovak independence and the New Europe, Benes was his builder, attending to all the details of the construction. They worked in the rare harmony of complete mutual understanding, personal loyalty, and devotion to one consuming cause. Second only to Himmler in the Gestapo, Heydrich (known as "Henker," the executioner) was the "Reich Protector" until he was killed by Czechoslovak patriots. By March, 1941, 4,000 citizens had been murdered or tortured to death in Prague alone; more than 80,000 were in concentration camps and jails. Over 400,000 Czechs and Slovaks had been drafted for forced labor in Germany. Czechs have been dispossessed of their farms, factories, banks, and industries.

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FOREIGN EQUIVALENTS OF AMERICAN MILITARY TERMS

American Rank, unit, or title	Foreign Equivalent
UNITS	JEDNOTKY
Army	Vojsko, Armáda
Division	Divise
Brigade	Brigáda
Regiment	Pluk
Battalion	Prapor
Company	Rota
Squadron	Eskadrona
Troop	Oddíl
Battery	Baterie
Platoon	Četa
Squad	Roj
Detachment	Oddíl
Infantry	Pěchota
Cavalry	Jezdectvo
Field Artillery	Polní dělostřelectvo
Coast Artillery	Pobřežní dělostřelectvo
Engineers	Ženijní vojsko
Chemical Warfare Service	Plynova služba
Air Corps	Letectvo
Antiaircraft	Protiletadlová děla
Antitank	Protitanková děla
Medical Dept.	Zdravotní služba
Armored Force	Útočná vozba
Headquarters	Hlavní velitelství
Military Police	Vojenska policie
Guerillas	Partyzáni
GRADES	HODNOSTI
Field Marshal	Polní Maršálek
Marshal	Maršálek
General	Generál
Lieutenant General	Armádní Generál
Major Generál	Divisní Generál
Brigadier General	Brigádní Generál
Colonel	Plukovník
Lieutenant Colonel	Podplukovník
Major	Major
Staff Captain	Štábní Kapitán
Captain	Kapitán
1st Lieutenant	Nadporučík
2nd Lieutenant	Poručík
Sub Lieutenant	Podporučík
Adjutant	Pobočník
Sergeant Major	Praporčík
Sergeant	Četař
Master Sergeant	Štábní rotmistr
First Sergeant	Rotmistr
Staff Sergeant	Rotný
Technical Sergeant	
Corporal	Desátník
Private	Svobodník
MISCELLANEOUS	RŮZNÝ
Zero	Nula
One	Jeden
Two	Dva
Three	Tři
Four	Čtyři
Five	Pět
Six	Šest
Seven	Sedm
Eight	Osm
Nine	Devět
Ten	Deset
Ammunition	Munice
Guns	Děla
Machine Guns	Kulomety
Mine	Mina
Artillery	Dělostřelectvo
Bayonet	Bodák
Mortars	Hmoždíř
Howitzers	Houfnice
Rifles	Půšky
Grenades	Granaty
Tanks	Tanky
Trucks	Nákladní auta
Bombs	Bomby
Enemy	Nepřitel
German	Německý
Japanese	Japonský
Italian	Italský
Russian	Ruský
American	Americký
English	Anglický
Army	Vojsko

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DENMARK

Kongeriget Danmark

Area. 16,500 square miles, of which 5,000 are on islands in the Baltic. This area is slightly less than that of New Hampshire and Massachusetts combined.

Population. 3,700,000.

Capital. Copenhagen (Kjöbenhavn), 843,000, is the only large city.

Religion. Lutheranism is the established religion of Denmark but religious toleration is extended to every sect. Unlike the situation in Sweden, no civil disabilities attach to Dissenters.

Education. Compulsory since 1814. Of Denmark's 4,472 elementary schools in 1938, 34 were maintained by the Government, 3,886 by the local communities, and 552 were private institutions. There were 480,000 pupils in these schools. The instruction in the public schools is mostly gratuitous. Higher schools are numerous and varied.

Government. Legislative power lies with the King and the "Rigsdag" jointly. The King exercises his authority through the ministers. The King is obliged to be a member of the Evangelical-Lutheran Church. The Rigsdag is composed of two Houses, the "Folketing" (House of Commons) and the "Landsting" (Senate). All men and women of Danish nationality who are more than 25 years old are eligible to vote or be elected to the "Folketing," which is composed of 149 members. The members of the "Landsting" are elected indirectly by "Folketing's" voters of 35 years of age. The Danish Cabinet, appointed on November 9, 1942 consists now of 13 members of whom three are Social-Democrats, three Radical Liberals, two Liberals, one Conservative, and four not affiliated with any party.

The "Landsting" has 76 members of whom 36 are Social Democrats, 18 Liberals, 13 Conservative, eight Radical Liberals, and one Farmers' Party.

Of the 149 members of the Folketing, 64 belong to the Social Democrats, 30 are Liberals, 26 Conservatives, 14 Radical Liberals, four Farmers' Party, three Communists, three Nazis, and five belong to various other small parties.

Army, etc. Before the Nazi invasion, all able-bodied Danes except those living in the Faroe Islands and Greenland were liable to service. Even clergymen had to serve. Service began at the age of 20 and

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lasted intermittently for 16 years. Recruits averaged 6800 annually. The air force consisted of 65 airplanes. The navy includes a number of small vessels. The naval air force comprised 35 planes.

Products, etc. Denmark has a large number of small farms, partly as the result of a law which forbids the union of small farms into larger estates. The whole agricultural economy is based on the export of dairy products and bacon. The chief crops are potatoes, barley, oats, mixed grain, wheat, and rye. In 1935 102,300 industrial factories, distilleries, beer, beet sugar, margarine, employed 459,800 persons. Denmark's merchant marine in 1939 comprised 2,705 vessels, of 1,175,000 gross tons. Danish railroads have a length of 3,106 miles, of which 1,485, or almost 48 per cent, belong to the state.

General. On May 31, 1939, Denmark and Germany signed a ten-year peace pact whereby Germany pledged herself not to make war on or use force against Denmark. On April 9, 1940, Germany invaded and occupied Denmark. The small Danish Army made a short and desperate resistance at the frontier, but the Government had to capitulate to the overwhelming force of the invaders.

Danes at home rally around the King, Christian the Xth, in their resistance against the German attempts of nazification of Denmark. In the free world Danish volunteers are fighting in the American, British and Norwegian armed forces and more than 5000 Danish seamen are serving in the United Nations' Merchant Marine. On April 9, 1941, Henrik de Kauffmann, Minister of Denmark in Washington, signed an agreement with the American Government which gave to the United States the right to establish military bases in the Danish Colony Greenland. On January 2, 1942, Mr. de Kauffmann, on behalf of Danes in the free world adhered to the principles of the Declaration of United Nations. Denmark has been a leader in social legislation. By one of the laws, old age pensions are granted to any person of 60.

FOREIGN EQUIVALENTS OF AMERICAN MILITARY TERMS

American Rank, unit, or title	Foreign Equivalent
UNITS	ENHEDER
Army	Haer
Navy	Marine
Division	Division
Brigade	Brigade
Fleet	Flaade
Regiment	Regiment
Battalion	Bataillon
Company	Kompagni
Squadron	Eskadron (Cavalry)
Troop	Halveskadron
Battery	Batteri
Platoon	Peloton
Squad	Korporalstrop
Landing Force	Landgangsstyrke
Detachment	Afdeling

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American Rank, unit, or title	Foreign Equivalent
Infantry	Infanteri
Cavalry	Kavalleri
Field Artillery	Feltartilleri
Coast Artillery	Kystartilleri
Engineers	Ingeniører
Chemical Warfare Service	Kemiske Afdeling
Air Corps	Luftvaabenet
Antiaircraft	Luftvaern
Antitank	Panservaern
Medical Department	Sanitaeten
Armored Force	Panserstyrke
Tank Destroyers	Tank-ødelaeggere
Marines	Marinesoldater
Quartermaster	Kvarteermester
Headquarters	Hovedkvarteer
Military Police	Militaert Politi
Guerrillas	Guerillamaend
GRADES	RANGE
Field Marshal	Feltmarskalk
Marshal	Marskalk
General	General
Lieutenant General	Generalløjtnant
Major General	Generalmajor
Brigadier General	Brigadegeneral
Colonel	Oberst
Lieutenant Colonel	Oberstløjtnant
Major	Major
Captain	Kaptein
1st Lieutenant	Premierløjtnant
2d Lieutenant	Sekundløjtnant
Adjutant	Adjutant
Warrant Officer	
Sergeant	Sergent
Master Sergeant	Oversergent
First Sergeant	Førstsergent
Technical Sergeant	Teknisk Sergent
Corporal	Korporal
Admiral	Admiral
Vice Admiral	Viceadmiral
Rear Admiral	Kontreadmiral
Captain	Kommandørkaptajn
Commander	Orlogskaptajn
Lieutenant Commander	Kaptajnløjtnant
Lieutenant	Søløjtnant I
Ensign	Søløjtnant II
Warrant Officer	Kvartermester
Petty Officer	Underofficeer
Sailor	Matros
Engineer	Maskinist
Specialists	Specialister
Private	Menig Soldat
MISCELLANEOUS	BLANDET
Zero	Nul
One	En
Two	To
Three	Tre
Four	Fire
Five	Fem
Six	Sex
Seven	Syv
Eight	Otte
Nine	Ni
Ten	Ti
Battleship	Slagskib
Cruiser	Krydser
Aircraft carrier	Luftfartøjmoderskib
Destroyer	Jager
Submarine	Undervandsbaade
Gun boats	Kanonbaade
Airplane	Flyvemaskine
Seaplane	Flyvebaad
Torpedo Boat	Torpedobaad
Ammunition	Ammunition
Guns	Kanoner
Machine Guns	Maskingevaerer
Mine	Mine
Artillery	Artilleri
Bayonet	Bajonet
Mortars	Mørsere
Howitzers	Haubitser
Rifles	Rifler
Grenades	Granater
Tanks	Pansrede Stridsvogne
Trucks	Lastevogne
Railroad-Gun	Jernbanekanon
Bombs	Bomber
Enemy	Fjende
German	Tysk
Japanese	Japanesisk
Italian	Italiensk
Russian	Russisk
American	Amerikansk
English	Engelsk

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DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

República Dominicana

Area, etc. 19,000 square miles; population, 1,617,000. The Dominican Republic occupies two-thirds of the island of Hispaniola, which lies 48 miles southeast of Cuba and 64 miles west of Puerto Rico. Haiti occupies the other third of the island. The language of the country is Spanish but many of the educated people speak English.

Religion. The State religion is Roman Catholicism, but other religions are permitted.

Education. Elementary education is free and compulsory. There are 947 elementary schools, enrollment 103,500; 6 secondary schools, enrollment 1,150; 45 vocational schools, enrollment 3,300; 3 official normal schools, enrollment 2,000; and 1 university, founded in 1538, with 8 professional schools.

Capital. Trujillo, formerly Domingo, which former President Trujillo had rebuilt and named for himself, after it had been devastated by a hurricane in 1930.

Government. The "Congreso" (Congress) consists of a senate and a chamber of deputies. There are 16 senators—1 from each of the 15 provinces and the District of Santo Domingo. There are 52 deputies—1 for every 30,000 inhabitants or fraction above 15,000 in each province. The President is elected by direct vote for 4 years and may be succeeded by the Vice-President in case of death or disability. There are 8 heads of departments. The President, inaugurated March, 1940, is Manuel de Jesus Troncoso de la Concha. The driving force in Santo Domingo today is Rafael Leonidas Trujillo Molina, former President. Santo Domingo was one of the first of the Latin-American countries to follow our lead and declare war on the Axis. The Supreme Court is composed of a president and 8 judges chosen by the Senate, and the Procurator-General, appointed by the executive. The Supreme Court supervises the lower courts. In 1924, the death penalty was abolished.

Army, Navy. The national army, with a total peacetime force of 300 officers and 3,000 privates, has been increased for World War II and guards the coastlines. The Republic's airfields have been opened to American military planes. The Republic has 4 armed coastal patrol boats. A national constabulary (formerly the municipal police force) is under direct supervision from the capital and in addition to performing ordinary police functions acts as a subsidiary force to the army.

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DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

Products, etc. Sugar is the principal export and represents three-fifths of the productive wealth. There are 14 sugar centrals of which 10 are owned and operated by American companies. The economic danger of too great dependence on one crop has resulted in the establishment of government agricultural stations in each province. These teach improved farming methods and foster the growing of rice, corn, bananas, mangoes, guavas, coffee, and tobacco. The breaking up of some large estates into small parcels for the individual farmer has increased internal prosperity. In 1936, 1,076 manufacturing plants employed 67,658 workers. Various minerals exist, chiefly gold and copper. In 1939, the United States sent into the Dominican Republic almost $7,000,000 worth of goods, and the republic sent to the United States about $5,000,000 worth. The republic has a merchant marine of 123 vessels, total tonage, 6,752 tons. The republic has encouraged the extensive building of bridges and roads. There are 900 miles of first class roads, and 1,400 miles of second class and intercommunal roads.

General. Columbus landed on the island on his first voyage in 1492 and founded the first European settlement in the western hemisphere. There the first cathedral in the new world was started in 1512, and the first university established in 1538. For a long time the island was the center of Spanish power in the new world and of the entire enterprise of colonization on the continent. Voyages of exploration led to the discovery, conquest, and colonization of Mexico, Peru, Panama (then called Istmo de Darién), Cuba, Puerto Rico, Jamaica, and Florida. The original Indiana population was almost wiped out by epidemics and forced labor. In 1795, the Spanish colony of Santo Domingo was ceded to the French, who had occupied the western part of the island, now known as Haiti. In 1808, the people of Santo Domingo, assisted by British troops, expelled the French, and returned again to Spanish rule. In 1821, it declared its independence of Spain. The Haitians invaded and occupied Santo Domingo from 1822 to 1844 when the Dominicans forced them out and founded their republic under the leadership of Juan Pablo Duarte. The republic was occupied by United States Marines from 1916 to 1924, when a new constitution was adopted. The Dominican Republic was the first American country to open its borders to refugees, both Jewish and Gentile, from Nazi-overrun lands. Tax-exempt land has been set aside for them and they are guaranteed full civic rights. In 1940, the first colony was established on 26,000 acres.

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FOREIGN EQUIVALENTS OF AMERICAN MILITARY TERMS

American Rank, unit, or title	Foreign Equivalent
UNITS	UNIDADES
Army	Ejército
Navy	No Navy
Division	División
Brigade	Brigada
Fleet	No Navy
Regiment	Regimiento
Battalion	Batallón
Company	Compañía
Squadron	No Equivalent
Troop	Escuadrón
Battery	Batería
Platoon	Pelotón
Squad	Escuadra
Landing Force	Fuerza de Desembarco
Detachment	Destacamento
Infantry	Infantería
Cavalry	Caballería
Field Artillery	Artillería de Campaña
Coast Artillery	Artillería de Costa
Engineers	Ingenieros
Chemical Warfare Service	Servicio de Guerra Química
Air Corps	Fuerza Aérea
Antiaircraft	Antiaérea
Antitank	Antitanque
Medical Department	Sanidad Militar
Armored Force	Fuerza Blindada
Tank Destroyers	Destructores de Taques
Marines	Infantería de Marina
Quartermaster	Intendencia
Headquarters	Cuartel General
Military Police	Policía Militar
Guerrillas	Guerrillas
GRADES	GRADOS
Field Marshal	Mariscal de Campo
Marshal	Mariscal
General	General
Lieutenant General	Teniente General
Major General	General de División
Brigadier General	General de Brigada
Colonel	Coronel
Lieutenant Colonel	Teniente Coronel
Major	Mayor
Captain	Capitán
1st Lieutenant	Teniente Primero
2d Lieutenant	Segundo Teniente
Adjutant	Ayudante
Warrant Officer	Suboficial
Sergeant	Sargento
Master Sergeant	Sargento Mayor
First Sergeant	Sargento Primero
Technical Sergeant	Sargento Técnico
Corporal	Cabo
[This Country has no Navy]	
Specialists	Especialistas
Private	Soldado Raso
MISCELLANEOUS	MISCELÁNEO
Zero	Cero
One	Uno
Two	Dos
Three	Tres
Four	Cuatro
Five	Cinco
Six	Seis
Seven	Siete
Eight	Ocho
Nine	Nueve
Ten	Diez
[This Country has no Navy]	
Ammunition	Munición
Guns	Cañones
Machine Guns	Ametralladoras
Mine	Mina
Artillery	Artillería
Bayonet	Bayoneta
Mortars	Morteros
Howitzers	Obuses
Rifles	Fusiles
Grenades	Grandas
Tanks	Tanques
Trucks	Camiones
Railroad-Gun	Cañón Ferroviario
Bombs	Bombas
Enemy	Enemigo
German	Alemán
Japanese	Japonés
Italian	Italiano
Russian	Ruso
American	Norteamericano
English	Inglés

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ECUADOR

República del Ecuador

Area. According to one military estimate, the area is 175,900 square miles, inclusive of the Galápagos Islands (the Archipelago of Colón). The geographer Wolf, however, has calculated that the area is 276,000 square miles. If the smaller figures are taken, Ecuador is somewhat smaller than the combined states of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, and Iowa. If the larger estimate is considered to be correct, one could add New York and Pennsylvania to the other states for a comparison. The Galápagos Islands, fifteen in all, lie about 600 miles off the coast of Ecuador. Recently, the Government of Ecuador granted permission to the United States to send American troops to the islands.

Population. About 3,200,000, or slightly less than that of Indiana.

Capital. Quito, 70,000.

Government. Under the Constitution of 1929, the president of the Republic was elected directly by the people for a 4-year term. The upper house had 32 Senators and the Chamber was composed of 56 Deputies. On September 27, 1935, the Constitution was abolished by executive decree and the 1906 Constitution was provisionally restored. A Constituent Assembly, named for the purpose of drawing up a new Constitution, met in 1938 but did not draft one.

Religion. Although the vast majority of churchgoers are Roman Catholics, there is no State religion. Ecuador accords freedom of worship to all, but forbids all foreign clergymen of whatever faith entering the country. All clergymen must be Ecuadorean citizens.

Education. Primary education is free and obligatory. In 1940-1941, there were 316,749 pupils, and in the secondary schools there were 8,597 pupils. The number of students attending universities was 1,755.

Army, Navy. The Ecuadorean regular army in 1938 had a strength of 701 officers and 6,806 men. Although military service was made compulsory in 1921, the first time that the law was enforced was in 1935 when 200 conscripts reported for duty. Until recently an Italian Military Mission was instructing the Ecuadorean Army. There is a school of military engineering and artillery, an aviation school which had at one time an Italian instructor, and a naval school with two instructors from the United States.

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ECUADOR

Products, etc. Of the total area of the country less than 7 per cent is actually cultivated. The chief product is cocoa. A considerable amount of gold is produced, and the country is rich in copper, iron, lead, and coal. In the five years from 1936 to 1940, inclusive, exports exceeded imports by 13.22 per cent. The United States furnished 48.7 per cent of Ecuador's imports, and took 49.1 per cent of her exports. The total length of the Ecuadorean railroads in operation is 651 miles.

FOREIGN EQUIVALENTS OF AMERICAN MILITARY TERMS

American Rank, unit, or title	Foreign Equivalent
UNITS	UNIDADES
Army	Ejército
Navy	Marina de Guerra
Division	División
Brigade	Brigada
Fleet	Escuadra
Regiment	Regimiento
Battalion	Batallón
Company	Compañía
Squadron	No Equivalent
Troop	Escuadrón
Battery	Batería
Platoon	Pelotón
Squad	Escuadra
Landing Force	Fuerza de Desembarco
Detachment	Destacamento
Infantry	Infantería
Cavalry	Caballería
Field Artillery	Artillería de Campaña
Coast Artillery	Artillería de Costa
Engineers	Ingenieros
Chemical Warfare Service	Servicio de Guerra Química
Air Corps	Fuerza Aérea
Antiaircraft	Antiaéreo
Antitank	Antitanque
Medical Department	Sanidad Militar
Armored Force	Fuerza Blindada
Tank Destroyers	Destructor de Tanques
Marines	Infantería de Marina
Quartermaster	Intendencia
Headquarters	Cuartel General
Military Police	Policía Militar
Guerrillas	Guerrillas
GRADES	GRADOS
Field Marshal	Mariscal de Campo
Marshal	Mariscal
General	General
Lieutenant General	Teniente General
Major General	General de División
Brigadier General	General de Brigada
Colonel	Coronel
Lieutenant Colonel	Teniente Coronel
Major	Mayor
Captain	Capitán
1st Lieutenant	Teniente
2d Lieutenant	Subteniente
Adjutant	Ayudante
Warrant Officer	Suboficial
Sergeant	Sargento
Master Sergeant	Sargento Mayor
First Sergeant	Sargento Primero
Technical Sergeant	Sargento Técnico
Corporal	Cabo
Admiral	Almirante
Vice Admiral	Vicealmirante
Rear Admiral	Contraalmirante
Captain	Capitán de Navío
Commander	Capitán de Fragata
Lieutenant Commander	Capitán de Corbeta
Lieutenant	Teniente Primero
Ensign	Alférez de Fragata
Warrant Officer	Suboficial
Petty Officer	Cabo de Mar
Sailor	Marinero
Engineer	Maquinista
Specialists	Especialistas
Private	Soldado Raso
MISCELLANEOUS	MISCELÁNEO
Zero	Cero
One	Uno
Two	Dos
Three	Tres
Four	Cuatro
Five	Cinco
Six	Seis
Seven	Siete
Eight	Ocho
Nine	Nueve
Ten	Diez

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American Rank, unit, or title	Foreign Equivalent
Battleship	Acorazado
Cruiser	Crucero
Aircraft carrier	Portaviones
Destroyer	Destructor
Submarines	Submarinos
Gun Boats	Cañoneros
Airplane	Aeroplano
Seaplane	Hidroplano
Torpedo Boat	Torpedero
Ammunition	Munición
Guns	Cañones
Machine Guns	Ametralladoras
Mine	Mina
Artillery	Artillería
Bayonet	Bayoneta
Mortars	Morteros
Howitzers	Obuses
Rifles	Fusiles
Grenades	Granadas
Tanks	Tanques
Trucks	Camiones
Railroad-Gun	Cañón Ferroviario
Bombs	Bombas
Enemy	Enemigo
German	Alemán
Japanese	Japonés
Italian	Italiano
Russian	Ruso
American	Norteamericano
English	Inglés

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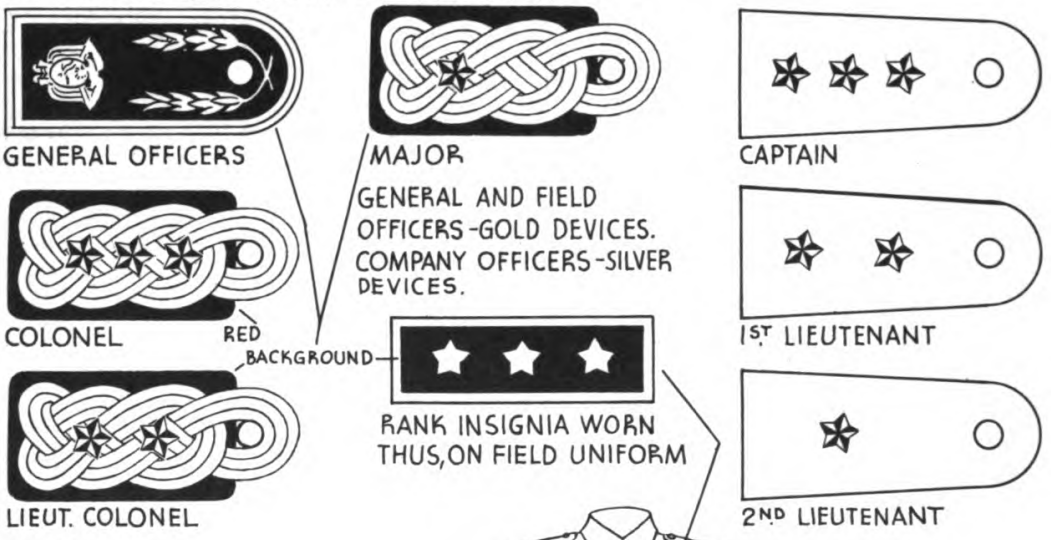
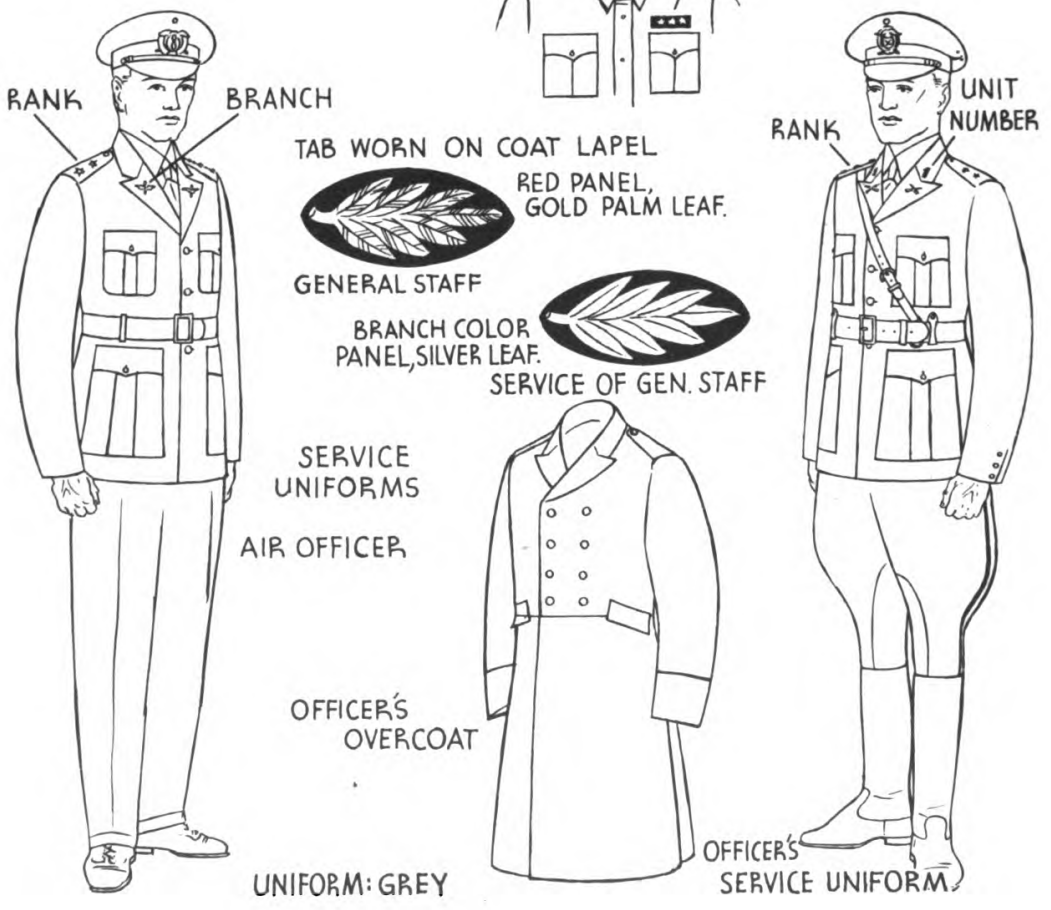
ECUADOR —OFFICERS

OFFICERS' INSIGNIA OF RANK...





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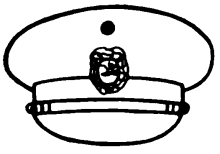
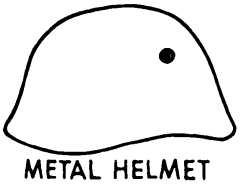
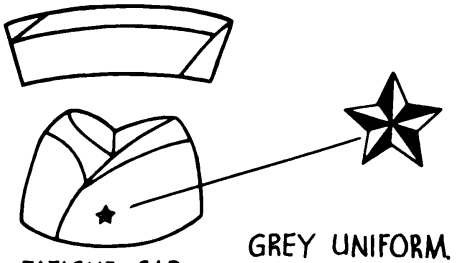
ECUADOR —ENLISTED MEN



SERVICE DRESS CAP



METAL HELMET



FATIGUE CAP

GREY UNIFORM

CAP BADGE

UNIT NUMBERS

1234567890

WORN ON COLLAR

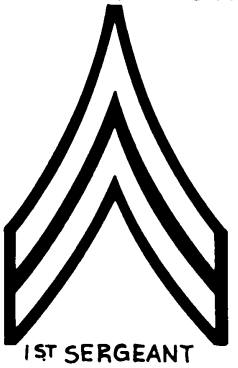
AIR FORCE INSIGNIA

PILOT

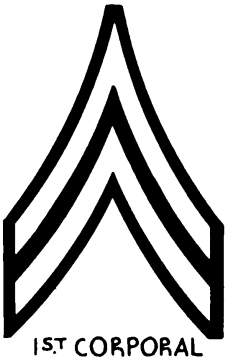
OBSERVER

MECHANIC

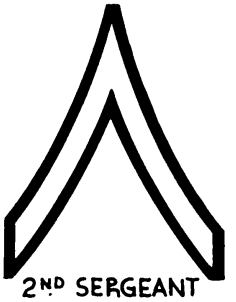
N.C.O.s' RANK INSIGNIA.



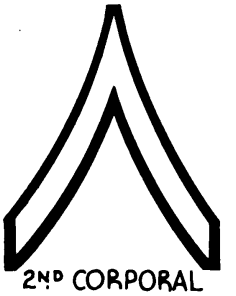
1ST SERGEANT



1ST CORPORAL

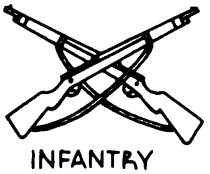


2ND SERGEANT (GOLD STRIPES)

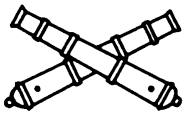


2ND CORPORAL (YELLOW STRIPES)

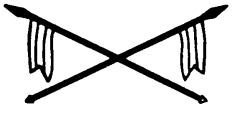
BRANCH INSIGNIA (WORN ON LAPEL)



INFANTRY

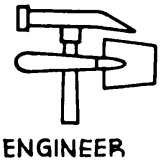


ARTILLERY



CAVALRY

AIR FORCE



ENGINEER

BRANCH COLORS..

GENERALS & COLONELS-RED
INFANTRY - YELLOW
CAVALRY - DARK-BLUE
ARTILLERY - BRIGHT RED
SANITARY - VIOLET
ENGINEER - DARK GREEN

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EGYPT

Misr

Area, Population. About 383,000 square miles, or slightly smaller than that of Texas and New Mexico combined. Of this large territory, the cultivated and settled area amounts to only 13,600 square miles, or 3.55 per cent of the entire area. The population, 15,920,703, is 2.29 times as great as that of the two states mentioned. The largest cities are Cairo, with a population of 1,312,000, Alexandria, 682,000 and Port Said.

Government. In 1914, a British Protectorate over Egypt was declared, and the next day a proclamation was issued deposing the sovereign and conferring the title of Sultan of Egypt upon Hussein Kamil, the eldest living prince of the family of Mohamed Ali. The Sultan died in 1917. In 1922 the protectorate terminated and the new Sultan, Fuad, was proclaimed King. Since that time Egypt has been an independent State. By an Anglo-Egyptian Treaty of Alliance, of 1936, the pending points between the two countries were settled and the special interest of Britain in the defense of the Suez Canal Zone was recognized until such time as the Egyptian Army could undertake its defense by itself. The present King, Faruk I, is the son of Fuad. Parliament ("Barlaman") is composed of two Houses, the Senate ("Maglis ash Shuyukh"), is composed of 147 members, at least 40 years of age. Of this number two-fifths are named by the King, and the remaining three-fifths are elected by the people for a ten-year term. The Chamber of Deputies ("Maglis an Nuwwab") consists of 264 members, at least 30 years of age, elected by the people. Soldiers and women have no vote. In the executive branch, the King acts through a Council of Ministers, whom he appoints but who are responsible to Parliament. Ministers do not need to be members of either House, but they usually are.

Religion. In 1937, the chief population group, excluding the uncountable nomads, comprised 14,552,704 Moslems, or 91.40 per cent of the total. The chief seat of Koranic learning is the Mosque and University of El-Azhar in Cairo, at the head of which is the Grand Sheikh, or Chancellor, who is the chief of religious authority in the country. It was founded in the year 972. Most of the Christians in Egypt are native Christians connected with the various Oriental churches. The most influential of these are the Copts, the descendants

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of Egyptians who adopted Christianity in the fourth century. The head of this Church is the Coptic Patriarch. The Copts use the Diocletian calendar, which differs by 284 years from the Gregorian.

Education. A large number of religious schools, called "Maktabs," or Kuttabs, have existed throughout the country for centuries. In 1897, the Ministry of Education, by extending grants-in-aid to these schools, has managed to bring about elementary instruction in reading, writing, and arithmetic, in addition to the original religious teaching. Education for all children between 7 and 12 is compulsory. But secondary and higher education also plays an important role in the country.

Army, Navy. Service in the army is compulsory. The army in 1937-1938 consisted of 22,560 officers and men. In 1939, the British garrison in Egypt comprised an infantry division and an armored division. In 1940, after Italy had entered the war, these forces were heavily reinforced. Egypt is not participating in the war directly, though she has broken diplomatic relations with the Axis powers, and is giving every loyal support to the Allies. The navy comprises 1 escort vessel, 1 transport, 4 motor patrol vessels, and 1 fishery research vessel.

Products, etc. Cotton, wheat, barley, beans, lentils, onions, maize, millet, rice, and sugar cane are the chief crops. The principal mineral products are phosphate rock, petroleum, and manganese ore. For the six years from 1934 to 1939, inclusive, exports exceeded imports by 5.30 per cent. Of all her imports 7.26 per cent came from the United States; of all her exports 3.11 per cent went to the United States. In 1938, the Egyptian merchant marine comprised 52 vessels of 55,887 tons. In 1939, there were 3,550 miles of railroad lines owned by the State. Light railroads amounting to 879 miles belonged to private companies.

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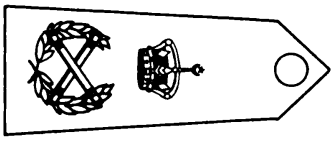
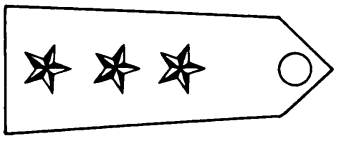
EGYPT —OFFICERS

OFFICERS' INSIGNIA OF RANK...

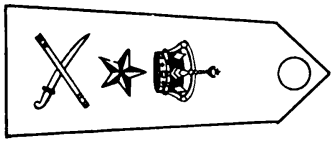
ARMY UNIFORM, OLIVE-GREEN
AIR FORCE UNIFORM, BLUE-GRAY.



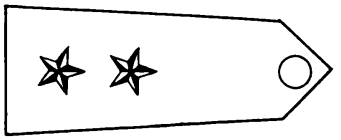
FIELD MARSHAL



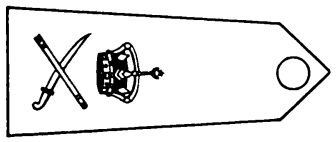
CAPTAIN



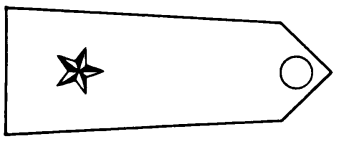
GENERAL



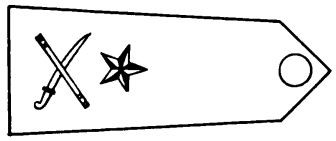
LIEUTENANT



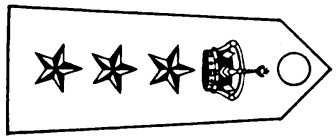
LIEUT. GENERAL



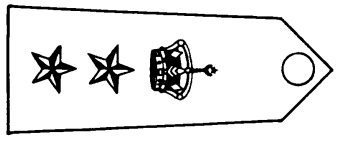
2ND LIEUTENANT



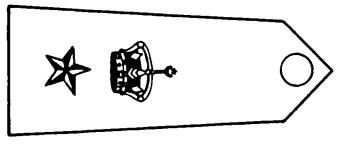
MAJOR GENERAL



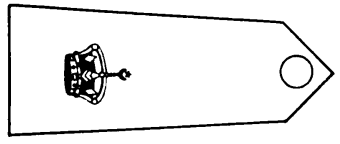
BRIG. GENERAL



COLONEL



LIEUT. COLONEL

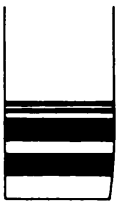


MAJOR
(BRONZE DEVICES)

AIR FORCE RANK INSIGNIA

MARSHAL OF THE ROYAL AIR FORCE

AIR MARSHAL



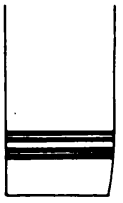
AIR VICE MARSHAL

AIR COMMODORE

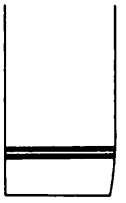
GROUP CAPTAIN

WING COMMANDER

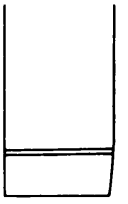
SQUADRON LEADER



FLIGHT LIEUTENANT



FLYING OFFICER



PILOT OFFICER

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EIRE

Ireland

Area, Population. Eire (Southern Ireland) has an area of 26,000 square miles, or an area equal to that of Texas. The population in 1936 was 2,970,000. The capital is Dublin.

Religion. Roman Catholic is the prevailing faith in Eire. Of the entire population, Roman Catholics number 93.45 per cent.

Education. Elementary education is free. Average attendance is 83.9 per cent. The Irish language has been included as a requirement in the curriculum for all national schools. More than 12,000 teachers have qualified to teach the language. In the elementary schools there were recently 464,108 pupils. Secondary schools in Eire are under private control, and are usually conducted by religious orders. There were recently 37,670 pupils in the secondary schools. Higher education is offered at the University of Dublin and at the National University of Ireland.

Government. The original constitution of the Irish Free State was put into effect on December 6, 1922. A number of provisions were found distasteful to the national sentiments of the Irish people and were gradually amended until, in 1936, the text differed considerably from that of the original document. A new constitution was put into effect on December 29, 1937. This constitution affirms that Ireland, now known as Eire, is a sovereign, independent, and democratic state. The President is elected by direct vote for a seven year term. He summons and dissolves "Dail Eireann." He signs and promulgates laws. He appoints the "Taoiseach," or Prime Minister, nominated by the "Dail Eireann." He appoints the other members of the Government, nominated by the "Taoiseach" and approved by the "Dail Eireann." The President may refer certain bills to the Supreme Court or to the people at a referendum. The President is commander-in-chief of the Defense Forces. The "Oireachtas," or National Parliament, is composed of the President and two Houses: a House of Representatives, called "Dail Eireann," and a Senate, called "Seanad Eireann." The Senate consists of 60 members. The first President, Dabhglas de Hide (Dr. Douglas Hyde) was installed on June 25, 1938. Eamon de Valera (Eamon de Valera) is Prime Minister and Minister for External Affairs.

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Army. The strength of the Irish Army in 1941 was: permanent force, 1,074 officers and 11,867 men; reserve force, 57 officers and 1,670 men; volunteer force, 286 officers and 9,744 men. After the fall of France, the reserve and the volunteer force were called up. A special call brought in 80,000 volunteers.

Products, etc. The chief crops are hay, potatoes, turnips, oats, mangels, sugar beet, wheat, and cabbage. Imports exceed exports by a wide margin. The total length of railroad lines is 2,835 miles.

General. Although Ireland is a sovereign, independent state, it is associated for certain specific purposes with the British Commonwealth of Nations. In 1920, as the result of an Act of Parliament, separate Parliaments were set up for the two parts of Ireland under the respective titles of Southern Ireland (26 counties) and Northern Ireland (6 counties). The Unionists of the 6 counties accepted this scheme, and a Northern Parliament was duly elected on May 24, 1921. The rest of Ireland, having already proclaimed a Republic, ignored the Act. On December 6, 1921, Great Britain signed a treaty by which Ireland accepted for the time being dominion status under the name of "Saorstat Eireann" (Irish Free State). The border between this state and Northern Ireland was fixed in 1925. In World War II, Eire has presented a difficult problem, not only to Great Britain but to the whole cause of the United Nations. Since Eire has remained neutral, it has mainfained relations with the Axis Powers, thereby permitting our enemies to observe at close hand the movements of our troops in Northern Ireland. Nevertheless, many young men from the South of Ireland have volunteered for service with the British forces, not a few of whom have been cited for gallantry in action. One of the names that will unquestionably go down in history is that of Paddy Finucane, one of England's ace flyers.

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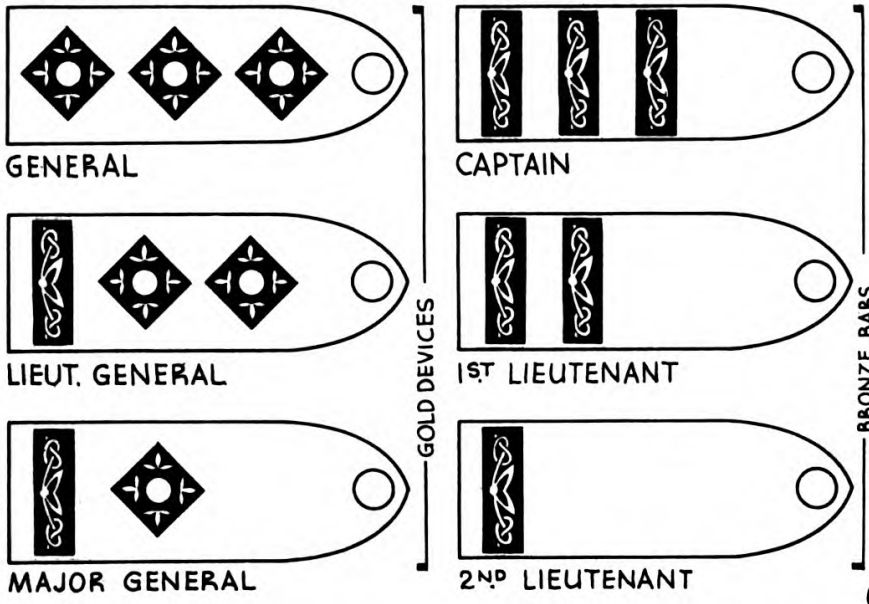
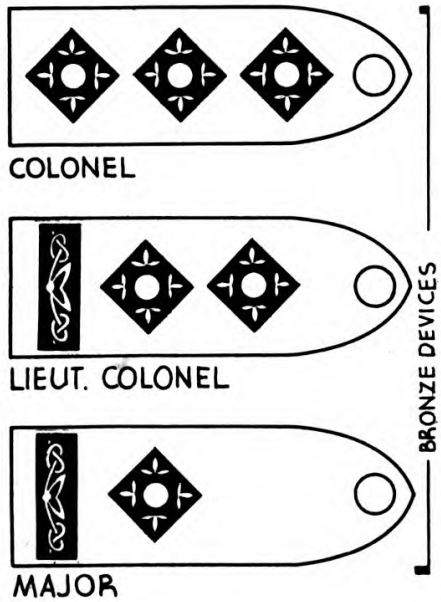
EIRE —OFFICERS

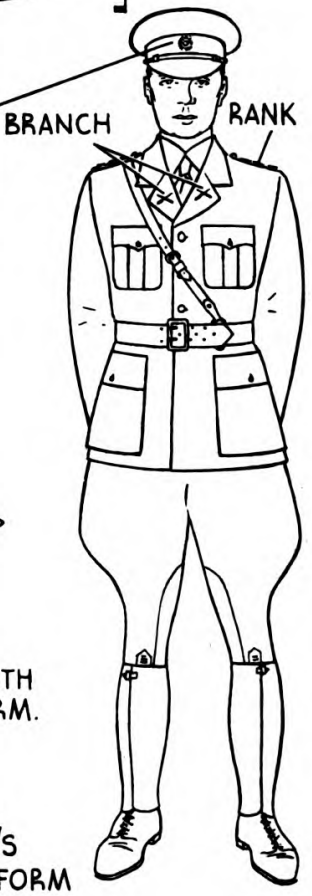
OFFICERS' INSIGNIA OF RANK..



AIR FORCE DEVICE (WORN ON COLLAR)



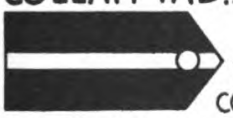
CAP BADGE (GOLD)



OFFICER'S KHAKI DUTY UNIFORM

HELMET IS WORN WITH FIELD SERVICE UNIFORM.

COLLAR TAB..



WORN ON COLLAR, BY RANK OF COLONEL AND ABOVE.

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EIRE —ENLISTED MEN

N.C.O.s' RANK INSIGNIA..

SERGEANT MAJOR

BTN. Q.M. SGT.

CO. Q.M. SGT.

CO. SERGEANT

SERGEANT

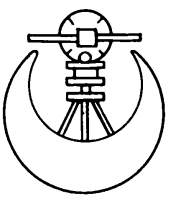
CORPORAL

CAP BADGE

BRANCH INSIGNIA

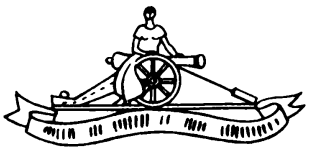
CAVALRY

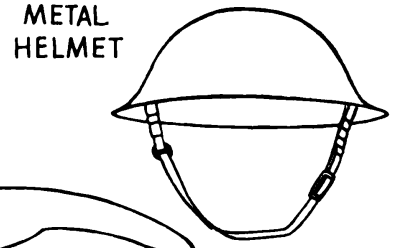
MEDICAL



ENGINEER

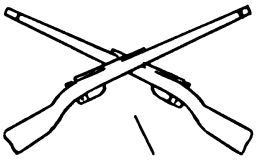
ARTILLERY





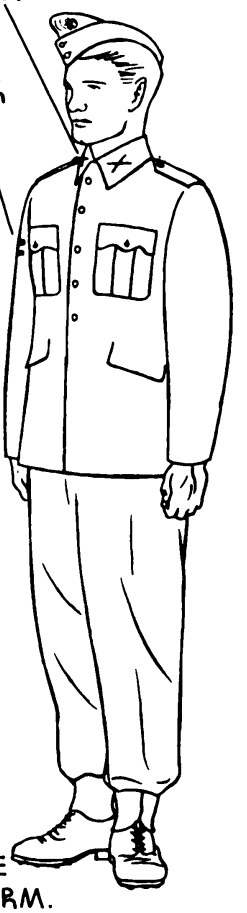
METAL HELMET

FATIGUE CAP



INFANTRY

RANK



SERGEANT, FIELD SERVICE KHAKI UNIFORM.

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FINLAND

Suomen Tasavalta

Area, Population. Finland's area is 135,000 square miles, or slightly larger than that of Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois. The population in 1937 was 3,835,000 or 21.09 per cent of the population of the three aforementioned states. Of this 89.44 per cent speak Finnish, 10.11 per cent speak Swedish, and the remaining .45 per cent speak Russian, German, or Lapponic.

Government. According to the Constitutional Law of July 17, 1919, Finland is a republic. The House of Representatives consists of one Chamber, with 200 members, elected by direct and proportional election, by men and women of 24 or more. The President is elected for a 6-year term by an electoral college elected by the people. The principal parties represented in the House are: Social-Democrats, 85; Agrarian, 56; Finnish Coalition Party, 25; Swedish People's Party, 17.

Religion. The national church is Evangelical Lutheran, but other religions are permitted.

Education. There are three universities in Finland, two of them Finnish, and one Swedish. In 1937, there were 230,000 pupils in the elementary schools, 121,000 in the lower elementary schools, and 53,000 in the higher elementary schools. There were 42,000 pupils in the lyceums, and 8,500 in the middle schools.

Army, Navy. Military service is compulsory for all able-bodied men between 17 and 60. The naval forces comprise 9 coast defense ironclads, 4 gunboats, 7 motor torpedo boats, 3 minelayers, 5 submarines, and a number of smaller vessels.

Products, etc. Although agriculture is the chief occupation of the Finns, the cultivated area covers only 6.6 per cent of the land. The great majority of these farms are from 1 to 10 hectares in size. The largest crops are potatoes, oats, rye, barley, and hay. The total of forest land is 62,429,000 acres, of which 24,835,000, or 39.78 per cent, belong to the State. The productive forest land covers 49,764,000 acres, of which 17,570,000 acres, or 35.31 per cent, belong to the State. The merchant marine is composed of 3,431 vessels of 544,000 net tons. In 1937, there were 3,670 miles of railroad lines, of which 3,512, or 95.69 per cent, belonged to the State.

General. On August 2, 1941, the Finnish government broke off diplomatic relations with Great Britain, and, since December 7, 1941, Great Britain has been at war with Finland. The United States is not at war with Finland. Finland is fighting with the Axis against Russia.

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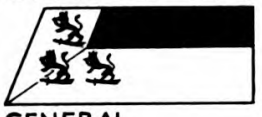
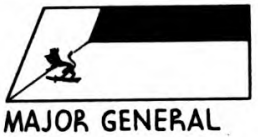
FINLAND —OFFICERS AND ENLISTED MEN

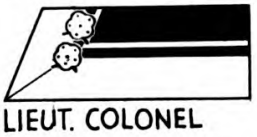
OFFICERS' INSIGNIA OF RANK

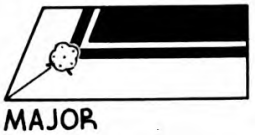

GENERAL

LIEUT. GENERAL


MAJOR GENERAL

COLONEL


LIEUT. COLONEL


MAJOR

CAPTAIN

LIEUTENANT

ENSIGN

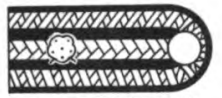
COLLAR DEVICES

EPAULETTE

GENERAL

STAFF OFFICERS

COMM. OFFICERS


MAJOR GENERAL

LIEUT. COLONEL

CAPTAIN

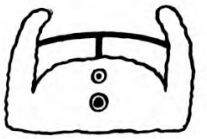
N.C.O.s' RANK INSIGNIA..

N.C.O., 6 YEARS SERVICE

N.C.O.

PRIVATE

UNIFORM: FIELD-GREY


WINTER CAP.

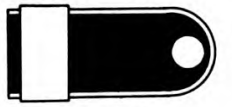
BRANCH INSIGNIA

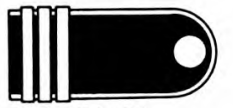
INFANTRY

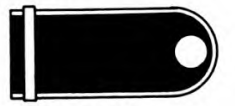
L.INF. OR CAV.

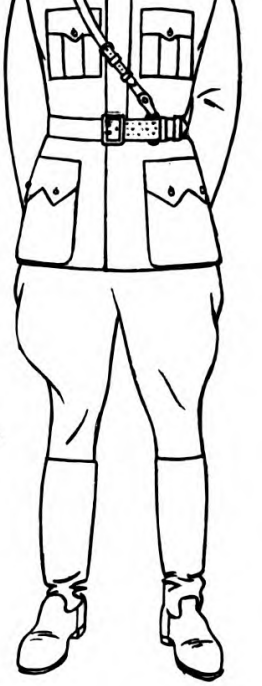
ENGINEERS

EPAULETTE


SGT. MAJOR


SERGEANT


CORPORAL



CAVALRY

HEAVY ART.

COAST ART.

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FRANCE

Area, Population. 213,000 square miles, or an area somewhat less than that of Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, and Iowa combined. In 1936, it had a population of 42,000,000, or almost 1.41 times as great as that of the states above combined. The largest cities in France are Paris, 2,830,000; Marseilles, 914,000; Lyons, 570,000; Bordeaux, Nice, Toulouse, Lille, and Nantes.

Religion. No religion was recognized by the Third Republic. People were free to worship as they pleased. The Roman Catholic Church is the predominant religion. There are about a million Protestants. Since the Vichy régime began, gestures have been made toward the Catholic Church. For example, the monks of the Grande Chartreuse were allowed to return to France. A law of January 6, 1941, provides that school children shall be given a weekly holiday to receive religious instruction. On the other hand, the anti-Semitic tendencies of the present régime have caused courageous Catholic clergymen to go so far as to hide in their own houses their fellow citizens of Jewish race, for which act some of them were punished.

Education. Education under the Third Republic was highly centralized. The public schools constituted the University of France. Education was compulsory up to the age of 14. Instruction was free in all primary public schools. In 1937-1938 5,500,000 pupils attended primary schools; 4,500,000, or 82.84 per cent, in State schools; 933,000, or 17.16 per cent, in private schools, mostly Catholic. Private schools were under the supervision of the State school authorities. Secondary instruction is also public and private. The State offers the instruction in the "lycées," and the communes in "collèges." The private schools were known as "écoles libres." In 1938, there were 125,000 boys in the "lycées" and 64,000 in communal "collèges." There were 60,377 girls in "lycées," and 27,966 in "collèges." Pétain has not yet destroyed the splendid French educational system. Changes that have been made have all been inspired by political motives and have met with passive resistance by the teachers. Pétain is trying to foist on the French educational scheme the principle of authority, is a fairly arduous task, for the French have always been an analytical people who ardently believe in the right of everybody to his own opinion, reached by his own thinking and not handed down to him by an authority, no matter how august.

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FRANCE

Government. Legislative power in the Third Republic rested in a Parliament, which was composed of a Senate and a Chamber of Deputies. The republic was composed of 90 "departements," each of which was governed by a Prefect "(Préfet)." Marshal Pétain has regrouped the departments of Unoccupied France into 18 districts, each with a regional prefect at its head. This arrangement closely resembles the provincial set-up that prevailed before the French Revolution. Eleven "Commissaires du Pouvoir," also a new idea of the Vichy régime, exercise absolute control over the different parts of France.

The President of the republic was elected for a 7-year term by the National Assembly, i. e., the two Houses united. The President's powers were limited in scope. His chief power lay in the fact that it was he who chose the men who were to assume the task of forming a Cabinet of Ministers. Here, even though theoretically he could name anyone he wished, even from outside the Parliament, the life of the Cabinet depended entirely on whether it could continue to obtain a vote of confidence for its policies from the Chamber of Deputies. Most Presidents were as self-effacing and obscure as Vice-Presidents in the United States used to be. The most important post in the French Government was the Premier "(Président du conseil des ministres)." For a number of reasons his tenure of office was likely to be short. Since no one party ever had a majority of the members of the Chamber, a Premier had to compose his cabinet out of two or more parties. This made it necessary for him to compromise on important matters. Since its term of office was 9 years, the Senate rarely reflected with any accuracy the changing moods of the people. The Chamber, however, elected every 4 years, in its membership was likely to be fairly representative of the people's wishes. In 1936, the composition of the Chamber, through various parties, was: Right, 220; Left, 396; total, 616. Since the parties of the Left composed almost 64 per cent of the deputies, a Left Government, the Popular Front, was organized, with Léon Blum as Prime Minister. Theoretically, it should have been fairly stable, but its troubles began when the Communists refused to participate in the government, i. e., they refused to permit any of their members to become Ministers, a refusal based on the principle that Communists should not compromise with a "bourgeois" government. Though

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they voted fairly consistently with the Popular Front Government, they could not always be counted on to do so. With a consequently greatly reduced majority, the various governments which followed Léon Blum's leaned more and more on the Center for support. In doing so, they naturally lost the support of the Communists. Paul Reynaud, the last Premier, was actually slightly right of Center.

Army, Navy. The French Army under the Third Republic was divided into the Home Army and the Colonial Army. Military service was compulsory. Each conscript was liable to intermittent service for 28 years. For years practically experts agreed that the French Army was one of the best in the world. As one looks back on it now one sees that it was not at all equipped for a modern war. Men with brilliant and progressive ideas, like de Gaulle, for example, were shunted aside by the military authorities, many of whom, including Weygand and Pétain, did not believe in the democracy that they were supposed to uphold. Pétain was Minister of Defense in 1934. There was only one armored division to meet the German invasion in 1940 despite de Gaulle's persistent pleas. The air force was weak. Pétain did not believe in emphasizing air power. At the end of 1940 the French Navy comprised 7 battleships, 1 aircraft carrier, 18 cruisers, 52 sloops, 54 destroyers, 12 torpedo boats, and 69 submarines. The French Army, by the terms of the Armistice, was reduced to 100,000 men. There are no tanks, no antitank devices, and no heavy artillery.

The Fighting French, the scuttling of the fleet at Toulon, and the French cooperation with Anglo-American forces in North Africa indicate that the spirit of the French fighting man is not dead.

Products, etc. The chief crops are wheat, oats, potatoes, rye, and barley. The production of wine is a major industry. The chief products of the mines are coal and iron ore. Imports exceeded exports in 1938 by 30.43 per cent. The merchant marine comprised 11,282 vessels, with a gross tonnage of 2,952,975. In 1933, there were 391,491 miles of roads in France.

By a decree of August 31, 1937, all the independent railroad companies were merged into a Société Nationale des Chemins de Fer Francais, in which the State holds 51 per cent of the shares.

General. As a result of the terms of the Armistice with Germany of June 21, 1940, France was divided into an occupied and an un-

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occupied zone. The occupied zones are as completely under German rule as though they were part of the Reich, and include Alsace and Lorraine, both of which have been definitely annexed to Germany. In these two provinces, the use of the French language has been forbidden. Unoccupied France is reduced to a population of about eight million. On May 10, 1940, Hitler's troops invaded Holland, Belgium, and Luxemburg. A month later, the Germans had overrun not only these countries but Northern France as well. On Jùne 11, the French Government moved to Tours. On June 12, General Weygand, who had replaced Gamelin, reported that the military situation was desperate. On June 14, the Nazis entered Paris, and the French Government proceeded to Bordeaux. On June 16, the Cabinet, under the influence of Marshal Pétain, voted 13 to 11 to ask Germany for an armistice. The minority wanted to carry on the war in Africa or elsewhere. The minority also wished to honor the Government's pledge to England not to make a separate peace or sign an armistice. Pétain's Government signed armistices with Germany on June 22, and with Italy on June 24. Seeing France prostrate, Italy in the words of President Roosevelt, had "stabbed in the back" her neighbor, France. This was the end of the Third Republic, born as the aftermath of the disastrous Franco-Prussian War of 1870. A new Constitution for an authoritarian State was drawn up with Pierre Laval as the chief author. Laval was for a time second to Pétain, who had become Chief of the State (Chef d'Etat). Constitutional Acts were promulgated granting Pétain almost absolute powers. Pétain adjourned the Senate and the Chamber of Deputies, which were forbidden to meet unless convened by him. Another Constitutional Act appointed Laval successor to the Chief of the State in case any circumstance arose that should make the change necessary. Laval had been named Deputy Prime Minister and later became Minister of Foreign Affairs. Pétain dismissed Laval for "high reasons of internal policy." However two days before Laval's dismissal, Pétain had written to Hitler (in a letter which later came to light) the following lines: "I remain more than ever a partisan of the policy of collaboration, the only policy susceptible of assuring the definitive peace which Your Excellency and I have the firm desire to realize." Laval later was given by Pétain the portfolios of Foreign Affairs, Interior and Information. In June, 1940, General Charles Joseph de

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Gaulle, who had accused the Bordeaux government of surrending before exhausting all means of continuing the struggle, fled from Bordeaux to London. There he announced the formation of a Provisional French National Committee. As early as June 28, 1940, His Majesty's Government recognized General de Gaulle as "leader of all free Frenchmen, wherever they may be, who rally to him in support of the Allied cause." Up to late 1942, our State Department, which recognized the pro-Nazi Vichy Government, had not recognized the Free French, now called the Fighting French. On September 25, 1941, a French National Committee was formed, with General de Gaulle as President. The members of the Committee have said that they will act as trustees for France until they can hand over their trusteeship to a constitutionally representative Government. In 1940 Pétain caused a law to be enacted which barred Jews from all public offices, professions, and many occupations. Some of the French soldiers of Jewish origin who had fought in World War I and members of the Legion of Honor were excepted. Later the Vichy Government decreed laws which approximated the Nazi Nuremberg Laws. By them almost every activity, commercial or otherwise, is forbidden to Jews. All Jewish business concerns are to be liquidated or handed over to "Aryans." Jews cannot dispose of their own assets without the permission of a special Commissariat. In Occupied France, the German authorities put the Nuremberg laws into effect.

