The Statesman's Year-Book

World Gazetteer



John Paxton

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JOAN
who put up with a cottage full of paper

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Introduction

The Statesman's Year-Book was first published in 1864. Letters in the editor's files show that for many years there have been constant requests for a *World Gazetteer* capable of standing as a publication in its own right and also suitable to act as a supplement to *The Statesman's Year-Book*. Although the annual has over fifty pages of index containing over eight thousand entries obviously readers do need, from time to time, to know more about individual towns or regions in the world but it is not possible to do this in *The Statesman's Year-Book* because that is not its prime aim and also because of size and cost. Another constant request has been for more maps and in this *World Gazetteer* the editor has selected maps which, when used in conjunction with the *World Gazetteer*, will help considerably in locating individual regions and places. In addition some useful tables are given together with a separate section giving precise definitions of over eight hundred geographical terms.

The editor has not set out to mention *every* place in the world. He has, however, attempted to give details of places of importance or size. Some places are mentioned which are primarily of historical importance. Each entry attempts to give information on its location, on its recent history, on its industries and population. The essential details about the countries of the world are given, but no attempt has been made to duplicate the detailed descriptions which appear in the annual volumes of *The Statesman's Year-Book*.

England and Wales had considerable changes in county boundaries and nomenclature in 1974 and these are reflected in this edition. It should be noted that the British post office adopted all these county names with the exception of Greater Manchester and Hereford and Worcester. The new regions of Scotland became operative in 1975 but the old county names are still used in postal addresses and the

editor has therefore given the new region *after* the word Scotland in all Scottish entries.

There was considerable change taking place in Indo-China as this edition was going to press.

The Statesman's Year-Book World Gazetteer will be revised from time to time and the editor will be pleased to receive constructive and informed criticism for future editions.

J.P.

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Many people and organizations throughout the world have helped in the compilation of *The Statesman's Year-Book World Gazetteer* and I am extremely grateful for the time and trouble taken to answer my many requests. The typing of reference works is an exhausting business and I am particularly grateful to Mrs. Penny White for her superb work and eagle eye for error. Mrs. Evelyn Beadle helped in the initial planning and undertook a vast amount of sub-editing and some proof-reading. A. J. C. Bruce was responsible for planning the geographical terms and for writing a very large proportion of them and I have used his geographical knowledge on many occasions during the last three years. Richard Haig-Brown and Sheila Fairfield undertook a considerable amount of proof-reading. A great debt is owed by me to Mrs. Deborah Smith who undertook the task of copy-editing. Errors are my own.

J.P.

Abbreviations used within the World Gazetteer

Afr.	Africa
agric.	agriculture/agriculturally
anc.	ancient
approx.	approximately
arch.	archipelago
a.s.l.	above sea level
Aust.	Australia
B.	bight
blls.	barrels
boro.	borough
Braz.	Brazil
Brit.	Britain/British
b.s.l.	below sea level
c.	circa.
C	after a date (1971C) = census
C.	centigrade
Can.	Canada
cap.	capital
cent.	century
Co.	company
cu.	cubic
Czech.	Czechoslovakia
Den.	Denmark
depend.	dependency
dept.	department
E	after a date (1971E) = pop. estimate
E	east/eastern
E. Germ.	German Democratic Republic
Eng.	England/English
esp.	especially
est.	estimate
estab.	established
F.	Fahrenheit
Fr.	French
ft.	feet/foot
Govt.	government
in.	inch/inches
inc.	include/including
indust.	industry/industries
intern.	international
km.	kilometre
L.	lake
Ls.	lakes
lat.	latitude
Lond.	London
long.	longitude
manu.	manufacture/manufacturing
Mex.	Mexico

m.	mile(s)
N	north/northern
Neth.	Netherlands
p.	pass
p.a.	per annum
Pop.	population
Pres.	President
R.	river
Rs.	rivers
Rep.	Republic/Republics
S	south/southern
Scot.	Scotland
sit.	situated
S. Afr.	South Africa
sq.	square
Switz.	Switzerland
temp.	temperature
tog.	together
trad.	traditional/traditionally
trib.	tributary/tributaries
U.N.	United Nations
U.S.A.	United States of America
U.S.S.R.	Union of Soviet Socialist Republic
W	west/western
W. Germ.	German Federal Republic

Weights and Measures

On 1 Jan. 1960 following an agreement between the standards laboratories of Britain, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa and the U.S.A. an international yard and an international pound (avoirdupois) came into existence. 1 yard = 91·44 centimetres; 1 lb. = 453·59237 grammes.

Length

Centimetre	0·394 inch
Metre	1·094 yards
Kilometre	0·621 mile
Foot	0·305 metre
Yard	0·914 metre
Mile (= 1,760 yds)	1·609 kilometres

Surface Measure

Square metre	10·76 sq. feet
Hectare	2·47 acres
Square kilometre	0·386 sq. mile
Square foot	9·290 sq. decimetre
Square yard	0·836 sq. metre
Acre	0·405 hectare
Square mile	2·590 sq. kilometres

Liquid Measure

Litre	1·76 pints
Hectolitre	22·00 gallons
Pint	0·568 litre
Gallon	4·546 litres
Quarter	2·909 hectolitres

Dry Measure

Litre	0·91 quart
Hectolitre	2·75 bushels

Weight

Avoirdupois

Gramme	15·42 grains
Kilogramme	2·205 pounds
Quintal (= 100 kg)	220·46 pounds
Metric ton (= 1,000 kg)	0·984 long ton 1·102 short tons
Ounce (= 437·2 grains)	28·350 grammes
Pound (= 7,000 grains)	453·6 grammes
Hundredweight (= 112 lb.)	50·802 kilogrammes
Long ton (= 2,240 lb.)	1·016 metric tons
Short ton (= 2,000 lb.)	0·907 metric ton

Troy

Gramme	15·43 grains
Kilogramme	32·15 ounces 2·68 pounds

World Gazetteer

A

Aabenraa, Sønderjyllands, Denmark. Port in SE Jutland also holiday resort. Manu. industries associated with fishing, brewing and agric.

Aachen, North Rhine-Westphalia, West Germany. Charlemagne's cap., Holy Roman Emperors crowned in cathedral begun A.D. 796. (*Fr.*, *Aix-la-Chapelle.*) Pop. (1970E) 175,451.

Aalborg, Nordjyllands, Denmark. Port on Lim fjord. Manu. town, shipbuilding important. Pop. (1970C) 100,255.

Aalst *see* **Alost**

Aarau, Switzerland. Cap. of canton of Aargau. Pop. (1969E) 17,800.

Aare River, Switzerland. Largest Swiss trib. of Rhine. Approx. 180 m. long. Navigable from point of confluence with R. Rhine to Thun.

Aargau, Switzerland. German-speaking canton estab. 1803. Cap. Aarau. Pop. (1974E) 447,500.

Aarhus, Aarhus, Denmark. Third largest city in E Jutland. Railway junction and manu. centre. Chief manu. iron, machinery, tobacco products and confectionery. Seat of a Lutheran bishop, with a 13th-cent. cathedral. Pop. of city (1972C) 242,151.

Aba, Nigeria. Town 30 m. N of Port Harcourt trading in agric. products including palm oil and palm products. Pop. (1969E) 131,003.

Abaco, Bahamas. Island in Bahamian group. Pop. (1970C) 6,501.

Abadán, Iran. Island and port on delta of Shatt-al-Arab. Owes its importance to oil refining and exporting. Pop. (1971E) 272,962.

Abakan, U.S.S.R. Cap. of the Khakass Autonomous Region, Krasnoyarsk Territory, R.S.F.S.R. Sit. 150 m. SSW of Krasnoyarsk. Industrial centre. Sawmilling, metal working. Pop. (1973E) 107,000.

Abbeville, Somme, France. Town on the R. Somme. Manu. sugar and carpets. Pop. (1968C) 25,072.

Abbotsford, Roxburghshire, Scotland. Borders region. Town on R. Tweed, 3 m. W of Melrose. Home of Sir Walter Scott 1812–32.

Abeokuta, Western Nigeria, Nigeria. Town on the Ogun R. 48 m. N of Lagos, on the railway to Kano. Agric. products include yams, palm oil and kernels, cacao, timber. Main industries cotton weaving and dyeing. Pop. (1970E) 187,292.

Aberavon, West Glamorgan, Wales. Town 7 m. ESE of Swansea and now part of Port Talbot.

Abercarn, Gwent, Wales. Town 10 m. NW of Newport. Manu. iron, steel and tinplate. Pop. (1973E) 4,035.

Aberconwy, Gwynedd, Wales. Market town and seaside resort on R. Conway. Pop. (1972E) 12,110.

Aberdare, Mid-Glamorgan, Wales. Town on Cynon R. Coalmining. Manu. beer and electrical cables. Pop. (1972E) 37,800.

Aberdeen, Aberdeenshire, Scotland. Grampian region. A royal burgh sit. between the mouths of the R. Don and the R. Dee. Chief seaport of the NE; Scotland's largest

resort and fishing port. Manu. knitwear, hosiery, paper. Shipbuilding. Off-shore oil centre. Because many of its buildings are constructed of granite known as the 'Granite City'. Pop. (1974E) 179,575.

Aberdeenshire, Scotland. Grampian region. County of NE Scotland bounded S by Kincardine, Angus and Perthshire, N and E by the N. Sea. Area 1,971 sq. m. Chief towns are Aberdeen, Peterhead, Fraserburgh, Huntly, Rosehearty and Inverurie. It is mountainous in the SW with the Grampian and Cairngorm mountains rising to Ben Macdhui, 4,296 ft. a.s.l. It is drained by the Rs. Dee, Don, Deveron, Ugie and Ythan. Mainly agric. The chief indust. are fishing, esp. herring, whitefish and salmon, fish processing, granite quarrying, tourism, the manu. of food products and indust. associated with North Sea oil. Balmoral Castle, the chief royal residence in Scotland, is in the Dee valley. Pop. (1974E) 324,574.

Aberfan, Mid Glamorgan, Wales. Village 4 m. SSE of Merthyr Tydfil. Coalmining. Disaster in 1966 when a coal tip shifted, killing 116 children and 28 adults.

Aberfeldy, Perthshire, Scotland. Tayside region. Burgh on the R. Tay 22 m. NW of Perth. Whisky distilling. Pop. (1974E) 1,589.

Abergavenny, Gwent, Wales. Market town on R. Usk and R. Gavenny. 20 m. N of Newport. Pop. (1973E) 9,370.

Abersychan, Gwent, Wales. District of Pontypool and 11 m. NNW of Newport, once a market town. Indust. inc. tin-plate, coal-mining and steelmilling. Pop. (1973E) 9,883.

Abertillery, Gwent, Wales. Town 12 m. NNW of Newport. Coalmining. Manu. tinplate. Pop. (1973E) 20,550.

Aberystwyth, Dyfed, Wales. University town and seaside resort at the mouth of the R. Ystwyth and R. Rheidol on Cardigan Bay. Pop. (1973E) 10,900.

Abhazian Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic, within Georgia, U.S.S.R. Area 3,320 sq. m. (8,600 sq. km.). Cap. Sukhumi, sit. 100 m. NNW of Batumi. The region was annexed from Turkey in 1810 and became an Autonomous Soviet Socialist Rep. in 1921. The Abhazian coast, along the Black Sea, possesses a famous chain of health resorts, Gagra, Sukhumi, Akhali-Antoni, Gulripsha and Gudauta, sheltered by thickly forested mountains. The Rep. has coal, electric power, building materials and light industries. In 1971 there were 116 collective farms and 34 state farms; main crops are tobacco, tea, grapes, oranges, tangerines and lemons. Pop. (1972E) 492,000.

Abidjan, Ivory Coast. Cap. of the Republic, sit. on N of Ebrié Lagoon. Rail head for exports of timber, cotton, cacao, palm oil and kernels. Pop. (1974E) 500,000.

Abilene, Texas, U.S.A. City 145 m. WSW of Forth Worth. Commercial centre for cotton, wheat, livestock and oil. Manu. clothing. Pop. (1970C) 89,653.

Abingdon, Oxfordshire, England. Town on R. Thames 6 m. S of Oxford. Manu. vehicles, leather goods. Brewing is important. Pop. (1973E) 19,470.

Abitibi, Lake, Canada. Forms boundary between Ontario and Quebec covering 350 sq. m. (906 sq. km.); drained by the R. Abitibi, a trib. of R. Moose.

Abquaiq, Hasa, Saudi Arabia. Town 38 m. SW of Dhahran on the Riyadh railway. Oil town and important oilfield and pipeline terminus. The field was discovered in 1940 and came into production after the 2nd World War. The Buqqa extension field to the N was discovered in 1947.

Abruzzi e Molise, Italy. Administrative Region in S central Italy. Area 5,880 sq. m. (15,229 sq. km.). Comprises the provinces of Aquila,

Campobasso, Chieti, Pescara and Teramo. Cap. of Region, Aquila. Main occupations are stock rearing and cultivation of cereals, grapes and sugar-beet. Pop. (1971C) 1,486,511.

Abu Dhabi, United Arab Emirates. Westernmost and largest of the united emirates on the SW coast of the Persian Gulf, extending 200 m. from the Khor el Odeid at the base of the Qatar peninsula. Area 4,000 sq. m. (10,360 sq. km.). Cap. Abu Dhabi, 90 m. SW of Sharja. Petroleum is the main indust., with some fishing and pearling. Pop. (1970E) 60,000.

Abu, Mount, Rajasthan, India. Mountain (5,650 ft. a.s.l.) 115 m. N. of Ahmedabad also popular hot-weather resort sit. on the mountain. Pop. (1973E) 6,000.

Abu Simbel, Egypt. Site of anc. temples on left bank of R. Nile, 145 m. SW of Aswan. Two temples (13th cent.) were cut out of solid rock with 4 figures of Rameses, 65 ft. high. Because of the possible rise of the water level of the reservoirs behind the Aswân High Dam, the Egyptian Govt. with help from the U.N. had them removed to a site 200 ft. above the original, and 12 ft. above the highest, expected water level.

Abyssinia *see* **Ethiopia**

Acadia, U.S.A. Name first used for all French possessions S of St. Lawrence R.; later to New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and part of Maine.

Acapulco de Juárez, Guerrero, Mexico. Pacific seaside resort 195 m. SSW of Mexico City. Commercial centre. Pop. (1970C) 234,800.

Accra, Ghana. City 260 m. WSW of Lagos, Nigeria, on the Gulf of Guinea. Cap., seaport, railway terminus and commercial centre. Indust. inc. brewing, fishing, fish canning. The port exports cacao and gold. International airport. The city developed from 3 forts founded in the 17th-cent. but grew most rapidly after the opening of the railway to Kumasi through the cacao-producing hinterland. Pop. (1970C) 663,880.

Accrington, Lancashire, England. Sit. 20 m. N of Manchester. Cotton, calico and dye works. Manu. textile machinery. Pop. (1973E) 36,470.

Achill Island (Eagle Island), Irish Republic. Sit. off coast of County Mayo. Area 57 sq. m. (148 sq. km.). Main occupation fishing and growing potatoes and oats. Tourism has been developed. Pop. (1971C) 3,129, with Dooega and Slievemore.

Acklin's Island, Bahamas. Island SE of Crooked Island and 250 m. SE of Nassau. Area 120 sq. m. The main settlement is Snug Corner. Exports are cascarilla and timber. Pop. (1970C) 936.

Aconcagua, Mount, Mendoza, Argentina. 70 m. WNW of Mendoza city. Highest peak in the Andes (22,835 ft. a.s.l.) near the border with Chile.

Aconcagua River, Chile. Rises on Mount Aconcagua and flows for 120 m. and is used for irrigation purposes. Enters Pacific 12 m. N of Valparaiso.

Acre, Brazil. Federal territory of W Brazil bounded W and S by Peru, SE by Bolivia and N by Amazonas. Area 59,139 sq. m. Cap. Rio Branco. Sit. in the Amazon basin rain forest and drained by the rivers Juruá and Purus. The main products are wild rubber, tin and gold, mainly exploited through air and river transport. The territory was gained from Bolivia in 1903 in return for an indemnity and a promise to build the Madeira-Mamoré railway. Pop. (1970C) 215,299.

Acre, Israel. Town and former important port on the Bay of Acre near Mount Carmel. Pop. (1971E) 34,200.

A.C.T. *see* **Australian Capital Territory**

Acton, Greater London, England. Sit. 7 m. W of central London. Engineering and other manu. industries.

Adam's Bridge, Northern Province, Sri Lanka/India. Reef of sand and gravel extending 30 m. off NW Sri Lanka.

Adam's Peak, Sabaragamuwa, Sri Lanka. Granite mountain (7,352 ft. a.s.l.). Foot-like depression on summit ascribed by Moslems to Adam, by Buddhists to Buddha and by Hindus to Siva.

Adana, Turkey. Cap. of Adana province on the Seyhan R. Industrial and commercial centre. Pop. (1970C) 347,454.

Adapazari, Kocaeli, Turkey. Town 130 m. WNW of Ankara. Manu. tobacco, textiles and leather goods. Pop. (1970C) 101,483.

Addis Ababa, Ethiopia. Cap. and terminus of railway from Djibouti. Pop. (1971E) 795,900.

Adelaide, Australia. Cap. of S. Australia, city divided by R. Torrens. Founded by William Light, first Surveyor-General of Australia 1836. Industries inc. manu. of agric. implements, cars, electrical equipment, paint, textiles. Ships dock 16 m. from the city centre, and important exports are wheat, wool, fruit, wine, meat, hides and wattle bark. Pop. (1972E) 855,300.

Adelboden, Bern, Switzerland. Holiday resort in Bernese Oberland, approx. 40 m. SSE of Bern. Altitude 4,450 ft. a.s.l.

Adélie Land, Antarctica. Sit. between Wilkes Land and King George V Land (between long. 136° E and 142° E and S of lat. 60° S). Area, 155,000 sq. m. (401,450 sq. km.). Discovered by Dumont d'Urville 1840. Placed under French sovereignty 1938 and now part of French Southern and Antarctic Territories. A research station is sit. at Base Dumont d'Urville.

Aden, Southern Yemen. Town 100 m. E of the Babel Mandeb Strait on the Gulf of Aden. Seaport and fishing port and commercial centre. Cap. of Southern Yemen. As cap. of the British Crown Colony of Aden (until 1967) it was one of the world's major oil-bunkering ports. Pop. (1972E) 250,000.

Aden Protectorate *see* **Southern Yemen**

Adige River, Italy. Second most important R. in Italy (220 m. long). Rises in the Rhaetian Alps and enters Adriatic just N of the mouth of R. Po. Used for hydroelectricity and irrigation.

Adirondack Mountains, U.S.A. Sit. NE of New York. Many isolated peaks, highest being Mount Marcy (5,344 ft. a.s.l.). Lakes inc. L. Champlain and L. George. Heavily forested. Holiday resorts.

Adiyaman, Malatya, Turkey. Town 40 m. S of Malatya formerly called Hisnumansur or Husnumansur. Centre of a farming area producing wheat, barley, chick-peas, lentils, tobacco and cotton. Pop. (1970C) 31,263.

Adjarian Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic, within Georgia, U.S.S.R. Area, 1,160 sq. m. (3,004 sq. km.). Annexed to Russia, having been under Turkish rule, after Berlin Treaty 1878, and constituted as an Autonomous Rep. within Georgia 1921. Cap. Batumi. Chief industries are agric. of sub-tropical products inc. tea, mandarines, lemons, grapes, bamboo, eucalyptus; also livestock breeding. Important shipyards, oil-refining, food-processing and canning, clothing, building materials, drug factories. Pop. (1972E) 322,000.

Admiralty Islands, Papua New Guinea. Chief island is Manus and the chief town is Lorengau on its NE coast. Coconuts are the chief cultivated crop, and marine shell is used for commercial purposes. Pop. (1970C) 22.447.

Admiralty Range, Antarctica. Part of the great range W of Ross Sea. First seen and named by Sir James Ross in 1841.

Adour River, France. Rises in Pic du Midi de Bigorre in the Pyrenees and flows for 207 m. into Bay of Biscay 4 m. below Bayonne.

Adria, Veneto, Italy. Town sit. 13 m. E of Rovigo between R. Adige and R. Po. Formerly on coast but because of silting now 15 m. inland. Was a flourishing port in 12th cent. and gave its name to Adriatic Sea. Manu. bricks and cement.

Adriatic Sea. An arm of Mediterranean Sea, between Italy and the coasts of Yugoslavia and Albania. Extreme length, 450 m., and average breadth, 90 m. Chief industry fishing and tourism. Chief ports are Ancona, Bari, Brindisi, Dubrovnik, Durrës, Rijeka, Split, Trieste and Venice.

Adygei Autonomous Region, within Krasnodar Territory, U.S.S.R. Area, 2,934 sq. m. (7,599 sq. km.). Estab. 1922. Cap. Maikop, sit. approx. 220 m. S of Rostov. Chief industries are timber, woodworking, food processing, engineering; also cattle breeding. Pop. (1971E) 397,000.

Adzharian Autonomous S.S.R. *see* **Adjarian Autonomous S.S.R.**

Aegean Sea. Part of Mediterranean Sea between Greece and Asia Minor, connected with Sea of Marmara and Black Sea by Dardanelles. Studded with islands, inc. the Cyclades, the Dodecanese, Euboea and the N. Sporades. Chief ports are Izmir, Piraeus and Thessaloníki.

Aetolia, Acarnania, Greece. *Nome* of W central Greece, on the N shore of the Gulf of Patras, bounded W by the Achelous R. Mainly agric. Chief town, Missolonghi.

Afan, Wales. District of county of West Glamorgan. Pop. (1973E) 58,580.

Afghánistán. Afghánistán is sit. between parallels 29° and 38° 35′ N lat., and 60° 50′ and 71° 50′ E long., with the long narrow Strip of Wákhán extending to 75° E long. Length approx. 600 m. and greatest breadth 700 m. Bordered by U.S.S.R. in N, Pakistan in E and S, Iran in W and China in NE. Area, 250,000 sq. m. (657,500 sq. km.). Cap. Kábul.

Although the greater part of Afghánistán is more or less mountainous and a good deal of the country is too dry and rocky for successful cultivation, there are many fertile plains and valleys, which, with the assistance of irrigation from small rivers or wells, yield very satisfactory crops of fruit, vegetables and cereals. It is est. that there are 14m. hectares of cultivable land in the country, of which 7,844,000 hectares are being cultivated (5·34m. hectares of this being irrigated land). Afghánistán is virtually self-supporting in foodstuffs, apart from wheat and sugar. The castor-oil plant, madder and the asafœtida plant abound. Fruit forms a staple food (with bread) of many people throughout the year, both in the fresh and preserved state, and in the latter condition is exported in great quantities. The fat-tailed sheep furnish the principal meat diet, and the grease of the tail is a substitute for butter. Wool (annual producton, about 10,000 tons, of which about 7,000 tons are exported) and skins provide material for warm apparel and one of the more important articles of export. Persian lambskins (Karakuls) are one of the chief exports.

Mineral resources are scattered and little developed. Coal is mined at Karkar in Pul-i-Khumri, Ishpushta near Doshi, N of Kábul, and Dara-i-Suf S of Mazar. Natural gas is found in N Afghánistán around Shiberghan and Sar-i-Pol; this is now being piped to the U.S.S.R., and 57,700m. cu. metres are to be supplied by 1985. Rich, but as yet unexploited, deposits of iron ore exist in the Hajigak hills about 100 m. W of Kábul; beryllium has been found in the Kunar valley and barite in Bamian province. Other deposits inc. gold; silver (now unexploited, in the Panjshir valley); lapis lazuli (in Badakhshán); asbestos; mica; sulphur (near Maimana); chrome (in

the Logar valley and near Herát); and copper (in the N).

At Kábul there are factories for the manu. of cotton and woollen textiles, leather, boots, marble-ware, furniture, glass, bicycles, prefabricated houses and plastics. A large machine shop has been constructed and equipped by the Russians, with a capability of manu. motor spares. There is a wool factory and a cotton ginning plant at Kandahár; a small cotton factory at Jabal-us-Seráj and a larger one at Pul-i-Khumri. A cotton-seed oil extraction plant has been built in Lashkargah by a Brit. firm which also had a contract for the construction of 4 factories in the N which became operative in 1972. Germans have built and equipped a large modern cotton textile factory at Gulbahar, and another has been built and equipped by the Chinese at Bagrami. A large cotton plant has recently been completed in the N at Balkh. Pop. (1973E) 10–16·9m.

Africa. Second largest continent. Extends S from Mediterranean Sea, and is almost bisected by equator; greatest length, *c.* 5,000 m.; greatest breadth, *c.* 4,500 m.; area, *c.* 11·5m. sq. m. (*c.* 29·8m. sq. km.). Africa approaches Europe at Strait of Gibraltar in NW, and touches Asia at Isthmus of Suez in NE. Off SE coast is the large island of Madagascar, and the Canary Islands lie off NW coast; coast-line singularly unbroken, length about 16,000 m.; principal inlets, Gulfs of Gabès and Sirte on N, Gulf of Guinea with Bights of Benin and Bonny on W. Land rises rapidly from coast; from fairly continuous outer rim of mountains greater part of surface spreads inwards in two tablelands, of which the S has mean elevation of over 3,500 ft. a.s.l. and slopes down to N, which has mean height of *c.* 1 300 ft. a.s.l. The higher plateau has a number of ridges, and in equatorial regions are many craters of extinct volcanoes, such as Kilimanjaro (20,000 ft.) and Mount Kenya (18,500). Chief mountain ranges near coast are Atlas on N and Drakensberg on SE. Pop. (1971E) 354m.

Afyonkarahisar, Turkey. (i) Province of W central Turkey. Area 5,234 sq. m. (13,556 sq. km.). Rises to Mount Emir in the N. Drained by the Akar R. with L. Aksehir in the E and L. Aci in the S. It is the main opium-producing area in Turkey; also produces sugar-beet, wheat, barley, mohair, wool and fruit. Pop. (1970C) 542,111. (ii) Town 150 m. SW of Ankara. Provincial cap., market town and rail junction. Pop. (1970C) 53,497.

Agadir, Morocco. Port on the Atlantic coast 75 m. S of Essaouira. Fish-canning industry. An earthquake killing 12,000, in 1960, destroyed the town but it has since been rebuilt. Pop. (1971C) 170,600.

Agalega, Mauritius, Indian Ocean. Island 600 m. N of Mauritius, of which it is a dependency. Area 27 sq. m. (70 sq. km.). Comprises a N and S island linked by a sandbank. The main settlement being S Island. Occupations are horse rearing and coconut growing. There is a meteorological station.

Agaña, Guam. Commercial town and seat of govt. of this Pacific Island. Sit. 8 m. from the anchorage in Apra Harbour. Pop. (1970E) 2,131.

Agartala, Tripura, India. Town 56 m. NE of Dacca, Bangladesh on a trib. of the Meghra R. Trading centre for jute, rice, cotton, tea and mustard.

Agen, Lot-et-Garonne, France. Town sit. in fruit-growing and market gardening area.

Agincourt, *now* **Azincourt,** Pas-de-Calais, France. Village sit. 33 m. SE of Boulogne-sur-Mer. Famed for victory of King Henry V of Eng. over French army in 1415.

Agra, Uttar Pradesh, India. Sit. on R. Jumna. Industrial and commercial centre. Manu. cotton goods, carpets, footwear. At one time cap. of India but declined in importance after cap. moved to Delhi, 1658. Also cap.

North West Provinces 1835–62. Pop. (1971c) 637,785.

Agri, Turkey. Province of E Turkey bounded N by the Aras Mountains, E by Iran. Area, 4,888 sq. m. (12,660 sq. km.). Cap. Karakose. Mountainous and unproductive, drained by the Murat R. Pop. (1970c) 290,311

Agrigento, Sicily, Italy. Cap. of province of same name sit. 55 m. SSE of Palermo. Chief occupation sulphur mining.

Aguascalientes, Mexico. (i) State in central Mex. Altitude 6,000 ft. a.s.l. Area, 2,969 sq. m. (5,589 sq. km.). Mainly agric. producing cereals and stock raising. Pop. (1970c) 338,142. (ii) Cap. of State of same name. Commercial and industrial centre. Pop. (1970c) 220,100.

Agulhas, Cape, Cape Province, Republic of South Africa. Also known as 'The Needles'. Most S point of Africa sit. *c.* 100 m. ESE of the Cape of Good Hope. Dangerous to shipping because of fogs, rocks and uncertain currents.

Ahaggar Mountains, Algeria. Range of mountains of central Sahara in S Algeria, rising to heights of 9–10,000 ft. a.s.l. Highest peak, Tahat (9,840 ft.).

Ahlen, North Rhine-Westphalia, West Germany. Town sit. 17 m. SSE of Münster. Coalmining important occupation. Manu. metal goods and footwear. Pop. (1971E) 50,500.

Ahmadi, Kuwait. Town 20 m. SSE of Kuwait and residential centre for Burgan oilfield. Linked by pipelines with its port and terminal Mena al Ahmadi, 5 m. ESE. There is a tank farm and water-evaporation plant.

Ahmedabad, Gujarat, India. State cap., sit. on R. Sabarmati. Important commercial, manu. and cultural centre. Many fine mosques and modern Jain temple. Pop. (1971c) 1,588,378.

Ahmednagar, Maharashtra, India. Town sit. 125 m. E of Bombay. Commercial and manu. centre. Pop. (1971c) 117,275.

Ahuachapán, El Salvador. (i) Dept. of El Salvador. Area, 472 sq. m. (1,222 sq. km.). Coffee growing important. Pop. (1971E) 177,509. (ii) Cap. of dept. of same name sit. 45 m. WNW of San Salvador. Pop. (1971E) 53,386.

Ahvenanmaa Islands, Finland. Arch. of some 80 inhabited islands and a considerable number of rocks and islets at the entrance to the Gulf of Bothnia, coextensive with province of same name. Area, 575 sq. m. (1,489 sq. km.). Ahvenanmaa is the largest island with Maarianhamina as cap. Fishing is main occupation but there is some cattle rearing, and rye and flax are grown.

Ahwáz, Iran. Commercial town, railway junction and port on R. Karun sit. 80 m. NNE of Abadán. Main occupations connected with the oil industry. Pop. (1971E) 206,375.

Aigues-Mortes, Gard, France. Town formerly a port, now 3 m. from the sea, sit. 15 m. ESE of Montpellier on the Rhône delta. Mainly vineyards. Pop. (1968c) 4,197.

Ailsa Craig, Ayrshire, Scotland. Rocky island at the mouth of the Firth of Clyde 10 m. W of Girvan. Area, 1 sq. m. and rises to 1,100 ft. a.s.l.

Ain, France. Dept. of E France bisected by R. Ain. E mountainous and W flat. Bordered on NE by Switz. Area, 2,234 sq. m. (5,785 sq. km.). Important towns Bourg (the cap.) and Belley. Agric. area producing cheese, cereals, vines. Stock raising and forestry also important. Pop. (1968c) 339,262.

Ain Dar, Hasa, Saudi Arabia. Oilfield 28 m. W of Abqaiq and linked to it by pipeline. Found in 1948.

Ain River, France. Rises in the Jura mountains and flows 120 m. SSW

through depts. of Jura and Ain to join the Rhône R. 18 m. above Lyon. It provides hydroelectric power.

Aintree, England. Village, 5 m. NE of Liverpool with important racecourse where Grand National Steeple Chase has been run since 1839.

Ain Zalah, Mosul, Iraq. Village 40 m. NW of Mosul, now the centre of a major oilfield.

Aïr Highlands, Niger. Mountainous area rising to 5,000 ft. a.s.l. in s Saharan region. Chief centre Agadès.

Airdrie, Lanarkshire, Scotland. Strathclyde region. Town 11 m. E of Glasgow. Indust. inc. coalmining, metal working, papermaking and the manu. of boilers and food products. Here the first free library was estab. in Scotland. Pop. (1974E) 38,833.

Aire River, England. Rises in the Pennines and flows 70 m. s and SE to the R. Ouse above Goole. Its course above Leeds is known as Airedale.

Aisne, France. Dept. in NE comprising parts of Île-de-France, Picardy and Champagne. Area, 2,867 sq. m. (7,426 sq. km.). Chief towns Laon (the cap.), St. Quentin and Soissons. Considerable industry inc. chemicals, glass, paper, pottery, textiles and leather. Agric. products inc. sugar-beet, cereals and stock raising. Pop. (1968C) 526,346

Aisne, River, France. Rises in the Argonne and flows for 150 m. into the R. Oise above Compiègne, and is connected by canals to other river systems.

Aitutaki, Cook Islands. South Pacific. Coral atoll 140 m. N of Rarotonga. Area 3,900 acres comprising 8 small islets. Exports copra and fruit.

Aix-en-Provence, Bouches-du-Rhône, France. Town, important spa, and an industrial and commercial centre. There is considerable trade in olive oil, almonds and fruit. Pop. (1968C) 93,671.

Aix-les-Bains, Savoie, France. Spa sit. 9 m. N of Chambéry near L. Bourget. Pop. (1968C) 20,718.

Ajaccio, Corse, France. Town on Gulf of Ajaccio. Holiday resort and commercial town, and cap. of dept. Fishing and the timber trade main occupations. Birth place of Napoleon. Pop. (1968C) 42,300.

Ajman, United Arab Emirates. Sheikdom forming an enclave in Sharja on the SW coast of the Persian Gulf. Area 25 sq. m. Cap. Ajman, which is 7 m. NE of Sharja. The main occupations are pearling, fishing and dategrowing. Pop. (1970E) 4,000.

Ajmer, Rajasthan, India. City, railway junction and industrial and commercial centre. Manu. footwear, textiles and soap. Pop. (1971C) 262,480.

Akershus, Norway. County of SE Norway extending N from Oslo fiord to the S end of L. Mjosa, and inc. suburbs of Oslo. Area, 1,895 sq. m. (4,909 sq. km.). Cap. Oslo, although the city centre is not in the county. Indust., mainly in the suburbs of Oslo, inc. shipping and manu. Pop. (1973E) 340,281.

Akhaia, Greece. *Nome* of the N Peloponnese bounded N by the Gulf of Corinth and the Gulf of Patras. Area 1,141 sq. m. (3,209 sq. km.). Cap. Patras. Hilly but fertile region, mainly agric. The main products are currants, wine, fruit, olives, sheep and goats. Pop. (1971C) 239,859.

Akita, Honshū, Japan. Port on the W coast sit. 110 m. NNW of Sendai on the R. Omono. Exports petroleum products from local oilfield. Trades in rice and manu. textiles. Pop. (1973C) 246,000.

Aklavik, Northwest Territories, Canada. Village in the Mackenzie District of Arctic Can. Built by the Hudson's Bay Co. in 1912, but importance diminished when Inuvik, 33 m. NE, was built.

Akola, Maharashtra, India. Town sit. 140 m. WSW of Nagpur. Manu.

cotton goods and soap. Pop. (1971c) 168,454.

Akron, Ohio, U.S.A. City sometimes called 'the rubber cap. of the world' because four major rubber companies have estab. intern. headquarters there. Also important chemical and plastics industries. Although only vestiges of the Ohio Canal remain it is still an important transportation centre. Pop. (1970c) 275,425.

Aktyubinsk, Kazakhstan, U.S.S.R. Cap. of Aktyubinsk Region. Sit. 90 m. SW of Orsk. Manu. chemicals, metals, electrical equipment. Pop. (1972E) 159,000.

Akyab, Burma. Port sit. on Bay of Bengal 170 m. SSE of Chittagong. Rice is main export. Pop. (1970E) 82,313.

Alabama, U.S.A. S 'cotton' state bordered on N by Tennessee, E by Georgia, W by Mississippi, S by Florida and Gulf of Mex. Area, 51,609 sq. m. (133,667 sq. km.). The soil of the coastal plain is sandy but further N there is rich black soil (Black Prairie) where cotton is grown. Surface flat except Appalachian Mountains in NE. Alabama settled in 1702 as part of the French Province of Louisiana, and ceded to the Brit. in 1763, was organized as a Territory in 1817, and admitted into the Union in 1819. Chief towns, Birmingham, Mobile, Huntsville, Montgomery (the cap.), Tuscaloosa, Gadsden. Alabama is largely an agric. state. Principal crops, cotton, peanuts and soybeans. Poultry and stock raising also important. Manu. inc. iron, steel, textiles and fertilizers. Pop. (1970c) 3,444,165.

Alabama River, U.S.A. Formed by the confluence of the R. Coosa and R. Tallapoosa, flows 312 m. SW to join the Tombigbee R. and eventually form the Mobile R. 44 m. above Mobile.

Alagoas, Brazil. State in the NE. Area, 10,704 sq. m. (27,731 sq. km.). Cap. Maceió. Sugar and cotton main agric. products. Pop. (1970c) 1,606,174.

Alai Mountains, U.S.S.R. Extension of Tian-Shan Mountains. Highest peak in U.S.S.R. in this range, Mount Lenin, 23,382 ft. a.s.l.

Alajuela, Costa Rica. (I) Province of N Costa Rica bounded N by Nicaragua. Area 3,700 sq. m. The chief towns are Alajuela San Ramón, Grecia, Orotina and Villa Quesada. Mainly tropical lowland extending S across the Central Cordillera and plateau to the Tárcoles valley. Mainly a farming area, main products being coffee, sugar-cane, maize, beans, rice, pineapples and livestock. There is some lumbering and gold mining. Pop. (1973E) 335,879. (II) Town 12 m. NW of San José. Provincial cap. and commercial centre; route centre on the railway and Inter-American Highway, at 3,225 ft. a.s.l. Trading centre for grain and livestock. Indust. inc. the manu. of vegetable oils, textiles, food products, soaps and coffee. Sawmilling is important. A cathedral city. Pop. (1971E) 30,525.

Alameda, California, U.S.A. Residential city and port sit. approx. 4 m. SSE of Oakland. Pop. (1970c) 70,968.

Alamein, El, Egypt. Village, sit. 65 m. WSW of Alexandria. Important battle took place in 1939–45 war.

Åland Islands *see* **Ahvenanmaa Islands**

Alaska, U.S.A. State in the NW of N. America, bounded by Arctic Ocean on N, Arctic Ocean and Bering Strait on W, Pacific on S, Canada on E. Area, 586,400 sq. m. (1,518,776 sq. km.). Cap. Juneau. Alaska was sold by Russia to U.S.A. in 1867 for US$7·2m. Traversed by many mountain ranges. Principal peaks, McKinley and Foraker, and there are many active volcanoes and hot springs. The principal R. is the Yukon. In some parts of the country the climate during the brief spring and summer (about 100 days in major areas and 152 days in the SE coastal area) is not unsuitable for agric. operations, because of the long hours of sunlight, but Alaska is a food-importing area. There were

31,000 reindeer in w Alaska in 1969. In SE Alaska timber fringes the shore of the mainland and all the islands, extending inland to a depth of 5 m. Fishing is an important occupation and salmon the largest catch. Commercial production of crude petroleum began in 1959 and by 1961 had become the most important mineral by value. Other minerals inc. natural gas, coal and gold. Pop. (1970C) 302,173.

Alaska Highway, Canada/U.S.A. The Alaska Highway was opened in 1942. It runs for 1,523 m. from Dawson Creek, British Columbia (sit. 170 m. NE of Prince George) *via.* Fort Nelson, Watson L., Whitehorse, Boundary and Big Delta to Fairbanks. The Highway forms part of the Inter-American Highway which extends 16,800 m. from Alaska to Argentina.

Alava, Spain. Basque province in N Spain. Area, 1,176 sq. m. (3,047 sq. km.). Cap. Vitoria. Main occupations agric. also fruits and vines. Pop. (1970C) 204,323.

Albacete, Spain. (i) Province in SE Spain. Pop. (1970C) 335,026. (ii) cap. of (i). Area, 5,737 sq. m. (14,862 sq. km.). Mainly agric. and sheep rearing. Pop. (1970C) 93,233.

Alba-Iulia, Hunedoara, Romania. Town 170 m. NW of Bucharest on the Mures R. Historic city, trading and communications centre for a wine-producing area. Indust. inc. the manu. of soap, furniture and footwear. There is an important church built in 1922 for the coronation of King Ferdinand and Queen Marie. Pop. (1972E) 29,935.

Albania. Rep. sit. on E shore of Adriatic Sea. Extremely mountainous with fertile coastal plains. Cap. Tirana. Chief towns, Shkodër, Durrës, Vlonë. Area, 11,101 sq. m. (28,748 sq. km.). Agric. is important but cultivation methods are primitive. Main crops, grain, cotton, tobacco, potatoes, sugar-beet. Forest land represents 47% of the Rep. The mineral wealth of Albania is considerable but has only recently been developed. Minerals inc. coal, chromium, copper, nickel and salt. Industry is nationalized down to the smallest workshop and output is small. The principal industries are agric. product processing, textiles, oil products and cement. Oil is produced mainly at Qytet Stalin and a pipeline extends from there to Vlonë. Pop. (1970E) 2,135,000.

Albany, Western Australia, Australia. Port and holiday resort on S coast. Pop. (1971E) 13,405.

Albany, Georgia, U.S.A. City on Flint R. Pop. (1970C) 72,623.

Albany, New York, U.S.A. City sit. on the W bank of the Hudson R. Formerly a fur trading centre now chief industries inc. printing, publishing and the manu. of foodstuffs and electrical goods. Pop. (1970C) 115,781.

Albert, Lake *see* **Mobutu Sese Seko, Lake**

Alberta, Canada. Prairie province of Can. sit. between British Columbia and Saskatchewan with Montana (U.S.A.) to S. Area, 255,285 sq. m. (661,188 sq. km.). Cap. Edmonton, and chief towns Calgary, Lethbridge, Red Deer and Medicine Hat. Consists of a high sloping plateau descending E and NE from the Rocky Mountains. Important rivers are the Peace and Athabaska. Agric. is extremely important particularly wheat. The most recent est. of the coal resources of Alberta indicates that the province contains about 40% of the coal resources in W Can. Alberta produces approx. 75% of Canada's oil output. Oil was discovered at Leduc in 1947 and there are vast reserves of natural gas. Pop. (1972E) 1,655,000.

Albert Canal, Belgium. R. Canal in the NE linking the Scheldt estuary to the R. Meuse at Liège. Completed in 1939 and is 80 m. long.

Albertville *see* **Kalemie**

Albi, Tarn, France. Town with industries inc. textile and glass manu., and trades in aniseed and wine.

Alborz, Iran. Mountain range separating the Caspian Sea from the central plateau of Iran, and extending in parallel ranges along the s border of the Caspian coastal provinces. Rises to Mount Demavend, 18,600 ft. a.s.l. The N slopes are heavily forested and receive heavy rainfall; the s slopes are dry.

Albula Pass, Graubünden, Switzerland. Pass in the Rhaetian Alps, SE Switz. reaching 7,595 ft. a.s.l.

Albuquerque, New Mexico, U.S.A. City founded 1706 by Phillip V of Spain on Rio Grande. Manu. centre particularly agric. products, also oil refining. Pop. (1970C) 243,751.

Albury, New South Wales, Australia. Town sit. on the R. Murray. Commercial centre trading in wool, wheat and fruit. Noted for its wine. Pop. (1972E) 22,220.

Alcalá de Guadaira, Sevilla, Spain. Resort sit. on R. Guadaira, 12 m. ESE of Seville.

Alcalá de Henares, Madrid, Spain. Town sit. on R. Henares 18 m. ENE of Madrid. The Complutensian Polyglot Bible was printed here in 1517 and it was the birthplace of Miguel de Cervantes (1547–1616) author of *Don Quixote.*

Alcalá la Real, Jaén, Spain. Sit. 24 m. SSW of Jaén. Fruit growing district and trades in wine and wool. The title Royal (la Real) given to town following defeat of Moors by Alfonso XI in 1340.

Alcatraz, California, U.S.A. Island in San Francisco Bay approx. 1 m. N of San Francisco, opposite the 'Golden Gate'. Used as a prison for dangerous prisoners.

Alcázar de San Juan, Ciudad Real, Spain. Market town sit. 50 m. NE of Ciudad Real. Railway junction.

Alcoy, Alicante, Spain. Town sit. 50 m. N of Alicante. Manu. inc. textiles and paper. Pop. (1970C) 61,371.

Aldabra Island, British Indian Ocean Territory. Part of a colony created in 1965 consisting of the Chagos Arch. (formerly a depend. of Mauritius), Aldabra, Farquhar and Des Roches.

Aldan, U.S.S.R. Town built for gold miners sit. 260 m. SSW of Yakutsk on the route from Yakutsk to the Trans-Siberian railway. Pop. (1973E) 20,000.

Aldan River, U.S.S.R. Rises in the Aldan Mountains flowing NE then N and W for 1,700 m. to join the R. Lena.

Aldeburgh, Suffolk, England. Town holding annual musical festival. Pop. (1973E) 2,750.

Aldermaston, Berkshire, England. Village 9 m. SW of Reading. Headquarters of Atomic Weapons Research Establishment. Pop. (1973E) 2,186.

Alderney, Channel Islands, United Kingdom. Only town is St. Annes sit. in centre of island. Area, 3 sq. m. (8 sq. km.). Exports early potatoes. Pop. (1971C) 1,686.

Aldershot, Hampshire, England. Town containing large military depot. Pop. (1973E) 33,750.

Aldridge-Brownhills, West Midlands, England. District of Staffordshire 3 m. ENE of Walsall. Indust. inc. coalmining and brickmaking. Pop. (1973E) 89,370.

Alegranza, Canary Islands. Northernmost islet of the Canaries, 145 m. NE of Las Palmas. Area 4.5 sq. m. Rises to 800 ft. a.s.l. with extinct volcanoes. Uninhabited.

Alençon, Orne, France. Town sit. at the confluence of the R. Sarthe and R. Briante. Agric. main occupation. Pop. (1968C) 33,388.

Aleppo, Syria. Cap. of Aleppo province. Sit. in NW of Syria. Manu. textiles, carpets, cement and soap.

Agric. important. Originally on important caravan route between Europe and Asia, but the route by sea to India caused decline in its economic importance although there was some revival when railways were built. Pop. (1970E) 639,361.

Alès, Gard, France. Town sit. at foot of Cévennes Mountains. Coal, iron and zinc mined. Metal, glass and chemical industries flourish. Pop. (1968C) 44,607.

Alessandria, Piemonte, Italy. Cap. of Alessandria province. Sit. on R. Tanaro. Engineering is an important industry. There is also a large railway workshop. Centre of rich agric. and wine-producing district. Pop. (1973E) 103,403.

Aletsch Glacier, Bernese Oberland, Switzerland. Largest glacier in Europe (16 m. long), sit. in S central Switz. To the NW lies the Aletschhorn (13,721 ft.) the second highest peak in the Bernese Oberland.

Aleutian Islands, Alaska, U.S.A. Continuation of the Alaskan Peninsula consisting of over 150 mountainous islands, some rising to 8,000 ft. a.s.l. and many are volcanic. Agric. development is nearly impossible. Fishing, particularly salmon, is important but the main value of the islands is strategic.

Alexandria, Egypt. Important port and second city of Egypt. Built on peninsula between Mediterranean and L. Mareotis. Founded by Alexander the Great in 331 B.C. Large proportion of Egyptian trade goes through Alexandria and the main export is raw cotton. Industries tend to be connected with the cotton industry (ginning and seed-oil pressing). Pop. (1972E) 2,146,000.

Alexandria, Louisiana, U.S.A. City sit. on Red. R. Important cotton growing area. Pop. (1970C) 41,557.

Alexandria, Virginia. U.S.A. City sit. just S of Washington, D.C. on the R. Potomac. Mainly residential area. Once the home of George Washington. Pop. (1970C) 110,938.

Alexandroupolis, Thrace, Greece. Port and cap. of Evros prefecture. Sit. on an inlet of the Aegean Sea, 65 m. SW of Edirne, Turkey. Railway centre. Pop. (1971C) 22,995.

Alfreton, Derbyshire, England. Midlands town, manu. engineering goods and clothing. Coalmining in the area. Pop. (1973E) 21,560.

Algarve, Portugal. Smallest province of Portugal, and coextensive with Faro district. Separated in the N from the rest of Portugal by a range of barren mountains ending at Cape St. Vincent. Held by the Moors until 1249 A.D. Cap. Faro. Area, 1,937 sq. m. (5,017 sq. km.). Main occupations are concerned with fishing, horticulture and tourism.

Algeciras, Cádiz, Spain. Port and holiday resort sit. on Algeciras Bay opposite Gibraltar (5 m.). Citrus fruit and cork are exported. Pop. (1970C) 81,662.

Alger *see* **Algiers**

Algeria. Independent state in N. Afr., former French colony, bordered in N by the Mediterranean Sea, in the E by Tunisia, in the S by Niger, Mali and Mauritania and in the W by Morocco. Cap. Algiers. Chief towns, Oran, Constantine, Annaba. Area, 922,000 sq. m. (2,293,100 sq. km.). Algeria is divided by elevation and climatic conditions into three unequal parallel zones: The Tell, undulating N region (containing the Little Atlas) of forests and arable land; The Steppe region of herbaceous vegetation and of pasture land diversified by ranges of mountains; The Sahara (S of Sahara Atlas), where agric. is possible only by irrigation in oases. Coast, 690 m., high and rocky. Rivers nothing but torrents (*wadis*), frequently dried up; some dammed for irrigation; in steppes they form the *Shotts* of the plains, shallow lakes where snow and rain-water gather in winter. Chief crops, wheat, barley, wine, olive oil, citrus fruits and dates. Fisheries are important particularly sardines, anchovy and tunny. Algeria possesses deposits of iron, zinc, lead,

mercury, copper and antimony. Kaolin, marble, onyx, salt and coal are also found. Oil and natural gas are important. Pop. (1971E) 14·6m.

Alghero, Sardinia, Italy. Port in NW Sardinia, sit. 17 m. SW of Sassari. Fishing for lobster and coral main occupation.

Algiers, Algiers, Algeria. Cap. and port and largest city in Algeria. Wine making important occupation. Pop. (1972E) 1m.

Alhambra, California, U.S.A. City, part of the Los Angeles conurbation. Mainly residential. Pop. (1970C) 62,125.

Alicante, Spain. (i) Province on Mediterranean. Area, 2,185 sq. m. (5,659 sq. km.). Producing wine and fruit. Pop. (1970C) 920,105. (ii) Cap. of province of same name and important port sit. on E coast. Exports wine, olive oil and fruit. There is some manu. industry and an oil refinery. Pop. (1970C) 184,716.

Alice Springs, Northern Territory, Australia. Town sit. in the MacDonnell Ranges at 1,900 ft. a.s.l. Terminus of the S section of the transcontinental railway from Port Adelaide to Darwin. An important airway centre, and serves cattlemen and prospectors. Tourism growing in importance. Pop. (1966E) 6,001.

Aligarh, Uttar Pradesh, India. Town sit. 78 m. SE of Delhi. Trading centre for cereals and cotton. Manu. cotton and metal goods. Pop. (1971C) 254,008.

Aliwal North, Cape Province, Republic of South Africa. Town and health resort sit. 115 m. SSE of Bloemfontein on the R. Orange at 4,350 ft. a.s.l.

Alkmaar, Noord-Holland, Netherlands. Town sit. 6 m. from N. Sea coast. Centre of the cheese trade. Manu. furniture, clothing and cigars. Pop. (1974E) 64,415.

Allahabad, Uttar Pradesh, India. City sit. at the confluence of the R. Jumna and R. Ganges. Administrative and religious centre. An important point of pilgrimage because of Allahabad's position at the confluence of two holy rivers. Trades in cereals, cotton and sugar. Industries inc. textiles and flour milling. Pop. (1971C) 513,997.

Allegheny Mountains, U.S.A. Part of the Appalachian range extending from Pennsylvania to North Carolina, rising to 4,000 ft. a.s.l. The mountains contain coal, iron, limestone.

Allen, Bog of, Irish Republic. Group of morasses in central Ireland. Area, 370 sq. m. (958 sq. km.). Some parts are cultivated and the peat is cut, some being used as fuel for power stations.

Allentown, Pennsylvania, U.S.A. Town sit. 50 m. NNW of Philadelphia on R. Lehigh. Manu. textiles, cement, iron and steel. Pop. (1970C) 109,527.

Alleppey, Kerala, India. Port and city 80 m. NNW of Trivandrum. Manu. coir ropes and matting, and coconut oil. Pop. (1971C) 160,064.

Alliance, Ohio, U.S.A. City sit. approx. 50 m. SSE of Cleveland. Manu. iron and steel. Pop. (1970C) 26,547.

Allier, France. Dept. of central France. Area, 2,580 sq. m. (6,682 sq. km.). Chief towns, Moulins (the cap.) and Montluçon. Agric. extremely important. Pop. (1968C) 386,553.

Allier River, France. Rises in the Cévennes and flows N for 270 m. to join the R. Loire.

Alloa, Clackmannan, Scotland. Central region. Town and sea port sit. 6 m. E of Stirling at the head of the Firth of Forth. Market town and centre of a coalmining area. Indust. inc. the manu. of hosiery, yarns, agric. machinery and bottles; whisky distilling, brewing, sawmilling. Pop. (1973E) 13,558.

Alloway, Ayrshire, Scotland. Strathclyde region. Village now forming a s suburb of Ayr, 30 m. ssw of Glasgow at the mouth of the Doon R. Noted as the birthplace of Robert Burns. There is a museum and restored family cottage.

Alma-Ata, Kazakhstan, U.S.S.R. Cap. of Rep. and region sit. at 2,600 ft. a.s.l. Trades in agric. and horticultural products and manu. machinery, textiles, food and tobacco products. Pop. (1972E) 776,000.

Almada, Setúbal, Portugal. Town on the s bank of Tagus estuary and linked to Lisbon by the Salazar bridge. Manu. centre. Pop. (1970C) 30,688.

Almadén, Ciudad Real, Spain. Town sit. 48 m. sw of Ciudad Real in the Sierra Morena Mountains. Mercury mines.

Almelo, Overijssel, Netherlands. Town sit. 13 m. NW of Enschede. Manu. textiles and furniture. Pop. (1974E) 60,832.

Almería, Spain. (i) Mountainous province of Spain. Area, 3,388 sq. m. (8,775 sq. km.). Important for iron and lead. Pop. (1970C) 375,004. (ii) Cap. of province of same name sit. on s coast. Trade important but little manu. Pop. (1970C) 114,510.

Alnwick, Northumberland, England. Town 30 m. N of Newcastle upon Tyne on the Aln R. Market town for an agric. area and site of Alnwick Castle, seat of the Dukes of Northumberland. Indust. inc. agric. engineering. Pop. (1973E) 7,300.

Alofi, Hoorn Islands, South West Pacific. Island 5 m. SE of Futuna. Area 6 m. by 3 m. Volcanic, rising to 1,200 ft. a.s.l. Main products are coconuts and timber. Uninhabited.

Alost, East Flanders, Belgium. Town sit. 15 m. WNW of Brussels. Manu. textiles, clothing. Brewing and trade in hops is important. Pop. (1972E) 46,527.

Alpes-Maritimes, France. Dept. in SE bordered on the E by Italy, on S by the Mediterranean. It also surrounds the principality of Monaco. Area, 1,659 sq. m. (4,297 sq. km.). Chief towns, Nice (the cap.), Cannes, Antibes and Menton. The range of the Maritime Alps forms the N boundary. The most important R. is the Var. Sheep rearing is important and olives and fruit are grown. Perfume is distilled and wine manu. Fisheries inc. sardines, anchovy and tunny. The coast, the Côte d'Azur, is part of the French Riviera and the tourist industry gives considerable employment. Pop. (1968C) 722,070.

Alphen aan den Rijn, Zuid-Holland, Netherlands. (Also Alfen aan den Rijn). Town 7 m. E of Leiden on the Old Rhine R. Railway junction. Indust. inc. shipbuilding, market gardening, and the manu. of asphalt, bricks, roofing tiles, ships' machinery, motors, electrical goods, paper, leather products and fruit products. Pop. (1974E) 40,776.

Alps. Crescent-shaped mountain system, extending from Gulf of Genoa to Vienna. Total length, *c.* 700 m., and breadth, 30–160 m., area, *c.* 80,000 sq. m. (*c.* 207,200 sq. km.). Divided into W Alps (Tenda P. to Simplon P.), inc. Maritime Alps, Cottian Alps, Dauphiné Alps, Graian Alps, chain of Mont Blanc, Pennine Alps; Central Alps (Simplon P. to Reschen P., Scheidegg and Stelvio P.), inc. Bernese Alps, N Swiss Alps, Lepontine and Adula Alps, Tödi group, Rhaetian Alps; E Alps, (Reschen, Scheidegg and Stelvio to the Semmering P.), inc. Ortler, Adamello and Brenta groups, Limestone Alps of Bavaria, N Tyrol and Salzburg, Central Tyrolese Alps, S Tyrolese Alps (Dolomites); SE Alps (Carnic, Karawanken and Julian Alps). Snow-line varies from 8,900 ft. on S side to 9,200 ft. on N; glaciers of upper valleys descend to 4,000–5,000 ft. a.s.l.—Aletsch, 4,400 ft. Best-known peaks of W Alps, Gran Paradiso (13,320 ft.), Mont Blanc (15,780), Dent du Midi (10,690), Matterhorn (14,775), Monte Rosa (15,215), Aletschhorn (13,770), Jungfrau (13,670), Mönch (13,460) and Finsteraarhorn (14,020). Drained by

R. Rhine and trib., Aar, Reuss, Limmat; R. Danube and trib., Iller, Lech, Isar, Inn; R. Po and trib., Dora Riparia, Ticino, Mincio, Adige; R. Rhône with Arve, Isère, Durance; and smaller streams flowing to Adriatic and Ligurian Sea. Chief passes: Great St. Bernard, E of Mont Blanc to Rhône; Mont Cenis, from R. Dora Riparia NW to Arc and Isère; Simplon, from Maggiore to Brig; St. Gotthard, from Ticino to Upper Reuss valley; Brenner, from Adige to Innsbrück.

Alpujarras, Las. Almería/Grenada, Spain. A mountainous region sit. between the Sierra Nevada and the S coast.

Als, Denmark. Island sit. in the Little Belt between mainland and island of Fyn. Chief town, Sönderborg sit. 31 m. SW of Odense. It is connected to the mainland by a bridge across Alsen sound. The island is 19 m. long and 3–12 m. broad.

Alsace, France. Region in the NE of France sit. on the W side of the R. Rhine valley and the E slopes of Vosges, now the depts. of Haut-Rhin and Bas-Rhin. Chief towns are Strasbourg, Mulhouse, Colmar and Belfort. Alsace has long been a disputed territory: once part of Germany, in 1648 much of it was ceded to France and further territory later. After the Franco-Prussian War, all Alsace except the Territory of Belfort was incorporated into Germany to form, with part of Lorraine, the territory of Alsace-Lorraine. The Treaty of Versailles returned Lorraine to France, and Alsace became the depts. of Haut-Rhin and Bas-Rhin. The fertile lowlands produce cereals, hops, fruit, tobacco. Wine is also produced.

Alsace-Lorraine. Borderland between W. Germ. and France *see* **Alsace**

Altai Mountains, U.S.S.R. The Altai Mountains proper, and the Greater Altai stretch from the Gobi desert NW in two parallel ranges across the Siberian frontier. The upper streams of the R. Ob and R. Irtysh lie within the range. The highest peak in the U.S.S.R. Altai is the Belukha Mountain at 14,783 ft. a.s.l. Lead, zinc and silver are mined.

Altai Territory, U.S.S.R. Territory within the Russian Soviet Federal Socialist Republic sit. in SW of Siberia. Cap. Barnaul. Area, 101,000 sq. m. (261,590 sq. km.). Although the Altai mountains form part of the Territory there is considerable fertile agric. land. Pop. (1970E) 2·5m.

Altamura, Puglia, Italy. Town sit. 27 m. SW of Bari. Agric. district; cultivating cereals, grapes and olives. Manu. pasta esp. macaroni.

Alta River, Norway. Rises near the Finnish border and flows N for 120 m. and enters the Arctic Ocean at the Alta Fiord. Noted for salmon.

Alta Verapaz, Guatemala. Dept. in central Guatemala in the Sierra de Chamá bounded W by the Chixoy R. and SE by the Sierra de los Minas. Area 3,353 sq. m. Chief towns are Cobán (cap.), San Cristóbal and Carchá. Mainly agric. with some lumbering and craft indust. The main products are coffee, maize, beans, sugar-cane, cacao, vanilla, fruit and livestock. Pop. (1972E) 316,741.

Altdorf, Uri, Switzerland. Town sit. at the SE end of L. Lucerne. Associated with William Tell.

Altenburg, Leipzig, East Germany. Town sit. 26 m. S of Leipzig in the Gera district. Commercial and manu. centre. Lignite found in the area. Pop. (1973E) 49,459.

Alton, Hampshire, England. Market town sit. 9 m. SSE of Basingstoke. Pop. (1973E) 13,620.

Alton, Illinois, U.S.A. City sit. 17 m. NNE of St. Louis on R. Mississippi. Flour milling and manu. glass and paper. Oil refining is also important. Pop. (1970C) 39,700.

Altona, Hamburg, West Germany. Port sit. on R. Elbe. Boundaries altered in 1938 and Altona became

part of Hamburg. Manu. machine tools, chemicals and textiles. Fish processing also important.

Altoona, Pennsylvania, U.S.A. City sit. 82 m. E of Pittsburgh. Important railway and railway engineering centre. Manu. clothing and electrical equipment. Pop. (1970C) 62,900.

Alto Paraná, Paraguay. Dept. of SE Paraguay bounded E by Brazil and Argentina across the Paraná R. Area 7,817 sq. m. (20,248 sq. km.). Cap. Hernandarias. Hilly and heavily forested with sub-tropical vegetation and heavy rainfall. The main products are timber and maté. Pop. (1972E) 90,312.

Altrincham, Greater Manchester, England. Town 8 m. SW of Manchester. Engineering important occupation. Market gardens supply the Manchester area. Pop. (1973E) 40,800.

Alvsborg, Sweden. County of SW Sweden. Area 4,918 sq. m. (12,738 sq. km.). The chief towns are Vanersborg (cap.), Boras, Trollhatten, Alingsas, Ulncehamn and Amal. Low-lying, drained by the rivers Gota, Viska and Atra. Mainly agric., the main products being wheat rye, oats, with cattle raising and dairy farming. Heavy indust. at Trollhatten inc. textiles, paper and pulp milling. Pop. (1972E) 409,878.

Alwar, Rajasthan, India. Town and former cap. of state of same name now part of Rajasthan, sit. 65 m. NE of Jaipur. Trades in millet and cotton goods. Flour milling important occupation. Pop. (1971C) 100,791.

Alyn-Dee, Wales. District of county of Clwyd. Pop. (1973E) 68,280.

Amagasaki, Honshū, Japan. Town sit. on Osaka Bay just NNW of Osaka. Manu. textiles, chemicals, glass and metal goods. Pop. (1973E) 539,000.

Amager, Zealand, Denmark. Island in the Öresund between Koge Bay and Drogden Strait. Part of Copenhagen is on the N part; other main towns are Taarnby, Kastrup and Dragor. The main occupation is market gardening.

Amalfi, Campania, Italy. Town on the Gulf of Salerno 22 m. SE of Naples. Tourist resort.

Amapá, Brazil. Territory in the NE lying N of the R. Amazon. Cap. Macapá. Area, largely undeveloped.

Amara, Iraq. Cap. of the Amara governorate. Sit. near the border with Iran, on the R. Tigris. Area of governorate 6,929 sq. m. (17,945 sq. km.). Manu. silverware. Trades in dates, cereals and wool.

Amarapura, Burma. Town sit. just S of Mandalay on the Irrawaddy R. Formerly cap. with pop. 175,000. Founded 1783 and deserted as cap. 1822–28, devastated by earthquake 1839 and abandoned in 1860 when Mandalay became cap. Pop. (1973E) 8,000.

Amarillo, Texas, U.S.A. City sit. 320 m. NW of Fort Worth. Agric. activity wheat and cattle raising. Industrial centre producing oil and natural gas. Pop. (1970C) 127,010.

Amasya, Turkey. (i) Province of N central Turkey, bounded N by the Canik Mountains. Area 1,886 sq. m. Drained by the Rs. Yesil, Irmak and Cekerek. Mainly agric., the main products being opium, wool, apples, tobacco, hemp and sugar beet. There are some metal ores including lead, with gold and silver at Gumushacikoy in the NW. Pop. (1970C) 307,025. (ii) Town 50 m. SSW of Samsun on the Yesil Irmak R. Provincial cap. Trading centre for apples, tobacco, wheat and onions; trad. centre of tile manu. Pop. (1970C) 36,646.

Amazon River, Brazil. Flows from the Andes along the equator to the Atlantic Ocean with total length of 4,000 m. Largest R. in the world in volume. Area of basin 2·7m. sq. m. (7m. sq. km.). The head stream is the Alto Marañón in Peru which issues from L. Lauricocha at 11,980 ft.

a.s.l. Numerous affluents form gigantic network of streams which feed the Atlantic at the rate of 2·54m. cu. ft. per second. Alto Marañón becomes navigable for small craft 2,700 m. from Atlantic. Ocean-going steamers penetrate to Iquitos, Peru (1,935 m. from mouth). On entering Braz. Amazon is known as Solimões —tribs. Javari (550 m.), Jutaí (400 m.), Juruá, and Purus, right bank; Putumayo (650 m.), Japurá (930 m.), left bank. At confluence of Negro (480 m.), on the left bank, is Manaus. Below this, main stream known as Amazon. Joined (right bank) by largest of tribs. Madeira. Other notable tribs.: Tapajós, Xingu and Tocantins (500 m.). Negro is connected with Orinoco R. system. Madeira formed by Beni (Bolivia) and Mamoré; Madeira–Mamoré railway facilitates transport of produce from Bolivia and Brazilian state of Mato Grosso. Tidal influence felt 400 m. upstream. In flood time enormous areas of the surrounding country are under water. Breadth at mouth, 200 m. and from 3–4 m. or more at 1,000 m. from ocean. Numerous marshy islands at mouth; largest Marajó (2,060 sq. m., 5,335 sq. km.). Total length of waterways in system 30,000 m. Produce of region: rubber, quinine, caffeine, cotton, indigo, nuts, sugar, cacao, coffee, tobacco. The river is said to contain a fresh-water replica of every salt-water fish, and turtles abound.

Amazonas, Brazil. Largest State in the upper Amazon basin. Area, 616,148 sq. m. (1,564,445 sq. km.). Cap. Manaus. Forested, and produces timber and rubber. Pop. (1970c) 955,235.

Amazonas, Peru. Dept. of N Peru, bounded N by Ecuador. Area 13,948 sq. m. (41,298 sq. km.). Cap. Chachapoyas. Sit. at W edge of the Amazon basin and crossed by ridges of the Andes N to S. Drained by the Rs. Marañón, Santiago and Utcubamba. The area is hot and humid. It is an undeveloped area, densely forested but fertile in the upper valleys. The main products are rubber, timber, resin, vanilla, coffee, sugar-cane, cacao, potatoes, tobacco, fruit and grain. There are some salt, sulphur and coal deposits. The main indust. are alcohol distilling, tanning and the manu. of straw hats. Pop. (1972c) 196,469.

Amazonas, Venezuela. Territory of S Venezuela, bounded W by Colombia, S and SE by Brazil. Area 67,857 sq. m. (175,750 sq. km.). Cap. Puerto Ayacucho. The territory is mainly jungle, rising in the SE to the Guiana highlands. It is the source of the Orinoco R. The climate is tropical with heavy rains. The main products are rubber, balata gum, vanilla and sugar-cane. Pop. (1971c) 43,139.

Ambala, Punjab, India. Town sit. 110 m. NNW of Delhi. Railway junction. Trades in grain and cotton. Cotton ginning, flour milling and food processing important occupations. Pop. (1971c) 102,519.

Ambato, Tungurahua, Ecuador. Resort and cap. of Tungurahua province. Sit. 70 m. S of Quito at 8,500 ft. a.s.l. Fruit canning and tanning important. Manu. textiles. Pop. (1971E) 78,000.

Amberg, Bavaria, West Germany. Town sit. between Nuremberg and border with Czech. Manu. textiles, enamels and cement. Iron mines in vicinity. Pop. (1971E) 41,700.

Ambleside, Cumbria, England. Town and tourist centre in the Lake District, sit. 1 m. N of L. Windermere. Associated with William Wordsworth (1770–1850) poet. Pop. (1973E) 2,562.

Amboina, Indonesia. (i) Mountainous island rising to 3,405 ft. a.s.l., with fertile plain in the Moluccas group in the Banda Sea 7 m. S of Ceram. Area, 386 sq. m. (1,000 sq. km.). (ii) Chief town and port of island of same name. Exports, copra and spices.

Ambrym, New Hebrides, South West Pacific. Island 65 m. SE of Espiritu Santo. Area 230 sq. m. Volcanic, rising to Mount Benbow at 3,720 ft.

a.s.l. The chief products are coffee and cocoa.

American Samoa *see* **Samoa**

Amersfoort, Utrecht, Netherlands. Town sit. 13 m. ENE of Utrecht. Indust. chemicals, engineering goods, brewing, canning, tobacco processing, market gardening, and carpets. Pop. (1974E) 88,475.

Amersham, Buckinghamshire, England. Town sit. 13 m. SE of Aylesbury. Manu. beer, furniture and radio isotopes. Pop. (1973E) 14,612.

Ames, Iowa, U.S.A. City sit. 32 m. N of Des Moines. Centre of agric. area particularly corn/maize. Pop. (1970C) 39,505.

Amiens, Somme, France. Town sit. on R. Somme. The Cathedral of Notre Dame, built 1220–88, is one of the finest Gothic buildings in Europe and the largest church in France. Manu. textiles and machinery. Trading centre for the many market gardens in the vicinity. Pop. (1968C) 117,888; conurbation, 136,713.

Amindivi Islands *see* **Lakshadweep**

Amirante Islands, Seychelles, Indian Ocean. Arch. 500 m. NNE of Madagascar, forming an out-lying dependency of the Seychelles. Length 100 m. N to S. The main islands are African Islands, Daros, Desneuf, St Joseph, Poivre, and Marie Louise. The main product is copra.

Amman, Amman, Jordan. Cap. sit. between Dead Sea and border with Syria. Built on the site of biblical Rabbat 'Ammon, the Hellenistic Philadelphia. Its first settlers in modern times were the Circassians. Became cap. of Transjordan in 1921, and Pop. (1948E) 40,000. Increase in size because of influx of Palestinian refugees after Arab–Israel war of 1948. Pop. (1970E) 600,000.

Amoy, Fukien, China. Port on Amoy Island in the Formosa Strait between China and Taiwan. A former treaty port and first traded with the W. in 1842. Pop. 250,000.

Amravati, Maharashtra, India. Town sit. 9 m. WSW of Nagpur. Commercial centre, particularly for cotton. Pop. (1971C) 193,636.

Amritsar, Punjab, India. Town 31 m. E of Lahore, Pakistan. Industrial and commercial centre trading in textiles and hides. Manu. carpets, chemicals and silk and woollen goods. The religious centre of the Sikhs, noted for the Golden Temple which is sit. on a small island in the Amrita Saras, or Sacred Tank. Pop. (1971C) 432,663.

Amstelveen, Noord-Holland, Netherlands. Village 5 m. S of Amsterdam near the Amstel R. Water-sports centre. Pop. (1974E) 72,832.

Amsterdam, Noord-Holland, Netherlands. Cap. and port, and largest city sit. at the mouth of the Amstel R. in the SW corner of the Ijsselmeer, built on piles and intersected by canals. Connected to the North Sea by two canals. Chief industries are diamond cutting, sugar refining, engineering and chemicals. The shipyards employ many people. The Rijks Museum has the finest collection of Rembrandt paintings. Pop. (1974E) 770,805.

Amsterdam, New York, U.S.A. City 30 m. NW of Albany on the Mohawk R. Manu. carpets, rugs, textiles and plastics. Pop. (1970C) 25,524.

Amur River, U.S.S.R./China. Formed by the junction of the R. Shilka and R. Argun at the U.S.S.R./China border. It flows for 1,800 m. SE and then NE and forms part of the border between U.S.S.R. and China, and enters the Sea of Okhotsk at Nikolayevsk opposite the N end of Sakhalin. The Amur R. system has 8,400 m. of navigable waterways open from May to Oct. each year, and drains nearly 800,000 sq. m. (2,072,000 sq. km.).

Anadyr, Russian Soviet Federal Socialist Republic, U.S.S.R. Town sit. on the Gulf of Anadyr, in the

extreme NE. Industries lignite mining and fishing.

Anadyr Range, Russian Soviet Federal Socialist Republic, U.S.S.R. Mountain range in NE Siberia extending SE from the E. Siberian Sea.

Anadyr River. Rises in the Gydan range of NE Siberia and flows for 500 m. SW and then E and enters the Bering Sea at the Gulf of Anadyr.

Anaheim, California, U.S.A. City 28 m. S of Los Angeles. Manu. and tourist centre. Pop. (1970c) 166,408.

Anáhuac, Mexico. Anc. name of the Aztec kingdom now generally used of the Central Mexican Plateau, but more correctly meaning the area in which Mexico City is sit.

Anápolis, Goiás, Brazil. Town 80 m. SW of Brasília. Centre of an agric. region trading in livestock, cereals and coffee.

Ancash, Peru. Dept. of W central Peru, bounded W by the Pacific and E by the Marañón R. Area 14,705 sq. m. (36,308 sq. km.). Cap. Haurás. Crossed NW to SE by the Cordillera-Occidental. Drained by the Santa R. The main occupations are farming and mining; the main products are grain, vegetables, cattle, sugar, cotton, rice, lead, copper, silver and gold. There are important coal and iron deposits along the Santa R. A railway connects the mountain districts with the port of Chimbote. Pop. (1972c) 726,665.

Anchorage, Alaska. U.S.A. City and port in Alaska sit. at the head of the Cook Inlet in the S. Industries coal and gold mining, railway engineering, salmon canning and fur trapping. Pop. (1970c) 48,029.

Ancona, Marche, Italy. (i) Province in Marche Region. NE coastal plain rises in the SW to the central Apennines. Principal R. are the Esino, Misa and Musone. (ii) Cap. of province of same name and of Marche, and port on Adriatic Sea. Industries shipbuilding, engineering and sugar refining. Pop. (1971c) 110,235.

Åndalsnes, Møre og Romsdal, Norway. Town WSW of Trondheim at the head of Romsdal Fiord.

Andalusia, Spain. Region of SW and S Spain comprising the provinces of Cadiz, Malaga, Granada, Almeria, Huelva, Seville, Cordoba and Jaén. Separated from the central plateau by the Sierra Morena and crossed in the S by the Cordillera Penibetica rising to the Sierra Nevada, 11,411 ft. a.s.l. at Mulhacen. Between the 2 ranges the central plain is watered by the Guadalquivir R. and its tribs. and is very fertile. The Mediterranean coast is a resort area. Mining and fishing are important, as well as agric. The main products are copper, iron, galena, tin, zinc, nickel, sulphur, antimony, tungsten, coal, pyrite, manganese, jasper and gypsum; olives, cereals, fruit, vegetables, vines and cotton; cattle, fighting bulls, and horses for breeding. Indust. are mainly associated with agric. and viticulture and inc. flour milling, wine making, distilling, and the processing of olive oil, fish, sugar, fruit and meat.

Andaman Islands, India. Group of islands forming the N part of the territory of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands, in the Bay of Bengal. Area 2,508 sq. m. Chief town, Port Blair. The Great Andamans consist of N Andaman, Middle Andaman, Baratang, S Andaman and Rutland, with their offshore islets; Ritchie's Arch. is E across Diligent Strait and Little Andaman is S across Duncan Passage. Mainly hilly, rising to Saddle Peak, 2,400 ft. a.s.l. on N Andaman. Tropical monsoon climate, mean annual rainfall 90–130 ins. Densely forested, with land being cleared for agric. The main products are timber, coconuts, rice, pulses, coffee, fruit and rubber. The indigenous tribes are Negrito aborigines.

Andermatt, Uri, Switzerland. Village and resort 31 m. SE of Luzern at

the junction of the St. Gotthard road and the Furka Pass, at 4,700 ft. a.s.l.

Anderson, Indiana, U.S.A. City 34 m. NE of Indianapolis on the White R. Industries meat-packing, engineering and oil refining. Manu. car parts, glass and wine. Pop. (1970c) 70,787.

Anderson, South Carolina, U.S.A. City 28 m. SW of Greenville. Manu. textiles, chemicals and metal products. Pop. (1970c) 27,556.

Andes, Los. Aconcagua, Chile. Town 45 m. N of Santiago sit. on the Aconcagua R. Centre of an agric. region producing cereals, fruit, wine and tobacco. Pop. 35,000.

Andes Mountains, South America. Mountain system extending along W side of S. America from Isthmus of Panama and mouth of Orinoco R. to Tierra del Fuego. In the middle section there are 2 main chains and elsewhere 3. Total length, 4,000 m. In Ecuador 18 peaks are over 15,000 ft. a.s.l. (Chimborazo 20,498). The highest peak is Aconcagua (22,868 ft.). To the N of 20° S., the breadth exceeds 500 m. L. Titicaca, alt. 12,000 ft. a.s.l., has area of 3,300 sq. m. (8,547 sq. km.). There are many volcanoes still active. Minerals: gold, silver, copper, iron, manganese, tin, sodium nitrate, borax and quicksilver. Richest metal-bearing states are Peru and Bolivia; latter contains famous silver mountain of Potosí. In 1910 the Andes were tunnelled and Argentinian and Chilean railways linked up by Uspallata tunnel (*c.* 2 m. long; alt. 10,500 ft. a.s.l.).

Andhra Pradesh, India. State of S India bounded E by the Bay of Bengal and W by Kharnataka. Area 106,286 sq. m. Chief towns, Hyderabad (cap.), Eluru, Guntur, Kakinada, Kurnool, Machilapatnam, Nellore, Nizamabad, Rajahmundry and Vishakapatnam. The W is on the Deccan plateau; the centre is crossed SW to NE by the E Ghats. About 25% of the state is forest, with *c.* 14 m. hectares of cultivable land. The main products are timber, rice, maize and wheat. There are deposits of coal, limestone quarries and supplies of manganese, iron ore and barytes. The main indust. is at Vishakapatnam which has India's major shipbuilding yards and an oil refinery. Other indust. inc. textiles, paper-making and sugar-milling as well as handicraft indust. Pop. (1971c) 43·39m.

Andizhan, Uzbekistan, U.S.S.R. Cap. of the Andizhan region, 160 m. ESE of Tashkent. Industries cotton and food production. Pop. (1972E) 199,000.

Andorra. Small E Pyrenean semi-independent state sit. on the French/Spanish frontier, in a high valley at 3,000 ft. a.s.l., among mountain peaks rising to 10,000 ft. The political status of Andorra was regulated by the *Paréage* of 1278 which placed Andorra under the joint suzerainty of the Comte de Foix and of the Bishop of Urgel. Area, 190 sq. m. (465 sq. km.). There are 6 villages and tourism is the most important industry. Catalan is the language spoken. Cap. Andorra la Vella. Pop. (1974E) 24,807.

Andover, Hampshire, England. Town on the R. Anton. Commercial centre of an agric. district. Industries milling, printing and brewing. Pop. (1973E) 27,620.

Andria, Puglia, Italy. Town sit. 30 m. WNW of Bari. Produces wine, almonds and olive oil.

Andros, Cyclades, Greece. Island in the Aegean Sea, the most N of the Cyclades. Area, 117 sq. m. (303 sq. km.). Cap. Andros. Mountainous with fertile valleys. Noted for wine.

Andújar, Jaén, Spain. Town 24 m. NW of Jaén on the Guadalquivir R. Manu. soap and textiles. Noted for producing *alcarrazas*, porous jars to keep water cool.

Aneityum, New Hebrides, South West Pacific. Southernmost of the New Hebrides group. Area 25 sq. m. (65 sq. km.). The island is volcanic. A source of Kauri pine.

Angara River, South East Siberia, U.S.S.R. Leaves L. Baikal at the SW end and flows for 1,300 m., at first NNW through a deep valley to Irkutsk, and then E to become a trib. of Yenisei R. 35 m. SSE of Yeniseysk.

Angarsk, Russian Soviet Federal Socialist Republic, U.S.S.R. Town 30 m. NW of Irkutsk on the Angara R. Manu. machinery, petrochemicals, and building materials. Pop. (1972E) 213,000.

Angel Falls, Bolívar, Venezuela. Waterfall in the S on a trib. of the Caroní R. at 3,212 ft. a.s.l. Possibly the world's highest waterfall.

Ångerman River, Sweden. Rises near the Norwegian frontier and flows SSE for 280 m. to enter the Gulf of Bothnia near Härnosänd.

Angers, Maine-et-Loire, France. Cap. of Maine-et-Loire dept. on the Maine R. Anc. cap. of Anjou with many fine medieval buildings. Manu. agric. machinery, textiles, footwear and wine. Pop. (1968C) 134,959.

Angkor, Khmer Republic (Cambodia). Anc. site 4 m. N of Siemreap near the N shore of L. Tonte Sap. Area 40 sq. m. Consists of Khmer cap. of Angkor Thom, the temple of Angkor Wat and extensive ruins of other Khmer buildings. Discovered in 1860 in thick jungle which was cleared after 1908.

Anglesey, Isle of *see* **Ynys Môn**

Angmagssalik, Greenland. Trading post and settlement 60 m. S of Arctic Circle on the E side of Angmagssalik Island.

Angola. Bounded by Zaïre on N and NE, Zambia on E, Botswana and South West Africa (Namibia) on S and the Atlantic Ocean on the W. It has a coastline of over 1,000 m. There is an extensive mountain range in N forming watershed between Atlantic-flowing and Zaïre-flowing rivers. The S is a plateau ranging from 5,000–6,000 ft. a.s.l. Area, 481,351 sq. m. (1,246,700 sq. km.). Cap. Luanda. Chief towns, Benguela, Moçâmedes and Lobito. The principal crops are coffee, maize, sugar, palm-oil and palm kernels. Other products are cotton, wheat, tobacco, cocoa, sisal and wax. The country possesses valuable diamond deposits. Other minerals iron ore, petroleum and salt. In 1973 Angola's status changed from being an Overseas Province to that of a State. Pop. (1970C) 5,673,046.

Angoulême, Charente, France. Cap. of the Charente dept. Sit. on a 240 ft. high promontory above the Charente R. Manu. paper, pottery and brandy. Pop. (1968C) 47,822, conurbation, 92,142.

Angra do Heroísmo, Azores, Atlantic. (i) District of the central Azores, inc. Terceira, Graciosa and São Jorge Islands. Area 268 sq. m. (694 sq. km.). Cap. Angra do Heroísmo. (ii) Town 100 m. NW of Ponta Delgado, São Miguel Island. District cap. Episcopal seat. Indust. inc. fish canning, embroidering, tanning and tobacco processing. Seaport exporting wine, pineapples and dairy products.

Anguilla, West Indies. Island 60 m. NNW of St. Kitts, part of the Leeward Islands group. Area, 35 sq. m. (91 sq. km.). Produces sea-island cotton and salt. Pop. (1966E) 5,395.

Angus, Scotland. Tayside region. County of E Scotland bounded S by the Firth of Tay and E by the North Sea. Area 874 sq. m. (2,264 sq. km.). Main towns, Forfar, Arbroath, Montrose, Brechin, Monifieth, Kirriemuir and Dundee. Mountainous, with the Sidlaw Hills SW and Grampians NW separated by the Strathmore valley. Important occupations are farming and quarrying with fishing on the coast. The main products are livestock, cereals, vegetables, fish, granite and other building stone. Indust. are centred on Dundee and inc. jute milling, shipbuilding, iron founding and the manu. of food products and textiles. Pop. (1973E) 279,800.

Anhult, East Germany. Former state, now mainly in Halle, sit. on the Elbe R. Cap. Dessau.

Anhwei, China. E province on both sides of the Yangtse R. Area, 54,015,005 sq. m. (139,900,000 sq. km.). Cap. Hofei, sit. 233 m. WNW of Shanghai. Tea, rice and cotton are grown in the S. The N produces wheat, beans and millet. Industries coal-mining and iron and steel works. Pop. 40m.

Ani, Kars, Turkey. Anc. city E of Kars near the U.S.S.R. frontier. Destroyed by earthquake in the 14th cent.

Aniene, Italy. R. rising in the Apennines 10 m. SW of Avezzano and flowing 61 m. NW past Subiaco, then SW past Tivoli and W to the R. Tiber above Rome. The river is used for water supply and power. Below Tivoli it is also called the Teverone R.

Anjou, France. Former province sit. in the Paris Basin. Now part of the Maine-et-Loire dept.

Anjouan Island, Comoro Islands, Indian Ocean. Island in the Moçambique Channel off NW Madagascar, between Mayotte and Grand Comore Islands. Area 138 sq. m. (357 sq. km.). Chief town, Mutsamuda. The island is hilly, rising to Mount Tingue, 5,165 ft. a.s.l. The main products are coffee, vanilla, copra, essential oils, sweet potatoes and peanuts. Indust. inc. sisal processing and sugar milling.

Ankara, Turkey. Cap. and second largest city of Turkey. Ankara is sit. in the centre of the Anatolian plateau at 2,880 ft. a.s.l. Formerly known as Ancyra and Angora. The city was important on the caravan route from Istanbul to the E in the days of the Ottoman Empire. It is an indust. and commercial centre and is important for its breed of goats which have long silky hair known as Mohair. Manu. cement, leather goods and textiles. Headquarters of CENTO. Pop. (1970E) 1,208,791.

Anking, Anhwei, China. Town and port 150 m. SW of Nanking on the Yangtse R. Trades in rice and cotton.

Annaba, Annaba, Algeria. Town and port formerly called Bône. Manu. chemicals. Exports iron ore, phosphates, wine and cork. Pop. (1966C) 152,000.

Annan, Dumfries, Scotland. Dumfries and Galloway region. Town 15 m. ESE of Dumfries on the Annan R. Industries whisky distilling, fertilizer production and flour milling. Pop. (1973E) 6,250.

Annan River, Scotland. Rises in the Moffat Hills and flows S for 49 m. to enter the Solway Firth 2 m. S of Annan.

Annapolis, Maryland, U.S.A. Cap. of Maryland state 23 m. S of Baltimore on the Severn R. Industries fruit and fish processing. Home of the U.S. Naval Academy, founded in 1845. Pop. (1970C) 29,952.

Annapolis Royal, Nova Scotia, Canada. Port sit. on the Annapolis Basin at the mouth of the Annapolis R., 90 m. W of Halifax. Noted for its apple orchards.

Ann Arbor, Michigan, U.S.A. City 32 m. W of Detroit. Manu. car accessories, scientific instruments and cameras. Pop. (1970C) 99,797.

Annecy, Haut-Savoie, France. Town S of Geneva, Switz., on the N shore of L. Annecy. Industrial centre and tourist resort. Manu. textiles, watches and paper. Pop. (1968C) 54,484, conurbation 81,526.

Annecy, Lake, Haute-Savoie, France. L. lying S of Geneva, Switz. Area, 10 sq. m. (26 sq. km.). Popular tourist area.

Annobón *see* **Pigalu**

Ansbach, Bavaria, West Germany. Town 26 m. WSW of Nuremberg

(Nürnberg). Manu. machinery, buttons and textiles. Pop. (1971E) 33,100.

Anshan, Liaoning, China. Town 60 m. SW of Shenyang (Mukden). China's leading producer of iron and steel. Other manu. chemicals and cement. Pop. 1m.

Anstruther, Fifeshire, Scotland. Fife region. Town on the Firth of Forth. Manu. oilskins and golf-clubs. Principal industry fishing. Pop. (1973E) 2,890.

Antalya, Antalya, Turkey. Port and cap. of Antalya province sit. on the Gulf of Antalya. Industries canning and flour milling. Trades in grain and timber. Pop. (1970C) 95,185.

Antarctica. Continent surrounding the S Pole. Area, between 5m. and 6m. sq. m. Roughly circular, with the Ross Sea indenting the Pacific side and the Weddell Sea the Atlantic side. The central area is an icecap with ice sheet extending over most of the land area; the movement of ice barriers, glaciers and shelves makes for continual alteration of the coastline. Very severe climate, winter temps. dropping to −80°F. and summer temps. only rising to 15°F. Few forms of life survive the cold; birds and animals live mainly on the coastline and inc. penguins, whales and seals. Divided between Norwegian (20°W–45°E), Australian (45°E–160°E), French (136°E–142°E) forming an enclave within it, New Zealand 160°E–150°W, Great Britain 80°W–50°W (S of lat. 58°S) and 50°W–20°W (S of lat. 50°S). Chile and Argentina have overlapping claims, Chile 90°W–53°W, Argentina 74°W–25°W. Uninhabited, except for visiting survey teams.

Antibes, Alpes-Maritimes, France. Port and resort 12 m. SW of Nice on the French Riviera. Manu. chocolates and perfumes. Trades in flowers, oranges and olives. Pop. (1968C) 48,013.

Anticosti Island, Quebec, Canada. Sit. in the Gulf of St. Lawrence. Area, 135 m. long reading a maximum of 30 m. broad at the centre. Mainly forested. Chief occupation, lumbering.

Antifer, Seine-Maritime, France. Oil terminal sit. 18 km. N of Le Havre. By 1976 it will be equipped to take 500,000-ton tankers.

Antigua, Sacatepéquez, Guatemala. Anc. cap. 16 m. W of Guatemala City. Now cap. of Sacatepéquez dept. and centre of a coffee-growing area. Pop. (1971E) 17,809.

Antigua, West Indies. Island 45 m. N of Guadeloupe, part of the Leeward Islands group. Area, 108 sq. m. (280 sq. km.). Cap. and chief port St. John's. Mainly dry and fertile producing sea-island cotton and sugar-cane. The chief exports are sugar, molasses, cotton and rum. Pop. (1972E) 66,000.

Antilles, West Indies. Main chain of Caribbean islands extending *c.* 2,500 m. from Florida to the N coast of Venezuela between the Atlantic and the Caribbean and Gulf of Mexico. The Greater Antilles consist of Cuba, Jamaica, Hispaniola (Haiti and the Dominican Rep.) and Puerto Rico. The Lesser Antilles consist of the Virgin Islands, Leeward Islands, Windward Islands, Barbados, Trinidad, Tobago, Curaçao and Margarita.

Antioch, Hatay, Turkey. City 55 m. W of Aleppo, Syria, on the Orontes R. 20 m. from the Mediterranean coast. An anc. and important city of which the present city occupies a fraction of the site. Provincial cap. and commercial centre of an agric. area producing cotton, olives and grain. Indust. inc. food processing.

Antioquia, Colombia. Dept. of NW central Colombia. Area 25,409 sq. m. (66,809 sq. km.). Cap. Medellín. Mountain valley extending along the Cauca R. between the Cordillera central and the Cordillera occidental. Fertile, and a commercially developed area. Goldmining, coffee-growing, textile milling, petroleum and timber are important. Other products inc. sugar-cane, cotton, cereals, tobacco,

cacao, fruit, livestock, rubber, vanilla, medicinal plants, iron, coal, silver, platinum and copper. Medellín is an indust. city with textile, metal-working and food processing indust. It is linked by rail with Puerto Berrío on the Magdalena R. Pop. (1972E) 3,220,600.

Antipodes Islands, New Zealand. A small group of uninhabited rocky islands in the S. Pacific Ocean about 450 m. SE of S. Island.

Antisana, Ecuador. Volcano sit. in the Andes 30 m. ESE of Quito. 18,885 ft. a.s.l.

Antofagasta, Antofagasta, Chile. Cap of Antofagasta province and port sit. 650 m. N of Valparaiso in N Chile. Industries ore refining, canning and brewing. Exports inc. copper and nitrates. Pop. (1972E) 120,000.

Antrim, Northern Ireland. (i) Maritime county in the NE. Area, 1,175 sq. m. (3,043 sq. km.). County town Belfast. Principal R., the Bann, the Main and the Bush. Mainly a basalt plateau, hilly in the N and E, and sloping gradually inland to Lough Neagh. The famous Giant's Causeway is on the N coast. There are peat bogs in the interior and coalfields near Ballycastle. Antrim is the centre of the Irish linen industry. Other industries are textiles, cattle and sheep rearing, and shipbuilding at Belfast. Principal agric. products are potatoes, flax and oats. Pop. (1971C) 355,716. (ii) Town in County Antrim 14 m. NW of Belfast on the NE shore of Lough Neagh. Industry linen mills.

Antung, Liaoning, China. Port. sit. near the mouth of the Yalu R. on the N. Korea frontier, and 125 m. SSE of Shenyang (Mukden). Industries cotton and silk weaving, food processing, sawmilling and paper manu.

Antwerp, Belgium. (i) Province of N Belgium bounded N by the Netherlands. Area, 1,104 sq. m. (2,859 sq. km.). Fertile plain drained by the Scheldt, Dyle, Nèthe and Rupel Rs. and the Albert Canal. Chief towns Antwerp (cap.), Mechlin, Lierre, Turnhout, Herentals, Mol. Mainly agric. Pop. (1972E) 1,546,359. (ii) City 26 m. N of Brussels on the Scheldt R. and the Scheldt-Meuse Junction Canal. Provincial cap. Major port, commercial and industrial centre, and important trading centre for diamonds. Industries inc. oil refining, vehicle assembly, manu. motor-cycles, flour milling. Port exports machinery, textiles and manu. goods; imports cotton, grain, copper and other unrefined metals, and handles considerable trade with Germany, esp. the Ruhr. The port consists mainly of basins off the Scheldt R. It is of exceptional artistic interest, being the birthplace of Van Dyke and the seat of the academy founded by Philip the Good in 1454 which was the basis of the Flemish school; it was also the home and work place of Rubens. Pop. (1973E) 217,254.

Anuradhapura, North-Central Province, Sri Lanka. Anc. cap. from 4th cent. B.C. to 8th cent. A.D. and now cap. of the North-Central province sit. 110 m. NNE of Colombo. Centre for Buddhist pilgrims and containing the famous Bo-tree of Gautama.

Anvers *see* **Antwerp**

Anzhero Sudzhensk, Russian Soviet Federal Socialist Republic, U.S.S.R. Town 50 m. NNW of Kemerovo in the Kuznetsk basin. An important coal-mining centre. Manu. mining equipment and by-products of coal. Pop. (1970E) 106,000.

Anzio, Lazio, Italy. Port 33 m. S of Rome on the Tyrrhenian Sea. Main occupation fishing. Birth place of Nero, Roman Emperor, A.D. 54–68.

Anzoategui, Venezuela. State of NE Venezuela on the Caribbean coast. Area, 16,720 sq. m. (43,305 sq. km.). Chief towns Barcelona (cap.), Guanta, Puerto La Cruz. Almost all of it is 'llanos' watered by the Unare, Neverí and Orinoco Rs. and has a tropical climate. There are rich mineral resources; petroleum at El Tigre, El Roble, San Joaquín, Santa Ana and

coal at Naricaul. The main occupation apart from oil-extraction and mining is cattle grazing; other farm products are cotton, cacao, coffee, sugar cane, maize, coconuts, bananas, yucca, rice, tobacco. Industries are associated with farming and are centred on Barcelona. The main ports are Guanta and Puerto la Cruz. Pop. (1971C) 506,297.

Aoba, New Hebrides, South West Pacific. Volcanic island 30 m. E of Espiritu Santo. Area, 95 sq. m. (246 sq. km.). The main product is copra.

Aomori, Honshū, Japan. Port and cap. of Aomori prefecture 444 m. N of Tōkyō on Mutsu Bay. Trades in fish, rice and timber. Pop. (1970C) 240,000.

Aosta, Valle d'Aosta, Italy. Cap. of the Valle d'Aosta Region on the Dora Baltea R., and S of the Great St. Bernard P. Industries metal-working and tourism. Pop. 40,000.

Apeldoorn, Gelderland, Netherlands. Town 17 m. N of Arnhem. Manu. paper and blankets. Pop. (1972E) 127,955.

Apennines, Italy. Mountain range extending S from the Alps through Italy and Sicily for *c.* 800 m. The average height is *c.* 4,000 ft. a.s.l. Gran Sasso d'Italia is highest peak at 9,560 ft. Vesuvius, near Naples, is an active volcano. The range is crossed by several railways at heights of 1,500–2,000 ft. R. rising in the range inc. the Arno and the Tiber. Marble is found at Carrara.

Apia, Upolu, Western Samoa. Cap. and port. sit. on the N coast of Upolu. Exports copra, cocoa beans and bananas. Robert Louis Stevenson (Eng. novelist, 1850–94) was buried on Mount Vaea. Pop. (1970E) 28,880.

Apolima, Western Samoa, South Pacific. Island sit. in a strait between Upolu and Savaii.

Appalachian Mountains, U.S.A. Mountain system extending over 1,500 m. from N to S along the Atlantic coast. The range is divided in two groups by the Hudson R., L. Champlain and the Richelieu R. These are the Green Mountains and White Mountains to the N and Allegheny Mountains and Blue Mountains to the S. The highest peak is Mount Mitchell at 6,684 ft. The mountains are rich in coal, iron, petroleum and natural gas.

Appenzell, Switzerland. Canton in NE. Divided in 1597 into two half-cantons—Inner Rhoden (cap. Appenzell) which is pastoral; and Outer Rhoden (cap. Trogen) which is industrial. Embroidery, cotton and silk manu. Area of Inner Rhoden 72 sq. m. (186 sq. km.); of Outer Rhoden 93 sq. m. (241 sq. km.). Pop. (1970C) 62,147.

Appleby, Cumbria, England. Town sit. 30 m. SE of Carlisle on the R. Eden. Pop. (1973E) 2,240.

Appleton, Wisconsin, U.S.A. City sit. 90 m. NNW of Milwaukee on the Fox R. Manu. paper, woollens and food products. Pop. (1970C) 57,143.

Apra, Guam, South Pacific. Town 5 m. N of Agana, the only good harbour on Guam. Port of entry and U.S. naval base.

Apulia *see* **Puglia**

Apuré River, Venezuela. Rises in the E. Cordillera of Colombia and flows E for *c.* 350 m. to join the Orinoco R.

Apurímac River, Peru. Rises in L. Villafra in the Andes and flows generally NNW for 550 m. and joins the Urubamba R. to form the Ucayali R., which in turn joins the R. Amazon.

Aqaba, Jordan. Port sit. at the N end of the Gulf of Aqaba. Jordan's only seaport. After the 1948 Arab-Israeli war Aqaba was developed because Jordan could no longer use ports in Palestine. In 1960 it was linked by modern road to Amman.

Aquila, Abruzzi e Molise, Italy. Cap. of Abruzzi e Molise Region and of

Aquila province, sit. NE of Rome on the Pescara R. at 2,360 ft. a.s.l. Occupations agric. and livestock rearing. Manu. textiles and macaroni.

Aquitaine, France. The Aquitaine basin is bounded by the Pyrenees in the S and the Bay of Biscay in the W and is drained by the Garonne R. and its trib. It is an extremely fertile area producing fruit, maize, vegetables, wheat and wine.

Arabia, South West Asia. Large peninsula bounded N by the Syrian Desert, E by the Persian Gulf and Gulf of Oman, S by the Arabian Sea and Gulf of Aden, W by the Red Sea. Area, 1m. sq. m. (2,590,000 sq. km.). Divided politically into Saudi Arabia, occupying two-thirds, Yemen, Southern Yemen, Oman, the United Arab Emirates, Qatar and Kuwait. Rocky plateau rising to mountain ridges in the S and W and sloping gradually E to the Persian Gulf. The interior is alternately steppe and desert, inc. the Natud (N), Dahana (E) and Rub' Al Khali (S) deserts. Dissected by deep wadis, but there are now no permanent Rs. The S highlands receive enough rain (20–40 ins. annually) for agric. mainly coffee and cereals; otherwise cultivation is confined to oases. But by far the most important of natural resources is petroleum.

Arabian Desert, Egypt. Mountainous rocky desert bounded by the R. Nile in the W and the Gulf of Suez and the Red Sea in the E. There are peaks of over 6,000 ft. a.s.l. near the coast.

Arabian Sea. The NW part of the Indian Ocean between India and the 'horn' of Africa. It has two branches, the Gulf of Aden leading to the Red Sea, and the Gulf of Oman leading to the Persian Gulf.

Aracajú, Sergipe, Brazil. Port and cap. of Sergipe state sit. on the E coast 6 m. above the mouth of the Cotinguiba R. Industries sugar-refining, cotton mills and tanning. Exports sugar, cotton, hides, rice and coffee. Pop. (1970E) 113,000.

Arad, Arad, Romania. Cap. of province of same name sit. 265 m. NW of Bucharest on the Mures R. Railway centre. Industries railway and textile engineering, tanning and distilling. Pop. (1971E) 139,072.

Arafura Sea. A part of the SW Pacific Ocean between Australia and New Guinea. The Timor Sea and the Torres Strait are adjoining.

Aragón, Spain. Anc. kingdom of Spain, now forms provinces of Huesca, Zaragoza and Teruel. Area, 18,382 sq. m. (47,609 sq. km.). Chief town, Zaragoza.

Aragón River, Spain. Rises in the Central Pyrenees and flows SW for 80 m. to join the Ebro R.

Aragua, Venezuela. State of N Venezuela on the Caribbean. Area, 2,160 sq. m. (5,594 sq. km.). Cap. Maracay. Mountainous region in the coastal range with fertile valleys and a tropical climate. Part of an important agric. region, producing cattle, coffee, cacao, sugar cane, maize, tobacco, rice, bananas, coconuts.

Araguaia River, Brazil. Trib. of R. Tocantins.

Arak, Iran. Town 160 m. SW of Tehrán on the Trans-Iranian Railway at 5,900 ft. a.s.l. Manu. carpets, rugs and matches. Pop. 73,000.

Arakan, Burma. A division of Lower Burma, sit. on the Bay of Bengal between Pegu and Chittagong. A narrow strip approx. 400 m. long and 15 to 90 miles wide. Chief town Akyab, sit. 170 m. SSE of Chittagong. A coastal strip growing rice, cotton, fruit and tobacco is bordered by the Arakan Yoma range rising to over 10,000 ft. a.s.l.

Arakan Yoma, Burma. A mountain range 400 m. long extending from the Chin Hills in the N to the Irrawaddy R. delta in the S. A climatic barrier with tropical rain forests on the W slopes and teak forests on the E side.

Aral Sea, U.S.S.R. 'Sea of Islands'. Large inland sea separated in the W from the Caspian Sea by the Ust Urt plateau. Area, 24,000 sq. m. (62,160 sq. km.). It has no outlet but is fed by the R. Syr Darya and R. Amu Darya. Fishing, particularly sturgeon, carp and herring, is important. The water is brackish and the level is generally low.

Aran Islands, Galway, Irish Republic. Chief islands, Inishmore, Inishman and Inisheer. Area, 18 sq. m. (47 sq. km.). Fishing main occupation. The islands are of antiquarian and archaeological interest.

Aranca, Venezuela/Colombia. R. rising E of Bucaramanga in N central Colombia and flowing 500 m. E along the Colombia/Venezuela border to enter Venezuela below Arauca and join the Orinoco R. 70 m. ESE of San Fernando de Apure. It is navigable for small boats.

Araq *see* **Arak**

Ararat, Mount, Turkey. A volcanic mountain mass rising from the Armenian plateau in the NE. There are two main peaks, Great Ararat, 16,916 ft. a.s.l., the supposed resting place of Noah's Ark, and Little Ararat, 12,843 ft. a.s.l.

Arauca, Colombia. (i) District of E Colombia, bounded N and E by Venezuela. Area, 9,973 sq. m. Mainly 'Ilano' grassland, sparsely populated. Main occupation farming, with some lumbering. Pop. (1973E) 35,600 (ii) Town 280 m. NE of Bogotá on the Aranca R. opposite El Amparo, Venezuela. Trading centre for an agric. area, handling corn, cacao, sugar cane, rice, cattle, furs, hides, rubber and resins. Airport and custom house.

Arauco, Chile. Province of S central Chile, bounded W by the Pacific, E by the Cordillera de Nahuelbuta. Area, 2,222 sq. m. (5,755 sq. km.). Chief towns Lebu (cap.), Curanilahue, Colico, Arauco. There are important coal mines and forests. The main occupations are mining, lumbering and farming, esp. livestock, cereals and vegetables. Pop. (1970C) 98,664.

Aravalli Range, Rajasthan, India. A range of hills in NW India running SW to NE for 350 m. at 1,500–3,000 ft. a.s.l.

Arbil, Arbil, Iraq. Town 50 m. E of Mosul at the head of the Kirkuk railway. Provincial cap. Trading centre for a farming and oil producing area, linked by road with Iran, Turkey and Syria. An anc. city continuously inhabited since Assyrian times.

Arbroath, Angus, Scotland. Tayside region. Port and E coast resort at the mouth of Brothock Water. Industries engineering, sail-making, knitwear and shoe manu., fishing and farming. Arbroath is noted for its smoked haddock. Pop. (1973E) 19,537.

Arcachon, Gironde, France. Port and resort on the shore of the Arcachon Basin, near its channel into Bay of Biscay. Noted for oysters. Pop. (1968C) 15,755.

Arcadia, Greece. Prefecture sit. in the central Peloponnessos. Area, 1,706 sq. m. (4,419 sq. km.). Cap. Tripolis, sit. 44 m. SW of Corinth. Mainly mountainous but some crops grown inc. wheat, grapes and tobacco. Pop. (1971C) 111,263.

Archangel *see* **Arkhangelsk**

Arctic Regions. Area around N. Pole and within Arctic Circle (66° 30′ N lat.), but better defined as polar area beyond limit of tree growth; inc. the Arctic Ocean, practically landlocked by Eurasia, N. America and Greenland. The Arctic Ocean area, 5·4m. sq. m. (14m. sq. km.), which surrounds N. Pole, is deepest in centre (over 2,000 fathoms), but shallow over a wide continental shelf where many islands occur. It communicates with the Atlantic Ocean between Greenland and Norway, where it is known as the Greenland Sea (2,000 fathoms), and between Greenland and Baffin Island by

shallow Davis Strait; and with the Pacific Ocean through Bering Strait between Asia and N. America. Principal islands are Spitsbergen, Franz Josef Land and Novaya Zemlya, which with Norway bound the shallow Barents Sea; to E of Novaya Zemlya is Kara Sea (100 fathoms); farther E are New Siberian Islands and Wrangel Island; off N. America is a vast arctic arch., forming N part of Canada. Arctic Ocean is largely ice-covered with much of it unexplored and salinity low. Whale, seal, walrus and other fisheries, esp. in shallow parts, are found. The arctic lands are practically uninhabited except by nomadic Lapps, Samoyedes and Chukchees of Eurasia and Eskimos of N. America, who live on reindeer, musk-ox, walrus, and other arctic animals and fishes. Within these regions lay the historic routes of search for NE and NW Passages to China, Japan and India; NE Passage found by Nordenskiöld, 1879; NW Passage discovered by Sir John Franklin, 1845–6, but first traversed by Amundsen, 1906; during search for NW Passage Ross discovered N. Magnetic Pole (70° 30′ N lat., 97° W long.), 1831.

Ardebil, Azerbaijan, Iran. Town sit. 110 m. E of Tabriz. Manu. carpets and rugs.

Ardèche, France. Dept., formerly part of Languedoc province. Bounded on the E by the Rhône R. and having the Vivarais Mountains in the W. Area, 2,145 sq. m. (5,556 sq. km.). Principal R. is the Ardèche. Chief towns are Annonay, which manu. silk and paper, and Privas (the cap.) sit. 50 m. S of St. Etienne, and noted for *marrons glacés.* Agric. products inc. cereals, chestnuts, mushrooms, olives and wine. Coal and iron ore are mined. Pop. (1972E) 261,100.

Ardèche River, France. Rises in the Cévennes and flows SE for 70 m. to enter the Rhône R.

Arden, Forest of, England. District which was formerly part of a forest covering an area of the Midlands between the R. Avon and Birmingham. Possibly the setting of Shakespeare's *As You Like It.*

Ardennes, Belgium/France. A forested region comprising SE Belgium, part of Luxembourg and the Ardennes dept. of France. The highest peaks are about 2,000 ft. a.s.l. Industries mining and pasturage.

Ardennes, France. Dept. in the N bordering on Belgium. Area, 2,028 sq. m. (5,253 sq. km.). Cap. Mézières. Principal R. are the Aisne and the Meuse. Industries lumbering, stock rearing, slate quarrying and iron mining. Pop. (1972E) 313,700.

Ardnacrusha, Clare, Irish Republic. Village sit. on the Shannon R. opposite Limerick. Site of the Shannon hydroelectric plant.

Ardnamurchan Point, Argyllshire, Scotland. Headland in Highland region, the most W point on the British mainland. Lighthouse built in 1849.

Ardrossan, Ayrshire, Scotland. Strathclyde region. Port and resort 14 m. NNW of Ayr on the Firth of Clyde. Industries shipbuilding and oil-refining. Pop. (1973E) 11,072.

Arequipa, Arequipa, Peru. Cap. of dept. of same name, sit. between L Titicaca and the coast, at 7,800 ft. a.s.l., and at the base of the extinct volcano El Misti, 19,200 ft. a.s.l. The second city of Peru and an important commercial centre. Manu. textiles and soap. Built on the site of an anc. Inca city. Pop. (1970E) 85,861.

Arezzo, Toscana, Italy. Cap. of Arezzo province sit. near the confluence of the Arno R. and the Chiana R. in central Italy. Built on the site of an anc. Etruscan settlement, with many fine medieval buildings. Now a commercial centre trading in agric. produce, wine and olive oil. Manu. textiles, leather, furniture and pottery.

Arfon, Wales. District of County of Gwynedd. Pop. (1973E) 53,640.

Argenteuil, Val-d'Oise, France. A NW suburb of Paris on the Seine R. Industries market gardening, and the manu. of aircraft engines, car parts, textiles and electrical equipment. Pop. (1968C) 90,929.

Argentina. Federal Rep. and second largest country of S. America. It is bounded on N by Bolivia, NE by Paraguay, E by Brazil, Uruguay and the Atlantic Ocean, W by Chile. Length *c.* 2,000 m. and breadth *c.* 800 m. The surface slopes gradually from the Andes on W towards E and consists mainly of great plains. The N part of the plains, the Gran Chaco, is densely wooded, the central pampas portion has vast areas of treeless pasture and S portion, Patagonia, contains expanses of stony desert with patches of stunted thorn bush. The Paraná R. and Paraguay R. drain the central area. Area, 1,072,515 sq. m. (2,777,815 sq. km.). Cap. Buenos Aires, and other large towns, Rosario, Córdoba, La Plata and Mar del Plata. Argentina's wealth is based on agric. and livestock. Argentina has over 52m. head of cattle and is the world's chief meat exporter. Wool production is important and crops inc. wheat, linseed, maize, oats, barley, rye, sunflower-seed and sugar-cane. Cotton, potatoes, vine, tobacco, citrus fruit, olives, rice, soya and yerba maté (Paraguayan tea) are also cultivated. Mining is mainly of local importance. Among minerals exploited are coal, gold, silver, copper, iron-ore, tungsten, beryllium, mica, lead, barites, zinc, manganese and limestone. Manu. inc. cotton yarn, cement, pig iron and steel. Pop. (1970C) 23,539,000.

Arges, Romania. Province of S central Romania, NW of Bucharest. Area, 2,626 sq. m. (6,801 sq. km.). Cap. Pitesti. Drained by the Arges R. Mainly agric. esp. fruit and vine growing. Pop. (1973E) 585,717.

Argolis, Greece. *Nome* in the NE Peloponnessos inc. the islands in the Gulf of Argolos. Area, 855 sq. m. (2,214 sq. km.). Cap. Nauplion, sit. 60 m. WSW of Athens. Produces wine, sultanas and currants. Pop. (1971C) 88,698.

Argolis, Gulf of, Greece. An inlet of the Aegean Sea in the E Peloponnessos. Spetsai Island is sit. at the mouth.

Argonne, France. Forested area in NE France inc. parts of the depts. of Meuse, Marne and Ardennes.

Argos, Greece. Town 28 m. SSW of Corinth in the NE Peloponnessos. One of the oldest towns in Greece.

Argostolion, Ionian Islands, Greece. Cap. of Kefallenia prefecture sit. on the SW coast. Trades in wine, olive oil and currants. It has a stream which flows *from* the sea. Pop. (1971C) 7,060.

Argun River, China/U.S.S.R. Trib. of the Amur R. Rises in the Great Khingan Mountains in NE China, and flows W past Hilar to the U.S.S.R. frontier. Total length, 900 m. Forms part of the frontier after linking with L. Hulun Nor and joins the R. Shilka to form the Amur R.

Argyllshire, Scotland. Highland region. County of W Scot. bounded W by the Atlantic and North Channel. Area, 3,110 sq. m. (8,055 sq. km.). Chief towns Inverary, Dunoon, Oban, Tarbert, Lochgilphead. Picturesque and mountainous, rising to Ben Cruachan, 3,689 ft. a.s.l., with a deeply indented coastline and many sea-lochs and inland Ls. Tourism and fishing are the main industries; also granite quarrying, aluminium processing, whisky distilling and woollen textile manu. Inc. the island of Iona with important sites of early Christianity in Britain. Pop. (1973E) 58,941.

Arica, Tarapacá, Chile. Port just S of border with Peru in a completely rainless area. Railway and oil terminal. About 50% of Bolivia's

foreign trade passes through Arica. Pop. (1970E) 40,000.

Ariège, France. A dept. in the S comprising parts of the anc. provinces of Languedoc and Gascony and the county of Foix. Area, 1,893 sq. m. (4,903 sq. km.). Cap. Foix. Principal R. are the Ariège and the Salat. The N Pyrenees cover much of the S while the fertile N produces cereals, vegetables, fruits and wines. Iron, manganese, bauxite and zinc are mined. Industries inc. chemicals, textiles, paper and metals. Pop. (1972E) 136,100.

Ariège River, France. Rises in the E Pyrenees near the Andorra border, flows NNW for 100 m. to join the Garonne near Toulouse.

Arizona, U.S.A. State of the SW U.S.A. bounded S by Mexico, W by Nevada and California. Area, 113,580 sq. m. Chief cities Phoenix (cap.), Yuma, Glendale, Temple, Tucson, Douglas, Prescott. High plateau in the drainage basin of the Colorado R., with chasms, notably the Grand Canyon of the Colorado R., mountain ridges and desert plains. About 73% of the land area is owned by the Federal Govt., inc. Indian land and forest land; the main cultivated land is irrigated by the Salt, Gila, Santa Cruz, Verde and Agua Fria Rs. Main products are cotton, cereals, fruit, vegetables, timber. There are considerable mineral deposits, inc. copper (about one-third of U.S. output), gold, silver, lead, zinc. The main industries are smelting and refining ores, lumbering, meat packing, food processing, cotton ginning, flour milling, tanning. Tourism is important, esp. for winter resorts. Pop. (1970C) 1,770,900.

Arkansas, U.S.A. State bordered by Missouri in N, by R. Mississippi in E, by Louisiana in S and by Texas and Oklahoma in W. Area, 53,104 sq. m. (137,539 sq. km.). Cap. Little Rock, and chief towns Fort Smith and North Little Rock. Arkansas is an agric. state. Land erosion is serious. Some 12·2m. acres (36% of the total) are considered to have lost one-fourth of their top soil, and require drastic curative treatment; 3·3m. acres (10%) require preventive treatment. Largest sources of income are soybeans, poultry, cotton, cattle, rice and eggs. Mineral wealth inc. petroleum, natural gas and coal. Arkansas produces over 95% of the U.S.A.'s bauxite. Pop. (1970C) 19,953,134.

Arkansas River, U.S.A. Rises in the Rocky mountains of central Colorado and flows for 1,500 m. ESE through Kansas, Oklahoma and Arkansas to the R. Mississippi. Its chief trib. is the Canadian R.

Arkhangelsk, Russian Soviet Federal Socialist Republic, U.S.S.R. (i) Region in the N adjacent to the Arctic Ocean. Area, 229,000 sq. m. (593,110 sq. km.). Mainly forested with lumbering and wood-processing industries. (ii) Cap. of region of same name sit. on the N. Dvina R. 25 m. from the White Sea. Principal saw-milling and timber exporting centre of the U.S.S.R. Other industries shipbuilding, fish canning and rope manu. The port is kept open from May to Nov. with the aid of ice-breakers. Pop. (1972E) 355,000.

Arklow, Wicklow, Irish Republic. Port and resort on the E coast at the mouth of the Avoca R. Manu. paint and pottery. Industry shipbuilding. Pop. (1971C) 6,948.

Arlberg, Austria. Mountain and pass sit. in the Alps in W Austria, between Federal States of Tirol and Vorarlberg, which are connected by road and rail.

Arles, Bouche-du-Rhône, France. Town 45 m. NW of Marseilles on the Grand Rhône R. and Arles-Port-de-Bouc Canal. Commercial centre, near the head of the Rhône delta, trading in olives, wine, salt and livestock, esp. horses bred in the Camargue. Industries inc. boatbuilding, metal working and refining sulphur; manu. newsprint, hats, foodstuffs. Noted for important Roman re-

mains inc. arena, theatre and necropolis. Van Gogh, (1853–90) painted many of his best-known pictures here. Pop. (1968c) 46,136.

Arlington, Massachusetts, U.S.A. Town 6 m. NW of Boston. Centre of an area of market-gardening and dairy farming. Manu. leather goods. Pop. (1970c) 53,524.

Arlington, Texas, U.S.A. City 12 m. E of Fort Worth. Manu. aircraft and missiles. Pop. (1970c) 96,643.

Arlington, Virginia, U.S.A. County sit. on the Potomac R. opposite to Washington, D.C. The Arlington National Cemetery is here, also the National Airport and the Pentagon. Pop. (1970c) 174,284.

Arlon, Luxembourg, Belgium. Town 100 m. SE of Brussels. Provincial cap. Market town for a farming area. Industries inc. manu. pipes and tobacco products, but many of the pop. work in neighbouring steel plants, inc. those in France and Luxembourg. Pop. (1972e) 48,855.

Armagh, Northern Ireland. (i) County in the s. Area, 512 sq. m. (1,326 sq. km.). Chief towns, Armagh, Lurgan and Portadown. Principal Rs. are the Blackwater, the Callan and the Upper Bann. Potatoes and flax are grown and apples are an important crop. Industries inc. linen manu. (ii) County town of county of same name. Chief industry linen manu. Pop. (1971c) 133,969.

Armagnac, France. Anc. district in the SW, now mainly in the Gers dept. Auch was formerly its cap. Noted for brandy.

Armavir, Russian Soviet Federal Socialist Republic, U.S.S.R. Town 105 m. E of Krasnodar on the Kuban R. Manu. agric. machinery, food products and vegetable oils. Pop. (1972e) 150,000.

Armenia, Quindío, Colombia. Cap. of dept. sit. in the Central Cordillera at 5,000 ft. a.s.l. Centre of a coffee-growing region.

Armenian Soviet Socialist Republic, U.S.S.R. In 1920 Armenia was proclaimed a Soviet Socialist Rep. The Armenian Soviet Govt., with the Russian Soviet Govt., was a party to the Treaty of Kars (1921) which confirmed the Turkish possession of the former Govt. of Kars and of the Surmali District of the Govt. of Yerevan. From 1922 to 1936 it formed part of the Transcaucasian Soviet Federal Socialist Republic. In 1936 Armenia was proclaimed a constituent Rep. of the U.S.S.R. Cap. Yerevan. Area, 11,490 sq. m. (29,800 sq. km.). Mainly mountainous country but valley of the Araks R. yields cotton, orchards and vineries as well as sub-tropical plants. Mineral deposits inc. copper, zinc, aluminium and marble, therefore mining very important. Pop. (1972c) 2,606,000.

Armentières, Nord, France. Town 9 m. WNW of Lille on the Lys R. Manu. textiles, hosiery and copper goods. Pop. (1968c) 28,469.

Armidale, New South Wales, Australia. Univ. town in NE of State. Centre of an area of sheep rearing and gold mining. Pop. (1971c) 18,137.

Arnhem, Gelderland, Netherlands. Cap. of province on the Rhine R. Manu. chemicals, textiles and food products. Pop. (1972e) 131,377.

Arnhem Land, Northern Territory, Australia. Reservation in the N bordering on the Gulf of Carpentaria. Area, *c.* 31,200 sq. m. (*c.* 80,808 sq. km.). Mainly inhabited by aborigines. Pop. (1973e) 95,600.

Arno River, Italy. Rises on Mount Falterona in the Apennines and flows W for 150 m. past Florence and Pisa to the Ligurian Sea.

Arnstadt, Erfurt, East Germany. Town 10 m. SSW of Erfurt on the Gera R. Manu. machinery, radio equipment, gloves and footwear. At St. Boniface Church J. S. Bach was organist for a time. Pop. (1973e) 29,540.

Arran, Buteshire, Scotland. Strathclyde region. Island in the Firth

of Clyde sit. between Ayrshire and the Mull of Kintyre. Area, 166 sq. m. (430 sq. km.). Mountainous with many anc. relics and abundant wild life. Tourist centre. Pop. (1974E) 3,552.

Arras, Pas-de-Calais, France. Cap. of dept. on the Scarpe R. Formerly famous for tapestry, thereby giving its name to the Eng. language. Manu. agric. implements, hosiery, vegetable oils, beet sugar and metal goods. Pop. (1968C) 53,573.

Arta, Greece. (i) *Nome* in Epirus, bounded S by the Gulf of Ara, N by the Tzoumerka mountains. Area, 672 sq. m. Mainly agric., producing cereals, cotton and fruit. There is a fishing industry on the Gulf of Arta. Pop. (1971C) 78,376. (ii) Town 36 m. SSE of Ioannina on the Arachthos R. 10 m. from its mouth. *Nome* cap. Trading centre for an agric. area, handling cotton, cereals, fruit, olives, tobacco and fish. Industries inc. textiles; manu. leather products. Seat of a Greek Orthodox metropolitan bishop. There are important Byzantine remains. Pop. (1971C) 19,498.

Artaxata, Armenian Soviet Socialist Republic, U.S.S.R. (Otherwise Artashat). Town 15 m. S of Erivan in the Aras R. valley, in a cotton, wheat and wine producing area. Industries inc. distilling and wine making. Formerly called Kamarlu; renamed in 1945 after the anc. Armenian cap. whose ruins are nearby.

Artemovsk, Ukraine, U.S.S.R. Town 40 m. NNE of Donetsk in the Donbas. The largest centre of salt-mining in the U.S.S.R. Manu. iron and glass.

Artibonite, Haiti. Dept. of W Haiti on the NE shore of the Gulf of Gonaïves. Area, 2,600 sq. m. Cap. Gonaïves. Fertile plain producing coffee, bananas, cotton, sugar cane, rice. Drained by the Artibonite R.

Artigas, Uruguay. (i) Dept. of NW Uruguay bounded N and NE by Brazil, W by Argentina. Area, 4,393 sq. m. (11,378 sq. km.). Main towns Artigas (cap.), Bella Unión, Tomás Gomensoro. Crossed SE to NW by the Cuchilla de Belén range. Drained by the Tres Cruces Grande and Cuaró Grande Rs. Mainly a stock raising and agric. area. Some quartz and amethyst deposits near the Catalán Grande R. Pop. (1969E) 52,843. (ii) Town 110 m. NE of Salto on the Cuareim R. opposite Quaraí, Brazil. Dept. cap. Rail terminus and airport, trading centre for cattle, wool, cereals and fruit.

Artois, Pas-de-Calais, France. Anc. province, now inc. the W part of the Franco-Belgian coalfield. The first European artesian well was sunk here in 1126, thus giving the name.

Artvin, Coruh, Turkey. Town 90 m. NNE of Erzurum and 18 m. S of the U.S.S.R. border. Provincial cap. on the Coruh R. Trading centre for grain and tobacco. Pop. (1970C) 13,109.

Aruba, Netherlands Antilles. Island sit. W of Curaçao and 20 m. N of coast of Venezuela. Area, 74 sq. m. (193 sq. km.). Chief town, Oranjestad. Industries inc. oil refining and petrochemicals. Pop. (1971E) 60,811.

Aru Islands, South Moluccas, Indonesia. A group of islands in the Arafura Sea sit. between New Guinea and the Tanimbar Islands. Area, 3,306 sq. m. (8,562 sq. km.). Chief town, Dobo. Industry fishing for pearls and sea-slugs.

Arunachal Pradesh, India. In 1972 the former NE Frontier Agency of Assam was created a Union Territory. The territory inc. the Kameng, Tirap, Subansiri, Siang and Lohit frontier divisions and has an area of 31,440 sq. m. (81,426 sq. km.). Centre of administration, Shillong, sit. 305 m. NE of Calcutta. About 60% of the land area is forest. In 1970 there were 200,000 acres under cultivation, 32,600 acres of it irrigated. Pop. (1971C) 444,744.

Arundel, West Sussex, England. Town 8 m. WNW of Worthing on the Arun R. and sit. below Arundel Castle. Pop. (1973E) 2,390.

Arusha, Arusha, Tanzania. Cap. of region of same name in the N sit. to the SW of Mount Meru. Centre of a coffee-growing region and headquarters of the East African Community. Pop. (1967C) 32,452.

Arve River, France/Switzerland. Rises in the Savoy Alps, flows first SW and then NW for 62 m. to join the Rhône R. below L. Geneva.

Arvida, Quebec, Canada. Town 103 m. N of Quebec on the Saguenay R. Centre of one of the world's largest aluminium smelting industries.

Asahikawa, Hokkaidō, Japan. Town 175 m. NE of Hakodate. Manu. textiles, *saké* and wood products. Pop. (1970C) 288,000.

Asansol, West Bengal, India. Town 120 m. NW of Calcutta sit. on the Raniganj coalfield. Industries railway engineering, iron and steel, and chemicals. Pop. (1971C) 157,388.

Ascension Island, South Atlantic. Volcanic island *c.* 700 m. NW of St. Helena. A Brit. possession now used mainly as a relay and cable station. Area, 34 sq. m. (88 sq. km.). Principal settlement, Georgetown. 10 acres have been cultivated for the production of fruit and vegetables. Limited grazing for sheep and cattle. An important breeding ground for turtles. Pop. (1972E) 1,109.

Aschaffenburg, Bavaria, West Germany. Town 23 m. ESE of Frankfurt on the Main R. Also a R. port trading in coal, timber, paper and wine. Manu. scientific and optical instruments and textiles. Pop. (1971E) 55,300.

Aschersleben, Halle, East Germany. Town 30 m. NW of Halle. Industries textiles, chemicals and steel. Potash and lignite mines are nearby. Pop. (1973E) 37,150.

Ascoli Piceno, Marche, Italy. Cap. of province of same name, sit. 16 m. from the Adriatic coast, on the Tronto R. Manu. glass, pottery, textiles and macaroni.

Ascot, Berkshire, England. Village 6 m. SW of Windsor. Site of famous racecourse. Pop. (1973E) 7,799, with Sunningdale.

Ashanti, Ghana. Administrative region in S. Area, 9,700 sq. m. (25,123 sq. km.). Cap. Kumasi. Formerly an African kingdom. It is extremely hilly with large areas of tropical rain forest. Extensive clearing has taken place and cassava, cereals, cocoa, groundnuts, sugar and yams are produced. The forests contain much hardwood, particularly mahogany. Pop. (1970C) 1,477,397.

Ashbourne, Derbyshire, England. Town 13 m. NW of Derby on the R. Dove. Noted 13th-cent. church. Various light industries. Pop. (1973E) 5,700.

Ashburton, South Island, New Zealand. Town sit. 50 m. SW of Christchurch on the Canterbury Plains. Industries inc. flour and wool milling. Pop. (1973E) 13,700.

Ashburton River, Western Australia, Australia. Rises 150 m. S of Nullagine and flows WNW for 300 m. to enter the Indian Ocean near Onslow.

Ashby de la Zouch. Leicestershire, England. Town 16 m. WNW of Leicester. Centre of a coalmining area. Manu. soap and biscuits. Pop. (1973E) 8,920.

Ashdod, South Coastal Plain, Israel. Village 13 m. SW of Rehovot on the site of the Philistine fort and temple of Dagus. Pop. (1971E) 39,700.

Ashdown Forest, England. Region of heathland sit. between Horsham and Tunbridge Wells.

Asheville, North Carolina, U.S.A. City 100 m. WNW of Charlotte in the S Appalachian Mountains at 2,300 ft. a.s.l. Health and tourist

resort. Manu. machinery, textiles, furniture and paper. Pop. (1970C) 57,681.

Ashford, Kent, England. Town WNW of Dover. Industries inc. railway workshops, cider and brick making, and canning. Noted church with Perpendicular tower. Pop. (1973E) 36,380.

Ashington, Northumberland, England. Town 14 m. N of Newcastle-upon-Tyne. Centre of a coalmining area with iron foundries. Pop. (1973E) 24,720.

Ashkhabad, Turkmenistan, U.S.S.R. Cap. of Turkmenistan S.S.R. sit. at the foot of the Kopet Dagh 25 m. from the Iran frontier. Rebuilt following an earthquake in 1948. Industries inc. textiles, glass, food processing and meat packing. Pop. (1972E) 266,000.

Ashland, Kentucky, U.S.A. City and port 100 m. ENE of Lexington on the Ohio R. Manu. nickel, steel, textiles, leather goods and chemicals. Pop. (1970C) 29,245.

Ashmore and Cartier Islands, Indian Ocean. Islands 300 m. N of Broome, Western Australia, forming an overseas territory of Australia. The Ashmore Islands consist of 3 coral islets about ½ m. wide and enclosed by a reef. Cartier Island, of a similar size, is sandy and also enclosed by a reef.

Ashton-in-Makerfield, Merseyside, England. Town 5 m. S of Wigan. Centre of a coalmining district with iron foundries. Cotton milling. Pop. (1973E) 27,320.

Ashton-under-Lyne, Greater Manchester, England. Town 6 m. E of Manchester. Centre of a coalmining district. Manu. machinery, leather goods, plastics, textiles and cigarettes. Cotton milling. Pop. (1973E) 48,500.

Asia. The largest continent. Bounded on N by Arctic Ocean, on the E by Pacific Ocean, on S by Indian Ocean and on W by Europe. Greatest length, 5,350 m. and breadth *c.* 6,000 m. Area, *c.* 17m. sq. m. (27·5m. sq. km.). In SW Asia is a plateau at the point where India, Afghánistán, U.S.S.R. and China meet, and from there great mountain chains go in all directions. The principal mountain system is the Himalayas with Mount Everest at 29,002 ft. a.s.l. as the highest peak. Inhabitants of Asia form over half the pop. of world with a density of 197 persons per sq. m. (76 per sq. km.), and belong to five different groups; Mongolian, Caucasian, Malayan, Dravidian, Negroid. Mongolians, numerically greatest, inhabit China, Japan, Tibet, N Asia; Caucasians predominate in W from Afghánistán to Asia Minor, and in India; Malayans in E peninsula and E Arch.; Dravidians in S India and Sri Lanka; Negroid peoples in SE Asia and Philippine Islands. Other inhabitants inc. Russians, Britons, Jews, Arabs. Pop. (1971E) 2,104m.

Asia Minor (Anatolia), Turkey. Peninsula in W Asia. Area, 220,000 sq. m. (569,800 sq. km.). Bounded on N by Black Sea, on E by Iran, on S by Mediterranean Sea and Syria and on W by Bosporus, Sea of Marmara, Dardanelles and the Aegean Sea. There is a central tableland at 3,000–6,000 ft. a.s.l. bounded by mountain ranges to N and S.