At the close of 1942 the whole situation in France—due to Germany's complete domination of the country—and the relations between de Gaulle, Darlan, Girard and the United Nations was extremely uncertain.

FOREIGN EQUIVALENTS OF AMERICAN MILITARY TERMS

American Rank, unit, or title	Foreign Equivalent
Army	Armée
Navy	Marine
Division	Division
Brigade	Brigade
Fleet	Flotte
Regiment	Régiment
Battalion	Bataillon (Inf); Groupe (Arty)
Company	Compagnie; Equipage (Nav)
Squadron	Groupe D'Escadrons (Cav); Escadrille (Avn); Escadre (Nav)
Troop	Escadron (Cav)
Battery	Batterie
Platoon	Section (Inf, Arty); Peloton (Cav)
Squad	Groupe de Combat (Inf); Escouade (Cav); Equipe
Landing Force	Corps Expéditionnaire
Detachment	Détachment

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FRANCE

American Rank, unit, or title	Foreign Equivalent
Infantry	Infanterie
Cavalry	Cavalerie
Field Artillery	Artilerie de Compagne
Coast Artillery	Artillerie Côtiere
Engineers	Corps du Génie
Chemical Warfare Service	Service de Protection Contre Les Gas
Air Corps	Armée de L'Air
Antiaircraft	Antiaérien
Antitank	Antichar
Medical Department	Service de Santé
Armored Force	Engins Blindés
Tank Destroyers	Engins antichars
Marines	Fusiliers Marins
Quartermaster	Officer de L'Intendance
Headquarters	Quartier Général
Military Police	Police Militaire
Guerrillas	Guérillas
Field Marshal	Feld-Maréchal
Marshal	Maréchal
General	Général
Lieutenant General	Lieutenant Général
Major General	Général de Division
Brigadier General	Général de Brigade
Colonel	Colonel
Lieutenant Colonel	Lieutenant-Colonel
Major	Commandant
Captain	Capitaine
1st Lieutenant	Lieutenant
2d Lieutenant	Sous-Lieutenant
Adjutant	Adjudant
Warrant Officer	Adjudant (Mil)
Sergeant	Sergent (Inf); Maréchal des Logis (Cav, Arty)
Master Sergeant	Grade de Sergent Le Plus Élevé Dans L'Armée Américaine
First Sergeant	Sergent-Chef (Inf); Maréchal des Logis Chef (Cav, Arty)
Technical Sergeant	Sergent-Chef Chargé de Fonctions Techniques (USA)
Corporal	Caporal (Inf); Brigadier (Cav, Arty)
Admiral	Amiral
Vice Admiral	Vice-Amiral
Rear Admiral	Contre-Amiral
Captain	Capitaine de Vaisseau (Nav)
Commander	Commandant; Chef (Mil); Chef de Bord (Nav, Avn)
Lieutenant Commander	Lieutenant de Vaisseau (Nav)
Lieutenant	Lieutenant
Ensign	Enseigne
Warrant Officer	Officier des Equipages de la Flotte (Nav)
Petty Officer	Officier Marinier
Sailor	Marin; Matelot
Engineer	Ingénieur
Specialists	Spécialistes
Private	Soldat
Zero	Zéro
One	Un
Two	Deux
Three	Trois
Four	Quatre
Five	Cinq
Six	Six
Seven	Sept
Eight	Huit
Nine	Neuf
Ten	Dix
Battleship	Cuirassé D'Escadre; Naivre de Ligne
Cruiser	Croiseur
Aircraft carrier	Porte-Avions (Nav) Porte-Aéronefs (Nav)
Destroyer	Torpilleur; Destroyer
Submarines	Sous-Marins
Gun Boats	Canonnieres
Airplane	Avion
Seaplane	Hydravion
Torpedo Boat	Torpilleur
Ammunition	Munitions
Guns	Canons
Machine Guns	Mitrailleuses
Mine	Mine
Artillery	Artillerie
Bayonet	Baïonnette
Mortars	Mortiers
Howitzers	Obusiers
Rifles	Fusils
Grenades	Grenades
Tanks	Chars de Combat
Trucks	Camions
Railroad-Gun	Piece D'Artillerie Sur Voie Ferrée
Bombs	Bombes
Enemy	Ennemi
German	Allemand
Japanese	Japonais
Italian	Italien
Russian	Russe
American	Américain
English	Anglais

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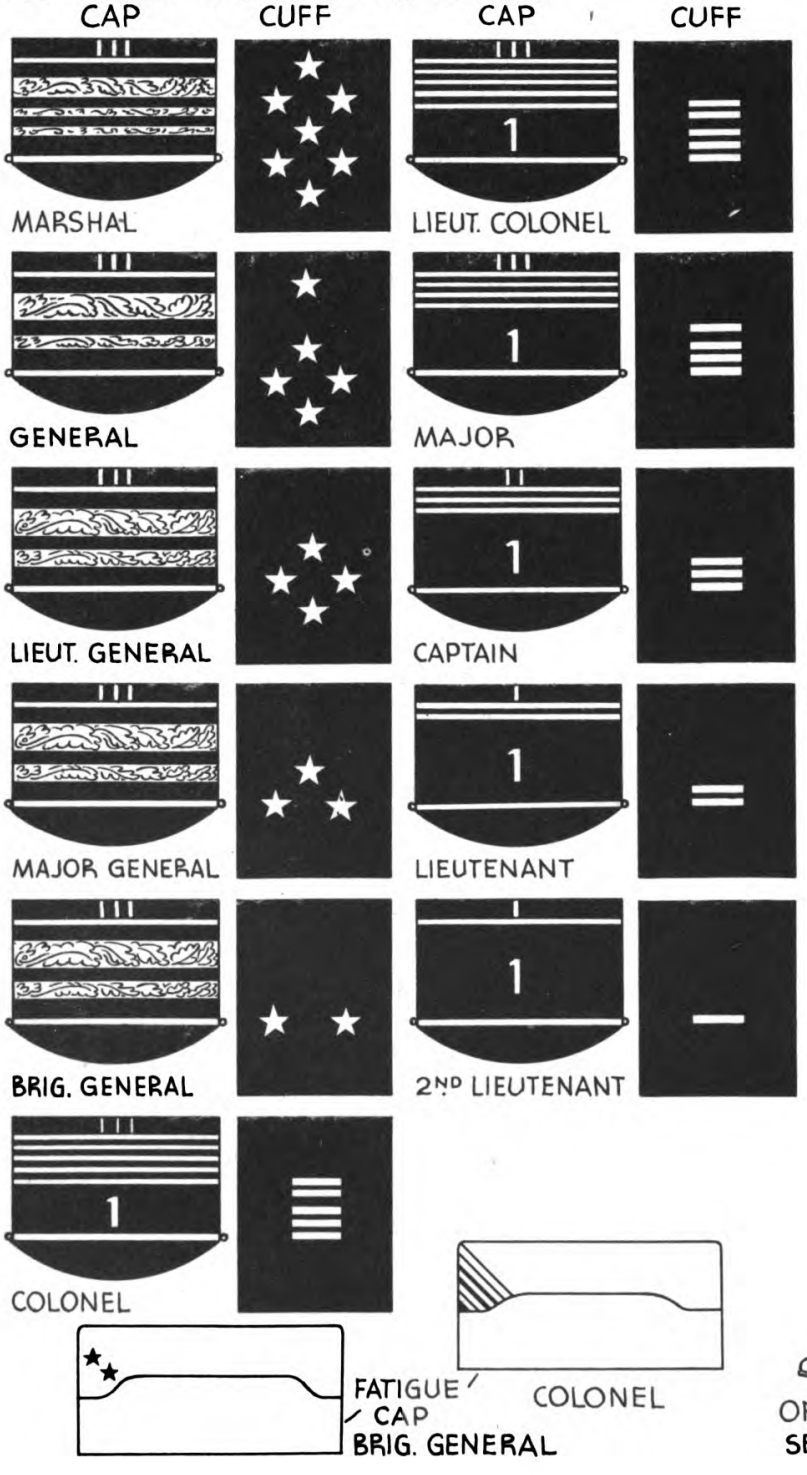
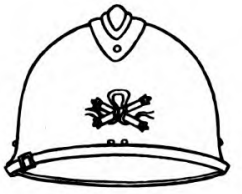
FRANCE —OFFICERS

OFFICERS' INSIGNIA OF RANK..

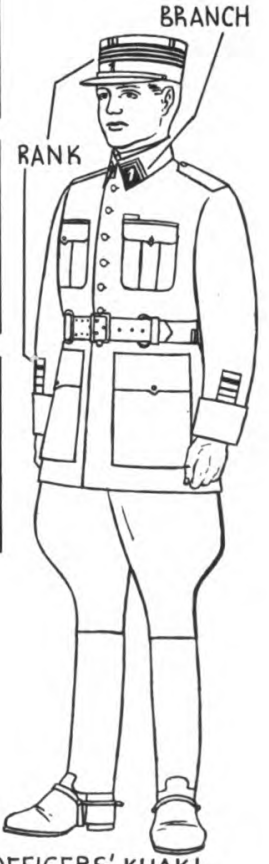




MARSHAL

METAL HELMET

COLONEL



OFFICERS' KHAKI SERVICE UNIFORM

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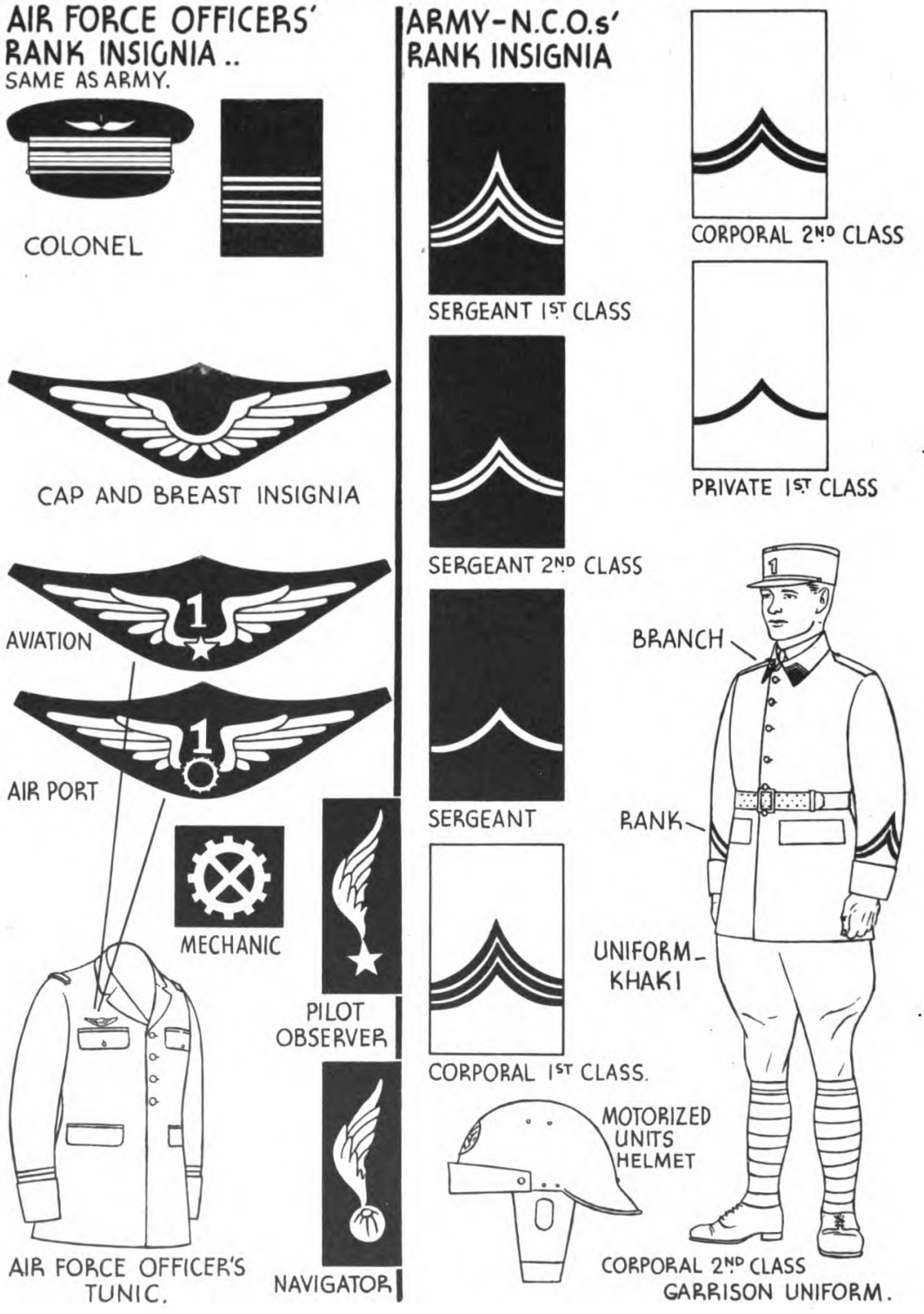
FRANCE —AIR OFFICERS AND ENLISTED MEN



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GERMANY

Deutsches Reich

Area. 583,418 square miles, inclusive of Austria and the Sudetenland but exclusive of the portion of Poland which the Nazis have incorporated into the Reich; of Memel, which they took from Lithuania; of Danzig; Eupen and Malmédy, which they took from Belgium; of the parts of Alsace and Lorraine and of the little duchy of Luxemburg. Excluded also are the remains of Czechoslovakia after Sudetenland had been taken from that democratic republic; remnants of what are now known as the Protectorates of Bohemia and Moravia; Hungary, Rumania, Bulgaria, which have merely sham independence; occupied Greece, Germany's part of the spoils of Yugoslavia; France; Belgium; Holland, Denmark; and Norway. This area of Greater Germany, minus the above inclusions, is almost as large as the combined states of California, Oregon, Nevada, Arizona, and New Mexico.

Population. According to the census of 1939, 79,500,000.

Capital. Berlin, population 4,300,000; other large cities: Vienna, 1,918,000; Hamburg, 1,600,000; Munich, 828,000; Cologne, 768,000; Leipzig, 701,000; Essen, 659,000; Dresden, 625,000; Breslau, 615,000; Frankfort, 546,000; Dortmund, 537,000; Hanover, 472,000; Stuttgart, 459,000; Nurnburg, 430,000.

Religion. According to the census of June 16, 1933, there were in Germany 40,865,000 Protestants, or 62.66 per cent; Roman Catholics, 21,172,000, or 32.46 per cent; other Christians, 35,000, or .05 per cent; Jews, 500,000, or .77 per cent. In the first years of the Nazi régime abortive attempts were made to bring together all the Evangelical Churches in a single so-called German Evangelical Church, under the direction of a Reich bishop who had already been appointed. Both the Protestant and the Catholic Churches successfully resisted the effort. In 1935, a law was promulgated, giving to the Minister for Church Affairs absolute powers in Church matters. A Concordat between the Holy See and Germany was signed in and ratified in 1933.

Education. Education in the primary school in the German Reich is compulsory from 6 to 14. In these elementary schools in 1938 there were 7,596,437 pupils. Besides the "Volksschule" there is the Middle School ("mittlere Schule"), which, unlike the others, gives instruction in English and French. In these "mittlere Schulen" were 272,635 pupils.

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There are several kinds of secondary schools with courses usually extending over eight years. These in 1937 had boy pupils, 434,689 of whom, or 93.35 per cent, were members of the Hitler Youth Movement; and 205,243 girls, of whom 180,802, or 88.09 per cent, belonged to the Hitler Youth Movement. Throughout the whole school system Nazi racial ideas, contempt for the "weak" democracies, and the other themes of Nazi philosophy are taught. There are 25 universities in Germany. Until the Nazis came to control, some of these had international reputations as institutions in which learning was taught with rigid honesty and in which teachers of ability enlightened students from all over the world. Some of these relicts of a brilliant intellectually free educational past are the universities at Berlin, Bonn, Gottingen, Halle, Heidelberg, Jena, and Marburg. Austria has three famous universities, Vienna, Graz, and Innsbruck. A new German university was opened in Posen on April 27, 1941.

Justice. All courts of law are, and have been since April 1, 1935, completely subservient organs of the Nazi Government, whose concept of justice was defined: "Right is that which is useful to the nation." One of Germany's contributions to jurisprudence is the principle, promulgated in 1935, that the courts "shall punish offenses not punishable under the Criminal Code if they are deserving of punishment 'according to the underlying idea of a penal code or according to healthy public sentiment.' " Since 1940, the German penal law has also applied to crimes and misdemeanors committed outside Germany, not only by Reich Germans, but also by foreigners. There are labor courts, and since workers are forbidden to have unions of their own choosing, they are at the mercy of the state at all times. There are many sterilization courts, conducted on the principle that all Nazis must be blond, strong, and obedient. These courts have the power to destroy the power to reproduce not only of confirmed criminals or cretins, but also of the color blind and even of personal enemies of important Nazi officials.

Government. On July 31, 1919, the Constitution of the Weimar Republic was adopted by the National Assembly, after the National Assembly had elected the first President of the Republic, Friedrich Ebert, who remained in office until he died in 1925. He was succeeded by Field Marshal Paul von Hindenburg, who was elected in 1925 and re-elected in 1932. On the day von Hindenburg died, August 2, 1934, Adolf Hitler, who had been Chancellor for a little more than a year,

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had the two posts of President and Chancellor combined with himself as holder of both. Hitler asked to be known officially as Fuhrer and Chancellor. The cabinet, appointed on January 30, 1933, has twenty members, excluding Hitler himself. The Chancellor has found it advisable to replace ten out of the fifteen ministers with portfolio, and all five ministers without portfolio are comparatively new appointees. Two of the five ministers who have remained throughout the whole Hitler régime are Goring and Goebbels. Through an Enabling Act of March 24, 1933, the Reichstag provided that the cabinet might make laws by ordnance, even laws which would not be in accord with the Weimar Constitution, a constitution which, incidentally, never has been abrogated. With the addition of new members to represent annexed territories the Reichstag, now completely subservient to Hitler, had 873 members in July, 1940. While Hitler and his cabinet have unified Germany, they have done so at the cost of creating a personal dictatorship, into which all the country's activities, economic, political, industrial, commercial, and cultural, have been totalitarianized. No longer is there freedom of thought, speech, or press. Equality before the law has been limited by the stipulation that only so-called "Aryans" have even the limited rights of a citizen. The hand of Hitler's secret police, the Gestapo is ever present. No political party is tolerated save the Nazi's, National Socialist German Workers' Party ("Nationalsozialistische Deutsche Arbeiterpartei") The rubber stamp Reichstag is composed of those who are loyal to Hitler.

Army, Navy. Before the Reich repudiated the armament clauses of the Versailles Treaty in 1935, the strength of the army was 102,218 officers and men. The Fuhrer and Chancellor is head of all national forces. Military service begins with the completion of the 18th year and lasts until the 21st year is completed. Before entering the military service the conscript puts in six months in the Labor Corps. In his 20th year he enters the Reichswehr where he serves for two years. Then he is in the Reserve for 14 years and later in the Landwehr for 9 years. In 1939, before the present war, Germany's peacetime strength was supposed to be 39 infantry divisions, 3 mountain divisions, 5 light mechanized divisions, and 5 armored divisions. Mobilization doubled these figures. Some 70 divisions invaded Poland. By 1940 Germany was estimated to have 200 divisions, and by 1941, 260, of which at least 20 were armored divisions, and 22 motorized divisions. Other

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specialized forces are the parachute troops. In the navy there are believed to be two armored ships; three battleships of more formidable design, the "Gneisenau" and the "Scharnhorst," and the larger "Tirpitz"; seven cruisers; two aircraft carriers, 50 destroyers and torpedo boats, and an unknown number of submarines. The total personnel is about 75,000. The figures on airplanes and personnel are unavailable.

Products. Of the total area under cultivation, 71,317,184 acres, arable land accounted for 47,941,920 acres, or 67.22 per cent; grass, meadows, and pasture, 21,283,652 acres, or 29.84 per cent; orchards, truck gardens, etc., 1,888,320 acres, or 2.65 per cent; vineyards, 203,292 acres, or .29 per cent. The chief crops are hay, rye, oats, potatoes, wheat, barley, and sugar beet. A considerable amount of tobacco is grown. The chief products of mines are coal and lignite. Iron and steel production is largely in the Ruhr and Saarland. The chemical industry is centered in Bavaria, Rhenish Prussia, and Prussian Saxony. Other manufactured products come from all parts of the Reich: linen, cotton goods, woollens, silk, beet sugar, potash, glass, porcelain, earthenware, clocks, and beer. In 1939 the merchant marine amounted to 2446 ships of 4,492,708 gross tons, slightly less than there had been in 1914. All of the 42,299 miles of railroads belong to the State.

General. After German troops had entered Austria that country became one of the Federal Divisions of the Reich, under the new name of Ostmark. On October 1, 1938, German troops marched into the Sudeten area of Czechoslovakia. Once its line of fortifications was gone, the rest of Czechoslovakia could only wait for Hitler's troops to complete the job of conquest, which was done in March, 1939. In the same month, Lithuania was prevailed upon to return Memel to Germany. On September 1, 1939, German soldiers invaded a Poland which only a few months earlier had profited by its "friendship" with Germany, through the agency of the Polish Colonel Beck, to take over some morsels of dismembered Czechoslovakia. When, a few weeks later, Russia invaded Poland too, Russia and Hitler divided Poland between them. In September, 1939, the free city of Danzig was incorporated into the Reich. In May, Eupen and Malmédy were absorbed into the Reich by decree of Hitler. In May 1940, Hitler occupied Denmark and began his invasion of Norway. Vidkun Quisling, whose name has provided languages with a new noun, signifying a traitor of superlative degree, led in delivering his country to Hitler. In May, 1940, Hitler's

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troops entered Holland, Belgium, and Luxemburg. By June 22, the French Government, by a majority of a single vote of the Cabinet, had capitulated. On April 6, 1941, Hitler came to the assistance of his beleaguered partner, Mussolini, and entered Yugoslavia and Greece. On April 18, the Yugoslav army surrendered, and nine days later, Greece fell. Resistance in these two countries is far from dead.

Treatment of Conquered. Germany's contribution to the art of treating the inhabitants of conquered countries is fairly novel and thoroughly reprehensible, socially and politically. The Germans with characteristic and chronic obtuseness have failed, as always, to understand the psychology of other peoples. Gifted with the ability to organize a campaign for sympathy when beaten, they find it impossible to win the friendship of conquered peoples. Never having known the meaning of real democracy and freedom, long indoctrinated with the notion that democratic peoples are weak peoples, fanatic in their blind obedience to any voice which speaks with sufficient authority, they cannot conceive that many people would prefer death to the kind of servitude imposed in a Nazi-dominated world. The Germans, seeking exotic ways of afflicting death and torture, found that ancient peoples had methods which could be copied. Slaughter of hostages, for example. However, the Germans have improved on their ancestors in cruelty. A hundred innocent French civilians were found by General von Stuelpnagel to be the proper equivalent for one German soldier killed by Nazi-haters in Occupied France. The Stuelpnagels were numerous. In Lidice every man in the once peaceful little town was murdered by the German firing squads for the assassination of a Nazi hangman-murderer whom they had never seen. This blind faith in "Schrecklichkeit" as a way to cow defeated peoples is not exactly new. Nazi handling of French war prisoners was a masterpiece of planned cruelty and viciousness. One of their obvious aims and ambitions is to destroy the potency of the French nation. This they figure on doing in part by keeping imprisoned 2,000,000 young men who might become fathers of French children. To send back a few French prisoners, in return for a vastly superior number of trained workers to toil in Germany's munitions factories, may to the naive seem at first at least a half-way-decent gesture. But when one realizes that the Germans have the choice of those they will send back and that quite conceivably they might send back to France only the aged, the crippled, or those few

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Frenchmen whom they have been able to corrupt with Nazi doctrine, one may see the far reaching effect of this unequal exchange. It is quite possible to attribute the relative restraint which the German authorities have shown at times to recognition that if all one's enemies are executed, it will be well nigh impossible to make slaves of them. Then, too, drastic acts committed in too rapid succession in the same vicinity may make of feeble old men and of little children successful saboteurs.

FOREIGN EQUIVALENTS OF AMERICAN MILITARY TERMS

American Rank, unit, or title	Foreign Equivalent
UNITS	TRUPPENTEILE: also VERBÄNDE
Army	Armee; also Heer
Navy	Kriegsmarine
Division	Division
Brigade	Brigade
Fleet	Flotte
Regiment	Regiment
Battalion	Bataillon; Abteilung
Company	Kompanie
Squadron	Reiterabteilung
Troop	Schwadron
Battery	Batterie
Platoon	Zug
Squad	Gruppe; also Trupp (Small detail)
Landing Force	Landungskorps
Detachment	Abteilung
Infantry	Infanterie
Cavalry	Kavallerie
Field Artillery	Feldartillerie
Coast Artillery	Küstenartillerie
Engineers	Pioniere
Chemical Warfare Service	(Chemische Waffe); also Nebeltruppe
Air Corps	Luftwaffe
Antiaircraft	Flugabwehr
Antitank	Panzerabwehr
Medical Department	Wehrmachtsanitätswesen
Armored Force	Panzertruppe
Tank Destroyers	Panzerjäger
Marines	Seesoldaten
Quartermaster	No German equivalent. Term "Quartiermeister" and combinations apply to certain General Staff officers only)
Headquarters	Hauptquartier; also Stab (Staff)
Military Police	Feldpolizei
Guerrillas	Freischärler
GRADES	DIENSTGRADE
Field Marshal	Generalfeldmarschall
Marshal	Feldmarschall
General	Generaloberst
Lieutenant General	General
Major General	Generalleutnant
Brigadier General	Generalmajor
Colonel	Oberst
Lieutenant Colonel	Oberstleutnant
Major	Major
Captain	Hauptmann; Rittmeister (Cavalry)
1st Lieutenant	Oberleutnant
2d Lieutenant	Leutnant
Adjutant	Adjutant; also Ordonnanzoffizier
Warrant Officer	No German equivalent
Sergeant	Unteroffizier
Master Sergeant	Oberfeldwebel or Oberwachtmeister
First Sergeant	Feldwebel or Wachmeister
Technical Sergeant	No German equivalent
Corporal	Obergefreiter
Admiral	Admiral
Vice Admiral	Vizeadmiral
Rear Admiral	Konteradmiral
Captain	Kapitän zur See
Commander	Fregattenkapitän
Lieutenant Commander	Korvettenkapitän
Lieutenant	Kapitänleutnant
Ensign	Leutnant zur See
Warrant Officer	No exact German equivalent
Petty Officer	Maat
Sailor	Matrose

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American Rank, unit, or title	Foreign Equivalent
Engineer	Maschinist
Specialists	No German equivalent
Private	Schutze (Infantry)
	Jager (Light Infantry)
	Kanonier (Artillery)
	Reiter (Cavalry)
	Pionier (Engineers)
MISCELLANEOUS	
Zero	Null
One	Eins
Two	Zwei
Three	Drei
Four	Vier
Five	Fünf
Six	Sechs
Seven	Sieben
Eight	Acht
Nine	Neun
Ten	Zehn
Battleship	Schlachtschiff
Cruiser	Kreuzer
Aircraft carrier	Flugzeugträger
Destroyer	Zerstörer
Submarines	Unterseeboote
Gun Boats	Kanonenboote
Airplane	Flugzeug
Seaplane	Seeflugzeug
Torpedo Boat	Torpedoboot
Ammunition	Munition
Guns	Geschütze
Machine Guns	Maschine, gewehre
Mine	Mine
Artillery	Artillerie
Bayonet	Bajonett
Mortars	Mörser
Howitzers	Haubitzen
Rifles	Kanonen (long-barreled, flat-trajectory artillery pieces); also Gewehre (Infantry rifles)
Grenades	Handgranatew
Tanks	Panzer
Trucks	Lastkraftwagen
Railroad-Gun	Eisenbahngeschütz
Bombs	Bomben
Enemy	Feind
German	deutsch
Japanese	Japanisch
Italian	Italienisch
Russian	Russisch
American	Amerikanisch
English	Englisch

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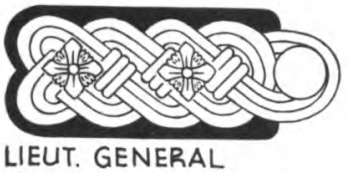
GERMANY —OFFICERS

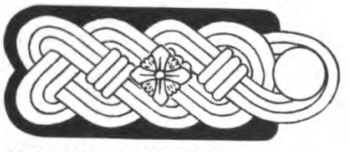
OFFICERS' RANK INSIGNIA..

FIELD MARSHAL

GENERAL

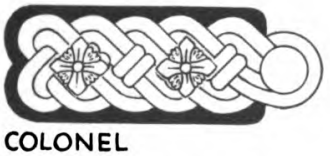


LIEUT. GENERAL



MAJOR GENERAL

BRIG. GENERAL



COLONEL

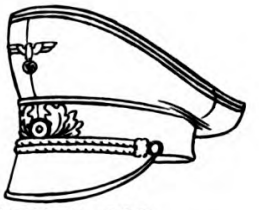
LIEUT. COLONEL

MAJOR

CAPTAIN

1ST LIEUTENANT

2ND LIEUTENANT



UNIFORM CAP

UNIFORM:-
FIELD-GRAY

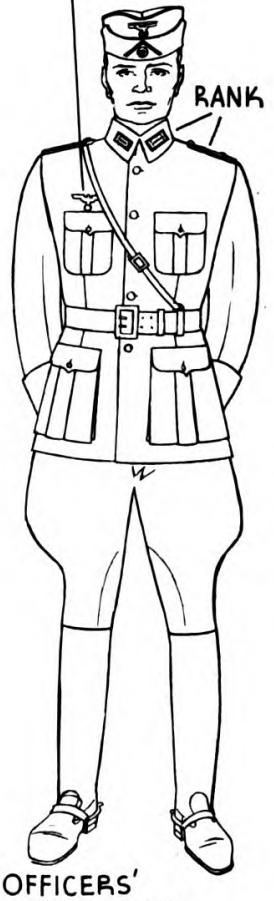
COLLAR PATCHES

GENERAL OFFICERS

GEN. STAFF OFFICERS

OTHER OFFICERS.

NEW STYLE
FIELD CAP



RANK

OFFICERS'
FIELD DRESS.

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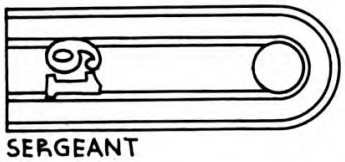
GERMANY —**ENLISTED MEN**

N.C.O.s' RANK INSIGNIA..

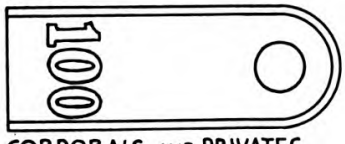
MASTER SERGEANT

1ST SERGEANT

STAFF SERGEANT



SERGEANT



CORPORALS AND PRIVATES SHOULDER STRAPS

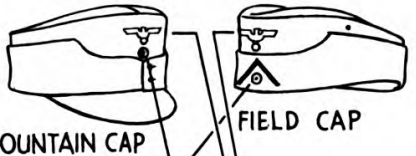
CORPORAL MORE THAN 6 YEARS

CORPORAL LESS THAN 6 YEARS

LANCE CORPORAL

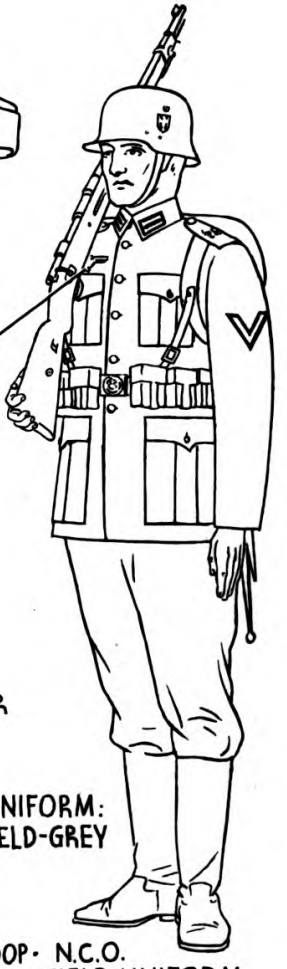
SENIOR PRIVATE

THE HELMET



MOUNTAIN CAP

FIELD CAP



SPECIALIST BADGES- RIGHT LOWER ARM

MEDICAL PERSONNEL

FARRIER N.C.O.

ARTILLERY SGT. MAJOR

RADIO N.C.O.

FORTRESS ENGINEER SGT. MAJOR

DEFENCE WORKS SGT. MAJOR

STEERSMAN

SIGNALS

ARTILLERY GUNLAYERS · SMOKE TROOP · -ON LEFT LOWER ARM.

UNIFORM: FIELD-GREY

N.C.O. FIELD UNIFORM.

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GERMANY —AIR FORCE —OFFICERS

OFFICERS' INSIGNIA OF RANK..

MARSHAL OF AIR FORCE

AIR CHIEF MARSHAL

GENERAL OF AIR FORCE

AIR MARSHAL

AIR VICE-MARSHAL

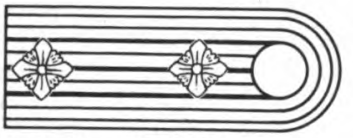
COLLAR

GROUP CAPTAIN

WING COMMANDER

SQUADRON LEADER

COLLAR



FLIGHT LIEUTENANT

FLYING OFFICER

PILOT OFFICER

RANK

RANK INSIGNIA AS WORN ON SLEEVE OF FLYING UNIFORM.

GROUP CAPTAIN

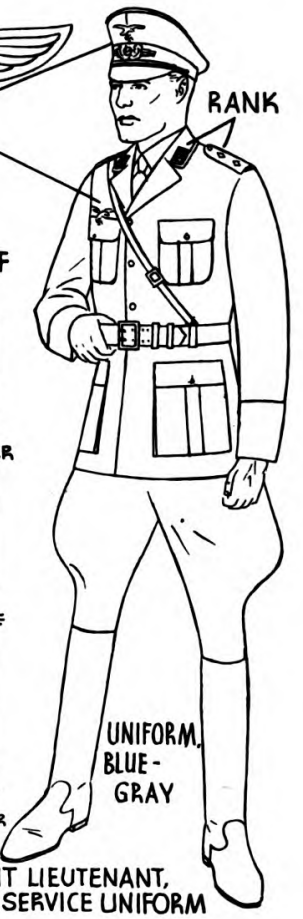
WING COMMANDER

SQUADRON LEADER

GEN. OF AIR FORCE

AIR MARSHAL (GILT) FLYING OFFICER (SILVER)

AIR VICE-MARSHAL (GILT) PILOT OFFICER (SILVER)



UNIFORM, BLUE-GRAY

FLIGHT LIEUTENANT, SERVICE UNIFORM

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GREECE

Kingdom of Hellas

Area. Greece has an area of 50,147 square miles, of which 41,328 are on the mainland and 8819 on the islands. This total of 50,147 is slightly smaller than the area of Alabama. A land of steep mountains, scanty rivers, and, largely, poor soil, Greece forms the southern end of the Balkan peninsula. The Gulf of Corinth cuts the country almost in two, and islands,—small and large,—the "isles of Greece"—surround the mainland. Crete is the southernmost of the islands.

Population. About 7,000,000, or slightly larger than that of California. The two principal cities are Athens, 393,000; and Piraeus, 284,000.

Religion. According to the census of 1928, there were 5,961,529 members of the Greek Orthodox Church, or 96.08 per cent. Although the Greek Orthodox is the State religion, freedom of worship is guaranteed to all other sects. A permanent council, the Holy Synod, governs the Orthodox Church.

Education. Compulsory for children between 7 and 12. There were in 1937-38 985,018 pupils in the elementary schools and in the secondary schools 92,687 pupils. Higher education is offered by the National University, the Capodistria University, both at Athens, 1 university at Salonika, the Polytechnic at Athens, and the School of Fine Arts.

Army, Navy. Military service was compulsory and universal. Ordinarily, there were about 50,000 recruits annually. Before World War II the army contained 13 divisions and 1 cavalry division. Each division included 2 or 3 regiments of infantry and 1 regiment of mountain artillery. There were 10 groups, each of 3 flights of 4 aircraft. The Greek Navy possessed 6 destroyers, 3 torpedo boats, 5 submarines, and some miscellaneous craft, all of which are serving with the United Nations at sea.

Government, etc. King George II was forced to leave Greece in 1923. In 1924, a republic was established by a plebiscite and continued until 1935. A plebiscite at that time voted to restore the monarchy and King George II returned to Greece as King. In 1936 martial law was proclaimed and a dictatorship set up under General Metaxas. Mussolini attacked Greece in October, 1940, without warning, but the Greek armies drove the Italian invaders back across the

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Italian frontier. When Germany struck at Greece, in April, 1941, the British forces joined the Greeks in their fight. The allies fought to the last although against tragic odds. The Greek King and his ministers went to Egypt first, and then to London where they set up their government in exile. When Greece capitulated to Germany in April, 1941, a puppet government was set up with General George Tsolakoglu at its head.

Products, etc. Mainly an agricultural country, although only one-fifth of the soil is arable, Greece produced a considerable quantity of wheat, maize, barley, oats, wine, currants, and tobacco; of these, tobacco is the most important. Olives were abundant, as were lemons, oranges, mandarins, apples, pears, and figs. Olives, olive oil, and wines were exported in large quantity. Greece possessed a variety of mineral deposits—copper, zinc, silver, nickel, and iron ore. Native manufactures, as they developed, gradually replaced such imports as silks, other textiles, and chemicals. In the five years from 1936 to 1940, inclusive, imports exceeded exports by about 46.4 per cent. There were 1669 miles of railroads, of which 823, or almost half, were State-owned. The Greeks are excellent sailors. Their merchant navy before the war consisted of 600 steam and motor ships and more than 700 sailing vessels. About 20 merchant ships escaped from the Nazis and, chartered to the British with their own crews of about 6000 seamen, began to serve as transports in the Atlantic and the Pacific.

General. By March, 1942, death in Greece after less than a year of Italian-German occupation, had taken a toll of 150,000 to 200,000 lives, through starvation, exposure, and execution. In August and September, 1942, 9 out of every 10 babies were born dead. But Greek courage was not broken and Greek guerrilla bands struck at Axis camps and supply lines on the mainland and in Crete. The birthplace of European democracy was in Athens. To the ancient Greeks goes the honor of the first European philosophies of the soul's immortality, recognition that individual life has importance and dignity. Among the great historical figures of Greece are those of Homer, Socrates, Plato, Aristotle, Sophocles, Euripides, Aeschylus, and Aristophanes. For 25 centuries, the glories of Greek sculpture and Greek architecture have remained alive. Byron was a name that the Greeks added to their list of immortal heroes, for he died in Greece helping Greece fight for freedom from Turkey.

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FOREIGN EQUIVALENTS OF AMERICAN MILITARY TERMS

American Rank, Unit, or Title	Foreign Equivalent
UNITS	ΜΟΝΑΔΕΣ (MONADES)
ARMY	ΣΤΡΑΤΟΣ (STRATOS)
NAVY	ΝΑΥΤΙΚΟΝ (NAVTIKON)
DIVISION	ΜΕΡΑΡΧΙΑ (MERARCHIA)
BRIGADE	ΤΑΞΙΑΡΧΙΑ (TAXIARCHIA)
FLEET	ΣΤΟΛΟΣ (STOLOS)
REGIMENT	ΣΥΝΤΑΓΜΑ (SYNTAGMA)
BATTALION	ΤΑΓΜΑ (TAGMA)
COMPANY	ΛΟΧΟΣ (LOCHOS)
SQUADRON	ΣΜΗΝΟΣ (Avia.) (SMENOS)
	ΙΛΗ (Cav.) (ILE)
	ΜΟΙΡΑ (Navy) (MOIRA)
TROOP	ΣΤΡΑΤΟΣ (STRATOS)
BATTERY	ΠΥΡΟΒΟΛΑΡΧΙΑ (PYROVOLARCHIA)
PLATOON	ΔΙΜΟΙΡΙΑ (DIMOIRIA)
SQUAD	ΟΥΛΑΜΟΣ (OULAMOS)
LANDING FORCE	ΔΥΝΑΜΙΣ ΑΠΟΒΙΒΑΣΕΩΣ (DYNAMIS APOVIVASEOS)
DETACHMENT	ΑΠΟΣΑΣΜΑ (APOSPASMA)
	ΕΠΑΚΤΙΟΝ
INFANTRY	ΠΕΖΙΚΟΝ (PEZIKON)
CAVALRY	ΙΠΠΙΚΟΝ (IPPIKON)
FIELD ARTILLERY	ΠΕΔΙΝΟΝ ΠΥΡΟΒΟΛΙΚΟΝ (PEDINON PYROVOLIKON)
COAST ARTILLERY	ΕΠΑΚΤΙΟΝ ΠΥΡΟΒΟΛΙΚΟΝ (EPAKTION PYROBOYIKON)
ENGINEERS	ΜΗΧΑΝΙΚΟΝ (MECHANIKON)
CHEMICAL WARFARE SERVICE	ΧΗΜΙΚΟΣ ΠΟΛΕΜΟΣ (CHEMIKOS POLEMOS)
AIR CORPS	ΑΕΡΟΠΟΡΙΑ (AEROPORIA)
ANTIAIRCRAFT	ΑΝΤΙΑΕΡΟΠΟΡΙΚΟΝ (ANTIAEROPORIKON)
ANTITANK	ΑΝΤΙΑΡΜΑΤΙΚΑ
MEDICAL DEPARTMENT	ΥΓΕΙΟΝΟΜΙΚΗ ΥΠΗΡΕΣΙΑ (YGEIONOMIKE YPERESIA)
ARMORED FORCE	ΤΕΘΩΡΑΚΙΣΜΕΝΑΙ ΔΥΝΑΜΕΙΣ (TETHORAKISMENAI DYNAMEIS)
TANK DESTROYERS	ΚΑΤΑΣΤΡΕΠΤΙΚΑ ΤΩΝ ΤΑΝΚΣ (KATASTREPTIKA TON TANKS)
MARINES	ΠΕΖΟΝΑΥΤΑΙ (PEZONAVTAI)
QUARTERMASTER	ΕΠΙΜΕΛΗΤΕΙΑ (EPIMELETEIA)
HEADQUARTERS	ΣΤΡΑΤΗΓΕΙΟΝ (STRTEGEION)
MILITARY POLICE	ΣΤΡΑΤΙΩΤΙΚΗ ΑΣΤΥΝΟΜΙΑ (STRATIOTIKE ASTYNOMIA)
GUERRILLAS	ΑΝΤΑΡΤΙΚΑ (ANTARTIKA)
GRADES	ΒΑΘΜΟΙ (VATHMOI)
FIELD MARSHAL	ΑΡΧΗΣΤΡΑΤΗΓΟΣ (ARCHSTRATEGOS)
MARSHAL	ΣΤΡΑΤΑΡΧΗΣ (STRATARCHES)
GENERAL	ΣΤΡΑΤΗΓΟΣ (STRATEGOS)
LIEUTENANT GENERAL	ΑΝΤΙΣΤΡΑΤΗΓΟΣ (ANTISTRATEGOS)
MAJOR GENERAL	ΥΠΟΣΤΡΑΤΗΓΟΣ (YPOSTRATEGOS)
BRIGADIER GENERAL	ΤΑΞΙΑΡΧΗΣ (TAXIARCHES)
COLONEL	ΣΥΝΤΑΓΜΑΤΑΡΧΗΣ (SYNTAGMATARCHES)

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GREECE

American Rank, Unit, or Title	Foreign Equivalent
LIEUTENANT COLONEL	ΑΝΤΙΣΥΝΤΑΓΜΑΤΑΡΧΗΣ (ANTISYNTAGMATARCHES)
MAJOR	ΤΑΤΜΑΤΑΡΧΗΣ (TAGMARTARCHES)
CAPTAIN	ΛΟΧΑΓΟΣ (LOCHAGOS)
1ST LIEUTENANT	ΥΠΟΛΟΧΑΓΟΣ (YPOLOCHAGOS)
2D LIEUTENANT	ΑΝΘΥΠΟΛΟΧΑΓΟΣ ANTHYPOLOCHAGOS)
ADJUTANT	ΑΝΘΥΠΑΣΠΙΣΤΗΣ (ANTHYPASPISTES)
WARRANT OFFICER	ΑΝΘΥΠΑΣΠΙΣΤΗΣ (ANTHYPASPISTES)
SERGEANT	ΝΟΧΙΑΣ (LOCHIAS)
FIRST SERGEANT	ΕΠΛΟΧΙΑΣ (EPLOCHIAS)
TECHNICAL SERGEANT	ΛΟΧΙΑΣ ΤΕΧΝΙΤΗΣ (LOCHIAS TECHNITES)
CORPORAL	ΔΕΚΑΝΕΥΣ (DEKANEVS)
ADMIRAL	ΝΑΥΑΡΧΟΣ (NAVARCHOS)
VICE ADMIRAL	ΑΝΤΝΑΥΑΡΧΟΣ (ANTNAVARCHOS)
REAR ADMIRAL	ΥΠΟΝΑΥΑΡΧΟΣ (YPONAVARCHOS)
CAPTAIN	ΠΛΟΙΑΡΧΟΣ (PLOIARCHOS)
COMMANDER	ΑΝΤΙΠΛΟΙΑΡΧΟΣ (ANTIPLOIARCHOS)
LIEUTENANT COMMANDER	ΠΛΩΤΑΡΧΗΣ (PLOTARCHES)
LIEUTENANT	ΥΠΟΠΛΟΙΑΡΧΟΣ (YPOPLOIARCHOS)
ENSIGN	ΣΗΜΑΙΟΦΟΡΟΣ (SEMAIOPHOROS)
WARRANT OFFICER	ΑΝΘΥΠΑΣΠΙΣΤΗΣ (ANTHYPASPISTES)
PETTY OFFICER	ΥΠΑΣΙΩΜΑΤΙΚΟΣ (YPAXIOMATIKOS)
SAILOR	ΝΑΥΤΗΣ (NAVTES)
ENGINEER	ΜΗΧΑΝΙΚΟΣ (MECHANIKOS)
SPECIALISTS	ΕΙΔΙΚΟΣ (EIDIKOS)
PRIVATE	ΑΠΛΟΥΣ ΣΤΡΑΤΙΩΤΗΣ (APLOUS STRATIOTES)
MISCELLANEOUS	
ZERO	ΜΗΔΕΝ (MEDEN)
ONE	ΕΝ (EN)
TWO	ΔΥΟ (DYO)
THREE	ΤΡΙΑ (TRIA)
FOUR	ΤΕΣΣΑΡΑ (TESSARA)
FIVE	ΠΕΝΤΕ (PENTE)
SIX	ΕΞ (EX)
SEVEN	ΕΠΤΑ (EPTA)
EIGHT	ΟΚΤΩ (OKTO)
NINE	ΕΝΝΕΑ (ENNEA)
TEN	ΔΕΚΑ (DEKA)
BATTLESHIP	ΘΩΡΗΚΤΟΝ (THOREKTON)
CRUISER	ΚΑΤΑΔΡΟΜΙΚΟΝ (KATADROMIKON)
AIRCRAFT CARRIER	ΑΕΡΟΠΛΑΝΟΦΟΡΟΝ (AEROPLANOPHORON)
DESTROYER	ΑΝΤΙΤΟΡΠΙΛΛΙΚΟΝ (ANTITORPILLIKON)
SUBMARINES	ΥΠΟΒΡΥΧΙΟΝ (YPOVRYCHION)
GUN BOATS	ΚΑΝΝΩΝΙΟΦΟΡΟΝ (KANNONIOPHORON)
AIRPLANE	ΑΕΡΟΠΛΑΝΟΝ (AEROPLANON)
SEAPLANE	ΥΔΡΟΠΛΑΝΟΝ (YDROPLANON)
TORPEDO BOAT	ΤΟΡΠΙΛΑΚΑΤΟΣ (TORPILAKATOS)

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American Rank, Unit, or Title	Foreign Equivalent
AMMUNITIONS	ΠΟΛΕΜΟΦΟΔΙΑ (POLEMOPHODIA)
GUNS	ΟΠΛΑ (OPLA)
MACHINE GUNS	ΜΥΔΡΑΛΛΙΟΒΟΛΑ (MYDRALLIOVOLA)
MINE	ΝΑΡΚΗ (NARKE)
ARTILLERY	ΠΥΡΟΒΟΛΙΚΟΝ (PYROVOLIKON)
BAYONET	ΛΟΓΧΗ (LOGCHE)
MORTARS	ΟΛΜΟΒΟΛΑ (OLMDVOLA)
HOWITZERS	ΟΛΜΟΒΟΛΟΝ (OLMDVOLON)
RIFLES	ΡΑΒΔΩΤΑ ΟΠΛΑ (RAVAOTA OPLA)
GRENADES	ΒΟΜΒΙΑΕΣ (VOMVIDES)
TANKS	ΑΡΜΑΤΑ (or) ΤΑΝΚΣ (ARMATA) (TANKS)

American Rank, Unit, or Title	Foreign Equivalent
TRUCKS	ΦΟΡΤΗΓΑ ΑΥΤΟΚΙΝΗΤΑ (PHORTEGA AVTOKINETA)
RAILROAD-GUN	ΟΒΙΔΟΒΟΛΟΝ ΕΠΙ ΣΙΔΗΡΟΤΡΟΧΙΩΝ OVIDOVOLON EPI SIDEROTROCHION
BOMBS	ΟΒΙΔΕΣ (OVIDES)
ENEMY	ΕΧΘΡΟΣ (ECHTHROS)
GERMAN	ΓΕΡΜΑΝΟΣ (GERMANOS)
JAPANESE	ΙΑΠΩΝ (IAPON)
ITALIAN	ΙΤΑΛΟΣ (ITALOS)
RUSSIAN	ΡΩΣΣΟΣ (ROSSOS)
AMERICAN	ΑΜΕΡΙΚΑΝΟΣ (AMERIKANOS)
ENGLISH	ΑΓΓΛΟΣ (ANGLOS)

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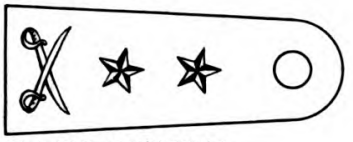
GREECE —**OFFICERS AND ENLISTED MEN**

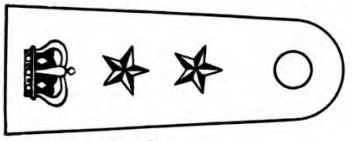
OFFICERS' INSIGNIA OF RANK..



MAJOR GENERAL

BRIG. GENERAL

COLONEL



LT. COLONEL

MAJOR

CAPTAIN

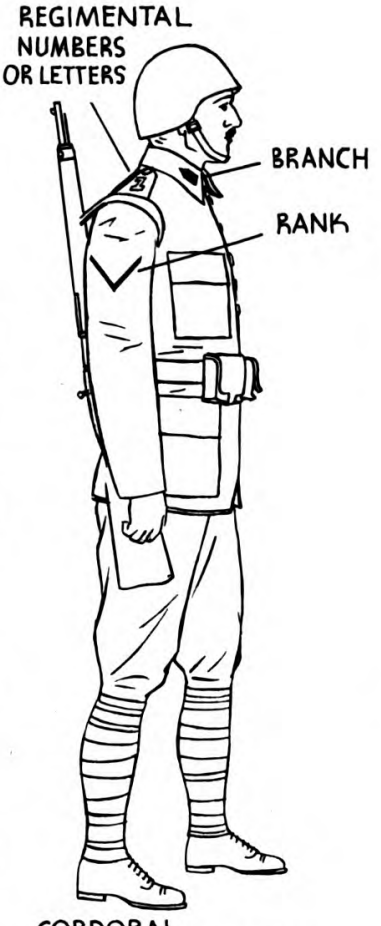
1ST LIEUTENANT

2ND LIEUTENANT

BRANCH COLORS

INFANTRY - RED
ARTILLERY - BLACK
CAVALRY - GREEN
ENGINEER - GARNET
MEDICAL - GARNET VELVET

INFANTRY,- LETTERS ON SHOULDER STRAPS, OTHER BRANCHES WEAR NUMBERS



CORPORAL.
KHAKI FIELD UNIFORM

COLLAR PATCH

N.C.O.s' RANK INSIGNIA

SERGEANT MAJOR

SERGEANT

CORPORAL

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GUATEMALA

Republica de Guatemala

Area. 45,452 square miles, including the territory recently acquired from Honduras by arbitration award. Guatemala, el Salvador, and Honduras by agreement in 1936 accepted the peak of Mt. Montecristo as a common boundary point.

Population, etc. 3,284,000 more than any other republic in Central America. Of Guatemala's people, some 60 per cent are pure Indian. Most of the remaining are "ladinos." Those who belong to the ruling classes are largely of European descent. In 1934, there were 18,405 foreigners. Most Indians labor on the "fincas," the estates belonging to Guatemalans or to foreigners. Recently, the laws have considerably curtailed the system of peonage which existed on these large plantations.

Capital. Guatemala City, 177,000 inhabitants, most of whom are "ladinos" of Indian -Spanish blood. Ranging from 30,000 to 18,000 in population are Quezaltenango, Coban, Zacapa.

Religion. Principally Roman Catholicism, but all other religions have complete liberty.

Education. In 1940, there were 2485 primary schools, with 142,335 pupils; 28 secondary schools with 5574 pupils; the University of Guatemala, reopened in 1910—founded originally in 1678—has 694 students. There are also Arts and Crafts Schools for Boys and Girls, a Ntional Conservatory of Music, a School of Art, and a Polytechnic School (chiefly military) under the direction of a United States officer.

Government. Ever since 1839, Guatemala has been an independent republic. There is a single legislative chamber, the National Assembly, whose 74 members are elected for a 4 year term by direct vote of the people. The ratio of representatives is one to every 30,000 inhabitants. A Council of State supervises public concessions and contracts and has large advisory powers. Of its 7 members 3 are elected by the National Assembly and 4 are appointed by the President of the Republic. Usually, the President's term is 6 years and he may not be re-elected for 12 years. However, General Jorge Ubico, the President who took office in 1931, has been given an extended term to 1943 by means of a plebiscite held in June, 1935. Functioning under the President are seven department heads. For purposes of

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administration Guatemala is divided into 22 departments, with a governor appointed by the President of each department.

Army. Guatemala's army is the largest in Central America. Military service is compulsory, from 18 to 50. In 1937, the force was 5697 of all ranks, consisting of 2 infantry corps of 14 companies, 4 groups of artillery. There is a small air force. In World War II Guatemala made a solid contribution to the war effort of the United Nations by co-operating with the United States in maintaining airbases for American patrol planes. From these hangars roll United States planes of the bomber patrol guarding Pacific and Caribbean approaches to Panama.

Products, etc. Guatemala produces a hundred million pounds of coffee each year, two-thirds of which or more goes to the United States, and makes up 70 per cent of the country's total exports. Guatemala grows more than 8,000,000 stems of bananas each year, the next most important crop. Guatemala produces nearly 3,000,000 pounds of chicle annually for American gum chewers; sugar, coconuts, dyestuffs, and castor oil for airplane engines. In the Guatemalan jungle grows the "Castilla elastica," the wild rubber tree. On the Atlantic side, the chief ports are Puerto Barrios and Livingston; on the Pacific side, San José and Champerico. Under President Ubico, 4000 miles of good new highways connect the cities. An American built railroad, the main railroad system, runs from Puerto Barrios, on the Caribbean, to Guatemala City, "the clean-swept capital." In a few miles the line drops 5000 feet, crossing over deep canyons and mountain torrents, pushing through dense green jungle. There are 4 radio stations communicating with Mexico City, and 3 broadcasting stations. The unit of currency is the gold "quetzal," equal to the United States dollar. The metric system is official.

FOREIGN EQUIVALENTS OF AMERICAN MILITARY TERMS

American Rank, unit, or title	Foreign Equivalent
UNITS	UNIDADES
Army	Ejército
Navy	No Navy
Division	División
Brigade	Brigada
Fleet	No Navy
Regiment	Regimiento
Battalion	Batallón
Company	Compañía
Squadron	No Equivalent
Troop	Escuadrón
Battery	Batería
Platoon	Pelotón
Squad	Escuadra
Landing Force	Fuerza de Desembarco
Detachment	Destacamento
Infantry	Infantería
Cavalry	Caballería

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American Rank, unit, or title	Foreign Equivalent
Field Artillery	Artillería de Campaña
Coast Artillery	Artillería de Costa
Engineers	Ingenieros
Chemical Warfare Service	Servicio de Guerra Química
Air Corps	Fuerza Aérea
Antiaircraft	Antiaérea
Antitank	Antitanque
Medical Department	Sanidad Militar
Armored Force	Fuerza Blindada
Tank Destroyers	Destructores de Tanques
Marines	Infantería de Marina
Quartermaster	Intendencia
Headquarters	Cuartel General
Military Police	Policía Militar
Guerrillas	Guerrillas
GRADES	GRADOS
Field Marshal	Mariscal de Campo
Marshal	Mariscal
General	General
Lieutenant General	Teniente General
Major General	General de División
Brigadier General	General de Brigada
Colonel	Coronel
Lieutenant Colonel	Teniente Coronel
Major	Mayor
Captain	Capitán
1st Lieutenant	Teniente Primero
2d Lieutenant	Segundo Teniente
Adjutant	Ayudante
Warrant Officer	Suboficial
Sergeant	Sargento
Master Sergeant	Sargento Mayor
First Sergeant	Sargento Primero
Technical Sergeant	Sargento Técnico
Corporal	Cabo
[This Country has no Navy]	

American Rank, unit, or title	Foreign Equivalent
Specialists	Especialistas
Private	Soldado Raso
MISCELLANEOUS	MISCELÁNEO
Zero	Cero
One	Uno
Two	Dos
Three	Tres
Four	Cuatro
Five	Cinco
Six	Seis
Seven	Siete
Eight	Ocho
Nine	Nueve
Ten	Diez
[This Country has no Navy]	
Airplane	Avión
Ammunition	Munición
Guns	Cañones
Machine Guns	Ametralladoras
Mine	Mina
Artillery	Artillería
Bayonet	Bayoneta
Mortars	Morteros
Howitzers	Obuses
Rifles	Fusiles
Grenades	Granadas
Tanks	Tanques
Trucks	Camiones
Railroad-Gun	Cañón Ferroviario
Bombs	Bombas
Enemy	Enemigo
German	Alemán
Japanese	Japonés
Italian	Italiano
Russian	Ruso
American	Norteamericano
English	Inglés

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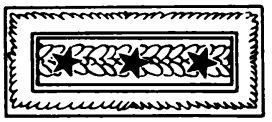
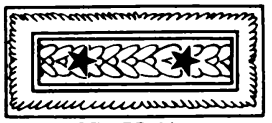
GUATEMALA —OFFICERS

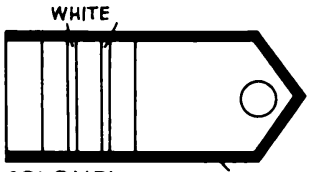
OFFICERS' INSIGNIA OF RANK...



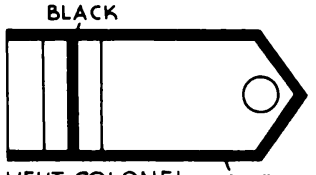
MAJOR GENERAL
(SILVER STARS)



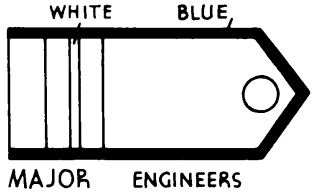
BRIG. GENERAL



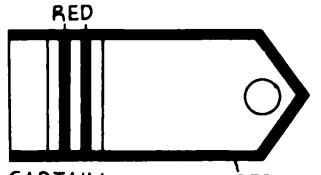
COLONEL
MEDICAL



LIEUT. COLONEL
SUPPLY

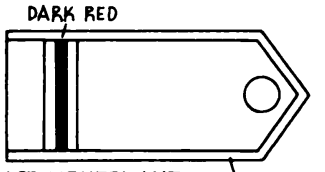


MAJOR ENGINEERS
ONE GOLD-ONE SILVER BAR

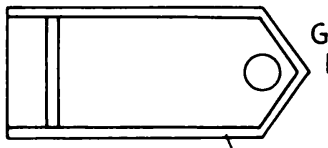


CAPTAIN
RED

CAVALRY, ENGINEERS, SIGNALS - SILVER BARS.

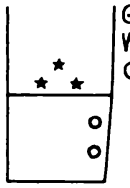


1ST LIEUTENANT
CAVALRY

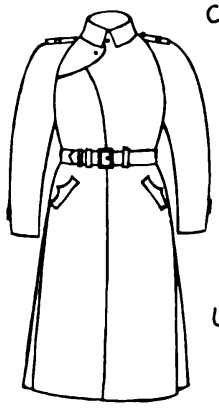


2ND LIEUTENANT
INFANTRY

SHOULDER STRAPS PIPED IN BRANCH COLOR.



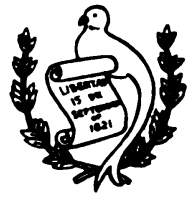
GENERAL OFFICERS WEAR RANK ABOVE CUFF, ALSO.



OFFICER'S
OVERCOAT.

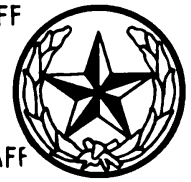
INFANTRY, ARTILLERY, MEDICAL, GEN. STAFF, AIR - GOLD BARS.

CAP AND COLLAR BADGES

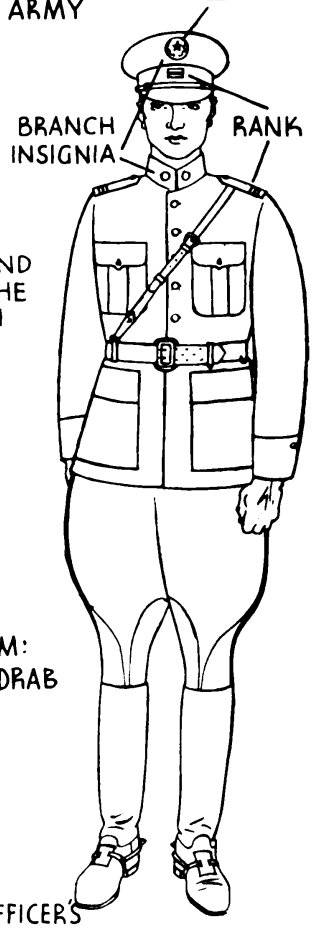


GENERAL OFFICERS

GENERAL STAFF
PRESIDENCY



GENERAL STAFF
ARMY



CAP BAND IS OF THE BRANCH COLOR

UNIFORM:
OLIVE-DRAB

OFFICER'S
SERVICE UNIFORM.

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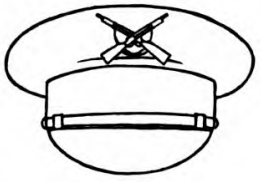
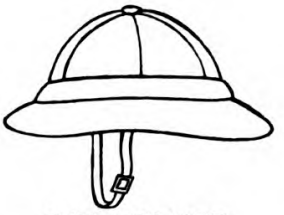
GUATEMALA —ENLISTED MEN



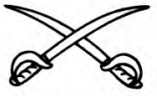
SERVICE DRESS CAP

STEEL HELMET



SUN HELMET

INFANTRY



CAVALRY

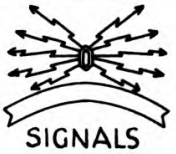
Q.M.C.

ENGINEERS

N.C.O.s' RANK INSIGNIA

CAP · AIR FORCE · TUNIC

ARTILLERY



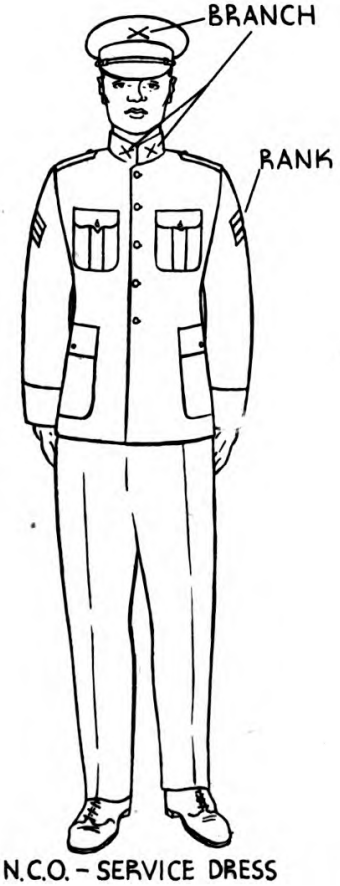
SIGNALS

1ST SERGEANT

SERGEANT

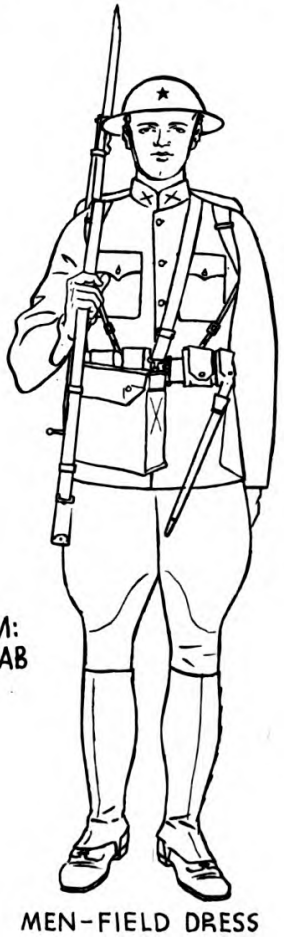
CORPORAL

CHEVRONS ARE OF THE BRANCH COLOR.



N.C.O. – SERVICE DRESS

UNIFORM: OLIVE-DRAB



MEN – FIELD DRESS

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HAITI

Republique d'Háiti

Area, Population. 10,204 square miles. There are about 275 persons per square mile. Nine out of ten of the 3,000,000 Haitians, excluding the 3000 white foreign residents, are black, the rest mulatto, descendants of the former French settlers.

Capital. Port-au-Prince, population 115,000. Other places are Cap Háitien, Aux Cayes, Gonaives, Port de Paix.

Religion. Principally Roman Catholic. The Catholic clergy are French, mostly Bretons.

Education. Education is free and compulsory. The school system is modeled on that of the Third (French) Republic. There are about 1060 primary schools, with an approximate attendance of 54,000 boys and 33,000 girls. Six national lycées and 15 private secondary schools have 6000 pupils. Sixty farm schools for boys and 8 urban schools for boys and girls provide agricultural and industrial education for 12,200 pupils. At Port-au-Prince, there are two normal schools. Free higher education is given at the National School of Medicine, the National School of Law, the School of Applied Science, and the Central School of Agriculture. There are also strong school systems maintained by the Catholic Teaching Orders and a small group directed by Protestants.

Army. An armed constabulary, the "Garde d'Háiti," was instituted in 1916. It is both rural and urban and has been under Haitian control since the withdrawal of the United States forces in August, 1934. In 1937, there were 178 officers and 2316 men of other ranks. Haiti promptly declared war on the Axis when the United States was attacked.

Government. Haiti, the second nation in this hemisphere to become independent, ended her status as a French colony and proclaimed herself independent on January 1, 1804. Today, this nation, which was the first in the new world to abolish slavery, shares the West Indian Island of Hispaniola with the Dominican Republic. The National Assembly is composed of 37 deputies, elected by popular vote for a 4 year term; 21 senators, 11 elected by the Chamber of Deputies, 10 appointed by the President, for a 6 year term, and with all the former Presidents of the Republic who had completed their terms of

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office since 1930, as life members. The President is elected for a term of five years by a two-thirds vote of the National Assembly. Dr. Elie Lescot was elected President in April, 1941. By a treaty with the United States in 1915, which expired in 1936, the latter was to assist Haiti in the establishment of responsible, orderly government. It provided that a number of American advisers to the Haitian government be appointed by the President of Haiti on the recommendation of the President of the United States.

Products, etc. Mainly agricultural. Haiti grows excellent coffee, cotton, cocoa, sisal for rope-making, tobacco, bananas, and sugar. Nearly half of its exports go to the United States in return for cotton manufactured goods, foodstuffs, machinery, and apparatus, mineral oils and soap. With funds from the United States Haiti is carrying out a program for the large-scale production of rubber. Haiti is also increasing its production of sisal to replace former United Nations imports from Malaya and the East Indies. There are about 935 miles of automobile roads and 158 miles of railroads (American-owned). There is a broadcasting station at Léogâne, near Port-au-Prince. The "gourde," the unit of currency, is equivalent to 20 cents in United States money. The metric system of weights and measures is obligatory.

General. One of Columbus' ships, the Santa Maria, ran aground on the island on Christmas Eve, 1492. Out of the wreckage of the boat, the crew built a fort, the first European structure in the western hemisphere. The native Indians in the course of a few years, vanished as a people and Negro slaves were imported from Africa. Nearly two centuries later the mountainous island was taken by the French and became more prosperous than it has ever been since. Its products made up one-third of all France's foreign commerce. In return, France gave Haiti her language and her culture, which remain French to this day. During the years that followed, Haiti became a battleground for ambitious leaders. Dessalines proclaimed himself emperor; Henri Christophe, who called himself king, built the famous citadel at Cap-Haitien. As it has been expressed: "The impact of the French Revolution rippled southwest across the Atlantic, and beat against Haiti's shores." Emerging to rank with the great characters of history, Toussaint L'Ouverture, a former slave, led the Haitians in revolt against the French landowners. The expeditionary force sent by Napoleon

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captured L'Ouverture and took him back to France to die, a prisoner. The fight was carried on in Haiti by two countrymen, Dessalines and Pétion, who had once together with Toussaint L'Ouverture served as high ranking officers in the French army. On January 1, 1804, Dessalines proclaimed the independence of Haiti.

FOREIGN EQUIVALENTS OF AMERICAN MILITARY TERMS

American Rank, unit, or title	Foreign Equivalent
UNITS	UNITÉS
Army	Armée
Navy	Marine
Division	Division
Brigade	Brigade
Fleet	Flotte
Regiment	Régiment
Battalion	Bataillon (Inf); Groupe (Arty)
Company	Compagnie; Equipage (Nav)
Squadron	Groupe D'Escadrons (Cav); Escadrille (Avn); Escadre (Nav)
Troop	Escadron (Cav)
Battery	Batterie
Platoon	Section (Inf, Arty); Peloton (Cav)
Squad	Groupe de Combat (Inf); Escouade (Cav); Équipe
Landing Force	Corps Expéditionnaire
Detachment	Détachment
Infantry	Infanterie
Cavalry	Cavalerie
Field Artillery	Artillerie de Campagne
Coast Artillery	Artillerie Côtière
Engineers	Corps Du Génie
Chemical Warfare Service	Service de Protection Contre Les Gaz
Air Corps	Armée de L'Air
Antiaircraft	Antiaérien
Antitank	Antichar
Medical Department	Service de Santé
Armored Force	Engins Blindés
Tank Destroyers	Engins antichars
Marines	Fusiliers Marins
Quartermaster	Officier de L'Intendance
Headquarters	Quartier Général
Military Police	Police Militaire
Guerrillas	Guérillas
GRADES	GRADES; RANGS
Field Marshal	Feld-Maréchal
Marshal	Maréchal
General	Général
Lieutenant General	Lieutenant Général
Major General	Général de Division
Brigadier General	Général de Brigade
Colonel	Colonel
Lieutenant Colonel	Lieutenant-Colonel
Major	Commandant
Captain	Capitaine
1st Lieutenant	Lieutenant
2d Lieutenant	Sous-Lieutenant
Adjutant	Adjudant
Warrant Officer	Adjudant (Mil)
Sergeant	Sergent (Inf); Maréchal Des Logis (Cav, Arty)
Master Sergeant	Grade de Sergent Le Plus Élevé Dans L'Armée Américaine
First Sergeant	Sergent-Chef (Inf); Maréchal Des Logis Chef (Cav, Arty)
Technical Sergeant	Sergent-Chef Chargé de Fonctions Techniques (USA)
Corporal	Caporal (Inf); Brigadier (Cav, Arty)
Admiral	Amiral
Vice Admiral	Vice-Amiral
Rear Admiral	Contre-Amiral
Captain	Capitaine de Vaisseau (Nav)
Commander	Commandant; Chef (Mil); Chef de Bord (Nav, Avn)
Lieutenant Commander	Lieutenant de Vaisseau (Nav)
Lieutenant	Lieutenant
Ensign	Enseigne
Warrant Officer	Officier Des Équipages de La Flotte (Nav)
Petty Officer	Officier Marinier
Sailor	Marin; Matelot
Engineer	Ingénieur
Specialists	Spécialistes
Private	Soldat

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HAITI

American Rank, unit, or title	Foreign Equivalent
MISCELLANEOUS	DIVERS
Zero	Zéro
One	Un
Two	Deux
Three	Trois
Four	Quatre
Five	Cinq
Six	Six
Seven	Sept
Eight	Huit
Nine	Neuf
Ten	Dix
Battleship	Cuirassé D'Escadre; Navire de Ligne
Cruiser	Croiseur
Aircraft carrier	Porte-Avions (Nav); Porte-Aéronefs (Nav)
Destroyer	Torpileur; Destroyer
Submarines	Sous-marins
Gun Boats	Canonnières
Airplane	Avion
Seaplane	Hydravion
Torpedo Boat	Torpilleur
Ammunition	Munitions
Guns	Canons
Machine Guns	Mitrailleuses
Mine	Mine
Artillery	Artillerie
Bayonet	Baïonnette
Mortars	Mortiers
Howitzers	Obusiers
Rifles	Fusils
Grenades	Grenades
Tanks	Chars de Combat
Trucks	Camions
Railroad-Gun	Piece D'Artillerie Sur Voie Ferrée
Bombs	Bombes
Enemy	Ennemi
German	Allemand
Japanese	Japonais
Italian	Italien
Russian	Russe
American	Américain
English	Anglais

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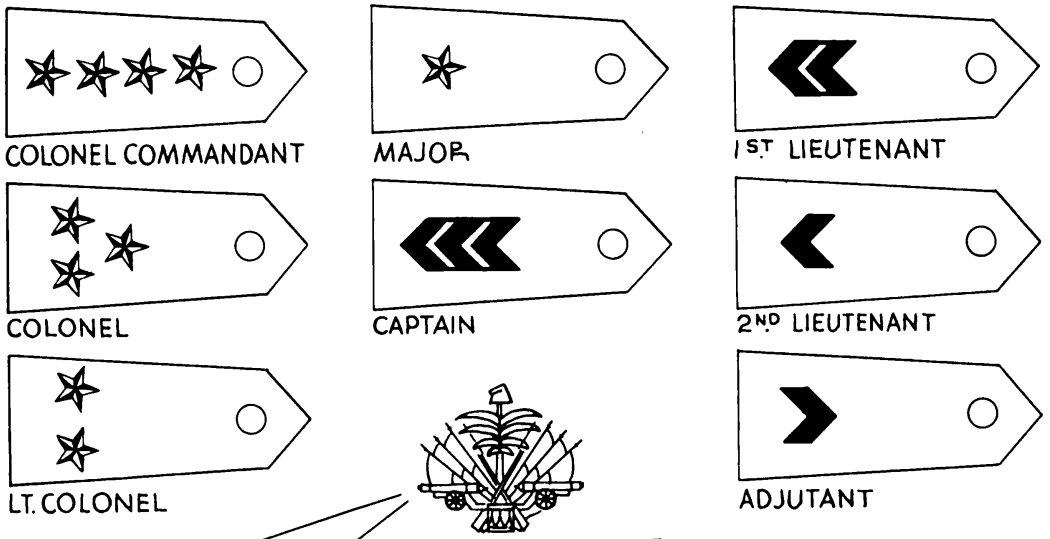
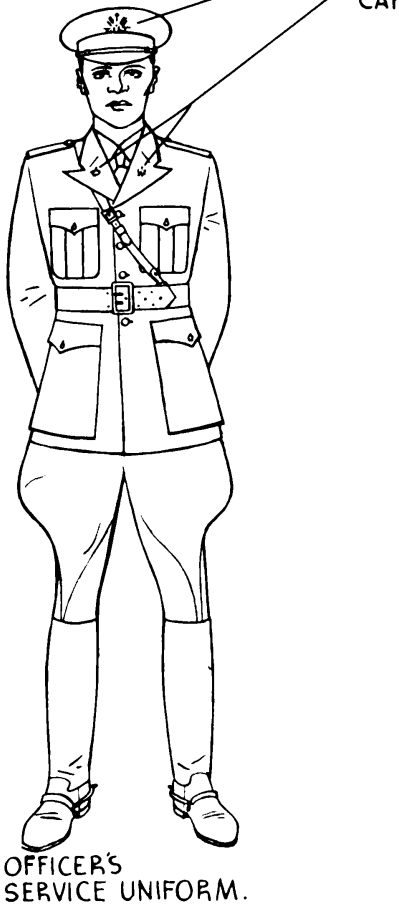
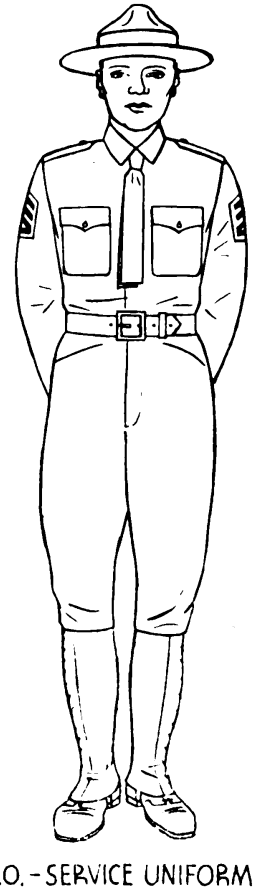
HAITI

OFFICERS' INSIGNIA OF RANK...





OFFICER'S SERVICE UNIFORM.



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HONDURAS

Republica de Honduras

Area, Population. 44,275 square miles, roughly the size of Pennsylvania; its population, 1,106,000, is about one-tenth that of Pennsylvania. With the exception of the pure Indian tribes of the unexplored Mesquita Territory, the Hondurans are "mestizos," 95 per cent of them a mixture of Spanish and Indian. Still living deep in the jungles are survivors of ancient races, such as the Caribs, the Indians from whom the Caribbean was named.

Capital. Tegucigalpa, population 47,223. The banana industry has its own capitals, Progreso and San Pedro Sula, its own ports, Puerto Cortés, Tela, Trujillo, and La Cerba, the main ports on the Atlantic. The main port on the Pacific is Amapala. Roatan is the port of entry for the Bay Islands. Other towns with populations of from 8000 to 14,000 inhabitants are Choluteca, Juticalpa, Nacaome, Santa Rosa, Comayagua, and Yoro.

Religion. The constitution guarantees freedom to all religions, but the state supports none. The chief religion is Roman Catholicism.

Education. Compulsory for eight years (ages 7 to 15), free, and secular. Approximately half the children of school age were receiving instruction in 1937-38. There are 16 secondary schools, of which 1 is a State school, 2 private, and 13 are high school classes in 13 public schools. There were 801 pupils in these secondary schools, 1059 in the 6 normal schools, and 379 in the commercial schools. The National University at Tegucigalpa has faculties of engineering, law, medicine, and pharmacy, (298 students in 1937-38), and 27 women students in a technical school.

Government. Honduras, the third largest of the Central American republics, has been independent since 1838 when it broke away from the Federation of Central America. In accordance with its present constitution, there is a single legislative chamber, the Congress of Deputies, having 38 members chosen by popular vote for a 6 year term. The ratio of deputies elected is one to every 25,000 inhabitants. The president is elected by popular vote, usually for a four year term. The term of President Tiburcio Carias Andino, inaugurated in February, 1933, has been extended by Congress to January 1, 1949. The Republic is administered by a Council of six ministers—

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Foreign Affairs, Interior and Justice, War and Navy, Finance and Public Credit, Public Works and Agriculture, and Instruction.

Army. Honduras declared war on Japan on December 8, 1941, and on Germany and Italy on December 12, 1941. Military service is compulsory from the age of 21 to the age of 40. In peacetime it had an army fixed by the Washington Central American Conventions of 1923, at 2500, including the National Guard. In 1938, the army consisted of 23 companies of infantry and one battery of artillery, a total force of about 2000 men. There were 23 airplanes. An aviation school has recently been opened under men trained in the United States.

Products, etc. Honduras is the greatest banana land in the world, exporting more than 12,000,000 stems a year. In addition to its own cities and ports, the banana industry has its own trolley lines and narrow gauge railroads, its own palm thatched villages raised on stilts above swamps, its own schools and hospitals. This activity is confined to a 75 to 80 mile wide strip along the Caribbean coast. Cocoanuts are grown, as is coffee of fine quality. In the main the inhabitants are small farmers, peaceful and hardworking. The country is also rich in minerals: lead, copper, iron, aluminum, coal, antimony, zinc, and nickel exist in quantities worth mining, if Honduras could get outside help in developing these resources. Spanish conquerors of the 16th and 17th centuries found much gold and silver and extracted millions of pesos worth. Indians still recover some $100,000 worth of gold and silver each year from the sands of the Rosario, Espana, and Almendras Rivers. Two large mining companies are producing gold and silver. Mahogany has been exhausted almost everywhere else in the Caribbean area, but Honduras still has an ample supply. Planes are often used today to spot the trees for jungle thickness prevents their being located from the ground. In 1939-1940, the United States took 96 per cent of the Honduran exports and provided 63 per cent of its imports. Of the total value of exports, bananas accounted for 63 per cent, and gold and silver 26 per cent. A rough and almost impassable terrain has infinitely complicated the pressing problem of building more railroads and highways. Mules and ox-carts prevail as transport in remote districts, but the airplane now serves passengers and freight over a large part of the country. There are 32 landing fields in the Republic. There are 805 miles of railroads

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and 690 miles of automobile roads. Road improvements will make possible the speedy transportation of troops and materials as well as freight. The Government owns eight radio stations and there are three broadcasting stations. The gold "lempira" (named for a native chief) is the monetary unit and its value is 50 cents in United States money. The silver "lempira" has the same value. Legally the metric system has existed since 1897, but the English and old Spanish system are still generally used.

FOREIGN EQUIVALENTS OF AMERICAN MILITARY TERMS

American Rank, unit, or title	Foreign Equivalent
UNITS	UNIDADES
Army	Ejército
Navy	No Navy
Division	División
Brigade	Brigada
Fleet	No Navy
Regiment	Regimiento
Battalion	Batallón
Company	Compañía
Squadron	No Equivalent
Troop	Escuadrón
Battery	Batería
Platoon	Pelotón
Squad	Escuadra
Landing Force	Fuerza de Desembarco
Detachment	Destacamento
Infantry	Infantería
Cavalry	Caballería
Field Artillery	Artillería de Campaña
Coast Artillery	Artillería de Costa
Engineers	Ingenieros
Chemical Warfare Service	Servicio de Guerra Química
Air Corps	Fuerza Aérea
Antiaircraft	Antiaérea
Antitank	Antitanque
Medical Department	Sanidad Militar
Armored Force	Fuerza Blindada
Tank Destroyers	Destructores de Tanques
Marines	Infantería de Marina
Quartermaster	Intendencia
Headquarters	Cuartel General
Military Police	Policía Militar
Guerrillas	Guerrillas
GRADES	Grados
Field Marshal	Mariscal de Campo
Marshal	Mariscal
General	General
Lieutenant General	Teniente General
Major General	General de División
Brigadier General	General de Brigada
Colonel	Coronel
Lieutenant Colonel	Teniente Coronel
Major	Mayor
Captain	Capitán
1st Lieutenant	Teniente Primero
2nd Lieutenant	Segundo Teniente
Adjutant	Ayudante
Warrant Officer	Suboficial
Sergeant	Sargento
Master Sergeant	Sargento Mayor
First Sergeant	Sargento Primero
One	Uno
Two	Dos
Three	Tres
Four	Cuatro
Five	Cinco
Six	Seis
Seven	Siete
Eight	Ocho
Nine	Nueve
Ten	Diez
[This Country has no Navy]	
Airplane	Avión
Ammunition	Munición
Guns	Canones
Machine Guns	Ametralladoras
Mine	Mina
Artillery	Artillería
Bayonet	Bayoneta
Mortars	Morteros
Howitzers	Obuses
Rifles	Fusiles
Technical Sergeant	Sergento Técnico
Corporal	Cabo
[This Country has no Navy]	
Specialists	Especialistas
Private	Soldado Raso

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HONDURAS

American Rank, unit, or title	Foreign Equivalent
MISCELLANEOUS	MISCELÁNEO
Zero	Cero
Grenades	Granadas
Tanks	Tanques
Trucks	Camiones
Railroad-Gun	Cañón Ferroviario
Bombs	Bombas
Enemy	Enemigo
German	Alemán
Japanese	Japonés
Italian	Italiano
Russian	Ruso
American	Norteamericano
English	Inglés

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HUNGARY

Magyar Orszag

Area, Population. 61,728 square miles, or slightly larger than that of Georgia. This includes the annexations of 1938, 1939, and 1940, which came about as the result of Hungary's participation in the war on the side of Germany. Hungary's population, with these additions, was 13,643,600, of whom about 90 per cent are Hungarian (Magyar). The largest cities are Budapest, with a population of 1,115,877, Szeged, Debrecen, and Kolozsvar.

Religion, etc. According to the 1930 census Roman Catholics numbered 5,634,003, or 64.85 per cent; Helvetian Evangelical, 1,813,-162, or 20.87 per cent; Augsburg Evangelical, 534,165, or 6.15 per cent; Jewish, 444,567, or 5.12 per cent. One of the fundamental principles of the Hungarian State is religious toleration. By law two categories of religious belief have legal standing, "incorporated" and "recognized."

Education. Compulsory in regular elementary schools from the age of 6 to 12, and for three years thereafter in continuation schools. In 1938-1939, there were 1,104,916 pupils in elementary schools, and 79,345 pupils in the middle schools. Special schools include agricultural, industrial, and commercial. Six State Universities exist in Hungary. There are 29 theological schools, 24 Roman Catholic, 3 Protestant, 1 Greek Catholic, and 1 Jewish. There are three law schools.

Government, etc. From 1919 on, Hungary has been considered a monarchy with a vacant throne, the functions of the monarch being exercised by a Regent, Admiral Nicholas Horthy. According to a law passed on July 15, 1937, the Regent is no longer responsible to Parliament. In this way Hungary joined Germany and Italy in bowing to a dictator. The puppet legislature consists of two Houses. The Upper consisting of about 290 Members and the Lower, of 335. Male voters must be 26; women 30. In November, 1940, Hungary signed the Three Power Pact between Germany, Italy and Japan.

Army, Navy. Every male citizen between 18 and 60 is liable to military service. There are 8 army corps. Air Force units are being reorganized. At present, in return for favors from Germany, Hun-

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garian troops are fighting on the Russian front. Hungary has no navy, but it has an admiral, Horthy, the regent-dictator.

Products, etc. Agriculture is the chief industry of Hungary. The principal crops are wheat, maize, rye, barley, potatoes, oats, grapes, and turnips. Coal is mined in considerable quantity. The leading manufacturing industries are milling, distilling, sugar, iron and steel works. In 1938, of the 6307 miles of railroad lines, 4787, or 75.9 per cent, belonged to the State.

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ICELAND

Island

Area, Population, etc. 39,709 square miles, or an area slightly smaller than the state of Kentucky. The population in 1940 was 121,618, or 4.28 per cent of that of Kentucky.

Capital. Reykjavik, which also is the largest town.

Education. Elementary education is compulsory. There is a university in Reykjavik.

Religion. The Evangelical Lutheran is the national church and is endowed by the state. However, there is complete freedom of religion, and no civil disabilities attach to those who are not Evangelical Lutherans. Only 1.38 per cent of all inhabitants belong to any other church.

Government. On May 17, 1941, after the German invasion of Denmark, the Icelandic Parliament passed resolutions severing entirely the act of union with Denmark and announcing that a Regent should be elected for one year at a time to assume the powers that had been invested in the Government of Iceland in 1940. Furthermore, it was proclaimed that a republic would be established in Iceland as soon as the union with Denmark had been formally dissolved. The "Althing," or Parliament, 49 members, is divided into two Houses, the Upper House and the Lower House. The former is composed of one-third of the members elected by the whole "Althing" sitting together. The other two-thirds form the Lower House. The Regent, elected on June 17, 1941, is Sveinn Björnsson. The Ministry, composed of four Ministers, exercises the executive power.

Products, etc. Hay, potatoes, and turnips are the main products of a most unproductive soil. Fisheries are the chief industry. The merchant marine comprised a total of 419 vessels of 39,871 gross tons. There is no railroad in Iceland. The telephone is used extensively. With a population of only 121,618, there were in 1940 27,418,000 telephone calls.

General. The first settlers landed in Iceland in 874. From 930 until 1264 Iceland was an independent republic, but by the "Old Treaty" of 1263 the country recognized the rule of the King of Norway. When in 1381 Norway fell under the rule of the Danish Kings, Iceland, too, became a Danish territory. When Norway was

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separated from Denmark in 1814, Iceland remained under Denmark's rule. Since 1918, Iceland has been recognized as a sovereign State, and its only connection with Denmark was in having the same King. On May 10, 1940, British forces landed in Iceland. The British government declared that the troops would be withdrawn immediately after the conclusion of the war. On July 7, 1941, American troops also disembarked.

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INDIA

Area, Population. Here is one-fifth of the population of the entire world and a large share of the world's natural riches. The area of India is 1,313,346 square miles, or 43.56 per cent of the area of the United States. This area is of British territory only, and does not include 12 Indian States and Agencies, which are in political relations with the Indian Government. If these states were to be added, the total area would be 1,898,679 square miles. The total population of India plus the States and the Agencies is 352,837,778, or about 2.68 times as great as the population of the United States. India now has about 100 languages although only 16 are spoken at all extensively.

Capital, etc. Delhi. Calcutta is the principal city, with a population of 2,110,000. Other large cities are Bombay, Madras, Hyderábád, Lahore, Ahmedábád, Bangalore, Lucknow, Amritsar, and Karáchi.

Religion, etc. It is the dominating force in India's life; from it stems most of her social and political differences. There are many religions. Of the total population of 353,000,000, the Hindus account for 67.79 per cent; the Moslems (or Mohammedans), 22.02 per cent and the Buddhists, 3.62 per cent. The organization of Hindu society is rigid. Normally, place in society is determined by accident of birth. A native virtually inherits occupation and social grouping from parents. With the members of that group only, he eats, drinks, plays, and sorrows. Certain Indian leaders are trying to relax the caste system. Mahatma Gandhi has done much to improve the lot of the Untouchables. Some of the factors which are helping to break the barriers are railroad travel, where it is difficult not to rub elbows, the radio, which all may hear; new factories in which workers come from all groups; the army in which men of every caste fight beside one another; science, whose benefits are shared by rich and poor; most important, however, is formal education which is being extended. Moslems do not recognize the caste system. Moslems worship one God, Allah; the Hindus worship many gods. In theory there are four main castes: (1) Brahmins, who are teachers or holy men, but they may have more ordinary occupations; (2) Kshatriyas or warriors; (3) Vaisyas, the commercial caste; (4) Sudras, largely tillers of the soil. Actually, hundreds of subcastes fit all shades of occupation and locality. Below all these

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are more than 45,000,000 Untouchables who, although Hindus, are considered so lowly that they are excluded.

Education. By the census of 1931, 84.40 per cent of males over 5 were illiterate and 97.07 per cent of females. Taken together, 90.90 per cent were illiterate. On the basis of the religion professed, Christians had the best literacy rate, only 72.1 per cent were illiterate; Siks were 90.9 per cent illiterate; Hindus 91.6 per cent illiterate; and Moslems 93.6 per cent illiterate. About 3,600,000 had a knowledge of English. Educational institutions fall into two classes: those in which the course of study conforms to the standards prescribed by the Department of Public Instruction or by the Universities or Boards of Secondary and Intermediate Education; and which either undergo inspection by the Department, or regularly present pupils at the public examinations held by the Department, Universities, or the Boards. These institutions are called "Recognized," but may be under public or private management. Those schools that do not fulfill these conditions are called "Unrecognized." In addition, there are technical schools, schools of agriculture, engineering, law, medicine; normal schools; schools for adults, defectives, hill tribes, laborers, factory children.

In 1938-39, in all the primary schools there were less than 11,000,000 pupils. Recognized institutions had 13,912,000 pupils in all levels, while unrecognized institutions had 597,000 pupils.

Government. The administration of India is divided among the eleven provinces that make up British India and the 562 separate principalities known as the Indian States. British India contains over half of the country's total area and about three-quarters of its people. In each province there is a British-appointed governor and a legislative assembly elected by the people of that province. The central government consists of a Viceroy with an Executive Council and a two House legislature. In the Indian States, hereditary princes are the sole rulers. In defense and foreign affairs, the Viceroy has ultimate control both in the Indian States and British India. There are two main nationalist groups, divided along religious lines. The Congress Party is largely a Hindu organization, but to it belong only a small fraction of the Hindus. It has some Moslem and non-Hindu support. The party is led by Gandhi and Pandit Jawahartal Nehru. The Congress seeks full self-rule for India. In such self-rule, the Congress Party would, of

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course, dominate. The principal Moslem political organization is the Moslem League, under the Presidency of Mohammed Ali Jinnah. They seek a division of India into Hindu and Moslem autonomous states. The Congress and the Moslem League are opposed to each other and to the British. While it is the declared policy of the British Parliament, as stated in 1919, to provide for "the increasing association of Indians in every branch of the administration and the gradual development of self-government institutions with a view to the progressive realization of responsible government in British India as an integral part of the British Empire," the All India Congress, with its leaders, have not been willing to wait for such a gradual development. Faced with this situation, the British Government, in March, 1942, represented by Sir Stafford Cripps, promised dominion status immediately after the war. This was not satisfactory to the Congress. Subsequently, the leaders of the Congress were imprisoned for sedition. The Moslems, who have always looked askance at an India governed by the Hindus, later also came out for independence.

Army, Navy. India's peacetime army of 175,000 men, larger than that of any of the British Dominions, has increased to a million men without conscription. Faster than recruits could be absorbed they have volunteered. Indian troops fought heroically at Sidi Barrani and Tobruk; it was to an Indian Division that the Italian Duke of Aosta surrendered in Ethiopia. India is also expending her small navy and air force.

Products, etc. Nine-tenths of India's people farm for a living. The principal products are jute, rice, wheat, sugar, cotton, wool, manganese, tea, tobacco, leather. In India in 1939, there were 105,498 agricultural co-operative societies with a membership of 3,640,074. India's chief industry, after agriculture, is the weaving of cotton cloth. Other important industries are silk weaving, shawl and carpet weaving, and wood carving. The tea industry is major importance. India has the largest single steel-producing plant in the British Empire. The leading minerals are coal, gold, petroleum, salt, iron ore, and mica. In 1940, there were 36,862 miles of railroads, of which 29,731 were Imperial State lines, and the rest Indian State lines. The rupee is the standard monetary unit of British India. Its exchange value is 1 shilling, 6 pence.

General. There are tremendous geographical contrasts in this land;

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enormous arid areas in western India, and rich, fertile plains along the Ganges: piercing cold in the Himalayan mountains near the Northern border, and jungle heat in the interior of the south; tall, light-skinned men in the north, and short, dark-skinned men in the south. The contrasts extend into religion, politics, race, culture, society, wealth. India's civilization dates back nearly 5000 years. It bears the individual marks of the invading peoples who streamed into this land—Aryans, Greeks, Scythians, Huns, Afghans, Moguls. Before the Greeks had entered Greece, a highly developed culture flourished in India. Her art and philosophy are known to the world. Nine-tenths of India's people today live in mud-walled thatch-roofed huts and farm. They are largely vegetarians, their food staple being rice. The larger cities are cosmopolitan with movies, restaurants, automobiles, well paved streets, and modern communications systems. Not only in manpower and raw materials, but in the field of industry India is contributing to the war. She makes an impressive amount of fuses, grenades, land mines, shell cases, other ordnance parts. She builds mine-sweepers, submarine chasers, motor launches, tugs. Her production has been especially significant in clothing and accessory equipment. She turns out 8,000,000 pieces of military clothing a month, besides boots, puttees, pith helmets, mosquito netting, tents, sand bags, 550,000,000,000 yards of cotton cloth annually. She produces armor plate for armored cars; she is constructing motor bodies and assembling planes.

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IRAN or PERSIA

IRAN

Area, Population. About 628,000 square miles, almost as large as the combined states of Texas, New Mexico, Arizona, and California. A vast portion of this area is desert. Persia's population was estimated in 1935 to be about 15,000,000, or 4.44 per cent greater than that of the states just mentioned. It is possible that there are as many as 3,000,000 nomads. The principal cities are Teheran, 360,000; Tabriz, 219,000; Meshed, and Shiraz.

Religion. The official religion is the Ithn'a'-Ashariyya, which recognizes twelve Imáms or spiritual successors of Mahomet. There are other religions represented in the population but their numbers are uncertain.

Education. The State in recent years has completely changed the once religious educational system. Now education can be obtained in the arts and sciences at Tehran University under foreigners and natives educated abroad. In 1921, there were 55,000 pupils in 612 schools. By 1937, there were 274,000 pupils in 5000 schools. The government, maintaining public schools, makes grants ti private and foreign schools. In the past, foreign schools have been conducted by funds from abroad by the Alliance Israélite, the American Presbyterian Mission, the Church Missionary Society, and the French Roman Catholic Mission, but they are being liquidated or absorbed by the Ministry of Education. There is a primary school for children of Soviet nationality conducted by the Soviet government.

Government. Persia's régime until 1906 was similar to Turkey's. Because, unlike the Sultan of Turkey, he had no religious standing, the Shah of Persia had to reckon with the power of the leading doctors of law ("Mujtahid"), who resided at Najaf and Kerbela in Mesopotamia. Otherwise, he had absolute power. Upon demand, the Shah gave his consent to the establishment of a National Assembly ("Majlis"), which was in session from 1906 to 1908. The present Shah, Muhammed Riza Pahlevi, replaced his father on the throne on September 16, 1941, when the latter abdicated after the English discovered that his sympathies were pro-German. The Cabinet, which holds the reins of government, is composed of ten men, one of whom, Ali Soheily, has two portfolios, and is also Prime Minister.

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Army, Navy. Military service is compulsory and begins at the age of 21. There are 9 mixed divisions, 5 independent brigades, and independent regiments. An independent mechanized brigade consists of anti-aircraft, tank and mechanized infantry regiments. There are 5 aviation regiments with 280 airplanes, an aviation school, and an airplane factory. The army has about 3000 officers and 116,800 men. The Persian Navy comprises 2 sloops, 5 patrol vessels, several tugs and motor boats, and an imperial yacht.

Products. Persia produces oil, wool, skins, fruits, gum, rice, cotton, wheat, barley, and tobacco. Persian carpets are all hand made. The Government is rapidly developing roads and railroads.

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IRAQ

Mesopotamia

Area, Population. 116,600 square miles, or slightly larger than Arizona. According to the census of 1935, its population was 3,560,000, or 7.15 times that of Arizona. Baghdad is the capital.

Religion. Of the total population, 3,136,632 were Moslems, or about 88.1 per cent. Christians accounted for 101,375, or 2.85 per cent.

Education. Free and theoretically compulsory. Secondary education is not free, but poor boys with excellent records on their examinations are exempted from payment of tuition. The instruction is in the Arabic language. The total enrollment in the elementary schools for the year 1939-1940 was 85,792. There were only 2312 in the secondary schools, mostly boys. There were four training colleges for elementary schools with 1759 students. Iraq possesses no university, but there is one college of medicine, 277 students; 1 college of pharmacy, 93 students; 1 higher institute for training teachers, 220 students; 1 college of law, 439 students; 1 military college. These colleges, except the military college, are co-educational.

Government. Iraq was freed from the Turks during World War I. For a while it was recognized as an independent state, but was placed under the mandate of Great Britain. In 1927, by a treaty between Great Britain and Iraq, the former recognized the latter as an independent state. Iraq became a member of the League of Nations on October 4, 1932, and the mandate was terminated. In 1920, a Council of State was formed, as a provisional measure, to conduct the affairs of the country. In 1921, as the result of a plebiscite in which 96 per cent of the inhabitants voted in his favor, The Emir Faisal was proclaimed King of Iraq. The Constituent Assembly provided for a limited monarchy and a responsible government. The legislative body comprises a Senate ("Majlis al A'Ayan") of 20 "elder statesmen," nominated for a term of eight years and a Lower House ("Majlis al Nuwwab") consisting of 150 elected deputies. The first Parliament under the constitution was opened in 1925 by King Faisal.

Army. The Iraq Army and Air Force in 1938 consisted of: 3 cavalry regiments, 9 batteries of field artillery, 6 batteries of mountain artillery, 1 mechanized battery, 28 infantry battalions, 1 motor machine gun company, 2 signal battalions, 1 armored car section, 1 light tank

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company, 1 engineer battalion, and a river flotilla, organized into 2 divisions and army troops. The Royal Iraqi Air Force comprised 2 army-air co-operation squadrons, 1 bomber-transport squadron, 1 fighter squadron, 1 communication squadron, 1 flying training school, 1 apprentices training school, and 1 aircraft depôt. The total strength of army and air force was 28,000 officers and men. Compulsory military service for all men between 19 and 25 has been in force since 1936. Exemption from service could be obtained by payment. A British military mission advises the Ministry of Defense and there is a British technical expert who helps the Iraq police force. A camel corps patrols and garrisons the western and southwestern frontiers.

Products. The soil of Iraq is rich, but it will be necessary to irrigate vast areas before important cultivation can proceed. Wheat and barley are the most important winter crops. Dates and wool are also exported in abundance. Oil, however, is the biggest industry. There are several meter gauge lines belonging to the Iraqi State railway system. There are about 4000 miles of roads.

HINTS ON PRONOUNCING ARABIC

Arabic is spoken over a great area in North Africa and the Near East. There are some differences between regions, both in pronunciation and the use of words.

There is nothing very difficult about Arabic—except that you won't be able to read Arabic signs and newspapers you will see. That is because they use a different alphabet from ours. Therefore, the instructions and vocabulary below are not based on the written Arabic language, but are a simplified system of representing the language as it **sounds.** This system contains letters for all the sounds you **must** make to be understood. It does **not** contain letters for some of the sounds you will hear, but it will give you enough to get by on, both listening and speaking.

Here are a few simple rules to help you:

1. **Accents.** Accented syllables are shown in capital letters and unaccented syllables in small letters.

2. **Vowels.** These are the kinds of sounds we represent in English by **a, e, i, o, u, ah, ay, ei, oi, au, ow,** etc. Just follow the key below and you will have no trouble.

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a or A	equals	The **a** in **pat** or the **o** in **pot.** There is no fixed rule. You'll just have to listen and learn. (Example: **tif-HAM-nee** meaning "do you understand me"?)
AA	equals	The **a** in **bath**—that is, not the "broad **a**"—but stretch (lengthen) it. (Example: **THLAA-tha** meaning "three".)
AH	equals	The **a** in **father**—that is, the "broad **a**",—but stretch it. (Example: **WAH-hid** meaning "one".)
AI	equals	The **ai** in **aisle**—but stretch it. (Example: **MAI** meaning "water".)
AU	equals	The **ow** in **now**—but stretch it. (Example: **AU-wal** meaning "first".)
AY	equals	The **ay** in **day**—but stretch it. (Example: **WAYN** meaning "where".)
e or E	equals	The **e** in **pet.** (Example: **tel** meaning "hill".)
ee or EE	equals	The **ee** in **feet**—but stretch it. (Example: **a-REED** meaning "I want".)
i or I	equals	The **i** in **pit.** (Example: **SIT-te** meaning "six".)
o or O	equals	The **o** in **go**—but stretch it. (Example: **YOM** meaning "day".)
OO	equals	The **oo** in **boot**—but stretch it. (Example: **ar-JOOK** meaning "please".)
u or U	equals	The **u** in **put.** (Example: **NUS** meaning "half".)
uh or UH	equals	The **u** in **but.** (Example: **CHUHZ-ma** meaning 'boots'.)

3. **Consonants.** The consonants are all the sounds that are not vowels. Pronounce them just as you know them in English. **All** consonants should be pronounced. Never "slight" them. Here are some special consonant sounds to learn.

h	small **h** is always pronounced with the **h** sound except after small **u.** Listen carefully to the **h** sound on the records.
kh	is pronounced as when clearing your throat when you have to spit. Listen carefully for it on the records.
gh	is pronounced like **kh** except that you put "voice" into it. That is, a sound very much as when you gargle.
sh	is like the **sh** in **show.**
th	is like the **th** in **thin.**
dh	is like the **th** in **then.**
ch	is like the **ch** in **church.**
q	is like a very far back **k**, that is, it is swallowed. Listen carefully for it on the records.
(')	is to be pronounced like a slight cough. Listen carefully for it on the records. Whenever it is indicated, pronounce it clearly, but do not pronounce it even accidentally when it is not indicated, or you will be misunderstood.
s	is always pronounced like the **s** in **kiss.**

Greetings and General Phrases

English—**Simplified Arabic Spelling**

good day—**saBAHh il-KHAYR**
good evening—**ma-sal KHAYR**
sir—**BAYG**
madam—**KHAH-TOON**
(but if the lady is a Moslem)—**KHAH-nim**
excuse me (to a man)—**u'DHUR-nee**
excuse me (to a woman)—**u'dhur-EE-nee**
excuse me (to more than one person)—**u'dhur-OO-nee**
thank you (to a man)—**ash-KU-rak**
Thank you (to a woman)—**ash-KU-rich**

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miss—**BNAY-ye**
please (to a man)—**ar-JOOK** or **min-FADH-lak**
please (to a woman)—**ar-JOOCH** or **min-FADH-lich**
please (to more than one person)—**ar-JOO-kum** or **min-fadh-IL-kum**
pardon me—**il-'Afu**
Thank you (to more than one person)—**ash-KUR-kum**
Yes—**NA-'am**
No—**la'**
Do you understand me—**tif-HAM-nee**
I don't understand—**MA-da-AF-ham**
Please speak slowly—**ar-JOOK, Eh-chee ya-WAHSH**

Location

Where (is)—**WAYN**
a restaurant—**il-MAT-'am**
Where is a restaurant—**WAYN il-MAT-'am**
a hotel—**il-OO-TAYL**
Where is a hotel—**WAYN il-OO-TAYL**
the railroad station—**il ma-HAT-ta**
Where is the R. R. station—**WAYN il-ma-HAT-ta**
a toilet—**il-A-dab**
Where is a toilet—**WAYN il-A-dab**

Directions

Turn right—**DOOR YIM-ne**
Turn left—**DOOR YIS-re**
Straight ahead—GU-bal
Please point—**ar-JOOK, ra-WEE-nee**

If you are driving and ask the distance to another town, it will be given you in kilometers as often as miles.
Kilometers—**KEE-lo-met-RAHT** Miles—**MEEL**
One kilometer equals 5/8 of a mile. You need to know the numbers.

Numbers

One—**WAH-hid**
Two—**THNAYN**
Three—**THLAA-tha**
Four—**AR-ba-'a**
Five—**KHAM-sa**

When you use the numbers with other words, you just say the number and add the other word.

One kilometer—**WAH-hid KEE-lo-ME-tir**

But two kilometers you say "couple of kilometers" all in one word.

Two kilometers—**KEE-lo-met-RAYN**
Six—**SIT-te**
Seven—**SAB-'a**
Eight—**THMAA-nee-a**
Nine—**TIS-'a**
Ten—**'ASH-re**
Eleven—**DA-'ash**
Twelve—**THNA-'ash**
Thirteen—**thla-TA'SH**
Three kilometers—**THLAA-tha KEE-lo-ME-tir**
Fourteen—**ar-ba'-TA'SH**
Fifteen—**khu-mus-TA'SH**
Sixteen—**sit-TA'SH**
Seventeen—**sba-TA'SH**
Eighteen—**thmun-TA'SH**
Nineteen—**tsa-TA'SH**
Twenty—**'ish-REEN**

For "twenty-one", "thirty-two" and so forth, you put the number before the words for "twenty" and "thirty," just as we sometimes say "one and twenty", thus:

Twenty-one—**WAH-hid u'-ish REEN**
Thirty—**THLAA-THEEN**
Thirty-two—**THNAYN u-THLAA-THEEN**
Forty—**ar-ba-'EEN**
Fifty—**kham-SEEN**
One hundred—**MEE-YE**

But for 200 you would say "couple of hundreds", all in one word—

Two hundred—**MEE-TAYN**

For 250 you say "couple of hundreds and fifty"—

250—**MEE-TAYN u-kham-SEEN**

For 255 you say "couple of hundreds, five and fifty"—

255—**MEET-TAYN u-kham-sa u-kham-SEEN**

But for 555 you would say "five hundred and five and fifty"—

555—**klam-is MEE-ye u-kham-sa u-kham SEEN**
1000—**A-lif**

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Designation

What is—**SHI-nu**
This—**HAA-dha**
What's this—**SHI-nu HAA-dha**
I want—**a-REED**
cigarettes—**ji-GAA-yir**
I want cigarettes—**a-REED ji-GAA-yir**
to eat—**AH-kul**
I want to eat—**a-REED AH-kul**

Foods

Bread—**KHU-buz**
Fruit—**MAY-we**
Water—**MAI**
Eggs—**BAY-uhdh**
Steak (but only in cities)—**STAYK**
Meat—**LA-ham**
Potatoes—**pu-TAY-ta**
Rice—**TIM-man**
Beans—(navy)—**fa-sul-EE-a**
Beans (horse)—**BAA-GIL-la**
Fish—**SI-mach**
Salad—**za-LAH-ta**
Milk—**ha-LEEB**
Beer—**BEE-ra**
A glass of beer—**GLAHS BEE-ra**
A cup of coffee—**fin-JAHN GAH-wa**
To find out how much things cost, you say:
How much—**shgad**
costs—**i-KAL-lif**
this—**HAA-dha**
How much does this cost?—**shgad i-KAL-lif HAA-dha**

Money

fils—**FI-lis**
Two fils ("couple of fils")—**fil-SAYN**
Four fils—**AR-ba-'a FLOOS**
Fifty fils—**kham-SEEN FI-lis**
or—**WAH-hid DIR-ham**
Two hundred fils—**MEE-TAYN FI-lis**
or—**WAH-hid ree-ALL**
Dinar—**DEE-NAHR**
Two Dinars—**DEE-NAA-RAYN**
Four Dinars—**AR-ba-'a DEE-NAHR**

Time

What time is it—**SAA-'a BAYSH**
Quarter past five—**KHAM-sa u-RU-bu'**
Half past six—**SIT-a u-NUS**
Twenty past seven—**sab-'a u THI-lith**
Twenty of eight—**THMAA-nee-a IL-la THIL-ith**
"Except a quarter"—**IL-la RU-bu'**
Quarter of two—**thin-TAYN IL-la RU-bu'**
Ten minutes to three—**THLAA-tha IL-la 'ASH-ra**
At what time—**SAA-'a BAYSH**
the movie—**is-SEE-na-ma**
starts—**tib-TI-dee**
At what time does the movie start?—**SAA-'a BAYSH tib-TI-dee is-SEE-na-ma**
The train—**il-qit-TAHR**
leaves—**YIM-shee**
At what time does the train leave?—**SAA-'a BAYSH YIM-shee il-qit-TAHR**
Today—**il-YOM**
or—**hal-YOM**
Tomorrow—**BAA-chir**

Days of the week:

Sunday—**il-'A-had**
Monday—**il-ith-NAYN**
Tuesday—**ith-tha-la-THAA**
Wednesday—**il-ar-ba-'AH**
Thursday—**il-kha-MEES**
Friday—**il-JUM-'a**
Saturday—**is-SE-bit**

Useful phrases:

What is your name (to a man)—**SHIS-mak**
What is your name (to a woman)—**SHIS-mich**
My name is —— **IS-mee** —— ———
How do you say ——— in Arabic?—**SHLON TGOOL ——— bil-'A-ra-bee**
Good-bye (by person leaving)—**FEE a-MAAN IL-LAAh**
Good-bye (by person replying)—**ma-'as-sa-LAA-ma**

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Surroundings—Natural Objects

bank (of river)—**JUR-uf**
darkness—**dha-LAAM**
daytime (light)—**na-HAAR**
desert—**sah-RAH'** or **CHOL**
field—**SAA-ha**
fire—**NAAR**
grass—**ha-SHEESH**
the ground—**GAA'**
hill—**tel**
ice—**THE-lij**
lake—**bu-HAI-ra**
the moon—**il-GU-mar**
mountain—**JI-bal**
the ocean (sea)—**BA-har**
rain—**MU-tar**
river—**NA-har** or **shuht**
snow—**WA-fur**
spring (water-hole, etc.)—**'AYN**
the stars—**in-nu-JOOM**
stream—**NA-har**
the sun—**ish SHA-mis**
swamp—**mus-TAN-qa'**
wind—**REEH** or **HA-wa**

Time

day—**YOM**
day after tomorrow—**'U-gub-BAH-chir**
day before yesterday—**AU-wal BAHR-ha**
evening—**ma-SAA'**
month—**SHA-har**
morning—**SU-BAh**
night—**LAYL**
week—**is-BOO'**
year—**SA-na**
yesterday—**il-BAHR-ha**
January—**KAA-NOON THAA-nee**
February—**shu-BAHT**
March—**AH-DHAHR** or **MAHRT**
April—**NEE-SAAN**
May—**MAIS** or **ay-YAHR**
June—**ho-zay-RAHN**
July—**tam-MOOZ**
August—**AAB**
September—**AY-LOOL**
October—**tish-REEN AU-wal**
November—**tish-REEN THAA-nee**
December—**KAA-NOON AU-wal**

Relationships

boy—**WA-lad**
brother—**uhkh**
child—**TU-fil**
daughter—**BI-nit**
father—**ab**
man—**RA-jul** or **rij-JAAL**
mother—**um**
sister—**U-khut**
son—**I-bin**
woman—**MA-ra**

Human Body

arms—**EE-DAYN**
back—**DHA-har**
eye—**'AYN**
finger—**IS-ba'**
foot—**QA-dam**
hair—**SHA-'ar**
hand—**EED**
head—**RAHS**
leg—**RI-jil**
mouth—**HA-lig**
nose—**KHA-shim**
teeth—**SNOON**

House and Furniture

bed—**FRAHSH**
blanket—**bat-TAH-NEE-ya** or **blanket**
chair—**SKAM-lee**
door—**BAAB**
drinking water—**MAI SHU-rub**
house—**BAYT**
stairs—**da-RAJ**
stove (cooking place)—**MO-gad**
table—**MAYZ**
wall—**HAH-yit**
water for washing—**MAI GHA-sil**
window—**shib-BAACH**

Food and Drink—Tobacco

butter—**ZI-bid**
cigars—**si-GAHR**
food—**A-kil**
pipe—**PEEP**
salt—**MI-lih**
sugar—**SHA-kar**
tea—**CHAI**
tobacco—**TI-tin**
wine—**sha-RAHB**

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Surroundings

bridge—**JI-sir**
mosque—**JAH-mi'**
church—**ka-NEE-sa**
mosque (small)—**MAS-jid**
city—**BAL-da**
path (trail, pass)—**ta-REEQ**
post-office—**POS-ta**
road—**ta-REEQ**
shop (store)—**duk-KAHN** or **MAKH-zan** or **ma-GHAA-za** (dept. store)
street—**SHAA-ri'**
town—**BA-lad**
village—**QAR-ya**
well-**BEER**
police-post—**MAKH-far SHUR-ta**

Animals

animal—**hai-WAHN**
bird—**TAYR**
camel—**JI-mal**
chicken (hen)—**di-JAH-ja**
cow—**HAI-sha**
dog—**CHE-lib**
donkey (burrow, jackass)—**ZMAHL**
goat—**SA-khal**, **'AN-za** (female goat)
horse—**ha-SAHN**
mouse—**FAHR**
mule—**BA-ghal**
pig—**khan-ZEER**
rabbit—**AR-nab**
rat—**JRAY-dee**
sheep—**kha-ROOF**
snake—**HAI-ya**

Trades and Occupations

baker—**khuhb-BAHZ**
barber—**im-ZAY-yin**
blacksmith—**had-DAHD**
butcher—**gas-SAHB**
cook—**tab-BAHKH**
farmer—**fal-LAAh**
shoemaker—**rag-GAH'**
tailor—**khai-YAHT**

Numbers

sixty—**sit-TEEN**
seventy—**sab-'EEN**
eighty—**THMAA-NEEN**
ninety—**tis-'EEN**
first—**AU-wal**
second—**THAA-nee**
third—**THAA-lith**
fourth—**RAH-bi'**
fifth—**KHAH-mis**
sixth—**SAA-dis**
seventh—**SAA-bi'**
eighth—**THAA-min**
ninth—**TAA-si'**
tenth—**'AH-shir**
eleventh—**it-DA-'ash**
twelfth—**il-THNA-'ash**

Clothing

belt—**ha-ZAHM**
boots—**CHUHZ-ma**
coat—**PAHL-to** (overcoat) or **CHA-KET** (suitcoat)
gloves—**chi-FOOF**
hat—**SHAF-ka**
necktie—**BAYIM-BAHGH**
shirt—**THOB**
shoes—**QUN-da-ra**, (pl.) **qa-NAH-dir**
socks—**JOO-RAH-BAHT**
trousers—**pan-TROON**
undershirt—**fa-NAY-la**

Adjectives

good—**ZAYN**
bad—**MOO-ZAYN**
big-**chi-BEER**
small—**zi-GHAI-yir**
sick—**waj-'AHN**
well—**ZAYN**
lame—**A'-raj**
hungry—**JOO-'AHN**
thirsty—**'at-SHAHN**
black—**AS-wad**
white—**AB-yad**
red—**Ah-mar**
blue—**AZ-rag**
green—**AKH-dhar**
yellow—**UHS-far**
high—**'AH-lee**
low—**NAH-see**
cold—**BAA-rid** (of things) or **bar-DAHN** (of persons)
hot—**HAHR**
wet—**im-BAL-lal**
dry—**NAH-shif** or **YAH-bis**
expensive—**GHAH-lee**
cheap—**ra-KHEES**
empty—**FAH-righ**
full—**mat-ROOS** or **mal-YAAN**

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Pronouns, etc.

I—**AA-nee** or **A-na**
we—**Ah-na**
you—**IN-ta** (masc. sg.); **IN-ti** (fem. sg.) **IN-tu** (pl.)
he—**HOO-wa**
she—**HEE-ya**
they—**HUM-ma** (masc.) **HIN-na** (fem.)
this—**HAA-dha** (masc.) **HAA-dhee** (fem.)
my—**MAA-lee**
these—**DHO-le**
that—**DHAHK** (masc.) **DHEECH** (fem.)
those—**DHO-LAHK** (masc. and fem.)
who—**MI-nu**
what—**SHI-nu**
how many—**CHUHM WAH-hid**
how far—**shgad bi-'EED**
anyone—**AI WAH-hid**

Prepositions

for—**I-la**
from—**min**
in—**bi**
of—**min**
on—**'A-la**
to—**I-la**
up to—**I-la** or **li-HAD**
with—**WEE-ye**

Adverbs

above—**FOG**
again—**MAR-ra THAH-nee-a**
behind—**WA-ra**
beside—**'A-la SAF-ha**
below—**JAU-wa**
far—**bi-'EED**
here—**he-NAH**
in front—**gid-DAHM**
less—**a-QAL**
more—**ZAA-yid**
near—**qa-REEB**
on that side—(see "there")
on this side—(see "here")
there—**he-NAHK**
very—**HWAI-yir**

Conjunctions

and—**wa** or **u**
but—**LAA-kin**
if—**I-dha**
or—**AU**
that—**in**

Phrases for Everyday

What date is today?—**hal-YOM shgad**
Today is the fifth of June—**hal-YOM KHAM-sa ho-zay-RAHN**
What day of the week?—**hal-YOM SHi-nu**
Today is Tuesday, etc.—**hal-YOM ith-tha-la-THAA**
Come here—**ta-'AAL hi-NAA**
Come quickly—**ta-'AAL bil-'A-jal**
Go quickly—**ROOH bil-'A-jal**
Who are you?—**MI-nu In-ta**
What do you want?—**shit-REED**
Bring some drinking water—**JEEB MAI li-SHU-rub**
Bring some food—**JEEB SHWAY-yat A-kil**
How far is the camp?—**shgad bi-'EED il-ma-'AS-kar**
How far is the water?—**shgad bi-'EED il-MAI**
Whose house is this?—**BAYT man HAA-dha**

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ITALY

Regno d'Italia

Area, Population. 119,700 square miles, or about the same as that of Virginia, North Carolina, and South Carolina combined. The population (in 1936) of 43,000,000 is 5.29 times as great as that of the states mentioned. The largest cities in Italy are Rome (Roma), the capital, 1,155,000; Milan (Milano), 1,116,000; Naples (Napoli), 866,000; Genoa (Genova), Turin (Torino), Palermo, Florence (Firenze), Bologna, Venice (Venezia), Trieste, and Catania.