Askja, Iceland. Largest volcano in the Odadahravn lava field 56 m. SE of Akureyri at 4,574 ft. a.s.l.

Asl, Sinai, Egypt. Town 40 m. SSE of Suez on the NE coast of the Gulf of Suez. Oil field settlement.

Asmara, Eritrea, Ethiopia. Cap. of Eritrea 40 m. from Red Sea coast SW of Massawa, sit. on the Hamasen plateau at 7,700 ft. a.s.l. Manu. meat canning, tanning, flour milling, textiles, soap and matches. Pop. (1971E) 178,537.

Asnières, Hauts-de-Seine, France. Town and NW suburb of Paris on the Seine R. Industries aircraft, cars, machine tools, chemicals and perfume. Pop. (1968C) 80,530.

Aspromonte, Calabria, Italy. Mountains sit. in the W Sila Mountainst behind the town of Reggio di Calabria. They rise to nearly 7,000 ft. a.s.l.

Aspropotamus River, Greece. Rises in the Pindus Mountains and flows S for 130 m. to enter the Ionian Sea opposite Ithaca.

Assab, Ethiopia. Port on the Red Sea. There are salt works and some minor manu. industries. From 1869 was the centre of Italian interests in the Red Sea area.

Assam, India. Assam first became a Brit. Protectorate at the close of the first Burmese War in 1826. In 1832 Cachar was annexed; in 1835 the Jaintia Hills were inc. in the East India Company's dominions, and in 1839 Assam was annexed to Bengal. In 1874 Assam was detached from Bengal and made a separate Chief Commissionership. On the partition of Bengal in 1905, it was united to the E Districts of Bengal under a Lieutenant-Governor. From 1912 the Chief Commissionership of Assam was revived, and in 1921 a Governorship was created. On the partition of India almost the whole of the predominantly Moslem district of Sylhet was merged with E. Bengal (Pakistan). Dewangiri in N Kamrup was ceded to Bhután in 1951. The Naga Hill district, administered by the Union govt. since 1957, became part of Nagaland in 1962. The autonomous state of Meghalaya within Assam, comprising the districts of Garo Hills and Khasi and Jaintia Hills, came into existence in 1970, and achieved full independent statehood in 1972. Area, 100,730 sq. km. Chief town, Shillong, sit. 305 m. NE of Calcutta. The cultivation of tea is the principal industry in Assam. Agric. employs about 72% of the pop. Other crops inc. rice, oilseeds and jute. Assam also has important oilfields. Sericulture and hand-loom weaving, both silk and cotton, are the most important home industries. There is an important coal industry. Pop. (1971C) 14·6m.

Assen, Drenthe, Netherlands. Cap. of province sit. 15 m. S of Groningen. Canal and railway junction. Manu. food processing and canning, and clothing. Pop. (1972E) 41,312.

Assiniboine River, Canada. Rises in Saskatchewan and flows for 590 m. SE and then E through Manitoba and joins the Red R. at Winnipeg. Named after the *Assiniboin* Indians.

Assisi, Umbria, Italy. Town in the Apennines foothills in central Italy. St. Francis, the founder of the Franciscan order, was born here. Many superb medieval churches and other buildings much visited by pilgrims and tourists.

Assumption Island, Seychelles, Indian Ocean. Island 225 m. NW of Madagascar in the Aldabra group, a depend. of the Seychelles. The main product is guano.

Assynt, Loch, Scotland. L. in the NW, 19 m. NNE of Ullapool. 8 m. long, drained by the R. Inver.

Asti, Piemonte, Italy. Cap. of Asti province ESE of Turin sit. at the confluence of the Rs. Tanaro and Borbore. Manu. glass, chemicals, textiles and food products. Famous for wine.

Astove Island, Seychelles, Indian Ocean. Island 150 m. NW of Madagascar in the Aldabra group, a depend. of the Seychelles. The main product is guano.

Astrakhan, Russian Soviet Federal Socialist Republic, U.S.S.R. (i) Region on the Lower Volga R. adjacent to the Caspian Sea. Area, 17,200 sq. m. (44,558 sq. km.). Mainly agric. near the Volga producing cotton and fruits. Some cattle and sheep reared esp. lambs for fur. Salt deposits in L. Baskunchak. (ii) Cap. of region of same name 60 m. from the Caspian Sea on the delta of the Volga R. Principal port for the Caspian, trading in timber, grain, cereals, cotton, fruit and rice. Industries inc. shipbuilding, sawmilling,

textiles and fish processing esp. caviare. Pop. (1972E) 427,000.

Asturias, Spain. Anc. kingdom in the NW now the province of Oviedo.

Asunción, Paraguay. Cap. of Paraguay sit. on the E bank of the Paraguay R. near its junction with the Pilcomayo R. Important commercial and transportation centre. Manu. textiles, food products and footwear. Pop. (1972E) 387,676.

Aswân, Egypt. Town in Upper Egypt on the right bank of R. Nile. Commercial centre, winter health resort and tourist centre. Quarrying important occupation. The Aswân dam is 3·5 m. above the town and was completed in 1902. The dam was increased in height in 1912 and 1933. The new Aswân High Dam (350 ft.) was started in 1960 and inaugurated in Jan. 1971 and as a result none of the waters of the R. Nile's annual flood will be lost and the agric. area will be increased by 20%. The power produced by the dam should raise national income by 50% as the result of greatly increased agric. and industrial production. *See also* Abu Simbel.

Asyût, Asyût, Egypt. Cap. of governorate sit. on the W bank of the Nile R. Trading centre. Manu. pottery, cotton goods and wood and ivory carvings.

Atacama Desert, Chile. Barren and extremely dry region stretching from S of border with Peru, and comprising the provinces of Atacama, Antofagasta and Tarapacá. Area, 31,000 sq. m. (80,290 sq. km.). Important deposits of nitrates, iodine, copper and iron-ore.

Atafu, Tokelau, South Pacific. Atoll 310 m. N of Western Samoa consisting of *c.* 60 islets on a reef 3 m. long and 2½ m. wide. Main product cononuts.

Atbara, Sudan. Town sit. at the confluence of the R. Atbara and Nile. Railway junction. Industries inc. railway engineering and cement manu. Pop. (1971E) 58,939.

Atbara River, or **Black Nile,** Sudan. Rises in the Ethiopian Highlands and flows for 700 m. NNW joining the R. Nile at Atbara.

Atchafalaya River, U.S.A. An outlet of the Red R. and in time of flood of the R. Mississippi; flows for 220 m. to Atchafalaya Bay on the Gulf of Mex., 70 m. SW of New Orleans.

Athabaska, Lake, Alberta/Saskatchewan, Canada. Sit. in NW Saskatchewan and NE Alberta. 200 m. in length. Fed by the Athabaska and Peace R. in the SW and drained by the Slave R. in the NW. Uranium ores were discovered on the N shore in the 1950s.

Athabaska River, Canada. Rises in Alberta and flows for 740 m. NE to L. Athabaska.

Athelney, Isle of, Somerset, England. A small area near the junction of the Rs. Tone and Parrett, 5 m. SSE of Bridgwater, formerly an island. Now part of the village of Stoke St. Gregory.

Athens, Greece. Cap. of Greece, sit. on small stretch of flat ground NW of Gulf of Aegina, between R. Ilissus and R. Cephissus. Its harbour is Piræus. Manu. of coarse cotton yarns and cloths; distilling, tanning and carpets are important occupations. Anc. Athens was built on several low hills rising from Attic plain. Interest of old town lies chiefly in Acropolis, hill in centre of city. Summit was occupied by many of finest buildings of the world, some of which are wonderfully preserved. Near centre is Parthenon, chief temple of goddess Athena. Pop. with Piræus, (1971C) 2,540,241.

Athens, Georgia, U.S.A. City 58 m. ENE of Atlanta on the Oconce R. Industrial centre of an important cotton-growing area. Manu. textiles, fertilizers and cottonseed oil. Pop. (1970C) 44,342.

Atherstone, Warwickshire, England. Town 4 m. NW of Nuneaton. Manu.

hats, footwear and knitwear. Pop. (1973E) 5,453.

Atherton, Greater Manchester, England. Town 11 m. WNW of Manchester. Industries coalmining, iron founding and cotton spinning. Pop. (1973E) 21,890.

Athlone, Westmeath, Irish Republic. Town in central Irish Rep. on the Shannon R. Manu. cotton and woollen goods. Pop. (1971C) 9,825.

Atholl, Scotland. Mountainous area on the S slopes of the Grampian Mountains. Chief towns Blair Atholl, Pitlochry and Dunkeld. Lochs Rannoch and Tummel are sit. here.

Athos, Mount, Macedonia, Greece. Autonomous monastic district coextensive with the Akte 'prong' of the Chalcidice peninsula. Inhabited entirely by monks under the direct rule of the Greek patriarch of Constantinople, who inhabit *c.* 20 monasteries, many of them difficult of access on precipitous crags. It was a major centre of Byzantine art and theology.

Atitlán, Sololá, Guatemala. Volcano sit. S of L. Atitlán. 11,633 ft. a.s.l.

Atitlán, Lake, Sololá, Guatemala. L. 40 m. W of Guatemala City. Approx. 24 m. long and 8 to 10 m. broad. Possibly the crater of an extinct volcano.

Atiu, Cook Islands, South Pacific. Coral island 115 m. NE of Rarotonga. Area, 6,950 acres, rising to 394 ft. The main products are fruit and copra.

Atlanta, Georgia, U.S.A. City and State cap. Estab. in 1837 at the end of a railway line and originally called Terminus. Commercial and agric. manu. city. Pop. (1970C) 502,508.

Atlantic City, New Jersey, U.S.A. Resort 55 m. SE of Philadelphia sit. on a sandbar at Absecon Beach. Industries boatbuilding, food processing and clothing manu. Pop. (1970C) 47,859.

Atlantic Ocean. Ocean separating the Old from the New World, Europe and Africa lying to E, N. and S. America to W. It opens northward into Arctic Ocean and spreads out S into great Southern Ocean. The extreme length is *c.* 8,500 m. along part enclosed by land, and the greatest breadth, *c.* 5,000 m. The narrowest part is between Braz. and Afr. coasts: 1,800 m. Area, over 31m. sq. m. (80m. sq. km.). Deepest point, 90 m. N of Puerto Rico, has depth of 4,662 fathoms. It is relatively saltier than other oceans.

Atlantico, Colombia. Dept. of N Colombia, bounded N by the Caribbean Sea. Area, 1,340 sq. m. (3,270 sq. km.). Cap. Barranquilla. Humid, tropical region of thickly wooded lowland drained by the Magdalena R. The main crops are cotton, sugar cane, cereals; other products timber, cattle, gold, petroleum and coal. Industries are concentrated on Barranquilla, which is a major port. Pop. (1973E) 999,300.

Atlántida, Honduras. Dept. of N Honduras on the Caribbean. Chief towns La Ceiba (cap.), Tela. Rises from coastal lowlands to the Sierra de Nombre de Dios in the S. Mainly agric., producing rice, coconuts, abaca, citronella, plantains, sugar cane, beans, fruit. Pop. (1973E) 139,700.

Atlas Mountains. An irregular series of mountain groups running along N of Afr. from Cape Ghir in Morocco to Cape Bon in Tunisia, distance of 1,500 m. The greatest height is between 14,000 and 15,000 ft. a.s.l. The valleys are fertile and the hills are well forested.

Atrato River, Colombia. Rises in the W. Cordillera and flows N for 400 m. to enter the Gulf of Darien. Gold and platinum found in the upper course.

Attica, Greece. A prefecture in central Greece and inc. the SE peninsula and and Saronic Gulf islands. Area, 2,496 sq. km. Cap. Athens. Produces olive oil, wine and cereals. Pop., excluding Athens, (1971C) 201,948.

Attleboro, Massachusetts, U.S.A. City 12 m. NE of Providence, Manu. jewellery, silverware, metal, cotton and paper goods, tools and optical products. Pop. (1970C) 32,907.

Aube, France. A NE dept. sit. on the SE edge of the Paris Basin. Area, 2,377 sq. m. (6,026 sq. km.). Cap. Troyes. Other chief towns, Bar-sur-Aube, Nogent-sur-Seine and Arcis-sur-Aube. Mainly agric. the fertile SW producing cereals, vines and vegetables, and the NE being largely pastoral. Industries inc. spinning and weaving. Pop. (1968C) 270,325.

Aube River, France. Rises in the plateau of Langres and flows NW for 150 m. to the Seine R.

Aubervilliers, Seine-St. Denis, France. Town and NE suburb of Paris. Manu. paints, varnishes, fertilizers and perfumes. Pop. (1968C) 73,808.

Auburn, Maine, U.S.A. City 30 m. N of Portland on the Androscoggin R. Manu. footwear. Pop. (1970C) 24,151.

Auburn, New York, U.S.A. City 22 m. WSW of Syracuse sit. at the N end of L. Owasco. Manu. agric. machinery, car accessories, plastics, textiles, chemicals, surgical instruments and boots. Pop. (1970C) 34,599.

Aubusson, Creuse, France. Town 46 m. ENE of Limoges on the Creuse R. Noted for carpets and tapestries. Pop. (1968C) 6,761.

Auch, Gers, France. Cap. of dept. on the Gers R. in SW France. Manu. furniture and hosiery, and esp. noted for *pâté de foie gras.* Trades in brandy, wine, horses and poultry.

Auchinleck, Ayrshire, Scotland. Strathclyde region. Town 13 m E of Ayr. Centre of a coalmining area. Pop. (1973E) 4,837.

Auckland, North Island, New Zealand. Largest city and important seaport sit. between Manukau Harbour and Waitemata Harbour in the N of North Island. A large proportion of New Zealand's trade goes through the port. Manu. inc. textiles, chemicals, food processing. Pop. (1973E) 152,300.

Auckland Islands, New Zealand. Six volcanic islands 300 m. S of Invercargill in S. Island. Area, 234 sq. m. (606 sq. km.).

Aude, France. A dept. sit. on the Gulf of Lions. Area, 2,449 sq. m. (6,342 sq. km.). Chief towns, Carcassonne (the cap.), Narbonne and Castelnaudary. Principal R. is the Aude. Mainly mountainous, but the agric. N produces olives, vines, fruit and cereals. Salt is produced on the coast. Pop (1968C) 278,323.

Aude River, France. Rises in the Pyrenees near the Pic de Carlitte and flows N and E for 140 m. to enter the Gulf of Lions.

Aue, Karl-Marx-Stadt, East Germany. Town 12 m. SE of Zwickau in the Erzgebirge. Centre of a uranium-mining district. Manu. textiles, chemicals and metal goods. Pop. (1973E) 32,989.

Augsburg, Bavaria, West Germany. Town in S central W. Germ. on the Lech R. near its union with the Wertach R. Important industrial and railway centre. Also the chief textile centre of S. Germany. Other manu. heavy and light machinery, chemicals and precision instruments. Many fine medieval churches and other buildings. Pop. (1970E) 213,230.

Augusta, Sicily, Italy. Port 12 m. NNW of Syracuse sit. on a small island which is joined to the mainland by two bridges. Industries salt and fishing. Trades in agric. produce.

Augusta, Georgia, U.S.A. City and port near the border with S. Carolina, on the Savannah R. Sit. at the head of navigation it has become an important cotton centre. Pop. (1970C) 59,864.

Augusta, Maine, U.S.A. City on the Kennebec R. 45 m. from its mouth. State cap. and commercial town. Industries inc. textiles, paper making, shoe making, printing; manu. wood products. There is a U.S. arsenal. Pop. (1970c) 21,945.

Aulnay-sous-Bois, Seine-St. Denis, France. NE suburb of Paris. Pop. (1968c) 61,738.

Aunis, France. Anc. province comprising the existing depts. of Charente-Maritime and Deux-Sèvres. The cap. was La Rochelle.

Aunu'u Island, American Samoa, South Pacific. Island off the S coast of E Tutuila with a circular volcanic crater at *c.* 275 ft.

Aurangabad, Maharashtra, India. Town 175 m. ENE of Bombay. Manu. textiles. Pop. (1971c) 150,514.

Aurès, Algeria. Mountain massif in Constantine dept., NE Algeria, forming part of the Saharan Atlas. Bounded N by the High Plateaux, W by the Hodna depression, E by the Nemencha Mountains and S by the Sahara. Highest peaks, Djebel Chélia, 7,641 ft., Kef Mahmel, 7,615 ft. The higher slopes have sufficient rainfall to support pine and oak forests. Difficult of access, but crossed by one major route through the El-Kantara defile, which carries a road and railway.

Aurillac, Cantal, France. Cap. of dept. in S central France on the Jordanne R. Manu. leather goods and umbrellas. An important livestock market. Pop. (1968c) 31,143.

Aurora, Illinois, U.S.A. City sit. SW of the S end of L. Michigan. Manu. iron, steel and aluminium goods inc. office and school equipment. Pop. (1970c) 74,182.

Aust-Agder, Norway. County of S Norway on the Skagerrak coast. Area, 3,609 sq. m. (9,212 sq. km.). Chief towns Arendal (cap.), Risor, Tvedestrand, Grimstad, Lillesand. Coastal lowland strip rising to highlands and the Bykle Mountains. Mainly forested with some mining, nickel, low-grade iron, and very little agric. Some cattle farming. Lumbering and fishing are important. Pop. (1973) 82,697.

Austerlitz *see* **Slavkov**

Austin, Minnesota, U.S.A. Town 35 m. SW of Rochester. Industries railway engineering and food manu. Pop. (1970c) 25,074.

Austin, Texas, U.S.A. State cap. WNW of Houston on the Colorado R. Industries inc. engineering and food manu. Tourist centre. Pop. (1970c) 251,808.

Australia. The continent is bounded on the W by the Indian Ocean and on the E by the Pacific Ocean and is the largest island in the world. The length of the coastline is 12,210 m. and the continent is bisected by the Tropic of Capricorn. Area, 2,967,900 sq. m. (7,686,900 sq. km.) In 1901 New South Wales, Victoria, Queensland, South Australia, Western Australia and Tasmania were federated under the name of the 'Commonwealth of Australia', the designation of 'colonies' being at the same time changed into that of 'states'—except in the case of Northern Territory, which was transferred from South Australia to the Commonwealth as a 'territory' in 1911. In 1911 the Commonwealth acquired from the State of New South Wales the Canberra site for the Australian capital. Building operations were begun in 1923 and Parliament was opened at Canberra in 1927.

Territories under the administration of the Commonwealth, but not included in it, comprise Papua (1906), Norfolk Island, the trusteeship territory of New Guinea, the territory of Ashmore and Cartier Islands, and the Australian Antarctic Territory (1936), comprising all the islands and territory other than Adélie Land, situated south of 60° S lat. and between 160° and 45° E long. The British Government transferred sovereignty in the Heard Island and

McDonald Islands to the Australian Government in 1947. Cocos (Keeling) Islands in 1955 and Christmas Island in 1958 were also transferred to Australian jurisdiction.

In 1972, 597m. acres, representing 31·4% of the total area of Australia, were either unoccupied or occupied by the Crown; only 9·6% had been actually alienated (182m. acres); 2·8% (53m. acres) was in process of alienation, and 56·2% (1,068m. acres) was held under the various forms of leases and licences. Mineral wealth includes copper, gold, iron, lead, rutile, tungsten, zinc, coal and petroleum. Pop. (1973E) includes Aborigines who numbered 106,288 in 1971:—

States and Territories (capitals in brackets)	Males	Females	Total
New South Wales (Sydney)	2,336,727	2,324,828	4,662,979
Victoria (Melbourne)	1,771,125	1,773,945	3,546,146
Queensland (Brisbane)	942,715	926,559	1,869,274
South Australia (Adelaide)	592,253	594,211	1,186,464
Western Australia (Perth)	539,595	513,587	1,053,182
Tasmania (Hobart)	197,201	194,974	392,175
Northern Territory (Darwin)	51,644	41,303	92,947
Aust. Cap. Terr. (Canberra)	81,485	76,932	158,417
Total	6,512,745	6,446,339	12,959,084

Australian Alps, Australia. A mountain range in the SE stretching for about 300 m. through Victoria and New South Wales, to the S of the Great Dividing Range. Mount Kosciusko, 7,328 ft. a.s.l., is the highest peak in Australia. Mainly well forested and a popular area for winter sports.

Australian Antarctic Territory. An Order in Council of 1933 placed under Australian authority all the islands and territories other than Adélie Land sit. S of 60° S lat. and lying between 160° E long. and 45° E long. The Order came into force with a Proclamation issued by the Governor-General on 24 Aug. 1936 after the passage of the Australian Antarctic Territory Acceptance Act 1933. The boundaries of Adélie Land were definitively fixed by a French Decree of 1 April 1938 as the islands and territories S of 60° S lat. lying between 136° E long. and 142° E long. The Australian Antarctic Territory Act 1954 declared that the laws in force in the Australian Capital Territory are, so far as they are applicable and are not inconsistent with any ordinance made under the Act, in force in the Australian Antarctic Territory.

On 13 Feb. 1954 the Australian National Antarctic Research Expeditions (ANARE) estab. a base on Mac-Robertson Land at lat. 67° 36′ S and long. 62° 53′ E. The base was named Mawson in honour of the late Sir Douglas Mawson. Meteorological and other scientific research is conducted at Mawson, which is the centre for coastal and inland survey expeditions.

A second Australian scientific research station was estab. on the coast of Princess Elizabeth Land on 13 Jan. 1957 at lat. 68° 34′ 36′ S and long. 77° 58′ 36′ E. The station was named Davis in honour of Captain John King Davis, Mawson's second-in-command on 2 expeditions. The station was temporarily closed down in Jan. 1965 and re-opened in Feb. 1969.

In Feb. 1959 the Australian Govt. accepted from the U.S. Govt. custody of Wilkes Station, which was estab. by the U.S. on 16 Jan. 1957 on the Budd Coast of Wilkes Land, at lat. 66° 15′ S and long. 110° 32′ E. The station was named in honour of Lieutenant Charles Wilkes, who commanded the 1838–40 U.S. expedition to the area, and was closed in Feb. 1969. Operations were transferred to the new station, Casey. Construction commenced on Casey station in Jan. 1965 and was continued, mainly during summer visits,

until Feb. 1969, when it was opened. The station, specially designed to withstand blizzard winds and prevent inundation by snow, is sit. 1·5 m. s of Wilkes at lat. 66° 17′ s and long. 110° 32′ E. It was named after Lord Casey, Governor-General of Australia 1965–9. The Australian National Antarctic Research Expeditions have also operated a station, since March 1948, at Macquarie Island, about 850 m. SE of Hobart. Macquarie Island is a depend. of the State of Tasmania.

In 1959 Australia signed the Antarctic Treaty with Argentina, Belgium, Chile, France, Japan, New Zealand, Norway, Rep. of S. Afr., the U.S.S.R., the U.K. and the U.S.A. Poland, Czechoslovakia and Denmark have subsequently acceded to the Treaty. The Treaty reserves the Antarctic area s of 60° s lat. for peaceful purposes, provides for intern. co-operation in scientific investigation and research, and preserves, for the duration of the Treaty, the *status quo* with regard to territorial sovereignty, rights and claims. The Treaty came into force in 1961.

Australian Capital Territory *see* **Canberra**

Austral Islands, French Polynesia, South Pacific Ocean. A group of islands s of the Society Islands. Total area, 115 sq. m. (298 sq. km.). There are five inhabited islands, Rurutu, Tubuai, Rapa, Rimatara and Raivavae.

Austria. A Federal Republic, bounded on N by Germany and Czechoslovakia, on E by Hungary and in the S by Yugoslavia and Italy. The Federal States are Vienna, Lower Austria, Burgenland, Upper Austria, Salzburg, Styria, Carinthia, Tirol and Vorarlberg. Area, 32,366 sq. m. (83,850 sq. km.). Chief towns, Vienna (the cap.), Graz, Linz, Salzburg and Innsbruck. The surface is mountainous but Lower Austria is flat near Vienna. The area is drained by R. Danube. Agric. products inc. wheat, rye, barley, oats, potatoes, sugar beet. Mineral production inc. lignite, iron, lead, zinc, copper, magnesite. Austria is also one of the world's largest sources of graphite. Petroleum is also found and commercial production began in early 1930s. There is a wide range of manu. industry. Tourism is an important industry; there are over 22,000 hotels and boarding houses and nearly 10m. tourists visit Austria each year. Pop. (1971C) 7.456,403.

Auvergne, France. Region (former province) covering part of the Massif Central and spilling out into the plains that border it in the N. The physical and economic axis of the region is the long, low-altitude corridor of the R. Allier, of which the S part is known as Les Limagnes, and the N part as Sologne Bourbonnaise, but now tends to be called the Val d'Allier. The anc. *Arverni* were among the most enterprising peoples in Gaul in Roman times. Clermont-Ferrand is the regional cap. Pop. (1970E) 1,323,500.

Auxerre, Yonne, France. Town in N central France on the Yonne R. Manu. wine, metal goods and paints from local ochre. Pop. (1968C) 38,066.

Avalon, Newfoundland, Canada. Peninsula in the SE, on which is sit. St. John's, cap. of Newfoundland province.

Avebury, Wiltshire, England. 9 m. SSW of Swindon on the R. Kennet. Sit. within a prehistoric earthwork with stone circle and avenue.

Aveiro, Portugal. (i) District in N central Portugal bounded W by the Atlantic and consisting of Beira Litoral and S Douro Litoral provinces. Drained by the Vouga R. Main occupations inc. farming, viticulture, lumbering, fishing. (ii) Town 36 m. S of Oporto at the mouth of the Vouga R. Sardine fishing port and salt extracting centre. District cap. Connected with the Atlantic by canal across a lagoon and sand bar. Trading centre for an agric. area, handling wine, fruit, olive oil and grain. Industries inc. fish canning, pottery and porcelain. Known for

the former convent containing the tomb of St. Joanna, daughter of Alfonso V.

Avellaneda, Buenos Aires, Argentina. Industrial suburb of Buenos Aires sit. at the union of the Riachuelo R. and La Plata estuary. Meat-packing, tanning, oil refining and textile manu. Pop. (1970c) 337,538.

Avellino, Campania, Italy. Cap. of Avellino province 28 m. ENE of Naples in the Apennines. Manu. hats. Industries inc. sulphur mining and refining.

Averno, Campania, Italy. A L. sit. in a volcanic crater 10 m. W of Naples. Very dark and 213 ft. deep, it was believed in anc. times to be the gateway to hell.

Aveyron, France. Dept. in the S sit. in the SW of the Massif Central. Area, 3,386 sq. m. (8,771 sq. km.). Mainly mountainous with the Cévennes in the SE and the Monts d'Aubrac in the NE. Agric. is possible in the valleys and products inc. cereals, vines, fruits and vegetables. Cattle and sheep are reared and Roquefort is noted for cheese. Coal and iron are mined. Chief towns, Rodez (the cap.), and Millau. Pop. (1968c) 281,568.

Aveyron River, France. Rises on the border between Aveyron and Lozère depts. and flows WSW for 150 m. to enter the Tarn R. near Montauban.

Avignon, Vaucluse, France. 'Windy city'. Cap. of the Vaucluse dept. sit. on the R. Rhône in S France. Residence of the Popes (1309–79). Manu. chemicals, man-made fibres, flour, soap and paper. Pop. (1968c) 88,958.

Ávila, Spain. (i) Province in Old Castile. Area 3,107 sq. m. (8,048 sq. km.). Mountainous with fertile valleys producing cereals, olives and chestnuts. Merino sheep raised. (ii) Cap. of province of same name 54 m. WNW of Madrid on the Adaja R., at 3,800 ft. a.s.l. Tourist centre with fine medieval buildings. Pop. (1970c) 81,710.

Avoca River, Wicklow, Irish Republic. Formed by the union of the R. Avonbeg and Avonmore, flows SE to enter the Irish Sea at Arklow on the E coast.

Avon, England. Under 1974 reorganization the county consists of the districts of Northavon, Bristol, Kingswood, Woodspring, Wansdyke, Bath. Pop. (1974E) 915,300.

Avonmouth, Avon, England. Port 6 m. NW of Bristol at the mouth of the Lower Avon R. Industries flour milling, chemical works and zinc smelting.

Avon, River. The Bristol or Lower Avon rises in Gloucestershire and flows for 75 m. in a wide curve and enters the R. Severn at Avonmouth, near Bristol.

Avon, River. The Warwickshire or Upper Avon rises in Northamptonshire and flows for 96 m. in a SW direction through Stratford-on-Avon to join the R. Severn at Tewkesbury.

Avon, River. Other R. with name of Avon in Brit. are: (i) the 'East' Avon which rises in Wiltshire and enters the Eng. Channel at Christchurch, Dorset; (ii) A trib. of the R. Clyde in Scot.; (iii) A trib. of the R. Spey in Scot.; (iv) A trib. of R. Forth in Scot.

Avranches, Manche, France. Town in SW Normandy sit. on a hill above the estuary of the Sée R. Industries inc. tanning, fishing and horse-breeding. Trades in dairy produce, fruit, cider and grain. Pop. (1968c) 11,102.

Awe, Loch, Scotland. L. 23 m. long, between the W coast and Loch Lomond at 118 ft. a.s.l. Drained by the Awe R. which flows into Loch Etive. Ben Cruachan, 3,689 ft. a.s.l., is sit. near the N end.

Axminster, Devonshire, England. Town 24 m. E of Exeter on the R. Axe. Noted in the 18th cent. for carpets, now once again a thriving industry. Pop. (1973E) 2,656.

Ayacucho, Ayacucho, Peru. Cap. of dept. sit. WNW of Cuzco. Tourist centre with many historically interesting buildings. Pop. (1970E) 24,374.

Aydin, Turkey. (i) Province of W Turkey on the Aegean Sea. Drained by the Buyuk Menderes and Akcay Rs. It has deposits of iron, copper, lignite, mercury, emery, arsenic, antimony and magnesite. Agric. areas produce cotton, tobacco, valonia, olives, figs, raisins, millet. Pop. (1970C) 564,802. (ii) Town 55 m. SE of Smyrna. Provincial cap. and market for mineral and food producing area. Pop. (1970C) 50,566.

Aylesbury, Buckinghamshire, England. Town sit. just N of the Chiltern Hills. Industries inc. engineering, printing, flour milling and food processing. Once noted for ducks. Pop. (1973E) 41,420.

Aylesford, Kent, England. Town 3 m. NW of Maidstone on the R. Medway. Industries inc. paper mills and cement works. Pop. (1973E) 5,278.

Ayr, Scotland. Strathclyde region. Town on SW coast, sit. at the confluence of the Ayr R. and the Firth of Clyde. Manu. machinery, metal products, woollen and leather goods. Exports coal, iron and agric. produce. Pop. (1973E) 47,990.

Ayrshire, Scotland. Strathclyde region. County of SW Scot. bounded W by the Firth of Clyde. Area, 1,132 sq. m. Chief towns Ayr, Kilmarnock, Irvine, New Cumnock, Cumnock, Girvan, Troon, Ardrossan, Saltcoats, Largs, Prestwick. Hilly, descending towards the coastline. Dairying and cattle breeding are important. There is coal, iron and limestone. Industries inc. oil refining, shipbuilding, iron working, textiles, engineering. Intern. airport at Prestwick. Pop. (1973E) 367,491.

Aysén, Chile. Province of S Chile between the Andes and the Pacific. Area, 34,357 sq. m. (88,985 sq. km.). Cap. Puerto Aysén. Sparsely-settled region of mountains, glaciers and forests. The main occupations are lumbering and sheep farming. It inc. several Andean Ls. on the border with Argentina: L. Buenos Aires, L. General Paz, L. San Martín, L. Cochrane. Pop. (1973E) 55,201.

Aysgarth, North Yorkshire, England. Village 28 m. NW of Harrogate. Site of a noted waterfall on the R. Ure: the Aysgarth Force.

Ayutthaya, Thailand. Anc. cap. sit. 45 m. N of Bangkok on the Chao Phraya R. Centre of a rice-growing district.

Azerbáiján, Iran. A region in the NW comprising the two provinces of E. Azerbáiján (cap. Tabriz) and W. Azerbáiján (cap. Rezaiyeh). Chief R., Araks. Mainly mountainous with the extinct volcano Savalan rising to 15,784 ft. a.s.l. W of Ardebil.

Azerbaijan, U.S.S.R. The independence of Azerbaijan was declared in 1918, with cap. first at Ganja, and later at Baku. In 1920 Azerbaijan was proclaimed a Soviet Socialist Rep. With Georgia and Armenia it formed the Transcaucasian Soviet Federal Socialist Republic. In 1936 it became one of the reps. of the U.S.S.R. Area, 33,430 sq. m. (86,600 sq. km.). Sub-tropical agric. possible, therefore cotton-growing, orchards, vineyards and silk culture, as well as tea plantations. Rich in natural resources, the most important industry being oil. Pop. (1972C) 5,326,000.

Azogues, Cañar, Ecuador. Town 15 m. NE of Cuenca on the Pan-American Highway. Provincial cap. sit. in the Andes. The main industry is manu. Panama hats; also tanning and flour milling.

Azores. Three groups of hilly islands belonging to Portugal, sit. about 900 m. W of Portugal, in the Atlantic Ocean. They are of volcanic origin and earthquakes have occurred. The largest island is São Miguel, 41 m. by 9·5 m. and the smallest Corvo, 4·5 m. by 3 m. The E group consists of Santa Maria, São Miguel and Formigos Rocks. The central group,

Terceira, Graciosa, São Jorge, Pico and Faial. The w group, Flores and Corvo. The Azores produce wine, pineapples, oranges, bananas and tobacco. Manu. inc. agric. produce.

Azov, Russian Soviet Federal Socialist Republic, U.S.S.R. Town 20 m. wsw of Rostov-on-Don sit. near the mouth of the Don R. Industries include fishing and fish-canning. Pop. 40,000.

Azov, Sea of, U.S.S.R. A shallow sea connected to the Black Sea, s of European Russia. Area, 14,500 sq. m. (37,555 sq. km.). It has valuable fisheries. Principal ports, Rostov-on-Don, Taganrog and Kerch.

Azua, Dominican Republic. (i) Province in the s on the Caribbean coast. Area, 936 sq. m. Mountainous, semi-arid area between the Cordillera Central and the coast. Crops are grown mainly by irrigation and inc. coffee, tobacco, sugar cane, cereals and vegetables. Some lumbering. (ii) City officially called Azua de Compostela at the s end of the Sierra de Ocoa. Provincial cap. and commercial town trading in agric. produce. Intern. airport.

Azuay, Ecuador. Province of s Ecuador in the Andes. Area, 3,443 sq. m. (8,917 sq. km.). Cap. Cuenca. Mountainous with fertile valleys and humid, semi-tropical climate. Rich mineral deposits, esp. gold, silver, mercury, platinum. Mainly agric. producing sugar cane, coffee, cereals, fruit, cotton, livestock and dairy products. Industries inc. manu. Panama hats. Pop. (1967E) 305,400.

Azul, Buenos Aires, Argentina. Town sit. 180 m. ssw of Buenos Aires. Industries are all connected with cattle. Pop. (1972C) 36,023.

B

Baalbek, Lebanon. Town 40 m. ENE of Beirut sit. at the foot of the Anti-Lebanon mountains at 3,850 ft. a.s.l. Noted for its splendid ruins.

Bab-el-Mandeb. A strait sit. between Arabia and Afr. and joining the Red Sea to the Gulf of Aden.

Babol, Mazandaran, Iran. Town in the central N. Trades in rice and cotton.

Babylon, Iraq. Site of anc. town *c.* 55 m. S of Baghdad on the R. Euphrates.

Bacău, Bacău, Romania. Cap. of district 95 m. NNW of Galaţi sit. on the Bistriţa R. Manu. oilfield equipment, textiles, paper and leather goods. Pop. (1971E) 95,576.

Bacolod, Negros, Philippines. Port sit. on the NW coast, and *c.* 300 m. SSE of Manila. The main occupations are fishing and sugar refining. Trades in sugar cane and rice. Pop. (1970C) 187,300.

Bacup, Lancashire, England. Town 15 m. N of Manchester. Industries inc. coal-mining, quarrying, engineering, printing and the manu. of textiles, felt and footwear. Pop. (1973E) 14,990.

Badajoz, Spain. (i) Province in the W bordering on Portugal. It is the largest province with an area of 8,361 sq. m. (21,657 sq. km.). The principal R. is the Guadiana. Stock-rearing is the major occupation and cereals, olives and vines are also grown. Pop (1970C) 687,599. (ii) Cap. of province of same name sit. on the Guadiana R. near the Portuguese frontier. Industries inc. flour milling, food processing, brewing and distilling. Pop. (1970C) 101,710.

Badalona, Barcelona, Spain. Port and suburb of NE Barcelona. Industries inc. shipbuilding, and the manu. of textiles, chemicals and glass. Pop. (1970C) 162,888.

Bad Ems, Rhineland-Palatinate, West Germany. Town and spa sit. 7 m. ESE of Koblenz on the Lahn R.

Baden, Lower Austria, Austria. Resort in the E sit. at the foot of the Wiener Wald. Noted for its warm sulphur springs. Pop. (1971C) 22,631.

Baden, Aargau, Switzerland. Resort 13 m. NW of Zürich sit. on the Limmat R. Noted for its hot sulphur springs. Manu. electrical equipment and textiles. Pop. (1974E) 67,300.

Baden-Baden, Baden-Württemberg, West Germany. Resort in the SW sit. in the Oos valley. Noted for its hot mineral springs. Pop. (1971E) 36,900.

Baden-Württemberg, West Germany. *Land* of the Federal Rep. in the SW bounded N by Hesse, E by Bavaria. Area, 35,750 sq. km. Chief cities Stuttgart (cap.), Mannheim, Karlsruhe, Freiburg, Heidelberg. Drained by the Rhine and Neckar Rs., both of which water fertile land, the Rhine plain and the Neckar valley, producing fruit, tobacco, cereals, vines, hops. Otherwise mountainous, inc. S, the Black Forest. The W part, formerly Baden, is mainly rural with a concentration of industrial towns in the N, along the Rhine and near L. Constance, S. The main industries are textiles, engineering, chemicals, paper making. Pop. (1973E) 9,210,847.

Bad Kreuznach, Rhineland-Palatinate, West Germany. Resort 24 m. sw of Wiesbaden sit. on the Nahe R. Noted for its saline springs. Manu. inc. chemicals and optical instruments. Pop. (1971E) 42,700.

Badlands, South Dakota, U.S.A. Arid plateau E of the Black Hills, extending *c.* 120 m., bounded S by the White R., crossed by the Bad R. Deeply and dramatically eroded and with many fossil remains. Part has been reserved as the Badlands National Monument.

Badminton, Avon, England. Village 14 m. ENE of Bristol in the Cotswold Hills. The game is named after it.

Badrinath, Uttar Pradesh, India. Village and centre of pilgrimage sit. 190 m. NE of Delhi in the Garwhal Himalayas at 10,300 ft. a.s.l. The peak of Badrinath, 23,200 ft. a.s.l. is sit. nearby.

Baeza, Jaén, Spain. Town 23 m. NE of Jaén. Industries inc. distilling, flour milling and tanning.

Baffin Bay, North Atlantic. Arm of the Atlantic Ocean extending *c.* 700 m. N between Northwest Territories, Canada (W), and Greenland (E). Connected with the Atlantic (S) by Davis Strait and with the Arctic by Smith Sound (N) and Lancaster and Jones Sounds (W). Ellesmere, Devon, Bylot and Baffin Islands are on its Canadian shoreline; trading posts at Thule, Upernavik and Umanak on the Greenland side. Ice-covered for most of the year; the Labrador current carries ice-bergs through it. There are navigable passages in summer.

Baffin Island, Northwest Territories, Canada. Sit. in the entrance to Hudson Bay, it is the largest island in the Canadian Arctic. Area, 184,000 sq. m. (476,560 sq. km.). Very mountainous with many glaciers and snowfields. The principal occupations are whaling, hunting and fur trapping.

Bagé, Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil. Town in extreme S sit. near the Uruguay frontier. It has an experimental agric. estab. and trades in livestock.

Baghdad, Baghdad, Iraq. Cap. of Iraq and of Baghdad governorate, sit. 280 m. NW of Basra on the Tigris R. Communications centre at the head of shallow-draft navigation on the Tigris R., with railway and airline systems. Commercial centre. Industries inc. distilling, tanning; manu. clothing, cement, tobacco products. Pop. (1972E) 2,696,000.

Bagnères-de-Bigorre, Hautes-Pyrénées, France. Resort in the SW sit. on the Adour R. Noted for its mineral springs. Industries inc. marble and slate quarrying, engineering and the manu. of textiles. Pop. (1968C) 11,122.

Bagnolet, Seine-St. Denis, France. A suburb of E Paris. Manu. plaster of Paris, textiles and furniture. Pop. (1968C) 34,039.

Baguio, Luzon, Philippines. Resort 130 m. N of Manila sit. at 4,500 ft. a.s.l. Centre of a gold mining district.

Bahamas, West Indies. The Commonwealth of the Bahamas is a sovereign state gaining independence from Britain in 1973. It consists of an arch. of 700 islands extending from within 50 m. of SE Florida to within 70 m. of Haiti forming an independent Commonwealth state. Area, 4,404 sq. m. (11,406 sq. km.). Cap. Nassau. The family islands (formerly out islands) are Grand Bahama, Great Abaco, Bimini Islands, Berry Islands, New Providence, Andros, Eleuthera, Cat, Great Exuma, San Salvador, or Watling, Long Island, Crooked Island, Acklin's Island, Mayaguana, Little Inagua, Great Inagua. Tourism is the most important industry, others inc. fishing, salt panning, lumbering, with some agric. Main products are fish, timber, shells, vegetables and fruit. Pop. (1970C) 168, 812.

Bahawalpur, Bahawalpur, Pakistan. Cap. of Bahawalpur district 60 m.

SSE of Multan sit. near the Sutlej R. Manu. inc. cotton goods and soap. Trades in cotton and rice.

Bahía, Brazil. A State on the Atlantic coast, in E central Braz. Area, 216,612 sq. m. (561,026 sq. km.). A low coastal plain rises to the W to the central plateau, which is crossed by the São Francisco R. Cacao, sugarcane, tobacco and cotton are grown on the fertile coastal plain. Industrial diamonds are mined and there are oil wells on the coast. Cap. Salvador. Pop. (1970c) 7,583,140.

Bahía Blanca, Buenos Aires, Argentina. Port sit. on Blanca Bay. Industries inc. oil refining, meat packing, tanning and flour milling. Meat, hides, grain and wool are exported. Pop. (1970c) 182,158.

Bahrain. Island between the Qatar peninsula and the Hasa coast of Saudi Arabia, tog. with neighbouring islands of Muharraq, Sitra and Umm Nasan it forms the sheikhdom of Bahrain. Area, 231 sq. m. (598 sq. km.). Cap. Manama. Limestone plateau, mainly arid and rising to Jabal Dukhan, 445 ft. from a central depression. Irrigation from wells supports agric. in the N, esp. dates, citrus fruit, alfalfa, wheat and millet. The main industry is extracting and refining oil. The refinery processes local oil and oil coming by pipeline from Dhahran, Saudi Arabia. Pop. (1971c) 89,728.

Bahr el Ghazal, Sudan. (i) Province in the S bounded E by the Sudd swampland, W by the Central African Rep. Area, 77,820 sq. m. Cap. Wau. Clay plateau drained by the Tonj and Jur Rs. The main occupation is farming, esp. livestock, cotton, peanuts sesame, corn, durra. Pop. (1968E) 1,393,000. (ii) R. rising in L. Ambadi in S Sudan and flowing 150 m. NE past Wankai and joining the Bahr el Jebel in L. No. Together they form the White Nile R. Navigable July–March to Meshra er Req and July–October to Wau, on the Jur R., a headstream. It adds little water volume to the Nile R., owing to the evaporation and dispersal of its waters in the Sudd swamps.

Bahr el Jebel, River, Sudan. R. rising in Uganda, as the Albert Nile, and entering Sudan at Nimule to flow 594 m. N through the Sudd swamps and join the Bahr el Gazal in L. No, to form the White Nile. Navigable throughout the year except through the rapids between Juba and Nimule.

Baia, Napoli, Italy. Village 10 m. W of Naples on the Gulf of Pozzuoli. Tourist resort with remains of a Roman resort and baths.

Baia Mare, Maramureş, Romania. Cap. of district 190 m. WNW of Iaşi. Industries inc. lead and zinc smelting and the manu. of chemicals. Pop. (1971E) 79,542.

Baikal, Lake, U.S.S.R. L. in SE Siberia on the boundary between the Buryat-Mongol Autonomous Soviet Socialist Rep. and Irkutsk oblast. Area, 12,150 sq. m., and the world's deepest fresh-water L. Fed by over 300 Rs., drained only by the Angara R. Frozen from January–April.

Baja, California, Mexico. Peninsula of NW Mexico extending 760 m. between the Gulf of California and the Pacific, and forming a state. Chief towns Tijuana (cap.), Mexicali, Ensenada, La Paz. Plains on the Pacific coast, otherwise mountainous and generally desolate. Only small areas are inhabited and farming is sustained by irrigation. The main occupations are fishing and mining. Chief products silver, lead, gold, copper, magnesite, iron ore, kaolin, nitrates, fish, cotton, wheat, vines, vegetables. Pop. (1970c) 870,421.

Bakersfield, California, U.S.A. City in S centre of state sit. on the Kern R. Industries inc. oil refining, railway engineering, food processing and the manu. of oilfield equipment, agric. machinery and chemicals. Pop. (1970c) 69,515.

Bakewell, Derbyshire, England. Town 10 m. W of Chesterfield. Bake-

well tarts were first made here. Pop. (1973E) 4,100.

Bakhchisarai, Russian Soviet Federal Socialist Republic, U.S.S.R. Town 16 m. SW of Simferopol in the Crimea. Manu. copper and leather products. Pop. 15,000.

Bakony Forest, Hungary. Sit. to the N of L. Balaton, in the NW. There are deposits of coal, bauxite and manganese. The chief town is Veszprém.

Baku, Azerbaijan, U.S.S.R. Cap. of Azerbaijan and port sit. on the S coast of the Apsheron peninsula on the Caspian Sea. Industries inc. shipbuilding, oil refining, and the manu. of oilfield equipment, chemicals, textiles and cement. A pipeline runs to Batumi on the Black Sea and oil is exported. Pop. (1972E) 1,314,000.

Bala, Gwynedd, Wales. Town sit. at the N end of L. Bala on the R. Dee, and 23 m. NE of Barmouth. Pop. (1973E) 1,650.

Balaklava, Russian Soviet Federal Socialist Republic, U.S.S.R. Port 8 m. S of Sevastopol in the Crimea. Pop. 2,500.

Balaton, Lake, Hungary. Sit. to the SW of Budapest and S of the Bakony Forest. It is the largest L. in central Europe with an area of 231 sq. m. (598 sq. km.). Vines and fruit are grown in the vicinity and it is a tourist centre.

Balboa, Panama Canal Zone. Port sit. at the Pacific end of the Panama Canal to the W of Panama City. It has many shipyards, docks and wharves.

Balbriggan, Dublin, Irish Republic. Port and resort on the E coast. Noted for the manu. of hosiery. Pop. (1971C) 3,741.

Baldock, Hertfordshire, England. Town immediately ENE of Letchworth on the Ivel R., mainly residential. Industries inc. hosiery, electrical goods. Pop. (1973E) 6,360.

Bâle *see* **Basel**

Balearic Islands, Spain. Arch. in the W Mediterranean, 50–190 m. off the E coast of Spain, forming a province. Area, 1,936 sq. m. (5,014 sq. km.). Cap. Palma. There are four islands, Majorca, Minorca, Iviza, Formentera, which are inhabited, and many uninhabited islets, extending 180 m. NE to SW. The main occupations are tourism, fishing, farming, with some mining and lumbering. Industries are centred on Majorca and inc. pottery; manu. metalware and leather goods. Pop. (1970C) 558,287.

Bali, Lesser Sundas, Indonesia. Island 20 m. W of Lombok across Lombok Strait. Area, 2,243 sq. m. Chief towns Singaraja, Buleleng, Denpasar. Mountainous, rising to Mount Agung, 10,473 ft. Moderate climate with low rainfall in the N, monsoon rains in the S. Main occupation farming, with some handicraft industries. Main products are copra, rice, coffee, tobacco, livestock. Pop. (1971E) 2,120,338.

Balikesir, Balikesir, Turkey. Cap. of province in the central W. Industries inc. flour milling and the manu. of rugs and textiles. Trades in cereals and opium. Pop. (1970C) 85,032.

Balikpapan, South Kalimantan, Indonesia. Port sit. on the SE coast on the Strait of Makassar, and 210 m. NE of Bandjarmasin. Industries inc. oil refining.

Balkan Mountains, Bulgaria. A range stretching from the Black Sea to the Yugoslav border. The highest peak is Yamrukchal, 7,795 ft. a.s.l. The chief pass is the Shipka.

Balkan Peninsula, South East Europe. Large peninsula extending S from the lower Danube and Sava Rs. to the Mediterranean, S, and bounded by the Adriatic and Ionian Seas, W, and by the Aegean and Black Seas (linked by the Dardanelles Strait, the Sea of Marmara and the Bosporus) in the E. Divided politically between Yugoslavia, Bulgaria, most of Romania, Albania, Greece and European Turkey. Crossed E to W by the Balkan Mountains, with also the

Pindus Mountains, S, the Dinaric and N Albanian Alps, W, and the Rhodope Mountains which rise to 9,596 ft. in Musala Peak, SE. There are fertile plains separated by the mountain ranges and producing cereals, tobacco, cotton, olives, flax, vegetables, flowers, for essential oils, and grapes.

Balkh, Mazár-i-Sharif, Afghánistán. Town 12 m. WNW of Mazár-i-Sharif. Sit. in an oasis it is an important road junction. Pop. 12,000.

Balkhash, Kazakhstan, U.S.S.R. Town sit. on the N shore of L. Balkhash. It is an important centre of the copper industry. Pop. 80,000.

Balkhash, Lake, Kazakhstan, U.S.S.R. L. 100 m. W of the Chinese frontier between the Kazakh Hills (N) and the Sary-Ishik-Otrau desert. Area, 6,680 sq. m. (17,301 sq. km.). at 1,115 ft. a.s.l. Average depth 20 ft. Fed chiefly by the Ili R. and with no outlet. Fishing and salt extracting are important. Its main ports are Balkhash, Burlyu-Tobe, Burlyu-Baital.

Ballachulish, Argyllshire, Scotland. Highland region. Village 22 m. NE of Oban sit. on the S shore of Loch Leven, with large slate quarries.

Ballarat, Victoria, Australia. (Officially, Ballaarat). Town 65 m. WNW of Melbourne at 1,437 ft. a.s.l. Railway junction and industrial centre, industries inc. textiles, metal working, brewing. Founded in 1851 as a gold-rush town. It has an Anglican and a Roman Catholic Cathedral and a school of mines. Pop. of Urban Ballarat (1971E) 58,620.

Ballater, Aberdeenshire, Scotland. Grampian region. Town 36 m. WSW of Aberdeen on the Dee R. Resort with mineral springs. Pop. (1973E) 1,134.

Ballina, Mayo, Irish Republic. Port sit. on the R. Moy near its mouth on Killala Bay. Industries inc. flour milling, salmon fishing, sawmilling and printing. Pop. (1971C) 6,063.

Ballinasloe, Galway, Irish Republic Town in the W centre sit. on the R. Suck. Industries inc. limestone quarrying, flour milling and the manu. of footwear and bonemeal. It is noted for its livestock fairs. Pop. (1971C) 5,969.

Ballinrobe, Mayo, Irish Republic. Town 17 m. S of Castlebar, sit. on the R. Robe near its mouth on Lough Mask. Noted for trout fishing. Pop. (1971C) 1,272.

Ballybunion, Kerry, Irish Republic. Resort 9 m. WNW of Listowel at the mouth of the R. Shannon. The main occupation is fishing. Pop. (1971C) 1,287.

Ballycastle, Antrim, Northern Ireland. Resort 44 m. NNW of Belfast sit. on Ballycastle Bay. Pop. (1971C) 2,895.

Ballyclare, Antrim, Northern Ireland. Town 10 m. SW of Larne. The main occupations are bleaching, dyeing and finishing linen. Pop. (1971C) 5,144.

Ballymahon, Longford, Irish Republic Town 11 m. S of Longford sit. on R. Inny. Pop. (1971C) 707.

Ballymena, Antrim, Northern Ireland. Town in the NW sit. on the R. Braid. Main occupations are bleaching, dyeing and finishing linen. Pop. (1971C) 16,487.

Ballymoney, Antrim, Northern Ireland. Town 7 m. SE of Coleraine. Manu. linen, milk products and cameras. Pop. (1971C) 3,757.

Ballyshannon, Donegal, Irish Republic. Resort 11 m. SSW of Donegal sit. at the mouth of the R. Erne on Donegal Bay. The main occupation is salmon fishing. Pop. (1971C) 2,325.

Baltic Sea, North Europe. Arm of the Atlantic Ocean linked to the North Sea by the Danish straits and by the Kiel Canal, West Germany, otherwise enclosed by Denmark, Sweden, Finland, U.S.S.R., Poland and Germany. Area, 163,000 sq. m. (422,170

sq. km.). Mainly shallow with an average depth of 180 ft., extending N to he Gulf of Bothnia and E to the Gulf of Finland. It has an exceptional intake of fresh water, inc. the Dal, Angerman, Ume and Torne Rs. from Scandinavia and the Neva, Narva, Western Dvina, Neman, Vistula and Oder R. on its S shore.

Baltimore, Maryland, U.S.A. City 35 m. NE of Washington on the Patapsco R. estuary. Commercial, industrial and communications centre of Maryland and major sea port with 2 outlets to the Atlantic, one through Chesapeake Bay and one through the Chesapeake and Delaware canal. The harbour frontage is over 40 m. long and has terminal points for coal, ore, grain; also exports flour, iron and steel, cement, timber, fertilizers, machinery and vehicles. Imports inc. chrome, zinc and manganese ore, sugar, petroleum, rubber, coffee, tea, spices, cork and woodpulp. Industries inc. shipbuilding and ship repair, iron and steel, oil refining, textiles, chemicals, sugar refining, coffee roasting, meat packing, oil refining, copper smelting, printing and publishing; manu. fertilizers, cement, machinery, vehicles and railway rolling stock, aircraft, electrical goods, metal goods and scientific instruments, paper. Pop. (1970C) 905,759.

Baltistan, Kashmir. A mountainous region in the W Ladakh district sit. on the S side of the Karakoram Mountains. The highest peak is K2, 28,250 ft. a.s.l. The chief town is Skardu.

Baluchistan, Pakistan. Region bounded N by Afghánistán, W by Iran, S by the Arabian Sea. Area, 134,139 sq. m. (347,420 sq. km.). Chief towns Quetta (cap.), Sibi, Fort Sandeman, Chaman, Kalat, Mastung, Nushki, Pasni. Mainly mountainous and barren with long mountain ridges crossing SW to NE. Annual rainfall is 3–10 ins., and Rs. are seasonal. The main occupation is livestock farming, with some agric. in the N valleys. There are important mineral resources inc. coal at Khost, Shahrig and Harnai, gypsum, chromite, limestone, sulphur, salt and lead.

Bamako, Mali. Cap. of Mali sit. on the R. Niger. It is an important trading centre. Pop. (1972E) 170,000.

Bamberg, Bavaria, West Germany. Town in the E centre sit. on the canalized Regnitz R. near its confluence with the Main R. Industries inc. engineering, brewing and the manu. of textiles, footwear, electrical components and tobacco. Trades in fruit and vegetables. Pop. (1971E) 69,900.

Bamburgh, Northumberland, England. Resort 16 m. SE of Berwick-upon-Tweed, on the North Sea. Bamburgh Castle is believed to have been the seat of the Kings of Northumbria.

Banbridge, Down, Northern Ireland. Town 22 m. SW of Belfast sit. on the R. Bann. Manu. linen, rope and fishing nets. Pop. (1971C) 6,864.

Banbury, Oxfordshire, England. Town in the S centre sit. on the R. Cherwell. Industries inc. iron ore mining, food processing and the manu. of aluminium and electrical goods. Pop. (1973E) 31,060.

Bancroft *see* **Chililabombwe**

Banda Islands, Muluku, Indonesia. A group of volcanic islands 50 m. S of Ceram. Area, *c.* 40 sq. m. (*c.* 104 sq. km.). The largest island is Bandalontar. Agric. crops inc. nutmeg, mace, sago, coconuts and copra. Pop. 15,000.

Bandar Pahlavi, Gilán, Iran. Port 14 m. NW of Rasht on the Caspian Sea. The main occupation is fishing. Rice and hides are exported.

Bandar Seri Begawan, Brunei. Cap. sit. 9 m. from mouth of Brunei R. Trading centre for agric. products and rubber. Pop. (1971C) 72,481.

Bandjarmasin, South Kalimantan, Indonesia. Cap. of province and port sit. on the Barito R. 24 m. from its mouth. Timber, rubber and rattan are exported. Pop. 250,000.

Bandon, Cork, Irish Republic. Town in the SW sit. on the R. Bandon. Industries inc. distilling, brewing and tanning. Pop. (1971C) 2,257.

Bandundu, Bandundu, Zaïre. Formerly Banningville. Town 120 m. SW of Inongo on the Kwango R. Commercial centre for a rice and palm producing area. Airport. Pop. (1970C) 2·6m.

Bandung, West Java, Indonesia. Cap. of province 75 m. SE of Djakarta. Manu. machinery, chemicals, quinine, textiles and rubber goods. Pop. (1970E) 1·3m.

Banff, Alberta, Canada. Resort 63 m. WNW of Calgary on the Bow R. sit. in the Banff National Park. Pop. 3,000.

Banff, Banffshire, Scotland. Grampian region. Resort in the NE sit. at the mouth of the R. Deveron on the Moray Firth. The main occupations are fishing and whisky distilling. Pop. (1973E) 3,330.

Banffshire, Scotland. Grampian region. Former county of NE Scot. bounded N by the North Sea and Moray Firth. Area, 630 sq. m. County town Banff. Mountainous with a narrow coastal lowland. Drained by the Spey, Avon and Deveron Rs. The main occupations are farming, fishing, quarrying, tourism. There is some whisky distilling. Pop. (1973E) 43,589.

Bangalore, Karnataka, India. State cap. in the central S. Manu. inc. textiles, machine tools, machinery, electrical apparatus and footwear. Pop. (1971C) 1,648,232.

Bangka, Indonesia. An island in the Java Sea off the SE coast of Sumatra from which it is separated by the Bangka Strait. Area, 4,611 sq. m. (11,942 sq. km.). One of the richest sources of tin in the world. There are also deposits of iron, lead, manganese, copper and gold.

Bangkok, Phra Nakhon, Thailand. City opposite Thonburi on the Chao Phraya R. 15 m. from the Gulf of Thailand. Cap. and provincial cap., commercial, communications and cultural centre. Linked by rail with other Thai centres, Khmer Rep. and Malaysia; accessible to smaller ocean-going vessels; has an intern. airport. Sea port handling most of Thailand's foreign trade, exporting rice, teak, rubber, salt-fish, hides, gold, silver. Industries inc. paper making, sawmilling, rice milling; manu. aircraft, rolling stock, matches, oil refining. The 18th cent. Royal Town is in the centre, and the city has grown in rings around it. Estab. on the site of a fort in 1782 it became cap. in place of the temporary cap. at Thonburi on the opposite bank. Pop. conurbation (1972E) 3·66 m.; city (1968E) 2·04 m.

Bangladesh, South Asia. Independent Commonwealth state consisting of the former E province of Pakistan, bounded S by the Bay of Bengal, SE by Burma, E, N and W by India. Area, 55,126 sq. m. (142,776 sq. km.). Chief towns Dacca (cap.), Chittagong, Chalna, Narayanganj. Divided N to S by the Brahmaputra R., which joins the Ganges R. W of Dacca; most of the S is sit. in the Ganges delta. In 1970 the S Ganges delta was devastated by a cyclonic tidal wave. The number of dead was estimated as at least 220,000 and dwellings destroyed and damaged at 350,000. Mainly agric., with *c.* 80% of the pop. employed and 65% of the total area used in cultivation. The main products are rice, jute, sugar, wheat, gram and tea. The main export is jute, *c.* 50% of world production. Forests cover 8,560 sq. m. and produce hardwoods, bamboos and honey. Fisheries are important on the coast and on the numerous Rs. Industry is concentrated on Dacca and Chittagong and inc. jute milling, textiles, steel and aluminium processing, hosiery manu. and paper making. There are deposits of natural gas, esp. at Titas. Pop. (1974C) 71,316,517.

Bangor, Down, Northern Ireland. Resort in the E sit. on the S side of Belfast Lough. Pop. (1971C) 35,178.

Bangor, Maine, U.S.A. City in s of state sit. on the Penobscot R. Manu. inc. paper, wood pulp, furniture, footwear and textiles. Pop. (1970c) 33,168.

Bangor, Gwynedd, Wales. Port in the NW sit. on the Menai Strait. Exports slate from the Penrhyn quarries. Pop. (1973E) 16,030.

Bangui, Central African Republic. Cap. of Rep. sit. on the Ubangi R. and bordering on Zaïre. Manu. inc. palm oil and soap. Pop. (1968E) 301,793.

Bangweulu, Lake, Zambia. Sit. in the N on a plateau 3,700 ft. a.s.l. It is fed by the Chambezi R. and drained by the Luapula R.

Banias, Syria. Port 90 m. SW of Aleppo. It is the terminal of an oil pipeline from Kirkuk, Iraq.

Banja Luka, Bosnia-Hercegovina, Yugoslavia. Town in the NW sit. on the Vrbas R. Industries inc. brewing, flour milling and the manu. of textiles. Pop. (1971c) 89,866.

Banjul, The Gambia. Formerly Bathurst. Cap. and port at mouth of R. Gambia on St. Mary's Isle. Exports agric. products, chiefly groundnuts, groundnut oil and palm kernels. Pop. (1973E) 39,476.

Banks Island, British Columbia, Canada. Sit. in the Hecate Strait off the Pacific coast. It is 43 m. long.

Banks Island, Northwest Territories, Canada. Sit. in the Arctic Arch. in the SW Franklin District. Area, 26,000 sq. m. (67,350 sq. km.). It is mainly plateau rising in the S to over 2,000 ft. a.s.l.

Banningville *see* **Bandundu**

Bannockburn, Stirlingshire, Scotland. Central region. Town 2 m. SSE of Stirling sit. on the Bannock Burn. Here in 1314 the battle of Bannockburn was fought in which Robert the Bruce defeated the English under Edward II. Pop. (1973E) 4,759.

Bann River, Northern Ireland. Rises 6 m. ENE of Warrenpoint in the Mourne Mountains and flows 80 m. NW past Banbridge, Gilford and Portadown, to enter L. Neagh at the S end, re-emerging at the N and flowing N along the border between County Antrim and County Londonderry to enter the Atlantic below Coleraine. Above the lough it is known as the Upper Bann R., below it is known as the Lower Bann. Salmon fisheries are important on the lower course.

Banstead, Surrey, England. Town 3 m. E of Epsom, mainly residential with pharmaceutical industry. Pop. (1973E) 44,100.

Bantry, Cork, Irish Republic. Port and resort in the SW sit. at the head of Bantry Bay. The main occupations are fishing and the manu. of tweed and pharmaceuticals. Pop. (1971c) 2,579.

Bantry Bay, Cork, Irish Republic. Inlet of the Atlantic Ocean on the SW coast of County Cork, an exceptional natural anchorage. Bantry town is at its head.

Bapaume, Pas-de-Calais, France. Town 72 m. SE of Calais. Industries inc. brick making and flour milling. Pop. (1968c) 4,114.

Baracaldo, Vizcaya, Spain. Town sit. NW of Bilbao. Industries inc. iron and steel manu., engineering. Pop. (1970c) 108,757.

Baranagar, West Bengal, India. Town just N of Calcutta sit. on the Hooghly R. Industries inc. jute and cotton milling and the manu. of machinery and chemicals.

Barbados, West Indies. Sovereign state gaining independence from Britain in 1966. Island 100 m. E of St. Vincent and most E of the West Indies. An independent Commonwealth state. Area, 166 sq. m. (430 sq. km.). Cap. Bridgetown. Coral limestone overlaid with volcanic ash and encircled by reefs. Temperate climate, but very little water. Main

industries are fishing, sugar; manu. tobacco products, bay rum, edible oils, food products and some light industry. Tourism attracts approx. 250,000 visitors a year. Bridgetown is a port for ocean traffic and a cable station. Pop. (1972E) 241,296.

Barbary Coast, North Africa. The coastline from Tripolitania to Morocco.

Barberton, Transvaal, Republic of South Africa. Town sit. in the De Kaap valley near the Swaziland frontier at 2,878 ft. a.s.l. Originally a gold mining town it is now the centre of a rich agric. area growing cotton, citrus fruit and tobacco.

Barberton, Ohio, U.S.A. City just SW of Akron. Manu. inc. boilers, tyres, chemicals, matches and porcelain. Pop. (1970C) 33,052.

Barbizon, Seine-et-Marne, France. Village 7 m. SSW of Melun and sit. near the forest of Fontainebleau, which gave its name to the Barbizon school of artists.

Barbuda, Leeward Islands, West Indies. An island 28 m. N of Antigua. Area, 62 sq. m. (160 sq. km.). Sea-island cotton and sugar-cane are grown. Pop. (1972E) 14,000 with Antigua.

Barce, Cyrenaica, Libya. Town 50 m. ENE of Benghazi. Pop. 15,000.

Barcellona Pozzo di Gotto, Sicilia, Italy. Town 18 m. W of Messina. Trades in fruit, wine, olive oil and cereals.

Barcelona, Spain. (i) Province of NE Spain bounded E by the Mediterranean. Area, 2,975 sq. m. (7,733 sq. km.). Chief cities Barcelona (cap.), Sabadell, Tarrasa, Manresa, Mataró. Pyrenean slopes occupy the N and there is a range of hills along the coast; inland is a fertile plain. Drained by the Llobregat and Vich Rs. The main occupations outside the cities are farming and mining, with tourism on the coast. Highly industrialized and heavily populated. Pop. (1970C) 3,929,194. (ii) City 300 m. ENE of Madrid on the Mediterranean coast. Provincial cap. and second largest city in Spain. Major sea port and commercial and industrial centre, sit. on a fertile plain between the Ter and Llobregat R. mouths. Industries inc. chiefly textiles, also manu. textile and farm machinery, rolling stock, vehicles, aircraft and marine engines; printing and publishing, chemicals brewing, oil refining, distilling. The port exports textiles, machinery, wine, cork, glass, fruit, potash and pyrites, and imports cotton, grain, coal, metals, mineral oils, rubber. It is a bishopric and seat of a university. Pop. (1970C) 1,745,142.

Barcelona, Anzoátegui, Venezuela. State cap. sit. on the Neveri R. 3 m. from its mouth on the Caribbean Sea. Trades in coffee, sugar, cacao and tobacco. Guanta, its port, exports cattle, hides and skins. Pop. (1970E) 44,773.

Bardia, Cyrenaica, Libya. Port 60 m. E of Tobruk.

Bardsey, Gwynedd, Wales. An island just off the mainland and separated from the Lleyn peninsula in the NW by Bardsey Sound. It is sometimes called the Island of 20,000 graves, which is the number of saints believed to be buried there.

Bareilly, Uttar Pradesh, India. Town 135 m. ESE of Delhi. Manu. inc. carpets and furniture. Trades in grain and sugar cane. Pop. (1971C) 326,127.

Barents Sea, Arctic Ocean. Sea extending 800 m. across the N of Norway and the U.S.S.R. from the Norwegian Sea (W) to Novaya Zemlya (E). Bounded N by Spitzbergen and Franz Josef Land. Shallow, and warmed by the Gulf Stream in the SW.

Barfleur, Manche, France. Port and resort in the N 16 m. E of Cherbourg. Pop. (1968C) 874.

Bari, Puglia, Italy. Cap. of Bari province and port in the SE sit. on the Adriatic Sea. Industries inc. oil refining, iron founding, food canning, flour milling and the manu. of chemicals, textiles and soap. Wine, fruit and olive oil are exported. Pop. (1971C) 357,348.

Barinas, Barinas, Venezuela. State cap. 140 m. SW of Barquisimeto. Centre of an oil producing and cattle rearing area.

Barisal, Bangladesh. Cap. of district 70 m. S of Dacca. It is a trading centre for rice, oilseeds, jute, cane and betel-nuts. Occupations inc. the milling of rice, oilseeds and flour. Manu. bricks, soap, ice and general engineering products.

Barking, Greater London, England. Town 10 m. ENE of Lond. on the Roding R. Mainly industrial; manu. chemicals, electrical and radio equipment. Has an important water pumping station. Pop. (1973E) 157,800.

Barkly East, Cape Province, Republic of South Africa. Town 119 m. SE of Springfontein and sit. near the S end of the Drakensberg at 5,950 ft. a.s.l. It is the centre of a sheep farming area.

Bar-le-Duc, Meuse, France. Cap. of dept. in the NE sit. on the Ornain R. and the Marne–Rhine Canal. Industries inc. metal working, brewing and the manu. of textiles, hosiery and jam. Pop. (1968C) 20,384.

Barletta, Puglia, Italy. Port in the SE sit. on the Adriatic Sea. Manu. inc. chemicals, soap and cement. Trades in fruit and wines.

Barmouth, Gwynedd, Wales. Resort sit. at the mouth of the R. Mawddach on Cardigan Bay. Pop. (1973E) 2,070.

Barnard Castle, County Durham, England. Town 15 m. W of Darlington sit. on the R. Tees. Manu. penicillin. Pop. (1973E) 5,430.

Barnaul, Russian Soviet Federal Socialist Republic, U.S.S.R. Cap. of the Altai Territory sit. on the Ob R. and the Turksib Railway. Industries inc. engineering, steel works, sawmilling, food processing and the manu. of textiles and footwear. Pop. (1974E) 488,000.

Barnes, Greater London, England. District of SW Lond. on the S bank of the Thames R. Mainly residential.

Barnet, Greater London, England. District of N Lond. and site of a battle between the royal houses of York and Lancaster, 1471. Industries inc. manu. electrical equipment, leather. Pop. (1973E) 302,140.

Barnoldswick, Lancashire, England. Town 8 m. WSW of Skipton. Industry includes cotton milling and bed manu. Pop. (1973E) 10,020.

Barnsley, South Yorkshire, England. Metropolitan district of South Yorkshire. Sit. on R. Dearne 11 m. N of Sheffield. Industries include coalmining and engineering. Clothing and carpet manu. important. Pop. (1973E) 74,730.

Barnstaple, Devon, England. Port and resort in the SW sit. on the estuary of the R. Taw. Manu. inc. lace, gloves, furniture and pottery called Barum ware. Pop. (1973E) 17,820.

Baroda, Gujarat, India. Town in the central W. An industrial and railway centre trading in cotton. Manu. inc. metal goods, chemicals, textiles and matches. Pop. (1971C) 467,422.

Barotseland, Zambia. Province sit. in the W in the basin of the Upper Zambesi R. Mainly grasslands and savannah producing cattle and maize. The chief towns are Mongu and Lealui. Pop. 410,000.

Barquisimeto, Lara, Venezuela. State cap. in the NW sit. on the Barquisimeto R. It is the centre of a coffee growing area and trades in coffee, cacao, sugar and rum. Industries inc. flour milling, tanning, and the manu. of textiles, leather goods, biscuits and cement. Pop. (1971C) 334,333.

Barra, Inverness-shire, Scotland. Island area of Western Isles. A mountainous island in the Outer Hebrides separated from S. Uist by the Sound of Barra. Area, 35 sq. m. (91 sq. km.). The principal occupation is fishing. The chief town is Castlebay. Pop. (1973E) 1,115.

Barrackpore, West Bengal, India. Town 15 m. N of Calcutta sit. on the Hooghly R. Industries inc. jute and rice milling.

Barrancabermeja, Santander, Colombia. Port sit. on the E bank of the middle Magdalena R. and 50 m. W of Bucaramanga. It is an important oil centre with a pipeline to Cartagena. Pop. 75,000.

Barranquilla, Atlántico, Colombia. Cap. of dept. and port sit. on the Magdalena R. 10 m. from its mouth. It is an industrial centre and international airport. Manu. inc. chemicals, textiles, pharmaceuticals, food products, vegetable oils, rubber goods and footwear. Pop. (1972E) 693,900.

Barreiro, Setúbal, Portugal. Town sit. on the estuary of the Tagus R. opposite Lisbon. Manu. inc. fertilizers and cork products.

Barrhead, Renfrewshire, Scotland. Strathclyde region. Town 7 m. SW of Glasgow. Industries inc. engineering, cotton milling, bleaching, dyeing, and the manu. of porcelain and sanitary appliances. Pop. (1973E) 18,736.

Barrow-in-Furness, Cumbria, England. Port sit. on the SW of the Furness peninsula coast. An important centre of engineering and shipbuilding due mainly to deposits of haematite ore in the vicinity. There is an extensive import and export trade. Manu. inc. paper and chemicals. Pop. (1973E) 64,210.

Barrow, Point, Alaska, U.S.A. The most northerly point of Alaska, on the Arctic coast. Meteorological station, with a neighbouring U.S. naval base.

Barrow River, Irish Republic. Rises in the Slieve Bloom Mountains and flows 119 m. E past Portarlington to the border with County Kildare, then along the borders of Kildare, Carlow, Kilkenny, Wexford and Waterford to Waterford Harbour. Navigable up to Athy.

Barrow Strait, Canada. Arm of the Arctic Ocean extending 150 m. E to W between Bathurst, Cornwallis and Devon Islands (N) and Prince of Wales and Somerset Islands (S). Viscount Melville Sound is at its W end and Lancaster Sound at its E; Peel Sound extends S, McDougall Sound and Wellington Channel extend N.

Barry, South Glamorgan, Wales. Port sit. 8 m. SW of Cardiff on the Bristol Channel. Exports inc. coal, steel products and cement. Pop. (1973E) 42,780.

Bartlesville, Oklahoma, U.S.A. City sit. 41 m. N of Tulsa on the Caney R. It is the centre of an agric. and oil producing district. Industries inc. oil refining, zinc smelting, and the manu. of ventilators, seismographs, metal goods and sulphuric acid. Pop. (1970C) 29,683.

Basel, Baselstadt, Switzerland. City on the Rhine R. at the French and German frontiers, and at the head of Rhine navigation. Commercial, communications and manu. centre. Industries inc. manu. metal goods, chemicals, foodstuffs, textiles. Episcopal see. Co-extensive with Basel-Stadt, a half-canton. Pop. (1971E) 212,000.

Basel Canton, Switzerland. Canton of N Switzerland consisting of Basel-Stadt and Basel-Land. Area, 180 sq. m. (466 sq. km.). Cap. Basel. Mainly occupied by the city and suburbs of Basel, with farming in the rural areas, esp. cattle and cereals. Pop. (1970C) 439,834.

Baselland, Switzerland. Demi-canton in the N. Area, 165 sq. m. (427 sq. km.). Cap. Liestal.

Baselstadt, Switzerland. Demi-canton in the N. Area, 14 sq. m. (36 sq. km.). Cap. Basel.

Bashkir, Russian Soviet Federal Socialist Republic, U.S.S.R. Autonomous Rep. sit. in the W foothills of the Ural Mountains. Area, 55,430 sq. m. (143,564 sq. km.). Annexed to Russia 1557; constituted as Autonomous Soviet Rep. 1919. Cap. Ufa. Chief industries are oil, chemicals, coal, steel, electrical engineering, timber and paper. Cereals, potatoes and sugar beet are grown. The longest pipeline in the U.S.S.R. connects the oilfield at Tuimazy with the Omsk refineries. Pop. (1972E) 3,835,000.

Basildon, Essex, England. Town 10 m. SSW of Chelmsford in an agric. and residential area. A 'new town' developed since 1947 to accommodate London overspill population. Pop. (1973E) 135,700.

Basilicata, Italy. Region in the S sit. between the Tyrrhenian Sea and the Gulf of Taranto, and consisting of the provinces of Matera and Potenza. Area, 3,858 sq. m. (9,992 sq. km.). It is mountainous in the W. The chief crops are cereals, vines and olives. The principal towns are Matera and Potenza. Pop. (1971C) 602,389.

Basingstoke, Hampshire, England. Town in the central S. Manu. inc. agric. machinery, scientific instruments, leather goods, clothing, bricks and mineral water. Pop. (1973E) 60,910.

Basle *see* **Basel**

Basque Provinces, Spain. The three provinces of Álava, Guipúzcoa and Vizcaya on the Bay of Biscay and bounded NE by France. Combined area 2,803 sq. m. Chief cities Bilbao Vizcaya, Guernica, San Sebastián and Victoria. Densely populated and highly industrialized; mining (iron, lead, copper and zinc), metal working, shipbuilding and fishing are important. Only Álava is mainly agric., producing maize, sugar beet, wine and cider. Pop. (1970C) Álava, 204,323; Guipúzcoa, 631,003; Vizcaya, 1,043,310; total, 1,881,636.

Basra, Basra, Iraq. Cap. of governorate and port sit. 70 m. from the Persian Gulf on the Shatt-al-Arab R. It is linked to Baghdad by rail and R. steamer. Exports inc. dates, cereals, wool and oil. Pop. (1968E) 420,145.

Bas-Rhin, France. Department in the E. France bounded E and N by West Germany and W by the Vosges mountains. Area, 1,850 sq. m. Chief towns Strasbourg (prefecture), Haguenau. Mainly lowland along the Rhine R. and rising to the lower slopes of the Vosges in the W. Highly industrialized, the main industries being manu. machinery, textiles, locomotives, leather. The Vosges foothills produce vines, the lowlands are fertile and produce cereals, vegetables, fruit and hops. Pop. (1968C) 827,367.

Bassano del Grappa, Veneto, Italy. Town in the NE sit. 19 m. NNE of Vicenza. Industries inc. printing, tanning, and the manu. of metal goods, paper, pottery, porcelain, silk and wax.

Bassein, Lower Burma, Burma. Port 70 m. from the coast on the Bassein R., and 94 m. WSW of Rangoon. Industries inc. rice milling and the manu. of pottery. Rice is exported.

Bassenthwaite, Lake, Cumbria, England. Sit. 3 m. NW of Keswick. Area, 4 m. long by 1 m. wide.

Basses-Alpes, France. Also known as Alpes-de-Haute Provence. Department in the SE France bounded NE by Italy. Area, 2,697 sq. m. Prefecture Digne. Drained by the Durance R. and its tribs. Mountainous and infertile N and E, valleys produce vines, olives and fruit. Pop. (1968C) 104,813.

Basses-Pyrénées, France. Department in the SW France bounded W by the Bay of Biscay and S by the crest of the Pyrenees. Area, 2,977 sq. m. Chief towns Pau (prefecture),

Bayonne. Drained by the Adour R. and its tribs. Mountain streams are used for hydroelectric power. The N lowlands are mainly agric., producing maize, wheat, fruit and vines. The S highlands are stock farming areas. The coast has many tourist resorts inc. Biarritz, Hendaye, St.-Jean-de-Luz. Pop. (1968C) 508,734.

Bass Rock, East Lothian, Scotland. Lothian region. Sit. at the mouth of the Firth of Forth. Once used as a prison, it is now a seabird sanctuary.

Bass Strait, Australia. A channel between the Indian Ocean and the Tasman Sea and separating Victoria and Tasmania.

Bastia, Corse, France. Port sit. on the NE coast. Industries inc. fishing and the manu. of tobacco products. Fish, wine and fruit are exported. Pop. (1968C) 50,100.

Basutoland *see* **Lesotho**

Bataan, Luzon, Philippines. Peninsula extending 30 m. along the W side of Manila Bay. Width 15–20 m.

Batangas, Luzon, Philippines. Port 58 m. S of Manila. Trades in rice, sugar cane and fish. Pop. (1971E) 112,700.

Bath, Avon, England. City 10 m. ESE of Bristol on the Avon R. There are minor industries including engineering, footwear and printing, but it is mainly known as a spa of exceptional architectural interest. The hot springs were known in Roman times when Bath was called *Aquae Sulis.* Pop. (1973E) 85,320.

Bathgate, West Lothian, Scotland. Lothian region. Town 16 m. WSW of Edinburgh. Industries inc. coal and shale-oil mining, engineering, iron and steel founding and the manu. of spades, shovels, paper and knitwear. Pop. (1973E) 14,038.

Bathurst, New South Wales, Australia. Town in the central E sit. on the Macquarie R. Industries inc. mining, stock rearing, flour milling and tanning. Pop. (1966E) 15,526.

Bathurst, New Brunswick, Canada. Port sit. on the estuary of the Nipisiguit R. in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and 110 m. NNW of Moncton. Industries inc. salmon fishing, paper milling and lumbering. There are important deposits of lead, zinc and copper in the vicinity.

Bathurst, Gambia *see* **Banjul**

Bathurst, Cape, Northwest Territories, Canada. A promontory on the N coast extending into the Beaufort Sea.

Bathurst Inlet, Northwest Territories, Canada. An arm of the Arctic Ocean S of Victoria Island and stretching S from Coronation Gulf.

Bathurst Island, Canada. Island in the Parry group N of the Barrow Strait in the Arctic Ocean. Area, 7,300 sq. m. (18,907 sq. km.).

Batley, West Yorkshire, England. Town 6 m. SSW of Leeds in a coal-mining area. The main industry is manu. woollen cloth. Shoddy (woollen material made from reclaimed fibres) was invented and first manu. here. Pop. (1973E) 41,630.

Baton Rouge, Louisiana, U.S.A. State cap. and port sit. on the E bank of the Mississippi R. Industries inc. oil refining, food processing and the manu. of chemicals. Pop. (1970C) 165,963.

Battersea, Greater London, England. District of SW London on the S bank of the Thames R., opposite Chelsea. Noted for its extensive park which inc. a permanent fun-fair, and for a major power station.

Battle, East Sussex, England. Town 6 m. NW of Hastings. Scene of Battle of Hastings (1066) resulting in William I becoming King of England. Pop. (1973E) 4,517.

Battle Creek, Michigan, U.S.A. City 110 m. W of Detroit sit. at the confluence of Battle Creek and the Kalamazoo R. Manu. inc. cereals,

health foods, agric. equipment and printing presses. The Kellogg bird sanctuary is sit. in the vicinity. Pop. (1970c) 38,931.

Batumi, Georgian Soviet Socialist Republic, U.S.S.R. City on the E coast of the Black Sea. Cap. of the Adzhar Autonomous Soviet Socialist Rep. in SW Georgia. The main industries are refining oil from Baku and Alyaty, marine and railway engineering, fruit and vegetable canning; manu. cans and clothing. Chief sea port, exporting petroleum and manganese. There is also a naval base. Pop. (1973E) 108,000.

Bauchi Plateau, Nigeria. Highlands in central Nigeria rising to over 5,000 ft. The main product is tin, chiefly mined at Jos.

Bautzen, Dresden, East Germany. Town in the SE sit. on the Spree R. Manu. railway rolling stock, machinery, textiles and chemicals. Pop. (1973E) 44,395.

Bavaria, West Germany. *Land* of the Federal Rep. in the S, bounded NE by East Germany, E by Czechoslovakia, SE and S by Austria. Area, 27,232 sq. m. Chief cities Munich (cap.), Nuremberg, Augsburg, Regensburg, Würzburg. Mountainous and heavily forested with fertile valleys and plains between the ranges. The Alps extend E to W along its S boundary, the Bohemian Forest is on its E and the Fichtelgebirge and Frankenwald Mountains are NE. It is also crossed by the Franconian Jura. Drained by the Danube and Main Rs. and their tribs. Brewing is a major industry. The agric. areas produce cereals and potatoes, the pastures support large numbers of cattle and pigs. Most of the forest is commercially valuable. Pop. (1972E) 10,778,661.

Bay City, Michigan, U.S.A. Port sit. 100 m. NNW of Detroit on the Saginaw R. on Saginaw Bay. Industries inc. oil refining, sugar refining, fishing, and the manu. of cranes, boats, prefabricated buildings, car parts, chemicals and cement. Pop. (1970c) 49,449.

Bayern *see* **Bavaria**

Bayeux, Calvados, France. Town near the English Channel coast of Normandy. Manu. inc. lace and pottery. The Bayeux Tapestry, a roll of linen 20 inches wide and 231 ft. long upon which are worked, in thread, the events concerning the conquest of England, is in the museum. Pop. (1968c) 12,871.

Bay Islands, *Islas de La Bahía,* Honduras. Dept. comprising a group of islands sit. in the Gulf of Honduras. Area, 114 sq. m. (373 sq. km.). The largest island is Roatán. The principal crops are coconuts, bananas and pineapples. Pop. (1970E) 9,900.

Bayonne, Basses-Pyrénées, France. Port in the SW sit. at the confluence of the R. Nive and Adour some 3 m. from the Bay of Biscay. Industries inc. distilling, bacon-curing, flour milling and the manu. of fertilizers and leather goods. Exports inc. timber, brandy and steel products from the steel works at nearby Boucau. Pop. (1968c) 45,175.

Bayonne, New Jersey, U.S.A. City sit. just S of Jersey City on a peninsula between Newark Bay and Upper New York Bay. Industries inc. oil refining, and the manu. of chemicals, machinery, textiles, boilers, radiators, cables and food products. It is the terminal of an oil pipeline from Texas. Pop. (1970c) 72,743.

Bayreuth, Bavaria, West Germany. Town in the central E. Noted for its annual musical festival of Wagner's works. Wagner, Liszt and Richter are all buried here. Manu. inc. textiles and pottery. Pop. (1971E) 64,000.

Bayswater, Greater London, England. District of W central Lond., W of Marble Arch and N of Hyde Park. Mainly a residential and hotel area.

Baytown, Texas, U.S.A. City sit. 23 m. E of Houston on Galveston Bay. Industries inc. oil refining and the manu. of chemicals and synthetic rubber. Pop. (1970c) 43,980.

Beachy Head, England. A chalk headland on the s coast sit. between Eastbourne and Seaford. 570 ft. a.s.l.

Beaconsfield, Buckinghamshire, England. Town 22 m. WNW of central London. Mainly residential. Pop. (1973E) 11,700.

Beardmore Glacier, Antarctica. One of the largest glaciers in the world, moving from the Queen Alexandra Range to the Ross Ice Shelf.

Bearsden, Dunbartonshire, Scotland. Strathclyde region. Town 6 m. NW of Glasgow developed since 1958 as a residential town. Pop. (1973E) 25,128.

Beas River, India. Rises in the Himalayas at 13,000 ft. and flows 290 m. W and SW to join the Sutlej R. 25 m. ENE of Ferozepur.

Beauce, France. Region in the Paris Basin extending through parts of the Eure-et-Loir, Loir-et-Cher, Loiret, Essonne and Yvelines depts. A fertile limestone plain producing mainly wheat. The chief town is Chartres.

Beaufort Sea, Arctic Ocean. Sit. between N Alaska, U.S.A., and Banks Island, Canada. It is mainly shallow and covered with drifting ice but is more than 12,000 ft. deep in the NW.

Beaujolais, France. Region on the NE edge of the Massif Central extending through the N of the Rhône dept. and part of the Loire dept. Noted as a major producer of Burgundy wines. The chief town is Villefranche.

Beaulieu, Hampshire, England. Village 6 m. SSW of Southampton. The Montagu motor museum is sit. in the grounds of Palace House and there are ruins of a Cistercian abbey. Pop. (1973E) 1,165.

Beauly, Inverness-shire, Scotland. Highland region. Village in the NW sit. on the Beauly R., at its mouth on Beauly Firth, a continuation of Moray Firth. It has ruins of the Cistercian Priory of St. John. Pop. (1973E) 1,387.

Beaumaris, Gwynedd, Wales. Resort sit. at the N end of the Menai Strait, on Beaumaris Bay, and 3 m. NNE of Bangor. Pop. (1973E) 2,090.

Beaumont, Texas, U.S.A. City in the extreme SE of state sit. on the canal from Port Arthur. Industries inc. oil refining, meat packing, and the manu. of paper and synthetic rubber. Trades in cattle, timber, grain, rice and cotton. Pop. (1970C) 115,919.

Beaune, Côte d'Or, France. Town in the central E. Manu. inc. agric. implements, mustard, oil and casks. It is noted for Burgundy wines. Pop. (1968C) 17,377.

Beauvais, Oise, France. Cap. of dept. in the N sit. on the Thérain R. Manu. inc. brushes, rayon and tiles. Trades in cereals, apples and dairy produce. Pop. (1968C) 49,347.

Bebington, Merseyside, England. Town immediately S of Birkenhead on the Wirral peninsula. The Bromborough district is industrial, with chemical works; Port Sunlight is a model town built in 1888 to house workers at the Lever Bros., now Unilever, soap and margarine factory. The terminus of the Manchester ship canal is to the E. Pop. (1973E) 62,500.

Bec Abbey, Eure, France. Ruins of a Benedictine house in the village of Le Bec-Hallouin, 20 m. SW of Rouen. An important centre of the medieval church from which Anselm and Lanfranc went as Archbishop of Canterbury, England.

Beccles, Suffolk, England. Town in East Anglia sit. on the R. Waveney. Industries inc. printing, malting, flour milling and iron working. Noted for crayfish. Pop. (1973E) 8,170.

Béchar, Saoura, Algeria. Oasis town sit. near the frontier with Morocco. Linked by rail with Abadla, on the

edge of the Sahara, and with the Kenadsa coalfield.

Bechuanaland *see* **Botswana**

Beckenham, Greater London, England. District of SE London forming a dormitory suburb. Noted as the site, since 1930, of the Bethlem (or 'Bedlam') mental hospital, founded in London in 1247.

Beddgelert, Gwynedd, Wales. Resort 13 m. SE of Caernarvon. Pop. 1,120.

Beddington and Wallington, Greater London, England. District in Sutton, S London, forming a dormitory suburb.

Bedford, Bedfordshire, England. County town in SE central Eng. sit. on the R. Ouse. Manu. inc. diesel engines, pumps, agric. and electrical equipment, confectionery and bricks. John Bunyan and John Howard have associations with the town. Pop. (1973E) 74,390.

Bedfordshire, England. Under 1974 re-organization the county consists of the districts of Bedford, Mid Bedfordshire, South Bedfordshire and Luton. Agric. important indust. but also engineering works and confectionery manu. Pop. (1971E based on C) 463,000.

Bedlington, Northumberland, England. Town 11 m. N of Newcastle-upon-Tyne. The main industry is coalmining. It gave its name to a breed of terriers. Pop. (1973E) 16,300.

Bedwas and Machen, Mid Glamorgan, Wales. Town 7 m. N of Cardiff on the Rhymney R. The main industry is coalmining. Pop. (1973E) 12,830.

Bedwellty, Gwent, Wales. Town 5 m. SSE of Tredegar. The main industry is coalmining. Pop. (1973E) 24,460.

Bedworth, Warwickshire, England. Town 3 m. S of Nuneaton. Industries inc. coalmining and brick making. Pop. (1973E) 41,600.

Beersheba, Israel. Town 46 m. SW of Jerusalem. Manu. pottery and glass. Pop. (1971E) 74,500.

Beeston and Stapleford, Nottinghamshire, England. Town 3 m. SW of Nottingham. Industries inc. engineering; manu. pharmaceutical products, hosiery, lace. Pop. (1973E) 65,360.

Behistun (Bisutun), Iran. Village 18 m. E of Kermanshah noted for a precipitous rock where Darius I recorded in a cuneiform inscription (in Old Persian, Susian and Babylonian) his defeat of the Usurper Gaumata. In 1835 Sir Henry Rawlinson climbed the rock and copied the inscriptions which were later deciphered.

Beira, Manica and Sofala, Moçambique. Cap. of district and port sit. at the mouth of the R. Pungwe and Busi. It is linked by rail with Zaïre, Malawi, Zambia and Rhodesia, and handles a large amount of their imports and exports. Pop. 55,000.

Beirut, Lebanon. Cap. of Rep. and port. Industries inc. engineering, food processing and the manu. of textiles. Pop. (1971E) 702,000.

Beisan, Israel. Town 36 m. SE of Haifa on the site of an anc. fortress. Many early relics have been found.

Béja, Béja, Tunisia. Cap. of governorate sit. 55 m. W of Tunis in the Medjerda valley. Trades in wheat. Pop. (1966E) 72,034.

Bejaia, Constantine, Algeria. Town 95 m. WNW of Constantine, on the Mediterranean. Sea port and oil pipeline terminal, handling oil from Hassi Messaoud, fruits, cereals, olive oil, iron ore and phosphates. Pop. 250,000.

Békés, Békés, Hungary. Town 60 m. NNE of Szeged sit. on the White Körös R. Manu. textiles, furniture

and bricks. Trades in cereals and tobacco. Pop. 31,000.

Békéscsaba, Békés, Hungary. Cap. of county 110 m. SE of Budapest. Manu. inc. machinery, textiles and bricks. Trades in poultry and agric. produce. Pop. (1970E) 55,000.

Belaya River, U.S.S.R. Rises in the S Urals and flows 700 m. SW past Beloretsk, then N and NW past Sterlitamak and Ufa to join the Kama R. Used for transport and irrigation.

Belaya Tserkov, Ukraine, U.S.S.R. Town 45 m. SSW of Kiev. Industries inc. food processing, flour milling and the manu. of leather goods and clothing. Pop. (1971E) 113,000.

Belém, Pará, Brazil. State cap. and port in the N sit. on the Pará R. about 85 m. from the sea. It is the chief port of the R. Amazon basin and exports timber, nuts, rubber, rice, jute and carnauba wax. Pop. (1970C) 572,654.

Belfast, Antrim, Northern Ireland. Cap. of N. Ireland and County town sit. at the mouth of the Lagan R. on Belfast Lough. Industries inc. shipyards, linen factories; manu. rope, clothing, whisky and tobacco products. Seat of a university and of the Northern Ireland administration at Stormont. Received large numbers of English and Scottish settlers during 16th–17th cent. 'plantation' settlement, also many Huguenots after 1685 who stimulated the cloth industry. The city still has marked 'Catholic' and 'Protestant' areas. Pop. (1973E) 390,700.

Belfort, Territoire de Belfort, France. Cap. of dept. in the central E sit. in the Belfort Gap between the Vosges and the Jura mountains. Manu. inc. locomotives, turbines, textiles and electrical equipment. Pop. (1968C) 55,883.

Belfort, Territoire de, France. Dept. in the E, part of the former province of Alsace. Area 235 sq. m. (608 sq. km.). Cap. Belfort. Pop. (1972E) 124,100.

Belgaum, Karnataka, India. Town 240 m. SSE of Bombay sit. at 2,500 ft. a.s.l. Manu. inc. textiles, furniture and leather. Trades in rice. Pop. (1971C) 213,830.

Belgium. Kingdom bounded N by the North Sea and the Netherlands, E by West Germany and Luxembourg, S and SW by France. Area 11,778 sq. m. Since 1830 an independent Kingdom, it was part of *Galla Belgica,* so called from the tribe of *Belgae.* Chief cities: Brussels (cap.), Antwerp, Liège, Ghent, Bruges, Mons, Hasselt, Arlon, Namur, Ostend. Divided into 9 provinces: Antwerp, Brabant, West Flanders, East Flanders, Hainaut, Liège, Limbourg, Luxembourg, Namur. Divided physically into 3 regions: the N is sandy and lowlying; the central plain is drained by the Scheldt and Meuse Rs. and their tribs. and canals and is very fertile; the SE is plateau rising to the Ardennes, heavily forested, with a continental climate. There are 1,529,470 hectares of land under cultivation (about half the total), producing cereals, potatoes, sugar beet, flax and hops; pastures support cattle, pigs and sheep. Natural resources inc. coal in the Hainaut province, esp. at Mons and Charleroi. Iron ore for the metallurgical industry at Liège is imported from France. The other main industries are textiles (centred on Ghent), and engineering. Belgium is mainly bilingual. The French language prevails in the Walloon areas in the S and the E, and Flemish (or Dutch) in the provinces of Antwerp, and the N of Brabant, Flanders and Limbourg. While people educated in Flanders generally have a good knowledge of the French language, the Walloons are not so likely to know the other national tongue. The Belgian Govt. has co-operated with the Dutch Govt. in agreeing to simplified rules for writing the Dutch language. Since 1963, there have been official language zones in Belgium: Flemish is the official language in the N, French in the S, and German in the

E border dists. (Liège province). Brussels, which is in the Flemish-speaking area, is officially bilingual. Pop. (1972E) 9,726,850.

Belgorod, Russian Soviet Federal Socialist Republic, U.S.S.R. Town 45 m. NNE of Kharkov sit. on the N. Donets R. Industries inc. chalk quarrying, meat packing, flour milling and tanning. Pop. (1971E) 158,000.

Belgorod-Dnestrovsky, Ukraine, U.S.S.R. Port sit. at the mouth of the Dniester R. on the Black Sea, 25 m. SW of Odessa. Trades in fish, salt and wine.

Belgrade, Serbia, Yugoslavia. City at the confluence of the Danube and Sava Rs. Cap. of Yugoslavia and of the Serbian constituent rep. Commercial centre, R. port and route centre. Industries inc. textiles, chemicals, food processing; manu. electrical goods. Pop. (1971C) 770,140.

Belgravia, Greater London, England. District of W central London bounded N by Knightsbridge and planned mainly in residential squares by Thomas Cubitt. Built 1825–30.

Belize. Formerly British Honduras. Bounded N by Mexico, W by Guatemala, and S and E by the Caribbean Sea. Area, 8,867 sq. m. (22,963 sq. km.). Cap. Belmopan. The early settlement of the territory was probably effected by Brit. woodcutters about 1638; from that date to 1798, in spite of armed opposition from the Spaniards, settlers held their own and prospered. In 1780 the Home Govt. appointed a superintendent and in 1862 the settlement was declared a colony, subordinate to Jamaica. It became an independent colony in 1884. The main agric. export is sugar, followed by citrus fruit, chiefly grapefruit and oranges. The forests produce mahogany, cedar, Santa Manà, pine and rosewood. There are many secondary hardwoods of known or probable market value as well as wood suitable for pulp production. Fishing is an important industry and fish products represent the second most important export. Pop. (1970C) 119,645.

Belize City, Belize. Chief city and port and former cap. sit. at the mouth of the Belize R. on the Bay of Honduras. The harbour is shallow and large boats are not able to discharge their cargoes directly but must unload into lighters. Exports inc. timber, esp. mahogany, citrus fruits, bananas and coconuts. Pop. (1970C) 39,257.

Bellagio, Lombardia, Italy. Resort sit. on L. Como on a promontory dividing the two S arms of the L., and 15 m. NNE of Como.

Bellary, Karnataka, India. Town 250 m. WSW of Madras. Industries inc. sugar milling and the manu. of textiles. Trades in cotton. Pop. (1971C) 125,127.

Bellegarde - sur - Valserine, Ain, France. Town 16 m. SW of Geneva sit. at the confluence of the R. Rhône and Valserine. Manu. inc. textiles and metal products. Pop. (1968C) 9,690.

Belle-Île-en-Mer, Morbihan, France. An island sit. in the Bay of Biscay 8 m. S of the Quiberon peninsula. Area, 32 sq. m. (83 sq. km.). The main occupation is fishing, esp. pilchards and sardines. The chief town is Le Palais. Pop. 5,500.

Belle Isle, Canada. A rocky island sit. in the Strait of Belle Isle between Newfoundland and Labrador.

Belleville, Ontario, Canada. Town sit. 40 m. W of Kingston on L. Ontario. Industries inc. engineering, meat packing, and the manu. of cheese, plastics and cement. Pop. 40,000.

Belleville, Illinois, U.S.A. City 15 m. SE of St. Louis. Manu. inc. stoves, chemicals and clothing. There is coal-mining in the vicinity. Pop. (1970C) 41,699.

Belleville, New Jersey, U.S.A. Town just NE of Newark. Manu. inc. machinery, electrical equipment, chemicals and food products. Pop. (1970c) 34,643.

Bellingham, Washington, U.S.A. City and port 80 m. N of Seattle. Industries inc. sawmilling, fruit and salmon canning and food processing. Pop. (1970c) 39,375.

Bellingshausen Sea, Southern Ocean. Sit. to the W of Graham Land and to the SW of Drake Strait.

Bellinzona, Ticino, Switzerland. Cap. of canton in central S Switz. sit. 8 m. ENE of the head of L. Maggiore. A transportation and tourist centre with industries inc. railway engineering, printing and woodworking. Pop. (1969E) 16,000.

Bell Island, Canada. Sit. in Conception Bay off SE Newfoundland, and 13 m. WNW of St. John's. Area, 11 sq. m. (28 sq. m.). There are iron mines.

Bell (Inchcape) Rock, Scotland. A reef 12 m. SE of Arbroath in the North Sea.

Belluno, Veneto, Italy. Cap. of Belluno province in the NE sit. on the Piave R. Manu. inc. electrical equipment, silk, furniture and wax. Pop. 40,000.

Belmopan, Belize. Cap. of Belize. Following the severe hurricane which struck the territory in 1961 Belmopan was moved 50 m. inland. Construction began in 1967 and it became the seat of Govt. in 1970. Pop. (1974E) 3,500.

Belo Horizonte, Minas Gerais, Brazil. State in the E sit. at 2,500 ft. a.s.l. It is the centre of an agric. and mining area, producing iron, manganese, cotton and cattle. Industries inc. iron and steel works, diamond cutting, food processing, and the manu. of textiles and footwear. It was Brazil's first planned city. Pop. (1970c) 1,126,368.

Belomorsk, Russian Soviet Federal Socialist Republic, U.S.S.R. Port sit. at the N end of the Baltic–White Sea Canal on the White Sea, and 121 m. WNW of Onega. The main occupations are sawmilling and fish canning. Timber is exported. Pop. 16,000.

Beloretsk, Russian Soviet Federal Socialist Republic, U.S.S.R. Town 115 m. ESE of Ufa. It is a centre of the iron and steel industry, using local iron and manganese ores. Pop. 63,000.

Belorussia, U.S.S.R. The Belorussian Soviet Socialist Rep. was set up in 1919. Area, 80,134 sq. m. (207,600 sq. km.). Valuable forest land and rich deposits of rock salt. Industries almost completely destroyed during second World War, but now very wide-ranging, with particular attention to production of peat. Cap. Minsk. Pop. (1972c) 9,100,000.

Belovo, Russian Soviet Federal Socialist Republic, U.S.S.R. Town in S Siberia 55 m. NW of Novokuznetsk, in the Kuznetsk Basin. Industries inc. coalmining, zinc smelting, and the manu. of radio equipment and metal products. Pop. (1974E) 110,000.

Belper, Derbyshire, England. Town sit. 7 m. N of Derby on the R. Derwent. Industries inc. cotton and hosiery mills and chemical works. Pop. (1973E) 16,680.

Belsen, Lower Saxony, West Germany. Village in the NE 10 m. NW of Celle. Site of a concentration camp.

Beltsy, Moldavia, U.S.S.R. Town in the SW 70 m. NW of Kishinev. Industries inc. meat packing, sugar refining and flour milling. Pop. (1971E) 105,000.

Benares *see* **Varanasi**

Benbecula, Inverness-shire, Scotland. Western Isles area. An island sit. between N. Uist and S. Uist in the Outer Hebrides. Area, 36 sq. m. (93

sq. km.). The main occupations are farming and fishing.

Bendigo, Victoria, Australia. Town in the N centre of state. It is a gold-mining centre sit. in an agric. district. Other industries inc. flour milling, tanning and the manu. of textiles. Pop. (1971E) 32,007.

Benevento, Campania, Italy. Cap. of Benevento province 32 m. NE of Naples sit. on the Calore R. Manu. confectionery, leather goods, matches and Strega liqueur. Pop. 65,000.

Benfleet, Essex, England. Town 5 m. W of Southend on the N shore of the Thames R. estuary. S Benfleet is on Benfleet Creek which separates the mainland and Canvey Island. A residential town. Pop. (1973E) 49,180.

Bengal, Bay of, Indian Ocean. Sit. between India and Burma, and containing the islands of Andaman, Nicobar and Mergui. The Rs. Ganges, Brahmaputra, Irrawaddy, Mahanadi, Godavari, Krishna and Cauvery discharge into the bay.

Bengal, East *see* **Bangladesh**

Benghazi, Benghazi, Libya. Port and joint cap. (with Tripoli) of division, sit. at the E end of the Gulf of Sidra. Pop. (1973E) 321,000.

Benguela, Angola. Port sit. 25 m. SW of Lobito. Linked by railway to the interior.

Benin, Bight of, Gulf of Guinea. Extends W to E from Achowa Point, Ghana, to the Niger delta, *c.* 520 m. across.

Benin City, Mid-Western State, Nigeria. Town 155 m. E of Lagos in a forest clearing. Trading centre for palm oil and kernels, timber. Handicraft industries inc. wood carving, brass working. It was formerly cap. of the anc. Benin kingdom. Pop. (1971E) 121,699.

Beni Suef, Beni Suef, Egypt. Cap. of governorate in the N sit. on the Nile R. Industries inc. cotton ginning. Trades in local produce, esp. of the oasis of El Faiyum. Pop. 90,000.

Ben Lomond, Scotland. A mountain 27 m. WNW of Stirling sit. on the E side of Loch Lomond. 3,192 ft. a.s.l.

Ben Nevis, Scotland. A mountain 4 m. ESE of Fort William overlooking Glen Nevis. It is the highest peak in the Brit. Isles, 4,406 ft. a.s.l.

Benoni, Transvaal, Republic of South Africa. Town 17 m. E of Johannesburg sit. on the Witwatersrand at 5,600 ft. a.s.l. Industries inc. engineering and gold mining. Pop. (1970C) 149,563.

Bensberg, North Rhine-Westphalia, West Germany. Town 9 m. ENE of Cologne. Manu. inc. leather goods. Pop. (1971E) 43,800.

Benue River, Cameroun/Nigeria. R. rising in the Adamawa Mountains N of Ngaoundéré, Cameroun, flowing 900 m. N to the Nigerian border then WSW past Yola and Makurdi, Nigeria, to join the Niger R. at Lokoja. Navigable as far as Garona, Cameroun, from July–October.

Beograd *see* **Belgrade**

Berar *see* **Madhya Pradesh**

Berbera, Somali Republic. Port sit. on the Gulf of Aden. Exports inc. goats, sheep, skins and gums.

Berbice River, Guyana. Rises in the Guiana Highlands in SE Guyana and flows 300 m. N to enter the Atlantic near New Amsterdam. Some diamond mining on its middle course.

Berchtesgaden, Bavaria, West Germany. Village and resort 11 m. SSW of Salzburg, Austria sit. at 1,700 ft. a.s.l. The main occupations are salt mining, wood carving and the manu. of porcelain.

Berdichev, Ukraine, U.S.S.R. Town 96 m. WSW of Kiev. Industries inc. engineering, sugar refining, tanning and food processing. Pop. 60,000.

Berezina River, U.S.S.R. Rises *c.* 37 m. W of Lepel in N Byelorussia and flows 350 m. S to join the Dnieper R. above Rechitsa. Linked by canal with the W Dvina R. and the Baltic, forming a waterway from the Baltic to the Black Sea.

Berezniki, Russian Soviet Federal Socialist Republic, U.S.S.R. Town 95 m. N of Perm. It has deposits of sodium, potassium and magnesium salts and is an important centre of the chemicals industry. Pop. (1972E) 150,000.

Bergamo, Lombardia, Italy. Cap. of Bergamo province in the central N sit. at the foot of the Bergamasque Alps. Manu. inc. machinery and textiles. Pop. (1971C) 127,298.

Bergen, Norway. County and city at the head of the Byfjord in SW Norway. Commercial and cultural centre and important sea port, trading centre for fish and fish products. Industries inc. shipbuilding, engineering, paper making; manu. furniture, pottery and rope. Birthplace of Grieg the composer (1843–1907). Pop. (1973E) 213,717.

Bergen op Zoom, Noord-Brabant, Netherlands. Town sit. at the confluence of the Rs. Scheldt and Zoom, and 27 m. ENE of Vlissingen. Industries inc. iron founding, sugar refining, distilling and oyster fishing. Pop. (1972E) 39,976.

Bergerac, Dordogne, France. Town in the SW sit. on the Dordogne R. Industries inc. distilling, tanning and the manu. of footwear. Trades in truffles, chestnuts and wine. Pop. (1968C) 28,015.

Berhampur, Orissa, India. Town 310 m. SW of Calcutta. Trades in rice, sugar cane and oilseeds.

Bering Sea, Pacific Ocean. Arm of the Pacific between NE Siberia and Alaska, U.S.A., bounded S by the Aleutian Islands; through the Bering Strait connecting the Pacific and Arctic Oceans.

Berkeley, Gloucestershire, England. Town 15 m. SW of Gloucester in the Vale of Berkeley. Noted for Double Gloucester cheese. Edward II was murdered in Berkeley Castle and Edward Jenner was born and buried here. Pop. (1973E) 1,583.

Berkeley, California, U.S.A. City sit. opposite San Francisco on San Francisco Bay. Mainly residential but manu. chemicals, soap and paint. Berkelium was discovered in the Berkeley University laboratories. Pop. (1970C) 116,716.

Berkhamsted, Hertfordshire, England. Town 10 m. W of St. Albans, largely residential but with a chemical industry. Noted for a public school and the Foundling Hospital. Pop. (1973E) 15,920.

Berkshire, England. Under 1974 reorganization the county consists of the districts of Newbury, Reading, Wokingham, Windsor and Maidenhead, Slough, and Bracknell. Bordered on N by R. Thames. County town, Reading. Extremely fertile agric. area. Pop. (1973E) 644,650.

Berlin, Germany. City on the Spree R. divided between the Federal Rep. (West Berlin) and the German Democratic Rep. (East Berlin), of which it is the cap. (i) *West Berlin* is a *Land* of the Federal Rep. and forms an enclave within the Democratic Rep., area, 188 sq. m. Industrial and commercial life is subsidized by West Germany and inc. printing, publishing, chemicals, manu. clothing and electrical goods. Separated from *East Berlin* by a wall along the boundary of the former U.S.S.R. occupation zone. This effectively hampers all natural contacts between the two parts of the city. Pop. (1972E) 2,062,615. (ii) *East Berlin* has a total area of 156 sq. m. (city and district). Pop. (1973E) 1,088,827.

Bermejo River, Argentina/Paraguay. Rises near Hurbe in extreme NW Argentina and flows 650 m. SE to the Paraguayan frontier, there to join the Paraguay R. at Pilar, Paraguay. Divides into two streams in its

middle course, of which the N is the Tenco R.

Bermondsey, Greater London, England. District of SE London on the S bank of the Thames. Noted for tanneries and R. warehouses.

Bermuda, Atlantic Ocean. Group of islands sit. *c.* 700 m. SE of New York, U.S.A., and forming part of the British Commonwealth. About 150 islands, 20 inhabited, total area, 21 sq. m. British Colony with representative government. The Spaniards visited the islands in 1515, but, according to a 17th-century French cartographer, they were discovered in 1503 by Juan Bermudez, after whom they were named. No settlement was made, and they were uninhabited until a party of colonists under Sir George Somers was wrecked there in 1609. A company was formed for the 'Plantation of the Somers' Islands', as they were called at first, and in 1684 the Crown took over the government. Cap. Hamilton. Low-lying and rocky, mainly coral formation which has grown on a submarine volcanic cone; linked by causeways and bridges in a 20 m. arc. The main industry is tourism; there is little cultivable land, *c.* 770 acres, and this produces fruit and vegetables mainly from smallholdings. Chief exports are pharmaceutical oils. Pop. (1970E) 53,000.

Bern, Switzerland. (i) Canton between the Bernese Alps and the French frontier. Area, 2,658 sq. m. (6,887 sq. km.). Chief towns Bern, Interlaken, Mürren, Grindelwald, Kandersteg, Meiringen. Mountainous in the S with the Alpine Bernese Oberland rising to Jungfrau and Finsteraarhorn. The central region inc. the Aar and Emme valleys, with dairy farming and cheese making, the N or Seeland inc. L. Biel, L. Neuchâtel and the Bernese Jura. Industries inc. manu. watches, textiles and food products. Pop. (1970C) 983,296. (ii) City 60 m. SW of Zürich on the Aar R. Cap. of Switzerland and of Bern canton. Industries inc. printing and publishing; manu. furniture, confectionery, knitwear, musical instruments. There is a university and the headquarters of the Universal Postal Union. Pop. (1971E) 162,300; conurbation, 282,200.

Bernburg, Halle, East Germany. Town 26 m. NNW of Halle sit. on the Saale R. Industries inc. potash and rock salt mining, engineering and the manu. of chemicals. Pop. (1973E) 45,079.

Bernkastel-Kues, Rhineland-Palatinate, West Germany. Town 22 m. NE of Trier sit. on the Mosel R. Noted for wine.

Berre, Étang de, Bouches-du-Rhône, France. A salt water lagoon containing eel fisheries with area of 60 sq. m. (155 sq. km.). Salt works and oil refineries are in the vicinity.

Berwickshire, Scotland. Border region. County of SE Scot. bounded SE by England and E by the North Sea. Area, 457 sq. m. County town, Duns. Hilly in the N with the Lammermuir Hills, and sloping down to fertile lowlands N of the Tweed. The main occupation is farming, sheep in the N and cereals in the lowlands. Pop. (1973E) 20,911.

Berwick-upon-Tweed, Northumberland, England. Town at the mouth of the Tweed R., on the N shore. Industries inc. engineering; manu. fertilizers and hosiery. The town was frequently disputed between England and Scotland until it was declared neutral in 1551, and did not become part of England until 1885. Pop. (1973E) 11,610.

Berwyn, Illinois, U.S.A. Residential city 9 m. WNW of Chicago. A suburb of Chicago with manu. of electrical equipment and machine tools. Pop. (1970C) 52,502.

Besançon, Doubs, France. Cap. of dept. in the central E sit. at the foot of the Jura Mountains and on the Doubs R. It is the chief French centre of watch and clock making. Other industries inc. cars, engineering, brewing, and the manu. of

rayon, hosiery, paper and chocolate. Pop. (1968c) 119,471.

Beskids, Czechoslovakia/Poland. Two ranges of the Carpathian Mountains. The highest peak is Babia Góra, 5,659 ft. a.s.l., on the frontier.

Bessarabia, U.S.S.R. Region in the W bounded N and E by the Dniester, S by the R. Danube and W by the Prut R. The N and S parts are in the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Rep., the main central area is the Moldavian Soviet Socialist Rep. Area, 17,100 sq. m. (44,289 sq. km.). An agric. area producing maize, wheat, sugar beet, vines, sheep, cattle and pigs.

Bessemer, Alabama, U.S.A. City 16 m. SW of Birmingham. It is an important iron and steel centre using local deposits of coal and iron. Pop. (1970c) 33,428.

Bethesda, Gwynedd, Wales. Town 4 m. SE of Bangor. The Penrhyn slate quarries are in the vicinity. Pop. (1973E) 4,180.

Bethlehem, Israel. Town 5 m. SSW of Jerusalem sit. at 2,350 ft. a.s.l. It is believed to be the birthplace of Jesus Christ. Pop. 30,000.

Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, U.S.A. City 47 m. NNW of Philadelphia sit. on the Lehigh R. It is an important centre of the iron and steel industry. Other manu. inc. textiles, chemicals and electrical equipment. Pop. (1970c) 72,686.

Bethnal Green, Greater London, England. District of E central London immediately E of the City of London to the N of the Thames R.

Béthune, Pas-de-Calais, France. Town 21 m. WSW of Lille. It is the centre of an agric. and coalmining district. Manu. inc. beet sugar, textiles and footwear. Pop. (1968c) 28,379.

Betwys-y-Coed, Gwynedd, Wales. Resort sit. 16 m. S of Llandudno on the R. Llugwy near its confluence with the R. Conway. Pop. (1973E) 720.

Beverley, Humberside, England. Town in the NE, sit. N of the R. Humber. Industries inc. tanning, brewing and the manu. of motorcar accessories and plastics. Pop. (1973E) 16,920.

Beverly, Massachusetts, U.S.A. Port 16 m. SE of Lawrence. Industries inc. fishing and the manu. of shoes, shoe machinery, canvas and clothing. Pop. (1970c) 38,348.

Beverly Hills, California, U.S.A. A residential suburb of Los Angeles. Pop. (1970c) 33,716.

Beverwijk, Noord-Holland, Netherlands. Town 7 m. N of Haarlem. Industries inc. engineering, fruit growing and canning, and jam making. Pop. (1972E) 40,402.

Bewdley, Hereford and Worcester, England. Town 12 m. SW of Dudley sit. on the R. Severn. Manu. inc. leather, combs, rope, brass and iron ware. Pop. (1973E) 8,260.

Bexhill-on-Sea, East Sussex, England. Resort 4 m. WSW of Hastings sit. on the English Channel. Pop. (1973E) 34,680.

Bex-les-Bains, Vaud, Switzerland. Spa sit. on the Avançon R. near its confluence with the Rhône R., and 26 m. SE of Lausanne. Noted for brine and sulphur baths. Pop. 6,000.

Bexley, Greater London, England. District of SE Lond. comprising the suburbs of Bexley, Erith, Crayford and parts of Chislehurst and Sidcup. Some industries in Bexley, otherwise mainly residential. Pop. (1973E) 217,210.

Bezhitsa, Russian Soviet Federal Socialist Republic, U.S.S.R. Town 133 m. SE of Smolensk sit. on the Desna R. Manu. inc. railway rolling stock, locomotives and agric. machinery.

Béziers, Hérault, France. Town in the central S sit. on the Orb R. and the Canal du Midi. It is an important

centre of the wine trade. Manu. inc. barrels, corks, textiles, chemicals and confectionery. Pop. (1968c) 82,271.

Bhádgáon, Nepál. Town 142 m. NNE of Patna, India. It is a Hindu religious place with many temples. Pop. (1973e) 82,240.

Bhagalpur, Bihar, India. Town 120 m. ESE of Patna sit. on the Ganges R. Manu. inc. textiles, esp. silk. Trades in rice and oilseeds. Pop. (1971c) 172,700.

Bhatpara, West Bengal, India. Town 23 m. N of Calcutta sit. on the Hooghly R. Industries inc. jute and cotton milling, and engineering.

Bhavnagar, Gujarat, India. Port 92 m. SSW of Ahmedabad sit. on the Gulf of Cambay. Manu. inc. textiles, brassware, bricks and tiles. Trades in cotton. Pop. (1971c) 226,072.

Bhopal, Madhya Pradesh, India. State cap. 105 m. ENE of Indore. Manu. inc. textiles, electrical equipment, matches and ghee. The Taj-ul-Masjid is reputed to be the largest mosque in India. Pop. (1971c) 392,077.

Bhubaneswar, Orissa, India. State cap. 205 m. SW of Calcutta. A noted pilgrimage centre with many temples. Pop. (1971c) 105,514.

Bhutan, South Asia. Kingdom in the E Himalayas bounded N by Tibet, E and S by India and W by Sikkim. Area, 19,000 sq. m. Cap. Thimphu. Mountainous, rising to peaks over 20,000 ft. Drained by tribs. of the Brahmaputra R. There is permanent snow on the mountain summits and heavy forestation in the valleys; the forests are commercially valuable. The main occupations are farming and horse breeding; main products rice, millet, wheat, barley, maize, cardomom and fruit. Pop. (1972e) 1m.

Biafra, Bight of. *Now* B. of Bonny, 1975. Atlantic Ocean. Sit. between the R. Niger delta and Cape Lopez, in the Gulf of Guinea. The island of Fernando Póo is sit. in the bay.

Białystok, Białystok, Poland. Cap. of province sit. 110 m. NE of Warsaw. Manu. inc. textiles, esp. woollens, agric. machinery, chemicals and metal goods. Pop. (1971e) 170,000.

Biarritz, France. Resort sit. on the Bay of Biscay near the Spanish frontier. Pop. (1968c) 26,985.

Bicester, Oxfordshire, England. Town 11 m. NNE of Oxford. Trades in cattle and agric. produce. Pop. (1973e) 13,350.

Bideford, Devon, England. Port and resort on the Bristol Channel coast, and sit. on the estuary of the R. Torridge. Industries inc. boatbuilding and the manu. of gloves and pottery. Pop. (1973e) 12,610.

Biel, Bern, Switzerland. Town in W Switz. sit. on the Schüss R. near L. Biel. It is an important industrial centre with manu. of special steels, machine tools, watches, cars, textiles, paper and cigars. Pop. (1974e) 90,600.

Biel, Lake, Bern/Neuchâtel, Switzerland. Sit. in W Switz. at the foot of the Jura Mountains, at 1,400 ft. a.s.l. Area, 16 sq. m. (41 sq. km.).

Bielefeld, North Rhine-Westphalia, West Germany. Town in the N centre sit. at the foot of the Teutoburger Wald. Manu. inc. linen, sewing machines, motor-cycles, paper, clothing and furniture. Pop. (1970e) 168,609.

Biella, Piemonte, Italy. Town 40 m. NE of Turino. Manu. woollens, cotton goods and hats.

Bielsko-Biała, Katowice, Poland. Town 30 m. S of Katowice. Noted for textiles since the 16th cent. Also manu. machinery, chemicals and paper. Pop. (1971e) 106,000.

Bienne *see* **Biel**

Bienne, Lake *see* **Biel, Lake**

Biggleswade, Bedfordshire, England. Town 9 m. ESE of Bedford sit. on the R. Ivel. Manu. inc. caravans, machine tools, agric. implements and hosiery. Pop. (1973E) 9,670.

Bihar, India. State of NE India bounded N by Nepal. Area, 67,196 sq. m. (174,038 sq. km.). Chief towns Patna (cap.), Gaya, Bhagalpur, Darbhanga, Ranchi, Muzattarpur, Jamshedpur. Flat in the N, where a fertile plain is watered by the R. Ganges and its tribs. Hilly in the S, rising to over 3,000 ft. a.s.l. Extensive and important mineral deposits, producing about a third of India's mineral revenue. The most important is coal, then copper, of which Bihar is the only Indian source, also iron ore, ruby, mica, kyanite, bauxite, pyrites. Coal and iron are the base of the iron and steel works at Jamshedpur. Pop. (1971C) 56,332,246.

Biisk, Russian Soviet Federal Socialist Republic, U.S.S.R. Town in S Siberia sit. 80 m. SE of Barnaul near the confluence of the R. Biya and Katun. Industries inc. meat packing, sugar refining and the manu. of textiles. Pop. (1972E) 194,000.

Bijagós Islands, Guinea-Bissau. An arch. adjacent to the coast containing four large and many small islands. Area, 600 sq. m. (1,550 sq. km.). The main products are rice and coconuts. The port of Bolama is sit. on Bolama island.

Bijapur, Karnataka, India. Town 188 m. WSW of Hyderabad. Industries inc. oilseed milling and cotton ginning. Trades in cotton and grain. The mausoleum of Mohammed Adil Shah is believed to be the largest dome in the world. Pop. (1971C) 103,308.

Bikaner, Rajasthan, India. Town 170 m. WNW of Jaipur sit. on the edge of the Thar Desert. Manu. carpets and blankets. Trades in wool and hides. Pop. (1971C) 188,598.

Bikini Atoll, South Pacific Ocean. An uninhabited atoll where the atom bomb was first tested in 1946.

Bilá Hora, Bohemia, Czechoslovakia. A hill 4 m. ESE of Prague. 1,246 ft. a.s.l.

Bilbao, Vizcaya, Spain. Cap. of province and port sit. near the mouth of the Nervión R. on the Bay of Biscay. It has the most important iron and steel works in Spain. Other industries are shipbuilding, fishing, engineering and the manu. of railway rolling stock, chemicals, paper, tyres and cement. Exports inc. iron ore, lead and wine. Pop. (1970C) 410,490.

Billingham, Cleveland, England. Town 3 m. NNE of Stockton-on-Tees. It has one of the largest chemical works in the world.

Billings, Montana, U.S.A. City in S centre of state sit. on the Yellowstone R. Industries inc. oil refining, meat packing, sugar refining, flour milling and the manu. of agric. machinery and electrical equipment. Trades in livestock, wool and agric. produce. Pop. (1970C) 61,581.

Billingsgate, Greater London, England. Important fish market on the N shore of the Thames R., immediately below London Bridge. It became a free port for fish in 1699.

Billiton, Indonesia. An island sit. between the island of Bangka and SW Borneo. Area, 1,860 sq. m. (4,817 sq. km.). It is noted for its tin mines. Exports inc. rice, sago, nuts and tortoiseshell. The chief town and port is Tanjungpandan.

Bilma, Niger. Town in the E sit. in an oasis in the Sahara Desert. Trades in salt and dates.

Biloxi, Mississippi, U.S.A. Port and resort in the SE of state sit. on a peninsula on Mississippi Sound. Industries inc. boatbuilding, oyster fishing and fish canning. Pop. (1970C) 48,486.

Bilston, West Midlands, England. Town 3 m. SE of Wolverhampton. Manu. inc. machinery, iron and steel goods and pottery.

Bingen, Rhineland-Palatinate, West Germany. Town 17 m. W of Mainz on the Rhine R. and sit. at the mouth of the Nahe R. The main occupation is tourism. Trades in wine. Pop. (1971E) 23,700.

Binghamton, New York, U.S.A. City 65 m. S of Syracuse at the confluence of the Rs. Chenango and Susquehanna. Manu. inc. machinery, aircraft components, canvas and footwear. Pop. (1970C) 64,123.

Bingley, West Yorkshire, England. Town 5 m. NW of Bradford sit. on the R. Aire. Manu. inc. woollens, worsteds, paper and textile machinery. Pop. (1973E) 27,610.

Bío-Bío River, Chile. Rises in the Andes near the Chile–Argentina frontier and flows 220 m. NW to enter the Pacific near Concepción. The upper tribs. are used for hydro-electric power.

Birdum, Northern Territory, Australia. Town in the central N of state. It is the centre of a large cattle rearing area.

Birganj, Nepál. Town 55 m. SSW of Kathmandu near the Indian border, on the India–Káthmándu road. Trading centre for rice, jute, wheat, barley and oilseeds.

Birkenhead, Merseyside, England. Town opposite Liverpool on the S bank of the Mersey R. and connected to it by rail and road tunnels. Industries inc. shipbuilding, flour milling, engineering, food processing. Sea port exporting flour and machinery, importing grain and livestock. Pop. (1973E) 135,750.

Birmingham, West Midlands, England. City 110 m. NW of London in central England, the second largest city in Britain (after London). Important manu. and commercial centre. The main industry is engineering but other industries include cars, cycles, plastic goods, chocolate, chemicals, electro-plate, guns, machine tools, glass, paint, wire and electrical equipment. Pop. (1973E) 1,087,000.

Birmingham, Alabama, U.S.A. Town 95 m. NW of Montgomery at the S end of the Appalachian Mountains. Important route centre. Industries inc. iron and steel, based on local deposits of coal, iron ore and limestone. Pop. (1970C) 306,910.

Birnie Island, Phoenix Islands, South Pacific. Island 45 m. S of Canton Island, smallest and most central of the Phoenix group. Area, 44 acres. Uninhabited.

Birobidjhan, Khabarovsk, U.S.S.R. Town 100 m. WNW of Khabarovsk on the Trans-Siberian railway. Cap. of the Jewish Autonomous Region, to which the name is also given. Industries inc. sawmilling, woodworking; manu. clothing. Pop. (1973E) 60,000.

Birr, County Offaly, Irish Republic. Town in W County Offaly on the Brosna R. Market town in an agric. area. Industries inc. brewing. Pop. (1971C) 3,319.

Biscay, Bay of, an inlet sit. between the W coast of France and the N coast of Spain.

Bisceglie, Bari, Italy. Town 22 m. WNW of Bari on the Apulian coast. Industries inc. sawmilling, engineering; manu. furniture. Sea port, trading in wine and olives.

Bischoff, Mount, Tasmania, Australia. Tin-mining centre near Waratah, 90 m. W of Launceston.

Bishop Auckland, County Durham, England. Town 9 m. SSW of Durham on the Wear R. Industries inc. coal-mining, iron-working. Pop. (1973E) 32,940.

Bishop's Stortford, Hertfordshire, England. Town 12 m. ENE of Hert-

ford on the Stort R. Industries inc. manu. matches, electrical goods. Pop. (1973E) 21,720.

Biskra, Constantine, Algeria. Town and oasis 120 m. SSW of Constantine, an important centre for growing and selling dates, and a resort. Pop. 60,000.

Bisley, Surrey, England. Village 3 m. WNW of Woking where the National Rifle Association has met annually since 1890.

Bismarck, North Dakota, U.S.A. Town in central N Dakota on the Missouri R. and the Northern Pacific railway. State cap. Market centre for an extensive wheat-growing area. Pop. (1970C) 34,703.

Bismarck Archipelago, Papua New Guinea. Island group off the E coast of the New Guinea mainland. Area 20,000 sq. m. The main islands are New Britain, New Ireland, Lavongai and the Admiralty Islands. Mountainous and volcanic, densely forested. Chief products copra, cacao, copper, gold.

Bissagos Islands *see* **Bijagós Islands**

Bissão, Guinea-Bissau. Town on an island in the Geba R. estuary. Cap. Sea port exporting copra, palm oil and rice. Pop. 4,000.

Bistrita, Rodna, Romania. Town 180 m. NNW of Bucharest. Commercial centre trading in timber and agric. produce. Industries inc. wine and vinegar making, cabinet making, brewing, tanning, food processing; manu. shoes, brushes, stoves, earthenware, soap, alcohol. Pop. (1972E) 29,727.

Bitlis, Turkey. (i) Province of SE Turkey bounded E by L. Van. The area is extremely mountainous. Chief products grain, tobacco, potatoes. Pop. (1970C) 185,284. (ii) Town 105 m. ENE of Diyarbakir at 4,600 ft. a.s.l. Provincial cap. The main industry is processing local tobacco. Religious centre of the 'whirling dervishes'. Pop. (1970C) 20,842.

Bitolj, Macedonia, Yugoslavia. Town 70 m. S of Skopje. Centre of an agric. area. Industries inc. tanning, carpet making. Pop. (1971C) 65,851.

Bitonto, Bari, Italy. Town 10 m. W of Bari. Market town. Industries inc. manu. wine, olive oil.

Biysk *see* **Biisk**

Bizerta, Tunisia. City on the Mediterranean coast on the channel from L. Bizerta. Sea port and naval base, with steelworks in the vicinity. Pop. (1966C) 95,023.

Bjorneboorg *see* **Pori**

Bjørnøya, Svalbard, Norway. Island in the Arctic Ocean between W Spitzbergen and Norway, 450 m. NNW of Hammerfest. Area, 69 sq. m. Whaling station and meteorological station.

Blackburn, Lancashire, England. Town 8 m. E of Preston on the Leeds-Liverpool canal. The main industry is cotton spinning; also manu. textile machinery, chemicals, paint, paper, electrical goods. Pop. (1973E) 101,670.

Black Country, England. Region of the W Midlands, named from the smoke and soot of the original heavy industries with furnaces and foundries. Main industrial centres; Wolverhampton, Walsall, West Bromwich, Wednesbury.

Black Forest, Baden-Württemberg, West Germany. Mountainous area thickly forested and rising to 4,898 ft. in the Feldberg. Area, 1,800 sq. m. Source of the Danube and Neckar Rs. and bounded W and S by the Rhine R.