Education. Elementary education is free and compulsory from 6 to 14. Secondary education is given by the Gymnasium, by the Classical Lyceum, by the Lyceum for Science and by the Institute for Teachers. Secondary technical education is offered by the Technical Institutes and other establishments. In 1937-38, there were 5,000,000 pupils in the public elementary schools, and 133,000 in private elementary schools. In the various secondary schools there were 602,000 pupils. Higher education is offered by the Royal Universities and Higher Institutes, and also in self-supporting universities and higher institutes. The School Charter of 1939 requires that all education shall have a specifically Fascist stamp. Even physical education is conducted along Fascist principles. In the 26 universities, eleven of which were founded during the fourteenth century or earlier, there were, in 1938-39, 77,500 students.

Religion. By treaty between the Holy See and Italy, 1929, the Roman Catholic Church became the only religion of the Italian State. Other faiths are permitted unless they profess principles, or follow rites, contrary to public order or to moral behavior. Before appointing Italian archbishops and bishops, the Holy See submits the names for approval to the Italian government. Catholic religious teaching is in the curricula of elementary and intermediate schools. According to the census of 1931, 41,000,000, or 99.60 per cent, were Roman Catholics; 84,000, or .20 per cent, were Protestants; 48,000, or .12 per cent, were Jews. The synthetic and imported-from-Germany nature of the Italian form of anti-Semitism is made fairly obvious when one notes that less than one Italian out of 800 was of the Jewish race.

Army, Navy. Service in the army or navy is compulsory and universal. Service begins at 21 and ends at 55. The Voluntary Militia for

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the National Security has its General Headquarters in Rome and regional headquarters outside of the capital. In March, 1940, 132 battalions of the Black Shirt militia became part of the Regular Army. Italy suffered disaster when her army in Libya was crushed and captured by a smaller British and Imperial Army and Mussolini's troops were driven out of Abyssinia. In 1940, the Royal Italian Air Force comprised a general staff, 4 commands of the Metropolitan Air Zone, and separate commands for Sicily, Sardinia, the Aegean Islands, Libya, and Italian East Africa. The Army Air Force consists of Army co-operation units. The Naval Air Force comprises 4 commands of reconnaissance groups, and all the aircraft carried on aircraft carriers. Only remnants survive of the naval units in service before the war, including in 1941 probably 5 battleships, 11 cruisers, 35 destroyers, 55 torpedo boats, and 70 submarines. Other craft, large and small, are reported in construction, 1942.

Government, etc. Under the Fascist régime the Chamber of Deputies was abolished and replaced by a Chamber of Fasci and Corporations, the members of which are chosen because of their functions in the Fascist Party or in the Corporations. A strong force in the Fascist set-up is the Grand Council of Fascism, composed of the participants in the march on Rome, as life members, a certain number of Fascisti officials, etc., appointed by the head of government, the Duce. The body gives its opinion on the statutes and on the line of conduct of the Fascist Party. In October, 1941, there were 4,018,000 members in the Party; 137,000 in the University Fascist Groups, 8,187,000 boys and girls in the Italian Littorian Youth, 940,000 women in the various female "Fasci." The Labor groups included 4,147,000 in their so-called unions. In a law of 1938, the Fascist's duty is defined as being "to believe, to obey, and to fight." In a way the Senate suggests exclusive club. It is composed of princes of the royal house and of an unlimited number of members, who are nominated by the King for life. The Chamber of the Fasci and Corporations is composed of the 150 members of the National Council of the Fascist Party and of the 500 effective members of the National Council of Corporations. The Chamber and the Senate co-operate with the government in framing legislation. The executive power is theoretically exercised by the King through the government. Actually, of course, the King seldom opposes the will of Mussolini. The Italian State keeps labor under its heel

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through the instrument of syndicates. Mussolini's Cabinet has, in addition to the Prime Ministry, seventeen portfolios, four of which the Duce himself holds. His son-in-law, Count Ciano, holds another.

Products, etc. Of the total area of Italy, 77,000,000 acres, about 70,500,000, or 92.07 per cent, are devoted to agriculture in 1938. The chief crops are wheat, vines, sugar beets, potatoes, and maize. The leading mine products are sulphur, iron ore, iron pyrites, bauxite, mercury ore, and zinc. The most important of Italy's industries is the textile. Imports in the years preceding World War II were about 28 per cent greater than exports. In 1939, Italy's merchant marine comprised 2301 vessels and 1057 steamships. In 1940, there were 127,000 miles of roads. Railroads were, on June 30, 1939, 13,827 miles in length. Of these, 10,552 miles, or 76.31 per cent, belonged to the State.

General. King Vittorio Emanuele III is the king of the first Fascist country, in point of seniority. In the year 1922, Mussolini marched on Rome with his forces, and with the blessings of certain big industrialists was permitted to take over the government. Abyssinia was placed under the brief sovereignty of Italy after Fascist planes had dropped bombs on an almost helpless Ethiopian populace and after Fascist troops had completed their rape of the country. Less than five years later, in 1941, Addis Ababa, the capital, was captured by British and Imperial forces and the Italian forces were swept out of the country. Mussolini ordered Albania invaded. On April 14, 1939, a week after the invasion had begun, the Albanian Constituent Assembly offered the Crown of Albania to Vittorio Emanuele who accepted it. Assuring himself that France was helpless after the German Conquest, Mussolini invaded the country. Even the relative impotence of the French Army was too much for the Duce's forces, but the Armistice saved them from severe fighting. Italy has made many demands on France. In addition to a large part of the French African Empire, Mussolini sought the Riviera as far as Nice and the whole of Savoy. Hitler would not sanction this cession. In the latter part of 1940, the numerically superior forces of Fascism invaded Greece, but the Greek soldiers drove them out of Greece and occupied a fourth of Albania. When the German armies came to the assistance of their feeble allies, the Greeks were crushed. In July 1941, Germany and Italy divided Yugoslavia between them. Italy thereby gained 4319 square miles and 707,135 unwilling

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putative subjects, Yugoslavs, many of whom under the brilliant leadership of Draha Mihailovich and his valiant band of Chetnik patriots have made life difficult for the Italian forces and even invaded Italian territory. In the fall of 1942 a Free Italian Army was organized to fight on the side of the United Nations for the restoration of freedom to Italy by Italians abroad.

FOREIGN EQUIVALENTS OF AMERICAN MILITARY TERMS

American Rank, unit, or title	Foreign Equivalent
UNITS	
Army	Esercito
Navy	Marina
Division	Divisione
Brigade	Brigata
Fleet	Flotta
Regiment	Reggimento
Battalion	Battaglione
Company	Compagnia
Squadron	Gruppo di Squadroni
Troop	Squadrone
Battery	Batteria
Platoon	Plotone
Squad	Squadra
Landing Force	Esercito di Sbarco
Detachment	Distaccamento
Infantry	Fanteria
Cavalry	Cavalleria
Field Artillery	Artiglieria da Campagna
Coast Artillery	Artiglieria da Costa
Engineers	Genio
Chemical Warfare Service	Servizio Chimico di Guerra
Air Corps	Aeronautica
Antiaircraft	Controaerei
Antitank	Anticarro
Medical Department	Sanità
Armored Force	Unità Corazzate
Tank Destroyers	Veicoli Anticarro
Marines	Fanteria di Marina
Quartermaster	Ufficiale D'Amministrazione E Maresciallo D'Alloggio
Headquarters	Quartiere Generale
Military Police	Polizia Militare
Guerrillas	Guerriglieri
GRADES	
Field Marshal	Primo Maresciallo Dell 'Impero
Marshal	Maresciallo D'Italia
General	Generale
Lieutenant General	Generale di Divisione (or) Tenente Generale
Major General	Generale di Brigata (or) Maggiore Generale
Brigadier General	Generale di Brigata
Colonel	Colonnello
Lieutenant Colonel	Tenente Colonnello
Major	Maggiore
Captain	Capitano
1st Lieutenant	Tenente
2d Lieutenant	Sottotenente
Adjutant	Aiutante
Warrant Officer	No Equivalent
Sergeant	Sergente
Master Sergeant	No Equivalent
First Sergeant	No Equivalent
Technical Sergeant	No Equivalent
Corporal	Caporale
Admiral	Ammiraglio d'Armata
Vice Admiral	Ammiraglio di Squadra
Rear Admiral	Ammiraglio di Divisione
Captain	Capitano di Vascello
Commander	Capitano di Fregata
Lieutenant Commander	Capitano di Corvetta
Lieutenant	Tenente di Vascello
Ensign	Guardiamarina
Warrant Officer	Capo
Petty Officer	Sottocapo
Sailor	Comune
Engineer	Macchinista
Specialists	Specialisti
Private	Soldato Semplice
MISCELLANEOUS	
Zero	Zero
One	Uno
Two	Due
Three	Tre
Four	Quattro
Five	Cinque
Six	Sei
Seven	Sette
Eight	Otto
Nine	Nove
Ten	Dieci

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American Rank, unit, or title	Foreign Equivalent
Battleship	Nave da Guerra
Cruiser	Incrociatore
Aircraft carrier	Nave Portaaerei
Destroyer	Cacciatorpediniere
Submarines	Sommergibili
Gun Boats	Cannoniere
Airplane	Aeroplano
Seaplane	Idroplano
Torpedo Boat	Torpediniera
Ammunition	Munizioni
Guns	Cannoni
Machine Guns	Mitragliatrici
Mine	Mina
Artillery	Artiglieria
Bayonet	Baionetta
Mortars	Mortai
Howitzers	Obici
Rifles	Fucili
Grenades	Bombe
Tanks	Carri Armati
Trucks	Autocarri
Railroad-Gun	Cannone da Artiglieria Su Ferrovia
Bombs	Bombe
Enemy	Nemico
German	Tedesco
Japanese	Giapponese
Italian	Italiano
Russian	Russo
American	Americano
English	Inglese

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ITALY —OFFICERS

OFFICERS' RANK INSIGNIA

CUFF

FATIGUE CAP

FIELD MARSHALL

GENERAL

GOLD

LT. GENERAL

GOLD

MAJ. GENERAL

BRIG. GENERAL

GOLD STARS

SILVER STARS

COLONEL

GOLD

LT. COLONEL

MAJOR

CAPTAIN

1ST LIEUTENANT

2ND LIEUTENANT

SILVER BRAID & PANELS-EXCEPT THAT MARK GOLD.
AIR FORCE: DIAMOND INSTEAD OF LOOP.

MILITIA INSIGNIA

GENERAL OFFICERS CAP BADGE

CAP BADGE ALSO WORN IN PLACE OF ARMY STAR.

BRANCH

PATCH

RANK

INFANTRY CAPTAIN (GREY GREEN UNIFORM)

GENERAL OFFICERS' CAP BADGE.

RANK

TROPICAL SHOULDER STRAP

FIELD MARSHAL

GENERAL

LT. GENERAL

MAJOR GENERAL

BRIG. GENERAL
WHITE, POWDERED WITH GREY-GREEN

COLONEL

LT. COLONEL

MAJOR
GREY-GREEN, GOLD PIPING

CAPTAIN

1ST LIEUTENANT

2ND LIEUTENANT
PLAIN GREY-GREEN

CAP BADGE

AIR CORPS

WORN ABOVE LEFT POCKET

AIRPLANE OBSERVER

PILOTS INSIGNIA-WITHOUT "O"

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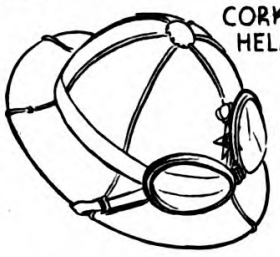
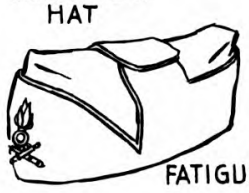
ITALY —ENLISTED MEN


CORK HELMET

BERSAGLIERI HAT

ALPINI HAT


FATIGUE CAP

WARRANT OFFICERS' RANK INSIGNIA

MASTER SERGEANT

FIRST SERGEANT

STAFF SERGEANT

WHITE METAL STAR WORN BY ALL PERSONNEL OF THE REGULAR ARMED FORCES.

COLLAR PATCHES
A WIDE VARIETY OF THESE

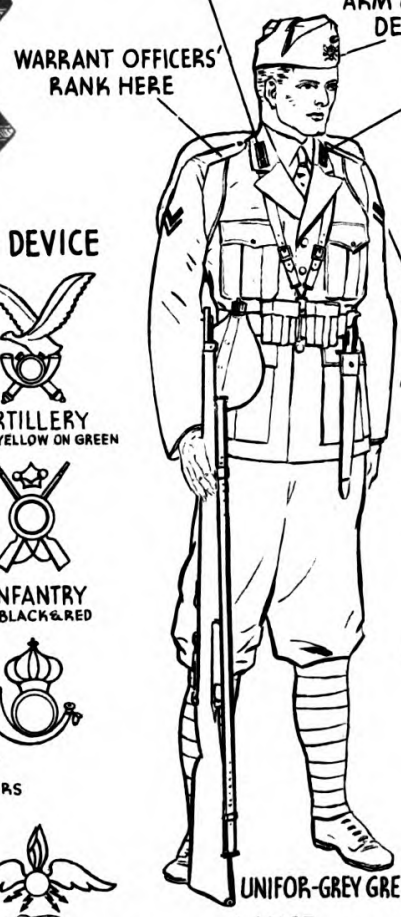
INFANTRY BLACK & RED

CAVALRY YELLOW & BLACK

ENGINEERS BLACK & CRIMSON

SUPPLY UNIT GREEN, RED & BLUE

ARM OR SERVICE DEVICE



ARM OR SERVICE DEVICE

ANTI-AIRCRAFT BLACK & YELLOW

MT. ARTILLERY BLACK & YELLOW ON GREEN

LIGHT TANK BLUE & WHITE

INFANTRY BLACK & RED

CAVALRY VARIOUS COLORS

GRENADIER RED & WHITE

MOTOR TRANSPORTATION LIGHT BLUE & BLACK

N.C.OFFICERS' RANK INSIGNIA

(GOLD BRAID)

FIRST SERGEANT

SERGEANT

(RED CLOTH)

CORPORAL

LANCE CORPORAL

1ST CLASS PRIVATE

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JAPAN

Nippon

Area, Population, etc. The empire, including Japan proper, Korea, Formosa, Karafuto, Kwangtung Province (leased territory), and the South Sea mandated territories, has an area of 260,770 square miles; Japan proper has 147,702 square miles, or more than 53.54 per cent of the entire empire. The total area is slightly less than that of Texas. The area of Japan proper is about that of Montana. Tokio, the capital, has a population of 7,500,000. Other large cities are: Osaka, 3,395,000; Nagoya, 6,250,000; Kyoto, 1,770,000; Kobe, 1,006,000 and Yokohoma, 866,000. In Japan proper, according to the census of 1935, there were 69,200,000 inhabitants, or an average of 469 to the square mile. The average per square mile in the United States is 41. The population of the whole Empire was 97,700,000, or more than that of all the states east of the Mississippi. Throughout the Empire of Japan, there are more males than females, a rare situation. There were 29,212 foreigners in Japan in 1938. In 1941, there were 5295 United States citizens there.

Government. The Japanese contend that the dynasty founded by the first Emperor in 660 B.C. still reigns. From 1186 until 1867 the Emperors remained in spiritual seclusion while successive families of Shoguns ruled. The Emperor's title is Imperial Son of Heaven of Great Japan. The present Emperor, Hirohito, ascended the throne in December, 1926. The Emperor has the rights of sovereignty and holds the executive powers with the counsel and assistance of a cabinet appointed by and responsible to him. There is also a Privy Council, consulted by the Emperor. The Emperor can make peace, declare war, and conclude treaties. With the consent of the Imperial Diet he exercises the legislative power of the State. He opens and closes the Imperial Diet and he has the power to dissolve the House of Representatives. The Imperial Diet comprises two houses, Peers and Representatives. The former has 404 members and the latter 456. There is an eleven-minister cabinet. The military-fascist groups gradually extended their control over the government after the invasion of Manchuria in 1931, and in 1940, the transformation of Japan into a completely totalitarian state was begun. On September 27, 1940, Japan, Italy, and Germany signed a ten-year pact to assure their mu-

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tual co-operation in establishing a "new world order." On December 7, 1941, after an attack on Pearl Harbor, while peace conferences were in progress in Washington, Japan declared war on the United States and Great Britain.

Religion. Religious freedom prevails. There is no state religion, and no religions are subsidized by the state. The two leading religions are Shintoism, with 13 sects and 49,723 shrines; and Buddhism, with 12 sects and 71,326 temples. In 1936, there were more than 3000 licensed preachers and more than 2000 churches representing the Roman Catholics, Greek Catholics, and Protestants.

Education. Elementary education is compulsory. Illiteracy is confined largely to people above 50 years of age. In 1936-37 there were 11,567,000 pupils in the elementary schools. In the various middle or high schools there were 789,000 pupils. There are six Imperial universities in Japan and 39 other institutions of university rank. In all of these combined there were 72,000 students.

Army and Navy. Military service is universal and compulsory. Men are liable from the age of 17 to the age of 40, but actual service normally begins at 20. The peacetime strength of the army was 15,000 officers and 242,000 men. The total mobilized strength of the army at present is believed to be nearly 3,000,000. The army air force is believed to be made up of about 2000 aircraft. The Emperor is the supreme commander of both army and navy. Since Japan has been secretive about the size of her navy and reluctant to give out information as to building, accurate information is lacking. At the end of 1941 there were supposed to be ready for use: 10 battleships, 8 aircraft carriers, 35 cruisers, 5 coast defense ships, 108 destroyers, 12 torpedo boats, and 80 submarines. Since many of these have been sunk and a number of other vessels have been finished, these figures probably do not represent an accurate estimate of Japan's armed strength today.

Products. About 60 per cent of the arable area is cultivated by peasants who own their land, and the rest by tenants. The chief crops are rice, wheat, barley, and rye. The most important metal or mineral products are gold, copper, zinc, and lead. For the years 1936 to 1940 inclusive, exports exceeded imports by almost 1.8 per cent. Japan's merchant marine comprised 3602 steamers, of 4,034,284 tons, and 15,686 sailing vessels, of 930,322 tons. There are 15,254 miles of railroads in Japan proper, of which 10,893, or 71.4 per cent, are state-

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owned. China has conceded to Japan the right to build five railroad lines in Manchuria and Mongolia.

General. Japan's determined drive for military domination and economic control over the peoples and resources of all eastern Asia and the rich islands of the western Pacific reached a climax in 1941. The Japanese militarists launched their expansionist program by invading Manchuria in September, 1931; they attacked China in July, 1937, and have since been at war with the Chinese. In September, 1940, the Japanese troops occupied the northern part of French Indo-China. In July, 1941, the Vichy Government yielded to German-Japanese pressure for Japanese military occupation of all Indo-China. And finally, without warning, on December 7, 1941, Japan's army, navy and air force attacked Pearl Harbor and successively the Philippines, Wake Island, Guam, Hong Kong, British Malaya, and Thailand. Japan's move stemmed partially from the failure of her militarist clique to conquer China. The economic and financial strain of more than four years of war was undermining Japanese armed strength, and the militarists' prestige. Japan's "Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere," by which she has attempted to convince native populations of her altruistic intentions, has had only momentary initial success with native peoples. Tokio's rule brought to the Asiatic countries the same distressing results which Berlin's New Order has in Europe. During World War II, and before, it may be that an innate inferiority complex in the Japanese has played a part in the brutal treatment they have meted out to British and Americans especially. American Ambassador Grew has well described the military caste as "ruthless, rapacious, cruel, and utterly bestial." This war has given the lie to one of the fictional elements in the so-called Japanese code that Japanese officers and soldiers will commit suicide rather than be taken captive. Thousands of Japanese soldiers and officers have been captured.

KOREA

Korea, anexed to Japan in 1910, has an area of 85,200 square miles, or slightly more than the area of Idaho. The population in 1938 was 22,801,000. Of this number, 22,098,000, or 96.92 per cent, were Koreans; 630,000, or 2.76 per cent, were Japanese; 72,200, or .32 per cent, were Chinese and other foreigners. Because of Japanese and foreign influence, the older education, which consisted largely of a

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knowledge of Chinese classics and of Confucian doctrine, has been supplanted by a more "practical" pro-Japanese education. In 1938, the Japanese for the first time permitted Korean boys and girls to attend schools with Japanese children. Rice is the chief crop.

FORMOSA

In 1936, of the total population of 5,600,000, 5,300,000, or 93.80 per cent, were Formosans; 299,000, or 5.34 per cent, were Japanese; and 48,000, or .86 per cent, were of other stock. The official language of Formosa is Japanese. The chief agricultural products of Formosa are rice, tea, sugar, sweet potatoes, and jute. Formosa was ceded to Japan by China in 1895. Russia ceded Karafuto in 1905.

Japan controlled also the leased territory of Kwantung and the South Manchuria Railway Zone in Manchuria and by the Treaty of Versailles mandated territories in the North Pacific, Marianne, Caroline, and Marshall Islands. During 1931-33, Japan established a protectorate over three Chinese provinces in Manchuria and Jehol in Inner Mongolia, forming them into the new state of Manchukuo. The beginning of the establishment of this so-called protectorate was marked by the occupation of Mukden by the Japanese army. This aggression on China marked the first in a series by Japan, Italy, Spain's Franco (against the legally constituted Republic of Spain), and Germany which culminated in 1939 in World War II.

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JAPAN

American Rank, unit, or title	Foreign Equivalent
Units butai	部隊
Army rikugun	陸軍
Navy kaigun	海軍
Division shidan	師團
Brigade ryodan	旅團
Fleet kantai	艦隊
Regiment rentai	聯隊
Battalion dai-tai	大隊
Company chútai	中隊
Squadron (Cav dai-tai	大隊
Troop (Cav.) kihei chútai	騎兵中隊
Battery hó-hei chú-tai	砲兵中隊
Platoon shótai	小隊
Squad buntai	分隊
Landing Force jó riku-tain	上陸隊
Detachmer. shi-tai	支隊

American Rank, unit, or title	Foreign Equivalent
Infantry ho-hei	步兵
Cavalry kihei	騎兵
Field Artillery yahó-hei	野砲兵
Coast Artillery kai-gan hó-hei	海岸 砲兵
Engineers kóhei	工兵
Chem War Ser kagaku sentai	化學戰隊
Air Corps kú-gun	空軍
Antiaircraft— Defense taikú-bógyó	對空防禦
Antitank Taisensha bógyó	對戰車防禦
Med. Dept. eisei tai	衛生隊
Armored Force sókó-tai	裝甲隊
Quartermaster hokyú-gakari	補給掛
Headquarters honbu	本部
Military Police ken-pei	憲兵
Grades (rank) kaikyú	階級

Note: Accent marks on vowels in the above transliteration indicate a slight lengthening of the syllable.

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JAPAN

American Rank, unit, or title	Foreign Equivalent
General Officer shó-kan	將官
General tai-shó	大將
Lieut. General chú-jó	中將
Major General shó-shó	少將
Colonel taisa	大佐
Lieut. Colonel chú-sa	中佐
Major shó-sa	少佐
Captain tai-i	大尉
1st Lieutenant chú-i	中尉
2d Lieutenant shó-i	少尉
Adjutant fuku-kan	副官
NCO kashikan	下士官
First Sergeant gun-só	軍曹
Corporal go-chó	伍長
Admiral kai-gun tai-shó	海軍大將
Vice Admiral kai-gun chú-jó	海軍中將
Rear Admiral kaigun-shó-shó	海軍少將
Captain (Navy) kai-gun tai-sa	海軍大佐
Commander kai-gun-chú-sa	海軍中佐
Lt. Commander kai-gun shó-sa	海軍少佐
Ensign kai-gun shó-i	海軍少尉
Chief Engineer kikan-chó	機関長
Sailor sui-hei	水兵
Specialists semmon-ka	專門家
Private hei-sotsu	兵卒
One ichi	一
Two ni	二
Three san	三
Four shi	四
Five go	五
Six roku	六
Seven shichi	七

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American Rank, unit, or title	Foreign Equivalent
Eight ha-chi	八
Nine ku	九
Ten jú	十
Battleship senkan	戰艦
Cruiser junyó-kan	巡洋艦
Aircraft Carrier kó-kú bokan	航空母艦
Submarine sen-suikan	潛水艦
Gun Boat hó-kan	砲艦
Airplane hi-kó-ki	飛行機
Seaplane hi-kó-tei	飛行迭
Torpedo Boat gyó-rai-kan	魚雷艦
Ammunition dan-yaku	彈藥
Cannon taihó	大砲
Machine Guns kikan-jú	機関銃
Mine (ocean) sui-rai	水雷

American Rank, unit, or title	Foreign Equivalent
Artillery hó-hei	砲兵
Bayonet jú-ken	銃劍
Mortars kyú-hó	臼砲
Howitzers ryú-dam-pó	榴彈砲
Rifles shó-jú	小銃
Grenades shu-ryú-dan	手榴彈
Tanks sen-sha	戰車
Trucks Torakku	トラック
Railroad-Gun tetsudó-taihó	鉄道大砲
Bombs bakudan	爆彈
Enemy te-ki	敵文
German Doitsu	獨逸
Japan Nippon	日本
Russia Rókoku	露國
America Beikoku	米國
England Eikoku	英國

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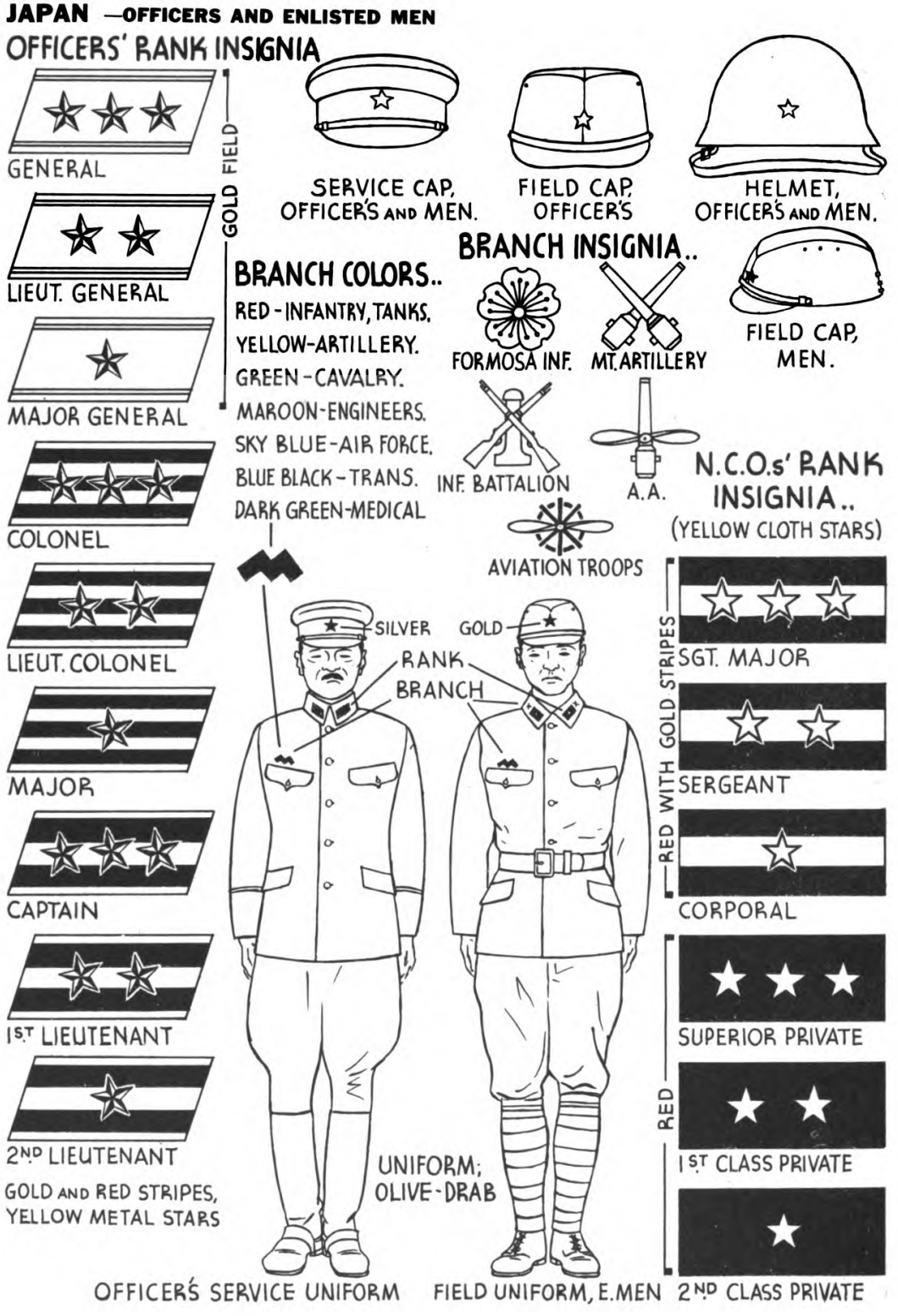

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LUXEMBOURG

Area, Population. 999 square miles, four-fifths the size of Rhode Island. Of its 301,000 people (1938), all were Catholic except 3216 Protestants, 3144 Jews, 450 of other sects, and 5653 who indicated no religion. Luxembourg, the principal city, had a population of 57,740 in 1935. Esch-Alzette is the center of the mining district. Other cities and towns are Differdange, Dudelange, and Petange.

Education. There is little illiteracy in Luxembourg. Education is compulsory for all children between the ages of 6 and 13.

Government. In what was the democracy of Luxembourg, the sovereign power of the country rested in the nation, but the Grand Duchess was the head of the State. Every person, male or female, above 21 years had the right to vote. The principle of proportional representation assured all parties participation in the government, which consisted of a Chamber of Deputies with 55 members. The sovereign organized the Government, which was composed of a Minister of State, who is President of the Government, and of at least 3 Ministers. There was also a Council of State.

Products. The Grand Duchy includes the north end of the rich Lorraine iron ore basin and it maintains a large iron and steel industry. Until the Nazis struck, headquarters of the International Steel Cartel were there. Luxembourg is the seventh greatest steel-producing country in the world. Despite the importance of industry and the not too fertile soil, 32 per cent of the population is engaged in farming. Roses and wine are large export items. The principal crops are oats and potatoes. In 1935, there were 1301 miles of State roads, 1343 miles of local roads, and (in 1937) 339 miles of railroad lines.

General. The 999 square miles of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg represent all that is left of a large duchy which, through the Burgundian, Spanish, Austrian, Belgian, and Netherlands periods of its history, changed size and shape with each succeeding treaty and family pact. Since the Duchy has never been strong enough to defend itself, despite what, in medieval times, was considered the almost impregnable fortress of the city of Luxembourg itself, its fate has always been what its small neighbors and treaties have been forced upon it. Notwithstanding this, the spirit of independence and democracy burns brightly in the hearts of its people. In 1867, Luxembourg's independence was

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guaranteed by the Powers. Germany overran Luxembourg in 1914 and again in May, 1940. The Nazis appointed a Gauleiter in charge of the country, proclaimed German the only official language; declared the constitution void, abolished the Diet and the Council of State and customs barrier between Germany and Luxembourg and finally in 1942 incorporated Luxembourg into the German Reich. When the Nazis invaded the country, the Grand Duchess Charlotte, the constitutional sovereign, established her government partly in London, partly in Montreal.

FOREIGN EQUIVALENTS OF AMERICAN MILITARY TERMS

American Rank, unit, or title	Foreign Equivalent
UNITS	
Army	Armee
Navy	No Navy
Division	Division
Brigade	Brigade
Fleet	No Navy
Regiment	Regiment
Battalion	Bataillon
Company	Kompanie
Squadron	Reiterabteilung
Troop	Schwadron
Battery	Batterie
Platoon	Zug
Squad	Gruppe
Landing Force	Landungskorps
Detachment	Abteilung
Infantry	Infanterie
Cavalry	Kavallerie
Field Artillery	Feldartillerie
Coast Artillery	Kustenartillerie
Engineers	Pioniere
Chem. Warfare Serv.	Chemische Waffe
Air Corps	Luftwaffe
Antiaircraft	Flugabwehr
Antitank	Panzerabwehr
Medical Dept.	Wehrmachtsanitätswesen
Armored Force	Panzertruppe
Tank Destroyers	Panzerjäger
Marines	Seesoldaten
Headquarters	Hauptquartier
Military Police	Feldpolizei
Guerrillas	Frieschärler
GRADES	DIENSTGRADE
Field Marshal	Generalfeldmarschall
Marshal	Feldmarschall
General	Generaloberst
Lieutenant General	General
Major General	Generalleutnant
Brigadier General	Generalmajor
Colonel	Oberst
Lieutenant Colonel	Oberstleutnant
Major	Major
Captain	Hauptmann; Rittmeister (Cav)
1st Lieutenant	Oberleutnant
2d Lieutenant	Leutnant
Adjutant	Adjutant
Warrant Officer	No Equivalent
Sergeant	Unteroffizier
Master Sergeant	Oberfeldwebel
First Sergeant	Feldwebel
Technical Sergeant	No Equivalent
Corporal	Obergefreiter
Private	Schütze (Inf) Jäger (Light Inf) Kanonier (Art) Reiter (Cav) Pionier (Eng)
Ammunition	Munition
Guns	Geschütze
Machine Guns	Maschinengewehre
Mine	Mine
Artillery	Artillerie
Bayonet	Bajonett
Mortars	Mörser
Howitzers	Haubitzen
Rifles	Gewehre
Grenades	Handgranaten
Tanks	Panzer
Trucks	Lastkraftwagen
Railroad-Gun	Eisenbahngeschütz
Bombs	Bomben
Enemy	Feind
German	Deutsch
Japanese	Japanisch
Italian	Italienisch
Russian	Russisch
American	Amerikanisch
English	Englisch

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MEXICO

República Mexicana

Area, Population. Mexico, third in size of the Latin-American nations, has an area of 763,944 square miles, or slightly larger than that of the combined states of Oregon, California, Arizona, New Mexico, and Texas. Mexico's population, 19,500,000 in 1940, is 26.13 per cent greater than that of the aforesaid states; it is the most densely populated of the larger Latin American countries. Its population increases slowly, however, due principally to lack of immigration and high death rate. The latter results from several causes: the unhealthfulness of climate in some regions; insanitary conditions in mining, its major industry; and lack of medical care for the mass of her population. Another fundamental cause lies in insufficient food, even of their dietary staples, corn, beans, and chili. In 1930, 28.17 per cent were Indians, 55.11 per cent were of mixed race, 14.90 per cent were whites, 85 per cent were of unknown racial origin, and .97 per cent were foreigners. The largest cities are Mexico, the capital, 1,465,000; Guadalajara, Monterrey (called Mexico's Pittsburgh), Puebla, Mérida, León, Tampico, and Aguascalientes.

Religion. There is no state religion in Mexico. The prevailing one is Roman Catholic. By the Constitution of 1857, church and state were separated. The Constitution of 1917 provided strict regulation of the Roman Catholic and other churches. No church is permitted to acquire real estate and since 1917 the property of the church has been held to belong to the state. In 1926 foreign priests were expelled from the country, including in 1931 the Papal Delegate. The authorized number of priests was reduced to 350, or one priest for every 55,639 Mexicans. In 1936 and 1937, some of the states permitted the Catholic churches to reopen. The Catholic clergy are forbidden to conduct primary schools.

Education. Primary education is compulsory up to 15 years of age, free, and secular. Private schools must conform to government standards, including support of the Socialist ideals set forth in the Constitution. Military drill is required of boys under 15. Education in the 28 states is under the direction of the states; education in the Territories and in the Federal District is under the authority of the National Government. According to the census of 1930, 59.26 per cent of all those

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over 10 years of age were illiterate. This has since been reduced. In the Federal District the figure was 23.06 per cent. Of the 9 universities the most important is the National University in Mexico City. Industrial concerns and large land owners are obliged by law to maintain schools for their employees and their children.

Army and Navy. Military service is compulsory in either the active army or the National Guard. The President is commander-in-chief of the army. In November, 1940, the active army was 62,500, and the trained reserves were 63,680. Military education is offered at a military college and in officers' training schools, and is compulsory in the colleges. To reduce illiteracy in the army, 165 regimental schools have been established. Mexico's army is its police force. In the air force there were 700, and 70 airplanes. The navy comprises 6 escort vessels, 10 coastguard patrol and other minor craft.

Government. A new Constitution was promulgated in 1917. By its terms Mexico is a federative republic, divided into 28 autonomous states. The right of suffrage is vested in male nationals of 21 years, or 18 if they are married. In 1938, Congress gave women equal suffrage with men, subject to state ratification of the constitutional enactment, which has not yet been given. Congress consists of a Senate of 58 members, two for each state and the federal district, elected by popular vote for a six-year term, and of a Chamber of Deputies of 170 members, elected by popular vote for a 3-year term. Neither Senators nor Deputies are eligible for a second successive term. The President is elected by direct popular vote for a 6-year term. If the President does not complete his term, Congress chooses his successor. The executive branch of the government is handled by the President and a Council made up of the Secretaries of 9 Ministries and the heads of 5 Departments. In addition to the 28 states, Mexico has a Federal District, which comprises Mexico City and 3 Territories, 2 of them in the peninsula of Lower California. Each state is autonomous.

Agrarianism. Agricultural methods in Mexico are still antiquated for the most part. Millions of acres are not under cultivation. Official Mexican Government statistics in 1941 give about 10 per cent of the total area of the country as arable. Of this only 8.70 per cent has sufficient rainfall for agriculture, .03 per cent is land where fruit trees can be grown, .01 per cent has enough moisture in the earth for agriculture, regardless of rainfall, and 1.27 per cent is irrigated land. In

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pursuance of the revolutionary agrarian policy, based upon breaking up the great landed estates into small holdings, for the benefit of the peasants, before the end of 1941, 65,000,000 acres of lands, expropriated from Mexicans and from foreigners, had been distributed to 1,606,507 families, or almost 33 per cent of all families in Mexico, in accordance with the agrarian laws. These agrarian laws made the rural village land, the "ejido," the unit for holding land in common. The "ejido" is strictly a communal organization, and the title to the land is held by the state on behalf of the village. The land is divided into small holdings of equal size and the various heads of families, called "ejiditarios," draw lots for them. They are permitted to bequeath their land to their heirs, but they lose their rights to it if they fail to work the farm for two years in succession. The land can not be rented. President Camacho has checked this movement by a decree designed to restore private ownership to peasants living on 15,000 communal farms. A special Credit Bank and various cooperative societies have aided the establishment of"ejidos."

Products, etc. The chief crops are wheat, cotton, garbanzos, sugar, tomatoes, corn, rice, tobacco, coffee, and bananas. Timber lands cover about 25,000,000 acres. The most important oil fields were until 1938 controlled by three big companies. However, in that year they were expropriated, and subsequently arrangements were made for paying for the property. One of Mexico's national economic problems is the ownership, development, and control of natural resources, among them oil. Mining, the leading industry in Mexico, is carried on in 31,000 mines, about 97 per cent of which are owned by foreigners. The most important mineral products are lead, zinc, copper, antimony, graphite, and arsenic. Silver and gold are mined in some abundance. In 1940, there were 11,964 manufacturing establishments in Mexico, with an average of 20 employees, and an average annual payroll of $3709, or $185.45 for each worker. In the five years from 1936 to 1940, inclusive, exports exceeded imports by 52.23 per cent. Of her total exports, in 1940, 89.5 per cent went to the United States. Of her total imports, 78.8 per cent came from the United States. In 1937, the main railroad lines, 15,044 miles, were nationalized. Mexico has few navigable rivers. From the United States one can motor to Mexico City over the Pan-American highway.

General. Mexico was conquered by the Spanish under Cortes in

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1521.22. For the next three centuries she was governed by a succession of 62 Viceroys. The period from 1822 to 1911 served as a sort of introduction to the tumultuous years that were to follow. Until Porfirio Diaz became President in 1876 political disturbances were persistent and numerous. Diaz, who ruled continuously, except for four years, from 1876 until 1911, when he was forced to resign under the impact of the revolution headed by Francisco I. Madero, brought a measure of quiet to the country. After Diaz's resignation began the development of the revolutionary epoch, marked with civil war and culminating in advanced social and economic experiments. The present President is General Manuel Avila Camacho.

In Mexico the Axis has carried on propaganda through various groups, among them pro-Franco elements and Sinarquistas. In 1941, Mexico and the United States drew closer together in an anti-Axis program. The three most important steps of co-operation were: (1) exchange of facilities, particularly airfields, in case of movement of military forces; (2) agreement by Mexico to limit her export of strategic materials, chiefly minerals, to the United States and other places in the Western Hemisphere; and agreement by the United States to take at current market price for 18 months from July, 1941, Mexico's surplus commodies; (3) an agreement in November, 1941 which further moves to compensate to owners of expropriated Mexican petroleum properties; gradual payment by Mexico of $40,000,000 for other American claims, determination to negotiate reciprocal trade agreements; (4) arrangements for the United States Treasury to support the Mexican peso and stabilize it in terms of United States money; (5) United States Treasury to resume purchase of Mexican silver; (6) arrangements for the United States Export-Import Bank to lend the Mexican Government money for roadbuilding.

On December 8, 1941, Mexico severed relations with Japan, on December 11 with Germany and Italy. On June 2, 1942, Mexico declared war. Later the government announced that troops would be sent to war fronts outside of Mexico.

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FOREIGN EQUIVALENTS OF AMERICAN MILITARY TERMS

American Rank, unit, or title	Foreign Equivalent
Army	Ejército
Navy	Marina de Guerra
Division	División
Brigade	Brigada
Fleet	Escuadra
Regiment	Regimiento
Battalion	Batallón
Company	Compañía
Squadron	No Equivalent
Troop	Escuadrón
Battery	Batería
Platoon	Sección
Squad	Escuadra
Landing Force	Fuerza de Desembarco
Detachment	Destacamento
Infantry	Infantería
Cavalry	Caballería
Field Artillery	Artillería de Campaña
Coast Artillery	Artillería de Costa
Engineers	Ingenieros
Chemical Warfare Service	Servicio de Guerra Química
Air Corps	Fuerza Aérea
Antiaircraft	Antiaérea
Antitank	Antitanque
Medical Department	Sanidad Militar
Armored Force	Fuerza Blindada
Tank Destroyers	Destructores de Tanques
Marines	Infantería de Marina
Quartermaster	Intendencia
Headquarters	Cuartel General
Military Police	Policaí Militar
Guerrillas	Guerrillas
Field Marshal	Mariscal de Campo
Marshal	Mariscal
General	General
Lieutenant General	Teniente General
Major General	General de División
Brigadier General	General de Brigada
Colonel	Coronel
Lieutenant Colonel	Teniente Coronel
Major	Mayor
Captain	Capitán
1st Lieutenant	Teniente
2d Lieutenant	Subteniente
Adjutant	Ayudante
Warrant Officer	Suboficial
Sergeant	Sargento
Master Sergeant	Sargento Mayor
First Sergeant	Sargento Primero
Technical Sergeant	Sargento Técnico
Corporal	Cabo
Vice Admiral	Vicealmirante
Rear Admiral	Contraalmirante
Captain	Capitán de Navío
Commander	Capitán de Fragata
Lieut. Commander	Capitán de Corbeta
Lieutenant	Teniente de Navío
Ensign	Teniente de Corbeta
Warrant Officer	Contramaestre
Petty Officer	Cabo de Mar
Sailor	Marinero
Engineer	Maquinista
Specialists	Especialistas
Private	Soldado Raso
Zero	Cero
One	Uno
Two	Dos
Three	Tres
Four	Cuatro
Five	Cinco
Six	Seis
Seven	Siete
Eight	Ocho
Nine	Nueve
Ten	Diez
Battleship	Acorazado
Cruiser	Crucero
Aircraft carrier	Portaviones
Destroyer	Destructor
Submarines	Submarinos
Gun Boats	Cañoneros
Airplane	Avión
Seaplane	Hidroavión
Torpedo Boat	Torpedero
Ammunition	Munición
Guns	Cañones
Machine Guns	Ametralladoras
Mine	Mina
Artillery	Artillería
Bayonet	Marrazo
Mortars	Morteros
Howitzers	Obuses
Rifles	Fusiles
Grenades	Granadas
Tanks	Tanques
Trucks	Camiones
Railroad-Gun	Cañón Ferroviario
Bombs	Bombas
Enemy	Enemigo
German	Alemán
Japanese	Japonés
Italian	Italiano
Russian	Ruso
American	Norteamericano
English	Inglés

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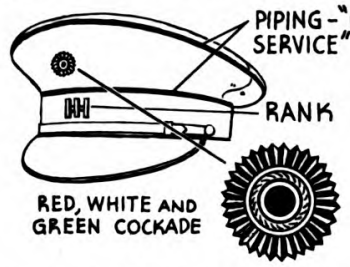
MEXICO —OFFICERS AND ENLISTED MEN



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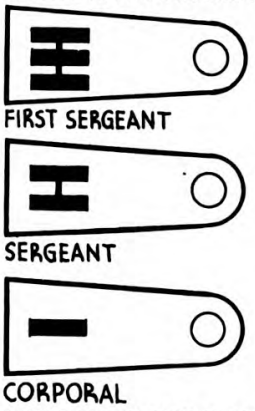

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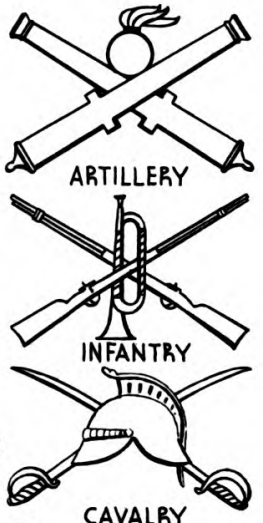
INFANTRY	SCARLET
CAVALRY	LT. BLUE
ARTILLERY	CARMINE
ENGINEERS	COBALT BLUE
AIR CORPS	VIOLET



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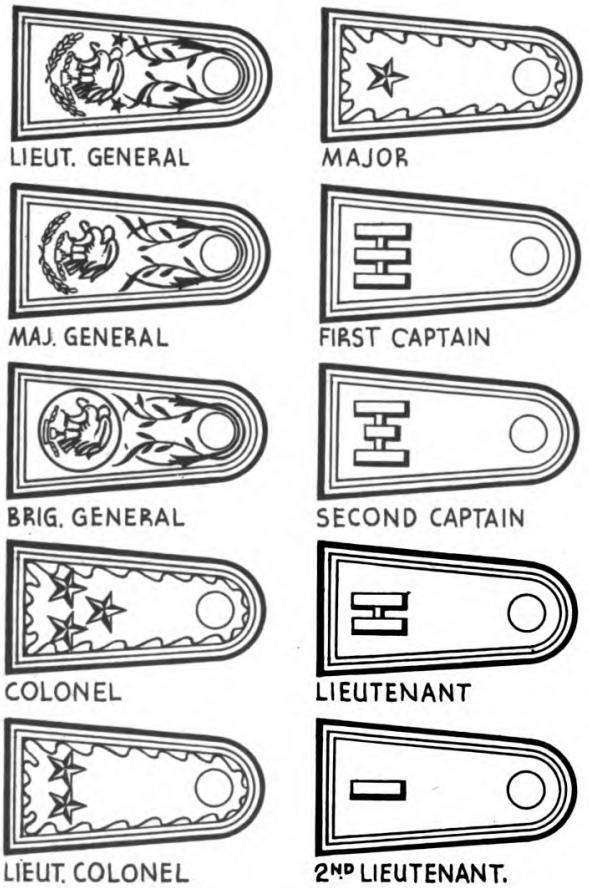

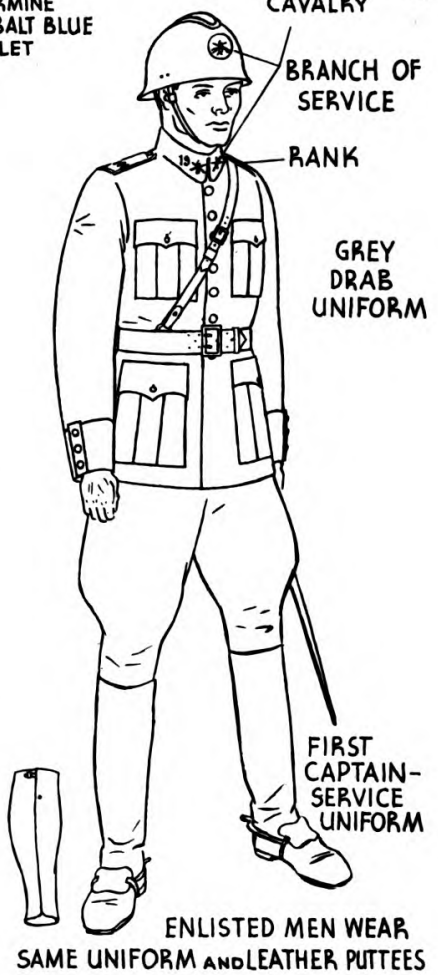

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THE NETHERLANDS

Koninkrijk der Nederlanden

Area, Population. 12,704 square miles, less than Massachusetts, Connecticut, and Rhode Island combined. Its European population was (1939) 8,729,000, slightly higher than the New England states. Of its 12,704 square miles about one-fourth is below sea level. The largest cities are Amsterdam, 790,000; Rotterdam, 613,000; The Hague, 495,000; and Utrecht, 163,000. Although the Hague was the official residence of Queen Wilhelmina and the seat of government, Amsterdam was the sole capital of the kingdom.

Government. In this hereditary constitutional monarchy executive power was in the hands of the sovereign and the States-General of two Chambers. The First Chamber consisted of 50 members with 100 members in the Second Chamber, both elected directly by the people. There was universal suffrage for both sexes. The Sovereign exercised executive authority through a Council of Ministers, whose President played a role analogous to that of prime ministers in other countries. Since 1922 Netherland India has been an integral part of the Kingdom.

Education. Compulsory education was limited to seven years in the elementary schools. Secondary and higher education was provided by numerous schools and colleges, including the three state universities at Leiden, Utrecht and Groninen. Illiteracy is less than 1 per cent.

Religion. Though the largest single church is the Roman Catholic with 36.4 per cent of all inhabitants, the various Protestant churches are in the majority with 45.5 per cent.

Army, Navy. Holland's armed strength, which was relatively small, was no match for the Nazis in 1940. In five days the country was overrun and Rotterdam bombed into ruins. Queen Wilhelmina escaped and established her government-in-exile in London. The Netherlands Empire continued the war and the Dutch navy is still in action. Dutch ships still carry men, guns, and food for the United Nations. Men of the Dutch legion are in England, in Canada, in the Dutch West Indies, and in Surinam (Dutch Guiana).

Products, etc. A fifth of the people of Holland earned their living on the land, 90 per cent of it being held by farmers owning less than 50 acres. Farm land amounts to approximately 68.43 per cent

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of the total area. Dairying is an important industry. The quality of Dutch cereals and Dutch tulips is well known. Potatoes and sugar beets are raised. Another fifth of the people lived by commerce in this country which was a crossroads where three great rivers came from inside Europe to the sea. Internal communication is largely supplied by 4500 miles of canals. Much traffic is carried on the Rhine and the Scheldt. The Dutch had 922 seagoing ships, and 19,280 more on their inland waterways. Two-fifths of Holland lived by industrial labor, ship building, textiles, coal mining, tin smelting, diamond cutting, fishing, sugar refining, brewing, distilling and flour milling.

General. The enormously wealthy possessions of the Netherlands in the East Indies, southeast from Asia, northwest from Australia, prior to World War II comprised Java, Madura, Sumatra, Borneo, Celebes and lesser holdings with a population of 60,731,025, and a total area of 735,267 square miles, almost 58 times as great as that of the homeland. The chief products are rubber, sugar, coffee, tea, cocoa, indigo, spices, copra, tin, and petroleum, 99 per cent of the world's quinine came from here. Dutchmen and Indonesians are still resisting in the Indies.

Netherlands Guiana (Surinam) on the north coast of South America between French Guiana and British Guiana covers an area of 54,291 square miles, or more than four times as much as Europeon Netherlands. The population in 1928 was 173,089. The chief exports are sugar, cocoa, coffee, rice, rum, bananas, balata, and bauxite. This free Dutch territory is important to our war effort, for bauxite is needed for aluminum.

The colony of Curaçao (free Dutch territory) consists of six islands off the coast of Venezuela. In Curaçao and Aruba are great refineries for Venezuelan oil.

When the Nazis invaded Holland in May, 1940, they broke a peace of over a hundred years, during which the Dutch had built a prosperous, modern nation. A country of relatively small proportions in Europe, the Netherlands possesses distant lands of vastly greater size and has exerted an influence upon Europe and the world far beyond its size.

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FOREIGN EQUIVALENTS OF AMERICAN MILITARY TERMS

American Rank, unit, or title	Foreign Equivalent
UNITS	EENHEDEN
Army	Leger
Navy	Marine
Division	Divisie
Brigade	Brigade
Fleet	Vloot
Regiment	Regiment
Battalion	Bataljon
Company	Compagnie
Squadron	Eskadron
Troop	Half eskadron (Cavalry)
Battery	Batterij
Platoon	Peloton
Squad	Rot
Landing Force	Landingsmacht
Detachment	Detacement
Infantry	Infanterie
Cavalry	Cavalerie
Field Artillery	Veldartillerie
Coast Artillery	Kustartillerie
Engineers	Genie
Chemical Warfare Service	Chemische Krijgsdienst
Air Corps	Luchtwapen
Antiaircraft	Luchtdoelgeschut
Antitank	Antitank
Medical Department	Geneeskundige Dienst
Armored Force	Pantserafdeeling
Tank Destroyers	Tankvernietigers
Marines	Mariniers
Quartermaster	Kwartiermeester
Headquarters	Hoofdkwartier
Military Police	Militaire Politie
Guerrillas	Guerillas
GRADES	RANGEN
Field Marshal	
Marshal	
General	Generaal
Lieutenant General	Luitenant-Generaal
Major General	Generaal-Majoor
Brigadier General	Brigadegeneraal
Colonel	Kolonel
Lieutenant Colonel	Luitenant-Kolonel
Major	Majoor
Captain	Kapitein
1st Lieutenant	Eerste Luitenant
2d Lieutenant	Tweede Luitenant
Adjutant	Adjudant
Warrant Officer	
Sergeant	Sergeant
Master Sergeant	Hoofdsergeant
First Sergeant	Eerste Sergeant
Technical Sergeant	Technische Sergeant
Corporal	Korporaal
Admiral	Admiraal
Vice Admiral	Vice-Admiraal
Rear Admiral	Schout-bij-nacht
Captain	Kapitein-ter-zee
Commander	Kapitein-Luitenant
Lieutenant Commander	Luitenant-ter-zee 1ste Klas
Lieutenant	Luitenant-ter-zee 2de Klas
Ensign	Luitenant-ter-zee 3de Klas
Warrant Officer	Dekofficier
Petty Officer	Onderofficier
Sailor	Matroos
Engineer	Machinist
Specialists	Specialisten
Private	Soldaat
MISCELLANEOUS	
Zero	Nul
One	Een
Two	Twee
Three	Drie
Four	Vier
Five	Vijf
Six	Zes
Seven	Zeven
Eight	Acht
Nine	Negen
Ten	Tien
Battleship	Slagschip
Cruiser	Kruiser
Aircraft carrier	Vliegdekschip
Destroyer	Torpedojager
Submarines	Onderzeeboten
Gun Boats	Kanonneerboten
Airplane	Vliegtuig
Seaplane	Watervliegtuig
Torpedo Boat	Torpedoboot
Ammunition	Munitie
Guns	Kanonnen
Machine Guns	Machinegeweren
Mine	Mijn
Artillery	Artillerie
Bayonet	Bajonet
Mortars	Mortieren
Howitzers	Houwitsers
Rifles	Geweeren
Grenades	Granaten
Tanks	Tanken
Trucks	Vrachtauto's
Railroad-Gun	Spoorwegkanon

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THE NETHERLANDS

American Rank, unit, or title	Foreign Equivalent
Bombs	Bommen
Enemy	Vijand
German	Duitsch
Japanese	Japaneesch
Italian	Italiaansch
Russian	Russisch
American	Amerikaansch
English	Engelsch

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NETHERLANDS — E. I. —OFFICERS

OFFICERS' INSIGNIA OF RANK..

LIEUT. GENERAL
GOLD GROUND, BLACK BORDER, SILVER STARS.

1ST LIEUTENANT
BLACK GROUND, GOLD BRAID
1 SILVER, 1 GOLD. STAR.

STAFF COLLEGE OFFICERS BADGE, SILVER.
GEN. STAFF OFFICER'S BADGE, GOLD.

MAJOR GENERAL
GOLD GROUND, BLACK BORDER
2 SILVER, 2 GOLD STARS.

2ND LIEUTENANT
BLACK GROUND, GOLD BRAID, SILVER STAR.

AIR FORCE INSIGNIA.

PILOT

PILOT OBSERVER

OBSERVER

AIR FORCE.. RANK INSIGNIA.

COLONEL
GOLD GROUND, BLACK BORDER
SILVER STARS.

COLONEL

LIEUT. COLONEL

LIEUT. COLONEL
SILVER GROUND, BLACK BORDER
GOLD STARS.

BLACK TRIANGLES, SILVER STARS AND GOLD BARS.

MAJOR
GOLD GROUND, BLACK BORDER
SILVER STAR.

MAJOR

CAPTAIN

CAPTAIN
BLUE GROUND, GOLD BRAID
SILVER STARS.

1ST LIEUTENANT

2ND LIEUTENANT

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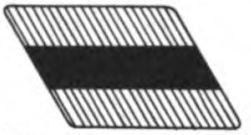
NETHERLANDS — E. I. — ENLISTED MEN

N.C.O. RANK INSIGNIA..

ENSIGN
BLACK GROUND,
2 SILVER BUTTONS.

CORPORAL
FIELD-GREEN GROUND,
WHITE STRIPE.

UNDER OFFICER
BLACK GROUND,
1 SILVER- 1 GOLD BUTTON.



PRIVATE 1ST CLASS
FIELD-GREEN GROUND,
RED STRIPE.

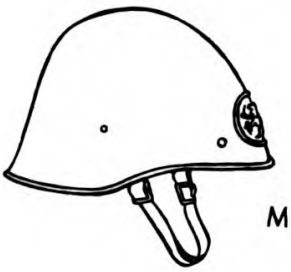
REGT. SGT. MAJOR
BLACK GROUND,
1 SILVER BUTTON.

SGT. MAJOR
FIELD-GREEN GROUND,
2 GOLD BRAID STRIPES.

SERGEANT 1ST CLASS
FIELD-GREEN GROUND,
1½ GOLD BRAID STRIPES

SERGEANT 2ND CLASS
FIELD-GREEN GROUND,
1 GOLD BRAID STRIPE.

FATIGUE
CAP



METAL
HELMET

BRANCH INSIGNIA..

ARTILLERY

CAVALRY

INFANTRY

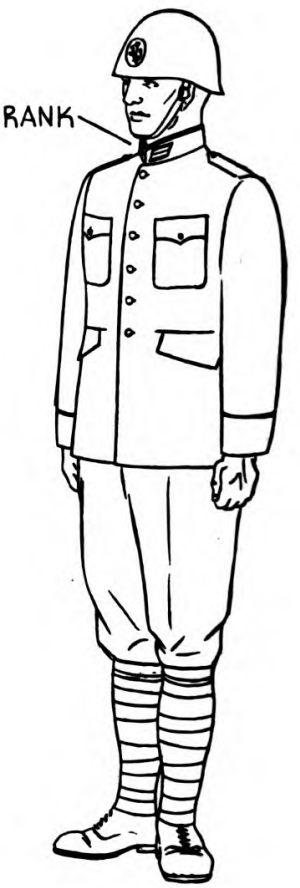
TANKS

MEDICAL

TRANSPORTATION

ENGINEERS

MACHINE GUN



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NEW ZEALAND

Area, Population. The two main islands of New Zealand proper, with outlying islands, larger than the British Isles, have an area of 103,722 square miles and a population of 1,600,000. Ninety out of every 100 New Zealanders are of British origin. New Zealand's nearest neighbor is Australia, 1200 miles away. Wellington, the capital, has a population of 160,500, Auckland, 224,000. Other centers are Christchurch, 135,500; Dunedin, 82,000; Invercargill, 26,000; Wanganui, 26,000; Palmerston North, 25,500.

Religion. By the 1936 census, 40.28 per cent of the people were Church of England, 24.66 per cent Presbyterian; 12.15 per cent other Protestant groups, and 13.09 per cent Catholic.

Education. Free and compulsory between the ages of 7 and 14; instruction is secular only. Educational facilities in all grades and branches are ample.

Army and Navy. Responsible to the Ministry of Defense is the general officer commanding the New Zealand military forces. New Zealand is organized into 3 military commands. In June, 1940, conscription was established for the army. In the summer of 1942, New Zealand's forces numbered 250,000 men fully trained and equipped. Half of all males between 16 and 60 were in the service, 150,000 in the army, navy, and air force and 100,000 in the home guard. New Zealand's expeditionary forces numbered 50,000 men. Six thousand New Zealand airmen were in service abroad.

Government. Executive power is exercised by the Governor-General, appointed by the Crown for five years on the recommendation of the Dominion Government. The legislative power resides in the Governor-General and a General Assembly of two Chambers—a Legislative Council and a House of Representatives. The Legislative Council has 37 members and the House of Representatives 80 members. For a number of years New Zealand has had a Labour Government. In April, 1940, as a war measure, the legislature passed a law which granted to the Government complete power over all persons and all property. New Zealand is giving assistance to Great Britain war production, and war finance.

Products, etc. Of New Zealand's area, two-thirds is suitable for agriculture and grazing. New Zealand is a great meat and dairy-producing country. The principal crops are wheat, oats, and barley.

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In 1939, farms covered an area of 42,901,000 acres. The principal minerals exported are coal, gold, and silver. Other main exports are butter, cheese, lamb, mutton, beef, and other meats, wool and hides. New Zealand on the home front is tightly organized for war. Peacetime industries have been converted to military needs. Labor is conscripted. All prices are controlled. War spending in 1942 was nearly three times as much as in 1941. Direct taxes reach a maximum rate of 90 per cent on earned income of $12,000. Gasoline ration allows enough to drive a car only 40 miles a month. Of the 3570 miles of railroad line (March, 1941), 3390, or 95.24 per cent, were Government-owned.

New Zealand has its own coinage but the denominations are like those in use in the United Kingdom.

General. In 1840, by a treaty between the British pioneers and the Maoris, the natives turned over sovereignty to the British crown and the islands, first discovered in 1642, became a British colony. New Zealand has a temperate climate with plenty of rain and sunshine; it is a clean fresh country which boasts of "all nature's beauties and most of nature's blessings,"—snow-capped mountains, high waterfalls, lakes, pine forests, rich pasture lands, and fine natural harbors. New Zealanders in 102 years built a "utopia for ordinary people." The migration from England was principally of the farmer-mechanic type. In New Zealand before the war there was the good life that the democracies are fighting for in World War II. There were no extremes of poverty or of wealth; it had the second lowest death rate and the lowest infant mortality rate in the world. It had ample housing—one house to a family. There was little crime. A high standard of living existed. The average New Zealander consumed more bread, flour, and sugar than the average American, twice as much beef, twelve times as much lamb and mutton. The New Zealanders enjoy insurance against sickness, unemployment, and other social benefits.

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NICARAGUA

Area, Population. Nicaragua has a coastline on the Caribbean 280 miles long and a coastline on the Pacific 200 miles long. It lies between Honduras on the north and Costa Rica on the south. Its area is 60,000 square miles, slightly larger than that of Georgia. Its 1938 population, 1,172,000, is about one-third as large as Georgia's. The Nicaraguans have always been city dwellers despite the fact that their economy is founded on the land. The capital is Managua, population 118,000.

Religion. Predominately Roman Catholic.

Government. The Constitution provides for a Congress of two Houses, a Senate of 24 members and a House of Deputies of 43 deputies. The President's term is 8 years. He is aided by a Council of 5 Ministers.

Army. The National Guard numbers 3538 officers and men and a trained reserve of 4000. The enlistment period lasts 3 years, during which the soldier losses his franchise.

Products, etc. Though Nicaragua possesses valuable forests and some gold mines, it is chiefly an agricultural and stock raising country. Bananas, cotton, coffee, and sugar-cane are the principal products, others being mahogany, hides, and skins. Of the total area about one-third is under timber, almost as much is used for grazing, and about one-fifteenth is cultivated. In the five years from 1936 to 1940, inclusive, exports exceeded imports by 18.93 per cent. The chief export was gold. Transportation within the country is provided in part by the only railroad, the Pacific Railroad, 367 miles long, owned by the Government; and in part by Lake Managua and Lake Nicaragua.

General. Nicaragua consists of three major regions. Inland from the Pacific coast, lies the plain with its cities and two great lakes. Managua, 40 miles long and 10 to 16 miles wide, and Nicaragua 100 miles long and more than 40 miles wide. The Pacific plain area, which is about one-fourth of all Nicaragua, has the important cities and nearly three-fourths of the population. The hot, flat, wet mosquito coast with its swamps, jungles, and banana plantations lies along the Caribbean. Between the two lies the highland country, on the one side rising steeply from the lakes to 7000 feet, then going down in a gentle

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slope to the Caribbean. Lake Nicaragua is connected with Atlantic Ocean by the San Juan River, and it is separated from the Pacific by only 13 miles of land. A cut through that land and a widening and deepening of the San Juan River would give Nicaragua quick communication between coasts by means of a through water course from sea to sea and would help hemisphere defense. Compared with the Panama Canal which is approximately 50 miles long, this one would be 180 miles long. By the Bryan-Chamarro Treaty in 1916, the United States obtained the right to build a canal across the country, but no work has been done.

FOREIGN EQUIVALENTS OF AMERICAN MILITARY TERMS

American Rank, unit, or title	Foreign Equivalent
UNITS	UNIDADES
Army	Ejército
Division	División
Brigade	Brigada
Regiment	Regimiento
Battalion	Batallón
Company	Compañía
Troop	Escuadrón
Battery	Bateria
Platoon	Pelotón
Squad	Escuadra
Landing Force	Fuerza de Desembarco
Detachment	Destacamento
Infantry	Infantería
Cavalry	Caballería
Field Artillery	Artillería de Campaña
Coast Artillery	Artillería de Costa
Engineers	Ingenieros
Chemical Warfare Service	Servicio de Guerra Química
Air Corps	Futrza Aérea
Antiaircraft	Antiaérea
Antitank	Antitanque
Medical Department	Sanidad Militar
Armored Force	Fuerza Blindada
Tank Destroyers	Destructores de Tanques
Marines	Infantería de Marina
Quartermaster	Intendencia
Headquarters	Cuartel General
Military Police	Policía Militar
Guerrillas	Guerrillas
GRADES	GRADOS
Field Marshal	Mariscal de Campo
Marshal	Mariscal
General	General
Lieutenant General	Teniente General
Major General	General de Division
Brigadier General	General de Brigada
Colonel	Coronel
Lieutenant Colonel	Teniente Coronel
Major	Mayor
Captain	Capitán
1st Lieutenant	Teniente Primero
2nd Lieutenant	Segundo Teniente
Adjutant	Ayudante
Warrant Officer	Suboficial
Sergeant	Sergento
Master Sergeant	Sargento Mayor
First Sergeant	Sargento Primero
Technical Sergeant	Sargento Técnico
Corporal	Cabo
Specialists	Especialistas
Private	Soldado Raso
Airplane	Avión
Ammunition	Munición
Guns	Cañones
Machine Guns	Ametralladoras
Mine	Mina
Artillery	Artillería
Bayonet	Bayoneta
Mortars	Morteros
Howitzers	Obuses
Rifles	Fusiles
Grenades	Granadas
Tanks	Tanques
Trucks	Camiones
Railroad-Gun	Cañón Ferroviario
Bombs	Bombas
Enemy	Enemigo
German	Alemán
Japanese	Japonés
Italian	Italiano
Russian	Ruso
American	Norteamericano
English	Inglés

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NORWAY

Norge

Area, Population. A land of rocky soil and deep cleft bays, forests, and mines. Norway, occupying the west part of the Scandinavian Peninsula, covers an area of 124,556 square miles, slightly greater than that of New Mexico. Its population, 2,937,000, is less than that of Wisconsin. One-third of the country is in the Arctic Circle. Oslo, the capital, 270,000, and Bergen, 105,000, are the principal cities.

Religion. Prevailing is the Evangelical Lutheran, endowed by the State. Its clergymen are nominated by the King. Norwegians are free to belong to any church or to none.

Education. From the age of 7 to 14 is compulsory. Secondary and higher schools are of good quality, and illiteracy is almost non-existent.

Government. In the Viking period Norway consisted of several smaller kingdoms. In 872 these kingdoms were gathered under one king. Norway was in union with Denmark from 1317-1814 and from 1814-1905 in union with Sweden. In 1905 prince Carl of Denmark was elected Norway's king by a plebiscite. He took the name Haakon VII. Norway was until World War II a constitutional hereditary monarchy, and was one of the most thoroughly democratic countries in the world. The executive power was vested in the King, the legislative power in the "Storting," and the judicial power in the supreme court. The "Storting" (the Parliament) had 150 members, comprising two Houses, one-tourth of the membership belonging to the "Lagting," and three-fourths to the "Odelsting." Elections are every four years by universal suffrage, women voting equally with men. The Labor party was the strongest one in the last election in 1936. At present Norway is occupied by the Germans.

Products, etc. Norway is 1100 miles long, its greatest width is 270 miles. The coastline, with the numerous fjords and large islands is 12,000 miles in length, including 150,000 islands. It has only 4300 square miles of land under cultivation, or less than 3.46 per cent of the whole area. Rivers and lakes cover more space than cultivable land, and forests occupy more than six times as much space. Three-fourths of the land is unproductive. In 1939 the total area under cultivation was 2,000,000 acres, and the grain production 400,000 tons, three-

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quarters of which was oats and barley. In the same year 600,000 tons of grain were imported. The production of potatoes was 800,000 tons, sufficient to meet home needs. In 1939, Norway had 204,000 horses, 1,500,000 cattle, 362,000 pigs, 1,700,000 sheep, 249,000 goats, 3,400,000 poultry, 130,000 reindeer, 493,000 silver foxes, 34,000 other breeds of foxes, and 26,000 minks.

The output of timber was 8,500,000 cubic yards (2,750,000,000 board feet).

The Norwegian fisheries—the largest in Europe—produce an average yearly total catch of 1,100,000 tons, mostly cod and herring. Most of the fish was exported, unsalted as stockfish, or salted and dried as klipfish. Norway has a very important fishing products industry (fish oil and fish meal, herring oil and herring meal) and canning industry. The fishing fleet consisted in 1938 of 285 steam vessels, 12,200 decked motor boats and 14,500 open motor boats, besides 55,000 open boats without motors.

In 1939 the whaling fleet numbered 99 whalers and 12 floating factories, making a total of 175,000 gross tons, employing in all about 10,000 men. 10,213 whales were caught and the total oil production was 735,000 barrels.

The merchant fleet was the fourth largest and the most modern in the world, amounting in 1939 to 1987 ships totalling 4,900,000 tons. This equals 1663 tons per head of population, as compared with 446 for Great Britain and 92 for the United States.

The paper and pulp production was about 1,900,000 tons yearly.

The chief mining products were iron ore and sulphur pyrite. About 1,000,000 tons a year of each were mined.

The metallurgical and chemical industries are also of considerable importance. Forty-thousand tons aluminum can be produced yearly by the Norwegian factories and about 500,000 tons of nitrates. These industries are based on the great quantities of cheap electric water power available. Norway has Europe's greatest water power resources, calculated at 9,200,000 "all the year" KW. At present only 14 per cent of the resources are utilized.

Norway's exports in 1939 were valued at $200,000,000 and imports at $340,000,000, the difference being easily covered by receipts from shipping, in 1939 valued at $174,000,000.

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Army and Navy. The national militia. Universal and compulsory service began at the age of 18 and continued to the age of 55. The strength ot the Army in 1939 was 15,000 men. The Norwegian Navy, intended exclusively for coast defense numbered about 1500 officers and men in peace-time.

General. The war in Europe, during which Norway had been neutral, came to the country in April, 1940, through Nazi invasion, which came so surprisingly, that regular mobilization of the Norwegian forces was not possible. Still the few Norwegian soldiers fought bravely and, after the initial shock, many retreated to the mountains and fought for 62 days until the army as a whole, was forced to surrender. By vote of the "Storting," before the army surrendered, the King and the government had already left the country to carry on from London. The struggle for freedom inside Norway goes on. Although the Nazis thrust Quisling into power in 1940 (less than 2 per cent of the people had voted for Quisling's Nazi party before the invasion), the Norwegians resisted him at every opportunity. The Norwegian Supreme Court resigned in a body when Storm Troopers were allowed to break the law. Before the Norwegian government left Norway, it broadcast an order to all its ships to put into British or allied ports to escape capture by the Germans. Every ship that possibly could obeyed the order. The tonnage of Norway's merchant marine before the war was 4,900,000 tons. These ships now, with more than 30,000 seamen, are carrying supplies to the United Nations all over the world. Norway's tanker fleet carries over 50 per cent of the oil and gasoline needed in Britain. Norwegian naval vessels—among them many whaling boats—patrol the waters from the Caribbean to the Red Sea. Norwegian aviators are flying in Iceland and Great Britain, are raiding German targets, and form part of the Ferrying Command across the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans. The Norwegian Army guards portions of Britain's shore and Iceland's. In Commando raids, Norwegians participate. Despite all obstacles, the Norwegian Government has continued making payments on its loans and taking care of soldiers and sailors under Norway's flag.

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NORWAY

FOREIGN EQUIVALENTS OF AMERICAN MILITARY TERMS

American Rank, unit, or title	Foreign Equivalent
UNITS	ENHETER
Army	Haer
Navy	Marine
Division	Divisjon
Brigade	Brigade
Fleet	Flaate
Regiment	Regiment
Battalion	Bataljon
Company	Kompani
Squadron	Eskadron
Troop	Halveskadron
Battery	Batteri
Platoon	Tropp
Squad	Lag
Landing Force	Lanngangsstyrke
Infantry	Infanteri
Cavalry	Kavalleri
Field Artillery	Feltartilleri
Coast Artillery	Kystartilleri
Engineers	Ingeniører
Chem. Warfare Serv.	Kemiske Avdeling
Air-Corps	Luftvaapenet
Antiaircraft	Luftvern
Antitank	Panservern
Medical Department	Sanitetsvesen
Armored Force	Panserstyrke
Tank Destroyers	Antipanservaapen
Marines	Marinesoldater
Quartermaster	Kvartérmester
Headquarters	Hovedkvartér
Military Police	Militaert Politi
Guerrillas	Geriljamenn
GRADES	RANGER
Field Marshal	Feltmarskalk
Marshal	Marskalk
General	General
Lieutenant General	Generalløitnant
Major General	Generalmajor
Brigadier General	Brigadegeneral
Colonel	Oberst
Lieutenant Colonel	Oberstløitnant
Major	Major
Captain	Kaptein
1st Lieutenant	Premierløitnant
2d Lieutenant	Sekondløitnant
Adjutant	Adjutant
Sergeant	Sersjant
Master Sergeant	Oversersjant
First Sergeant	Førstesersjant
Technical Sergeant	Teknisk Sersjant
Corporal	Korporal
Admiral	Admiral
Vice Admiral	Viceadmiral
Rear Admiral	Kontreadmiral
Commodore	Kommandør
Captain	Kommandørkaptein
Commander	Kaptein
Lieut. Commander	Kapteinløitnant
Lieutenant	Løitnant
Ensign	Tenrik
Petty Officer	Underofficer
Sailor	Matros
Engineer	Maskinist
Specialists	Specialister
Private	Menig Soldat
MISCELLANEOUS	BLANDET
Zero	Nul
One	En
Two	To
Three	Tre
Four	Fire
Five	Fem
Six	Seks
Seven	Syv
Eight	Otte
Nine	Ni
Ten	Ti
Battleship	Slagskib
Cruiser	Krysser
Aircraft Carrier	Flyborer
Destroyer	Jager
Submarine	Undervannsbaater
Gun boats	Kanonbaater
Airplane	Fly
Seaplane	Flyvebaat
Torpedo Boat	Torpedobaat
Ammunition	Ammunisjon
Guns	Kanoner
Machine Guns	Maskingevaer
Mine	Mine
Artillery	Artilleri
Bayonet	Bajonett
Mortars	Bombekaster
Howitzers	Haubitser
Rifles	Rifler
Grenades	Granater
Tanks	Kampvogner
Trucks	Lastevogner
Railroad-Gun	Jernbanekanon
Bombs	Bomber
Enemy	Fiende
German	tysk
Japanese	japansk
Italian	italiensk
Russian	russisk
American	amerikansk
English	engelsk

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PALESTINE

Eretz Yisrael-Flstin

Area, Population. Palestine has an area of 10,429 square miles. The estimated population in 1941 was 1,556,000, exclusive of British forces and nomads. Of this total, 961,000, or 61.73 per cent, were Moslems; 471,000, or 30.28 per cent, were Jews; and 124,000, or 7.99 per cent, were Christians. The largest cities are Tel-Aviv, 138,000; Jerusalem, 137,000; Haifa, 111,500; and Jaffa, 83,000.

Religion. Moslem religious affairs are controlled by the Moslem Supreme Council. The office of President of the Moslem Supreme Council, previously held by the Mufti of Jerusalem, is now vacant. There are two Chief Rabbis, one for the Ashkenazim (German and Polish Jews), and one for the Sephardim (Spanish and Portuguese Jews). The Christians are the Orthodox, Latin, and Armenian Communities, the Syrian Orthodox and Coptic Communities, the Uniate Communities, the Abyssinian Community, the Anglican Community, and the Presbyterian Community.

Education. Not compulsory and far from universal. In 1939-40, there were 176,000 pupils. The public system consists of government schools on the Arab side and, on the Jewish, the schools administered by the Council of the Jewish Community. There were two agricultural schools, the bequest of the late Sir Ellis Kadoorie, one for Arabs, the other for Jews. The former was closed in 1939-1940, while the latter had 48 pupils.

Government. Palestine is administered by Great Britain under a mandate from the League of Nations. According to the Balfour Declaration of 1917. "His Majesty's Government view with favour the establishment in Palestine of a national home for the Jewish people, and will use their best endeavours to facilitate the achievement of that object, it being clear that nothing shall be done which may prejudice the civil and religious rights of existing non-Jewish communities in Palestine, or the rights and political status enjoyed by Jews in any other country." The Jewish community enjoys autonomy for its internal affairs, cultural and communal, and is permitted to levy some taxes. The chief Jewish religious authority is the Rabbinical Council. The lay organ is an Elected Assembly. The General Council administers the affairs of the community according to the resolu-

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tions of the Assembly, and represents the Jewish community in its relations with government. The Council maintains a Hebrew education system. Of the land in Jewish possession 36 per cent was purchased by the Jewish National Fund, which acquires land as inalienable property of the Jewish people and leases it on a perpetual basis to the settlers. There are three types of settlements: villages, small holders who farm their own holdings, and co-operative groups, the land being held and farmed on a co-operative basis.

Products. Palestine is primarily an agricultural country. Oranges, lemons, and grapefruit are among the chief products. The major crops are wheat, barley, maize, vegetables, and potatoes. The standard of currency is the Palestine pound, which is equivalent to the pound sterling. The metric system is official.

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PANAMA

República de Panamá

Area, Population. Panama is a small country, but its importance in the world is great. With an area of 32,380 square miles, it is a little larger than the State of Maine. Its population—excluding the Canal Zone—was about 650,000 in 1940, about the same as San Francisco. By the 1930 census, there were 78,813 whites, 69,583 Negroes, 42,897 Indians, 4138 Orientals, 249,583 mestizos.

Religion. Catholicism is the religion of the country. In the Canal Zone Protestantism is the chief religion.

Education. Elementary education is compulsory for all children aged 7 to 15. The Government maintains a total of 629 primary schools in the nine provinces with an enrollment in 1938-39 of 61,706, excluding children in the Canal Zone public schools. There are 3830 pupils in the secondary schools. The Instituto Nacional, a college, had 1012 students in 1938. At Santiago in 1938, a new normal school opened which accommodates 400 resident and 2000 nonresident students. There are also secondary country schools in three other towns as well as agricultural schools. Inaugurated in October, 1935, the National University of Panama at Panama City had 411 students.

Government. A National Assembly meets biennially on September 1. It has 32 members—1 for every 15,000 inhabitants—elected for a 4 year term. The President of the Republic is elected for a 4 year term by direct vote and may not succeed himself. The present President is Ricardo Adolfo de la Guardia, who succeeded, after a short interim, the ousted President Arnulfo Arias. The latter had decided to cancel Panamanian registry of armed merchantmen, a decision which would have affected United States vessels that were under the flag of Panama to escape the restraint of the United States Neutrality Act. The decision, if carried out, would have hurt the cause of the United Nations. There are three Vice-Presidents, chosen by the National Assembly and a cabinet consisting of six ministers.

Army. The national police force consists of 115 officers and 1350 men. In 1941, the Republic gave air and anti-aircraft bases to the United States for the defense of the Canal Zone, in addition to a strip of land 10 miles wide from sea to sea which had been leased by the United States. Panama today is a partner with the

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United States in the defense of the Canal, which is powerfully guarded by American land, sea, and air forces. Panama acts in concord with the United Nations.

Products, etc. The canal is Panama's main source of livelihood, both in peacetime and wartime. An estimated one-third of the population lives from it in one way or another. About five-eighths of the whole area is unoccupied; of the remaining three-eighths only a small portion is cultivated. Bananas are the most important product of Panama and almost the entire exports go to the United States. The Panamanians also raise coconuts, sugar cane, tobacco, coffee, corn, and rubber. Panama has great timber resources—mahogany and other woods. There is gold mining and in the Gulf of Panama pearl fisheries.

General. The youngest of the New World's republics in age, in 1903 Panama proclaimed her independence from Colombia, of which it had been a department. Ten days later, the "de facto" government was recognized by the United States, and in a short time by other governments. In 1914 by the Treaty of Bogotá, entered into by Colombia and the United States, Colombia recognized the independence of Panama. In 1939 a new United States-Panama treaty annulled the old provision under which the United States "guaranteed the independence of Panama," but allowed the United States, in case of war, to defend the canal in any way necessary. It was in Panama that Columbus first set foot on the mainland of the New World. Balboa, the discoverer, first looked on the Pacific Ocean from a "peak in Darién." By the trail that the Spaniards hacked through the jungle, fabulous treasurers of Peru went on their way to the Spanish galleons, for shipment to Spain. "Spaniards, Englishmen, Frenchmen, and men of the Americas for centuries dreamed and planned and fought to join the oceans at Panama." Forty-Niners traveled the old "Road of Gold" on their way to California's gold fields.

THE PANAMA CANAL AND THE CANAL ZONE

By treaty between the United States and Panama facilities are provided for the construction and maintenance of the interocean canal. There was granted in perpetuity by Panama the use, occupation, and control of a canal zone five miles wide on each side of the waterway, in which the United States exercises exclusive sovereignty. Certain

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islands in Panama Bay and other territory needed for the Canal were granted. Panama retained authority over Panama City and Colón but the United States was given certain jurisdiction in the cities and their harbors in everything relating to sanitation and public health. In return the United States paid $10,000,000 and $250,000 yearly. The commander of the American troops in the Zone is in complete control of the canal and the zone. Subject to his supervision, another American army officer is Governor in direct charge of the operations and civil government of the Canal Zone. The canal zone has an area of 552.8 square miles. This includes land and water but not the water within the 3 mile limit on the Atlantic and Pacific ends. The zone's water area is 190.94 square miles. The Canal has a summit elevation of 85 feet above the sea. It is 50.72 miles long from deep water in the Caribbean to deep water in the Pacific. From shore to shore it is about 40½ miles. The average passage time through the canal is 7 to 8 hours; the record passage time is 4 hours and 10 minutes. The canal is estimated to have a maximum traffic capacity of 48 ships of usual size in a day or about 17,000 in a year. The canal zone had 51,827 inhabitants in 1940; of these 32,000 were Americans. The Canal and the Panama Railroad in June, 1940, employed 5258 Americans and 18,891 natives of the tropics. There is no privately owned land in the Zone. For construction, operation, and maintenance of the Canal, the gross capital investment to June 30, 1940, was somewhat more than $559,000,000. Revenues brought a return of slightly less than 3 per cent on the investment. The canal was opened to commerce in August, 1914.

FOREIGN EQUIVALENTS OF AMERICAN MILITARY TERMS

American Rank, unit, or title	Foreign Equivalent
UNITS	UNIDADES
Army	Ejército
Navy	No Navy
Division	División
Brigade	Brigada
Fleet	No Navy
Regiment	Regimiento
Battalion	Batallón
Company	Compañía
Squadron	No Equivalent
Troop	Escuadrón
Battery	Batería
Platoon	Pelotón
Squad	Escuadra
Landing Force	Fuerza de Desembarco
Detachment	Destacamento
Infantry	Infantería
Cavalry	Caballería
Field Artillery	Artillerie de Campaña
Coast Artillery	Artillería de Costa
Engineers	Ingenieros
Chemical Warfare Service	Servicio de Guerra Química
Air Corps	Fuerza Aérea
Antiaircraft	Antiaérea
Antitank	Antitanque

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PANAMA

American Rank, unit, or title	Foreign Equivalent
Medical Department	Sanidad Militar
Armored Force	Fuerza Blindada
Tank Destroyers	Destructores de Tanques
Marines	Infantería de Marina
Quartermaster	Intendencia
Headquarters	Cuartel General
Military Police	Policía Militar
Guerrillas	Guerrillas
GRADES	GRADOS
Field Marshal	Mariscal de Campo
Marshal	Mariscal
General	General
Lieutenant General	Teniente General
Major General	General de División
Brigadier General	General de Brigada
Colonel	Coronel
Lieutenant Colonel	Teniente Coronel
Major	Mayor
Captain	Capitán
1st Lieutenant	Teniente Primero
2nd Lieutenant	Segundo Teniente
Adjutant	Ayudante
Warrant Officer	Suboficial
Sergeant	Sargento
Master Sergeant	Sargento Mayor
First Sergeant	Sargento Primero
Technical Sergeant	Sargento Técnico
Corporal	Cabo
[This Country has no Navy]	
Specialists	Especialistas
Private	Soldado Raso
MISCELLANEOUS	MISCELÁNEO
Zero	Cero

American Rank, unit, or title	Foreign Equivalent
One	Uno
Two	Dos
Three	Tres
Four	Cuatro
Five	Cinco
Six	Seis
Seven	Siete
Eight	Ocho
Nine	Nueve
Ten	Diez
[This Country has no Navy]	
Airplane	Avión
Ammunition	Munición
Guns	Cañones
Machine Guns	Ametralladoras
Mine	Mina
Artillery	Artillería
Bayonet	Bayoneta
Mortars	Morteros
Howitzers	Obuses
Rifles	Fusiles
Grenades	Granadas
Tanks	Tanques
Trucks	Camiones
Railroad-Gun	Cañón Ferroviario
Bombs	Bombas
Enemy	Enemigo
German	Alemán
Japanese	Japonés
Italian	Italiano
Russian	Ruso
American	Norteamericano
English	Inglés

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PARAGUAY

República del Paraguay

Area, Population. Approximately 163,400 square miles, or an area slightly greater than that of California. From 1870 until 1938 disputes with Bolivia over the region known as the Chaco grew finally into warfare, in 1932. By arbitration in 1938 Paraguay gained 91,800 square miles. The population was estimated in 1940 to be 1,015,000, inclusive of 46,000 inhabitants of the Chaco. Of these there are probably 8000 Indians. In the original part of Paraguay, the "Oriental section," the pouulation is of Spanish descent, Indians, and "mestizos," i. e., mixed Indian and European blood. The most important city is Asunción, the capital. Most Paraguayans are bi-lingual, speaking Spanish and Guaraní, the language of the Guaraní Indians, now extinct. Immigration from 1905 to 1939 amounted to about 34,000. Of these, almost 4000 were Mennonite farmers from Russia, Poland and Canada.

Religion. Roman Catholic. Other religions are permitted.

Education. Free and theoretically compulsory. However, schools are not available in all sections of the country. Primary education for adults has recently been instituted. In the primary schools in 1937 there were 140,000 pupils, and in secondary schools 2000. The National University in 1940 had 115 professors and 890 students.

Army and Navy. About 100 officers and 2800 men. In case of war, service is compulsory in the active army, the reserve, the national guard and the territorial guard. The navy includes 2 armored river gunboats of 745 tons and 2 small converted merchant vessels.

Products. Fairly varied, ranging from hides, and corned beef to tobacco to oranges, tangerines, and grapefruit.

Government. February, 1940, President General Higinio Morinigo, issued a decree by which he assumed all the functions of government. He appointed a committee of 3 lawyers to draw up a new constitution, which was ratified at a plebiscite on August 4, 1940. The new Constitution has been described as democratic in character, but with authoritarian tendencies. The President has great powers. He appoints the Cabinet, which exercises all the functions of government, and need only inform the Chamber and the Council of State of its policy.

General. Paraguay gained its independence from Spain in 1811.

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PARAGUAY

In 1840 a constitution was adopted which provided for the election of a President. In 1864 a six-year war began with Brazil, in which Uruguay and Argentina took sides with Brazil. It is estimated that Paraguay lost 500,000 men. Under the old Constitution of 1870, the President was elected for a 4 year term. But Paraguayan political life has had its share of vicissitudes and in the 44 years since 1898 Paraguay has had 29 presidents. Paraguay has no coastline but large vessels can reach Asunción, the chief port and capital, 950 miles from the sea. Of the 713 miles of railroad tracks the British-owned Paraguay Central Railway has 232.

FOREIGN EQUIVALENTS OF AMERICAN MILITARY TERMS

American Rank, unit, or title	Foreign Equivalent
UNITS	UNIDADES
Army	Ejército
Navy	Marina de Guerra
Division	División
Brigade	Brigada
Fleet	Escuadra
Regiment	Regimiento
Battalion	Batallón
Company	Compañía
Squadron	No Equivalent
Troop	Escuadrón
Battery	Batería
Platoon	Pelotón
Squad	Escuadra
Landing Force	Fuerza de Desembarco
Detachment	Destacamento
Infantry	Infantería
Cavalry	Caballería
Field Artillery	Artillerie de Campaña
Coast Artillery	Artillería de Costa
Engineers	Ingenieros
Chemical Warfare Service	Servicio de Guerra Química
Air Corps	Fuerza Aérea
Antiaircraft	Antiaéreo
Antitank	Antitanque
Medical Department	Sanidad Militar
Armored Force	Fuerza Blindada
Tank Destroyers	Destructores de Tanques
Marines	Infantería de Marina
Quartermaster	Intendencia
Headquarters	Cuartel General
Military Police	Policía Militar
Guerrillas	Guerrillas
GRADES	GRADOS
Field Marshal	Mariscal de Campo
Marshal	Mariscal
General	General
Lieutenant General	Teniente General
Major General	General de División
Brigadier General	General de Brigada
Colonel	Coronel
Lieutenant Colonel	Teniente Coronel
Major	Mayor
Captain	Capitán
1st Lieutenant	Teniente Primero
2nd Lieutenant	Teniente
Adjutant	Ayudante
Warrant Officer	Suboficial
Sergeant	Sargento
Master Sergeant	Sargento Mayor
First Sergeant	Sargento Primero
Technical Sergeant	Sargento Técnico
Corporal	Cabo
[This Country has no Navy]	
Specialists	Especialistas
Private	Soldado Raso
MISCELLANEOUS	MISCELÁNEO
Zero	Cero
One	Uno
Two	Dos
Three	Tres
Four	Cuarto
Five	Cinco
Six	Seis
Seven	Siete
Eight	Ocho
Nine	Nueve
Ten	Diez
[This Country has no Navy]	
Airplane	Avión
Guns	Cañones
Ammunition	Munición
Machine Guns	Ametralladoras
Mine	Mina
Artillery	Artillería

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American Rank, unit, or title	Foreign Equivalent
Bayonet	Bayoneta
Mortars	Morteros
Howitzers	Obuses
Rifles	Fusiles
Grenades	Granadas
Tanks	Tanques
Trucks	Camiones
Railroad-Gun	Cañón Ferroviario
Bombs	Bombas
Enemy	Enemigo
German	Alemán
Japanese	Japonés
Italian	Italiano
Russian	Ruso
American	Norteamericano
English	Inglés

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PARAGUAY —OFFICERS AND ENLISTED MEN

OFFICERS' INSIGNIA OF RANK..

MAJOR GENERAL

BRIG. GENERAL
(GOLD STARS AND BRAID)

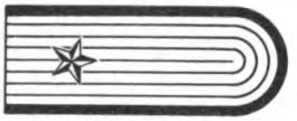
COLONEL

LIEUT. COLONEL

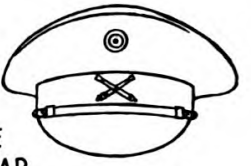
MAJOR
(SILVER BRAID AND DEVICES)

CAPTAIN

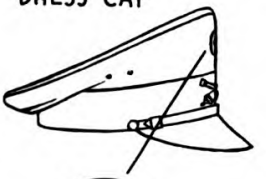
1ST LIEUTENANT



2ND LIEUTENANT
(FLAT SILVER BRAID AND STARS)



SERVICE
DRESS CAP



CAP
BADGE

BRANCH INSIGNIA

GENERAL STAFF

AIR FORCE

INFANTRY

ENGINEER

OFFICERS
SERVICE UNIFORM.(OLIVE-GREEN)

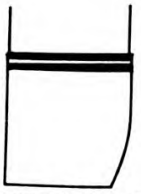
N.C.O.s' RANK INSIGNIA..

(GOLD CHEVRONS)

1ST SERGEANT

VICE 1ST SERGEANT

2ND CLSS SERGEANT



1ST CORPORAL

2ND CORPORAL

BRANCH COLORS

CAVALRY - CRIMSON
INFANTRY - RED
ARTILLERY - D. RED
AIR - L. BLUE
ENG. - BLACK ON RED
GEN. STAFF - BLACK
MEDICAL - PURPLE

ENLISTED MEN'S
UNIFORM SIMILAR
TO OFFICERS.

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PERU

República del Perú

Area, Population. 482,000 square miles. She lost 44,000 square miles to Colombia in 1927, and 8000 to Chile in 1928. Her present area is slightly less than that of Texas, Arizona, and New Mexico. The population in 1940 was 6,208,000, or 83.4 per cent of the population of the aforementioned states. Of this, 52.89 per cent, were whites and 45.86 per cent, Indians. The language is Spanish. The largest cities are Lima, 370,000, and Callao.

Religion. The Roman Catholic denomination is protected by the state, but religious liberty exists. By a decree in 1929, only Roman Catholic religious instruction is permitted in state or private schools. In 1930, it was decreed that all marriages must be civil, regardless of religion. It was further stipulated that a medical examination must be made before any marriage. Divorce laws are liberal.

Education. Free and compulsory for both sexes between the ages of 7 and 14. In 1937 there were 469,000 pupils in the elementary schools, and 12,500 pupils in the secondary schools. About 10,000 other adolescents received their secondary school training in schools conducted by religious orders. There are several normal schools. Advanced education is given by the University of San Marcos, Arequipa, Cuzco, and Trujillo, all State universities, and by the Catholic University.

Army. Although military service is theoretically compulsory and universal, only a fraction of the potential conscripts are actually called to the colors in any year. In 1938 there were 1343 officers and 10,860 men. Police and gendarmerie account for 8000 men. The navy comprises 2 cruisers, 2 destroyers, 4 submarines, 6 river gunboats, 1 transport, and 1 oiler.

Government. The country is divided into 23 departments. Although Peru declared her independence from Spain in 1821, it was not until after a war lasting until 1824 that she actually gained her freedom. The legislative power is vested in a Parliament, composed of a Senate and a Chamber of Deputies. The Senate has 40 members and the Chamber of Deputies 140. In 1936, elections were held for the Presidency and for Congress, but were declared void, and Congress extended General Benavides' term as President for three years. Males

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over 21 who can read and write are eligible to vote. Voting is compulsory for all males between 21 and 60. Women may vote in the municipal elections. The President, to whom is entrusted the executive power, is advised by an Economic advisory Council, composed of 50 specialists in various fields. Simultaneously with the President a First and a Second Vice-President are elected. The President also has a Cabinet of 9 members.

Products. Less than an eighth of the total arable land, 29,460,000 acres, is under cultivation. Irrigation is requisite for successful large-scale agriculture. The most important products are cotton, sugar, wool, hides, skins, and coffee. Copper and petroleum are the chief mineral products. Silver, gold, and lead are also far from negligible. For the five years 1936-40, inclusive, exports exceeded imports by 44.1 per cent. The United States took 42.9 per cent of Peru's exports and supplied 53 per cent of her imports. Railroad lines extend 2758 miles, of which 2000 are privately owned.

FOREIGN EQUIVALENTS OF AMERICAN MILITARY TERMS

American Rank, unit, or title	Foreign Equivalent
UNITS	UNIDADES
Army	Ejército
Navy	Marina de Guerra
Division	División
Brigade	Brigada
Fleet	Escuadra
Regiment	Regimiento
Battalion	Batallón
Company	Compañía
Squadron	No Equivalent
Troop	Escuadrón
Battery	Batería
Platoon	Peloton
Squad	Escuadra
Landing Force	Fuerza de Desembarco
Detachment	Destacamento
Infantry	Infantería
Cavalry	Caballería
Field Artillery	Artillerie de Campaña
Coast Artillery	Artillería de Costa
Engineers	Ingenieros
Chemical Warfare Service	Servicio de Guerra Química
Air Corps	Fuerza Aérea
Antiaircraft	Antiaéreo
Antitank	Antitanque
Medical Department	Sanidad Militar
Armored Force	Fuerza Blindada
Tank Destroyers	Destructores de Tanques
Marines	Infantería de Marina
Quartermaster	Intendencia
Headquarters	Cuartel General
Military Police	Policía Militar
Guerrillas	Guerrillas
GRADES	GRADOS
Field Marshal	Mariscal de Campo
Marshal	Mariscal
General	General
Lieutenant General	Teniente General
Major General	General de División
Brigadier General	General de Brigada
Colonel	Coronel
Lieutenant Colonel	Teniente Coronel
Major	Comandante
Captain	Capitán
1st Lieutenant	Teniente
2d Lieutenant	Subteniente
Adjutant	Ayudante
Warrant Officer	Suboficial
Sergeant	Sargento
Master Sergeant	Sargento Mayor
First Sergeant	Sargento Primero
Technical Sergeant	Sargento Técnico
Corporal	Cabo
Admiral	Almirante

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American Rank, unit, or title	Foreign Equivalent
Vice Admiral	Vicealmirante
Rear Admiral	Contraalmirante
Captain	Capitán de Navío
Commander	Capitán de Fragata
Lieutenant Commander	Capitán de Corbeta
Lieutenant	Teniente Primero
Ensign	Alférez de Fragata
Warrant Officer	Suboficial
Petty Officer	Cabo de Mar
Sailor	Marinero
Engineer	Maquinista
Specialists	Especialistas
Private	Soldado Raso
MISCELLANEOUS	MISCELÁNEO
Zero	Cero
One	Uno
Two	Dos
Three	Tres
Four	Cuatro
Five	Cinco
Six	Seis
Seven	Siete
Eight	Ocho
Nine	Nueve
Ten	Diez
Battleship	Acorazado
Cruiser	Crucero

American Rank, unit, or title	Foreign Equivalent
Aircraft carrier	Portavión
Destroyer	Destroyer
Submarines	Submarinos
Gun Boats	Cañoneros
Airplane	Avión
Seaplane	Hidroavión
Torpedo Boat	Torpedero
Ammunition	Munición
Guns	Cañones
Machine Guns	Ametralladoras
Mine	Mine
Artillery	Artillería
Bayonet	Bayoneta
Mortars	Morteros
Howitzers	Obuses
Rifles	Fusiles
Grenades	Granadas
Tanks	Tanques
Trucks	Camiones
Railroad-Gun	Cañón Ferroviario
Bombs	Bombas
Enemy	Enemigo
German	Alemán
Japanese	Japonés
Italian	Italiano
Russian	Ruso
American	Norteamericano
English	Inglés

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PERU —OFFICERS AND ENLISTED MEN

OFFICERS' RANK INSIGNIA ··

RED DISC-GOLD DESIGN

GENERAL OF DIVISION

GENERAL OF BRIGADE

GOLD STRIPES, WITH BRANCH COLOR SHOWING BETWEEN.

COLONEL

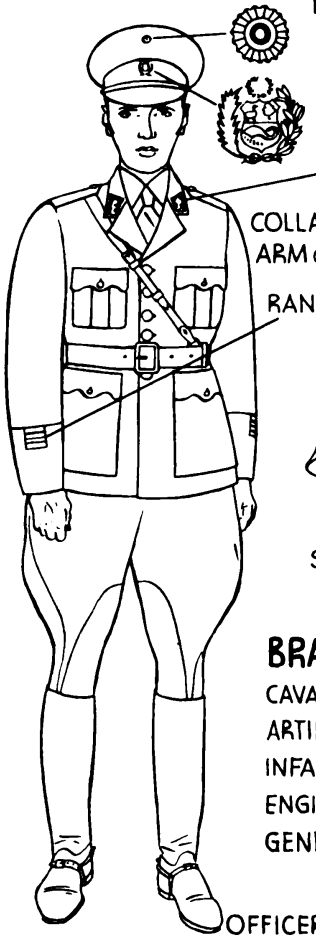
LIEUT. COLONEL

MAJOR

2ND LIEUTENANT

CAPTAIN

LIEUTENANT



COLLAR PATCH OF ARM OR SERVICE COLOR

RANK

STEEL HELMET

N.C.O.'s' RANK INSIGNIA

GOLD STRIPE · BRANCH COLOR OUTLINE

SERGEANT

FIRST SERGEANT

CORPORAL

BRANCH COLOR STRIPE

BRANCH DEVICES

·WORN ON COLORED COLLAR PATCH·

ORDNANCE

TANKS

MT. ARTILLERY

2 10

REGIMENTAL NUMBERS

TERRITORIAL SERVICE

Q.M.C.

BRANCH COLORS

CAVALRY···	CRIMSON
ARTILLERY···	RED
INFANTRY ···	L.BLUE
ENGINEERS···	D. BLUE
GENERAL STAFF·	BLACK

OFFICER'S SERVICE UNIFORM·; E.MEN'S, SAME WITH WRAP LEGGINS.

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POLAND

Rzeczpospolita Polska

Area, Population. 150,470 square miles or slightly greater than that of Montana. It was the sixth nation in Europe in size and population. The population was estimated at 35,000,000, or about the same as that of Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, District of Columbia, and Virginia. The heart of the country is the great central plain, the Vistula River basin. Eastward lies the famous Polesie marshes. To the north is the province of Pomorze which gave Poland access to the sea, "the Polish Corridor." The largest cities in the Poland that was before the Nazi invasion were Warsaw, 1,266,000; Lódoź, 665,000; Lwów, 318,000; Poznán, 269,000; Cracow, and Wilno.

Religion. According to the 1931 census there were 20,670,000 Roman Catholics, 64.74 per cent; 3,336,000 Greek Catholics, 10.46 per cent; 3,727,000 Orthodox, 11.79 per cent; 3,114,000 Jews, 9.76 per cent; 835,000 Protestants, 2.62 per cent.

Education. In the Polish Republic education was free and elementary education was compulsory. There were 4,877,000 pupils in the elementary schools, and 222,000 in the secondary schools. In addition to teachers' colleges, trades and agricultural schools, there were 5 universities and 6 other institutions of university rank, with 48,200 students.

Army and Navy. Poles are today fighting in many parts of the world to help regain their freedom. Former Polish prisoners in Russia are battling as allies of the Russians; their aviators, 15,000 of them, are co-operating with the British R. A. F. Polish refugees in Russia will doubtless soon add their services to the United Nations. An army corps is in Scotland, an army in the Middle East. The Polish army numbered 200,000. The navy had 5 submarines, 4 new destroyers, 3 old ones; it has now been strengthened by Anglo-American replacements and additions.

Products. Poland is essentially an agricultural country. Three out of five of the people lived on the land. Her largest crops before the war were rye, potatoes, oats, wheat, barley, and sugar beet. The most important industries were coal mining, iron, steel, textiles, metallurgy, oil refining. Poland's exports exceeded her imports over the

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last five full years of her freedom by almost 3.4 per cent. In 1937, there were 12,580 miles of railroad lines. Poland's merchant marine numbered 63 vessels with a tonnage of 121,630 gross tons.

General. Poland has been partitioned four times. In 1918, the independence of Poland was proclaimed, after recognization by the Treaty of Versailles. After Germany and Russia invaded and occupied Poland in September, 1939, by the fourth partitioning Germany acquired 72,432 square miles, with a population of 22,500,000, and Russia 77,703 square miles, with a population of 12,775,000. Russia was not destined to hold her gains for long for Germany when she attacked Russia at once overran the whole country. The Poles remember the defense of Gdynia and the heroic resistance at Warsaw as Americans remember Bataan. Under the Nazis Poland is divided into two portions. In the western and southern sections a policy of Germanization was adopted and this part of the country was incorporated into the Reich. Poles who have not escaped or been murdered have been transported, or are being gradually forced, to the eastern portion which has Warsaw as its seat of government. About 1,200,000 Poles have been taken to Germany to work at forced labor. A new Polish Government was formed on September 30, 1939 and has its seat in London. The Prime Minister and Commander-in-Chief is General Sikorski. On January 1, 1942, the German authorities introduced a special Penal Code for Poles and Jews in those territories that had been incorporated into the Reich. As a result the Poles have neither the rights of natives nor of foreigners. Nonetheless, the underground movement continues. The Poles still publish over 100 secret newspapers. They fight in Poland in small guerrilla detachments and sabotage tirelessly.

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FOREIGN EQUIVALENTS OF AMERICAN MILITARY TERMS

American Rank, unit, or title	Foreign Equivalent
Army	Vojsko
Navy	Flota
Division	Dywizya
Brigade	Brygada
Fleet	Flota
Regiment	Pułk
Battalion	Batalion
Company	Rota
Squadron	Szwadron
Troop	Oddzial
Battery	Baterya
Platoon	Pluton
Squad	Drużyna
Landing Force	Desant
Detachment	Podgrúpa
Infantry	Piechota
Cavalry	Konnica
Field Artillery	Polowa Artylerya
Coast Artillery	Pobrzeżna Artylerya
Engineers	Sapeży
Chemical Warfare Service	Oddzial Wojny Chemicznej
Air Corps	Lotnictwo
Antiaircraft	Obrona Przeciwlotnicza
Antitank	Obrona Przeciwpancerna
Medical Dept.	Oddzil Sanitarny
Armored Force	Pancerna
Tank Destroyers	Kontorpancernic
Marines	Morzska Piechota
Quartermaster	Kwatermistrz
Headquarters	Główna Kwatera
Military Police	Wajskowa Policya
Guerillas	Partyzanci
GRADES	RANGA
Field Marshal	
Marshal	Marszałek
General	Generał
Lieutenant General	Generał Broni
Major General	Generał Dywiżji
Brigadier General	Generał Brygady
Colonel	Pułkownik
Lieutenant Colonel	Podpułkownik
Major	Major
Captain	Kapitan
1st Lieutenant	Porucznik
2nd Lieutenant	Podporucznik
Adjutant	Adjutant
Warrant Officer	Chorąży
Sergeant	Starszy Sierżant
Master Sergeant	
First Sergeant	Kapral
Technical Sergeant	
Corporal	Plutonowy
Admiral	Admiral
Vice Admiral	Wice-Admiral
Rear Admiral	Kontr-Admiral
Captain	Komandor
Commander	Komandor-Porucznik
Lieutenant Commander	Kapitan
Lieutenant	Porucznik
Ensign	Podporucznik
Warrant Officer	Chozący
Petty Officer	Starszy bosman
Sailor	Marynarz
Engineer	Maszyniści
Specialists	Specjaliści
Private	
Zero	Zero
One	Jeden
Two	Dwa
Three	Trzy
Four	Cztery
Five	Pieć
Six	Sześć
Seven	Siedem
Eight	Ośm
Nine	Dziewięć
Ten	Dziesięć
Battleship	Linjowic
Cruiser	Kryżovnik
Aircraft carrier	Lotniskowiec
Destroyer	Kontorpodowiec
Submarines	Nurkowiec
Gun Boats	Kanonierka
Airplane	Samolot
Seaplane	Wodnosamolot
Torpedo Boat	Torpedowiec
Ammunition	Amunicya
Guns	Armata
Machine Guns	Karabin maszynowy
Mine	Mina
Artillery	Artylerya
Bayonet	Bagnet
Mortars	Moździerz
Howitzers	Haubica
Rifles	Strzelba
Grenades	Granaty
Tanks	Pancerniki
Trucks	Samohodi ciężarowe
Railroad-Gun	Dzialo kolejowe
Bombs	Bomby
Enemy	Nieprzyjaciel
German	Niemic
Japanese	Japończyk
Italian	Wtork
Russian	Rosyanin
American	Amerikanin
English	Anglik

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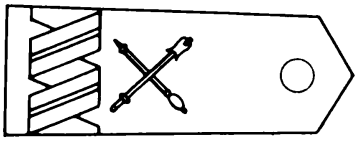
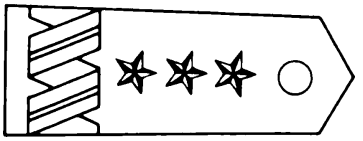
POLAND —OFFICERS

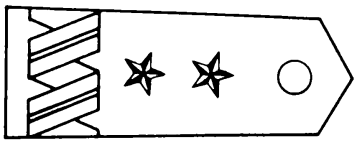
OFFICERS' INSIGNIA OF RANK..



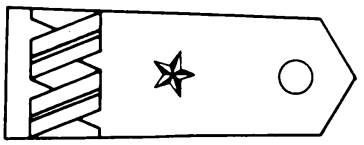
MARSHAL



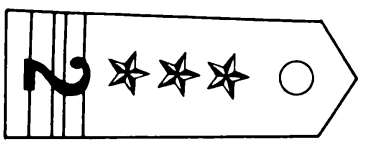
LIEUT. GENERAL



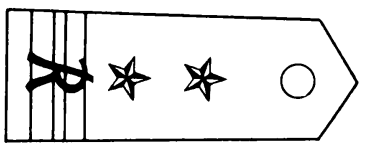
MAJOR GENERAL



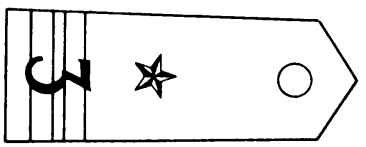
BRIG. GENERAL



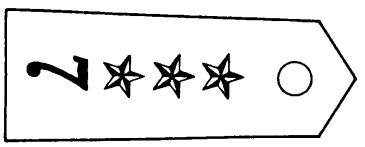
COLONEL



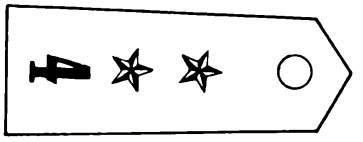
LIEUT. COLONEL



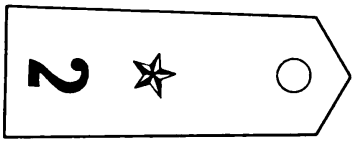
MAJOR



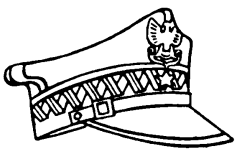
CAPTAIN
(SILVER DEVICES)



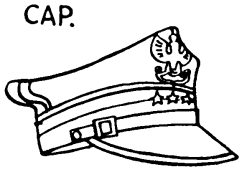
1ST LIEUTENANT



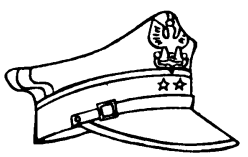
2ND LIEUTENANT



GENERAL OFFICER'S
SERVICE DRESS
CAP.



FIELD OFFICER'S



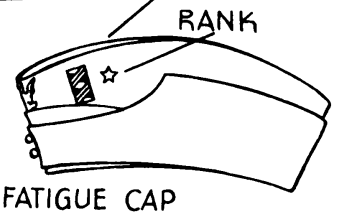
COMPANY OFFICER'S

AIR FORCE
INSIGNIA

CAP DEVICE

WORN ABOVE
UPPER LEFT
POCKET OF TUNIC

CAP
BADGE



RANK

FATIGUE CAP

RANK

SERVICE DRESS
KHAKI UNIFORM.

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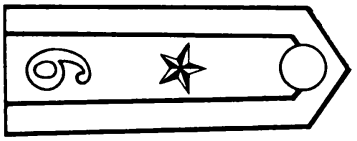
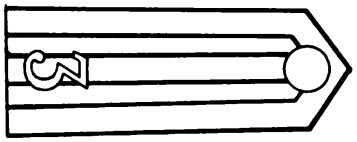
POLAND —ENLISTED MEN

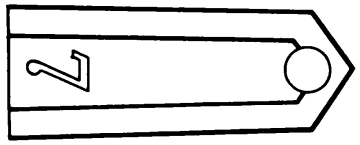
N.C.O.s' RANK INSIGNIA..



ASPIRANT

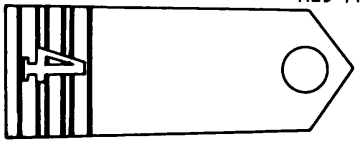


SENIOR SERGEANT

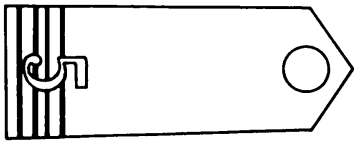


SERGEANT

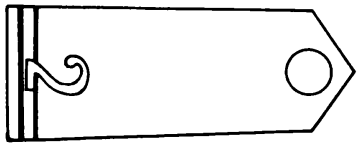
SILVER BRAID, RED PIPING



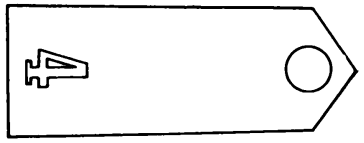
PLATOON LEADER



CORPORAL

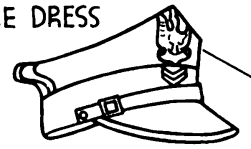


SENIOR PRIVATE

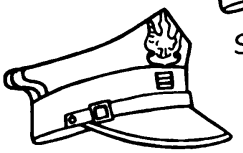


PRIVATE
(GILT REGT. NUMBERS.)

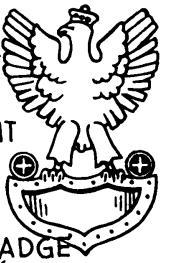
SERVICE DRESS CAP



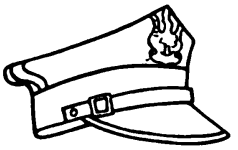
SENIOR SERGEANT



SERGEANT



CAP BADGE

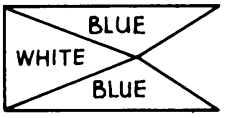


PRIVATE

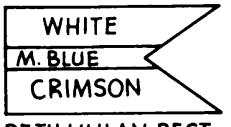
FATIGUE CAP

BRANCH INSIGNIA

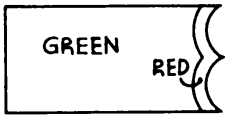
COLLAR TABS



19TH UHLAN REGT.

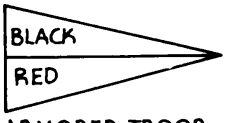


25TH UHLAN REGT.

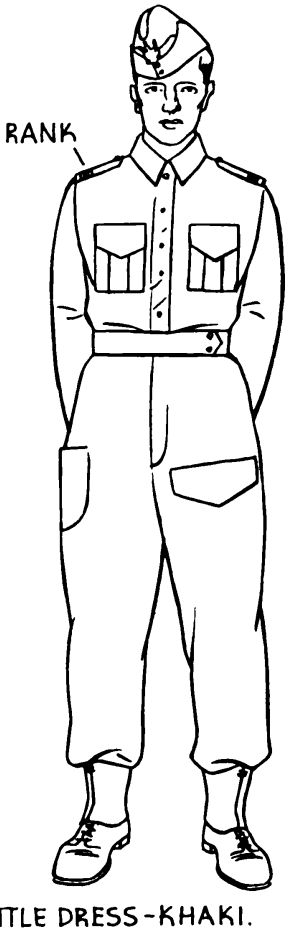


HEAVY ARTILLERY

ENGINEERS



ARMORED TROOP



BATTLE DRESS - KHAKI.

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PORTUGAL

República Portuguesa

Area, Population. Including the Azores and Madeira, 35,490 square miles, or slightly less than that of the state of Indiana. Its estimated population, on December 31, 1939, was 7,539,484, or about 2.207 times that of Indiana. The largest cities are Lisbon, 594,000, the capital, and Oporto, 232,000.

Religion. The majority of the Portuguese are Roman Catholics, but there is freedom of worship. Portugal is divided into three ecclesiastical provinces with sees at Lisbon, Braga, and Evora.

Education. Portugal's record in literacy is even more unfortunate than Spain's, for according to the 1930 census, only 32.2 per cent of the populace were able to read or write. This was true despite the fact that the Republic in its first full year made education compulsory and that subsequently many new measures were introduced to decrease illiteracy. There are three universities, Coimbra, founded in 1290, and Lisbon and Oporto, both founded just after the Republic came into being in 1911. Together they have 6200 students. The Technical University, also founded during the Republic in 1930, had 1700 students in 1938-1939. Among the other institutions of learning are 58 commercial, industrial, and agricultural schools, three colleges of music and art, a military school, and a naval school.

Army and Navy. There is compulsory military service for male citizens from 20 to 48. The army's total peace strength in 1940, was 3200 officers and 26,800 men, organized in 16 infantry regiments, 13 independent battalions of infantry, 1 battalion of combat cars, 3 machine gun battalions, 8 regiments of artillery, 5 independent groups of artillery, 2 independent batteries of artillery, 2 brigades of cavalry, 3 regiments of cavalry, 1 motorized regiment, etc. The Republican Guard comprises a total of 220 officers and 5500 men, mostly infantry, partly cavalry. The moral and physical preparation of youth for life in an authoritarian society is the object of an organization named "Mocidade Portuguesa" (Portuguese Youth), which includes all males from 7 to 20 years of age. There is also a voluntary force, named "Legião Portuguesa" (Portuguese Legion), with 34 officers and 49,000 men. The navy includes: 7 sloops, 6 destroyers, 7 gunboats, 3 submarines, and numerous auxiliary service ships. The Naval Flying

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Service at the end of 1938 possessed 24 planes. The navy personnel was 719 officers and 5860 men.

Government. In 1933, the "Estado Novo" (New State) constitution, which provided for an authoritarian republic on a corporative basis, was adopted, with a president, to be elected for a seven year term by direct suffrage by Portuguese male citizens who are of age or are emancipated, and are able to read and write. A National Assembly, consisting of one chamber of 90 Deputies, is provided. In the two elections that have taken place, 1934 and 1938, only one ticket was presented, that of the National Union, whose aim is to defend the principles contained in the constitution. The President is aided by a Privy Council of 10 members. To occupy the place that a Senate normally holds, there is a Corporative Chamber. The present President has been elected to office four times, 1926, 1928, 1935, and 1942. The main power lies in the hands of Dr. António de Oliveira Salazar, whose official titles are Prime Minister, Minister of War and of Foreign Affairs, and head of the cabinet of nine members.