Blackfriars, Greater London, England. District of the City of London on the N bank of the Thames R.

Blackheath, Greater London, England. District of SE Lond. mainly residential, between Lewisham and Greenwich.

Black Hills, U.S.A. Mountains on the border between SW South Dakota and NE Wyoming, an isolated group rising to Harney Peak 7,242 ft. The area is mainly national park and inc. the Mount Rushmore National Memorial sculptures.

Black Mountain, Wales. Ridge extending *c.* 12 m. NE from the Amman R. 12 m. N of Swansea.

Black Mountains, Wales. Mountain group on the English/Welsh border N of the Usk R. rising to Waun Fach, 2,660 ft.

Blackpool, Lancashire, England. Town on the Irish Sea coast. Leading holiday resort for the N and the Midlands, attracting about 8m. tourists in summer. Pop. (1973E) 150,940.

Blacksburg, Virginia, U.S.A. Town 26 m. W of Roanoke near Mountain L. Seat of Virginia Polytechnic Institute. Pop. (1970C) 9,384.

Black Sea, Europe/Asia. Inland sea bounded N and E by the U.S.S.R., S by Turkey, W by Bulgaria and Romania. Area, 164,000 sq. m., excluding the NE arm called the Sea of Azov. Connected SW to the Aegean and Mediterranean by the Bosporus strait, leading to the Sea of Marmara and the Dardanelles strait. It receives the Danube, Dnieper, Dniester and S Bug Rs., with the Don and Kuban Rs. emptying into the Sea of Azov. Almost tideless with stagnant waters below 80 fathoms. Anchovy, sardines, mackerel and tunny fish are caught in the N and W.

Blackwater River, Irish Republic. Rises near Castleisland, County Kerry and flows 104 m. E through County Cork into County Waterford where it turns S and enters the Atlantic at Youghal.

Blackwater River, Irish Republic/ Northern Ireland. Rises near Fivemiletown, Tyrone, N Ireland, and flows 50 m. E and N along the border between Tyrone (N) and Monaghan and Armagh (S) to enter the SW end of Lough Neagh.

Blaenau, Gwent, Wales. District of Gwent. Pop. (1973E) 84,080.

Blaenavon, Gwent, Wales. Town 6 m. NNW of Pontypool. The main industries are coalmining, iron and steel. Pop. (1973E) 6,980.

Blagoevgrad, Blagoevgrad, Bulgaria. Town 50 m. SSW of Sofia on the Struma R.

Blagoveshchensk, Russian Soviet Federal Socialist Republic, U.S.S.R. Town 35 m. from the Manchurian border on the Zeya R. near its confluence with the Amur R., and on a branch of the Trans-Siberian Railway. Industries inc. flour milling, sawmilling; manu. machinery, footwear, furniture. Pop. 150,000.

Blair Atholl, Perthshire, Scotland. Tayside region. Village 6 m. NW of Pitlochry at the confluence of the Tilt and Garry Rs. Industries inc. distilling, tourism.

Blairgowrie and Rattray, Perthshire, Scotland. Tayside region. Town comprising 2 towns on opposite banks of the R. Ericht. A market centre for a market gardening area. Pop. (1974E) 5,760.

Blanc, Cape, Mauritania. Headland at the S end of the Cape Blanc peninsula.

Blanc, Cape, Tunisia. Headland 5 m. NNW of Bizerta on the N Tunisian coast.

Blandford Forum, Dorset, England. Town 22 m. SW of Salisbury on the Stour R. Market town in a farming area. Pop. (1973E) 3,710.

Blantyre, Malawi. Town in the Shire highlands on the railway from Beira to L. Malawi. Commercial centre which was founded as a missionary centre. Pop. (1966C) 109,461.

Blantyre, Lanarkshire, Scotland. Strathclyde region. Town 8 m. SE of Glasgow in a coalmining area. Industries inc. engineering. Noted as the birthplace of David Livingstone. Pop. (1973E) 16,854.

Blarney, County Cork, Irish Republic. Village 3 m. WNW of Cork noted for the ruins of the 15th cent. Blarney Castle with the Blarney Stone built into its walls. Pop. (1971C) 1,128.

Blasket Islands, County Kerry, Irish Republic. Group of islands off Slea Head; rocky, uninhabited since 1953.

Blaydon, Tyne and Wear, England. Town 4 m. W of Newcastle-upon-Tyne on the Tyne R. The main industries are coalmining; manu. coal by-products and glass. Pop. (1973E) 17,095.

Blekinge, Sweden. County of S Sweden on the Baltic coast. Area, 1,173 sq. m. (2,909 sq. km.). Cap. Karlskrona. Low-lying, drained by the Morrum and Ronneby Rs. Intensively cultivated. Industries inc. steel, textiles, quarrying; manu. machinery. Karlskrona is a major naval base. Pop. (1972E) 154,922.

Blenheim, Bavaria, West Germany. Village 30 m. NE of Ulm, noted as the site of the Battle of Blenheim in 1704, when English and Austrian forces defeated the French and Bavarians.

Blenheim, Marlborough, New Zealand. Town 160 m. NNE of Christchurch. District cap. and centre of a farming area. Industries inc. brewing, flour milling. Pop. (1972E) 15,250.

Bletchley, Buckinghamshire, England. Town 10 m. E of Buckingham, comprising Bletchley and Fenny Stratford. Market town. Industries inc. engineering, brickmaking. Pop. (1973E) 33,450.

Blida, Algeria. Town 30 m. SW of Algiers on the Mitidja plain. Trading centre on the Algiers–Oran railway, for oranges and wine. Industries inc. flour milling; manu. olive oil, soap. Pop. 90,000.

Blitta, Togo. Village 40 m. NNW of Atakpamé at the terminus of the Lomé railway. Produces cacao, palm products, cotton.

Block Island, Rhode Island, U.S.A. Island off the S coast of Rhode Island across Block Island Sound. Length, 7 m. Summer resort for yachting and fishing.

Bloemfontein, Orange Free State, South Africa. City 300 m. WNW of Durban at 4,600 ft. a.s.l. Provincial cap. and judicial cap. of the Rep. Trading centre for the Orange Free State and Lesotho. Industries inc. railway engineering and meat canning. Pop. (1970C) 180,179.

Blois, Loir-et-Cher, France. Town 33 m. SW of Orléans. Prefecture. Market town trading in wine, grain and brandy. Industries inc. manu. furniture, vinegar. Noted for the Château. Pop. (1968C) 44,762.

Bloomfield, New Jersey, U.S.A. Formerly Wardsesson. Town immediately NNW of Newark. Industries inc. manu. pharmaceutical, metal and electrical goods. Pop. (1970C) 52,029.

Bloomington, Illinois, U.S.A. City 120 m. SW of Chicago in the 'Corn Belt'. Industries inc. railway engineering. Pop. (1970C) 39,992.

Bloomington, Indiana, U.S.A. City 47 m. SSW of Indianapolis. Industries inc. manu. furniture, gloves. Pop. (1970C) 42,890.

Bloomsbury, Greater London, England. District of central London, N of the Thames R. and seat of the British Museum and London University, with many literary associations.

Bluefield, West Virginia, U.S.A. City 70 m. W of Roanoke in the Allegheny Mountains. Mining and distribution

centre of the Pocahontas coalfield; also manu. flour, textiles, timber products, mining equipment, beverages. Pop. (1970c) 15,921.

Bluefields, Nicaragua. Town on the Caribbean coast near the mouth of the Bluefields R. Exports hardwoods and bananas through its outport, El Bluff. Pop. (1970E) 17,706.

Blue Mountains, New South Wales, Australia. Spur of the Great Dividing Range *c.* 40 m. W of Sydney, formed by a sandstone plateau rising to 4,000 ft.

Blue Mountains, Jamaica. Range in E Jamaica rising to Blue Mountain Peak, 7,402 ft. Thickly wooded. Main occupations tourism, coffee growing.

Blue Nile, Sudan. Province of E central Sudan bounded SE by Ethiopia. Cap. Wad Medani. Drained by the Blue and White Nile Rs. The Gezira area is irrigated for intensive agric. Chief crops cotton, wheat, barley, maize, fruit, durra, livestock. Pop. (1968E) 54,880.

Blue Ridge, U.S.A. Range of the Appalachians extending 650 m. SW to NE from NE Georgia to NE Virginia, rising to Mount Mitchell, 6,684 ft.

Blumenau, Santa Catarina, Brazil. Town 110 m. S of Curitiba on the Itajai R. Market town. Pop. (1970E) 48,000.

Blyth, Northumberland, England. Town 11 m. NNE of Newcastle-upon-Tyne at the mouth of the Blyth R. Industries inc. shipbuilding, fishing, coalmining. Sea port exporting coal, importing timber. Pop. (1973E) 35,390.

Bnei Brak, Israel. Town 3 m. NE of Tel Aviv on the Yarkon in the Plain of Sharon. Industrial centre; manu. woollens, aluminium tubes, textile machinery, wire, glass, tobacco and food products, soaps, dyes.

Bo, South Western Province, Sierra Leone. Town 110 m. ESE of Freetown. Trading centre for palm oil and kernels, cacao, coffee.

Boaco, Nicaragua. (i) Dept. of S central Nicaragua, bounded N by the Río Grande. Area, 2,085 sq. m. (5,400 sq. km.). Cap. Boaco. Mainly a stock-raising area, with some agric. and lumbering. Pop. (1963E) 71,905. (ii) City 45 m. NE of Managua. Industries inc. processing of farming products, sawmilling; manu. Panama hats, soap, bricks, mineral water.

Boa Vista, Roraima, Brazil. City sit. 400 m. N of Manaus on the Rio Branco near the border with Guyana. Trading centre of a cattle raising area, handling tobacco, rubber and Brazil nuts. Pop. 12,000.

Boa Vista, Cape Verde Islands, Atlantic. Island between Sal and Maio, 300 m. WNW of Cape Vert. The most E of the Cape Verde Group. Area, 239 sq. m. Chief town, Sal Rei. The island is hilly, reaching 1,270 ft. a.s.l. Main products sand, archil.

Bobo-Dioulasso, Upper Volta. Town 210 m. WSW of Ouaga-dougou on the Abidjan railway. Commercial centre trading in groundnuts, shea nuts. Pop. (1970E) 102,059.

Bobruisk, Byelorussia, U.S.S.R. Town 85 m. SE of Minsk on the Berezina R. Commercial centre trading in timber and grain. Industries inc. engineering; manu. paper, cellulose, clothing, footwear.

Boca Raton, Florida, U.S.A. City 25 m. S of West Palm Beach. Resort on the Atlantic coast. Pop. (1970c) 28,506.

Bocas del Toro, Panama. (i) Province of W Panama on the Caribbean, bounded W by Costa Rica. Mainly agric., producing fruit, cacao, coconuts, tobacco, livestock, timber. Pop. (1970c) 40,800. (ii) Town 200 m. WNW of Panama city at S tip of Colón Island. Provincial cap. and commercial centre. Sea port on the Caribbean coast.

Bocholt, North Rhine-Westphalia, West Germany. Town 30 m. N of Duisburg near the Netherlands frontier. Industries inc. textiles; manu. machinery. Pop. (1971E) 49,500.

Bochum, North Rhine-Westphalia, West Germany. Town 10 m. NE of Essen in the Ruhr coalfield. Industries inc. mining; manu. steel, mining equipment, chemicals, textiles, electrical goods. Pop. (1971E) 341,800.

Bodmin, Cornwall, England. Town 27 m. WNW of Plymouth. County town. Market town for a farming area. Pop. (1973E) 10,430.

Bodø, Nordland, Norway. City 110 m. SW of Narvik at the mouth of Salt Fjord on the North Sea. Port handling metals, marble and slate. Industries inc. fisheries, shipyards, brewing. Pop. (1973E) 29,882.

Boeotia, Greece. *Nome* in Attica, bounded S by the Gulf of Corinth. Area, 1,225 sq. m. Cap. Levadia. Mainly agric. Main products wheat, wine, olives, livestock. Pop. (1971C) 114,675.

Bognor Regis, West Sussex, England. Town 13 m. W of Worthing on the English Channel. Seaside resort. Pop. (1973E) 34,620.

Bogor, Java, Indonesia. Town 30 m. S of Djakarta. Hill resort noted for its botanical gardens and former seat of the Dutch Governor-General. Pop. 180,000.

Bogotá, Cundinamarca, Colombia. City in the Cundinamarca basin of the E Cordillera at 8,661 ft. a.s.l. Cap. and dept. cap. Commercial and cultural centre. Industries inc. textiles, chemicals, food processing; manu. tobacco products. Pop. (1969E) 2,293,919.

Bogra, Rajshahi, Bangladesh. Town 70 m. S of Rangpur. Market town for a farming area.

Bohemia, Czechoslovakia. The W part of Czech. bounded W by Germany, S by Austria and E by Moravia. Fertile plateau drained by the Elbe and Ultava Rs. and with important mineral resources, inc. uranium, coal, lignite, iron ore, graphite, silver. The main cities are Prague and Plzeň.

Böhmerwald, Czechoslovakia/West Germany. Forested mountain range extending 150 m. along the Czech./Bavarian frontier, rising to Mount Arbor, 4,777 ft. The main product is timber.

Bohol, Philippines. Island N of Mindanao. Area, 1,588 sq. m. (4,113 sq. km.). Chief town Tagbilaran. Main occupations growing rice, coconuts and Manila hemp.

Bohus, Alvsborg, Sweden. Village 2 m. E of Kungalv on the Gota R. Industries inc. chemicals, shipbuilding.

Bois de Boulogne, Paris, France. Park and residential district of W Paris on the Seine R.

Boise, Idaho, U.S.A. City in SW Idaho on the Boise R. State cap. Trading centre for agric. produce. Industries inc. food processing. Pop. (1970C) 74,990.

Boké, Guinea. Town 100 m. NNW of Conakry on the Rio Nunez. Produces palm kernels, sesame, honey, beeswax, gum, rice and cattle.

Bokhara, Uzbek Soviet Socialist Republic, U.S.S.R. City 270 m. SW of Tashkent in an oasis on the Zeravshan R. on a spur of the Trans Caspian railway. Industries inc. processing karakul, silk spinning, carpet making. Noted as a medieval centre of Islamic culture and was dominated in turn by Arabs, Persians, Turks and Uzbeks. Pop. (1970E) 112,000.

Boksburg, Transvaal, Republic of South Africa. Town 13 m. E of Johannesburg at 5,348 ft. a.s.l., the chief centre of the E Rand gold

mining area. Industries inc. manu. railway equipment, electrical goods, soap, pottery. Pop. (1970c) 104,171.

Bolan Pass, Pakistan. Pass extending 60 m. through the Brahui Range between Sibi and Quetta, rising to *c.* 5,900 ft.

Bolgatanga, Mamprusi, Ghana. Town 95 m. N of Tamale in N Ghana. District headquarters. Main products nuts, durra, yams, cattle, skins.

Boliden, Vasterbotten, Sweden. Village 18 m. WNW of Skelleftea near the Skelleftea R. Mining centre, inc. the mining settlements of Stromfors and Bjurliden. Gold, arsenic, sulphur and copper ores are sent to smelters at Ronnskar.

Bolivar, Colombia. Dept. of N Colombia on the Caribbean coast and bounded E by the Magdalena R. Area, 10,190 sq. m. (26,392 sq. km.). Chief towns Cartagena (cap.), Carmen, Sincelejo. Drained into the Magdalena R. by the San Jorge, Cauca and Sinú Rs., it is mainly lowland and savannah with alluvial forests. There are some hill ranges, foothills of the Cordillera Occidental. It is humid with a tropical climate. Cattle are raised on extensive pasture land; main agric. crops are sugar, tobacco, cotton, maize, rice, beans, bananas, cacao, coconuts. The forests are commercially valuable; mineral resources inc. petroleum, coal, lime, gold. Cartagena is linked by canal with the Magdalena R. Pop. (1974E) 961,700.

Bolivar, Ecuador. Province of central Ecuador in the Andes, bounded E by the Chimborazo and W by the Cordillera de Guaranda Mountains. Area, 1,252 sq. m. (3,243 sq. km.). Cap. Guaranda. Mountainous, with forests producing valuable timber and cinchona. Main occupations are lumbering, farming, esp. cattle and sheep, cereals, sugar cane, fruit, vegetables, coffee and tobacco.

Bolívar, Venezuela. State in S Venezuela bounded E by Guyana and SE by Brazil. Area, 91,890 sq. m. (237,995 sq. km.). Cap. Ciudad Bolívar. Watered by the Orinoco R. and its tribs. inc. the Caroní and Caura Rs. Very hot climate with a rainy season May–October. Mainly sit. in the Guiana Highlands, some of it still little explored. Heavily forested. There is farming on the N Orinoco lowlands, esp. cattle, horses, cereals, tobacco, sugar and fruit. Mineral resources inc. gold, mica, diamonds, iron. Pop. (1971c) 391,665.

Bolivia, South America. Rep. in central S America bounded N and E by Brazil, S by Paraguay and Argentina, W by Chile and Peru. Area, 424,160 sq. m. Chief cities La Paz (administrative cap.), Sucre (cap.), Chochabamba, Santa Cruz, Potosi. Bolivia is a land of violent contrasts. Structurally it is divided into three main regions. There is the country of the mountains and the high plateau, the country of the high valleys and gorges and the country of the broad plains. Bolivia is entirely in the tropical zone, but the extreme spread in altitude, from about 300 ft. to over 21,000 ft. a.s.l., produces a wide variation of climate. The country is endowed with many natural resources. Tin, silver, gold, zinc, antimony, tungsten, lead, copper and a variety of other minerals occur in large quantities in the highlands. Petroleum, gas and hydroelectric resources are plentiful. The fertile valleys and the wide plains provide good soil and climate for rice, cotton, sugar, coffee, tea, cacao and all kinds of fruits. Even the highlying Altiplano produces potatoes, barley, wheat, quinoa and other basic necessities. Two-fifths of the country is covered with forests rich in valuable timber, fibres and a good supply of wild rubber. There are extensive pastures for cattle in the valleys and on the plains and for sheep and llama on the highlands. Lakes and rivers are rich in fish. Mining has been the leading industry since early colonial days. Metallic minerals have accounted for all or nearly all exports throughout the centuries. Tin replaced silver as the leading export mineral early in this

century. As tin ores become uneconomically low in grade, efforts are being made to diversify mining and replace tin by a more intensive mining of copper, lead, zinc, antimony, tungsten and gold, the mining of which has already reached significant proportions. Prospects for increased copper and gold mining are reportedly good. Lack of transportation facilities makes the mining of non-metallic minerals uneconomical at present; nevertheless, deposits of salts, soda and sulphur have been worked to a limited extent. The most important ore deposits actually in process of exploitation, are to be found in Camiri, Sandandita, Bermejo, Monteagudo, Caranda, Colpa, Rio Grande and other places. The total oil production is more than 40,000 barrels daily. The highlands are virtually treeless, except for a few eucalyptus groves near the principal urban centres. The valleys are much better endowed with trees. Some eucalyptus trees are grown for fuel and mining supports near Cochabamba and Sucre, but the best forests are found on the eastern slopes of the Andes and on the lowlands along the rivers of the Amazon basin. Here, large areas of tropical forests of evergreens and hardwood exist. Rubber of high quality grows wild in the forests of Pando and Beni and constitutes the primary forest export commodity. Brazil nuts, which also grow wild on trees often 100 ft. tall, constitute the second most important forest export commodity. Dry forests of abundant hardwoods, such as quebracho, walnut and mahogany, exist in the southeastern part of the country between Yucuiba, Tarija and the slopes of the Andes. Most of the vast timber resources lie beyond the reach of modern means of transportation. Pop. (1971E) 5,062,000.

Bollington, Cheshire, England. Town 3 m. NNE of Macclesfield. Industries inc. textile printing, dyeing. Pop. (1973E) 6,700.

Bologna, Bologna, Italy. Anc. univ. city 52 m. N of Florence on the Aemilian Way. Provincial cap. The main industry is engineering, also manu. pasta and processed meats. Pop. (1971C) 490,256.

Bolsover, Derbyshire, England.Town 6 m. E of Chesterfield. Industries inc. coalmining, limestone quarrying. Pop. (1973E) 10,850.

Bolton, Greater Manchester, England. Town 11 m. NW of Manchester. The main industry is cotton; also manu. textile machinery, chemicals. Pop. (1973E) 261,250.

Bolu, Turkey. (i) Province of NW Turkey on the Black Sea, bounded N by the Bolu Mountains. Area, 4,433 sq. m. (11,481 sq. km.). Heavily forested area, drained by the Devrek, Soganli and Aladag Rs. Agric. products inc. cereals, flax, tobacco, opium. Pop. (1970C) 402,774. (ii) Town and provincial cap. 85 m. NW of Ankara on the Devrek R. Manu. leather goods. Pop. (1970C) 26,994.

Bolzano, Bolzano, Italy. (i) Province of N Italy bounded N by Austria and Switzerland and sit. in, and co-extensive with, the Trentino–Alto Adige area. Area, 3,090 sq. m. Chief towns Bolzano, Merano, Bressanone, Brunico, Dobbiaco. Alpine area inc. the Dolomite and Ortler ranges, drained by the Isarco and Adige Rs. The main occupations are tourism and farming, with some lumbering. (ii) City and provincial cap. 35 m. SSW of the Brenner Pass on the Isarco R. Railway junction, tourist centre. Industries inc. steel, fruit canning, distilling, textiles; manu. wine, food products, pianos. Pop. (1971E) 103,126.

Boma, Zaïre. Town 180 m. WSW of Kinshasa on the Zaïre R. R. port exporting palm oil, coffee.

Bombay, Maharashtra, India. City on the Arabian Sea at the S end of Bombay Island. State cap. and a major commercial and industrial centre. The main industries are cotton, oil refining, chemicals; manu. machinery, paper, furniture, carpets. It is India's main sea port, exporting

cotton, oilseeds. Pop. (1971c) 5,970,575.

Bomi Hills, Western Province, Liberia. Area, 40 m. N of Monrovia, an important iron mining district.

Bonaire Island, Netherlands Antilles. Island 30 m. E of Curaçao island. Area, 99 sq. m. (256 sq. km.). Chief town Kralendjik. Main products sisal, goat dung, salt. Pop. (1972E) 8,181.

Bonanza, Zelaya, Nicaragua. Village 75 m. W of Puerto Cabezas in the Pis Pis Mountains. Centre for the Neptune goldfields.

Bonavista, Newfoundland, Canada. Town 80 m. NNW of St. John's on the E shore of Bonavista Bay. The main industries are fishing and fish processing. Pop. (1971c) 4,215.

Bondy, Seine-St. Denis, France. Suburb of NE Paris on the Ourcq Canal. Industries inc. manu. glass, chemicals, foodstuffs. Pop. (1968c) 51,692.

Bo'ness (Borrowstounness), West Lothian, Scotland. Central region. Town 16 m. WNW of Edinburgh on the Firth of Forth. Industries inc. coalmining; manu. fertilizers, pottery. Pop. (1973E) 10,195.

Bonin Islands, Pacific Ocean. In 1968 the U.S.A. retroceded the islands to Japan. Group of islands *c.* 600 m. S of Tōkyō. Area, 40 sq. m., the main groups being Bailey Island, Beechey Island, Parry Island. The largest island, Chichi-jima, has an important harbour. Main occupation farming. Pop. (1970E) 300.

Bonn, North Rhine-Westphalia, West Germany. City 15 m. SSE of Cologne on the Rhine R. Federal cap. Industries inc. engineering, printing, publishing; manu. tobacco products, pharmaceutical goods, office equipment. Pop. (1971E) 278,800.

Bonneville, Lake, U.S.A. Flat plain of salt flats surrounding the Great Salt L., Utah, which is all that remains of an extensive prehistoric L. occupying much of what is now Utah.

Bonny, Bight of, formerly Biafra, B. of.

Bonnyrigg and Lasswade, Midlothian, Scotland. Lothian region. Town 6 m. SE of Edinburgh comprising 2 small towns united in 1929. Industries inc. manu. cement, carpets. Pop. (1971c) 7,110.

Bonthe, Sherbro, Sierra Leone. Town 85 m. SE of Freetown on the Sherbro R. and on the E shore of Sherbro Island. Commercial centre and port exporting palm oil, kernels, piassava, cacao.

Boothia, Northwest Territory, Canada. Peninsula extending to the most N point of the N American mainland.

Boothia, Gulf of, Canada. Inlet of the Arctic Ocean *c.* 200 m. long, extending NW to SE between Boothia and Baffin Island.

Bootle, Merseyside, England. Town adjoining Liverpool on the N bank of the Mersey R. Sea port, with much of the Mersey docks, exporting timber. Industries inc. tanning, engineering, tin-smelting. Pop. (1973E) 71,160.

Boppard, Rhineland-Palatinate, West Germany. Town 8 m. S of Coblenz on the Rhine R. Trading centre for a wine producing area. Industries inc. tourism. Pop. 8,500.

Boquerón, Paraguay. Dept. of N Paraguay in the Chaco, bounded N and W by Bolivia, SE by Brazil across the Paraguay R. and SW by Argentina across the Pilcomayo R. Area, 64,876 sq. m. Consists of low grasslands, marshes, jungle and forest. There is farming along the Paraguay R. mainly cattle raising with some cotton. The other main occupation is lumbering, with some mining. The area was awarded to Paraguay in 1938, after the Chaco War with Bolivia, 1932–35. The dept. was estab. 1944. Pop. (1972E) 26,285.

Bor, Serbia, Yugoslavia. Town 16 m. NNW of Zajecar. Copper mining

centre with smelters and refinery, the largest in Yugoslavia.

Bora-Bora, Society Islands, French Polynesia. Island in the Leeward group, 25 m. NW of Raiatea. Mountainous, rising to Mount Taimanu, 2,379 ft. Area, 15 sq. m. (39 sq. km.). Chief town, Vaitape. It has a large lagoon with a good harbour. Chief products copra, oranges, vanilla and tobacco.

Borama, Somalia. Town 65 m. WNW of Hargeisa, on a plateau, near the Ethiopian frontier. Centre of a stock raising area, also producing sorghum, maize, beans.

Borås, Sweden. Town 35 m. E of Göteborg on the Viske R. The main industry is textiles; also manu hosiery, clothing. Pop. (1972E) 72,099.

Bordeaux, Gironde, France. City on the Garonne R. 60 m. from the mouth. Prefecture. Sea port with an important export trade in wines from the Graves, Sauternes, Médoc and St. Émilion districts. Industries inc. shipbuilding, sugar refining, chemicals, food processing; manu. wine bottles, casks, corks and crates. Pop. (1968C) 266,662.

Borders, region of Scotland. Area, 1,800 sq. m. comprising the districts of Berwickshire, Roxburgh, Tweeddale, Ettrick and Lauderdale. Pop. (1971E based on Census) 99,000.

Bordighera, Imperia, Italy. Town next to the French border on the Gulf of Genoa. Resort, with an export trade in flowers and palm branches.

Borgerhout, Antwerp, Belgium. Suburb of E Antwerp. Industries inc. manu. food products, chemicals, clothing, leather, tobacco, diamond polishing and cutting. Pop. (1973E) 47,567.

Borislav, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, U.S.S.R. Town 50 m. SW of Lvov in an area producing oil and natural gas. Industries inc. oil refining; manu. oil drilling equipment.

Borisoglebsk, Russian Soviet Federal Socialist Republic, U.S.S.R. Town 130 m. ESE of Voronezh on the Khoper R. Industries inc. meat packing, flour milling, tanning.

Borisov, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, U.S.S.R. Town 45 m. NE of Minsk on the Berezina R. Industries inc. manu. matches, enamelware, glass products, food products, musical instruments.

Borku, Chad. Region S of the Tibesti highlands in the L. Chad depression. Chief town Faya. Mainly desert, with intermittent streams and oases, of which the main products are dates, barley, livestock.

Borkum, Borkum Island, West Germany. Town at the W end of the island, a holiday resort. Pop. (1971E) 30,000.

Borkum Island, West Germany. Island off the entrance to the Ems R. estuary, the most W of the German Frisian islands. Area, 14 sq. m. (36 sq. km.).

Borlänge, Kopparberg, Sweden. Town 120 m. NW of Stockholm. The main industry is steel. Pop. (1972E) 45,194.

Borneo, South East Asia. Largest island of the Malay arch. to the E of Sumatra. Area, 187,000 sq. m. (484,330 sq. km.). Politically divided into four sections: Kalimantan forms part of Indonesia and covers most of the island except the N; Sarawak and Sabah are parts of the Federation of Malaysia and comprise Eastern Malaysia, they extend the length of the N coast and the British protectorate of Brunei forms an enclave in NE Sarawak. Mountainous, rising to Mount Kinabalu, 13,697 ft. Forested in the interior with fertile coastal lowlands. The main products are petroleum, rubber, copra, rice, sago and fish.

Bornholm, Denmark. Island in the Baltic Sea off SE Sweden. Area, 227 sq. m. (588 sq. km.). Chief town Rönne. Main occupations farming, fishing, tourism.

Borodino, Russian Soviet Federal Socialist Republic, U.S.S.R. Village 75 m. W of Moscow, site of a battle in 1812 between Napoleon's army and Russian forces.

Boroughbridge, North Yorkshire, England. Town 6 m. ESE of Ripon on the Ure R. Market town, noted for prehistoric monoliths called the Devil's Arrows. Pop. (1973E) 1,819.

Borroloola, Northern Territory, Australia. Village 435 m. SE of Darwin on the McArthur R. Cattle raising station. Airfield.

Borromean Islands, Italy. Group of 4 islands in L. Maggiore famous for their gardens.

Borrowdale, Cumbria, England. Valley in the Lake District extending S and W from the S end of L. Derwentwater.

Borstal, Kent, England. Village 2 m. S of Rochester. Seat of the original Borstal institution for juvenile delinquents, estab. in 1902.

Boscastle, Cornwall, England. Town 15 m. N of Bodmin on the Atlantic. Fishing port and resort.

Bosnia-Hercegovina, Yugoslavia. Constituent rep. of the Yugoslav Federation, sit. mainly in the Dinaric Alps. Area, 19,736 sq. m. (51,116 sq. km.). Chief towns Sarajevo (cap.), Banja Luka, Tuzla, Mostar. Mainly agric. in the valleys; main products cereals, vegetables, fruit and tobacco. Pop. (1971C) 3,716,786.

Bosporus, Asia/Europe. Strait extending 18 m. SSW to NNE between European and Asiatic Turkey, with Istanbul on its W shore. It links the Black Sea with the Sea of Marmara. The width is ½–2½ m.

Bossier City, Louisiana, U.S.A. Town opposite Shreveport on the Red R. Industries inc. oil refining, railway repair shops, cotton and cottonseed processing, fertilisers, chemicals; manu. wood and metal products, concrete, mattresses. Has the ruins of the Confederate Forces' Fort Smith, now a memorial park. Pop. (1970C) 41,595.

Boston, Lincolnshire, England. Town on the Witham R. 4 m. from the mouth. Market town. Industries inc. fruit and vegetable canning. Sea port. Pop. (1973E) 26,700.

Boston, Massachusetts, U.S.A. City at the head of Massachusetts Bay. Boston was settled by a chartered company of English Puritans in 1630. Indian inhabitants called it Shawmut and the Puritans renamed it Trimountaine. It was named Boston from a town in Lincolnshire, England from which many of the company had come, in 1630. In 1632 it became the capital of the Massachusetts Bay Colony and is today capital of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. It is the commercial and cultural centre of New England. Industries inc. fishing, textiles, chemicals, food processing; manu. leather goods and machinery. A major sea port with an ice-free and almost landlocked harbour. Pop. (1970C) 641,071.

Botany Bay, New South Wales, Australia. Inlet 5 m. S of Sydney on the Pacific coast, the site of Captain Cook's original landing in Australia; now a suburb of Sydney with oil, textile, plastics and chemical industries.

Bothnia, Gulf of, Scandinavia. Arm of the Baltic Sea extending N of Ahvenanmaa between Sweden and Finland. Ice-free only in summer.

Botosani, Moldavia, Romania. Town 60 m. NW of Iaşi. Industries inc. flour milling, textiles; manu. clothing. Pop. (1972E) 29,727.

Botswana, Africa. Rep. in Southern Africa bounded NE by Rhodesia, N and W by South-West Africa, S and SE by the Republic of South Africa. Area, 222,000 sq. m. (575,000 sq. km.). The main business centres are Lobatse, Gaborone and Francistown. Largest towns are Serowe, Kanye and Molepolole. Mainly plateau at over 3,000 ft. with depressions in the N which become extensive Ls. in summer. The mean annual rainfall is 20 ins. Cattle-rearing and dairying are the chief industries, but the country is more a pastoral than an agricultural one, crops depending entirely upon the rainfall. However, increasing numbers of boreholes are being established where underground supply is adequate. Main products beef, cattle, hides, skins. Pop. (1971C) 630,739.

Bottrop, North Rhine-Westphalia, West Germany. Town immediately N of Essen on the Rhine–Hern Canal in the Ruhr coalfield. The main industry is coalmining and processing coal products. Pop. (1972E) 104,407.

Bouaké, Ivory Coast. Town 175 m. NNW of Abidjan on the railway to Upper Volta. Trading centre for coffee and cacao. Industries inc. cotton ginning, textiles; manu. sisal products. Pop. 85,000.

Bou Arfa, Oujda, Morocco. Village 150 m. S of Oujda on the Trans-Saharan railway. The main industry is manganese mining and processing.

Bouches-du-Rhône, France. Dept. of SE France on the Mediterranean coast. Area, 2,026 sq. m. Chief towns Marseilles (prefecture), Arles, Aix-en-Provence. Marshy plain in the W (the Camargue), with dry plain to the E and the Maritime Alps in the E and N. Main occupation farming; main products livestock, olive oil, wine, fruit, lignite and salt. Pop. (1968C) 1,470,271.

Bougainville, Solomon Islands. Largest island of the Solomons group, and part of the Territory of Papua New Guinea. Area, 4,100 sq. m. (10,619 sq. km.). Mountainous, rising to 8,500 ft. in Mount Balbi (volcanic), and heavily forested. Main products copra, tagua nuts. Pop. (1970C) 77,880.

Bougie *see* **Bejaia**

Boulder, Western Australia, Australia. Town immediately next to Kalgoorlie and 340 m. ENE of Perth. As the municipality of Kalgoorlie-Boulder they form the principal mining centre of Western Australia, and the centre of the E Coolgardie goldfield. It is a junction in the Trans-Australian railway. Pop. of Kalgoorlie-Boulder (1972E) 21,100.

Boulder, Colorado, U.S.A. City 25 m. NW of Denver at 5,350 ft. Centre of a mining and ranching area, and a health resort. Pop. (1970C) 66,870.

Boulogne-Billancourt, Hauts-de-Seine, France. Suburb of SW Paris on the Seine R. Industries inc. manu. vehicles, aircraft, rubber, cosmetics and soap. Pop. (1968C) 109,380.

Boulogne-sur-mer, Pas-de-Calais, France. Town at the mouth of the Liane R. on the English Channel. Industries inc. fishing, fish processing; manu. iron and steel, cement, bricks, tiles. Sea port with heavy passenger traffic for Folkestone and Dover. Pop. (1968C) 49,276.

Bountiful, Utah, U.S.A. City 8 m. N of Salt Lake City in an irrigated agric. area, at 4,408 ft. a.s.l. Farming centre producing fruit and poultry. Pop. (1970C) 27,853.

Bounty Islands, New Zealand. Group of islands 400 m. ESE of Dunedin in the S Pacific. Named after, and discovered by, Captain Bligh's *Bounty*. Uninhabited.

Bourg, Ain, France. Town 35 m. NNE of Lyon on the Reyssouze R. Prefecture. Market town trading in grain, wine, poultry. Industries inc. flour milling, cheese making, pottery. Pop. (1968C) 73,998.

Bourges, Cher, France. Town on the Canal du Berry at the confluence of

the Auron and Yèvre Rs. Prefecture. Military town with state ordnance factories; also manu. woollens, linoleum, hardware and agric. implements. Pop. (1968c) 73,998.

Bourget, Lac du, France. L. in the Savoie dept. near Aix-les-Bains, 11 m. long and up to 2 m. wide.

Bourget, Le, Seine-St. Denis, France. Town 7 m. NNE of Paris with one of the 2 main metropolitan airports. Pop. (1968c) 9,797.

Bourne, Lincolnshire, England. Town 15 m. SE of Grantham. Market town in an agric. area. Pop. (1973e) 7,010.

Bournemouth, Dorset, England. Town on Poole Bay, on the English Channel. The main industry is tourism. Pop. (1973e) 147,460.

Bournville, West Midlands, England. Area of S Birmingham founded in 1879 by George Cadbury as a residential area for workers of his cocoa and chocolate factories.

Bouvet Island, South Atlantic Ocean. Island 1,800 m. SSW of Capetown. Area, 19 sq. m. (48 sq. km.). It forms a depend. of Norway and is uninhabited.

Bovey Tracey, Devon, England. Town 11 m. SW of Exeter. Market town in a farming area. Industries inc. pottery. Pop. (1973e) 3,357.

Bow (Stratford-le-Bow), Greater London, England. District of E London N of the Thames R. forming part of the boro. of Tower Hamlets.

Bowling Green, Kentucky, U.S.A. City 65 m. NNE of Nashville Tennessee on the Barren R. at the head of navigation. Market centre for an agric. area, trading in fruit, tobacco, maize, livestock. Industries inc. manu. food products, electrical goods, clothing, building materials, air-conditioning equipment and water coolers; processing flour and cattle food, tobacco, timber, oil, rock-asphalt, marble. Seat of the West Kentucky State Teachers' College. Pop. (1970c) 36,253.

Bowling Green, Ohio, U.S.A. City 19 m. SSW of Toledo in an agric. area. Industries inc. manu. motor vehicles, machinery, metal goods, food products, glass products. Seat of Bowling Green State University. Pop. (1970c) 21,760.

Bowness, Cumbria, England. Village 12 m. WNW of Carlisle on the Solway Firth, at the W end of the Roman Hadrian's Wall.

Bowness-on-Windermere, Cumbria, England. Village now forming part of Windermere on the E shore of L. Windermere. Tourist centre. Pop. (1973e) 3,483.

Bow River, Canada. Rises in the Rocky Mountains in SW Alberta and flows 315 m. SE through the Banff National Park, past Banff and Calgary to turn SE near Bassano and join the S Saskatchewan R.

Box Hill, Surrey, England. Spur of the N Downs immediately NNE of Dorking, 596 ft. a.s.l.

Boyacá, Boyacá, Colombia. Town in the E Cordillera at 7,750 ft. a.s.l. Scene of the Spanish defeat by Bolívar, 1819, which gained independence for Colombia and Venezuela.

Boyle, Roscommon, Irish Republic. Town 22 m. SSE of Sligo on the Boyle R. Market town for a farming area. Pop. (1971c) 1,727.

Boyne River, Irish Republic. Rises in the Bog of Allen and flows 80 m. NE through County Meath to enter the Irish Sea 4 m. below Drogheda. The Battle of the Boyne, the defeat of James II by William III, was fought 3 m. W of Drogheda in 1690.

Boy's Town, Nebraska, U.S.A. Village 10 m. W of Omaha founded in 1917 by Father E. J. Flanagan as a settlement for homeless boys.

Bozcaada, Canakkale, Turkey. Island 3 m. off the NW Turkish coast in the

Aegean Sea, S of the entrance to the Dardanelles Strait. Area, 15 sq. m. (39 sq. km.). Chief town, Bozcaada.

Bozeman, Montana, U.S.A. City 75 m. ESE of Butte and S of the Bridger mountains. Distribution centre for an agric. area, handling grain, livestock, tinned vegetables and coal. Pop. (1970C) 18,670.

Bozen *see* **Bolzano**

Brabant, Belgium. Province of central Belgium. Area, 1,267 sq. m. (3,282 sq. km.). Cap. Brussels. Drained by the Dyle, Demer and Senne Rs. Mainly agric. with engineering and textile industries in the towns. Pop. (1973E) 2,198,309.

Brac, Yugoslavia. The main Dalmatian island 10 m. SE of Split in the Adriatic. Area, 152 sq. m. (394 sq. km.). Chief town, Supetar. Industries inc. tourism and fishing.

Brackley, Northamptonshire, England. Town 8 m. ESE of Banbury on the Ouse R. Industries inc. brewing, flour milling. Pop. (1973E) 5,270.

Bracknell, Berkshire, England. 'New town' 10 m. ESE of Reading. Industries inc. engineering; manu. clothing, furniture. Headquarters of the Meteorological Office. Pop. (1973E) 33,953.

Bradford, West Yorkshire, England. City 9 m. W of Leeds and Metropolitan district of West Yorkshire, and centre of the woollen industry; also manu. other textiles, textile machinery. Pop. (1973E) 292,340.

Bradford-on-Avon, Wiltshire, England. Town 9 m. ESE of Bath on the Avon R. Market town in a farming area. Pop. (1973E) 8,310.

Braemar, Aberdeenshire, Scotland. Grampian region. Village 13 m. WSW of Ballater on Clunie Water. Scene of the annual Highland Games.

Braga, Braga, Portugal. Town 28 m. NNE of Oporto. District cap. Industries inc. manu. hats, cutlery. Pop. (1970C) 40,977.

Bragança, Bragança, Portugal. City 110 m. NE of Oporto. District cap. Railway terminus and trading centre for an agric. area, handling grain, wine, olive oil and livestock. Industries inc. manu. textiles, hats, confectionery. Episcopal see.

Brahmaputra River, South Asia. Rises in SW Tibet in the Himalayas and flows 1,800 m. E, as the Tsangpo R., across S Tibet through the Himalayas at *c.* 12,000 ft. At the E end of the range near Namcha Barwa it loops N and then S through deep gorges, as the Dighang R. and enters NE Assam, India, as the Brahmaputra. It flows WSW through Assam and turns S into Bangladesh to join the Ganges R. 35 m. W of Dacca. Navigable for steamers up to Ganhati and for small craft up to Dibrugarh.

Brăila, Brăila, Romania. Town 15 m. SSW of Galati on the Danube R. Industries inc. flour milling, railway engineering, timber. R. port trading in grain. Pop. (1972E) 157,840.

Braintree and Bocking, Essex, England. Town 15 m. W of Colchester comprising 2 towns joined in 1934. Industries inc. textiles; manu. metal windows. Pop. (1973E) 26,300.

Brak, Fezzan, Libya. Town 35 m. NNW of Sebha in an oasis near the SE edge of the Hammada el Hamra desert. Route centre. Main products dates, cereals, sheep, camels.

Brakpan, Transvaal, Republic of South Africa. Town 20 m. E of Johannesburg on the Witwatersrand at 5,400 ft. a.s.l., an important gold mining centre. Pop. (1970E) 1,096,597.

Brampton, Cumbria, England. Town 8 m. ENE of Carlisle. Market town for a farming area. Pop. (1973E) 3,521.

Branco Island, Cape Verde Islands, Atlantic. Island 5 m. SSE of Santa Luzia in the Windward group. Area, 1 sq. m. Desolate and uninhabited.

Brandenburg, Potsdam, East Germany. Town 38 m. WSW of Berlin on the Havel R. Industries inc. textiles, engineering. Pop. (1973E) 94,091.

Brandon, Manitoba, Canada. Town 130 m. W of Winnipeg on the Assiniboine R. Trading centre for a wheat-growing area. Industries inc. agric. engineering, oil refining. Pop. (1972E) 31,350.

Brandywine Creek, U.S.A. R. rises in SE Pennsylvania and flows 20 m. SE through Delaware to join the Christina R. Scene of a battle between American and English forces, 1777.

Brantford, Ontario, Canada. Town 20 m. WSW of Hamilton on the Grand R. Industries inc. manu. refrigerators, agric. implements and pottery. Pop. (1971C) 64,421.

Bras d'Or, Lake, Canada. Tidal L. in Nova Scotia extending SW to NE through Cape Breton island and nearly dividing it in two. Area, 360 sq. m. (932 sq. km.).

Brasilia, Federal District, Brazil. City 600 m. NW of Rio de Janeiro built since 1960 as the Federal Cap. The main employment is in govt. service. Pop. (1970C) 277,005.

Braşov, Braşov, Romania. Town 90 m. NNW of Bucharest in the Transylvanian Alps. District cap. Industries inc. textiles, iron and copper smelting; manu. aircraft, tractors, machinery, oil-drilling equipment. Pop. (1972E) 188,828.

Bratislava, Slovakia, Czechoslovakia. Town 80 m. SE of Brno on the Danube R. near the Austrian and Hungarian borders. Slovakian cap. Railway centre with important trade in agric. produce. Industries inc. refining oil from Brody (Ukraine), engineering, brewing, printing, chemicals, textiles, paper making, flour milling, sugar refining. Pop. (1970C) 291,000.

Bratsk, Russian Soviet Federal Socialist Republic, U.S.S.R. Town 285 m. NNW of Irkutsk on the Angara R. Industries are based on an important hydroelectric power station and inc. sawmilling; manu. wood pulp, cellulose, furniture. Pop. 170,000.

Braunschweig, *see* **Brunswick**

Bray, Berkshire, England. Village 1 m. SE of Maidenhead on the Thames R.

Bray, Wicklow, Irish Republic. Town 11 m. SSE of Dublin on the Irish Sea coast. Seaside resort. Pop. (1971C) 14,467.

Brazil, South America. Rep. bounded E by the Atlantic, and on its NW and S borders by all the S American countries except Ecuador and Chile. Area, 3,287,195 sq. m. (8,513,835 sq. km.), the 4th largest country in the world, comprising 21 states, 4 territories and the Federal District. Chief cities Brasilia (cap.), São Paulo, Rio de Janeiro, Porto Alegre, Salvador, Recife. About nine-tenths of the people and most industry and agric. is found on the coastal belt. The interior is little developed. The Amazon basin rain forests cover the N; the NE is dry scrub, the centre is table-land rising to 8,000 ft. 44% of the pop. is rural and 75% of the foreign exchange derives from agric. exports. Coffee is grown in the states of São Paulo, Paraná, Espirito Santo and Minas Gerais and is an important crop. Rubber is a natural product of Brazil and is found chiefly in the states of Acre, Amazonas and Pará. Sugar, tobacco, citrus fruits, bananas and rice are also important crops. Brazil is a livestock producer and ranks ahead of Argentina. Brazil is the only source of high-grade quartz crystal in commercial quantities. Other minerals include, industrial diamonds, chrome, salt, mica, beryllium, graphite, titanium, magnesite, iron ore, manganese, coal, tungsten.

Gold is found in every state but large scale mining is at Minas Gerais. The most important manufacturing industry in Brazil is the weaving industry, which employs about 16% of all industrial workers; nearly 50% of the factories are in São Paulo and another 28% in Guanabara and Minas Gerais. Pop. (1970c) 93,139,037.

Brazzaville, Congo. City and cap. on the Zaïre R. opposite Kinshasa (Zaïre). Industries inc. textiles; manu. shoes. R. port and railway centre. Pop. (1972E) 250,000.

Brechin, Angus, Scotland. Tayside region. Town 10 m. NE of Forfar on the s Esk R. Industries inc. manu. whisky, linen, paper. Pop. (1973E) 7,115.

Brechou, Channel Islands. Small island off the W coast of Sark. Area, 74 acres.

Brecknock, Powys, Wales. District of Powys county in SE Wales. Area, 733 sq. m. Mountainous, rising to Brecon Beacons, 2,906 ft. Main occupation farming, with some coal mining in the s. Chief towns Brecon, Brynmawr. Pop. (1973E) 37,120.

Brecon, Powys, Wales. Town at the confluence of the Usk and Honddu Rs. Industries inc. manu. textiles, leather. Pop. (1973E) 6,460.

Breda, North Brabant, Netherlands. Town 16 m. W of Tilburg at the confluence of the Merk and Aa Rs. Industries inc. textiles, food canning; manu. textile machinery, shoes and matches. Pop. (1973E) 121,181.

Bregenz, Vorarlberg, Austria. Town at the E end of L. Constance. Provincial cap. Industries inc. tourism, textiles; manu. electrical goods. Pop. (1971C) 21,839.

Breisach, Baden-Württemberg, West Germany. Town 12 m. WNW of Freiburg on the Rhine R. The main industry is wine-making.

Breisgau, Baden-Württemberg, West Germany. District extending along the E bank of the Rhine N and S of Freiburg and inc. the mountains of the S Black Forest.

Breitenfeld, Leipzig, East Germany. Village 5 m. NW of Leipzig, scene of two Swedish victories, 1631 and 1642, during the Thirty Years War.

Bremen, West Germany. (i) *Freie Hansestadt Bremen,* a *Land* of the Federal Rep. consisting of 2 areas on the Weser R. in Lower Saxony, one centred on Bremen, the other on Bremerhaven. Area, 156 sq. m. Pop. (1972E) 734,330. (ii) City on the Lower Weser R. 50 m. from the sea, a Free Hansa City and major sea port. Industries inc. oil refining, shipbuilding, flour milling, brewing, sugar refining; manu. chocolate and tobacco products. Exports iron, steel and other manu. goods. Pop. (1971E) 594,600.

Bremerhaven, Bremen, West Germany. Town 34 m. NNW of Bremen on the Weser R. estuary. Outport for Bremen. Industries inc. fishing, fish processing, ship repairing. Pop. (1971E) 144,500.

Bremerton, Washington, U.S.A. City 14 m. WSW of Seattle on a peninsula in Paget Sound and separated from Seattle by Admiralty Inlet. Industries inc. shipbuilding and naval dockyards. Pop. (1970C) 35,307.

Brenner Pass, Austria/Italy. Alpine pass between Innsbruck, Austria and Bolzano, Italy, at 4,500 ft. The lowest of the main alpine passes.

Brent, Greater London, England. District of NW Lond. Pop. (1973E) 275,150.

Brentford and Chiswick, Greater London, England. Suburb of W Lond. on the N bank of the Thames R. Industries inc. manu. pharmaceutical goods, tyres, soap.

Brentwood, Essex, England. Town 18 m. NE of Lond., mainly residential. Pop. (1973E) 20,779.

Brescia, Brescia, Italy. Town 51 m. E of Milan at the foot of the Alps. Provincial cap. Industries inc. manu. metal goods, firearms, hosiery, textiles. Pop. (1970E) 208,219.

Breslau *see* **Wrocław**

Bresse, France. District between the Saône R. and the Jura mountains, extending through the Ain, Jura and Saône-et-Loire depts. Chief town, Bourg; a fertile plain, main products pigs and poultry.

Brest, Finistère, France. City 130 m. W of Rennes on the W coast of Brittany and the N shore of Brest Roads. Sea port exporting fruit and vegetables and importing wheat, wine, coal, timber. Industries inc. fishing, flour milling, engineering, chemicals. Naval station with extensive dockyards, arsenal and naval training school. Pop. (1968C) 154,023.

Brest, Byelorussia, U.S.S.R. City on the Bug R. where it forms the frontier with Poland. Railway centre and R. port trading in timber, grain and cattle. Industries inc. sawmilling, cotton spinning, food processing, engineering. Pop. (1970E) 122,000.

Bretton-Woods, New Hampshire, U.S.A. Resort in the White Mountains noted as the scene of a conference in 1944 which led to the estab. of the International Monetary Fund and World Bank.

Briançon, Hautes-Alpes, France. Town 48 m. ESE of Grenoble in the upper Durance valley. Trading centre for cheese and silks. The main industry is tourism, esp. for winter sports. Pop. (1968C) 10,497.

Briansk, Russian Soviet Federal Socialist Republic, U.S.S.R. City 210 m. SW of Moscow on the Desna R. 'Oblast' cap. Railway centre and industrial centre. Industries inc. iron and steel, sawmilling, rope-making, brick making; manu. roadmaking machinery, cement. There is a lumbering and forestry school. It forms the centre of the Briansk-Bezhitsa industrial area. Pop. (1974E) 358,000.

Bridgend, Mid Glamorgan, Wales. Town 16 m. W of Cardiff on the Ogwr R. Market town. Industries inc. manu. footwear. Pop. (1973E) 14,690.

Bridge of Allan, Stirlingshire, Scotland. Central region. Town 2 m. N of Stirling on the Allan Water. Resort with mineral springs. Pop. (1973E) 3,318.

Bridgeport, Connecticut, U.S.A. City 22 m. SW of New-Haven on Long Island Sound. Industries inc. engineering; manu. machinery, sewing machines, electrical equipment, hardware. Sea port. Pop. (1970C) 156,542.

Bridgetown, Barbados. Principal town of Barbados, on Carlisle Bay on the SW coast. Cap. Sea port and airport with heavy tourist traffic, exporting sugar, molasses and rum. Pop. (1972E) 8,782.

Bridgnorth, Salop, England. Town 13 m. WSW of Wolverhampton on the Severn R. Market town. Industries inc. manu. carpets, electrical equipment. Pop. (1973E) 8,900.

Bridgwater, Somerset, England. Town 9 m. NNE of Taunton on the Parrett R. Industries inc. footwear, plastics and electrical goods. The Battle of Sedgemoor (1685) took place just outside the town. Pop. (1973E) 26,700.

Bridlington, Humberside, England. Town 5 m. WSW of Flamborough Head on Bridlington Bay. Fishing port and resort. Pop. (1973E) 26,920.

Bridport, Dorset, England. Town 14 m. W of Dorchester on the Brit R. Market town for a farming and fishing area. Industries inc. manu. ropes, fishing nets, sailcloth, cordage. Pop. (1973E) 6,660.

Brie, France. Area between the Seine and Marne Rs., E of Paris. Agric. area producing wheat, sugar beet and dairy produce esp. cheese. The chief town is Meaux.

Brienz, Bern, Switzerland. Town on the NE side of L. Brienz. The main industry is tourism, with some wood working. Pop. 3,000.

Brierley Hill, West Midlands, England. Town 9 m. W of Birmingham. Industries inc. iron and steel; manu. pottery, bricks and glassware.

Brig, Valais, Switzerland. Town at the N end of the Simplon Pass and tunnel, on the Rhône R. An important route centre. Pop. 2,700.

Brighouse, West Yorkshire, England. Town 4 m. N of Huddersfield on the Calder R. Industries inc. manu. woollen, cotton and silk textiles, carpets and textile machinery. Pop. (1973E) 35,320.

Brightlingsea, Essex, England. Town 3 m. SE of Colchester on the Colne R. estuary. The main industry is tourism, esp. for yachting, and some oyster fishing. Pop. (1973E) 7,170.

Brighton, East Sussex, England. Town 48 m. S of Lond. on the English Channel. Seaside resort with some industries inc. manu. shoes, food products. Pop. (1973E) 160,290.

Brindisi, Brindisi, Italy. Town 65 m. SE of Bari on the Adriatic coast of Apulia. Provincial cap. Sea port exporting wine and olive oil and handling passenger traffic for Greece. Pop. 90,000.

Brisbane, Queensland, Australia. City 14 m. from the mouth of the Brisbane R. on a dredged channel, founded in 1824. State cap. and commercial centre for an extensive farming area. Sea port, exporting frozen meat, dairy products, sugar, wool, fruit, hides. Industries inc. oil refining, chemical plants, engineering, shipbuilding, food processing; manu. cement, clothing, footwear, furniture. Pop. (1971C) 866,207.

Bristol, Avon, England. City 7 m. above the mouth of the Avon R. on the Bristol Channel. Industries inc, manu. aircraft, chocolate, footwear. packaging equipment, tobacco products. Sea port importing grain, fruit, wine, esp. sherry, tobacco, petroleum. Pop. (1973E) 421,800.

Bristol, Connecticut, U.S.A. City 14 m. SW of Hartford. The main industry is clock making; also manu. ball bearings and springs. Pop. (1970C) 55,487.

Bristol, Pennsylvania, U.S.A. Town 20 m. NE of Philadelphia on the Delaware R. Industries inc. manu. textiles, carpets, metal products, paper, chemical products. Pop. (1970C) 12,085.

Bristol Channel, England/Wales. Inlet of the Atlantic Ocean, extending 80 m. E between SW Eng. and S Wales. The width varies from 50 m. at the mouth to 5 m. On the Welsh (N) coast the chief towns are Cardiff and Swansea, on the English coast Ilfracombe and Weston-super-Mare. It receives the Taff and Towy Rs. from the N, the Severn R. from the NE and the Parrett, Tan and Torridge Rs. from the S.

British Antarctic Territory, South Atlantic. Colony comprising the Antarctic mainland and islands S of 60°S lat. and between 20°W and 80°W long. Area, 150,000 sq. m. (388,500 sq. km.) with no permanent pop.

British Columbia, Canada. Province on the W coast bounded S by the U.S.A. and E by Alberta. Area, 366,255 sq. m. (948,600 sq. km.). Chief towns Victoria (cap.), Vancouver, New Westminster. Mountainous, with parallel ranges running N to S and cut by the Fraser, Kootenay, Thompson and Columbia Rs. Heavily forested with valuable timber. About 3% of the land is suitable for cultivation, with dairying, fruit growing and mixed farming in the S. Main occupations

lumbering, fishing, mining, with associated industries powered by hydroelectric power. Pop. (1971c) 2,184,621.

British Honduras *see* **Belize**

British Indian Ocean Territory. Colony, founded 1965, consisting of the Chagos Arch., the Aldabra, Farquhar and Desroches islands, sit. between Sri Lanka and Mauritius.

British Isles. An archipelago on the continental shelf of Europe but separated from the continent by the North Sea, the Strait of Dover and the English Channel. It consists of two large islands and some 5,000 small islands and islets. The largest island is Great Britain (England, Wales and Scotland); the other large island is Ireland (Northern Ireland and the Irish Republic). Among single islands are the Isle of Man, Anglesey and Isle of Wight. The groups include Orkney and Shetland islands to the N of Scotland, the Hebrides to the W and the Scilly Isles to the SW of England. The Channel Islands are geographically French but are considered part of the British Isles.

British Virgin Islands, West Indies. Group of islands in the E of the Virgin Islands arch., consisting of 36 islands. Area, 59 sq. m. Main islands Tortola, Virgin Gorda, Anegada, Jost Van Dyke. Cap. Road Town on Tortola. Main occupations fishing, farming, fruit growing. Pop. (1970E) 10,484.

Brittany, France. Area occupying the peninsula between the English Channel and the Bay of Biscay and consisting of the Finistère, Côtes-du-Nord, Morbihan, Ile-et-Vilaine and Loire-Atlantique depts. Mainly moorland with important prehistoric sites. Main occupations farming, market gardening and fishing; main products cider, potatoes, onions and other vegetables.

Brive, Corrèze, France. Town 52 m. SSE of Limoges on the Corrèze R. Market town trading in fruit and vegetables, wool, cattle. Industries inc. manu. food products and paper. Pop. (1968c) 49,325.

Brixen, Bolzano, Italy. Town 20 m. NE of Bolzano on the Brenner rail route and the Isarco R. Health resort at 1,834 ft. Industries powered by an important hydroelectric plant inc. manu. wax, foodstuffs, alcohol. Passed to Italy from Austria, 1919.

Brixham, Devon, England. Town 5 m. S of Torquay on the English Channel. Fishing port and holiday resort.

Brixton, Greater London, England. District of SW Lond. containing a major prison.

Brno, Jihomoravský, Czechoslovakia. City 110 m. SE of Prague above the confluence of the Svitava and Svratka Rs. The country's 2nd city, an industrial, commercial and cultural centre. Industries inc. manu. textiles, vehicles, machinery, clothing, furniture and soap. Pop. (1970c) 339,000.

Broach, Gujarat, India. Town 40 m. NNE of Surat on the Narmada R. The main industry is textiles. R. port.

Broads, The, Norfolk, England. Region of Ls. and marshland surrounding the Bure, Ant and Thurne Rs., the Ls. partly formed from the 'broadening' of the Rs. Tourist area for sailing, bird watching and fishing.

Broadstairs, Kent, England. Town in the Isle of Thanet in E Kent. Holiday resort. Pop. (1973E) 21,670.

Brocken, East Germany. Mountain peak in the Magdeburg district, at 3,747 ft. the highest in the Harz mountains. Noted as a trad. meeting place of witches.

Brockton, Massachusetts, U.S.A. City 19 m. S of Boston. Industries inc. manu. shoes, shoe making machinery and leather. Pop. (1970c) 89,040.

Broken Hill, New South Wales, Australia. Town 220 m. NE of Port Pirie. Mining centre with a 3 m. lode of metallic sulphides. Pop. (1972E) 29,743.

Broken Hill, Zambia *see* **Kabwe**

Bromley, Greater London, England. Boro. of SE Lond. extending into NW Kent. Mainly residential. Pop. (1973E) 305,530.

Brompton, Greater London, England. District in Kensington in W Lond. containing the Roman Catholic Brompton Oratory and several major museums.

Bromsgrove, Hereford and Worcester, England. Town 12 m. NNE of Worcester. Industries inc. iron founding; manu. nails, buttons. Pop. (1973E) 41,430.

Brookings, South Dakota, U.S.A. City 50 m. N of Sioux Falls. Trading centre for a farming area, handling flour, dairy products, livestock, poultry, corn, oats, barley. Pop. (1970C) 13,717.

Brookline, Massachusetts, U.S.A. Town forming a suburb of W Boston, mainly residential with some industries. Pop. (1970C) 58,886.

Brooklyn, New York, U.S.A. District of New York City on the extreme W of Long Island and SE from Manhattan across the East R; co-extensive with Kings County. Bounded N and NE by Newtown Creek and SE by Jamaica Bay. Mainly residential but with an important water front and neighbouring industrial area. Industries inc. manu. textiles, machinery, clothing, shoes, paint, beer, paper, chemical goods, processed foods. The Bush Terminal docks and warehouses; the Erie and Atlantic shipping basins and the New York State Barge Canal Terminal are on the waterfront. There is a naval shipyard on Wallabout Bay.

Brownsville, Texas, U.S.A. City opposite Matamoros, Mex., on the Rio Grande. Commercial centre trading in petroleum, citrus fruits, cotton. Industries inc. chemicals, food canning. Pop. (1970C) 52,522.

Bruay-en-Artois, Pas-de-Calais, France. Town 6 m. SW of Béthune. An important coalmining centre.

Bruck an der Mur, Styria, Austria. Town 24 m. NNW of Graz at the confluence of the Mur and Mürz Rs. The main industry is iron and steel, also manu. paper. Pop. (1971C) 16,359.

Bruges, West Flanders, Belgium. City 25 m. WNW of Ghent. Provincial cap. Market town, railway and canal centre. Industries inc. tourism, engineering, brewing, lace making, flour milling. Pop. (1972E) 118,739.

Brugg, Aargau, Switzerland. Town 17 m. NW of Zürich on the Aar R. noted for the Roman ruins at Vindonissa, the chief Roman camp in Helvetia.

Brühl, North Rhine-Westphalia, West Germany. Town 7 m. S of Cologne in a lignite mining area. Industries inc. making briquettes and machinery. Pop. (1971E) 42,300.

Brunei, Borneo. British protectorate forming an enclave in Sarawak, Malaysia, on the NW coast of Borneo. Area, 2,226 sq. m. (5,800 sq. km.). Brunei depends primarily on its oil industry, which employs 7% of the working population. Other important products are rubber, padi, jelutong, firewood and sago. Native industries include boat-building, cloth weaving and the manufacture of brass- and silverware. Most of the interior is forested, containing large potential supplies of serviceable timber. Pop. (1971E) 136,256.

Brunei Town *see* **Bandar Seri Begawan**

Brunnen, Schwyz, Switzerland. Town on L. Lucerne, linked with Morschach by rack-and-pinion railway. L. port and tourist resort.

Brunssum, Limburg, Netherlands. Town 4 m. N of Heerlen. The main occupation is coalmining. Pop. (1973E) 25,944.

Brunswick, Lower Saxony, West Germany. City 35 m. ESE of Hanover on the Oker R. Industries inc. fruit and vegetable canning, flour milling, sugar refining; manu. bicycles, calculating machines. Pop. (1972E) 220,244.

Bruny Island, Tasmania, Australia. Island off the SE coast of Tasmania across the D'Entrecasteaux Channel; consists of S and N parts connected by an isthmus 3 m. long. Area, 142 sq. m. Chief town Allonah, on S Bruny although in general N Bruny is the more populous. Main occupation farming.

Brussels, Brabant, Belgium. City on the Senne R. Cap., cultural and commercial centre. Industries inc. textiles, chemicals; manu. paper, furniture, clothing, lace. Administrative centre of the European Economic Community. Pop. (1972E) 1,069,055.

Bryansk, U.S.S.R. *see* **Briansk**

Brynmawr, Gwent, Wales. Town 2 m. NE of Ebbw Vale. Industries inc. engineering with some coal mining. Pop. (1973E) 5,970.

Brzeg, Opole, Poland. Town 25 m. SE of Wrocław on the Odra R. Industries inc. textiles, chemicals; manu. leather goods. Pop. 31,000.

Buayai, Nakhon Ratchasima, Thailand. Village 55 m. SSW of Khonkaen in Korat plateau. Main product rice. Sit. on a main road and railway.

Bucaramanga, Santander, Colombia. City in the E Cordillera at 3,000 ft. Dept. cap. Commercial centre for a coffee, tobacco and cotton growing area. Manu. tobacco products, textiles and straw hats. Pop. (1974E) 381,500.

Bucharest, Ilfov, Romania. City on the Dambovita R. in Walachia. Cap. and district cap., commercial and cultural centre. Industries inc. oil refining, chemicals, textiles, flour milling, tanning; manu. aircraft and machinery. Trading centre for oil, timber and agric. produce. Pop. (1970E) 1,475,050.

Buckfastleigh, Devon, England. Town 11 m. W of Torquay on the Dart R. Manu. woollen goods. Noted for the Benedictine Buckfast Abbey, built by the monks between 1907–37. Pop. (1973E) 2,870.

Buckhaven and Methil, Fifeshire, Scotland. Fife region. Town, formed by the union of 2 towns in 1891, on the Firth of Forth in a coalmining area. Port exporting coal. Pop. (1973E) 21,102.

Buckingham, Buckinghamshire, England. Town 15 m. NW of Aylesbury on the Ouse R. Market town for a farming area. Industries inc. manu. dairy products, engineering. Pop. (1973E) 5,290.

Buckinghamshire, England. County in the S Midlands, bounded on N by Northamptonshire, E by Bedfordshire, Hertfordshire and Greater London, S by Berkshire, Surrey and W by Oxfordshire. Area, 749 sq. m. (1,940 sq. km.). Chief town Aylesbury. Hilly in the S where it is crossed by the Chiltern Hills, where local woods provided the material for a trad. furniture industry. Mainly agric. in the N on the fertile plain of Aylesbury. Pop. (1973E) 496,470.

Bucureşti *see* **Bucharest**

Budapest, Pest, Hungary. City on the Danube R. at the edge of the Hungarian plain. Cap. city, consisting of the two cities Buda on the right bank and Pest on the left. Commercial centre trading in grain, wine, cattle, hides and wool. Industries inc. flour milling, brewing, iron and steel, textiles, chemicals, engineering. Pop. (1970C) 1,940,000.

Budaun, Uttar Pradesh, India. Town

25 m. sw of Bareilly, trading in grain, cotton.

Buddh Gaya, Bihar, India. Village 6 m. s of Gaya noted as the site of a temple and the sacred tree associated with Buddha.

Bude, Cornwall, England. Town on the Atlantic coast 5 m. from the Devonshire border. Holiday resort. Pop. (1973E) 3,957.

Budleigh Salterton, Devon, England. Town 4 m. ENE of Exmouth on Lyme Bay. Holiday resort. Pop. (1973E) 3,957.

Buea, Cameroun. Town 10 m. NNE of Victoria on the s slopes of the Cameroun Mountain at 3,000 ft. a.s.l. Trading centre for an agric. area, producing cacao, bananas, palm oil, kernels, hardwoods, rubber. Pop. (1970E) 13,000.

Buenaventura, Valle del Cauca, Colombia. Town 40 m. NW of Cali on the Pacific coast. Industries inc. fishing and fish canning. Port exporting coffee, sugar, hides, gold and platinum from the Cauca valley farming area and the Chocó mines. Pop. (1970E) 120,000.

Buenos Aires, Buenos Aires, Argentina. City on the W bank of the Rio de la Plata estuary. Cap. and chief sea port. Industries are largely based on local natural gas and petroleum, and inc. meat packing, textiles, chemicals; manu. paper, paint and metal goods. The main exports are grain, beef and wool. Pop. (1970C) 2,972,453.

Buffalo, New York, U.S.A. City at the E end of L. Erie and the W end of the main route across the Appalachians. Port and important route centre, trading in iron ore, coal and grain. Industries are mainly based on power from Niagara Falls and inc. iron and steel; manu. aircraft, plastics, electrical goods and machinery. Pop. (1970C) 462,768.

Buganda, Uganda. One of the 4 regions of Uganda, in the s, comprising the districts of Mengo, Masaka and Mubende and bounded (s) by Tanzania. Area, 25,600 sq. m. (66,304 sq. km.). Chief towns Kampala (cap.) and Entebbe. Mainly savannah with stretches of dense forest and an extensive L. area. Main products cotton, coffee and bananas. Pop. 2m.

Bug River, Poland/U.S.S.R. Also called the Western Bug, rises in W Ukraine 35 m. ENE of Lvov and flows 480 m. NW forming the Poland/Ukraine frontier from NW of Sokal to NW of Brest and turning W to join the Vistula R. below Warsaw. Navigable below Brest. Linked by the Mukhanets R. to the Dnieper–Bug canal.

Bug River, U.S.S.R. Also called the Southern Bug, rises in the s Ukraine 37 m. NE of Ternopol and flows 530 m. SE past Vinnitsa and Nikolayev to enter the Dnieper estuary on the Black Sea. Navigable for *c.* 60 m.

Builth Wells, Powys, Wales. Town 14 m. N of Brecon. Market town for a farming area and tourist centre. Pop. (1973E) 1,480.

Bujumbura, Burundi. Town at the NE end of L. Tanganyika. Cap. and chief port, exporting cotton, coffee and hides. Industries inc. making canoes, nets, pharmaceutical goods. Pop. (1970E) 100,000.

Buka, Solomon Islands, South West Pacific. Island 5 m. NW of Bougainville across Buka Passage. Area, 190 sq. m. (492 sq. km.). Chief settlement Queen Carola Harbour. Main product copra.

Bukavu, Kivu, Zaïre. Town at the s end of L. Kivu near the Rwanda frontier, at 4,750 ft. Provincial cap. and commercial centre. Industries inc. processing cinchona; manu. cement, insecticides and pharmaceutical goods. Pop. 12,000.

Bukhara, Uzbekistan, U.S.S.R. Town 280 m. wsw of Tashkent. Regional cap. and commercial centre. In-

dustries inc. manu. silk and woollen goods. Pop. (1970E) 112,000.

Bukit Mertajam, Penang, Malaysia. Town 9 m. ESE of Georgetown at the W foot of Bukit Mertajam hill. Railway junction on the coastal railway.

Bukittinggi, Western Sumatra, Indonesia. Town 45 m. N of Padang at 3,000 ft. a.s.l. Centre of an agric. area producing rice, copra, tobacco, coffee.

Bukoba, Tanganyika, Tanzania. Town 110 m. NW of Mwanza on the W shore of L. Victoria, S of the Uganda frontier. Coffee producing centre; also produces tobacco, sisal, maize and fish. Some deposits of glass-sand, tin and tungsten.

Bulawayo, Matabeleland, Rhodesia. Town 240 m. SW of Salisbury at 4,469 ft. a.s.l. Commercial and route centre. Industries inc. textiles, agric. engineering, railway engineering, iron founding, sugar refining. Pop. (1973E) 307,190.

Buldana, Madhya Pradesh, India. Town and district cap. 55 m. WSW of Akola in the Ajanta Hills. Industries inc. oilseed milling.

Bulgaria, South East Europe. Rep. in the Balkan peninsula bounded N by Romania, E by the Black Sea, S by Turkey and Greece and W by Yugoslavia. Area, 42,818 sq. m. (110,912 sq. km.). Chief towns Sofia (cap.), Plovdiv, Varna. Plains in the N, mountainous in the S, the Balkan Mountains rise to 7,000 ft. and descend SE to the Maritsa basin; the Rhodope Mountains rise to Peak Musala, 9,596 ft., in the SW. The N is drained by tribs. of the Danube which forms the N frontier, the S by the Maritsa, Mesta and Struma Rs. to the Aegean. About half the land is cultivated, main products being cereals, sugar beet, tobacco, sunflowers and roses. Mineral resources inc. oil and coal. Pop. (1974E) 8,706,000.

Bull Run, Virginia, U.S.A. Stream noted as the scene of two Confederate victories in the American Civil War, 1861 and 1862.

Bulolo, Papua New Guinea. Town 15 m. NW of Wan. The main industry is gold mining.

Bulsar, Maharashtra, India. Town 40 m. S of Surat on the Gulf of Cambay. Port exporting timber, cotton, silk fabrics, millet, wheat, molasses and tiles. Industries inc. coach building, engineering; manu. bricks and pottery.

Bunbury, Western Australia, Australia. Town 100 m. S of Perth on Geographe Bay. Industries inc. manu. textiles and superphosphates. Port exporting timber, wheat and wool. Pop. (1972E) 18,650.

Buncrana, Donegal, Irish Republic. Town on the E shore of L. Swilly. Market town for a farming area and tourist resort, esp. for fishing. Pop. (1971C) 2,955.

Bundaberg, Queensland, Australia. Town 180 m. NNW of Brisbane. Industries inc. brewing, distilling, sugar refining. Port, exporting sugar. Pop. (1972E) 27,650.

Bundelkhand, India. Region of central India extending S from the Jumna R. across S Uttar Pradesh and consists of the former districts of Jalaun, Jhansi, Hamirpur, Banda and S Allahabad. Mainly hilly with jungles in the S, alluvial plain in the N. Crossed by the Vindhya Range. Drained by the Betwa, Dhasan and Ken Rs.

Bundoran, Donegal, Irish Republic. Town on Donegal Bay in S Donegal. Fishing port and resort. Pop. (1971C) 1,337.

Bungay, Suffolk, England. Town 13 m. W of Lowestoft on the Waveney R. Market town for a farming area. Industries inc. printing, agric. engineering. Pop. (1973E) 4,120.

Bunker Hill, Massachusetts, U.S.A. Small hill forming part of Boston with a monument to mark the site of the first major battle in the American Revolution.

Buraida, Nejd, Saudi Arabia. Town 200 m. NW of Riyadh. Oasis, producing and trading in grain and dates.

Burao, Somalia. Town 105 m. E of Hargeisa in the Ogo highlands. Farming centre, esp. livestock, beans and cereals. District headquarters.

Burbank, California, U.S.A. City on the outskirts of Los Angeles. The industries inc. film and television studios, aircraft manu. Pop. (1970c) 88,871.

Burdekin River, Australia. Rises 85 m. NW of Townsville in E Queensland and flows SE past Sellheim to within 15 m. of Mount McConnel, then turns N to enter the Pacific Ocean by an estuary below Home Hill. Floods widely in summer.

Burdur, Turkey. (i) Province of SW Turkey bounded SE by the Elmali Mountains, SW by Mentese Mountains. Area, 2,876 sq. m. (7,449 sq. km.). Farming area with oak forests. Main products, valonia, opium, hemp, anise, wheat, potatoes. Pop. (1972c) 210,515. (ii) Town 120 m. W of Konya on a railway near L. Burdur. Provincial cap. Manu. carpets, attar of roses. Pop. (1970c) 37,746.

Burdwan, West Bengal, India. Town 60 m. NW of Calcutta. Divisional cap. Industries inc. rice milling; manu. cutlery, hosiery. Pop. (1970c) 144,970.

Burgas, Burgas, Bulgaria. Town on the Gulf of Burgas on the Black Sea. Provincial cap. Industries inc. oil refining, agric. engineering, textiles; manu. soap, flour milling, fishing. Sea port exporting tobacco, wool, leather. Pop. (1972E) 142,137.

Burgan, Kuwait. Major oilfield 12 m. WSW of Mena al Ahmadi, its terminal, to which it is connected by pipeline.

Burgdorf, Bern, Switzerland. Town 11 m. NE of Bern on the Emme R. Trading centre for Emmenthal cheese. Industries inc. textiles.

Burgenland, Austria. Province of E Austria bounded E by Hungary. Area, 1,530 sq. m. (3,963 sq. km.). Cap. Eisenstadt. Low-lying in the N with L. Neusiedler, hilly elsewhere. The main occupations are agric. and stock rearing. Pop. (1971c) 272,119.

Burghead, Morayshire, Scotland. Grampian region. Town 7 m. NW of Elgin at the E end of Burghead Bay. Fishing port and resort. Pop. (1974E) 1,363.

Burgos, Spain. (i) Province in N Spain forming part of the 'Meseta'. Area, 5,531 sq. m. Mainly forest with some cultivated land where cereals are grown and sheep raised. Drained by the Ebro and Douro Rs. Pop. (1970c) 358,075. (ii) Town 75 m. SW of Bilbao on the Arlanzón R. Provincial cap. Industries inc. tourism, engineering, flour milling, chemicals, paper making; manu. tyres, leather and woollen goods. Of particular architectural interest. Pop. (1970c) 119,915.

Burgundy, France. Area comprising the Ain, Saône-et-Loire, Côte-d'Or and parts of Haute-Marne, Aube and Yonne depts. A famous wine producing area.

Burhanpur, Madhya Pradesh, India. Town on the Tapti R. 280 m. NE of Bombay. Industries inc. manu. shellac and textiles, esp. fine fabrics decorated with metallic thread. Pop. (1971c) 105,349.

Buriat Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic, U.S.S.R. Autonomous Rep. bounded S by Mongolia and W by L. Baikal. Area, 135,650 sq. m. (351,334 sq. km.). Cap. Ulan-Ude. Mainly plateau rising to the forested Barguzin Mountains. The main occupation is rearing

cattle and sheep. Pop. (1973E) 834,000.

Burlington, Iowa, U.S.A. City 140 m. ESE of Des Moines on the Mississippi R. Industries inc. manu. furniture, electrical goods and boilers. Pop. (1970C) 32,366.

Burlington, Vermont, U.S.A. City and port sit. on L. Champlain. Manu. textiles and furniture. Pop. (1970C) 38,633.

Burma, South Asia. Rep. bounded E by China, Laos and Thailand, W by the Indian Ocean, Bangladesh and India. Area, 261,789 sq. m. (678,000 sq. km.). Its divisions are Burma proper, the states of Kachin, Shan, Kayah and Karen and Chin division. Cap. Rangoon. Agric. is the most important occupation and rice the most important crop. There are over 35,000 sq. m. of reserve forests. Over 3,000 elephants help to extract the teak and hardwoods from the forests. Minerals include oil, silver, zinc, copper, lead, nickel, antimony, tin and tungsten. Pop. (1973E) 28,890,000.

Burma Road, South Asia. Highway, constructed between 1936 and 1938, extending 800 m. from the rail-head at Lashio, E Burma to Kunming and Chungking in China.

Burnaby, British Columbia, Canada. Suburb of E Vancouver. The main industry is manu. asphalt.

Burnham, Buckinghamshire, England. Town immediately NW of Slough noted for the nearby anc. woodland of Burnham Beeches. Pop. (1973E) 16,143.

Burnham-on-Crouch, Essex, England. Town on the Crouch R. estuary. Industries inc. oyster culture. Yachting resort. Pop. (1973E) 4,920.

Burnham-on-Sea, Somerset, England. Town on Bridgwater Bay on the Bristol Channel. Holiday resort. Pop. (1973E) 6,003.

Burnie, Tasmania, Australia. Town 70 m. WNW of Launceston on the Bass Strait. Rail junction and centre of an agric. area. Industries inc. manu. dairy products, paper making. Pop. (1972E) 20,380.

Burnley, Lancashire, England. Town at the confluence of the Brun and Calder Rs. sit. in a coalmining area. Industries inc. textiles, engineering, chemicals; manu. textile machinery. Pop. (1973E) 74,300.

Burntisland, Fifeshire, Scotland. Fife region. Town opposite Edinburgh on the Firth of Forth. Industries inc. shipbuilding; manu. aluminium. Port exporting coal. Pop. (1973E) 6,038.

Burrel, Mat, Albania. Town 23 m. NNE of Tirana on the Mat R. There is a police training school.

Burry Port, Dyfed, Wales. Town 4 m. W of Llanelli. Market town in a mining area. Industries inc. anthracite mining; manu. tinplate. Port exporting coal. Pop. (1973E) 5,990.

Bursa, Bursa, Turkey. Town 55 m. S of Istanbul. Provincial cap. Trading centre for tobacco, fruit and grain. Industries inc. manu. textiles, carpets. Pop. (1970C) 275,953.

Burslem, Staffordshire, England. Town forming part of Stoke-on-Trent in the 'Potteries'; oldest of the pottery towns, the industry there dating from the 17th cent.

Burton-upon-Trent, Staffordshire, England. Town 10 m. SW of Derby on the Trent R. The main industry is brewing; also manu. barrels, tyres, food products. Pop. (1973E) 49,480.

Burujird, Khuzistán, Iran. Town 60 m. S of Hamadan at 5,500 ft. a.s.l. Commercial centre trading in grain and fruit. Manu. textiles, carpets, rugs.

Burundi, Central Africa. Rep. bounded N by Rwanda, E and S by Tanzania, W by L. Tanganyika and Zaïre. Area, 10,759 sq. m. (27,866

sq. km.). Cap. Bujumbura. Mainly high plateau at 4,000–6,000 ft. rising to 8,000 ft. in the s. The Luvironza R. which rises in the s is the most s headstream of the Nile. The main occupation is farming; the main products livestock, maize, cassava, plantains, coffee (the main cash crop) and cotton. Pop. (1974E) 3,540,000.

Bururi, Burundi. Village 41 m. SW of Kitega. Trading centre for coffee and cattle. Industries inc. manu. bricks and tiles.

Burutu, Western Province, Nigeria. Town 4 m. E of Forcados on the Forcados R. in the Niger R. delta. Industries inc. processing palm-oil, hardwoods, rubber. Port exports palm products, nuts, cotton, hides. Accessible for ocean-going craft.

Bury, Greater Manchester, England. Town on the Irwell R. The main industry is cotton; also manu. textile machinery, felts, chemicals, paints, paper making machinery. Pop. (1973E) 69,550.

Buryat, U.S.S.R. *see* **Buriat**

Buryat-Aginsky, National Area, U.S.S.R. Area sit. in s Siberia in the Chita Region of the Russian Soviet Federal Socialist Rep. Area, 9,000 sq. m. (23,310 sq. km.). Cap. Aginskoye. The main occupations are stock rearing and lumbering. Pop. (1970E) 812,000.

Bury St. Edmunds, Suffolk, England. Town 28 m. ENE of Cambridge. Market town in a farming area. Industries inc. brewing, sugar refining; manu. agric. machinery. Noted for the ruined abbey where St. Edmund, last King of the Angles was buried after his martyrdom in A.D. 870. Pop. (1973E) 26,800.

Bushey, Hertfordshire, England. Town 2 m. SE of Watford, mainly residential. Pop. (1973E) 24,500.

Bushire, Iran. Town 110 m. WSW of Shiraz on the Persian Gulf. Port exporting wool, rugs and cotton.

Buskernd, Norway. County of SE Norway extending NW from Oslo Fjord to the Hardangervidda and Hallingskarv mountains. Area, 5,700 sq. m. (14,763 sq. km.). Chief towns Drammen (cap.), Kongsberg, Honefoss. Forested in the SE. Agric. land produces cereals, fruit, vegetables, livestock. Main industries lumbering, paper and pulp making, textiles. Pop. (1973E) 203,135.

Busselton, Western Australia, Australia. Town 120 m. SSW of Perth on the S shore of Geographe Bay. Holiday resort, also producing potatoes, maize, dairy products. Pop. (1972E) 5,100.

Bussum, Noord-Holland, Netherlands. Town 13 m. ESE of Amsterdam. A residential 'dormitory' town with some industries inc. manu. chocolate. Pop. (1973E) 40,219.

Busto Arsizio, Varese, Italy. Town 20 m. NW of Milan with an important textile industry, esp. cotton and rayon; also manu. iron and steel, textile machinery, footwear, dyes.

Butaritari, Gilbert Islands, South West Pacific. Atoll in the N Gilbert Islands. Area, 4·5 sq. m. (12 sq. km.). Chief town Butaritari. Chief product copra. Formerly called Pitt Island and sometimes called Makin Island.

Bute, Buteshire, Scotland. Strathclyde region. Island in the Firth of Clyde. Area, 47 sq. m. (122 sq. km.). Chief town, Rothesay. Occupations farming and tourism.

Butere, Nyanza, Kenya. Village 29 m. NW of Kisumu. Rail terminus in a gold mining area. Produces cotton, peanuts, sesame, maize.

Buteshire, Scotland. Strathclyde region. County of SW Scot. comprising islands in the Firth of Clyde and Kilbrannan Sound. The main islands are Arran, Bute, Great Cumbrae, Little Cumbrae. Area, 218 sq. m. (565 sq. km.). Chief town, Rothesay. Pop. (1974E) 12,743.

Butha Buthe, Lesotho. Village 60 m. NE of Maseru. Centre of a farming area.

Butte, Montana, U.S.A. City 47 m. SSW of Helena. The main industry is mining, esp. copper (nearly one-third of all copper mined in the U.S.A.); also manu. chemicals, mining machinery. Pop. (1970C) 23,368.

Buttermere, Lake, Cumbria, England. L. S of Buttermere village, length 1¼ m. and width ½ m. Tourist area.

Butterworth, Penang, Malaysia. Town opposite George Town on Penang Channel. Industries inc. tin and oil processing.

Buxton, Derbyshire, England. Town 20 m. W of Chesterfield on the Wye R. Health resort with mineral springs. Pop. (1973E) 20,050.

Buzău, Romania. Town 60 m. NE of Bucharest on the Buzău R. Trading centre for grain, timber, petroleum. Industries inc. textiles, oil refining, flour milling. Pop. (1972E) 75,112.

Buzovny, Azerbaijan Soviet Socialist Republic, U.S.S.R. Town 28 m. NE of Baku on the NE shore of the Apsheron peninsula. Coastal resort with industries inc. oilwells.

Bydgoszcz, Bydgoszcz, Poland. Cap. of province in the NW sit. on the Brda R. Manu. inc. machinery, textiles, paper, footwear and clothing. Trades in timber. Pop. (1971E) 283,000.

Byelgorod, Russian Soviet Federal Socialist Republic, U.S.S.R. City 45 m. NNW of Kharkov on the Northern Donets R. Industries inc. fruit canning, flour milling, meat packing, brewing, metalworking, chalk quarrying.

Byelorussia *see* **Belorussia**

Bytom, Katowice, Poland. Town 8 m. NNW of Katowice. Industries inc. coal, zinc and lead mining and the manu. of machinery. Pop. (1971E) 187,000.

C

Caacupé, La Cordillera, Paraguay. Town 35 m. ESE of Asunción. Dept. cap. Industries inc. sugar refining, tile making. Resort in an area growing oranges, sugar cane, tobacco. Noted for the Shrine of the Blue Virgin on the central plaza, to which annual pilgrimages are made. Pop. (1972E) 182,657.

Caaguazú, Paraguay. Dept. of E Paraguay. Cap. Coronel Oviedo. Pop. (1972E) 185,657.

Caazapá, Paraguay. (i) Dept. of E Paraguay. (ii) Town 30 m S of Villarica on the Asunción railway. Dept. cap. Pop. (1973E) 102,605.

Cabañas, Salvador. Dept. of N Salvador bounded NE by Honduras. Area, 316 sq. m. Cap. Sensuntepeque. Mountainous, with fertile valleys. Main products cereals, indigo. Pop. (1971C) 134,338.

Cabanatuan, Luzon, Philippines. Town 60 m. N of Manila. Market town for an agric. area, trading in agric. produce esp. rice. Pop. 60,000.

Cabinda, Angola. District on the Atlantic coast separated from the rest of Angola by Zaïre where it extends to the Atlantic along the Zaïre (Congo) R. Area, 3,000 sq. m. (7,800 sq. km.). Chief town, Cabinda. The main occupation is farming; main products cocoa, coffee, timber and palm oil. Pop. 15,000.

Cabo Delgado, Moçambique. District of NW Moçambique. Cap. Porto Amelia.

Cabo Gracias a Dios, Nicaragua. (i) Territory in Zelaya dept. bounded N by Honduras and E by the Caribbean. Area, 5,520 sq. m. Drained by the Coco R. Main products cacao, bananas, sugar cane, livestock. (ii) Town 70 m. NNE of Puerto Cabezas on an island at the mouth of the Coco R. on the Caribbean. Territorial cap. Industries inc. manu. beverages, coconut products.

Cáceres, Spain. (i) Province in the central W, bounded W by Portugal. Area, 7,699 sq. m. (19,940 sq. km.). The chief occupation is growing cereals and olives, and raising pigs and sheep. Pop. (1970C) 457,777. (ii) Cap. of (i) sit. on the Cáceres R. Market town trading in grain, olive oil, wool, ham and sausages. Manu. textiles, fertilizers, cork and leather products. Pop. (1970C) 56,064.

Cacheu, Guinea-Bissau. Village 50 m. NW of Bissau on the S bank of the Cacheu R. estuary, in a stock raising area; the other main occupation is growing coconuts, almonds. Formerly a slave-trading centre.

Cadenabbia, Lombardia, Italy. Village sit. on the W side of L. Como. The main industry is tourism, esp. to the nearby Villa Carlotta.

Cader Idris, Wales. Mountain ridge in NW Wales, 9 m. NW of Tywyn, rising to Pen-y-Gader, 2,927 ft. a.s.l.

Cádiz, Spain. (i) Province bounded SE by the Mediterranean, S by the Strait of Gibraltar and SW by the Atlantic. Area, 2,851 sq. m. (7,384 sq. km.). The main occupations are viticulture, esp. for sherry and farming. Pop. (1970C) 885,433. (ii) Cap. of (i) sit. at the tip of a peninsula extending SE to NW across the Bay of Cádiz. Sea port exporting sherry, salt, olive oil and cork. Pop. (1970C) 135,743.

Caen, Calvados, France. Cap. of dept. in the N sit. on the Orne R. Commercial centre and R. port

trading in iron ore, dairy produce, cement, building stone, coal, timber and grain. Industries inc. steel, textiles, pottery and cement manu. Pop. (1968c) 110,262.

Caerleon, Gwent, Wales. Town sit. 2 m. NE of Newport on the Usk R., with important Roman sites. Pop. (1973E) 6,940.

Caernarvon, Gwynedd, Wales. Town in the NW sit. on the S side of the Menai Strait facing Anglesey. Market town for an agric. area, and small port exporting slate. Pop. (1973E) 8,840.

Caerphilly, Mid Glamorgan, Wales. Town 7 m. N of Cardiff, sit. in a coal-mining area. Market town where Caerphilly cheese was originally made. Pop. (1973E) 13,000.

Cagliari, Sardegna, Italy. Cap. of island and region sit. on the S coast between salt lagoons. Industries inc. flour milling, tanning and fishing. Port exporting salt, lead and zinc. Pop. (1971c) 224,883.

Caguas, Puerto Rico. Town 18 m. S of San Juan. Commercial centre of an agric. area. Manu. tobacco products and leather goods. Pop. (1972E) 101,300.

Cahir, Tipperary, Irish Republic. Town sit. on the Suir R. 40 m. NW of Waterford. The main industry is tourism, esp. for salmon fishing. Pop. (1971c) 1,747.

Cahirciveen, Kerry, Irish Republic. Town in the SW sit. on the estuary of the Valentia R. The main industry is fishing. Pop. (1971c) 1,547.

Cahors, Lot, France. Cap. of dept. in the SW sit. in a loop of the Lot R. Market town for an agric. area trading in wine and truffles. Industries inc. food processing. Pop. (1968c) 20,903.

Cairngorm Mountains, Scotland. Range of the Grampian Mountains extending across the union of Inverness-shire, Banffshire and Aberdeenshire, rising to Ben Macdhui, 4,296 ft. a.s.l., Braeriach, 4,248 ft. a.s.l., Cairn Toul, 4,241 ft. a.s.l. and Cairn Gorm, 4,084 ft. a.s.l.

Cairns, Queensland, Australia. Town in the NE of state sit. on the Pacific coast. Market town for an agric., lumbering and mining area. Industries inc. tourism. Port exporting sugar and timber. Pop. (1971c) 30,059.

Cairo, Cairo, Egypt. Cap. of Egypt and of Cairo governorate, and the largest city in Afr., sit. on the E bank of the Nile R. at the head of the delta. Important communications and commercial centre. Industries inc. textiles and brewing; manu. cement and vegetable oils. There is a R. port at Bulag. Pop. (1972E) 5.38m.

Caistor, Lincolnshire, England. Town 11 m. SW of Grimsby. Market town for an agric. area.

Caistor St. Edmunds, Norfolk, England. Suburb of Norwich 3 m. S of the city centre with an extensive Roman site.

Caithness, Scotland. Highland region, County in NE Scot. bounded N by the Pentland Firth, E and SE by the North Sea and W by Sutherland. Area, 686 sq. m. (1,777 sq. km.). Chief towns Wick (county town) and Thurso. Moorland and mountain generally infertile and drained by the Rs. Wick and Thurso. The main occupations are sheep farming, crofting and fishing. Pop. (1974E) 27,901.

Cajamarca, Cajamarca, Peru. Cap. of dept. in the W. Cordillera in NW Peru sit. at over 9,000 ft. a.s.l. Market town for an agric. and mining area trading in cereals, gold, silver, copper and zinc. Manu. textiles and leather goods. Scene of the ambush and execution of the Inca King, Atahualpa, in 1533.

Calabar, Nigeria. (i) Province of E Nigeria. Area, *c.* 6,330 sq. m.

(ii) Town on the Cross R. estuary. Provincial cap. and sea port, trading in palm-oil and kernels. New Calabar is a trading depot 100 m. SW on the New Calabar R.

Calabria, Italy. Region of S Italy inc. the provinces of Cosenza, Catanzaro and Reggio di Calabria, bounded W by the Tyrrhenean Sea and E by the Ionian Sea. Area, 5,828 sq. m. (15,095 sq. km.). Cap., Reggio. Mainly mountainous. The main occupations are growing vines, olives and citrus fruit; rearing sheep and goats. Pop. (1971C) 1,962,899.

Calais, Pas-de-Calais, France. Town in the NE sit. on the Strait of Dover. Industries inc. manu. textiles and clothing. Important sea port on the shortest route to Eng., handling raw materials for industries in NE France. Pop. (1968C) 74,624.

Calamata, Messenia, Greece. Cap. of Messenia prefecture sit. on the Gulf of Messenia 80 m. SSE of Patrai. Industries inc. manu. cigarettes and flour milling. Port exporting olives and citrus fruits. Pop. (1971C) 39,133.

Calcutta, West Bengal, India. State cap. sit. on the E bank of the Hooghly R. Important commercial centre. Industries inc. jute milling, railway engineering, tanning, chemicals, textiles and paper-making. Port exporting manganese ore, pig iron, raw jute and jute products, tea and oil seeds. Pop. (1971C) 7,005,362.

Caldas, Colombia. Dept. of central Colombia in the Cauca valley. Area, 5,160 sq. m. (13,364 sq. km.). Cap. Manizales. Pop. (1974E) 892,000.

Calderdale, West Yorkshire, England. Metropolitan district of West Yorkshire county. Pop. (1971E based on C) 194,000.

Caledonian Canal, Scotland. Waterway extending 60 m. SW to NE across Scot. from Loch Linnhe in the W to the Moray Firth in the NE, consisting of Loch Lochy, Loch Oich and Loch Ness, and linking canals.

Calgary, Alberta, Canada. Town in the SW sit. at the confluence of the Rs. Bow and Elbow. Communications and commercial centre of a ranching area, with oil nearby. Industries inc. meat packing, flour milling and oil refining; manu. explosives. Pop. (1971C) 403,319.

Cali, Valle del Cauca, Colombia. Cap. of dept. in the SW, sit. in the Cauca valley at 3,200 ft. a.s.l. Commercial centre of a rich farming area, handling livestock, rice, coffee, tobacco and sugar-cane. Industries inc. textiles; manu. clothing, footwear and soap. Pop. (1974E) 1.13m.

Calicut *see* **Kozhikode**

California, U.S.A. State in the SW bounded W by the Pacific Ocean. Area, 158,693 sq. m. (411,015 sq. km.). Chief cities Sacramento (the cap.), San Francisco, Los Angeles, San Diego and Berkeley. The Coast Range extends N to S between the coast and the central valley which is drained and fertilized by the Sacramento R. in the N, and San Joaquin R. in the S. Behind the central valley is the Sierra Nevada rising to Mount Whitney, 14,495 ft. a.s.l. The SE has areas of desert, and depressions b.s.l. The chief products are fruit, lumber, fish, petroleum and minerals, esp. gold and mercury. Industries inc. engineering, chemicals, film production and food processing. Pop. (1970C) 19,953,134.

California, Gulf of, Mexico. Arm of the Pacific Ocean extending *c.* 760 m. NW to SE between the mainland of NW Mex. and the peninsula and state of Baja California.

Calingapatnam, Tamil Nadu, India. Town 15 m. ENE of Chicacole on the Bay of Bengal, at the mouth of the Vamsadhara R. The main industry is salt extraction.

Callan, Kilkenny, Irish Republic. Town sit. 9 m. SW of Kilkenny on the Owenree R. Market town for an agric. area. Pop. (1971C) 1,283.

Callander, Perthshire, Scotland. Central region. Town sit. 35 m. SW

of Perth on the Teith R. The main industry is tourism. Pop. (1973E) 1,655.

Callao, Peru. Town sit. W of Lima and 8 m. from the city centre. Port handling most of Peru's imports and *c.* 25% of exports. Industries inc. fishing, fish processing, meat packing, flour milling and brewing. Pop. (1970E) 266,700.

Calne, Wiltshire, England. Town 12 m. SW of Swindon. Market town for an agric. area. Industries inc. meat curing. Pop. (1973E). 10,040.

Calshot, Hampshire, England. Promontory W of Southampton Water in S Hampshire.

Caltagirone, Sicilia, Italy. Town sit. 38 m. SW of Catania at 2,000 ft. a.s.l. Industries inc. pottery, esp. terracotta and majolica. Pop. 50,000.

Caltanisetta, Sicilia, Italy. Cap. of Caltanisetta province in S central Italy. The main industry is sulphur. Pop. 70,000.

Calvados, France. Dept. in N France bounded N by the English Channel. Area, 2,197 sq. m. (5,690 sq. km.). Chief towns Caen (the cap.), Bayeux, Falaise and Lisieux. Low-lying. The main occupations are stock farming and dairying with some cider making. The main industry is textiles. Pop. (1968C) 519,695.

Camagüey, Cuba. (i) Province in E Cuba. (ii) Cap. of (i) and largest inland city in Cuba. Communication and trading centre for an agric. area, handling sugar-cane, fruit, livestock and timber. Pop. (1960E) 191,379. (iii) Arch. off the N coast of Camagüey province. The main islands are Romano, Sabinal and Coco.

Camargue, La, Bouches-du-Rhône, France. Area in the delta of the Rhône R. extending E to W from the Grand Rhône R. to the Petit Rhône R. Marshy, with salt lagoons. The main occupations are fishing and salt extraction; sheep, cattle and fighting bulls are reared in the N. There is some cultivation on reclaimed land.

Cambay, Gujarat, India. Town sit. 53 m. S of Ahmadabad on the Gulf of Cambay. Trading centre for cotton and grain. Industries inc. textiles and match manu. Pop. 60,000.

Cambay, Gulf of, India. Inlet of the Arabian Sea extending N into S Gujarat. Most of its harbours are now silted up.

Camberley, Surrey, England. Town 6 m. N of Aldershot. Seat of the Royal Staff College. Pop. (1973E) 47,390 with Frimley.

Camberwell, Greater London, England. District in S London, mainly residential.

Cambodia *see* **Khmer Republic**

Camborne, Cornwall, England. Town 11 m. WSW of Truro, once a tin-mining centre, and still the seat of the School of Metalliferous Mining. Industries inc. engineering. Pop. (1973E) 14,125.

Cambrai, Nord, France. Town in the NE sit. at the junction of the Escaut (Scheldt) R. and the St. Quentin canal. Industries inc. textiles, esp. cambric, sugar refining and flour milling. Pop. (1968C) 39,922.

Cambridge, Cambridgeshire, England. Town in the E sit. on the Cam (or Granta) R. Industries inc. electronics and printing. Chiefly noted for Cambridge University, whose colleges make up most of the town centre. Pop. (1973E) 103,710.

Cambridge, Massachusetts, U.S.A. City opposite Boston on the Charles R. Industries inc. printing and publishing, manu. soap and confectionery. Seat of Harvard University and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Pop. (1970C) 100,361.

Cambridgeshire, England. County in E Eng. Bounded by Lincolnshire in the N, Norfolk and Suffolk in E, Essex

and Hertfordshire in S and Bedfordshire and Northamptonshire in W. Chief towns, Cambridge (county town), Peterborough, Ely and Huntingdon. Under 1974 re-organization its districts are Peterborough, Fenland, Huntingdon, East Cambridgeshire, South Cambridgeshire and Cambridge. Flat, with much fenland soil, and extremely fertile. Drained by the R. Ouse and Nene through partly artificial courses. Chief products cereals and vegetables. Pop. (1973E) 533,480.

Camden, Greater London, England. Boro. of N London. Pop. (1973E) 194,440.

Camden, New Jersey, U.S.A. City sit. opposite Philadelphia on the Delaware R. Industries inc. oil refining, shipbuilding and textiles; manu. food products, radio and television equipment. Port. Pop. (1970c) 102,551.

Camden Town, Greater London, England. Part of the boro. of Camden.

Camelford, Cornwall, England. Town sit. 10 m. NNE of Bodmin on the Camel R. Market town in an agric. area.

Camembert, Orne, France. Village 32 m. SE of Caen. Camembert cheese originated here.

Camerino, Macerata, Italy. Town 16 m. SSE of Fabriano. Rail terminus. Industries inc. manu. cement. Archbishopric with a cathedral and small university.

Cameroun. Rep. bounded W by the Bight of Bonny, NW by Nigeria and NE by Chad, with L. Chad at its N tip. Area, 183,000 sq. m. (470,000 sq. km.). Chief towns Yaoundé (the cap), and Douala. Mainly plateau at *c.* 2,000 ft. a.s.l. Tropical climate with heavy rainfall: 412 in. annually at Debundscha on the coast, 62 in. at Yaoundé in the interior, and less than 20 in. in the extreme N. The S has rain forest with ebony and mahogany, the N is savannah. The chief products are timber, cassava, plantains, millets, durra and aluminium from a plant at Edéa. Pop. (1970E) 5,836,000.

Cameroun Mountains, Cameroun. Volcanic group near the coast NW of Douala, rising to Great Cameroun, 13,350 ft. a.s.l. The last eruptions were in 1922.

Camiri, Santa Cruz, Bolivia. Town 35 m. SSE of Lagunillas. The main industry is oil refining. It is linked by road and oil pipeline with Sucre.

Camopi River, French Guiana. Rises in the Tumuc-Humac Mountains on the Braz. frontier and flows 150 m. NE through tropical forest to join the Oyapock R. Its course is obstructed by rapids.

Camorta Island, Nicobar Islands, Indian Ocean. Small island in the Nicobar Group in the Bay of Bengal, 60 m. NNW of Great Nicobar. Length 16 m. N to S, width 2–4 m.

Campagna di Roma, Lazio, Italy. Plain in the Roma province bounded SW by the Tyrrhenian Sea. Drained by the Tiber R. Neglected land much restored by drainage.

Campania, Italy. Region in S Italy bordered W by the Tyrrhenian Sea, inc. the provinces of Avellino, Benevento, Caserta, Napoli and Salerno, and Capri, Ischia, Procida and Pontine Islands. Area, 5,248 sq. m. (13,592 sq. km.). Chief towns Naples (the cap.), Salerno, Benevento and Caserta. A fertile region producing fruit, vegetables, vines, olives, cereals and tobacco. Pop. (1971c) 5,054,822.

Campbell Island, New Zealand. Volcanic island 450 m. S of Invercargill in the S Pacific. Semi-circular in shape, circumference *c.* 30 m. The main product is fur seal.

Campbellton, New Brunswick, Canada. Town on the estuary of the

Restigouche R. Port and centre for a hunting, fishing and lumbering area. Pop. (1971c) 10,335.

Campbeltown, Argyllshire, Scotland. Strathclyde region. Town on the SE coast of Kintyre peninsula. Industries inc. fishing, distilling, tourism and rope-making. Pop. (1973E) 6,523.

Campeche, Mexico. (i) State in SE Mex. on the Gulf of Campeche bounded E by Quintana Roo, NE by Yucatán and S by Guatemala. Area, 21,660 sq. m. (56,099 sq. km.). Chief towns Campeche (the cap.) and Ciudad del Carmen. Lowland with forests. Industries inc. timber. Pop. (1970c) 251,556. (ii) Cap. of (i) sit. on the Gulf of Campeche 100 m. SW of Mérida. Industries inc. manu. leather and tobacco products. Pop. (1970E) 55,000.

Campinas, São Paulo, Brazil. Town in the SE. Trading centre for coffee. Industries inc. sugar refining and textiles; manu. sewing machines, tyres, wine and cottonseed oil. Pop. 140,000.

Campobasso, Abruzzi e Molise, Italy. Cap. of Campobasso province 55 m. NNE of Naples. Market town. Industries inc. manu. cutlery and soap. Pop. 40,000.

Campo Grande, Mato Grosso, Brazil. Town on the São Paulo–Corumbá railway, and 220 m. SE of Corumbá. Market town for the uplands between the Rs. Paraguay and Paraná. Industries inc. packing and distributing livestock, meat, hides and skins, and agric. produce. Pop. 70,000.

Campos, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. Town sit. on the Paraíba R. 30 m. from its mouth. Industries inc. textiles and sugar refining; manu. leather goods and soap. Pop. (1970E) 132,000.

Camrose, Alberta, Canada. Town 45 m. SE of Edmonton near Bittern L. Railway centre. Industries inc. coal-mining, tanning, dairying, flour milling. There is a Scandinavian Lutheran College.

Canada. Independent Commonwealth state bounded S by the U.S.A. Area, 3,851,809 sq. m. (9,976,185 sq. km.), occupying the whole continent N of the U.S.A. except for Alaska, U.S.A. in the NW and the French Islands of St. Pierre et Miquelon off Newfoundland in the E. There are 10 provinces and 2 territories. The territories which now constitute Canada came under British power at various times by settlement, conquest or cession. Nova Scotia was occupied in 1628 by settlement at Port Royal, was ceded back to France in 1632 and was finally ceded by France in 1713, by the Treaty of Utrecht; the Hudson's Bay Company's charter, conferring rights over all the territory draining into Hudson Bay, was granted in 1670; Canada, with all its dependencies, including New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island, was formally ceded to Great Britain by France in 1763; Vancouver Island was acknowledged to be British by the Oregon Boundary Treaty of 1846, and British Columbia was established as a separate colony in 1858. As originally constituted, Canada was composed of the provinces of Upper and Lower Canada (now Ontario and Quebec), Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. They were united under the provisions of an Act of the Imperial Parliament known as 'The British North America Act, 1867', which came into operation on 1 July 1867 by royal proclamation. The Act provides that the constitution of Canada shall be 'similar in principle to that of the United Kingdom'; that the executive authority shall be vested in the Sovereign, and carried on in his name by a Governor-General and Privy Council; and that the legislative power shall be exercised by a Parliament of two Houses, called the 'Senate' and the 'House of Commons'. The present position of Canada in the British Commonwealth of Nations was defined at the Imperial Conference of 1926. In 1931 the House of Commons approved the enactment of the Statute of Westminster emancipating the Provinces as well as the Dominion from the operation of the Colonial Laws Validity Act, and thus removing

what legal limitations existed as regards Canada's legislative autonomy. The statute received the royal assent in 1931. Provision was made in the British North America Act for the admission of British Columbia, Prince Edward Island, the Northwest Territories and Newfoundland into the Union. In 1869 Rupert's Land, or the Northwest Territories, was purchased from the Hudson's Bay Company; the province of Manitoba was erected from this territory and admitted into the confederation in 1870. In 1871 the province of British Columbia was admitted, and Prince Edward Island in 1873. The Provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan were formed from the provisional districts of Alberta, Athabaska, Assiniboia and Saskatchewan, and admitted in 1905. Newfoundland formally joined Canada as its tenth province in 1949. In 1931 Norway formally recognized the Canadian title to the Sverdrup group of Arctic islands. Canada thus holds sovereignty in the whole Arctic sector north of the Canadian mainland. Chief towns, Ottawa (cap.) Montreal, Toronto, Vancouver, Edmonton, Calgary. The E coast is broken up by Hudson Strait and Bay, James Bay, Gulf of St. Lawrence, Bay of Fundy; N coast commercially useless on account of latitude; SE is cut up by chain of great lakes—greatest fresh-water area in world; largest are Lakes Superior and Huron.

Along E coast, in Labrador, Cape Breton I., and Nova Scotia, are low hills, while SE of St. Lawrence basin is bounded by northern extension of Appalachians, with height of *c.* 4,000 ft. a.s.l. Along NW of St. Lawrence basin, of Great Lakes, and of their northern feeders, stretch Laurentian Plateau and Laurentian Range, with heights of from 1,000 to 3,000 ft. a.s.l. From NNW to SSE towards Pacific coast, run Rocky Mountains and parallel Selkirk and Cascade Ranges, with great intervening valleys and with average height of *c.* 8,000 ft. a.s.l. Highest peaks, Mts. St. Elias (18,000 ft.), Logan (19,850 ft.), Robson (13,000 ft.). Between Laurentian Range, N of Lake Superior, and foothills of Rockies, is enormous stretch of fertile prairie land, important for wheat growing and stock rearing; districts E and W of this are in many parts densely wooded. The N is partly plateau, partly plain, valuable for minerals and fur-bearing animals. The great northern and north-eastern stretch drained by Upper Yukon, Mackenzie, Athabasca, Peace, Coppermine, Great Fish or Back's Rs., flowing to Arctic; Churchill, Nelson, Albany, entering Hudson Bay; E, S, and centre drained by St. Lawrence and its tributaries, Red R., Assiniboine, Saskatchewan; SW by Fraser and upper waters of the Columbia R. Though the manufacturing industries now predominate, agriculture is still very important to the Canadian economy. It contributes between 7 and 10% of the net value of production and in 1972 accounted for 12% of the value of commodities exported.

It is estimated that about 35% of the total land area is forested; according to the census of 1971, 265,107 sq. miles (7·4% of the total land area) is classed as occupied agricultural land. Grain growing, dairy farming, fruit farming, ranching and fur farming are all carried on successfully. Fishing is important including, salmon, lobster, cod scallops, halibut, herring, flounders and sole. Mining is a dominant industry and includes copper, nickel, zinc, iron ore, gold, lead, silver, molybdenum, asbestos, petroleum, salt, sulphur and gypsum.

The manu. industry includes: Motor vehicles, pulp and paper mills, slaughtering and meat processing, petroleum refining, iron and steel mills, dairy products, sawmills and clothing. Pop. (1970c) 21,568,311

Canakkale, Turkey. (i) Province of NW Turkey on the Dardanelles strait and mainly on the Asian shore. Area, 3,814 sq. m. Pop. 360,764. (ii) Town on the Dardanelles strait. Provincial cap., commercial centre and port. Also known as Dardanelli. Pop. (1970c) 27,042.

Cañar, Ecuador. Province in the Andes in S Central Ecuador. Area,

1,277 sq. m. Cap. Azogues. The climate varies from temperate to semi-tropical; the main occupations are farming and mining. Main products cereals, potatoes, fruit, livestock; gold, silver, copper and mercury. Coal is mined at Biblián. The main industry is manu. Panama hats. Pop. (1970E) 138,000.

Canary Islands, North Atlantic. Group of islands off the NW coast of Spanish Sahara, forming two overseas provinces of Spain; Las Palmas contains Lanzarote, Fuerteventura and Grand Canary; Santa Cruz de Tenerife contains Tenerife, Palma, Gomera and Hierro. Area, 2,807 sq. m. (7,270 sq. km.). Volcanic, mountainous and arid. The chief crops are bananas, tomatoes and potatoes, grown by irrigation. Industries inc. tourism, fishing and fish canning. Pop. (1970C) 1,138,801.

Canaveral, Cape, Florida, U.S.A. From 1963 known as Cape Kennedy but reverted to Canaveral in 1973. NASA still use name Cape Kennedy. Site of missile launches to the moon and other space probes.

Canberra, Australian Capital Territory, Australia. Cap. of Australia sit. in the SE on the Molonglo R., built since 1913 as the Federal cap., but the Commonwealth Parliament was not brought from Melbourne until 1927. The main employment is in administration. Pop. (1972E) 156,000.

Canchis, Cuzco, Peru. Province of S Peru. Area, 1,244 sq. m. Cap. Sicuani. Mainly agric.

Candia, Iràklion, Greece. City and seaport sit. on N coast of Crete. Manu. soap, leather and leather goods and wire.

Canea, Crete, Greece. (i) Prefecture in NW Crete, mainly an agric. area. Pop. (1971C) 119,797. (ii) Cap. of prefecture of same name on the NW coast. Sea port trading in citrus fruits, carob beans, wine and olive oil. Pop. (1971C) 40,564.

Canelones, Uruguay. Dept. of S Uruguay bounded by the Rio de la Plata estuary. Area, 1,835 sq. m. Cap. Canelones (or Guadeloupe). Fertile and mainly agric. with flour milling in the cap. Pop. (1969E) 258,195.

Canillo, Andorra. Village 6 m. NE of Andorra la Vella on a headstream of the Valira R. Main occupation farming.

Cankiri, Turkey. (i) Province of N (Asiatic) Turkey. Area, 3,346 sq. m. Pop (1970C) 263,479. (ii) Town 65 m. NE of Ankara. Provincial cap. Pop. (1970C) 26,124.

Cannes, Alpes-Maritimes, France. Town on the Riviera in SE France. Resort in a fruit and flower growing area. Industries inc. tourism; manu. candied fruits and essential oils. Pop. (1968C) 67,152.

Cannock, Staffordshire, England. Town sit. 8 m. NNE of Wolverhampton in a coalmining area. Industries inc. mining. Pop. (1973E) 56,440.

Canso, Strait (or Gut) of, Canada. Strait between Cape Breton Island and mainland Nova Scotia, 1 m. across at its narrowest and crossed by a causeway.

Cantabrian Mountains, Spain. Range in N Spain extending 300 m. E to W from the Pyrenees and parallel with the N coast, and rising to Peña Cerredo, 8,794 ft. a.s.l. and Peña Vieja, 8,573 ft. a.s.l. Rich in coal and iron deposits.

Cantal, France. Dept in S central France. Area, 2,231 sq. m. (5,778 sq. km.). Cap. Aurillac. Mountainous, and volcanic in the centre, rising to Plomb du Cantal, 6,096 ft. a.s.l. The main occupations are cattle rearing and dairy farming. Pop. (1968C) 169,330.

Canterbury, Kent, England. Cathedral city in the SE sit. on the Stour R. Market town trading in cereals and hops. The cathedral is the seat of the Archbishop and Primate of

the Anglican Church. Pop. (1973E) 34,510.

Canterbury, South Island, New Zealand. Provincial district occupying the E half of central South Island. Area, 16,769 sq. m. (43,432 sq. km.). Mountainous in the W and S, descending to the Canterbury Plains in the E. Chief towns, Christchurch and Timaru. The main occupations are mixed farming and sheep farming.

Can Tho, Can Tho, Vietnam. Town 80 m. SW of Saigon on the Bassac R. in the Mekong Delta. Provincial cap. Important rice growing centre with an experimental station. Industries inc. extracting coconut oil, making soap, cigarettes, milling rice and timber. Pop. (1970E) 160,000.

Canton, China *see* **Kwangchow**

Canton, Ohio, U.S.A. City sit. 21 m. SSE of Akron on the edge of the Pittsburgh iron and steel district. Industries inc. steel; manu. roller bearings, vacuum cleaners and enamelware. Pop. (1970C) 110,053.

Canton, Phoenix Islands, South Pacific. Largest island of the Phoenix Group 2,000 m. SW of Hawaii. Area, 3.5 sq. m. (9 sq. km.). In 1938 it was placed under condominium of Britain and the U.S.A. for 50 years. Originally valued as a source of guano, now used as a trans-Pacific airline base.

Canvey Island, Essex, England. Island 35 m. E of London in the Thames Estuary off Benfleet from which it is separated by a narrow channel. Residential. Pop. (1973E) 29,550.

Cape Breton Island, Nova Scotia, Canada. Island in the NE of province separated from mainland Nova Scotia by the Canso Strait. Area, 3,975 sq. m. (10,295 sq. km.). Cold and foggy; almost bisected SW to NE by L. Bras d'Or. The main occupations are dairy farming, lumbering and fishing. Coal deposits in the Sydney-Glace Bay area are important and gypsum is mined in the N.

Cape Coast, Central Region, Ghana. Town sit. 85 m. WSW of Accra on the Gold Coast. Sea port exporting cacao. Pop. (1970C) 71,594.

Cape Girardeau, Missouri, U.S.A. City sit. 100 m. SSE of St. Louis on the Mississippi R. Industries inc. manu. footwear and clothing. Pop. (1970C) 31,282.

Capelle aan den Yssel, Zuid-Holland, Netherlands. Town 5 m. ENE of Rotterdam on the Hollandsche Ijssel R. Industries inc. manu. cement, fertilizers; shipbuilding, boiler making. Pop. (1973E) 30,903.

Cape Mount, Liberia. (Grand Cape Mount). County in W Liberia on the Atlantic. Cap. Robertsport. The main occupations are farming and fishing, the main products palm oil, kernels, kola nuts, coffee, cassava, rice.

Cape Province, Republic of South Africa. Southernmost and largest of the four provinces occupying all of the Cape of Good Hope. Area, 278,465 sq. m. (721,224 sq. km.). Chief towns Cape Town (the cap.), Port Elizabeth and East London. Mainly plateau at 3,000 ft. a.s.l. bounded N by the Kalahari Desert. Drained by the Orange R. to the Atlantic and by the Great Kei R. to the Indian Ocean. Mediterranean climate in the SW, heavier rainfall in the E. The chief occupations are farming and mining; The chief products maize, wheat, citrus fruits, sheep, diamonds and copper. Pop. (1970C) 7,110,896.

Capernaum, Galilee, Israel. Town sit. on the N shore of the Sea of Galilee and a place of Christian pilgrimage.

Cape Town, Cape Province, Republic of South Africa. City sit. on Table Bay on the SW coast. Legislative cap. of the Rep., and cap. of province. Important sea port handling oil, grain and food products. Pop. (1970C) 825,752.

Cape Verde Islands, Atlantic Ocean. Island group 350 m. WNW of Cape

Verde, Senegal, forming an overseas territory of Portugal. Cap. Praia. Divided into the Barlavento and Sotavento groups. The former inc. São Vicente, Santo Antão, São Nicolau, Santa Luzia, Sal and Boa Vista; the latter, São Tiago, Maio, Fogo and Brava. Mountainous and volcanic, rising to Pico do Cano, 9,281 ft. a.s.l., and hot and humid in climate. The chief products are coffee, cattle and goats. Pop. (1970C) 272,071.

Cape York Peninsula, Queensland, Australia. The N tip of Queensland projecting between the Coral Sea to the E and the Gulf of Carpentaria to the W.

Cap Haïtien, Haiti. Town sit. on the N coast. Market centre for a fertile hinterland. Sea port handling coffee, sugar-cane and bananas. Pop. (1970E) 32,000.

Caporetto *see* **Kobarid**

Capri, Campania, Italy. Island at the S end of the Bay of Naples. Area, 4 sq. m. (10 sq. km.). Industries inc. viticulture and tourism.

Caprivi Strip, South West Africa. Panhandle in the NE extending for 300 m. and *c.* 30 m. wide to give access to the Zambezi R. Bounded N by Angola and Zambia, E by Rhodesia and S by Botswana.

Capua, Campania, Italy. Town sit. 18 m. N of Naples on the Volturno R. Market town for an agric. area.

Caquetá, Colombia. In intendency of S Colombia. Area, 34,820 sq. m. (90,185 sq. km.). Cap. Florencia. Undeveloped tropical forest area inhabited by Indians. The forests yield rubber, gums and resins, medicinal plants and cacao. Drained by the Caguán and Yarí Rs. Pop. (1974E) 185,900.

Caquetá River, Colombia. The upper course of the Japurá R., rising in the Andes to the S of Páramo del Buey, Cauca, and flows 750 m. ESE through tropical forests to cross the Equator and join the Apaporis R. on the Braz. frontier where tog. they form the Japurá R. Main tribs. the Orteguaza, Caguán, Yarí and Miriti Paraná Rs. Not navigable.

Carácas, Federal District, Venezuela. Cap. of the Rep. sit. 12 m. from the N coast in a basin at 3,000 ft. a.s.l. Commercial centre dealing mainly in, and supported by, oil. Industries inc. textiles; manu. consumer goods. Pop. (1971C) 1.86m.

Carabobo, Venezuela. State of N Venezuela on the Caribbean coast. Area, 1,800 sq. m. Chief towns Valencia (cap.), Puerto Cabello. Mainly agric. Noted for Simon Bolivar's victory over the Spaniards, 1821. Pop. (1971C) 659, 339.

Caras River, Romania/Yugoslavia. Rises 12 m. NE of Oravita in the Transylvanian Alps and flows 50 m. N into Yugoslavia, then SW to enter the Danube 7 m. SW of Bela Crkva.

Carazo, Nicaragua. Dept. in SW Nicaragua on the Pacific coast. Area, 370 sq. m. Cap. Jinotepe. Mainly hilly with a dry climate. The main occupations are farming (coffee, sugar, rice, sesame, livestock), quarrying, esp. limestone, salt extraction, lumbering. Pop. (1963E) 66,028.

Carbondale, Illinois, U.S.A. Town 100 m. SE of St. Louis, Missouri in S Illinois. Railway centre. Pop. 22,816.

Carbonear, Newfoundland, Canada. Town 28 m. WNW of St. John's on the Avalon peninsula, on the W shore of Conception Bay. Commercial centre and fishing port. Industries inc. manu. furniture, mineral water. Victoria hydroelectric station is immediately N. Pop. (1971C) 4,732.

Carbonia, Sardegna, Italy. Town 34 m. W of Cagliari. The main industry is lignite-mining. Pop. 37,000.

Carcassonne, Aude, France. Cap. of dept. in the SW, sit. on the Aude R. and the Canal du Midi. Trading centre for wine. Industries inc. tour-

ism, tanning and hosiery manu. Pop. (1968c) 46,329.

Carchi, Ecuador. Province of N Ecuador bounded N by Colombia. Area, 1,495 sq. m. (3,582 sq. km.). Cap. Tulcán. Mainly agric. Pop. (1967E) 111,600.

Cárdenas, Matanzas, Cuba. Town sit. 23 m. E of Matanzas on the N coast. Industries inc. sugar refining, rope-making, rice milling and distilling rum. Port exporting sugar.

Cardiff, South Glamorgan, Wales. (i) District of South Glamorgan. Pop. (1973E) 285,760. (ii) Cap. of Wales sit. on the Taff R. 2 m. from its mouth on the Severn R. estuary. Industries inc. ship repairing, engineering, flour milling, paper making, steel and chemicals, Sea port exporting coal, iron and steel products. Pop. (1973E) 276,880.

Cardigan, Dyfed, Wales. Town sit. on the Teifi R. 3 m. above its mouth on the Irish Sea. Market town for an agric. area. Pop. (1973E) 3,830.

Caribbean Sea. Sea forming the extreme W reach of the Atlantic Ocean, bounded S by the mainland of S. America, W by the Central American isthmus and N by the Antilles. Area, 1m. sq. m. (2·6m. sq. km.).

Cariboo, British Columbia, Canada. Mining district in the foothills of the Cariboo Mountains.

Cariboo Mountains, British Columbia, Canada. Mountain range extending 200 m. NW to SE within the bend of the Fraser R. and parallel to the Rocky Mountains.

Carinthia, Austria. Federal State bordered S by Italy and Yugoslavia. Area, 3,680 sq. m. (9,531 sq. km.). Main towns Klagenfurt (the cap.) and Villach. Mainly mountainous, rising to Gross Glockner, 12,461 ft. a.s.l. Drained by the Drau R. with many L. The main occupations are stock farming, tourism, lumbering and mining. Pop. (1971c) 525,728.

Caripito, Monagas, Venezuela. Town 27 m. N of Maturin, linked by rail to a landing on the San Juan R. Major oil pipeline terminus, with oil refining as the main industry. Connected to the Quiriquire and Jusepín oilfields by pipeline. Airfield.

Carisbrooke, Isle of Wight, England. Village immediately SW of Newport noted for its castle, in which Charles I and his children were imprisoned.

Carlisle, Cumbria, England. City in the NW sit. on the Eden R. 10 m. from its mouth on the Solway Firth. Industries inc. flour milling, textiles and agric. engineering. Pop. (1973E) 70,930.

Carlow, Irish Republic. (i) County in the SE separated from the Irish Sea by Wexford and Wicklow. Area, 346 sq. m. (896 sq. km.). Rises to mountains in the SE with Mount Leinster, 2,610 ft. a.s.l. Drained by the Rs. Barrow and Slaney. Main occupation farming. Pop. (1971c) 34,237. (ii) County town of (i) sit. on the Barrow R. Market town for an agric. area. Industries inc. flour milling, brewing and sugar refining. Pop. (1971c) 9,588.

Carlsbad, New Mexico, U.S.A. City sit. on the Pecos R. in the SE of state. Commercial centre trading in cotton, wool and alfalfa. Industries inc. potash mining and processing, and tourism, esp. to the Carlsbad Caverns National Park with its limestone caves. Pop. (1970c) 21,297.

Carlton, Nottinghamshire, England. Town immediately E of Nottingham. Industries inc. manu. bricks, furniture and hosiery. Pop. (1973E) 46,690.

Carluke, Lanarkshire, Scotland. Strathclyde region. Town 7 m. SE of Motherwell sit. in a coalmining and fruit growing region. Industries inc. mining and jam-making. Pop. (1973E) 7,126.

Carmacks, Yukon, Canada. Village 100 m. NNW of Whitehorse on the Lewes R. Indian village formerly a

coalmining centre. Gold was discovered in 1945.

Carmarthen, Dyfed, Wales. (i) District of Dyfed county. (ii) Town sit. on the Towy R. 8 m. above its mouth on the Bristol Channel. Market town for an agric. area. Industries inc. flour milling; manu. dairy products. Pop. (1973E) 12,860.

Carmel, Mount, Israel. Mountain ridge extending 14 m. SE to NW from the Samarian Hills to Haifa on the Mediterranean coast, rising to 1,732 ft. a.s.l.

Carmona, Sevilla, Spain. Town 20 m. ENE of Seville sit. in a vine and olive growing area. Industries inc. flour milling and tanning; manu. olive oil.

Carnac, Morbihan, France. Village in NW France, sit. on the S coast of Brittany. Noted for the standing stones which extend in parallel rows *c.* 3 m. long.

Carnarvon *see* **Caernarvon**

Carnforth, Lancashire, England. Town 6 m. N of Lancaster. Market town for a farming area. Industries inc. gravel extraction. Pop. (1973E) 4,520.

Car Nicobar Island, Nicobar Islands, Indian Ocean. Northernmost of the Nicobar Group 90 m. S of Little Andaman Island. Area, 49 sq. m. Chief village Mus. Fairly flat with numerous coconut groves.

Carnoustie, Angus, Scotland. Tayside region. Town sit. 10 m. ENE of Dundee on the North Sea. Noted as a golfing centre. Pop. (1973E) 5,511.

Carolina, Puerto Rico. Town 12 m. ESE of San Juan. Industries inc. processing sugar and tobacco; manu. blankets. Pop. (1972E) 114,000.

Caroline Islands, West Pacific Ocean. Arch. W of the Marshall Islands. Main groups are the Palau, Truk and Yap Islands with Kusiae and Ponape. A Trust Territory of the U.S.A. The main occupation is farming. The main products are copra, sugar, arrowroot and tapioca. Mineral deposits inc. bauxite, iron ore and phosphates.

Caroni River, Venezuela. Rises in the Guiana Highlands in SE Venezuela near Brazil/Guyana border, and flows 500 m. W and then N to join the Orinoco R. near Ciudad Guayana. Used for hydroelectric power.

Carpathian Mountains, East Europe. Mountain system extending 900 m. NW to SE across S Czech., the Ukraine, U.S.S.R. and Romania. The main ranges are the Little Carpathians, the White Mountains, the W. and E. Beskids, the High and Low Tatra and the Transylvanian Alps. The highest point is Gerlachovka 8,737 ft. a.s.l., in the High Tatra. Rich mineral deposits.

Carpentaria, Gulf of, Northern Territory/Queensland, Australia. Inlet in the N coast between Cape York Peninsula to the E and Arnhemland to the W; depth *c.* 370 m. and width *c.* 300 m. It contains the Groote Eylandt and Wellesley Islands groups.

Carpentras, Vaucluse, France. Town 15 m. NE of Avignon sit. on the E edge of the Rhône R. valley. Market town. Industries inc. manu. confectionery. Pop. (1968C) 22,130.

Carpi, Emilia-Romagna, Italy. Town in N central Italy. Industries inc. wine making; manu. food products.

Carrara, Toscana, Italy. Town sit. near the coast of the Gulf of Genoa. The main industry is the quarrying and exporting of marble.

Carrasco, Montevideo, Uruguay. E end of Montevideo city, a beach resort on the Río de la Plata.

Carriacou, Grenadines, West Indies. Island 30 m. NE of St. Georges and largest of the group. A depend. of Grenada. Area, 13 sq. m. (34 sq. km.). Main settlement Hillsborough. Hilly,

rising to 980 ft. a.s.l. Main products cotton, limes. Pop. (1973E) 5,950.

Carrick Fergus, Antrim, Northern Ireland. Town sit. on the N side of Belfast Lough, 12 m. NE of Belfast. Industries inc. textiles and fishing. Pop. (1971C) 15,162.

Carrickmacross, Monaghan, Irish Republic. Town in the NE, 13 m. WSW of Dundalk. Market town for an agric. area. Industries inc. lace-making; manu. alcohol and shoes. Pop. (1971C) 2,100.

Carrick-on-Shannon, Leitrim, Irish Republic. County town in the N centre, sit. on the Shannon R. Market town for an agric. area. Pop. (1971C) 1,854.

Carrick-on-Suir, Tipperary, Irish Republic. Town in the SE sit. on the Suir R. and the Kilkenny border. Industries inc. slate quarrying, tanning and tourism esp. for salmon fishing. Pop. (1971C) 5,006.

Carron, Stirlingshire, Scotland, Central region. Village 2 m. NNW of Falkirk sit. on the Carron R. and noted for its iron works where the carronade gun was cast.

Carsamba, Samsun, Turkey. Town 22 m. ESE of Samsun on the Yesil R. Rail terminus and trading centre for agric. produce, esp. tobacco, corn. Pop. (1970C) 20,463.

Carshalton, Greater London, England. District of SW London.

Carson City, Nevada, U.S.A. State cap. in the W of state and sit. in a silver mining area. Commercial centre and resort. Pop. (1970C) 15,468.