Products. Portugal's cultivated area was 60.6 per cent of the entire area; productive but uncultivated, 19.6 per cent; uncultivated but cultivable, 15.5 per cent; uncultivable, 4.3 per cent. The chief crops are wheat, maize, oats, barley, rye, and rice. Beans, potatoes, wine, and olive oil are important products. Although there is considerable mineral wealth in Portugal, valuable mines remain unworked on account of want of capital and electric power. Mineral production comprises coal, cupriferous pyrites, copper, tin, wolfram, kaolin, and sulphur. Sardine fishing is Portugal's most important industry. The most important manufacturing industry is the production of textiles, chiefly cottons. The manufacture of porcelain tiles is worthy of mention. Portugal's exports are about 50 per cent higher than her imports.

General. Portugal has been an independent state since the 12th century. In 1940, it ceased to be a monarchy and became a republic after a short revolution. A series of eight Presidents followed. Portugal's colonial possessions consist of lands in or off Africa, the Cape Verde Islands, Guinea, Principe and S. Tomé Islands; Angola, and Mozambique; in Asia, land in India and China; in Oceania, part of Timor Island. The area of these is 803,638 square miles, or more than 22 times greater than metropolitan Portugal.

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FOREIGN EQUIVALENTS OF AMERICAN MILITARY TERMS

American Rank, unit, or title	Foreign Equivalent
Army	Exército
Navy	Marinha
Division	Divisão
Brigade	Brigada
Fleet	Frota
Regiment	Regimento
Battalion	Batalhão
Company	Companhia
Squadron	Esquadrão
Troop	Pelotão (Cavalry)
Battery	Bateria
Platoon	Seção
Squad	Esquadra
Landing Force	Força de desembarque
Detachment	Destacamento
Infantry	Infantaria
Cavalry	Cavalaria
Field Artillery	Artilharia de Campanha
Coast Artillery	Artilharia de Costa
Engineers	Engenheiros
Chemical Warfare Service	Serviço de Guerra Química
Air Corps	Arma de Aviação
Antiaircraft	Antiaéreo
Antitank	Anti-Carro
Medical Department	Serviço de Saúde
Armored Force	Unidade Mecanizada
Tank Destroyers	Carros anti-tanques
Marines	Soldados de Marinha
Quartermaster	Intendente
Headquarters	Quartel General
Military Police	Polícia Militar
Guerrillas	Guerrilhas
Marshal	Marechal
General	General
Lieutenant General	
Major General	General de Divisão
Brigadier General	General de Brigada
Colonel	Coronel
Lieutenant Colonel	Tenente-Coronel
Major	Major
Captain	Capitão
1st Lieutenant	Primeiro Tenente
2d Lieutenant	Segundo Tenente
Adjutant	Ajudante
Sergeant	Sargento
Master Sergeant	Sargento Adjudante
First Sergeant	Primeiro Sargento
Technical Sergeant	Sargento Especialista
Corporal	Primeiro Cabo
Admiral	Almirante
Vice Admiral	Vice-Almirante
Rear Admiral	Contra-Almirante
Captain	Capitão de Mar e Guerra
Commander	Capitão de Fragata
Lieutenant Commander	Capitão de Corveta
Lieutenant	Capitão-Tenente
Ensign	Segundo Tenente
Petty Officer	Sargento
Sailor	Marinheiro
Engineer	Maquinista
Specialists	Especialistas
Private	Praça
Zero	Zero
One	Um
Two	Dois
Three	Três
Four	Quatro
Five	Cinco
Six	Seis
Seven	Sete
Eight	Oito
Nine	Nove
Ten	Dez
Battleship	Couraçado
Cruiser	Cruzador
Aircraft Carrier	Porta-aviões
Destroyer	Contra-torpedeiro
Submarines	Submarinos
Gun Boats	Canhoneiras
Airplane	Avião
Seaplane	Hidroavião
Torpedo Boat	Torpedeiro
Ammunition	Munições
Guns	Canhões
Machine Guns	Metralhadoras
Mine	Mina
Artillery	Artilharia
Bayonet	Baioneta
Mortars	Morteiros
Howitzers	Obuses
Rifles	Espingardas
Grenades	Granadas
Tanks	Carros de Combate
Trucks	Camiões
Railroad-Gun	Canhão sôbre trilhos
Bombs	Bombas
Enemy	Inimigo
German	Alemão
Japanese	Japonês
Italian	Italiano
Russian	Russo
American	Americano
English	Inglês

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PORTUGAL —OFFICERS

OFFICERS' INSIGNIA OF RANK..

MARSHAL

MAJOR

GENERAL

CAPTAIN

BRIGADIER

LIEUTENANT.

COLONEL

SUB LIEUT.

LIEUT. COLONEL

CADET

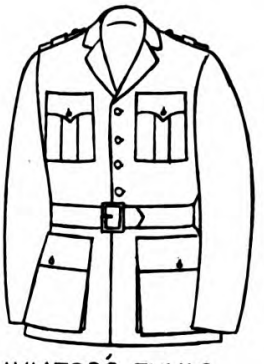
FATIGUE CAP

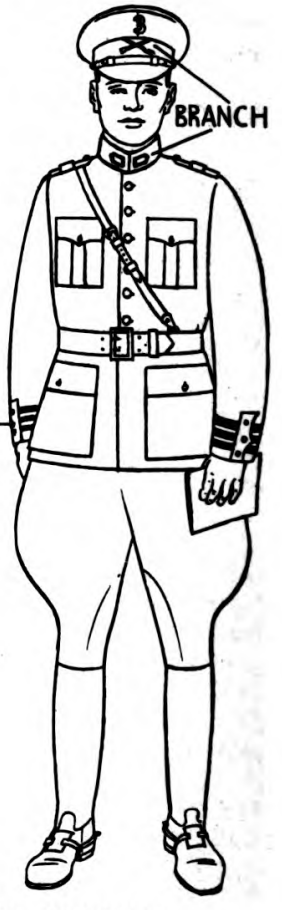
SERVICE DRESS CAP

PILOT

AIR FORCE INSIGNIA

OBSERVER


AVIATOR'S TUNIC



OFFICER'S SERVICE UNIFORM

DETAIL OF STAR USED FOR RANK INSIGNIA.

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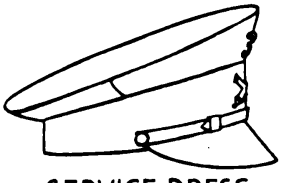
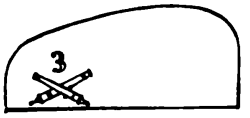
PORTUGAL —ENLISTED MEN

N.C.O.s' RANK INSIGNIA..

1ST CLASS SGT.



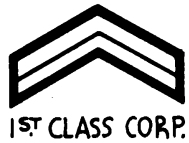
SERVICE DRESS CAP



FATIGUE CAP

2ND CLASS SGT.

FURRIEL

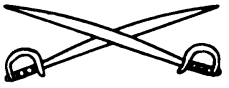


1ST CLASS CORP.

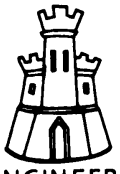
2ND CLASS CORP.

BRANCH INSIGNIA..

INFANTRY



CAVALRY

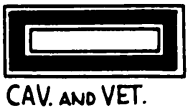


ENGINEER

ARTILLERY

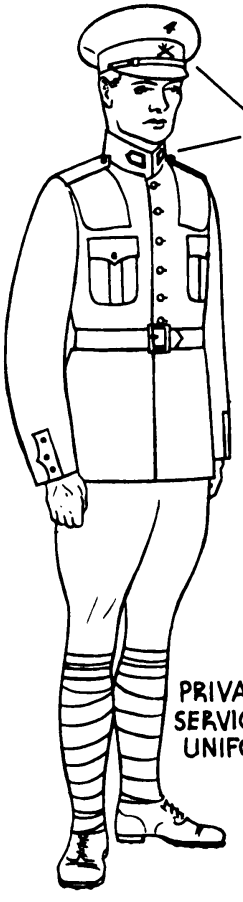
COLLAR PATCH..

INF., ENG., MED. AND ADMIN.

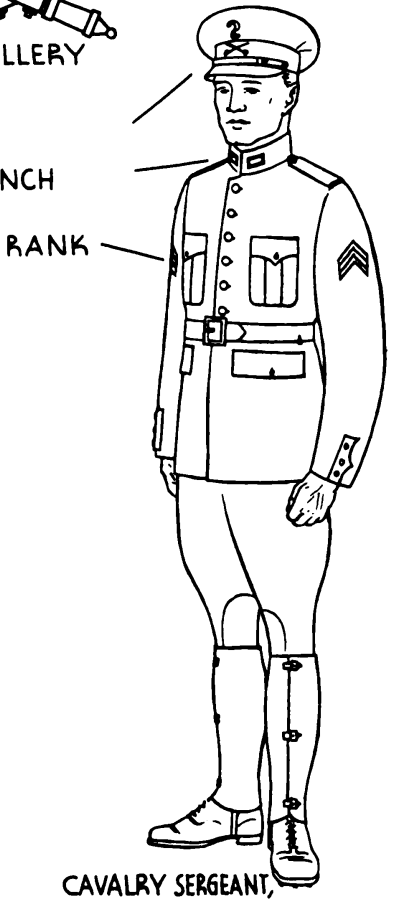


CAV. AND VET.

GENERAL STAFF, ARTILLERY.



PRIVATE, SERVICE UNIFORM.



CAVALRY SERGEANT, SERVICE UNIFORM.

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RUMANIA

Romania

Area, Population. Enlarged as a result of the Peace Treaties of 1919, 114,000 square miles, or almost same as that of Arizona. Rumania's population of 20,000,000 is somewhat greater than that of Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois. It is divided into 16,300,000 rural dwellers, or 18.17 per cent, and 3,622,000 urban residents, or 81.83 per cent. In 1930, Rumania contained a variety of races within its borders, Rumanians predominating, with 12,980,033, or 72.96 per cent. As a result of the territorial changes forced upon her during 1940, Rumania lost 40,000 square miles, or almost 35 per cent of her country, and 6,600,000 inhabitants, or more than 33 per cent of her population. The largest cities are Bucharest, the capital, 650,000, and Chishinau.

Religion. The majority of the Rumanians belong to the Orthodox Church, 72.74 per cent. The Rumanian political authorities have ruled that the Jewish communities should be placed under special laws. The clergy of the National Orthodox Church and of the Greek Catholic Church are paid by the state.

Education. Free and compulsory. In 1938-39, there were 2,360,000 pupils in the elementary schools. In the three Rumanian universities at Bucharest, Yassy and Czernowitz the number of students in 1937-38 was 31,000.

Government. Rumania was formed by the union of the principalities of Wallachia and Moldavia in 1859. Russia helped Rumania defeat the Turks and thereby made it possible for Rumania to gain her independence in 1877. In 1940, the U.S.S.R. demanded Bessarabia and northern Bukovina, and these were ceded to her. In the German attack on the Soviet Union, the Rumanians not only retook Bessarabia and northern Bukovina, but also overran certain Russian territories. In 1940, by award of the Foreign Ministers of Germany and Italy, Rumania ceded to Hungary territory in Southern Transylvania, 17,370 square miles in extent. Nine days later, at the suggestion of her Nazi masters, she ceded to Bulgaria about 3000 square miles. Under the Constitution of 1938 the government was authoritarian. When King Carol abdicated on September 6, 1940, General Ion Antonescu made himself Dictator. With German support he established the dominant fascist party of Rumania, assumed the title of "Conducator" (leader), and Rumania

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became a German vassal state. The Constitution was abolished. On February 7, 1941, new laws became effective that are perhaps the severest ever adopted in any country, directed agains almost every political activity or thought of a free people.

Army and Navy. Military service is compulsory and universal for all men between 21 and 50. The army is composed in part of 22 infantry divisions and 3 cavalry divisions. The air force in 1939 comprised 4500 officers and noncommissioned officers and 40,000 men, with 1000 airplanes. The navy in the Black Sea included 4 destroyers, 1 submarine, 3 old torpedo boats, 4 motor gunboats, and a depot ship. The Danube force included 7 monitors and some small craft. Naval aviation was represented by 350 officers, 5580 men, and 30 airplanes.

Products. In 1938, of a total of 76,418,000 acres, plowed land accounted for 47.03 per cent; forests, 22.32 per cent; meadows and pastures, 17.10 per cent; vineyards and fruit trees, 2.20 per cent; and other lands; 11.35 per cent. The principal crops are maize, wheat, barley, oats, and rye. The chief minerals are salt, lignite, iron and copper ore, petroleum, and natural gas. Important industries are flour milling, brewing, and distilling. The main railroad lines, 9505 miles, are owned and operated by the state. The state operates a commercial navigation service on the Danube and the Black Sea.

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EL SALVADOR

El Salvador

Area, Population. 13,176 square miles and 132 persons to the square mile. Of its total population, 1,811,000, about 90 per cent is "ladino," mixed Indian and white blood. San Salvador, the capital, has a population of 107,859. Other cities ranging from about 89,000 to about 21,000 are: Santa Ana, San Miguel, Santa Tecla, Ahuachapán, San Vicente, Zatatecoluca, and Sonsonate.

Religion. Predominately Roman Catholic.

Education. Free and compulsory. The state has controlled all schools, public and private, since 1929. In 1933, the total number of state, municipal, and private primary schools was 1184 with an enrollment of 56,716. In 1937, of the 12,674 persons who married, 64 per cent of the women and 55 per cent of the men were illiterate.

Government. El Salvador became an independent Republic in 1821. In accordance with the new constitution of 1939, the legislative authority resides in a single house, the National Assembly, with 3 Deputies for each of the 14 departments. Voting is compulsory for men, optional for women. The constitution guarantees freedom of speech, religion, press. The President, whose term of office is 6 years and who may not succeed himself, has wide powers. A Cabinet of 4 members serves under him. Each of the 14 departments into which the country is divided has a governor appointed for a four year term. Salvador's President, General Maximiliano Hernández Martínez, appointed in December, 1931, has had his present term extended to 1935.

Army. Five divisions of 15 infantry regiments, 2 cavalry, and 3 artillery. In time of war military service is compulsory for men from 15 to 50. The army in 1935 consisted of 100 officers and 1755 men. In 1940, Salvador defied the Axis when it forbade all anti-democratic propaganda and expelled the German consul. In 1941, Salvador closed a Clandestine Nazi radio station which was in contact with German agents all over Central America. Immediately after Pearl Harbor, Salvador declared war on the Axis.

Products, etc. Eighty per cent of Salvador's total area is under cultivation. It is the world's fourth producer of coffee which crop alone furnishes over 80 per cent of its exports. The United States is the principal buyer of Salvador's coffee and of all of Salvador's exports (77

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per cent, 1940). Salvador, realizing the economic danger of being a one crop country, has recently been attempting to diversify its agricultural products. It produces sugar cane, grains, and balsam of Peru, an essential healing antiseptic obtained from a species of balsam tree which grows nowhere else in the world but in a section of El Salvador. An important product during wartime is "henequén," used for the manufacture of sacks and ropes. There is a British and an American owned railroad. Total railroad mileage is 378, all narrow gauge. Of the 1476 miles of national roads, 353 are automobile roads. Prosperity arising from coffee planting is responsible in large measure for the new buildings, automobile highways, and extension of railroads in El Salvador. A radio transmitting and receiving station communicates with Latin America. The "colón," the monetary unit, has been kept at an exchange value of 40 cents since 1934.

General. Smallest country in size on the American continent, "small and sweet as a lump of sugra," Salvador's landscape is "soft and smiling," although this is a volcanic country with two mountain ranges marching across it. Gentle plateaus and valleys lie between the ranges, among them the rich valley of the Lempa, the greatest river flowing into the Pacific between Mexico and Cape Horn. There are thousands of small, individual coffee plantations and it may be these many individual holdings that have produced in the Salvadorans such a firm love of homeland and skill in utilizing their natural resources. They have, too, a tradition of political democracy. One of their greatest heroes is Father José Simeón Cañas, whose fervent plea for the abolition of slavery before the Constituent Assembly of the Central American Federation still stands as a landmark in Central American history. Freedom for the slaves was written into the constitution forthwith. This first national emancipation measure in continental America was enacted more than forty years before the slaves were freed in the United States.

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FOREIGN EQUIVALENTS OF AMERICAN MILITARY TERMS

American Rank, unit, or title	Foreign Equivalent
UNITS	UNIDADES
Army	Ejército
Navy	No Navy
Division	División
Brigade	Brigada
Fleet	No Navy
Regiment	Regimiento
Battalion	Batallón
Company	Compañía
Squadron	No Equivalent
Troop	Escuadrón
Battery	Batería
Platoon	Sección
Squad	Escuadra
Landing Force	Fuerza de Desembarco
Detachment	Destacamento
Infantry	Infantería
Cavalry	Caballería
Field Artillery	Artillerie de Campaña
Coast Artillery	Artillería de Costa
Engineers	Ingenieros
Chemical Warfare Service	Servicio de Guerra Química
Air Corps	Fuerza Aérea
Antiaircraft	Antiaérea
Antitank	Antitanque
Medical Department	Sanidad Militar
Armored Force	Fuerza Blindada
Tank Destroyers	Destructores de Tanques
Marines	Infantería de Marina
Quartermaster	Intendencia
Headquarters	Cuartel General
Military Police	Policía Militar
Guerrillas	Guerrillas
GRADES	GRADOS
Field Marshal	Mariscal de Campo
Marshal	Mariscal
General	General
Lieutenant General	Teniente General
Major General	General de División
Brigadier General	General de Brigada
Colonel	Coronel
Lieutenant Colonel	Teniente Coronel
Major	Mayor
Captain	Capitán
1st Lieutenant	Teniente
2d Lieutenant	Sub- Teniente
Adjutant	Ayudante
Warrant Officer	Suboficial
Sergeant	Sargento
Master Sergeant	Sargento Mayor
First Sergeant	Sargento Primero
Technical Sergeant	Sargento Técnico
Corporal	Cabo
[This Country has no Navy]	
Specialists	Especialistas
Private	Soldado Raso
MISCELLANEOUS	MISCELÁNEO
Zero	Cero
One	Uno
Two	Dos
Three	Tres
Four	Cuatro
Five	Cinco
Six	Seis
Seven	Siete
Eight	Ocho
Nine	Nueve
Ten	Diez
[This Country has no Navy]	
Ammunition	Munición
Guns	Cañones
Machine Guns	Ametralladoras
Mine	Mina
Artillery	Artillería
Bayonet	Bayoneta
Mortars	Morteros
Howitzers	Obuses
Rifles	Fusiles
Grenades	Granadas
Tanks	Tanques
Trucks	Camiones
Railroad-Gun	Cañón Ferroviario
Bombs	Bombas
Enemy	Enemigo
German	Alemán
Japanese	Japonés
Italian	Italiano
Russian	Ruso
American	Norteamericano
English	Inglés

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SPAIN

España

Area, Population. Occupies the larger part of the Iberian peninsula, with its 196,000 square miles, or about three-fourths the size of the State of Texas. Its population of almost 26,000,000 is somewhat smaller than that of the combined states of New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania. (190,050 square miles are in continental Spain, the rest in the Balearic and Canary Islands.) The largest cities are Barcelona (1,399,000), Madrid (1,194,000), the capital; Valencia, Sevilla, Málaga, Bilbao, Zaragoza, Murcia, Córdoba, Granada, and Valladolid.

Religion. Under the Franco government Roman Catholicism has been restored as the state religion. Religious organizations have had their legal status reaffirmed and their property returned. Allowances to the clergy are once more paid by the state; divorce has been suppressed. During the Spanish civil war, many of the village priests took sides with the legally elected government; that is, they were loyalists. But most of the higher clergy supported the rebels.

Education. In the field of education Spain is one of the most backward countries. According to the latest available census returns only 47.22 per cent of the population could read; 46.28 per cent could write; 45.46 per cent could neither read nor write; and the remaining 7.32 per cent represent the children under 6 years of age. Primary education is compulsory and free. There were 4,622,000 boys and girls in public schools. With the establishment of Franco's dictatorship, religious teaching has regained its former standing. Secondary education is much more neglected than in the elementary school. In a recent year there were 93,000 boys and 38,000 girls in the 111 secondary schools. The total is only 2.85 per cent of the number attending the elementary schools. These secondary institutions prepare their students for the universities, of which there are eleven, attended by 31,905 students, 2047 of whom are women.

Army, Navy. By a decree published on July 24, 1939, the Army was reorganized with the idea of constituting 8 army corps in the Peninsula and 2 in Morocco, in addition to the two "Comandancias Generales" in the Balearic and Canary Islands already in existence. These ten army corps comprise 24 divisions. Military service became compulsory for two years in 1940. The Navy consists of six cruisers, 13 destroyers, 6

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submarines and a number of smaller vessels. In construction are two destroyers and three submarines.

Government. Spain is a dictatorship of fascist hue, its leader, General Francisco Franco, a satellite of Hitler. As a result of the apathy of the democratic countries the democratic Second Republic, recognized both "de jure" and "de facto" by our own government among others, was permitted to be overthrown by Franco's fascist forces, despite its heroic struggle. This tragic result once more resulted in the re-establishment of the heavy hand of oppression over an unhappy people. Under the present régime there is but one political party, the Spanish Phalanx. This party includes the party created by José Antonio Primo de Rivera, eldest son of the General Primo de Rivera, dictator of Spain from 1923 to 1930, and the traditionalists with the remaining monarchical groups. This party is ruled by a National Council composed of 100 members. Additional help is given to the Government by the "Junta Política." The party possesses its own militia. A new organization, called the "Consejo de la Hispanidad," has a mission to promote the study and solution of spiritual and material intercourse common to countries of the same origin. The fascists of Spain hope thereby to exert over the democratic countries of South and Central America an influence that she had in large part lost.

Products. Spain is essentially an agricultural country, largely of huge landed estates. The productive area of Spain is estimated as 87.2 per cent of the total area of 124,912,738 acres. Since 1921 Spain has been growing tobacco in some quantity. The leading crops are wheat, barley, oats, rye, and rice. Other products are grapes, oranges, cane sugar, beet-root sugar, potatoes, onions, olives, olive oil, silk. She possesses considerable riches in minerals: iron, copper, coal, zinc, cobalt, lead, manganese, quicksilver, sulphate of soda, salt, sulphur, phosphates and potash salt. Spain has important manufactures of cotton and woolen goods, paper mills, etc. The total length of highways in Spain is 71,369 miles; of railways, 10,497 miles, of various gauges. The state took over all standard gauge railroads on February 1, 1940, more than 72 per cent of all the railroads.

General. Spain had a total foreign debt on June 30, 1940, of 1,200,000,000 pesetas. One of Spain's largest creditors is Italy. This is for a debt, five billion lire, incurred during the civil war for the aid the Italian Fascists gave the Spanish Fascists in overthrowing the repub-

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lican government. In addition, Spain must repay 300,000,000 lire to the Italian Consortium for advances made to her. The precise amount of the debt owed to Germany has not yet been established, nor the method of payment. It is contended, however, that since Spanish indebtedness to Germany was largely compensated by exports of Spanish goods, the debt will be considerably less than that to Italy. In World War II, Spain as late as the end of 1942 was not engaged on either side. Franco has stated publicly that he wishes a victory for the Axis powers. Spain's colonial possessions in Africa have an area of 128,696 square miles, or more than two-thirds of the area of Peninsular Spain.

FOREIGN EQUIVALENTS OF AMERICAN MILITARY TERMS

American Rank, unit, or title	Foreign Equivalent
UNITS	UNIDADES
Army	Ejército
Navy	Marina de Guerra
Division	División
Brigade	Brigada
Fleet	Escuadra
Regiment	Regimiento
Battalion	Batallón
Company	Compañía
Squadron	Escadra
Troop	Escuadrón
Battery	Batería
Platoon	Sección
Squad	Escuadrilla
Landing Force	Fuerza de Desembarco
Detachment	Destacamento
Infantry	Infantería
Cavalry	Caballería
Field Artillery	Artillería de Campaña
Coast Artillery	Artillería de Costa
Engineers	Ingenieros
Chemical Warfare Service	Servicio de Guerra Química
Air Corps	Fuerza Aérea
Antiaircraft	Antiaérea
Antitank	Antitanque
Medical Department	Sanidad Militar
Armored Force	Fuerza Blindada
Tank Destroyers	Destructores de Tanques
Marines	Infantería de Marina
Quartermaster	Intendencia
Headquarters	Cuartel General
Military Police	Policía Militar
Guerrillas	Guerrillas

American Rank, unit, or title	Foreign Equivalent
GRADES	GRADOS
Field Marshal	Mariscal de Campo
Marshal	Capitán General, Mariscal
General	General
Lieutenant General	Teniente General
Major General	General de División
Brigadier General	General de Brigada
Colonel	Coronel
Lieutenant Colonel	Teniente Coronel
Major	Mayor Comandante
Captain	Capitán
1st Lieutenant	Teniente Primero
2d Lieutenant	Segundo Teniente, Alférez
Adjutant	Ayudante
Warrant Officer	Suboficial, Subayduante
Sergeant	Sargento
Master Sergeant	Sargento Mayor
First Sergeant	Sargento Primero
Technical Sergeant	Sargento Técnico
Corporal	Cabo
Admiral	Almirante
Vice Admiral	Vicealmirante
Rear Admiral	Contraalmirante
Captain	Capitán de Navío
Commander	Capitán de Fragata
Lieutenant Commander	Capitán de Corbeta
Lieutenant	Teniente de Navío
Ensign	Alférez de Navío
Warrant Officer	Contramaestre
Petty Officer	Cabo de Mar
Sailor	Marinero
Engineer	Maquinista
Specialists	Especialistas
Private	Soldado Raso

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SPAIN

American Rank, unit, or title	Foreign Equivalent
MISCELLANEOUS	MISCELÁNEO
Zero	Cero
One	Uno
Two	Dos
Three	Tres
Four	Cuatro
Five	Cinco
Six	Seis
Seven	Siete
Eight	Ocho
Nine	Nueve
Ten	Diez
Battleship	Acorazado
Cruiser	Crucero
Aircraft carrier	Portaviones
Destroyer	Destructor
Submarines	Submarinos
Gun Boats	Cañoneros
Airplane	Avión
Seaplane	Hidroavión
Torpedo Boat	Torpedero

American Rank, unit, or title	Foreign Equivalent
Ammunition	Munición
Guns	Cañones
Machine Guns	Ametralladoras
Mine	Mina
Artillery	Artillería
Bayonet	Bayoneta
Mortars	Morteros
Howitzers	Obuses
Rifles	Fusiles
Grenades	Granadas
Tanks	Tanques
Trucks	Camiones
Railroad-Gun	Cañón Ferroviario
Bombs	Bombas
Enemy	Enemigo
German	Alemán
Japanese	Japonés
Italian	Italiano
Russian	Ruso
American	Norteamericano
English	Inglés

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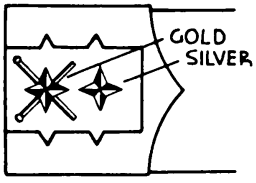
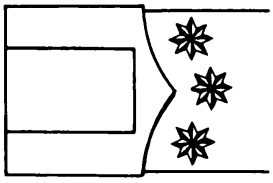
SPAIN —OFFICERS AND ENLISTED MEN

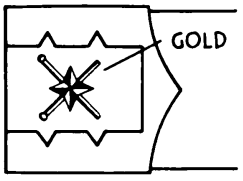
OFFICERS' INSIGNIA OF RANK..



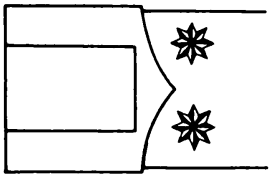
GEN. INSPECTOR



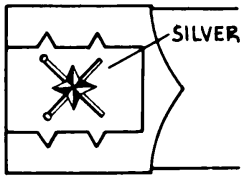
CAPTAIN



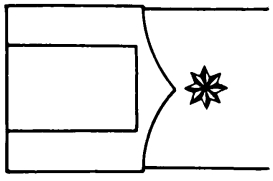
GEN OF DIVISION



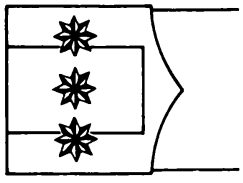
1ST LIEUTENANT



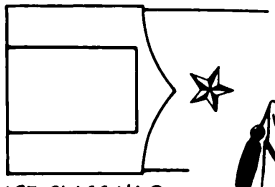
GEN. OF BRIGADE



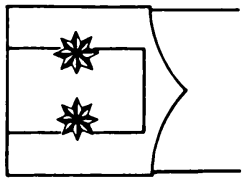
2ND LIEUTENANT



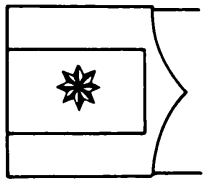
COLONEL



1ST CLASS W.O.



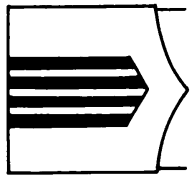
LT. COLONEL



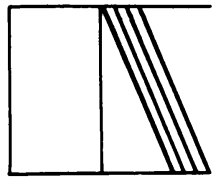
MAJOR

ALL RANK INSIGNIA WORN ON CAP, CUFF OR SLEEVE.

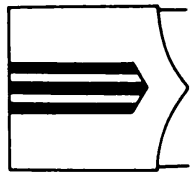
N.C.O. RANK INSIGNIA..



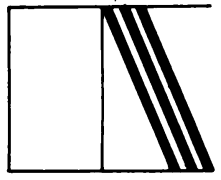
W.O. 2ND CLASS



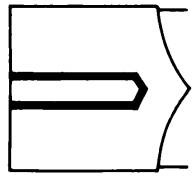
SERGEANT (GOLD)



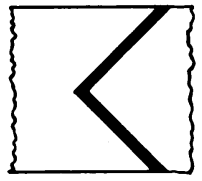
W.O. 3RD CLASS



CORPORAL (RED)



W.O. 4TH CLASS

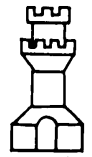


LANCE CORP.

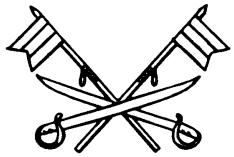
FATIGUE CAP

BRANCH INSIGNIA..

INFANTRY



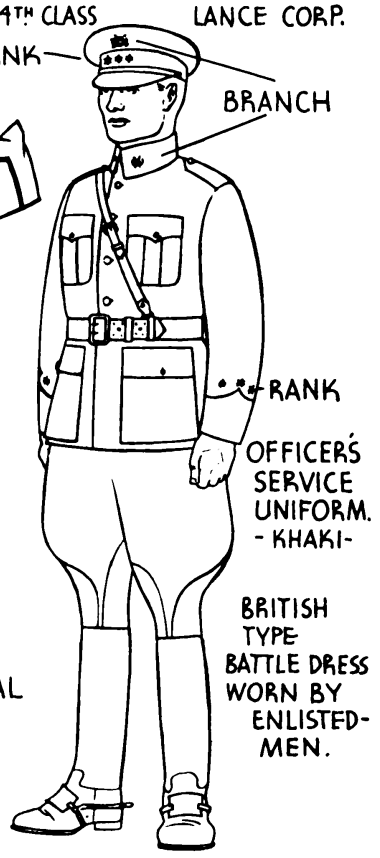
ENGINEER



CAVALRY

MEDICAL

AIR FORCE



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SWEDEN

Sverige

Area, Population. 173,341 square miles, or slightly smaller than that of South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, and Mississippi. Its population, 6,370,000, is somewhat less than two-thirds that of the same states. On the whole, the Swedish people are homogeneous, with small contributions by Finns and Lapps. The principal cities of Sweden are Stockholm, 570,000; Göteborg and Malmó.

Religion. The great mass of Swedes belong to the Lutheran Protestant Church (Evangelical Lutherans), which is recognized as the state religion. The number of non-Lutherans is so small as to be almost negligible. The Lutherans account for 99.6904 per cent of the Swedes.

Education. Free and compulsory from 7 to 14. Illiteracy is almost nonexistent. Sweden has two universities, one at Uppsala, founded in 1477, the other at Lund, founded in 1668. Uppsala in 1940 had 2359 students; Lund, 2217. In addition, there are other important institutions of higher education.

Army and Navy. Compulsory and universal military service is required for all men from 20 to 45. In 1939 because of the dangers surrounding her, Sweden appropriated almost 20 per cent more funds for defense than she had done in the preceding year. The Navy consists of 8 defense coast ships, 2 cruisers, 8 destroyers, 19 torpedo boats, 6 mine sweepers, 16 submarines, and a number of smaller craft. The air force comprised 1100 officers and men in 1939 and possessed 340 airplanes. The military forces, recruited on the principle of universal service, are supplemented by a volunteer personnel which forms the permanent "cadres" for training purposes. Men are liable to service from the age of 20 to 47 years. The army in peace is made up of four divisions, the troops of Upper Norrland and of Gotland. In January, 1942, a five year plan was instituted for the development and expansion of Sweden's defenses. Part of this plan called for equipping the army with heavier tanks, heavy artillery, additional antitank units, and a large-scale motorization of the infantry.

Products. From an almost exclusively agricultural country Sweden has gradually turned toward commerce and industry, upon which in 1930 53.9 per cent depended for their livelihood. The chief crops are hay, fodder-roots, sugar beets, potatoes, oats, and wheat. Milk and

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butter production, though declining somewhat, are still important. For many years mining has been a leading industry in Sweden. Iron, lead, silver, copper, zinc, manganese, auriferous arsenic ore, tin, and sulphur pyrites lead the list. In addition, the chief industries are: wood and paper; mechanical workshops; textiles; iron, steel, and metal goods factories; iron and steel works; chemical works; and dairies. The Swedish merchant marine, on July 1, 1941, comprised 2176 vessels of 1,503,170 gross tons. The total length of railways in Sweden at the end of 1940 was 10,412 miles, of which the State owned 5745 miles, or 55.18 per cent.

Government. Constitutional Monarchy. The King is Gustav V. Of the legislature the First Chamber consists of 150 members and the Second Chamber of 230 members, who are elected by universal suffrage for a four year term. The Council of State, the Ministry, appointed in December, 1939, contained 15 ministerial posts.

General. Sweden has progressed far along the path of an integral democracy. The relations between management and a labor that is highly organized, and has been for many years, are on the whole amicable. Lakes and rivers are more numerous than in any other European country than Finland. By 1944, unless the war should prevent it, all railroads in Sweden will have been nationalized. Unlike Norway, Sweden has much productive land. About half of the entire population live on farms. Up to late 1942 Sweden had managed to stay out of the war, chiefly because it did not seem to be to the interest of the Reich to invade the country. Sweden had been, however, compelled to grant passage to a large number of Nazi troops on their way to the Finnish-Russia front. So far as one can gather, the proportion of Swedes, many of whom were pro-German in World War I, that are sympathetic to the Nazi cause, is not high. Certain newspapers have been particularly courageous in affirming the democratic stand of the Swedes during this war.

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FOREIGN EQUIVALENTS OF AMERICAN MILITARY TERMS

American Rank, unit, or title	Foreign Equivalent
Army	Armé
Navy	Marine
Division	Division
Brigade	Brigad
Fleet	Flåtta
Regiment	Regiment
Battalion	Bataljon
Company	Kompani
Squadron	Skvadron (Cavalry)
Troop	Halfskvadron
Battery	Batteri
Platoon	Pluton
Squad	Korporalstropp
Landing Force	Landgånstropper
Infantry	Infanteri
Cavalry	Kavalleri
Field Artillery	Fältartilleri
Coast Artillery	Kustartilleri
Engineers	Ingenjörer
Chem. Warfare Service	Kemisk Avdelning
Air Corps	Luftvåpnet
Antiaircraft	Luftvärn
Antitank	Pansarvärn
Medical Department	Sunhetsväsenet
Armored Force	Pansarstyrka
Tank Destroyers	Pansarförstörare
Marines	Marinesoldater
Quartermaster	Kvartérmästare
Headquarters	Huvudkvartér
Military Police	Militärpolis
Guerrillas	Guerillamän
Field Marshal	Feltmarskalk
Marshal	Marskalk
General	General
Lieutenant General	Generallöjtnant
Major General	Generalmajor
Brigadier General	Brigadegeneral
Colonel	Överste
Lieutenant Colonel	Överstelöjtnant
Major	Major
Captain	Kapten
1st Lieutenant	Överlöjtnant
2d Lieutenant	Undterlöjtnant
Adjutant	Adjutant
Sergeant	Sergeant
Master Sergeant	Överväbel
First Sergeant	Forstesergeant
Technical Sergeant	Teknisk Sergeant
Corporal	Korporal
Admiral	Amiral
Vice Admiral	Viceamiral
Rear Admiral	Kontramiral

American Rank, unit, or title	Foreign Equivalent
Captain	Kapten
Commander	Kommandör
Lieut. Commander	Kommandörlöjtnant
Lieutenant	Löjtnant
Ensign	2. Löjtnant
Petty Officer	Underofficer
Sailor	Matros
Engineer	Maskinist
Specialists	Specialister
Private	Gemen Soldat
Zero	Noll
One	En
Two	Två
Three	Tre
Four	Fyra
Five	Fem
Six	Sex
Seven	Sju
Eight	Åtta
Nine	Nio
Ten	Tio
Battleship	Slagskepp
Cruiser	Kryssare
Aircraft carrier	Luftfartygskepp
Destroyer	Jagare
Submarine	Ubåtar
Gun Boats	Kanonbåtar
Airplane	Flygmaskin
Seaplane	Flyabåt
Torpedo Boat	Torpedbåt
Ammunition	Ammunition
Guns	Kanoner
Machine Guns	Maskingevärer
Mine	Mine
Artillery	Artilleri
Bayonet	Bajonett
Mortars	Mörsare
Howitzers	Haubitser
Rifles	Riffler
Grenades	Granater
Tanks	Pansarvagner
Trucks	Lastkraftvagner
Railroad-Gun	Järnvägskanon
Bombs	Bomber
Enemy	Fiende
German	tysk
Japanese	japansk
Italian	italiensk
Russian	rysk
American	amerikansk
English	engelsk

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SWITZERLAND

Schweiz-Suisse-Svizzera

Area, Population. Switzerland attained almost its present boundaries when Napoleon Bonaparte increased her cantons to nineteen in 1803. Three new cantons were added in 1815. Area of Switzerland is 15,900 square miles, or slightly greater than that of Massachusetts, Connecticut, and Rhode Island combined. The population at the end of 1941 was 4,261,000, or slightly less than that of Massachusetts. The largest cities are Zurich, 330,000; Bale (Basel), Geneva, Bern and Lusanne.

Religion. Complete liberty of conscience and of creed exists. No bishoprics may be established on Swiss territory without the approval of the Confederation. Certain Roman Catholic orders are not permitted. The foundation of new convents or religious orders is prohibited. In 1930 Protestants numbered 2,230,000 or 54.84 per cent of the population; Roman Catholics, 1,666,000 or 40.98 per cent. Of the populous cantons, Basel, Bern, Neuchatel, Vaud, and Zurich are mainly Protestant; Fribourg, Luzern, Ticino, Valais, and the forest cantons are predominantly Catholic.

Education. There is little uniformity in the educational administration of Switzerland. Perhaps the only generalization permitted is that elementary education is free and compulsory. In 1939-40 there were 455,500 boys and girls in the elementary schools and 73,500 boys and girls in secondary schools.

Army. Service is universal and compulsory in the national militia. Except for physical disability there are few exemptions. There is a staff organization for 3 army corps and an air force of 21 squadrons with 200 airplanes. The normal peacetime strength of the army in training is 46,200. When World War II began, the whole army was mobilized, a force of 650,000 men. Though some of the older classes were demobilized, younger classes were called up ahead of time, and the army has now 525,000 men under arms.

Government. For many decades Switzerland has been considered a model republic. It has managed to avoid the difficulties that have so often arisen when there is a multiplicity of languages, and has remained at peace ever since its formation as a republic. In 19 of the 25 cantons the majority of the citizens speak German; in five, French; and in one Italian. Of the total population in 1930, 2,900,000, or 71.91 per cent,

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spoke German; 83,000, or 20.44 per cent, French; 242,000, or 5.95 per cent, Italian. The Federal Council is the chief governing authority. Each canton or demi-canton has its local government, which is sovereign, save for the limitations explicit in the Federal Constitution. Although there is no uniformity in the organization of the local governments, all are based on the absolute sovereignty of the people. In certain of the smallest cantons there is no legislative body at all; instead, all male citizens assemble together in the open air at stated periods, make laws, and appoint their administrators. Parliament is composed of 2 chambers, a "Standerat," or Council of States, and a "Nationalrat," or National Council. The present Constitution was adopted in 1874.

Education. General and sound. There are numerous higher schools and universities, including complementary schools, teachers' seminaries, commercial and administrative schools, trade schools, art schools, technical schools, schools for the instruction of girls in domestic economy and other subjects; agricultural schools, schools for horticulture, for viticulture, for arboriculture, and for dairy management. Special institutions exist for the blind, the deaf and dumb, and the feeble-minded. The seven universities, at Basel, Bern, Geneva, Fribourg, Lausanne, Neuchatel, and Zurich, are organized on the model of German universities; they are directed by a rector and a senate, and are divided into four faculties of theology, jurisprudence, philosophy and sciences.

Products. Agricultural pursuits account for 20.8 per cent of the population. There are 236,000 farms covering 3,574,000 acres, or an average of 15.14 acres apiece. Wheat, potatoes, sugar-beet, other vegetables, and tobacco are among the most important products of the soil. Salt, iron ore, and manganese are mined in considerable quantity. One of the largest industries is that of watch and clock making. The railways have a total length of 3218 miles, all state-owned.

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FOREIGN EQUIVALENTS OF AMERICAN MILITARY TERMS

Switzerland is tri-lingual. The equivalents in Italian, French and German are given.

American Rank, unit or title	ITALIAN Equivalent
UNITS	
Army	Esercito
Navy	No Navy
Division	Divisione
Brigade	Brigata
Fleet	Flotta
Regiment	Reggimento
Battalion	Battaglione
Company	Compagnia
Squadron	Gruppo Di Squadroni
Troop	Squadrone
Battery	Batteria
Platoon	Plotone
Squad	Squadra
Landing Force	Esercito Di Sbarco
Detachment	Distaccamento
Infantry	Fanteria
Cavalry	Cavalleria
Field Artillery	Artiglieria Da Campagna
Coast Artillery	Artiglieria Da Costa
Engineers	Genio
Chemical Warfare Service	Servizio Chimico Di Guerra
Air Corps	Aeronautica
Antiaircraft	Controaerei
Antitank	Anticarro
Medical Department	Sanita
Armored Force	Unita Corazzate
Tank Destroyers	Veicoli Anticarro
Marines	Fanteria Di Marina
Quartermaster	Ufficiale D'Amministrazione E Maresciallo D'Alloggio
Headquarters	Quartiere Generale
Military Police	Polizia Militare
Guerrillas	Guerriglieri
GRADES	
Field Marshal	No Equivalent
Marshal	No Equivalent
General	Generale
Lieutenant General	No Equivalent
Major General	No Equivalent
Brigadier General	No Equivalent
Colonel	Colonnello
Lieutenant Colonel	Tenente Colonnello
Major	Maggiore
Captain	Capitano
1st Lieutenant	Primotenente
2nd Lieutenant	Tenente
Adjutant	Aiutante Sotto-ufficiale
Warrant Officer	No Equivalent
Sergeant	Sergente
Master Sergeant	No Equivalent
First Sergeant	No Equivalent
Technical Sergeant	No Equivalent
Corporal	Carporalo
Specialists	Specialisti
Private	Soldato Semplice
MISCELLANEOUS	
Zero	Zero
One	Uno
Two	Due
Three	Tre
Four	Quattro
Five	Cinque
Six	Sei
Seven	Sette
Eight	Otto
Nine	Nove
Ten	Dieci
Ammunition	Munizioni
Guns	Cannoni
Machine Guns	Mitragliatrici
Mine	Mina
Artillery	Artiglieria
Bayonet	Baionetta
Mortars	Mortai
Howitzers	Obici
Rifles	Fucili
Grenades	Bombe
Tanks	Carri Armati
Trucks	Autocarri
Railroad-Gun	Cannone Da Artiglieria Su Ferrovia
Bombs	Bombe
Enemy	Nemico
German	Tedesco
Japanese	Giapponese
Italian	Italiano
Russian	Russo
American	Americano
English	Inglese

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SWITZERLAND

Switzerland is tri-lingual. The equivalents in Italian, French and German are given.

American Rank, unit, or title	FRENCH Equivalent
Army	Armée
Navy	No Navy
Division	Division
Brigade	Brigade
Fleet	No Navy
Regiment	Régiment
Battalion	Bataillon (Inf); Groupe (Arty)
Company	Compagnie; Equipage (Nav)
Squadron	Groupe D'Escadrons (Cav); Escadrille (Avn); Escadre (Nav)
Troop	Escadron (Cav)
Battery	Batterie
Platoon	Section (Inf, Arty); Peloton (Cav)
Squad	Groupe de Combat (Inf); Escouade (Cav); Équipe
Landing Force	Corps Expéditionnaire
Infantry	Infanterie
Cavalry	Cavalerie
Field Artillery	Artillerie de Campagne
Coast Artillery	Artillerie Côlière
Engineers	Corps du Génie
Chemical Warfare Service	Service de Protection Contre Les Gaz
Air Corps	Armée de L'Air
Antiaircraft	Antiaérien
Antitank	Antichar
Medical Department	Service de Santé
Armored Force	Engins Blindés
Tank Destroyers	Engins Antichars
Marines	Fusiliers Marins
Quartermaster	Officier de L'Intendance
Headquarters	Quartier Général
Military Police	Police Militaire
Guerrillas	Guérillas
Field Marshal	No Equivalent
Marshal	No Equivalent
General	Général
Lieutenant General	No Equivalent
Major General	No Equivalent
Brigadier General	No Equivalent
Colonel	Colonel
Lieutenant Colonel	Lieutenant-Colonel
Major	Major
Captain	Capitaine
1st Lieutenant	Premier-Lieutenant
2nd Lieutenant	Lieutenant
Adjutant	Adjudant
Sergeant	Sergent (Inf); Maréchal Des Logis (Cav, Arty)
Master Sergeant	Grade de Sergeant Le Plus Élevé Dans L'Armée Américaine
First Sergeant	Sergent-Chef (Inf); Maréchal Des Logis Chef (Cav, Arty)
Technical Sergeant	Sergeant-Chef Chargé de Fonctions Techniques (USA)
Corporal	Brigadier (Cav, Arty); Caporal (Inf)
Specialists	Spécialistes
Private	Soldat
Zero	Zéro
One	Un
Two	Deux
Three	Trois
Four	Quatre
Five	Cinq
Six	Six
Seven	Sept
Eight	Huit
Nine	Neuf
Ten	Dix
Airplane	Avinn
Ammunition	Munitions
Guns	Canons
Machine Guns	Mitrailleuses
Mine	Mine
Artillery	Artillerie
Bayonet	Baïonnette
Mortars	Mortiers
Howitzers	Obusiers
Rifles	Fusils
Grenades	Grenades
Tanks	Chars de Combat
Trucks	Camions
Railroad-Gun	Pièce D'Artillerie Sur Voie Ferrée
Bombs	Bombes
Enemy	Ennemi
German	Allemand
Japanese	Japonais
Italian	Italien
Russian	Russe
American	Américain
English	Anglais

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SWITZERLAND

Switzerland is tri-lingual. The equivalents in Italian, French and German are given.

American Rank, unit, or title	GERMAN Equivalent
UNITS	
Army	Armee
Navy	No Navy
Division	Division
Brigade	Brigade
Fleet	No Navy
Regiment	Regiment
Battalion	Bataillon
Company	Kompanie
Squadron	Reiterabteilung
Troop	Schwadron
Battery	Batterie
Platoon	Zug
Squad	Gruppe
Landing Force	Landungskorps
Detachment	Abteilung
Infantry	Infanterie
Cavalry	Kavallerie
Field Artillery	Feldartillerie
Coast Artillery	Küstenartillerie
Engineers	Pioniere
Chemical Warfare Service	chemische Waffe
Air Corps	Luftwaffe
Antiaircraft	Flugabwehr
Antitank	Panzerbwehr
Medical Department	(Wehrmachtsänitatswesen)
Armored Force	Panzertruppe
Tank Destroyers	Panzerjäger
Marines	Seesoldaten
Quartermaster	No German Equivalent. Term "Quartiermeister" and combinations apply to certain General Staff Officers only)
Headquarters	Hauptquartier
Military Police	Feldpolizei
Guerrillas	Freischärler
GRADES	Dienstgrade
Field Marshal	No Equivalent
Marshal	No Equivalent
General	Generaloberst
Lieutenant General	No Equivalent
Major General	No Equivalent
Brigadier General	No Equivalent
Colonel	Oberst
Lieutenant Colonel	Oberstleutnant
Major	Major
Captain	Hauptmann; Rittmeister (Cav.)
1st Lieutenant	Oberleutnant
2nd Lieutenant	Leutnant
Adjutant	Adjutant
Warrant Officer	No Equivalent
Sergeant	Wachtmeister
Master Sergeant	Oberfeldwebel
First Sergeant	Feldwebel
Technical Sergeant	No Equivalent
Corporal	Obergefreiter
Specialists	No Equivalent
Private	Schütze (Inf.); Jäger (Light Inf.); Kanonier (Art.); Reiter (Cav.); Pionier (Eng.)
MISCELLANEOUS	
Zero	Null
One	eins
Two	zwei
Three	drei
Four	vier
Five	fünf
Six	sechs
Seven	Sieben
Eight	acht
Nine	neun
Ten	zehn
Ammunition	Munition
Guns	Geschütze
Machine Guns	Maschinengewehre
Mine	Mine
Artillery	Artillerie
Bayonet	Bajonett
Mortars	Mörser
Howitzers	Haubitzen
Rifles	Gewehre
Grenades	Handgranaten
Tanks	Panzer
Trucks	Lastkraftwagen
Railroad-Gun	Eisenbahngeschütz
Bombs	Bomben
Enemy	Feind
German	Deutsch
Japanese	Japanisch
Italian	Italienisch
Russian	Russisch
American	Amerikanisch
English	Englisch

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THAILAND

Prades Thai, or Muang-Thai

Area, Population. The area of Thailand, formerly Siam, is 200,000 square miles, about 45,000 square miles being in the Malay Peninsula. This is slightly less than that of the New England States, New York, Pennsylvania, Maryland, and Virginia. According to the census of 1937, the population in 1940 was 14,500,000.

Religion. Buddhism principally. In 1937, Buddhists numbered 13,750,000, or 95.06 per cent of the population.

Education. Primary education is compulsory and free. The Chulalankarana University and the University of Moral and Political Sciences give opportunity for advanced education.

Government. Until 1932 the Constitution provided for an absolute monarchy. A new Constitution then was adopted which permits the King to exercise the legislative power with the advice and consent of the Assembly of the people's representatives, and the executive power through the state council, which is composed of 14 to 24 members. On June 12, 1940, Thailand signed a nonaggression pact with Great Britain and France. In 1941, taking advantage of a defeated France and with the temporary approbation of Japan, she signed a peace convention with French Indo-China, whereby the latter ceded to Thailand a considerable amount of her territory. On December 21, 1941, a ten year treaty of alliance was signed between Thailand and Japan, and, for all practical purposes, Thailand was swallowed up by her cosigner. On January 25, 1942, Thailand declared war on Great Britain and the United States.

Army and Navy. All able-bodied men between the ages of 18 and 30 are liable to military service. The army is composed of 26 infantry battalions, 4 cavalry regiments, 1 cavalry squadron, 1 anti-aircraft regiment, 9 groups of artillery, and 2 battalions of engineers. The Air Force comprises 5 wings. The Navy includes 2 sea gunboats, 2 river gunboats, 3 sloops, 1 destroyer, 9 torpedo boats, 3 small torpedo boats, 20 coastal motor boats, 4 submarines, 2 minelayers, and 11 transport vessels.

Products. In 1937, 83.35 per cent of the occupied persons were engaged in agriculture or fishing, 1.90 per cent in industry. The most important product is rice, the national food staple. Other crops are

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coconuts, tobacco, pepper, and cotton. Rubber planting is increasing. Mineral resources are extensive and varied. In 1940 there were 1925 miles of State-owned railroads, and about 112 miles more were under construction.

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TURKEY

Turkiye Cumhuriyeti

Area, Population. 294,416 square miles, or slightly less than Washington, Oregon, and California. Its population, 18,000,000, is about equal to that of Connecticut, New York, and New Jersey, of which 17,000,000 are Turks, and the rest Greeks, Armenians, Jews, and other minorities. Turkey's largest cities are Istanbul (Constantinople), 884,000; Izmir (Smyrna), and Ankara (Angora).

Religion. The Turkish State is divorced from the Church and freedom of worship is guaranteed by the Turkish constitution. Most Turks are Moslems, but the minorities which belong to various faiths and sects enjoy complete freedom of cult and equality of rights in the eyes of the law.

Army. Turkey has always had a trained standing army ever since the foundation of the State. Every Turkish male at the age of twenty has to report for military service, when he is examined and assigned to one of the branches of the Army. Every Turkish citizen is at the beck and call of the army until he is 65. As late as 1942, Turkey was still one of the few neutral countries in World War II.

Education. Education in Turkey is in the main similar to that in Central European countries. Five years of primary education are compulsory for both sexes. With the exception of a few private and charitable schools, all education is government controlled and supervised, and tuition is free in all public schools and universities. Literacy made gigantic strides with the advent of Latin characters in 1928 and has dropped from 90 per cent to 20 per cent.

Government. After the abolition of the Sultanate in 1920, and successive changes of forms of government a constitution was adopted in 1925 and the country's republican life completely established. There is a single legislative national assembly, chosen by popular vote, which in turn chooses the president. Extensive legislation has been enacted to westernize the country. Polygamy and slavery have been abolished and the wearing of the fez tabooed. The prime architect of the political transformation of Turkey, and the first president, Mustapha Keman Ataturk, died in 1938 and was succeeded by General Ismet Inonu.

Products. Industrial life in towns is a recent development encouraged by the Republic. Its chief industries are textiles, mining, paper, sugar,

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glass, and cement. Turkey's mineral resources include chrome ore, zinc, manganese, antimony, copper, borax, emery, asphalt, meerschaum, coal, lignite, gold, silver, and petroleum.

The country is largely mountainous. Turkey is primarily an agricultural country, producing in large quantity the following crops: tobacco, cereals, figs, nuts, fruits of almost all varieties, opium, and gums. About 10.61 per cent of the entire area of Turkey is in forests.

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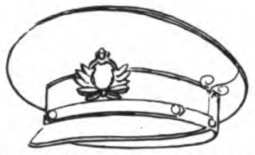
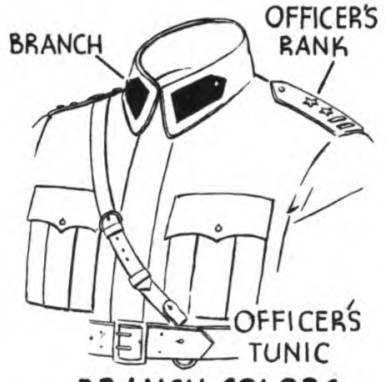
TURKEY —**OFFICERS AND ENLISTED MEN**



SERVICE DRESS CAP

FIELD CAP



N.C.O.s' RANK INSIGNIA

STAFF SGT.

SERGEANT

CORPORAL

OFFICER'S OVERCOAT

BRANCH COLORS

GEN. STAFF - CRIMSON
MACHINE GUNS - GREEN
CAVALRY - L. GREY BLUE
AVIATION - M. GREY BLUE
ENGINEERS - D. GREY BLUE
INFANTRY - GREEN
ARTILLERY - NAVY BLUE
MEDICAL - D. MAROON

COLLAR PATCH

OFFICERS' INSIGNIA OF RANK..

FIELD MARSHAL

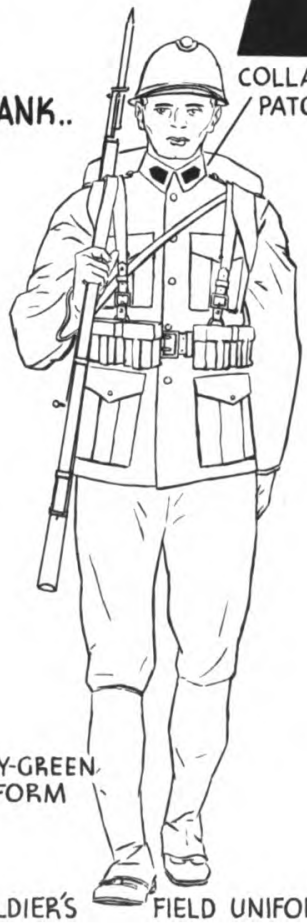
ARMY GENERAL

CORPS GENERAL

DIVISION GENERAL

BRIG. GENERAL

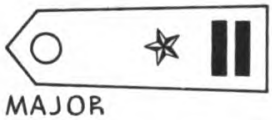
COLONEL



GREY-GREEN UNIFORM

SOLDIER'S FIELD UNIFORM

LIEUT. COLONEL

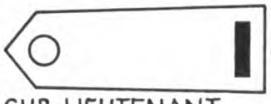


MAJOR

CAPTAIN

FIRST LIEUTENANT

SECOND LIEUTENANT



SUB-LIEUTENANT

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THE UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA

Area, Population. 472,550 square miles, divided among 4 provinces. More than half of the area is in the Cape of Good Hope, less than one-fourth in Transvaal, and less than one-tenth each in the Orange Free State and in Natal. A large part of South Africa is rather like Texas and western prairies. South Africa is still a frontier country, and its farmers and cattle growers live close to the soil. In the main, its towns are isolated and small. The larger ones Johannesburg, 258,000 Europeans; Cape Town, the seat of Parliament, 173,000 Europeans; Durban, 95,000 Europeans, and Pretoria, the capital, 77,000 Europeans. The total population in 1936 was 9,600,000. Of this number the whites accounted for 2,004,000, the native Bantus (Negro) 6,600,000, mixed 770,000, and from India 220,000.

Religion. The principal religions, as indicated in the census of whites in 1936, were as follows: Dutch Christians, 1,089,000; Anglicans, 345,000; other Protestants, 280,000; Roman Catholics, 92,000; Jews, 91,000.

Government. The Union of South Africa became a self-governing Dominion of the British Empire in 1910, when the various self-governing colonies (The Cape of Good Hope, Natal, Transvaal, and Orange River) formed a Union, these being the original provinces in the Union. A Governor-General and an Executive Council have charge of the various Departments of State. Parliament, in which the legislative power resides, consists of the Crown, Senate, and House of Assembly. The Governor-General summons and dissolves Parliament, but there must be an annual session. The provincial governments each consist of an Administrator appointed for five years by the Governor-General in Council and a Provincial Council elected for a five year term on the same system as members of the national legislature except that non-whites may participate.

Education. Administered by the Union Department of Education are technical colleges, industrial schools, trades and housecraft schools, special schools for the deaf and blind. In 1938 there were 4278 state or state-aided schools (primary, secondary) with an attendance of 387,000 European pupils, and 5000 with 589,000 non-European pupils.

Army. As provided by the Defense Act of 1912 and 1922, every citizen between 17 and 60 and of European descent is liable for service in time of war, and those between 17 and 25 in time of peace for

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training in various forces. By September, 1942, one out of every seven white men was in the armed forces. Many of these men, volunteers, fought valiantly defending Libya although conscription is limited to service within southern Africa. The armed forces numbered 190,000, including 30,000 native troops. South Africa's planes and a small navy of patrol boats guard the vital sea lanes to the Cape. The Air Force, an arm of the Permanent Defense Force, has had headquarters depots, a central flying school, 24 training schools, and service squadrons. There is a close liaison with the Royal Air Force.

Products. The principal crops are wheat, cotton, corn, and fruits. Technical and financial aid is given by the state to encourage irrigation. The total number of factories in 1936-1937 was 9900. The average number of persons employed was 333,000 (Europeans, 140,000). The principal manufactures were: food, drink, etc.; metals, engineering, etc.; building, etc.; heat, light, and power; chemicals, etc.; vehicles, etc.; clothing, textiles, etc.; books, printing, etc.; stone, clay, etc.; leather; furniture. In South Africa's war effort, industry plans to produce 600,000 tons of steel yearly for armored cars, artillery, rifles, bombs, shells, bullets, uniforms, shoes, and many other necessities of war. The principal minerals are gold, diamonds, asbestos, copper, crome, manganese, iron ore, platinum.

General. Political division within the Union might have proved extremely grave if it had not been for the great soldier-statesman, Jan Christian Smuts, who fought against the British in the Boer War, for them in the World War, and who helped Woodrow Wilson draft the covenant of the League of Nations. In September, 1939, General Smuts assumed control as Prime Minister, Minister of External Affairs and Minister of Defense, after the Cabinet had split on the war issue and after the House had defeated Prime Minister Hertzog, another Boer War veteran, on his resolution for neutrality. The Afrikaners, descendants of the original Dutch settlers, make up about 56 per cent of the white population, the British 39 per cent. The official languages are English and Dutch. The law of Holland (Roman-Dutch Law, uncodified) is the common law of the Union. The law of England prevails in matters of evidence, mercantile matters, shipping, and insurance.

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UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS

Area, Population. Four-fifths in Asia, one-fifth in Europe, the area of the Soviet Union, inclusive of the territories now in the possession of the enemy, is 8,200,000 square miles, or 2.7 times as large as all of North America. The population in 1939 was 170,467,000—a hundred million Russians, thirty million Ukrainians, and fifty other racial strains. Females greatly outnumber males for their average is 52.09 per cent. During 1939 and 1940, the area and the population of the Soviet Union were increased by the incorporation of new territories from Finland, Poland, Rumania, Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania. These increases amounted to 174,500 square miles, and 22,730,000 people. Most of this territory is now in the hands of the Germans and the Finns. These increases have not been included in the figures given above. The principal cities are: Moscow, capital, 4,100,000; Leningrad, 3,200,000; Kiev, 846,000; Kharkov, 833,000; Baku, 809,000; Gorky, 644,000; Odessa, 604,000; Tiflis, 619,000; Stalingrad, 388,000.

Religion. The Soviet Government issued a decree in 1918, disestablishing the Church. Paragraph 4 of the constitution now reads: "With the aim of ensuring real freedom of conscience for the workers, the church is separated from the State and the school from the church, and freedom of religious worship and antireligious propaganda is permitted to all citizens." In 1940 there were more than 30,000 independent religious communities, 8,000 churches, and about 60,000 priests and ministers of religion. The Orthodox Church has the largest number of followers. Roman Catholics are naturally numerous in the part of Poland which was incorporated into the Union; Lutherans in the Baltic states, Mohammedans in Eastern and Southern Russia. The Jews are largely settled in the western and southwestern provinces. It is significant that when the German invaders opened up churches in order to win over the faithful, priests at once prayed with their parishes for a Russian victory. While the Soviet Union offers no aid or comfort to the various churches, it does punish those guilty of open acts or expression of racial, religious, or color prejudice. Since the majority of Jews are highly assimilable in whatever country they may have their homes, and since they want to assimilate, almost all of them in the Soviet Union live in intimate association with their fellow citizens. For that smaller group that prefers a homeland of its own

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the Union allotted 14,000 square miles in the district of Biro-Bidjan, named the Jewish Autonomous Territory of the Far East. The area is approximately that of Massachusetts, Connecticut, and Rhode Island.

Education. Obligatory. In addition to the numerous public schools, some private schools under State supervision exist. Co-education prevails. In a country which early saw the necessity of a rapid development of industry it is natural that education should be permeated with technical training. Education is not limited to the ordinary schoolroom. In 1936, besides the 164,000 elementary schools, there were 1800 factory schools, 2600 technical schools, and 716 workers' faculties. Between 1936 and 1939, 9600 schools were established. About 6,000,000 children attended schools. Nearly 8,000,000 other persons were receiving instruction. In 1941, it was estimated that 36,200,000 boys and girls were attending elementary and secondary schools. In 1940, in the technical schools there were more than 950,000 pupils; 600,000 students in the 716 universities and technical colleges. To the technical secondary schools and colleges may be due a great deal of the credit for the remarkable conversion of Russia in twenty years from a peasant economy to a highly industrial one. Students in the university receive from the State their tuition fees and their living expenses.

Government. At the 8th Congress of the Soviets, on December 5, 1936, a new Constitution of the U. S. S. R. was adopted. According to this Constitution, the U. S. S. R. was composed of eleven republics. Between March 31, 1940 and August 3, 1940, five more were added. According to the Constitution, "The U. S. S. R. is a Socialist State of Workers and Peasants." The highest organ of the State power of the U. S. S. R. is the Supreme Council of the U. S. S. R. Established in 1938, it constitutes the legislative power, and consists of two Chambers: the Council of the Union, and the Council of Nationalities. The highest executive and administrative organ is the Council of People's Commissars of the U. S. S. R. The highest judicial organ is the Supreme Court of the U. S. S. R. The Supreme Council of the U. S. S. R. elect the members of the Supreme Court and of the special courts. Deputies are elected by universal, equal, and direct suffrage. There is only one legal political party, the Communist Party. When the first election under the Constitution was held, December 12, 1937, 91,100,000 persons voted. The Chairman of the Presidium

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of the Supreme Soviet of the U. S. S. R. is Mikhail Ivanovich Kalinin. The council of People's Commissars, the executive authority, is headed by the Chairman, Stalin. There are more than 50 other members, most of them Commissars. Each of the constituent Republics has its own executive committee and Council of People's Commissars. Local Conferences of the Communist Party members elect delegates to regional conferences which send delegates to the Soviet Union Party Conference or Congress. The Congress is the Supreme organ of the Party. The Congress elects the Central Committee of the Party. The Central Committee holds a plenary session at least once every four months, and elects a Secretariat of five members, one of whom is the General Secretary, actually the leader of the Communist Party. In every factory, in every collective farm, there is a Communist cell which directs the technical administration. A thorough investigation of the political and social character of each member is made to maintain the strictest discipline and the purity of the Party policy. All citizens are liable for universal military service. All citizens over 18, regardless of religion, nationality, residence, or sex, may vote, provided that they earn their livelihood by productive labor. Soldiers and sailors are included in this category.

Army and Navy. Elementary military training is given in all schools to children between 12 and 15. A similar length of time is devoted to prewar military training of children from 15 to 18 in the secondary schools and in technical and factory training schools. Students of higher technical educational institutions who have not already served in the army also take military training. There are no reliable figures about the present strength of the army. However, it is estimated that at the commencement of the war with Germany about 2,500,000 men were mobilized, 165 divisions, including 20 motorized and 34 cavalry divisions, in the field and 12 million trained reserves with more millions as a further reserve. In the five years prior to this war, tanks had increased by 191 per cent, anti-aircraft guns by 169 per cent, heavy artillery by 85 per cent, light artillery by 34 per cent. The number of airplanes had more than doubled, and their machine gun fire power and total bomb load had trebled. The first line strength of the Air Force was estimated to be more than 4,000 planes.

The principal ships in service with the navy in 1940 were 3 battle-

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ships, 5 cruisers, 30 destroyers, 200 submarines, 22 torpedo boats, 130 motor torpedo boats.

Products. From 1913 to 1937, industrial production rose from 42.1 per cent of total production to 77.4 per cent. There are 2,347,450,000 acres of forest land. The total area of land under cultivation was 320,000,000 acres in 1933, 370,000,000 in 1940, and 388,000,000 acres in 1941. In 1939, there were 1,300,000 individual peasant owners, 242,000 collective farms, 3961 State farms, and 6480 tractor stations. The principal crops are wheat and sugar beet.

The Soviet Union is rich in minerals, including iron, copper, manganese, gold, coal, and oil. Industry in the Soviet Union is state owned and controlled. The trusts in the industries number more than 600. The 291 biggest trusts cover about four-fifths of the total state industries. Some of them are monopilies, such as the rubber trust, silk trust, and the Urals asbestos trust. In 1936, the U. S. S. R. possessed 574,000 industrial enterprises, of which 61,500 were classed as large. There were more than 25,000,000 workers engaged in the whole national economy. The foreign trade of the U. S. S. R. is organized as a state monopoly. There are 15 export organizations, 4 import organizations, and 1 export and import organization. In the five years from 1934 to 1938, inclusive, exports exceeded imports by 21.22 per cent. The merchant marine in 1939 comprised 716 vessels of a gross tonnage of 1,316,000. There are 68,000 miles of navigable inland waterway in the Soviet Union. In 1935, there were 850,000 miles of constructed roads, of which 712,000 miles, or 83.80 per cent were gravel faced. In 1940, there were 57,000 miles of railroad lines.

General. The revolution which began in Russia on March 12, 1917, was to have a profound influence on the whole world. Emperor Nicholas II abdicated. A Provisional Government under Prince George Lvoff, set up by the National Assembly, held office until May, 1917. Reorganized, it remained in existence until a new Cabinet under Alexander Kerensky was formed in August, 1917. Reorganized in October, 1917, it managed to hold on until November, 1917, when the Military Revolutionary Committee of the Petrograd Soviet seized authority and turned it over to the All-Russian Congress of Soviets. The revolutionary movement in Russia, now saw its efforts crowned with at least a momentary success. Russia was still at war with Germany. Lenin, the leader of the Bolsheviks, for whom the

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world was divided into classes rather than nations, felt that in order to consolidate the rule of the masses, the proletariat, the war must be ended. His plan culminated in the Treaty of Brest Litovsk, a humiliating treaty from most points of view, but one which gave Lenin the chance to commence to build the kind of society he sought. When Lenin saw that the revolution might become a democratic or bourgeois revolution he joined with Trotsky in violent action. Civil war ensued. The Red Army, grown to large proportions, eventually destroyed the opposition forces.

Bolshevism had a basic platform quite contrary to existing beliefs in the so-called capitalistic countries. It sought the overthrow of the capitalistic order and its deplacement by a socialist régime. Lenin, recognizing the necessity of taking a retrogressive step occasionally, instituted the New Economic Policy, a modified form of capitalism. Later when his aims had been achieved, and when he felt that the movement toward socialism could proceed, Lenin abandoned the N. E. P.

The Nazi armies on Sunday, June 22, 1941, attacked the Soviet Union without warning. They advanced in six months to the gates of Moscow; there they were stopped and forced back. The Russian army, in the words of General Douglas MacArthur, had managed "the greatest military achievement in all history." The later heroic, stubborn defense of Stalingrad and the winter counterattacks of 1942-1943 will shine in the annals of military history.

Russia, lying between the menace of Nazis and the Japanese, had prepared for war with a realism born of the need for self-protection. The Russians were many and strong. One hundred ten million of them were under thirty and had grown up under the new Russia. They and their elders were ready to fight, suffer, and die for Russia. They have proved that. The war has cost Russia heavily. Half a million square miles of her territory has been overrun; her third and fourth largest cities taken; Moscow, Leningrad, Stalingrad, besieged and battered. Tens of millions, of Russians temporarily are under the Nazi rule. Millions are dead or have been wounded. The scorched earth policy has destroyed boundless Russian wealth.

But the indominable Russians carry on, with their armies on a 2,000 mile front, men and women toiling in the great munitions factories, trained guerrillas behind the enemy lines. President Roosevelt has

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said: "Russian forces have destroyed and are destroying more armed power of our enemies—troops, planes, tanks, and guns than all the other United Nations put together."

Before the Revolution there were only eight universities, as against 716 now, within the 1938 confines of the Soviet Union. In the first years of 1939 there were 70,000 popular libraries with a total of 126,600,000 books. About 9,000 newspapers, published in 70 different languages, had a circulation of over 38,000,000. In books published, the Soviet Union far surpasses all other countries. In 1940, 44,000 different titles appeared in 111 languages. The total number of copies circulated was more than 700,000,000. Magazines to the number of 2100, in 48 languages, published 700,000,000 copies.

Shakespeare is more popular on the Russian stage than in all the English-speaking countries combined. There were 825 "legitimate" theaters in the Soviet Union towns in 1940, 30,461 motion picture theaters in the cities and towns, and 18,991 in the villages. There were in 1940, 17,003 motion picture houses in the United States. Few cities in the United States support legitimate theaters.

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FOREIGN EQUIVALENTS OF AMERICAN MILITARY TERMS

American Rank, unit, or title	Foreign Equivalent
Army	Армия
Navy	Флот
Division	Дивизия
Brigade	Бригада
Fleet	Флот
Regiment	Полк
Battalion	Батальон
Company	Рота
Squadron	Конный Эскадрон
Troop	Эскадрон
Battery	Батарея
Platoon	Взвод
Squad	Звено
Landing Force	Дэсант
Detachment	Отряд
Infantry	Пехота
Cavalry	Кавалерия
Field Artillery	Полевая Артиллерия
Coast Artillery	Берогова Артиллерия
Engineers	Инженерные Войска
Chemical Warfare Service	Хнмическая Служба
Air Corps	Воздушный Флот
Antiaircraft	Зенитный
Antitank	Противотанковый
Medical Department	Санитарные Войска
Armored Force	Броне-танковые часту
Tank Destroyers	Танко-Истребитель
Marines	Морская Пехота
Quartermaster	Интендант
Headquarters	Главная Квартира
Military Police	Полевая Жандармерия
Guerillas	Партизаны
Field Marshal	Маршал Советскаго Союза
General	Генерал
Lieutenant General	Генерал-Полковник
Major General	Генерал-Лейтенант
Brigadier General	Генерал-Майор
Colonel	Полковник
Lieutenant Colonel	Под-Полковник
Major	Майор
Captain	Капитан
1st Lieutenant	Старший Лейтенант
2nd Lieutenant	Младший Лейтенант
Adjutant	Адютант
Warrant Officer	
Sergeant	Сержант
Master Sergeant	
First Sergeant	Старшина
Technical Sergeant	

American Rank, unit, or title	Foreign Equivalent
Corporal	Ефрейтор
Admiral	Адмирал
Vice Admiral	Вице-Адмирал
Rear Admiral	Контр-Адмирал
Captain	Капитан
Commander	Капитан-Лейтенант
Lieutenant Commander	Старший-Лейтенант
Ensign	Мичман
Warrant Officer	Главный Старшина
Petty Officer	Старшина
Sailor	Краснофлотец
Engineer	Инжеиер
Specialists	Специалисты
Private	Рядовой
Zero	Ноль
One	Один
Two	Два
Three	Три
Four	Четыре
Five	Пять
Six	Шесть
Seven	Семь
Eight	Восемь
Nine	Девять
Ten	Десять
Battleship	Линейный Корабль
Cruiser	Крейсер
Aircraft carrier	Авионосец
Destroyer	Миноносец
Submarines	Подлодко
Gun Boats	Канонерка
Airplane	Самолет
Seaplane	Гидроплан
Torpedo boat	Торпедный катер
Ammunition	Огнеприпаси
Guns	Орудия
Machine Guns	Пулеметы
Mine	Мина
Artillery	Артиллерия
Bayonet	Штык
Mortars	Мортиры
Howitzers	Гаубицы
Rifles	Винтовки
Grenades	Ручные гранати
Tanks	Танки
Trucks	Грузовики
Railroad Gun	Орудие на железно усуановки
Bombs	Бомби
Enemy	Противник
German	Немец
Japanese	Японец
Italian	Итяльянец
Russian	Русский
American	Американец
English	Англичанин

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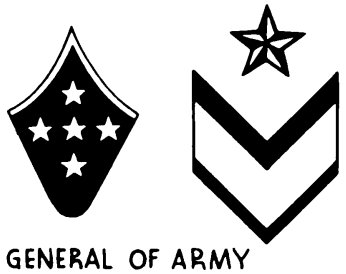
RUSSIA —OFFICERS

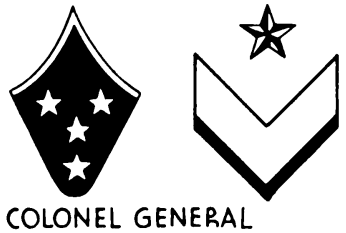
OFFICERS' INSIGNIA OF RANK..

COLLAR SLEEVE

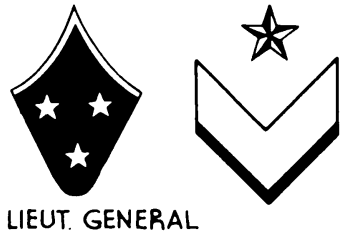
MARSHAL



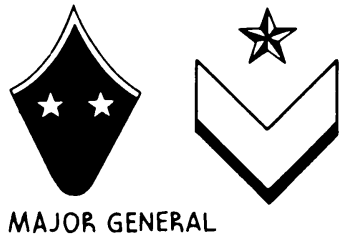
GENERAL OF ARMY



COLONEL GENERAL



LIEUT. GENERAL



MAJOR GENERAL

CHEVRONS – LIGHT STRIPES, GOLD. DARK STRIPES, RED.

OFFICER'S COLLAR TABS ARE OF THE BRANCH COLOR, PIPED IN GOLD.

SLEEVE O'COAT COLLAR TUNIC COLLAR

COLONEL – INFANTRY, RASPBERRY

LIEUT. COLONEL–CAVALRY, D. BLUE

MAJOR – ARTILLERY, BLACK

CAPTAIN – TANK, BLACK VELVET

SENIOR LIEUTENANT – AIR, BLUE

LIEUTENANT – CHEMICAL, BLACK

JUNIOR LIEUTENANT – ENGINEER, BLACK

SPECIALIST AND BRANCH DEVICES INDICATED BY CIRCLE.

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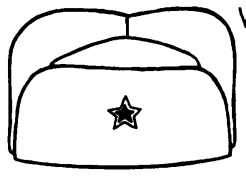
RUSSIA —**OFFICERS AND ENLISTED MEN**

SERVICE-DRESS CAP.

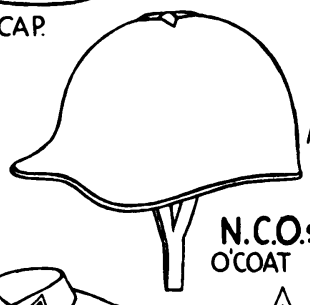
FATIGUE CAP.



WINTER CAP

CAP DEVICE

RED



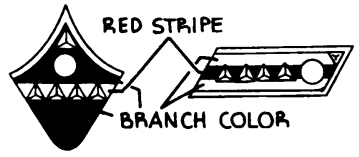
METAL HELMET

BRANCH COLORS - PIPING..

INFANTRY	RASPBERRY	BLACK
CAVALRY	D. BLUE	BLACK
ARTILLERY	BLACK	RED
ENGINEERS	BLACK	D. BLUE
TANK	BLACK VELVET	RED
AIR	L. BLUE	BLACK
STAFF OFFICERS	ANY	GOLD

N.C.O.s' RANK INSIGNIA

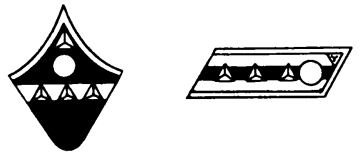
O'COAT AND TUNIC COLLARS



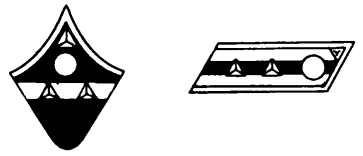
RED STRIPE

BRANCH COLOR

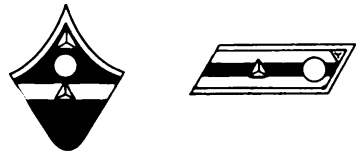
STAFF SERGEANT



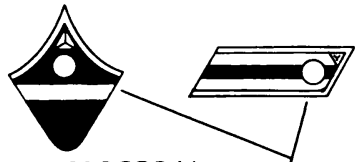
SENIOR SERGEANT



SERGEANT



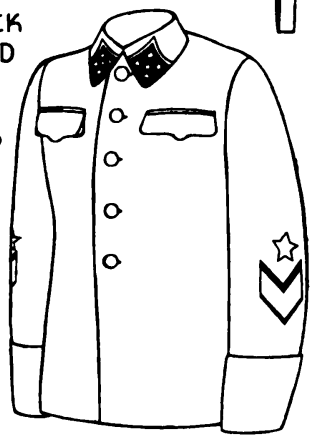
JUNIOR SERGEANT

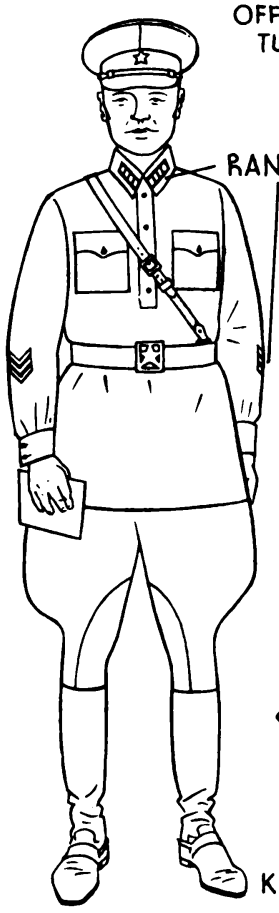


CORPORAL

(CIRCLE INDICATES BRANCH DEVICE)

GENERAL, OFFICERS TUNIC.





RANK

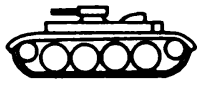
KHAKI UNIFORM.

INFANTRY

ARTILLERY

AIR

ENGINEER



TANK

SIGNAL

BRANCH DEVICES.

CAPTAIN-FIELD UNIFORM, - ENLISTED MEN'S' UNIFORMS SIMILAR.

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THE UNITED STATES

Area, Population. Continental United States, 2,977,000 square miles. The population in 1940 was 131,669,000, an increase of only 7.24 per cent over the census of 1930, the smallest percentage increase in the history of the country for any decade, and the smallest numerical increase since 1860-70. The male population was 50.26 per cent of the total.

The white population was 118,000,000, or 89.78 per cent of the total. It is estimated that there were about 12,706,000 Negroes, or 9.65 per cent, and of other races, particularly Indian, Chinese, and Japanese, about 750,000, or .57 per cent. City dwellers accounted for 74,500,000, or 56.52 per cent. Even though immigration has fallen off sharply in recent years, the number of foreign-born whites and of native whites of foreign or mixed parentage is large. In 1930, the foreign-born numbered 14,000,000, or 11.39 per cent of the total, and the second generation group numbered 26,000,000, or 21.10 per cent. Thus, in this still young country, in which all save the Indians are immigrants or descendants of immigrants, we see that as late as 1930 these two groups accounted for 32.49 per cent of our population. Negroes are most numerous in the southeastern states. In 1930, in Mississippi, they comprised 50.2 per cent of the population, in South Carolina 45.6 per cent, Louisiana 36.9 per cent, Georgia 36.8 per cent, Alabama 35.7 per cent, Florida 29.4 per cent, North Carolina 28.9 per cent, District of Columbia 27.1 per cent, Virginia 26.8 per cent, Arkansas 25.8 per cent. The first ten cities in size are New York, 7,380,259; Chicago, 3,384,556; Philadelphia, 1,935,086; Detroit, 1,618,549; Los Angeles, 1,496,792; Cleveland, 875,385; Baltimore, 854,-144; St. Louis, 813,748; Boston, 769,520, and Pittsburgh, 665,384. There are 82 others with a population of more than 100,000.

Religion. There is absolute freedom of religious conscience in the United States. According to a census in 1936 by the Department of Commerce there were 256 different religious bodies in the country, and a membership of 55,800,000. This figure represents about 43.58 per cent of the total population in that year. Of the 56.42 per cent who were not members or communicants, by far the larger part consider themselves as Protestants. The 18 largest Protestant sects had a combined membership of 29,000,000; the Roman Catholic Church

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had 18,000,000 members, and the Eastern Orthodox Churches had 357,000 members. The figures given for members of Jewish congregations are 4,640,000. From 1926 to 1936, the 18 largest Protestant denominations registered a loss of 1,394,000 members.

Education. Every state in the Union has a system of free public schools. In 1930, the illiteracy rate for the entire population over the age of 10 was 4.3 per cent. For native born whites it was 1.5 per cent; for foreign born whites, 9.9 per cent; for Negroes, 16.3 per cent. In 1937-38, 19,748,000 pupils attended public elementary schools, 6,227,000 attended public high schools, and 2,687,000 attended private (usually Roman Catholic parochial) elementary and high schools. In the universities, colleges, and professional schools there were 1,205,000 students. Medical schools, by consolidation, have been reduced in number from 160 in 1904 to 77. The physicians graduated from medical schools numbered 165,163 in 1936, or 1 for every 776 inhabitants. One of the greatest problems facing the United States in the struggle for social betterment is illiteracy. It is encouraging that the illiteracy rate fell in every state from 1920 to 1930. Washington and Oregon had the best record, 1.0 per cent.

Government. Based on the Constitution of September 17, 1787. On December 15, 1791, the first ten amendments, often called the Bill of Rights, were added. The eighteenth amendment, prohibiting alcoholic liquors, was adopted in 1919; the nineteenth, in 1920, established woman suffrage; the twentieth, in 1933, advanced the date of the Presidential inauguration from March 4 to January 20, and abolished the "lame duck" sessions of Congress; the twenty-first, in 1933, repealed prohibition. The Government comprises three coordinate branches, Executive, Legislative, and Judicial. Executive power is vested in the President, the legislative power in the Congress, which consists of a Senate and a House of Representatives, and judicial in the Supreme Court. The President and the Vice-President are elected indirectly for a 4 year term by electors from each state, equal to the number of senators and representatives who represent the state in the Congress. The electors in each state are chosen by direct vote of the citizens. As a consequence candidates who have received an actual majority of all the people's votes, have sometimes lost in the electorial college.

The President must be native-born and at least 35 years old. There

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is no Constitutional or statutory bar to the re-election of a President for any number of terms. The Vice-President assumes the Presidency in case the President dies before the expiration of his term. The Secretary of State is next in succession.

The President is commander-in-chief of the army and navy. The administrative business of the nation is conducted for the most part by the ten members of the Cabinet, men chosen by the President and confirmed by the Senate.

Franklin Delano Roosevelt is the President of the United States, and serving his third term which began January 20, 1941.

The Senate has 96 members, 2 from each state, elected by popular vote for a 6 year term, one-third being elected every other year. Senators must be at least 30 years old, must have been citizens of the country for 9 years, and must be domiciled in the state in which they were elected. In addition to its ordinary legislative functions, the Senate holds the power to ratify or to refuse to ratify all treaties initiated by the President with foreign powers. In the Senate also lies the power to confirm or reject major appointments made by the President. Its members try impeachment charges which must originate in the House of Representatives. President Andrew Johnson was impeached in 1868, but was exonerated by one vote. The House of Representatives is composed of 435 members, elected for a 2 year term by the vote of the citizens who, according to the laws of their respective states, are qualified to vote for members of the state legislature. Disqualification on the grounds of race, sex, or color, is forbidden. The electorate, therefore, comprises, theoretically, all citizens of both sexes over 21 years of age. In reality, the franchise is far from universal. Requirements of residence vary from 3 months to 2 years, and registration requirements and voting qualifications differ. In eight states, there is a poll tax prerequisite to voting which has the effect of disfranchising millions of citizens. Representatives must be at least 25 years old, must have been citizens of the United States for 7 years, and must be domiciled in the state in which they are elected. In addition to the representatives, there is one delegate apiece from the two organized Territories, Alaska and Hawaii, and one resident commissioner each from Puerto Rico and the Philippines. These men have the right to speak on any subject, but may not vote. By a two-thirds vote of both Houses, Congress may propose amend-

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ments to the Constitution. Such amendments, however, are not valid until they have been ratified by three-fourths of the 48 states. Unlike most, the United States has always been essentially a two-party country. The majority of the people since the Civil War have voted either Republican or Democratic. Sometimes the two major parties have been almost indistinguishable in policy. The States have a considerable degree of autonomy. Each is provided with a Governor, other executive officials, and a judicial system. All except Nebraska have a Legislature composed of two Houses. Nebraska has a unicameral legislature. All Governors are elected directly by the people.

Army, Navy. The army consists of the regular army, the national guard of the United States in the service of the United States, the Officers' Reserve Corps, the Organized Reserves, and the Enlisted Reserve Corps.

In peacetime, the Regular Army is composed of volunteers. The strength of the Regular Army in June, 1941, was 506,815. By September, 1941, the estimated number of officers and men was 1,593,896. On June 30, 1941, troops stationed abroad numbered 128,988. For administration, training, and tactical control, continental United States is divided into 9 areas. The National Guard is maintained by the states and territories with the aid of grants from the Federal Government. The Guard is organized into the same arms and services as the regular army. It receives the same type of uniforms, arms, and equipment. The Guard may be called into Federal service by the President, without Congressional authority. Service in the Guard is voluntary. In September, 1939, the authorized strength of the National Guard was increased to 235,000 men; additional officers to the number of 1929 were authorized; and training requirements were increased. The induction of the National Guard into Federal service was accomplished by June 30, 1941. By that time, there were 20,298 officers, 221 warrant officers, and 278,526 enlisted men. The Officers' Reserve Corps consists of officers of all grades, and in June, 1941, had a strength of 122,020. The Reserve Officers' Training Corps has units at various educational establishments. In June, 1941, 180,281 students were enrolled.

At the opening of World War II in 1939, the President declared a limited emergency, and authorized an expansion of the regular army

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to 227,000 men, and of the National Guard to 235,000. In May, 1941, the President recommended to Congress the first of the large defense appropriations, totaling 2 billion dollars. Congress voted an additional $372,000,000 to bring the total regular army to 375,000 men. Measures for a large increase in the army air strength to 54 combat groups and for the organization of the armored force were of importance. In President Roosevelt's budget message to Congress on January 6, 1942, presented more expansive plans, involving the expenditure of 56 billion dollars during the next financial year, with a total military strength of 3,600,000 officers and men, including an air force of between 500,000 and 1,000,000 men. The Selective Service Act was signed by the President on September 16, 1940, and the same month 16,000,000 men between 21 and 36 registered for military service. Two months later, the first contingents entrained for camp. In the National Budget for 1941-42, $14,629,561,210 were voted for the Army, including $4,545,742,122 for the Air Corps.

In 1942, a Women's Army Auxiliary Corps (WAAC) was created.

The gross naval expenditures had risen by 1939-40 to $891,625,000. The appropriations for 1940-41 was $3,626,094,838; for 1941-42, $5,852,397,595; and for 1942-43, $26,500,000,000.

New construction in 1942 comprised 15 battleships, 6 battle cruisers, 11 aircraft carriers, 40 cruisers, 191 destroyers, 73 submarines, about 300 minesweepers, 5 large and 12 small seaplane tenders, 4 destroyer tenders, 6 submarine tenders, 3 mine layers, 3 repair ships, 4 netlayers, 2 transports, 5 petrol carriers, and a large number of smaller craft.

Prior to the completion of these vessels, there were in 1941: 17 battleships, 7 aircraft carriers, 18 heavy cruisers, 19 light cruisers, 170 destroyers, and 113 submarines. The total personnel in November, 1941, was 311,861 naval officers and men. The Marine Corps, which is largely used as an expeditionary force, consisted of 64,000 officers and men. Air service is an integral part of the fleet. A program to provide 15,000 aircraft is now in progress.

There are four air forces, those of the Army, the Navy, the Marine Corps, and the Coast Guard. The air units connected with the Navy are not a separate command. The United States Army Air Corps has been reorganized to unite all military aeronautics under a new command named the Army Air Forces. In October, 1941, the total strength was 17,000 officers, 180,000 men, and 10,000 flying cadets. The Coast

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Guard possessed 60 aircraft, many of them shipborne. The Aeronautical Board co-ordinates the policies of the Army and the Navy air forces, and deals with tactical problems.

The United States Coast Guard operates under the Treasury Department in time of peace and as a part of the Navy in time of war. Its personnel comprises 23,879 men. An academy is maintained at New London, Connecticut, for the education of the cadets. On September 30, 1941, the vessels in commission included 25 seagoing cutters, 6 auxiliary craft, and 127 small cutters. Much construction is under way. A Women's Reserve, United States Naval Reserve, known as the WAVES (Women Appointed for Volunteer Emergency Service); and the SPARS a women's auxiliary Coast Guard unit, were created in 1942.

Products. In the United States, in 1941, there were 6,096,799 farms. Of these, 35,977, or .59 per cent, were under 3 acres and 100,531, or 1.65 per cent, were over 1000 acres. Of these farms, 3,084,138, or 50.58 per cent, were operated by full owners and 2,361,271, or 38.73 per cent, were operated by tenants. In succeeding decades from 1900 to 1930, the percentage of all persons over 10 years of age gainfully employed in agriculture declined from 53 per cent, to 37.5 per cent, to 27 per cent, to 21.4 per cent. The chief crops are wheat, cotton, and tobacco. Of livestock, horses declined in number almost one half from 1920 to 1940; mules about one-fourth; cattle increased about one-sixtieth; sheep increased about three-eighths; and swine declined almost one-eighth. Forest lands cover 461,697,000 acres.

The most important metals in point of value in the United States are iron, gold, copper, aluminum, zinc, silver, and lead. Of the nonmetallic minerals the most important in value are petroleum, bituminous coal, natural gas, coke, anthracite coal, cement, and stone. In the various manufacturing industries there were in 1939 7,887,242 persons employed. Those industries employing the largest numbers were: textiles, iron and steel, food products, apparel, machinery, automobiles, lumber, leather, and printing. In the years 1939 and 1940, exports exceeded imports by 46.59 per cent. In 1940, there were 233,670 miles of railroad lines in the United States. All the railroads are privately owned.

General. On December 8, 1941, one day after Japan attacked Pearl Harbor, the United States declared war on Japan; three days later, on Germany and Italy. The United States began working, producing, pouring out wealth on an ever-increasing scale in its war effort. In this

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the greatest war in history, the American people, who are less than 7 per cent of the human race, are going out to fight on every continent and ocean. They are supplying greater and greater supplies of weapons and munitions for all nations fighting aggression.

By October 1, 1942, United States war production had surpassed the combined Axis war production. Industry was reorganized, converted, expanded for war production with the active co-operation of labor. Manpower was being mobilized and trained. Women were entering industry in great numbers. Employment in manufacturing industries had jumped from 8,000,000 in June, 1940, to nearly 13,000,000 in November, 1941. Expansion in 1942 was to employ 3,000,000 more. Many commodities were rationed, including tires, automobiles, sugar, gasoline, fuel oil, bicycles, refrigerators, radios, etc. Styles of clothes were restricted and regulated. Meat rationing was scheduled. Price control was begun and expanded. Taxes were greatly increased, but not so much as in England. Civilian defense was organized and being improved. Economic warfare was being fought against the Axis.

The leading Government war agencies are: The War Production Board (WPB); the United States Maritime Commission (USMC); the Office of Defense Transportation (ODT); the War Manpower Commission (WMC); the Office of Price Administration (OPA); the Board of Economic Warfare (BEW); the Office of War Information (OWI).

On October 3, 1942, President Roosevelt, in an executive order, appointed Supreme Court Justice James F. Byrnes director of economic stabilization. The director's function will be to issue the orders necessary to control prices, wages, salaries, and profits. These orders will be issued to other Government agencies.

The War Labor Board has authority to permit rises for workers or salaried persons whose pay is out of line with that of other persons doing the same kind of work. In no case can salaries be cut below what they were on September 15, 1942. The WLB possesses greater powers than before for it now has jurisdiction not only over cases involving labor unions but also over cases involving unorganized workers. The WLB has no authority to increase the salary of any person receiving $5,000 a year or more.

The maximum salary for war contractors and their executives may not exceed $25,000 a year. No one is permitted a salary, after taxes, insurance premiums, etc., of more than $25,000.

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UNITED STATES

Until the 74th Congress, most social legislation in the United States was in the hands of the various states. Under the administration of President Franklin D. Roosevelt, much social legislation was enacted by Congress. Labor unions were given the right by law to bargain collectively. In August, 1935, the Social Security Act provided for Federal Aid to the states in old age assistance, and established nine other social welfare programs.

ALASKA

Alaska was purchased from Russia in 1867 for $7,200,000, or slightly less than two cents an acre. Alaska became a territory in 1912. It has a legislative assembly of its own, comprised of 8 Senators and 16 Representatives.

Alaska has an area of 586,400 square miles, or an area slightly smaller than that of Oregon, California, Nevada, Arizona, and New Mexico. The population in 1940 was 72,524, of whom 39,170 were whites. The chief industries are salmon fishing and mining.

HAWAII

The Hawaiian Islands became the Territory of Hawaii in 1900, less than two years after annexation. There is a legislative assembly, composed of two Houses, a Senate of 15 members, and a House of Representatives of 30 members. The area of the 8 principal islands is 6435 square miles, an area slightly greater than that of Connecticut and Rhode Island. In 1940, the population was 423,330. Of this number, 157,000 were Japanese.

PHILIPPINES

The Commonwealth of the Philippines, before the Japanese invasion, 1942, was scheduled to become independent in 1946. The Filipinos elect their own President, and the United States is represented by a High Commissioner. There is a Senate of 24 members and a House of Representatives of not more than 120 members. There are 7083 islands and islets, of which only 462 have an area of one square mile or over. The total area is 115,600 square miles, or an area slightly larger than that of Arizona. The estimated population in 1941 was 16,971,100. In 1937, the President of the Philippines approved a law making a language based on Tagalog, a Malayan dialect, the national official language of the commonwealth. English is spoken by about 4,260,000

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people and Spanish by about 417,000. The largest cities are Manila, Iloilo, Cebú, Zamboanga, and Davao. The principal products are rice, Manila hemp, copra, sugar cane, corn, and tobacco. For the five-year period, 1936-40, inclusive, exports exceeded imports by almost 29 per cent.

PUERTO RICO

Puerto Rico was ceded by Spain to the United States in 1898. The executive power resides in a Governor appointed by the President of the United States. The Governor's Executive Council comprises seven heads of departments. The Senate is composd of 19 members, and the House of Representatives of 39 members.

The area of Puerto Rico is 3,400.6 square miles, or almost three times the size of Rhode Island. The population was in 1940 1,869,255, of whom 76.2 per cent were white.

The chief products of Puerto Rico are sugar, molasses, tobacco, coffee, pineapples, grapefruit, coconuts, oranges, and vegetables.

VIRGIN ISLANDS

The Virgin Islands were purchased from Denmark for $25,000,000 in 1917. The Governor is appointed by the President of the United States. The legislative assembly is made up of municipal councils. The total area of the three principal islands is 133 square miles. The population in 1940 was 24,889. Of this number, 9.1 per cent were whites and 78.3 per cent were Negroes.

GUAM

Guam was ceded to the United States in 1898 by Spain. The total area is about 225 square miles. The population in 1941 was 23,394. Guam was captured by the Japanese in December, 1941.

SAMOAN ISLANDS

The Samoan Islands became American in 1899 and have served as a naval station since that time. The area of the islands is 76 square miles, or an area slightly larger than that of the District of Columbia. The population in 1941 was 13,273.

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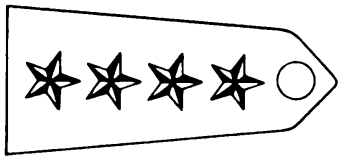
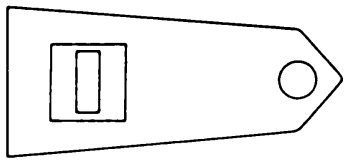
U. S. ARMY —OFFICERS

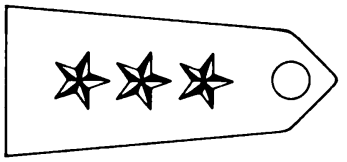
OFFICERS' INSIGNIA OF RANK..



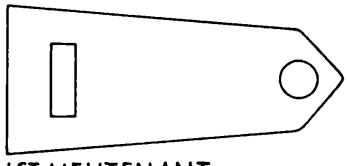
GENERAL



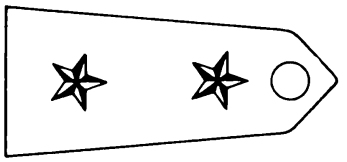
CAPTAIN



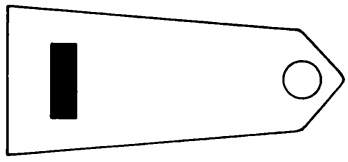
LIEUT. GENERAL



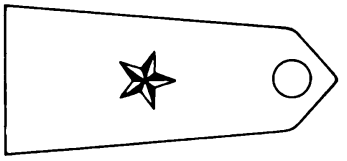
1ST LIEUTENANT



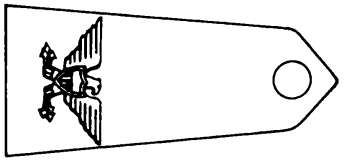
MAJOR GENERAL



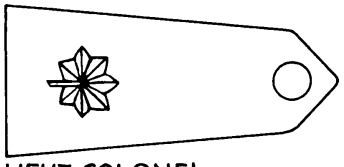
2ND LIEUTENANT



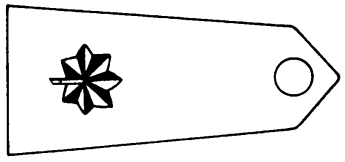
BRIG. GENERAL



COLONEL



LIEUT. COLONEL



MAJOR

RANK INSIGNIA SILVER, EXCEPT, MAJOR & 2ND LIEUT., GOLD

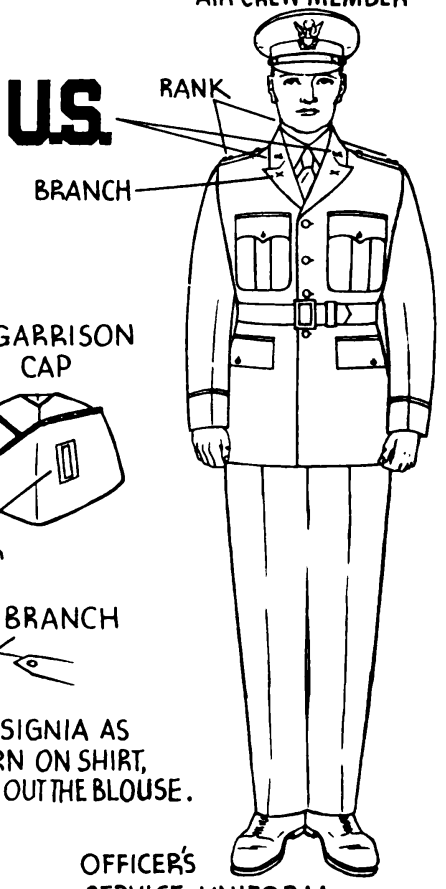
COMMAND PILOT

SENIOR PILOT

PILOT

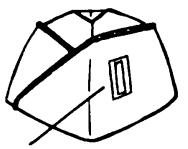
COMBAT OBSERVER

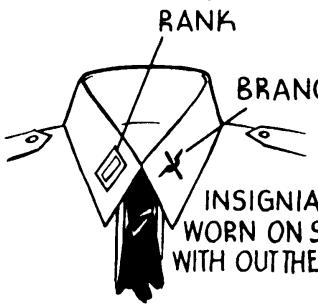
AIR CREW MEMBER



SERVICE CAP DEVICE

GARRISON CAP





INSIGNIA AS WORN ON SHIRT, WITH OUT THE BLOUSE.

OFFICER'S SERVICE UNIFORM.

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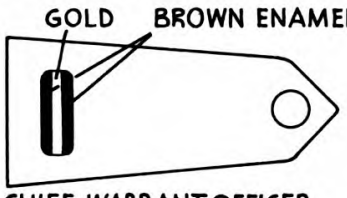
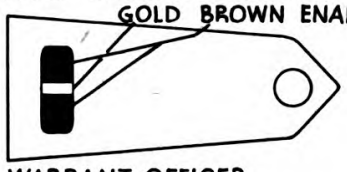
U. S. ARMY —ENLISTED MEN

W.O. & N.C.O. RANK INSIGNIA..



CHIEF WARRANT OFFICER



WARRANT OFFICER

TECHNICIAN 4TH GRADE

CORPORAL

MASTER SERGEANT

STAFF SERGEANT

TECHNICIAN 5TH GRADE

FIRST SERGEANT

TECHNICIAN 3RD GRADE

PRIVATE 1ST CLASS

TECHNICAL SGT.

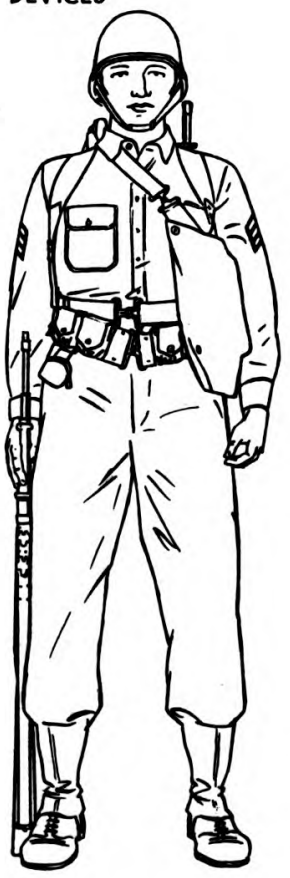
SERGEANT

DIVISIONAL INSIGNIA
SHOULDER PATCH

W.O. COLLAR & LAPEL DEVICES

ENLISTED MENS'
COLLAR & LAPEL
DEVICES

RANK



INFANTRY
SERGEANT,-
FIELD UNIFORM

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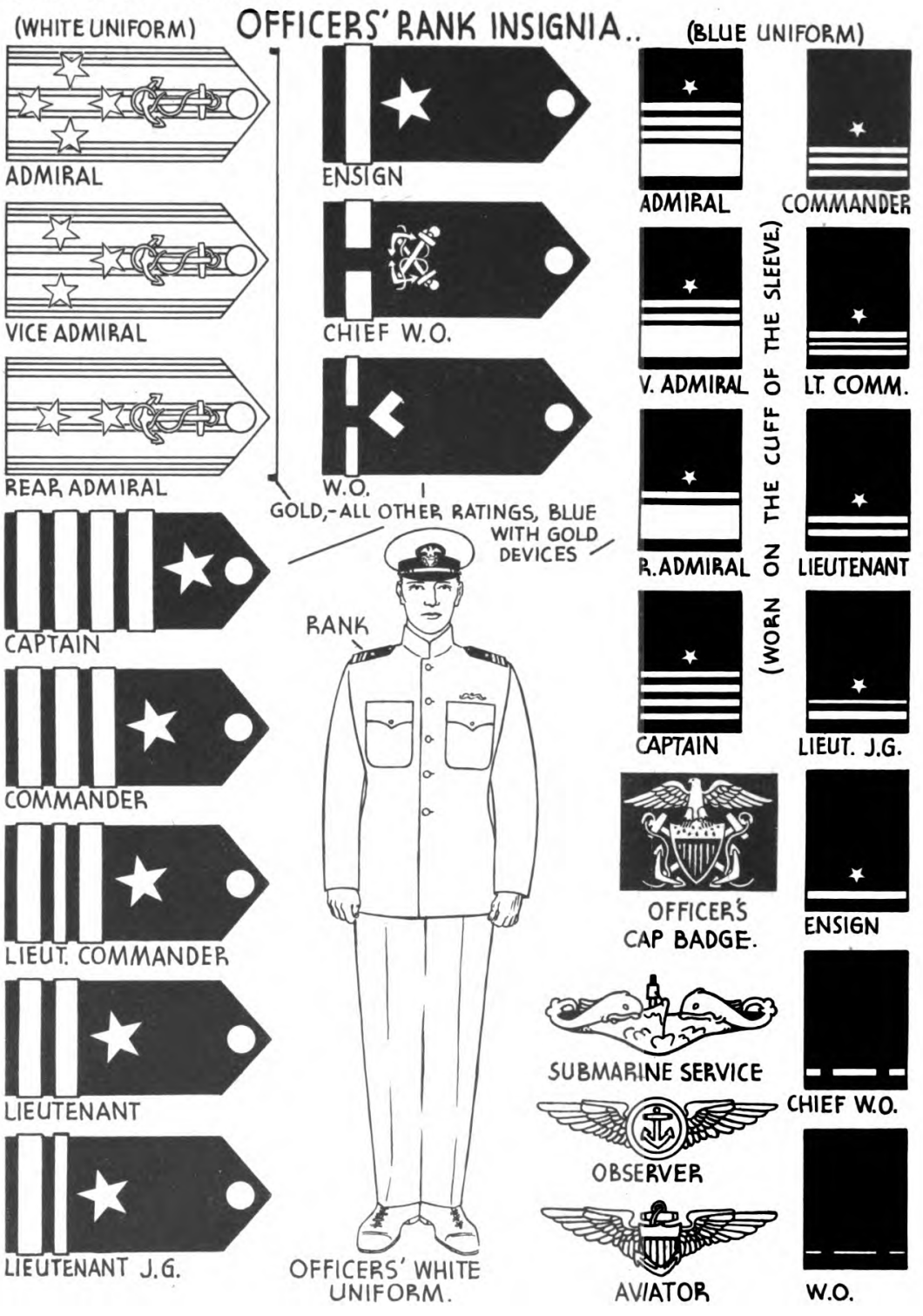
U. S. NAVY —OFFICERS



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U. S. NAVY —ENLISTED MEN

PETTY OFFICERS' RANK INSIGNIA..

CHIEF PETTY OFF.

1ST CLASS PETTY OFF.

2ND CLASS PETTY OFF.

3RD CLASS PETTY OFF.

SERVICE STRIPES.

(WORN ON LOWER LEFT SLEEVE.)

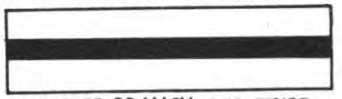
RED,– 1 FOR EACH 4 YEARS.

GOLD,– 1 FOR EACH 4 YEARS. 3 OR MORE ENLISTMENTS

CAP DEVICE

CHIEF PETTY OFFICER

SEAMAN BRANCH- BLUE & WHITE STRIPE AROUND SLEEVE, AT SHOULDER.(R)



ENGINEER BRANCH-RED STRIPE AROUND SLEEVE, AT SHOULDER.(L)

SPECIALTY & DISTINGUISHING MARKS

MACHINIST MATE.

NAVY 'E', GUNNERY

SUBMARINE

SIGNALMAN

AVIATION-MACH. MATE

AEROGRAPHER

SEAMAN GUNNER

PARACHUTIST

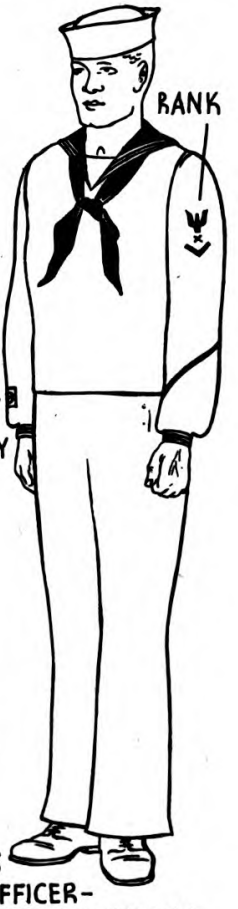
CUFF MARKINGS..

1ST CLASS

2ND CLASS

SEAMAN RATINGS

3RD CLASS



3RD CLASS PETTY OFFICER– SERVICE UNIFORM

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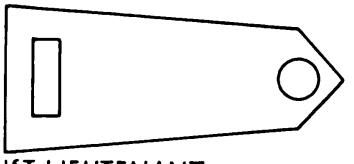
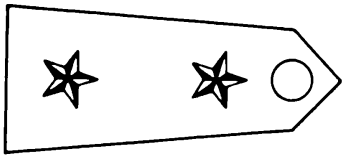
U. S. MARINES —OFFICERS

OFFICERS' INSIGNIA OF RANK..

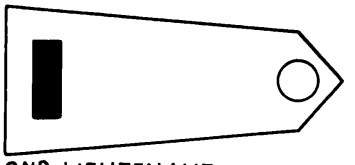
LIEUT. GENERAL



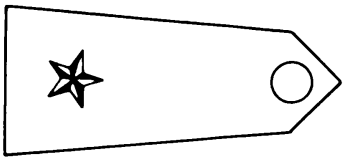
1ST LIEUTENANT



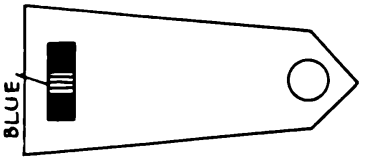
MAJOR GENERAL



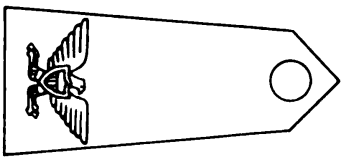
2ND LIEUTENANT



BRIG. GENERAL

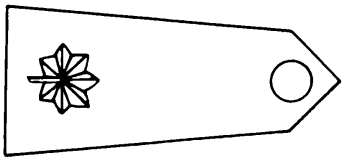


CHIEF MARINE GUNNER



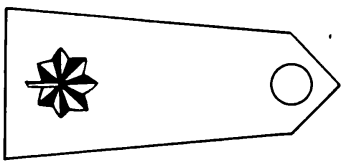
COLONEL

PAYMASTER DEPT.



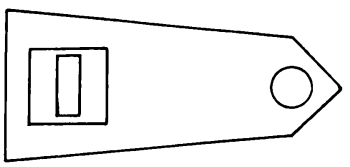
LIEUT. COLONEL

QUARTERMASTER DEPT.



MAJOR

ADJUTANT & INSPECTOR'S DEPARTMENT

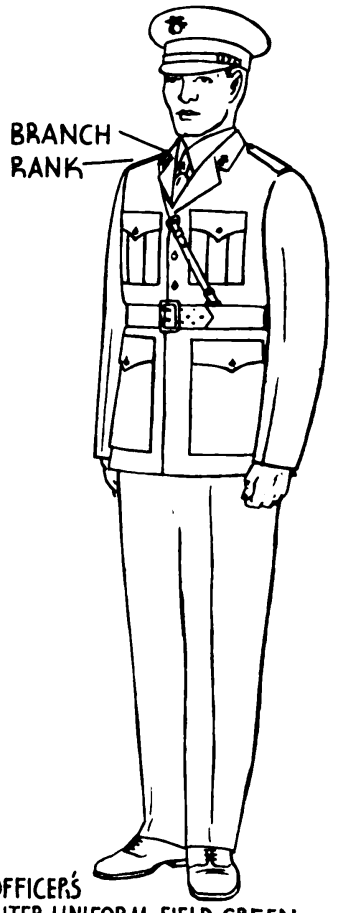


CAPTAIN

RANK DEVICES-SILVER EXCEPT, MAJOR, 2ND LIEUT. & GUNNER-GOLD.

AIR OBSERVER

AVIATOR



OFFICER'S WINTER UNIFORM-FIELD GREEN

CAP BADGE

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U. S. MARINES —ENLISTED MEN

N.C.O.s' RANK INSIGNIA..

SGT. MAJOR

MASTER TECH SGT.

1ST SERGEANT

Q.M. SERGEANT

HONOR INSIGNIA
GUN POINTER 1ST CLASS

PLATOON SGT.

STAFF SGT.

SERGEANT

CORPORAL

PVT. 1ST CLASS

MARKSMAN

CHIEF GUNNER

AVIATION CADET

PARACHUTIST

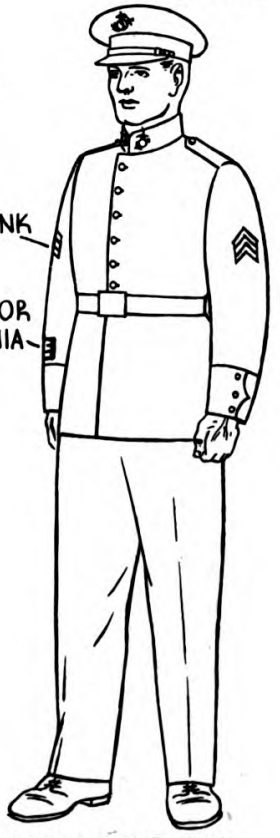
GOOD CONDUCT MEDAL

SHARPSHOOTER

EXPERT RIFLEMAN

CAP BADGE

COLLAR DEVICE



RANK

HONOR INSIGNIA

DRESS UNIFORM
(COAT D. BLUE, TROUSERS L. BLUE)

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U. S. COAST GUARD —OFFICERS

OFFICERS' INSIGNIA OF RANK..

(SHOULDER STRAPS OF WHITE UNIFORM)

REAR ADMIRAL

CAPTAIN

COMMANDER

LIEUT. COMMANDER

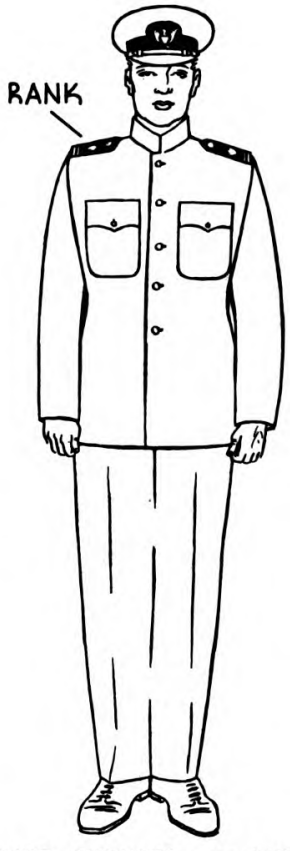
LIEUTENANT

LIEUTENANT J.G.

ENSIGN

CAP BADGE

OFFICERS

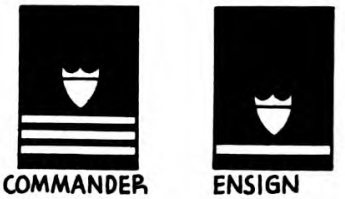


OFFICER, SUMMER (WHITE) UNIFORM.

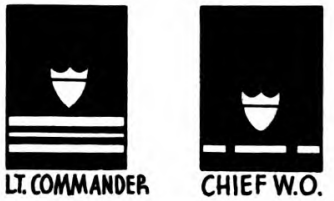
(CUFF OF BLUE UNIFORM)

REAR ADMIRAL — LIEUTENANT

CAPTAIN — LIEUT. J.G.



COMMANDER — ENSIGN



LT. COMMANDER — CHIEF W.O.

WARRANT OFFICER

CAP BADGE

WARRANT OFFICER

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U. S. COAST GUARD —ENLISTED MEN

PETTY OFFICERS' RANK INSIGNIA..

CHIEF PETTY OFF.

1ST CLASS PETTY OFF.

2ND CLASS PETTY OFF

3RD CLASS PETTY OFF.

SERVICE STRIPES
(WORN ON LOWER LEFT SLEEVE)

RED, 1 FOR EACH 4 YEARS

GOLD, - 1 FOR EACH 4 YEARS, 3 OR MORE ENISTMENTS

CAP DEVICE-CHIEF PETTY OFFICER

SEAMAN BRANCH- BLUE & WHITE STRIPE AROUND SLEEVE AT SHOULDER. (R)

ENGINEER BRANCH- RED STRIPE AROUND SLEEVE AT SHOULDER. (L)

SPECIALTY AND DISTINCTIVE INSIGNIA..

BLACKSMITH SHIPFITTER

RADIOMAN

STOREKEEPER

BOATSWAINS MATE COXSWAIN

AVIATION PILOT

MACHINIST MATE (AVIA.)

GUNNERS MATE

YEOMAN

CUFF MARKINGS

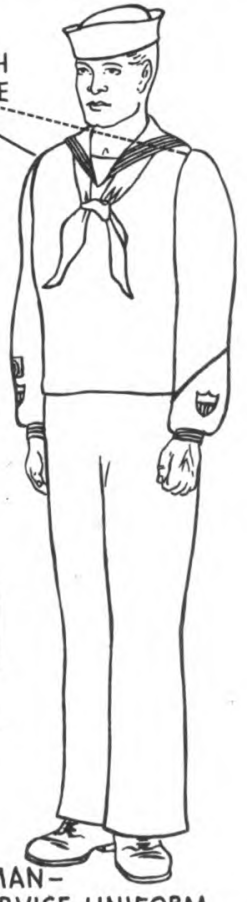
1ST CLASS

2ND CLASS

3RD CLASS

SEAMAN RATINGS

BRANCH STRIPE



SEAMAN- SERVICE UNIFORM

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URUGUAY

República Oriental del Uruguay

Area, Population. 72,153 square miles, slightly greater than that of North Dakota. The estimated population in 1938, 2,147,000, is about 3.35 times that of North Dakota. Montevideo, 683,000, is the only large city in Uruguay.