Cartagena, Bolívar, Colombia. Cap. of dept. sit. on the Caribbean coast. Industries inc. textiles and chemicals; manu. tobacco products, footwear and soap. Sea port exporting agric. produce, gold and platinum. Oil pipeline terminal. Pop. (1974E) 378,100.

Cartagena, Murcia, Spain. Town in the SE sit. on the Mediterranean coast. Industries inc. lead and iron smelting, boatbuilding and chemicals; manu. glass and bicycles. Sea port exporting lead and iron. Naval base. Pop. (1970C) 146,904.

Cartago, Valle del Cauca, Colombia. Town in the central W. Commercial centre trading in coffee, tobacco and cattle. Pop. (1970E) 64,830.

Cartago, Costa Rica. (i) Province of central Costa Rica. Area, 1,121 sq. m. Main occupations growing coffee and vegetables, dairy farming. Pop. (1973E) 214,415. (ii) Town at the foot of Mount Irazú volcano at 4,930 ft. a.s.l. Provincial cap. and market town, trading in agric. produce. It has twice been destroyed by earthquakes in 1823 and 1910. Pop. (1970E) 22,000.

Cartwright, Newfoundland, Canada. Village on the S shore of Sandwich Bay, S Labrador. The main occupation is lumbering.

Carúpano, Sucre, Venezuela. Town sit. on the Caribbean coast. Industries inc. manu. pottery, soap and straw hats. Sea port exporting coffee and cacao. Pop. 46,000.

Casablanca, Morocco. City sit. on the Atlantic coast. Industries inc. textiles and fishing; manu. glass, soap and super phosphates. Sea port exporting phosphates and manganese ore and handling over 75% of foreign trade. Pop. (1971C) 1,719,421.

Casale Monferrato, Piemonte, Italy. Town sit. 40 m. E of Turin on the Po R. Commercial centre trading in fruit and rice. Industries inc. agric. engineering and textiles; manu. footwear. Pop. 45,000.

Cascade Range, U.S.A. Range extending N to S from the Canadian border through Washington and Oregon, near the Pacific coast. A general height of 4,000–5,000 ft. a.s.l. rises to Mount Rainier, 14,408 ft. a.s.l. and Mount Adams, 12,307 ft. a.s.l. Heavily forested.

Cascais, Lisboa, Portugal. Town 15 m. W of Lisbon on the Atlantic coast. Industries inc. tourism, fishing, fish canning, esp. sardines, lobster.

Caserta, Campania, Italy. Cap. of Caserta province 15 m. NNE of Naples. Market town trading in citrus fruits, wine, olive oil and cereals. Manu. chemicals and soap. Pop. 53,000.

Cashel, Tipperary, Irish Republic. Town in the S centre, noted for the Rock of Cashel, with ruins, on the site of the crowning of the Kings of Munster. Pop. (1971c) 2,692.

Casper, Wyoming, U.S.A. City sit. on the North Platte R. in E central Wyoming. Market centre for a ranching area. Industries inc. oil refining; manu. tents and bricks. Pop. (1970c) 39,361.

Caspian Sea, Iran/U.S.S.R. Sea between Asia and extreme SE Europe; bounded N, W and E by U.S.S.R. and S by Iran. Extends 750 m. N to S and is *c.* 220 m. wide. It is tideless with no outlet and is the largest inland sea in the world. Of lower salinity than the Black Sea, it receives fresh water from the Rs. Volga and Ural. Frozen in the N for 2–3 months per annum.

Castellammare di Stabia, Campania, Italy. Town 16 m. SE of Naples and sit. on the Bay of Naples. Industries inc. marine engineering and textiles; manu. aircraft parts and pasta. Naval dockyard and resort.

Castellón, Spain. Province on the E coast bounded SE by the Gulf of Valencia. Mountainous in N and W descending to a fertile coastal plain. The chief occupation is farming. The chief products are cereals, wine, olives and fruit. Pop. (1970c) 385,823.

Castellón de la Plana, Castellón, Spain. Cap. of province sit. near the E coast. Industries inc. textiles and paper-making; manu. tiles and cement. Exports oranges, almonds and other fruit through its port of El Gráo de Castellón 3 m. to the E. Pop. (1970c) 93,968.

Castelo Branco, Portugal. (i) District of central Portugal bounded E and SE by Spain, S by the Tagus R. and NW by the Serra da Estrêla. Area 6,704 sq. km. Agric., with extensive forests. Main products cereals, beans, livestock, olives, wine and vinegar. The main industry is woollen milling. Pop. (1970c) 254,355. (ii) City 120 m. NE of Lisbon near the Spanish border. District and provincial cap. Trading centre for agric. produce. Industries inc. manu. cork, olive oil, cereals, cheese, candles, pottery, concrete, furniture and woollen goods, esp. blankets. There is an episcopal palace, and the ruins of a castle of the Templars who founded the city, 1209.

Castelvetrano, Sicilia, Italy. Town in Trapani province, in the extreme W. Industries inc. wine-making (marsala). Pop. 33,000.

Castile, Spain. Region of N and central Spain bounded N by the Bay of Biscay and S by the Sierra Morena. Plateau at 2,500–3,000 ft. a.s.l., bare and arid. Old Castile lies to the N of the Sierra de Guadarrama and Sierra de Gredos, New Castile to the S. Old Castile, area, 19,390 sq. m. (50,220 sq. km.) comprises six provinces; Ávita, Burgos, Logroño, Santander, Segovia and Soria. New Castile comprises five; Ciudad Real, Cuenca, Guadalajara, Madrid and Toledo.

Castlebar, Mayo, Irish Republic. County town sit. at the E end of Castlebar Lough, in the central W. Market town for an agric. area. Pop. (1971c) 5,979.

Castle Douglas, Kirkcudbrightshire, Scotland. Dumfries and Galloway region. Town sit. 9 m. NE of Kirkcudbright on Carlingwark Loch. Market town trading in livestock. Industries inc. tourism. Pop. (1973E) 3,253.

Castleford, West Yorkshire, England. Town sit. 10 m. SE of Leeds at the con-

fluence of the Rs. Aire and Calder. Industries inc. coalmining and chemicals; manu. glass and earthenware. Pop. (1973E) 37,650.

Castlegar, British Columbia, Canada. Village 16 m. N of Trail near the mouth of the Kootenay R. Main occupations mining for gold, silver, lead, zinc, and lumbering.

Castlemaine, Victoria, Australia. Town 65 m. NNW of Melbourne. The main industry is iron founding. Market trading in apples, sheep and dairy produce. Once a gold-town, the diggings being among the earliest discovered.

Castleton, Derbyshire, England. Village 16 m. ENE of Macclesfield, noted for Blue John (fluorspar) mines. Pop. (1973E) 671.

Castletown, Isle of Man, United Kingdom. Town 9 m. SW of Douglas sit. on the S coast. Industries inc. fishing and tourism. Pop. (1973E) 1,742.

Castoria *see* **Kastoria**

Castres, Tarn, France. Town in the S sit. on the Agout R. Industries inc. textiles—cotton and woollen cloth—engineering, metal working and tanning. Pop. (1968C) 42,920.

Castries, Saint Lucia, Windward Islands. Town 40 m. S of Fort de France, Martinique, on the NW coast of Saint Lucia. Port with a landlocked harbour and coaling station with modern docks. Exports sugar cane, rum, molasses, cacao, coconuts, copra, lime, limejuice, essential oils, bay rum, fruits and vegetables. Industries inc. processing limes, sugar, bay oil and rum. There is a Botanic Station. Pop. 40,000.

Castrop-Rauxel, North Rhine-Westphalia, West Germany. Town sit. immediately N of Dortmund. Industries inc. coalmining, chemicals, textiles, and cement and brick manu. Pop. (1971E) 83,100.

Catalonia, Spain. Region of NE Spain comprising four provinces; Barcelona, Gerona, Lérida and Tarragona. Area, 12,329 sq. m. (31,932 sq. km.). Mainly hilly, drained by the lower Ebro R. and its tribs., and the Rs. Llobregat and Ter. Chief products of the rural areas are wine, olive oil, almonds and fruit. Highly industrialized areas served by hydroelectric power produce textiles, chemicals and metal goods. Pop. 5·12m.

Catamarca, Catamarca, Argentina. Cap. of province in the NW, sit. in a sub-Andean valley at 1,600 ft. a.s.l. Market centre of an agric. area. Manu. clothing. Pop. (1970E) 29,000.

Catanduanes, Philippines. Island 5 m. off Rungus Point, SE Luzon, in the Philippine Sea. Area, 552 sq. m. (1,430 sq. km.). Tog. with small offshore islands, inc. Panay, it forms the province of Catanduanes. Cap. Virac. Mountainous. The chief occupations are farming and copper mining.

Catania, Sicilia, Italy. Town sit. on the Gulf of Catania immediately S of Mount Etna, and 100 m. SE of Palermo. Industries inc. shipbuilding, textiles, sulphur processing, food processing, sugar refining and papermaking. Sea port. Pop. (1973E) 396,644.

Catanzaro, Calabria, Italy. Town sit. near the Ionian Sea coast and 80 m. NE of Reggio di Calabria. Residential town in a citrus-fruit growing area.

Caterham and Warlingham, Surrey, England. Town sit. 7 m. S of Croydon on the N Downs. Industries inc. engineering and manu. cosmetics. Pop. (1973E) 20,841.

Cat Island, Bahamas. Island between Elenthera Island (NW) and Watling Island (E), 100 m. ESE of Nassau. Area, 160 sq. m. (414 sq. km.). Main towns Arthur's Town, The Bight, Old Bight. Very fertile and hilly, rising (N) to 400 ft. which is the highest point in the Bahamas. Main occupations farming, lumbering. Main products coconuts, sisal,

sweet potatoes, pineapples, bananas, pine, cedar and mahogany. Pop. (1970c) 2,657.

Catskill Mountains, U.S.A. Range in the E, on the Allegheny Plateau, at the N end of the Appalachian Mountains at an average height of 3,000 ft. a.s.l. but deeply dissected by R. gorges. Thickly wooded.

Catterick, North Yorkshire, England. Village sit. 10 m. SSW of Darlington on the Swale R.; noted for its military camp.

Cauca, Colombia. Dept. of SW Colombia. Area, 11,660 sq. m. Cap. Popayán. Mainly agric. with important mineral resources. Main products rubber, sugar, tobacco and livestock. Pop. (1974E) 768,400.

Cauca River, Colombia. Rises at the S end of the Central Cordillera and flows 840 m. N between the Central and Western Cordillera ranges to join the Magdalena R. Its valley is very fertile.

Caucasus, U.S.S.R. Region between the Black Sea and the Caspian Sea. The N Caucasus is mainly plain, inc. the Stavropol Plateau and the Kuban Steppe. Drained in the N by the Don R. into the Sea of Azov and in the S by the Kuban R. into the same sea, and by the Terek R. into the Caspian Sea. Chief crops are cereals and cotton; industry is concentrated on Armavir, Astrakhan, Krasnodar, Rostov and Stavropol. The Great Caucasus is mountainous with ranges extending 750 m. WNW to ESE from the Taman peninsula in the W to the Apsheron peninsula in the E, and rising to Mount Elbruz, 18,481 ft. a.s.l. The snowline varies from 9,000–11,000 ft. a.s.l. Rainfall is up to 100 in. annually on the S slopes and 10 in. in the E. There are important deposits of petroleum and manganese. Transcaucasia is mountainous with the Surami Range extending N to S between the Great Caucasus and Little Caucasus.

Causses, France. Limestone plateau of S and SW France in the Massif Central dissected by deep R. gorges. Arid and sparsely populated. The main occupation is sheep farming.

Cauterets, Hautes-Pyrénées, France. Town near the Spanish frontier in SW France sit. at 3,000 ft. a.s.l. Spa and resort. Pop. (1968c) 1,130.

Cautin, Chile. (i) R., rising in the Andes in SW Chile and flowing 180 m. W to the Pacific. (ii) Province of SW Chile. Area, 6,705 sq. m. Cap. Temuco. Pop. (1972E) 465,695.

Cauvery River, India. Rises in the Western Ghats and flows ESE through Karnataka and Tamil Nadu for 470 m. to enter the Bay of Bengal by a delta, of which the N channel is the Coleroon. Used for hydroelectric power.

Caux, Seine-Maritime, France: Region of chalk plateau in the central N, extending from Le Havre to Dieppe. Fertile, producing oats, flax and sugar beet.

Cava de' Tirreni, Campania, Italy. Town 3 m. NW of Salerno. Industries inc. textiles and tourism.

Cavan, Irish Republic. (i) County in the N, bounded N by N. Ireland. Area, 730 sq. m. (1,890 sq. km.). Hilly, rising to Mount Cuilcagh, 2,188 ft. a.s.l. in the NW. Drained by the R. Erne and Annalee with many L. Infertile and boggy. Pop. (1971c) 52,618. (ii) County town sit. near the E shore of L. Oughter. Market town. Pop. (1971c) 3,273.

Cawdor, Nairnshire, Scotland. Highland region. Village in the N, sit. 5 m. SW of Nairn, noted for its castle, trad. the scene of Macbeth's murder of Duncan in A.D. 1040.

Cawnpore *see* **Kanpur**

Cayenne, French Guiana. Cap. of dept. sit. on an island at the mouth of the Cayenne R. Sea port exporting gold and importing food. Pop. (1967c) 24,581.

Cayman Brac, British West Indies. One of the smaller Cayman Islands sit. 165 m. WNW of Jamaica, of which it is a depend. The main product is turtles.

Cayman Islands, West Indies. Group of islands in the Caribbean Sea 150 m. NW of Jamaica and forming a Brit. Crown Colony. Area, 100 sq. m. (259 sq. km.). The main island is Grand Cayman, cap. Georgetown: the others are Little Cayman and Cayman Brac. The chief products are turtles and shark skin. Pop. (1970c) 10,249.

Ceanannus Mór (Kells), Meath, Irish Republic. Town in the E, near the Blackwater R., which developed around a monastery founded by St. Columba, and noted for the medieval *Book of Kells* which was written and illuminated there. Pop. (1971c) 2,391.

Ceará, Brazil. State in the NE bounded N by the Atlantic Ocean. Area, 57,134 sq. m. (147,977 sq. km.). Cap. Fortaleza. Irrigated by R. to produce cotton, sugar, hides, skins and carnauba wax. Pop. (1970c) 4,491,590.

Cebu, Philippines. (i) Island between Negros to the W and Bohal and Leyte to the E. Tog. with smaller islands it forms Cebu province. Area, 1,703 sq. m. (4,411 sq. km.). Main occupations farming, mining and quarrying. The chief products are maize, sugar cane, abacá, tobacco, coal, copper and limestone. (ii) Cap. of (i) sit. on the E coast of Cebu Island. Industries inc. manu. cement and pottery. Port exporting abacá, copra and cement. Pop. (1970c) 347,116.

Cedar City, Utah, U.S.A. City 220 m. SSW of Salt Lake City at 5,800 ft. a.s.l. Trading centre for agric. produce. Industries inc. manu. dairy products, woollen goods, plaster, timber products. There is coal and iron mining in the neighbourhood. Pop. (1970c) 8,946.

Cedar Falls, Iowa, U.S.A. City 6 m. WNW of Waterloo on the Cedar R. Industries inc. manu. agric. equipment, pumps, blankets, food products and animal foods. The seat of Iowa State Teachers College. Pop. (1970c) 29,597.

Cedar Rapids, Iowa, U.S.A. City in E of state sit. on the Cedar R. Industries inc. meat packing and agric. engineering; manu. cereal products and road-building machinery. Pop. (1970c) 110,642.

Ceiba, La, Atlántida, Honduras. Port sit. 70 m. E of Puerto Cortés. Industries inc. flour milling, tanning, and soap and footwear manu. Pop. (1970E) 32,000.

Celaya, Guanajuato, Mexico. Town in central Mex. sit. on the Laja R. and on the central plateau at 5,900 ft. a.s.l. Market town trading in grain, livestock and cotton. Industries inc. manu. sweetmeats and textiles. Pop. (1970E) 59,000.

Celebes, Indonesia. *Now* Sulawesi. Island E of Borneo. Area, 72,000 sq. m. (186,500 sq. km.). Mountainous, rising to 11,286 ft. a.s.l. and forested. The chief products are copra, spices, coffee and rattan. The chief towns are Manado and Macassar. Pop. 230,000.

Celle, Lower Saxony, West Germany. Town in the NE sit. on the Aller R. Industries inc. textiles and chemicals; manu. machinery and foodstuffs. Pop. (1971E) 57,000.

Central. Region of Scotland. Area, 1,000 sq. m. comprising the districts of Clackmannan, Falkirk and Stirling. Pop. (1971E) 263,000.

Central African Republic. Rep. bounded N by Chad, E by Sudan, S by Zaïre and W by Cameroun. A member of the French Community. Area, 234,000 sq. m. (606,000 sq. km.). Cap. Bangui. Mainly savannah drained by tribs. of the Ubangi R. and other Rs. draining into L. Chad. The main occupations are farming and mining. Chief products are

cotton and diamonds. Pop. (1971E) 1,637,000.

Central America. Region between the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, Mexico, and the Isthmus of Panama, comprising the five S states and territories of Mex.; Belize; Guatemala; Honduras; El Salvador; Nicaragua; Costa Rica and Panama. Area, 230,000 sq. m. (596,000 sq. km.). Tropical, mountainous region with volcanic mountains and earthquakes. The chief crops are bananas in the lowlands and coffee on the mountain slopes.

Central Asia, U.S.S.R. The name given, since 1917, to the Soviet Reps. of Russian Turkestan; the Kirghiz, Tadzhik, Turkmen and Uzbek Soviet Socialist Reps. The Kazakh Soviet Socialist Rep. is sometimes inc.

Central Provinces *see* **Madhya Pradesh**

Cephalonia *see* **Kefallenia**

Ceram, Indonesia. Island in the S Maluku group between the Ceram Sea to the N, and the Banda Sea to the S. Area, 6,622 sq. m. (17,151 sq. km.). Chief town, Wahai. Mountainous and forested; the chief products are copra, sago, timber and dried fish. Pop. 100,000.

Cerdaña (Cerdagne), Spain/France. Valley in the E Pyrénées extending through the Pyrénées-Orientales dept., France, and Gerona andLérida provinces, Spain.

Ceredigion, Dyfed, Wales. District of Dyfed county. Pop. (1974E) 57,200.

Cerignola, Puglia, Italy. Town in the SE, sit. 23 m. SE of Foggia. Market town trading in wine, olive oil and wool. Industries inc. manu. footwear, olive oil and wine. Pop. 53,000.

Cerne Abbas, Dorset, England. Village 7 m. N of Dorchester noted for the anc. Cerne Giant figure cut in a chalk hill.

Cerro de Pasco, Pasco, Peru. Cap. of dept. sit. in the Central Andes, in W central Peru, at 14,000 ft. a.s.l. The main industry is mining and smelting copper, zinc, lead and bismuth. Pop. (1970E) 29,000.

Cerro-Lárgo, Uruguay. Dept. of NE Uruguay bounded NW by the Río Negro. Area, 5,764 sq. m. (14,929 sq. km.). Cap. Melo, which is an important market for the whole of NE Uruguay. Cattle ranching area. Pop. (1969E) 71,023.

César River, Colombia. Rises on the E side of the Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta and flows 200 m. SW through Ciénaga de Zapatose to join the Magdalena R. at El Banco. Its course is meandering and tortuous through fertile pasture land.

Cesena, Emilia-Romagna, Italy. Town sit. 13 m. SE of Forlì on the Savio R. Industries inc. manu. beet sugar, pasta and wine. Pop. 85,000.

České Budejovice, Jihočeský, Czechoslovakia. Town sit. 80 m. S of Prague on the Vltava R. Commercial centre for S Bohemia, trading in timber and cereals. Industries inc. brewing; manu. furniture, enamel goods and pencils. Pop. (1970C) 77,000.

Cessnock, New South Wales, Australia. Town 24 m. WNW of Newcastle sit. in a fruit-growing and dairy farming area. Market town with industries related to farming. Coalmining is developing rapidly.

Cetinje, Montenegro, Yugoslavia. Town 38 m. ESE of Dubrovnik at 2,068 ft. a.s.l. Former cap. of the Kingdom of Montenegro.

Ceuta, North Africa. Town and Spanish enclave on a peninsula on the NW coast of Africa, and administered as part of Cádiz province, Spain. Bounded on two sides by the Mediterranean, otherwise surrounded by Morocco. Sea port. Pop. (1970E) 67,000.

Cévennes, France. Mountain range on the SE edge of the Massif Central

extending 150 m. SW to NE at an average height of 3,000–4,000 ft. a.s.l. and rising to Mont Mézenc, 5,755 ft. a.s.l. Barren limestone forming a watershed between the Rs. Loire and Garonne in the W, and the Rs. Rhône and Saône in the East.

Ceylon *see* **Sri Lanka**

Chachapoyas, Amazonas, Peru. Town 80 m. NE of Cajamarca in the E Andes. Dept. and provincial cap. Commercial centre of an extensive agric. area. Industries inc. distilling; manu. straw hats. Considered the oldest Peruvian town E of the Andes.

Chaco, Argentina. Province of N Argentina bounded E by Paraguay. Area, 38,041 sq. m. (98,526 sq. km.). Cap. Resistencia. Wooded plain, becoming desert in the NW, with subtropical climate. There are sand quarries on the Paraná R. and salt deposits along the Bermejo R. Main occupations farming and lumbering, with associated industries inc. cotton ginning, oil extraction, sugar refining, sawmilling, tanning. Cotton is the most important crop. Pop. (1970c) 567,000.

Chad. Rep. bounded N by Libya, E by Sudan, S by the Central Afr. Rep. and W by Cameroun, Niger and Nigeria. Area, 488,000 sq. m. (1,264,000 sq. km.). Cap. N'djamena, formerly Fort Lamy. Desert in the N rising to the Tibesti Highlands; savannah in the S, mainly dry but with seasonal flooding. The chief occupation is farming; the chief product cotton. A member of the French Community. Pop. (1971E) 3·8m.

Chad, Lake, Africa. L. mainly in W Chad with Nigeria bounding it SW, with Cameroun on the S, and Niger on the NW. Area varies according to the seasons. Fed mainly by the Shari R. and has no visible outlet.

Chadderton, Greater Manchester, England. Town immediately W of Oldham. Industries inc. textiles, esp. cotton; manu. electrical equipment.

Chadron, Nebraska, U.S.A. Town 50 m. N of Alliance near the South Dakota border. Trading centre for agric. produce; the main industry is oil refining. Pop. (1970c) 5,853.

Chafarinas Islands, Spanish North Africa. Group of islets 2 m. off the coast of Spanish Morocco, 30 m. ESE of Melilla. Only Isabel II Island is inhabited; the others are Congreso and Rey.

Chagos Archipelago, Indian Ocean. Island group 1,200 m. NE of Mauritius forming a Brit. depend. and consisting of five main atolls, the largest being Diego Garcia. The chief product is copra.

Chainat, Chainat, Thailand. Town 105 m. NNW of Bangkok on the Chao Phraya R. Provincial cap. and centre of a rice growing area.

Chafle Chafle, Zanzibar, Tanzania. Town on the W coast of Pemba Island. Centre of the clove growing industry. Other industries inc. fishing. Airfield.

Chalatenango, El Salvador. (i) Dept. of N Salvador. Area, 1,292 sq. m. (2,117 sq. km.) The main products are cereals and indigo. Pop. (1971E) 179, 465. (ii) Town on the Tamulasca and Colco Rs. Dept. cap. Pop. (1970E) 18,347.

Chalcidice *see* **Khalkidiki**

Chalcis, Euboea, Greece. Cap. of prefecture 35 m. NNW of Athens at the narrowest point of the Euripus Strait. Sea port trading in wine, citrus fruits, olives, olive oil, cereals and livestock. Pop. (1971c) 36,300.

Chalfont St. Giles, Buckinghamshire, England. Village 16 m. SE of Aylesbury noted as one of the homes of the poet John Milton. Pop. (1973E) 5,957.

Chalfont St. Peter, Buckinghamshire England. Village 17 m. SE of Aylesbury. Residential. Pop. (1973E) 12,460.

Chalna, Khulna, Bangladesh. Town 15 m. s of Khulna on the Pussur R. 60 m. from the sea. Port exporting jute.

Châlons-sur-Marne, Marne, France. Cap. of dept. in the NE sit. on the Marne R. Trading centre for the Champagne region. Industries inc. manu. wooden and leather goods. Pop. (1968C) 54,075.

Chalon-sur-Saône, Saône-et-Loire, France. Town in the central E, at the junction of the Saône R. and the Canal du Centre. Commercial centre for the Saône valley. Industries inc. engineering, boatbuilding, sugar refining and brewing. Pop. (1968C) 52,746.

Chaman, Baluchistan, Pakistan. Town 60 m. NW of Quetta on the Afghan border. Rail terminus and border control post.

Chambal River, India. Rises in the Vinghya Range and flows 550 m. N and NE to join the Jumna R. below Etaurah.

Chambéry, Savoie, France. Cap. of dept. in the SE. Market town and tourist centre. Industries inc. manu. aluminium, silk and vermouth. Pop. (1968C) 53,813.

Chambord, Loir-et-Cher, France. Village 28 m. sw of Orléans noted for the Renaissance château of Chambord.

Chamdo, Tibet, China. Town in E Chamdo Area, sit. 370 m. ENE of Lhasa on the Mekon R. at 11,000 ft. a.s.l. Trading centre on the Lhasa–s China route.

Chamonix, Haute-Savoie, France. Town 37 m. E of Annecy near the border with Switz., at 3,400 ft. a.s.l. in the Arve R. valley. Mountain resort. The main industry is tourism. Pop. (1968C) 8,403.

Champagne, France. Area in NE France comprising the Ardennes, Marne, Aube and Haut-Marne depts. with parts of the Aisne, Seine-et-Marne, Yonne and Meuse depts. Mainly plains, with vineyards in the W, sheep farming on dry chalk in the centre, and dairy farming on clay in the E. Drained by the R. Aisne, Marne, Aube and Seine.

Champaign, Illinois, U.S.A. City 112 m. ssw of Chicago. Industries inc. manu. food products and clothing. Pop. (1973E) 56,532.

Champerico, Retalhulen, Guatemala. Town 23 m. sw of Retalhulen on the Pacific coast. Rail terminus and port handling grain, livestock, coffee, lumber and sugar. Industries inc. fishing. Pop. (1970E) 3,823.

Champigny-sur-Marne, Val-de-Marne, France. Town forming a suburb of E Paris sit. on the Marne R. Industries inc. flour milling; manu. furniture and pharmaceutical products. Pop. (1968C) 70,564.

Champlain, Lake, U.S.A. Narrow L. 1–14 m. wide extending 107 m. N to S along the N border between Vermont and New York State, with many fishing resorts.

Chanda, Madhya Pradesh, India. Town 85 m. s of Nagpur in a forested area. District cap. Trading centre for agric. produce. Industries inc. coal-mining, sawmilling, cotton ginning, rice and oilseed milling; manu. electrical goods, matches, cloth and brassware. It was the seat of a Gond dynasty from the 12th-18th cent. A.D.

Chandbali, Orissa, India. Village 50 m. ssw of Balasore on the Baitarani R. Industries inc. rice milling. R. port trading in rice, fish, salt and cotton goods.

Chandernagore, West Bengal, India. Town sit. 22 m. N of Calcutta on the Hooghly R. Industries inc. jute milling; manu. cotton goods.

Chandigarh, India. Union territory and city 140 m. N of Delhi. The city is the cap. of both Punjab and Haryana states and was built for the purpose since 1947. Pop. (1971C) 233,004 (city).

Changchun, Kirin, China. Cap. of Kirin province in the NE, and sit. 150 m. SW of Harbin. Industries inc. railway engineering, sawmilling and food processing. Important railway junction. Pop. (1965E) 1·8 m.

Chang-hua, Taiwan. Town 10 m. SW of Taichung. Processing and trading centre for agric. produce of the area. Industries inc. flour and rice milling, weaving, sawmilling, hatmaking. Hot springs. One of the oldest towns in Taiwan.

Changi, Singapore. Village 11 m. NE of Singapore with a British military station and civil airport.

Changsha, Hunan, China. Cap. of Hunan province in E central China, sit. 185 m. SSW of Wuhan, on the Siang R. Port trading in rice, tea and timber. Industries inc. metal smelting and textiles; manu. glass and fertilizers; handicraft industries.

Channel Islands, United Kingdom. Group of islands at the SW end of the English Channel, 80 m. S of the English coast. Area, 75 sq. m. (194 sq. km.). The main islands are Jersey, Guernsey, Alderney and Sark. Fertile, with a mild climate. Main towns St. Helier, on Jersey and St. Peter Port on Guernsey. The main occupations are farming, tourism and fishing. Main products tomatoes, potatoes, flowers and dairy cattle. Pop. (1971C) 125,240.

Channel–Port aux Basques, Newfoundland, Canada. Town 310 m. W of St John's on Cabot Strait, comprising the 2 towns of Channel and Port aux Basques, united in 1945. The main industry is cod and halibut fishing.

Chantilly, Oise, France. Town 24 m. N of Paris near the Forest of Chantilly. Resort. Pop. (1968C) 10,501.

Chapada Diamantina, Bahia, Brazil. Plateau extending *c.* 75 m. N from Lençóis and rising to 3,000 ft. a.s.l. The main product is black diamonds, for which it is a major source.

Chapalé, Lake, Mexico. L. 30 m. SE of Guadalajara in W central Mex., at 6,000 ft. a.s.l. on the central plateau, extending 70 m. E to W and 20 m. N to S at its widest. Resort area.

Chaparé, Bolivia. Province in Cochabamba dept. Cap. Sacaba.

Chaparé River, Bolivia. Rises in the Cordillera de Cochabamba and flows 180 m. NE through tropical lowlands past San Antonio, to join the Ichilo R. 80 m. S of Trinidad to form the Mamoré R. Navigable for 90 m. above its mouth.

Chapel-en-le-Frith, Derbyshire, England. Town 10 m. NE of Macclesfield. Market town. Industries inc. manu. brake and clutch linings. Pop. (1973E) 6,460.

Chapel Hill, North Carolina, U.S.A. Town 9 m. SW of Durham. Site of the University of North Carolina which was chartered in 1789. Pop. (1970C) 25,537.

Chapra, Bihar, India. Town 27 m. WNW of Patna. Market centre trading in cereals.

Chapultepec, Federal District, Mexico. Hill 3 m. SW of Mexico City with a castle housing the National Museum of History.

Chard, Somerset, England. Town 11 m. SSE of Taunton. Market town for an agric. area. Industries inc. agric. engineering; manu. gloves and lace. Pop. (1973E) 9,020.

Chardzhou, Turkmenistan, U.S.S.R. Cap. of Chardzhou region sit. 300 m. ENE of Ashkhabad on the Amu Darya R. and the Trans-Caspian Railway. Railway junction and R. port. Industries inc. textiles, esp. cotton. Pop. (1970E) 102,000.

Charente, France. Dept. in W France. Area, 2,305 sq. m. (5,970 sq. km.). Chief towns Angoulème (the cap.), and Cognac. Hilly in the NE and used for cattle farming; fertile elsewhere, drained by the Rs. Charente and

Vienne. The chief products are wine, cereals and potatoes. Pop. (1968c) 331,016.

Charente-Maritime, France. Dept. in W France bounded W by the Bay of Biscay. Area, 2,792 sq. m. (7,231 sq. km.). Chief towns La Rochelle (the cap.), Rochefort and Saintes. Low-lying and drained by the Rs. Charente, Seudre and Sèvre Niortaise. Mainly agric; the chief products are cereals, fodder crops, wine, dairy products, mussels and oysters. Pop. (1968c) 483,622.

Charente River, France. Rises in the Haut-Vienne dept. and flows 220 m. W past Angoulème, Cognac and Saintes to enter the Bay of Biscay below Rochefort. Navigable for small boats below Angoulème.

Charenton-le-Pont, Val-de-Marne, France. Suburb of SE Paris sit. at the confluence of the Rs. Marne and Seine. Industries inc. bottling and canning fruit; manu. porcelain. Pop. (1968c) 22,658.

Charikár, Kábul, Afghánistán. Town 35 m. N of Kábul at 5,260 ft. a.s.l. in a vine and cotton growing area. Industries inc. iron founding and other metal work.

Charleroi, Hainaut, Belgium. Town in central Belg. sit. on the Sambre R. in a coalmining area. Industries inc. steel, brewing and electrical engineering; manu. glass and cement. Pop. (1972E) 23,239.

Charleston, Illinois, U.S.A. Town 47 m. ESE of Decatur. Trading centre for an extensive farming area. Industries inc. rail workshops, sawmilling; manu. footwear and brushes. Seat of the Eastern Illinois State College. Pop. (1970c) 16,421.

Charleston, South Carolina, U.S.A. City sit. 7 m. from the Atlantic coast on a peninsula at the confluence of the Rs. Ashley and Cooper. Commercial centre trading in cotton, fruit and timber. Industries inc. steel; manu. pulp and paper, fertilizers and timber products. Pop. (1970c) 66,945.

Charleston, West Virginia, U.S.A. State cap. sit. on the Kanawha R. and 160 m. ENE of Lexington, Kentucky. Industries inc. oil refining and chemicals; manu. glass and paints. Pop. (1970c) 71,505.

Charlestown, Nevis, Windward Islands. Town on the W coast 13 m. SE of Basseterre on St. Kitts. Island cap. Industries inc. sugar milling. Port. Noted for hot springs. Pop. (1970E) 1,600.

Charlotte, North Carolina, U.S.A. City in S of state sit. near the S. Carolina border. Industries inc. textiles, esp. cotton and wool, and chemicals; manu. machinery and vehicles. Pop. (1970c) 279,530.

Charlotte-Amalie, St. Thomas, U.S. Virgin Islands. Town on the S coast of St. Thomas. Cap. and sea port with a natural harbour. Named after the consort of Christian V of Den. Pop. (1970E) 14,000.

Charlottenburg, West Berlin. West Germany. Suburb, mainly residential. Industries inc. manu. glass and paper.

Charlottesville, Virginia, U.S.A. City 70 m. WNW of Richmond. Industries inc. textiles. Pop. (1970c) 38,047.

Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island, Canada. Cap. of province sit. on the S coast. Industries inc. canning, meat packing and textiles. Sea port exporting potatoes and dairy produce. Pop. (1971c) 19,133.

Charnwood Forest, Leicestershire, England. Upland area to the E of the Leicestershire coalfield rising to 912 ft. a.s.l. at Bardon Hill. Barren.

Charters Towers, Queensland, Australia. Town in the NE of state. Market centre of a cattle-rearing area.

Chartres, Eure-et-Loir, France. Town in the central N sit. on the Eure R. Market town for a farming area, trading in cereals and livestock. Industries inc. brewing, tanning and

agric. engineering. Noted for the 12th–13th cent. cathedral of Notre Dame. Pop. (1968c) 36,881.

Châteauroux, Indre, France. Cap. of dept. in central France sit. on the Indre R. Commercial centre trading in grain and livestock. Industries inc. brewing; manu. woollen goods, tobacco products and furniture. Pop. (1968c) 51,201.

Château-Thierry, Aisne, France. Town in the NE sit. on the Marne R. Industries inc. manu. of musical and precision instruments and food products. Pop. (1968c) 11,629.

Chatham, Ontario, Canada. Town 40 m. E of Detroit, U.S.A. Commercial centre of an agric. area. Industries inc. sugar refining, canning and meat packing.

Chatham, Kent, England. Town 30 m. ESE of London sit. on the Medway R. estuary. Industries are centred on the naval base and dockyards. Pop. (1973E) 59,550.

Chatham Islands, New Zealand. Group of islands *c.* 400 m. ESE of Wellington, North Island, in the Pacific Ocean. The main islands are Chatham, 348 sq. m. (901 sq. km.), and Pitt, 24 sq. m. (62 sq. km.). Volcanic. The chief occupations are sheep farming and fishing.

Chatsworth, Derbyshire, England. Village 6 m. WSW of Chesterfield noted for Chatsworth House, the seat of the Dukes of Devonshire.

Chattanooga, Tennessee, U.S.A. City in SE Tennessee sit. on the Tennessee R. Industries developed after the provision of hydroelectric power by the Tennessee Valley Authority, and inc. textiles; manu. stoves and boilers, machinery and furniture. Pop. (1970c) 304,927.

Chaumont, Haut-Marne, France. Cap. of dept. 50 m. ESE of Troyes sit. at the confluence of the Rs. Marne and Suize. Industries inc. tanning; manu. gloves and shoes. Pop. (1968c) 27,569.

Chaumont-sur-Loire, Loir-et-Cher, France. Village sit. 25 m. E of Tours on the Loire R. noted for the 15th cent. château.

Chautauqua, New York, U.S.A. Village in extreme W of state, sit. on the W shore of L. Chautauqua, and seat of the Chautauqua Institution for religious teaching.

Chautauqua, Lake, New York, U.S.A. L. 17 m. long and up to 3 m. wide in the W of the state.

Chaux-de-Fonds, La, Neuchâtel, Switzerland. Town in NW Switz. sit. at 3,250 ft. a.s.l. Centre of the Jura clock and watch-making industry. Pop. (1969E) 43,200.

Cheadle and Gatley, Greater Manchester, England. Town 2 m. WSW of Stockport. Industries inc. engineering and chemicals; manu. pharmaceutical products and bricks. Pop. (1973E) 9,124.

Cheb, West Bohemia, Czechoslovakia. Town sit. 95 m. W of Prague on the Ohre R. Important railway junction. Industries inc. brewing, textiles and agric. engineering. Pop. 30,000.

Cheboksary, Russian Soviet Federal Socialist Republic, U.S.S.R. Cap. of Chuvash A.S.S.R. sit. on the S bank of the Volga R. Industries inc. textiles and electrical engineering; manu. matches. Pop. (1970E) 216,000.

Chechaouen *see* **Xauen**

Checheno-Ingush Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic, U.S.S.R. Autonomous Rep. of the Russian Soviet Federal Socialist Rep. on the N slopes of the Great Caucasus; bounded E by Dagestan and S by Georgia. Area, 7,350 sq. m. (19,037 sq. km.). Cap. Grozny. Industries are based on the Grozny oilfield and inc. engineering, chemicals and food canning; manu. building materials,

timber products and furniture. Pop. (1973E) 1,119,000.

Cheddar, Somerset, England. Village 10 m. ESE of Weston-super-Mare. Market town for an agric. area. Noted for Cheddar Gorge with its limestone cliffs and caves. Cheddar cheese was originally made here. Pop. (1973E) 2,845.

Cheektowaga, New York, U.S.A. Town 3 m. E of Buffalo. Industries inc. manu. machinery, steel and wood products, canned foods; quarrying stone.

Chefoo, Shantung, China. Town on the N coast of the Shantung peninsula in E China. Port trading in soya beans, vegetable oil and fruit.

Cheju Island, South Korea. Island 60 m. S of the S. Korean coast. Area, 718 sq. m. (1,860 sq. km.). Cap. Cheju. Mountainous, rising to over 6,000 ft. a.s.l. and well wooded. The main occupations are fishing and cattle rearing. Main products are cereals and soya beans.

Chekiang, China. Province on the coast of the E China Sea. Area, 39,300 sq. m. (101,800 sq. km.). Chief towns Hangchow (the cap.), Ningpo and Wenchow. The smallest but one of the most densely populated provinces. A mountainous region, the chief crops being tea, rice and cotton. Pop. (1970E) 31m.

Chełm, Lublin, Poland. Town in the E sit. 43 m. ESE of Lublin. Market town. Industries inc. flour milling and brickmaking. Pop. 40,000.

Chelmsford, Essex, England. Town in the SE sit. on the Chelmer R. Market town for a residential and agric. area. Industries inc. flour milling, brewing and malting; manu. electrical equipment. Pop. (1973E) 58,320.

Chelsea, Greater London, England. Area of W London on the N bank of the R. Thames, with a long history of literary and artistic associations.

Chelsea, Massachusetts, U.S.A. City sit. NE Boston on the opposite bank of the Mystic R. Industries inc. manu. shoes, paints and chemicals. Pop. (1970C) 30,625.

Cheltenham, Gloucestershire, England. Town in the W sit. on the Chelt R. Residential town and spa with light industries. Pop. (1973E) 75,910.

Chelyabinsk, Russian Soviet Federal Socialist Republic, U.S.S.R. Cap. of Chelyabinsk region sit. in the S **Ural** Mountains and on the Trans-Siberian railway. Industries inc. iron and steel, zinc, chemicals, agric. engineering and flour milling. Trade in grain and coal. Pop. (1974E) 947,000.

Chelyuskin, Cape, Russian Soviet Federal Socialist Republic, U.S.S.R. The most N point of continental U.S.S.R., extending into Boris Vilkitski Strait in the Arctic Ocean at the N tip of the Taimyr peninsula.

Chemnitz *see* **Karl-Marx-Stadt**

Chenab River, India/Pakistan. Rises in the Himalayas in N Himachal Pradesh, India, and flows 700 m. NW into Kashmir and then SW through Pakistan to join the Sutlej R. near Alipur, receiving the Rs. Jhelum and Ravi. Used for irrigation.

Chengchow, Honan, China. Cap. of province in the central E, sit. 40 m. W of Kaifeng. Route and commercial centre trading in grain, hides and skins. Industries inc. flour milling, textiles and food processing; manu. machinery.

Chengtu, Szechwan, China. City in S central China sit. 170 m. NW of Chungking on the Chengtu plain. Trading centre in an irrigated agric. area. Industries inc. railway engineering and textiles; manu. bricks and tiles. Pop. (1965E) 1·8m.

Chepstow, Gwent, Wales. Town sit. on the R. Wye 2 m. above its mouth on the Severn estuary, and 14 m. ENE

of Newport. Market town for a farming area. Pop. (1973E) 8,260.

Chequers, Buckinghamshire, England. Estate 5 m. SSE of Aylesbury; the official country residence of the Prime Minister of the U.K.

Cher, France. Dept. in W France. Area, 2,819 sq. m. (7,301 sq. km.). Chief towns Bourges (the cap.), and Vierzon. Fertile, drained by the Rs. Cher and Loire. Extensive pasture. The chief crops are wine, vegetables, fodder crops and cereals. Pop. (1968C) 304,601.

Cherbourg, Manche, France. Town on the N coast of the Cotentin peninsula on the English Channel coast. Industries inc. shipbuilding and repairing. Sea port equipped for transatlantic traffic, and a naval base. Pop. (1968C) 40,333.

Cheremkhovo, Russian Soviet Federal Socialist Republic, U.S.S.R. Town in the S centre sit. 80 m. NW of Irkutsk on the Trans-Siberian railway. Industries inc. coalmining, engineering and chemicals. Pop. (1970E) 110,000.

Cherepovetz, Russian Soviet Federal Socialist Republic, U.S.S.R. Town 130 m. NW of Yaroslavl on the N side of the Rybinsk Reservoir. Industries inc. shipbuilding, sawmilling, iron and steel, and agric. engineering; manu. footwear and matches. Pop. (1974E) 223,000.

Cherkassy, Ukraine, U.S.S.R. Town sit. 100 m. SE of Kiev on the S bank of the Dnieper R. Industries inc. sawmilling, engineering, metal working and food processing. Pop. (1970E) 160,000.

Cherkessk, Russian Soviet Federal Socialist Republic, U.S.S.R. Town 144 m. ESE of Krasnodar sit. on the Kuban R. Cap. of Cherkessk region. Railway terminus for the N Caucasus. Industries inc. metal working, flour milling and chemicals. Pop. (1970E) 67,000.

Chernigov, Ukraine, U.S.S.R. Town 80 m. NNE of Kiev sit. on the Desna R. Industries inc. textiles; manu. knitwear, footwear and chemicals. R. port handling grain, flax and potatoes. Pop. (1974E) 205,000.

Chernovtsy, Ukraine, U.S.S.R. City sit. 140 m. SE of Lvov on the Prut R. Cap. of Chernovtsy region. Industries inc. sawmilling, engineering, food processing, textiles and rubber products. Pop. (1974E) 199,000.

Chernyakhovsk, Russian Soviet Federal Socialist Republic, U.S.S.R. Town 50 m. E of Kaliningrad sit. on the Angerapp R. Industries inc. food processing and chemicals.

Cherrapunji, Meghalaya, India. Town 265 m. NE of Calcutta sit. at 4,309 ft. a.s.l. in the Khasi Hills. Noted for exceptionally high rainfall, 428 in. annual average.

Cher River, France. Rises in the Massif Central, and flows 199 m. N and then W to join the Loire R. 10 m. WSW of Tours. Its lower course is navigable.

Cherski Range, Russian Soviet Federal Socialist Republic, U.S.S.R. Mountain system extending 600 m. NW to SE in NE Siberia, rising to Pobeda, 10,325 ft. a.s.l.

Chertsey, Surrey, England. Town 18 m. WSW of London sit. on the Thames R. Market gardening centre. Pop. (1973E) 12,191.

Cherwell River, England. Rises in SW Northamptonshire and flows S through Oxfordshire to join the Thames R. at Oxford.

Chesapeake Bay, U.S.A. Inlet of the Atlantic Ocean bounded W by the mainland areas of Maryland and Virginia and E by the Delmarva peninsula. Depth 200 m. and up to 30 m. wide. The Rs. Susquehanna, York, James, Potomac and Rappahanock flow into it.

Chesham, Buckinghamshire, England. Town 26 m. NW of London. Market town. Manu. timber products. Pop. (1973E) 20,830.

Cheshire, England. County in NW Eng. bounded W by Wales, N by Merseyside and Greater Manchester. Under 1974 reorganization its districts are Warrington, Halton, Ellesmere Port, Vale Royal, Macclesfield, Chester, Crewe and Congleton. Low-lying. Dairy farming is important with industry concentrated near the R. Mersey estuary and at Crewe. Chief towns Chester, the county town, Warrington and Crewe. Pop. (1973E) 895,770.

Cheshunt, Hertfordshire, England. Town 14 m. N of London. Market gardening centre and horticultural research station. Pop. (1973E) 45,750 with Waltham Cross.

Chesil Bank, Dorset, England. Shingle beach extending SE to NW for 9 m. as a spit of land from Portland to Abbotsbury on the Dorset coast. Separated from the mainland by the Fleet inlet, it then continues a further 7 m. as part of the mainland coast. The pebbles increase in size toward the seaward end. The width of the spit is up to 200 yards.

Chester, Cheshire, England. County town sit. on the Dee R. 6 m. above its estuary. Railway centre. Industries inc. brewing; manu. clothing and metal goods. It has a medieval town-centre. Pop. (1973E) 61,370.

Chester, Pennsylvania, U.S.A. Town sit. 12 m. SW of Philadelphia on the Delaware R. Industries inc. shipbuilding, oil refining, textiles and railway engineering. Pop. (1970C) 56,331.

Chesterfield, Derbyshire, England. Town in the N midlands sit. on the Rother R. Industries inc. coalmining, engineering and iron founding. Pop. (1973E) 69,480.

Chesterfield Islands, South West Pacific. Group of coral islands 340 m. NW of New Caledonia, of which they form a depend. The main product is guano. Uninhabited.

Chester-le-Street, County Durham, England. Town 6 m. N. of Durham. Industries inc. coalmining and iron smelting; manu. sweets. Pop. (1973E) 20,720.

Chestnut Hill, Massachusetts, U.S.A. Residential suburb of Boston and main campus of Boston College.

Chetumal, Quintana Roo, Mexico. Town on the Belize border on Chetumal Bay at the mouth of the Río Hondo. Territorial cap. Trading centre for an agric. area, handling pigs, cattle, chicle, henequen, fruit and timber. Airfield. Known as Payo Obispo until 1935.

Cheviot Hills, England/Scotland. Range extending for 35 m. SW to NE along the border between Eng. and Scot., rising to The Cheviot, 2,676 ft. a.s.l. Sheep farming is the main occupation.

Cheyenne, Wyoming, U.S.A. State cap. sit. in SE of state. Market centre for a ranching area. Industries are mainly based on railway workshops. Pop. (1970C) 40,914.

Chiana River, Italy. Rises in the Apennines and flows for *c.* 60 m. through the Val di Chiana and discharges into the R. Tiber and *via* canals to the R. Arno.

Chiangmai, Chiangmai, Thailand. Cap. of province in the NW sit. on the Ping R. Railway terminus and commercial centre trading in teak. Pop. (1970C) 66,000.

Chianti Monti, Toscana, Italy. Range in the Appennines extending 15 m. through Toscana and rising to 2,900 ft. a.s.l. Grapes for Chianti wine are grown on the slopes.

Chiapas, Mexico. State in S Mex. bounded W by the Pacific and S and E by Guatemala. Area, 28,520 sq. m. (73,866 sq. km.). Cap. Tuxtla Gutiérrez, sit. 450 m. ESE of Mexico City. Mountainous, descending to a narrow coastal plain. The main occupation is farming; the main products are fruit, coffee, cocoa, cotton and hardwoods. Pop. (1970C) 1,569,053.

Chiatura, Georgia, U.S.S.R. Town sit. 100 m. NW of Tbilisi on the Kvirila R. The main industry is manganese mining. Pop. 30,000.

Chiayi, Taiwan. Town 35 m. NNE of Tainan linked by rail to the Ali Shan lumbering area. The main industries are sawmilling, sugar refining, distilling; manu. tiles and cement.

Chiba, Honshū, Japan. Cap. of Chiba prefecture sit. 25 m. ESE of Tōkyō on Tōkyō Bay. Industries inc. steel, paper making and textiles. Pop. (1970c) 482,000.

Chicago, Illinois, U.S.A. City on the W shore of L. Michigan, the second city of the U.S.A. Area, 227 sq. m. (588 sq. km.). Commercial centre trading in grain and meat; railway centre; industries inc. iron and steel, agric., railway and electrical engineering, chemicals, textiles and meat packing. L. port handling grain, ores, limestone and coal. Pop. (1970c) 3,366,957.

Chicago Heights, Illinois, U.S.A City 22 m. E of Joliet. Main industries are iron and steel, chemicals, textiles; manu. soap, boxes, furniture, railway equipment, tiles, asphalt, linseed. Pop. (1970c) 40,900.

Chichester, West Sussex, England. Cathedral city 13 m. ENE of Portsmouth. Market town for an agric. area. Pop. (1973E) 20,940.

Chickamauga, Georgia, U.S.A. City 11 m. S of Chattanooga, Tennessee, sit. on the Chickamauga R. and noted as the site of a Civil War battle.

Chickamauga Dam, Tennessee, U.S.A. Dam on the Tennessee R. near its confluence with the Chickamauga R. NE of Chattanooga. Part of the Tennessee Valley Authority Scheme for power and flood control.

Chiclayo, Lambayeque, Peru. Cap. of dept. near the NW coast in the Lambayeque valley. Commercial centre of a farming area. Industries inc. brewing, tanning, rice milling and cotton ginning.

Chicopee, Massachusetts, U.S.A. City sit. 80 m. WSW of Boston at the confluence of the R. Chicopee and Connecticut. Industries inc. textiles; manu. fire-arms. Pop. (1970c) 66,676.

Chicoutimi, Quebec, Canada. Town sit. 112 m. N of Quebec at the confluence of the Rs. Chicoutimi and Saguenay. Industries, based on hydroelectric power and a lumbering neighbourhood, inc. pulp milling, paper and furniture making.

Chicoutimi River, Quebec, Canada. Rises in SE Quebec and flows 100 m. E to join the Saguenay R. at Chicoutimi. Used for hydroelectric power.

Chiemsee, Bavaria, West Germany. L. in SE Bavaria, 40 m. ESE of Munich, at 1,700 ft. a.s.l. Area, 33 sq. m. (85 sq. km.). Fed by the Ache R. and drained by the Alz R. into the Inn R.

Chiengmai, Chiengmai, Thailand. City 360 m. NNW of Bangkok on the Ping R. Provincial cap. Rail terminus and chief city of N Thailand, sit. in an agric. area. Trade in teak, lac. There are handicraft industries inc. silk weaving, pottery; manu. silverware, lacquer ware. On the right bank of the R. is the old town, mainly 18th cent. with the 20th cent. town around the railhead on the left bank. Pop. (1973E) 70,000.

Chieti, Abruzzi e Molise, Italy. Town 8 m. SSW of Pescara. Cap. of Chieti province. Industries inc. textiles; manu. bricks and pasta. Pop. 50,000.

Chignecto Bay, Canada. Inlet of the Bay of Fundy extending 35 m. SW to NE between New Brunswick and Nova Scotia. Width 10 m.

Chignecto Isthmus, Canada. Strip of land across the head of Chignecto

Bay separating it from Northumberland Strait. Width 15 m. at its narrowest point on the New Brunswick/Nova Scotia border.

Chigwell, Essex, England. Town 12 m. NE of central London and forming a residential suburb. Pop. (1973E) 15,459.

Chihuahua, Mexico. (i) State in N Mex. bounded N by the U.S.A. Area, 95,376 sq. m. (247,024 sq. km.). Mountainous in the W, with the Sierra Madre Occidental; plateau in the centre, and desert in the E. The main occupations are mining and farming. Pop. (1970C) 1,612,525. (ii) Cap. of state of same name in central Chihuahua in a valley of the Sierra Madre Occidental at 4,667 ft. a.s.l., sit. in a mining and cattle rearing area. Industries inc. textiles and smelting. Pop. (1970C) 363,800.

Chile. Rep. on the Pacific bounded N by Peru, and E by Bolivia and Argentina with the Andes forming the E frontiers. Area, 286,397 sq. m. (741,768 sq. km.). The Republic of Chile threw off allegiance to the crown of Spain, constituting a national government in 1810, finally freeing itself from Spanish rule in 1818. Main cities Santiago (the cap.), Valparaiso and Concepción. Rainless desert in the N with mineral deposits, more fertile in the centre with rich farmland in the central valley, and in the S mountainous and forested with heavy rains. Agric. and forestry contribute one-ninth of the national product and one-third of the pop. is employed in these industries. Chile imports two-thirds of its food requirements. The wealth of the country consists mainly of its minerals and these include: copper (the most important source of foreign exchange), nitrate of soda, iron ore, coal, petroleum (discovered in 1945), gold, silver, molybdenum, zinc, manganese, salt, sulphur and lead. Pop. (1972C) 10,044,940.

Chilkoot Pass, Canada/U.S.A. Pass on the Alaska/Brit. Columbia border N of Skagway, Alaska, at 3,500 ft. a.s.l.

Chillán, Nuble, Chile. Town in S central Chile 56 m. ENE of Concepción. Market town trading in fruit and wine. Industries inc. flour milling; manu. leather goods. Pop. (1972E) 82,200.

Chillicothe, Ohio, U.S.A. City 44 m. S of Columbus sit. on the Scioto R. Industries inc. manu. paper, footwear and furniture. Pop. (1970C) 24,842.

Chillon, Château de, Vaud, Switzerland. Castle on L. Geneva SE of Lausanne, mainly 13th cent. and now used as a museum. Formerly a state prison and Byron based his *Prisoner on Chillon* on it.

Chiloé Island, Chile. Island off S central Chile and N of the Chonos Arch. Area, 3,241 sq. m. (8,394 sq. km.). Chief town Ancud. Forested, with cultivation in clearings. The chief products are timber, barley, potatoes and fish.

Chilpancingo, Guerrero, Mexico. City 135 m. S of Mexico City in a valley of the Sierra Madre del Sur. Official name Chilpancingo de los Bravos. State cap. Centre of an agric. area, trading in cereals, coffee, tobacco, sugar cane, vegetables, fruit, livestock. Industries inc. processing food and forest products, tanning, sawmilling, printing, extracting vegetable oils. Noted for ruins of pre-Aztec civilisation; site of the first meeting of the Mex. Congress in 1813. Airfield. Pop. (1970E) 32,000.

Chiltern Hills, England. Range extending 55 m. NE from the R. Thames valley to continue as the East Anglian heights, and rising to Coombe Hill, 852 ft. a.s.l., in Buckinghamshire.

Chimaltenango, Chimaltenango, Guatemala. City 20 m. W of Guatemala on the Inter-American Highway. Dept. cap. Market for an agric. area, trading in maize, wheat, black beans, coffee, sugar, livestock. Industries inc. tanning, brick making. There is an agric. school.

Chimborazo, Chimborazo, Ecuador. Inactive volcano in the W centre, at 20,577 ft. a.s.l. the highest peak in the Ecuadorian Andes.

Chimbote, Ancash, Peru. Town in the W centre sit. on the Pacific coast. Industries inc. iron and steel and fishing. Port exporting sugar and fish products. Pop. (1970E) 96,000.

Chimkent, Kazakhstan, U.S.S.R. Town 90 m. N of Tashkent on the Turksib Railway. Industries inc. refining lead and zinc; chemicals and textiles; manu. cement. Pop. (1974E) 284,000.

China. Rep. bounded E by the South China Sea, East China Sea and Yellow Sea, and by North Korea and the U.S.S.R.; N by Mongolia, NW by the U.S.S.R., W by India, Nepál, Sikkim and Bhutan, SW by Burma, and S by Laos and N. Vietnam. Area, 3,768,000 sq. m. (9,759,000 sq. km.), the most populous country and the next in size after the U.S.S.R. The country is divided into 6 'great administrative regions'. China is traversed by 2 folded mountain systems which stretch from Pamir plateau. In products and climate the Kunlun Mountains divide N from S China. In the E there is a great alluvial plain which covers over 200,000 sq. m. (518,000 sq. km.), and supports the larger part of the pop. Principal Rs. are Yangtze Kiang, Hwang-Ho and Si-Kiang. There are numerous canals, inc. the Grand Canal which cross the plain from Hangchow to Tientsin (850 m.). The chief Rs. are Tungting, Po-yang and Tai-hu. As a defence against N tribes the Great Wall of China was completed in 214 B.C. Its length is *c.* 1,500 m. China remains essentially an agricultural country. Intensive agriculture and horticulture have been practised for millennia. Present-day policy aims to avert the traditional threats from floods and droughts by soil conservancy, afforestation, irrigation and drainage projects, and to increase the 'high stable yields' areas by introducing fertilizers, pesticides and improved crops. Crop priorities: food grains; raw materials for industry (especially cotton); crops for export (especially oil seeds). Among livestock, priority is given to pig production.

In 1950 the land belonging to the feudal nobility and to monasteries and other institutions was confiscated by the State. By the end of 1952 land reform and by the end of 1958 the socialization of agriculture was declared to be complete.

By the end of 1958 the peasant population of some 500m. had been organized into roughly 24,000 'communes', each consisting of a number of villages and 5,000–10,000 families. The commune took over the local government function at the village (*hsiang*) level and assumed responsibility for management, production, trade, welfare, organization of the local militia, etc. Centralized authority was discharged down through the production 'brigade' to the production 'team' at ground level. Since 1958 some modifications have been made in the commune system, and the number of communes raised to 74,000 by reducing their size. Small private plots are permitted. Crops include, rice, wheat, potatoes, soy beans, groundnuts, tobacco, cottonseed. The chief forested areas are in Heilungkiang, Szechwan and Yunnan. The most important tree is the tung (*Jatropha Curcas* L.), from which oil is produced: it grows chiefly in Szechwan. The most important timber product is teak. Most provinces contain coal, and there were 70 major production centres, the larger ones in the north. Coal reserves are estimated at 262,941m. metric tons. Iron ores are abundant in the anthracite field of Shansi, in Hopei, in Shantung and other provinces, and iron (found in conjunction with coal) is worked in Manchuria. China has made rapid progress in oil extraction and refining. The largest oilfields are at Taching, Yumen and Karamai. Refining capacity is estimated at 12m. tons per annum. Crude oil reserves are about 2,700m. tons. Natural gas is available from fields near Canton and Shanghai. Tin ore is plentiful in Yunnan, where the tin-mining industry has long existed. China is the world's

principal producer of wolfram (tungsten ore). Mining of wolfram is carried on in Hunan, Kwangtung and Yunnan. Other minerals include phosphate rock, salt, sulphur, asbestos, bauxite, aluminium, antimony, copper, lead, manganese, zinc, barite, bismuth, gold, graphite, gypsum, mercury, molybdenum, silver. 'Cottage' industry is very old in the economy and persists into the 20th century. Modern industrial development began with the manufacture of cotton textiles, and the establishment of some silk filatures, steel plants, flourmills and match factories. The first 5-year plan gave priority to the development of heavy industry, but since the withdrawal of Soviet aid and the failure of the 'Great Leap Forward' a more modest emphasis has been placed on it. Expanding sectors of manufacture are: steel, chemicals, cement, agricultural implements, plastics and lorries. Pop. (1953C) 601,938,035; (1974E) 800m.

Chinandega, Chinandega, Nicaragua. Cap. of dept. 70 m. WNW of Managua. Market town. Industries inc. sugar refining, flour milling and textiles; manu. furniture. Pop. (1970E) 37,000.

China Sea. A section of the Pacific Ocean bounded W by China, and known as the East China Sea to the N of Taiwan, and as the South China Sea to the S of it.

Chincha Alta, Ica, Peru. Town 120 m. SE of Lima. Industries inc. cotton ginning and brandy distilling.

Chinchow, Liaoning, China. Town in the NE sit. 135 m. WSW of Shenyang (Mukden) on the Peking railway. Industries inc. chemicals and textiles; manu. food products, paper and synthetic fuels.

Chindwin River, Burma. Formed in the extreme N from various headstreams and flows 650 m. S to join the Irrawaddy R. 13 m. NE of Pakokku, sit. 79 m. SW of Mandalay. Navigable for small vessels for about 300 m.

Chingford, Greater London, England. Town 10 m. NE of central London forming a residential suburb on the edge of Epping Forest.

Chinghai, China. (i) L. in NE Tibet, known in Tibetan as Koko Nor, in the S foothills of the Nan Shan near the Great Wall. Area, 1,630 sq. m. (4,222 sq. km.). (ii) Province on the NE border of Tibet. Area, 405,500 sq. m. (1,050, 245sq. km.). Cap. Sining. Mainly grazing land, swampy in the N, mountainous elsewhere, with the Kunlun Mountains crossing the centre E to W. Main occupation nomadic livestock farming.

Chingola, Western Province, Zambia. Small town 60 m. NW of Ndola on a railway spur. Commercial centre for nearby copper mining centre at Nchanga. Pop. (1972E) 130,000.

Chinkiang, Kiangsu, China. Town in the central E sit. 40 m. ENE of Nanking at the junction of the Yangtse-kiang R. and the Grand Canal. Industries inc. flour milling and textiles. Port trading in rice, wheat and soya beans.

Chinon, Indre-et-Loire, France. Town in NW central France sit. on the Vienne R. Manu. wine, ropes, baskets and leather goods. Pop. (1968C) 8,035.

Chioggia, Veneto, Italy. Town sit. on an island at the S end of the Venetian lagoon. Industries inc. fishing, shipbuilding and textiles; manu. soap and cement. Pop. 50,000.

Chios *see* **Khios**

Chipata, Eastern District, Zambia. Town in extreme SE Zambia near the Malawi border. Formerly named Fort Jameson. Industries associated with a thermal power station.

Chipingia, Mashonaland, Rhodesia. Village 85 m. S of Umtali in the Chimanimani Mountains. Centre of a farming area producing tobacco,

maize, wheat, citrus fruit, livestock and dairy produce.

Chippenham, Wiltshire, England. Town sit. 12 m. ENE of Bath on the Avon R. Market town for a dairy farming area. Industries inc. bacon curing; manu. dairy products and engineering. Pop. (1973E) 18,550.

Chipping Camden, Gloucestershire, England. Town 18 m. W of Bambury in the Cotswold Hills. Industries inc. tourism. Pop. (1973E) 1,951.

Chipping Norton, Oxfordshire, England. Town 11 m. SW of Bambury. Market town. Industries inc. textiles. Pop. (1973E) 5,020.

Chiquimula, Chiquimula, Guatemala. Cap. of dept. 65 m. ENE of Guatemala sit. on the Chiquimula R. Market town in a farming area. Pop. (1970E) 42,000.

Chiquinquirá, Boyacá, Colombia. Town in the N centre sit. in the E. Cordillera at 8,365 ft. a.s.l. Market town trading in coffee, sugar-cane, cotton and cereals. Emerald mines lie to the SW. Pop. (1970E) 25,000.

Chirchik, Uzbekistan, U.S.S.R. Town 20 m. NE of Tashkent sit. on the Chirchik R. Industries inc. agric. engineering; manu. fertilizers and footwear. Pop. (1970E) 108,000.

Chiriqui, Gulf of, Panama. Gulf extending *c.* 90 m. SE along the Pacific coast.

Chiriqui, Mount, Panama. Inactive volcano near the Costa Rica frontier, at 11,397 ft. a.s.l., the highest mountain in Panama.

Chiriqui Lagoon, Panama. Lagoon 35 m. NW to SE along the W end of the Caribbean coast.

Chislehurst, Greater London, England. Town 11 m. SE of central London and forming a residential suburb.

Chiswick, Greater London, England. District of W London on the N bank of the R. Thames.

Chita, Russian Soviet Federal Socialist Republic, U.S.S.R. Town in S Siberia sit. on the Chita R. near its confluence with the Ingoda R. and on the Trans-Siberian railway. Industries inc. railway engineering, tanning and flour milling. Pop. (1974E) 275,000.

Chitaldrug, Karnataka, India. Town 120 m. NW of Bangalore on a railway line to Chikjajur. District cap. Trading centre for cotton. Industries inc. cotton ginning, goldsmithing, leather work. There is manganese and copper mining, nearby.

Chitral, Peshawar, Pakistan. District in the N. Area, 5,700 sq. m. (14,750 sq. km.). Cap. Chitral, 180 m. NNW of Rawalpindi. Mountainous, rising to 25,260 ft. a.s.l. in Tirich Mir. There is small farming in the valleys. Pop. 115,000.

Chitré, Herrera, Panama. Town 85 m. SW of Panama City on a branch of the Inter-American Highway. Provincial cap. and commercial centre for an agric. area producing onions, tomatoes, lettuce, corn, rice, beans, livestock. Industries inc. distilling brandy; manu. soap, ice and beverages.

Chittagong, Chittagong, Bangladesh. City sit. 135 m. SE of Dacca on the Karnaphuli R. 10 m. from its mouth on the Bay of Bengal. Industries inc. cotton ginning, flour, rice, oil and timber milling, chemicals, textiles and engineering; manu. soap, candles and bricks. Port trading in rice, oilseeds, jute, tea, sugar and tobacco. Pop. (1974C) 416,773.

Chittaranjan, Bihar, India. Village 14 m. NW of Asansol, formerly called Mihijam. The main industry is building railway locomotives.

Chocó, Colombia. (i) Bay on the Pacific coast between Point Chirambira and Point Guascama. (ii) Dept. on the Pacific coast. Cap. Quibdó. Pop. (1973C) 1,307,800.

Choiseul, Solomon Islands, South West Pacific. Island 30 m. SE of Bougainville. Area, 90 m. by 20 m. The main product is copra.

Choisy-le-Roi, Val-de-Marne, France. Suburb of SSE Paris on the Seine R. Industries inc. manu. pottery, hosiery and linoleum. Pop. (1968C) 41,711.

Cholet, Maine-et-Loire, France. Town in the NW, 32 m. SW of Angers. Industries inc. textiles; manu. footwear. Pop. (1968C) 43,281.

Cholo, Southern Province, Malawi. Town 20 m. SSE of Blantyre at 3,100 ft. a.s.l. Provincial administration centre and centre of a tobacco growing area; also produces tea, soybeans, tung, sisal, maize, rice.

Cholon, Saigon, South Vietnam. Town 3 m. SW of Saigon and administered as part of it. Industries inc. mainly rice milling, also sawmilling, tanning and pottery. R. port trading in fish and rice.

Cholula, Puebla, Mexico. Town 6 m. W of Puebla sit. on the central plateau at 6,900 ft. a.s.l., and on the Inter-American Highway. Market town for a vine-growing area. Industries inc. wine making. Pop. (1970E)13,000.

Choluteca, Choluteca, Honduras. Cap. of dept. of same name 60 m. S of Tegucigalpa sit. on the Choluteca R. and the Inter-American Highway. Market town for a farming area. Pop. (1970E) 22,000.

Chomutoc, Bohemia, Czechoslovakia. Town 52 m. NW of Prague sit. in a coalmining area. Industries inc. steel and paper making; manu. glass. Pop. (1970C) 40,000.

Chongjin, Hamgyong, North Korea. City 140 m. SW of Vladivostok, U.S.S.R., on the E coast. Provincial cap, principal port and industrial centre. Industries inc. manu. matches, staple-fibre; steel, pig-iron, fish processing. Port exports timber, iron, fish and cotton textiles. There is a marine experimental station. Since 1943 Chongjin has inc. the town of Naman. Pop. (1970E) 200,000.

Chonju, Cholla North, South Korea. Town 130 m. S of Seoul. Industries inc. rice milling, textiles and paper making.

Chontales, Nicaragua. Dept. of S Nicaragua along E shore of L. Nicaragua. Chief cities Juigalpa (cap.), La Libertad, Santo Domingo. Hilly in the N with the Cordillera Amerrique and Huapi Mountains. Main occupations agric., esp. sugar cane, beans, maize, coffee, bananas; livestock farming; lumbering; mining, esp. gold and silver at La Libertad and Santo Domingo. Chief shipping ports on L. Nicaragua, Puerto Diaz, San Ubaldo. Pop. 80,000.

Chorley, Lancashire, England. Town 9 m. NW of Bolton. Industries inc. cotton spinning and weaving, and engineering. Pop. (1973E) 31,800.

Chorzów, Katowice, Poland. Town 4 m. NW of Katowice in the Upper Silesia coal and iron district. Industries inc. iron and steel, railway engineering, chemicals and glass making. Pop. (1972E) 153,000.

Choumen *see* **Shumen**

Chowkowtien, Hopei, China. Village 35 m. SW of Peking where the bones of *Sinanthropus pekinensis* (Peking Man) were found in 1929.

Christchurch, Dorset, England. Resort immediately ENE of Bournemouth sit. on Christchurch Harbour at the confluence of the R. Avon and Stour. Pop. (1973E) 31,610.

Christchurch, South Island, New Zealand. City in the E Canterbury Plains. Industries inc. meat processing, woollen mills, tanning, canning and chemicals; manu. fertilizers and footwear; railway workshops. Pop. (1971C) 302,014.

Christianshaab, Greenland. Settlement on Disko Bay, W Greenland,

and base for hunting and fishing. The only industry is refining seal-oil.

Christiansted, Virgin Islands, West Indies. Town on the N shore of St. Croix Island. Chief town and port, and once cap. of the Danish West Indies. Pop. 6,000.

Christmas Island, Indian Ocean. An Australian depend. 200 m. S of W Java. Area, 52 sq. m. (135 sq. km.). Plateau rising to 1,000 ft. a.s.l. The chief occupations are fishing and phosphate mining. Pop. (1972E) 2,741.

Christmas Island, Pacific Ocean. Island in the Line Islands group in the Central Pacific, forming part of the Gilbert and Ellice Islands, a colony of Brit. Area, 223 sq. m. (578 sq. km.). Chief product is copra. Pop. (1968E) 367.

Chu River, U.S.S.R. R. rising in the SE Kazakh desert and flowing 600 m. E to enter L. Issyk Kul in the Kirghiz Soviet Socialist Rep. Used for power and irrigation, esp. for cotton crops.

Chubut, Patagonia, Argentina. Territory of Patagonia. Area, 87,152 sq. m. Chief towns Rawson (cap.), Port Madrya. Cool, dry climate. Mountainous in the W, otherwise irrigated steppe where sheep and grain farming are the main occupations. There is an important oilfield at Comodoro Rivadavia. The territory was originally a Welsh settlement. Pop. (1970C) 190,000.

Chuchow, Hunan, China. Town 9 m. ESE of Siangtan on the Siang R. Railway centre on the Hankow-Canton railway.

Chudskoye, Lake *see* **Peipus, Lake**

Chukot, Russian Soviet Federal Socialist Republic, U.S.S.R. National Area in extreme NE Siberia. Area, 275,000 sq. m. (712,000 sq. km.). Cap. Anadyr. Mainly tundra. The chief occupations are reindeer farming, hunting for furs and fishing. Pop. (1970E) 101,000.

Chungking, Szechwan, China. City on the Yangtse R. at its confluence with the Kialing R. Trading centre for tung oil, hog bristles and tea. Industries inc. iron and steel, textiles and chemicals; manu. paper and matches. Pop. (1957E) 2,121,000.

Chuquicamata, Antofagasta, Chile. Town 150 m. NE of Antofagasta sit. at over 10,000 ft. a.s.l. on an Andean plateau. The main industries are copper mining and smelting. Pop. (1970E) 29,000.

Chuquisaca, Bolivia. Dept. of S Bolivia. Area, 33,148 sq. m. Cap. Sucre. Pop. (1971E) 474,000.

Chur, Graubünden, Switzerland. Town in the E sit. on the Plessur R. at 1,950 ft. a.s.l. Commercial centre trading in wine. Industries inc. tourism. Pop. (1969E) 31,000.

Churchill, Manitoba, Canada. Town sit. at the mouth of the Churchill R. on the W shore of Hudson Bay. Port and railway terminus trading in grain. Pop. 2,000.

Churchill River, Canada. (i) Rises in L. Methy in NW Saskatchewan and flows 925 m. E through various L. to enter Hudson Bay at Churchill. Used for hydroelectric power. (ii) Rises in L. Ashuanipi in Labrador, near the Quebec border, and flows 560 m. N then SE to enter L. Melville at Goose Bay and thence to the Atlantic. Hydroelectric power is developed at Churchill Falls below Lobstick L., where the R. descends over 800 ft. in 10 m. inc. one 245 ft. drop. Formerly named the Hamilton R., and Hamilton Falls.

Church Stretton, Salop, England. Town 13 m. S of Shrewsbury. Market town for a farming area. Pop. (1973E) 2,910.

Chusan Archipelago, China. Islands off Hangchow Bay in the E. China Sea. The largest island is Chusan, 230 sq. m. (596 sq. km.). Rich fishing grounds, but dangerous to navigation.

Chuvash, Russian Soviet Federal Socialist Republic, U.S.S.R. Autonomous Rep. in the Volga valley bounded N by the R. Volga and S by the Sura R. Area, 7,064 sq. m. (18,296 sq. km.). Cap. Cheboksary, sit. 360 m. E of Moscow. The main occupations are farming and lumbering, with related industries; also engineering, chemicals and textiles. Pop. (1973E) 1,251,000.

Cicero, Illinois, U.S.A. Town immediately W of Chicago. Industries inc. manu. radio, telephone and electrical equipment, metal products and building materials. Pop. (1970C) 67,058.

Ciénaga, Magdalena, Colombia. Town sit. on the Caribbean coast. Sea port exporting bananas and cotton. Pop. (1970E) 68,000.

Cienfuegos, Cuba. Town sit. 135 m. ESE of Havana on the S coast, on Cienfuegos Bay. Industries inc. sugar refining and coffee processing; manu. cigars and soap. Sea port handling sugar, tobacco, coffee and molasses. Pop. (1960E) 99,530.

Cieszyn, Katowice, Poland. Town 40 m. SW of Katowice on the Czech. border sit. in a coal and iron district. Pop. (1970E) 25,000.

Cimarron River, U.S.A. Rises in NE New Mexico and flows 650 m. E through Oklahoma and SE Colorado, briefly into SW Kansas, and re-enters Oklahoma to join the Arkansas R. above Tulsa.

Cincinnati, Ohio, U.S.A. City in extreme SW Ohio sit. on the Kentucky border and Ohio R. Route and commercial centre for an extensive farming area. Industries inc. meat packing and chemicals; manu. paper, machine tools, clothing, motor vehicles and plastics. Pop. (1970C) 1,104,668.

Cinderford, Gloucestershire, England. Town 11 m. WSW of Gloucester sit. in a coalmining and farming district. Pop. (1973E) 6,918.

Cinque Ports, England. Originally 5 ports, which were given virtual autonomy in return for providing ships in war-time: Dover, Hastings, Romney, Hythe and Sandwich. Others were added later. Their decline began in the 17th cent.

Cipolletti, Río Negro, Argentina. Town 25 m. WNW of Fuerte General Roca and opposite Neuquén on the Neuquén R. Railway junction serving a fruit and vine growing area. Industries inc. fruit packing and wine making.

Cirencester, Gloucestershire, England. Town 15 m. SE of Gloucester sit. on the Churn R. Market town for a rural area. Industries inc. engineering. Pop. (1973E) 14,500.

Città di Castello, Umbria, Italy. Town sit. 20 m. E of Arezzo on the Tiber R. Industries inc. agric. engineering; manu. cement.

Città Vecchia, Malta. Town 6 m. W of Valetta. Industries inc. tourism.

Ciudad Bolívar, Bolívar, Venezuela. State cap. sit. on the Orinoco R. 250 m. from the delta. Industries inc. food processing. R. port, accessible to ocean-going vessels, exporting cattle, hides, balata gum, chicle and gold. Pop. (1970E) 65,000.

Ciudad Juarez, Chihuahua, Mexico. City opposite El Paso, U.S.A., sit. on the Río Grande. Commercial centre of a partly agric., partly desert, region. Industries inc. flour milling, cotton ginning and tourism. Pop. (1970C) 436,000.

Ciudad Real, Spain. (i) Province in the S centre. Area, 7,622 sq. m. (19,741 sq. km.). The main occupations are farming and mining. Pop. (1970C) 507,650. (ii) Cap. of (i) and market town trading in cereals, olive oil and wine. Industries inc. flour milling, brandy distilling and textiles.

Ciudad Trujillo *see* **Santo Domingo**

Ciudad Victoria, Tamaulipas, Mexico. State cap. sit. 130 m. NW of Tampico at the E end of the Sierra Madre Oriental at 1,100 ft. a.s.l. Centre of an agric. and mining area. Industries inc. textiles and tanning.

Civitavecchia, Lazio, Italy. Town in central Italy sit. on the W coast. Industries inc. fishing; manu. cement and calcium carbide.

Clackmannan, Clackmannanshire, Scotland. Central region. Town 2 m. ESE of Alloa near the R. Forth and sit. in a coalmining area. Industries inc. mining. Pop. (1973E) 2,536.

Clackmannanshire, Scotland. Former county in Central region at the head of the Firth of Forth. Area, 55 sq. m. (142 sq. km.). Chief towns Alloa (county town), Alva, Clackmannan, Dollar and Tillicoultry. The main occupations are coalmining, brewing and textile milling. Pop. (1973E) 48,852.

Clacton-on-Sea, Essex, England. Town in SE Eng. sit .on the North Sea coast. The main industry is tourism. Pop. (1973E) 39,380.

Clamart, Paris, France. Residential suburb of SW Paris.

Clapham, Greater London, England. Residential district of SW London, and an important railway junction.

Clare, Suffolk, England. Town 13 m. SSW of Bury St. Edmunds sit. on the Stour R. Market town for an agric. area.

Clare, Irish Republic. County in the W between Galway Bay and the R. Shannon Estuary. Area, 1,231 sq. m. (3,188 sq. km.). Chief towns Ennis (county town), and Kilrush. Low-lying, drained by the R. Shannon and Fergus. The main occupation is farming; other industries inc. tourism, esp. for salmon fishing. Chief products are oats, potatoes and dairy products. Pop. (1971C) 75,008.

Claremont, New Hampshire, U.S.A. City 20 m. S of Lebanon on the Sugar R. near its confluence with the Connecticut R. Industries inc. manu. mining and milling machinery, textiles, shoes, paper. Resort, esp. for winter sports. Pop. (1970C) 14,221.

Clarendon, Jamaica. Parish of S central Jamaica. Area, 468 sq. m. Chief town May Pen. Mountainous in the N, irrigated plain in the S. Main products sugar cane, bananas, citrus fruit, ginger, sisal, yams, breadfruit, cacao, coffee, honey, livestock, copper. There are thermal springs at Milk R. Spa. Pop. (1970C) 176,600.

Clarksburg, West Virginia, U.S.A. City in N West Virginia on the West Fork R. in a coal and natural gas area, and *c.* 75 m. SSW of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. Industries inc. manu. glass, pottery and clothing. Pop. (1970C) 24,864.

Clausthall-Zellerfeld, Lower Saxony, West Germany. Town in the Harz Mountains. The main industry is mining, esp. iron, lead, copper, silver, zinc. Noted for its 17th cent. church, the largest wooden church in Germ.

Clay Cross, Derbyshire, England. Town 5 m. S of Chesterfield sit. in a coalmining area. Industries inc. iron founding, engineering and brick-making. Pop. (1973E) 9,630.

Clear, Cape, Cork, Irish Republic. Headland, with lighthouse, at the SW tip of Clear Island, off the SW coast of County Cork. The most S point in Ireland.

Clearwater, Florida, U.S.A. City 20 m. W of Tampa. Centre of a market gardening and fruit growing area. Industries inc. fruit packing. Pop. (1970C) 52,074.

Cleator Moor, Cumbria, England. Town 3 m. SE of Whitehaven sit. in a coalfield.

Cleethorpes, Humberside, England. Resort sit. on the Humber R. estuary. Pop. (1973E) 37,200.

Clent Hills, England. Range SW of Birmingham. St. Kenelm's Chapel at the N end was a place of medieval pilgrimage.

Clerkenwell, Greater London, England. District of E London sit. N of the Thames R. Industries inc. watch repairing.

Clermont-Ferrand, Puy-de-Dôme, France. Cap. of dept. in the S centre and in the Massif Central. Industries inc. rubber and chemicals; manu. clothing and footwear. Pop. (1968C) 154,110.

Clevedon, Avon, England. Resort 12 m. W of Bristol sit. on the Bristol Channel. Pop. (1973E) 15,140.

Cleveland, England. County in NE Eng. bounded E by the North Sea. Under 1974 re-organization its districts are: Hartlepool, Stockton-on-Tees, Middlesbrough and Langbaurgh. Langbaurgh is an old Danish name. Mainly industrial, esp. chemicals, engineering, iron and steel. Pop. (1973E) 566,740.

Cleveland, Ohio, U.S.A. City on the S shore of L. Erie sit. at the mouth of the Cuyahoga R. The main industry is steel, based on local coal and iron ore, also oil refining, meat packing and chemicals; manu. cement, electrical appliances and vehicles. L. port, handling oil and steel. Pop. (1970C) 2,064,194.

Cleves, North Rhine-Westphalia, West Germany. Town 12 m. ESE of Nijmegen, Netherlands. Industries inc. manu. foodstuffs and footwear. Pop. (1971E) 43,600.

Clichy, Hauts-de-Seine, France. Suburb of NW Paris. Industries inc. oil refining, chemicals and plastics; manu. aircraft and vehicle parts, and electrical equipment. Pop. (1968C) 52,704.

Clifton, New Jersey, U.S.A. City sit. 6 m. NNW of Newark. Industries inc. textiles and chemicals; manu. aircraft parts, clothing and machine tools. Pop. (1970C) 82,437.

Climax, Colorado, U.S.A. Village 10 m. NNE of Leadville in the Rocky Mountains at 11,300 ft. a.s.l. with road and railway running at 11,320 ft. through Fremont Pass. It has a mine which is a major source of molybdenum. High-altitude observatory.

Clinton, Iowa, U.S.A. Town 75 m. ESE of Cedar Rapids. Industries inc. manu. cellophane, machine tools, pumps and hardware. Pop. (1970C) 34,719.

Clipperton, French Polynesia, Pacific Ocean. Atoll 700 m. SW of Mexico, a coral ring 2½ m. in diameter enclosing volcanic rock. Discovered in the 18th cent. by John Clipperton, an English pirate. Once a valuable source of phosphates. Uninhabited.

Clitheroe, Lancashire, England. Town 10 m. NW of Burnley sit. on the R. Ribble. Industries inc. textiles, esp. cotton, and paper making. Pop. (1973E) 13,430.

Cloncurry, Queensland, Australia. Town in NW of state. Market centre for an extensive cattle raising area. Industries inc. packing and distributing meat. Pop. 3,000.

Clonmacnoise, Offaly, Irish Republic. Village 10 m. E of Ballinasloe, Galway, sit. on the Shannon R. Noted for the ruins of the Seven Churches and other medieval buildings, and the site of a monastery founded by St. Kieran.

Clonmel, Tipperary, Irish Republic. Market town sit. on the Suir R. Industries inc. tourism, flour milling and meat processing. Pop. (1971C) 11,622.

Clovelly, Devonshire, England. Fishing village and resort on the N coast of Devon, 9 m. W of Bideford, noted for its steep stepped streets. Pop. (1973E) 445.

Clovis, New Mexico, U.S.A. City 100 m. NE of Roswell on Llano

Estacado near the Texas border. Important trading centre for a farming area. Railway junction. Industries inc. distributing livestock feed, railway repair shops, flour milling; manu. dairy products and beverages. The E New Mexico State Park is in the neighbourhood. Pop. (1970C) 28,495.

Cluj, Cluj, Romania. Cap. of district 210 m. NW of Bucharest sit. on the Little Somes R. Industries inc. textiles and chemicals; manu. metal goods and hardware. Pop. (1972E) 208,105.

Cluny, Saône-et-Loire, France. Town in the E, 12 m. NW of Mâcon sit. on the Grosne R. and noted as the site of the Benedictine Abbey. Pop. (1973E) 445.

Clutha River, South Island, New Zealand. Rises in L. Wanaka and L. Hawea and flows 150 m. SE through Otago, to enter the S. Pacific by a delta near Kaitangata, 45 m. SW of Dunedin. Navigable up to Roxburgh, where it is dammed for hydroelectric power.

Clwyd, Wales. County in N Wales bounded N by the Irish Sea and E by Cheshire, Eng. Created under reorganization, 1974. Its districts are Colwyn, Rhuddlan, Delyn, Alyn-Dee, Glyndŵr and Wrexham Maelor. Hilly and fertile, drained by the Rs. Dee and Clwyd. Pop. (1971E based on C) 354,000.

Clydebank, Dunbartonshire, Scotland. Strathclyde region. Town 6 m. WNW of Glasgow sit. on the Clyde R. The main industry is shipbuilding. Pop. (1973E) 49,651.

Clyde River, Scotland. Rises in S Lanarkshire as the Daer Water and flows 106 m. N and NW past Lanark, Hamilton, Glasgow and Clydebank, widening into the Firth of Clyde at Dumbarton. At the Falls of Clyde, Lanark, it descends 230 ft. in under 4 m. Passing through the main industrial region of Scot. it serves 20 m. of shipyards below Glasgow. Linked by canal to the R. Forth.

Coahuila, Mexico. State in NE Mexico bounded N by Texas, U.S.A. Area, 22,420 sq. m. (58,067 sq. km.). Cap. Saltillo. Mainly plateau crossed by the Sierra Madre Oriental, sloping to the valley of the Río Grande R. to the N. Cotton is grown in the W. The main occupations are farming, and mining for coal, copper, silver and lead. Pop. (1970C) 1,114,956.

Coalville, Leicestershire, England. Town 12 m. NW of Leicester sit. in a coalmining area. Industries inc. engineering and brickmaking. Pop. (1973E) 28,740.

Coatbridge, Lanarkshire, Scotland. Strathclyde region. Town 9 m. E of Glasgow sit. in a coalmining area. Industries inc. iron and steel; manu. wire ropes. Pop. (1973E) 52,825.

Coatzacoalcos, Veracruz, Mexico. Town sit. near the mouth of the Coatzacoalcos R. on the S shore of the Gulf of Campeche. Port exporting petroleum products. (Pop. (1970E) 60,000.

Cobán, Alta Verapaz, Guatemala. Town sit. 70 m. N of Guatemala, at 4,300 ft. a.s.l. Market town for a coffee-growing area. Pop. (1971E) 13,117.

Cóbh, Cork, Irish Republic. Town on the S shore of Great Island, Cork Harbour. Resort and sea port, accessible to Atlantic liners. Pop. (1971C) 6,076.

Cobija, Pando, Bolivia. Town 380 m. NNW of La Paz opposite Brasiléia, Brazil, on the Acre R. Major trading centre for rubber. R. port, airport and border customs point. Pop. 6,000.

Coblenz, Rhineland-Palatinate, West Germany. City in the central W sit. at the confluence of the R. Rhine and Moselle. Trading centre for wine. Industries inc. manu. paper, pianos, furniture and footwear. Pop. (1971E) 120,000.

Coburg, Bavaria, West Germany. Town near the S. border of E. Germ.

sit. on the Itz R. Industries inc. porcelain, toys and machinery. Pop. (1971E) 42,200.

Cochabamba, Cochabamba, Bolivia. Cap. of dept. in the W centre sit. at 8,570 ft. a.s.l. in the E. Andes. Centre of an extensive agric area. Industries inc. oil refining; manu. furniture and footwear. Pop. (1970E) 149,900.

Cochin, Kerala, India. Town in the SW sit. on the Malabar coast. Industries inc. manu. coir products and plywood. Port handling copra, coir, tea, rice and petroleum products. Pop. (1971C) 438,420.

Cockenzie and Port Seton, East Lothian, Scotland. Lothian region. Town on the S shore of the Firth of Forth comprising neighbouring fishing ports. Pop. (1974E) 3,550.

Cockermouth, Cumbria, England. Town sit. 25 m. SW of Carlisle, at the confluence of the Cocker and Derwent Rs. Industries inc. manu. footwear. Noted as the birthplace of the poet William Wordsworth. Pop. (1973E) 6,480.

Coclé, Panama. Province of central Panama. Area, 1,470 sq. m. (3,807 sq. km.). Cap. Penonomé. A cattle-rearing area. Pop. (1970C) 117,900.

Coco River, Honduras/Nicaragua. Rises in SW Honduras and flows 400 m. ENE into Nicaragua and then along the Honduras/Nicaragua border, to enter the Caribbean by a delta at Cabo Gracias á Dios. It is used for logging.

Cocos Island, Pacific Ocean. Uninhabited island 200 m. SW of the Osa Peninsula, Costa Rica. Area, 9 sq. m. (23 sq. km.). Noted as the legendary site of buried treasures.

Cocos (Keeling) Islands, Indian Ocean. Group of 27 islands 1,700 m. NW of Perth, Australia, and forming a Territory of Australia. Area, 5 sq. m. (13 sq. km.). The main islands are West, Home and Direction. West Island has an aircraft refuelling station. Low-lying, with many coconut groves. The chief products are coconuts and coconut oil, and copra. Pop. (1972E) 637.

Cod, Cape, Massachusetts, U.S.A. Peninsula extending 65 m. NE along the seaward side of Cape Cod Bay on the Atlantic coast. Low and sandy, with many fishing villages and resorts; it was the landfall of the Pilgrim Fathers in 1620.

Coëtivy, Seychelles, Indian Ocean. Island 650 m. NE of Madagascar forming an outlying depend. of the Seychelles. Area, 7 m. by 2 m. with some settlement on the W coast. The main products are copra, fish. Transferred from Mauritius to the Seychelles in 1907.

Coëtquidan, Morbihan, France. Military camp near Guer village, 13 m. E of Ploërmel. Site of the noted military academy formerly at St. Cyr.

Coffin Bay, South Australia, Australia. Inlet of the Great Australian Bight between the mainland and the westward projection of SW Eyre Peninsula.

Cognac, Charente, France. Town in the central W sit. on the Charente R. The main industry is brandy distilling, tog. with manu. bottles, corks, crates, barrels, etc. Pop. (1968C) 22,515.

Coimbatore, Tamil Nadu, India. Town sit. 265 m. SW of Madras on the Noyil R. at 1,437 ft. a.s.l. in the Nilgiri Hills. Industries inc. rice and flour milling, and textiles; manu. fertilizers. Pop. 300,000.

Coimbra, Coimbra, Portugal. Cap. of district in the central W sit. on the right bank of the Mondego R. Market town trading in wine, grain and olives. Industries inc. manu. pottery. The university was founded in 1290 A.D. Pop. (1970C) 46,313.

Cojedes, Venezuela. State in N Venezuela in the 'Ilanos' of the Orinoco. Area, 5,700 sq. m. Cap. San Carlos. Pop. (1971C) 94,351.

Cojutepeque, Cuscatlán, El Salvador. Town 18 m. E of San Salvador near Cojutepeque volcano. Dept. cap. and commercial town. Industries inc. manu. cigars, cooked meats. Pop. (1970E) 18,341.

Colac, Victoria, Australia. Town 45 m. wsw of Geelong. Railway junction. Industries inc. coal and iron mining. Pop. (1973E) 6,400.

Colchagua, Chile. Province of central Chile between the Andes and the Pacific Ocean. Area, 3,422 sq. m. Cap. San Fernando. Some stock rearing, but the more important occupation is mining. Pop. (1972E) 184,837.

Colchester, Essex, England. Town in the SE sit. on the Colne R. Market town for an agric. and horticultural area. Industries inc. chemicals and agric. engineering; manu. footwear. Pop. (1973E) 79,600.

Coldstream, Berwickshire, Scotland. Borders region. Town 12 m. sw of Berwick-on-Tweed sit. in an agric. area. Pop. (1973E) 1,227.

Colenso, Natal, Republic of South Africa. Village sit. on the Tugela R. 15 m. s of Ladysmith. Scene of a battle during the Boer War.

Coleraine, Londonderry, Northern Ireland. Town sit. near the N coast and on the Bann R. Industries inc. whisky distilling and meat curing; manu. shirts and linen. Pop. (1971C) 14,871.

Colima, Mexico. (i) State in SW Mex. bounded sw by the Pacific. Area, 2,016 sq. m. (5,221 sq. km.). Mainly agric. Pop. (1970C) 241,153. (ii) Cap. of (i) sit. 312 m. w of Mexico City on the Colima R. Market town. Industries inc. processing maize, rice and sugar cane; manu. cigars and shoes. (iii) Volcano in Jalisco state in the Nevado de Colima, 14,000 ft. a.s.l.

College Station, Texas, U.S.A. City 5 m. s of Bryan near the Brazos R. The Agric. and Mechanical College of Texas is sit. here. Pop. (1970C) 17,676.

Collegeville, Minnesota, U.S.A. Village 9 m. w of St. Cloud on a trib. of the Mississippi R. in an agric. and dairying area. St. John's University is sit. here.

Collie, Western Australia, Australia. Town 110 m. SE of Perth. The main industry is coalmining. There is a satellite town, Collie Cardiff. Pop. (1974E) 6,300.

Colmar, Haut-Rhin, France. Town in the extreme central E, and sit. on the plain E of the Vosges Mountains. Trading centre for Alsatian wine. Industries inc. brewing, flour milling and textiles; manu. starch. Pop. (1968C) 62,341.

Colne, Lancashire, England. Town 6 m. NNE of Burnley. Industries inc. tanning and textiles, esp. cotton, rayon and wool. Pop. (1973E) 19,030.

Colne River, England. (i) Rises in NW Essex and flows 35 m. SE past Colchester to enter the North Sea at Mersea Island. (ii) Rises near Hatfield, Hertfordshire, and flows 35 m. sw past Uxbridge to join the Thames R. at Staines.

Colne Valley, West Yorkshire, England. Town 5 m. wsw of Huddersfield. Industries inc. chemicals; manu. textile machinery and woollen goods. Pop. (1971C) 21,188.

Coloane Island, Macao, South China Sea. Island 8 m. SSE of the Macao peninsula. Area, 2 sq. m. Chief town, Coloane. The main occupation is fishing.

Cologne, North Rhine-Westphalia, West Germany. City in the W sit. on the Rhine R. Commercial centre. Industries inc. manu. motor vehicles, machine tools, cables, chemical goods, railway wagons, perfume and confectionery. Pop. (1971E) 846,500.

Colomb-Béchar *see* **Béchar**

Colombes, Hauts-de-Seine, France. Suburb of NW Paris. Industries inc. engineering and chemicals; manu. hosiery. Pop. (1968C) 80,616.

Colombey-les-deux-Églises, Haute-Marne, France. Village 8 m. E of Bar-sur-Aube noted as the private home of the late General Charles de Gaulle.

Colombia. Rep. bounded N by the Caribbean Sea, NW by Panama, W by the Pacific Ocean, SW by Ecuador and Peru, NE by Venezuela and SE by Brazil. Area 462,000 sq. m. (1,196,500 sq. km.). Chief towns Bogotá (the cap.), Barranquilla, Cartagena, Buenaventura, Medellin and Cali. About half the country is sparsely inhabited tropical lowland. Mountainous in the W with parallel Andean ranges, the Cordillera Occidental and Cordillera Central, extending SW to NE and rising to Mount Huila, in the Cordillera Central, at 18,865 ft. a.s.l. Inland is the Cordillera Oriental, also parallel, and in the extreme N are isolated ranges, with Cristóbal Colón, 18,950 ft. a.s.l., near the coast. There is great variation in altitude, temp. and vegetation. The *tierra caliente* lies below 3,000 ft. a.s.l. and produces tropical crops; the *tierra templada* lies at 3,000–6,500 ft. a.s.l. and produces maize, sugar and coffee; the *tierra fria* lies at 6,500–10,000 ft. a.s.l. and produces cereals, potatoes and fruit; the *paramos* lie above that up to the snowline and are mainly pasture. The main occupation is farming, esp. food crops and coffee. Main products are petroleum from the NW, bananas, timber and platinum. Pop. (1974E) 2,420,000.

Colombo, Western Province, Sri Lanka. Cap. of Rep. sit. on the W coast S of the Kelani R. Commercial centre and sea port exporting tea, rubber, coconut oil and copra. Pop. (1971C) 563,705.

Colón, Honduras. Dept. in the NE. Area, 17,104 sq. m. Cap. Trujillo. Hilly in the W, fertile plain in the E. Main occupation farming. Pop. (1973E) 64,700.

Cólon, Cólon, Panama. Cap. of province sit. on Manzanillo Island at the Caribbean end of the Panama Canal. Industries associated with the canal. Pop. (1970E) 68,000.

Colón Archipelago, Ecuador *see* **Galapagos Islands**

Colonarie River, St. Vincent, West Indies. R. *c.* 5 m. NE of Kingstown, site of a hydroelectric plant.

Colonia, Uruguay. (i) Dept. in SW Uruguay between the Uruguay and Plata Rs. Area, 2,194 sq. m. Mainly agric., with important production of cereals, flax, grapes and dairy produce. Pop. 105,350. (ii) Town opposite Buenos Aires, Argentina, on the Rio de la Plata. Dept. cap., port and trading centre for agric. produce.

Colorado, U.S.A. State in the W bounded E by Kansas and W by Utah, N by Wyoming and S by New Mexico. Area, 104,247 sq. m. (270,000 sq. km.). Chief towns Denver (the cap.), Pueblo and Colorado Springs. Mountainous at an average height of 6,800 ft. a.s.l. in the Rocky Mountains and rising to Mount Elbert, 14,430 ft. a.s.l. The main occupations are stock rearing, farming, esp. by irrigation, and mining. Main products are alfalfa, wheat, sugar beet; coal, petroleum, and precious minerals, esp. uranium. Industries are concentrated in the E towns and inc. meat packing, sugar refining, vegetable canning and ore processing. Pop. (1970C) 2,207,259.

Colorado Desert, California, U.S.A. Area in SE California bounded E by the Colorado R. Contains the Salton Sea in a depression 249 ft. b.s.l.

Colorado River, Argentina. Formed on the borders of Mendoza and Neuquén provinces by the confluence of the R. Grande and the R. Barrancas, and flows 530 m. SE to the Atlantic below Pedro Luro, directly S of Bahía Blanca.

Colorado River, U.S.A. Rises in the Rocky Mountains National Park, N Colorado, and flows 1,440 m. SW through Utah and Arizona where it bends W through the Grand Canyon, then S along Arizona's border with Nevada and California, into Mexico above Mexicali and thence into the Gulf of California. The Grand Canyon gorge is 218 m. long and up to 15 m. wide. Used extensively for irrigation and power.

Colorado River, Texas, U.S.A. Rises on the Llano Estacado in W Texas and flows 970 m. SE past Austin to enter the Gulf of Mex. in Matagorda Bay. Used for irrigation and power.

Colorado Springs, Colorado, U.S.A. Health resort in the centre of state and immediately E of Pikes Peak at 6,000 ft. a.s.l. The main industry is tourism. Pop. (1970C) 135,060.

Columbia, Missouri, U.S.A. City 120 m. ESE of Kansas City. Industries inc. flour milling; manu. clothing and furniture. Pop. (1970C) 58,804.

Columbia, South Carolina, U.S.A. State cap. sit. on the Congaree R. at the head of navigation. Industries inc. textiles, also manu. fertilizers and cottonseed oil. Pop. (1970C) 113,542.

Columbia, District of *see* **District of Columbia**

Columbia River, Canada/U.S.A. Rises in L. Columbia in the Rocky Mountains, Brit. Columbia, and flows 1,150 m. first N round the Selkirk Range, then S to the U.S.A. border to Franklin D. Roosevelt L., Washington, further S to the Oregon border below Kennewick, and W along the border to enter the Pacific Ocean SW of Tacoma. Extensively used for power.

Columbus, Georgia, U.S.A. Town in extreme W of state sit. at the head of navigation on the Chattahoochee R. Commercial centre. Industries inc. textiles; manu. bricks and tiles, fertilizers, agric. implements and food products. Pop. (1970C) 154,168.

Columbus, Ohio, U.S.A. State cap. sit. on the Scioto R. Industries inc. meat packing, printing and publishing; manu. aircraft and vehicle parts, machinery and footwear. Pop. (1970C) 539,677.

Colwyn, Clwyd, Wales. District of Clwyd county. Pop. (1973E) 45,990.

Colwyn Bay, Clywd, Wales. Town on the N coast, 5 m. ESE of Llandudno. Seaside resort. Pop. (1973E) 25,370.

Comayagua, Honduras. (i) Dept. of central Honduras. Area, 1,919 sq. m. (4,970 sq. km.). Fertile, watered by the Humuya R. Main product cereals. Pop. (1973C) 143,999. (ii) Town on the Humuya R. Dept. cap. noted for its cathedral and law school. Pop. (1970E) 13,000.

Comilla, Chittagong, Bangladesh. Cap. of district 53 m. ESE of Dacca. Trading centre for rice, jute, oilseeds, cane and tobacco. Industries inc. engineering; manu. metal goods and soap.

Comino, Malta. Islet between Malta (SE) and Gozo (NW) and 11 m. NW of Valletta. Area, 1 sq. m. The main occupations are farming and fishing, the main products beeswax, honey, grapes, goats, sheep and fish.

Commenijne River, Surinam, South America. Rises 20 m. N of Dam and flows 100 m. N and W through tropical forest and alluvial lowland to join the Surinam R. at Nieuw Amsterdam. Used in its lower course by ocean going vessels to transport bauxite. There are gold deposits on the upper course.

Common Market *see* **European Economic Community**

Commonwealth, The. Association of independent states and their depends. all recognizing the Brit. sovereign as head of the Commonwealth: The U.K., Australia, Bahamas, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belize (formerly British Honduras), Bermuda, Botswana, Canada, Cyprus, Fiji, The

Gambia, Ghana, Grenada, Guyana, India, Jamaica, Kenya, Lesotho, Malawi, Malaysia, Malta, Mauritius, Nauru, New Zealand, Nigeria, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Swaziland, Tanzania, Tonga, Trinidad and Tobago, Uganda, West Samoa, and Zambia.

Communism, Mount *see* **Kommunizma Peak**

Como, Lombardia, Italy. Town in extreme central N sit. at the SW end of L. Como. Industries inc. manu. textile machinery, motor cycles, silk, glass and furniture. L. port and tourist resort. Pop. 90,000.

Como, Lake, Lombardia, Italy. L. in the N at 650 ft. a.s.l. Area, 55 sq. m. (142 sq. km.). *c.* 30 m. long and 2½ m. wide; on the Adda R. which feeds it from the N and drains it to the SE. The promontory of Bellagio in the S divides it into L. Como, the W arm, and the L. of Lecco, the E arm.

Comodoro Rivadavia, Argentina. Town sit. on the SW coast and on the Gulf of San Jorge. The main industry is oil extraction and refining. There is a natural gas pipeline to Buenos Aires. Pop. (1970E) 70,000.

Comoro Islands, Indian Ocean. Group forming a French depend. between the coast of Moçambique and the island of Madagascar. Area, 838 sq. m. (2,170 sq. km.). There are four main islands, the largest being Grande Comore. They are volcanic, mountainous, forested and very fertile. The chief occupation is farming; chief products are vanilla, copra and essential oils. Pop. (1973E) 300,000.

Compiègne, Oise, France. Town 43 m. NNE of Paris sit. on the Oise R. Resort, with some industries inc. engineering and sawmilling. Pop. (1968C) 82,563.

Compton, California, U.S.A. City 11 m. S of Los Angeles. Industries inc. oil refining; manu. oil-drilling equipment, and steel and glass products. Pop. (1970C) 78,611.

Conakry, Tombo, Guinea. Cap. of Rep. sit. on the island of Tombo off the Atlantic coast and connected to the mainland by a causeway. Sea port handling iron ore, alumina and fruit. Pop. (1970E) 173,000.

Concarneau, Finistère, France. Town in the NW, sit. on the S coast of Brittany. Fishing port and resort. Pop. (1968C) 18,150.

Concepción, Concepción, Chile. Cap. of province in S central Chile sit. on the Bio-Bio R. Commercial centre with important coalmines in the area. Industries inc. textiles and paper making; manu. cement, leather goods and glass. Pop. (1972C) 178,000.

Concepción, Concepción, Paraguay. Cap. of dept. in central Paraguay sit. on the Paraguay R. Commercial centre trading in *yerba maté*, timber, hides and livestock. Industries inc. sawmilling, cotton ginning and flour milling. Pop. (1970E) 34,000.

Concepción del Uruguay, Entre Rios, Argentina. Town in the central W sit. on the Uruguay R. R. port handling grain and beef. Pop. (1970C) 38,967.

Concord, California, U.S.A. Residential town 10 m. NE of Oakland. Pop. (1970C) 85,164.

Concord, Massachusetts, U.S.A. Residential town sit. 17 m. WNW of Boston on the Concord R. Noted as the scene of the first battle of the American Revolution, 1775. Pop. (1970C) 16,148.

Concord, New Hampshire, U.S.A. State cap. sit. on the Merrimack R. Industries inc. printing and publishing; manu. leather goods. Pop. (1970C) 30,022.

Concordia, Entre Rios, Argentina. Town sit. opposite Salto, Uruguay, on the Uruguay R. Industries inc. manu. vegetable oils and leather. R. port exporting cereals and citrus fruits. Pop. (1970C) 72,136.

Coney Island, New York, U.S.A. Seaside resort in the SW of Long Island.

Congleton, Cheshire, England. Town 11 m. ENE of Crewe, sit. on the Dane R. Industries inc. manu. cotton goods, hosiery and cardboard goods. Pop. (1973E) 21,500.

Congo. The Republic of the Congo became independent in 1960, after having been one of the 4 territories of French Equatorial Africa (under the name of Middle Congo). In 1959 it formed an 'economic, technical and customs union' with the other 3 territories of the former government-general of French Equatorial Africa. Bounded N by Cameroun and the Central Afr. Rep., E and S by Zaïre, SW by the Atlantic and W by Gabon. Area, 132,000 sq. m. (342,000 sq. km.). Chief towns Brazzaville (the cap.), and Pointe Noire. The climate is humid; mainly equatorial forest with some savannah. The main occupations are lumbering, farming and mining. Main products are tropical hardwoods, palm oil and kernels, and lead. Pop. (1972E) 1,250,000.

Congo (Kinshasa) *see* **Zaïre**

Congonhas, Minas Gerais, Brazil. Hill-town *c.* 25 m. SSW of Belo Horizonte noted for the pilgrimage church of Senhor Bom Jesus de Matozinhos. Pop. (1970E) 12,000.

Congo River *see* **Zaïre River**

Conisbrough, South Yorkshire, England. Town 5 m. NW of Rotherham sit. on the Don R. Industries inc. coalmining. Pop. (1973E) 16,370.

Coniston Water, Cumbria, England. L. 5 m. W of L. Windermere at the foot of the Old Man of Coniston, a mountain 2,633 ft. a.s.l. Length 5 m., width ½ m. Used for water-speed trials.

Connaught, Irish Republic. Province in the W bounded E by the Shannon R. and W by the Atlantic and comprising the counties of Galway, Mayo, Leitrim, Roscommon and Sligo. Area, 6,611 sq. m. (17,122 sq. km.). Pop. (1971C) 390,902.

Connecticut, U.S.A. State in New England bounded S by the Atlantic, E by Rhode Island, N by Massachusetts and W by New York. Area, 5,009 sq. m. (12,973 sq. km.), Chief towns Hartford (the cap.), Bridgeport, New Haven and Waterbury. Mountainous in the NW rising to Bear Mountain, 2,322 ft. a.s.l. Well wooded. Agric. is mainly poultry and dairy farming, market gardening, and tobacco growing. Industries inc. precision instruments, firearms and textiles. Pop. (1970C) 3,031,709.

Connemara, Irish Republic. Boggy area in W Galway with mountains, the Twelve Bens, and L. The chief occupation is tourism, esp. for fishing.

Consejo, Northern District, Belize. Village 9 m. NE of Corozal near the mouth of the Hondo R. on Chetumal Bay. The main products are coconuts and sugar cane. It has a lighthouse.

Consett, County Durham, England. Town 12 m. SW of Newcastle-upon-Tyne. Industries inc. iron and steel, and coalmining. Pop. (1973E) 35,080.

Constance, Baden-Württemberg, West Germany. Town sit. on the Rhine R. at its exit from L. Constance. Industries inc. tourism, textiles, machinery and chemicals. Pop. (1971E) 64,600.

Constance, Lake (Bodensee), West Germany/Austria/Switzerland. L. extending 40 m. NW to SE along the frontier between Switz. to the S and W Germ. to the N, with Austria surrounding its E end. Area, 205 sq. m. (531 sq. km.). The Rhine R. enters it in the SE and leaves in the W past Constance. The greater part of it is called the Obersee; in the W it is divided by a peninsula into the Untersee and Überlingersee.

Constanța, Constanța, Romania. Cap. of district sit. on the W coast of

the Black Sea. Industries inc. textiles; manu. bricks, furniture and soap. Terminal of the oil pipeline from Ploeşti. Sea port handling grain, timber and oil. Resort. Pop. (1972E) 180,464.

Constantine, Constantine, Algeria. Cap. of dept. in the NE sit. on a plateau nearly enclosed by a gorge of the Rummel R. Area, 7,686 sq. m. (19,906 sq. km.). Trading centre for the High Plateau, trading in grain, wool and leather. Industries inc. flour milling; manu. woollen and leather goods. Pop. (1966C) 243,558.

Constantinople *see* **İstanbul**

Conway *see* **Aberconwy**

Conway River, Wales. Rises near Blaenau Ffestiniog and flows 30 m. N to enter the Irish Sea at Aberconwy.

Cooch Behar, West Bengal, India. Town in the E of state sit. 248 m. NNE of Calcutta, and on the Torsa R. Trading centre of a rice, jute and tobacco growing area. Industries inc. rice milling.

Cook Islands, South Pacific Ocean. Island groups forming an overseas territory of New Zealand in Polynesia, *c.* 800 m. SE of Western Samoa. Total area, 93 sq. m. (241 sq. km.). The Northern group inc. Manihiki, Pukapuka, Penrhyn and Rakahanga; the Southern group, Rarotonga, Mangaia, Aitutaki and Atiu. Administered from Rarotonga. The chief products are copra, pearl-shell and fruits, esp. bananas. Pop. (1971C) 21,227.

Cook, Mount, South Island, New Zealand. Mountain peak in the Southern Alps, at 12,349 ft. a.s.l. the highest peak in New Zealand. Permanently snow-capped with extensive glaciers.

Cookstown, Tyrone, Northern Ireland. Town 32 m. W of Belfast sit. on the Ballinderry R. Industries inc. manu. linen, hosiery and dairy products. Pop. (1971C) 6,673.

Cook Strait, New Zealand. Strait separating the N. and S. Island. Width 16 m. at its narrowest.

Copán, Honduras. (i) Dept. of W Honduras. Area, 1,430 sq. m. Mainly mountainous. Pop. (1970C) 162,200. (ii) Town sit. near the ruins of an important Maya city. Pop. (1970E) 16,000.

Copenhagen, Zealand, Denmark. Cap. of Denmark sit. on the E coast of Zealand and at the S end of the Öresund. Commercial centre. Industries inc. shipbuilding, engineering and brewing; manu. porcelain, textiles, paper and confectionery. Sea port exporting dairy products and bacon. Pop. (1970C) 802,226.

Copiapó, Atacama, Chile. Cap of province in central Chile sit. on the Copiapó R. Industries inc. copper and iron mining. Pop. (1970E) 47,122.

Coppermine, Northwest Territories, Canada. Settlement above the mouth of the Coppermine R. and NE of Great Bear L. The main occupations are hunting and whaling. Eskimo trading post.

Coppermine River, Northwest Territories, Canada. Rises in NE Mackenzie District, and flows 525 m. S into L. de Gras, then NW through the L. and on past Coppermine to enter Coronation Gulf, between Victoria Island and the mainland.

Coquilhatville *see* **Mbandaka**

Coquimbo, Chile. (i) Province of Chile. Area 8431 sq. km. Pop. (1972E) 184,837. (ii) Town in N central Chile, sit. on the coast of Coquimbo Bay. Market town trading in grain, fruit and copper. Winter station of the Chilean navy. Pop. (1970E) 65,000.

Coral Gables, Florida, U.S.A. City immediately SW of Miami, and a residential resort. Pop. (1970C) 42,494.

Coral Sea. An arm of the Pacific Ocean between Australia to the W

and the New Hebrides to the E, containing the Great Barrier Reef.

Corby, Northamptonshire, England. Town 6 m. N of Kettering. Industries inc. mainly iron and steel. Planned as a 'new town' in 1950. Pop. (1973E) 48,850.

Cordillera, Paraguay. Dept. in E Paraguay. Cap. Caacupé.

Córdoba, Córdoba, Argentina. Cap. of province in central Arg. sit. on the Primero River at 1,400 ft. a.s.l. Commercial centre. Industries inc. motor engineering and textiles; manu. glass and cement which are based on hydroelectric power from the San Roque Dam. Pop. (1970C) 790,508.

Córdoba, Bolivar, Colombia. Town 23 m. ESE of Carmen on the Magdalena R. Market for cattle, corn and sugar cane.

Córdoba, Veracruz, Mexico. Town sit. 60 m. wsw of Veracruz in the Sierra Madre Oriental at 3,000 ft. a.s.l. Market town for a coffee growing area. Industries inc. coffee and sugar processing. Pop. (1970E) 60,000.

Córdoba, Spain. (i) Province in the central S. Area, 5,296 sq. m. (13,717 sq. km.). Mountainous in the N descending to the Guadalquivir R. and a fertile plain in the S. Mainly agric. The chief products are olives, fruit, cereals, silver, lead, coal and copper. Pop. (1970C) 724,116. (ii) Cap. of (i) sit. on the Guadalquivir R. Industries inc. engineering, brewing, distilling and tourism; manu. textiles, pottery and leather. Noted for the Moorish influence of its architecture. Pop. (1970C) 253,632.

Corfe Castle, Dorset, England. Village 6 m. ssw of Poole. Tourist resort with castle ruins. Pop. (1973E) 1,387.

Corfu *see* **Kerkyra**

Corinth *see* **Korinthos**

Corinth Canal *see* **Korinthos Canal**

Corinto, Chinandega, Nicaragua. Town on the Pacific coast. Railway terminus and port exporting coffee, timber, sugar, hides. Pop. (1970E) 10,000.

Corisco, Equatorial Guinea. Island in the Gulf of Guinea 18 m. off the mouth of the Río Muni. Area, 3 m. by 2 m. The main occupations are fishing and quarrying silica-sand.

Cork, Irish Republic. (i) County in the S bounded S by the Atlantic. Area, 2,880 sq. m. (7,460 sq. km.). Chief towns Cork (county town), Cóbh, Mallow and Youghal. Mountain ranges cross W to E, rising to the Boggeragh Mountains, 2,000 ft. a.s.l. The valleys are fertile. The chief occupation is dairy farming. Pop. (1971C) 224,238. (ii) County town sit. at the head of Cork Harbour. Industries inc. brewing, distilling, assembling motor vehicles and bacon curing; manu. tyres, fertilizers and woollen goods. Sea port exporting dairy produce and cattle. Pop. (1971C) 128,654.

Cornella, Barcelona, Spain. Suburb of SW Barcelona 6 m. from the city centre. Industries inc. chemicals, cotton, aluminium; manu. electrical goods, motor car accessories, watches, pottery.

Corner Brook, Newfoundland, Canada. City sit. 156 m. W of Gander near the mouth of the Humber R., on the W coast of Newfoundland. The main industry is paper making, esp. newsprint; also manu. iron, cement and gypsum products. Pop. (1971C) 26,309.

Corniche, France/Monaco. Three roads running S of the Maritime Alps between Nice and Menton. The Grande Corniche was built as a military road under Napoleon I and climbs to over 1,700 ft. a.s.l.; it is augmented by the Moyenne and Petite Corniches.

Corn Islands, Caribbean Sea. Two small islands *c.* 50 m. off Bluefields, Nicaragua, called Great Corn Island and Little Corn Island. Leased to the

U.S.A. The main occupation is growing and processing coconuts.

Cornwall, Ontario, Canada. Town 53 m. ESE of Ottawa sit. on the St. Lawrence R. Industries inc. manu. textiles, paper and chemicals.

Cornwall, England. County in the extreme sw forming a peninsula between the Atlantic Ocean to the N and W and the English Channel to the S and E and bounded E by Devonshire. Area, 1,356 sq. m. (3,512 sq. km.), inc. the offshore Scilly Isles. Chief towns Bodmin (county town), Truro, Camborne-Redruth and St. Austell. Mainly hills and moors, with a rocky coastline. Drained by the R. Camel, Fal, Fowey and Lynher. Under 1974 re-organization its districts are North Cornwall, Restormel, Caradon, Penwith, Kerrier and Carrick. Pop. (1973E) 393,480.

Coro, Falcón, Venezuela. State cap. in the NW, sit. on an isthmus between the Gulf of Coro and the Caribbean Sea. Industries inc. manu. cigars and soap. Has a sea port 7 m. ENE, La Vela, through which it trades in coffee and maize. Pop. (1970E) 44,757.

Coromandel Coast, India. The SE coast, on the Indian Ocean, extending *c* 430 m. from the Kistma R. delta in the N to Point Calimere in the S. There are no natural harbours.

Coronation Gulf, Northwest Territories, Canada. An arm of the Arctic Ocean between the mainland and Victoria Island.

Coronel, Concepción, Chile, Town 15 m. SSW of Concepción sit. in a coalmining area. Industries inc. flour milling and soap manu., and it is the chief coaling station on the Chilean coast. Pop. 65,000.

Coronel Oviedo, Casguazú, Paraguay: Cap. of province 80 m. E of Asunción. Commercial centre. Industries inc. sawmilling and sugar refining. Pop. 50,000.

Corovodë, Skrapari, Albania. Village 20 m. SE of Berat on the Osum R. A lignite mining centre.

Corozal, Belize. Town near the Mexican border, the second most important in the colony. Trading centre for cereals, sugar, citrus fruit, coconuts. Pop. (1970E) 3,000.

Corpus Christi, Texas, U.S.A. City sit. on Corpus Christi Bay, Gulf of Mex. Industries inc. oil refining, chemicals and cotton ginning; manu. cottonseed oil and cement. Resort and sea port connected with the sea by a deepwater channel, exporting cotton, petroleum, sulphur and fish. Oil and natural gas in the immediate area. Pop. (1970C) 204,525.

Corregidor, Luzon, Philippines. Fortified island at the entrance to Manila Bay.

Corrèze, France. Dept. partly in the NW Massif Central crossed in the N by the Monts du Limousin. Area, 2,273 sq. m. (5,887 sq. km.). Chief towns Tulle (the cap.) and Brive. Drained by the Rs. Corrèze, Vésère and Dordogne. Fertile only in the R. valleys. The main products are cereals, fruit, vegetables, wine, sheep and pigs. Pop. (1968C) 237,858.

Corrèze River, France. Rises in Corrèze dept. and flows 60 m. SW past Tulle and Brive to enter the Vézère R.

Corrib, Lough, Irish Republic. L. mainly in W Galway, with its NE end in Mayo. Area, 68 sq. m. (176 sq. km.), extending S to Galway and draining into Galway Bay by the Corrib R. (*c.* 2 m.).

Corrientes, Corrientes, Argentina. Cap. of province in the NE sit. on the Paraná R., 25 m. below the confluence of the Alto Paraná R. with the Paraguay R. Trading centre for agric. produce. Industries inc. tanning and sawmilling; manu. textiles and vegetable oils. Pop. (1970C) 136,924.

Corse, France. Island and dept. in the Mediterranean. Area, 3,367 sq. m. (8,720 sq. km.). Chief towns Ajaccio (the cap.) and Bastia. Mountainous, rising to Monte Cinto, 8,891 ft. a.s.l., and descending to plains on the E coast. The main occupations are rearing sheep and goats, and cultivating olives, vines and citrus fruits. Pop. (1968C) 269,831.

Corsica *see* **Corse**

Cortés, Honduras. Dept. of NW Honduras. Area, 2,350 sq. m. (6,087 sq. km.). Cap. San Pedro Sula. Pop. (1973E) 311,599.

Cortona, Toscana, Italy. Town in central Italy sit. 14 m. SSE of Arezzo and noted for Etruscan and Roman remains. Pop. 30,000.

Corum, Turkey. (i) Province of N Asiatic Turkey. Area, 4,340 sq. m. Pop. (1970C) 318,366. (ii) Town 115 m. NE of Ankara. Provincial cap. Industries inc. carpet manu. and fruit growing. Pop. (1970C) 54,576.

Corumbá, Mato Grosso, Brazil. Town on the W bank of the Paraguay R. on the Bolivian border, in SW Mato Grosso. Market town and R. port handling the products of an extensive beef producing area. Pop. (1970E) 39,000.

Coruña, La, Spain. (i) Province in NW Spain bounded N and W by the Atlantic. Area, 3,051 sq. m. (7,902 sq. km.). Very heavy rainfall. The main occupations are farming and fishing. Pop. (1970C) 1,004,188. (ii) Cap. of (i) sit. on the NW coast. Industries inc. mainly sardine fishing and canning; also manu. cigars, glassware and cotton goods. Pop. (1970C) 189,654.

Corvallis, Oregon, U.S.A. City in NW Oregon on the Willamette R. Commercial centre trading in fruit, farm produce. Pop. (1970C), 35,153.

Corvo Island, Azores, Atlantic. Smallest and northernmost of the Azores group. Area, 6·8 sq. m. consisting of a single extinct volcano, Monte Gordo, 2,549 ft. Only settlement, Vila Nova de Corvo. The main occupations are dairying, fishing and fish salting.

Corwen, Clwyd, Wales. Town sit. on the Dee R. at the foot of the Berwyn Mountains, and 16 m. WSW of Wrexham. Market town for a farming area, and a fishing resort. Pop. (1973E) 2,048.

Cos *see* **Kos**

Coseley, West Midlands, England. Town 3 m. SSE of Wolverhampton. Industries inc. metal working; manu. machinery.

Cosenza, Calabria, Italy. Cap. of Cosenza province sit. on the Crati R. Market town for a farming area. Industries inc. textiles; manu. furniture. Pop. (1972E) 102,153.

Cosmoledo Islands, Seychelles, Indian Ocean. Atoll 200 m. NW of Madagascar in the Aldabra group, forming a Seychelles depend. Area, 11 m. by 8 m. The main products are copra and fish.

Costa Mesa, California, U.S.A. Town 32 m. SE of Los Angeles. Industries inc. manu. fibreglass products and electronic equipment. Pop. (1970C) 72,660.

Costa Rica. Rep. bounded N by Nicaragua, E by the Caribbean Sea, SE by Panama, and S and W by the Pacific. Area, 19,653 sq. m. (50,901 sq. km.). Cap. San José. Mountainous and volcanic, rising to peaks over 10,000 ft. a.s.l. About three-quarters is forest; the central plain is fertile with a temperate climate. The main occupations are farming and lumbering. Main products are coffee, bananas, cacao, sugar cane and timber. Pop. (1973E) 1·86m.

Côte d'Argent, Basses-Pyrénées, France. Coastline on the Bay of Biscay between Biarritz and the mouth of the Adour R. There are several tourist resorts.

Côte d'Azur, Alpes-Maritimes/Var, France. Coastline of the French Riviera. The main resorts are Antibes, Cannes, Juan-les-Pins, Menton, Monte Carlo (Monaco), Nice and Ville Franche.

Côte d'Or, France. Dept. in E France. Area, 3,392 sq. m. (8,785 sq. km.). Cap. Dijon. Crossed SW to NE by the Côte d'Or range, on the E slopes of which are famous Burgundy vineyards. The main occupations are viticulture and farming. Pop. (1968C) 421,192.

Cotentin, France. Peninsula forming the N of Manche dept. and extending into the English Channel. Northernmost points are Cap. de la Hague in the NW and Pte. de Barfleur in the NE. Cherbourg is sit. on the N coast.

Côtes-du-Nord, France. Dept. in Brittany bounded N by the English Channel. Area, 2,786 sq. m. (7,216 sq. km.). Chief towns St. Brieuc (the cap.), Dinan, Guingamp and Lannion. Low-lying, mainly agric. The main products are cider apples, cereals and hemp. Pop. (1968C) 506,102.

Cotonou, Dahomey. Town sit. 20 m. WSW of Porto Novo on a sandspit between L. Nokoué and the Bight of Benin. Industries inc. manu. vegetable oils and soap. Sea port exporting agric. produce. Pop. (1970E) 120,000.

Cotopaxi, Ecuador. Volcano in the Andes in N central Ecuador. At 19,344 ft. a.s.l., it is the world's highest active volcano.

Cotswold Hills, England. Range extending SSW to NNE from Bath to Chipping Camden at an average of 500–600 ft. a.s.l., rising to Cleeve Cloud, 1,083 ft. a.s.l.

Cottbus, Cottbus, East Germany. Town in E central E. Germ. sit. on the Spree R. Industries inc. manu. woollen goods, carpets, machinery and soap. Pop. (1973E) 89,214.

Coulsdon and Purley, England. District of Greater London 13 m. S of the city centre. Residential suburb.

Council Bluffs, Iowa, U.S.A. City in extreme SW of state sit. on the Missouri R. Industries inc. railway workshops and agric. engineering. Pop. (1970C) 60,348.

Coupar-Angus, Perthshire, Scotland. Tayside region. Town 11 m. NNE of Perth sit. on the Isla R. Industries inc. linen manu. Pop. (1973E) 2,048.

Courbevoie, Hauts-de-Seine, France. Suburb of NW Paris, on the Seine R. Industries inc. manu. vehicles and pharmaceutical goods.

Courland, Latvia, U.S.S.R. Region between the Gulf of Riga and the Lithuanian border. Mainly agric. The main products are cereals, flax and potatoes.

Courtrai, West Flanders, Belgium. Town sit. 47 m. W of Brussels on the Lys R. Industries inc. mainly textiles. Pop. (1972E) 266,283.

Coutances, Manche, France. Town in the NW sit. on the Cotentin peninsula. Market town for a farming area. Industries inc. textiles and leather manu. Pop. (1968C) 10,993.

Coventry, West Midlands, England. (i) Midland city. The main industry is car manu.; also manu. machinery, electrical equipment, rayon and hosiery. Pop. (1973E) 334,440. (ii) Metropolitan district of West Midlands County. Pop. (1971E based on C) 336,000.

Covilhã, Beira Baixa, Portugal. Town 50 m. E of Coimbra. The most important wool milling town in Portugal, with dye works and textile training school. Tourist centre esp. for winter sports. Pop. (1970C) 23,091.

Covington, Kentucky, U.S.A. Town in extreme N of state, sit. immediately opposite Cincinnati on the Ohio R. Industries inc. manu. machine tools, tiles, bricks and paper. Pop. (1970C) 57,535.

Cowdenbeath, Fifeshire, Scotland. Fife region. Town 5 m. NE of Dunfermline sit. in a coalmining area. Industries inc. mining. Pop. (1973E) 11,920.

Cowes, Isle of Wight, England. Town and famous yachting centre sit. on the N coast, and extending to both sides of the Medina R. estuary. Industries inc. boatbuilding, building hovercraft and tourism. Pop. (1973E) 19,190.

Cowley, Oxfordshire, England. Suburb of E Oxford. Industries inc. mainly vehicle manu.

Craçow *see* **Kraków**

Cradock, Cape Province, Republic of South Africa. Town 130 m. N of Port Elizabeth sit. on the Great Fish R. Market town for a sheep-farming area.

Craigavon *see* **Portadown**

Crail, Fifeshire, Scotland. Fife region. Town 2 m. W of Fife Ness and 9 m. SE of St. Andrews sit. near the mouth of the Firth of Forth. Industries inc. fishing and tourism. Pop. (1973E) 1,066.

Craiova, Dolj, Romania. Cap. of district sit. 120 m. W of Bucharest on the Jiu R. Industries inc. textiles and food processing; manu. machine tools and leather goods. Pop. (1972E) 183,035.

Cramlington, Northumberland, England. Planned 'new town' with projected pop. of 62,000.

Cranbrook, Kent, England. Town 12 m. S of Maidstone. Market centre for the Kentish Weald, trading in hops and fruit. Pop. (1973E) 4,445.

Cranston, Rhode Island, U.S.A. City immediately S of Providence sit. on the Pawtucket R. Industries inc. textiles; manu. rubber products and machinery. Pop. (1970C) 74,287.

Cranwell, Lincolnshire, England. Village 11 m. NE of Grantham. The Royal Air Force College is sit. here.

Crawley, West Sussex, England. Town 7 m. NE of Horsham created as a 'new town' in 1956. Industries inc. light engineering; manu. plastics, electronic equipment and furniture. Pop. (1973E) 69,760.

Crayford, Greater London, England. Town 2 m. WNW of Dartford sit. on the Cray R. and forming a suburb of SE London. Industries inc. engineering, flour milling and furniture making.

Crécy, Somme, France. Village in the NE 10 m. NNE of Abbeville, scene of a battle between France and Eng. in 1346. Pop. (1968C) 1,398.

Crediton, Devon, England. Town 7 m. NW of Exeter sit. on the Creedy R. Market town for an agric. area. Industries inc. engineering and cider making. Pop. (1973E) 5,720.

Crema, Lombardia, Italy. Town in the central N 24 m. NW of Cremona. Industries inc. textiles.

Cremona, Lombardia, Italy. Town in the central N sit. on the Po R. Cap. of Cremona province, and the commercial centre of the Po valley. Industries inc. manu. dairy products, pasta, confectionery, silk and musical instruments, famous in the 16th–18th cent. for making violins (Amati, Guarneri and Stradivari).

Cres, Croatia, Yugoslavia. Island sit. in the Gulf of Kvarner, an inlet of the N Adriatic Sea. Area, 130 sq. m. (337 sq. km.). Chief village, Cres. The main occupations are farming and fishing.

Crete, Greece. Island in the Mediterranean Sea, extending W to E across the S end of the Aegean Sea. Area, 3,217 sq. m. (8,332 sq. km.). Chief towns Canea (the cap.) and Candia. Mountainous, rising to Mount Ida, 8,058 ft. a.s.l. The main occupation is farming. Main products are olive

oil, citrus fruits, wine, goats and sheep. Pop. (1971c) 456,208.