Religion. State and church are separate, but the Roman Catholic Church is by far the most important. Religious freedom prevails.

Education. Compulsory. In 1938, there were 210,000 pupils in the elementary schools, and 16,000 pupils in the secondary schools. There is one university, the University of the Republic at Montevideo. There are five normal schools.

Army and Navy. The Uruguayan forces comprise a small standing army and the National Guard. Service in the standing army is on a voluntary basis. The peacetime strength in 1938 was 808 officers and 7108 men. The wartime strength is theoretically 50,000. The National Guard is a militia. Service in the National Guard is compulsory only in case of war. The police force is a supplementary element of strength. In 1937, there were 45 airplanes in active service. The fleet is made up of several small vessels.

Government. Once a part of the Spanish Viceroyalty of Río de la Plata, later a province of Brazil, Uruguay declared her independence in 1825. According to the new Constitution, adopted in 1934, the executive power is in the hands of the President, assisted by the Council of Ministers. The President is elected for a 4-year term by the legislature. Suffrage for males and females above eighteen years of age and who can read and write is universal and compulsory. Foreigners may become naturalized without losing their original citizenship. Parliament is composed of two Houses, the Senate, whose 30 members are elected at large, and the Chamber of Representatives, whose 99 members are elected from the different districts. In 1942, President Baldomir dissolved both Houses and created a State Council to replace Parliament.

Products. Of the total area of Uruguay, about 60 per cent is given over to stock-raising, 20 per cent to mixed farms and ranches, and only 7 per cent to agriculture. In 1937, the average farm was about 500 acres in size. In the five-year period from 1936 to 1940, inclusive, ex-

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ports exceeded imports by 38.01 per cent. In 1940, Uruguay exported to the United States 23.85 per cent of all her exports, and imported from the United States 39.47 per cent of all her imports. In 1939, Uruguay's merchant marine consisted of 247 vessels, with a gross tonnage of 35,952. There are 14,717 miles of railroad lines. One major and several minor lines are controlled by the State.

FOREIGN EQUIVALENTS OF AMERICAN MILITARY TERMS

American Rank, unit, or title	Foreign Equivalent
UNITS	UNIDADES
Army	Ejército
Navy	Marina de Guerra
Division	División
Brigade	Brigada
Fleet	Escuadra
Regiment	Regimiento
Battalion	Batallón
Company	Compañía
Squadron	No Equivalent
Troop	Escuadrón
Battery	Batería
Platoon	Pelotón
Squad	Escuadra
Landing Force	Fuerza de Desembarco
Detachment	Destacamento
Infantry	Infantería
Cavalry	Caballería
Field Artillery	Artilleríe de Campaña
Coast Artillery	Artillería de Costa
Engineers	Ingenieros
Chemical Warfare Service	Servicio de Guerra Química
Air Corps	Fuerza Aérea
Antiaircraft	Antiaéreo
Antitank	Antitanque
Medical Department	Sanidad Militar
Armored Force	Fuerza Blindada
Tank Destroyers	Destructor de Tanques
Marines	Infantería de Marina
Quartermaster	Intendencia
Headquarters	Cuartel General
Military Police	Policía Militar
Guerrillas	Guerrillas
GRADES	GRADOS
Field Marshal	Mariscal de Campo
Marshal	Mariscal
General	General
Lieutenant General	Teniente General
Major General	General de División
Brigadier General	General de Brigada
Colonel	Coronel
Lieutenant Colonel	Teniente Coronel
Major	Mayor
Captain	Capitán
1st Lieutenant	Teniente
2nd Lieutenant	Subteniente
Adjutant	Ayudante
Warrant Officer	Suboficial
Sergeant	Sargento
Master Sergeant	Sargento Mayor
First Sergeant	Sargento Primero
Technical Sergeant	Sargento Técnico
Corporal	Cabo
Admiral	Almirante
Vice Admiral	Vicealmirante
Rear Admiral	Contraalmirante
Captain	Capitán de Navío
Commander	Capitán de Fragata
Lieutenant Commander	Teniente de Navío
Lieutenant	Teniente de Fragata
Ensign	Alférez de Fragata
Warrant Officer	Suboficial
Petty Officer	Cabo de Mar
Sailor	Marinero
Engineer	Maquinista
Specialists	Especialistas
Private	Saldado Raso
MISCELLANEOUS	MISCELÁNEO
Zero	Cero
One	Uno
Two	Dos
Three	Tres
Four	Cuatro
Five	Cinco
Six	Seis
Seven	Siete
Eight	Ocho
Nine	Nueve
Ten	Diez
Battleship	Acorazado
Cruiser	Crucero
Aircraft carrier	Portavión
Destroyer	Destructor
Submarines	Submarinos

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American Rank, unit, or title	Foreign Equivalent
Gun Boats	Cañoneros
Airplane	Avión
Seaplane	Hidroavión
Torpedo Boat	Torpedero
Ammunition	Munición
Guns	Cañones
Machine Guns	Ametralladoras
Mine	Mina
Artillery	Artillería
Bayonet	Bayoneta
Mortars	Morteros
Howitzers	Obuses
Rifles	Fusiles
Grenades	Granadas
Tanks	Tanques
Trucks	Camiones
Railroad-Gun	Cañón Ferroviario
Bombs	Bombas
Enemy	Enemigo
German	Alemán
Japanese	Japonés
Italian	Italiano
Russian	Ruso
American	Norteamericano
English	Inglés

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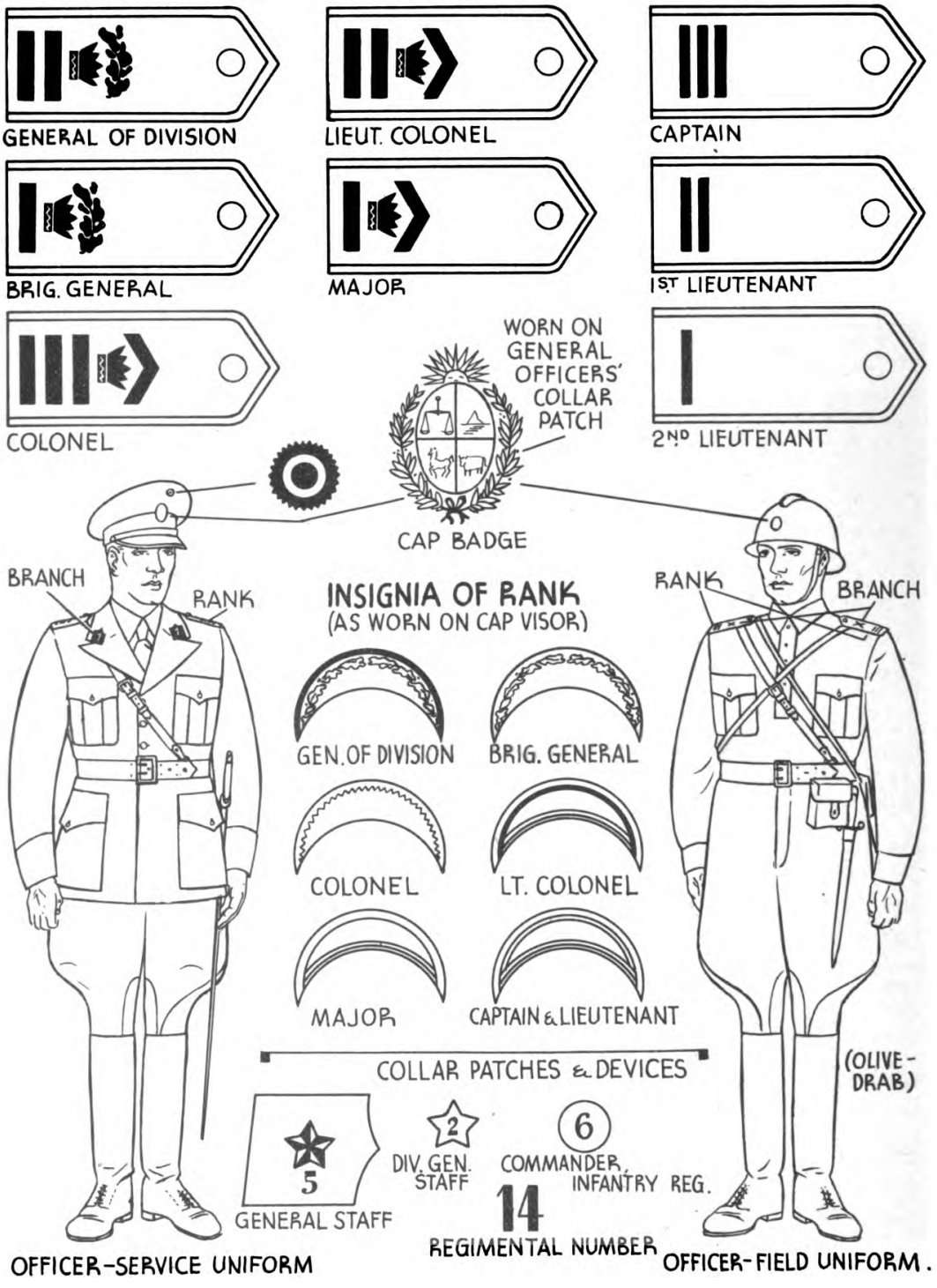
URUGUAY —OFFICERS

OFFICERS' INSIGNIA OF RANK...



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URUGUAY —**ENLISTED MEN**

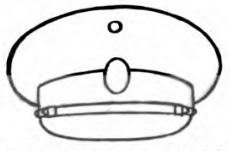
N.C.O. RANK INSIGNIA

BACKGROUND OF CHEVRON IS BRANCH COLOR, STRIPES ARE GOLD.

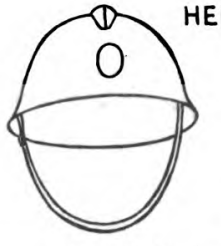
1ST SERGEANT

2ND SERGEANT

CORPORAL



SERVICE DRESS CAP



HELMET

ENLISTED MEN'S COLLAR PATCH

12345
67890

REGIMENTAL NUMBERS-
WORN ON COLLAR PATCH.

BRANCH COLORS OF 'PATCH' AND PIPING ON OFFICER'S SHOULDER STRAPS.

GENERAL OFFICERS ··	BRIGHT SCARLET
ARTILLERY ···	BRIGHT SCARLET
INFANTRY ···	MOSS GREEN
CAVALRY ···	MAROON
ENGINEERS ···	BLACK
AIR FORCE ···	BLUE
MEDICAL ···	D. GARNET

BRANCH

SERVICE UNIFORM

UNIFORM:- OLIVE-DRAB.

INFANTRY

CAVALRY

AIR FORCE

ARTILLERY

—DEVICES WORN ON SHOULDER STRAP BETWEEN RANK, IF ANY, AND BUTTON.

FIELD UNIFORM·

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VENEZUELA

Estados Unidos de Venezuela

Area, Population. 352,143 square miles, or slightly smaller than that of Texas and Oklahoma. The largest of the Venezuelan states, Bolivar, has an area of 91,868 square miles, an area slightly smaller than that of Oregon. In 1936, the population, 3,491,159, was 39.89 per cent of that of the states of Texas and Oklahoma. Included in her total population were 100,670 Indians. Caracas, the capital, 300,000, and Maracaibo are the largest cities.

Religion. The prevailing religion is Roman Catholic, but all others are permitted.

Education. Free and obligatory from the age of 7 until the child has completed the primary grade. In 1941, there were 243,988 pupils in the elementary schools, 4,499 in the secondary schools. In addition to the University of Los Andes and the Central University, there is a School of Geology.

Army and Navy. Military service is compulsory for all males 21 years of age. The service comprises 3 years with the active forces, and 21 years in the reserve. The active army is 6,000 strong. There is a military and naval college, a school for military aviation, and a training school for troops. The navy comprises 5 gunboats and a few smaller vessels.

Government. The Venezuelan Congress comprises two chambers. The Senate has 40 members, and the Chamber of Deputies has 85 members. There is male suffrage from the age of 20. The President's term is 3 years; he is elected by Congress. He exercises his executive power in collaboration with the Cabinet of Ministers. The various states have a considerable degree of autonomy. Each has a President and a legislative assembly. The same autonomy goes down into the districts and municipalities which compose the states.

Products. Venezuela's territory is roughly divided into three zones, forest, agricultural, and pastoral. The forest zone contains tropical products, such as caoutchouc, tonka beans, and vanilla. This zone is only beginning to be worked. One of the chief products of the agricultural zone is coffee. Other important contributions are cocoa, sugar cane, wheat, rice, maize, cotton, and tobacco. The pastoral zone affords grazing for more than 3,000,000 cattle and many horses.

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VENEZUELA

Metals and other minerals are found in abundance in Venezuela. Venezuela ranks third in the production of petroleum, about 9 per cent of the world's production. Gold and copper are also predominant. Wood-working is the largest of the few industries in the country.

Venezuela has a favorable balance of trade. Exports exceeded imports in the five years from 1936 to 1940, inclusive, by 296.4 per cent. In addition to 62 miles of railroads owned by the oil companies, there are 589 miles of railroads in 12 different lines. Of these seven are national lines, four are British-owned, and one is a Spanish company. The Venezuelan merchant marine comprises 54 vessels with a gross tonnage of 7322.

FOREIGN EQUIVALENTS OF AMERICAN MILITARY TERMS

American Rank, unit, or title	Foreign Equivalent
UNITS	UNIDADES
Army	Ejército
Navy	Marina de Guerra
Division	División
Brigade	Brigada
Fleet	Escuadra
Regiment	Regimiento
Battalion	Batallón
Company	Compañía
Squadron	No Equivalent
Troop	Escuadrón
Battery	Batería
Platoon	Pelotón
Squad	Escuadra
Landing Force	Fuerza de Desembarco
Detachment	Destacamento
Infantry	Infantería
Cavalry	Caballería
Field Artillery	Artillerie de Campaña
Coast Artillery	Artillería de Costa
Engineers	Ingenieros
Chemical Warfare Service	Servicio de Guerra Química
Air Corps	Fuerza Aérea
Antiaircraft	Antiaérea
Antitank	Antitanque
Medical Department	Sanidad Militar
Armored Force	Fuerza Blindada
Tank Destroyers	Destructores de Tanques
Marines	Infantería de Marina
Quartermaster	Intendencia
Headquarters	Cuartel General
Military Police	Policía Militar
Guerrillas	Guerrillas

American Rank, unit, or title	Foreign Equivalent
GRADES	GRADOS
Field Marshal	Mariscal de Campo
Marshal	Mariscal
General	General
Lieutenant General	Teniente General
Major General	General de División
Brigadier General	General de Brigada
Colonel	Coronel
Lieutenant Colonel	Teniente Coronel
Major	Mayor
Captain	Capitán
1st Lieutenant	Teniente Primero
2nd Lieutenant	Segundo Teniente
Adjutant	Ayudante
Warrant Officer	Suboficial
Sergeant	Sargento
Master Sergeant	Sargento Mayor
First Sergeant	Sargento Primero
Technical Sergeant	Sargento Técnico
Corporal	Cabo
Admiral	Almirante
Vice Admiral	Vicealmirante
Rear Admiral	Contraalmirante
Captain	Capitán de Navío
Commander	Capitán de Fragata
Lieutenant Commander	Capitán de Corbeta
Lieutenant	Teniente de Navío
Ensign	Alférez de Fragata
Warrant Officer	Suboficial
Petty Officer	Cabo de Mar
Sailor	Marinero
Engineer	Maquinista
Specialists	Especialistas
Private	Soldado Raso

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American Rank, unit, or title	Foreign Equivalent
MISCELLANEOUS	MISCELÁNEO
Zero	Cero
One	Uno
Two	Dos
Three	Tres
Four	Cuatro
Five	Cinco
Six	Seis
Seven	Siete
Eight	Ocho
Nine	Nueve
Ten	Diez
Battleship	Acorazado
Cruiser	Crucero
Aircraft carrier	Portaviones
Destroyer	Destructor
Submarines	Submarinos
Gun Boats	Cañoneros
Airplane	Avión
Seaplane	Hidroavión
Torpedo Boat	Torpedero

American Rank, unit, or title	Foreign Equivalent
Ammunition	Munición
Guns	Cañones
Machine Guns	Ametralladoras
Mine	Mina
Artillery	Artillería
Bayonet	Bayoneta
Mortars	Morteros
Howitzers	Obuses
Rifles	Fusiles
Grenades	Granadas
Tanks	Tanques
Trucks	Camiones
Railroad-Gun	Cañón Ferroviario
Bombs	Bombas
Enemy	Enemigo
German	Alemán
Japanese	Japonés
Italian	Italiano
Russian	Ruso
American	Norteamericano
English	Inglés

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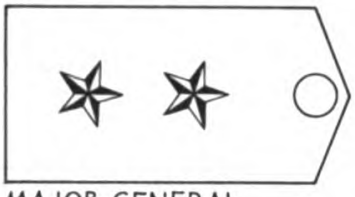
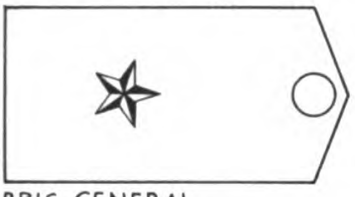
VENEZUELA —OFFICERS AND ENLISTED MEN

OFFICERS' INSIGNIA OF RANK..

GENERAL IN CHIEF



MAJOR GENERAL



BRIG. GENERAL

COLONEL

LIEUT. COLONEL

GOLD DEVICES, BRANCH COLOR BACKGROUND

SILVER DEVICES, BRANCH COLOR BACKGROUND

CAPTAIN

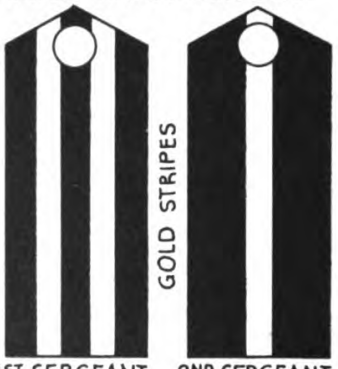
LIEUTENANT

SUB LIEUTENANT

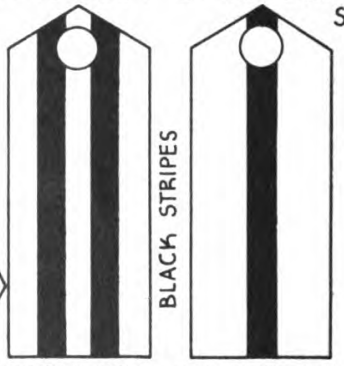
BRANCH COLORS..

INFANTRY ···	YELLOW
CAVALRY ···	SKY BLUE
ARTILLERY···	CRIMSON
AIR FORCE···	LT. GREEN
STAFF ···	LEAD GRAY
ENGINEERS···	D. GREEN

N.C.O.s' RANK INSIGNIA

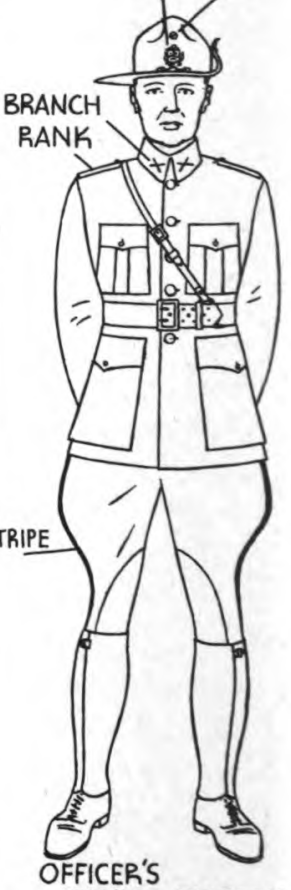


1ST SERGEANT 2ND SERGEANT



1ST CORPORAL 2ND CORPORAL

CAP BADGES



OFFICER'S SERVICE UNIFORM

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YUGOSLAVIA

Jugo-Slavia

Area, Population. 95,576 square miles, or about the same as that of Oregon. The estimated population in January, 1940, was 15,703,000. The three largest towns, with populations of 100,000 or more are Belgrade, the capital, 266,840, Zagreb, 185,581, and Subotica, 100,058.

Religion. All sects enjoy the same rights. The denominational distribution of religions was: Serbian-Orthodox, 6,785,501, or 48.72 per cent; Roman Catholics, 5,217,910, or 37.47 per cent.

Education. Primary free and compulsory under the Ministry of Education. During 1937-38, there were 8727 elementary schools; 197 secondary schools and numerous institutions of higher learning.

Army and Navy. Before the German invasion men between the ages of 21 and 50 were subject to compulsory military service. There were 16 infantry and 3 cavalry divisions in the army. The air force consisted of 8 regiments, suitably sub-divided. In the navy were 1 cruiser, 3 destroyers, 6 torpedo boats, 4 submarines and auxiliary units.

Government. The reigning King, Peter II, in exile with his government in England during World War II, succeeded to the throne in October, 1934, at the age of eleven, after his father was assassinated in Marseilles. King Peter II took over the royal power from the Regent Prince Paul in March, 1941, after the Regency Council had signed the Three Power Pact in Vienna with Germany and Italy. This climax to a pro-German policy ran so strongly counter to the general sentiment of the people in the country that a bloodless revolution on the night of March 26, 1941, ejected the Regency Council from office and proclaimed the youthful King. On April 6, 1941, German forces invaded Yugoslavia. After Axis occupation came partition. The most important portion went to Hitler, the rest was divided among Italy, Bulgaria, Hungary, and a puppet Croatian ruler. Since King Peter established his government in London General Draha Mihailovitch and his guerrilla army of Chetnicks have severely harassed the occupying forces from the mountain fastnesses of Yugoslavia. Of all the countries occupied by the Germans during World War II, Yugo-

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slavia alone has been able to continue the activity of an organized army on its own soil.

Products. Yugoslavia has a cultivated acreage of 58.8 per cent of the total area. The main products are maize, wines, wheat, barley, oats, rye, apples, pears, grapes, plums, walnuts and hemp. Forest and live stock products are important.

The considerable mineral resources of Yugoslavia include coal, iron, copper ore, gold, lead, chrome, antimony, and cement. Out of a total of 3054 industries in 1938, 884 were agricultural and food, 403 timber, 399 textile, 369 building, 234 electrical, 186 metallurgical, 170 chemical, 104 mining and 84 leather. The chief export of Yugoslavia were eggs, wheat, cattle, maize, swine, fresh meat, timber, and copper ore. There were 26,047 miles of highways (1938). The chief river is the Danube, which with others gives Yugoslavia a total length of 1282 miles of navigable waterways. The Yugoslavia coinage is based on the dinar which has been set at 55 dinars to the dollar. The metric system of weights and measures is in use.

General. The kingdom of Yugoslavia consisted of Serbia, which became independent of Turkey in 1878, Slovenia, Croatia, Dalmatia, and Bosnia, which had declared their independence of Austria-Hungary, and together with Montenegro, proclaimed their union with Serbia in December, 1918. Yugoslavia became a constitutional, parliamentary monarchy in 1931. Since rebellion began against Axis conquest country and people have suffered atrociously. Whole forests have been burned down by German command to force the rebels into the open; death is often meted out to women and children who even give a drink of water to the soldiers. Widespread executions have been carried out by the Nazis, who have murdered entire classes of high school pupils, their teachers, and other townspeople. Hundreds of thousands have been driven from their homes to become wandering refugees. More thousands were deported to Germany and Nazi-occupied parts of Poland and Russia.

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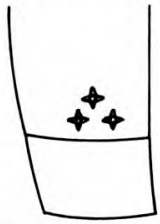
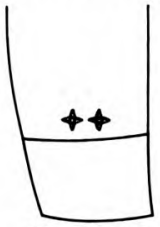
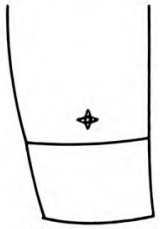
YUGOSLAVIA —OFFICERS AND ENLISTED MEN



GENERAL OF ARMY



GENERAL OF DIVISION



BRIGADIER GENERAL

FIELD OFFICERS'
GENERAL OFFICERS' (GOLD)
LINE OFFICERS BAND OF 'BRANCH' COLOR.

BRANCH COLORS

GEN. OFFICERS - GRAY BLUE CLOTH
GEN. STAFF - SCARLET VELVET
INFANTRY - DEEP RED CLOTH
CAVALRY - BLUE CLOTH
ARTILLERY - BLACK CLOTH
ENGINEER - PLUMB VELVET
ECONOMIC - GREEN CLOTH

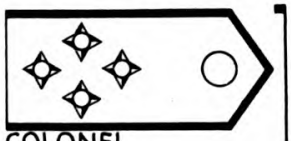
FIELD CAP.

INSIGNIA OF RANK..

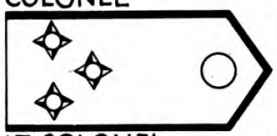
MAJOR GENERAL

BRIG. GENERAL

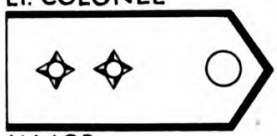
GOLD



COLONEL



LT. COLONEL



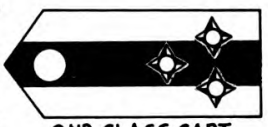
MAJOR

FIELD OFFICERS', GOLD WITH BRANCH COLOR PIPING.

1ST CLASS CAPT.

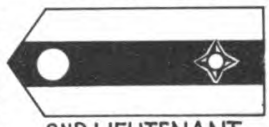
OFFICERS SERVICE UNIFORM.

GOLD, WITH STRIPE OF BRANCH COLOR



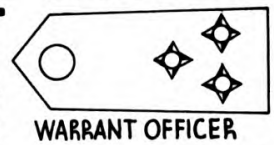
2ND CLASS CAPT.

1ST LIEUTENANT

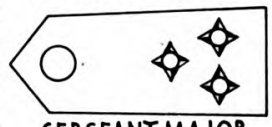


2ND LIEUTENANT

BRANCH COLOR



WARRANT OFFICER



SERGEANT MAJOR

UNIFORM COLOR

SERGEANT

CORPORAL

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U. S. Aviation Squadron Insignia

★

World Aircraft Wing and Tail Markings

★

Typical Insignia of the U. S. Army

★

U. S. Civilian Defense Corps Insignia

★

U. S. Officers Insignia

★

Flags of the World

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AVIATION SQUADRON INSIGNIA

2ND AIR BASE SQUADRON

5TH AIR BASE SQUADRON

6TH AIR BASE SQUADRON

18TH AIR BASE SQUADRON

20TH AIR BASE SQUADRON

30TH AIR BASE SQUADRON

1ST BOMBARDMENT SQUADRON

2ND BOMBARDMENT SQUADRON

3RD BOMBARDMENT SQUADRON

4TH BOMBARDMENT SQUADRON

5TH BOMBARDMENT SQUADRON

6TH BOMBARDMENT SQUADRON

9TH BOMBARDMENT SQUADRON

10TH BOMBARDMENT SQUADRON

11TH BOMBARDMENT SQUADRON

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14TH BOMBARDMENT SQUADRON

15TH BOMBARDMENT SQUADRON

17TH BOMBARDMENT SQUADRON

19TH BOMBARDMENT SQUADRON

20TH BOMBARDMENT SQUADRON

23RD BOMBARDMENT SQUADRON

25TH BOMBARDMENT SQUADRON

29TH BOMBARDMENT SQUADRON

30TH BOMBARDMENT SQUADRON

31ST BOMBARDMENT SQUADRON

32ND BOMBARDMENT SQUADRON

33RD BOMBARDMENT SQUADRON

34TH BOMBARDMENT SQUADRON

37TH BOMBARDMENT SQUADRON

39TH BOMBARDMENT SQUADRON

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40TH BOMBARDMENT SQUADRON

42ND BOMBARDMENT SQUADRON

44TH BOMBARDMENT SQUADRON

48TH BOMBARDMENT SQUADRON

49TH BOMBARDMENT SQUADRON

54TH BOMBARDMENT SQUADRON

63RD BOMBARDMENT SQUADRON

72ND BOMBARDMENT SQUADRON

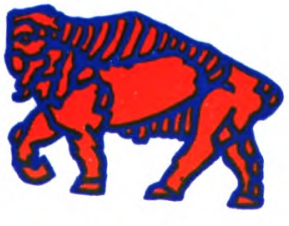
73RD BOMBARDMENT SQUADRON

81ST BOMBARDMENT SQUADRON

82ND BOMBARDMENT SQUADRON

94TH BOMBARDMENT SQUADRON

95TH BOMBARDMENT SQUADRON



99TH BOMBARDMENT SQUADRON

57TH MATERIAL SQUADRON

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98TH MATERIAL SQUADRON

1ST OBSERVATION SQUADRON

2ND OBSERVATION SQUADRON

3RD OBSERVATION SQUADRON

12TH OBSERVATION SQUADRON

15TH OBSERVATION SQUADRON

16TH OBSERVATION SQUADRON

22ND OBSERVATION SQUADRON

39TH OBSERVATION SQUADRON

82ND OBSERVATION SQUADRON

91ST OBSERVATION SQUADRON

97TH OBSERVATION SQUADRON

101ST OBSERVATION SQUADRON

102ND OBSERVATION SQUADRON

103RD OBSERVATION SQUADRON

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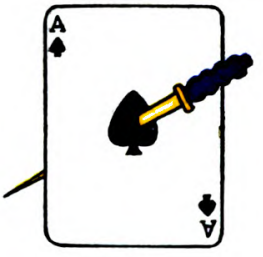
107TH OBSERVATION SQUADRON

108TH OBSERVATION SQUADRON

110TH OBSERVATION SQUADRON

111TH OBSERVATION SQUADRON

115TH OBSERVATION SQUADRON



116TH OBSERVATION SQUADRON

118TH OBSERVATION SQUADRON

119TH OBSERVATION SQUADRON

120TH OBSERVATION SQUADRON

124TH OBSERVATION SQUADRON

152ND OBSERVATION SQUADRON

154TH OBSERVATION SQUADRON

3RD PURSUIT SQUADRON

6TH PURSUIT SQUADRON

17TH PURSUIT SQUADRON

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19TH PURSUIT SQUADRON

21ST PURSUIT SQUADRON

24TH PURSUIT SQUADRON

27TH PURSUIT SQUADRON

29TH PURSUIT SQUADRON

33RD PURSUIT SQUADRON

35TH PURSUIT SQUADRON

36TH PURSUIT SQUADRON

37TH PURSUIT SQUADRON

38TH PURSUIT SQUADRON

39TH PURSUIT SQUADRON

41ST PURSUIT SQUADRON

43RD PURSUIT SQUADRON

44TH PURSUIT SQUADRON

48TH PURSUIT SQUADRON

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50TH PURSUIT SQUADRON

55TH PURSUIT SQUADRON

65TH PURSUIT SQUADRON

66TH PURSUIT SQUADRON

77TH PURSUIT SQUADRON

78TH PURSUIT SQUADRON

79TH PURSUIT SQUADRON

94TH PURSUIT SQUADRON

1ST RECONNAISSANCE SQUADRON

4TH RECONNAISSANCE SQUADRON

7TH RECONNAISSANCE SQUADRON

12TH RECONNAISSANCE SQUADRON

18TH RECONNAISSANCE SQUADRON

21ST RECONNAISSANCE SQUADRON

38TH RECONNAISSANCE SQUADRON

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41ST RECONNAISSANCE SQUADRON

44TH RECONNAISSANCE SQUADRON

50TH RECONNAISSANCE SQUADRON

88TH RECONNAISSANCE SQUADRON

89TH RECONNAISSANCE SQUADRON

46TH SCHOOL SQUADRON

47TH SCHOOL SQUADRON

52ND SCHOOL SQUADRON

53RD SCHOOL SQUADRON

4TH AIR FORCE

4TH BOMBER COMMAND

6TH BOMBER COMMAND

AIR CORPS FERRYING COMMAND

S. E. AIR CORPS TRAINING CENTER

SCHOOL OF AVIATION MEDICINE

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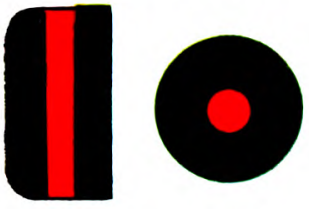
AFGHANISTAN

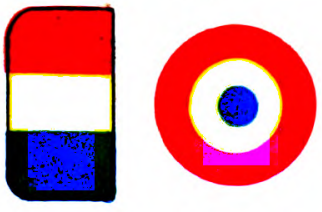


RUDDER WINGS

ARGENTINA

RUDDER ARMY WINGS NAVY

BOLIVIA

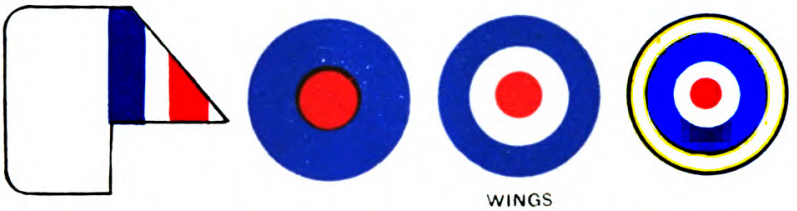


RUDDER FUSELAGE AND WINGS

BRAZIL

RUDDER WINGS

BRITISH EMPIRE

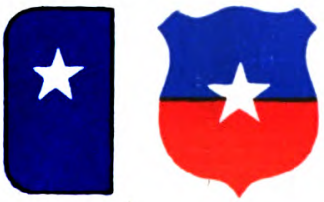


RUDDER FIN UPPER FUSELAGE ALL TYPES WINGS LOWER SURFACE EXCEPT NIGHT BOMBERS FUSELAGE

EIRE

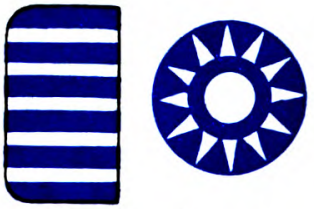
WINGS FUSELAGE

CHILE



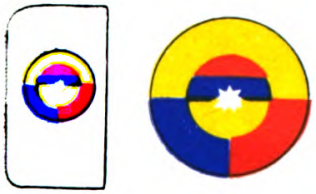
RUDDER WINGS

CHINA



RUDDER WINGS

COLUMBIA

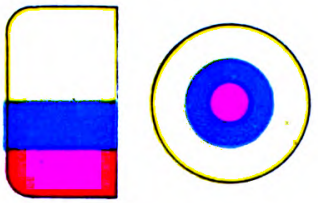


RUDDER WINGS

CUBA

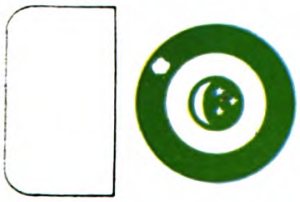
RUDDER WINGS

ECUADOR



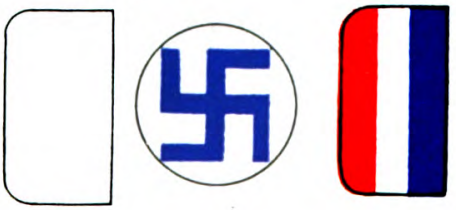
RUDDER WINGS

EGYPT



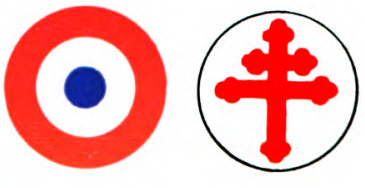
RUDDER FUSELAGE AND WINGS

FINLAND



RUDDER FUSELAGE AND WINGS RUDDER

FRANCE



FUSELAGE AND WINGS

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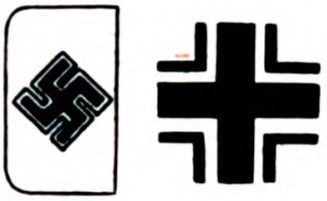
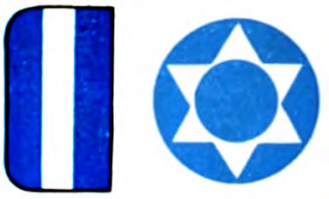
GERMANY



RUDDER FUSELAGE AND WINGS

GUATEMALA



RUDDER WINGS

HONDURAS

RUDDER WINGS

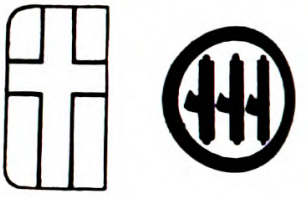
IRAN

RUDDER WINGS

IRAQ

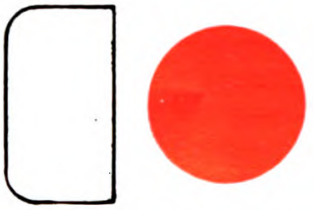
RUDDER FUSELAGE AND WINGS

ITALY



RUDDER WINGS

JAPAN

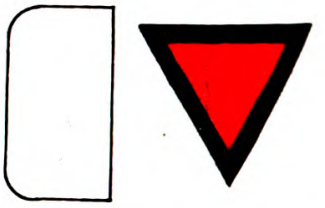


RUDDER FUSELAGE AND WINGS

MEXICO

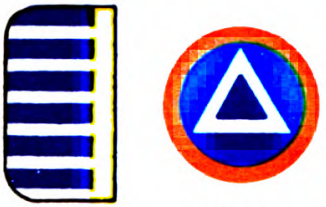
RUDDER WINGS

NETHERLANDS E. I.



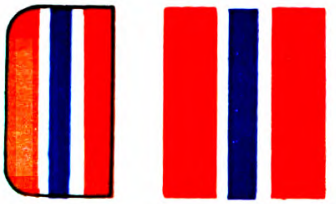
RUDDER FUSELAGE AND WINGS

NICARAGUA



RUDDER WINGS

NORWAY



RUDDER WINGS

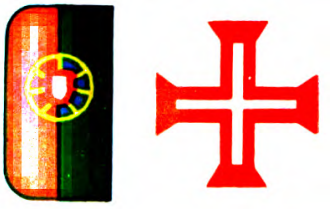
PARAGUAY

WINGS FUSELAGE AND WINGS

PERU

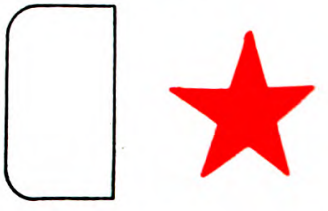
RUDDER WINGS

PORTUGAL



RUDDER WINGS

RUSSIA



RUDDER FUSELAGE AND WINGS

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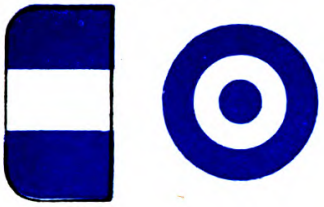
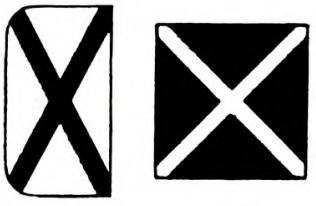
SALVADOR



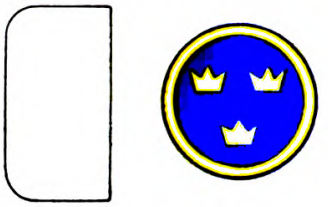
RUDDER WINGS

SPAIN



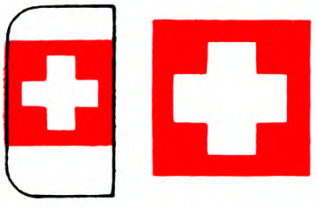
RUDDER WINGS

SWEDEN



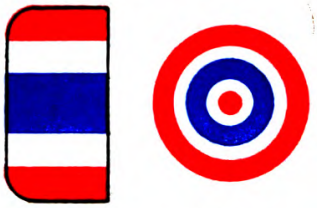
RUDDER FUSELAGE AND WINGS

SWITZERLAND



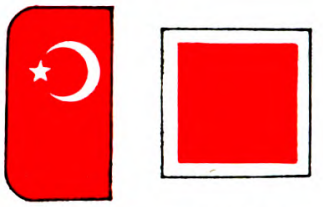
RUDDER WINGS

THAILAND



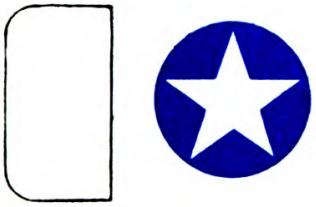
RUDDER WINGS

TURKEY



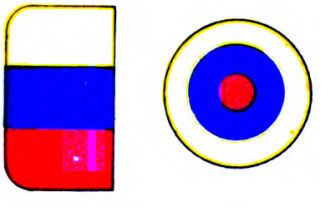
RUDDER FUSELAGE AND WINGS

UNITED STATES



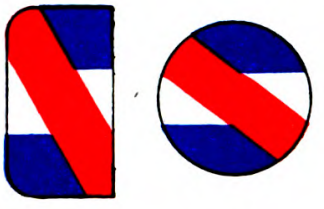
RUDDER FUSELAGE AND WINGS

URUGUAY



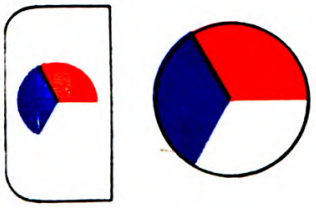
RUDDER WINGS

VENEZUELA



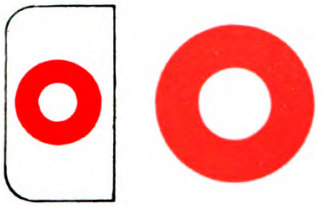
RUDDER WINGS

CZECHOSLOVAKIA



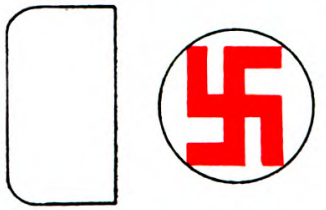
RUDDER WINGS

DENMARK



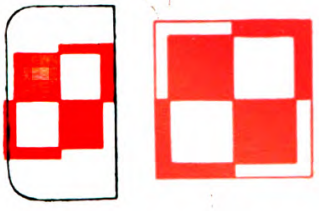
RUDDER WINGS

LATVIA



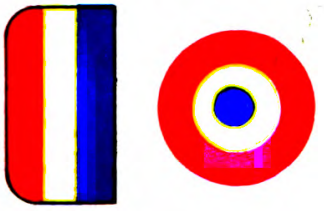
RUDDER WINGS

POLAND



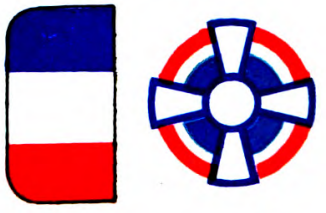
RUDDER WINGS

ROUMANIA



RUDDER WINGS

YUGOSLAVIA



RUDDER WINGS

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TYPICAL INSIGNIA UNITED STATES ARMY

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS

HEADQUARTERS ARMY GROUND FORCES AND ARMY GROUND FORCES OVERHEAD

HEADQUARTERS ARMY GROUND FORCES RESERVE

HEADQUARTERS SERVICES OF SUPPLY AND SERVICES OF SUPPLY OVERHEAD

ARMY AIR FORCE

ARMIES

1ST ARMY

2ND ARMY

3RD ARMY

4TH ARMY

5TH ARMY

6TH ARMY

CORPS

1ST CORPS

2ND CORPS

3RD CORPS

4TH CORPS

5TH CORPS

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8TH CORPS

9TH CORPS

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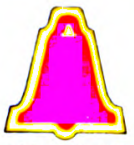
11TH CORPS

12TH CORPS

13TH CORPS

14TH CORPS



19TH CORPS

1ST ARMORED CORPS

DIVISIONS

1ST DIV.

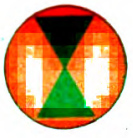
2ND DIV.

3RD DIV.

4TH DIV.

5TH DIV.

6TH DIV.



7TH DIV.

8TH DIV.

9TH DIV.

10TH DIV

11TH DIV.

12TH DIV.

13TH DIV

14TH DIV.

18TH DIV.

19TH DIV.

26TH DIV.

27TH DIV.

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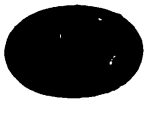
DIVISIONS (CONTINUED)

28TH DIV.

29TH DIV.


30TH DIV.

31ST DIV.

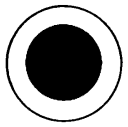
32ND DIV.

33RD DIV.

34TH DIV.

35TH DIV.

36TH DIV.


37TH DIV.

38TH DIV.

39TH DIV.

40TH DIV

41ST DIV.

42ND DIV.

43RD DIV.

44TH DIV

45TH DIV.

76TH DIV

77TH DIV.

78TH DIV.

79TH DIV.

80TH DIV

81ST DIV

82ND DIV

83RD DIV

84TH DIV.

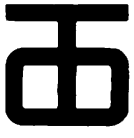
85TH DIV.

86TH DIV.

87TH DIV

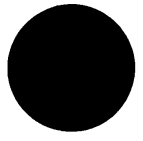
88TH DIV

89TH DIV.


90TH DIV

91ST DIV

92ND DIV.


93RD DIV

94TH DIV

95TH DIV

96TH DIV.

97TH DIV

98TH DIV

99TH DIV.

100TH DIV

101ST DIV

102ND DIV

103RD DIV

104TH DIV.

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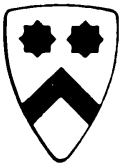
OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

1ST CAVALRY DIV


2ND CAVALRY DIV.

3RD CAVALRY DIV.

21ST CAVALRY DIV.

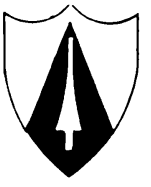
24TH CAVALRY DIV.

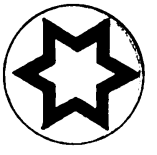
61ST CAVALRY DIV.

62ND CAVALRY DIV

63RD CAVALRY DIV.

64TH CAVALRY DIV.


65TH CAVALRY DIV.


66TH CAVALRY DIV.

TANK DESTROYER UNIT

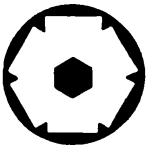
1ST SERVICE COMMAND

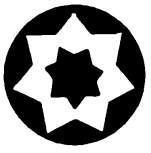
2ND SERVICE COMMAND

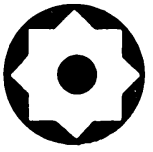
3RD SERVICE COMMAND

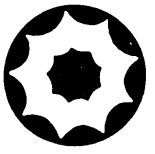
4TH SERVICE COMMAND

5TH SERVICE COMMAND

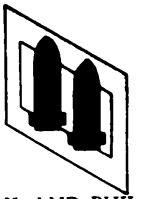

6TH SERVICE COMMAND

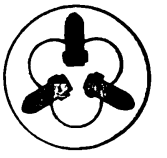

7TH SERVICE COMMAND


8TH SERVICE COMMAND

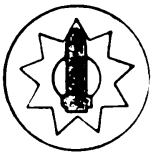

9TH SERVICE COMMAND

NEW ENGLAND FRONTIER


N. Y. AND PHILA FRONTIER

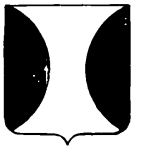

CHESAPEAKE BAY FRONTIER

PACIFIC COASTAL FRONTIER


SOUTHERN COASTAL FRONTIER

ARMORED DIVS. NUMERAL CHANGES

ALASKA DEFENSE COMMAND


PANAMA CANAL DEPT.

INDIGO TASK FORCE

HAWAIIAN DEPT.

HAWAIIAN DIV.

PHILIPPINE DEPT.

PHILIPPINE DIV.

U. S. MILITARY ACADEMY

AIR FORCES COMMAND

AVIATION CADET

OFFICERS CANDIDATE SCHOOL

PARACHUTIST

HQ. MIL. DIST. WASHINGTON, D. C.

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Insignia of the
CITIZENS DEFENSE CORPS

BASIC INSIGNE

DRIVERS CORPS

MESSENGERS

RESCUE SQUADS

AUXILIARY POLICE

BOMB SQUADS

AIR RAID WARDENS

AUXILIARY FIREMEN

FIRE WATCHERS

DEMOLITION AND CLEARANCE CREWS

ROAD REPAIR CREWS

DECONTAMINATION SQUAD

EMERGENCY FOOD & HOUSING CORPS

MEDICAL CORPS

NURSES' AIDES CORPS

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OFFICERS' INSIGNIA

OFFICERS' AND AVIATION CADETS

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT

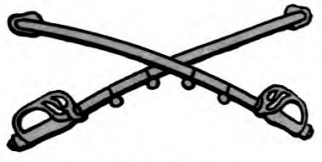
AIDES TO GENERAL

AIDES TO LIEUT. GENERAL

AIDES TO MAJ GENERAL

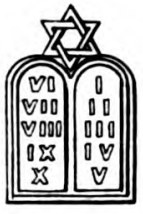
AIDES TO BRIG GENERAL

AIR CORPS AND AVIATION CADETS



CAVALRY

CHAPLAINS (CHRISTIANS)

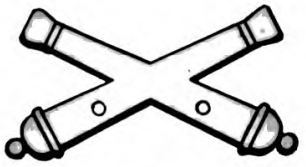


CHAPLAINS (JEWISH)

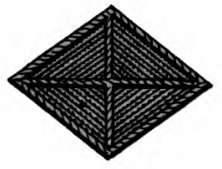
CHEMICAL WARFARE SERVICE

COAST ARTILLERY CORPS

CORPS OF ENGINEERS



FIELD ARTILLERY



FINANCE DEPARTMENT

GENERAL STAFF

INFANTRY

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT

JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL'S DEPT

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MEDICAL CORPS

DENTAL CORPS

VETERINARY CORPS

MEDICAL ADMINISTRATIVE CORPS

ARMY NURSE CORPS

CONTRACT SURGEONS

SANITARY CORPS RESERVE

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE DIVISION

MILITARY POLICE

NATIONAL GUARD BUREAU

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT

QUARTERMASTER CORPS

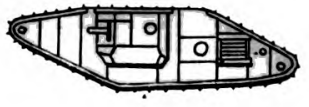
SIGNAL CORPS

OFFICERS NOT MEMBERS OF AN ARM OR SERVICE (SPECIALIST RESERVE)

WARRANT OFFICERS

U. S. MILITARY ACADEMY

U. S. ARMY BAND



ARMORED FORCE

ARMY TRANSPORTATION CORPS

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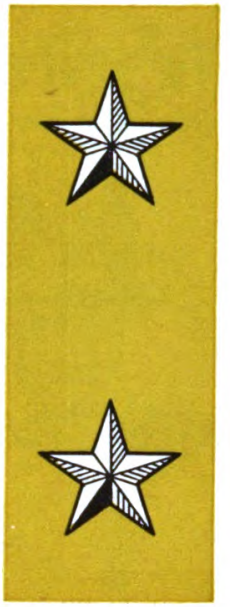
GENERAL

LIEUT GENERAL



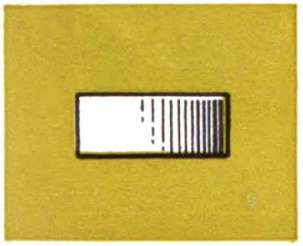
MAJOR GENERAL

BRIG. GENERAL

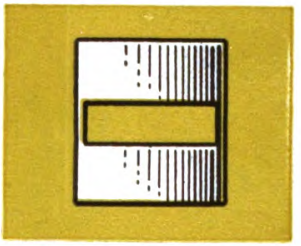
LIEUT. COLONEL

COLONEL

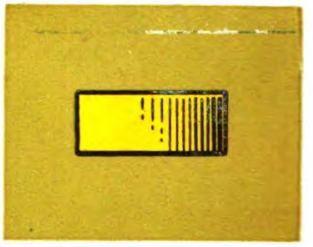
MAJOR



1ST LIEUTENANT

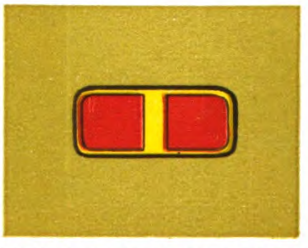


CAPTAIN



2ND LIEUTENANT

CHIEF
WARRANT OFFICER



WARRANT OFFICER
(JUNIOR GRADE)

FLIGHT OFFICER

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AFGHANISTAN

ALBANIA NATIONAL

ALBANIA MERCHANT

ANDORRA

ARGENTINA ENSIGN

ARGENTINA MERCHANT

AUSTRIA

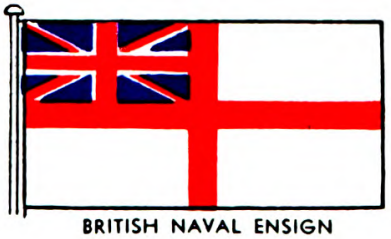
BELGIUM MERCHANT

BELGIUM SHIPS OF STATE

BOLIVIA ENSIGN

BRAZIL ENSIGN

BRITISH UNION FLAG



BRITISH NAVAL ENSIGN

BRITISH MERCHANT

NAVAL RESERVE ENSIGN

AUSTRALIA MERCHANT

CANADA MERCHANT

IRISH FREE STATE

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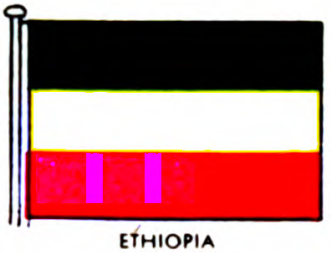
EGYPT MERCHANT

EGYPT ROYAL STANDARD

ESTONIA ENSIGN



ETHIOPIA

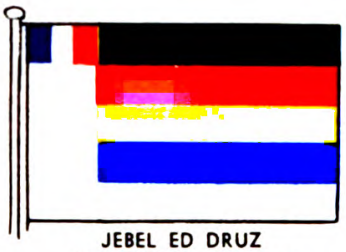
FINLAND ENSIGN

FINLAND MERCHANT

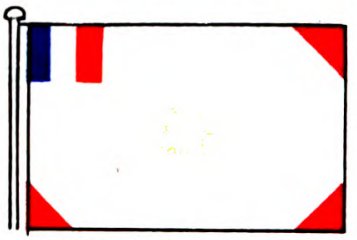
FRANCE ENSIGN AND JACK

ANNAM
(FRENCH PROTECTORATE)

CAMBODIA
(FRENCH PROTECTORATE)



JEBEL ED DRUZ
(FRENCH MANDATE)



LATAKIA (FRENCH MANDATE)

LEBANON (FRENCH MANDATE)

MOROCCO MERCHANT
(FRENCH)

SYRIA (FRENCH MANDATE)

TUNISIA
(FRENCH PROTECTORATE)

GERMAN ENSIGN

GERMAN MERCHANT

GERMAN NATIONAL
AND JACK

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GREECE ENSIGN

GREECE MERCHANT

GUATEMALA ENSIGN
AND NATIONAL

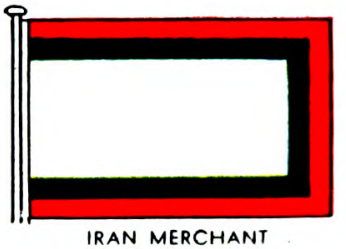
HAITI ENSIGN

HONDURAS ENSIGN

HUNGARY ENSIGN

ICELAND NATIONAL

IRAN ENSIGN

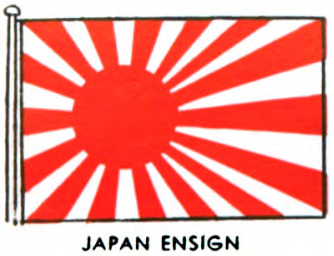


IRAN MERCHANT

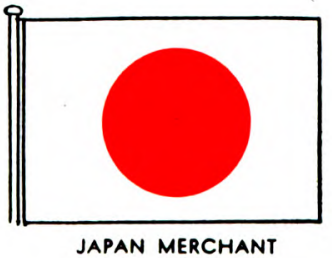
IRAQ ENSIGN

ITALY ENSIGN

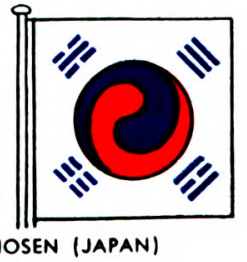
ITALY MERCHANT ENSIGN



JAPAN ENSIGN

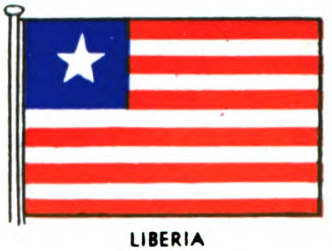


JAPAN MERCHANT



CHOSEN (JAPAN)

LATVIA NATIONAL
AND MERCHANT



LIBERIA

LIECHTENSTEIN

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LITHUANIA ENSIGN

LUXEMBOURG

MANCHUKUO ENSIGN

MANCHUKUO MERCHANT AND JACK

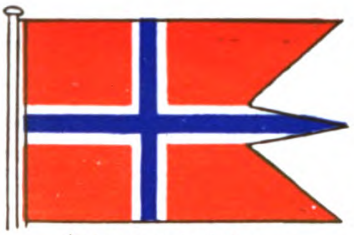
MEXICO ENSIGN

MEXICO MERCHANT

MONACO NATIONAL

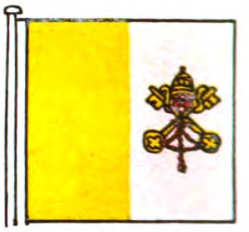
NETHERLANDS ENSIGN AND MERCHANT

NICARAGUA ENSIGN



NORWAY ENSIGN

PANAMA

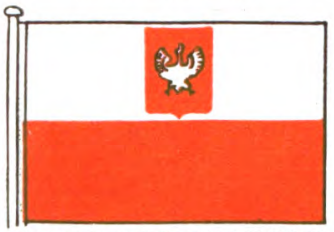


PAPAL STATE

PARAGUAY ENSIGN AND MERCHANT

PERU ENSIGN AND NATIONAL

POLAND ENSIGN



POLAND MERCHANT ENSIGN

PORTUGAL ENSIGN

ROUMANIA ENSIGN

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ROUMANIA MERCHANT

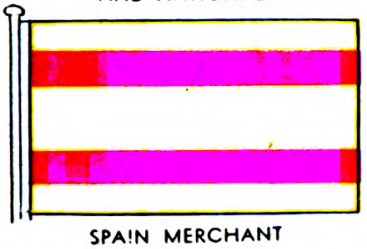
RUSSIA NATIONAL

RUSSIA JACK

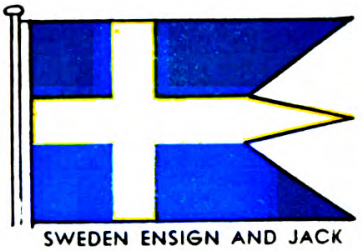
SALVADOR ENSIGN AND NATIONAL

SAN MARINO

SPAIN ENSIGN

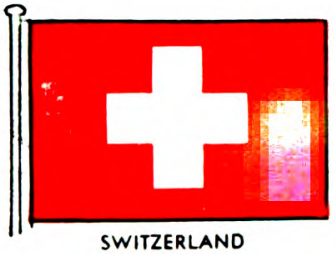


SPAIN MERCHANT



SWEDEN ENSIGN AND JACK

SWEDEN MERCHANT



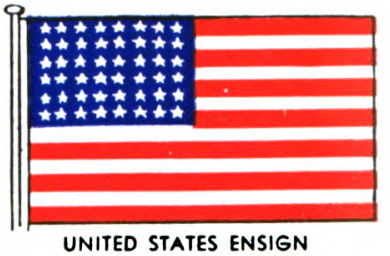
SWITZERLAND

THAI NATIONAL

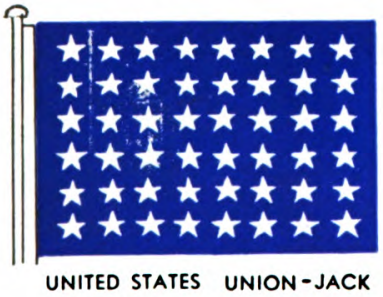
THAI NAVAL ENSIGN

TIBET

TURKEY ENSIGN AND JACK



UNITED STATES ENSIGN



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