Creuse, France. Dept. in the NW Massif Central. Area, 2,164 sq. m. (5,605 sq. km.). Chief towns, Guéret (the cap.) and Aubusson. Infertile land, rising to the Plateau de Millevaches in the s. Agric. is possible only in the valleys. The chief products are cereals and potatoes; and livestock from upland areas. Pop. (1968c) 156,876.

Creuse River, France. Rises in the Plateau de Millevaches and flows 150 m. NNW to join the Vienne R. Its upper course flows through a deep gorge.

Creusot, le, Saône-et-Loire, France. Town in E central France. Centre of a coalfield with important iron and steel, locomotives and armaments industries. Pop. (1968c) 34,109.

Crewe, Cheshire, England. Town in the NW midlands. An important railway centre. Industries inc. railway engineering and chemicals; manu. cars and clothing. Pop. (1973e) 50,450.

Crewkerne, Somerset, England. Town 17 m. SE of Taunton. Market town for an agric. area. Industries inc. textiles; manu. leather goods. Pop. (1973e) 4,980.

Criccieth, Gwynedd, Wales. Town sit. on the s coast of the Lleyn peninsula on Cardigan Bay, and 8 m ENE of Pwllheli. Seaside resort. Pop. (1973e) 1,590.

Crieff, Perthshire, Scotland. Tayside region. Town and health resort in central Scot. sit. on the Earn R. Industries inc. tanning and distilling. Pop. (1973e) 5,771.

Crimea, Ukraine, U.S.S.R. Peninsula extending 120 m. into the Black Sea and *c.* 210 m. W to E, joined to the mainland by the Perekop Isthmus. Area, 9,880 sq. m. (25,590 sq. km.). Cap. Simferopol. Dry but fertile steppe with mountains parallel to the S coast. The climate on the steppes is arid; on the coast Mediterranean. The main occupations are farming and fishing, with metallurgical industries based on the iron fields of Kerch, and tourism on the coast.

Crimmitschau, Karl-Marx-Stadt, East Germany. Town 25 m. W of Karl-Marx-Stadt. Industries inc. textiles; manu. textile machinery. Pop. (1973e) 28,974.

Crişaná, Romania. Region in W Romania on the Hungarian border, ceded by Hungary in 1918. Area, 8,000 sq. m. Cap. Oradea.

Cristobál, Panama Canal Zone. Town at the Atlantic end of the Panama canal opposite Colón, which is on the outside of the zone boundary. Landing point for passenger liners.

Croagh Patrick, Mayo, Irish Republic. Mountain in the W, on the S shore of Clew Bay; a place of pilgrimage trad. held to be the site where St. Patrick first preached.

Croatia, Yugoslavia. Constituent rep. of the Yugoslav Federal Rep. Bordered N by Hungary and SW by the Adriatic Sea, where it extends S along a narrow coastal strip as far as the Gulf of Kotor, and inc. many off-shore islands. Area, 21,824 sq. m. (56,524 sq. km.). Chief towns Zagreb (the cap.), Rijeka, Split and Osijek. Barren mountains along the S coastal strip with holiday resorts and fishing ports; fertile in the NE. The main occupations are farming, fishing and tourism. Main products are cereals, vegetables and fruits. Pop. (1971c) 4,422,564.

Cromer, Norfolk, England. Seaside resort sit. on the N coast of Norfolk, and on the North Sea. Pop. (1973e) 5,720.

Crompton, Greater Manchester, England. Town forming a suburb of Oldham. The main industry is cotton spinning.

Crook and Willington, County Durham, England. Town 8 m. SW of Durham. Industries inc. coalmining; manu. firebricks and machinery. Pop. (1973E) 11,638.

Crosby, Merseyside, England. Residential suburb of NW Liverpool on the Mersey R. estuary. Pop. (1973E) 56,570.

Cross Fell, Cumbria, England. Mountain 20 m. SE of Carlisle, the highest in the Pennine Range, 2,930 ft. a.s.l.

Crotone, Calabria, Italy. Town 43 m. ESE of Cosenza sit. on the Gulf of Taranto. Industries inc. mainly chemicals and also zinc smelting. Pop. 45,000.

Croton River, U.S.A. Rises in NE New York and flows 60 m. SW to join the Hudson R. at Croton Point. Used for water storage, esp. for New York City.

Crouch River, England. Rises near Brentwood, Essex, and flows 24 m. E past Burnham-on-Crouch to enter the North Sea at Foulness Point.

Crowborough, East Sussex, England. Town 7 m. SW of Tunbridge Wells near Crowborough Beacon, 792 ft. a.s.l. Market town for an agric. area. Pop. (1973E) 8,169.

Crowland (Croyland), Lincolnshire, England. Town 7 m. NNE of Peterborough. Market town for an agric. area. Pop. (1973E) 2,789.

Crow's Nest Pass, Canada. Mountain pass at 4,450 ft. a.s.l. in the Rocky Mountains between Alberta and Brit. Columbia and *c.* 45 m. N of the U.S.A. frontier. A railway line passes through it between Coleman, Alberta, and Natal, Brit. Columbia.

Croydon, Greater London, England. District of S London forming a residential suburb. Industries inc. clockmaking; manu. pharmaceutical goods and foodstuffs. Pop. (1973E) 332,880.

Crozet Islands, Indian Ocean. Arch. 1,500 m. ESE of Port Elizabeth, S. Afr. Area, 116 sq. m. (300 sq. km.). A French depend. consisting of 5 large and 15 smaller islands. Mountainous, with a meteorological station on Possession Island, but with few inhabitants.

Csongrád, Csongrád, Hungary. Town 80 m. SE of Budapest at the confluence of the R. Tisza and Körös. Industries inc. sawmilling and flourmilling. Pop. 28,000.

Cuba. Island rep. forming the largest and most W of the Greater Antilles group, 135 m. S of the S tip of Florida, U.S.A. Area, 44,206 sq. m. (114,493 sq. km.). Except for the brief British occupancy in 1762–3, Cuba remained a Spanish possession from its discovery by Columbus in 1492 until 1898, when the sovereignty was relinquished under the terms of the Treaty of Paris, which ended the struggle of the Cubans against Spanish rule. Cuba thus became an independent republic. The revolutionary movement against the Batista dictatorship started in 1953. It achieved power in 1959. An invasion force of émigrés and adventurers landed in Cuba in 1961; the main body was defeated at the Bay of Pigs. Chief towns Havana (the cap.), Marianao, Santa Clara, Sancti Spiritus, Camagüey and Santiago de Cuba. Undulating country rising to the Sierra Maestra in the SE with Pico Turquino at 6,496 ft. a.s.l. The N coast is steep and rocky, the S flat and swampy. Sub-tropical climate with hurricanes. The main occupation is farming esp. sugar, tobacco and fruit. Industries are based on processing the chief crops. The U.S.A. maintains a naval base at Guantánamo. Pop. (1972E) 9,170,000.

Cúcuta, Norte de Santander, Colombia. Cap. of dept. formally known as San José de Cúcuta. Sit. in the NE, 10 m. from the Venezuela frontier, and on the Pan-American Highway. A commercial centre trading in coffee. Industries inc. coffee roasting and textiles; manu. soap. Pop. (1972E) 259,400.

Cuddalore, Tamil Nadu, India. Town sit. 100 m. ssw of Madras on the Coromandel coast. Industries inc. weaving and dyeing. Sea port exporting groundnuts and cotton goods.

Cuenca, Azuay, Ecuador. Cap. of province in the s centre sit. at 8,500 ft. a.s.l. Commercial centre trading in cinchona bark, sugar cane and cereals. Industries inc. textiles and flour milling; manu. tyres and Panama hats.

Cuenca, Spain. (i) Province in E central Spain. Area, 6,586 sq. m. (17,058 sq. km.). Mountainous. The main occupation is rearing sheep and goats, with agric. in the valleys and some lumbering. Pop. (1970C) 247,158. (ii) Cap. of province of same name sit. at 3,000 ft. a.s.l., above the Júca R. Market town for a farming area. Industries inc. tanning and sawmilling.

Cuernavaca, Morelos, Mexico. Town 48 m. s of Mexico City. State cap. Resort noted for mountain scenery, the ruins of Xochicalco and the nearby Cacahuamilpa caverns. Pop. (1970E) 83,000.

Cuevo, Santa Cruz, Bolivia. Village 55 m. SSE of Lagunillas at the N end of the Serranía de Aguaragüe. The main occupation is farming.

Cuiabá, Mato Grosso, Brazil. State cap. in the w centre sit. at the head of navigation on the Cuiabá R. Distribution centre for cattle, hides and dried meats. Pop. (1970E) 99,000.

Cuiabá River, Brazil. Rises on the Plateau of Mato Grosso and flows 300 m. ssw past Cuiabá to join the Paraguay R. 80 m. N of Corumbá.

Cuillin Hills, Inverness-shire, Highland region. Scotland. Mountains in the s of the island of Skye, in the Inner Hebrides, rising to Sgurr Alasdair, 3,309 ft. a.s.l.

Culebra Island, Puerto Rico, U.S.A. Small island off the E coast of Puerto Rico with a U.S. naval base. The chief town is Dewey.

Culiacán, Sinaloa, Mexico. State cap. 130 m. NNW of Mazatlan in the NW and sit. at the foot of the Sierra Madre Occidental. Industries inc. textiles. Pop. (1970C) 358,800.

Cullinan, Transvaal, Republic of South Africa. Town 20 m. ENE of Pretoria. The main industry is the Premier Diamond Mine where the 'Cullinan' diamond was found in 1905.

Culloden Moor, Inverness-shire, Scotland. Highland region. Moorland area 5 m. E of Inverness, scene of the Jacobite defeat in 1746.

Culross, Fifeshire, Scotland. Fife region. Town 6 m. wsw of Dunfermline. Holiday resort. Pop. (1973E) 504.

Cumaná, Sucre, Venezuela. State cap. in the NE sit. 1 m. above the mouth of the Manzanares R. Formerly known as Nuera Toledo. Industries inc. fishing, fish processing and cotton milling. Exports, through its sea port at Puerto Sucre, are coffee, cacao and tobacco. It was founded in 1521 and is the oldest European settlement in S. America. Pop. (1970E) 74,300.

Cumberland, Maryland, U.S.A. City 115 m. WNW of Baltimore sit. on the Potomac R., in the Appalachian Mountains. Trading centre for locally-mined coal. Industries inc. railway engineering; manu. tyres and glassware. Pop. (1973E) 20,724.

Cumberland Peninsula, Northwest Territories, Canada. Mountainous peninsula in E Baffin Island, extending 200 m. E into the Davis Strait.

Cumberland Plateau, U.S.A. Plateau in the SW Appalachian Mountains, mainly in NE Tennessee but extending N into SW Virginia.

Cumberland River, U.S.A. Rises on the Cumberland Plateau and flows 690 m. W across S Kentucky and N Tennessee, then N to join the Ohio R. above Paducah on the Kentucky/ Illinois border.

Cumbernauld, Dunbartonshire, Scotland. Strathclyde region. Town 13 m. ENE of Glasgow created as a 'new town' in 1955. Industries inc. light engineering and textiles. Pop. (1973E) 4,924.

Cumbraes, The, Buteshire, Scotland. Strathclyde region. Two islands in the Firth of Clyde separated by the Tan Strait. Area: Great Cumbrae, 5 sq. m. (13 sq. km.); Little Cumbrae, 1 sq. m. (3 sq. km.). Chief town, Millport, on Great Cumbrae.

Cumbria, England. County in NW Eng. containing the Lake District, bounded NW by the Solway Firth, and W by the Irish Sea. Chief towns Carlisle, Workington, Whitehaven and Barrow-in-Furness. Created under 1974 reorganization, its districts are Carlisle, Allerdale, Eden, Copeland, South Lakeland and Barrow-in-Furness. Pop. (1973E) 474,080.

Cumnock and Holmhead, Ayreshire, Scotland. Strathclyde region. Town 14 m. E of Ayr. Industries inc. coalmining. Pop. (1973E) 5,403.

Cundinamarca, Colombia. Dept. of central Colombia on an extensive plateau in the Andes. Area, 9,106 sq. m. (23,585 sq. km.). Cap. Bogotá. Important mineral deposits. Pop. (1974E) 1,331,700.

Cunene River *see* **Kunene River**

Cuneo, Piemonte, Italy. Cap. of Cuneo province, sit. in the NW. Trading centre for raw silk. Industries inc. textiles, esp. silk, metal working and food processing.

Cupar, Fifeshire, Scotland. Fife region. Town in the S central E. Industries inc. tanning; manu. fertilizers. Pop. (1973E) 5,495.

Curaçao, Netherlands Antilles. Island in the Caribbean Sea between Aruba and Bonaire and 40 m. N of the coast of Venezuela. Area, 171 sq. m. (444 sq. km.). Cap. Willemstad. The main occupation is farming; main industry refining Venezuelan oil. Main products are sisal and citrus fruits. Pop. (1972E) 150,008.

Curicó, Curicó, Chile. Cap. of province in S central Chile. Market town trading in cattle. Industries inc. flour milling, wine making and distilling. Pop. (1970E) 96,418.

Curieuse Island, Seychelles, Indian Ocean. Island 2 m. N of Praslin Island. The main products are copra, essential oils and fish.

Curitiba, Paraná, Brazil. State cap. in the SE sit. in the Sierra do Mar. Commercial centre trading in coffee, timber and *maté*. Industries inc. textiles and paper making. Pop. (1970E) 600,000.

Curragh, The, Kildare, Irish Republic. Plain E of Kildare noted for horse breeding and training. Area, *c.* 5,000 acres. Site of a well-known racecourse.

Cuscatlán, El Salvador. Dept. of central Salvador. Area, 672 sq. m. Cap. Cojutepeque. Pop. (1971E) 153,417.

Cutch, Rann of *see* **Kutch, Rann of**

Cuttack, Orissa, India. Town in E Orissa sit. 220 m. SW of Calcutta at the head of the Mahanadi R. delta. Commercial centre trading in rice and oilseeds. Industries inc. engineering, tanning and work in precious metals. R. port. Pop. (1971C) 194,036.

Cuxhaven, Lower Saxony, West Germany. Town in the central N sit. at the mouth of the Elbe R. estuary. Industries inc. fishing, fish canning, shipbuilding and tourism. Pop. (1971E) 47,600.

Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio, U.S.A. City sit. 20 m. SSE of Cleveland on the Cuyahoga R. Residential, with some industries inc. manu. machinery, tools, rubber and paper products. Pop. (1970C) 49,678.

Cuzco, Peru. (i) Dept. on the E slopes of the Andes and the S Montaña, bounded E by Bolivia. Area, 55,700 sq. m. Mainly tropical forest. (ii) City in a valley of the Andes at 11,400 ft. Dept. cap. and anc. cap. of the Incas; extensive ruined Inca sites remain. The Inca Temple of the Sun is still standing. The modern town was damaged by an earthquake, 1950. Pop. (1970E) 76,418.

Cwmbran, Gwent, Wales. Town 5 m. N of Newport. Created as a 'new town' in 1949. Industries inc. engineering. Pop. (1973E) 32,980.

Cyclades, Greece. Group of islands in the Aegean Sea forming a prefecture. Area, 995 sq. m. (2,578 sq. km.). There are over 200 islands. Cap. Hermoupolis, on Syros island, and 69 m. SE of Athens. The main occupation is farming; main products are wine, tobacco, olives, emery and iron ore. Pop. (1971C) 86,084.

Cynon Valley, Mid Glamorgan, Wales. District of the county of Mid Glamorgan. Pop. (1973E) 69,630.

Cyprus. Rep. within the Commonwealth forming an island lying 50 m. S of Turkey and 60 m. W of Syria. About the middle of the 2nd millennium B.C. Greek colonies were established in Cyprus and later it formed part of the Persian, Roman and Byzantine empires. In 1193 it became a Frankish kingdom, in 1489 a Venetian dependency and in 1571 was conquered by the Turks. They retained possession of it until its cession to England for administrative purposes under a convention concluded with the Sultan at Constantinople, 1878. In 1914 the island was annexed by Great Britain and in 1925 given the status of a Crown Colony. Following guerilla warfare by Greek Cypriots (1955–60) against the British, Cyprus became an independent republic in 1960. In 1974 Turkey invaded N Cyprus. Area, 3,572 sq. m. (9,251 sq. km.). Chief towns Nicosia (the cap.) and Famagusta. Mountainous, with the Kyrenia Mountains stretching along the N coast, and in the S the Olympus Mountains rising in the SW to Mount Olympus (Troodos), 6,403 ft. a.s.l. The central plain is drained by Rs. which flood in winter and run dry in summer. Agric. contributes about a quarter of the national income and over one third of the island's exports. Fresh meat comes mainly from the free ranging fat-tailed sheep and small hardy goats. These animals are able to maintain themselves, with little supplementary feed, on the short-lived grazing of the common and waste lands and on the crop residues and the weed growth of fallow lands. Minerals include, iron pyrites, cupreous concentrates, copper, cement, asbestos chromium ores and concentrates. These minerals provide approx. 20% of total exports. Industries inc. wine-making and tourism. Pop. (1973C) 631,778.

Cyrenaica, Libya. Province occupying E Libya, bounded E by Egypt, SE by the Sudan and S by Chad. Area, 330,000 sq. m. (855,000 sq. km.). Chief towns Benghazi (the cap.) and Derna. Arid depression in the S, rises to the Libyan Desert in the centre with fertile land on the coastal plain in the N. The main occupations are stock rearing, farming and fishing. Main products are barley, wheat, grapes, olives, dates and tunny fish.

Cyrene (Shahat), Cyrenaica, Libya. Town in the NE. The original cap. of Cyrenaica, with many anc. Greek and Roman sites.

Cythera *see* **Kithira**

Czechoslovakia. Rep. bounded E by the U.S.S.R., N by Poland and E. Germ., W by W. Germ., S by Austria and Hungary. Area, 49,359 sq. m.

(127,840 sq. km.). The Czechoslovak State came into existence in 1918, upon the dissolution of Austria–Hungary. Two days later the Slovak National Council decided to unite politically with the Czechs. The Treaty of St. Germain-en-Laye (1919) recognized the Czechoslovak Republic, consisting of the Czech lands (Bohemia, Moravia, part of Silesia) and Slovakia. To these lands were added as a trust, the autonomous province of Subcarpathian Ruthenia. This territory was broken up for the benefit of Germany, Poland and Hungary by the Munich agreement (1938) between U.K., France, Germany and Italy. In 1939 the German-sponsored Slovak government proclaimed Slovakia independent, and Germany incorporated the Czech lands into the Reich as the 'Protectorate of Bohemia and Moravia'. A government-in-exile, headed by Dr. Beněs, was set up in London in 1940. Liberation by the Soviet Army and U.S. Forces was completed in 1945. Territories taken by Germans, Poles and Hungarians were restored to Czechoslovak sovereignty. Subcarpathian Ruthenia was transferred to the U.S.S.R. Chief cities Prague (the cap.), Pilsen, Brno, Ostrava and Bratislava. There are 10 administrative regions. Plateau in the w surrounded by the Sudeten Mountains, Moravian Heights, Böhmerwald and Erz Gebirge and drained by the R. Elbe and Vltava. Moravia in the centre is lowland, drained by the Morava R. to the Danube R. and Slovakia in the E is highland, rising to the w Carpathian Mountains and the High Tatra with Gerlachovka, 8,737 ft. a.s.l. There are over 5,000 collective farms and 317 state farms. Main crops are, wheat, rye, barley, oats, maize, potatoes and sugar beet. Czechoslovakia is a richly forested country and the timber industry is important. Some minerals are found inc. coal (hard and soft), iron ore, graphite, copper, lead, uranium, glass, sand and salt. Industrialization is well developed and antedates the Communist régime. Pop. (1970c) 14,361,557.

Częstochowa, Katowice, Poland. Town in the s sit. on the Warta R. Industries inc. iron and steel, textiles, chemicals and paper. There is a monastery at Jasna Góra which is a place of pilgrimage. Pop. (1972E) 192,000.

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Dabrowa Górnicza, Katowice, Poland. Town 8 m. ENE of Katowice; an important coalmining centre. Industries are based on coal, inc. ironfounding. Pop. 63,000.

Dacca, Bangladesh. Cap. of Bangladesh and Dacca division, sit. on the Burhi Ganga R. Commercial centre trading in rice, oilseeds, cane and hide. Industries inc. tanning, jute processing and chemicals; manu. glass and electrical goods; a major airport. Pop. (1972c) 1,310,976.

Dachau, Bavaria, West Germany. Town 11 m. NNW of Munich. Industries inc. textiles; manu. electrical equipment and paper. Site of a concentration camp. Pop. (1971E) 33,200.

Daddato, French Territory of the Afars and Issas. Village 45 m. S of Assab; centre of a farming area.

Dadra and Nagar Haveli, India. Union Territory in central W India forming an enclave in Maharashtra State, *c.* 15 m. SE of Daman and on the border with Gujarat. Area, 189 sq. m. (490 sq. km.). Chief occupation farming. Pop. (1971E) 74,170.

Dagenham, Greater London, England. Town 10 m. E of the city centre on the N bank of the Thames R. The main industry is the motor works, also manu. chemicals, paints and veneers.

Dagestan, Russian Soviet Federal Socialist Republic, U.S.S.R. Autonomous rep. lying between the E ranges of the Great Caucasus Mountains and the Caspian Sea. Annexed from Persia in 1723 and constituted an Autonomous Republic in 1921. Area, 19,416 sq. m. (50,287 sq. km.). Cap. Makhachkala. Mountainous with a narrow coastal plain. Chief occupation is farming, esp. cattle and sheep, wheat, vines and cotton. Some deposits of oil and natural gas. Industries inc. engineering, oil, chemicals, textiles, wood working and food processing. Pop. (1972E) 1,476,000.

Dahlak Islands, Eritrea, Ethiopia. Arch. in the Red Sea off Mesawa formed by 2 large and many smaller islands. The 2 large islands are Nora and Dahlak Kebir. Area, 340 sq. m. (881 sq. km.). Chief occupation fishing, esp. pearl fishing.

Dahomey. Rep. on the Gulf of Guinea bounded E by Nigeria, N by Niger and Upper Volta and W by Togo. Area, 44,649 sq. m. (115,641 sq. km.). Chief towns, Porto Novo (cap.), Ouidah and Parakou. The climate on the coastal plain is equatorial. Chief occupation farming, esp. cassava, millet, maize, yams, cotton and coffee. Chief exports are palm oil and kernels, and groundnuts. Pop. (1971E) 2,792,000.

Dairen *see* **Lü-ta**

Dajabón, Libertador, Dominican Republic. Town opposite Ouanaminthe on the Massacre R. 20 m. S of Monte Christe and on the Haiti border. Trading centre and provincial cap., trading in timber, hides, bananas, honey, coffee. Pop. (1969E) 61,590.

Dakar, Senegal. Cap. of Senegal sit. at the S end of the Cape Verde peninsula on the Atlantic coast. Commercial centre for an agric. hinterland. Important airport, railway centre and cable station. Industries inc. groundnut oil extraction, food processing, titanium refining and cement making. Sea port exporting groundnuts, oil and oilcake. Pop. (1970E) 600,000.

Dalaba, Guinea. Town 130 m. NE of Conakry at 3,850 ft. a.s.l. in the Fouta Djallon Mountains. Resort with botanical and zoological gardens.

Dalat, Haut-Donnai, Vietnam. Town 140 m. NE of Saigon at 4,940 ft. a.s.l. Important hill station and once summer cap. of Vietnam. Administration and commercial centre of a plantation area producing tea, coffee and rubber.

Dalkeith, Midlothian, Scotland. Lothian region. Town sit. 8 m. SE of Edinburgh between the N. and S. Esk R. Important trading centre for grain. Industries inc. brewing; manu. carpets and brushes. Pop. (1973E) 8,865.

Dallas, Texas, U.S.A. City in NE of state. Communications and commercial centre trading in oil and cotton. Industries inc. cotton ginning, petroleum products and chemicals; manu. aircraft, cotton goods, machinery, transport equipment, food products and electrical equipment. Pop. (1970C) 844,401.

Dalmatia, Yugoslavia. Coastal strip extending NW to SE from the Velebit Channel to the Gulf of Kotor: a mountainous and largely barren area rising to the Dinaric Alps in the NW. The chief industries are fishing and tourism: chief towns Dubrovnik, Split, Šibenik, Zadar and Hercegnovi.

Daloa, Ivory Coast. Town 135 m. NNW of Sassandra. Trading centre of an agric. area producing rice, coffee, cacao, palm kernels, castor beans, rice, cotton, kola nuts, rubber. Gold deposits are nearby. Pop. 35,000.

Dalton-in-Furness, Cumbria, England. Town 4 m. NE of Barrow-in-Furness. Industries inc. iron-founding. Pop. (1973E) 11,280.

Daly Waters, Northern Territory, Australia. Settlement in N centre of state noted for the presence there of the explorer J. M. Stuart in 1862.

Daman, Goa, Daman and Diu, India. Town and surrounding district on the Gulf of Cambay, an inlet of the Arabian Sea, bordering NW Maharashtra, and forming part of the Union Territory of Goa, Daman and Diu. Area, 211 sq. m. (546 sq. km.). Chief occupations are fishing and farming, trading and fish processing. Pop. 70,000.

Damanhûr, Beheira, Egypt. Cap. of Beheira governorate, sit. 38 m. ESE of Alexandria in the Nile delta. Trading centre for an agric. area, esp. in cotton. Industries inc. cotton ginning. Pop. (1966C) 146,000.

Damascus, Syria. Cap. of Syria, sit. at the E end of the Anti-Lebanon Highlands at 2,200 ft. a.s.l. on the Barada R. Important commercial centre and craft centre, industries inc. silver-smithing, other metal working and silk weaving. Pop. (1970C) 836,668.

Damietta, Egypt. Town sit. 8 m. from the mouth of the Damietta Nile. Industries inc. manu. cotton goods.

Dammam, Al Hasa, Saudi Arabia. Town on the Persian Gulf. Developed as an oil port after 1940. Pop. 35,000.

Damodar River, India. Rises in the Chota Nagpur plateau and flows 370 m. ESE through Bihar entering W. Bengal S of Dhanbad and joining the Hooghly R. *c.* 20 m. above Bhatpara. Used extensively for power and irrigation. Its valley inc. India's most important coalfield.

Dampier, Mount, South Island, New Zealand. Peak of the Southern Alps in the Tasman National Park, 11,287 ft. a.s.l.

Dampier Archipelago, Indian Ocean. Arch. of rocky islands off the NW coast of Western Australia. Enderby Island is the largest; others inc. Lewis, Legendre, Dolphin, Rosemary and Delambre. Area, 21 sq. m. (54 sq. km.). Chief occupation sheep farming.

Danakil Land, Ethiopia/Territory of Afars and Issas. Desert area bounded

NE by the Red Sea and SW by an escarpment of the Great Rift Valley. Mainly highland, but it inc. the Danakil Depression, lowest point 400 ft. b.s.l. Chief occupation nomadic stock farming.

Da Nang, South Vietnam. Port and second largest town sit. 50 m. SE of Hué. Pop. (1966E) 144,300.

Danbury, Connecticut, U.S.A. City 20 m. NW of Bridgeport on the Still R. Industries inc. hat-making; manu. machinery, metal goods, silverware, clothing, chemicals, aircraft, rubber and paper products. Noted for its annual fair. Pop. (1970C) 50,781.

Danger Islands, Cook Islands, South Pacific. Atoll *c.* 715 m. NW of Rarotonga consisting of 3 islets joined by reefs; Pukapuka, Motu Koe, Motu Kavata. The main island, Pukapuka, is *c.* 1,250 acres. Chief products copra, pearl shell.

Dangs, Maharashtra, India. District in the N Western Ghats bounded N and W by Surat. Area, 667 sq. m. Cap. Ahwa. Forested hill country, producing millet, rice and teak.

Danube River, Central/South East Europe. Rises as two head streams, the Brigach R. and Brege R. in the Black Forest, W. Germ., becomes one R. near Donaueschingen, Bavaria, flows 1,750 m. NE then SE past Regensburg to join the Inn R. near the Austrian frontier; flows past Linz and Vienna, Austria, to enter Czech. at Bratislava and forms part of the Czech./Hungarian frontier, until it turns S to Budapest and across the Hungarian plain to enter Yugoslavia. It flows past Novi Sad and Belgrade and on to form the Yugoslav/Romanian and Romanian/Bulgarian borders, then N below Bucharest, Romania, to Galati and then E to enter the Black Sea by a delta. Navigable from Ulm, Bavaria; navigation controlled by the intern. Danube Commission. Main tribs. the R. Altmühl, Inn, Drava, Tisza, Sava, Morava and Prut. It is linked by the Altmühl R. with canals to the Rs. Main and Rhine.

Danville, Illinois, U.S.A. City sit. 120 m. S of Chicago on the Vermilion R. Commercial centre for an agric. and mining area. Industries inc. manu. mining machinery, chemicals, hardware and food products. Pop. (1970C) 42,570.

Danville, Kentucky, U.S.A. City 32 m. SSW of Lexington. Railway junction and industrial centre of a farming area. Industries inc. flour, cattlefood and timber milling, distribution of livestock and tobacco; manu. clothing, furniture, concrete blocks and food products. Noted for pre-civil-war sites, esp. the Weisiger Memorial State Shrine commemorating the former seat of Govt. Pop. (1970C) 11,542.

Danville, Virginia, U.S.A. City sit. 120 m. SW of Richmond on the Dan R. Trading centre for tobacco. Industries inc. textiles and furniture-making. Pop. (1970C) 46,391.

Danzig *see* **Gdańsk**

Daqahliya, Egypt. Province of NE Lower Egypt bounded W by the Damietta branch of the Nile R. Area, 1,014 sq. m. Chief towns Mansura (cap.), Mit Ghamr, Manzala. Irrigated agric. areas produce cotton and cereals. Industries inc. cotton ginning, textiles, fisheries. Pop. (1966C) 2,279,040.

Darbhanga, Bihar, India. Town sit. 67 m. NE of Patna on the Little Baghmati R. Trading centre for wheat, oilseeds and rice. Industries inc. food processing. Pop. (1971C) 132,129.

Dardanelles, Turkey. Strait separating European and Asiatic Turkey, and connecting the Aegean Sea with the Sea of Marmara. About 45 m. long and 1–5 m. wide.

Dar-es-Salaam, Tanzania. Cap. of Tanzania, sit. on the Indian Ocean. Industries inc. oil refining, tanning and rice milling; manu. soap and paint. Port and railway terminus

handling about half Tanzania's exports esp. sisal, cotton, coffee, hides, skins, gold and diamonds. Pop. (1967C) 272, 821.

Darfur, Sudan. Province of W Sudan bounded W by the Central African Rep. Area, 138,150 sq. m. Main towns El Fasher (cap.), Geneina. Extensive plain rising to the Marra Mountains W and drained only by intermittent streams. Bush forest (S) peters out to scrub grassland (N). Main products livestock, gum arabic. Pop. (1971E) 1·78m.

Dargai, North West Frontier, Pakistan. Village 4½ m. SSW of Malakand and 38 m. NNE of Peshawar on the Upper Swat Canal. Centre of a farming area, with railway and hydro-electric plant.

Darién, Panama. E part of the Rep. between the Gulf of Darién, an inlet of the Caribbean Sea, and the Gulf of San Miguel, an inlet of the Pacific. Inc., but not co-extensive with, Darién province of which the area is 6,000 sq. m. (15,500 sq. km.). Bordered S by Colombia. Chief occupation farming, esp. maize, rice and beans. Pop. 25,000.

Darjeeling, West Bengal, India. Town and hill station sit. in the NE at 6,000–8,000 ft. a.s.l. on the S slopes of the Himalayas. Centre of a tea-growing area.

Darkhan, Mongolia. Mountain 150 m. SE of Ulan Bator with a monument to Jenghiz Khan which is a place of pilgrimage.

Darlaston, West Midlands, England. Town 4 m. ESE of Wolverhampton. Industries inc. manu. hardware, metal castings and equipment.

Darling Downs, Queensland, Australia. Plateau in SE Queensland W of the Great Dividing Range, at 2,000–3,000 ft. a.s.l. Chief occupation farming, esp. sheep and dairy cattle, wheat, barley and fodder crops. Chief town Toowoomba.

Darling Range, Western Australia, Australia. Ridge extending 250 m. N to S parallel to the coast behind Perth and Fremantle, at 800–1,500 ft. a.s.l. rising to Mount Cooke, 1,910 ft. a.s.l.

Darling River, New South Wales, Australia. Rises in headstreams in SE Queensland joining inside the New South Wales border, and flows 1,900 m. SW across the N and W of the state to join the Murray R. at Wentworth on the border with Victoria. The upper course is called the Barwon R. Used for storage and irrigation, but its flow fluctuates violently from very low to extensive flooding.

Darlington, Durham, England. Town in the NE sit. on the Skerne R. Industries inc. engineering and construction; manu. woollen goods. Noted as a terminus of the Stockton and Darlington Railway (first passenger line) in 1825. Pop. (1973E) 85,120.

Darmstadt, Hessen, West Germany. Town sit. *c.* 12 m. from the right bank of the R. Rhine. Industries inc. railway engineering; manu. machinery, chemicals and pharmaceutical products. Pop. (1971E) 141,900.

Dartford, Kent, England. Town sit. 15 m. WNW of Chatham on the Darent R. Market town. Industries inc. papermaking, engineering and flour milling; manu. pharmaceutical products and cement. Linked with Essex by the Dartford tunnel under the Thames R. Pop. (1973E) 44,130.

Dartmoor, Devon, England. Moorland region with granite masses in S Devon. Area, *c.* 300 sq. m. (800 sq. km.). Source area for most Devon rivers; land rises to 2,039 ft. a.s.l. at High Willhays and 2,028 ft. a.s.l. at Yes Tor. Chief occupation livestock farming.

Dartmouth, Nova Scotia, Canada. Town just NE of Halifax and connected with it by a bridge over Halifax harbour. Industries inc. shipbuilding, sugar refining and oil refining. Pop. (1971C) 64,770.

Dartmouth, Devon, England. Town on the S coast of Devon and sit. on the W side of the R. Dart estuary. The main industry is tourism, particularly for yachting. Seat of the Royal Naval College.

Daru, Papua New Guinea, Australia. Town 12 m. SW of Pendembu on the Moa R. Commercial centre trading in palm products, cacao, coffee.

Darwen, Lancashire, England. Town 4 m. S of Blackburn. Industries inc. manu. cotton goods, paper, plastics, paints and chemicals. Pop. (1973E) 29,290.

Darwin, Falkland Islands. Small settlement at the head of Choiseul Sound, E Falkland Island.

Darwin, Northern Territory, Australia. Cap. of the Northern Territory, sit. in the extreme NW of the Territory on Port Darwin harbour. Communications and commercial centre for the interior, esp. the mining areas of Rum Jungle and the S. Alligator R. Important as a sea port, airport, telegraph and cable terminus. Pop. (1971C) 37,060.

Dasht-i-Kavir, West Khurasan, Iran. Salt desert in N central Iran with a salt crust and marshy ground beneath.

Dassa-Zoumé, Dahomey. Village 90 m. NNW of Porto-Novo, centre of an agric. area producing cotton and palm products. Industries inc. cotton ginning.

Daugavpils, Latvia, U.S.S.R. Town sit. on the W. Dvina R. Industries inc. railway engineering; manu. textiles and food products. Trading centre for grain, flax and timber. Pop. (1970E) 107,000.

Davao, Mindanao, Philippines. Town on the E coast, on Davao Gulf. Sea port exporting abacá, copra and timber. Industries inc. fishing. Pop. (1970E) 392,473.

Davenport, Iowa, U.S.A. City in extreme E of state opposite Rock Island on the Missouri R. Industries inc. railway engineering; manu. electrical goods and agric. implements. Pop. (1970C) 98,469.

Daventry, Northamptonshire, England. Town 11 m. W of Northampton with an important radio transmitter. There is a large prehistoric and Roman site adjoining. Pop. (1973E) 13,390.

David, Chiriquí, Panama. Town 310 m. WSW of Panama City on the David R. and the Inter-American Highway. Commercial centre. Industries inc. tanning, sugar milling; manu. shoes, clothing, soap, furniture, ceramics, beverages. Its sea port is Pedregal 4 m. to the S. Pop. (1970E) 39,717.

Davidson, Tennessee, U.S.A. County of N central Tennessee on the Cumberland R. Area, 532 sq. m. Cap. Nashville. Mainly a farming area, producing livestock, cereals, dairy products and tobacco.

Davis Strait, North Atlantic Ocean. Arm of the Atlantic between SW Greenland and Baffin Island, Canada, 400 m. long and up to 400 m. wide. Navigable from mid-summer to late autumn.

Davos, Graubünden, Switzerland. Mountain valley in the E watered by the Landwasser R. with the Davosersee at the N end. There are two resorts, both at *c.* 5,000 ft. a.s.l.; Davos Platz and Davos Dörfli.

Dawley, Salop, England. Sit. 12 m. ESE of Shrewsbury. Overspill area for Birmingham and surrounding area. Pop. (1973E) 30,720.

Dawlish, Devon, England. Town 3 m. SW of Exmouth on the English Channel coast. Industries inc. tourism and horticulture. Pop. (1973E) 10,000.

Dawson, Yukon Territory, Canada. Town sit. near border with Alaska, U.S.A. and on the Yukon R. Trading

and communications centre of the Klondyke mining area, and founded during the 1896 gold rush when its pop. was *c.* 25,000. Industries inc. mining. Pop. (1971c) 500.

Dawson Creek, British Columbia, Canada. Village 170 m. NE of Prince George on Dawson Creek near the Alberta border. Centre of a lumbering and farming area, trading in fur and grain. Industries inc. sawmilling, meat packing. Pop. (1971c) 11,885.

Dayton, Ohio, U.S.A. City in W of state sit. on the Great Miami R. Industries inc. manu. aircraft parts, machine tools and electrical equipment. Important as a centre of aeronautical research and site of the Wright Brothers aircraft research factory. Pop. (1970c) 243,601.

Daytona Beach, Florida, U.S.A. City 95 m. SE of Jacksonville on the Atlantic coast, on the Halifax R. lagoon. The main industry is tourism. The beach is 30 m. long and extends 500 ft. at low tide and is used for motor speed trials. Pop. (1970c) 45,327.

De Aar, Cape Province, Republic of South Africa. Town in N of province sit. at 4,079 ft. a.s.l.; important railway junction. The main industry is railway engineering.

Dead Sea, Israel/Jordan. Salt L. on the Jordan/Israel border, its N tip 15 m. from Jerusalem, at 1,286 ft. b.s.l. Depth ranges from 3 ft. at the S end to 1,300 ft. at the N. Receives the R. Jordan in the N but has no outlet. Water is only lost by evaporation and the salt content is *c.* 25% Exploited for common salt, potassium, magnesium and calcium salts. It is 46 m. long and up to 9 m. wide.

Deal, Kent, England. Town sit. 8 m. NNE of Dover on the Strait of Dover. Industries are mainly tourism and fishing. Pop. (1973E) 26,840.

Dean, Forest of, Gloucestershire, England. District and anc. royal hunting ground between the Rs. Severn and Wye in W Gloucestershire. A small extent of forest remains, and small deposits of coal. Industries inc. farming and mining.

Dearborn, Michigan, U.S.A. City sit. 9 m. W of Detroit on the Rouge R., formed in 1929 by the union of 2 cities, Dearborn and Fordson. Headquarters and original factory of the Ford Motor Co. The main industry is still manu. motor vehicles. Pop. (1970c) 104,199.

Death Valley, California/Nevada, U.S.A. Arid rift valley to the N of the Mojave Desert dropping to 282 ft. b.s.l. at Badwater, and rising to Telescope Peak, 11,045 ft. a.s.l. in the W. Mainly sand dunes, salt flats and desert vegetation.

Deauville, Calvados, France. Town sit. at the mouth of the Touques R. on the English Channel coast. The main industry is tourism. Pop. (1968c) 5,370.

Debrecen, Hajdú-Bihar, Hungary. Cap. of county sit. 120 m. E of Budapest. Market town trading in livestock and tobacco. Industries inc. flour milling, agric. engineering, pharmaceutical products and food stuffs. Pop. (1970E) 155,000.

Decatur, Alabama, U.S.A. City sit. 76 m. N of Birmingham on the Tennessee R. Industries developed after the estab. of the Tennessee Valley Authority, inc. manu. metal goods, food products and synthetic fibres. Pop. (1970c) 38,044.

Decatur, Georgia, U.S.A. County of SW Georgia bounded S by the Florida border. Area, 467 sq. m. Cap. Bainbridge. Agric. on the coastal plain, producing cereals, sugar cane, peanuts, pecans. The other main occupations are lumbering and mining (Fuller's earth).

Decatur, Illinois, U.S.A. City sit. 37 m. E of Springfield on the Sangamon R. Industries inc. railway engineering and food-stuffs processing; manu. agric. machinery, motorcar accessories, plastics and metal products. Pop. (1970c) 90,397.

Deccan, India. Plateau of s central India bounded N by the Satpura Range and W and E by the W. and E. Ghats. Rises to *c.* 3,000 ft. a.s.l. in the W and slopes to 1,000 ft. a.s.l. in the E; drained by the R. Godavari, Krishna and Cauvery flowing into the Bay of Bengal.

Děčin, Severočeský, Czechoslovakia. Town sit. near the E. Germ. frontier at the confluence of the Elbe and Polsen Rs. Industries inc. manu. paper, textiles and chemicals. R. port.

Dedza, Central Province, Malawi. Town 50 m. SE of Lilongwe at 5,000 ft. a.s.l. on the Moçambique border. Route centre in a farming area, producing tobacco, cotton, cereals, livestock.

Dee River, Scotland. (i) Rises on Ben Braeriach in SW Aberdeenshire and flows 87 m. E through Aberdeenshire past Braemar, Balmoral and Ballater to form the E end of the Aberdeenshire/Kincardineshire border and enter the North Sea at Aberdeen, by an artificial channel. Noted for salmon. (ii) Rises in Loch Dee, central Kirkcudbrightshire, and flows 38 m. S to enter the Irish Sea at Kirkcudbright.

Dee River, Wales/England. Rises in Bala L. in Gwynedd and flows 70 m. NE to Corwen, then E past Llangollen to form the English/Welsh border; turns N and flows for *c.* 16 m. before entering Cheshire *c.* 7 m. above Chester. It turns W around Chester and enters the Irish Sea by an estuary 13 m. long and up to 5 m. wide, which becomes a stretch of sand at low tide.

Dehra Dun, Uttar Pradesh, India. Town sit. 130 m. NNE of Delhi. Commercial centre trading in rice, wheat and oilseeds. Noted as the seat of the Indian Military Academy. Pop. (1971C) 199,443.

Deir ez Zor, Syria. Town sit. 170 m. ESE of Aleppo on the Euphrates R. Communications centre for W Syria, S Turkey and Iraq. Industries inc. flour milling and tanning.

De Kalb, Illinois, U.S.A. County in N Illinois. Area, 636 sq. m. Cap. Sycamore. Mainly agric., producing livestock, soybeans and grain, with related industries. Pop. (1970C) 32,949.

Delagoa Bay, Moçambique. Inlet of the Indian Ocean in the extreme S, otherwise called Lourenço Marques Bay. Width *c.* 25 m. The port of Lourenço Marques is on the NW shore.

Delaware, U.S.A. State on the E seaboard bounded N by Pennsylvania and S and W by Maryland. Area, 2,057 sq. m. (5,328 sq. km.). Cap. Dover. One of the original 13 states. It forms the E half of the Delmarva Peninsula and is generally low-lying. Chief occupations are farming, esp. poultry, wheat, maize, fruit and vegetables, and fishing, with industries concentrated on Wilmington inc. important chemical plants, shipbuilding and cotton processing. Chief towns are Dover, Wilmington and Milford. Pop. (1970C) 548,104.

Delaware River, U.S.A. Rises in SE New York State and flows 280 m. generally SE forming the NE border between Pennsylvania and New York, and the Pennsylvania/New Jersey border. It enters the Atlantic by an estuary below Chester, Pennsylvania.

Delft, Zuid-Holland, Netherlands. Town sit. 5 m. SSE of The Hague on the Schie canal. Industries inc. important pottery and porcelain works, and chemicals; manu. cigars and cables. Pop. (1973E) 87,777.

Delfzijl, Groningen, Netherlands. Town 17 m. NE of Groningen on the Eems R. estuary and Eems Canal. Industries inc. shipbuilding, sugar refining; manu. cement, sawmilling. Port exports dairy and agric. produce.

Delhi, India. (i) Union Territory of N India bounded E by Uttar Pradesh

and on all other sides by Haryana. Area, 573 sq. m. (1,484 sq. km.). Cap. Delhi. Consists of the city of Delhi and the surrounding agric. area. Pop. (1971c) 4,044,338. (ii) Cap. of India and territorial cap. sit. on the W bank of the Jumna R. Old Delhi was rebuilt by Shah Jahan in the 17th cent. New Delhi was chosen as the cap. of India in 1912 and designed mainly by Lutyens. Commercial and communications centre, esp. by railway. Industries inc. textiles, chemicals and craftwork. Pop. (1971c) 3,629,842.

Delmarva Peninsula, U.S.A. Peninsula lying N to S between Delaware Bay to the E and Chesapeake Bay to the W on the Atlantic coast; contains all of Delaware and part of Maryland and Virginia. Main occupation agric., forestry and fishing.

Delmenhorst, Lower Saxony, West Germany. Town 9 m. wsw of Bremen. Industries inc. textiles; manu. machinery, linoleum, clothing and soap. Pop. (1971E) 64,900.

Delos, Cyclades, Greece. One of the smallest islands of the Cyclades group in the Aegean Sea. Sometimes called Mikra Delos to distinguish it from Megali Delos to the W. Area, 1·2 sq. m. (3·1 sq. km.). Chief occupations fishing, farming.

Delphi, Greece. Classical site at the S foot of Parnassus, now excavated, and seat of the Delphic Oracle.

Delta Amacuro, Venezuela. Territory of NE Venezuela bounded E by the Atlantic, SE by Guyana and sit. mainly in the Orinoco delta. Area, 15,520 sq. m. (40,197 sq. km.). Cap. Tucupita. Tropical climate with frequent rains. Swampy terrain with numerous Rs. and streams; some agric. produces sugar, rice, maize, cacao, bananas, tobacco. Tropical rain-forests produce gum, balata, divi-divi and mangrove bark. Mineral resources inc. petroleum, asphalt, iron, bauxite. Pop. (1971c) 48,139.

Delwyn, Clwyd, Wales. District in the county of Clwyd, N Wales. Pop. (1974E) 61,100.

Demerara River, Guyana. Rises in the central forest and flows 215 m. N to enter the Atlantic at Georgetown. Used for shipping bauxite from Mackenzie, 60 m. upstream, to the coast.

Denain, Nord, France. Town sit. 7 m. wsw of Valenciennes on the Escaut R. Industries inc. important coalmines and steel plants, also sugar-refining, brewing and railway engineering. Pop. (1968c) 27,988.

Denbigh, Clwyd, Wales. Town sit. 10 m. S of Rhyl on the Clwyd R. Market town for an agric. area. Industries inc. manu. food products. Pop. (1973E) 8,420.

Denby Dale, West Yorkshire, England. Town 7 m. SE of Huddersfield. Industries inc. mainly woollen industry. Pop. (1973E) 7,853.

Den Helder, Noord-Holland, Netherlands. Town 40 m. N of Amsterdam at the North Sea end of the North Holland Canal. Port and important naval base with a fishing fleet. Protected from the sea by the 8 m. Helderdijk. Pop. (1974E) 61,191.

Denizli, Denizli, Turkey. Cap. of province 110 m. ESE of Izmir. Market town trading in agric. produce. Industries inc. flour milling. Pop. (1970c) 82,372.

Denmark. Kingdom occupying the N part of the Jutland peninsula and the adjacent islands, bounded S by W. Germany, W by the North Sea, N by the Skagerrak strait and E by straits leading to the Baltic Sea. Consists of the mainland, Jutland, and the islands of Fünen, Zealand, Laaland, Falster and Bornholm with some smaller islands. Area, 16,611 sq. m. (43,022 sq. km.). Chief towns: Copenhagen (cap. comprising Copenhagen, Frederiksberg and Gentofte municipalities), Aarhus, Odense, and Aalborg. Low-lying and mainly agric. The chief crops are barley, wheat, rye, oats, potatoes and root crops

but dairy farming and bacon production particularly important. Although only very few industrial raw materials are produced within the country, a wide range of industries have been developed. Pop. (1973E) 5,007,538.

Dent Blanche, Valais, Switzerland. Alpine peak reaching 14,318 ft. a.s.l. lying to the W of Zermatt, and opposite to and N of the Matterhorn.

Dent du Midi, Valais, Switzerland. Mountain massif in SW Switz. near the French border, inc. Haute Cime, 10,696 ft. a.s.l., Cime de l'Est, 10,433 ft. a.s.l., Dent Jaune, 10,456 ft. a.s.l., Cathédrale, 10,387 ft. a.s.l.

Denton, Texas, U.S.A. City 34 m. NNE of Fort Worth. Industries inc. flour milling; manu. dairy products and clothing. Pop. (1970C) 39,874.

D'Entrecasteaux Islands, Pacific Ocean. Group off the SE coast of New Guinea forming part of the Australian territory of Papua New Guinea. The main islands are Goodenough, Fergusson and Normanby. Area, 1,200 sq. m. (3,108 sq. km.). Chief occupation farming; chief product copra.

Denver, Colorado, U.S.A. State cap. sit. 85 m. from the border with Wyoming, to the N, on the S. Platte R. at 5,280 ft. a.s.l. Important trading centre for cattle and sheep. Industries inc. tourism, esp. for the mountain parks; manu. food products, weapons, mining machinery, metal goods and textiles; packing meat, printing and publishing, and rubber. There are important federal agencies inc. a branch of the U.S. Mint. Pop. (1970C) 514,678.

Deptford, Greater London, England. District in the SE, mainly residential. Industries inc. engineering and chemicals. Noted as a naval dockyard 1513–1869.

Der'a, Hauran, Syria. Town 60 m. SSW of Damascus near the Jordan border. Centre of a farming area producing cereals.

Dera Ghazi Khan, Baluchistan, Pakistan. Town 50 m. WSW of Multan. Trading centre for an agric. area. Destroyed by Indus R. floods 1908–9 and rebuilt to the W of the R.

Dera Ismail Khan, Baluchistan, Pakistan. Town 112 m. NNW of Multan sit. on the Indus R. Trading centre for grain, oilseeds and other agric. produce. Industries inc. food processing.

Derbent, Russian Soviet Federal Socialist Republic, U.S.S.R. Town in Dagestan, sit. on the Caspian Sea. Industries inc. fishing and fish processing, textiles and wine making, with glassworks nearby. Sea port. Pop. (1970E) 50,000.

Derby, Derbyshire, England. County town sit. on the Derwent R. Railway junction. Industries inc. railway engineering, textiles and porcelain; manu. aircraft engines, electrical equipment, hosiery and paints. Pop. (1973E) 217,930.

Derbyshire, England. County in central England. County town, Derby. Under 1974 re-organization consists of the districts of High Peak, Chesterfield, West Derbyshire, North East Derbyshire, Bolsover, Amber Valley, Derby, Erewash and South Derbyshire. Hilly in the N and NW rising to The Peak, 2,088 ft. a.s.l. Drained by the Rs. Derwent, Dove, Wye and Trent. Chief occupations stock-farming and coalmining in the E and S, quarrying in the NE. Industries inc. tourism with several spas, iron smelting, textiles and engineering. Chief towns Derby, Chesterfield, Ilkeston, Heanor and Alfreton. Pop. (1974E) 892,300.

Derg, Lough, Irish Republic. (i) L. in the NW of Tipperary, forming most of its border with Clare and Galway; 25 m. long and up to 3 m. wide on the Shannon R. It contains Holy Island (Inishcaltra) with the ruins of 4 churches. (ii) L. in SW Donegal near the Ulster border, containing Station Island, a place of pilgrimage to the scene of St. Patrick's purgatory.

Derna, Cyrenaica, Libya. Port on Mediterranean in NE Libya. Oasis. Chief occupation is farming, esp. dates. Pop. (1970E) 97,000.

Derwent River, Tasmania, Australia. Rises in L. St. Clair and flows 130 m. SE to enter the Tasman Sea by an estuary into Storm Bay. Used for hydroelectric power.

Derwent River, England. (i) Rises in Borrowdale Fells, Cumbria and flows 35 m. N through Derwentwater and Bassenthwaite L., then W past Cockermouth to the Irish Sea at Workington, 7 m. NNE of Whitehaven. (ii) Rises near The Peak, Derbyshire, and flows 60 m. S past Matlock and Derby to join the Trent R. on the Leicestershire border. (iii) Rises in the Pennine hills in extreme SW Northumberland and flows 30 m. ENE forming the Northumberland/Durham border for *c.* 16 m., and crossing Tyne and Wear to join the Tyne R. above Newcastle. (iv) Rises in the N. York Moors *c.* 7 m. from the North Sea coast, flows 70 m. SSW through the Vale of Pickering and past Stamford Bridge to join the Ouse R. 5 m. SE of Selby.

Derwentwater, Cumbria, England. L. immediately S of Keswick in the Lake District, 3 m. long and up to 1 m. wide, on the Derwent R.

Désirade, Guadeloupe, West Indies. Island 5 m. ENE of Grande-Terre and forming a depend. of Guadeloupe. Area, 10·5 sq. m. (27 sq. km.). Main settlement, Grande-Anse. Main occupations farming and fishing; main products sugar, cotton, sisal.

Des Moines, Iowa, U.S.A. State cap. sit. in S centre of state on the Des Moines R. Important commercial and route centre for an agric. 'Corn Belt' state, and immediate coalmining neighbourhood. Industries inc. agric. engineering, printing and publishing; manu. tyres, leather goods and cement. Pop. (1970C) 200,587.

Des Moines River, Minnesota/Iowa, U.S.A. Rises in SW Minnesota and flows 540 m. SSE entering Iowa near Estherville, and flowing through Fort Dodge and Des Moines to form the extreme E end of the Iowa/Missouri border and joins the Mississippi R. below Keokuk. Used for hydroelectric power.

Desna River, Russian Soviet Federal Socialist Republic, U.S.S.R. Rises *c.* 50 m. ESE of Smolensk and flows 700 m. SSW past Bryansk to join the Dnieper R. above Kiev. Navigable below Bryansk; used for carrying timber, grain and other agric. produce.

Des Plaines, Illinois, U.S.A. City forming a suburb of NW Chicago on Des Plaines R. Industries inc. manu. radio and electrical equipment, cement blocks. Pop. (1970C) 57,239.

Desroches, British Indian Ocean Territory. Island 575 m. NNE of the N tip of Madagascar. Area, 4 m. by ½ m. Coral, forming the S side of an atoll reef. Main products copra, fish.

Dessau, Halle, East Germany. Town sit. in W central E. Germ. on the Mulde R. near its confluence with the Elbe R. Industries inc. railway engineering and chemicals; manu. machinery. Pop. (1973E) 100,390.

Dessie, Ethiopia. Town sit. 160 m. NNE of Addis Ababa at 8,000 ft. a.s.l. Route and market centre, trading in coffee, cereals and hides. Pop. (1970E) 40,619.

Detmold, North Rhine-Westphalia, West Germany. Town 17 m. ESE of Bielefeld. Industries inc. manu. furniture and foodstuffs. Pop. (1971E) 64,400.

Detroit, Michigan, U.S.A. City sit. on the Detroit R. opposite Windsor, Ontario, Canada. The main industry is the motor industry, accounting for three-quarters of its manu. and producing *c.* 25% of all U.S. cars and trucks. Other important industries are chemicals, machine tool manu., aeronautical engineering and manu. electrical goods. A major port, with oil refineries, shipyards and salt works. Pop. (1970C) 1,492,507.

Deurne, Antwerp, Belgium. Suburb of E Antwerp and site of Antwerp airport. Pop. (1972E) 81,257.

Deux-Sèvres, France. Dept. in W France, in central Poitou. Area, 2,337 sq. m. (6,052 sq. km.). Cap. Niort. Mainly agric. esp. for dairy cattle, wheat, oats, potatoes and other vegetables. Drained by the R. Sèvre Nantaise and Sèvre Niortaise. Chief towns are Niort and Parthenay. Pop. (1968C) 326,462.

Deva, Hunedoara, Romania. Town 190 m. NW of Bucharest on the Mures R. Provincial cap. and tourist centre, trading in livestock, timber and fruit. Industries inc. meat and vegetable canning, flour milling. There is a 17th-cent. Franciscan Monastery, baroque castle and 13th-cent. fortress. Pop. (1972E) 44,266.

Deventer, Overjissel, Netherlands. Town 19 m. NE of Arnhem sit. on the Ijssel R. and at the W end of the Overijessel Canal. Industries inc. flour milling and engineering; manu. textiles, chemicals, cigars and confectionery, esp. 'Deventer Koek'. Once a Hanseatic City where Thomas à Kempis and Erasmus worked. Pop. (1974E) 62,837.

Devizes, Wiltshire, England. Town sit. 16 m. ESE of Bath on the Kennet–Avon Canal. Market town for an agric. area. Industries inc. curing meat; manu. dairy products. Pop. (1973E) 10,450.

Devonport, Tasmania, Australia. Town sit. 45 m. WNW of Launceston at the mouth of the Mersey R. Market town for an agric. area. Industries inc. processing foodstuffs. Port exporting dairy produce, vegetables and timber. Pop. (1971C) 18,150.

Devonport, Devon, England. Town forming a district of Plymouth on the Tamar R. estuary. Industries associated with important naval dockyards.

Devonport, North Island, New Zealand. Residential suburb of Auckland on the NE shore of Waitemata Harbour. Pop. (1973E) 11,000.

Devonshire, England. County of SW Eng. bounded N and NW by the English Channel. Under 1974 reorganization its districts are Torridge, North Devon, West Devon, Tiverton, Teignbridge, Exeter, East Devon, Plymouth, South Hams and Torbay. Area, 2,612 sq. m. (6,765 sq. km.). County town, Exeter. Hilly in the E and NE and again on Dartmoor, in the SW, rising to 2,039 ft. a.s.l. Drained by the Rs. Tamar, Exe, Dart, Teign, Taw, Torridge, Tavy, Axe and Otter. The chief occupation is farming, esp. cattle and sheep; chief products are meat, cream and cider. Industries inc. tourism, and agric. and marine engineering. Chief towns Exeter, Plymouth and Torquay. Pop. (1973E) 920,550.

Dewsbury, West Yorkshire, England. Town sit. 7 m. SSW of Leeds on the Calder R. in a coalmining area. Industries inc. textiles (wool and shoddy); manu. carpets and leather goods. Pop. (1973E) 50,560.

Dhahran, Hasa, Saudi Arabia. Town sit. on the Persian Gulf, developed as centre and pipeline station for the Saudi Arabian oilfields; airport and railway. Industries are centred on the oilfield. .

Dhamar, San'a, Yemen. Town 60 m. S of Sana on the Yarim road, at 8,000 ft. a.s.l. Centre of a grain growing area; industries inc. tanning, rug making.

Dharwar, Karnataka, India. Town 245 m. NW of Bangalore. Trading centre for cotton and grain; industries inc. oilseed milling, textiles esp. cotton, and soap manu.

Dhaulagiri, Nepal. Mountain peak in the Himalaya range 140 m. NW of Kathmándu; 26,810 ft. a.s.l.

Dhenkanal, Orissa, India. Town 21 m. NW of Cuttack. District cap., formerly cap. of the princely state of Dhenkanal. Trade in rice, oilseeds, timber. Industries inc. handloom weaving.

Dhotar, Oman. District of S Oman extending 135 m. between the S

Yemen border and cape Ras Nus. Chief towns Salala (cap.), Murbat. Coastal plain rising to the Jabal Samhan hills.

Dhulia, Maharashtra, India. Town sit. 190 m. NE of Bombay on the Panjhra R. Trading centre for oilseeds, cotton and millet; industries inc. oilseed milling and textiles; manu. soap. Pop. (1971C) 137,089.

Dhursing, Nepal. Town 16 m. SW of Kathmándu; station on an aerial rope-way from Kathmándu to Kisipidi.

Diamantina, Minas Gerais, Brazil. Town NNE of Belo Horizonte in the Serra do Espinhaço at 3,700 ft. a.s.l. Industries inc. some diamond mining and processing, textiles and tanning. Pop. (1970E) 25,000.

Dibra *see* **Dibrë**

Dibrë, Dibrë, Albania. Area, 921 sq. m. Cap. of district. Chief industry cattle raising.

Dibrugarh, Assam, India. Town sit. 48 m. SW of Sadiya on the Dibru R. near its confluence with the Brahmaputra R. Trading centre of a tea and rice growing district. R. port.

Dickson Island, Russian Soviet Federal Socialist Republic, U.S.S.R. Island at the mouth of Yenisei gulf in the Kara Sea, Arctic Ocean, off Krasnoyarsk Territory. Area, 12 sq. m. (31 sq. km.). Chief settlement Dickson Harbour, a govt. polar station and coaling station.

Didcot, Oxfordshire, England. Town 10 m. S of Oxford. Industries are associated with the railway junction and ordnance depots. Pop. (1973E) 11,212.

Diégo-Suarez, Malagasy Republic. Town at the extreme N of the island on Cap d'Ambre. Industries inc. fishing. Sea port exporting coffee, sisal and meats. Pop. (1971E) 48,000.

Dienbienphu, Laichau, North Vietnam. Town 50 m. SSW of Laichau near the Laos border. Noted as the site of a French defeat in the French Indo-China war.

Dieppe, Seine-Maritime, France. Town on the English Channel coast at the mouth of the Arques R. Industries inc. shipbuilding, fishing, rope making and tourism; manu. pharmaceutical goods. Sea port handling wine, fish and textiles. Pop. (1968C) 30,404.

Differdange, Luxembourg. Town 5 m. WNW of Esch-sur-Alzette near the French border. Industries inc. iron mining, steel and fertilizer manu. Pop. (1973E) 18,300.

Digboi, Assam, India. Village 45 m. E of Dibrugarh; oil refining centre of an important oil field. Also manu. sulphuric acid.

Dijon, Côte-d'Or, France. Cap. of dept. in E central France sit. on the Ouche R. and Burgundy canal. Commercial and route centre trading in Burgundy wine. Industries inc. chemicals; manu. foodstuffs, bicycles and motor-cycles. Pop. (1968C) 145,357.

Dili, Portuguese Timor. Cap. sit. on the N coast. Industries inc. food processing. Sea port handling cotton, coffee and copra. Pop. (1970E) 10,753.

Dillon, Montana, U.S.A. City 55 m. S of Butte on the Beaverhead R. Industries inc. mining, esp. gold, silver, lead, copper; distributing wool. Pop. (1970C) 4,548.

Dimapur, Assam, India. Village 28 m. NW of Kohima, Nagaland, in the Naga Hills. Road junction, trading in rice, cotton, oranges and potatoes. Formerly cap. of a Kachari kingdom.

Dimitrovgrad, Bulgaria. Town sit. 45 m. ESE of Plovdiv on the Maritsa R. Industries are mainly the chemical industry, esp. fertilizers, and also manu. earthenware and cement.

Dinajpur, Dinajpur, Bangladesh. District cap. 170 m. NW of Dacca. Market centre for an agric. area,

trading in rice, jute, cane, rape and mustard, and barley. Industries inc. rice and oilseed milling, and soap manu.

Dinan, Côtes-du-Nord, France. Town in the NW sit. at the head of the Rance R. estuary, on the English Channel. Industries inc. brewing, cider-making and hosiery manu. Pop. (1968C) 16,605.

Dinant, Namur, Belgium. Town sit. 16 m. S of Namur on the Meuse R. Industries inc. tourism, esp. for the Belgian Ardennes.

Dinard, Ille-et-Vilaine, France. Town opposite St. Malo on the Rance R. estuary, and on the English Channel. The main industries are tourism and fishing. Pop. (1968C) 9,162.

Dinaric Alps, Yugoslavia. Mountain range extending *c.* 180 m. NW to SE behind the Dalmatian coast, rising to Troglav, 6,277 ft. a.s.l.

Dindigul, Tamil Nadu, India. Town 33 m. NNW of Madurai. Industries inc. manu. of tobacco products. Pop. (1971C) 127,406.

Dinefwr, Dyfed, Wales. District of the county of Dyfed. Pop. (1974E) 36,200.

Dingwall, Ross and Cromarty, Scotland. Highland region. County town in N central Scot. at the head of Cromarty Firth. Market town for an agric. area, Industries inc. tourism. Pop. (1973E) 3,752.

Dinslaken, North Rhine-Westphalia, West Germany. Town 9 m. N of Duisburg in a coalmining area. Industries inc. mining; manu. iron and steel products. Pop. (1971E) 55,600.

Diourbel, Senegal. Town 80 m. E of Dakar on the Dakar–Niger railway. Centre of a peanut-growing area; the main industry is peanut oil manu. Pop. (1970E) 39,000.

Direction Island, Cocos Islands, Australia. Island in the Cocos group *c.* 800 m. WSW of Singapore, one of the three largest with a cable station. Length, 1½ m. Main product copra.

Dire Dawa, Harar, Ethiopia. Town in E central Ethiopia on the railway line to Djibouti. Commercial centre for an agric. area, trading in hides, skins and coffee. Industries inc. textiles; manu. cement. Pop. (1970E) 50,733.

Diriamba, Carazo, Nicaragua. Town 21 m. SSE of Managua on the Inter-American Highway. It is a railway terminus. The main industry is coffee milling. There is some trade in timber, limestone and salt. Pop. (1970E) 24,117.

Dismal Swamp, Virginia/North Carolina, U.S.A. Coastal marshes extending N to S across the Virginia/N. Carolina border along the Atlantic coast. Much of the land has been reclaimed. The Dismal Swamp canal crosses it to link the James R. estuary with the Albermarle Sound.

Dispur, Assam, India. New city near Gauhati on the Brahmaputra R. built as the cap. of Assam to replace Shillong, now cap. of Meghalaya.

Diss, Norfolk, England. Town sit. 20 m. SSW of Norwich on the Waveney R. Market town for an agric. area. Industries inc. pottery; manu. brushes and mats. Pop. (1973E) 4,730.

District of Columbia, U.S.A. Federal district co-extensive with the City of Washington on the Potomac R., bounded S by Virginia and N by Maryland. Area, 69 sq. m. (179 sq. km.).The District of Columbia, organized in 1790, is the seat of the Government of the U.S.A., for which the land was ceded by the state of Maryland to the U.S. as a site for the national capital. It was established under Acts of Congress in 1790 and 1791. Congress first met in it in 1800 and federal authority over it became vested in 1801. The District has few industries with products mainly for local consumption. Pop. (1970C) 756,510.

Diu, Goa, Daman and Diu, India. District consisting of the island and town of Diu, and some of the adjacent mainland, on the coast of Gujarat state, but forming part of Goa, Daman and Diu Union Territory. Area, 14 sq. m. (36 sq. km.). Chief occupation fishing.

Diwaniya, Diwaniya, Iraq. Cap. of governorate sit. 100 m. SSE of Baghdad on the Hilla branch of the Euphrates R. Market centre for a farming area, with some craft industries.

Diyala, Iraq. (i) Province of E Iraq bounded E by Iran. Cap. Ba'quba. The main product is oil with a refinery at Khanaqin. Also some agric. land, producing dates, oranges, apples, plums, along the Diyala R. Pop. (1965E) 543,228. (ii) Village 10 m. SE ofBaghdad and in Baghdad province at the confluence of the Tigris and Dayala Rs. Produces dates, fruit and livestock.

Diyarbakir, Diyarbakir, Turkey. Cap. of province sit. 105 m. ESE of Malatya, on the Tigris R. in Kurdistan. Market centre for a farming area, trading in grain, wool and mohair. Industries inc. textiles and leatherworking. Pop. (1970C) 138,657.

Dizful, Khuzistan, Iran. Town in W central Iran sit. on the Diz R. Industries inc. flour milling and dyeing.

Djakarta, Java, Indonesia. Cap. of Indonesia sit. on the NW coast of Java. Industries inc. shipbuilding; manu. textiles, paper and timber products. Sea port exporting rubber, petroleum, tin, coffee and palm-oil. Pop. (1971E) 4·7m.

Djambi, Sumatra, Indonesia. Town 125 m. NW of Palembang on the Hari R. Trading centre for an area producing rubber, timber, rattan, oil, lignite. The port is accessible to ocean-going craft and exports rubber and oil.

Djerba, Tunisia. Island at the S end of the Gulf of Gabès connected to the mainland by causeway, and 67 m. S of Sfax by sea. Area, 197 sq. m. (510 sq. km.). Chief occupations farming, esp. olives, dates and fishing. Industries inc. manu. textiles and pottery.

Djibouti, French Territory of the Afars and Issas. Cap. of Territory sit. on the Gulf of Aden. Railway terminus and sea port; a free port. Industries inc. fishing. Pop. 62,000.

Djougou, Dahomey. Town 70 m. WNW of Parakou in an agric. area. Trades in cotton, peanuts, kapok, livestock. Industries inc. cotton ginning, mat-making.

Dneprodzerzhinsk, Ukraine, U.S.S.R. Town sit. 20 m. WNW of Dnepropetrovsk on the Dnieper R. with important metallurgical industries, esp. iron and steel; also manu. fertilizers and cement. Pop. (1974E) 242,000.

Dneproges, Ukraine, U.S.S.R. Suburb of Zaporozhye sit. on the Dnieper R. with the largest dam and power station in Europe. The level of the Dnieper was raised more than 100 ft.

Dnepropetrovsk, Ukraine, U.S.S.R. City sit. on the Dnieper R. Cap. of region of same name; railway centre. Industries are based on nearby coal, iron and manganese, and power from Dneproges, and inc. iron and steel, agric. engineering and chemicals; manu. machine tools. Pop. (1974E) 941,000.

Dnieper River, U.S.S.R. Rises S of the Valdai Hills, *c.* 170 m. W of Moscow in the Smolensk region, flows 1,400 m. S and then W through Smolensk, then S through Belorussia to form part of the border with the Ukraine. It passes Kiev, and turning SE widens to a L. *c.* 77 m. long; passes Kremenchung, forms a further L.; passes Dnepropetrovsk and turns S with a further L. before it enters the Black Sea by an estuary below Kherson. Navigable in the upper course for 8 months of the year; in the lower for 9. Forms the Dneproges reservoir for hydroelectric power.

Chief tribs. are the Rs. Berezina, Pripet, Sozh and Desna.

Dniester River, U.S.S.R. Rises in the Carpathian Mountains in w Ukraine and flows 870 m., on a meandering course, SE into the Moldavian Soviet Socialist Republic and through it to enter the Black Sea by an estuary w of Odessa. Ice-free for 10 months.

Döbeln, Leipzig, East Germany. Town sit. 36 m. ESE of Leipzig on the Freiberger Mulde R. Industries inc. agric. engineering; manu. steel and soap. Pop. (1973E) 27,471.

Dobrich *see* **Tolbukhin**

Dobruja, Bulgaria/Romania. Region between the Danube R. and the Black Sea, crossed by the Bulgarian/Romanian frontier and the Danube-Black Sea canal. Mainly agric. esp. cereal and vegetable farming. Chief town Constanţa.

Dodecanese, Greece. Group of islands in the Aegean Sea off the coast of Turkey. Area, 1,050 sq. m. (2,719 sq. km.). Cap. Rhodes. The main islands are Rhodes and Kos. Chief occupations farming and fishing. Chief products olives, fruit and sponges. Pop. (1971C) 53,948.

Dodoma, Central Province, Tanzania. Town 100 m. WNW of Kilosa at 3,713 ft. a.s.l. Route centre on the N to S main road and Dar-es-Salaam railway. Trading centre for livestock and agric. produce.

Doetinchem, Gelderland, Netherlands. Town 16 m. E of Arnhem on the Old Ijssel R. Industries inc. meat canning, metal working, printing; manu. bricks, asphalt, leather goods, motors and bicycle tyres. Pop. (1974E) 34,640.

Dogger Bank, North Sea. Sandbank 100 m. E of the Northumberland coast with water at 10–20 fathoms Important cod-fishing ground.

Dogs, Isle of, Greater London, England. District of E London on the N bank of the Thames R., enclosed on 3 sides by the R. in a horseshoe bend.

Doha, Qatar. Cap. of Qatar sit. on the E coast. Commercial centre and sea port. Pop. 120,000.

Dôle, Jura, France. Town sit. 27 m. WSW of Besançon on the Doubs R. Commercial centre for trade in wine and cheese. Industries inc. manu. agric. implements and chemicals. Pop. (1968C) 28,774.

Dolgellau, Gwynedd, Wales. Town to the N of Cader Idris mountain on the Wnion R. and 25 m. NE of Aberystwyth. Market town for a stock-farming area. Industries inc. tourism. Pop. (1973E) 2,430.

Dolgelley *see* **Dolgellau**

Dolina, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, U.S.S.R. Town 21 m. SSE of Stry in a mining area. Industries inc. iron founding, oil refining; manu. potash fertilizer, flour milling, saw-milling and salt extraction.

Dolisie, Congo. Town 180 m. W of Brazzaville. Commercial centre of a gold and lead mining and farming area. Industries inc. tanning and fibre processing (sisal).

Dolj, Romania. Province of S Romania. Cap. Craiova. Mainly agric. Pop. (1972E) 734,305.

Dollar, Clackmannanshire, Scotland. Central region. Town 10 m. WSW of Kinross and S of the Ochil Hills. Market town for a farming area. Pop. (1973E) 1,955.

Dolni Dubnik, Pleven, Bulgaria. Village 10 m. W of Pleven on a branch of the Vit R. Industries inc. flour milling, market gardening.

Dolomites, Italy. Alpine range in NE Italy rising to Marmolada, 10,965 ft. a.s.l. Jagged limestone peaks and sheer faces. A tourist area; chief resort Cortina d'Ampezzo.

Dom, Valais, Switzerland. Highest peak in the Mischabelhörner range, 14,923 ft. a.s.l.

Dominica, West Indies. Island in the Windward group between Martinique and Guadeloupe, an Associated State in the Commonwealth. Area, 290 sq. m. (751 sq. km.). Cap. Roseau. Mountainous, with a range crossing the island N to S rising to Morne Diablotin, 4,747 ft. a.s.l. Some volcanic activity. Chief occupations farming and fishing. Chief products rum, lime juice, copra and citrates. Pop. (1970C) 70,302.

Dominican Republic. Rep. forming the E half of Hispaniola island and bounded W by Haiti. Area, 18,699 sq. m. (48,430 sq. km.). Cap. Santo Domingo. Divided into the National District around the cap., and 25 provinces. Mountainous, rising to over 10,000 ft. a.s.l. in the Cordillera Central. Fertile, chief occupation agric., esp. sugar plantations; other crops grown and exported are coffee, cacao, bananas and tobacco. Industries inc. mining bauxite and rock salt, refining sugar; manu. tobacco products and foodstuffs. Chief towns are Santo Domingo, Santiago and San Francisco de Macorís. Pop. (1970E) 4m.

Donaghadee, Down, Northern Ireland. Town sit. 16 m. ENE of Belfast on the Irish Sea. Industries inc. tourism. Pop. (1971C) 3,687.

Doncaster, South Yorkshire, England. Metropolitan district of South Yorkshire sit. 17 m. NE of Sheffield on the Don R., in a coalmining area. Industries inc. mining, railway engineering; manu. nylon, machinery and rope. Pop. (1973E) 81,530.

Dondo, Manica and Sofala, Moçambique. Village 17 m. NW of Beira. Railway junction on the Trans-Zambezia railway.

Donegal, Irish Republic. (i) County in the extreme NW bounded E by Northern Ireland and N and W by the Atlantic. Area, 1,865 sq. m. (4,830 sq. km.). County town, Lifford. Mountainous, with many Rs. and rocky coastal inlets. The Derryveagh Mountains, in the NW, rise to 2,466 ft. a.s.l. Drained mainly by the Rs. Foyle, Finn and Erne. Infertile, but farming is the main occupation, on a small scale. Chief towns Lifford, Ballyshannon, Donegal and Letterkenny. Pop. (1971C) 108,344. (ii) Town of same name in SW of county sit. at the head of Donegal Bay. Market town for a farming area. Industries inc. manu. foodstuffs. Pop. (1971C) 1,725.

Donetsk, Ukraine, U.S.S.R. Cap. of region sit. N of the Sea of Azov, and in a large industrial region in the Donets Basin coalfield, with an important metallurgical industry. Manu. iron and steel, machinery, chemicals and cement. Pop. (1974E) 934,000.

Donets River, U.S.S.R. Rises in the SW of the Russian Soviet Federal Socialist Republic 80 m. NNE of Kharkov, and flows S and SE through the Ukraine, which it enters at Volchansk and leaves again in the SE near Kadiyevka, to join the Don R. below Konstantinovski. It flows through an extensive coalfield and industrial area.

Dong Hoi, Quangbinh, North Vietnam. Town 95 m. NW of Hué on the Gulf of Tonkin. Industries inc. fishing, fish curing, wood carving, with mining and quarrying in the neighbourhood. Port, trading in cereals.

Dongola, Northern Province, Sudan. Town 45 m. above the third cataract on the Nile and 105 m. NW of Merowe. Trading centre on a caravan route.

Don River, England. Rises in the Pennines 7 m. W of Penistone and flows 70 m. SE to Sheffield, then NE past Rotherham, Conisborough and Doncaster to join the Ouse R. at Goole, 11 m. NW of Scunthorpe.

Don River, Scotland. Rises near the Banffshire border in SW Aberdeenshire and flows 82 m. E to enter the North Sea at Aberdeen. Used for salmon fishing.

Don River, U.S.S.R. Rises near Tula and *c.* 130 m. SSE of Moscow in the Russian Soviet Federal Socialist Republic, and flows 1,200 m. S to Voronezh, then SE to a canal-link with the Volga R. near Volgograd, then SW by an extensive L. to Tsimlyanski and on to Rostov. It enters the Sea of Azov by a delta. Navigable to Voronezh, but closed by ice for 3–4 months annually. Used for transporting coal, grain and timber, and for fisheries. Chief tribs. the R. Voronezh, Donets and Medveditsa.

Doorn, Utrecht, Netherlands. Town 11 m. SE of Utrecht; a health resort with tourism the main industry.

Doornik *see* **Tournai**

Dorchester, Dorset, England. County town sit. on the Frome R. and 6 m. from the S coast. Market centre for an agric. area. Industries inc. manu. foodstuffs. Pop. (1973E) 13,880.

Dorchester, Oxfordshire, England. Village sit. 8 m. SSE of Oxford on the Tame R. near its confluence with the Thames. Noted for the Abbey church.

Dordogne, France. Dept. of SW France bounded E by the Massif Central. Area, 3,561 sq. m. (9,223 sq. km.). Cap. Périgueux. Dry in the E, fertile in the W. Chief occupations farming and viticulture. Chief products grapes, wheat, tobacco and nuts. Pop. (1968C) 374,073.

Dordogne River, France. Rises on Mont Dore in the Auvergne Mountains and flows 290 m. SW and W to enter the Gironde estuary NNE of Bordeaux. Used for hydroelectric power.

Dordrecht, Zuid-Holland, Netherlands. Town sit. on the S bank of the Old Maas R. and *c.* 30 m. from the North Sea coast. Industries inc. shipbuilding, engineering and chemicals; manu. machinery and glass. Pop. (1974E) 101,279.

Dorking, Surrey, England. Town sit. 25 m. SSW of London on the W bank of the Mole R. and 1 m. SE of Box Hill, 596 ft. a.s.l. Market town for a residential and agric. area. Pop. (1973E) 22,410.

Dornakal, Andhra Pradesh, India. Village 15 m. SW of Yellandlapad. Railway junction for the Singareni coalfield serving mining centres of Yellandlapad and Kottagudem.

Dornbirn, Vorarlberg, Austria. Town 40 m. NW of Landeck. Industries inc. textile manu. Pop. (1971C) 33,810.

Dornoch, Sutherland, Scotland. Highland region. County town in the N, sit. on the NW shore of Dornoch Firth. Industries inc. tourism and fishing. Pop. (1973E) 800.

Dorset, England. County of SW Eng. bounded S by the English Channel and N by Somerset and Wiltshire. Under 1974 re-organization its districts are West Dorset, North Dorset, Wimborne, Weymouth and Portland, Purbeck, Poole, Bournemouth and Christchurch. County town, Dorchester. Traversed W to E by the chalky North Dorset Downs, rising to 902 ft. a.s.l. and the South Dorset Downs near the coast. Drained by the Rs. Frome and Stour. Mainly agric., esp. stock-farming, with quarrying in the S. Chief towns are Dorchester, Bournemouth, Poole and Weymouth. Pop. (1973) 379,680.

Dortmund, North Rhine-Westphalia, West Germany. Town in the W, sit. on the Emscher R. at the head of the Dortmund–Ems canal. Important centre for coalmining, steel and engineering industries. Pop. (1971E) 642,400.

Dorval, Quebec, Canada. Town 10 m. SW of Montreal on the S shore of Montreal Island, L. St. Louis. Resort and site of Montreal airport.

Douai, Nord, France. Town in the NE sit. on the Scarpe R. in the N coalfield. Route centre. Manu. iron

and steel, glass, machinery and coke. Pop. (1968c) 49,187.

Douala, Cameroun. Town sit. on the Gulf of Guinea, opposite the island of Fernando Póo. Industries inc. brewing, flour milling and textiles; manu. footwear. Sea port, exporting timber, cacao and bananas.

Douarnenez, Finistère, France. Town in the extreme NW, sit. on the S shore of Douarnenez Bay. Industries inc. sardine and tunny fishing, boat-building, net making and fish processing. Pop. (1968c) 20,184.

Doubs, France. Dept. in E France bounded E by Switz. Area, 2,030 sq. m. (5,258 sq. km.). Cap. Besançon. Mountainous, crossed NE to SW by four parallel chains of the Jura Mountains. Lower and more fertile in the NW. Chief products cereals and vegetables. Industries inc. manu. clocks and watches, bicycles and motor-bicycles. Pop. (1968c) 426,363.

Doubs River, France/Switzerland. Rises in the E Jura near Frasne, France, flows 267 m. NE through limestone gorges to the Franco/Swiss frontier near La Chaux-de-Fonds, Switz., and forms part of the frontier for *c.* 25 m. NE. It makes a brief loop into Switz. and returns W into France, past St. Hippolyte, then turns N past Pont-de-Roide, and finally SW passing Besançon and Dôle to join the Saône R. at Chalon-sur-Saône. Its source is only 56 m. from its confluence with the Saône, in a direct line E to W.

Douglas, Isle of Man, England. Cap. sit. on the E coast. Holiday resort. Industries inc. fishing and tourism. Pop. (1971c) 201,389.

Douro River, Portugal/Spain. Rises at the W end of the Sierra de Cebollera, flows 480 m. S then W to cross the Meseta, passes Zamora and joins the frontier with Portugal NE of Miranda. It turns SW to form the frontier down to N of La Fregeneda, then W across Portugal to enter the Atlantic 3 m. W of Oporto. Used for irrigation, esp. of vineyards, and hydroelectric power.

Dover, Kent, England. Town in the extreme SE, sit. on the Strait of Dover, the only anc. Cinque Port still an important sea port; terminus of the shortest English Channel crossing: 22 m. Pop. (1973E) 34,160.

Dover, Delaware, U.S.A. City 40 m. S of Wilmington on St. Johns R. Market and shipping centre for a rich agric. area. Industries inc. canning; manu. dairy products, hosiery, paint, rubber products. There is an air force base. Pop. (1970c) 17,488.

Dover, New Hampshire, U.S.A. Town 10 m. NW of Portsmouth on the Cocheco R. near its confluence with the Piscataqua R. Industries inc. manu. textiles, wood and leather products, machinery. Pop. (1970c) 20,850.

Dover, Strait of, English Channel. Strait connecting the English Channel with the North Sea, extending *c.* 60 m. between SE Eng. and NE France, 21 m. at its narrowest.

Dove River, England. Rises 3 m. SW of Buxton in W Derbyshire and flows 40 m. S and SE down the Derbyshire/Staffordshire border to join the Trent R. above Burton-on-Trent.

Dovrefjell, Norway. Mountain plateau in S Norway separated from the Jotunheim Mountains to the S by the Gudbransdal valley, and rising to Snöhetta, 7,498 ft. a.s.l. The Oslo–Trondheim railway crosses it *c.* 100 m. S of Trondheim.

Down, Northern Ireland. County in the E on the Irish Sea coast, bounded N by Belfast Lough. Area, 952 sq. m. (2,466 sq. km.). Chief towns Downpatrick (county town), Bangor, Newry and Newtownards. Hilly, with a much-indented coastline, and rising to Slieve Donard, in the SE, 2,796 ft. a.s.l. Chief occupations farming, esp. oats, potatoes and vegetables, and stock-rearing. The main industry is linen manu. Pop. (1971c) 310,617.

Downey, California, U.S.A. City and suburb of SE Los Angeles 10 m. from the city centre. Industries inc. manu. aircraft, cement and soap. Pop. (1970c) 88,445.

Downpatrick, Down, Northern Ireland. County town in the SE. Market town for a farming area. Industries inc. linen manu., tanning and brewing. Pop. (1971c) 7,403.

Downs, England. Chalk hills in S Eng., particularly the parallel ranges across Surrey/Kent and Sussex respectively, called the North Downs and South Downs. The North Downs end in chalk cliffs at Dover, the South at Beachy Head. Noted as sheep pasture. The North Downs rise to Leith Hill, 965 ft. a.s.l. the South Downs to Butser Hill, 865 ft. a.s.l. Farther W are less extensive downs in Hampshire, Wiltshire and S Oxfordshire.

Downs, The, Kent, England. Roadstead off Deal on the E Kent coast, protected by the Goodwin Sands in most weathers.

Drachenfels, West Germany. Mountain in the Siebengebirge on the W bank of the Rhine R. 8 m. SE of Bonn, height 1,053 ft. a.s.l.

Drakensberg, Republic of South Africa. Mountain range extending NE to SW through the Transvaal, Natal and Cape Province, forming the W frontier of Swaziland with Transvaal, and the E frontier of Lesotho with Natal and Cape Province. The highest peaks are Thaban Ntlenyana, 11,245 ft. a.s.l., and Mont-aux-Sources, 10,822 ft. a.s.l.

Drama, Greece. (i) Prefecture in Macedonia bounded N by Bulgaria. Area, 1,353 sq. m. (3,504 sq. km.). Drained by the Mesta R. Mainly agric., esp. tobacco growing. Pop. (1971c) 91,009. (ii) Cap. of (i) 73 m. ENE of Thessaloniki. Market town trading in tobacco. Pop. (1971c) 29,692.

Drammen, Buskerud, Norway. Town and seaport in the SE at the mouth of the Drammen R. where it enters Drammen Fjord. Industries inc. engineering; manu. paper, wood pulp and cellulose. Pop. (1973E) 50,138.

Drammen River, Norway. Rises as the Hallingdal R. on the Hallingskarv Mountains and flows 190 m. E and then SSE to enter the Skagerrak through Drammen Fjord. Used for hydroelectric power.

Drancy, Seine St.-Denis, France. Residential suburb of NE Paris.

Drava River, Italy/Austria/Yugoslavia. Rises in the Carnic Alps, on the Italian/Austrian border, and flows E through S Austria to enter Yugoslavia E of Bleiburg, then flows ESE to form the Yugoslav/Hungarian frontier, from its confluence with the Mur R., until it turns SE past Osijek to join the Danube R. Navigable for steamers up to Barcs.

Drenthe, Netherlands. Province in the NE bounded E by W. Germ. Area, 1,021 sq. m. (2,644 sq. km.). Cap. Assen. Generally infertile with much heathland, some of it being reclaimed for farming. Chief occupations growing rye and potatoes; rearing cattle; extracting peat. There are some oil and natural gas deposits.

Dresden, Dresden, East Germany. Cap. of district in the SE, sit. on the Elbe R. Industries inc. manu. machine tools, musical instruments, electrical equipment, chemical and pharmaceutical goods, optical instruments and tobacco products. The city was reduced to ruins in 1945 when approx. 150,000 people died. Since rebuilt. Pop. (1972E) 505,385.

Driffield, Humberside, England. Town in the NE, near the N. Sea coast. Market town for an agric. area. Industries inc. agric. engineering, flour milling and oil-cake manu. Pop. (1973E) 8,400.

Drina River, Yugoslavia. Formed by the confluence of the Tara and Piva R., on the N border of Montenegro and flows 290 m. NNE to join the Sava R. *c.* 65 m. W of Belgrade.

Drin River, Albania. Formed by the confluence of the White Drin and Black Drin R. at Kukës and flows 100 m. w on to the plain of Shkodër where it divides. The older course flows s to enter the Adriatic at Lezhë; the w arm joins the Bojana R.

Drogheda, Louth, Irish Republic. Town 4 m. from the mouth of the Boyne R. on the NE coast. Industries inc. textiles, engineering and brewing; manu. fertilizers and cement. Sea port trading in cattle. Pop. (1971C) 19,762.

Drogobych, Ukraine, U.S.S.R. Town 42 m. sw of Lvov. Centre of production for petroleum and natural gas. Industries inc. oil refining, metal working, chemicals. Pop. 43,000.

Droitwich, Hereford and Worcester, England. Town sit. 6 m. NNE of Worcester on the Salwarpe R. Industries inc. manu. heating equipment. Spa with salt springs. Pop. (1973E) 13,950.

Drôme, France. Dept. in SE France bounded w by the Rhône R. Area, 2,533 sq. m. (6,560 sq. km.). Chief towns Valence (the cap.), and Montélimar. Mountainous in the E, where the Cottian Alps rise to 7,890 ft. a.s.l. Chief occupations farming and viticulture; chief products wine, maize and olives. Industries inc. textiles. Pop. (1968C) 342,891.

Drôme River, France. Rises on the w side of the Cottian Alps and flows 65 m. WNW to join the Rhône R. near Montélimar.

Dromore, Down, Northern Ireland. Town 16 m. sw of Belfast on the Lagan R. Market town for an agric. area. Industries inc. linen manu. Pop. (1971C) 2,303.

Droylsden, Greater Manchester, England. Town immediately E of Manchester. Industries inc. textiles, chemicals and engineering. Pop. (1973E) 23,760.

Drumheller, Alberta, Canada. Town 65 m. NE of Calgary on the Red Deer R. Centre of a mining and farming area. Pop. (1974E) 5,888.

Drummondville, Quebec, Canada. Town sit. 60 m. ENE of Montreal on the St. Francis R. Industries, powered by a hydroelectric plant, inc. manu. paper, synthetic fibres and hosiery. Pop. 30,000.

Drygalski Island, Antarctica. Small island *c.* 550 m. off Mirnyy on the coast of Queen Mary Land, in Australian Antarctic Territory.

Duarte, Dominican Republic. Province of central Dominican Rep. bounded s by the Cordillera Central. Area, 1,090 sq.m. (2,823 sq. km.). Cap. San Francisco de Macorís. Densely populated farming area, producing cacao, coffee, rice, fruit. Some iron deposits at Cotuí. Pop. (1960C) 217,889.

Dubai, Trucial States. (i) Sheikhdom on the SE shore of the Persian Gulf, and member state of the United Arab Emirates. Cap. Dubai. Chief occupations trading and fishing. Chief industry petroleum. (ii) Cap. of (i) on the Persian Gulf, chief sea port of Dubai Sheikhdom. Commercial and communications centre. Pop. (1974E) 60,000.

Dubawnt, Lake, North West Territories, Canada. L. in w Keewatin District on the border with Mackenzie District. Area, 1,600 sq. m. 4,144 sq. km.). Fed by the Dubawnt R. and draining through Baker L. and Chesterfield Inlet into Hudson Bay.

Dubbo, New South Wales, Australia. Town sit. 185 m. NW of Sydney on the Macquarie R. Market centre for a sheep and arable farming area. Industries inc. flour milling; manu. clothing. Pop. (1971C) 17,767.

Dublin, Irish Republic. (i) County on the E seaboard, bounded s by Wicklow, W and N by Kildare and Meath. Area, 356 sq. m. (922 sq. km.). Chief towns Dublin (cap. and county town) and Dun Laoghaire. Mountainous in the s rising to Kippure, 2,473 ft.

a.s.l in the Wicklow Mountains. Chief occupation farming, esp. oats, potatoes and cattle. Pop. (1971c) 231,182. (ii) Cap. of Irish Republic and county town of (i) sit. at the mouth of the Liffey R. on Dublin Bay. Commercial centre and sea port trading in livestock and farm produce. Industries inc. brewing, distilling, engineering, flour milling and textiles. Pop. (County boro., 1971c) 567,866.

Dubrovnik, Bosnia and Hercegovina, Yugoslavia. Town on the Dalmatian coast; a tourist resort with great historic interest.

Dubuque, Iowa, U.S.A. Town sit. 62 m. NE of Cedar Rapids on the Mississippi R. Industries inc. meat packing; manu. agric. machinery, furniture and clothing. Pop. (1970c) 62,309.

Ducie, Pitcairn Island, South Pacific. Small uninhabited islet off Pitcairn, annexed 1902 as part of Pitcairn district.

Dudelange, Luxembourg. Town 5 m. ESE of Esch-sur-Alzette near the French border. Industries inc. iron and steel; manu. synthetic fertilizer, tobacco products, beer. Pop. (1973E) 14,700.

Dudley, West Midlands, England. Metropolitan district of West Midlands county, sit. in a coalmining area. Manu. wrought iron products, boilers, chains, bricks and tiles. Pop. (1973E) 187,110.

Dudweiler, Saarland, West Germany. Town sit. 4 m. NE of Saarbrücken in a coalmining area. Industries inc. metal working; manu. electrical equipment. Pop. (1971E) 27,900.

Duff Islands, South West Pacific. Group of islands in the Brit. Soloman Islands Protectorate. Volcanic.

Dugi Island, Bosnia and Hercegovina, Yugoslavia. Island extending 28 m. NW to SE off the Dalmatian coast opposite Zadar. Width 3 m. Chief occupations fishing and tourism. Chief town Sali.

Duisburg, North Rhine-Westphalia, West Germany. Town in the W sit. at the confluence of the Rs. Rhine and Ruhr. Industries inc. iron and steel, coalmining, shipbuilding, engineering, textiles and chemicals. An important inland port. Pop. (1971E) 448,800.

Dukeries, The, Nottinghamshire, England. District of NW Nottinghamshire in Sherwood Forest, consisting of the parks of former ducal seats at Welbeck, Worksop, Clumber and Thoresby.

Dukhan, Qatar, Persian Gulf. Oilfield on the W coast of the Qatar peninsula, linked by pipeline to its terminal at Umm Said. Oil discovered in 1939 but only developed after 1945.

Dukinfield, Greater Manchester, England. Town sit. 6 m. E of Manchester. Industries inc. engineering and textiles, manu. timber, metal, brick and tile products. Pop. (1973E) 18,260.

Dulain *see* **Ramadi**

Duluth, Minnesota, U.S.A. City in NE of state at the mouth of the St. Louis R. at the W end of L. Superior. Industries inc. flour milling, sawmilling and brewing; manu. cement and telephone equipment. Important port handling grain, coal and iron ore from extensive local deposits. Pop. (1970c) 100,578.

Dulwich, Greater London, England. Residential suburb of S London noted for Dulwich College, and art gallery.

Dumbarton, Dunbartonshire, Scotland. Strathclyde region. County town near the mouth of the Clyde R. Industries inc. shipbuilding, engineering and whisky distilling. Pop. (1973E) 24,469.

Dum-Dum, West Bengal, India. Town immediately NE of Calcutta. Industries inc. engineering. Site of Calcutta airport.

Dumfries, Dumfriesshire, Scotland. Dumfries and Galloway region.

County town in the S sit. on the Nith R. Market town for a farming area. Industries inc. manu. tweed and hosiery. Pop. (1973E) 29,259.

Dumfries and Galloway, Scotland. Region of SW Scot. bounded S by the Solway Firth. Area, 2,500 sq. m. comprises the counties of Dumfries, Kirkcudbright and Wigtown. Pop. (1971E based on census) 144,000.

Dumfriesshire, Scotland. County in S Scot. bounded S by Cumbria, Eng., and the Solway Firth. Area, 1,073 sq. m. (2,779 sq. km.). County town Dumfries. Hilly in the N, rising to White Coomb, 2,695 ft. a.s.l. Drained by the Rs. Nith, Annan and Esk into the Solway Firth. Chief occupation farming, esp. cattle, sheep, oats and root crops. Pop. (1973E) 88,012.

Dunajec River, Poland. Rises in the High Tatra and flows 130 m. E and N, in the upper courses as the Rs. Czarny (Black) Dunajec and Bialy (White) Dunajec. It passes Nowy Sącz and Tarnow and joins the Vistula R. *c.* 40 m. below Kraków.

Dunbar, East Lothian, Scotland. Lothian region. Town sit. 26 m. E of Edinburgh on the North Sea. Industries inc. tourism and fishing. Pop. (1973E) 4,609.

Dunbartonshire, Scotland. Strathclyde region. County in W Scot. bounded E by Loch Lomond and Stirling, W by Loch Long and S by the Clyde R., with a separate area between Stirlingshire and Lanarkshire. Area, 244 sq. m. (632 sq. km.). Chief towns Dumbarton (county town), and Clydebank. Mountainous in the N and W rising to Ben Vorlich, 3,092 ft. a.s.l. Drained into the Clyde R. by the Leven R. Chief occupations tourism in the N; cloth dyeing, bleaching and printing in the Leven valley; shipbuilding and engineering on the R. Clyde. Pop. (1973E) 242,067.

Dunblane, Perthshire, Scotland. Central region. Town sit. 5 m. N of Stirling on Allan Water. Market town for a farming area. Industries inc. woollen mills. Pop. (1973E) 2,923.

Dundalk, Louth, Irish Republic. County town near the mouth of the Castletown R. on the NE coast. Industries inc. railway engineering and textiles. Sea port exporting grain, cattle and meat. Pop. (1971C) 21,672.

Dundee, Angus, Scotland. Tayside region. Town in the E sit. on the N shore of the Firth of Tay. Industries inc. jute processing and engineering; manu. linen, canvas and linoleum, foodstuffs, electrical machinery, clocks and watches. Pop. (1973E) 180,674.

Dunedin, South Island, New Zealand. Town on the E coast at the Head of Otago Harbour. Industries inc. manu. woollen goods, agric. machinery, footwear and clothing. Sea port, through Port Chalmers, 8 m. NE, exporting meat, wool, fruit and dairy produce. Pop. (1973E) 83,100.

Dunfermline, Fifeshire, Scotland. Fife region. Town sit. on the N shore of the Firth of Forth. Industries inc. manu. silk, synthetic fibre and rubber products; coalmining, engineering, bleaching and dyeing. Noted for an abbey with tombs of the Kings of Scot. Andrew Carnegie (1835–1919) born here. Pop. (1973E) 52,098.

Dungannon, Tyrone, Northern Ireland. Town 35 m. WSW of Belfast. Market town for an agric. area. Manu. inc. linen and brick-making. Pop. (1971C) 7,535.

Dungarvan, Waterford, Irish Republic. Town on Dungarvan Bay an inlet on the S coast. Sea port and market town. Manu. glue, gelatine, leather and dairy products. Pop. (1971C) 5,583.

Dungeness, Kent, England. Shingle headland at the extreme S tip of Kent, still extending as shingle accumulates, with a lighthouse serving the W end of the Strait of Dover.

Dungun, Trengganu, Malaysia. Town 40 m. SSE of Kuala Trengganu at the mouth of the Besut R. on the South China Sea. The port ships iron ore from Bukit Besi. Industries inc. boatbuilding, sawmilling.

Dunkeld, Perthshire, Scotland. Tayside region. Village sit. 13 m. NNW of Perth on the Tay R. Noted for the ruins of a cathedral, partly 12th cent., and probable site of 'Birnam Wood' mentioned in Shakespeare's 'Macbeth'.

Dunkirk *see* **Dunkerque**

Dunkerque, Nord, France. Town in extreme NE on the North Sea. Industries inc. shipbuilding, oil refining, cotton and jute spinning; manu. fishing equipment. Scene of the evacuation of Allied troops during the Second World War, 1940. Pop. (1968C) 27,504.

Dunkwa, Western Province, Ghana. Town 75 m. N of Takoradi on the Ofin R. Rail junction serving the Awaso bauxite mines. Industries inc. gold mining, sawmilling.

Dún Laoghaire, Dublin, Irish Republic. Town sit. in the E on the S shore of Dublin Bay. Passenger sea port for Dublin. Industries inc. tourism. Pop. (1971C) 53,171.

Dunmow *see* **Great Dunmow**

Dunoon, Argyllshire, Scotland. Strathclyde region. Town sit. 6 m. W of Greenock on the Firth of Clyde. Industries inc. tourism. Pop. (1973E) 9,215.

Dunstable, Bedfordshire,England. Town 4 m. W of Luton at the N end. of the Chiltern Hills, Industries inc. engineering and printing, manu. commercial vehicles, paper and cement. Pop. (1973E) 32,090.

Dunwich, Suffolk, England. Village sit. 8 m. N of Aldeburgh on the North Sea. An important port in Roman, Saxon and early medieval times, destroyed by sea erosion.

Duque de Caxias, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. Town 10 m. NNW of the centre of Rio city near Guanabara Bay. Industries inc. manu. motors, flax and jute milling.

Duran, Guayas, Ecuador. Town opposite Guayaquil on the Guayas R. Terminus of the Andes railway to Quito. Centre of an agric. area. Industries inc. rice milling.

Durance River, France. Rises near Briançon in the High Alps near the. border with N Italy, and flows 218 m. SSW through deep gorges, turning W to join the Rhône R. below Avignon. Used for hydroelectric power in the upper course and irrigation in the lower.

Durango, Mexico. (i) State in N Mex. separated from the Gulf of California by Sinaloa. Area, 46,194 sq. m. (119,642 sq. km.). High plateau rising to the Sierra Madre Occidental in the W. Chief occupations mining and farming. Chief products silver, gold, iron and copper in the mountains; cotton and wheat on lower ground esp. in the Nazas R. valley. Pop. (1970C) 939,208. (ii) Cap. of (i) sit. 130 m. SW of Torreón at 6,314 ft. a.s.l. in the Sierra Madre Occidental. Mining town. Industries inc. iron founding, sugar refining and textiles; manu. glass. Pop. (1970C) 192,900.

Durazno, Durazno, Uruguay. Cap. of dept. sit. 110 m. NNW of Montevideo on the Yí R. Communications centre and market town trading in livestock, hides and grain. Industries inc. flour milling and meat packing.

Durazzo *see* **Durrës**

Durban, Natal, Republic of South Africa. City sit. in the E, on the Indian Ocean. Industries inc. railway engineering, vehicle assembly, oil refining; manu. machinery, metal goods and furniture. Sea port with greater overseas trade than Cape Town, handling coal, ores, maize, wool, sugar, oranges and pineapples. Seaside resort. Pop. (1970C) 874,003.

Düren, North Rhine-Westphalia, West Germany. Town sit. 22 m. wsw of Cologne on the Roer R. Industries inc. manu. textiles, paper, glass and metal goods. Pop. (1971E) 53,700.

Durgapur, West Bengal, India. Village 15 m. SE of Raniganj on the Damodar R. Site of major hydroelectric plant and steelworks.

Durham, England. (i) County in NE Eng. bounded E by the North Sea. Under 1974 re-organization consists of the districts of Derwentside, Chester-le-Street, Wear Valley, Durham, Easington, Teesdale, Sedgefield and Darlington. Hilly in the W rising to the Pennine Hills, sloping to a coastal plain; drained by the Rs. Tyne, Wear and Tees. Chief occupations mining and farming, esp. sheep, wheat and oats. The E half has an extensive coalfield supporting heavy industries, esp. iron and steel, shipbuilding, engineering and chemicals, at Darlington and in the immediately neighbouring counties. Pop. (1973E) 609,840. (ii) County town of (i) sit. in a loop of the Wear R. Episcopal seat, noted for the cathedral, begun 1093, and castle. Industries inc. carpet making. Pop. (1973E) 87,100.

Durham, New Hampshire, U.S.A. Town immediately S of Dover on the Oyster R. in an agric. area. Industries inc. food canning. Seat of the University of New Hampshire. Pop. (1970C) 8,869.

Durham, North Carolina, U.S.A. City in N centre of state. Commercial centre for a tobacco growing area, trading in tobacco products. Industries inc. manu. tobacco products, textiles and hosiery. Pop. (1970C) 95,438.

Durrës, Albania. Town sit. on the Adriatic coast. Sea port handling olive oil and tobacco. Small industries inc. milling. Pop. (1970E) 53,000.

Durrsi *see* **Durrës**

D'Urville Island, Antarctica. Island off the NE tip of Palmer Peninsula and N of Joinville Island, S Atlantic.

D'Urville Island, New Zealand. Island 1 m. off the N coast of S Island, New Zealand, at E entrance to Tasman Bay. Area, 90 sq. m. (233 sq. km.). Main occupation lumbering.

Dushanbe, Tadzhikistan, U.S.S.R. Cap. of the Tadzhik Soviet Socialist Rep. sit. N of the border with Afghánistán. Industries inc. textiles and meat packing; manu. cement and leather. Connected with the Trans Caspian Railway. Formerly known as Stalinabad. Pop. (1974E) 422,000.

Düsseldorf, North Rhine-Westphalia, West Germany. City sit. in W central W. Germ. on the Rhine R. Industries inc. manu. iron and steel, cars, chemicals, machinery, glass, textiles and clothing. Important R. port and commercial centre. Pop. (1971E) 650,400.

Dvina River, U.S.S.R. (i) Northern Dvina, formed by the confluence of the R. Sukhona and Yug, flows 470 m. NW through N Russian Soviet Federal Socialist Republic to enter the White Sea above Arkhangelsk. Chief tribs. R. Vychegda, Pinega and Vaga; linked with the Mariinsk canal system. Navigable May–Nov. (ii) Western Dvina rises in the Valdai Hills in NW Russian Soviet Federal Socialist Republic and flows 640 m. SW into Belorussia, past Vitebsk, then NW to Riga and the Gulf of Riga. Partly navigable May–Nov.

Dwyfor, Gwynedd, Wales. District of the county of Gwynedd. Pop. (1974E) 26,300.

Dyfed, Wales. County of SW Wales bordered W by the Irish Sea. Comprises the former counties of Cardiganshire, Carmarthenshire and Pembroke. Pop. (1974E) 320,100.

Dzerzhinsk, Russian Soviet Federal Socialist Republic, U.S.S.R. Town sit. 20 m. W of Gorki on the Oka R. Industries inc. sawmilling and engineering; manu. chemicals esp. fertilizers. Pop. (1974E) 235,000.

Dzhambul, Kazakhstan, U.S.S.R. Town 285 m. w of Alma-Ata on the Turkish Railway. Cap. of Dzhambul region. Industries inc. fruit canning and sugar refining, manu. superphosphates and prefabricated buildings. Pop. (1970E) 188,000.

Dzhezkazgan, Kazakh Soviet Socialist Republic, U.S.S.R. Town 20 m. E of Karsakpay. Copper-mining centre.

Dzierzonlow, Wrocław, Poland. Town 32 m. ssw of Wrocław. Industries inc. textiles; manu. electrical machinery.

Dzungaria, Sinkiang-Uigur, China. Plateau in N Sinkiang-Uigur bounded w by Kazakhstan, U.S.S.R., N by the Altai Mountains and s by the Tien Shan. Arid region drained into inland L. Pop. nomadic.

E

Ealing, Greater London, England. District of W Lond. 8 m. from the city centre. Ealing proper is residential, with industries at Greenford and Hanwell. Pop. (1973E) 292,510.

Earl's Court, Greater London, England. District of W Central Lond. bounded W by Kensington and E by Fulham. Mainly residential with hotels and apartment houses. Noted as the site of the Earl's Court exhibition hall.

Earlston, Berwickshire, Scotland. Borders region. Town sit. 5 m. ENE of Galashiels on Leader Water. Manu. tweeds.

Earn River, Scotland. Emerges from Loch Earn, Perthshire, and flows E for 46 m. to enter the Firth of Tay 6 m. SE of Perth.

Easington, Durham, England. Town 9 m. E of Durham. Its main industry is coalmining. Pop. (1973E) 9,953.

East Anglia, England. Area of E England forming a promontory into the North Sea between the Thames Estuary (S) and the Wash (N) and inc. the counties of Norfolk and Suffolk. Flat and fertile land producing cereals and vegetables, with an important fishing industry based on Yarmouth and Lowestoft, mainly herring.

East Barnet, Greater London, England. District of N London 10 m. N of the city centre. Mainly residential.

East Bengal *see* **Bangladesh**

Eastbourne, East Sussex, England. Resort sit. on the English Channel at the foot of the S. Downs. Beachy Head is 3 m. SW. Pop. (1973E) 71,850.

East Chicago, Indiana, U.S.A. City and port 17 m. SE of Chicago on L. Michigan. Industries inc. railway engineering, oil refining, iron and steel works, and the manu. of chemicals and cement. Pop. (1970C) 46,982.

East China Sea, Pacific Ocean. Arm of the Pacific Ocean extending 600 m. SSW to NNE between the E China coast and the Kyūshū and Ryukyu Islands. Area, 480,000 sq. m. Width 300–500 m., average depth 615 ft. but reaching 8,920 ft. Connected SW with the South China Sea through the Formosa Strait and NE with the Sea of Japan through the Korea Strait. It receives the Yangtze, Tsientang, Wu and Min Rs. Main ports, Shanghai, Hangchow, Ningpo, Wenchow, Foochow and Keelung.

East Cleveland, Ohio, U.S.A. City next to Cleveland; mainly residential with some industries inc. manu. metal goods. Pop. (1970C) 39,600.

Easter Island, South Pacific. Island forming a possession of Chile and *c.* 2,350 m. W of the Chilean coast. Area, 45½ sq. m. Volcanic, rising to 1,765 ft. a.s.l. Fertile, producing tobacco, sugar cane, vegetables, fruit. Main occupations farming and fishing. Noted for the carved stone heads 30–40 ft. tall which are of unknown origin. Pop. (1970E) 1,000.

Eastern Ghats *see* **Ghats**

East Germany *see* **Germany, East**

East Grinstead, West Sussex, England. Town 11 m. SE of Reigate sit. near Ashdown Forest. Pop. (1973E) 19,420.

Eastham, Merseyside, England. Town 6 m. SSE of Birkenhead on the Mersey

R. at the W end of the Manchester Ship Canal.

East Ham, Greater London, England. District of ENE London sit. at the mouth of the Roding R. where it enters the Thames R. Industries inc. shipyards, ironworks and chemical manu.

East Hartford, Connecticut, U.S.A. Town sit. on the Connecticut R. opposite Hartford, and 36 m. NNE of New Haven. Manu. inc. aircraft engines, machinery, furniture and paper. Pop. (1970C) 57,583.

East Indies, South East Asia. Term describing the Malay Arch. and often used to refer to the former Dutch East Indies, now Indonesia. Many of the islands have volcanoes. Their climate is hot and moist and they fall within the influence of the monsoons. Area, *c.* 1m. sq. m. (2·59m. sq. km.).

East Kilbride, Scotland. Strathclyde region. Town 7 m. SSE of Glasgow. Industries inc. engineering, printing and the manu. of aircraft engines and electrical equipment. The famous surgeons John and William Hunter were born here. Pop. (1973E) 66,769.

East Lansing, Michigan, U.S.A. City sit. 4 m. E of Lansing and a residential suburb of that town. Pop. (1970C) 47,540.

Eastleigh, Hampshire, England. Town 5 m. NNE of Southampton. Industries are railway engineering and the manu. of cables and confectionery. Pop. (1973E) 46,340.

East London, Cape Province, Republic of South Africa. Port and resort on the Indian Ocean, sit. at the mouth of the Buffalo R. Industries inc. railway engineering, fishing, and the manu. of soap, leather goods, furniture and clothing. Exports inc. maize, meat, hides, wool, fruit and dairy products. Pop. (1970C) 123,294.

East Lothian, Scotland. Lothian region. County of SE Scotland bounded N by the Firth of Forth, W by Midlothian and S by Berwick. Area 267 sq. m. Main towns Haddington (county town), Dunbar, North Berwick, Tranent, Prestonpans. Flat in the N rising to the Lammermuir Hills (S). Drained by the Tyne R. Farming is important, also coalmining, fishing, quarrying, lumbering. Industries inc. distilling, brewing, brick and pottery making. Pop. (1973E) 56,639.

East Meadow, New York, U.S.A. Village 2 m. E of Hempstead on W Long Island. Residential. Pop. (1970C) 46,290.

Easton, Pennsylvania, U.S.A. City 51 m. N of Philadelphia sit. at the confluence of the Rs. Delaware and Lehigh. Manu. inc. agric. machinery, cement, paper and textiles. Pop. (1970C) 30,256.

East Orange, New Jersey, U.S.A. City adjoining Newark 12 m. from New York. Mainly residential but also manu. electrical equipment, chemicals, paint and clothing. Pop. (1970C) 75,471

East Pakistan *see* **Bangladesh**

East Point, Georgia, U.S.A. City sit. just SSW of Atlanta. Manu. inc. fertilizers, textiles and furniture. Pop. (1970C) 39,315

East Providence, Rhode Island, U.S.A. Town sit. on the Seekonk R. and the Providence R. opposite Providence. Industries inc. shipbuilding, textile dyeing, engineering, and the manu. of petroleum products, wire and steel goods, chemicals and paper. Pop. (1970C) 48,151.

East Retford, Nottinghamshire, England. Town 9 m. SW of Gainsborough, sit. on the R. Idle. Market town. Industries inc. iron founding, flour milling and paper making. Pop. (1973E) 18,260.

East River, China. Rises in the Kiulen Mountains in S Kiangsi province and flows 250 m. SW then W to join the Canton R. through a delta below

Shekling. Main trib. the Tseng R. Navigable below Laolung for 200 m.

East River, New York, U.S.A. Tidal strait connecting Upper New York Bay and Long Island Sound between Manhattan and the Bronx and Long Island. Connected through Harlem R. with the Hudson R. Length 16 m., width varies from 600–4,000 ft. Crossed by Brooklyn, Manhattan, Williamsburg, Queensboro, Triborough and Bronx-Whitestone road bridges and Hell Gate railway bridge. There are commercial and naval docks and waterfront with heavy traffic on the Brooklyn shore.

East St. Louis, Illinois, U.S.A. City and port sit. on the Mississippi R. opposite St. Louis. An important railway centre with industries inc. oil refineries, aluminium and steel works, meat packing plants, grain mills and manu. of chemicals, fertilizers, glass and paint. Pop. (1970c) 69,996.

East Sussex, England. Under 1974 re-organization the county consists of the districts of Wealden, Rother, Hove, Brighton, Lewes, Eastbourne and Hastings. Pop. (1973E) 657,720.

Eau Claire, Wisconsin, U.S.A. City in W centre of state, sit. at the confluence of the Rs. Chippewa and Eau Claire. Centre of an agric. district with manu. of motorcar parts, rubber and leather goods and paper. Pop. (1970c) 44,619.

Ebbw Vale, Gwent, Wales. Town 20 m. N of Cardiff on the Ebbw R. in a coalmining area. Industries inc. steel and tin-plate manu. Pop. (1973E) 25,670.

Ebebiyín, Equatorial Guinea. Town 110 m. ENE of Bata on the border with Cameroun and Gabon. Main products cacao, coffee.

Eberswalde, Frankfurt, East Germany. Town sit. in the NE, near the border with Poland, on the Finow Canal. Manu. iron and steel goods, esp. cranes, building materials and chemicals. Pop. (1973E) 46,844.

Ebolowa, N'Tem, Cameroun. Town 70 m. SSW of Yaoundé. Regional cap. Trading centre for cacao. There is an agric. school.

Ebro River, Spain. Rises in the Cantabrian Mountains in the N and flows *c.* 550 m. on an irregular and meandering course first SE between Álava and Navarre provinces and Logroño province, then across the plains of Aragon where it feeds an extensive canal system and continues to Mequinenza, Catalonia, where it turns SSE to enter the Mediterranean by a wide delta below Tortosa and 80 m. SW of Barcelona. The main cities on its course are Saragossa, Tortosa, Miranda de Ebro, Logroño, Calahorra, Tudela, Caspe, San Carlos de la Rápita. Oceangoing ships can go up to Tortosa. Main tribs. the Aragon, Gállego, Segre, Jalón, Huerva, Guadalope Rs., the system drains *c.* one-sixth of Spain and supplies about half its hydroelectric power.

Ecatepec Morelos, Mexico, Mexico. Town 12 m. NNE of Mexico City. Trading centre for grain and livestock. Noted as the scene of the execution of Morelos during the revolution.

Ecclefechan, Dumfries, Scotland. Dumfries and Galloway region. Village 13 m. E of Dumfries. Thomas Carlyle was born and buried here.

Eccles, Greater Manchester, England. Town 5 m. W of Manchester on the Irwell R. and the Manchester Ship Canal. Industries inc. cotton milling, textile printing; manu. chemicals, pharmaceutical goods, machinery. Site of Manchester airport; noted as the original source of 'Eccles cakes'. Pop. (1973E) 37,370.

Écija, Sevilla, Spain. Town sit. 52 m. ENE of Seville on the Genil R. Noted for shoes. Other manu. are textiles, soap, olive oil and wine. It is known as the 'frying-pan of Andalusia'.

Ecuador, South America. Rep. in NW South America bounded W by the Pacific, N by Colombia, E and S by Peru, and inc. the Galápagos Islands *c.* 650 m. offshore. The Spaniards under Francisco Pizarro founded a colony after their victory at Cajamarca in 1532. Their rule was first challenged by the uprising in 1809. Marshal Sucre defeated the Spaniards at Pichincha in 1821, and in 1822 Bolívar persuaded the new republic to join the federation of Gran Colombia. The Presidency of Quito became the Republic of Ecuador by amicable secession in 1830. The frontier with Peru has long been a source of dispute between the two countries. The latest delimitation of it was in the Treaty of Rio, in 1942, when, after being invaded by Peru, Ecuador ceded the latter over half her Amazonian territories. Ecuador unilaterally denounced this Treaty in 1961. No definite figure of the area of the country can yet be given, as a portion of the frontier has not been delimited. One estimate shows 455,454 sq. km., including the Archipelago of Colón (the Galápagos Islands) with 7,430 sq. km. The United Nations excludes the 'Región Oriental' and the Galápagos Islands and gives the settled portion of Ecuador as 104,505 sq. m. (270,670 sq. km.). Chief cities Quito (cap.), Guayaquil, Cuenca, Ibarra, Latacunga, Riobamba, Loja.

There are 3 distinct zones: the *Sierra* or uplands of the Andes, consisting of high mountain ridges with valleys, with 2,570,000 of the population and high-priced farming land; the *Costa*, the coastal plain between the Andes and the Pacific, with 2,020,000 whose permanent plantations furnish bananas, cacao, coffee, sugar-cane and many other crops; the *Oriente*, the upper Amazon basin on the E consisting of tropical jungles threaded by large rivers.

The population is predominantly of Amerindians, with small proportions of people of European or African descent. The official language is Spanish. The Amerindians of the highlands speak mainly the Quechua language; in the Oriental Region various tribes have languages of their own. Pop. (1970E) 6·09m.

Edam, Noord-Holland, Netherlands. Town 12 m. NNE of Amsterdam. Noted for cheese. It also manu. earthenware.

Eddystone Rocks, Cornwall, England. Sit. 14 m. SSW of Plymouth. Lighthouse sit. in dangerous reef.

Ede, Gelderland, Netherlands. Town 10 m. WNW of Arnhem. Manu. rayon and metal products. Pop. (1974E) 78,599.

Edea, Sanaga-Maritime, Cameroun. Town 100 m. W of Yaoundé on the Sanaga R. Communications centre at the head of navigation. Trade in rubber and cacao. Industries inc. lumbering, quarrying, palm-oil processing.

Eden River, England. (i) Rises in the Pennines and flows NW for 65 m. to enter the Solway Firth just below Rockcliffe, and 5 m. NW of Carlisle. (ii) Rises in SE Surrey and flows E for 12 m. to join the Medway R. at Penshurst, 5 m. NW of Tunbridge Wells.

Eden River, Scotland. R. rising in Fife and flows for 30 m. ENE into St. Andrew's Bay.

Eder River, West Germany. Rises on the Ederkopf and flows 110 m. E to join the Fulda near Grifte. Used for water storage behind the Eder dam at Hemfurth which supplies the Ems-Weser canal.

Edessa, Macedonia, Greece. Cap. of Pella prefecture 50 m. WNW of Thessaloniki. Manu. textiles, carpets and rugs. Trades in wine, fruit and tobacco. Pop. (1971C) 13,967.

Edfu, Egypt. Town sit. 58 m. N of Aswân on the R. Nile. Manu. earthenware products. Trades in cereals, cotton and dates.

Edgware, Greater London, England. District of NW Lond. 8 m. from the city centre. Mainly residential.

Edina, Minnesota, U.S.A. Village forming a sw suburb of Minneapolis. Pop. (1970c) 44,046.

Edinburgh, Midlothian, Scotland. Lothian region. City on the Firth of Forth 42 m. E of Glasgow. Cap. and county town. Cultural, administrative and educational centre. Industries inc. tanning, distilling, chemicals; manu. machinery, machine tools, paper, printing, publishing, food products. Tourism is stimulated by the annual Edinburgh Festival of the arts and by the city's exceptional architectural interest. Edinburgh Castle is on Castle Rock to the W; the University (1582) is to the S. Pop. (1973E) 448,682.

Edirne, Edirne, Turkey. Cap. of province in extreme NW, sit. at the confluence of the Rs. Maritsa and Tundzha. Manu. inc. textiles, carpets, leather, soap and perfumes. Pop. (1970c) 53,806.

Edjélé, Algeria. Town 135 m. S of Ghadames. Centre of an important oil-producing district.

Edmond, Oklahoma, U.S.A. City 12 m. N of Oklahoma city. Trading centre for an agric. and oil-producing area. Industries inc. manu. petroleum products, flour, animal feed, wood products and concrete blocks. Seat of the central State College. Pop. (1970c) 16,633.

Edmonds, Washington, U.S.A. Town 15 m. N of Seattle on Puget Sound. Produces timber, dairy products and poultry. Pop. (1970c) 23,998.

Edmonton, Alberta, Canada. Cap. of province sit. on the N. Saskatchewan R. 192 m. N of Calgary. The industrial centre of a district concerned with coal, oil, agric. and furs. Industries inc. oil refining, tanning, meat packing, and the manu. of chemicals and clothing. Oil is transported E by the longest service pipeline, more than 2,000 m. North America's first Muslim mosque was estab. in the fur trade era by Iranians. Pop. (1974E) 442,365.

Edmonton, Greater London, England. District of N Lond. 8 m. N of the city centre, noted as the home of Cowper, Charles Lamb and John Keats.

Edmundston, New Brunswick, Canada. Town 65 m. ESE of Rivière du Loup opposite Madawaska, Maine, U.S.A. on the mouth of the Madawaska R. where it enters the St. John R. The main industry is pulp-milling. Pop. (1971c) 12,365.

Edward, Lake *see* **Idi Amin Dada, Lake**

Efate, New Hebrides, South West Pacific. Island 155 m. SE of Espiritu Santo. Area, 50 m. by 20 m. Chief towns Vila (cap. of the Anglo-French condominium), Havannah, an important harbour. Main products copra, coffee, cacao, sandalwood.

Egadi Islands, Sicilia, Italy. Island group 6–23 m. off W Sicily. Area, 15 sq. m. Main islands, Favignana, Marettimo, Levanzo. The main industry is tunny fishing.

Eger, Heves, Hungary. Cap. of county sit. 63 m. NE of Budapest on the Eger R. Noted for wine, and trades in agric. produce. Pop. (1970c) 45,000.

Egham, Surrey, England. Town sit. 18 m. WSW of London on the R. Thames. Mainly residential. Pop. (1973E) 30,320.

Egmont, Mount, North Island, New Zealand. An extinct volcanic peak in the SW, in Taranaki. 8,260 ft. a.s.l.

Egypt, Arab Republic of, North Africa. Rep. in NE Africa and the Sinai peninsula, bounded W by Libya, S by Sudan, E by the Red Sea, the Gulf of Suez and Israel, N by the Mediterranean. Area, 386,200 sq. m. (1m. sq. km.). Chief cities Cairo (cap.), Alexandria, Suez, Port Said, Ismailia. About 3½% of the land area is inhabited and cultivated, the rest being desert; the pop., agric. and industries being concen-

trated on the Nile R. and the Suez Canal ports. The R. and its marshes and Ls. cover 2,850 sq. m. The country is divided into 25 governorates in two provinces, Upper and Lower Egypt. Upper Egypt consists of the land above the Nile delta and is mainly arid with infrequent rain. Rainfall is light even in the delta, and the economy depends heavily on irrigation, fed by the Nile. The main water-storage dams are at Aswan, Esna, Gebel Aulia, Nag'Hammadi, Asyut, Zifta, Mohammed Ali (below Cairo). The main crops raised are cotton, cereals, vegetables, sugar cane. Raw cotton accounts for about 75% of agric. exports. Mineral resources inc. phosphates, sea salt, iron ore and petroleum. Industries are concentrated in the Delta and at Suez, and inc. oil refining, iron and steel, cotton ginning and manu. cotton textiles. Pop. (1972E) 34,583,000.

Eider River, West Germany. Rises 8 m. S of Kiel and flows 117 m. N to the Kiel Canal, which flows through it as far as Rendsburg, then E on a meandering course to enter the North Sea 3 m. below Tönning. Navigable for most of its course.

Eifel, Rhineland-Palatinate, West Germany. A plateau of volcanic origin sit. between the Rs. Rhine, Mosel, Ahr and Our.

Eigg (Egg) Island, Scotland. Highland region. Sit. 7 m. from the mainland. Area, 6½ m. long and 4 m. broad. The highest point is the Scuir of Eigg. 1,289 ft. a.s.l. Pop. (1971C) 191.

Eilat, Israel. Port sit. 174 m. S of Jaffa–Tel Aviv at the head of the Gulf of Aqaba, the E arm of the Red Sea. Pop. (1971E) 15,900.

Eildon Hills, Scotland. Three high hills sit. 1 m. S of Melrose. 1,385 ft. a.s.l.

Eindhoven, Noord-Brabant, Netherlands. Town in the central S sit. on the R. Dommel. Its main industry is radio and electrical equipment. Headquarters of Philips international organization. Other manu. inc. vehicles, plastics, textiles, cigars and matches. Pop. (1972E) 189,209.

Einsiedeln, Schwyz, Switzerland. Town 20 m. SE of Zürich. Noted for its 10th cent. Benedictine Abbey. Pop. 9,000.

Eire *see* **Irish Republic**

Eisenach, Erfurt, East Germany. Town and resort in extreme W sit. at the W end of the Thürinerwald. Manu. motor vehicles, machine tools and chemicals. J. S. Bach was born here in 1685. Pop. (1973E) 50,457.

Eisenhower, Mount, Alberta, Canada. A peak sit. in the Banff National Park, and in the Rocky Mountains. 9,390 ft. a.s.l.

Eisenhüttenstadt, Frankfurt, East Germany. Town and port sit. 15 m. SSE of Frankfurt-on-der-Oder on the Oder R. It is the amalgamation of Stalinstadt and Fürstenberg tog. with numerous blast furnaces and steel works, and is the terminus of the Oder-Spree Canal. Pop. (1973E) 46,548.

Eisleben, Halle, East Germany. Town 20 m. WNW of Halle. Industries inc. copper-smelting, engineering, and the manu. of textiles, cigars and clothing. Martin Luther, 1483–1546, was born, and died, here. Pop. (1973E) 29,944.

Elâziğ, Elâzig, Turkey. (i) Province of E Turkey bounded N by the Euphrates R., Murat R. and Peri R., also SW by the Euphrates R. and SE by the Taurus Mountains. Area, 3,554 sq. m. Mountainous, producing lignite, chromium, cereals, vegetables and fruit, cotton. Pop. (1970C) 378,349. (ii) Town 55 m. ENE of Malatya. Provincial cap. Rail terminus and centre of an agric. and fruit-growing area. Pop. (1970C) 108,337.

Elba, Toscana, Italy. An island sit. in the Tuscan Arch. about 6 m. from

the mainland, and separated from it by the Strait of Piombino. Area, 86 sq. m. (223 sq. km.). Mainly mountainous rising to Monte Capanne, 3,340 ft. a.s.l. Iron ore is mined and exported tog. with marble, lead, sulphur and alabaster. Agric. products inc. vines, olives, cereals and fruit and there are anchovy, sardine and tunny fisheries. Napoleon was exiled here 1814–15. Pop. 35,000.

Elbasan, Elbasan, Albania. Cap. of district 20 m. SE of Tiranë sit. on the Shkumbi R. Manu. textiles, olive oil, soap and leather. Trades in maize, olives and tobacco. Pop. (1970E) 42,000.

Elbe River, Czechoslovakia/Germany. Rises in the Reisengebirge 5 m. NW of Spindleruv Mlyn and flows 706 m. NW through NW Czechoslovakia, turns N into East Germany, forming the Czech.–East Germ. border for *c.* 2 m.; it flows N through the limestone mountains of Saxony to the N Germ. lowlands and meanders past Dresden, Torgan, Dessan and Magdeburg to Hamburg in West Germany; below the city it enters the North Sea at Cuxhaven at the mouth of a 60 m. estuary. Main tribs. the Eger, Mulde, Ilmenan, Saxonian Saale, Vltava, Black Elster, Elde, Havel and Jizera Rs. Navigable for 500 m. and linked by the Mitelland canal system with the Weser and Rhine Rs., and by the Havel-Hohenzollem and Plaue-Havel Spree systems with the Oder R. Connected also with Lübeck and Kiel by the Elbe-Trave and Kiel canals.

Elblag, Gdańsk, Poland. Town and port sit. on the Elblag R. and near the coast of the Gulf of Gdynia. Industries inc. shipbuilding, engineering, and the manu. of textiles.

El Bluff, Zelaya, Nicaragua. Town 5 m. E of Bluefields on the Caribbean, and forming its out-port.

Elbruz (El'brus) Mount, Kabardino-Balkar/Georgia, U.S.S.R. The highest peak in the Caucasus Mountains, comprising two extinct volcanos, the W 18,482 ft. a.s.l. and the E 18,356 ft. a.s.l.

El Callao, Bolívar, Venezuela. Town 135 m. ESE of Ciudad Bolívar on the Yuruari R. Gold mining centre.

Elche, Alicante, Spain. Town 13 m. WSW of Alicante. Noted for large groves of date-palms which supply the whole of Spain with leaves for Palm Sunday. Manu. textiles, fertilizers, footwear and soap. Pop. (1970C) 122,663.

El Dorado, Arkansas, U.S.A. City 110 m. SSW of Little Rock. An important centre of the oil industry with associated trades. Also deals in timber and cotton. Pop. (1970C) 25,283.

Eldoret, Rift Valley, Kenya. Town 80 m. NW of Nakuru on the Uasin Gishu Plateau, at 6,875 ft. a.s.l. Trading centre for a farming area, with an airport. Pop. (1969C) 16,900.

Elektrostal, Russian Soviet Federal Socialist Republic, U.S.S.R. Town 32 m. E of Moscow. Industries inc. heavy engineering, steel works and the manu. of stainless steel. Pop. (1974E) 130,000.

Elephanta Island, Maharashtra, India. Sit. in Bombay Harbour about 5 m. from Bombay. Noted for its cave temples which are dedicated to Siva.

Eleuthera Island, Bahamas. Island between Great Abaco and Cat Islands, its N point 50 m. NE of Nassau. Area, 80 m. by 6 m. Main settlements Governor's Harbour, Palmetto Point, Tarpum Bay. Main products tomatoes, pineapples, dairy products. Pop. (1970C) 6,247.

Elgin, Moray, Scotland. Grampian region. Town near the N coast, sit. on the R. Lossie. Industries inc. sawmilling, brewing and whisky distilling. Pop. (1973E) 17,042.

Elgin, Illinois, U.S.A. City sit. 35 m. WNW of Chicago on the Fox R. Manu. watches, electrical equipment,

motorcar accessories and pianos. Pop. (1970c) 55,691.

Elgon, Mount, Kenya/Uganda. An extinct volcano 60 m. NE of L. Victoria. 14,178 ft. a.s.l. Coffee and bananas are grown on the lower slopes.

Elia, Greece. *Nome* of the W Peloponnesus bounded E by the Alpheus R. and W by the Ionian Sea. Area, 1,178 sq. m. Cap. Pyrgos. Mainly mountainous, with W coastal lowland producing currants, fruits, olives, vines. Cereals and stock farming are the main occupations on the mountain slopes. Industries are concentrated on Pygros. Pop. (1970c) 165,056.

Elisabethville *see* **Lubumbashi**

Elista, Kalmyk Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic, U.S.S.R. Town 180 m. W of Astrakhan. Communications and trading centre. Cap. of the Autonomous Soviet Socialist Rep. Industries inc. processing of farming products, esp. sheepskins, wool, meat, grain; manu. bricks and tanning extract. Pop. (1973E) 56,000.

Elizabeth, New Jersey, U.S.A. City 5 m. SSW of Newark. Noted for Singer sewing machines since 1873. Also manu. motorcar and aircraft accessories, printing machinery, electronic equipment and chemicals. Pop. (1970c) 112,654.

Elkhart, Indiana, U.S.A. City 135 m. N of Indianapolis sit. at the confluence of the R. Elkhart and St. Joseph. Manu. musical instruments, esp. wind and percussion, producing nearly 75% of the country's total. Also manu. machinery, metal, rubber and paper products. Pop. (1970c) 43,152.

Elk Island National Park, Alberta, Canada. Sit. 21 m. E of Edmonton, it is the largest reserve in the country, 75 sq. m. (194 sq. km.). in area. Mainly forested providing a home for buffalo, moose, elk and deer.

Elko, Nevada, U.S.A. City 200 m. W of Salt Lake City, Utah on the Humboldt R. at 5,063 ft. a.s.l. Trading and distribution centre for cattle, sheep and wool. Industries inc. railway repair shops. Pop. (1970c) 7,621.

Ellesmere, Salop, England. Town 15 m. NNW of Shrewsbury sit. on the Ellesmere Canal which joins the R. Severn with the R. Mersey. Pop. (1973E) 2,370.

Ellesmere Island, North West Territories, Canada.

Ellesmere Port, Cheshire, England. Port 9 m. SSE of Liverpool on the Manchester Ship Canal. An important oil and petroleum centre with industries inc. engineering, flour milling and the manu. of motorcars, chemicals and paper. Pop. (1973E) 63,870.

Ellice Islands, South West Pacific. Group comprising part of the Brit. colony of the Gilbert and Ellice Islands. Area, 9½ sq. m. Cap. Funafuti, the main island and port. Other islands, Nanumanga, Nanumea, Nui, Niutao, Vaitupu, Nukufetau, Nukulaelae, Niulakita. Low-lying, mainly coconut groves. The chief product is copra. Pop. (1968E) 6,332.

Ellicott City, Maryland, U.S.A. City 11 m. WSW of Baltimore on the Patapsco R. Trading centre for an agric. area, handling wheat, corn and hay. Industries inc. manu. machinery, feed, flour mixes, clothing. Originally called Ellicott Mills, after the flour mills estab. in 1774. Pop. (1970c) 9,506.

Ellis Island, New York, U.S.A. Sit. in Upper New York Bay, and formerly used as an immigrant station.

Ellora, Maharashtra, India. Village 158 m. NE of Bombay. Noted for its cave temples.

Ellsworth Mountains, Antarctica. Range extending SSW from the base of the Palmer Peninsula to the Rockefeller Plateau.

Elmhurst, Illinois, U.S.A. City 16 m. W of Chicago. There are limestone

quarries in the vicinity. Pop. (1970c) 50,547.

Elmira, New York, U.S.A. City sit. 85 m. SSE of Rochester on the Chemung R. Manu. inc. fire-fighting equipment, bicycles, radiators and valves, glass and shoes. Pop. (1970c) 39,945.

El Mochito, Santa Barbara, Honduras. Town 10 m. SE of Santa Barbara. Mining centre, esp. silver, gold, lead.

Elmont, New York, U.S.A. Village immediately E of Jamaica on W Long Island. Mainly residential; manu. clothing. Pop. (1970c) 29,363.

Elmshorn, Schleswig-Holstein, West Germany. Town 20 m. NW of Hamburg. Industries inc. shipbuilding, food processing and the manu. of textiles and leather goods. Pop. (1971E) 41,400.

El Muerto, Chile/Argentina. Mountain peak in the Andes, 21,450 ft., 30 m. WSW of Cerro Incahuasi on the Chile/Argentina frontier.

El Obeid, Kordofan, Sudan. City 230 m. SW of Khartoum. Railway terminus and communications centre for the oil-seed and gum-arabic region of W Sudan. Airport. Pop. (1968E) 67,000.

Elobey Chico, Equatorial Guinea. Islet of the Elobey group in Corisco Bay off the mouth of the Río Muni. Uninhabited.

Elobey Grande, Equatorial Guinea. The largest islet of the Elobey group Area, 9 sq. m. (23 sq. km.).

El Oro, Ecuador. Province of S Ecuador on an inlet of the Pacific. Area, 3,134 sq. m. Main cities Machala (cap.), Santa Rosa, Pasaje, Puerto Bolivar. Coastal plains rising to Andean highlands. The main occupation is mining; chief minerals gold (at Zaruma), silver, copper, lead. Agric. is also important, esp. cacao, coffee, sugar cane, rice, fibres, rubber, fruit and nuts. Pop. 210,000.

El Paraíso, Honduras. Dept. of S Honduras on the Nicaragua border. Area, 3,310 sq. m. (8,573 sq. km.). Cap. Yuscarán. Mountainous, drained by the Jalán and Choluteca Rs. The main occupations are farming and mining, esp. gold at Agua Fría and silver at Yuscarán. Pop. (1973E) 149,599.

El Paso, Texas, U.S.A. Port sit. on the Rio Grande opposite Ciudad Juarez in Mex. Industries inc. oil refining, copper smelting, meat packing and the manu. of glass and textiles. Trades in silver, copper, lead, meat, hides and wool. Pop. (1970c) 322,261.

Elphinstone Island, Andaman Islands, Indian Ocean. Island 35 m. W of Mergui in lower Burma. Area, 13 m. long and 2–5 m. wide.

El Progreso, Guatemala. (i) Dept. of E Central Guatemala sit. in the Motagua R. valley and bounded N by the Chuacús and Sierra de las Minas. Area, 742 sq. m. (1,922 sq. km.). Mainly agric. producing maize, beans, sugar cane and fodder crops, with some livestock farming. Pop. (1972E) 79,834. (ii) Town 35 m. ENE of Guatemala city on the Guastatoya R. Dept. cap. Commercial centre trading in agric. produce.

El Progreso, Yoro, Honduras. Town 37 m. SW of Tela on the Ulúa R. Commercial centre for an agric. and fruit growing area, trading in bananas.

El Rahad, Kordofan, Sudan. Town 45 m. SE of El Obeid, producing cotton, gum arabic, nuts, cereals.

El Saïd, Egypt. Otherwise called 'Upper Egypt', one of the two main districts and comprising most of the country above the Nile delta, which comprises Lower Egypt.

El Salvador. Rep. bounded to the N and W by Guatemala, N and E by Honduras and E by the Gulf of Fonseca. Divided into 14 depts. Cap. San Salvador. Area, 8,236 sq. miles (21,331 sq. km.). In 1839 the Central

American Federation, which had comprised the states of Guatemala, El Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua and Costa Rica, was dissolved, and El Salvador declared itself formally an independent republic in 1841. There are volcanic mountains, fertile uplands and a hot, humid coastal belt. Chief crops are cotton, coffee, balsam (the world's main source), rice and maize. Agric. is the mainstay of the economy. Industries: coffee processing and sugar refining; manu. textiles and leather goods, mainly in San Miguel and Santa Ana. Pop. (1972E) 2,510,984.

El Seibo, Dominican Republic. (i) Province in the E bounded N by Samaná Bay and crossed W to E by the Cordillera Central. Area, 1,287 sq. m. Fertile agric. area; main products being coffee, cacao, sugar cane, rice, corn, fruit, livestock and dairy products. Pop. (1960C) 156,136. (ii) Town 60 m. ENE of Santo Domingo on the Soco R. Provincial cap. and centre of an agric. area. Pop. (1969E) 144,517 (iii) Plain extending *c.* 100 m. E along the Caribbean from the Ozama R. to the Mona Passage, and *c.* 20 m. wide. Fertile lowland producing sugar, cacao, rice, maize, livestock, coffee, tobacco and fruit.

Elsmere, Delaware, U.S.A. Town immediately W of Wilmington in N Delaware. Mainly residential. Pop. (1970C) 8,415.

Eltham, Greater London, England. Residential district of SE London.

Eltham, North Island, New Zealand. Town 28 m. SSE of New Plymouth; centre of a dairy farming area. Pop. (1973E) 2,320.

El Tránsito, Valle, Honduras. Town 7 m. W of Nacaome. Gold and silver mining centre.

Eluru, Andhra Pradesh, India. Town 180 m. ESE of Hyderabad sit. at the junction of the Godavari and Krishna Rs. canal systems. Manu. carpets, textiles and leather goods. Trades in rice, oilseeds and tobacco. Pop. (1971C) 127,047.

Elvas, Portalegre, Portugal. Town 20 m. W of Badajoz, Spain, near the Spanish border. Trades in grain, wine, olive oil and plums.

El Wejh, Hejaz, Saudi Arabia. Town 380 m. NW of Jidda on the Red Sea. Trading centre and port with a good natural harbour. Sometimes called Al Wajh or Al Wijh.

Ely, Cambridgeshire, England. Town 15 m. NNE of Cambridge on the Ouse R. sit. on a hillock in surrounding drained fenland, called the Isle of Ely. Industries inc. manu. leather goods and footwear, processing sugar beet. Noted for the cathedral, founded 1109 in the church of a Benedictine monastery. The Saxons mustered under Hereward against the Norman King William I on the Isle of Ely. Pop. (1973E) 10,630.

Elyria, Ohio, U.S.A. City sit. 23 m. WSW of Cleveland on the Black R. Manu. inc. aircraft, motorcars, pumps, electrical goods, chemicals and plastics. Pop. (1970C) 53,427.

Emba, Kazakh Soviet Socialist Republic, U.S.S.R. Town 110 m. SSE of Aktyubinsk on the trans-Caspian railway. The main industry is metalworking.

Emba River, U.S.S.R. Rises in the S Mugodzhar Hills, Kazakh Soviet Socialist Rep. and flows 384 m. SW past Zharkamys to enter the Caspian Sea near Zhilaya Kosa. Its lower course flows through the Emba oil field. Main trib. the Temir R.

Emden, Lower Saxony, West Germany. Port in the NW sit. on the R. Ems estuary and the Dortmund-Ems Canal. Industries inc. shipbuilding, oil refining, fishing and fish canning. Coal is exported. Pop. (1971E) 49,500.

Emek Hefer, Israel. District in the valley of Jezreel on the coastal plain; the main agric. centre of Israel.

Emet, Kutahya, Turkey. Village 38 m. W of Kutahya. Main products lignite, cereals.

Emilia Romagna, Italy. A region of N Italy. Area, 8,540 sq. m. (22,119 sq. km.). The Apennines are sit. along the S border with the fertile plains of the R. Po lying to the N of them. Agric. products inc. cereals, sugar-beet, vines and fruit. The main occupation is food processing. Cap. Bologna. Pop. (1971C) 3,841,103.

Emirau, Papua New Guinea. Island in the Mussau group of the Bismarck arch. 100 m. NW of New Ireland. Area, 20 sq. m. Volcanic. Contains coconut plantations.

Emmen, Drenthe, Netherlands. Town 32 m. SSE of Groningen. Manu. inc. agric. machinery, nylon, chemicals and cement. Pop. (1972E) 81,697.

Emmental, Bern, Switzerland. A valley of the upper Emme R. in W central Switz., noted for cheese.

Empangeni, Natal, Republic of South Africa. Town 90 m. NE of Durban. Railway junction in a fruit-growing area. The main industry is sugar milling.

Empoli, Toscana, Italy. Town sit. on the Arno R., between Florence and the W coast. Manu. textiles, pottery, glassware, hosiery, macaroni and straw goods. Pop. 35,000.

Emporia, Kansas, U.S.A. Town 50 m. SSW of Topeka. Railway and commercial centre for an extensive farming area, handling grain and livestock. Industries inc. meat packing, flour milling, dairying, railway repair shops. Pop. (1970C) 23,327.

Emsland, West Germany. Region bounded E by the Ems R. and W by the Dutch border. Swampy area, much drained and with considerable oil resources.

Ems River, West Germany. Rises 10 m. N of Paderborn and flows *c.* 250 m. E and N on a meandering course past Rheine to enter the North Sea by a 20 m. estuary. Below Münster it is joined briefly by the Dortmund-Ems Canal.

Encamp, Andorra. Village 4 m. NE of Andorra la Vella on a headstream of the Valira R. Main occupation livestock farming.

Encarnación, Itapúa, Paraguay. Cap. of province and port on the Alto Paraná R. in the extreme SE. Industries inc. sawmilling and tanning. Exports inc. timber, cattle, hides, rice, cotton, tobacco and *maté*. Pop. (1970E) 35,000.

Endeavour Strait, Queensland, Australia. Sit. between Cape York Peninsula and Prince of Wales Island, forming the S part of Torres Strait.

Enderbury Island, Phoenix Island, South Pacific. Island *c.* 2,000 m. SW of Honolulu near Canton Island. Area, 2·2 sq. m. Uninhabited.

Enderby Land, Antarctica. Antarctic mainland extending from Ice Bay to Edward VIII Bay at 66° 50′ S lat.

Enfield, Greater London, England. Town forming a suburb of NE Lond. 10 m. N of the city centre, noted as the site of a royal small-arms factory manu. Enfield rifles. Also manu. metal products and plastics. Pop. (1973E) 264,790.

Enfield, Connecticut, U.S.A. Town sit. 45 m. NNE of New Haven on the Connecticut R. Manu. carpets, hardware, paper and wood products. Pop. (1970C) 46,189.

Engadine, Graubünden, Switzerland. The upper valley of the Inn R. in E Switz. extending from the Maloja Pass to the Austrian frontier. It is divided into Upper Engadine and Lower Engadine, the latter containing the Swiss National Park.

Engelberg, Obwalden, Switzerland. Resort 18 m. SSE of Luzern, surrounded by mountains, at 3,343 ft. a.s.l.

Engels, Russian Soviet Federal Socialist Republic, U.S.S.R. Town sit. on the Volga R. opposite Saratov.

Industries inc. railway engineering, meat packing, flour milling and the manu. of textiles and leather goods. Pop. (1972E) 134,000.

England, North Europe. SE part and largest political division of the island of Great Britain, bounded E by the North Sea, S by the English Channel, N by Scotland and W by the Atlantic Ocean, Wales and the Irish Sea. Area, 50,331 sq. m. Chief cities London (cap.), Birmingham, Liverpool, Manchester, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Bristol, Plymouth, Sheffield, Leeds, Nottingham, Coventry, Wolverhampton, Southampton. Generally undulating lowland with downland and low hills in the S and E, rising to the Pennine range which extends centrally N to S, the high moorland of the SW and NE and the Cumbrian mountains, NW, which rise to Scafell Pike, 3,210 ft. a.s.l. Drained into the North Sea by the Tyne, Ouse, Trent, Norfolk Ouse and Thames Rs. and their tribs.; into the Bristol Channel by the Severn and Avon Rs. and into the Irish Sea by the Eden, Ribble and Mersey Rs. The land surface is 32m. acres, of which 3m. acres are rough grazing land, 8m. permanent pasture and 13m. arable. The main products are cereals, vegetables, beef and dairy cattle, sheep. Mineral resources inc. coal (about ¼ coming from the Yorkshire-Leicester-Nottingham field), off-shore petroleum, mainly in the North Sea, iron, building stone and clays. Heavy industries based on coal supplies inc. iron and steel, chemicals, textiles from natural and man-made fibres, paper making, engineering. Other industries inc. manu. vehicles, aircraft, electrical goods, agric. machinery. The conurbations of the Midlands form the main industrial area. Fishing is important on the E coast, esp. cod and herring. Pop. (1971C) 45,879,670.

Englewood, Colorado, U.S.A. City forming a S suburb of Denver on the South Platte R. at 5,200 ft. a.s.l. Market centre for an irrigated agric. area. Industries inc. manu. tools, dairy products. Pop. (1970C) 33,695.

Englewood, New Jersey, U.S.A. City 13 m. NNE of Jersey City. Manu. inc. elevators, electrical and leather goods. Pop. (1970C) 33,695.

English Channel, England/France. A narrow sea between Eng. and France; connected with the North Sea by the Strait of Dover which is the narrowest part, 21 m., and also the shallowest, 12–13 fathoms. It stretches W and joins the Atlantic near the Scilly Isles. Length, about 350 m. The Isle of Wight and the Channel Islands are in the Channel and the only important river flowing into it is the Seine. Mathieu first suggested the idea of a channel tunnel to Napoleon I.

Enid, Oklahoma, U.S.A. City 66 m. NNW of Oklahoma City. A leading grain centre in an oil-producing region. Industries inc. oil refining and the manu. of oilfield equipment, and flour milling. Pop. (1970C) 44,088.

Enna, Sicilia, Italy. Cap. of Enna province sit. 62 m. SE of Palermo at 2,600 ft. a.s.l. Trades in sulphur and rocksalt. Pop. 30,000.

Ennerdale Water, England. L. 7 m. ESE of Whitehaven, on the NW coast, which it supplies with water.

Ennis, Clare, Irish Republic. Town sit. in the W centre, on the R. Fergus. Industries inc. distilling, brewing and flour milling. Pop. (1971C) 5,972.

Enniscorthy, Wexford, Irish Republic. Town sit. in the SE on the R. Slaney. Industries inc. bacon curing, brewing, flour milling and the manu. of pottery. Pop. (1971C) 5,704.

Enniskillen, Fermanagh, Northern Ireland. Town sit. on an island in the R. Erne between Upper and Lower Lough Erne, in the SW. Trades in cattle and agric. produce. Pop. (1971C) 6,553.

Enschede, Overijssel, Netherlands. Town sit. near the W. Germ. border and joined to the Rs. Ijssel and Rhine by the Twente Canal. A leading centre of the cotton trade and also

manu. chemicals, paper and tyres. Pop. (1972E) 143,330.

Ensenada, Baja California, Mexico. Port 65 m. SSE of San Diego, U.S.A. Industries inc. fishing, fish-canning and wine making. Cotton is exported. Pop. (1970E) 77,000.

Entebbe, Buganda, Uganda. Town sit. on the NW shore of L. Victoria, at 3,760 ft. a.s.l. An administrative centre with an intern. airport.

Entre Minho e Douro, Portugal *see* **Minho**

Entre Ríos, Argentina. Province of E Argentina bounded W by the Paraná R. and E by Uruguay across the Uruguay R. Area, 28,487 sq. m. (73,781 sq. km.). Main cities Paraná (cap.), Bajada Grande, Concordia, Concepción del Uruguay, Colón, Gualeguaychú. Low lying and swampy with fertile alluvial soil and a subtropical climate. Mainly a stock raising and farming area with associated industries and some lumbering and quarrying. Pop. (1970C) 812,000.

Entreves, Val d'Aosta, Italy. Village at the Italian end of the Mont Blanc road tunnel, which links it with Les Pelerins, France (opened in 1965).

Enugu, Nigeria. Town in the SE. Centre of the coalmining industry in W Africa. Industries inc. railway engineering and sawmilling. Pop. (1972E) 138,457.

Epe, Gelderland, Netherlands. Town 10 m. N of Apeldoorn. Market town trading in eggs and wooden shoes. Pop. (1974E) 31,134.

Épernay, Marne, France. Town sit. in the NE on the Marne R. An important centre of the Champagne wine industry tog. with Reims. Vast wine cellars 30 m. long are hollowed out of the chalk hills. Manu. inc. corking equipment, corks, casks and bottles. Other industries are sugar refining and the manu. of textiles. Pop. (1968C) 27,767.

Epi, New Hebrides, South West Pacific. Island 90 m. SE of Espiritu Santo. Area, 27 m. by 11 m. Main products copra, cacao.

Epinal, Vosges, France. Cap. of dept. in the E sit. on the Moselle R. Manu. cotton, cheap engravings and lithographs, images, d'Epinal, and Kirsch liqueur. Pop. (1968C) 39,991.

Epirus, Greece. *Name* of NW Greece bounded NW by Albania, W by the Ionian Sea, S by the Gulf of Arta and E by the Pindus R. system. Area, 3,495 sq. m. Cap. Ioannina. Mainly a limestone area noted for stock farming, mainly goats and sheep, and producing also cereals, and fruit. It is divided administratively into 4 'nomes': Arta, Joannina, Preveza, Thesprotia. Pop. (1971E) 310,344.

Epping, Greater London, England. Town forming a suburb of NE Lond. 15 m. NNE of the city centre at the edge of the anc. Epping Forest, now reduced to about 5,600 acres and a public park. Pop. (1973E) 11,340.

Epsom and Ewell, Surrey, England. District comprising the two towns and 14 m. SW of Lond. Noted for horse racing on Epsom Downs, esp. the 'Derby' and the 'Oaks'. Pop. (1973E) 71,650.

Equatoria, Sudan. Province of S Sudan bounded S by Zaïre and Uganda, SE by Kenya and E by Ethiopia. Area, 76,995 sq. m. Cap. Juba. Mainly savannah and tropical woodlands rising to the Imatong Mountains, S. Drained by the upper White Nile, here called the Bahr el Jebel. The main occupation is farming, the main products being cotton, peanuts, sesame, durra and livestock. Pop. (1968E) 1·27m.

Equatorial Guinea, West Africa. Rep. on the Gulf of Guinea bounded S and E by Gabon, N and E by Cameroun. Area, 9,828 sq. m. Chief towns Santa Isabel (cap.), Bata, Rio Benito. The rep. consists of the continental province Rio Muni, with the offshore islands of Corisco, Elobey

Grande and Elobey Chico; the island province of Fernando Poo off the coast of Cameroun. Rio Muni is heavily forested; the main occupations are lumbering and farming. In Fernando Poo the main occupations are farming and fishing, with some fish processing. Pop. (1968E) 30,000.

Erciyas Dağil Turkey. An extinct volcano 13 m. S of Kayseri. 12,850 ft. a.s.l.

Erebus, Mount, Ross Island, Antarctica. An active volcano. 13,202 ft. a.s.l.

Eregli, Konya, Turkey. Town 90 m. ESE of Konya. The main industry is cotton textile manu.

Erfurt, East Germany. (i) A district formerly part of Thuringia. Area, 2,837 sq. m. (7,348 sq. km.). Pop. (1971E) 1,256,354. (ii) Cap. of district of same name in the SW sit. on the Gera R. Manu. machinery, typewriters, electrical equipment, textiles and footwear. Trades in flowers, vegetables and seeds. It is one of the oldest Germ. towns. Pop. (1972E) 200,837.

Ergani, Diyarbakir, Turkey. Village 36 m. NW of Diyarbakir on the Tigris R., with important deposits of copper and some silver and chromium.

Ericht, Loch, Scotland. L. in S Inverness and NW Perthshire extending 14 m. SW to NE along the foot of Ben Alder. Its outlets are the Ericht and Truim Rs. It forms part of the Lochaber hydroelectric system.

Erie, Pennsylvania, U.S.A. Port and city in extreme NW of state sit. on L. Erie. Manu. inc. washing machines, refrigerators, electrical equipment, paper and textiles. Coal, petroleum, timber, fish and grain are exported. Pop. (1970C) 129,231.

Erie Canal, New York, U.S.A. Waterway extending 350 m. from Albany on the Hudson R. to Buffalo on L. Erie, now improved and widened as the New York State Barge Canal.

Erie, Lake, U.S.A./Canada. Fourth in size of the Great Lakes, 241 m. long and 30–57 m. wide. Area, 9,940 sq. m. Bounded N and half sit. in Ontario, Can., bounded S by New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio, U.S.A., and Michigan, U.S.A. to the W. Fed by the Detroit R. from L. Huron, drained by the Niagara R. to L. Ontario, where the navigable Welland Canal by-passes Niagara Falls. It is connected with New York and the Atlantic by the Hudson R. and New York State Barge Canal. Ice-free April-mid December, but subject to violent winds. Chief ports on the U.S.A. side, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Erie, Conneaut, Ashtabula, Cleveland, Lorain, Sandusky, Toledo, Detroit. Chief Can. ports, Port Colborne, Port Dover, Port Stanley, Leamington. The main islands are Bass, Kelleys Islands, Pelee Island.

Erigavo, Somalia. Town 240 m. ENE of Hargeisa in the Ogo highlands. Livestock farming centre.

Erith, Greater London, England. Town 9 m. W of Gravesend on the Thames R. Industries inc. chemicals; manu. explosives, paper, cables, radio equipment, lubricating oils, flour.

Eritrea, Ethiopia. Territory bordering the Red Sea. Area, 45,000 sq. m. Cap. Asmara. Became part of Ethiopia in 1962.

Erlangen, Bavaria, West Germany. Town 10 m. N of Nuremberg sit. at the confluence of the Rs. Regnitz and Schwabach. Manu. textiles, electrical equipment, gloves, glass and beer, the latter being esp. well-known. Pop. (1971E) 85,800.

Ermelo, Gelderland, Netherlands. Town 28 m. SSE of Amsterdam. The centre of a dairy-farming district.

Ernakulam, Kerala, India. Town 110 m. NNW of Trivandrum, and

joined by bridges to the port of Cochin. Manu. inc. ropes, mats and soap.

Erne, Lough, Fermanagh, Northern Ireland. L. consisting of two smaller Ls. joined by a 10 m. stretch of the Erne R. Upper Lough Erne, SE is 30 sq. m.; Lower Lough Erne, NW is 90 sq. m. There are numerous islands.

Erne River, Irish Republic/Northern Ireland. Rises in Lough Gowna on the border of Longford and Cavan, and flows 72 m. NW through Cavan, Fermanagh, Donegal, through Lough Oughter and Lough Erne to enter the Atlantic in Donegal Bay. Used for hydroelectric power.

Erromanga, New Hebrides, South Pacific. Island 240 m. SE of Espiritu Santo. Area, 345 sq. m. Mainly savannah with extinct volcanoes. Main products copra, wool, sandalwood.

Ersekë *see* **Kolonje**

Erzgebirge, Czechoslovakia/East Germany. A mountain range stretching WSW to ENE for about 90 m. along the frontier. The highest peak is Klinovec in Czech., 4,081 ft. a.s.l.

Erzincan, Erzincan, Turkey. Cap. of province sit. near the Euphrates R. in E central Turkey. Manu. textiles, copper goods and clothing. Pop. (1970c) 58,352.

Erzurum, Erzurum, Turkey. Cap. of province sit. in the NE and on the Armenian plateau. Industries inc. iron and copper working, sugar refining and tanning. Trades in cattle, furs, grain and vegetables. Pop. (1970c) 134,655.

Esbjerg, Ribe, Denmark. Port in the SW on the North Sea opposite Fanö Island. There is a steamer service to Brit. Industries inc. fishing and the manu. of rope and margarine. Dairy produce is exported. Pop. (1970c) 68,085.

Esbo *see* **Espoo**

Esch-Alzette, Luxembourg. Town sit. 10 m. SW of Luxembourg on the Alzette R. The second largest town and centre of the steel industry. Coal and iron are mined. Manu. inc. steel products and fertilizers. Pop. (1971E) 27,539.

Eschwege, Hessen, West Germany. Town sit. 27 m. ESE of Kassel on the Werra R. Manu. soap, footwear and textiles. Pop. (1971E) 23,400.

Eschweiler, North Rhine-Westphalia, West Germany. Town 8 m. ENE of Aachen. Industries inc. coalmining, engineering, brewing and tanning. Pop. (1971E) 38,800.

Escolín, Mexico. Oilfield near the rich field at Poza Rica.

Escorial, Madrid, Spain. Town 26 m. WNW of Madrid sit. at the foot of the Sierra de Guadarrama. Nearby is the famous El Escorial.

Escuintla, Guatemala. (i) Dept. of S Guatemala on the Pacific coast. Area, 1,693 sq. m. Chief towns Escuintla, Santa Lucía, Palín, San José. Mainly a farming area, producing sugar cane, fruit, coffee, maize, cattle. Pop. (1972E) 426,498. (ii) Town 28 m. SW of Guatemala. Dept. cap., commercial centre of an agric. district. Main industries sugar milling, cotton ginning. Pop. (1970E) 62,500.

Esdraelon, Plain of, Israel. Sit. between Mount Carmel and the Jordan valley. It is traversed by the Kishon R. and is very fertile.

Esfáhán, Esfáhán, Iran. Cap. of province in W central Iran sit. on the Zayindeh R. It is the second largest town with many fine buildings and mosques. Manu. carpets, rugs, textiles and brocades. Pop. (1972E) 424,045.

Esher, Surrey, England. Town 15 m. SW of Lond. mainly residential but inc. the industrial districts of Long Ditton and Thames Ditton. Pop. (1973E) 5,085.

Eskilstuna, Södermanland, Sweden. Town sit. just S of L. Malar on the

Hjälmar R. Centre of an important iron and steel industry noted for cutlery and swords. Other manu. inc. machinery, electrical equipment and precision instruments. Pop. (1971E) 93,319.

Eskişehir, Eskişehir, Turkey. Cap. of province in the NW. Industries inc. sugar refining and the manu. of agric. implements, cement and textiles. Trades in agric. produce. It is noted for hot sulphur springs. Pop. (1970C) 163,458.

Esk River, England. Rises on Scafell and flows SW for 20 m. to enter the Irish Sea near Ravenglass, 14 m. SSE of Whitehaven.

Esk River, England. Rises in the Cleveland Hills and flows E for 24 m. to enter the North Sea at Whitby.

Esk River, England/Scotland. Formed by the union of the Black Esk and the White Esk, flows SSE and SSW for 36 m. to enter the Solway Firth 8 m. NNW of Carlisle.

Esk River, Midlothian, Scotland. Rises in S foothills of the Pentland Hills and flows NE for 21 m. to enter the Firth of Forth at Musselburgh.

Esk River, North, Scotland. The N. Esk rises in the Grampians and flows SE for 29 m. to enter the North Sea 4 m. NNE of Montrose.

Esk River, South, Scotland. The S. Esk rises in the Grampians and flows SE and E for 49 m. to enter the North Sea at Montrose.

Esmeraldas, Esmeraldas, Ecuador. Cap. of province and port in extreme NW sit. at the mouth of the Esmeraldas R. Timber and bananas are exported. Pop. (1970E) 50,000.

Esna, Egypt. Town sit. 62 m. SSW of Qena on the Nile R. Manu. pottery, cotton and shawls. There is an important R. barrage here.

Espaillat, Dominican Republic. Province on the N coast, crossed by the Cordillera Setentrional. Area, 433 sq. m. (1,121 sq. km.). Main towns Moca (cap.), Salcedo, Tenares, Veragua. Very fertile and populous area, producing coffee, cacao, tobacco, rice, corn. Pop. (1960C) 158,806.

Esperance, Western Australia, Australia. Town 215 m. S of Kalgoorlie on Esperance Bay. Railway terminus, resort and port exporting gold. Pop. (1974E) 5,150.

Espírito Santo, Brazil. A maritime state in the SE. Area, 17,605 sq. m. (45,597 sq. km.). A low-lying coastal area rising to heavily forested mountains in the W. The chief R. is the Doce. Coffee, sugar-cane, timber and fruit are produced. Cap. Vitória. Pop. (1970C) 1,617,857.

Espiritu Santo, New Hebrides, South West Pacific. Island in the New Hebrides group, the most W and largest. Area, 1,485 sq. m. British administration centre at Hog Harbour; French at Segond Canal. Volcanic, rising to 6,195 ft. a.s.l. Produces copra, cocoa, coffee.

Espoo, Uusimaa, Finland. Village 10 m. W of Helsinki. Industries inc. granite quarrying.

Esquimalt, British Columbia, Canada. Port and naval base sit. at the S end of Vancouver Island, just W of Victoria. Industries inc. shipbuilding and salmon fishing.

Essaouira, Morocco. Port sit. on the Atlantic coast. Industries inc. sugar refining, fish canning and tanning. Wool and olive oil are exported.

Essen, North Rhine-Westphalia, West Germany. Town in the W, sit. between the Ruhr R. and the Rhine-Herne Canal. An important industrial centre of the Ruhr coalfield with large steel works. Other industries inc. railway engineering, and the manu. of textiles, chemicals, glass and furniture. Pop. (1971E) 691,800.

Essendon, Victoria, Australia. Town 6 m. NW of Melbourne. Market

centre for a farming area, trading in oats, barley.

Essequibo River, Guyana, South America. Rises in the Guiana Highlands near the Brazil border and flows 600 m. N to enter the Atlantic by a wide estuary 13 m. WNW of Georgetown. Navigable for ocean-going craft up to Bartica (*c.* 50 m.), for small craft to Monkey Jump. Used extensively to carry the minerals and timber from the interior to the coast, although its course is much impeded by rapids which must be avoided by railway. Main tribs. the Rupununi, Potaro and Mazaruni-Cuyuni Rs.

Essex, England. Under 1974 reorganization the county consists of the districts of Uttlesford, Braintree, Colchester, Tendring, Harlow, Epping Forest, Chelmsford, Maldon, Brentwood, Basildon, Rochford, Thurrock, Castle Point, and Southend-on-Sea. Area, 1,530 sq. m. It has long, flat coastline with shallow bays, occasionally fringed with marshland. Inland it is undulated and wooded. Grain-producing county with important oyster beds. Harwich has important continental traffic. The largest towns are part of Greater London and include, East Ham, West Ham, Leyton, Walthamstow. Other towns include, Chelmsford, Southend and Colchester. Pop. (1973E) 1,397,840.

Esslingen, Baden-Württemberg, West Germany. Town 6 m. ESE of Stuttgart on the Neckar R. Manu. machinery, textiles, electrical equipment, leather goods and gloves. Pop. (1971E) 87,500.

Essonne, France. Dept. sit. to the S of Paris. Area, 699 sq. m. (1,811 sq. km.). Cap. Ivry. Pop. (1972E) 816,800.

Estelí, Estelí, Nicaragua. Cap. of dept. 60 m. NNW of Managua. Industries are sawmilling and tanning. Pop. (1972E) 26,764.

Estevan, Saskatchewan, Canada. Town 115 m. SE of Regina on the Souris R. at the mouth of Long Creek. The main industry is mining lignite-coal, also flour milling; manu. coal briquettes. Pop. (1973E) 9,500.

Esthwaite Water, England. L. sit. between Coniston Water and L. Windermere, in the Lake District.

Eston, Cleveland, England. Town sit. 4 m. ESE of Middlesbrough on the estuary of the R. Tees. Industries inc. shipbuilding, steelworks and the manu. of chemicals.

Estonian Soviet Socialist Republic, U.S.S.R. Constituent rep. of the U.S.S.R., bounded N by the Gulf of Finland, S by Latvia, W by the Baltic Sea and E by the Russian Soviet Federal Socialist Rep. Area, 17,400 sq. m. (45,100 sq. km.). The workers' and soldiers' Soviets in Estonia took over power in 1917, were overthrown by the German occupying forces in 1918 and were restored to power as the Germans withdrew in that same year, establishing the 'Estland Labour Commune'. It was overthrown with the assistance of British naval forces in 1919 and a democratic republic proclaimed. The secret protocol of the Soviet-German agreement in 1939 assigned Estonia to the Soviet sphere of interest. An ultimatum in 1940 led to the formation of a government acceptable to the U.S.S.R., which applied for Estonia's admission to the Soviet Union; this was effected by decree of the Supreme Soviet later that year. The incorporation has been accorded *de jacto* recognition by the British Government, but not by the U.S. Government, which continues to recognize an Estonian consul-general in New York. Chief towns Tallinn (cap.), Paldiski. Mainly lowland rising to glacial moraine ridges in the S with poor, sandy soil and about 20% forest. Agric. is based on intensive dairy farming and cereals. Industries inc. distilling gas, petrol and asphalt from local oil shale of which deposits are considerable; textiles; shipbuilding; manu. matches, paper and furniture—all centred on Tallinn. The chief exports are dairy and oil-shale products. Pop. (1972C) 1,391,000.

Estoril, Lisboa, Portugal. Seaside resort 13 m. W of Lisbon. Pop. 50,000.

Estremadura, Portugal. Province of central Portugal. Area, 2,064 sq. m. (5,346 sq. km.). Chief cities Lisbon (cap.), Setúbal, Caldas da Rainha. Mainly agric., esp. grain, vines, fruit and market gardening produce, rice. Drained by the Tagus R. Natural resources inc. salt and cork; commerce and industry are concentrated in the Lisbon area. Tourism is important on the coast.

Estremadura, Spain. Region of W Spain consisting of Cáceres and Badajoz provinces. Area, 16,059 sq. m. (41,593 sq. km.). Chief cities Cáceres, Badajoz. Mainly tableland with a few fertile areas separated by mountain ranges; the Sierra de Gata and Sierra de Gredos (N) and the lower Sierra Morena, S. In the E it rises to the central Spanish plateau, the Meseta. Mainly agric. with associated industries and some mining, esp. phosphates. Drained by the Tagus and Guadiana Rs. but subject to severe drought. Pop. (1970C) 1·15m.

Esztergom, Komárom, Hungary. Town sit. 22 m. NNE of Budapest on the Danube R. almost opposite its confluence with the Hron R. Manu. inc. machinery and textiles. Noted for thermal springs.

Etawah, Uttar Pradesh, India. Town 70 m. ESE of Agra. Manu. textiles. Trades in cotton and agric. produce.

Ethiopia, East Africa. Empire bounded N by the Red Sea, NE by the French Territory of the Afars and Issas, E by the Somali Rep., S by Kenya and W by the Sudan. The ancient empire of Ethiopia has its legendary origin in the meeting of King Solomon and the Queen of Sheba. Historically, the empire developed in the centuries before and after the birth of Christ, at Aksum in the north, as a result of Semitic immigration from South Arabia. The immigrants imposed their language and culture on a basic Hamitic stock. Ethiopia's subsequent history is one of sporadic expansion southwards and eastwards, checked from the 16th to early 19th cent. by devastating wars with Moslems and Gallas. Modern Ethiopia dates from the reign of the Emperor Theodore (1855–68). Eritrea was incorporated into N Ethiopia in 1962. Area, *c.* 395,000 sq. m. Chief cities Addis Ababa (cap.), Asmara, Harar, Dire Dawa. It is divided into 14 provinces. Consists mainly of mountain plateau rising from the lowlands of the White Nile, W and divided into two blocks by the Great Rift Valley which extends NE to SW. The highlands descend gradually E across the semi-arid Ogaden plateau to the Indian Ocean. The Danakil desert occupies the NE. The N is drained into the Nile basin by Rs. inc. the Blue Nile and headstreams of the White Nile. The SE is drained into the Somali Rep. The climate and vegetation are divided into three zones according to altitude; below 5,500 ft. is hot and arid; from 5,500–8,000 ft. has an average temp. of 62°F and rainfall between 25 and 80 ins., supporting most of the country's pop. and agric.; above 8,000 ft. is cool, with extensive grazing lands and forests. The main crops are cereals, tobacco, cotton, plantains, coffee; main exports are coffee, beeswax, hides and skins, grain. There are deposits of gold and potash. Industry is little developed, and mainly centred on Addis Ababa and Asmara. It inc. processing cotton, cement, salt, food and tobacco products and oil, from the refinery at Assab. Pop. (1971E) 24,319,000.

Etna, Mount, Sicilia, Italy. Volcano 18 m. NNW of Catania, the highest active volcano in Europe at 10,705 ft. a.s.l. It has four types of vegetation according to altitude; sub-tropical inc. citrus fruit, olives and figs; temperate, producing vines, almonds, hazelnuts, apples, pears; forest, producing chestnut, pine, birch and some cereals; desert, with lava and ash, snow-covered 9 months of the year. The area occupied by the mountain is *c.* 460 sq. m.

Eton, Berkshire, England. Town sit. on the R. Thames opposite Windsor. Eton College was founded here in 1440. Pop. (1973E) 4,950.

Ettrick, Selkirk, Scotland. Borders region. Village 13 m. ENE of Moffat on Ettrick Water. Noted as the birthplace of the 18th-cent. shepherd poet James Hogg.

'Eua, Tongatabu, Tonga. Island of the Tongatabu group. Area, 33 sq. m. Formerly called Middleburg.

Euboea, Greece. The largest island and prefecture sit. off the E coast in the Aegean Sea. Area, 1,509 sq. m. (3,908 sq. km.). Mainly mountainous rising to Mount Delphi, 5,718 ft. a.s.l. Agric. products inc. cereals, vines and olives, and sheep and goats are raised. Cap. Chalcis, sit. 35 m. N of Athens. Pop. (1971C) 165,369.

Euclid, Ohio, U.S.A. A suburb of Cleveland sit. on L. Erie. Manu. inc. tractors, metal goods and electrical equipment. Pop. (1970C) 71,552.

Euganean Hills, Veneto, Italy. A range of volcanic hills sit. between Padua and Este. The highest point is Mount Venda, 1,980 ft. a.s.l.

Eugene, Oregon, U.S.A. City in W centre of state, sit. on the Willamette R. Industries inc. fruit canning and sawmilling. Pop. (1970C) 76,346.

Eupen and Malmédy, Liège, Belgium. Towns respectively 20 m. E and 25 m. SE of Liège near the Germ. border and administratively united. Industries inc. wool spinning, weaving; manu. paper, tanning fluids, cables.

Euphrates River, South West Asia. Formed from headstreams rising in the Armenian highlands between the Black Sea and L. Van: the W Euphrates rises 14 m. N of Erzurum; the Murat rises 40 m. SW of Mount Ararat. Flows *c.* 1,700 m. SW past Keban and Birecik to the Syrian border (total course in Turkey, 685 m.). It then swings S and SE across the Syrian Desert into Iraq and flows through central Iraq to join the Tigris R. 40 m. NW of Basra. The joint stream is called the Shatt al Arab and enters the head of the Persian Gulf. Not navigable except for shallow-draught vessels in Iraq. Used in Syria and Iraq for irrigation.

Eure, France. Dept. in the NW formed from part of Normandy. Area, 2,331 sq. m. (6,037 sq. km.). Mainly flat and wooded. The chief Rs. are the Seine and the Eure. Agric. products inc. cereals, flax, fruit, cheese and cider. Cattle and horses are bred, the latter esp. famous. Industries inc. metalworking and textile manu. Cap. Évreux. Pop. (1972E) 396,900.

Eure-et-Loir, France. Dept. in the N formed from parts of Orléanais and Normandy. Area, 2,293 sq. m. (5,940 sq. km.). In the E is an undulating plain called the Beauce, and in the W are the Perche Hills, noted for Percheron horses. The chief Rs. are the Eure and the Loir. Agric. products inc. wheat, oats and apples. Cap. Chartres. Pop. (1972E) 319,500.

Eureka, California, U.S.A. Port 235 m. NNW of San Francisco on Humboldt Bay. Pop. (1970C) 24,337.

Eure River, France. Rises in the Perche hills SW of La Ferté-Vidame and flows 140 m. ESE to Chartres, then N past Maintenon and Louviers to join the Seine R. above Pont-de-L'Arche. Main tribs. the Avre and Iton Rs.

Europe. The most W and smallest continent of the old world forming an extensive peninsula of the Eurasian land-mass, occupying *c.* 8% of the earth's surface and supporting *c.* 25% of its pop. Bounded N and NE by the Arctic Ocean, NW and W by the Atlantic Ocean, S by the Mediterranean. There is no well-defined E boundary, which has been variously placed between 65°E lat. and 45°E lat. through the U.S.S.R. in the Ural mountains. Area, *c.* 3·7m. sq. m. Politically divided into

Albania, Andorra, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Czech., Denmark, Finland, France, East Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Irish Republic, Italy, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Monaco, the Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, San Marino, Spain, Sweden, Switz., Turkey, and parts of the U.S.S.R. (inc. the Latvian, Lithuanian and Estonian Soviet Socialist Reps., the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Rep., the Ukrainian and Moldavian Soviet Socialist Reps. and the Transcaucasian Soviet Socialist Reps.), the United Kingdom, West Germany, the Vatican and Yugoslavia. Because of the Atlantic drift current along the NW and the large amount of inland water Europe has a more temperate but more varied climate than any other continent. Pop. (1971E) 466m.

European Economic Community Association for economic and political co-operation between 9 European countries: Belgium, Denmark, France, West Germany, Irish Republic, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands and the United Kingdom. The administration headquarters is in Brussels and the Parliament in Strasbourg.

Evanston, Illinois, U.S.A. City sit. on L. Michigan just N of Chicago. Manu. steel products, chemicals and paint. Pop. (1970C) 79,808.

Evansville, Indiana, U.S.A. City sit. on the Ohio R. near the Illinois border, and 145 m. SSW of Indianapolis. Manu. agric. machinery, refrigerators and furniture. Pop. (1970C) 138,764.

Evenki National Area, Russian Soviet Federal Socialist Republic, U.S.S.R. Sit. in the Krasnoyarsk Territory, it consists mainly of tundra and coniferous forest. Area, 285,900 sq. m. (740,481 sq. km.). The chief Rs. are the Lower Tunguska and the Stony Tunguska. The principal occupations are reindeer breeding and fishing. Cap. Tura. Pop. (1970E) 13,000.

Everest, Mount, Nepal/China. Part of the Great Himalayan Range and the highest peak in the world 29,028 ft. a.s.l., sit. on the Nepal/Tibet border. The summit was first reached by a Brit. expedition in 1953.

Everett, Massachusetts, U.S.A. City 3 m. N of Boston. Manu. pig-iron, steel, machinery, chemicals, electrical equipment and paper. Pop. (1970C) 42,485.

Everett, Washington, U.S.A. Port sit. on Puget Sound at the entrance to the Snohomish R. Manu. inc. wood-pulp and paper. Timber and paper are exported. Pop. (1970C) 53,622.

Everglades, Florida, U.S.A. A swampy sub-tropical region in the S. A large area has been reclaimed and planted with sugar-cane. There is an Everglades National Park with abundant wild life.

Evesham, Hereford and Worcester, England. Town 13 m. SE of Worcester on the R. Avon. Noted for fruit and vegetable growing and canning. Pop. (1973E) 14,090.

Évora, Évora, Portugal. Cap. of district in the SE. Manu. textiles. Trades in agric. produce. Pop. (1970C) 24,144.

Évreux, Eure, France. Cap. of dept. in central N France. Manu. inc. metal and rubber goods, chemicals and textiles. Pop. (1968C) 45,441.

Evros, Thrace, Greece. A prefecture in the NE bordering on Bulgaria and Turkey. It inc. the island of Samothrace. Area, 1,638 sq. m. (4,242 sq. km.). Wheat, cotton and tobacco are grown. Cap. Alexandroupolis. Pop. (1971C) 22,995.

Evrytania, Greece. A prefecture sit. in central Greece. Area, 789 sq. m. (2,045 sq. km.). Mainly mountainous, and sheep and goats are reared. Cap. Karpenissi, sit. 114 m. NW of Athens. Pop. (1971C) 4,414.

Exe River, England. Rises on Exmoor and flows SSE for 60 m. to enter the English Channel at Exmouth.

Exeter, Devonshire, England. City 37 m. NW of Plymouth on the Exe R. Cathedral city and episcopal seat. Commercial and educational centre of a farming and tourist area. Industries inc. manu. metal products, leather goods, wood products, agric. machinery, textiles, paper, food products and pharmaceutical goods. Seat of a university. Pop. (1973E) 93,900.

Exmoor, England. A high moorland rising to Dunkery Beacon, 1,706 ft. a.s.l. There are many Rs., inc. the Exe and the Barle, noted for trout fishing. Red deer and Exmoor ponies are numerous. It was estab. as a National Park in 1954.

Exmouth, England. Port and resort sit. on the estuary of the R. Exe, at the W tip of Lyme Bay. Pop. (1973E) 26,840.

Exploits River, Canada. Rises, as Lloyds R., in SW Newfoundland and flows 200 m. ENE through King George IV L., Lloyds L. and Red Indian L. to enter the Bay of Exploits 5 m. S of Botwood. Used for hydroelectric power. Main trib. the Victoria R.

Exuma, Bahamas. Islands between Andros (W) and Eleuthera, Cat and Long Islands (E), its N end 38 m. ESE of Nassau. Area, 100 sq. m. The group forms Exuma district and extends 140 m. NW to SE across the Tropic of Cancer. Pop. (1970C) 3,767.

Eyre, Lake, South Australia, Australia. A shallow salt L. in the NW quarter of the state, 35 ft. b.s.l. It is dry except during the rainy season.

Eyre Peninsula, South Australia, Australia. Sit. between Spencer Gulf and the Great Australian Bight. Iron ore is mined in the Middleback Range in the NE. Wheat and barley are grown.

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Faenza, Emilia-Romagna, Italy. Town in N central Italy. Noted for majolica ware since medieval times and possesses a museum of ceramics. Other manu. inc. textiles, furniture and ironware. Pop. 60,000.

Faeroe Islands, Denmark. Group of islands in the N Atlantic between Iceland (NW) and the Shetlands (SE) and forming an overseas part of Denmark. Area, 540 sq. m. (1,399 sq. km.). Cap. Thorshavn, on Stromo Island. Consists of 21 rugged, volcanic islands, 17 of them inhabited. Subject to a harsh climate and with sparse vegetation, they support sheep farming, fishing and whaling. The main islands are Stromo, Ostero. Pop. (1972E) 39,162.

Fagatogo, American Samoa, South Pacific. Village on E Tutuila island.

Faial, Azores, Atlantic Ocean. Westernmost island of the Azores group 4 m. W of Pico Island across the Faial Channel. Area, 66 sq. m. Main town Horta. Volcanic, rising to Pico Gordo, 3,350 ft. Main products cereals, vines, fruit, livestock, dairy products, whale products. Noted for its flowers. Administered as part of Horta Island.

Fairbanks, Alaska, U.S.A. City in N centre of state. It is the terminus of the Alaska Railroad and the Alaska Highway. Industries are gold-mining and sawmilling. Pop. (1970C) 14,771.

Fairfield, Connecticut, U.S.A. Town sit. *c.* 18 m. SW of New Haven on Long Island Sound. Manu. inc. motorcar accessories and chemicals. Pop. (1970C) 56,487.

Fair Isle, Scotland. A rocky island sit. between the Shetland Islands and the Orkney Islands. Area, 6 sq. m. (16½ sq. km.). The principal occupations are fishing, sheep-rearing and the production of handmade multicoloured knitted goods.

Fairmont, West Virginia, U.S.A. City 60 m. SSW of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, on the Monongahela R. Industries inc. coalmining, and the manu. of coke, mining machinery, chemicals, glass, textiles and aluminium. Pop. (1970C) 26,093.

Fairweather, Mount, Canada/U.S.A. Mountain 17 m. NE of Cape Fairweather at the SW end of Glacier Bay. National Park, on the Alaska/British Columbia border at 15,300 ft. a.s.l.

Faiyûm, Faiyûm, Egypt. Cap. of governorate sit. in a fertile oasis, in the NE. The principal occupations are cotton spinning and weaving, dyeing and tanning. Nearby is the anc. site of Crocodilopolis. Pop. (1960C) 102,000.

Faizabad, Uttar Pradesh, India. Town sit. 80 m. E of Lucknow on the Gogra R. Trades in sugar-cane, grain and oilseeds, and refines sugar. Pop. (1971C) 109,765.

Fakaofo, Tokelau, South Pacific. Atoll 270 m. N of W Samoa consisting of 55 islets. Area, 700 acres. Main product coconuts.

Falaise, Calvados, France. Town sit. 23 m. SSE of Caen on the Ante R. Trades in livestock and cheese.

Falcón, Venezuela. State of NW Venezuela bounded N by the Gulf of Venezuela. Area, 9,575 sq. m. (24,799 sq. km.). Chief towns Coro (cap.), La Vela, Puerto Cumarebo, Tucacas.

Coastal lowlands rise to spurs of the Andes. It has a hot, dry climate with rains in the E, November–February. Its main product is oil, esp. in the W oil fields which are extensions of the Maracaibo field and linked by pipeline with Altagracia, also at Pueblo Cumarebo and on the Paraguaná Peninsula. There is coal at Coro and Pueblo Cumarebo, salt at Mitare. The agric. areas produce coffee, cacao, sugar cane, maize, livestock, tobacco. Pop. (1971C) 407,957.

Falkirk, Stirling, Scotland. Central region. Town sit. on the Forth–Clyde Canal. It is the centre of an ironfounding industry with the Carron ironworks in the vicinity. Other manu. inc. chemicals and beer. Pop. (1973E) 36,901.

Falkland Islands, South Atlantic. Island group 250 m. off the SE coast of Argentina forming a British colony. Area, 4,618 sq. m. (11,961 sq. km.). Cap. Stanley. Consists of East Falkland and West Falkland separated by Falkland Sound which varies in width 1½–20 m. There are about 200 small islets. Its depends. extend to the S Pole and inc. South Georgia, South Sandwich Islands, South Orkney Islands, South Shetland Islands, Graham Land. Bleak and desolate with a cold climate, the islands support sheep farming and fishing. Main products are wool, skins, tallow and peat. Pop. (1972E) 1,957.

Fall River, Massachusetts, U.S.A. City and port sit. at the mouth of the Taunton R. and 15 m. SE of Providence, Rhode Island. It is an important centre of the cotton industry. Other manu. inc. rubber, paper and brass goods, clothing and hats. Pop. (1970C) 96,898.

Falmouth, Cornwall, England. Port and resort on the E coast of county, and sit. on Carrick Roads. Industries are ship repairing and fishing, esp. oysters. Pop. (1973E) 17,530.

Falster, Maribo, Denmark. An island sit. in the Baltic Sea and linked to Zealand and Lolland by bridges. Area, 198 sq. m. (513 sq. km.). Mainly agric. producing sugar-beet and fruit. The chief town is Nykö-bing.

Famagusta, Cyprus. Port and resort sit. on the E coast on Famagusta Bay, and 37 m. E of Nicosia. Manu. inc. footwear and clothing. Fruit and vegetables are exported. Considerable construction of hotels has taken place to cater for tourism. Pop. (1973E) 38,960.

Fanning Island, Line Islands, Pacific Ocean. Atoll 155 m. NW of Christmas Island. Area, 12·3 sq. m. It was inc. in the British Colony of the Gilbert and Ellice Islands in 1916. Main product copra. Cable station connects Can. and Suva, Fiji.

Fanö, North Frisian Islands, Denmark. An island sit. opposite Esbjerg. Area, 22 sq. m. (57 sq. km.). Fishing is the main occupation.

Fano, Marche, Italy. Port and resort sit. on the Adriatic Sea. Industries inc. fishing and the manu. of shoes and silk goods. Pop. 50,000.

Farah, Afghánistán. Province of SW Afghánistán bounded W by Iran, S by Baluchistan, Pakistan. Area, 30,000 sq. m. Cap. Farah. Mainly desert, drained into the Seistan L. depression by the Harut Rud, Farah Rud, Khash Rud and Helmand Rs. Pop. and agric. are confined to oases in the depression and in the NE foothills of the Hindu Kush. There is some nomadic livestock rearing in the S. Pop. (1969E) 306,000.

Far East Term used to describe the countries on the Asian shores of the Pacific *i.e.* Soviet Far East, Manchuria, Korea (N and S), China, Japan. Often used to describe the countries of SE Asia generally; India, Pakistan, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka, Burma, Thailand, Khmer Republic, Malay Arch. with Indonesia and the Philippines, Vietnam and Laos.

Fareham, Hampshire, England. Town 6 m. NW of Portsmouth sit. on

Portsmouth harbour. Industries inc. boatbuilding, engineering, tanning and brickmaking. Pop. (1973E) 24,820.

Farewell, Cape, Egger Island, Greenland. Sit. at the S tip and rising to over 2,000 ft. a.s.l.; it is noted for bad weather.

Farewell, Cape, South Island, New Zealand. Sit. at the N tip, with a lighthouse.

Fargo, North Dakota, U.S.A. City sit. on the Red R. opposite Moorhead in Minnesota. It is the largest town in the state and manu. agric. machinery, electrical equipment, glass and food products. Pop. (1970C) 53,365.

Faridpur, Bangladesh. Cap. of district sit. 31 m. WSW of Dacca. Industries inc. oilseed milling. Trades in rice, cane, jute and oilseeds. A noted Moslem shrine.

Farnborough, Hampshire, England. Town 8 m. WNW of Guildford. Site of aeronautical research centre and Royal Air Force station. Also site of air displays. Home in exile of the French emperor Napoleon III and the Empress Eugénie, who are buried there. Pop. (1973E) 43,520.

Farne Islands (The Staples), England. A group of basaltic islets sit. in the North Sea about 2 m. NE of the mainland. It is a bird sanctuary and a breeding station for Atlantic seals.

Farnham, Surrey, England. Town sit. 10 m. WSW of Guildford on the R. Wey. It is the centre of a hop-growing district. Pop. (1973E) 33,140.

Farnworth, Greater Manchester, England. Town 3 m. SE of Bolton. Industries inc. engineering, printing, textile manu., bleaching and dyeing. Pop. (1973E) 26,110.

Faro, Faro, Portugal. Cap. of district and port sit. on the S coast near Cape Santa Maria. Industries inc. cork processing, basket making and fishing, esp. sardines and tunny. Wine, cork, figs and almonds are exported. Pop. (1970C) 18,909.

Farquhar Islands, British Indian Ocean Territory. Atoll 200 m. NE of the N tip of Madagascar in the Indian Ocean. Length *c.* 3 m. Main products copra, fish.

Farrukhabad, Uttar Pradesh, India. Town sit. 80 m. NW of Kanpur near the Ganges R. Industries inc. sugar refining and the manu. of cotton and metal goods. Trades in sugar-cane, grain and oilseeds. Pop. (1971C) 111,373.

Fárs, Iran. A province in the SW bordering on the Gulf. Area, 75,476 sq. m. (195,483 sq. km.). Mountain chains running parallel to the coast cross the province, interspersed with fertile valleys. Agric. crops inc. cereals, cotton, rice, olives, dates, tobacco and opium. Cap. Shiráz. Pop. (1971E) 1,500,000.

Fasher, El, Darfur, Sudan. Cap. of province sit. in W central Sudan. A caravan centre trading in gum arabic. Pop. (1968E) 49,000.

Fatehpur, Uttar Pradesh, India. Town 47 m. SE of Kanpur. Trades in cereals and oilseeds.

Fatshan, Kwangtung, China. Town 11 m. SW of Kwangchow. Manu. inc. iron and steel, textiles, esp. silk, porcelain and matches.

Faversham, Kent, England. Town and port 8 m. WNW of Canterbury sit. on the Swale R. Industries inc. oyster fishing, fruit and vegetable canning, brewing and brickmaking. Pop. (1973E) 15,010.

Fayetteville, North Carolina, U.S.A. City sit. 50 m. SSW of Raleigh on Cape Fear R. Industries inc. sawmilling, food processing and the manu. of textiles and furniture. Trades in cotton and tobacco. Pop. (1970C) 53,501.

Fear, Cape, North Carolina, U.S.A. Sit. at the S tip of Smith Island in the Atlantic, and 27 m. S of Wilmington.

Fécamp, Seine-Maritime, France. Resort and port in the N sit. on the English Channel. Noted for Bénédictine liqueur. Industries inc. boat-building, fish-curing and the manu. of fishing nets and cod-liver oil. Pop. (1968c) 21,745.

Fejer, Hungary. County of W central Hungary bounded E by the Danube R. Area, 1,494 sq. m. (3,869 sq. km.). Cap. Szekesfehervar. Rises to the Vertes Mountains in the NW. Mainly agric. producing grain, wine, potatoes, vegetables, livestock and dairy produce. There are bauxite deposits at Gant and Iszkaszentgyörgy. Manu. is concentrated in Szekesfehervar, Velence and Ercsi. Pop. (1972E) 396,000.

Felicité, Seychelles, Indian Ocean. Island 2 m. NE of La Digne Island in the Indian Ocean. Area, 689 acres. Main products copra, fish.

Felixstowe, Suffolk, England. Resort and port sit. on the North Sea. Industries are flour milling and tourism. Pop. (1973E) 19,460.

Felling, Tyne and Wear, England. Town 3 m. SE of Newcastle-upon-Tyne in a coalmining area. Industries inc. mining, metalworking. Pop. (1973E) 38,990.

Feltham, Greater London, England. Town 13 m. WSW of Lond. adjoining Heathrow airport. Industries inc. manu. vehicles, aircraft, cables, electrical goods.

Feni Islands, Papua, New Guinea, South Pacific. Group in the Bismarck Arch. Area, *c.* 45 sq. m. Main islands are Ambitle and Babase. The main products are fish and coconuts.

Fens, The, England. Flat marshy tract of land around the Wash of E England covering parts of Lincolnshire, Norfolk, Cambridgeshire, Suffolk, and extending *c.* 70 m. N to S and 35 m. E to W. Crossed by the Witham, Welland, Nene and Ouse Rs. Formed from the gradual silting up of a former bay of the North Sea. The first attempted drainage was under the Romans; after A.D. 1621 major reclamation was carried out with Dutch help under Cornelius Vermuyden. The most successful drainage was the Earl of Bedford's in the 17th cent. The area is now under cultivation and produces vegetables, fruit, flowers and good grazing. Some areas are retained as fens forming reserves for wildfowl etc.

Feodosiya, Russian Soviet Federal Socialist Republic, U.S.S.R. Port and resort sit. on the Black Sea in SE Crimea, and 96 m. ENE of Sevastopol. Industries inc. fishing, fish-canning, flour milling, engineering and brewing. Wheat is exported. Pop. 60,000.

Ferghana, Uzbekistan, U.S.S.R. (i) A region sit. in the Ferghana Valley and almost completely surrounded by mountains. The principal R. is the Syr Darya. Crops inc. cotton, alfalfa and grapes. The chief towns are Andizhan and Namangan. (ii) Town in region of same name 145 m. ESE of Tashkent. Manu. inc. textiles and food products. Pop. 120,000.

Fermanagh, Northern Ireland. A county in the SW. Area, 715 sq. m. (1,852 sq. km.). Mainly hilly in the NE and SW rising to 2,188 ft. a.s.l. in Cuilcagh. The principal R. is the Erne, and Upper and Lower Lough Erne are sit. in the centre. Mainly agric. producing potatoes. County town, Enniskillen. Pop. (1971c) 49,960.

Fermoy, Cork, Irish Republic. Town sit. on the R. Blackwater. The chief occupation is flour milling. Pop. (1971c) 3,237.

Fernando de Noronha, Brazil. An island in the S. Atlantic 230 m. NE of Cape São Roque, on the NE coast. Area, 10 sq. m. (26 sq. km.). Pop. (1970c) 1,311.

Fernando Póo *see* **Macías Nguema**

Ferozepore, Punjab, India. Town 45 m. SSW of Lahore, Pakistan. The

main occupation is cotton ginning. Trades in cotton and grain.

Ferrara, Emilia-Romagna, Italy. Cap. of Ferrara province in the NE. Manu. inc. fertilizers, plastics, beet-sugar, pottery and hosiery. Trades in wine, fruit and grain. There are many fine medieval buildings. Pop. (1971C) 153,163.

Ferrol, El, Coruña, Spain. Port and naval base 13 m. NE of Corunna (Coruña.). Industries inc. boat-building, fishing and fish-processing. General Franco was born here. Pop. (1970C) 87,736.

Fez, Morocco. Town in the central N. It is an important trading and religious centre with two noted mosques, and gave its name to the trad. red felt cap. Manu. inc. carpets, textiles, musical instruments, soap and leather goods. Pop. (1971C) 1,071,416.

Fezzan, Libya. Division S of Tripolitania in the Sahara desert. Bounded NW by Tunisia, W by Algeria and S by Niger. Area, 280,000 sq. m. (725,200 sq. km.). Cap. Sebha. Desert, with pop. concentrated in oases and along the Tripolitania boundary. Mainly rock, gravel and sand dunes, with practically no rain. Some dates are produced and there are some handicraft industries.

Ffestiniog, Gwynedd, Wales. Town in the NW. Occupations inc. slate quarrying and tourism. Pop. (1973E) 810.

Fianarantsoa, Fianarantsoa, Madagascar. Cap. of province in the central E, sit. at 4,000 ft. a.s.l. Industries inc. rice processing and meat canning. Pop. (1970E) 39,500.

Fichtelgebirge, Czechoslovakia/West Germany. A mountain system containing the Erzgebirge, the Frankenwald and the Forest of Bohemia. The highest point is the Schneeberg, 3,448 ft. a.s.l.

Fier, Albania. Town 20 m. W of Berat at the S edge of the Myzeqe plain. Centre of an agric. area. The main industry is cotton ginning.

Fiesole, Toscana, Italy. Town 4 m. NE of Florence sit. on a hill overlooking the Arno R. Mainly a residential suburb making straw hats. There are Etruscan and Roman remains.

Fife, Scotland. Region and former county of E Scot. forming a peninsula between the Firths of Tay and Forth. Under the re-organization of local government boundaries the region is conterminous with the former county. Area, 505 sq. m. (1,308 sq. km.). Chief towns Cupar, Leven, Dunfermline, Kirkcaldy, Cowdenbeath, St. Andrews, Burntisland, Rosyth. Hilly, fertile in the centre and levelling towards the coast. Main occupations are farming and coal mining. Industries inc. steel milling, iron founding, textiles, shipbuilding; manu. machinery. bricks and tiles. Pop. (1974E) 337,690.

Fiji Islands, South West Pacific. Island group 2,000 m. NE of Sydney, Australia, consisting of 250 islands. Area, 7,056 sq. m. Cap. Suva. The Fiji Islands were discovered by Tasman in 1643 and visited by Capt. Cook in 1774, but first recorded in detail by Capt. Bligh after the mutiny of the *Bounty* (1789). In the 19th cent. the search for sandalwood, in which enormous profits were made, brought many ships. Deserters and shipwrecked men stayed on; fire-arms salvaged from wrecks were used in native wars, new diseases swept the islands, and rum and muskets became regular articles of trade. Tribal wars became bloody and general until Fiji was ceded to Britain in 1874, after a previous offer of cession had been refused, Fiji became an independent member of the Commonwealth in 1970. The main islands are Viti Levu, Vanua Levu, Taveuni, Kandava, Koro, Ngau, Ovalau. The Koro Sea is in the centre with the Lau group of coral and limestone islets to the E, and the Yasawa and Mamanutha groups to the W. Volcanic, mountainous and with dense forests on their windward side,

grassy plain on the leeward. Annual rainfall about 60 ins. Fertile. Main products sugar cane, taro, rice, cotton, pineapple. Main exports sugar, gold, copra, bananas, timber. Pop. (1971E) 535,357.

Filey, North Yorkshire, England. Resort on the NE coast sit. on Filey Bay. Pop. (1973E) 5,660.

Finchley, Greater London, England. District of N London 7 m. NNW of the city centre. Mainly residential. Once noted as the resort of highwaymen.

Findhorn River, Scotland. Rises in the Monadhliath Mountains and flows 62 m. NE past Forres to enter the Moray Firth at Findhorn.

Findlay, Ohio, U.S.A. City sit. 42 m. S of Toledo on the Blanchard R. Manu. agric. machinery, rubber goods, beet sugar and pottery. Pop. (1970C) 35,800.

Finger Lakes, New York, U.S.A. A group of narrow Ls. sit. to the W and SW of Syracuse.

Finistère, France. Dept. in the W bounded by the English Channel, the Bay of Biscay and the Atlantic Ocean. Area, 2,713 sq. m. (7,029 sq. km.). Two mountain ranges run from E to W, the Montagnes d'Arrée and the Montagnes Noires. Heathland covers much of the surface but there are fertile valleys producing cereals and fruit, esp. cider apples, and vegetables. Horses and cattle are reared. Cap. Quimper. Pop. (1972E) 781,600.

Finisterre, Cape, Coruña, Spain. A headland sit. on the NW coast.

Finland, North Europe. Rep. of N Europe bounded E by the U.S.S.R., N by Norway, W by the Gulf of Bothnia and Sweden, S by the Gulf of Finland. Area, 130,091 sq. m. (305,475 sq. km.). Chief cities Helsinki, Turku, Tampere, Lahti, Pori, Oulu, Vaasa, Kuopio, Jyväskylä, Kemi, Kotka, Hämeenlinna. Since the Middle Ages Finland was a part of the realm of Sweden. In the 18th cent. parts of SE Finland were conquered by Russia, and the rest of the country was ceded to Russia by the peace treaty of Hamina in 1809. Finland became an autonomous grand-duchy which retained its previous laws and institutions under its Grand Duke, the Emperor of Russia. After the Russian revolution Finland declared itself independent. Mainly low plateau at *c.* 500 ft. with numerous Ls., rising towards Lapland in the N and reaching 4,343 ft. in Mount Haltia. Rs. are important and extensively used for logging and hydroelectric power. About two-thirds of the land is forested. Agric. produces rye, oats, barley, potatoes, sugar beet, from *c.* 9% of the land area. Lapland (N) has nomadic livestock farming, esp. reindeer. Mineral resources inc. copper (at Outokumpu), iron (at Otanmäki). The main industries are lumbering and the manu. of the products; textiles and engineering; wood, wood pulp, paper and paper board are the chief exports. Pop. (1972E) 4,633,832.

Finland, Gulf of, small arm of the Baltic Sea. Ls. Lodoga and Onega drain into it. Generally shallow and of low salinity. It is 260 m. long and up to 80 m. wide.

Finnart, Dumbartonshire, Scotland. Strathclyde region. Oil terminal sit. 2 m. N of Garelochhead. Linked to the Grangemouth refinery by 57 m. pipeline.

Finnmark, Norway. County of N Norway, forming the most N part of the Scandinavian peninsula and bounded S by Finland, E by the U.S.S.R., N by the Arctic Ocean. Area, 18,799 sq. m. (48,689 sq. km.). Cap. Vadso. Low-lying, with a climate mild enough for crops, but with no sun for 2 winter months and no darkness for 2 summer months. Reindeer rearing and fishing are the main occupations.

Finsbury, Greater London, England. District of Lond. 1½ m. N of Charing

Cross. Mainly residential and commercial.

Finsteraarhorn, Bernese Oberland, Switzerland. A peak 39 m. SE of Bern. 14,026 ft. a.s.l.

Firdan, El, Canal Governorate, Egypt. Village 11 m. S of El Qantara on the Suez Canal.

Firozabad, Uttar Pradesh, India. Town 25 m. E of Agra. Manu. glass bangles. Trades in grain and oilseeds.

Fishguard, Dyfed, Wales. Town 13 m. N of Haverfordwest on Fishguard Bay. Passenger port, terminus of the cross-channel service from Rosslare, Ireland. Fishing port. Pop. (1973E) 2,790.

Fitchburg, Massachusetts, U.S.A. City sit. 33 m. WNW of Boston on the Nashua R. Manu. inc. machinery, paper, textiles, leather and electrical goods, footwear and saws. Pop. (1970C) 43,343.

Fitzroy River, Queensland, Australia. Formed by the union of the Dawson and Mackenzie Rs. and flows 174 m. N then SE past Rockhampton to enter Keppel Bay at Port Alma. Navigable below Rockhampton and used to transport wool, meat, gold, copper and coal.

Fitzroy River, Western Australia, Australia. Rises at the E end of the King Leopold Mountains and flows 325 m. SW then NW through mountainous country to enter King Sound near Derby. Main tribs., Margaret and Christmas Rs.

Flamborough Head, England. A chalk headland sit. at the N end of Bridlington Bay.

Flanders, France/Belgium. Area extending W of the Scheldt R. along the North Sea coast. Main cities Ghent, Bruges, Ypres, Courtrai, Lille. Many times disputed between powers, now divided between East and West Flanders (Belgian provinces) and French Flanders. Low-lying area, its main trad. source of prosperity was the cloth industry.

Fleet River, Greater London, England. R. once flowing from Hampstead S through the city of London to join the Thames R. at Blackfriars. Now enclosed in sewers.

Fleetwood, Lancashire, England. Port and resort on the NW coast, sit. at the mouth of the R. Wyre. There is a steamer service to the Isle of Man. Pop. (1973E) 30,070.

Flensburg, Schleswig-Holstein, West Germany. Port in the extreme N sit. at the head of Flensburg Fjord. Industries inc. shipbuilding, metal working, paper making and fishing. Trades in coal, timber, cereals and rum. Pop. (1971E) 95,000.

Flinders Island, Tasmania, Australia. Sit. in the Bass Strait off the NE coast. Area, 802 sq. m. (2,077 sq. km.). The chief settlement is Whitemark.

Flinders Range, South Australia, Australia. Sit. between L. Frome and Torrens and rising to St. Mary Peak, 3,822 ft. a.s.l. There are deposits of uranium, copper and lead.

Flinders River, Queensland, Australia. Rises W of Charters Towers in the Great Dividing Range and flows 520 m. W past Hughenden and Richmond then NW and N to enter the Gulf of Carpentaria. Main tribs. the Saxby and Cloncurry Rs.

Flin Flon, Manitoba, Canada. Town in E centre of province. A centre of mining and smelting concerned with gold, silver, copper and zinc. Pop. (1974E) 9,564.

Flint, Michigan, U.S.A. City sit. 58 m. NW of Detroit on the Flint R. An important centre of the motorcar industry. Pop. (1970C) 193,317.

Flint, Clwyd, Wales. Town sit. 11 m. WNW of Chester on the Dee R. estuary. Industries inc. coalmining, smelting, and the manu. of rayon and paper. Pop. (1973E) 15,070.

Flint Island, Line Islands, Central Pacific. Island 125 m. sw of Caroline Island. Area, 2·5 m. by ½ m. Once worked for guano, now abandoned and uninhabited.

Flintshire, Wales. Now incorporated in Clwyd.

Flodden, Northumberland, England. Hill 3 m. SE of Coldstream in Flodden Field, scene of the defeat of James IV of Scotland by English forces under the Earl of Surrey, 1513.

Florence, Tuscany and Firenze, Italy. Sit. 145 m. NNW of Rome on the Arno R. Industries inc. iron and steel; manu. vehicles, machinery, electrical goods, food products, textiles, chemicals, paper, furniture, leather goods, pottery, plastics, and fertilizers. Market centre for wine, olive oil, fruit, flowers, vegetables. The city is of outstanding historic, artistic and architectural interest, having reached its peak during the 14th–16th cents. Famous palaces include Palazzo Vecchio, Uffizi (containing many masterpieces in its galleries) connected to the Pitti Palace by the Ponte Vecchio. Tourism an important industry. Pop. (1971C) 461,737.

Florence, Alabama, U.S.A. City sit. 100 m. NNW of Birmingham on the Tennessee R. Industries inc. meat packing, coalmining and the manu. of textiles. Pop. (1970C) 34,031.

Florencia, Caquetá, Colombia. Town 95 m. SSW of Neiva on the Orteguaza R. Commissary cap. Trading centre for an agric. and forest area, trading in rice, cattle, rubber, gum, timber, resins, cacao.

Flores, Nusa Tenggara, Indonesia. An island sit. between the Flores Sea and the Sawu Sea. Area, 6,662 sq. m. (17,255 sq. km.). Mainly mountainous, with several active volcanoes, and heavily forested. The chief town and port is Ende. Sandalwood and copra are exported.

Flores, Azores, Portugal. An island sit. in the W. Area, 55 sq. m. (142 sq. km.). Noted for its flowers and hot springs. The chief town is Santa Cruz.

Flores, Uruguay. Dept. of SW central Uruguay bounded N and NW by the Yí R. and W by the Arroyo Grande. Area, 1,745 sq. m. Cap. Trinidad. Crossed E to W by the Cuchilla Grande Inferior. Mainly a sheep raising area, with some agric. inc. cereals, fruit and vines. Pop. (1969E) 23,530.

Florianópolis, Santa Catarina, Brazil. State cap. and port in the S, sit. on Santa Catarina island which is joined to the mainland by the longest steel suspension bridge in the country. Sugar, fruit and tobacco are exported. Pop. (1970E) 111,000.

Florida, British Solomon Islands, South Pacific. Island 15 m. N of Guadalcanal. Area, 20 m. by 10 m. Volcanic. The main product is copra.

Florida, U.S.A. State of extreme SE U.S.A. extending as a peninsula between the Atlantic and the Gulf of Mexico. Area, 54,262 sq. m. Chief cities Tallahassee, Jacksonville, Miami, Tampa, St. Petersburg, Fort Lauderdale, Hollywood, Hialeah. Mainly lowland with many coastal swamps and Ls., inc. the Everglades, the Big Cypress Swamp and L. Okeechobee in the S and the Okefenokee Swamp in the N. Drained by the St. John's and St. Mary's Rs. to the Atlantic, and by numerous Rs. to the Gulf. Subtropical climate, with extensive forest, mainly pine, cypress and mangrove. The principal source of income is tourism. Resorts are mainly on the sandy Atlantic coast, inc. Miami, Palm Beach, Fort Lauderdale, Daytona Beach, St. Augustine. The next most important industry is market gardening and fruit growing esp. citrus fruits, with associated industries. Pop. (1970C) 6,789,443.

Florida, Florida, Uruguay. City 50 m. N of Montevideo on the Santa Lucía Chico R. Dept. cap. Centre of an agric. area. Industries inc. flour

milling, sawmilling; manu. textiles, hosiery. Pop. (1969E) 63,987.

Florida Keys, Florida, U.S.A. Chain of coral limestone islands extending *c.* 150 m. around the tip of the Florida peninsula from Virginia Key, S of Miami Beach, to Key West. They separate Biscayne and Florida Bays from the Straits of Florida. Mainly scrub and mangrove swamps, but some islands are developed as resorts esp. Key Largo and Key West. Linked by a highway from Key West which crosses to the mainland at Key Largo, the largest island, 28 m. long.

Florina, Greece. (i) A prefecture in Macedonia bordering on Yugoslavia and Albania. Area, 1,863 sq. m. (4,755 sq. km.). Mainly agric. Pop. (1971C) 52,264. (ii) Cap. of prefecture of same name 83 m. WNW of Thessaloníki. Trades in livestock, cereals and fruit. Pop. (1971C) 11,164.

Florissant, Missouri, U.S.A. Town 13 m. NNW of St. Louis near the Missouri R. Mainly residential. Pop. (1970C) 65,908.

Flushing, Zeeland, Netherlands. Port and resort sit. at the mouth of the W. Scheldt R. on the S coast of Walcheren Island. Industries inc. shipbuilding, engineering, brewing, fishing and the manu. of oil and soap. There is oil and coal bunkering.

Fly River, Papua New Guinea. Rises in the central Victor Emmanuel range and flows 650 m. SE to the Gulf of Papua. Navigable for 500 m. from the mouth. Main tribs. the Strickland and Tedi Rs.

Focşani, Vrancea, Romania. Cap. of district sit. 105 m. NE of Bucharest on the Milcov R. Manu. inc. leather and soap. Trades in cereals and wine. Pop. (1971E) 41,567.

Foggia, Puglia, Italy. Cap. of Foggia province sit. in the SE. Industries inc. engineering, flour milling, cheese and paper making and the production of olive oil and macaroni. Pop. (1971C) 142,146.

Fogo, Cape Verde Islands, Atlantic. Island 12 m. ENE of Brava in the Leeward group. Area, 184 sq. m. Chief town São Filipe. Circular in shape with an active volcano, Cano Peak, 9,280 ft. Main products beans, coffee, oranges, tobacco.

Foligno, Umbria, Italy. Town in central Italy. Industries inc. sugar refining, brick and paper making, and the manu. of textiles, leather goods and soap.

Folkestone, Kent, England. Resort and port on the English Channel. There is a steamer service to France. Pop. (1973E) 45,610.

Fond du Lac, Wisconsin, U.S.A. City 60 m. NNW of Milwaukee sit. at the S end of L. Winnebago. Manu. inc. precision tools, refrigerators, machinery, textiles and clothing. Pop. (1970C) 35,515.

Fontainebleau, Seine-et-Marne, France. Town sit. 36 m. SSE of Paris near the Seine R. in the Forest of Fontainebleau. Noted for its palace where Napoleon signed his abdication in 1814. Pop. (1968C) 19,803.

Fontenoy, Hainaut, Belgium. Village 4 m. SE of Tournai. Scene of battle in 1745 when France gained control of Flanders.

Foochow, Fukien, China. Cap. of province and port sit. in E China on the Minkiang R. 35 m. from its mouth. Manu. inc. machinery, textiles, chemicals and paper. Timber, sugar-cane and bamboo shoots are exported.

Foraker, Mount, Alaska, U.S.A. Mountain 130 m. NNW of Anchorage in Mount McKinley National Park, at 17,280 ft. a.s.l.

Forbach, Moselle, France. Town 33 m. ENE of Metz near the Saar border. Commercial centre at the edge of the Saar coalfield. Industries inc. manu. mining equipment, paper.

Foreland Point, Devon, England. A headland 5 m. ENE of Ilfracombe.

Forest Hills, New York, U.S.A. A residential district of New York City on Long Island. Noted for the West Side Tennis Club.

Forfar, Angus, Scotland. Tayside region. Town in E central Scot. Manu. are jute, rayon, linen, ladders and soft drinks. Pop. (1973E) 11,179.

Forli, Emilia-Romagna, Italy. Cap. of Forli province in E central Italy. Manu. inc. textiles, felt, footwear and furniture. Pop. (1971C) 105,033.

Formby, Merseyside, England. Town 7 m. SW of Southport. Mainly residential. Pop. (1973E) 24,850.

Formosa *see* **Taiwan**

Formosa, Formosa, Argentina. Cap. of province and R. port in the NE sit. on the Paraguay R. Industries inc. stock-breeding, meat packing and tanning. Pop. (1970E) 40,000.

Forres, Morayshire, Scotland. Grampian region. Town in central N Scot. sit. on the R. Findhorn. Industries inc. engineering, whisky distilling, flour and woollen milling. Pop. (1973E) 6,737.

Forst, Cottbus, East Germany. Town in the extreme E sit. on the Neisse R. Manu. machinery, chemicals and textiles.

Fortaleza, Ceará, Brazil. State cap. and port sit. on the NE coast. Industries inc. sugar refining, flour milling, and the manu. of textiles and soap. The principal exports are cotton, sugar, coffee, rice, hides and carnauba wax. Pop. (1970C) 529,933.

Fort Augustus, Inverness, Scotland. Highland division. Village sit. 33 m. SW of Inverness on the Caledonian Canal, at the head of Loch Ness. The fort was built in 1730 and is now a religious house.

Fort Collins, Colorado, U.S.A. City sit. 55 m. N of Denver, at 5,000 ft. a.s.l. It is the centre of an agric. and cattle-rearing district with associated industries. Pop. (1970C) 43,337.

Fort-de-France, Martinique. Cap. and port sit. on the W coast on Fort-de-France Bay. Exports inc. sugar, rum and cacao. Pop. (1972E) 99,051.

Fort Dodge, Iowa, U.S.A. City sit. 70 m. NNW of Des Moines on the Des Moines R. There are local deposits of coal, clay and gypsum and manu. inc. gypsum products, bricks and tiles. Pop. (1970C) 31,263.

Fortescue River, Western Australia, Australia. Rises 100 m. SSW of Nullagine and flows 340 m. NE then WNW to enter the Indian Ocean 75 m. WSW of Roebourne. Its course is intermittent in dry weather.

Forth River, Scotland. Formed at Aberfoyle, Perthshire, by the confluence of the Avondhu R. and Duchray Water, and flows 35 m. E along the border between Stirling and Perthshire/Stirling and Clackmannan to Alloa. Here it widens to become the Firth of Forth which extends 51 m. E to enter the North Sea between Fife Ness (N) and Dunbar (S) by a mouth 19 m. wide. Chief towns on the R. are Kincardine, Grangemouth, Bo'ness, Burntisland, Edinburgh, Leith, Kirkcaldy, Leven, North Berwick, Crail. Connected to the Clyde R. by the Forth-Clyde canal. The Firth receives the Leven, Esk, Almond, Avon and Carron Rs.

Fort Jameson *see* **Chipata**

Fort Knox, Kentucky, U.S.A. An air base and military reservation 27 m. SSW of Louisville. The gold Bullion Depository is here. Pop. (1970C) 37,608.

Fort Lamy *see* **N'djamena**

Fort Lauderdale, Florida, U.S.A. Resort on the SE coast near the Everglades. Trades in fruit and vegetables. Pop. (1970C) 39,590.

Fort Rosebery *see* **Mansa**

Fort Smith, Arkansas, U.S.A. City sit. 140 m. WNW of Little Rock on the Arkansas R. It is the principal

industrial centre in the state and manu. inc. metal products, wood and paper goods, textiles, glass, furniture and bricks. Pop. (1970c) 62,802.

Fort Wayne, Indiana, U.S.A. City 105 m. NE of Indianapolis sit. at the confluence of the R. St. Mary's and St. Joseph. Manu. inc. pumps, tanks, mining, agric. and electrical machinery, radio and television equipment. Pop. (1970c) 177,671.

Fort William, Inverness, Scotland. Highland region. Town in the W sit. at the NE end of Loch Linnhe near the foot of Ben Nevis. Industries inc. whisky distilleries, aluminium works and paper mills. Pop. (1973e) 4,370.

Fort Worth, Texas, U.S.A. City in NE of state. Industries inc. oil refining, meat packing, flour milling, engineering, tanning and the manu. of aircraft, agric. machinery, and woollen and cotton goods. Trades in livestock, cotton and grain. Pop. (1970c) 393,476.

Fougères, Ille-et-Vilaine, France. Town in the NW. Manu. footwear, glass and clothing. Pop. (1968c) 26,854.

Fouta Djallon, West Africa. Massif in N Guinea and extending also into Liberia and Sierra Leone at average 3,000 ft. a.s.l. and rising to 6,000 ft. Crystalline structure, with a healthy climate and pasturage for cattle. Chief settlements Labé, Dalaba, Pita, Timbo.

Fowey, Cornwall, England. Port and resort 22 m. W of Plymouth sit. on the estuary of the R. Fowey. The principal occupations are fishing and the exporting of china clay. Pop. with St. Austell (1973e) 32,520.

Foyers, Inverness, Scotland. Highland region. Village 18 m. SW of Inverness sit. on the E shore of Loch Ness at the mouth of the R. Foyers. An aluminium works is sit. here.

Foyle, Lough, Northern Ireland/Irish Republic. An inlet of the Atlantic between Londonderry and Donegal.

Framlingham, Suffolk, England. Town 15 m. NNE of Ipswich. Pop. (1973e) 2,005.

Francavilla Fontana, Puglia, Italy. Town 19 m. ENE of Taranto. Trades in wheat, wine and olive oil.

France, Western Europe. Rep. bounded NE by Belgium and Luxembourg, E by West Germany (across the Rhine R.), Switzerland and Italy, S by the Mediterranean and Spain, W by the Atlantic Ocean and N by the English Channel. Monaco forms an enclave in the SE and Andorra an enclave in the W. It inc. Corsica, *c.* 140 m. SE of Nice. Area, 212,659 sq. m. (550,787 sq. km.). inc. Corsica. Chief cities Paris (cap.), Marseilles, Lyons, Lille, Bordeaux, Toulouse, Nantes, Nice, Rouen, Toulon, Strasbourg, Grenoble, St. Etienne. There are 97 depts. The land rises to 7 major mountain systems; the Ardennes (NE) extend into Belgium and Luxembourg; the Vosges (E) bordering the Rhine R. valley; the Armorican Massif (NW) in Brittany and Normandy; the Massif Central; the Alps (SE); the Jura (E) and the Pyrénnées (SW). The 3 extensive lowland areas are the Paris Basin, the Aquitaine Basin and the Rhône-Saône corridor. Other narrower valleys between the mountain systems have developed as important communications for strategic and commercial uses, mainly the Saverne Gap (N Vosges), the Col de Naurouze between the Massif Central and the Pyrénnées and the Belfort Gap between the Vosges and the Jura. The main Rs. are the Seine (main tribs. the Oise, Marne and Yonne Rs.) the Loire, Allier, Garonne, Rhône, Saône, Doubs and Isère Rs., all watering the lowland areas; the Meuse and Moselle Rs. which are part of the Rhine system. There is an extensive canal system. About 16·7m. hectares are under cultivation and 13·9m. are pasture. The main crops are wheat, rye, barley, oats, potatoes, beet and maize. About

1·3m. hectares are under vines. Mineral resources inc. iron ore, coal, potash, lignite, bauxite, oil (mainly from Parentis), natural gas and sulphur (mainly from Lacq). The main industries are engineering; manu. wine and food products, oil refining, chemicals, textiles and tourism. Pop. (1973E) 51,921,400.

Franche-Comté, France. Region of E France, once a province, bounded E by Switzerland, S and W by Burgundy and N by the Vosges, and consisting of the Jura, Doubs and Haute-Saône depts. Lowland along the upper Saône R., rising to the central Jura (N). Main occupations farming, lumbering; main industries manu. clocks, machinery and plastics, centred on Besançon, Dôle, Lons-le-Saunier, Vesoul, Pontarlier.

Francisco Morazán, Honduras. Dept. of S central Honduras. Area, 3,870 sq. m. Cap. Tegucigalpa. Mountainous, spanning the continental divide and rising to the Sierra de Comayagua (NW) and the Sierra de Lepaterique (centre). Mainly agric., producing cereals, coffee, sugar cane, cotton, plantains, fruit, dairy products and poultry. Industry is concentrated at Tegucigalpa and Comayagüela, and inc. tanning, milling and manu. food products. There is now little gold or silver mining; there is some iron (at Agalteca) and limestone. Pop. (1973E) 483,200.

Frankfort, Kentucky, U.S.A. Town 50 m. E of Louisville on the Kentucky R. Commercial centre of a 'Bluegrass' agric. and stone quarrying region, trading in tobacco, livestock, dairy products, grain. Industries inc. distilling, sawmilling; manu. vehicles, concrete products, furniture, clothing, hemp twine. Pop. (1970C) 21,356.

Frankfurt, East Germany. (i) A district formed from part of Brandenburg. Area, 2,774 sq. m. (7,185 sq. km.). Pop. (1971E) 684,442. (ii) Cap. of district of same name sit. on the Oder R. Industries inc. engineering, sugar refining, vegetable canning, and the manu. of machinery, textiles, furniture, leather goods and sausages. Pop. (1973E) 65,644.

Frankfurt/Main, Hessen, West Germany. Town and port in central W. Germ. sit. on the Main R. It is an important transportation, industrial and commercial centre. Industries inc. printing and publishing, engineering, metal-working, and the manu. of chemicals, textiles, electrical equipment and food products. There are many fine buildings and it is noted for trade fairs. Pop. (1970E) 666,179.

Franklin, North West Territories, Canada. A district comprising the Canadian Arctic Arch. and the peninsulas of Melville and Boothia. Area, 549,253 sq. m. (1,422,565 sq. km.). The main occupation is fur trapping.

Franz Josef Land, Russian Soviet Federal Socialist Republic, U.S.S.R. Arch. of *c.* 85 islands in the Arctic Ocean off Novaya Zemlya and N of the Barents Sea. Area, 8,000 sq. m. (20,720 sq. km.). Three main sections are separated by the British Channel (W) and Austrian Sound (E); main islands are Aleksandra, George, Wilczek, Graham Bell, Hooker and Rudolf Islands. Formed of basalt and almost covered by glacier ice and lichen, the land rises to 2,410 ft. a.s.l. on Wilczek Land. There are govt. observation stations with permanent settlements.

Frascati, Lazio, Italy. Town and resort 12 m. SE of Rome. Noted for its white wine.

Fraserburgh, Aberdeenshire, Scotland. Grampian region. Port in N Scot. sit. near Kinnaird Head on the North Sea. Noted for herring fishing, curing and canning. Pop. (1973E) 10,930.

Fraser River, British Columbia, Canada. Rises in the Rocky Mountains at Yellowhead Pass and flows 850 m. NW to the end of the Cariboo Mountains, then S to Hope, then W to enter the Strait of Georgia by a delta 10 m. S of Vancouver. Main

tribs. the Nechako, Quesnel, Thompson, Chilcotin, Blackwater and Lillooet Rs. Navigable below Yale; above Yale it enters a canyon between mountains rising to 3,000 ft. a.s.l.

Fray Bentos, Río Negro, Uruguay. Cap. of dept. and port in extreme w sit. on the Uruguay R. An important meat-packing centre with allied trades. Pop. (1970E) 14,000.

Fredericia, Jutland, Denmark. Port sit. at the N end of the Little Belt, and 13 m. SE of Vejle. Industries inc. iron and silver works, and the manu. of fertilizers and cotton goods. Pop. (1974E) 45,193.

Fredericton, New Brunswick, Canada. Cap. of province sit. at the head of navigation on the St. John R. Industries inc. sawmilling, woodworking and the manu. of plastics and footwear. Pop. (1971C) 40,480.

Frederiksberg, Copenhagen, Denmark. Suburb and separate commune in Copenhagen city, noted for the 17th cent. Frederiksberg Palace. Pop. (1974E) 95,870.

Fredrikstad, Östfold, Norway. Port in the SE sit. at the mouth of the Glomma R. on Oslo Fjord. Industries inc. sawmilling, shipbuilding, fishing and fish-canning. Timber is exported. Pop. (1971E) 29,671.

Freeport, Illinois, U.S.A. City 107 m. WNW of Chicago. Manu. inc. food products, esp. cheese, patent medicines, toys and hardware. Pop. (1970C) 27,736.

Freeport, New York, U.S.A. Resort sit. on the SW coast of Long Island. A fishing centre with manu. of furniture and clothing. Pop. (1970C) 40,374.

Freetown, Sierra Leone. City 500 m. SSE of Dakar on the Atlantic coast and the N shore of the Sierra Leone Peninsula. Commercial centre and port trading in palm products, piassava, ginger, kola nuts, diamonds, platinum, gold, chromite. Industries inc. fish processing, soap manu. ship repair. There is a naval station. Pop. (1970E) 179,000.

Freiberg, Karl-Marx-Stadt, East Germany. Town 18 m. WSW of Dresden sit. at the foot of the Erzgebirge. Manu. inc. machinery, textiles, precision instruments, leather goods and porcelain. Pop. (1973E) 50,750.

Freiburg-im-Breisgau, Baden-Württemberg, West Germany. Town in the SW sit. on the W edge of the Black Forest. Manu. inc. textiles, chemicals, metal goods, paper, furniture and wine. Pop. (1971E) 168,200.

Freising, Bavaria, West Germany. Town sit. 20 m. NNE of Munich on the Isar R. Manu. inc. tractors, gloves and hosiery. It has one of the oldest breweries in the world. Pop. (1971E) 29,300.

Freital, Dresden, East Germany. Town 5 m. SSW of Dresden. Manu. are glass, musical instruments and cameras. Pop. (1973E) 40,741.

Fréjus, Var, France. Town 33 m. SW of Nice. Produces wine, olive oil and cork. There are some fine Roman remains. Pop. (1968C) 25,736.

Fremantle, Western Australia, Australia. Port and railway terminus on the W coast. Manu. inc. iron and steel goods, fertilizers, soap and food products. Exports inc. timber, wheat, wool and fruit. Pop. (1974E) 25,100.

Fremont, Ohio, U.S.A. City 30 m. SE of Toledo on the Sandusky R. Commercial centre of an agric. area, trading in cereals, sugar beets and market gardening produce. Industries inc. manu. vehicle parts, clothing, cutlery, electrical goods, rubber goods; sugar refining. Pop. (1970C) 18,490.

French Guiana, South America. Overseas dept. of France on the Atlantic coast of NE South America, bounded W by Surinam, E and S by Brazil. Area, 34,740 sq. m. Cap. Cayenne. Mainly forest with rich mineral resources which are little exploited. There are deposits of iron, copper, silver, lead, mercury,

platinum, diamonds and alluvial gold. The coastal lowlands are cultivated and produce sugar cane, coffee, cacao, rice, cassava, maize, spices and fruit from about 15 sq. m. Chief exports gold, balata, rosewood extract, hides, glue. Devils Island is among the islets off the coast (N). Pop. (1971E) 49,200.

French Island, Victoria, Australia. Island N of Phillip Island in the Bass Strait off S Victoria. Extends 11 m. E to W and 7½ m. N to S. Low-lying, marshy and uninhabited.

French Polynesia, South Pacific. Term applied to the overseas territories of France, formerly known as 'French Settlements in Oceania', and comprising 5 main arch. Area, 1,554 sq. m. (4,000 sq. km.). Main groups the Society Islands, Marquesas Islands, Tubuai Islands, Tuamotu Islands, Gambier Islands. Cap. Papeete on Tahiti, Society Islands. An important product is copra (coconut trees cover the coastal plains of the mountainous island and the greater part of the low-lying islands). Other products for export are coffee, vanilla and mother-of-pearl. Fruit is grown for local consumption. Tourism is extremely important. Pop. 120,000.

French Shore, France. Part of the coastline of N France extending from Cape Bonavista (N) to Cape Ray and so-called because France has gained fishing rights along it by Treaty with the United Kingdom.

French Somaliland *see* **French Territory of the Afars and the Issas**

French Southern and Antarctic Territories. An overseas territory of France formed in 1955 and consisting of Saint Paul and Nouvelle Amsterdam islands, the Kerguelen and Crozet archs. and Terre Adélie. The Kerguelen Arch. is at 48°–50° S lat., 68°–70° E long. in the Southern Ocean S of the Indian Ocean. Total area, 2,700 sq. m. Chief settlement Port aux Francais. There are scientific stations. Cold climate supporting reindeer and sheep. The Crozet arch. is at 46° S lat., 50°–52° E long. in the Southern Ocean S of the Indian Ocean. Total area, 116 sq. m., in two groups. The W group inc. Apostles, Pigs and Penguins Islands; the E, Possession and Eastern Islands. There is a scientific station. Saint Paul is at 38° S lat. 77° E long. Area, 2·7 sq. m. Uninhabited. Nouvelle Amsterdam is at 37° S lat. 70° E long. Area, 25 sq. m. There is a research station. Terre Adélie comprises the Antarctic mainland between 136°–142° E long. S of 60° S lat. There is a research station at Dumont d'Urville.

French Territory of the Afars and Issas, East Africa. Overseas territory of France on the Gulf of Aden bounded W and S by Ethiopia and E by the Somali Rep. Area, 8,500 sq. m. (23,000 sq. km.). Cap. Djibouti. Plain rising to plateau (S). The main occupation is nomadic farming. Pop. (1967E) 125,050.

Fresnillo, Zacatecas, Mexico. Town in central Mex. sit. at 7,350 ft. a.s.l. An important mining and agric. centre, with deposits of gold, silver, lead, copper, tin and zinc. Pop. 40,000.

Fresno, California, U.S.A. City in centre of state sit. in a rich farming district producing grain, olive oil and fruit, esp. figs and grapes for raisins. Industries inc. fruit canning and packing, and the manu. of agric. machinery, bricks and pottery. Pop. (1970C) 165,970.

Fribourg, Switzerland. (i) Canton in the W sit. to the NW of the Bernese Oberland. Area, 645 sq. m. (1,670 sq. km.). Mainly hilly but principally agric. producing cereals, sugar-beet and cheese, esp. Gruyère. It joined the Confederation in 1481. Pop. (1970C) 180,309. (ii) Cap. of canton of same name 18 m. SW of Bern. Manu. inc. agric. and electrical equipment, sewing machines, fertilizers and chocolate. Pop. (1973E) 42,400.

Friedrichshafen, Baden-Württemberg, West Germany. Town and port 78 m.

SE of Stuttgart sit. on the N shore of L. Constance. Manu. motorcars. Pop. (1971E) 49,000.

Friendly Islands *see* **Tonga**

Friesland, Netherlands. Province in the N bounded by the Wadden Zee and the Ijsselmeer. Area, 1,278 sq. m. (3,311 sq. km.). Mainly flat with many canals and noted for Friesian cattle. Cap. Leeuwarden, sit. 70 m. NNE of Amsterdam. Pop. (1971E) 532,524.

Frinton and Walton, Essex, England. Town consisting of the adjacent resorts of Frinton-on-Sea and Walton, 8 m. S of Harwich. The main industry is tourism. Pop. (1973E) 3,948.

Frisian Islands, North Sea. Chain of islands extending parallel to the N coasts of the Netherlands, West Germany and Denmark, at 3–20 m. off-shore. Low-lying, their area being affected by erosion as well as by land reclamation, and long subject to serious flooding. Consist of 3 main groups: the West Frisian Islands are Dutch, and inc. Texel, Vlieland, Terschelling, Ameland and Schiermonnikoog. Main occupation sheep and cattle farming; the East Frisian Islands are West German and inc. Baltrum, Borkum, Juist, Langeoog, Norderney, Spikeroog, Wangerooge. Main occupation tourism: the North Frisian Islands are divided between West Germany and Denmark and inc. Amrum, Föhr, Sylt, Romo, Fano, Mano, Trischen and Hallig Islands. Main occupation cattle grazing.

Friuli, Italy/Yugoslavia. Region between the Carnic Alps and the Adriatic Sea extending through Friuli-Venezia-Giulia region of NE Italy and Slovenia in NW Yugoslavia. Mainly fertile plain rising to Alpine foothills. Chief cities Udine, Gorizia.

Friuli-Venezia-Giulia, Italy. Region of NE Italy bounded N by Austria, E by Yugoslavia, W by Veneto and S by the Adriatic. Area, 2,948 sq. m. Cap. Udine. Mainly fertile plain rising to the Carnic Alps (N). Pop. (1971C) 1,213,532.

Frome, Somerset, England. Town in the SW sit on the R. Frome. Industries inc. light engineering and printing. Pop. (1973E) 13,780.

Frosinone, Lazio, Italy. Cap. of Frosinone province sit. 50 m. ESE of Rome. Trades in agric. produce.

Frunze, Kirghizia, U.S.S.R. Cap. of Kirghizia sit. 120 m. WSW of Alma Ata in the Chu R. valley. Industries inc. meat packing, flour milling, tanning and the manu. of agric. machinery and textiles. Pop. (1972E) 452,000.

Fuenterrabía, Guipúzcoa, Spain. Port and resort sit. at the mouth of the Bidassoa R. on the Bay of Biscay, W of, and opposite, Hendaye, France. The main occupations are fishing and boat building. Pop. 8,500.

Fuerteventura, Canary Islands, Spain. Island of the Canaries group nearest to the African mainland, 65 m. W of Cape Juby, Morocco. Area, 666 sq. m. Chief town, Puerto de Cabras. Mainly arid plain with volcanic peaks dividing more fertile areas. Main products cereals, vegetables, fruit, livestock, fish (tuna), alfalfa, lime, gypsum, cochineal.

Fujisawa, Honshū, Japan. Town 11 m. SW of Yokohama on the N shore of Sagami Bay. Centre of an agric. area, trading in potatoes and wheat. Pop. (1973C) 242,000.

Fujiyama, Honshū, Japan. An extinct volcano 68 m. WSW of Tōkyō in Shizuoka prefecture. 12,395 ft. a.s.l.

Fukien, China. A maritime province in the E on Formosa Strait. Area, 47,500 sq. m. (123,100 sq. km.). Mainly mountainous and forested with an important timber trade, esp. fir, pine and camphor. The principal R. is the Minkiang. Crops inc. rice, tea, sugar-cane and fruit. Cap. Foochow. Pop. (1970E) 18m.

Fukui, Honshū, Japan. Cap. of Fukui prefecture sit. 78 m. NNE of

Kyōto. Noted for silk and rayon. Also manu. leather goods, food products and paper.

Fukuoka, Kyūshū, Japan. Cap. of Fukuoka prefecture and port sit. 90 m. NNE of Nagasaki. Industries inc. shipbuilding, and the manu. of textiles, chemicals, paper, pottery and metal goods. Machinery and porcelain are exported. Pop. (1970c) 853,000.

Fukushima, Honshū, Japan. Cap. of Fukushima prefecture sit. 150 m. NNE of Tōkyō. It is an important centre of the silk industry. Pop. (1970c) 228,000.

Fukuyama, Honshū, Japan. Town 53 m. ENE of Hiroshima at the mouth of the Ashida R. on the Hiuchi Sea. Manu. dyes, rubber products, cotton textiles, sake. Port exporting textiles, mats, fertilizers and sugar. Pop. (1973c) 268,000.

Fulda, Hessen, West Germany. Town in the central E sit. on the Fulda R Manu. inc. textiles, chemicals, bal bearings and tyres. Trades in agric produce. Pop. (1971E) 44,800.

Fulda River, West Germany. Rises on the Wasserkuppe and flows 95 m. N past Fulda, Hersfeld and Kassel to join the Werra R. at Münden; tog. they form the Weser R. Navigable for small boats below Hersfeld. Main trib. the Eder.

Fulham, Greater London, England. Suburb of SW Lond. on the N shore of the Thames R. 5 m. SW of Charing Cross. Mainly residential.

Fullerton, California, U.S.A. City 22 m. SE of Los Angeles. Industries inc. petroleum production, and fruit packing, canning and processing. Pop. (1970c) 85,826.

Funabashi, Honshū, Japan. City 13 m. E of Tōkyō on the N shore of Tōkyō Bay. Industries inc. fish hatcheries, woodworking, flour milling; manu. fountain pens. Pop. (1973c) 352,000.

Funafuti, Ellice Islands, South West Pacific. Atoll forming the cap. of the Ellice Islands and comprising 30 islets on a 13 m. reef. The main settlement is on the largest island. Funafuti, on the E side of the atoll. Infertile, but produces palms and coconuts.

Funchal, Madeira. (i) A district of Portugal tog. with Madeira. Area, 307 sq. m. (796 sq. km.). Pop. (1970c) 251,135. (ii) Cap. of district of same name on the SE coast of Madeira. The chief port and commercial centre of the island. Madeira wines are exported.

Fundy, Bay of, Canada. An inlet of the Atlantic Ocean separating New Brunswick and Nova Scotia. Noted for the extreme rise and fall of the tides.

Furka Pass, Valais/Uri, Switzerland. One of the highest passes in Europe, connecting Andermatt and Gletsch, in central S Switz. 7,971 ft. a.s.l.

Furneaux Islands, Tasmania, Australia. Sit. in the Bass Strait, the principal islands are Flinders, Clarke and Cape Barren. The main occupation is sheep-farming.

Furness, Lancashire, England. Peninsula between the Duddon estuary and Morecambe Bay. Hilly, with some iron deposits. Chief towns Barrow-in-Furness, Dalton-in-Furness.

Fürstenwalde, Frankfurt, East Germany. Town sit. 20 m. W of Frankfurt on the Spree R. Manu. inc. electrical equipment, tyres and footwear. Pop. (1973E) 30,979.

Fürth, Bavaria, West Germany. Town in S central W. Germ. Manu. inc. textiles, chemicals, electrical equipment, toys and mirrors. Pop. (1971E) 93,900.

Fuse, Honshū, Japan. Town just E of Osaka. Manu. machinery, chemicals, textiles, rubber and leather goods.

Fushun, Liaoning, China. Town in the NE. Industries are coalmining and the manu. of mining equipment and cement. Pop. (1965E) 1m.

Futuna, Wallis and Futuna Islands, Pacific. Island in the Hoorn group 120 m. SW of the Wallis Islands. Area, 40 sq. m. Volcanic, rising to 2,500 ft. Main products coconuts, breadfruit, timber.

Fylde, Lancashire, England. Area of W Lancashire on the Irish Sea coast, between the Wyre and Ribble estuaries. Lowlying, mainly agric. with dairy and poultry farming. Tourism important. Chief towns Blackpool, Fleetwood, Lytham St. Anne's.

Fyn, Denmark. The second largest island sit. between the Kattegat, the Little Belt and the Great Belt. Area, 1,150 sq. m. (2,978 sq. km.). Mainly flat and fertile producing cereals, sugar-beet and dairy produce. Cap. Odense.

Fyne, Loch, Scotland. A sea loch in the W, extending N and NE for about 40 m. from the Sound of Bute. Noted for herring fishing.

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Gaberone, Botswana. Town in the SE became the cap. of the rep. from 1964. The main occupation is govt. service. Pop. (1971C) 18,436.

Gabès, Tunisia. Town 200 m. S of Tunis sit. on the Gulf of Gabès. Industries inc. fishing and fruit growing in the oasis. Sea port exporting dates. Pop. (1966E) 76,356.

Gabès, Gulf of, Tunisia. Inlet of the Mediterranean Sea between Sfax to the N and Djerba Island to the S.

Gabon. Rep. bounded W by the Atlantic Ocean, N by Río Muni and Cameroun, E and S by Congo. Area, 103,000 sq. m. (267,000 sq. km.). Cap. Libreville. Mainly rain forest. The main products are manganese ore, petroleum and tropical hardwoods. Pop. (1970E) 475,000.

Gabrovo, Gorna Oryakhovitsa, Bulgaria. Town 50 m. SE of Pleven on the Yantra R. Railway terminus. Industries inc. flour and sawmilling, woodworking, woollen, cotton and linen textiles; manu. knitwear, metalware, gunpowder, furniture, leather goods. Pop. (1972E) 87,035.

Gadag, Karnataka, India. Town 230 m. SW of Hyderabad. Market town trading in textiles and grain. Industries inc. manu. cotton goods and leather.

Gadsden, Alabama, U.S.A. Town in the NE of state sit. on the Coosa R., in a coalmining area. Industries inc. iron and steel, and textiles; manu. tyres. Pop. (1970C) 53,928.

Gaeta, Lazio, Italy. Town on the W coast of S central Italy sit. on the Bay of Gaeta. Industries inc. fishing, glass making and tourism.

Gafsa, Tunisia. Town sit. 115 m. WSW of Sfax on the Sfax–Tozeur railway, in a phosphate mining region, and with an oasis producing dates, olives and fruit. Pop. 33,000.

Gagry, Abkhaz Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic, U.S.S.R. Town 45 m. NW of Sukhumi on the Black Sea. Health resort and port. Industries inc. distilling, sawmilling, metal working. Coast guard station.

Gainesville, Florida, U.S.A. City 62 m. SW of Jacksonville. Industries inc. meat packing; manu. electronic equipment and wood products. Pop. (1970C) 64,510.

Gainsborough, Lincolnshire, England. Town 15 m. NW of Lincoln sit. on the Trent R. Market town for an agric. area. Industries inc. flour milling; manu. machinery, wood products and clothing. Pop. (1973E) 17,440

Gairdner, Lake, South Australia, Australia. Salt L. lying N of the Eyre Peninsula, extending 100 m. N to S and 30 m. E to W at its widest, and sometimes dry in summer.

Gairloch, Ross and Cromarty, Scotland. Highland region. Sea loch on the NW coast, N of L. Torridon, extending 5 m. inland, and 3 m. wide at its entrance.

Galápagos Islands, Ecuador. Island group 600 m. W of Ecuador and lying across the Equator. Area, 2,868 sq. m. (7,428 sq. km.). There are 12 large islands and many islets; the largest are Isabela, 75 m. long, and San Cristóbal. There are unique wild life forms, for which the group has been made a sanctuary. Pop. (1970E) 3,550.

Galashiels, Selkirkshire, Scotland. Borders region. Town in the SE, in NE Selkirk, on the border with Roxburgh. The main industry is manu. tweed and woollen cloth. Pop. (1973E) 12,808.

Galati, Galați, Romania. Cap. of district in the E sit. on the Danube R. Industries inc. textiles and chemicals; manu. hardware. Naval base and R. port exporting grain and timber. Pop. (1972E) 187,010.

Galesburg, Illinois, U.S.A. Town 43 m. WNW of Peoria, sit. in a coal-mining area. Industries inc. manu. agric. implements, washing machines and hardware. Pop. (1970C) 36,290.

Galicia, Poland/U.S.S.R. Region extending N from the Carpathian Mountains across SE Poland and NW Ukraine, U.S.S.R. Rich in minerals, esp. oil and natural gas.

Galicia, Spain. Region in NW Spain bounded N by the Bay of Biscay, W by the Atlantic Ocean and S by Portugal. Comprises the provinces of La Coruña, Lugo, Orense and Pontevedra. Mountainous, rising to 6,000 ft. a.s.l. in the E. Drained by the Miño R. The main occupations are farming and sardine fishing. Main products are maize, potatoes, cattle and pigs.

Galilee, Israel. Region in N Israel bounded N by Lebanon, and E by Syria and Jordan. Hilly in the N, rising to 4,000 ft. a.s.l., lower and more fertile in the S. Chief towns, Tiberias and Nazareth.

Galilee, Sea of, (Lake Tiberias), Israel. L. in E Galilee extending 13 m. N to S along the Syrian border at 696 ft. b.s.l. Fed and drained by the Jordan R.

Gallarate, Lombardia, Italy. Town 25 m. WNW of Milan. Industries inc. textiles.

Galle, Southern Province, Sri Lanka. Town 65 m. SSE of Colombo sit. on the SW coast. Commercial centre and port exporting coconut products. Pop. 70,000.

Gällipoli, Turkey. (i) Peninsula extending 55 m. SW between the Dardanelles Strait and the Gulf of Saros. (ii) Town of same name sit. on the neck of Gallipoli Peninsula. Trading centre for grain and livestock. Industries inc. fishing.

Gällivare, Norrbotten, Sweden. Town in the central N. The main industry is iron mining.

Galloway, Scotland. District of SW Scot. comprising the counties of Wigtown and Kirkcudbright. The main occupation is dairy farming. Noted for Galloway cattle.

Galt, Ontario, Canada. Town 23 m. WNW of Hamilton sit. on the Grand R. Industries inc. textiles; manu. shoes and machinery. Pop. 38,000.

Galveston, Texas, U.S.A. City in the SE of state sit. at the entrance to Galveston Bay, an inlet of the Gulf of Mex. Industries inc. rice milling, flour milling, meat packing, brewing and chemicals; manu. metal goods and hardware. Port handling sulphur, cotton and wheat. Pop. (1970C) 61,809.

Galway, Irish Republic. (i) County in the W bounded W by the Atlantic Ocean, and S by Galway Bay and County Clare. Area, 2,293 sq. m. (5,939 sq. km.). Chief towns Galway, Ballinasloe and Tuam. Mountainous in the W, rising to 2,400 ft. a.s.l., with bogs and L. and almost divided N to S by Lough Corrib; to the E of the L. it is low-lying, and fertile in parts. The main occupation is farming. Pop. (1971C) 149,223. (ii) County town of (i) sit. at the mouth of the Corrib R. on Galway Bay. Industries inc. flour milling and tourism esp. for salmon fishing. Manu. fishing nets, rope and furniture. Pop. (1971C) 27,726.

Gambia, The, State within the Commonwealth, bounded W by the Atlantic Ocean and on all other sides by Senegal, and extending 200 m. inland up both banks of the Gambia R. Area, 4,008 sq. m. (10,381 sq. km.). Cap. Banjul, formerly named Bathurst. The main

products are groundnuts and groundnut derivatives. Pop. (1973E) 494,279.

Gambeila, Wallaga, Sudan. Town 65 m. W of Gore on the Baro R. Commercial and distribution centre at the head of navigation on the Baro-Sobat-White Nile system. Trades in coffee, beeswax, hides, salt, cotton, tinned goods.

Gambia River, West Africa. Rises in the Fouta Djallon plateau, Guinea, and flows 700 m. NW into Senegal, and W through Gambia and past Georgetown to enter the Atlantic by an estuary below Banjul. Navigable to ocean-going vessels for *c.* 200 m.

Gambier Islands, Pacific Ocean. Group of Islands SE of the Tuamotu Islands. Area, 12 sq. m. (31 sq. km.). There are four main islands and several islets, forming a French depend. The main island is Mangareva; the chief town, Rikitea. Chief products are copra, coffee and mother of pearl.

Gamlakarleby, Vaasa, Finland. Town 70 m. NE of Vaasa on the Gulf of Bothnia. Railway junction and sea port. Industries inc. woodworking; manu. machinery, leather products. Port exports timber and timber products. About half the pop. speaks Swedish; Gamlakarleby is the Swedish name, in Finnish, Kokkola. Pop. (1972E) 22,104.

Gamu-Gofa, Ethiopia. Province of S Ethiopia bounded S by Kenya. Area, 15,000 sq. m. Cap. Chancha. Sit. in the Great Rift Valley between the Galana Sagan (E) and Omo (W) Rs. Mountainous and forested, rising to 13,780 ft. a.s.l. in Mount Gughe. Main occupation farming, main products cereals, plantain, cotton, tobacco, livestock. Pop. (1970E) 850,000.

Gander, Newfoundland, Canada. Town in the extreme E with a major airport. Pop. (1971C) 7,748.

Ganges Canals, Uttar Pradesh, India. The Upper Ganges Canal leaves the Ganges R. at Hardwar and travels in two branches to Kanpur and the Jumna R. The Lower Ganges Canal leaves the Ganges R. near Dibai and splits into several branches. Both canals are used for irrigation.

Ganges River, India/Bangladesh. Formed in the Himalayas, in N Uttar Pradesh, India, by the union of the R. Bhagirathi and Alaknanda. Flows 1,557 m. SW past Hardwar, then SE through Uttar Pradesh to enter Bihar above Patna; E through Bihar past Bhagalpur to cross the narrow neck of W. Bengal. It forms the frontier with Bangladesh for *c.* 70 m. and then continues SE, receiving the Brahmaputra R., and enters the Bay of Bengal by a broad delta. It begins to divide into the streams that make up this delta *c.* 220 m. from its many mouths. The main stream, the Meghna R. formed by the Ganges R. main stream and the Brahmaputra R., is to the E of the delta. Used extensively for irrigation. Regarded as the most sacred R. by the Hindus.

Gangtok, Sikkim. Cap. of Sikkim sit. in the SE, 30 m. NE of Darjeeling, India. Commercial centre trading in rice, maize and fruit. Pop. (1971E) 15,000.

Ganta, Central Province, Liberia. Town 140 m. NE of Monrovia on the border with French Guinea. Trading centre for cacao, palm oil, kernels, kola nuts.

Gao, Mali. Town 240 m. NW of Niamey (Niger) on the Niger R. and trans-Saharan road. Trading centre for butter, hides, wool, livestock, in a farming area. R. and air port. Pop. (1970E) 15,400.

Gard, France. Dept. in the S, bounded E by the R. Rhône delta and S by the Gulf of Lions. Area, 2,270 sq. m. (5,879 sq. km.). Chief towns Nîmes, the cap. and Alès. Flat land in the S, marshy and with lagoons, rising to hills in the NW over 5,000 ft. a.s.l. The main occupation is growing olives, mulberries, vines and fruit; industries are concentrated in Nîmes and Alès and inc. metal working, textiles and paper. Pop. (1968C) 478,544.

Garda, Lake, Lombardia/Veneto, Italy. L. in the central N. Area, 143 sq. m. (370 sq. km.). Fed from the N by the Sarca R., and drained to the SE by the Mincio R. There are several resorts sit. on its banks.

Garden Grove, California, U.S.A. Village immediately NW of Santa Ana in S California. The main occupation is growing fruit, vegetables and walnuts. Pop. (1970C) 122,524.

Garden of the Gods, Colorado, U.S.A. Tourist area immediately NW of Colorado Springs, with eroded sandstone in bizarre shapes.

Garden Reach, West Bengal, India. Town 4 m. WSW of Calcutta on the Hooghly R. Industries inc. jute and cotton processing, tanning, docks.

Gardez, Afghánistán. Cap. of province 55 m. S of Kabul on the Kandahar road, at 7,500 ft. a.s.l. Commercial centre. Pop. (1965E) 46,000.

Gardner Island, Phoenix Islands, South Pacific. Atoll 230 m. S of Canton. Area, 1·5 sq. m. The only product is copra.

Garfield, New Jersey, U.S.A. City sit. 10 m. NNE of Newark on the Passaic R. Industries inc. textiles, chemicals and rubber products. Pop. (1970C) 30,722.

Garian, Tripolitania, Libya. Town 50 m. S of Tripoli on the Gebel Nefusa plateau. Railway terminus. Industries inc. flour milling, olive oil processing, weaving.

Garibaldi Park, British Columbia, Canada. Provincial park in SW Brit. Columbia in the Coast Mountains, NE of Vancouver. Area, 973 sq. m. (2,520 sq. km.). Tourist area.

Garland, Texas, U.S.A. City forming a suburb of Dallas 12 m. NE of the city centre. Industries inc. manu. aircraft, seismic instruments, vehicles. Pop. (1970C) 81,437.

Garmisch-Partenkirchen, Bavaria, West Germany. Town 52 m. SW of Munich sit. at 2,300 ft. a.s.l. near the Austrian border. Mountain resort. Industries inc. tourism and woodworking. Pop. (1971E) 27,200.

Garmsar, Second Province, Iran. Town 50 m. ESE of Tehrán. Railway junction for Bándár Sheh on the Caspian Sea and Meshed.

Garonne, France. Dept. of S France bounded S by Spain, and extending across the E part of the Aquitaine Basin. Area, 2,458 sq. m. Prefecture Toulouse. Drained by the Garonne and Ariège Rs. and rising S to the Pyrénées. Mainly agric. producing cereals, vines, fruit, vegetables and livestock. Industry is centred on Toulouse and inc. food processing, chemicals, textiles; manu. machinery. Pop. (1968C) 690,700.

Garonne River, France. Rises in the Val d'Aran in the central Pyrenees, and flows 360 m. first NE to Toulouse, then NW to Bordeaux. It joins the Dordogne R. *c.* 20 m. below Bordeaux, and enters the Atlantic by the Gironde estuary. Main tribs. are the Rs. Ariège, Tarn and Lot. Linked to the Mediterranean at Toulouse by the Canal du Midi.

Garoua, Benoué, Cameroun. Town 400 m. NNE of Yaoundé on the Benoué R. Regional cap. Port and market handling peanuts, cotton. Pop. (1970E) 28,000.

Gartok, Tibet, China. Town in W Tibet, at the foot of the Kailas Range, at 15,000 ft. a.s.l. Trading centre for wool, barley and salt.

Garut, Java, Indonesia. Town 105 m. SE of Djakarta sit. at 2,300 ft. a.s.l. Commercial centre for an agric. area trading in tea, rubber and cinchona. Industries inc. tourism.

Gary, Indiana, U.S.A. Town sit. at the S end of L. Michigan in NW Indiana. The main industry is steel; also manu. tin plate, chemicals and cement. Pop. (1970C) 175,415.

Garzan River, Turkey. Rises in the Bitlis Mountains 12 m. SE of Mus

and flows 65 m. s past Besiri to join the Tigris R. 22 m. sw of Siirt.

Gaspé Peninsula, Quebec, Canada. Peninsula between the St. Lawrence R. to the N and Chaleur Bay to the s. Area, 11,000 sq. m. (28,500 sq. km.). Mountainous, rising to 4,160 ft. a.s.l. in Mount Jacques Cartier, and wooded. The main occupations are fishing and lumbering; the main industry is pulp milling.

Gastein, Salzburg, Austria. Valley in w central Austria at the E end of the Höhe Tauern, at 3,000–3,500 ft. a.s.l., with health resorts and spas, inc. Bad Gastein and Hof Gastein.

Gastonia, North Carolina, U.S.A. City 19 m. w of Charlotte. Industries inc. textiles, esp. cotton. Pop. (1970C) 47,142.

Gateshead, Tyne and Wear, England. Town sit. on the s bank of the Tyne R. opposite Newcastle-upon-Tyne. Industries inc. engineering, shipbuilding, flour milling, chemicals, glass and pharmaceutical products. Pop. (1973E) 91,230.

Gatineau River, Canada. Rises on the Laurentian Plateau in sw Quebec, and flows 230 m. ssw, through the Baskatong Reservoir, to join the Ottawa R. below Ottawa. Used for logging and hydroelectric power.

Gatooma, Salisbury, Rhodesia. Town 85 m. sw of Salisbury at 3,814 ft. a.s.l. in a farming and cotton growing area. Industries inc. cotton milling, processing agric. products; manu. bricks, timber products. There is a cotton research station. Pop. (1973E) 31,090.

Gatwick, West Sussex, England. (i) Village 6 m. SSE of Reigate. (ii) Important intern. airport.

Gauhati, Assam, India. Town 218 m. ESE of Darjeeling sit. on the Brahmaputra R. Commercial centre trading in rice, jute and cotton. Industries inc. oil refining, cotton and flour milling. Pop. (1971C) 122,981.

Gävle, Gävleborg, Sweden. Cap. of county in the w sit. at the mouth of the Gävle R. on the Gulf of Bothnia. Industries inc. shipbuilding, fish canning, chemicals, textiles, pulp milling and paper making. Sea port exporting iron, timber, wood pulp and paper. The port is ice-free for 9 months per annum. Pop. (1972E) 84,537.

Gaya, Bihar, India. Town 58 m. s of Patna. Commercial centre trading in rice, oilseeds and sugar cane. Important place of pilgrimage for Hindus. Pop. (1971C) 179,826.

Gaza, Israel. Town 40 m. ssw of Tel Aviv at the NW extremity of the Negev desert. Noted as the anc. Philistine city whose temple was destroyed by Samson.

Gaziantep, Gazientep, Turkey. Cap. of province in the s, 110 m. E of Adana. Market town trading in agric. produce. Industries inc. textiles. Pop. (1970C) 227,652.

Gbarnga, Central Province, Liberia. Town 105 m. NE of Monrovia. Market for palm products, rice.

Gdansk, Gdańsk, Poland. Cap. of province sit. near the mouth of the Vistula R. on the Gulf of Gdańsk. Industries inc. shipbuilding, food processing, distilling, paper making and pulp milling; manu. machinery. Sea port exporting coal, grain and timber. Pop. (1972E) 378,000.

Gdynia, Gdańsk, Poland. City sit. on the Gulf of Gdańsk. Sea port exporting coal and timber. Pop. (1972E) 201,000.

Gedaref, Kassala, Sudan. Town 120 m. SW of Kassala. Trading centre for cotton, wheat, barley, fruit and livestock.

Geelong, Victoria, Australia. City in the central s of state, sit. on the w shore of Corio Bay, an inlet of Port Phillip Bay. Industries inc. oil refining, textiles and agric. engineering; manu. cars, chemicals and cement. Port exporting wool, wheat and meat. Pop. (1971C) 115,047.

Geislingen, Baden-Württemberg, West Germany. Town 32 m. ESE of Stuttgart sit. in the Jura Mountains. Industries inc. manu. cutlery and other metal goods and glassware. Pop. (1971E) 27,500.

Gela, Sicilia, Italy. Town sit. on the S coast, 60 m. W of Syracuse. Industries inc. fishing.

Gelderland, Netherlands. Province in central Neth. bounded N by the province of Overijssel, and E by W. Germ. Area, 1,937 sq. m. (5,017 sq. km.). Chief towns Arnhem (the cap.), Nijmegen and Apeldoorn. Pop. (1972E) 1,580,041.

Geldrop, North Brabant, Netherlands. Town 4 m. E of Eindhoven. Industries inc. manu. wool, cotton and linen textiles, bicycles.

Geleen, Limburg, Netherlands. Town 55 m. ESE of Antwerp, Belgium, sit. in a coalmining area. Industries inc. textiles, chemicals and fertilizers. Pop. (1974E) 36,784.

Gelligaer, Mid Glamorgan, Wales. Town 5 m. N of Cardiff sit. in the South Wales coalfield. Industries inc. mining. Pop. (1973E) 33,820.

Gelsenkirchen, North Rhine-Westphalia, West Germany. Town immediately NE of Essen. An important coalmining centre; also manu. steel, machinery, chemicals and glass. Pop. (1971E) 344,600.

Gemas, Negri Sembilan, Malaysia. Town 45 m. ESE of Seramban. Railway junction serving a rubber growing area.

Gembloux, Namur, Belgium. Town 11 m. NW of Namur. Railway junction. The main industry is manu. cutlery; also sugar refining. Agric. college.

Gemsah, Egypt. Town on the Red Sea 65 m. NNW of Safaga.

Geneva, Switzerland. (i) Canton in SW Switz. almost encircled by France. Area, 109 sq. m. (282 sq. km.). The main occupations in the rural districts are viticulture and farming. Pop. (1974E) 322,000. (ii) Cap. of (i) sit. at the SW end of L. Geneva on the Rhône R. Commercial centre and centre for intern. agencies. Manu. watches, clocks, jewellery and precision instruments. Pop. (1973E) 168,600.

Geneva, Lake, France/Switzerland. L. in SW Switz. with most of its S shore in Haute-Savoie, France. It is crescent-shaped, area 223 sq. m. (577 sq. km.), about 45 m. long and 8 m. at its widest point. It is fed and drained by the Rhône R.

Genk, Limbourg, Belgium. Town 23 m. N of Liège sit. in a coal-mining area. Manu. mining machinery.

Gennevilliers, Hauts-de-Seine, France. Suburb of NW Paris sit. in a loop of the Seine R. Manu. aircraft and electrical equipment. R. port.

Genoa, Liguria, Italy. Cap. of Genoa province sit. on the Gulf of Genoa. Industries inc. shipbuilding, oil refining, engineering, food canning, brewing, sugar refining and iron and steel; manu. textiles, aircraft and paper. Important sea port exporting olive oil, wine and textiles. Pop. (1971C) 812,491.

Gentofte, Copenhagen, Denmark. Suburb of N Copenhagen, mainly residential. Pop. (1974E) 72,917.

George, Lake, New York, U.S.A. L. in the NE of state and in the Andirondack Mountains. It is a narrow L., 32 m. long and up to 3 m. wide. There is an outlet in the N to L. Champlain. Summer resort.

Georgetown, Guyana. Cap. of Rep. sit. at the mouth of the Demerara R. on the Caribbean Sea. Sea port exporting bauxite, sugar and rice. Pop. (1970E) 167,068.

George Town, Cayman Islands, West Indies. Town on the W end of Grand Cayman Island, 210 m. WNW of Montego Bay, Jamaica. Port export-

ing tortoise shells, sharkskins, rope, mahogany, cedar. There is a meteorological station. Pop. (1970c) 3,975.

George Town, Tasmania, Australia. Town 30 m. NW of Launceston on the Tamar R. estuary. Resort.

Georgia, U.S.A. State in the SE bounded E by the Atlantic, N by Tennessee and N. Carolina, W by Alabama and S by Florida. Area, 58,876 sq. m. (152,489 sq. km.). Chief towns Atlanta (the cap.), Savannah, Columbus, Augusta and Macon. Coastal plain with swamp and forest, rising to the Appalachian Mountains in the NW, with Brasstown Bald in the NE, 4,768 ft. a.s.l. Humid, subtropical climate. Mainly agric. The chief products are maize, cotton, tobacco, groundnuts and kaolin. Pop. (1970c) 4,589,575.

Georgian Bay, Ontario, Canada. The NE arm of L. Huron, in the central S of province. Area, 5,800 sq. m. (15,022 sq. km.). A summer resort area.

Georgian Soviet Socialist Republic, U.S.S.R. Constituent rep. in SW U.S.S.R., bounded W by the Black Sea and SW by Turkey. Area, 26,900 sq. m. (69,670 sq. km.). Chief towns Tbilisi (the cap.), Kutaisi, Batumi, Sukhumi, Poti, Rustavi and Gori. Georgia inc. the Abkhaz Autonomous Soviet Socialist Rep., Adzhar Autonomous Soviet Socialist Rep. and S. Ossetian Autonomous Rep. Mountainous in the N and S, sloping to central valleys, drained by the Rs. Kura and Rion. The main products are manganese, coal, oil, baryta, tobacco, tea, fruit and wines. Pop. (1972c) 4·79m.

Gera, East Germany. (i) District created in 1952 from part of the *Land* of Thuringia. Area, 1,546 sq. m. (4,004 sq. km.). Pop. (1972E) 740,810. Cap. of (i) sit. on the White Elster R. Industries inc. textiles and engineering; manu. carpets and furniture. Pop. (1972E) 112,226.

Geraldton, Western Australia, Australia. Town in the central W of state sit. on the Indian Ocean. Industries inc. brewing, crayfish canning and tourism; manu, superphosphates. Sea port exporting products of the Murchison goldfield and an agric. hinterland. Pop. (1974E) 16,100.

Germantown, Pennsylvania, U.S.A. Suburb of NW Philadelphia. Mainly residential.

Germany, East. The German Democratic Republic (East Germany) came into being following the estab. of the Federal Republic of Germany. Bounded on the W and S by West Germany, S by Czechoslovakia, E by Poland, N by Baltic Sea. Area, 108,178 sq. km. In 1952 the 5 *Länder* of Mecklenburg, Saxony-Anhalt, Brandenburg, Saxony and Thuringia were replaced by 14 *Bezirke*. Chief towns, East Berlin (cap.) Leipzig, Dresden and Karl-Marx-Stadt. Two-thirds of N East Germany is lowlying and forms part of the great N plain of Europe. The S is hilly. Agric. is extensive and is organized in collective or state farms. Important crops are wheat, rye, barley, oats, potatoes and sugar-beet. There are rich mineral resources and coal and lignite predominate but uranium, cobalt, bismuth, arsenic and antimony are being exploited. Industry produces over 60% of the national income. Iron and steel production, chemicals, fertilizers, cement, textiles and footwear are growing industries. Pop. (1972E) 17,011,343.

Germany, West. The Federal Republic of Germany (West Germany) became a sovereign independent country in 1955. Bounded on N by Denmark; in the E by East Germany and Czechoslovakia; in S by Austria and Switzerland; and in W by France, Luxembourg, Belgium and the Netherlands. Area, 248,599 sq. km. West Germany is divided into the *Länder* of Schleswig-Holstein, Hamburg, Lower Saxony, Bremen, North Rhine-Westphalia, Hessen, Rhineland-Palatinate, Baden-Würtemberg, Bavaria, Saarland, and West Berlin. Chief towns, Bonn (cap.) West Berlin, Hamburg, Munich, Cologne,

Essen, Frankfurt, Dortmund, Düsseldorf, Stuttgart and Bremen. Physically West Germany is divided into 3 areas: the lowlands of the N, the tableland of the S and the basin of the middle R. Rhine. The chief drainage basins are the R. Danube to the S and the R. Rhine to the W and R. Elbe to the N. Most Rs. are navigable for the greater part of their length and together with the canal system make an important communication system. Agric. is important and the chief crops are wheat, rye, barley, oats, potatoes, sugar-beet. There is considerable cattle rearing and wine manu. Forestry is also of great importance. Coal mining is important and other minerals include lignite, iron ore, potash and oil. The manu. industries employ the majority of the pop. and the industries include textiles, steel, precision instruments and optical goods, printing and publishing, cars, locomotives, beer, paper and sugar. Pop. (1974E) 62·04m.

Germiston, Transvaal, Republic of South Africa. Town in the SW of province sit. at 5,478 ft. a.s.l. The main industry is refining gold from the Witwatersrand mines. Also manu. textiles, chemicals and steel products. Pop. (1970E) 132,273.

Gerona, Spain. (i) Province in NE Spain bounded N by the Pyrénées and E by the Mediterranean. Area, 2,272 sq. m. (5,884 sq. km.). From the Pyrénées it descends to fertile plain and the Costa Brava. Pop. (1970C) 414,397. (ii) Cap. of (i) sit. 55 m. NE of Barcelona on the Ter R. at its confluence with the Oñar R. Industries inc. flour milling, textiles and chemicals. Pop. (1970C) 50,338.

Gers, France. Dept. in SW France, bounded N by the Garonne R. Area, 2,428 sq. m. (6,288 sq. km.). Chief towns Auch, the cap. and Condom. Drained by the tribs. of the Garonne R. and by the Adour R. Mainly agric. The chief products are Armagnac brandy, cereals and fruit. Pop. (1968C) 181,577.

Gersoppa Falls, Kharnataka, India. Falls on the Sharavati R. 192 m. NW of Bangalore, inc. 4 cascades, the highest 829 ft. Used for hydro-electric power.

Getafe, Madrid, Spain. Town 8 m. S of Madrid on a wide plain near Los Angeles hill, the geographical centre of Spain. Industries include manu. electrical equipment, pharmaceutical goods, aircraft, radio and telephones, boxes, brushes, alcohol and flour.

Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, U.S.A. Town 48 m. NNW of Baltimore, Maryland noted for the battle of July 1863 when Confederate forces were defeated by Federal forces during the American Civil War. Pop. (1970C) 7,275.

Gevelsberg, North Rhine-Westphalia, West Germany. Town 7 m. ENE of Wuppertal. Industries inc. manu. stoves, locks and bicycles. Pop. (1971E) 33,200.

Gezira, El, Sudan. Plain between the Rs. White and Blue Nile above their confluence at Khartoum. Irrigated to grow cotton.

Ghadames, Libya. Town in the extreme W sit. in an oasis. Route centre near the frontiers of Libya, Tunisia and Algeria.

Ghana. Rep. within the Commonwealth. Ghana came into existence in 1957 when the former colony of the Gold Coast and the Trusteeship Territory of Togoland attained dominion status. The name Ghana recalls a powerful monarchy of the 4th to the 13th century A.D. which ruled the region of the middle Niger. Bounded N by Upper Volta, E by Togo, W by the Ivory Coast and S by the Gulf of Guinea. Area, 92,100 sq. m. (238,540 sq. km.). Chief towns Accra (the cap.), Takoradi and Kumasi. Drained by the Volta R., flowing through the extensive L. Volta in E. Ghana. Savannah in the N, otherwise mainly tropical rain forest. Cocoa is by far the most important crop and covers about 5m acres. Coffee, improved types of oil palm and coconut are being

planted on an increased scale and production from these crops is increasing. Progress has been made in the planting of Clonal rubber in south-west Ghana. In the south-east coastal belt irrigation works have been constructed and black-clay farming is being successfully undertaken in the Accra plains. Of the main foodstuffs in south and central Ghana, maize. rice, cassava, plantain, groundnuts, yam and cocoyam predominate. Tobacco is proving an attractive and very important cash crop in food-crop-producing areas. In northern Ghana the chief food crops are groundnuts, rice, maize, guinea corn, millet and yams, with tobacco as an important cash crop. The fishing industry employs 150,000. The chief minerals are gold, diamonds, manganese and bauxite. Pop. (1970c) 8,545,561.

Gharbîya, Egypt. Province in the Nile Delta bounded N by L. Burullus and the Mediterranean Sea, W by the Rosetta branch of the Nile. Area, 2,711 sq. m. Chief towns Tanta (cap.), El Muhalla el Kubra. Drained by branches of the Nile and by canals. Agric. produce inc. mainly cotton, also cereals and fruit. Cotton ginning and the manu. of cotton textiles (at El Muhalla el Kubra) are the main industries. Pop. 2m.

Ghardaka, Red Sea Frontier, Egypt. Town 100 m. NE of Qena on the Red Sea at the entrance to the Gulf of Suez. The main industry is crude oil production.

Ghat, Fezzan, Libya. Town 240 m. WSW of Murzuk in a Saharan oasis. Caravan centre with some handicraft industries.

Ghats, India. Two mountain ranges in S India forming the W and E boundaries of the central plateau. The Western Ghats extend NNW to SSE from the Tapti R. to the S coast, at an average 3,000 ft. a.s.l. rising to 8,840 ft. a.s.l. at Anai Mudi. The Eastern Ghats extend NNE to SSW from S Orissa to join the Western Ghats in the Nilgiri Hills, in W Tamil Nadu. Average height 1,500 ft. a.s.l. rising to Doda Betta, 8,640 ft. a.s.l.

Ghazipur, Uttar Pradesh, India. Town 45 m. ENE of Varanasi sit. on the Ganges R. Industries inc. flour and oilseed milling.

Ghazni, Afghánistán. Town in central Afghánistán sit. on the Kandahar road at 7,280 ft. a.s.l. Trading centre for wool and fruit.

Gheg *see* **Vlonë**

Ghent, East Flanders, Belgium. Cap. of province in the NW, sit. on the Scheldt R. at its confluence with the Lys R. Industries inc. brewing, sugar refining, flour milling and tanning; manu. fertilizers, glassware, paper, textiles and chemicals. Port linked by canal to Terneuzen. Pop. (1972E) 146,227.

Ghor, Herat, Afghánistán. Town 130 m. E of Sabzawar on a trib. of the Farah Rud in the Hindu Kush foothills. Route and trading centre of the Gorat district. The nearby ruined town of Ghor was the seat of a ruling dynasty in the 12th cent.

Ghor, El, Jordan/Israel. Depression 2–15 m. wide extending across Jordan and Israel between the Dead Sea and the Sea of Galilee, and bounded S by the Gulf of Aqaba. A part of the Great Rift Valley.

Gialam, Bacninh, North Vietnam. Town opposite Hanoi on the Red R. Industries inc. paint manu. Site of Hanoi airport.

Giant's Causeway, Antrim, Northern Ireland. Promontory on the N coast of Antrim made of columnar basalt, and inc. several thousand pillars.

Gibraltar, British colony bounded by the extreme S tip of Spain and at the entrance to the Mediterranean. Area, 2½ sq. m. (6½ sq. km.). Joined to the Spanish mainland by a sandy isthmus, and consisting of the Rock, 1,396 ft. a.s.l., the town to the W, and the harbour. Free port and naval base, also a resort. Pop. (1970c) 26,833.

Gibraltar, Strait of, Africa/Europe. Channel extending for 36 m. W to E between the Atlantic Ocean and the Mediterranean, and between Spain and Gibraltar in the N to Morocco in the S. 8 m. at its narrowest point.

Giessen, Hessen, West Germany. Town in central W. Germ. sit. on the Lahn R. Manu. machine tools, rubber, leather and tobacco products. Pop. (1971E) 78,100.

Gifu, Honshū, Japan. Cap. of Gifu prefecture 66 m. ENE of Kyoto. Manu. textiles, cutlery and paper goods; some tourism for cormorant fishing. Pop. (1973E) 394,000.

Gijón, Oviedo, Spain. Town sit. on the Bay of Biscay. Industries inc. iron and steel, chemicals and oil refining. Port exporting coal and iron ore. Pop. (1970C) 187,612.

Gila River, U.S.A. Rises in SW New Mexico and flows 650 m. SW across Arizona to join the Colorado R. near Yuma. Used for irrigation, esp. at the Coolidge Dam.

Gilan, Iran. Former province now inc. in the First Province which is frequently referred to by this name. Sit. on the SW Caspian shore and bounded S by the Alburz Mountains. Sub-tropical climate favouring agric. but unhealthy. The main commercial crops are silk, rice, tea, fruit and olives. Chief towns, Resht, Pahlevi, Fumen, Lahijan.

Gilbert and Ellice Islands Colony, Pacific Ocean. Brit. colony consisting of four groups of islands with neighbouring Ocean Island, area, 2 sq. m. (5 sq. km.). Cap. of colony, Tarawa, in the Gilbert Islands. Area, Gilbert Islands, 102 sq. m. (264 sq. km.); Ellice Islands, 9½ sq. m. (25 sq. km.); Phoenix Islands, 11 sq. m. (28 sq. km.); Line Islands, *c.* 200 sq. m. (*c.* 520 sq. km.). The Gilbert group inc. 16 islands; the Ellice Group 9; the Phoenix group 8; and the Line group 8. The main occupations are growing coconuts and fishing. Main products are copra and phosphates. Pop. (1973E) 57,816.

Gilboa, Israel. Mountainous district of N Israel on the border with Jordan, between the Plain of Esdraelon and the Jordan R. Noted in biblical history as the scene of King Saul's defeat.

Gilead, Jordan. District of NW Jordan sit. E of the Jordan R. Mountainous, rising to Mount Gilead, 3,652 ft. a.s.l.

Gilgil, Rift Valley Province, Kenya. Town 18 m. NNW of Naivasha in the Great Rift Valley, at 6,580 ft. a.s.l. Centre of a farming area. Railway junction serving Thomson's Falls.

Gilgit, Kashmir. Mountainous district of NW Kashmir in the area claimed by Pakistan. Area, 14,680 sq. m. (38,021 sq. km.) Rises to Nanga Parbat, 26,660 ft. a.s.l., and Rakaposhi, 25,550 ft. a.s.l. Drained by the Rs. Gilgit and Indus.

Gillingham, Dorset, England. Town 23 m. NNE of Dorchester sit. on the Stour R. Town serving an agric. area. Pop. (1973E) 3,619.

Gillingham, Kent. England. Town immediately NE of Chatham on the Medway R. estuary. The main industries are associated with Chatham dockyard. Pop. (1973E) 91,560.

Gippsland, Victoria, Australia. District of SE Victoria with fertile plains in the S rising to wooded mountains in the N. There are extensive lignite deposits in the Latrobe valley. Other important products are dairy produce, cereals and hops.

Girardot, Colombia. Town in the W centre sit. on the Magdalena R. in a coffee growing area. Industries inc manu. textiles, leather and tobacco products. R. port exporting coffee, cattle and hides. Pop. (1970E) 50,000.

Giresun, Turkey. (i) Province of N Turkey on the Black Sea coast. Area, 2,630 sq. m. Drained by the Kelkit and Harsit Rs. Heavily forested with deposits of copper and zinc; some agric. produces maize. (ii) Town 110

m. NE of Sivas on the Black Sea. Provincial cap., port and trading centre for agric. and forest products. Pop. (1970c) 32,522.

Girga, Egypt. (i) Province of central Upper Egypt, in the Nile Valley. Area, 609 sq. m. Chief towns Sohag (cap.), Akhmim, El Balyana, Giheina, Tahta, Tema, Girga, El Manshah. Mainly agric., chief products cotton, cereals, dates, sugar, The main industries are cotton ginning, silk and cotton weaving, sugar milling. (ii) Town 53 m. WNW of Qena on the W bank of the Nile R. Industries inc. cotton ginning, pottery, dairying.

Gironde, France. Dept. in SW France bounded W by the Bay of Biscay. Area, 4,140 sq. m. (10,723 sq. km.). Chief towns Bordeaux (the cap.), Archachon and Libourne. Drained by the Rs. Garonne and Dordogne uniting to form the Gironde estuary. The main occupations are viticulture and farming. Industries are concentrated in Bordeaux. Pop. (1968c) 1,009,390.

Girvan, Ayrshire, Scotland. Strathclyde region. Town in the SW sit. on the Firth of Clyde. Industries inc. tourism and fishing. Pop. (1974E) 7,660.

Gisborne, North Island, New Zealand. Town on the E coast sit. at the N end of Poverty Bay. Sea port exporting wool, meat and dairy produce. Pop. (1973E) 7,597.

Giuba, Somali Republic/Ethiopia. R. formed in Ethiopia at Dolo by the confluence of the Ganale Dorya and Dawa and flowing 545 m. S into the Somali Rep. to enter the Indian Ocean 10 m. NE of Kismayu. Navigable for small craft up to Bardera. Its course supports the chief agric. area of the Somali Rep.

Giurgiu, Ilfov, Romania. Town 38 m. SSW of Bucharest sit. on the Danube R. Industries inc. boat building, sugar refining, brewing and flour milling. Exports are petroleum from the Ploeşti oilfield, grain and timber.

Giza, El, Giza, Egypt. Cap. of governorate sit. opposite Cairo on the Nile R. Manu. textiles and footwear. Pop. 300,000.

Gizan, Asir, Saudi Arabia. Town 80 m. S of Abha on the Red Sea. Industries inc. boatbuilding, fishing, pearling, salt extraction. Port shipping grain, sesame, dried fish, dates. Sometimes called Qizan, Jizan.

Gizo, Solomon Islands, South West Pacific. Volcanic island 20 m. W of New Georgia. Area, 10 sq. m. (26 sq. km.).

Gjirokastër, Albania. Town 45 m. SE of Valona on the Drin R. Market centre trading in dairy products, tobacco and wine. Industries inc. tanning, silver smithing. Centre of the Bektashi Moslems.

Gjovik, Opland, Norway. Town 60 m. N of Oslo on NW shore of L, Mjosa. Industries inc. manu. motors, snowploughs, wallboard, flour, dairy products. Pop. (1973E) 25,569.

Glace Bay, Nova Scotia, Canada. Town on the E coast of Cape Breton Island, 9 m. ENE of Sydney, sit. in a coalmining area. Industries inc. mining and fishing.

Glacier National Park, Montana, U.S.A. Park in the Rocky Mountains in NW Montana, bounded N by Canada. Area, 1,560 sq. m. (4,040 sq. km.). Contains glaciers, L. and forests, and rises to Mount Cleveland, 10,448 ft. a.s.l. Tog. with the Waterton L. National Park in Alberta, Canada, it forms the Waterton-Glacier Intern. Peace Park.

Gladstone, Queensland, Australia. Town 60 m. SE of Rockhampton on Port Curtis inlet. Port, exporting coal. The main industry is cotton. Pop. (1972E) 15,750.

Glamis, Angus, Scotland. Tayside region. Village in E central Scot. 5 m. WSW of Forfar, noted for Glamis Castle, birthplace of Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother.

Glamorgan, Mid, *see* **Mid Glamorgan**

Glamorgan, South *see* **South Glamorgan**

Glamorgan, West, *see* **West Glamorgan**

Glarus, Switzerland. (i) Canton in E central Switz. Area, 264 sq. m. (684 sq. km.). The main occupation is dairy farming. Pop. (1970c) 38,155. (ii) Cap. of (i) 36 m. SE of Zürich sit. on the Linth R. Industries inc. textiles and wood working.

Glasgow, Lanarkshire, Scotland. Strathclyde region. City in the SW sit. on the Clyde R., at the head of navigation for ocean-going vessels. The main industry is shipbuilding, also engineering, textiles, chemicals, and whisky blending. Pop. (1973E) 835,622.

Glastonbury, Somerset, England. Town 22 m. SW of Bath sit. on the Brue R. Market town for an agric. area. Industries inc. tanning; manu. footwear and sheepskin goods. Glastonbury Abbey is the site of the legendary founding of the first Christian church in Eng. by Joseph of Arimathea. Pop. (1973E) 6,580.

Glauchau, Karl-Marx-Stadt, East Germany. Town 7 m. NNE of Zwickau. Industries inc. textiles; manu. machinery. Pop. (1973E) 31,313.

Glen Canyon, Arizona, U.S.A. Dam across the SW end of L. Powell, which lies mainly in Utah, built for hydroelectric power and irrigation.

Glencoe, Argyllshire, Scotland. Highland region. Valley of the Coe R. in central Scot. between Rannoch Moor and Loch Leven; scene of the massacre of the Clan Macdonald in 1692.

Glendale, California, U.S.A. Suburb of N Los Angeles. Industries inc. manu. aircraft, optical instruments, furniture and pottery. Pop. (1970c) 132,752.

Glendalough, Vale of, Wicklow, Irish Republic. Valley in the E 15 m. SSW of Bray, noted for its ecclesiastical ruins and great natural beauty.

Glenelg, South Australia, Australia. Resort sit. immediately SW of Adelaide on Spencer Gulf.

Glenelg River, Australia. Rises in the Grampians in SW Victoria and flows 280 m. W then SW past Casterton to enter Discovery Bay at the border with South Australia.

Glenorchy, Tasmania, Australia. Town 1 m. N of Hobart on the Derwent R. Distribution centre for wool, sheepskins, hides and fur.

Glenrothes, Fife, Scotland. Fife region. Town 6 m. N of Kirkcaldy developed since 1948 as a 'new town.' Pop. (1973E) 31,085.

Gliwice, Katowice, Poland. Town in the SW sit. on the Klodnica R. Industries inc. coalmining, steel, chemicals and food processing; manu. machinery. Pop. (1972E) 174,000.

Glomma River, Norway. Rises in the SE, in a L. 58 m. SE of Trondheim and flows 350 m. S past Röros, Elverum and Kongsvinger, into L. Öyeren and thence into the Skagerrak at Frederikstad. Used for logging and hydroelectric power.

Glossop, Derbyshire, England. Town 12 m. ESE of Manchester. Industries inc. cotton spinning and textile printing. Pop. (1973E) 24,820.

Gloucester, Gloucestershire, England. County town in the W sit. on the Severn R. Market town trading in timber and grain. Industries inc. manu. aircraft parts, matches and toys. R. port. Pop. (1973E) 90,550.

Gloucester, Massachusetts, U.S.A. City sit. 27 m. NE of Boston on the Atlantic coast. Industries inc. boatbuilding, fishing and fish processing; manu. fishing equipment. Pop. (1973E) 27,941.

Gloucestershire, England. County in W Eng. bounded W by Gwent, N by Hereford and Worcester, and Warwickshire, E by Oxfordshire and S by Wiltshire and Avon and drained SW by the Severn R. estuary into the Bristol Channel. Under 1974 reorganization its districts are Tewkesbury, Forest of Dean, Gloucester, Cheltenham, Cotswold and Stroud. Chief towns are Gloucester (the county town), Cheltenham and Stroud. Mainly agric. esp. dairy farming and fruit growing. There are coal deposits in the W. Pop. (1973E) 1,092,330.

Gloversville, New York, U.S.A. City 40 m. NW of Albany. The main industry is tanning and glovemaking; also manu. other leather goods. Pop. (1970C) 19,677.

Glynde, East Sussex, England. Village 2 m. ESE of Lewes noted for Glyndebourne Opera House.

Glyndŵr, Clwyd, Wales. District of Clwyd county. Pop. (1971E based on C) 38,396.

Gmünd, Baden-Württemberg, West Germany. Town 28 m. E of Stuttgart sit. on the Rems R. The main industry is working in precious metals; also manu. precision instruments and clocks.

Gmunden, Upper Austria, Austria. Town in the central N sit. in the Salzkammergut at 1,400 ft. a.s.l. on the Traunsee. Industries inc. tourism, brewing and wood carving. Pop. (1974E) 12,270.

Gniezno, Poznań, Poland. Town in the central W. Industries inc. brewing, sugar refining and flour milling.

Goa, Daman and Diu, India. Union Territory on the W coast. Goa is bounded N by Maharashtra, and E and S by Karnataka; Daman is 340 m. NNW on the border of NW Maharashtra and S Gujarat; Diu is *c.* 125 m. WNW of Daman across the Gulf of Cambay. Total area, 1,426 sq. m. (3.693 sq. km.). Cap. Panjim, 250 m. SSE of Bombay. Main products are rice, copra, timber, manganese and fish. Pop. (1971C) 857,180.

Gobi, Central Asia. Desert extending from the Pamirs to Manchuria, esp. the E end, extending 1,000 m. W to E at 3,000–5,000 ft. a.s.l., and up to 600 m. S to N. Part sand, part stone, part steppe with some livestock rearing.

Godalming, Surrey, England. Town 4 m. SSW of Guildford. Residential with some industries inc. light engineering. Pop. (1973E) 18,840.

Godavari River, India. Rises at the N end of the Western Ghats *c.* 90 m. NE of Bombay, flows 900 m. ESE across the Deccan plateau, through the Eastern Ghats by a gorge, and into the Bay of Bengal by a delta below Rajahmundry.

Godesberg, North Rhine-Westphalia, West Germany. Town sit. immediately S of Bonn on the Rhine R. Spa with some industries, inc. manu. pharmaceutical products.

Godthaab, Greenland. Settlement in SW Greenland at the entrance to Godthaab Fjord. Sea port.

Godwin Austen (K2), India. Mountain peak in the Karakoram Range, Kashmir, at 28,250 ft. a.s.l. the second highest in the world.

Goes, Zeeland, Netherlands. Town 14 m. ENE of Flushing on South Beveland Island. Market centre for an agric. area; industries inc. manu. paints, organ parts. Pop. (1974E) 27,485.

Gogra River, China/Nepal/India. Rises in the Himalayas, SW of Rakas L., Tibet, China, flows 600 m. SE into Nepal, then S into Uttar Pradesh, India and ESE to join the Ganges R. near Chapra.

Goiânia, Goiás, Brazil. State cap. in S central Braz. sit. on the central plateau at 2,500 ft. a.s.l. Market town trading in coffee and livestock. Pop. (1970C) 370,619.

Goiás, Brazil. State in central Braz., bounded W by the Araguaia R. and enclosing, in the SE, the Federal District of Brasília. Area, 247,848 sq. m. (641,926 sq. km.). Cap. Goiânia. Forest in the N, savannah in the S. The main products are coffee, tobacco and rice. Pop. (1970C) 2,997,570.

Gojjam, Ethiopia. Province of NW Ethiopia bounded N by Sudan. Area, 24,300 sq. m. (62,937 sq. km.). Cap. Debra Markos. Forested plateau, rising to 13,625 ft. a.s.l. in the Choke Mountains (E), dropping to grasslands (W). Mainly agric., producing cereals, honey, coffee, with livestock farming. Pop. 1·6m.

Golcük, Lake, Turkey. L. 15 m. SE of Elazig in E central Turkey. Area, 27 sq. m., at 3,790 ft. a.s.l. Source of the Tigris R.

Gold Coast, Africa *see* **Ghana**

Gold Coast, Queensland, Australia. Town 40 m. SE of Brisbane sit. on the E coast. With its surrounding area, it is a major tourist resort. Pop. (1971C) 66,558.

Golden Gate, California, U.S.A. Strait, 5 m. long and up to 2 m. wide between San Francisco Bay and the Pacific, forming the entrance to the Bay, and crossed by the Golden Gate Bridge.

Goldsboro, North Carolina, U.S.A. City sit. 45 m. SE of Raleigh on the Neuse R. Market centre for tobacco. Industries inc. textiles. Pop. (1970C) 26,810.

Golfito, Puntarenas, Costa Rica. Town 40 m. SE of Puerto Cortés on an inlet of the Golfo Dulce on the Pacific coast. Major banana port.

Gomel, Byelorussia, U.S.S.R. Cap. of Gomel region sit. on the Sozh R. Industries inc. railway engineering; manu. electrical goods, agric. implements, footwear, textiles and furniture. Pop. (1974E) 324,000.

Gomera, Canary Islands, Atlantic Ocean. Island of the Canaries group 20 m. W of Tenerife. Area. 146 sq. m. Chief town San Sebastián. Volcanic and mountainous, rising to 4,860 ft., with a sub-tropical climate but little water. Main occupations are farming, fishing, lumbering. Main products are vegetables, fruit, cereals, tobacco and sugar cane.

Gonaïves, Artibonite, Haiti. Town 70 m. NNW of Port-au-Prince on the NE shore of the Gulf of Gonaïves. Port exporting agric. produce of the Artibonite plain, esp. coffee, bananas, cotton, sugar cane, rice; also timber, beeswax, hides and skins. Pop. (1970E) 14,000.

Gonda, Uttar Pradesh, India. Town 70 m. ENE of Lucknow. Trading centre for grain and oilseeds.

Gondar, Ethiopia. Town in the NW sit. 25 m. N of L. Tana at 7,500 ft. a.s.l. and on the motor road between Addis Ababa and Asmara. Pop. (1971E) 30,734.

Good Hope, Cape of, Cape Province, Republic of South Africa. Headland at the SW tip of the province along the W side of False Bay.

Goodwin Sands, England. Sandbanks 6 m. off the E coast of Kent and extending 10 m. N to S. They protect The Downs roadstead but form a hazard to shipping. They are partly exposed at low tide.

Goodwood, West Sussex, England. Village 14 m. ENE of Portsmouth noted for a motor-racing circuit and racecourse.

Goole, Humberside, England. Town in the E sit. 47 m. from the North Sea at the confluence of the Rs. Ouse and Don. Industries inc. flour milling, shipbuilding and chemicals; manu. machinery. Port exporting coal and woollen goods. Pop. (1973E) 17,920.

Goose Bay, Labrador, Canada. Settlement at the mouth of the Goose R. at the SW end of L. Melville, SE Labrador. Intern. airport. Pop. (1971C) 7,748.

Gopalpur, Orissa, India. Village 9 m. ESE of Berhampur on the Bay of Bengal. Resort and port exporting rice, oilseeds, fish and forest products; importing vegetable oils, manu. goods.

Göpping, Baden-Württemberg, West Germany. Town sit. 22 m. ESE of Stuttgart on the Fils R. Industries inc. textiles; manu. machinery, precision instruments and toys.

Gordo, Cerro, Mexico. Mountain pass in the Sierra Madre Oriental, 60 m. WNW of Veracruz.

Gorey, Jersey, Channel Islands. Village 4 m. ENE of St. Helier. Main occupations fishing, tourism. Noted for 12th cent. Mont Orgueil Castle.

Gorgol, Mauritania. R. formed by the union of the Gorgol Blanc and Gorgol Noir Rs., and flowing 40 m. W to join the Senegal R. at Kaédi. Navigable for small craft between August and October.

Gorinchem, Zuid-Holland, Netherlands. Town 13 m. E of Dordrecht on the Upper Merwede R. Railway junction. Industries inc. manu. steel and copper wire, machinery, cement, footwear; shipbuilding, sugar refining, fish processing. Pop. (1974E) 27,827.

Gorj, Romania. Province of SW Romania. Area, Cap. Targu-Jiu. Mainly a farming and lumbering area. Industry is concentrated on the cap. and inc. tanning, brick making, wood-working; manu. cloth, furniture. Pop. (1972E) 322,110.

Gorkhpur, Uttar Pradesh, India. Town 105 m. NNE of Varanasi. Industries inc. railway engineering, textiles and paper making. Pop. (1971C) 230,701.

Gorgonzola, Lombardia, Italy. Town 11 m. ENE of Milan, noted for cheese.

Gori, Georgia, U.S.S.R. Town 40 m. WNW of Tbilis. sit. in a horticultural area. Industries inc. fruit and vegetable canning and sawmilling. Pop. (1973E) 51,000.

Gorizia, Friuli-Venezia Giulia, Italy. Cap. of Gorizia province in the NE, on the Yugoslav border. Industries inc. textiles, machinery and tourism.

Gorky, Russian Soviet Federal Socialist Republic, U.S.S.R. (i) Region drained by the Volga R. Area, 28,900 sq. m. (74,851 sq. km.). Coniferous forests in the N and wooded steppe in the S. Industrial area with power from peat, wood, oil and coal. (ii) Cap. of (i) sit. at the confluence of the R. Volga and Oka. Industries inc. shipbuilding, sawmilling, oil refining, chemicals and textiles; manu, locomotives, aircraft, cars, machine tools and electrical goods. Pop. (1974E) 1·26m.

Görlitz, Dresden, East Germany. Town in the SE sit. on the Neisse R. where it forms the border with Poland. Industries inc. railway engineering, chemicals and textiles; manu. glass and machinery. Pop. (1973E) 86,034.

Gorlovka, Ukraine, U.S.S.R. Town 20 m. NNE of Donetsk sit. in the Donbas coalfield. Industries inc. mining; manu. mining machinery chemicals and fertilizers. Pop. (1970E) 335,000.

Gorna Dzhumaya *see* **Blagoevgrad**

Gorno-Altai Autonomous Region, Russian Soviet Federal Socialist Republic, U.S.S.R. Region in the Altai Mountains on the Mongolian frontier. Area, 35,740 sq. m. (92,567 sq. km.). Cap. Gorno-Altaisk. Forested. Main occupations lumbering, cattle rearing and gold-mining; some 133,000 hectares are under crops. The main industries are mining (gold, mercury and brown coal) and chemicals. Pop. (1972E) 166,000.

Gorno Altaisk, Gorno Altgai Autonomous Region, U.S.S.R. Cap. of region 140 m. SE of Barnaul. Industries inc. meat packing and textiles; manu. furniture. Pop. (1970E) 98,000.

Gorno-Badakhshan Autonomous Region, Tadzhikstan, U.S.S.R. Autonomous region in the Pamirs between the borders of China and Afghánistán. Area, 24,590 sq. m. (63,688 sq. km.). Cap. Khorog, sit. 165 m. SE of Dusanbe. Mountainous. The chief occupations are farming esp. cattle and sheep, cereals and fodder crops, and mining esp. gold, coal, salt, mica and rock crystal. Pop. (1972) 163,000.

Goroka, Papua New Guinea, Australia. Town 110 m. WNW of Lae in the central highlands.

Gorzó Wielkopolski, Zielona Góra, Poland. Town 48 m. SE of Szczecin sit. on the Warta R. Industries inc. textiles and chemicals; manu. wood products.

Gosanthain, Tibet, China. Mountain peak on the Nepal/Tibet border, 26,291 ft. a.s.l. called in Tibetan, Shisha Pangma.

Gosforth, Tyne and Wear, England. Town 2 m. N of Newcastle-upon-Tyne. Industries inc. coalmining. Pop. (1973E) 26,760.

Goslar, Lower Saxony, West Germany. Town 25 m. S of Brunswick sit. on the NW slope of the Harz Mountains. Industries inc. mining and tourism; manu. chemicals, furniture and clothing. Pop. (1971E) 40,300.

Gosport, Hampshire, England. Town opposite Portsmouth, sit. on Portsmouth Harbour. Industries inc. engineering and yacht building. Port and naval base. Pop. (1973E) 80,830.

Göta Canal, Sweden. Canal system extending 54 m. between Göteborg on the Kattegat, in the SW, and Söderkoping in the SE, on the Baltic Sea coast. The W reach makes use of the Göta R. and L. Väner, then a canal passes through small L. to L. Vatter. A second canal leads from L. Vatter through L. Rox to the Baltic.

Göteborg, Göteborg and Bohus, Sweden. Cap. of county sit. at the mouth of the Göta R. on the Kattegat, in the SE. Industries inc. shipbuilding, engineering and textiles; manu. cars and ball-bearings. Important ice-free sea port. Pop. (1972E) 441,552.

Gotha, Erfurt, East Germany. Town in the SW. Industries inc. railway engineering and textiles; manu. food products and machinery. Noted for the publication of the *Almanac de Gotha* 1764–1944. Pop. (1973E) 57,098.

Gotham, Nottinghamshire, England. Village 6 m. SSW of Nottingham, noted for the medieval Wise Men of Gotham whose feigned stupidity saved them from royal impositions.

Gotland, Sweden. Island and county in the Baltic Sea. Area, 1,225 sq. m. (3,173 sq. km.). Cap. Visby. The main occupations are farming and tourism. Pop. (1972E) 53,922.

Göttingen, Lower Saxony, West Germany. Town in the central NW sit. on the Leine R. Industries inc. manu. machinery and precision instruments. Noted for its university, founded 1724. Pop. (1971E) 111,300.

Gottwaldov, Moravia, Czechoslovakia. Town 48 m. E of Brno. The main industry is shoe-making. Pop. (1970C) 65,000.

Gouda, Zuid-Holland, Netherlands. Town 12 m. NE of Rotterdam. Industries inc. manu. pottery. Noted for its cheese-market. Pop. (1974E) 49,145.

Gough Island, Tristan da Cunha, Atlantic. Islet 250 m. SSE of Tristan da Cunha. Area, 30 sq. m. Volcanic and uninhabited. Valuable for guano.

Goulburn, New South Wales, Australia. Town in the SE of state sit. on the Hawkesbury R. Market centre for wool and livestock. Industries inc. granite quarrying. Pop. (1972E) 21,740.

Goulburn River, Victoria, Australia. Rises in the Great Dividing Range and flows 345 m. NW to join the Murray R. near Echuca, at the New

South Wales border. Used for irrigation.

Goulette, La, Tunisia. Town sit. 7 m. ENE of Tunis on a sand bar, between the Lake of Tunis and the Gulf of Tunis. Industries inc. fishing and tourism. Port exporting iron ore.

Gouré, Niger. Town 85 m. E of Zinder near the Nigerian border. Trading centre for gum, peanuts, cotton and livestock.

Gourock, Renfrewshire, Scotland. Strathclyde region. Town 2 m. WNW of Greenock sit. on the S shore of the Firth of Clyde. Industries inc. marine engineering, yacht building and tourism. Pop. (1973E) 11,192.

Gower, West Glamorgan, Wales. Peninsula between Swansea Bay and Burry Inlet, with holiday resorts.

Gozo, Malta. Island off the NW coast of Malta, in the Mediterranean. Area, 26 sq. m. (67 sq. km.). Chief town Victoria. Moderately fertile. The main occupations are growing fruit and vegetables; fishing and tourism.

Graaff-Reinet, Cape Province, Republic of South Africa. Town 140 m. NNW of Port Elizabeth sit. on the Sundays R., and in an irrigated horticultural area in a dry veld.

Gracias, Lempira, Honduras. Town 18 m. SE of Santa Rosa de Copán. Dept. cap. Trading centre for an agric. area.

Graciosa, Azores, Atlantic Ocean. Island 35 m. NW of Terceira and N most of the Azores. Area, 23 sq. m. Chief port, Santa Cruz. Volcanic and fertile, rising to 1,338 ft. The main occupation is farming.

Graciosa, Canary Islands, Atlantic Ocean. Islet immediately N of Lanzarote across the El Río channel. Area, 10½ sq. m. Volcanic, rising to 800 ft. a.s.l.; mainly covered in Sahara sand and uninhabited.

Grafton, New South Wales, Australia. Town in the NE of state sit. on the Clarence R. Trading centre for a farming area. Industries inc. brewing. Pop. (1972E) 16,460.

Graham Land, Antarctica. Peninsula on the W side of the Weddell Sea, 650 m. S of Cape Horn, Chile, forming part of Brit. Antarctic Territory. It is barren and mountainous.

Grahamstown, Cape Province, Republic of South Africa. Town sit. on the SE coast and noted for its Anglican and Roman Catholic centres. Pop. 12,000.

Grain, Isle of, Kent, England. Island between the R. Thames and Medway in N Kent. Area, 5 sq. m. (13 sq. km.). Connected to the mainland across Yantlet Creek, and is the site of an oil refinery. Pop. (1973E) 1,403.

Grampian, Scotland. Region of central Scotland.

Grampian Mountains, Scotland. Mountain system extending from the S central W to the NE across Scotland. The highest points are Ben Nevis, the highest peak in Great Britain, 4,406 ft. a.s.l., Ben Macdhui, 4,296 ft. a.s.l., Braeriach, 4,248 ft. a.s.l., and Cairn Gorm, 4,084 ft. a.s.l. Rs. flowing N inc. the Spey, Don, Dee and Findhorn; those flowing S inc. the Esk, Tay and Forth.

Gramsh, Albania. Village 18 m. SSE of Elbasan on the Devoll R.

Granada, Granada, Nicaragua. Cap. of dept. sit. 35 m. SE of Managua on the NW shore of L. Nicaragua. Trading centre for coffee and sugar cane. Industries inc. distilling; manu. furniture, clothes and soap. Pop. (1970E) 41,000.

Granada, Spain. (i) Province in S Spain bounded S by the Mediterranean. Area, 4,838 sq. m. (12,530 sq. km.). Mountainous in the S, with the Sierra Nevada rising to 11,421 ft. a.s.l. in Mulhacén. Fertile on the coastal plain and in the valleys. The

main crops are cereals, tobacco and sugar cane. Pop. (1970c) 733,375. (ii) Cap. of (i) sit. on the Genil R. Industries inc. textiles, distilling and sugar refining; manu. leather and soap. Noted for the Alhambra palace and other Moorish features. Pop. (1970c) 190,429.

Granby, Quebec, Canada. Town 42 m. E of Montreal. Industries inc. manu. textiles, plastic and rubber products, and furniture.

Gran Chaco, South America. Extensive plain bounded W by the Andes, E by the R. Paraguay and Paraná and extending through N Argentina, Paraguay and E Bolivia. Area, *c.* 250,000 sq. m. (*c.* 650,000 sq. km.). Drained by the Rs. Pilcomayo and Berkejo into the Paraná R. Hot wet summers with extensive floods and mild, dry winters. Mainly scrub forest and grassland, with some useful timber, and some ranching.

Grand Bahama, Bahama Islands, West Indies. Island immediately W of Great Abaco Island and 110 m. NNW of Nassau. Area, 430 sq. m. Chief town, West End. Main occupations lumbering and fishing, esp. turtles, sponge. Pop. (1970c) 25,859.

Grand Banks, North Atlantic. Section of the N. American continental shelf extending *c.* 500 m. SE from Newfoundland at between 50 and 100 fathoms. Important fishing ground, esp. for cod.

Grand Caicos, Turks and Caicos Islands, West Indies. Island immediately W of East Caicos and the largest of the group. Area, 73 sq. m. The main occupation is growing cotton.

Grand Canal, China. Canal in the E, 1,000 m. long, linking Tientsin in the N with Hangchow in the S. The central section between the Rs. Yangtse and Hwang-ho dates from the 6th cent. A.D.; the S section from the 7th cent., and the N from the 13th cent. The S section is still in use, but much of the rest is silted up.

Grand Canary, Canary Islands, Spain. Main island, between Tenerife and Fuerteventura. Area, 592 sq. m. (1,533 sq. km.). Cap. Las Palmas. Volcanic and fertile. The main occupations are farming and tourism.

Grand Canyon, Arizona, U.S.A. Gorge of the Colorado R. in N Arizona extending 218 m. E to W from the Little Colorado R. to L. Mead. It is up to 15 m. wide and in places over 1 m. deep. Part of it constitutes the Grand Canyon National Park.

Grand Cayman, Cayman Islands, West Indies. Westernmost and largest Cayman Island 190 m. WNW of Jamaica. Area, 71 sq. m. Chief town, Georgetown, cap. of the Cayman Islands. Main occupations are lumbering, fishing, fruit growing. Pop. (1970E) 8,932.

Grand Combin, Valais, Switzerland, Mountain peak of the Pennine Alps 10 m. SE of Orsières and 4 m. E of Bourg St. Pierre, near the Italian border. Height 14,164 ft. a.s.l.

Grande, Río, Mexico/U.S.A. Known in Mexico as the Río Bravo del Norte, and in U.S.A. as the Rio Grande. Rises in the San Juan Mountains in SW Colorado, U.S.A. and flows 1,880 m. SE across Colorado, then S through New Mexico, U.S.A., and SE to El Paso to form the Mexico/U.S.A. frontier, emptying into the Gulf of Mex. between Brownsville, U.S.A. and Matamoros, Mexico. Used for storage, irrigation and power, particularly at Elephant Butte Reservoir, New Mexico, U.S.A. The main trib. is the Pecos R.

Grande Chartreuse, France. Massif in the SE between Grenoble and Chambéry rising to 6,847 ft. a.s.l. in Chamechaude. Limestone cliffs and gorges. The monastery of La Grande Chartreuse is 13 m. NNE of Grenoble.

Grande Comore, Comoro Islands, Indian Ocean. Island 200 m. off the coast of Moçambique in the Moçambique channel. Area, 442 sq. m.

Chief town, Moroni. Volcanic, rising to 7,904 ft. a.s.l. The main occupations are farming and lumbering; main products vanilla, cacao, cloves, copra, rice, vegetables, oilseeds, timber. Pop. (1966C) 126,205.

Grande Prairie, Alberta, Canada. Town 250 m. NW of Edmonton on the Bear R. near its confluence with the Wapiti R. Distribution centre for a farming and lumbering area. Pop. (1974E) 15,359.

Grande-Terre, Guadeloupe, West Indies. The E half of Guadeloupe, separated from Basse-Terre (W) by the Rivière Salée channel. Area, 219 sq. m. Chief town Point-à-Pitre. Arid limestone surface. The main product is sugar cane.

Grand Falls, Newfoundland, Canada. Town 220 m. NW of St. John's sit. on the Exploits R. Industries, powered by the Falls, inc. manu. newsprint. Pop. (1971C) 7,677.

Grand Forks, North Dakota, U.S.A. City in the NE of state sit. at the confluence of the Red. R of the North and Red Lake R. on the Minnesota border. Trading centre for wheat and livestock. Industries inc. meat packing and flour milling. Pop. (1970C) 39,008.

Grand Island, Nebraska, U.S.A. City in the centre of state. Industries inc. railway engineering, beet sugar refining and flour milling. Pop. (1970C) 31,269.

Grand Prairie, Texas, U.S.A. City 12 m. WSW of Dallas. The main industry is manu. aircraft, and also rubber products. Pop. (1970C) 50,904.

Grand Rapids, Michigan, U.S.A. City in the SW of state sit. at the rapids on the Grand R. The main industry is furniture making; also manu. motor car parts, electrical goods, hardware, paper and chemicals. Pop. (1970C) 193,878.

Grand Turk, Turks and Caicos Islands, West Indies. Island 135 m. NNW of Cap Haïtien, Haiti. Area 9·4 sq. m. Cap., Grand Turk. The main occupations are fishing, salt panning. Cable station. Pop. (1973E) 3,000.

Grangemouth, Stirlingshire, Scotland. Central region. Town 2 m. ENE of Falkirk sit. on the Firth of Forth. It is the E terminus of the Forth-Clyde Canal. The main industry is oil-refining, also chemicals, shipbuilding and engineering. Pop. (1973E) 24,430.

Grange-over-Sands, Cumbria, England. Resort in the NW sit. on the N shore of Morecambe Bay. Pop. (1973E) 3,520.

Granite City, Illinois, U.S.A. Sit. 7 m. NNE of St. Louis. The main industries inc. iron and steel, chemicals and railway engineering; manu. tinplate. Pop. (1970C) 40,440.

Gran Paradiso, Italy. Mountain peak of the Graian Alps 16 m. SSE of Aosta, at 13,323 ft. a.s.l. Centre of a national park.

Grantham, Lincolnshire, England. Town in E central Eng. Industries inc. engineering; manu. agric. machinery and road-making machinery. Pop. (1973E) 27,830.

Grasmere, Cumbria, England. Village and lake 8 m. NNW of Windermere town. Tourist resort. Pop. (1973E) 1,029.

Grasse, Alpes-Maritimes, France. Town in the SE. Centre of a horticultural area, producing perfumes from the flowers grown there, esp. roses. Pop. (1968C) 32,096.

Graubünden, Switzerland. Canton in E Switz. bounded NE by Austria, and SE and S by Italy. Area, 2,744 sq. m. (7,107 sq. km.). Chief towns Chur (the cap.), Davos, St. Moritz, and Arosa. Very mountainous. The main occupations are farming and tourism. Pop. (1970C) 162,086.

Graves, France. Area in Gironde dept. in the SW, along the S bank of the Garonne R. from Bordeaux in the NW to Langon in the SE. Noted

for wines made from the grapes grown on its gravel soil.

Gravesend, Kent, England. Town sit. on the Thames R. opposite Tilbury. Industries inc. printing, engineering and paper-making. Port and customs and pilot station for the Port of London. Pop. (1973E) 53,500.

Graz, Styria, Austria. City in the SE sit. on the Mur R. Commercial centre. Industries inc. iron and steel, and textiles; manu. paper, glass, leather and precision instruments. Resort and spa. Pop. (1971C) 248,500.

Great Australian Bight, Australia. Wide bay of the Southern Ocean on the S coast of Australia, extending 700 m. W to E between Cape Pasley, Western Australia, and Cape Carnot, South Australia.

Great Barrier Reef, Australia. Coral reef off the coast of Queensland extending about 1,200 m. SSE through the Coral Sea from Torres Strait. The largest coral reef in the world.

Great Basin, U.S.A. Area bounded W by the Sierra Nevada and the Cascade Range, California, E by the Wasatch Range and the Colorado Plateau. Area, *c.* 200,000 sq. m. (520,000 sq. km.). Extends N to S from S Oregon and S Idaho through most of Nevada, W Utah and SE California; consists of about 100 drainage basins divided by mountains, deserts and salt L. Arid, and only cultivated through irrigation.

Great Bear Lake, Northwest Territories, Canada. L. in NW Mackenzie District. Area, 12,275 sq. m. (31,792 sq. km.). Drained by the Great Bear R. into the Mackenzie R. Navigable for 4 months per annum.

Great Belt, Denmark. Strait extending 40 m. NNW to SSE between the islands of Fyn and Zealand, linking the Kattegat with the Baltic Sea.

Great Britain. Largest of the Brit. Isles, comprising Eng., Scot., and Wales and inc. the Isle of Wight, Scillies, Hebrides, Orkneys and Shetlands. Total area, 88,752 sq. m. (229,868 sq. km.). Bounded N, NW and SW by the Atlantic, E by the North Sea, S by the English Channel and W by St. George's Channel, Irish Sea and North Channel. Greatest length N to S is 605 m., greatest width 325 m. The Isle of Man and the Channel Islands are not included administratively.

Great Dividing Range, Australia. Range running parallel to the E coast, extending almost the length, N to S, of the country, and comprising the Australian Alps, Gourock Range, Cullarin Range, Blue Mountains, Hunter Range, Liverpool Range, Hastings Range, New England Range, Atherton Plateau and the Great Divide ranges of Queensland. Watershed between R. flowing to the Coral and Tasman Seas, and those flowing W.

Great Dunmow, Hertfordshire, England. Town 19 m. ENE of Hertford, sit. on the Chelmer R. Market town for an agric. area. Pop. (1973E) 3,827.

Greater London, England. Local government for London was reorganized in 1955. The former London County Council was extended and a number of surrounding authorities forming the Greater London Council. Greater London consists of London, the City of London, parts of Essex, Hertfordshire, Kent, Middlesex and Surrey. The London boroughs are Barking, Barnet, Bexley, Brent, Bromley, Camden, Croydon, Ealing, Enfield, Greenwich, Hackney, Hammersmith, Haringey, Harrow, Havering, Hillingdon, Hounslow, Islington, Kensington and Chelsea, Kingston-upon-Thames, Lambeth, Lewisham, Merton, Newham, Redbridge, Richmond-upon-Thames, Southwark, Sutton, Tower Hamlets, Waltham Forest, Wandsworth and the City of Westminster. Area, 610 sq. m. Pop. (1973E) 7,281,080.

Greater Manchester, England. Metropolitan county in NW Eng. bounded

N by Lancashire, W by Merseyside, S by Cheshire, and E by Derbyshire and W. Yorkshire. Created by 1974 reorganization as a metropolitan county inc. the districts of Wigan, Bolton, Bury, Rochdale, Salford, Oldham, Manchester, Trafford, Stockport and Tameside. Pop. (1974E) 2,718,100.

Great Falls, Montana, U.S.A. City in the W centre of state, sit. on the Missouri R. in an agric. and mining area. Industries inc. refining oil, copper and zinc; manu. electrical equipment, copper and aluminium wire and cables. Pop. (1970C) 60,091.

Great Lake, Australia. L. in Tasmania at 3,800 ft. a.s.l. on the central plateau. Area, 44 sq. m. (114 sq. km.). It has been dammed on the S shore by the Miena Dam.

Great Lakes, Canada/U.S.A. Group of 5 L. on the Can./U.S.A. frontier. L. Michigan is entirely in the U.S.A., but the frontier divides the other 4 L. The St. Lawrence Seaway passes through them, making them accessible to ocean-going ships for 8 months per annum. The furthest W is L. Superior, then L. Michigan, L. Huron, L. Erie and L. Ontario. Total water area, 95,000 sq. m. (246,000 sq. km.).

Great Plains, Canada/U.S.A. Region E of the Rocky Mountains extending S from Alberta and Saskatchewan, Canada, to New Mexico and Texas, U.S.A. Width *c.* 380 m.

Great Rift Valley, Middle East/East Africa. Depression extending S from the Jordan R. valley in Syria through the Dead Sea and the Gulf of Aqaba to the Red Sea and into Ethiopia, Kenya, Tanzania, Malawi and Moçambique. In E Afr. it contains a chain of L. The altitude varies from 6,000 ft. a.s.l. in S Kenya to 1,286 ft b.s.l. on the bed of the Dead Sea.

Great Salt Lake, Utah, U.S.A. Salt L. between the Wasatch Range and the Great Salt Lake Desert in NW Utah at 4,200 ft. a.s.l. Salinity is about 25%, the area alters with evaporation and there is no outlet.

Great Slave Lake, Northwest Territories, Canada. L. in S Mackenzie District. Area, 11,000 sq. m. (28,000 sq. km.). Fed by the Yellowknife, Slave and Hay R. and drained by the Mackenzie R. Navigable for 4 months per annum.

Great Torrington (Torrington), Devon, England. Town sit. 10 m. SSW of Barnstaple on the Torridge R. Market town for an agric. area. Manu. dairy products and gloves.

Great Wall, China. Defensive wall system extending *c.* 1,500 m. from the E coast, on the Gulf of Liaotung, across N China to N Kansu province. Built by Shih Huang Ti in the 3rd cent. B.C. and restored by Hsientung in the 15th cent. A.D. The E half is well preserved.

Great Yarmouth, Norfolk, England. Town in East Anglia sit. on a small peninsula between the North Sea and the Bure R. and its tribs. Industries inc. herring fishing, engineering, tourism, brewing and flour milling. Pop. (1973E) 49,410.

Greece. Rep. occupying the S part of the Balkan Peninsula, bounded N by Albania, Yugoslavia and Bulgaria, E by Turkey and the Aegean Sea, S by the Mediterranean Sea and W by the Ionian Sea. Area, 50,534, sq. m. (130,883 sq. km.) Chief cities Athens (the cap.), Thessaloníki, Larisa, Volos and Patrai. The coastline is high, rocky and much indented. N consists of Macedonia and Thrace, farther S is Thessaly. Greece is traversed on W by the Pindus Mountains and along the E coast a ridge runs through Olympus, Pelion and Euboea, enclosing the plain of Thessaly. The lower courses of the Rs. Stuma and Vardar are in N Greece. Of the total area 33% is cultivable. Among crops cultivated are cereals, fodder, cotton, tobacco, citrus fruits, grapes, olives, vegetables, fruits. Tobacco represents

17% of Greece's total exports. Fishing is important, also for sponges. A variety of minerals are mined including iron, manganese and chromite. There is little coal but oil was found in 1963. Industries include fruit and vegetable canning, wire, beer, textiles, footwear, chemicals etc. Pop. 1971c) 8,768,641.

Greeley, Colorado, U.S.A. City 50 m. NNE of Denver. Commercial centre of an agric. area. Industries inc. vegetable canning and refining beet sugar. Pop. (1970c) 38,902.

Green Bay, Wisconsin, U.S.A. City sit. at the head of Green Bay, L. Michigan. Industries inc. engineering and paper making; manu. clothing and furniture. Port handling dairy products. Pop. (1970c) 87,809.

Greencastle, Indiana, U.S.A. City 40 m. WSW of Indianapolis. Trading and communications centre for a farming area. Industries inc. manu. zinc, crushed stone, cement, sawmilling. Pop. (1970c) 8,852.

Greenland. Large island off NE Canada, sit. mainly in the Arctic Circle, and being part of the Kingdom of Denmark. Area, 840,000 sq. m. (2,176,000 sq. km.). Cap. Godthaab. At the NW extremity it is separated from Ellesmere Island, Can., by the narrow Nares Strait. Mainly ice-cap in the form of a depression, with a coastal mountain ring rising to Mount Gunnbjorn, 12,139 ft. a.s.l. in the SE. Inhabited mainly on the W coast; The main occupations are cod and halibut fishing, with some sheep farming. There are deposits of cryolite at Ivigtut. Pop. (1970c) 46,530.

Greenland Sea, Arctic Ocean. The S part of the Arctic Ocean between Greenland to the W and Spitsbergen to the E. Mainly ice-covered.

Greenock, Renfrewshire, Scotland. Strathclyde region. Town sit. on the S bank of the Clyde R. estuary. The main industry is shipbuilding, also engineering, sugar refining and chemicals; manu. aluminium ware and woollen goods. Claimed to be the wettest town in Scot., annual rainfall 64 in. Pop. (1973E) 67,275.

Greensboro, North Carolina, U.S.A. City 83 m. NE of Charlotte. Industries inc. manu. textiles, chemicals, stoves and hosiery. Pop. (1970c) 152,252.

Greenville, Sinoe, Liberia. Town 155 m. SE of Monrovia on the Atlantic coast at the mouth of the Sinoe R. Port handling palm and coconut products.

Greenville, Mississippi, U.S.A. City sit. 100 m. NW of Jackson on the Mississippi R. in a cotton growing area. Industries inc. manu. cottonseed oil, metal goods and chemicals. Pop. (1970c) 39,648.

Greenville, South Carolina, U.S.A. City in the NW of state sit. on the Reedy R. Commercial centre. Industries inc. chemicals and textiles; manu. metal goods. Pop. (1970c) 61,208.

Greenwich, Greater London, England. Town sit. on the S bank of the Thames R. forming a district of SE London. Site of the original Royal Observatory, now at Herstmonceux; the source of Greenwich Mean Time, and the point from which longitude is reckoned. Pop. (1973E) 215,040.

Greenwich, Connecticut, U.S.A. Town 7 m. NE of New York. Industries inc. boatbuilding; manu. marine engines and pumps. Pop. (1970c) 59,755.

Greenwich Village, New York, U.S.A. Part of Manhattan, New York City, bounded W by the Hudson R. Residential area with artistic and literary associations.

Greifswald, Rostock, East Germany. Town in the NE sit. on the Ryck R. Industries inc. textiles and brewing. Pop. (1973E) 50,949.

Greiz, Gera, East Germany. Town in the S sit. 18 m. SSE of Gera on the

Elster R. Industries inc. engineering, textiles and paper making. Pop. (1973E) 38,100.

Grenada, West Indies. Independent country since 1974. The most southerly island in the Windward Islands Group. Area, 120 sq. m. (311 sq. km.). Cap. St. George's. Mountainous, rising to 2,756 ft. a.s.l. in Mount St. Catherine. The main occupations are farming and cotton ginning. Industries also inc. distilling rum. Tourism is of growing importance. Pop. (1970E) 106,219.

Grenadines, West Indies. Chain of small islands extending for 60 m. between St. Vincent and Grenada and being depends. of them. The largest island is Carriacou, area, 11 sq. m. (28 sq. km.).

Grenoble, Isère, France. Cap. of dept. in the SE sit. on the Isère R. Manu. kid gloves, paper, cement, ferro-alloys, turbines, electrical equipment and machine tools. Pop. (1968C) 161,616.

Gretna Green, Dumfriesshire, Scotland. Dumfries and Galloway region. Village 9 m. NW of Carlisle on the Scot. Eng. border. Once famous as the place where runaway couples from Eng. could be married, usually by the village blacksmith.

Grevena, Kozane, Greece. Town 24 m. SW of Kozane on a trib. of the Aliakmon R. Route centre in a farming area, trading in wheat, tobacco, dairy products, timber products.

Greymouth, South Island, New Zealand. Town sit. at the mouth of the Grey R. on the border between Westland and Nelson districts, and on the NW coast. Port exporting coal and timber. Pop. (1973E) 7,750.

Grimsby, Humberside, England. Town sit. on the S shore of the R. Humber estuary, near its mouth in the North Sea. The main industry is fishing, also manu. nets, ice, fertilizers, chemicals and food products. Port handling coal, grain and timber. Pop. (1973E) 94,400.

Grindelwald, Bern, Switzerland. Town in S central Switz. sit. at 3,400 a.s.l. Mountain resort and climbing centre at the foot of the Eiger. Pop. 4,000.

Grinnell, Iowa, U.S.A. City 50 m. ENE of Des Moines. Industries inc. processing maize, dairy products, poultry; manu. cosmetics, wood products, metal products, concrete blocks, leather products. Pop. (1970C) 8,402.

Gris-Nez, Cap, Pas-de-Calais, France. Limestone headland on the N coast of France, 13 m. SW of Calais, at the narrowest part of the Strait of Dover. Height 180 ft. a.s.l.

Grisons *see* **Graubünden**

Grodno, Byelorussia, U.S.S.R. Town 96 m. SW of Vilnius near the Polish border, sit. on the Neman R. Industries inc. sugar refining and textiles; manu. fertilizers, leather goods and electrical equipment. Pop. (1970E) 132,000.

Groningen, Netherlands. (i) Province in the NE. Area, 899 sq. m. (2,328 sq. km.). Fertile region; the main occupations are dairy farming and growing vegetables. Pop. (1972E) 530,361. (ii) Cap. of (i). Industries inc. sugar refining and chemicals; manu. clothing and furniture. Pop. (1973E) 170,295.

Groote Eylandt, Gulf of Carpentaria, Australia. Largest island in the Gulf, 25 m. off NE Australia. Area, 950 sq. m. Barren and rocky, rising to 600 ft. a.s.l. Aboriginal settlement.

Grootfontein, South West Africa. Town 220 m. NNE of Windhoek in a mining area, esp. copper, lead, zinc, vanadium.

Grosseto, Toscana, Italy. Cap. of Grosseto province in central Italy. Market town in a reclaimed swamp area, trading in cereals, olive oil and wine, Industries inc. agric. engineering. Pop. 60,000.

Gross Glockner, Austria. Mountain peak of the Hohe Tauern at 12,460

ft. a.s.l., the highest in Austria. The source of the Pasterze glacier.

Groton, Connecticut, U.S.A. Town opposite New London on Long Island sound. Submarine base. Industries inc. building submarines; manu. wood and paper products. Pop. (1970c) 38,523.

Grozny, Russian Soviet Federal Socialist Republic, U.S.S.R. Cap. of Checkeno-Ingush Autonomous S.S.R. sit. w of the Caspian Sea. Oilfield centre connected by pipelines with the oil fields and oil ports of Makhachkala on the Caspian Sea, and Tuapse on the Black Sea. Manu. oil-drilling machinery and chemicals. Pop. (1974E) 349,000.

Grudziaz, Bydgoszcz, Poland. Town in the NW sit. on the Vistula R. Industries inc. chemicals and agric. engineering; manu. glass and footwear. Pop. 75,000.

Gruyère, Fribourg, Switzerland. District in w Switz., in the R. Saane valley, noted for the cheese which originated there.

Guabito, Bocas del Toro, Panama. Village 26 m. NW of Bocas del Toro on the Sixaola R. opposite Sixaola, Costa Rica. Centre of a farming area, producing bananas, cacao, abacá, tobacco, coffee and rubber.

Guadalajara, Jalisco, Mexico. State cap. in w central Mex. Sit. at 5,100 ft. a.s.l. on the central plateau. Commercial and communications centre. Industries inc. flour milling, tanning and textiles; manu. soap, vegetable oils and clothing, pottery and glass. Pop. (1970c) 1,196,200.

Guadalajara, Spain. (i) Province in central Spain. Area. 4,705 sq. m. (12,186 sq. km.). The main products are cereals, olives and vines from the valleys, and salt. Pop. (1970c) 147,732. (ii) Cap. of (i) sit. on the Henares R. Commercial centre of an agric. area. Industries inc. tanning and flour milling.

Guadalcanal, Solomon Islands, Pacific Ocean. Largest island in the Brit. Solomon Islands. Protectorate. Area, 2,500 sq. m. (6,475 sq. km.). Mountainous and forested, rising to 8,000 ft. The main product is copra.

Guadalquivir River, Spain. Rises in the Sierra de Segura in Jaén province, and flows 360 m. wsw through Córdoba to Seville, then divides into branches across the swamps of Las Marismas, and unites again to enter the Gulf of Cádiz by an estuary above Sanlúcar de Barrameda, 33 m. NNE of Cádiz. Used for irrigation between Córdoba and Seville; navigable below Seville.

Guadalupe, Sierra de, Spain. Range in w Spain extending 30 m. sw to NE through Cáceres province between the R. Tagus and Guadiana. Rises to 4,734 ft. a.s.l.

Guadarrama, Sierra de, Spain. Range in central Spain extending *c.* 110 m. sw to NE along the border between Madrid and Segovia provinces, rising to 8,100 ft. a.s.l. Developed for timber, and as a winter resort.

Guadeloupe, West Indies. Two islands in the Leeward Islands group, forming part of an overseas dept. of France. Area of dept., 657 sq. m. (1,702 sq. km.). The main towns are Basse-Terre (the cap.) sit. on Guadeloupe, and Point-à-Pitre, sit. on Grande Terre. The two main islands, Guadeloupe or Basse-Terre, and Grand Terre, are separated by the Rivière Salée strait. Guadeloupe in the w rises to 4,869 ft. a.s.l. at La Soufrière which is a dormant volcano. The main occupation is farming. Main products are bananas, sugar, rum and coffee. Pop. (1972E) 334,000.

Guadelupe Hidalgo, Federal District, Mexico. Town immediately NE of Mexico City. Noted for the famous shrine of Our Lady of Guadelupe.

Guadiana River, Spain/Portugal. Rises in headstreams which join near Ciudad Real, Spain, and flows 510 m. w to Badajoz, then s along the

Spanish-Portuguese boundary, SSW into Portugal above Mourão, then SSE back to the frontier above Alcautum, and S to enter the Gulf of Cádiz below Ayamonte, Spain, which is sit. close to the frontier.

Guahan, *see* **Guam**

Guairá, Paraguay. Dept. of S Paraguay. Area, 1,236 sq. m. Cap. Villarrica. Fertile lowland drained by the Tebicuary-mi R. Mainly a lumbering and agric. area. Main products sugar cane, maté, cotton, tobacco and fruit. Pop. (1972E) 124,424.

Guaira, La, Federal District Venezuela. Chief port N of Caracas, sit on the Caribbean Sea. Exports Coffee, tobacco and cacao.

Gualeguay, Entre Rios, Argentina. Town 80 m. ESE of Rosario with a port, Puerto Ruiz, sit. 5 m. S on the Gualeguay R. Trading centre for livestock and cereals. Pop. (1970C) 20,401.

Gualeguaychú, Entre Rios, Argentina. Town sit. on the Gualeguaychú R. 7 m. from its confluence with the Uruguay R., and opposite Fray Bentos, Uruguay. Industries inc. tanning and meat packing. Pop. (1970C) 40,661.

Guam, Marianas Islands, Pacific Ocean. An outlying territory of the U.S.A. Largest of the Marianos group, lying in the W Pacific, and the most southerly. Area, 209 sq. m. (541 sq. km.). Cap. Agaña. Mountainous and volcanic in the S, rising to 1,334 ft. a.s.l., low-lying in the N. Major U.S. naval and air base. Main agric. products are maize, sweet potatoes, taro, bananas, citrus and sugar-cane. Guam is the only U.S. territory with complete 'free trade'. Pop. (1970C) 84,996.

Guanabara, Brazil. State in SE Braz. created in 1960 to inc. the metropolitan area of Rio de Janeiro. Area, 523 sq. m. (1,355 sq. km.). Bounded E, S and W by the Atlantic Ocean. Pop. (1970C) 4,315,746.

Guanacaste, Costa Rica. Province of NW Costa Rica on the Pacific coast, bounded N by Nicaragua and E by the Cordillera de Guanacaste. Area, 4,000 sq. m. Cap., Liberia. Mainly a stock raising area. Other products inc. cereals, sugar cane, timber, coffee. There is some gold on the Abangares R. Pop. (1973E) 207,441.

Guanajuato, Mexico. (i) State in central Mex. Area, 11,807 sq. m. (30,580 sq. km.). Plateau at an average height of 6,000 ft. a.s.l. Rich in mineral deposits inc. silver, gold, zinc, copper, mercury and lead. Pop. (1970C) 2,270,370. (ii) Cap. of (i) sit. in central Mex. at 6,588 ft. a.s.l. on the Sierra Madre Occidental. Mining centre, also manu. textiles and pottery.

Guanare, Portuguesa, Venezuela. Town 210 m. WSW of Caracas with a port, Guerrilandia, on the Guanare R. nearby. State cap. and centre of an agric. area producing cotton, coffee, cacao, sugar cane, cereals, livestock. Noted for the shrine of Our Lady of Coromoto, patron of Venezuela. Pop. (1970E) 16,935.

Guantánamo, Oriente, Cuba. Town 40 m. ENE of Santiago de Cuba. Commercial centre of an agric. area. Industries inc. sugar milling, coffee roasting, and tanning; manu. confectionery. Pop. 125,000.

Guantánamo Bay, Oriente, Cuba. Inlet on the S coast 10 m. S of Guantánamo. Site of a U.S. naval and air base.

Guaporé *see* **Rondônia**

Guaqui, La Paz, Bolivia. Town 50 m. W of La Paz on the Gulf of Taraco, L. Titicaca at 12,506 ft. a.s.l. Main Bolivian port on the L., rail terminus (from La Paz).

Guaranda, Bolívar, Ecuador. Town 105 m. SSW of Quito on a headstream of the Chimbo R. at 8,720 ft. a.s.l. beneath Chimborazo. Centre of an agric. area, trading in cinchona, timber, cereals, cattle.

Guatemala. Rep. bounded N and W by Mexico, S by the Pacific Ocean and E by El Salvador, Honduras and Belize. Area, 42,042 sq. m. (108,889 sq. km.). Cap. Guatemala City. Mountainous with volcanoes, rising to Tajamulco, at 13,812 ft. a.s.l. the highest peak in Central America, and volcanic. The climate is humid on the coastal lowlands, and temperate in the uplands. Rainfall is *c.* 50 in. per annum, falling May–Oct. The main occupations are farming, esp. coffee and cotton, and lumbering. Industries are concentrated on Guatemala City. Pop. (1974E) 5·2m.

Guatemala City, Guatemala. Cap. of Rep. and dept. sit. in SE Guatemala on the Inter-American Highway at 4,900 ft. a.s.l. Commercial centre trading in coffee. Industries inc. manu. textiles, soap and cement. Pop. (1971E) 790,311.

Guayama, Puerto Rico. Town 33 m. S of San Juan. Industries inc. textiles and sugar milling.

Guayaquil, Guayas, Ecuador. Cap. of province in the central W, sit. 35 m. from the mouth of the Guayas R. Industries inc. sugar refining, tanning, sawmilling, brewing, iron-working and textiles. Port exporting bananas, cacao and coffee. Pop. (1970E) 900,000.

Guayas, Ecuador. Province of W Ecuador, the largest and most densely inhabited. Area, 8,270 sq. m. Chief cities, Guayaquil (cap.), Yaguachi, Daule, Balzar, Santa Elena, Milagro, Salinas. The Santa Elena peninsula is arid, with saltworks and oil refineries; most of the coast is lowland watered by the Guayas R. and its many tribs.; further E there is forest rising to the Andes. Mainly an agric. area producing cacao, sugar cane, coffee, tobacco, cotton, cereals, fruit. Manu. industries are centred on Guayaquil. Pop. (1967E) 157,000.

Gubbio, Umbria, Italy. Town 19 m. NE of Perugia. The main industry is pottery, esp. majolica ware.

Gudauty, Georgian Soviet Socialist Republic, U.S.S.R. Town 20 m. WNW of Sukhumi on the Black Sea. Industries inc. iron founding, tanning; manu. alabaster. Port, handling wines, tobacco, citrus fruit.

Gudbrandsdal, Norway. Valley of the Lågen R. in S central Norway, extending NW to SE between the Rondane Mountains to the E and the Jotunheim Mountains to the W. Fertile area. The main occupation is farming and the valley is a long-estab. trade route.

Guelph, Ontario, Canada. Town sit. 28 m. NW of Hamilton on the Speed R. Manu. electrical equipment, hardware and leather goods. Pop. (1971C) 60,087.

Guernica, Vizcaya, Spain. Town 12 m. ENE of Bilbao. Industries inc. metal-working and furniture-making. Noted for the oak tree beneath which the Basque Parliament met from the Middle Ages to the 19th cent.

Guernsey, Channel Islands, United Kingdom. Island NW of Jersey and the second largest of the Channel Islands group off the NW coast of Normandy, France. Area, 24 sq. m. (62 sq. km.). Cap. St. Peter Port. The main occupations are farming, esp. dairy cattle, horticulture and tourism. Pop. (1971C) 51,458.

Guerrero, Mexico. State on the Pacific coast of SW Mex. Area, 24,624 sq. m. (63,777 sq. km.). Chief towns Chilpancingo (the cap.), 135 m. S of Mexico City, and Acapulco. Mountainous, crossed W to E by the Sierra Madre del Sur. The main occupation is farming; main products are cereals, cotton, sugar-cane and coffee. Pop. (1970C) 1,597,360.

Guiana, French *see* **French Guiana**

Guiana, Netherlands *see* **Surinam**

Guianas, South America. Region in the NE, bounded N and W by the

Orinoco R., S by the R. Negro and Amazon, and E by the Atlantic. Comprises the Guiana Highlands which extend through E Venezuela, N Brazil, Guyana, Surinam and French Guiana. Sandstone plateaux in the S with forests and deep ravines and some savannah; rocky hills to the N with deposits of gold, diamonds and bauxite, and bounded N and E by marshy coastlands containing most of the pop.

Guildford, Surrey, England. Town in the S sit. on the Wey R. Market and residential town. Industries inc. engineering and brewing; manu. plastics. Pop. (1973E) 58,470.

Guimarães, Minho, Portugal. Town 10 m. SE of Braga. Industries inc. textiles; manu. shoes, cutlery. Noted for castle, *c.* 1100 A.D. and other medieval buildings.

Guinea. Rep. bounded NW by Guinea-Bissau, and S by Liberia and Sierra Leone. Area, 94,927 sq. m. (245,861 sq. km.). Cap. Conakry. Mainly savannah on the Fouta Djallon plateau. Tropical monsoon climate with coastal rain-forests. The main occupation is farming, main products are bananas and palm kernels. Iron ore is found on the Kaloum peninsula, bauxite at Boké, Kindia and on the Los Islands. Pop. (1971E) 4,010,000.

Guinea-Bissau. Until 1974 Portuguese Guinea. Bounded on N by Senegal, E and SE by Guinea and W by the Atlantic. Area, 13,948 sq. m. (36,125 sq. km.). Cap. and chief port, Bissau. Mainly rainforest becoming savannah further inland, with mangrove swamps on the coast. Tropical monsoon climate, annual rainfall 50-80 in. from May-November. The main products are rice, copra, beeswax, groundnuts and hides. Pop. (1970C) 487,448.

Guinea. Gulf of, West Africa. Atlantic inlet extending *c.* 1,200 m. W to E from Cape Palmas, Liberia, to Cape Lopez, Gabon. Inc. the Bight of Benin and the Bight of Bonny which are separated by the Niger delta, and receives the Rs. Volta, Niger and Ogowé.

Guinquinéo, Senegal. Village 100 m. ESE of Dakar. Centre of a peanut growing area.

Guipúzcoa, Spain. Province in N Spain bounded N by the Bay of Biscay and NE by France. The smallest province, but densely populated. Area, 771 sq. m. (1,997 sq. km.). Cap. San Sebastián. Mainly industrial, with some stock rearing and fishing. Pop. (1970C) 631,003.

Guisborough, Cleveland, England. Market town in the NE, 8 m. ESE of Middlesbrough. Industries inc. tanning and brewing. Pop. (1973E) 17,440.

Gujarat, India. State in NW India bounded W and S by the Arabian Sea, SE by Maharashtra, E by Madhya Pradesh, NE by Rajasthan and N by Pakistan. Area, 72,245 sq. m. (187,581 sq. km.). Chief towns Ahmedabad (the cap.), Baroda, Surat, Rajkot and Jamnagar. Mainly fertile plain, but the NW inc. the Rann of Kutch marshes, and the Kathiawar peninsula is partly arid. Highly industrialized, esp. in textiles, engineering and chemicals. Cereals and cotton are produced in the rural areas. Pop. (1971C) 26,660,930.

Gujranwala, Punjab, Pakistan. Town 43 m. NNW of Lahore. Trading centre for cereals and cotton. Industries inc. textiles; manu. leather and metal goods. Pop. (1972E) 335,000.

Gujrat, Punjab, Pakistan. Town 30 m. N of Gujranwala. Trading centre for grain and cotton, with handicraft industries.

Gulbahar, Kábul, Afghánistán. Village 10 m. NNE of Charikar on the Panjshir R. in the Hindu Kush foothills. Summer resort.

Gulbarga, Karnataka, India. Town 110 m. W of Hyderabad. Industries inc. textiles, flour and oilseed milling. Noted for ruins of the palaces and

mosques of the 14th and 15th cent. Bahmani Kings. Pop. (1971c) 145,630.

Gulfport, Mississippi, U.S.A. City 65 m. WSW of Mobile, Alabama, sit. on the Mississippi Sound. Industries inc. tourism and textiles; manu. fertilizers. Seaport handling wood and cotton seed. Pop. (1970c) 40,790.

Gulf Stream, North Atlantic Ocean. Warm ocean current originating in the Gulf of Mexico and flowing E through the Florida Strait, then NE along the U.S. coast to the Grand Banks off Newfoundland where it is dispersed, its waters reaching W and NW Europe by the North Atlantic Drift. Its warmth has a strong influence on the W European climate.

Gumal Pass, Afghánistán/Pakistan. Pass 90 m. W of Dera Ismail Khan at 5,000 ft. a.s.l. on the Afghan border, traversed by the Gumal R. and used as a trade route.

Gumti River, India. Rises in N Uttar Pradesh and flows 500 m. SE past Lucknow and Jaunpur to join the Ganges R. below Varanasi. Navigable for small boats in its lower course.

Gümüsane, Turkey. (i) Province of NE Turkey bounded N by the Rize Mountains and S by the Erzincan Mountains. Area, 3,884 sq. m. Drained by the Harsit, Kelkit and Coruh Rs., and forested. Some copper deposits. Agric. area produces cereals. Pop. (1970c) 282,238. (ii) Village 105 m. WNW of Erzurum on the Harsit R. Provincial cap. trading in grain, potatoes. Pop. (1970c) 12,440.

Guna, Madhya Pradesh, India. Town 172 m. SSW of Agra. Commercial centre trading in grain and oilseeds.

Gunnison, Colorado, U.S.A. Town 95 m. SE of Grand Junction, at 7,683 ft. a.s.l. Resort and market for an irrigated agric. area. Originally a silver mining town; there are still silver, coal and gold mines nearby. Pop. (1970c) 4,613.

Guntur, Andhra Pradesh, India. Town 150 m. ESE of Hyderabad. Commercial centre trading in cotton and tobacco. Industries inc. engineering, milling rice, jute and oilseeds. Pop. (1971c) 269,941.

Gurgaon, Haryana, India. Town 15 m. SW of Delhi. Trading centre for grain, cotton, salt, oilseeds.

Guryev, Kazakhstan, U.S.S.R. Town sit. on the Ural R. near its mouth on the Caspian Sea. Industries inc. fishing and fish canning, and oil refining. Terminus of the oil pipeline from the Emba field. Pop. (1970c) 113,000.

Gusau, Northern Provinces, Nigeria. Town 30 m. SSE of Kaura Namoda on the Sokoto R. Trading and distribution centre for millet, cattle, skins, timber and cotton. Some gold and diamond deposits nearby.

Güstrow, Schwerin, East Germany. Town 20 m. S of Rostock. Industries inc. engineering and woodworking. Pop. (1973E) 37,109.

Gütersloh, North Rhine-Westphalia, West Germany. Town 10 m. SW of Bielefeld. Industries inc. manu. machinery, furniture, textiles and food products. Pop. (1971E) 76,900.

Guyana. Rep. within the Commonwealth, in the NE 'shoulder' of S. America, bounded W by Venezuela, N by the Caribbean, E by Surinam and S and SW by Brazil. The territory, including the countries of Demerara, Essequibo and Berbice, named from the 3 Rs., was first partially settled by the Dutch East India Company in 1620. The Dutch retained their hold until 1796 when it was captured by the British. It was finally ceded to Britain in 1814 and named British Guiana. In 1966 British Guiana became an independent member of the Commonwealth under the name of Guyana. Area, 83,000 sq. m. (215,000 sq. km.). Cap. Georgetown. Bisected by the Essequibo R. Mainly jungle; mountainous in the W, savannah in the S, agric. land on the coastal belt. The main

occupations are farming and mining; main products are sugar cane, bauxite and rice. Pop. (1971E) 740,000.

Guyane *see* **French Guiana**

Gwadar, Baluchistan, Pakistan. Town 300 m. W of Karachi, sit. on the Arabian Sea. Industries inc. fishing.

Gwalior, Madhya Pradesh, India. Town 65 m. SSE of Agra. Industries inc. textiles, flour and oilseed milling; manu. pottery and footwear. Pop. (1971C) 406,755.

Gwelo, Rhodesia. Town in central Rhod. sit. at 4,650 ft. a.s.l. Commercial centre for a farming area. Industries inc. engineering; manu. asbestos and metal products, footwear and cement. Pop. (1973E) 55,430.

Gwent, Wales. County of SE Wales created by 1974 re-organization with districts of Newport, Islwyn, Blaenau Gwent, Torfaen and Monmouth. Pop. (1974E) 440,500.

Gwynedd, Wales. County of NW Wales created under 1974 re-organization, with the districts of Ynys Môn (Isle of Anglesey), Dwyfor, Arfon, Aberconwy and Meirionnydd. Pop. (1971E) 223,500.

Gyangtse, Tibet, China. Town 100 m. SW of Lhasa sit. at 13,000 ft. a.s.l. Trading centre for wool, barley, salt, borax and tea. Manu. carpets and woollen cloth.

Gympie, Queensland, Australia. Town in the SE of state sit. on the Mary R. Market centre for a dairy-farming and banana growing area. Pop. (1971C) 11,131.

Győr, Győr-Sopron, Hungary. Cap. of county 68 m. WNW of Budapest sit. on the Raba R. Industries inc. flour milling, distilling and textiles. Pop. (1970C) 87,000.

H

Ha'apai, Tonga, South Pacific. Island group of central Tonga comprising 30 small coral islands. Cap. Pangai, on Lifuka island.

Haarlem, Noord-Holland, Netherlands. Cap. of province sit. 4½ m. from N. Sea coast. Centre of a bulb growing industry. Other industries are printing, and the manu. of textiles, chemicals and chocolate. Pop. (1974E) 168,243.

Haarlemmermeer, Noord-Holland, Netherlands. Area of drained fenland between Amsterdam and Leiden. Area, 72 sq. m. Agric. area. Main products wheat, vegetables, flax.

Habana *see* **Havana**

Habarovsk *see* **Khabarovsk**

Habbaniya, Lake, Iraq. A L. 50 m. W of Baghdad sit. S of the Euphrates R.

Hachinohe, Honshū, Japan. Port 50 m. SE of Aomori. An important centre of the fishing industry with manu. of iron, steel, chemicals and cement.

Hachioji, Honshū, Japan. Town sit. 25 m. W of Tōkyō. Manu. textiles, esp. silk, and chemicals. Pop. (1970C) 253,000.

Hackensack, New Jersey, U.S.A. City 10 m. N of Jersey City on the Hackensack R. Manu. metal goods, chemicals, paper, glass, furniture, jewellery and food products. Pop. (1970C) 35,911.

Hackney, Greater London, England. District of E London 4 m. NE of Charing Cross. Hackney Marshes are now a public park.

Haddington, East Lothian, Scotland. Lothian region. Town sit. E of Edinburgh on the R. Tyne. Manu. agric. implements, woolen goods and hosiery. Pop. (1973E) 6,767.

Hadhramaut, Arabia. Area on the S coast of the Arabian peninsula corresponding roughly to Southern Yemen, more exactly to the Wadi Hadhramant, an intermittent R. valley beginning at Husn al 'Abr and extending 350 m. E past Shibam, Seiyun and Tarim to the Arabian Sea near Seihut. Important agric. area, producing dates, grain, sesame.

Hadleigh, Suffolk, England. Town 9 m. W of Ipswich. Industries inc. flour milling and malting. Pop. (1973E) 5,420.

Hadrian's Wall, England. Roman fortification the ruins of which extend W to E across N England from Bowness to Wallsend for *c.* 73 m. Its highest point is 1,230 ft. a.s.l. at Winshields.

Hagen, North Rhine-Westphalia, West Germany. Town 12 m. S of Dortmund. Manu. machinery, paper and food products. Pop. (1970E) 201,042.

Hagerstown, Maryland, U.S.A. City 56 m. WNW of Baltimore sit. in the Cumberland Valley. The industrial centre of a rich agric. district. Manu. aircraft, pipe organs, metal products, leather goods and furniture. Pop. (1970C) 35,862.

Hague, The, Zuid-Holland, Netherlands. City 30 m. SW of Amsterdam and 4 m. from the North Sea. Cap. and provincial cap. Residential and administration centre, seat of the Royal Court, Parliament and the Intern. Court of Justice. Pop. (1972E) 525,368.

Haguenau, Bas-Rhin, France. Town sit. 16 m. N of Strasbourg on the Moder R. Manu. machinery, carpets, textiles and leather goods. Trades in hops. Pop. (1968C) 24,379.

Haibak, Mazar-i-Sharif, Afghánistán. Town 37 m. SE of Tashkurghan on the Khulm R. Centre of an irrigated agric. area.

Haifa, Israel. Port in the N sit. at the foot of Mount Carmel. Manu. textiles, chemicals, metal goods, glass, soap and electrical equipment. Pop. (1974E) 218,700.

Haijoo, South Pyongan, North Korea. Also called Pyongyang. City 120 m. NW of Seoul on the Taedong R. Industrial and market centre of an agric. and mining area. Industries inc. sugar refining, chemicals, textiles, brewing; manu. matches, machinery.

Hail, Nejd, Saudi Arabia. Town sit. in N central Saudi Arabia, in Jebel Shammar. Sit. on a caravan and pilgrim route from Iraq to Medina and Mecca.

Hainan, Kwangtung, China. An island sit. between the China Sea and the Gulf of Tonking and separated from the Luichow peninsula by Kiungchow Strait. Area, 13,500 sq. m. (35,000 sq. km.). Mountainous in the centre and S with an undulating plain in the N. Timber, rice, sugar-cane, cotton and tobacco are produced. The chief town and port is Hoihow.

Hainaut, Belgium. A province sit. in the S adjoining France. Area, 1,437 sq. m. (3,722 sq. km.). The principal Rs. are the Scheldt, Sambre and Dender. Agric. is carried on in the fertile N. The industrial S contains important coalmines and iron and steel works. Cap. Mons. Pop. (1970E) 1,330,789.

Haiphong, North Vietnam. Port 55 m. ESE of Hanoi sit. on the Red R. delta. The second largest town with manu. of textiles, phosphates and plastics. Minerals and rice are exported. Pop. (1969E) 369,248.

Haiti, West Indies. Rep. occupying the W part of Hispaniola Island, and bounded E by the Dominican Republic. Haiti was discovered by Christopher Columbus in 1492. The Spanish colony was ceded to France in 1697 and became her most prosperous colony. After the extirpation of the Indians by the Spaniards (by 1533) large numbers of African slaves were imported whose descendants now populate the country. The slaves obtained their liberation following the French Revolution, but subsequently Napoleon sent his brother-in-law, Gen. Leclerc, to restore French authority and reimpose slavery. Toussaint, Louverture, the leader of the slaves who had been appointed a French general and governor, was kidnapped and sent to France, where he died in gaol. However, the reckless courage of the Negro troops and the ravages of yellow fever forced the French to evacuate the island and surrender to the blockading British squadron.

The country declared its independence in 1804, and its successful leader, Gen. Jean-Jacques Dessalines, proclaimed himself Emperor of the newly-named Haiti. After the assassination of Dessalines (1806) a separate régime was set up in the north under Henri Christophe, a Negro general who in 1811 had himself proclaimed King Henry. In the south and west a republic was constituted with the mulatto Alexander Pétion as its first President. Pétion died in 1818 and was succeeded by Jean-Pierre Boyer, under whom the country became re-united after Henry had committed suicide in 1820. From 1822 to 1844 Haiti and the eastern part of the island (later the Dominican Republic) were united. After one more monarchical interlude, under the Emperor Faustin (1847–59), Haiti has been a republic. From 1915 to 1934 Haiti was under United States occupation. Area, 10,700 sq. m. (27,750 sq. km.). Inc. 2 large peninsulas extending W into Windward Passage on either side of the Gulf of Gonaïves. Main centres Port au Prince (cap.), Gonaïves, Cap-Haïtien, Port-de-Paix, Les Cayes. Mainly forested mountains, rising

to 8,793 ft. in the Massif de la Selle to the SE. The plains in between the ranges are fertile and densely populated. Tropical climate and rains April–June, October–November. The economy is mainly agric., with coffee, cotton and sugar as the main crops. Industries are mainly concentrated on Port-au-Prince and inc. textiles (cotton denim), tanning, flour milling, food processing and packing; manu. cement, pharmaceutical products, plastics, paints and soap. Pop. (1971E) 4,960,000.

Hakkâri, Turkey. (i) Province of SE Turkey bounded E by Iran and S by Iraq. Area, 3,722 sq. m. (9,640 sq. km.). Drained by the Great Zab R., a mountainous and infertile area, with some naptha. Pop. (1970C) 102,927. (ii) Town 200 m. E of Diyarbakir. Provincial cap. and grain growing centre.

Hakodate, Hokkaido, Japan. Port sit. on the Tsugaru Strait. An important centre of the fishing industry with exports of salted and canned fish. Other industries are shipbuilding, woodworking and the manu. of food products, matches and cement. Pop. (1970C) 242,000.

Halberstadt, Magdeburg, East Germany. Town in W central E. Germ. sit. in the foothills of the Harz Mountains. Manu. machinery, textiles, chemicals, rubber and paper. Pop. (1973E) 46,977.

Halesowen, West Midlands, England. Town 7 m. W of Birmingham. Industries inc. manu. machinery, machine tools, iron founding. Pop. (1973E) 54,120.

Halifax, Nova Scotia, Canada. Cap. of province and port sit. on the W shore of Halifax Harbour. A leading transatlantic port and railway terminus with industries inc. shipbuilding, oil refining and fish processing. Fish, fish products and timber are exported. Manu. inc. furniture, clothing and food products. The town was founded as a naval base in 1749. Pop. (1971C) 122,035.

Halifax, West Yorkshire, England. Town sit. on the R. Calder. Its cloth industry dates from the 15th cent. Other manu. inc. carpets, textile machinery, clothing and confectionery. There are some fine medieval buildings. Pop. (1973E) 88,580.

Halland, Sweden. County of SW Sweden on the Kattegat. Area, 1,901 sq. m. (4,867 sq. km.). Chief cities Halmstad (cap.), Laholm, Falkenberg, Varberg. Low-lying and drained by the Laga, Nissa and Atra Rs. Fishing and farming are important; the main industry is metalworking. Pop. (1972E) 201,698.

Halle, East Germany. (i) A district bounded by Magdeburg, Potsdam, Leipzig, Gera and Erfurt. Area, 3,386 sq. m. (8,771 sq. km.). Pop. (1971E) 1,921,371. (ii) Cap. of district of same name in S central E. Germ. sit. on the Saale R. The centre of a lignite and potash mining area with engineering, chemical, paper, brewing and sugar industries. Handel, 1685–1759, was born here. Pop. (1973E) 248,561.

Hallstatt, Upper Austria, Austria. Village sit. on the SW shore of the Hallstättersee in the Salzkammergut, 2nd *c.* 31 m. SE of Salzburg. Prehistoric remains discovered here gave the name to the early European Iron Age. There are salt mines adjacent.

Halmahera, Indonesia. An island sit. between Sulawesi and W. Irian in Maluku. Area, 7,000 sq. m. (18,130 sq. km.). Volcanic and mountainous, its chief products are sago, rice, nutmeg and coconuts. The chief town is Djailolo.

Halmstad, Halland, Sweden. Cap. of county and port sit. in the SW on the Kattegat. Manu. textiles, wood pulp, jute and paper. Exports inc. timber, local granite and dairy produce. Pop. (1971E) 47,376.

Halstead, Essex, England. Town 12 m. WNW of Colchester sit. on the R. Colne. Manu. textiles and wood products. Pop. (1973E) 7,300.

Haltemprice, Humberside, England. Town 4 m. NW of Hull forming a suburb of the city. Residential and industrial.

Haltwhistle, Northumberland, England. Town sit. 14 m. W of Hexham on the S. Tyne R. Industries inc. coal-mining, limestone quarrying, and paint and varnish works. Pop. (1973E) 6,660.

Hama, Hama, Syria. Cap. of district in the NW, sit. on the Orontes R. Industries inc. tanning and weaving. Trades in cereals and fruit. Noted for the large wooden waterwheels used for irrigation. Pop. (1970C) 137,589.

Hamadán, Kermánsháhán, Iran. Town in the NW, sit. at 6,000 ft. a.s.l. Noted for carpets and rugs. Trades in wool, hides and skins. Pop. (1971E) 124,379.

Hamamatsu, Honshū, Japan. Town 116 m. SW of Tōkyō in the Shizuoka prefecture. Manu. textiles, musical instruments, esp. pianos and organs, motor cycles and chemicals. Pop. (1970C) 432,000.

Hamburg, West Germany. City and *Land* of the Federal Rep. on the Elbe R. 64 m. from the mouth. *Land* area 288 sq. m. Major port importing industrial raw materials and exporting most of Germ. manu. goods. Industries inc. shipbuilding, food processing, engineering. It has been a major sea port since the 13th cent. Pop. (1971E) 1,781,600.

Hamden, Connecticut, U.S.A. Town 5 m. N of New Haven. Manu. hardware, metal products, firearms, garden implements and furniture. Pop. (1970C) 49,357.

Hämeenlinna, Häme, Finland. Cap. of province in the SW sit. on L. Vanajavesi. Manu. inc. textiles and plywood. Sibelius, 1865–1957, was born here. Pop. (1970C) 37,584.

Hameln, Lower Saxony, West Germany. Town sit. 25 m. SW of Hanover on the Weser R. Manu. carpets, textiles, paper and chemicals. Said to be the scene of the Pied Piper legend. Pop. (1971E) 46,800.

Hamersley Range, Western Australia, Australia. A mountain range sit. between the Rs. Fortescue and Ashburton, and stretching for about 170 m. There are rich deposits of iron ore. The highest peaks are Mount Bruce, 4,024 ft. a.s.l., and Mount Brockman, 3,654 ft. a.s.l.

Hamheung, South Hamkyung, North Korea. Cap. of province 50 m. N of Wonsan. Manu. textiles.

Hamilton, Victoria, Australia. Town 165 m. W of Melbourne. Centre of a sheep farming district with meat preserving works. Pop. (1971C) 9,673.

Hamilton, Bermuda Island, Bermuda. Cap. of Bermuda and port sit. on an inlet. Commercial and tourist centre. Pop. (1970E) 3,000.

Hamilton, Ontario, Canada. Town and port sit. at the W end of L. Ontario. An industrial and railway centre with important steel works. Also manu. heavy and agric. machinery, typewriters, electrical equipment and textiles. Pop. (1971C) 309,173.

Hamilton, North Island, New Zealand. Town near the W coast sit. on the Waikato R. Manu. wood products, clothing and dairy produce. Pop. (1973E) 81,600.

Hamilton, Lanarkshire, Scotland. Strathclyde region. Town sit. on the R. Clyde. Manu. metal goods, carpets and electrical equipment. Pop. (1973E) 45,495.

Hamilton, Ohio, U.S.A. City 18 m. N of Cincinnati sit. on the Great Miami R. Manu. paper, machinery, diesel engines and woollen goods. Pop. (1970C) 67,865.

Hamilton River, Labrador, Canada. Rises in Ashuanipi L. as the Ashuanipi R. and flows 600 m. through Dyke and Lobstick Ls. into L. Melville.

Hamirpur, Uttar Pradesh, India. Town 37 m. WSW of Cannpore on

the Jumna R. District cap. Market centre for grain, jowar, wheat, sesame, millet.

Hamlin *see* **Hameln**

Hamm, North Rhine-Westphalia, West Germany. Town 19 m. ENE of Dortmund on the Lippe R. An important railway centre in a coal-mining district. Manu. machinery, stoves, wire and cables. Pop. (1971E) 84,900.

Hammerfest, Finnmark, Norway. Town sit. on the W coast of Kvalöy Island, being the most N town in the world. Its ice-free port allows fishing, sealing and whaling to be carried on throughout the year. Pop. (1973E) 7,418.

Hammersmith, Greater London, England. District of W central London on the N bank of the Thames R. Residential and industrial.

Hammond, Indiana, U.S.A. City adjoining Chicago, Illinois, on the Grand Calumet R. Manu. railway equipment, agric. machinery, steel and petroleum products. Pop (1970C) 107,790.

Hampshire, England. County of S England bounded on N by Berkshire, W by Wiltshire and Dorset, S by English Channel, E by West Sussex and Surrey. On the coast are Portsmouth Harbour and Southampton Water. Chief towns, Portsmouth, Southampton and Winchester. Inland are fertile valleys, hills and woods. The County is crossed by the North Downs in NW and W. W of Southampton is the New Forest. Rs include Lymington, Test and Itchen. Under 1974 re-organization the county consists of the districts of Basingstoke, Hartley Wintney, Rushmoor, Test Valley, Winchester, Petersfield, New Forest, Southampton, Eastleigh, Fareham, Gosport, Portsmouth and Havant. Industries inc. agric., sheep, cattle and horse rearing, shipbuilding, oil refining, chemicals, tanning and brewing. There are many holiday resorts. Pop. (1973E) 1,608,740.

Hampstead, Greater London, England. District of N London forming part of the boro. of Camden. Residential and picturesque, inc. Hampstead Heath and Ken Wood mansion with many literary and artistic associations.

Hampton, Virginia, U.S.A. City opposite Norfolk on Hampton Roads, on the lower estuary of the James R. Industries inc. fishing, fish packing and tourism. Residents mainly of Polish extraction. Pop. (1970C) 120,779.

Hamtramck, Michigan, U.S.A. City sit. in the centre of Detroit. Manu. cars, machinery, electrical equipment, paint and varnish. Pop. (1970C) 27,245.

Hanau, Hessen, West Germany. Town 10 m. E of Frankfurt sit. at the confluence of the Rs. Kinzig and Main. Centre of a jewellery and diamond-cutting industry. The Grimm brothers and Paul Hindemith were born here. In 1813 Napoleon defeated the Austrians and Bavarians here. Pop. (1971E) 57,800.

Hangchow, Chekiang, China. Cap. of province sit. on the E coast, and on the Fuchun R. and the Grand Canal. A commercial centre trading in silk, rice and tea. Manu. inc. textiles and matches.

Hangchow Bay, Chekiang, China. The estuary of the Fuchun R. on the E. China Sea.

Hanley, Staffordshire, England. Town forming part of Stoke-on-Trent on the Trent R., one of the 'five towns' of the 'potteries' district. Pottery is still the main industry, also iron, steel, engineering. Noted as the birthplace of Arnold Bennett.

Hannibal, Missouri, U.S.A. City sit. 200 m. NW of St. Louis on the Mississippi R. A railway centre with manu. of cement, steel, metal goods, shoes and cigars. Mark Twain's home was here. Pop. (1970C) 18,609.

Hanoi, North Vietnam. Cap. of N. Vietnam sit. on the Red R. Industrial and transportation centre. Industries inc. engineering, rice milling, tanning and brewing and the manu. of textiles, matches and leather goods. Pop. (1969E) 643,576.

Hanover, Cornwall, Jamaica. Parish of NW Jamaica. Area, 177 sq. m. Cap. Lucea. Mainly agric. with some phosphate mining. Chief products rice, bananas, lime, yams, breadfruit. Pop. (1970C) 59,000.

Hanover, Lower Saxony, West Germany. City 60 m. SE of Bremen on the Leine and Ihme Rs. *Land* cap. Commercial and communications centre. Industries inc. textiles, paper making; manu. rubber, machinery, metal goods. Noted as the former cap. of the Kingdom of Hanover. Pop. (1971E) 516,700.

Haradh, Hasa, Saudi Arabia. Oil field 160 m. SSW of Dhahran on the Riyadh railway.

Harar, Harar, Ethiopia. Cap. of province in the E, sit. at over 5,000 ft. a.s.l. Trades in coffee, cotton and hides. The principal Moslem centre with several mosques. Pop. (1972E) 42,771.

Harbin, Heilungkiang, China. Cap. of province in the NE sit. on the Sungari R. Important industrial and transportation centre. Industries inc. railway engineering, soya-bean processing, sugar refining and flour milling. Manu. machinery, textiles, chemicals and glass. It is often called the 'Moscow of the East'. Pop. (1965E) 1·6m.

Harbour Island, Bahamas, West Indies. Islet 33 m. NE of Nassau. Area, 1·5 sq. m. Chief settlement, Dunmore Town. Densely populated and mainly agric., producing fruit, coconuts. Pop. (1970C) 3,221 with Spanish Wells.

Hardanger Fjord, Hordaland, Norway. An inlet of the N. Sea *c.* 80 m. long, with many cataracts, and surrounded by magnificent scenery.

Hardenberg, Overijssel, Netherlands. Town 16 m. N of Almelo on the Vecht R. Industries inc. dairying, meat packing; manu. clothing. Pop. (1974E) 27,906.

Harderwijk, Gelderland, Netherlands. Town 17 m. NW of Apeldoorn on the Ijsselmeer. Industries inc. fishing, fish processing; manu. soap, furniture, tobacco products, building stone. Pop. (1974E) 27,261.

Hardoi, Uttar Pradesh, India. Town 65 m. NW of Lucknow. Trades in grain and oilseeds.

Hardwar, Uttar Pradesh, India. Town sit. 108 m. NE of Delhi on the Ganges R. A noted Hindu centre of pilgrimage.

Harfleur, Seine-Maritime, France. Town sit. 4 m. E of Le Havre on the Seine estuary. Manu. metal goods, pottery and vinegar. Pop. (1968C) 15,598.

Hargeisa, Somali Republic. Town 150 m. SSE of Djibouti. Trading centre. Pop. (1972E) 50,000.

Harie Rud River, SW Asia. Rises in the Hindu Kush 150 m. W of Kábul and flows for *c.* 600 m. W through Afghánistán, then N to form Afghánistán/Iranian border and later the border of Iran and the Turkmen Soviet Socialist Republic and finally disappears into the Sands of Kara Kum desert. Used extensively for irrigation.

Haringey, Greater London, England. Pop. (1973E) 234,690.

Harlech, Gwynedd, Wales. Resort sit. 9 m. NNW of Barmouth on Cardigan Bay. Pop. (1973E) 1,343.

Harlingen, Texas, U.S.A. Port sit. on a branch of the Gulf Intracoastal Waterway, and 26 m. NNW of Matamoros, Mex. Industries inc. fruit and vegetable canning and the

manu. of chemicals. Pop. (1970c) 33,503.

Harlow, Essex, England. Town 16 m. W of Chelmsford, Manu. scientific equipment, surgical instruments, glass and furniture. Pop. (1973E) 79,160.

Harpenden, Hertfordshire, England. Residential town 5 m. WNW of St. Albans. Rothamsted agric. experimental station is sit. here. Pop. (1973E) 24,640.

Harpers Ferry, West Virginia, U.S.A. Town sit. at the confluence of the Rs. Potomac and Shenandoah, and 55 m. NW of Washington, D.C.

Harris *see* **Lewis-with-Harris**

Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, U.S.A. State cap. sit. 90 m. WNW of Philadelphia on the Susquehanna R. Industries inc. railway engineering, steel and the manu. of machinery, textiles, paper, bricks, shoes and food products. Pop. (1970c) 68,061.

Harrogate, North Yorkshire, England. Town and spa in N central Eng. Noted for its sulphur, chalybeate and saline springs. Conference centre. Pop. (1973E) 64,620.

Harrow, Greater London, England. Town forming a suburb of NW Lond. Pop. (1974E) 202,400.

Hartford, Connecticut, U.S.A. State cap. 60 m. from Long Island Sound on the Connecticut R., and 34 m. NNE of New Haven. It is a leading world centre of insurance. Manu. aeroplane parts, vehicles, typewriters, fire arms and electrical equipment. Pop. (1970c) 158,017.

Hartlepool, Cleveland, England. Town and port 7 m. N of Middlesbrough on S side of Hartlepool Bay. Industries inc. shipbuilding and repairing, engineering, paper and cement works. Pop. (1973E) 96,770.

Harvey, Illinois, U.S.A. City 19 m. S of Chicago. Industries inc. engineering and metal working. Pop. (1970c) 34,636.

Harwell, Oxfordshire, England. Village 9½ m. S of Oxford. An atomic research station was estab. here in 1947.

Harwich, Essex, England. Port sit. on the estuary of the Rs. Stour and Orwell in E. Anglia. Industries inc. engineering and fishing. There is a steamer service to Den. and the Neth. Pop. (1973E) 15,280.

Haryana, India. State formed from the Hindi-speaking parts of the Punjab by which it is bounded NW; bounded N by Himachal Pradesh, E by Uttar Pradesh, S and W by Rajasthan. Area, 44,056 sq. km. Cap. Chandigarh. Sandy plain in the S rising to the foothills of the Himalayas, N. Agric. survives by irrigation of *c.* 40% of the land area; chief crops cereals, sugar, oilseeds, cotton. The main industries are textiles, agric. engineering. Pop. (1971c) 9·97m.

Harz Mountains, West Germany/East Germany. A range of mountains sit. between the Rs. Elbe and Weser. Rise to 3,747 ft. a.s.l. in the Brocken and are heavily wooded with mineral springs, making it a favourite tourist centre.

Hasa, Al, Saudi Arabia. An E district sit. on the Persian Gulf, and a major oil-producing region. Dates, cereals and cotton are grown in the oases. The chief town is Hofuf.

Haslemere, Surrey, England. Town sit. 12 m. SSW of Guildford. Mainly residential and site of the annual Dolmetsch Festival of early Eng. music. Pop. (1973E) 13,720.

Haslingden, Lancashire, England. Town sit. 7 m. ESE of Blackburn. Manu. textiles, footwear, chemicals and rubber goods. Pop. (1973E) 15,140.

Hassan, Karnataka, India. Town 60 m. NW of Karnataka sit. at 3,000 ft.

a.s.l. Industries inc. engineering and rice milling.

Hasselt, Limbourg, Belgium. Cap. of province 42 m. ENE of Brussels sit. on the Demer R. Manu. linen, tobacco and gin. It is the site of the septennial pilgrimage on the Feast of the Assumption. Pop. (1970E) 39,673.

Hassi Messaoud, Sahara, Algeria. Centre of the oil-producing industry, sit. 200 m. S of Biskra.

Hastings, East Sussex, England. Resort sit. on the English Channel. Its principal occupation is tourism, and there is a small fishing industry. Pop. (1973E) 74,490.

Hastings, North Island, New Zealand. Town in the SE of N. Island. Centre of a fruit growing district with canneries. Pop. (1973E) 31,500.

Hatay, Turkey. Province of S Turkey bounded W by the Mediterranean, E and S by Syria. Area, 2,205 sq. m. Cap. Antioch. Rises to the Amanos mountains in the W and N and has some iron deposits. Pop. (1970C) 596,201.

Hatfield, Hertfordshire, England. Town sit. 5 m. ENE of St. Albans. Industries inc. engineering and aircraft production. Pop. (1973E) 45,500.

Hathras, Uttar Pradesh, India. Town 32 m. NNE of Agra. Cotton ginning and spinning is carried on. Trades in grain, sugar and cotton.

Hatteras, Cape, North Carolina, U.S.A. A promontory sit. between Pamlico Sound and the Atlantic Ocean. It is often called the 'Graveyard of the Atlantic'.

Hattiesburg, Mississippi, U.S.A. City 86 m. SE of Jackson. Manu. machinery, metal products, textiles and fertilizers. Pop. (1970C) 38,277.

Hattingen, North Rhine-Westphalia, West Germany. Town sit. 9 m. N of Wuppertal on the Ruhr R. Industries inc. coalmining and steel production. Pop. (1971E) 59,600.

Haugesund, Rogaland, Norway. Port in the SW, sit. on the North Sea. The main occupation is fishing and allied trades. Pop. (1971E) 27,300.

Hauraki Gulf, North Island, New Zealand. An inlet of the Pacific Ocean sit. to the E of the Auckland Peninsula. The Great Barrier Island forms a breakwater at the entrance and there are many wooded islands.

Haute-Garonne, France. Dept. in the S bordering on Spain. Area, 2,458 sq. m. (6,367 sq. km.). The principal Rs. are the Garonne and the Ariège, and in the NE there is the Canal du Midi. It is mainly agric. growing cereals and vines. Cap. Toulouse. Pop. (1972E) 729,600.

Haute-Loire, France. Dept. sit. in the Massif Central. Area, 1,931 sq. m. (5,001 sq. km.). Mainly mountainous, with the Monts du Vivarais in the E, the Monts du Velay in the centre and the Monts de la Margeride in the SW. The principal Rs. are the Loire and the Allier. Cattle and sheep are raised in the mountains and cereals are grown in the district around Le Puy (the cap.). Pop. (1972E) 206,800.

Haute-Marne, France. Dept. sit. in the NE. Area, 2,416 sq. m. (6,257 sq. km.). The Plateau de Langres lies in the S. The principal Rs. are the Aube, the Marne and the Meuse, and the Marne-Saône Canal traverses the dept. Cap. Chaumont. Pop. (1972E) 217,200.

Hautes-Alpes, France. Dept. sit. in the SE and bordering on Italy in the NE. Area, 2,179 sq. m. (5,643 sq. km.). Mainly mountainous with the Cottian Alps in the E and the Massif du Pelvoux in the N. The principal R. is the Durance. The main occupation is sheeprearing. Cap. Gap. Pop. (1972E) 90,500.

Haute-Saône, France. Dept. sit. in the E and bounded by the Vosges Mountains in the NE. Area, 2,075

sq. m. (5,375 sq. km.). The principal Rs. are the Saône and the Ognon. Mainly agric. growing cereals, vegetables and fruit, esp. cherries which are used to make kirsch. Cap. Vesoul. Pop. (1972E) 217,100.

Haute-Savoie, France. Dept. in the SE bounded by L. Geneva, Switz., Italy and the Rhône R. Area, 1,775 sq. m. (4,598 sq. km.). Mainly mountainous containing the N French Alps and Mont Blanc rising to 15,781 ft. a.s.l. in the SE. Mainly agric. growing cereals and vines in the lower districts with livestock rearing in the mountains. Cap. Annecy. Pop. (1972E) 411,000.

Hautes-Pyrénées, France. Dept. sit. in the SW bordering on Spain. Area, 1,751 sq. m. (4,534 sq. km.). Mountainous in the S with Mont Perdu, 10,995 ft. a.s.l. and Vignemale, 10,820 ft. a.s.l. The principal R. is the Adour. Cap. Tarbes. Pop. (1972E) 229,500.

Haute-Vienne, France. Dept. sit. in the W centre. Area, 2,145 sq. m. (5,555 sq. km.). Mainly hilly containing the Monts du Limousin and the Monts de la Marche. The principal R. is the Vienne. Agric. crops are limited to potatoes, rye and buckwheat, and livestock raised. There are kaolin quarries which supply the porcelain industry of Limoges (the cap.). Pop. (1972E) 349,200.

Haut-Rhin, France. Dept. in the NE bordering on Switz. and W. Germ. Area, 1,363 sq. m. (3,531 sq. km.). The principal R. is the Ill, and the dept. is traversed by the Rhône-Rhine Canal. Cereals, vines and fruit are grown, esp. cherries which are used to produce kirsch. There are important textile industries and potash is mined. Cap. Colmar. Pop. (1972E) 607,000.

Hauts-de-Seine, France. Dept. W of Paris. Area, 68 sq. m. (175 sq. km.). Cap. Nanterre. Pop. (1972E) 1,510,000.

Havana, Havana, Cuba. City on the N coast. Cap., provincial cap. and major port. Industries inc. manu. tobacco products. The port exports sugar, tobacco and products, fruit. Pop. (1970C) 1,735,360.

Havant and Waterloo, Hampshire, England. District comprising two neighbouring towns opposite Hayling Island on the English Channel coast. Residential, with some tourist development. Pop. (1973E) 112,430.

Havel, East Germany. R. rising in a L. in Mecklenburg 6 m. NW of Neustrelitz and flowing 215 m. S to Berlin then W to enter the Elbe R. 6 m. NW of Havelberg. Main trib. the Spree, which links it with the Oder R. Linked with the Elbe R. at Plaue by canal.

Haverford, Pennsylvania, U.S.A. Town just NW of Philadelphia and a residential suburb of that city.

Haverfordwest, Dyfed, Wales. Town 9 m. NNW of Pembroke sit. on the W. Cleddau R. The centre of an agric. district. Pop. (1973E) 8,930.

Haverhill, Massachusetts, U.S.A. City sit. 33 m. N of Boston on the Merrimack R. Centre of a boot and shoe industry since 1795, and also manu. machinery, paper and electrical equipment. Pop. (1970C) 46,120.

Havering, Greater London, England. Borough 20 m. NE of the city centre; residential and industrial. Pop. (1972C) 247,130.

Havre, Le, Seine-Maritime, France. Port sit. at the mouth of the Seine R. on the English Channel. It is the third largest port of France and Europe's third oil port. Imports inc. oil, sugar, cotton, wool and coffee. Industries inc. shipbuilding, oil refining, sawmilling, engineering and flour milling. Manu. machinery, wire, textiles, chemicals and food products. Pop. (1968C) 199,509.

Hawaii, U.S.A. State comprising a group of islands in mid-Pacific extending NW to SE between 19° and 22° N lat. The Hawaiian Islands, for-

merly known as the Sandwich Islands, were discovered by Capt. James Cook in Aug. 1778. The islands formed during the greater part of the 19th century an independent kingdom, but in 1893 the reigning Queen, Liliuokalan, was deposed and a provisional government formed; in 1894 a Republic was proclaimed, and in accordance with the request of the people of Hawaii expressed through the Legislature of the Republic, and a resolution of the U.S. Congress of 6 July 1898, the islands were in 1898 formally annexed to the U.S. In 1900 the islands were constituted as a Territory of Hawaii. Statehood was granted to Hawaii in March 1959. Area, 6,450 sq. m. Cap. Honolulu. The 4 main islands are Hawaii, Maui, Oahu, Kauai. Volcanic highlands with fertile valleys and coastal plains built up by alluvial deposits. Some volcanoes are still active, inc. Mauna Loa, 13,675 ft. and Kilauea on Hawaii, and Mauna Haleakala on Maui. The main occupations are farming, tourism. Main products sugar cane, pineapples, rice. Pop. (1970C) 769,913.

Hawarden, Clwyd, Wales. Town 6 m. W of Chester, Eng. Steel and aircraft are manu. Pop. (1973E) 43,320.

Hawes Water, Cumbria, England. A L. 14 m. ESE of Keswick, used as a reservoir for Manchester.

Hawick, Roxburghshire, Scotland. Borders region. Town 40 m. SE of Edinburgh on the R. Teviot. Centre of a woollen industry esp. tweeds and hosiery. It has an important sheep market. Pop. (1973E) 16,484.

Hawke's Bay, North Island, New Zealand. A district sit. between the Mahia Peninsula and Cape Kidnappers on the E coast. Area, 4,260 sq. m. (11,033 sq. km.). Agric. products inc. fruit and fodder crops and sheep and cattle are raised.

Haworth, West Yorkshire, England. Village 3 m. SW of Keighley, and the home of the Brontë family. Pop. (1973E) 3,923.

Hawthorne, California, U.S.A. City sit. 12 m. SW of Los Angeles. Manu. aircraft and electrical equipment. Pop. (1970C) 53,304.

Haydock, Merseyside, England. Town 3 m. ENE of St. Helens. Centre of a coalmining district. Haydock Park racecourse is nearby. Pop. (1973C) 15,820.

Hayes and Harlington, Greater London, England. Towns forming a district of W London, SE of Uxbridge. Industries inc. manu. aircraft, radio and electrical equipment, foodstuffs.

Hayling Island, Hampshire, England. Resort sit. off the S coast and connected by a road bridge to Havant, 4 m. NE of Portsmouth. Pop. (1973E) 8,942.

Hay River, Northwest Territories, Canada. Village on SW shore of Great Slave L. at the mouth of the Hay R. Route centre trading in furs. Airfield, radio and meteorological station.

Hayward, California, U.S.A. City 15 m. SE of Oakland. Industries inc. fruit canning and the manu. of electrical and metal products. It is one of the largest poultry centres in the country. Pop. (1970C) 93,058.

Haywards Heath, West Sussex, England. Town 12 m. N of Brighton. Mainly residential. Pop. (1973E) 14,373.

Hazaribagh, Bihar, India. Town 112 m. S of Patna. Trades in oilseeds and rice.

Hazleton, Pennsylvania, U.S.A. City 92 m. NNE of Philadelphia. Manu. textiles, paper, metal goods, electrical equipment, shoes and clothing. Pop. (1970C) 30,246.

Heard Island, Australian Antarctic Territory. A volcanic island sit. 300 m. SSE of the Kerguelen Islands, S Indian Ocean. Mainly covered with snow and ice and used only occasionally as a weather station.

Heathrow, Greater London, England. The site of London Airport sit. 15 m. W of the city centre.

Hebburn, Tyne and Wear, England. Town sit. 4 m. E of Newcastle-upon-Tyne on the R. Tyne. Industries inc. ship-building, engineering, lead-smelting and coal-mining. Also manu. chemicals and electrical equipment. Pop. (1973E) 23,150.

Hebrides, Scotland. Group of *c.* 500 islands off the W coast of Scotland. The Outer Hebrides inc. Lewis with Harris, N and S Uist, Benbecula, Barra. The Inner Hebrides inc. Skye, Eigg, Coll, Tyree, Mull, Iona, Staffa, Jura, Islay. Under 1974 re-organization the Hebrides are part of the Island Area of the Western Isles. Mainly infertile and sparsely inhabited. Main occupations crofting, fishing, weaving tweed.

Hebron, Judaea, Israel. Town 18 m. SSW of Jerusalem in the Eshcol Valley, sit. in a rich agric. area. Formerly a West Bank of the R. Jordan possession of Jordan. Industries inc. glass making. Noted as one of the oldest cities, founded *c.* 1730 B.C., and home of Abraham who is trad. buried there in the Cave of Machpelah with Sarah, Isaac, Rebecca, Leah and Jacob.

Heckmondwike, West Yorkshire, England. Town 6 m. NE of Huddersfield. Manu. carpets, woollen goods and textile machinery. Pop. (1973E) 9,800.

Hedmark, Norway. County of SE Norway bounded E by Sweden. Area, 10,592 sq. m. (27,344 sq. km.). Cities Hamar (cap.), Kongsvinger. Drained by the Glomma R. through the Osterdal valley N to S. Undulating in the S and rising to mountains N with the E end of the Dovrefjell and Rondane mountains. Heavily forested with some pyrites deposits. The main industries are lumbering and associated manu.; stock raising and agric. Pop. (1973E) 180,801.

Heemstede, Noord-Holland, Netherlands. Town 3 m. S of Haarlem. The principal occupation is bulb-growing. Pop. (1972E) 26,529.

Heerenveen, Friesland, Netherlands. Town 18 m. SSE of Leeuwarden. Manu. mopeds, bicycles and plastics. Pop. (1972E) 32,178.

Heerlen, Limburg, Netherlands. Town 13 m. ENE of Maastricht, Belgium. An important railway and coalmining centre with textile, cement, and glass industries. Pop. (1972E) 74,729.

Hegoumenitsa, Thesprotia, Greece. Town 33 m. WSW of Ioannina on an inlet of the Strait of Corfu. Port for a lumbering and farming area. Industries inc. fishing. Pop. (1971C) 4,109.

Heidelberg, Baden-Württemberg, West Germany. Town sit. on the Neckar R. Industries inc. printing and publishing, brewing and the manu. of cigars, metal goods and electrical equipment. It has a famous university with a valuable library, as well as many fine medieval buildings. The 13th cent. castle contains the huge wine cask known as the 'Great Tun of Heidelberg', made in 1751 and capable of storing 46,732 gallons. Pop. (1970E) 121,398.

Heidenheim, Baden-Württemberg, West Germany. Town 21 m. NNE of Ulm. Manu. machinery, textiles, turbines and furniture. Pop. (1971E) 50,500.

Heilbronn, Baden-Würrtemberg, West Germany. Town and port 25 m. N of Stuttgart on the Neckar R. Manu. machinery, chemicals, textiles, paper and food products. Pop. (1970E) 102,300.

Heilungkiang, China. Province sit. in the NE and separated from the U.S.S.R. by the Amur R. Area, 179,000 sq. m. (463,600 sq. km.). Mainly mountainous with the Great and Little Khingan Mountains in the N and the Changkwansai Mountains in the S. The principal Rs. are the Amur and the Sungari. Agric. products inc. timber, furs, sugar-beet, cereals and

soy beans. Gold and coal are mined. Cap. Harbin. Pop. (1970E) 25m.

Hejaz, Saudi Arabia. Province sit. between the Gulf of Aqaba and Asir on the Red Sea. Area, 150,000 sq. m. Cap. Mecca. A barren area. Pop. (1973E) 2m.

Hekla, Iceland. An active volcano sit. 68 m. ESE of Reykjavik. 4,747 ft. a.s.l.

Helder, Den, Noord-Holland, Netherlands. Port sit. on the Marsdiep channel, which separates it from Texel Island. It is an important naval and military station with shipbuilding and fishing industries. Pop. (1972E) 61,343.

Helena, Montana, U.S.A. State cap. in the Prickly Pear valley of W central Montana, sit. at 4,000 ft. a.s.l. The commercial centre of an agric. and gold mining district. Manu. bricks, tiles, concrete products and pottery. Pop. (1970C) 22,730.

Helensburgh, Dunbartonshire, Scotland. Strathclyde region. Resort 23 m. NW of Glasgow sit. on the Firth of Clyde at the mouth of the Gare Loch. The home of steam navigation in Europe. Pop. (1973E) 9,605.

Helicon, Boeotia, Greece. A mountain range sit. between the Gulf of Corinth and L. Copais. Noted as the home of the Muses in Greek mythology.

Heligoland, Schleswig-Holstein, West Germany. A small island sit. in the North Sea *c.* 42 m. from the coast. It consists of a rocky plateau, the Oberland, overlooking a sand bank, the Unterland.

Heligoland Bight, West Germany. A bay sit. between Heligoland and the mouths of the Rs. Elbe and Weser.

Heliopolis, Egypt. (i) Ruins 6 m. NE of Cairo. It was the chief centre of sun-worship in anc. times. (ii) A residential suburb of Cairo built on the site of the anc. town.

Hellendoorn, Overijssel, Netherlands. Town 16 m. SE of Zwolle. Manu. textiles. Pop. (1972E) 30,319.

Helmand, Afghánistán. R. rising in the Hindu Kush mountains W of Kabul and flowing 680 m. SW through Afghánistán then W to the Afghan/Iranian frontier, turning N on the Afghan side to enter the swamps of Hamun-i-Helmand L. The name Helmand is also given to the desert SE of the R.

Helmond, Noord-Brabant, Netherlands. Town sit. 10 m. ENE of Eindhoven. Manu. textiles, soap and food products. Pop. (1972E) 58,423.

Helmstedt, Lower Saxony, West Germany. Town 23 m. E of Brunswick, sit. almost on the frontier between W. Germ. and E. Germ. Manu. machinery, textiles and soap. Lignite is mined. Pop. (1971E) 26,900.

Helsingborg, Malmöhus, Sweden. Port in the SW sit. on The Sound. Industries inc. copper refining and the manu. of machinery, textiles and fertilizers. Timber, paper and chemicals are exported. Pop. (1971E) 100,990.

Helsingör, Zealand, Denmark. Port sit. on The Sound opposite Helsingborg in Sweden. Industries inc. shipbuilding, food processing and brewing. Pop. (1974E) 55,404.

Helsinki, Finland. City on the Gulf of Finland. Cap., commercial and cultural centre, seat of a university. Port with a good natural harbour which has to be cleared of ice January–April. Industries inc. sugar refining, paper making; manu. tobacco, carpets, machinery. Exports timber, wood pulp. Pop. (1972C) 507,654; metropolitan area, 884,167.

Helston, Cornwall, England. Town sit. 9 m. WSW of Falmouth on the R. Cober. Noted for its 'Furry' or 'Flora' Dance held annually on 8 May. Pop. (1973E) 10,570.

Helvellyn, Cumbria, England. A mountain sit. between Thirlmere and Ullswater, and 8 m. SE of Keswick.

It is one of the highest peaks in the country, 3,118 ft. a.s.l.

Helwan, Giza, Egypt. Town and resort, 15 m. SSE of Cairo with sulphur springs. Manu. iron, steel and cement. Pop. 55,000.

Hemel Hempstead, Hertfordshire, England. Town sit. 6 m. W of St. Albans on the R. Gade. Manu. fireworks, paper, office equipment and brushes. Pop. (1973E) 71,150.

Hempstead, New York, U.S.A. Town and resort on W Long Island. Mainly residential but textiles and radio equipment are manu. Pop. (1970C) 39,411.

Hemsworth, South Yorkshire, England. Town 7 m. SE of Wakefield. A coalmining centre. Pop. (1973E) 14,680.

Henderson Island, Pitcairn, South Pacific. Islet off the coast of Pitcairn. Uninhabited.

Hendon, Greater London, England. District of NW London. Residential and industrial; site of Hendon airport.

Hengelo, Overijssel, Netherlands. Town sit. 5 m. NW of Enschede on the Twente Canal. Industries inc. railway engineering, brewing, and the manu. of diesel engines, textiles and electrical equipment. Pop. (1972E) 71,769.

Hengyang, Hunan, China. Town in the SE sit. 95 m. SSW of Changsha on the Siang R. An important transportation centre and the head of navigation for large junks.

Henley-on-Thames, Oxfordshire, England. Town sit. 7 m. NNE of Reading on the R. Thames. Noted for the Henley Royal Regatta held annually. Pop. (1973E) 11,860.

Herát, Herát, Afghánistán. Cap. of province in the NW sit. on the Hari Rud R. at 3,000 ft. a.s.l. It is built on an artificial mount and enclosed by a wall. Manu. carpets and textiles. Pop. (1965C) 62,000.

Hérault, France. Dept. in the S bordering on the Gulf of Lions. Area, 2,402 sq. m. (6,224 sq. km.). There are three coastal lagoons separated from the sea by a narrow strip of land, while inland the ground rises to the Garrigues in the NE and the Cévennes in the N and W. The principal Rs. are the Hérault, the Aude and the Orb. It is one of the most important wine-producing areas in France and also grows cereals, fruit and olives. Coal, bauxite, iron and salt are found. Cap. Montpellier. Pop. (1972E) 619,900.

Herculaneum, Campania, Italy. Excavated Roman town 5 m. E of Naples on the NW slope of Mount Vesuvius. Originally buried by the eruption of 79 A.D.

Heredia, Costa Rica. (i) Province of N Costa Rica bounded N by the San Juan R. and Nicaragua. Area, 1,100 sq. m. Chief cities Heredia, Santo Domingo, San Isidro, Barba. Mainly lowland rising to the volcanic section of the Central Cordillera plateau where live the bulk of the pop. Mainly agric. Crossed by the Inter-American Highway. Pop. (1973E) 116,434. (ii) Town 6 m. NNW of San José on the Inter-American Highway at 3,822 ft. a.s.l. Provincial cap. and commercial centre of a coffee growing area. Industries inc. coffee processing; manu. soap, matches. Pop. (1970E) 23,600.

Hereford and Worcester, England. The county is bounded on the N by Salop, NE by West Midlands and Staffordshire, E by Warwickshire, S by Gloucestershire and W by Gwent and Powys. Agric. (particularly cattle breeding) and horticulture (fruit, vegetables and hops) are important industries. The county attracts tourism and has the Valley of the R. Wye, famous for its salmon, the Malvern Hills, the Black Mountains and the Vale of Evesham within the boundaries. Industry is also expanding. Under 1974 re-organization the county con-

sists of the districts of Wyre Forest, Bromsgrove, Redditch, Leominster, South Herefordshire, Hereford, Malvern Hills, Worcester and Wychavon. Pop. (1973E) 577,140.

Herefordshire *see* **Hereford and Worcester**

Herford, North Rhine-Westphalia, West Germany. Town 10 m. NE of Bielefeld. Manu. machinery, carpets, textiles, furniture and chocolate. Pop. (1971E) 65,000.

Herm, Channel Islands, United Kingdom. Island 2½ m. E of Guernsey. Area, 320 acres. Tourist resort. Pop. (1971C) 107.

Hermannstadt *see* **Sibiu**

Hermon, Mount, Syria/Lebanon. A snow-capped mountain 25 m. WSW of Damascus. 9,232 ft. a.s.l.

Hermosillo, Sonora, Mexico. State cap. sit. near the confluence of the Rs. Sonora and Zanjón, in NW Mex. The commercial centre of an agric. area producing cereals, cotton, vegetables and fruit. Gold, silver and copper are mined. Pop. (1970C) 206,600.

Hermoupolis, Cyclades, Greece. Town 75 m. ESE of Athens on the E coast of Syros island. Major port, industrial and commercial centre. Industries inc. shipbuilding, textiles; manu. glass and leather. Pop. (1971C) 13,502.

Herne, North Rhine-Westphalia, West Germany. Town sit. 32 m. NE of Düsseldorf on the Rhine-Herne Canal. A coalmining centre with iron and steel works, textile mills and chemical plants. Pop. (1971E) 104,000.

Herne Bay, Kent, England. Resort sit. 6 m. NE of Canterbury on the Thames estuary. Pop. (1973E) 26,510.

Herrera, Panama. Province of S central Panama on the Pacific coast, bounded N by the Santa María R. Main cities Chitré (cap.), Ocú, Parita. The main occupations are farming, esp. livestock and mining, esp. gold. Pop. (1970C) 72,500.

Herstal, Liège, Belgium. Town sit. 3 m. NE of Liège on the Meuse R. Manu. motor cycles, firearms and electrical equipment. Pop. (1970E) 29,718.

Herstmonceux, East Sussex, England. Village 8 m. N of Eastbourne; home of the Royal Observatory in Herstmonceux Castle.

Hertford, Hertfordshire, England. Town sit. N of London on the R. Lea. Industries inc. printing, brewing, flour milling and the manu. of brushes. Pop. (1973E) 20,760.

Hertfordshire, England. Inland county bounded on N by Cambridgeshire, E by Essex, S by Greater London, W by Buckinghamshire and Bedfordshire. Area 632 sq. m. Chief towns, Hertford, St. Albans, Hemel Hempstead, Watford, Hitchin and Letchworth. Agric. and horticulture are important including wheat and cattle rearing. Manu. include brewing, papermaking, printing, tanning and bricks. Under 1974 re-organization the county consists of the districts of North Hertfordshire, Stevenage, East Hertfordshire, Dacorum, St. Albans, Welwyn, Hatfield, Broxbourne, Three Rivers, Watford and Hertsmere. Pop. (1973E) 939,520.

's-Hertogenbosch, North Brabant, Netherlands. Town 13 m. NE of Tilburg at the confluence of the Dommel and Aar Rs. and the Dieze R. stretch of the Zuid-Willemsvaart Canal. Industries inc. iron founding, shipbuilding; manu. bicycles, light bulbs, tobacco products. Pop. (1974E) 84,579.

Herzegovina, Yugoslavia. The S region of the constituent rep. of Bosnia-Herzegovina. Area, *c.* 3,500 sq. m. Chief city Mostar. Mountainous and drained by the Neretva R.

Hessen, West Germany. *Land* of the Federal Rep. bounded W by the Rhine R., S by Baden-Württemberg,

N by North Rhine-Westphalia. Area, 8,153 sq. m. (21,111 sq. km.). Chief towns Wiesbaden (cap.), Homberg, Ems, Kassel, Mainz, Frankfurt, Giessen, Darmstadt. Rolling countryside, heavily forested with iron, coal and manganese deposits. Main industries agric., viticulture, lumbering, mining; manu. industries are concentrated in Frankfurt, Darmstadt, Giessen, Karsel, Dillenberg, Fulda, Wetzlar, inc. metallurgy, engineering, chemicals. Pop (1973E) 5,545,928.

Heston and Isleworth, Greater London, England. District of W London 12 m. W of the city centre, near Heathrow Airport. It is mainly residential.

Hetton-le-Hole, Tyne and Wear, England. Town 6 m. NE of Durham. Centre of a coalmining district. Pop. (1973E) 16,810.

Heves, Hungary. County of N Hungary. Area, 1,492 sq. m. Cap. Eger. Heavily forested in the N and rising to the Matra mountains N and Alföld SE. Agric. and livestock rearing area. Pop. (1970C) 341,000.

Hexham, Northumberland, England. Town sit. in the N on the R. Tyne. Noted for its 13th cent. church. Pop. (1973E) 9,820.

Heywood, Greater Manchester, England. Town 8 m. N of Manchester. Industries inc. coalmining, textiles, engineering. Pop. (1973E) 31,720.

Hialeah, Florida, U.S.A. Residential suburb just NW of Miami. Noted for its racecourse. Manu. furniture and food products. Pop. (1970C) 102,297.

Hidalgo, Mexico. A mountainous central state with the Sierra Madre Oriental in the N and E. Area, 8,101 sq. m. (20,987 sq. km.). One of the leading mining states producing about two-third's of Mex. silver. Gold, copper and lead are also mined. Agric. products inc. cereals, sugar-cane, cotton, coffee and tobacco. Cap. Pachuca. Pop. (1970C) 1,193,845.

Hidalgo del Parral, Chihuahua, Mexico. Town sit. in N Mex., 120 m. SSE of Chihuahua at 6,400 ft. a.s.l. The principal industry is silver mining. Pop. (1970E) 41,000.

Hierro, Canary Islands, Atlantic Ocean. Island 40 m. SW of Gomera, smallest and westernmost of the Canary group. Area, 107 sq. m. Chief town Valverde. Volcanic, rising to 4,300 ft. Heavily wooded with little water. Main products are cereals, fruit, vegetables, wine and dairy products.

Higham Ferrers, Northamptonshire, England. Town 12 m. NE of Northampton on the R. Nene. Manu. footwear. Pop. (1973E) 4,890.

Highbury, Greater London, England. District of N London inc. Highbury Fields, a public green, and adjoining 18th cent. properties.

Highgate, Greater London, England. Village forming a district of N London next to Hampstead Heath. Picturesque, residential, with many artistic and literary associations. Highgate cemetery is the burial place of Karl Marx.

Highland, region of Scotland. Area, 9,710 sq. m. comprising the districts of Caithness, Sutherland, Ross and Cromarty, Skye and Lochalsh, Lochaber, Inverness, Badenoch and Strathspey, Nairn. Pop. (1971E based on Census) 175,000.

Highlands, Scotland. Mountainous area sit. N and NW of a line between Stonehaven and Dumbarton. Trad. the predominantly Gaelic part of Scotland, in language and customs.

High Point, North Carolina, U.S.A. City 60 m. W of Durham. Manu. inc. furniture, textiles, chemicals, paint, hosiery and timber products. Pop. (1970C) 63,204.

High Wycombe, Buckinghamshire, England. Town 12 m. WSW of Wat-

ford on the R. Wye. Mainly residential. Industries inc. the manu. of furniture, paper, precision instruments and clothing. Pop. (1973E) 61,190.

Hildesheim, Lower Saxony, West Germany. Town in the NE, sit. on the Innerste R. Manu. textiles, machinery, carpets, glass and cosmetics. Contains an 11th cent. cathedral. Pop. (1971E) 94,000.

Hilla, Hilla, Iraq. Cap. of governorate 60 m. S of Baghdad on the Ephrates R. Manu. textiles and leather goods and trades in cereals and dates. It was built with materials taken from anc. Babylon nearby.

Hillingdon, Greater London, England. Borough to the W of London. Pop. (1973E) 235,030.

Hilo, Hawaii, U.S.A. Cap. of island and port sit. on the E coast of Hilo Bay. Industries inc. rice milling and fruit canning. Exports inc. coffee, sugar and fruit. Pop. (1970C) 26,353.

Hilversum, Noord-Holland, Netherlands. Town and resort 16 m. SE of Amsterdam. It is the chief centre of radio and television. Manu. inc. carpets, textiles and electrical equipment. Pop. (1972E) 97,367.

Himachal Pradesh, India. State formed from small hill states of the NE Punjab. Area, 11,050 sq. m. (28,620 sq. km.). Cap. Simla. Mountainous, rising to the Himalayas, and heavily forested. The main occupations are lumbering, sawmilling and salt extracting. There are some handicraft industries. Pop. (1971C) 3,460,434.

Himalaya, Central Asia. Mountain system extending W to E along the N border of the Indian Plain between the Indus and Brahmaputra Rs. and inc. many parallel ranges, the N ranges being higher. Length *c.* 1,500 m. from the Pamir range in the U.S.S.R. (NW). For most of this length there are three main ranges (Outer, Middle and Inner), but in Kashmir there are five, Lesser and Great Himalayas, Zaskar, Ladakh and Karakoram ranges. The Outer range in India rises to 12,000 ft., with Simla and Darjeeling 'hill stations' at *c.* 8,000 ft. There are numerous peaks over 25,000 ft. Everest 29,028 ft., in Nepal, Godwin-Austen, 28,250 ft., in Kashmir (Karakoram range), Kinchinjunga, 28,146 ft., Nanga Parbat, 26,629 ft., Nanda Devi, 25,643 ft., Annapurna, 26,502 ft. geologically new mountains; the Himalaya ranges were formed later than the Rs. which flow on either side and which have cut deep gorges through them as the earth was pushed up.

Himeji, Honshū, Japan. Town 41 m. WNW of Osaka. Noted for its 'White Heron' castle. Manu. textiles, chemicals, metal and leather goods. Pop. (1970C) 405,000.

Hinckley, Leicestershire, England. Town 11 m. NNE of Coventry. Manu. hosiery, footwear and cardboard boxes. Pop. (1973E) 20,280.

Hindu Kush, Central Asia. Extension of the Himalayas on the W side of the Indus R. and extending *c.* 360 m. WSW from the Pamir plateau to the Bamian valley. Source of the Oxus and Helmand Rs. Rises to 25,420 ft. in Tirach Mir.

Hirosaki, Honshū, Japan. Town 165 m. NNE of Sendai. Industries inc. woodworking, soy bean processing and the manu. of textiles. It is also famous for its green lacquer ware.

Hiroshima, Honshū, Japan. Town and port in the SW sit. on the Ota R. delta. Industries inc. shipbuilding, engineering, textile mills and the manu. of vehicles, machinery and rubber products. Pop. (1970C) 542,000.

Hispaniola *see* **Dominican Republic** *and* **Haiti**

Hissar, Punjab, India. Town 92 m. WNW of Delhi sit. on a branch of the W. Jumna Canal. It has a large govt.

livestock farm and trades in cattle, cotton and grain.

Histon, Cambridgeshire, England. Village 3 m. N of Cambridge. Centre of a fruit growing area with a jam and canning industry. Pop. (1973E) 4,490 with Impington.

Hitchin, Hertfordshire, England. Town between Luton and Cambridge. Industries inc. engineering and parchment making. Pop. (1973E) 29,190.

Hiva Oa, Marquesas, South Pacific. Island of the Marquesas group. Cap. Atuona. Plateau rising to central mountains, 4,130 ft. a.s.l. The main product is copra.

Hjälmar, Lake, Sweden. Sit. SW of L. Mälar into which it is drained by the Eskilstuna R. Area, 190 sq. m. (492 sq. km.).

Ho, Eastern Province, Ghana. Town 45 m. NE of Akuse. Route junction, producing cacao, palm oil, kernels, cotton. Pop. (1970C) 46,348.

Hobart, Tasmania, Australia. City on the Derwent R. estuary below Mount Wellington. State cap. and sea port, seat of a university and 2 cathedrals. Industries inc. meat packing, flour milling, fruit canning, refining zinc; manu. woollen goods, cement. Pop. (1972E) 130,980.

Hobbs, New Mexico, U.S.A. City on the Llano Estacado in SE of state near border with Texas. Industries inc. oil refining. Pop. (1970C) 26,025.

Hoboken, Antwerp, Belgium. A residential suburb of Antwerp sit. on the Scheldt R. Industries inc. shipbuilding, metal working and wool combing. Pop. (1970E) 33,811.

Hoboken, New Jersey, U.S.A. Port sit. on the Hudson R. opposite New York. Industries inc. shipbuilding, and the manu. of textiles, chemicals, electrical equipment, scientific instruments and furniture. Pop. (1970C) 45,380.

Hochheim, Hessen, West Germany. Town sit. 7 m. SE of Wiesbaden on the Main R. Noted for wine production.

Hoddesdon, Hertfordshire, England. Town 4 m. SE of Hertford. Industries inc. market gardening and the manu. of pharmaceutical products and electrical equipment. Pop. (1973E) 27,510.

Hodeida, Yemen. Port sit. on the Red Sea, 90 m. SW of Sana. Exports inc. coffee, skins, senna, myrrh and sesame. Pop. (1970E) 90,000.

Hódmezövásárhely, Csongrád, Hungary. Cap. of county 15 m. NE of Szeged sit. near the Tisza R. Centre of a rich agric. district with manu. of agric. implements, pottery, textiles and wood products. Pop. (1970C) 53,000.

Hof, Bavaria, West Germany. Town sit. 150 m. N of Munich on the Saale R. Manu. machinery, textiles and chemicals. Pop. (1971E) 54,300.

Hofei, Anhwei, China. Cap. of province 95 m. WSW of Nanking. Manu. textiles and chemicals and trades in agric. produce. Pop. (1970E) 40m.

Hofuf, Nejd, Saudi Arabia. Town 70 m. SSW of Dhahran. Trades in cereals, dates and fruit.

Hohenlimburg, North Rhine-Westphalia, West Germany. Town 10 m. S of Dortmund. Industries inc. steel mills and the manu. of wire and glass. Pop. (1971E) 26,500.

Hokkaido, Japan. Most N island of Japan and the second largest, bounded S by Honshū across the Tsugaru Strait. Area, 34,276 sq. m. (34,279 sq. km.).Chief towns Sapporo (cap.), Hakodate, Muroran. Mountainous, rising to 7,000 ft. a.s.l. Agric. areas produce rice in the S, oats, beans and potatoes in the colder N. Fisheries are important, esp. salmon, cod, sardines. Deposits of coal, sulphur and iron support metallurgical and manu. industries.

Holbeach, Lincolnshire, England. Town 7 m. E of Spalding. Centre of a bulb and fruit growing district with brewing and malting industries. Pop. (1973E) 6,620.

Holborn, Greater London, England. District NW of the City of London, mainly commercial, inc. Bloomsbury and the British Museum and some 15th and 16th cent. Inns of Court, inc. Gray's Inn, Lincoln's Inn, Staple Inn.

Holderness, Humberside, England. A peninsula sit. between the North Sea and the Humber estuary.

Holguín, Oriente, Cuba. Town 65 m. NNW of Santiago de Cuba. A commercial centre with manu. of furniture and tiles. Tobacco, coffee, sugar and maize are exported from the port of Gibara, 19 m. to the NNE.

Holland *see* **Netherlands**

Holland, Hook of *see* **Hook of Holland**

Hollywood, California, U.S.A. A suburb of Los Angeles. Noted principally for its film industry.

Hollywood, Florida, U.S.A. Resort 16 m. N of Miami. Manu. inc. cement and furniture. Pop. (1970C) 106,873.

Holyhead, Gwynedd, Wales. Port and resort sit. on the N side of Holy Island. It has a steamer service to Ireland. Pop. (1973E) 11,040.

Holy Island (Lindisfarne), Northumberland, England. Island in the North Sea 9½ m. SE of Berwick on Tweed and connected to the E coast of Northumberland by a causeway. Area, 3 m. by 1¼ m. Site of Lindisfarne priory which developed from a settlement by Columban monks and where the Lindisfarne Gospels were made.

Holy Island (Inishcaltra), Clare, Irish Republic. An island sit. in Lough Derg. It contains the ruins of four 7th cent. churches.

Holy Island, Scotland. A rocky island sit. in the Firth of Clyde, with a lighthouse.

Holy (Holyhead) Island, Gwynedd, Wales. An island sit. off the W coast and joined to Anglesey (island) which itself is joined to the mainland by a road and rail bridge.

Holyoke, Massachusetts, U.S.A. City 72 m. WSW of Boston and sit. on the Connecticut R. Manu. paper, textiles, machinery, steel products and electrical equipment. Pop. (1970C) 50,112.

Holy See *see* **Vatican City**

Holywell, Clwyd, Wales. Town 10 m. ESE of Rhyl. Manu. textiles and paper. Pop. (1973E) 8,570.

Homberg, North Rhine-Westphalia, West Germany. Town and port sit. on the Rhine R. opposite Duisburg. Industries inc. coalmining, iron foundries and textile mills. Pop. (1971E) 35,500.

Homburg vor der Höhe, Hessen, West Germany. A spa 8 m. N of Frankfurt sit. at the foot of the Taunus Mountains. Manu. machinery, leather goods, textiles and biscuits. Pop. (1971E) 32,400.

Home Island, Cocos Islands, Australia. Main island of the Cocos group in the Indian Ocean 800 m. WSW of Singapore. Length 1¼ m. and containing the main settlement.

Homs, Tripolitania, Libya. Town 65 m. ESE of Tripoli on the Mediterranean. Market and tourist centre noted for nearby remains of the city of Leptis Magna. Industries inc. oil pressing, processing esparto grass.

Homs, Homs, Syria. Cap. of district sit. on the Orontes R. A transportation centre with industries inc. oil refining, sugar-beet processing, and the manu. of textiles and jewellery. Pop. (1970C) 215,526.

Honan, China. Province sit. in E central China. Area, 64,462 sq. m. (167,000 sq. km.). Mountainous in the SW with the Funiu Shan mountains stretching E. The principal R. is the Yellow. It is fertile in the E, the chief products being cereals, cotton, soy beans and fruit. There are deposits of coal, iron, sulphur and saltpetre. A very densely populated province with an expanding industry. Cap. Kaifeng. Pop. (1970E) 50m.

Honduras, Central America. Rep. bounded N by the Caribbean, E and NE by Nicaragua, W by Guatemala, SW by Salvador, S by the Pacific. Area, 44,411 sq. m. Chief towns Tegucigalpa (cap.), Puerto Cortés, San Pedro Sula. Mountainous, with a narrow plain on the Pacific (40 m.) and Atlantic (400 m.) coasts. Highland plateau extends NW to SE across the country, broken by the plain of Comayagua, with R. valleys extending from it N and S—the Humuya R. N to the Atlantic, the Goascoran R. S to the Pacific. About 45% is forested, with some agric. on the coastal plains; main products bananas, coffee, coconuts, maize, tobacco, sugar cane, timber, rubber and resins. The main industries are mining, esp. silver, lead and zinc; lumbering, esp. mahogany and hardwoods; manu. Panama hats, mainly in Copán and Santa Bárbara. Pop. (1970C) 2·5m.

Honduras, British *see* **Belize**

Hong Kong, East Asia. British crown colony, partly held on lease, adjoining Kwangtung province, China, and 90 m. SE of Canton. Hong Kong Island and the Kowloon peninsula are British-owned; the New Territories on the mainland N of the Kowloon peninsula (area, 359 sq. m.) are held on lease until 1997. Total area, 391 sq. m. Cap. Victoria (commonly known as Hong Kong city). Hong Kong Island is rocky and mountainous, rising to 1,823 ft. a.s.l., infertile. There is some granite quarrying, fishing and livestock farming. Victoria is on the N coast facing Kowloon across a strait 1 m. wide which encloses Hong Kong Harbour, a major deep-water anchorage which, owing to the density of pop., is permanently inhabited by an extensive house-boat settlement. Victoria is an important commercial centre and headquarters of numerous banks and trading corporations. The port handles an extensive transit trade with China, inc. coal, cotton, iron, steel and manu. goods. There is an intern. airport. The mainland area is intensively agric., main products rice, vegetables, nuts, fruit, sugar cane, pigs and poultry. Pop. (1971C) 3,948,179.

Honiara, Solomon Islands, South Pacific. Town on the NW coast of the island of Guadalcanal. Pop. (1970E) 11,389.

Honiton, Devon, England. Town in the SW sit. on the R. Otter. Tourist centre and noted for lace-making. Pop. (1973E) 5,801.

Honolulu, Hawaii, U.S.A. State cap. and port sit. on the S coast of Oahu. The main industries are fruit growing and canning, sugar refining and tourism. Fruit, esp. pineapples, sugar and coffee are exported. Pop. (1970C) 324,871.

Honshū, Japan. The largest of the islands and containing most of the principal towns. Area, 88,919 sq. m. (230,211 sq. km.).

Hoogeveen, Drenthe, Netherlands. Town 32 m. S of Groningen. Industries inc. food canning. Pop. (1972E) 39,976.

Hoogezand, Groningen, Netherlands. Town 9 m. ESE of Groningen. Manu. inc. machinery and tyres. Pop. (1974E) 32,768.

Hooghly Chinsura, West Bengal, India. Town sit. 26 m. N of Calcutta on the Hooghly R. The chief occupation is rice milling.

Hooghly River, India. R. forming the most W channel of the Ganges, flowing 64 m. S from the main stream at Nadia to Calcutta and a

further 81 m. to enter the Bay of Bengal by a delta. Its course is kept open by dredging. Width at the mouth, 15 m. There is a strong tidal bore.

Hook of Holland, Zuid-Holland, Netherlands. Port sit. 17 m. WNW of Rotterdam at the mouth of the New Waterway. It has a steamer service to Eng.

Hoover Dam, Arizona/Nevada, U.S.A. A dam on the Colorado R. in Black Canyon 25 m. SE of Las Vegas. Completed in 1936 it is 726 ft. high and 1,282 ft. long.

Hopei, China. Province in the NE. Area, 78,242 sq. m. (202,700 sq. km.). Mountainous in the N and W and in the S forming part of the Great Plain. The principal Rs. are the Paiho, Hungho, Lwanho, Hutoho and Shongho. The main agric. products are cereals, cotton, sugar, soy beans, tobacco and fruit. Coal is mined in the Taiang Mountains in the W and in the Yenshan Mountains in the N. Cap. Shihchiachuang. Pop. (1970E) 43m.

Hopen, Svalbard, Norway. Island SE of Spitzbergen in the Barents Sea. Area, 23 sq. m. (60 sq. km.). Rises to 1,198 ft. a.s.l. There is a meteorological station.

Hordaland, Norway. County of SW Norway. Area, 6,126 sq. m. Chief centres Bergen (cap.), Odda. Inc. the area around the mouth of the Hardangerfjord and islands off the coast. The main occupations are fishing and agric. Pop. (1973E) 379,734.

Horn, Cape, Tierra del Fuego, Chile. A rocky headland sit. at the extreme S end of Horn Island, rising to 1,390 ft. a.s.l.

Horncastle, Lincolnshire, England. Town sit. 17 m. E of Lincoln on the R. Bain. Industries are tanning, brewing and malting. Formerly noted for its horse fair. Pop. (1973E) 4,170.

Hornchurch, Greater London, England. Town 15 m. ENE of London. Residential, with an airfield.

Hornsea, Humberside, England. Resort on the N. Sea coast. Nearby is Hornsea Mere, noted for herons. Pop. (1973E) 7,280.

Hornsey, Greater London, England. District of N London, mainly residential.

Horsens, Denmark. Port in E central Den. on the Horsens Fjord. Industries inc. shipbuilding, iron works, and the manu. of textiles and tobacco products. Dairy produce is exported. Pop. (1970C) 44,121.

Horsham, West Sussex, England. Town in the S, sit. on the R. Arun. Industries inc. iron founding, brick making, brewing and the manu. of agric. machinery. Pop. (1973E) 26,770.

Horta, Faial, Azores. Town 75 m. WSW of Angra do Heroísmo on the SE shore of Faial opposite Pico Island. Port and cable station. Industries inc. ship repairing, whaling. Exports cattle, dairy produce, fish, wine, oranges.

Horwich, Greater Manchester, England. Town 5 m. NE of Wigan. Industries inc. railway engineering, stone quarrying, paper and cotton mills. Pop. (1973E) 16,670.

Hoshiarpur, Punjab, India. Town 79 m. NW of Simla. Manu. furniture, rosin and turpentine. Trades in grain and sugar.

Hot Springs, Arkansas, U.S.A. Resort in W centre of state in the Ozark Hills. Noted for its thermal springs. Pop. (1970C) 35,631.

Houghton-le-Spring, Tyne and Wear, England. Town 6 m. SW of Sunderland. Centre of a coalmining district. Pop. (1973E) 33,150.

Hounslow, Greater London, England. Area forming a suburb of W London

on the Great West Road. Once an important coaching stage and notorious for highwaymen. Now adjacent to Heathrow Airport. Varied manu. industries. Pop. (1973E) 207,380.

Houston, Texas, U.S.A. City and port sit. at the head of the Houston Ship Channel *c.* 20 m. from the Gulf of Mex. Industries are railway and oil-well engineering, oil refining, sugar and cotton processing, and the manu. of chemicals, textiles and synthetic rubber. Exports inc. petroleum, chemicals, cotton and rice. Pop. (1970C) 1,232,802.

Hove, East Sussex, England. Resort sit. on the S coast. Pop. (1973E) 72,000.

Howland, Central Pacific. Island *c.* 1,620 m. SW of Honolulu. Area, 1 sq. m. Formerly worked for guano. Airfield on the Honolulu–Australia route.

Howrah, West Bengal, India. Suburb of Calcutta on the opposite bank (W) of the Hooghly R. Railway terminus. Industries inc. processing jute, cotton.

Howth, Dublin, Irish Republic. Resort 8 m. ENE of Dublin, and a residential suburb of that city.

Hoxton, Greater London, England. District of E central London. Industrial and residential.

Hoylake, Merseyside, England. Resort 7 m. W of Birkenhead. Pop. (1973E) 12,167.

Hradec Králové, Východočeský, Czechoslovakia. Cap. of region 63 m. ENE of Prague sit. at the confluence of the Rs. Orlice and Elbe. Manu. machinery, chemicals, textiles, photographic equipment and musical instruments. Pop. (1970E) 68,000.

Hsinchu, Taiwan. Town 38 m. SW of Taipei on the W coast. Industries inc. manu. synthetic oil, fertilizer, glass, paper, timber products.

Huacho, Peru. Pacific port in central Peru. Commercial centre for the fertile Huaura R. valley, which produces cotton and sugar.

Huahine, Society Islands, South Pacific. Island 25 m. E of Raiatea in the Leeward group. Area, 28 sq. m. (73 sq. km.), comprising 2 islands joined by an isthmus. Mountainous, rising to 2,230 ft. a.s.l. Fertile Produces copra.

Hualien, Taiwan. Town 50 m. S of Ilan on the E coast. Railway terminus, linked to a modern harbour at Milun, 2 m. to the N. Industries inc. chemicals, refining non-ferrous metals.

Huallaga, Peru. R. rising in the Cerro de Pasco and flowing 650 m. N along the E flank of the central Cordillera, cutting through the range by Chasuta gorge and joining the Marañón R.

Huambo, Benguela, Angola. District of W central Angola on the Bié Plateau. Area, 11,715 sq. m. Cap. Nova Lisboa. Agric. area with a climate supporting European settlement. Chief products grain, rice, fruits, hides.

Huancavelica, Peru. (i) Dept. of S central Peru. Area, 8,300 sq. m. (22,871 sq. km.). Chief cities Huancavelica, Acobamba, Pampas. Mountainous, rising to the Cordillera Central and Cordillera Occidental on either side of the Mantaro R. Main occupations farming and mining. Main products cereals, sugar cane, livestock, silver, lead, mercury. Pop. (1972C) 331,155. (ii) Town 140 m. ESE of Lima on the Huancavelica R. at 12,401 ft. a.s.l. Dept. and provincial cap. Industries inc. mining and smelting mercury, silver and lead, flour milling. Trade in wool.

Huancayo, Junín, Peru. Cap. of dept. in W central Peru, sit. on the Mantaro R. Manu. textiles. Trades

in wheat, maize and alfalfa. Pop. (1970E) 89,000.

Huánuco, Huánuco, Peru. Cap. of dept. sit. in W central Peru, on the upper Huallago R. at 6,271 ft. a.s.l. Sit. in a rich agric. and mining district growing sugar, cotton, coffee, cocoa and cacao.

Huaráz, Ancash, Peru. Town 175 m. NNW of Lima on the Santa R. Dept. and provincial cap. Commercial centre for an agric. area. Industries inc. mining silver, lead, copper, coal; weaving, brewing. Bishopric and tourist resort.

Huascarán, Ancash, Peru. An extinct volcano in W central Peru. 22,205 ft. a.s.l.

Hubbard, Mount, U.S.A./Canada. Mountain peak, 14,950 ft. a.s.l., on the Yukon/Alaska border in the St. Elias range, 140 m. W of Whitehorse.

Hubli, Maharashtra, India. Town 12 m. SE of Dharwar. Commercial centre and railway junction, trading in cotton. Cotton processing is the main industry.

Huchow, Chekiang, China. Town 115 m. NW of Lanchow. Industries inc. silk mills.

Hucknall, Nottinghamshire, England. Town 6 m. NNW of Nottingham. A coalmining centre and manu. hosiery. Pop. (1973E) 27,110.

Huddersfield, West Yorkshire, England. Town in central N Eng. sit. on R. Colne. An important centre of the woollen and worsted industry, with associated trades. Manu. inc. textile machinery, metal products, carpets, clothing and dyes. Pop. (1973E) 130,060.

Hudson Bay, Canada. Inland sea connected to the Atlantic Ocean by Hudson Strait and to the Arctic by Foxe Channel. Length *c.* 1,000 m., greatest width 600 m. There are iron deposits on the rocky E shore; forest products are important on the W. Fed mainly by the Churchill and Nelson Rs. There are ports with railheads on James Bay and at Churchill, handling furs, mineral and forest products.

Hudson River, U.S.A. Rises in the Adirondacks and flows 350 m. S through Hudson Falls (70 ft. descent), past Troy and Albany to New York City, where it enters the Atlantic. Navigable by large craft up to Albany and used extensively for commerce, esp. at New York. Tidal for 150 m.

Hué, South Vietnam. Town sit. near the mouth of the Hué R. in the NE. The cap. until superseded by Saigon in 1954. Manu. textiles and cement. Pop. 105,000.

Huehuetenango, Guatemala. (i) Dept. of W Guatemala bounded N by Mexico. Area, 2,857 sq. m. Rises W to the Cuchumatanes mountains. The higher slopes produce cereals and livestock; the lower, coffee, sugar cane and fruit. There is lead mining at Chiantla and San Miguel Acatan. Pop. (1972E) 359,018. (ii) Town 80 m. NW of Guatemala at 6,200 ft. a.s.l. Dept. cap. and commercial centre of NW Highland Guatemala. Industries inc. flour milling, tanning, wool processing. Pop. (1970E) 10,185.

Huelva, Spain. (i) Province in the SW bordering on Portugal and the Gulf of Cádiz. Area, 3,893 sq. m. (10,085 sq. km.). Mountainous in the N with the Sierra de Aracena descending to the plains in the S. The principal Rs. are the Tinto and the Odiel. There are important deposits of iron and copper. Pop. (1970C) 397,683. (ii) Cap. of province of same name and port sit. on the peninsula formed by the estuaries of the Rs. Tinto and Odiel. Industries inc. fishing, fish canning and flour milling. Copper, manganese, iron ore, cork and wine are exported. Pop. (1970C) 96,689.

Huesca, Spain. (i) Province in the NE separated from France by the Pyrénées. Area, 6,052 sq. m. (15,680 sq. km.). Very mountainous con-

taining the highest peak in the Pyrenees, Pico de Aneto, 11,168 ft. a.s.l. Agric. is possible with extensive irrigation, and cereals, fruit and wine are produced. Pop. (1970c) 222,238. (ii) Cap. of province of same name sit. 42 m. NE of Zaragoza. Manu. agric. machinery, pottery, chemicals and wine. Trades in agric. produce.

Huhehot, Inner Mongolia, China. Cap. of Autonomous Region 270 m. WNW of Peking. Industries inc. iron and steel works, textile and flour mills, and the manu. of rugs, bricks, tiles and dairy products.

Huila, Huila, Colombia. A volcano 60 m. NE of Popayán in the Andes. 18,865 ft. a.s.l.

Hull, Quebec, Canada. Town sit. at the confluence of the Rs. Ottawa and the Gatineau opposite Ottawa. An important centre for the production of timber and timber products, pulp and paper. Also manu. cement, mica, clothing and jewellery. Pop. (1971c) 67,720.

Hull, Humberside, England. City 50 m. E of Leeds on the N shore of the Humber estuary. Major commercial and fishing port. Industries inc. fish-trawling, fish processing; manu. flour, oils, paints, chemicals, fertilizers, engineering, boatbuilding. Exports coal and metals, imports timber, oilseeds, agric. produce. Pop. (1973e) 281,560.

Hull, Phoenix Islands, South Pacific. Atoll 110 m. SW of Canton Island. Area, 1·5 sq. m. Noted as the site of a Polynesian shrine.

Humber River, England. Estuary formed by the Trent and Ouse Rs. extending *c.* 38 m. W to E and entering the North Sea below Spurn Head. Main ports Hull, Grimsby, Goole.

Humberside, England. Under 1974 re-organization the county was formed from parts of the East and West Ridings of Yorkshire and Lincolnshire (parts of Lindsey) and consists of the districts of North Wolds, Boothferry, Beverley, Kingston upon Hull, Holderness, Scunthorpe, Glanford, Cleethorpes and Grimsby. Pop. (1973e) 847,230.

Humphrey Island, Cook Islands, South Pacific. Otherwise called Manihiki. Atoll 655 m. NNW of Rarotonga. Area, 2 sq. m., comprising 12 islets. Main products copra, pearl shells.

Hunan, China. Province in the S. Area, 81,253 sq. m. (210,500 sq. km.). Mainly hilly with a plain surrounding Tung Ting L. The principal Rs. are the Yangtse, on the N border, the Siang and the Yuan. There are deposits of coal, lead, antimony and zinc. The chief agric. products are tea, cotton, rice, wheat and tobacco. Cap. Changsha. Pop. (1970e) 38m.

Hunedoară, Hunedoară, Romania. Town 130 m. W of Braşov. It is an important iron and steel centre, producing large quantities of pig iron and chemicals.

Hungary, Central Europe. Rep. bounded N by Czech., NE by the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Rep., E by Romania, S by Yugoslavia, W by Austria. Area, 35,912 sq. m. (93,030 sq. km.). Chief cities Budapest (cap.), Miskolc, Debrecen, Pécs, Szeged, Györ. Drained by the Danube R. flowing N to S and dividing the country into plain (E) and hilly country. W of the Danube the Bakony Forest, Vertes and Pilis ranges of the Alps extend SW to NE. Flooding is common on the plain. There are about 8·3m. hectares of agric. land, of which 5m. is arable. The main crops are maize, wheat, sugar beet, potatoes, barley. Vines are grown in Tokaj and N of L. Balaton. There are deposits of coal, bauxite and iron ore, some oil and natural gas. The main industries are mining coal and bauxite, manu. steel, iron, cement, fertilizers, superphosphates, textiles. Pop. (1970c) 10,314,152.

Hungerford, Berkshire, England. Town sit. 8 m. WNW of Newbury on the R. Kennet. Pop. (1973E) 3,339.

Hunstanton, Norfolk, England. Resort sit. on the NE shore of The Wash. Pop. (1973E) 4,140.

Hunter River, New South Wales, Australia. Rises in the Liverpool Range and flows SW and SE for 290 m. to enter the Pacific Ocean at Newcastle. Its basin consists mostly of a large coalfield.

Huntingdon, Cambridgeshire, England. Town sit. on the Great Ouse R. Industries are printing, brewing, and the manu. of hosiery, plastics, electrical equipment and rubber fittings for the car trade. Pop. (1973E) 17,200 with Godmanchester.

Huntingdonshire *now* Cambridgeshire.

Huntington, West Virginia, U.S.A. City and R. port 120 m. ENE of Lexington, Kentucky, on the Ohio R. Industries inc. railway engineering, steel mills, and the manu. of glass, electrical equipment and chemicals. There are deposits of coal, oil and natural gas in the vicinity. Pop. (1970C) 74,315.

Huntington Park, California, U.S.A. A suburb of Los Angeles. Manu. iron and steel, oilfield equipment and paint. Pop. (1970C) 115,960.

Huntly, Aberdeenshire, Scotland. Grampian region. Town in the NE sit. at the confluence of the Rs. Deveron and Bogie. Manu. agric. implements, woollen goods and hosiery. Pop. (1973E) 4,235.

Huntsville, Alabama, U.S.A. City 85 m. N of Birmingham. It is a rocket and guided missile centre. Manu. inc. agric. machinery and textiles. Pop. (1970C) 137,802.

Huon Islands, New Caledonia, South West Pacific. Group of coral islands 170 m. NW of New Caledonia. Area, 160 acres. Uninhabited.

Hupei, China. Province in E central China, traversed by the Yangtse R. and the Han R. Area, 72,375 sq. m. (187,500 sq. km.). Mountainous in the W, but very fertile elsewhere with many L. along the river courses giving rise to an important fishing industry. Agric. products inc. rice, cotton, wheat, beans and tobacco. There are deposits of coal, iron, sulphur and salt, and small amounts of gold. Cap. Wuhan. Pop. (1970E) 38m.

Hurlingham, Greater London, England. District of W London on the N bank of the R. Thames inc. Hurlingham House and grounds which houses the Hurlingham polo club.

Huron, Lake, U.S.A./Canada. Second largest of the Great Lakes, E of L. Superior and connected to it by St. Mary's R. Area, 23,010 sq. m. Maximum depth, 750 ft. Drained by the St. Clair R. (s). Used extensively for through traffic carrying iron ore, coal, grain and oil. Chief ports, Bay City, Alpena, Cheboygan (Michigan, U.S.A.); Goderich, Collingwood, Midland (Ontario, Canada). Ice-bound mid-December–April.

Hutchinson, Kansas, U.S.A. City in S central Kansas sit. on the Arkansas R. Industries inc. oil refining and the manu. of oil-well equipment, meat packing and salt mining. Pop. (1970C) 36,885.

Huyton-with-Roby, Merseyside, England. Suburb of S Liverpool. Residential and industrial. Pop. (1973E) 65,950.

Hvar, Yugoslavia. (i) An island in the Adriatic Sea, part of the Dalmatian arch. A popular tourist centre, producing fruit, olives, honey and wine. (ii) Cap. of island of same name sit. on the W coast.

Hwanghai, North Korea. Province of central Korea bounded W by Korea Bay, S by Yellow Sea. Area, 6,463 sq. m. Cap. Haeju. Low-lying, fertile, with gold, iron and coal. The chief occupations are farming, fishing and mining. Main products soy-

beans, wheat, fruit, rice, tobacco, fish.

Hwang-ho, China. R. rising at the E end of the Kunlun Shan on the Tibetan plateau and flows *c.* 2,500 m. to enter the Yellow Sea on the Gulf of Po Hai. It passes through Kansu to Lanchow then turns N and E through the Ordos desert to the Shansi mountains where it turns S to Tungkwan and receives the Wei R. It then turns E across the plain to the Gulf of Po Hai. Its main importance is in watering the plain, since the caprices and complexities of its course make it useless for navigation. It is estimated to have changed course 11 times in its recorded history of 2,500 years. It carries large amounts of yellow loess which raise its bed above the surrounding country, necessitating embankment and frequently causing serious flooding as well as changes in course.

Hyde, Greater Manchester, England. Town 7 m. SE of Manchester on the Tame R. The main industry is manu. cotton goods. Pop. (1973E) 37,040.

Hyderabad, Andhra Pradesh, India. State cap. in S central India, sit. on the Musi R. An important transportation centre with industries inc. railway engineering, and the manu. of building materials, paper, glass and textiles. Pop. (1971C) 1,798,910.

Hyderabad, Hyderabad, Pakistan. Town 95 m. NE of Karachi sit. near the Indus R. Manu. machinery, textiles, leather goods and cement. Trades in cereals, fruit and cotton. Pop. (1972E) 834,000.

Hydra, Aegean Islands, Greece. An island sit. off the coast of Argolis. Industries inc. boatbuilding, fishing and tanning. Cap. Hydra.

Hymettus, Attica, Greece. A mountain 5 m. from Athens. 3,370 ft. a.s.l. Noted for honey.

Hythe, Kent, England. Resort 4 m. W of Folkestone on the English Channel. Terminus of the Romney, Hythe and Dymchurch Light Railway. Pop. (1973E) 12,210.

Hyvinge *see* **Hyvinkää**

Hyvinkää, Uusimää, Finland. Town 30 m. N of Helsinki. Railway junction and tourist centre for winter sports. Industries inc. woollen textile manu., granite quarrying. Pop. (1972E) 35,423.

I

Ialomita River, Romania. Rises in the Bucegi Mountains 5 m. NW of Sinaia and flows 200 m. S to Targoviste then E to join the lower Danube R. 3 m. W of Harsova. Main trib. the Prahova R. The upper valley has noted stalactite caverns.

Iaşi, Iaşi, Romania. Cap. of district sit. 10 m. W of the Prut R. and the frontier with the U.S.S.R. A commercial, railway and cultural centre. Manu. metal goods, textiles and furniture. Pop. (1971E) 187,966.

Ibadan, Western State, Nigeria. State cap. in the SW and the largest town in West Africa. Centre of an agric. region trading in cacao, cotton, palm oil and kernels. Industries inc. cotton weaving, tobacco and fruit canning. Pop. (1972E) 627,379.

Ibagué, Tolima, Colombia. Cap. of dept. in W central Colombia on the E slopes of the Central Cordillera at 4,100 ft. a.s.l. Industries inc. flour milling, brewing and the manu. of leather products. Trades in coffee. Pop. (1972E) 218,600.

Ibarra, Imbabura, Ecuador. Cap. of province 50 m. NE of Quito sit. at the foot of the Imbabura volcano at 7,300 ft. a.s.l. Manu. textiles, furniture, and native silver and wood products. Trades in cotton, coffee and sugar-cane. Pop. (1970E) 28,805.

Iberian Peninsula. A name applied to Spain and Portugal taken tog. The name derived from the Iberian people who lived along the R. Ebro (Latin *Iberus*). It is separated from the rest of Europe by the Pyrenees. The flora and fauna resemble those of N Africa, hence it is frequently stated that 'Africa begins at the Pyrenees'. Area, 229,054 sq. m. (593,250 sq. km.).

Ica, Ica, Peru. Cap. of dept. in the SW, sit. on the Ica R. Centre of an irrigated agric. region producing cotton, sugar and vines. Manu. wine, brandy, textiles and soap. Pop. (1970E) 57,158.

Ica River, Peru. Rises in the W Andes, and flows W and S for 120 m. to enter the Pacific Ocean *c.* 152 m. NW of Atico.

Iceland. Island in the North Sea, *c.* 500 m. NW of the Shetland Islands and 250 m. SE of Greenland. The first settlers came to Iceland in A.D. 874. Between 930 and 1264 Iceland was an independent rep., but by the 'Old Treaty' of 1263 the country recognized the rule of the King of Norway. In 1381 Iceland, tog. with Norway, came under the rule of the Danish kings, but when Norway was separated from Denmark in 1814, Iceland remained under the rule of Denmark. Since 1918 it has been acknowledged as a sovereign state. It was united with Denmark only through the common sovereign until it was proclaimed an independent rep. in 1944. Area, 39,738 sq. m. (103,000 sq. km.). Cap. Reykjavik. The N, E and W shores are much indented by fjords, and the surface consists of ice-covered plateaux 1,500–2,000 ft. a.s.l., and mountains culminating in Oräfa Jökull, 6,425 ft. a.s.l., near the SE coast. There are numerous small L., many being crater basins or moraine L., and glacier fields cover 5,000 sq. m. (13,000 sq. km.). In the interior there are large areas covered by recent lavas. Many volcanoes have been active in modern times; the best known are Hecla, 5,108 ft. a.s.l., Katla and Askja; hot springs and geysers are common. Of the total area about 85% is unproductive, but only about 0·5% is under cultivation, which is confined

to hay, potatoes and turnips. Fishing is the dominating industry and Iceland has nearly 1,000 fishing vessels. Pop. (1972E) 210,775.

Ichang, Hupei, China. Town and port in the SE sit. on the Yangtse R. about 15 m. below the great Yangtse gorges. An important shipping centre and terminus of ocean-going vessels. Trades in grain, rice, cotton and tung oil.

Ichinomiya, Honshū, Japan. Town 165 m. NW of Tōkyō. Manu. textiles, metal goods and saké. Pop. (1970C) 219,000.

Idaho, U.S.A. State bounded on N by British Columbia, Canada and Montana, on E by Montana and Wyoming, on S by Utah and Nevada, on W by Oregon and Washington. Idaho was first permanently settled in 1860, although there was a mission for Indians in 1836 and a Mormon settlement in 1855. It was organized as a Territory in 1863 and admitted into the Union as a state in 1890. Area, 83,557 sq. m. (216,413 sq. km.). Chief towns, Boise (the cap.), Pocatello and Idaho Falls. Agric. is the leading industry, although a great part of the state is naturally arid. Extensive irrigation works have been carried out, bringing an estimated 2·9m. acres under irrigation; 83 reservoirs have a total capacity of 10·4 acre-ft., 7·3m. acre-ft. of which is primarily used for irrigation. Crops: potatoes, sugar-beet, wheat, alfalfa, oats, barley, field peas, dry beans, apples, prunes and hops. Mining is important and minerals inc. lead, silver, zinc, phosphate rock, cobalt and antimony, columbium-tantalum, copper, gold, mercury, nickel, rare-earth metals, tungsten, thorium barite and clays. Beryllium ore has recently been discovered. Pop. (1970C) 713,008.

Idaho Falls, Idaho, U.S.A. City in the SE, sit. on the Snake R. at 4,700 ft. a.s.l. A shipping centre for an irrigated region producing wheat, sugar-beet, vegetables and alfalfa. Gold, silver and lead mines are in the vicinity. Pop. (1970C) 35,776.

Idi Amin Dada, Lake, Uganda/Zaïre. One of the great sources of the R. Nile, formerly called L. Edward. Area, *c.* 820 sq. m. (*c.* 2,124 sq. km.) and it is 44 m. long, and 32 m. broad with a mean depth of 365 ft., and is sit. at 3,000 ft. a.s.l. The L. was discovered by Stanley in 1888–9.

Idlib, Aleppo, Syria. Town 36 m. SSW of Aleppo sit. in an agric. area producing cotton, cereals, tobacco, olives.

Ife, Western State, Nigeria. Town 45 m. E of Ibadan. Important as the spiritual home of the Yoruba tribe. Trades in cacao, palm oil and kernels. Pop. (1972E) 130,050.

Ifni, Morocco. Formerly a Spanish province which was returned to Morocco in 1969. Ifni was ceded to Spain in 1860 but the Spanish flag was hoisted for the first time in 1934. Sit. on the Atlantic coast. Area, 580 sq. m. (1,500 sq. km.). Chief town, Sidi Ifni. Pop. 60,000.

Igarka, Russian Soviet Federal Socialist Republic, U.S.S.R. Port sit. 425 m. from the mouth of the Yenisei R. in the Krasnoyarsk Territory. The main industries are timber and graphite. Pop. 20,000.

Iglesias, Sardinia, Italy. Town 31 m. WNW of Cagliari. Centre of an important mining area dealing with lead, zinc, silver and lignite. A school of mining is sit. here.

Iguassú River, Brazil. Rises E of Curitiba in the Serra do Mar and flows *c.* 820 m. W on a meandering course to the Brazil/Argentina frontier which it forms for *c.* 75 m. before joining the Paraná where the Brazil, Argentina and Paraguay frontiers meet. 14 m. above this point it drops *c.* 210 ft. through hundreds of falls and cataracts at the Iguassú Falls. It is a major tourist attraction. Main trib, the Rio Negro. Navigable between Pôrto Amazonas and União da Vitória (Brazil).

Ijsselmeer, Netherlands. L. formed in N and central Netherlands by the damming of the Zuider Zee for 19 m. from Den Over to 1½ m. SW of Zürich. The L. receives the Vecht R., Ijssel R. and Zwartewater. Extensive areas have been reclaimed for agric., esp. the Wieringermeer, Beemster and North East Polders.

Ijssel River, Netherlands. Leaves the Lower Rhine 2½ m. SE of Arnhem and flows 72 m. N to enter the Ijsselmeer 4 m. WNW of Kampen. The Old Ijssel R. joins it at Doesburg.

Ilan, Taiwan. Town 25 m. SE of Taipei. Market centre for an agric. area, trading in rice, sugar cane, ramie, citrus fruit. The main industries are food processing; manu. gold and silver foil.

Ilebo, Kasai, Zaïre. Town 90 m. NNW of Luebo on the Kasai R. R. port and rail terminus, handling copper from Katanga.

Île-de-France, Paris Basin, France. A region comprised in the depts. of Aisne, Hauts-de-Seine, Oise Val d'Oise and Yvelines. Cap. Paris. Combines agric. areas with the forests of Compiègne and Fontainebleau, and the industrial region surrounding Paris.

Île de la Gonâve, Haiti. Island in the Gulf of Gonaïves, 32 m. WNW of Port-au-Prince. Area, 254 sq. m. (658 sq. km.). Hilly, rising to 2,303 ft., and heavily forested. Main occupations farming and fishing.

Ilesha, Western State, Nigeria. Town 60 m. ENE of Ibadan. Trades in cotton, cacao, palm oil and kernels.

Ilford, Greater London, England. Town 11 m. ENE of central London, residential and industrial. Industries inc. manu. photographic materials, paper, telecommunications equipment, dyes, tools.

Ilfracombe, Devon, England. Resort and fishing port 11 m. NNW of Barnstaple on the Bristol Channel. Pop. (1973E) 9,350.

Ilhéus, Bahía, Brazil. Port 155 m. SSW of Salvador sit. near the mouth of the Cachoeira R. Exports inc. timber and piassava. Pop. (1970E) 80,000.

Ili River, China/U.S.S.R. Formed 65 m. E of Kuldja, Sinkiang, by the union of the Kunges and Tekes Rs. and flowing 590 m. W between the Dzungarian Ala-Tan and the Trans-Ili Ala-Tan into the Kazakh Soviet Socialist Rep., then NW through desert into L. Balkhash. Main tribs. the Chilik and Kaskelen Rs. Used for irrigation.

Ilkeston, Derbyshire, England. Town 8 m. ENE of Derby. Sit. in a coal-mining region with manu. of textiles, hosiery, bedding, clothing, plastics and earthenware. Pop. (1973E) 33,690.

Ilkley, West Yorkshire, England. Town and health resort 13 m. WSW of Harrogate sit. on the R. Wharfe. Mainly residential. Pop. (1973E) 10,310.

Illampu, Mount, Andes, Bolivia. The highest mountain in the E. Cordillera with two peaks; Illampu, 21,275 ft. a.s.l., and Aneohuma, 21,490 ft. a.s.l.

Ille-et-Vilaine, France. Maritime dept. in the NW bordering the English Channel and the Gulf of St. Malo, and formed from the province of Brittany. Area, 2,670 sq. m. (6,992 sq. km.). Mainly flat, forested in the N and W, with coastal marshes. Agric. products inc. cereals, flax, potatoes, tobacco and apples, the latter giving rise to an important cider-making industry. The principal Rs. are the Ille and the Vilaine. Cap. Rennes. Pop. (1972E) 678,900.

Illimani Mountain, Bolivia. Peak 21,185 ft. a.s.l. in the Cordillera de la Paz, Bolivian Andes, 25 m. SE of La Paz. Some tungsten deposits.

Illinois, U.S.A. State in the Middle West bounded N by Wisconsin, W by Iowa and Missouri, S by Kentucky, E by Indiana. Area, 56,400 sq. m.

(146,076 sq. km.). Main cities Springfield (cap.), Chicago, Rockford, Peoria, Decatur, Joliet, Evanston, Aurora, East St. Louis. Mainly an extensive prairie sloping from over 1,000 ft. on the Wisconsin border to *c.* 280 ft. at the confluence of the Mississippi and Ohio Rs. Continental climate with extreme temps. Agric. is important, main products being cereals, soy-beans, pigs, cattle and poultry. About 70% of the crop acreage is maize, mainly in the N, with wheat in the W and SW. There are deposits of coal extending *c.* 50% of the land area, petroleum in the S, fluorspar, natural gas. Industries inc. packing and processing farm products, esp. meat, dairy and cereal products; also manu. agric. machinery, steel, petroleum products, electrical goods, railway equipment, furniture, cement, clothing. Most industry is in Cook county, in or around Chicago. Pop. (1970C) 11,113,976.

Illinois River, U.S.A. Formed by the union of the Des Plaines and Kankakee Rs. 45 m. SW of Chicago, and flowing 273 m. W to Depue then SW past Peoria to join the Mississippi R. at Grafton. It forms part of the Illinois Waterway System, a section of the links between the Great Lakes and the Gulf of Mexico. Used for cargoes of coal, grain and petroleum. Its lower course is through a wide flood plain with many bayon Ls. Main tribs. the Fox, Spoone, La Moine, Vermilion, Mackinaw and Sangamon Rs.

Ilmen, Lake, Russian Soviet Federal Socialist Republic, U.S.S.R. A L. sit. 100 m. SSE of Leningrad. Area, 350 sq. m. (906 sq. km.). Drained by the Volkhov R. into L. Ladoga.

Iloilo, Panay, Philippines. Town and port in the SE of Panay island. Exports inc. rice, sugar and copra. Pop. (1970E) 209,738.

Ilorin, Kwara, Nigeria. Cap. of Kwara state in the central W. Manu. handwoven cloth, pottery, matches and sugar. Pop. (1972E) 209,000 mainly Muslim.

Imandra, Lake, Russian Soviet Federal Socialist Republic, U.S.S.R. A L. sit. *c.* 64 m. S of Murmansk; 50 m. long and 15 m. wide. Area, 330 sq. m. (855 sq. km.). Drained by the Neva R. into the Kandalaksha Gulf of the White Sea.

Imathía, Macedonia, Greece. A prefecture sit. in the N. Area, 664 sq. m. (1,720 sq. km.). Mainly agric. producing wheat, wine and vegetables. Cap. Verria, 40 m. W of Thessaloníki. Pop. (1971C) 118,103.

Imatra, Kymi, Finland. Town in the SE, sit. near the U.S.S.R. frontier, and 20 m. ENE of Lappeenranta. It possesses an important hydroelectric power station and has a metallurgical industry. Pop. (1970C) 34,410.

Imbabura, Ecuador. Province N of the equator in the Andes. Area, 2,136 sq. m. (4,903 sq. km.). Chief towns Ibarra (cap.), Otavalo, Cotacachi, Atuntaqui. Mountainous, with volcanic peaks and crater Ls. Mainly an agric. and stock raising area; chief products cereals, potatoes, sugar cane, cotton, coffee, fruit. Industries inc. textiles, food processing; manu. leather. Pop. (1967E) 200,900.

Immingham, Humberside, England. Port on the S shore of the R. Humber estuary.

Imola, Emilia-Romagna, Italy. Town 20 m. SE of Bologna sit. at the end of the Santerno valley. It has many fine medieval buildings. Manu. pottery, machinery and wine.

Imperia, Liguria, Italy. Cap. of Imperia province sit. on the Gulf of Genoa. Formed in 1923 from the two communities of Porto Maurizio and Oneglia, it is now the centre of an important olive oil industry.

Imphal, Manipur, India. State cap. 222 m. SSW of Sadiya sit. on the Manipur R. Centre of an agric. region trading in rice, tobacco and sugar-cane. Pop. (1971C) 100,605.

Inaccessible Islands, South Atlantic. Islets of the South Orkney group, the furthest W, 23 nautical m. W of Coronation Island.

Inagua, Bahamas. District comprising 2 islands 350 m. SE of Nassau. Area, 560 sq. m. (1,450 sq. km.). Inagua Island is inhabited, with chief settlement at Matthew Town. The main occupation is salt-panning. Little Inagua Island is uninhabited. Pop. (1970C) 1,109.

Inari, Lake, Lapland, Finland. A L. sit. in the N containing hundreds of islets. It drains into Varanger Fiord *via* the Pasvik R. and is a tourist centre for fishing. Area, 535 sq. m. (1,386 sq. km.).

Ince-in-Makerfield, Greater Manchester, England. Town 1 m. SE of Wigan sit. on the Leeds and Liverpool Canal. Industries inc. heavy and light engineering, cotton mills, waggon and glass bottle works. Pop. (1973E) 15,560.

Inchcape Rock *see* **Bell Rock**

Inchon, South Korea. Town and port 25 m. WSW of Seoul sit. on the Yellow Sea. Manu. steel, chemicals, glass and textiles. Exports inc. rice, soy beans and dried fish. Pop. (1970E) 646,013.

Independence, Missouri, U.S.A. Town sit. 8 m. E of Kansas City on the Missouri R. Manu. agric. equipment, stoves and cement. Pop. (1970C) 111,662.

Independencia, Dominican Republic. Province of the SW sit. between L. Enniquillo and the Haiti frontier. Cap. Jimani. Pop. (1960C) 38,022.

India, South Asia. Rep. extending S from the Himalayas to occupy a peninsula between the Bay of Bengal (E) and the Arabian Sea (W). Bounded NW by Pakistan, N by China, Nepál, Sikkim, Bhután, E by Burma, with Bangladesh as an E enclave. Area, 1,178,995 sq. m. (3,053,597 sq. km.) (excluding Jammu and Kashmir). Chief cities Delhi (cap.), Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Hyderabad, Bangalore, Ahmedabad, Kanpur. The Himalayas extend W to E across the N frontier states, descending to the Ganges R. plain, S of which the land rises to central uplands, with the Deccan plateau occupying most of the S peninsula. The peninsula is drained by the Godavari, Kistna and Cauvery Rs. into the Bay of Bengal, the N is drained by the Ganges, Jumna and Brahmaputra Rs. from the Himalayas into the Bay of Bengal, and the Sutlej R. into the Indus R. Central India is drained by the Narbada and Tapti Rs. into the Arabian Sea. Land area under crops is *c.* 160m. hectares; the main crops being rice, wheat, jowar, bajra, sugar, groundnuts, cotton, jute, tea, coffee, rubber (mainly in Kerala). Irrigation is extensively used, the irrigated area exceeding that of any other country except China. Mineral deposits inc. coal, (about 33% in Bihar), iron, oil, manganese, gypsum, bauxite, salt, gold, silver, copper, mica. The main industry is manu. cotton textiles; also iron and steel, food processing; manu. chemicals, vehicles, and machinery. Pop. (1971C) 546,955,945 (inc. Sikkim protectorate; excluding the Pakistan-occupied area of Jammu and Kashmir.)

Indiana, U.S.A. State in the Middle West, bounded N by Michigan, W by Illinois, S by Kentucky and E by Ohio. Area, 36,205 sq. m. (93,771 sq. km.). Chief cities, Indianapolis (cap.), Fort Wayne, South Bend, Evansville, Gary. Drained by the Wabash R. and its tribs. the White and Tippecanoe Rs. Mainly level prairie rising to rugged hills in the S. Farming is important; main crops are maize (N), winter wheat (S), oats, hay, soybeans and tobacco; vegetables, tomatoes and mints are important in the N. There are extensive coal fields W and SW (bituminous; now used for the steel and iron industries of the NW); limestone is quarried at Bloomington and Bedford and supplies most of the U.S. need. There is petroleum in the E and SW. The main industries are steel,

iron and chemicals in the Calumet area (NW); also manu. motor vehicles, agric. machinery, metal goods, railway stock and equipment, electrical goods, soap, furniture, cement, glass products. Pop. (1970C) 5,193,669.

Indianapolis, Indiana, U.S.A. State cap. sit. in central Indiana on the West Fork of the White R. Industrial and transportation centre. Industries inc. meat packing, printing and publishing, and flour milling. Manu. motor car parts, machinery and chemicals. Pop. (1970C) 744,624.

Indian Ocean. Smallest ocean, bounded N by Asia, E by Malaysia and Australia, S by Antarctica and W by Africa. Connected with the Pacific Ocean through the Malacca and Sunda Straits of the Timor Sea, and (S of Australia) the Bass Strait. Connected with the Atlantic S of the Cape of Good Hope and by the Suez Canal and Mediterranean Sea. Area, *c.* 29·34m. sq. m. (75·99 sq. km.) and average depth 13,000 ft.; greatest depth 24,440 ft. in the Java Trench. It receives the water from many important Asian rivers. The major inlets are the Arabian Sea and the Bay of Bengal, W and E of the Indian peninsula. Large ports are Bombay, Colombo, Calcutta, Rangoon, Perth, Lourenço Marques, Durban and Mombasa. N of the equator the direction of the currents varies with the monsoons. Chief islands in the ocean are: Madagascar, Mauritius, Réunion and Sri Lanka.

Indigirka River, U.S.S.R. Rises SE of Oimyakon on the Oimyakon Plateau and flows 1,113 m. N through the Cherski range into the tundra, past Khonu, Druzhina and Chokurdakh to the E Siberian Sea, entering by a delta. Ice-free June–September, navigable up to Khonu. Main tribs. the Selennyakh and Moma Rs.

Indochina, East Asia. Descriptive term for the states of Vietnam (North and South), Laos and the Khmer Republic; used historically to denote French Indochina, the 3 states having been members of the French Union.

Indonesia, East Asia. Rep. in the Malay Arch. consisting of an island group extending 3,000 m. from E of the Malay peninsula to N of Australia. Area, 575,000 sq. m. (1·9m. sq. km.). In the sixteenth century Portuguese traders, in quest of spices, settled in some of the islands, but were ejected by the British, who in turn were ousted by the Dutch (1595). From 1602 the Netherlands East India Company conquered the Netherlands East Indies, and ruled them until the dissolution of the company in 1798. Thereafter the Netherlands Government ruled the colony until 1942 when the Japanese invaded the islands. Indonesia became an independent Rep. in 1945. The main cities Djakarta (cap.), Tanjungpriok, Surabaya, Semarang, Bandung, Solo, Jogjakarta, Bogor, Cheribon, Palembang, Medan, Padang, Macassar. The main islands are Java, Sumatra, part of Borneo, Celebes, Bali, Flores, part of Timor, the Moluccas and the Riouw arch. Most are mountainous, volcanic and heavily forested with extensive and valuable mineral deposits. Agric. in cleared areas and coastal plains produces rice, tapioca, spices, palm products, coconuts, tobacco, rubber, tea, coffee, sugar and cinchona. Minerals inc. petroluem, tin, coal, manganese, nickel, silver, gold, platinum, phosphate, sulphur, diamonds. The main industries are processing industries based on local raw materials; fishing and craft industries are important on the smaller islands. Pop. (1971C) 114,890,347 and the fifth largest country in the world.

Indore, Madhya Pradesh, India. Town sit. 210 m. ESE of Ahmadabad on the Saraswati R. at 1,700 ft. a.s.l. Manu. chemicals, cotton, hosiery and furniture. Trades in cotton, grain and oilseeds. Pop. (1971C) 572,622.

Indre, France. Dept. in central France comprising three districts; Champagne, Brenne and Boischaut. Of these, the Champagne district is

the most fertile producing cereals, vegetables, fruit and wine. Cattle and sheep are reared. The principal Rs. are the Indre and the Creuse. Area, 2,666 sq. m. (6,906 sq. km.). Cap. Châteauroux. Pop. (1972E) 242,500.

Indre-et-Loire, France. Dept. in central France formed from Touraine and parts of Anjou, Orléanais and Poitou. Area, 2,377 sq. m. (6,158 sq. km.). The principal Rs. are the Loire, Cher, Indre and Vienne. Mainly agric. esp. in the fertile R. valleys, growing grain, vegetables, fruit and vines. Cap. Tours. Pop. (1972E) 465,900.

Indre River, France. Rises N of Boussac in the Massif Central, and flows NW for 160 m. through Indre and Indre-et-Loire to join the Loire R. below Tours.

Indus River, South Asia. Rises in SW Tibet near Senge in the Kailas range at 17,000 ft. a.s.l. and flows *c.* 1,900 m., first N and W as the Senge Khambab R., then entering Kashmir and following a twisting course to Gilgit, where it turns S along the NW side of the Punjab Himalayas into the North West Frontier Province of Pakistan. It continues S across plains past Sukkur and Hyderabad to enter the Arabian Sea by a delta SE of Karachi. Fed by glaciers of the Karakoram and Hindu Kush ranges. Main tribs. the Shyok, Kabul, Kurram and Panjnad Rs., the last bringing the waters of the Sutlej, Beas, Ravi, Chenab and Jhelum Rs. The volume of water varies widely, with frequent flooding; the main course is sometimes swollen to a width of 25 m. Total catchment area, 380,000 sq. m. Used extensively for power and irrigation, esp. at the Sukkur Barrage, but little for transport.

Inglewood, California, U.S.A. An industrial and residential suburb 9 m. SW of Los Angeles. Manu. aircraft, metal goods and pottery. Pop. (1970C) 89,985.

Ingolstadt, Bavaria, West Germany. Town in the S centre sit. on the Danube R. Manu. motor cars, textile machinery and textiles. Pop. (1971E) 71,300.

Inhambane, Sul do Save, Moçambique. Town 230 m. NE of Lourenço Marques on the Indian Ocean. Industries inc. sugar milling; manu. soap, bricks, ceramics. Port and railhead exporting sugar, cotton, timber, peanuts, rubber, maize, copra, nuts.

Inland Sea, Japan. Sit. between Honshū, Shikoku and Kyūshū, it is about 240 m. in length. In the centre is sit. the Inland Sea National Park, 257 sq. m. (666 sq. km.).

Innerleithen, Peeblesshire, Scotland. Borders region. Spa sit. near the confluence of Leithen Water and the R. Tweed, and 5 m. ESE of Peebles. Manu. tweeds and hosiery. Pop. (1973E) 2,299.

Inner Mongolia, China. The Inner Mongolian Autonomous Region forms a division of Manchuria, bounded W by Mongolia and the U.S.S.R. across the Argun R. Area, 455,000 sq. m. (1,178,000 sq. km.). Cap. Ulan Hoto. Mainly plateau rising to the Khingan Mountains (centre), extensive steppe supports nomadic stock farming which is the main occupation, with some agric. in the SE producing cereals. There are deposits of coal at Chalainor. Pop. (1973E) 6m.

Innisfree, Sligo, Irish Republic. A small island sit. in Lough Gill, and 8 m. ESE of Sligo.

Inn River, Switzerland/Austria/West Germany. Rises in Graubünden canton and flows for 320 m. NE past Innsbruck and joins the R. Danube at Passau, in extreme SE W. Germ.

Innsbruck, Tirol, Austria. Cap. of Federal State sit. at the confluence of the Rs. Inn and Sill, and at the junction of the roads over the Brenner and Arlberg passes. Commercial and tourist centre with many fine medieval buildings. Manu. textiles, glass

and food products. Pop. (1971c) 115,197.

Inowrocław, Bydgoszcz, Poland. Town and spa in NW central Poland. Manu. machinery, chemicals, glass and brass goods. Salt and gypsum are mined in the vicinity.

Interlaken, Bern, Switzerland. Resort 26 m. SE of Bern sit. on the Aar R. between L. Thun and L. Brienz at 1,864 ft. a.s.l. Tourist centre. Pop. 5,500.

Intibucá, Honduras. Dept. of SW Honduras bounded SW by Salvador. Area, 1,057 sq. m. (2,738 sq. km.). Chief towns La Esperanza (cap.), Intibucá. Straddles the continental divide with the valleys of the Río Grande do Otoro and Lempa R. draining it N and S. Mainly agric. and stock farming area. Main products cereals, beans, tobacco, coffee. Pop. (1973c) 95,301.

Inuvik, Northwest Territories, Canada. Town sit. on the Mackenzie R. delta, near the Beaufort Sea coast. It has been built on piles. Pop. (1971c) 2,672.

Inveraray, Argyllshire, Scotland. Strathclyde region. Town 23 m. NNW of Greenock sit. at the mouth of the R. Aray on Loch Fyne. The main occupation is fishing. Pop. (1973E) 473.

Invercargill, South Island, New Zealand. Town sit. on New River Harbour, an inlet of Foveaux Strait. Industries are connected with meat, butter, cheese and wool, as well as timber and coal. Pop. (1973E) 48,900.

Invergordon, Ross and Cromarty, Scotland. Town 15 m. N of Inverness on Cromarty Firth. Naval base. Pop. (1973E) 2,385.

Inverkeithing, Fifeshire, Scotland. Fife region. Port 14 m. SE of Dunfermline on the Firth of Forth. Industries inc. ship-breaking yards and paper mills. Pop. (1973E) 6,102.

Inverness, Inverness-shire, Scotland. Highland region. Town on a narrow stretch between the Beauly Firth and Moray Firth on the E coast at the mouth of the Ness R. Commercial centre, county town and port. Industries inc. boatbuilding, distilling, tanning, iron founding, woollen mills, tourism—as a centre for highland Scot. The present castle is on the site of Macbeth's castle. Pop. (1973E) 29,774.

Inverness-shire, Scotland. Highland region. County of highland Scotland bounded W by the Atlantic, N by Ross and Cromarty, NE by Nairn and Moray, E by Banff and Aberdeen, S by Perthshire and Argyll. Chief town Inverness. Area, 4,211 sq. m. (10,906 sq. km.). Inc. islands of the Hebrides group; Harris, Skye, Uist, Scalpay, Eigg, Barra, Rum, Raasay. Mountainous, rising to Ben Nevis, 4,406 ft. and many other peaks over 3,500 ft. a.s.l. Crossed SW to NE by the Caledonian canal along the Great Glen. Main occupations sheep farming, fishing, quarrying, woollen cloth manu., tourism. Pop. (1973E) 90,816.

Inverurie, Aberdeenshire, Scotland. Grampian region. Town in the NE sit. at the confluence of the Rs. Ury and Don. Pop. (1973E) 5,534.

Iona, Argyllshire, Scotland. Strathclyde region. Island 1 m. off the SW coast of Mull across the Sound of Iona. Area, 3½ m. by 1½ m. Hilly, rising to 332 ft. Noted as an early centre of Christianity; St. Columba founded a monastery in A.D. 563 which became the centre for the conversion of Scotland.

Ionia, Michigan, U.S.A. City 30 m. E of Grand Rapids on the Grand R. Centre of an agric. area. Industries inc. manu. vehicle parts, food products, ceramics. Pop. (1970c) 6,361.

Ionian Islands, Ionian Sea, Greece. A group of islands about 20 m. from the mainland. Area, 891 sq. m. (2,307 sq. km.). The four largest islands Kefellenia, Corfu, Lefkas and Zante give their names to the four pre-

fectures of the region. Olive oil, fruit and wine are produced in the fertile valleys. Pop. (1971C) 184,443.

Iowa, U.S.A. State in the Middle West bounded N by Minnesota, E by Wisconsin and Illinois, S by Missouri and W by Nebraska. Area, 56,280 sq. m. (145,765 sq. km.). Chief cities Des Moines (cap.), Sioux City, Davenport, Cedar Rapids, Waterloo, Dubuque. Plain rising to hills in the NE and steep bluffs above the Mississippi and Missouri Rs. tribs. of which drain the E and W parts respectively. About 95% of the area is farm land, 65% crops, 30% stock. The main products are maize, oats, pigs, poultry, cattle, hay, soybeans, barley, wheat, rye, flax. The main industry is processing and packing farm products. There are extensive deposits of coal (S), gypsum at Fort Dodge, lead and zinc at Dubuque. Pop. (1970C) 1,616,405.

Iowa City, Iowa, U.S.A. Town 23 m. SSE of Cedar Rapids sit. on the Iowa R. Manu. food and wood products. Pop. (1970C) 48,850.

Ipin, Szechwan, China. Town and port in the central S 130 m. SW of Chunking sit. at the confluence of the Rs. Yangtse and Min. A trading centre for Yunnan and Tibet.

Ipoh, Perak, Peninsular Malaysia. Town 110 m. NNW of Kuala Lumpur. Industries inc. tin-mining and rubber production. Pop. 200,000.

Ipswich, Queensland, Australia. Town in the SE of state sit. on the Bremer R. Centre of a coalmining district with railway workshops and woollen mills.

Ipswich, Suffolk, England. Town and port sit. at the head of the R. Orwell estuary. Industries inc. light and heavy engineering, printing, brewing and flour milling. Manu. agric. machinery, electrical equipment, plastics, fertilizers, textiles, footwear and tobacco products. There are many fine medieval buildings. Pop. (1973E) 122,670.

Iquique, Tarapacá, Chile. Cap. of province and port in the NW sit. on the edge of the Atacama Desert. Industries inc. fishing and fish-canning, sugar and oil refining. There are important exports of nitrates, iodine and salt. The climate is rainless and water is piped 50 m. from the Pica oasis. Pop. (1966E) 63,600.

Iquitos, Loreto, Peru. Cap. of dept. and port sit. on the Amazon R. *c.* 2,300 m. from the mouth. The commercial centre of a vast area and head of navigation for large steamers. Exports inc. timber, rubber and nuts. Pop. (1970E) 100,000.

Iraklion, Greece *see* **Candia**

Iran, South West Asia. Kingdom bounded S by the Gulf of Oman and the Persian Gulf, W by Iraq and Turkey, N by the Azerbaijan and Armenian Soviet Socialist Reps., the Caspian Sea and the Turkmen Soviet Socialist Rep., E by Afghánistán and Pakistan. Area, 630,000 sq. m. (1,648,000 sq. km.). Chief cities Tehrán (cap.), Tabriz, Esfahán, Meshed, Shiráz, Rasht. Hamadán, Kermánshán, Ardebil, Yezd, Kermán. Central plateau at *c.* 4,000 ft. a.s.l., ringed by the Alburz mountain system in the W and S, with narrow lowland strips beyond the mountains on the Caspian and Persian Gulf shores. Much of the country is arid with high winds, with extensive salt deserts. There are few perennial Rs., the main ones being the Aras, Sefid Rud, Gurgan and Atrek Rs., draining into the Caspian and the Karun R. into the Persian Gulf. The Zaindeh R. drains into the interior. About one-tenth of the land area is under crops; main products wheat, rice, cotton, sugar beet, tobacco. Livestock farming, mainly sheep and goats, in highland areas provides wool for the carpet making industry. The most important mineral is oil; there are also deposits of iron ore, copper, lead, chromite, coal and salt—much of it undeveloped. The oil industry is the most important, followed by textiles and carpet making, food processing and vehicle

assembly. Oil is exploited by agreement between the National Iranian Oil Co. and a consortium of intern. companies. Pop. (1971E) 30m.

Irapuato, Guanajuato, Mexico. Town sit. on the central plateau, 35 m. SE of León at 5,660 ft. a.s.l. An important road and rail junction with iron-founding and tanning industries. Trades in tobacco, cereals and fruit and is particularly noted for strawberries. Pop. (1970C) 175,900.

Iraq, South West Asia. Kingdom bounded W by Syria and Jordan, SW by Saudi Arabia, NE and E by Iran, NW by Turkey. Area, 168,040 sq. m. (438,446 sq. km.). Chief cities Baghdad (cap.), Basra, Mosul, Kirkuk, Najaf. Extensive desert in the centre (the Syrian desert) rises to highlands in the NE with some fertile plain; between them there is fertile lowland watered by the Tigris and Euphrates Rs. In this last area is found most of the pop. and production. The N end of the R. plain has extensive oil fields, esp. Mosul, Kirkuk, Khanaquin. Agric. in the highlands produces tobacco and fruit; on the plain the main crops are barley, wheat, rice, maize, millet, sorghum, vegetables, dates, cotton. The main industry is oil extracting and refining; also cotton ginning, brick making, distilling, tobacco processing. Petroleum is the chief export, followed by dates. Development following the exploitation of oil has led to important growth for the construction industry. Pop. (1972E) 10,070,000.

Irbid, Irbid, Jordan. Cap. of district 44 m. N of Amman. Trades in grain. Pop. (1970E) 110,000.

Ireland *see* **Irish Republic** *and* **Northern Ireland**

Irian Jaya *see* **West Irian**

Iringa, Southern Highlands, Tanzania. Town 110 m. S of Dodoma. Centre of an agric. area, trading in tobacco, tea, wheat, cattle, sheep, goats. Airfield.

Irish Republic, West Europe. Rep. occupying the greater (S) part of Ireland, *c.* 50 m. W of Great Britain across St. George's Channel. Bounded N, W and S by the Atlantic and E by the Irish Sea, NE by Northern Ireland. Area, 26,599 sq. m. (68,893 sq. km.). Chief cities Dublin (cap.), Cork, Limerick, Waterford. In 1916 an insurrection against British rule took place and a republic was proclaimed. The armed struggle was renewed in 1919 and continued until 1921. The independence of Ireland was reaffirmed in 1919 by the National Parliament (*Dáil Éireann*), elected in 1918.

In 1920 an Act was passed by the British Parliament, under which separate Parliaments were set up for '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 in 1921. The rest of Ireland, however, ignored the Act.

In 1921 a Treaty was signed between Great Britain and Ireland by which Ireland accepted dominion status subject to the right of Northern Ireland to opt out. This right was exercised, and the border between *Saorstát Éireann* (26 counties) and Northern Ireland (6 counties) was fixed in 1925 as the outcome of an agreement between Great Britain, the Irish Free State and Northern Ireland. The agreement was ratified by the three parliaments.

Subsequently the constitutional links between *Saorstát Éireann* and the U.K. were gradually removed by the *Dáil*. The remaining formal association with the British Commonwealth by virtue of the External Relations Act, 1936, was severed when the Republic of Ireland Act, 1948, came into operation on 18 April 1949.

Low-lying in the centre with mountain ranges around the coast; a deeply indented coastline with many loughs on the W coast. Land area inc. 11,847,800 acres of crop and pasture land and 5m. acres of rough grazing and undeveloped land. Main crops are hay and silage, turnips, potatoes, sugar beet, barley, mangels, wheat,

oats. Livestock inc. dairy and beef cattle, sheep, pigs and horses. The country is mainly rural. Industries are concentrated on the E coast and inc. processing dairy products; manu. tobacco products, milling grain and animal feed; manu. bacon and other meat products; manu. vehicles, metal goods. Noted exports are bloodstock (horses), linen, stout and glassware. Pop. (1971C) 2,978,248.

Irish Sea. An arm of the Atlantic Ocean separating Ireland from England, Wales and Scotland. It is about 100 m. from N to S and connected to the Atlantic Ocean by St. George's Channel in the S, and the North Channel in the N.

Irkutsk, Russian Soviet Federal Socialist Republic, U.S.S.R. (i) A region in SE Siberia sit. to the N and W of L. Baykal. Mainly forested with large deposits of coal, iron ore, salt, gold and mica. The chief R. is the Angara which has large hydroelectric plants. The principal occupations are fur-trapping, cattle breeding and fishing. (ii) Cap. of region of same name sit. at the confluence of the Rs. Angara and Irkut. An important centre with industries inc. engineering, mica processing, motor car works, meat packing and saw milling. Pop. (1972E) 473,000.

Irlam, Greater Manchester, England. Town 7 m. WSW of Manchester on the Manchester Ship Canal. Industries inc. steel, soap manu., paper making. Pop. (1973E) 21,250.

Iron Gate, Romania. A narrow gorge of the Danube R. sit. on the border between Orşova and Turnu-Severin, and 171 m. WNW of Bucharest. It is about 2 m. in length and navigable.

Irrawaddy River, Burma. Rises in Kachin State in 2 headstreams which join 25 m. N of Myitkina, and flows *c.* 1,000 m. S through many rapids past Bhamo, Mandalay and Prome to enter the Indian Ocean by a delta which begins 180 m. from the coast, and empties over 158,000 sq. m. of coastline. The principal delta arms are the Irrawaddy proper and the Bassein R. The main tribs. are the Chindwin, Mogaung, Mu, Mon, Taping, Shweli and Myitnge Rs. Navigable to Bhamo. Used mainly for carrying petroleum and teak.

Irtysh River, U.S.S.R. Rises in Sinkiang in the Mongolian Altai range and flows 1,844 m. W, as the Black Irtysh, into L. Zaisan in the Kazakh Soviet Socialist Rep. Leaves as the Irtysh R. and flows N and NW through mountains and the Kulunda Steppe into the Russian Soviet Federal Socialist Rep., past Omsk and Tobolsk, to enter the Ob R. at Khanty-Mansisk. Navigable to Semipalatinsk April–November and to Tobolsk May–November. Its middle course drains the agric. areas of W Siberia.

Irvine, Ayrshire, Scotland. Strathclyde region. Town and port sit. near the mouth of the R. Irvine on the Firth of Clyde. Manu. chemicals, sheet metal products, lift trucks, hosiery, plastics and golf clubs. Exports cement and tar. Pop. (1973E) 23,912.

Irvington, New Jersey, U.S.A. Town 3 m. SW of Newark. Manu. machinery, tools, paper, paint and rubber goods. Pop. (1970C) 59,743.

Isar River, Austria/West Germany. Rises in the Austrian Tirol and flows NNE for 163 m. to join the Danube R. just below Deggendorf, in SE W. Germ.

Ischia, Campania, Italy. (i) A volcanic island sit. in the Bay of Naples 6 m. from the mainland. Area, 18 sq. m. (47 sq. km.). Monte Epomeo, 2,589 ft. a.s.l., is sit. in the centre. Noted for mineral springs, fruit, wine and fish. (ii) Chief town of island of the same name, sit. on the NE coast. Pop. 35,000.

Iseo, Lake, Lombardia, Italy. A L. sit. between Bergamo and Brescia, in the central N. The Oglio R. traverses it, and in the centre is a large mountainous island, Monte Isola, 1,965 ft. a.s.l.

Isère, France. Dept. in the SE formed from part of Dauphiné. Area, 3,052 sq. m. (7,904 sq. km.). Very mountainous and forested in the SE. Mainly infertile but wheat, potatoes, vines and tobacco are grown in the R. valleys. The principal Rs. are the Rhône, forming the W border, the Isère, Drac and Romanche. Coal, iron and lead are mined and livestock reared. Cap. Grenoble. Pop. (1972E) 812,200.

Isère River, France. Rises in the Graian Alps and flows W and SW for 179 m. to enter the Rhône R. near Valence.

Iserlohn, North Rhine-Westphalia, West Germany. Town 15 m. SE of Dortmund. Manu. brass and bronze products, wine and needles. Noted for the manu. of armour in the Middle Ages. Pop. (1971E) 57,400.

Isfahan *see* **Esfahan**

İskenderun, Hatay, Turkey. Town and port 52 m. SE of Adana. A naval base and railway terminus. Industries inc. steelworks. Pop. (1970C) 81,639.

Islamabad, Pakistan. Cap. of Pakistan sit. just NE of Rawalpindi. Construction of the new cap. began in 1961 and functioned as cap. in 1967. Pop. (1972E) 235,000.

Islands, Bay of, Newfoundland, Canada. Large, safe harbour sit. on the W coast.

Islas de la Bahia, Honduras. Group in the Caribbean Sea off the N coast of Honduras. Area, 144 sq. m. Cap. Roatán. The important islands are Roatán, Guanaja, Utila, Barbareta, Santa Elena, Morat, Hog. Main occupations farming and lumbering, fishing. Main products coconuts, sugar cane, plantains, pineapples. The main industries are boatbuilding and fish processing.

Islay, Argyllshire, Scotland. Strathclyde region. An island sit. off the SW coast of Jura with the Sound of Islay running between. Area, 234 sq. m. (606 sq. km.). The highest point is Ben Bheigeir, 1,609 ft. a.s.l. The chief occupations are agric., fishing and whisky distilling. Pop. (1973E) 3,893.

Isle of Ely, England. Area of high ground surrounding Ely in the fenland district of East Anglia.

Isle of Man, United Kingdom. Island in the Irish Sea sit. 10 m. from Scotland, 28 m. from England and 38 m. from Northern Ireland. Area, 227 sq. m. (572 sq. km.). The surface is undulating sloping up from a rocky coast to a central ridge which reaches 2,024 ft. a.s.l. at Snaefell. Chief towns, Douglas, Ramsey, Peel and Castletown. Tourism and agric. are main industries but minerals are found. The principal agric. products consist of oats, wheat, barley, potatoes, grasses, fatstock, dairy products. In 1961 there were 161 Manx-speaking people. Pop. (1971C) 56,289.

Isle of Pines, Cuba. Island 30 m. SW of Cuba across the Gulf of Batabanó. Area, 1,182 sq. m. (3,061 sq. km.). Chief town Nueva Gerona. Low plateau with swamps and forests (S) rising to fertile hill country (N). Mainly agric., chief products fruit, vegetables, tobacco. The main industry is tourism.

Isle of Pines, New Caledonia, South Pacific. Island 30 m. SE of New Caledonia. Area, 58 sq. m. (150 sq. km.). Forested and mountainous, supporting deer, wild goats, pigs. The main industries are tourism and fishing.

Isle of Wight, England *see* **Wight, Isle of.**

Isles of Los *see* **Los Islands**

Islington, Greater London, England. Residential and industrial borough of N London. Pop. (1973E) 188,160.

Islwyn, Wales. District of Gwent County. Pop. (1971E based on C) 65,343.

Ismailia, Egypt. Town 45 m. S of Port Said sit. on the Suez Canal on the NW shore of L. Timsah. It is

connected by rail with Cairo, Suez and Port Said. Pop. (1960c) 111,000.

Isparta, Isparta, Turkey. Cap. of province 185 m. ESE of Izmir. Manu. carpets. Pop. (1970c) 50,905.

Israel, West Asia. Rep. bounded W by the Mediterranean, N by Lebanon, NE by Syria, E by Jordan, S by the Gulf of Aqaba. Area, 7,993 sq. m. (20,702 sq. km.) (1949 agreement), 34,493 sq. m. (89,337 sq. km.) (1967 cease-fire agreement). Chief towns Jerusalem (cap.), Tel Aviv, Haifa. Narrow, fertile coastal plain rises to the highlands of Galilee and Judaea (E), rising to 2,500 ft. near Jerusalem. There is then a steep drop to the Jordan valley, falling to the Dead Sea, 1,292 ft. b.s.l. The S is flat and formerly arid land, now extensively irrigated. The highlands of the N rise to 3,693 ft. a.s.l. in Upper Galilee and are divided between Mount Carmel (NW) and the Jordan valley by the Plain of Jezreel. Agric. on the coastal plains, the Valley of Jezreel and the irrigated Negev (S) produces citrus fruit, olives, tobacco, vines, vegetables, cotton, sugar beet; livestock inc. cattle, sheep, goats and poultry. Most agric. is carried on in varied kinds of co-operative holding. Minerals inc. mainly the potash, bromine and other salts of the Dead Sea; there is some copper at Timna and oil in the Neger, with natural gas near the Dead Sea. Industry is widely diversified and inc. manu. chemicals, metal products, textiles, tyres, paper, plastics, leather goods, glass, ceramics, building materials, tobacco products, food products and electrical goods, polished diamonds. The main export is citrus fruit but industrial products are becoming more important. Pop. (1972c) 3,164,000.

Issyk-Kul, Kirghizia, U.S.S.R. A L. sit. between two mountain ranges, at 5,200 ft. a.s.l. Area, 2,390 sq. m. (6,190 sq. km.). Many streams run into its salty waters which contain quantities of fish.

Issy-les-Moulineaux, Hauts-de-Seine, France. A SW suburb of Paris sit. on the Seine R. Manu. aircraft, motorcars, chemicals, textiles and electrical equipment. Pop. (1968c) 51,666.

İstanbul, Istanbul, Turkey. City on the Bosphorus strait at the entrance to the Sea of Marmara. Provincial cap. Commercial and industrial centre, and major sea port, handling *c.* 60% of Turkish trade. An important railway terminus linking the European and Asian systems. Industries inc. shipbuilding, textiles, pottery, food processing; manu. tobacco products, cement, glass, leather products. Formerly Constantinople. Noted for the Byzantine church of Hagia Sophia and the 16th cent. mosques built by Bajazet II, Suleiman I and Ahmed I. Pop. (1970c) 2,247,630.

İstria, Yugoslavia. A peninsula sit. in the N Adriatic Sea between the Gulf of Trieste and the Bay of Kvarner. Mainly hilly with a rocky coast. Produces cereals, olive oil, wine and livestock and has boatbuilding and fishing industries. Chief town, Pula.

Itajaí, Santa Catarina, Brazil. Port in the SE sit. at the mouth of the Itajaí Açu R. and 50 m. N of Florianópolis. Centre of an agric. district with exports of sugar, tobacco and timber. Pop. (1970E) 39,000.

Italy, South Europe. Rep. occupying a peninsula extending SE from the Alps between the Tyrrhenian Sea (W) and the Adriatic (E), and inc. the islands of Sicily, Sardinia, Elba, Capri, Ischia, the Lipari, Pantelleria and Lampedusa islands. Area, 116,224 sq. m. (301,020 sq. km.). Chief cities Rome (cap.), Milan, Turin, Naples, Palermo, Bologna, Genoa, Florence. Mountainous in the N, with the Alpine and Dolomite ranges, and in the centre where the Apennine range extends from the Ligurian coast (NW) to the extreme S. The Apennines are volcanic and often desolate. The climate is mediterranean, drier on the E coast than elsewhere. The Po R. valley extends between the Alps and the Apennines and supports *c.* 40% of

the pop. on a fertile alluvial plain. Agric. here produces rice, wheat, maize, oats, rye, barley, potatoes, sugar beet; also meat, dairy products and silk. Elsewhere the main products are fruit, wine, olives, wheat, livestock. Industries are concentrated in Lombardy and inc. chiefly textiles and manu. vehicles, electrical goods and food products; also chemicals, engineering, printing, publishing. Tourism is important. Pop. (1971C) 53,744,737.

Itapúa, Paraguay. Dept. of SE Paraguay, bounded S and E by the Upper Paraná R. Area, 6,380 sq. m. (16,524 sq. km.). Cap. Encarnación. Heavily forested lowland, the main occupations being lumbering and farming with associated processing industries. Chief products maté, cotton, maize, rice, tobacco, sugar, timber. Pop. (1972E) 201,561.

Ithaca, Ionian Sea, Greece. An island sit. off NE Kefallenia. Area, 33 sq. m. (85 sq. km.). Agric. products inc. currants, wine and olive oil. Chief town Ithaca.

Ithaca, New York, U.S.A. City sit. at the S end of L. Cayuga, and 45 m. SSW of Syracuse. Manu. fire arms, adding machines, fertilizers, salt and electric clocks. Pop. (1970C) 26,226.

Itzehoe, Schleswig-Holstein, West Germany. Town sit. 32 m. NW of Hamburg on the Stör R. Manu. machinery, cement, paper and fishing nets. Pop. (1971E) 36,300.

Ivan-Franko, Ukraine, U.S.S.R. Town 12 m. SSE of Lvov. Industries inc. railway engineering, oil refining, woodworking, textiles and food processing. Pop. (1970E) 105,000.

Ivanovo, Russian Soviet Federal Socialist Republic, U.S.S.R. (i) A region NE of Moscow. Area, 9,230 sq. m. (23,965 sq. km.). Mainly forested. Agric. products inc. cereals, vegetables and dairy produce. (ii) Cap. of region of same name, 155 m. NE of Moscow sit. on the Uvod R. Manu. cotton, textile machinery and chemicals. Pop. (1974E) 447,000.

Ivory Coast, West Africa. Rep. bounded N by Mali, NE by Upper Volta, E by Ghana, W by Liberia, S by the Gulf of Guinea, NW by Guinea. Area, 127,800 sq. m. (322,463 sq. km.). Cap. Abidjan. Low-lying coastal belt rises to interior plateau, heavily forested. Equatorial climate. Drained by Sassandra, Bandama and Camoé Rs. flowing N to S into the Gulf of Guinea. Fertile soil producing cacao and mahogany, also fruit, coffee, cotton, rubber, palm products, cereals, yams and livestock. Industries are concerned with processing these products. Pop. (1974E) 5m.

Ivry-sur-Seine, Val-de-Marne, France. A SE suburb of Paris sit. on the Seine R. Manu. chemicals, earthenware and cement.

Iwakuni, Yamaguchi, Japan. City 22 m. SW of Hiroshima on the Nishiki R. Railway junction. Industries inc. manu. textiles, flour and sauces. Noted for the 750 ft. Kintai Bridge.

Iwo, Western State, Nigeria. Town 25 m. NE of Ibadan. Industries inc. weaving and dyeing. Trades in cacao, palm oil and kernels. Pop. 150,000.

Ixtaccihuatl, Mexico. A volcano sit. 38 m. SE of Mexico City.

Izabal, Lake, Guatemala. A L. sit. in the E. Drained by the Río Dulce into the Caribbean Sea.

Izhevsk, Russian Soviet Federal Socialist Republic, U.S.S.R. Cap. of the Udmurt Autonomous Soviet Socialist Rep. sit. 350 m. ENE of Gorki on the Izh R. An important metallurgical centre with manu. of firearms, motor-cycles, lathes and machinery. Pop. (1972E) 456,000.

Izmail, Ukraine, U.S.S.R. Cap. and port of the Izmail region 120 m. SW of Odessa on the Dniester R. Industries inc. flour milling and tanning. Trades in cereals and hides. Pop. (1970E) 48,000.

Izmir, Turkey. (i) Province of w Turkey on the Aegean. Area, 4,952 sq. m. (12,826 sq. km.). Heavily forested with rich mineral resources, inc. copper, silver, antimony, emery, iron, manganese, arsenic, mercury, zinc and chromium. Main occupations mining, lumbering, farming. Pop. (1970c) 1,430,368. (ii) City 210 m. ssw of İstanbul at the head of the Gulf of Smyrna. Provincial cap. Major port and rail centre. Industries inc. manu. soap, dyes, tobacco products, textiles, leather goods, tannin extract, olive oil. Pop. (1970c) 520,686.

Izmit, Kocaeli, Turkey. Cap. of province sit. at the head of the Gulf of Izmit on the Sea of Marmara, and 55 m. ESE of İstanbul. Centre of a tobacco-growing district with manu. of chemicals and cement. Pop. 100,000.

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Jabalpur, Madhya Pradesh, India. City sit. 150 m. NNE of Nagpur. Rail and road junction and industrial centre of an agric. area. Industries inc. manu. armaments, cement, iron, ceramics, glass, textiles, telephone equipment, furniture; sawmilling, flour milling, jewellery making and stone cutting. Pop. (1971C) 533,751.

Jablonec, Severočeský, Czechoslovakia. Town sit. on R. Nisa in N Czech. Glass industry important.

Jáchymov, Západočeský, Czechoslovakia. Sit. on slopes of Erzgebirge, 10 m. N of Karlovy Vary. Mining town producing uranium and radium, also important research laboratories. Earlier noted for silver production. The *Thaler* silver coin first minted here. Pop. 9,000.

Jackson, Michigan, U.S.A. Sit. 63 m. W of Detroit. Important manu. city esp. vehicles and agric. machinery. Pop. (1970C) 45,842.

Jackson, Mississippi, U.S.A. State cap. sit. in central Mississippi on Pearl R. Manu. city particularly cottonseed products. Named after Andrew Jackson, former pres. of U.S.A. Pop. (1970C) 153,968.

Jackson, Tennessee, U.S.A. Sit. on Forked Deer R., 110 m. SW of Nashville. Manu. city and R. port. Pop. (1970C) 39,996.

Jacksonville, Alabama, U.S.A. Town 12 m. NNE of Anniston. Industries inc. sawmilling; manu. cotton goods. Pop. (1970C) 7,715.

Jacksonville, Florida, U.S.A. Cap. and commercial centre of state, sit. on St. John's R., in NE Florida. Named after Andrew Jackson former pres. of U.S.A. New city of Jacksonville estab. 1968 with the consolidation of city and county governments. Tourist resort. Exports timber and fruit. Canning industry important. Pop. (1970C) 528,865.

Jadotville *see* **Likasi**

Jaén, Spain. (i) Province of S Spain. Area, 5,209 sq. m. (13,492 sq. km.). Pop. (1970C) 661,146. (ii) Town and cap. of Jaén province. Manu. olive oil, soap and agric. products. Pop. (1970C) 78,156.

Jaffa, Israel. Formerly important port S of Tel Aviv. With growth in importance of Haifa, Ashdod and Eilat the ports of Jaffa and Tel Aviv were closed for freight service in 1965. Pop. figures now included with Tel Aviv.

Jaffna, Northern Province, Sri Lanka. Town and port on peninsula of same name, sit. 190 m. N of Colombo, Intensive agric. including tobacco, curry stuffs and mangoes. Pop. (1963C) 94,670.

Jagersfontein, Orange Free State. Republic of South Africa. Town sit, 60 m. SW of Bloemfontein. Diamond mining. Pop. 4,250.

Jaipur, Rajasthan, India. Cap. of State and important commercial centre, sit. SW of Delhi. Pop. (1970C) 613,144.

Jakarta *see* **Djakarta**

Jalahalli, Karnataka, India. Suburb of N Bangalore which has a civil aviation training centre.

Jalálábád, Afghánistán. Town near Khyber Pass, 75 m. E of Kábul.

Trades in fruit and timber. Pop. (1965E) 44,000.

Jalapa, Guatemala. (i) Dept. of E central Guatemala sit. in the highlands of the continental divide. Area, 797 sq. m. Agric. and stock farming area; main products maize, wheat, beans, tobacco, rice, dairy products. Some lumbering and mining particularly chromite. (ii) Town 36 m. E of Guatemala at 4,530 ft. a.s.l. Dept. cap. Commercial centre for an agric. area trading in cereals, cattle and pigs. Pop. (1970E) 42,000.

Jalapa, Veracruz, Mexico. State cap. sit. 50 m. NW of Veracruz city at 4,600 ft. a.s.l. Agric. and manu. town. Medicinal plant from which japal is prepared grows here but of declining importance. Pop. (1970E) 66,000.

Jalgaon, Maharashtra, India. Town 225 m. NE of Bombay. District cap. and trading centre for cotton, millet, linseed, sesame, wheat. Industries inc. cotton processing, oilseed milling and handicraft industries. Pop. (1971C) 106,739.

Jalisco, Mexico. State on Pacific. Cap., Guadalajara. Area, 30,941 sq. m. (80,137 sq. km.). Mountainous. Cereals, tobacco, sugar cane and cotton are cultivated and it is also an important mining centre. Pop. (1970C) 3,296,586.

Jamaica. Island in the Caribbean. Jamaica was discovered by Columbus in 1494, and occupied by the Spaniards between 1509 and 1655, when the island was captured by the British; their possession was confirmed by the Treaty of Madrid, 1670. Self-government was introduced in 1944 and gradually extended until Jamaica achieved complete independence within the Commonwealth in 1962. Cap. Kingston. Area of Jamaica is 4,411 sq. m. (11,525 sq. km.). The island is crossed from E to W by the Blue Mountains, rising to 7,423 ft. a.s.l. From processing only a few agric. products such as sugar, rum, condensed milk, oils and fats, cigars and cigarettes, Jamaica is now producing a wide range of goods such as clothing, footwear, textiles, paints, building materials including cement, agric. machinery and toilet articles. An oil refinery is in operation at Kingston. Tourism is important, attracting approx. 500,000 visitors p.a. Pop. (1970C) 1,861,300.

James Bay, Canada. Inlet in the S end of Hudson Bay, 300 m. long and 150 m. wide. Important trading centre of Hudson's Bay Company is sit. at Moose Factory, at mouth of Moose R.

James River, Virginia, U.S.A. Rises in the Allegheny Mountains and flows to Chesapeake Bay; 340 m. long and navigable, by smaller vessels, for 100 m.

Jamestown, St. Helena. Cap. and port of island sit. 1,200 m. from the W coast of Africa. Exports flax fibre and lily bulbs. Pop. 1,800.

Jamestown, New York, U.S.A. City 60 m. SW of Buffalo. Pop. (1970C) 39,795.

Jamestown, Virginia, U.S.A. First Eng. settlement, (1607) on island in James River, but situation proved to be unhealthy and original pop. died of disease. Ruins incorporated in National Park.

Jammu, Jammu and Kashmir, India. Cap. of Jammu province and winter cap. of state. *See* **Kashmir**

Jamnagar, Bihar, India. City 45 m. WNW of Rajkot on the Kathiawar peninsula. Commercial and communications centre trading in agric. produce. Industries inc. cotton, oilseed and flour milling, tanning, chemicals, ceramics, metalworking, sawmilling; manu. paint, soap, matches. Its port is at Bedi on the Gulf of Cutch. Pop. (1970C) 465,200.

Jamshedpur, Bihar, India. City sit. 140 m. WNW of Calcutta near the Subarnarekha and Karkai Rs. Tata iron and steelworks founded here in 1909. Now manu. wide range of metallic goods, esp. tin-plate and

agric. implements. Pop. (1971c) 465,200.

Jämtland, Sweden. County of NW Sweden bounded W by Norway. Area, 19,966 sq. m. Cap. Ostersund. Hilly, rising to mountains on the Norwegian border, with Helagsfjall at 5,892 ft. There are many Ls. The main occupations are dairy farming, lumbering, quarrying, tourism, esp. for winter sports. Pop. (1972E) 113,018.

Janesville, Wisconsin, U.S.A. Sit. 57 m. SW of Milwaukee on Rock R. Mainly dairying and tobacco production. Pop. (1970c) 46,426.

Jan Mayen. A bleak, desolate and mountainous island, 300 m. NNE of Iceland. Area, 147 sq. m. (380 sq. km.). Mount Beerenberg, 7,467 ft. a.s.l. Volcanic activity, which had been dormant, reactivated in 1970. Incorporated in Kingdom of Norway 1929/30. Radio and meteorological station.

Japan. The state consists of four main islands: Honshū (mainland), Kyūshū, Hokkaido and Shikoku with a total area of 143,815 sq. m. 372,480 sq. km.). Japan's government is based on the Constitution of 1947 which superseded the Meiji Constitution of 1889. The Emperor is a symbol of the States and the unity of the people. Sovereign power rests with the people. Administratively Japan is divided into 46 prefectures. Cap., Tōkyō. A mountainous country with many active and dormant volcanoes, and subject to frequent earthquake shocks. Rice is still Japan's most important crop occupying over 45% of the cultivated area, but efforts are being made to encourage farmers to diversify. Until recently Japan was obliged to import 15–20% of her rice requirements, but the situation is now one of serious overproduction because of change of diet and vastly improved yields from new strains. Forests and grasslands cover 68% of the land surface. In 1968 the Japanese catch of fish represented 13·5% of world's total fishing. (In 1939 it was over 50%). Mining is important and petroleum and natural gas are produced. In 1969 there were 646,926 industrial plants employing 11·4m. production workers. Manu. include cars, electrical appliances, electronic machinery, television sets, radios, cameras, computers and automation equipment. Chemicals, textiles and iron and steel industries are expanding. Since 1955 Japan has led the world in shipbuilding and accounts for 50% of the world's launchings. Pop. (1970c) 103,720,060.

Jarrow, Tyne and Wear, England. Industrial town and port on R. Tyne, 5 m. E of Newcastle-upon-Tyne. Chief industries shipbuilding, foundries and chemicals. Pop. (1973E) 28,510.

Jarvis Island, Line Islands, Pacific. Island 1,100 m. E of Howland near the equator. Area, 1 sq. m. Originally worked for guano, and colonized by the U.S.A. 1935. Now a staging post on the Hawaii–New Zealand route.

Jassi *see* **Iaşi**

Játiva, Valencia, Spain. Town sit. 35 m. SSW of Valencia. Produces agric. products including fruit, olive oil and wine. Pop. 20,000.

Jaunpur, Uttar Pradesh, India. Town sit. on R. Gumti and 32 m. NW of Varanasi. Produces agric. goods and perfume.

Java, Indonesia. The island is divided into 3 provinces: West Java, Central Java, and East Java. Volcanic mountains exist throughout the island, some peaks reaching 12,000 ft. a.s.l. (tree-line 10,000 ft. a.s.l.). In N are fertile alluvial plains. Area, 51,200 sq. m. (132,608 sq. km.). Forests produce: teak, coconuts, bamboo and spice trees. Agric. products include rice, maize, cassava, sugar, coffee, tea and tobacco. Oil wells exist in the N. Djakarta, formerly Batavia, the national cap., is sit. on the N coast. Pop. (1971c) 73,842,166.

Java Sea. Sit. between Java and Borneo and stretches from W of Sulawesi to the E of Sumatra.

Jebba, Ilorin, Nigeria. Town 50 m. NNE of Ilorin on the Niger R. at the head of navigation. Trading centre for nuts, cotton, cassava, yams, durra. Industries inc. cotton weaving. There is a bridge over the Niger.

Jebel Aulia, Sudan. Settlement at site of important dam on the White Nile, 29 m. S of Khartoum. Pop. (1972E) 4,000.

Jedburgh, Roxburghshire, Scotland. Borders region. Royal burgh sit 48 m. SE of Edinburgh on Jed Water. Manu. woollen goods, tweeds and man-made fibres. Remains of abbey, founded A.D. 1118. Pop. (1973E) 2,645.

Jedda *see* **Jidda**

Jefferson City, Missouri, U.S.A. State cap. sit. 110 m. W of St. Louis on R. Missouri. Commercial centre for agric. area. Manu. food and timber products, footwear, clothing and bricks. Pop. (1970C) 32,407.

Jelgava, Latvia, U.S.S.R. Town 30 m. SW of Riga on the Lielupe R., formerly Mitau. The main industries are textiles and sugar refining; also manu. linen goods, oilcloth, rope, woollen goods, bricks, tiles, leather goods; sawmilling, processing agric. produce. Pop. (1972E) 58,000.

Jena, Gera, East Germany. Town sit. SW of Leipzig, renowned for optical and precision instrument industries. Famous university and scene of defeat of Prussians by Napoleon on 14 Oct. 1806. Pop. (1973E) 95,578.

Jerada, Oujda, Morocco. Town 26 m. SSW of Oujda, an important coal-mining centre, esp. for anthracite.

Jérémie, Sud, Haiti. Town 120 m. W of Port-au-Prince on the Gulf of Gonaïves. Port exporting cacao, coffee, sugar, bananas, mangoes, timber, hides. Industries inc. fishing, soap making. Pop. (1970E) 12,000.

Jerez de la Frontera, Cádiz, Spain. City sit. in SW Spain and generally known as Jerez (formerly Xeres), and famous for a wine to which it has given its name: sherry. Once occupied by the Moors, it has many fine buildings and bodegas. Pop. (1970C) 149,867.

Jericho, Israel. Village 5 m. N of the Dead Sea and 15 m. ENE of Jerusalem. Taken by the Israelites under Joshua, and later destroyed by the Romans, it was rebuilt by Hadrian, and ruined during the Crusades.

Jersey, Channel Islands, United Kingdom. Sit. off the NW coast of France and part of the former Duchy of Normandy. The largest of the Channel Islands. Area, 45 sq. m. (116 sq. km.). St. Helier, on S coast, is the only town. Land highly cultivated, esp. potatoes and tomatoes. Important tourist resort. Pop. (1971E) 72,691.

Jersey City, New Jersey, U.S.A. Sit. opposite New York on R. Hudson, connected by tunnel, also ferry and underground. Industries include meat packing, oil refining, iron, steel, machinery, chemicals, tobacco and pottery. Pop. (1970C) 240,350.

Jerusalem, Jerusalem Hills, Israel. Cap. city. Holy city of Christians, Jews and Moslems. From 1922–48 cap. of Palestine. In 1948 E part and Old City occupied by Jordan except for Mount Scopus. Since the 6-day war of 1967 Israel holds the city and environs. Jerusalem became cap. of Israel in 1950. Pop. (1971E) 301,300 of which 79,100 non-Jews.

Jervis Bay, Australian Capital Territory, Australia. In 1915 28 sq. m. (73 sq. km.) of New South Wales known as Jervis Bay were transferred to Australian Capital Territory as an outlet port for Canberra.

Jesselton *see* **Kota Kinabalu**

Jessore, Bangladesh. District cap. sit. on the Ganges R. delta, 85 m. SW of Dacca. Trades in rice, jute, linseed, tobacco, cane and tamarind. Manu. celluloid and plastics. Milling

rice and oilseeds. Formerly Yasohara and Kasba.

Jethou, Channel Islands, United Kingdom. Island 3 m. E of Guernsey. Area, 44 acres.

Jety-Oguz, Kirghiz Soviet Socialist Republic, U.S.S.R. Village 10 m. SW of Przhevalsk with a health resort sit. on the N slopes of the Terskei Ala-Tau.

Jewish Autonomous Region, Habarovsk Territory, U.S.S.R. Bordered in the S by the R. Amur. Part of the Territory was established as a Jewish National District in 1928; as an autonomous region in 1934. Cap. Birobidzhan. Area, 13,895 sq. m. (35,988 sq. km.). Chief industries are non-ferrous metallurgy, building materials, timber, engineering, textiles, paper and food processing. There are 50 factories and 140,000 hectares under crops. Pop. (1972E) 178,000; Jews, 15,000.

Jezireh, Syria. Province of NE Syria bounded N by Turkey, E by Iran. Area, 8,330 sq. m. (21,575 sq. km.). Cap. El Haseke. Desert irrigated by the Khabur R. to produce cotton, rice, maize, millet and sheep. The most important mineral is oil.

Jhang-Maghiana, Punjab, Pakistan. Town sit. 120 m. WSW of Lahore. Trades in grain and cloth. Manu. textiles. Pop. 100,000.

Jhansi, Uttar Pradesh, India. Sit. 100 m. SW of Kanpur. Market town and railway junction. Pop. (1971C) 198,101.

Jhelum, Pakistan. Town sit. on R. Jhelum 103 m. N of Lahore. Commercial centre for timber. Manu. textiles. Pop. 60,000.

Jhelum River, Pakistan. One of the 'five rivers' of the Punjab, and an important irrigation source. 450 m. long, rises in Kashmir and flows SSE to join the R. Chenab W of Lahore.

Jibuti *see* **Djibouti**

Jidda, Saudi Arabia. Chief port, sit. on Red Sea, and is the reception centre for pilgrims arriving by air and sea. Pop. (1972E) 300,000.

Jihlava, Západočeský, Czechoslovakia. Sit. on Jihlava R. Industrial and commercial town. Manu. textiles and timber products. Pop. (1970E) 40,000.

Jimma, Kaffa, Ethiopia. Town 150 m. SW of Addis Ababa on a trib. of the Gojab R. at 5,740 ft. a.s.l. Commercial centre, provincial cap. Trades in coffee, cereals, hides, wax, salt; industries inc. flour milling, sawmilling, tanning, cotton weaving, metal working. Pop. (1973E) 30,580.

Jinja, Uganda. Port on L. Victoria sit. 45 m. NE of Kampala. Industries inc. copper smelting, brewing, sugar refining. Manu. textiles. Expansion since 1954 because of installation of Owen Falls hydroelectric system. Pop. (1969C) 52,509.

Jinotega, Nicaragua. (i) Dept. of N Nicaragua on the Honduras border. Area, 5,870 sq. m. Mountainous, rising to the Colón range (NW) and Cordillera Isabelia (S); drained by the Coco and Bocay Rs. Agric. in SW producing sugar cane, coffee, wheat, potatoes and fodder crops. Lumbering is the main occupation of the NE. Pop. (1963E) 74,818. (ii) Town 70 m. NNE of Managua. Dept. cap. and trading centre. Industries inc. processing coffee, flour and hides; manu. straw hats. Pop. (1970E) 10,000.

Jinotepe, Carazo, Nicaragua. Town 22 m. SSE of Managua on the Inter-American Highway. Dept. cap. Trading centre of an agric. area. Industries inc. processing coffee, rice, sugar cane, salt, limestone, timber. Pop. (1970E) 15,957.

João Pessoa, Paraíba, Brazil. Town sit. 11 m. from mouth of R. Paraíba, in NE Brazil. Exports cotton, sugar and coffee through out-port Cabadelo. Pop. (1970C) 197,398.

Jodhpur, Rajasthan, India. Commercial town sit. 175 m. WSW of

Jaipur. Trades in cotton, wool and hides, and manu. textiles and metal tools. Pop. (1971c) 318,914.

Joensuu, Kuopio, Finland. Town 70 m. ESE of Kuopio on a L. in the Saimaa R. system. Railway junction and L. port, handling most of the trade of N Karelia, esp. timber. Lumbering and sawmilling are the main industries. Pop. (1972c) 38,673.

Johannesburg, Transvaal, Republic of South Africa. Largest city and the most important commercial and industrial centre in S. Afr. Founded 1886 after discovery of gold. Pop. (1970c) 1,407,963.

Jonesboro, Arkansas, U.S.A. Town 60 m. NW of Memphis (Tennessee). Distribution centre for a farming area. Industries inc. manu. timber products, flour, cotton, food products, hosiery, bricks. Pop. (1970c) 27,050.

Johnson City, Tennessee, U.S.A. Sit. 85 m. ENE of Knoxville in the Great Appalachian Valley. Rail and shipping centre. Manu. include timber and dairy products, bricks, textiles and pig iron. Pop. (1970c) 35,199.

Johnston Island, Pacific. Island *c.* 715 m. SW of Honolulu. Area, 3,000 ft. by 600 ft. U.S. Naval air station.

Johnstone, Renfrewshire, Scotland. Strathclyde region. Burgh 3 m. SW of Paisley. Iron and brass foundries and manu. machine tools. Pop. (1973e) 25,251.

Johnstown, Pennsylvania, U.S.A. Manu. city 55 m. ESE of Pittsburgh. Manu. machinery, iron and steel products, clothing, food processing and chemicals. Pop. (1970c) 42,476.

Johore, Peninsular Malaysia, Malaysia. The most S state of Peninsular Malaysia, formerly Federation of Malaya. Area, 7,330 sq. m. (18,958 sq. km.). State cap., Johore Baharu. Chief products are rubber, black pepper, timber and coffee. Rubber is principal export shipped through Singapore. Pop. (1970e) 1,401,246.

Joliet, Illinois, U.S.A. City sit. 30 m. SW of Chicago on Des Plaines R. Manu. iron and steel. Pop. (1970c) 30,378.

Jönköping, Jönköping, Sweden. Town. sit. at S end of L. Vätter. Manu. matches, paper, textiles and machinery. Pop. (1971e) 107,853.

Jonquière, Quebec, Canada. Town sit. 103 m. N of Quebec. Manu. pulp and paper. Pop. 32,000.

Joplin, Missouri, U.S.A. City sit. 140 m. S of Kansas City. Centre for distribution of agric. produce. Manu. mining machinery and leather goods. Zinc, lead and limestone are extracted in the area. Pop. (1970c) 39,256.

Jordan. The Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan is a constitutional monarchy. Bordered on N by Syria, NE by Iraq, E and S by Saudi Arabia and W by Israel. Pre-1967 area 37,000 sq. m.. (354,830 sq. km.) but 2,165 sq. m. (5,607 sq. km.) were lost in 6-day war. By a treaty of 1946 Brit. recognizedTransjordan as a sovereign independent state. The Arab Federation between the Kingdoms of Iraq and Jordan lapsed after the Iraqi revolution in 1958. Jordan is divided into eight districts (*muhafaza*): Amman, Irbid, Balqa, Karak, Ma'an, Jerusalem, Hebron and Nablus. The last three named districts are known collectively as the West Bank and since the hostilities of 1967 have been occupied by Israel. Cap. Amman. The country E of the Hejaz railway line is largely desert; NW Jordan is potentially of agric. value but entirely dependent on rainfall. Hillsides are being terraced, fruit trees planted and irrigation works constructed. Most of the 93,000 farms are owner-operated and are less than 25 acres. Phosphates are mined and potash is found in the Dead Sea. Oil prospecting in the S area is being undertaken. Over 250,000 tourists visited Jordan in 1971. Pop. (1971e) 2·4m.

Jordan River. The principal and only perennial R. of Jordan rises on slopes of Mount Hermon and flows through the Sea of Galilee and Rift Valley

into the Dead Sea at 1,292 ft. b.s.l. 160 m. in length and has a total fall of 3,000 ft. b.s.l. The R. provides electric power and irrigation.

Jost van Dyke, British Virgin Islands. Islet 4 m. W of Tortola. Rugged, rising to 1,070 ft.

Jotunheim Mountains, Oppland, Norway. Highest mountain range in N. Europe. Highest peaks Galdhöpiggen (8,100 ft. a.s.l.) and Glittertind (8,040 ft. a.s.l.).

Juan de Fuca *see* **Fuca**

Juan Fernández Islands, South Pacific. Three volcanic island possessions of Chile sit. 400 m. W of Valparaiso. Formerly penal settlements. Largest Más a Tierra where Alexander Selkirk, prototype of Robinson Crusoe, lived 1704–9. Pop. 500.

Juan-les-Pins, Alpes-Maritimes, France. Holiday resort sit. 13 m. SSW of Nice.

Juba, Equatoria, Sudan. Town 750 m. S of Khartoum on the Bahr-el-Jebel the White Nile headstream, at the head of navigation from Khartoum. Provincial cap. and commercial centre. Pop. (1968E) 44,000.

Jubar River, Somalia. Rises in the Ethiopian highlands and flows for 1,000 m. into the Indian Ocean near Kismayu. Lower reaches fringed by a narrow fertile belt.

Júcar River, Spain. Rises in the Montes Universales and flows for 314 m. S through Cuenca province, and E through the provinces of Albacete and Valencia to the Mediterranean at Cullera. R. used for irrigation and hydroelectricity.

Judaea, Israel. Area of SW Israel bounded E by the Jordan R. Hilly, rising to 3,340 ft. near Hebron. Chief city Jerusalem. Descending to plain near the Dead Sea and W near the Mediterranean. The lowland areas are densely populated and support agric. and stock farming.

Jugoslavia *see* **Yugoslavia**

Juigalpa, Chontales, Nicaragua. Town 65 m. E of Managua. Centre of an agric. area. Industries inc. tanning, coffee processing; manu. beverages. Pop. (1970E) 4,000.

Juiz de Fora, Minas Gerais, Brazil. Industrial town on the Paraibuna R. Manu. textiles, especially knitted goods. Trades in coffee, timber and livestock. Pop. (1970E) 135,700.

Jujuy, Argentina. Cap. of Jujuy province sit. 800 m. NW of Buenos Aires at 4,000 ft. a.s.l. Industries inc. flour milling and timber products. Pop. (1970E) 52,000.

Julfa, Third Province, Iran. Town 65 m. NNW of Tabriz on the Aras R. forming the frontier with U.S.S.R. Railway terminus and route centre.

Jullundur, Punjab, India. Town sit. 215 m. NNW of Delhi. Manu. textiles and agric. implements. Trades in wheat, sugar and cotton. Pop. (1971C) 296,103.

Jumet, Hainaut, Belgium. Town 3 m. N of Charleroi. Glass making is an important industry. Pop. (1972E) 28,037.

Jumna River, India. Rises in Uttar Pradesh, in the Himalayas, and flows for 860 m. past Delhi, Agra and Etawah joining the Ganges R. near Allahabad. It feeds the Eastern and Western Jumna canals which were built in the 19th cent. for irrigation.

Junagadh, Gujarat, India. Town sit. 59 m. NNW of Diu. Manu. pharmaceutical products and metal goods.

Jundíaí, São Paulo, Brazil. Town sit. 33 m. NW of São Paulo. Manu. cotton goods and steel. Trades in fruit, grain and coffee. Pop. (1970E) 85,000.

Juneau, Alaska, U.S.A. Cap. of state and ice-free port. Chief occupations are salmon canning and saw milling. Pop. (1970C) 13,338.

Jungfrau, Bernese Oberland, Switzerland. Mountain, 13,669 ft. a.s.l., first

climbed in 1811. Railway from Scheidegg reaches 11,340 ft. a.s.l. Opened 1912.

Junín, Argentina. Town sit. 150 m. W of Buenos Aires. Manu. timber products; railway engineering. Trades in grain and cattle.

Jura, France. Dept. in E adjoining border with Switz. Area 1,952 sq. m. (5,055 sq. km.). Mountainous and drained by Rs. Doubs and Ain. Cap. Lons-le-Saunier. Pop. (1972E) 237,700.

Jura, Inner Hebrides, Scotland. Mountainous island, with peak of Paps of Jura 2,571 ft. a.s.l. Fishing and sheep farming main occupations. The whirlpool of Corrievrecken is sit. off N coast.

Jura Mountains, France/Switzerland. Limestone range running for 150 m. SW–NE with a breadth of *c.* 40 m.

Juruá River, Brazil/Peru. Rises in E Peru near Brazilian border and flows to the NE for 1,200 m., joining the Amazon R. c. 100 m. N of Tefé.

Jutland. Peninsula containing areas of Denmark and W. Germany. Bordered by the Skagerrak in N, the Kattegat and Little Belt in the E and the North Sea in the W. Dairy farming chief occupation.

Jylland *see* **Jutland**

Jyväskylä, Vaasa, Finland. Town sit. on L. Päijänne. Railway junction. Manu. matches, timber products, margarine. Pop. (1970C) 57,025.

K

Kabardino-Balkar Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic, part of Russian Soviet Federal Socialist Republic, U.S.S.R. Area, 4,825 sq. m. (12,500 sq. km.). Annexed to Russia 1557 and constituted an Autonomous Republic 1936. Cap. Nalchik, 320 m. SE of Rostov. Chief industries are ore-mining, timber, engineering, coal, food processing, timber and light industries, building materials and varied agric. Pop. (1972E) 614,000.

Kábul, Afghánistán. Cap. of Afghánistán. An anc. town commanding passes to N and W. Manu. textiles, footwear, vehicle components, matches and timber products. Pop. (1965C) 435,000.

Kábul River, Afghánistán. Rises in the Hindu Kush and flows for 315 m. SE and joins the R. Indus at Attock.

Kabwe, Zambia. Formerly Broken Hill. Town on railway from Lusaka. Mining for lead, zinc and vanadium is the main occupation. Pop. (1972E) 83,100.

Kabylia, Algeria. Highland coastal area between Algiers and Annaba.

Kadievka, Ukraine, U.S.S.R. Coal-mining town sit. approx. 104 m. NNW of Rostov, with important metallurgical and chemical industries. Pop. (1973E) 140,000.

Kadiyevka *see* **Kadievka**

Kaduna, Nigeria. Town, railway junction and manu. centre chiefly textiles and timber products. Pop. (1973E) 150,000.

Kaesong, North Korea. City 30 m. NW of Seoul. Famous for porcelain. Trades in ginseng for medicinal purposes. Pop. 250,000.

Kaffa, Ethiopia. Province in SW bordering Sudan. Cap. Jimma. Mountainous with peaks reaching over 10,000 ft. Area, 190,000 sq. m. (492,100 sq. km.). Coffee grown on mountain slopes. Pop. 700,000.

Kafr el Sheikh, Gharbiya, Egypt. Town 22 m. NNW of Tanta. Industries inc. cotton ginning; manu. cigarettes.

Kafue River, Zambia. Rises in Zaïre and flows for 600 m. S and then E joining the Zambezi at Chirundu 125 m. NW of Sinoia.

Kagera River, Central Africa. Formed by the confluence of the R. Ruvuvu and R. Nyavarongo, flows 300 m. N and E along the Rwanda-Tanzania and Tanzania-Uganda frontiers, finally entering L. Victoria.

Kagoshima, Japan. Cap. of Kagoshima prefecture. Sit. 90 m. SSE of Nagasaki in Kyūshū Island. Manu. pottery, textiles, metal goods. Pop. (1970C) 403,000.

Kagul, Moldavian Soviet Socialist Republic, U.S.S.R. Town 30 m. NNW of Galati on the Prut R. where it forms the frontier with Romania. Industries inc. wine making, flour milling.

Kahoolawe, Hawaii, U.S.A. Island SW of Maui across the Alalakeiki Channel. Rocky, rising to 1,444 ft. a.s.l. Infertile, with some grazing pasture.

Kaifeng, Honan, China. Town sit. 3 m. from Hwong-ho R. Manu. chemicals, agric, machinery. Pop. (1953E) 300,000.

Kaikoura Ranges, New Zealand. Two mountain ranges in S. Island, separ-

ated by Clarence R. and rising to 9,465 ft.

Kailas Range, Tibet, China. Mountain range in sw between N chain of the Himalayas and the Kangri Mountains. The two highest peaks are Kailas (22,028 ft.), sacred to Hindus and Buddhists, and Lombo Kangra (23,165 ft.). It is the source of the R. Indus, R. Sutlej and R. Brahmaputra.

Kaimanawa Mountains, New Zealand. Sit. in the centre of the N. Island, stretching 60 m. E and S of L. Taupo. Highest peak 5,665 ft.

Kairiru, Papua New Guinea. Island off the NE coast of New Guinea. About 9 m. long; volcanic, rising to 3,350 ft. The main product is coconut.

Kairouan, Tunisia. City and a Moslem holy place of pilgrimage with numerous mosques and a citadel. Manu. carpets, leather goods and copper wares. Pop. (1966c) 82,299.

Kaiserslautern, Rhineland-Palatinate, West Germany. Industrial town on Lauter R. 30 m. W of Ludwigshafen. Railway junction. Manu. textiles, furniture and tobacco. Pop. (1970E) 100,696.

Kakhetia, Georgian Soviet Socialist Republic, U.S.S.R. Region of E Georgia drained by the upper Alazan R. Chief towns Telavi, Signakhi, Gurdzhaani. Important wine producing area.

Kakinada, Andhra Pradesh, India. Port 250 m. ESE of Hyderabad. Manu. cotton and flour milling. Cotton and groundnuts are main exports. Pop. (1971c) 164,172.

Kalahari, Southern Africa. Semi-desert area, 3,000–4,000 ft. high, between the R. Zambezi and R. Orange, forming a large area of Botswana. All rivers are periodic except the Okavango R. which flows into L. Ngami, now only a swamp. Inhabited by nomadic Bushmen and Bakalahari. Gemsbok, springbok, ostriches etc. are found in the Kalahari National Park in the SW.

Kalámai *see* **Calamata**

Kalamazoo, Michigan, U.S.A. City sit. 48 m. S of Grand Rapids on the Kalamazoo R. in a fruit and vegetable growing area. Manu. paper, light engineering, pharmaceutical products. Pop. (1970c) 84,444.

Kalat, Pakistan. Division of SW Pakistan, bounded by Afghánistán in N, the Arabian Sea in S and Iran in W. Area, 98,975 sq. m. (256,345 sq. km.). Mainly mountainous but grows fruit, inc. dates.

Kalemie, Zaïre. Port sit. on W shore of L. Tanganyika; formerly Albertville. Railway terminus. Manu. cotton goods. Pop. 15,000.

Kalgan, Hupei, China. Important commercial centre. Sit. on railway from Peking, trading in tea, sugar, cotton, etc. from China and wool, hides, etc. from Mongolia. Manu. cotton, tanning. Pop. 300,000.

Kalgoorlie-Boulder, Western Australia, Australia. Formerly 2 towns of Kalgoorlie and Boulder amalgamated in 1966. Town and important gold-mining centre, water being pumped nearly 350 m. from Mundaning Weir in the Darling Range. Railway junction, airport and is also centre for Flying Doctor. Pop. (1971c) 20,865.

Kalimantan, Indonesia. Largest part of the island of Borneo. Area, 208,000 sq. m. (538,720 sq. km.). Oil is important industry. Pop. (1971c) 4,774, 368.

Kalinin, U.S.S.R. Cap. of Kalinin region. Sit. 105 m. NW of Moscow, at confluence of the R. Volga and R. Tversta. There are large textile and engineering industries. Pop. (1974E) 383,000.

Kaliningrad, U.S.S.R. Cap. of Kaliningrad region, and important ice-free Baltic port, at mouth of Pregel R. on Vistula Bay. Exports inc. grain, flax, timber, etc. Industries inc.

shipbuilding, engineering, chemicals, food products, also paper and flour milling. Pop. (1972E) 315,000.

Kalisz, Poznań, Poland. Town sit. on the Prosna R. Manu. textiles, leather, metal goods and food products. Pop. (1968E) 79,300.

Kalmar, Sweden. (i) County in SE, inc. island of Öland. Area, 4,450 sq. m. (11,171 sq. km.). Pop. (1970C) 240,856. (ii) Cap. of (i) and port on E coast. Manu. matches, paper, shipbuilding. The famous Orrefors glassworks are nearby. Pop. (1971E) 52,802.

Kalmyk Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic, part of Russian Soviet Federal Socialist Republic, U.S.S.R. Area, 29,300 sq. m. (75,887 sq. km.). First constituted an Autonomous Republic 1935 but this was dissolved 1943; reconstituted 1958. Cap. Elista, sit. 180 m. W of Astrakhan. Chief industries are fishing, canning, building materials; also cattle breeding and irrigated farming. Pop. (1972E) 271,000.

Kaluga, U.S.S.R. Cap. of Kaluga region. Sit. 100 m. SSW of Moscow, on the Oka R. Industries inc. sawmilling, engineering, iron and steel goods, bricks, glass, matches and food products. Pop. (1972E) 224,000.

Kalyan, Maharashtra, India. Town sit. 28 m. NE of Bombay. Manu. rayon, bricks, tiles. Also rice-milling. Pop. 60,000.

Kalymnos, Greece. (i) Island in the Dodecanese Islands, in the Aegean Sea. Area, 41 sq. m. (106 sq. km.). (ii) Chief town near SE coast of island. Agric. products inc. olive oil and citrus fruits.

Kamakura, Honshū, Japan. Town sit. 12 m. S of Yokohama. Important city of Japan in 12th–14th cent. with pop. of nearly 1m. but declined with growth of Tōkyō. It is famous for the Daibutsu statue of Buddha (43 ft. high).

Kamaran Islands, Southern Yemen. A group of islands sit. in the Red Sea, of which Kamaran is the largest. Quarantine base for pilgrims to Mecca. Area, 22 sq. m. (57 sq. km.). Pop. (1973E) 3,000.

Kama River, U.S.S.R. Rises in the N of the Udmurt and flows N, E and finally SW for 1,200 m. to join the Volga R. below Kazan.

Kamchatka, U.S.S.R. Mountainous, volcanic region in the Khabarovsk Territory in NE U.S.S.R., inc. Kamchatka peninsula, the Chukot and Koryak National Areas and the Komandorski Islands. Area, 490,425 sq. m. (1,270,200 sq. km.). Industries inc. fishing, fish-processing, fur-trapping and wood-working.

Kamenetz-Podolsk *see* **Khmelnitsky**

Kamensk-Uralski, U.S.S.R. Town sit. 80 m. ESE of Sverdlovsk. Manu. machine tools, pipes, etc. Also aluminium refining and bauxite mining. Pop. (1973E) 178,000.

Kamloops, British Columbia, Canada. City sit. on the Thompson trib. of the Fraser R. Railway junction. Lumbering is chief industry. Pop. (1971C) 26,168.

Kampala, Uganda. Cap. and commercial centre of Uganda. Connected by railway to Mombasa. Pop. (1970E) 80,000.

Kampen, Overijssel, Netherlands. Town sit. on the Ijssel R. and 9 m. NW of Zwolle. Manu. machinery, blankets, cigars, enamelware. Pop. (1972C) 28,913.

Kampot, Kampot, Khmer Republic. Town 80 m. SSW of Phnom Penh at the foot of the Elephant Mountains on the Gulf of Siam. The main product is pepper, with some local limestone and phosphates. Shallow water port. Pop. (1973E) 337,879.

Kamyshin, Volgograd, U.S.S.R. Town and port on Volga R. opposite Nikolayevski, and sit. approx. 110 m.

SSE of Saratov. Agric. trade inc. melons, grain, timber.

Kananga, Zaïre. Cap. of East and West Kasai sit. 500 m. ESE of Kinshasa on Lulua R., a trib. of the Kasai R. Commercial centre. Pop. (1970E) 428,960.

Kanazawa, Honshū, Japan. Cap. of the Ishikawa prefecture. Sit. approx. 195 m. WNW of Tōkyō. Manu. textiles, porcelain, metal leaf, machinery. Pop. (1970C) 361,000.

Kanchenjunga, Himalayas. Third highest mountain in the world (28,168 ft.). Sit. on Nepal/Sikkim border.

Kanchipuram, Tamil Nadu, India. Sacred Hindu town sit. 40 m. WSW of Madras. Manu. silk, cotton. Many fine temples. Pop. (1971C) 110,505.

Kandahár, Afghánistán. Cap. of Kandahar province, sit. at 3,500 ft. a.s.l. Industries inc. textiles, fruit-canning. Pop. (1965E) 115,000.

Kandal, Khmer Republic. Province around Phnom Penh. Area, 1,500 sq. m. Cap. Phnom Penh, which is independently administered. Drained by the Tonle Sap and Bassac Rs. into the Mekong R.

Kandersteg, Bern, Switzerland. Tourist resort. Sit. at 3,940 ft. a.s.l. at the N end of the Lötschberg tunnel in SW central Switz. Pop. 1,000.

Kandla, Gujarat, India. Village 12 m. SE of Anjar. Railway terminus and port on the Gulf of Cutch, trading in grain, cloth, timber. Some salt extraction.

Kandy, Central Province, Sri Lanka. Town sit. on the Mahaweli Ganga R., at 1,600 ft. a.s.l., 60 m. ENE of Colombo. Centre of tea trade. Famous temple containing supposed tooth of Buddha. Pop. (1963C) 68,202.

Kangaroo Island, South Australia, Australia. Sit. in St. Vincent Gulf. Area, 1,710 sq. m. (4,429 sq. km.). Products inc. salt and gypsum.

Kangwon, North Korea. Province bounded E by the Sea of Japan. Cap. Chunchon. Mountainous and forested, drained by the Han R. Minerals inc. coal, gold, tungsten. Main products raw silk, fish.

Kankakee, Illinois, U.S.A. City sit. 52 m. S of Chicago on Kankakee R. Manu. agric. machinery, bricks and furniture. Pop. (1970C) 30,944.

Kankakee River, U.S.A. Rises near South Bend, Indiana, flows 230 m. SW and then NW joining the Des Plaines R. and eventually becomes Illinois R.

Kankan, Guinea. Town sit. 300 m. ENE of Conakry. Important agric. production inc. rice. Pop. 30,000.

Kano, Nigeria. (i) State of Nigeria. Area, 16,630 sq. m. (42,593 sq. km.). Centre of the groundnut industry. Other agric. products are cotton, cereals and tobacco. Pop. (1972E) 5·7m. (ii) Chief town of State of same name. Important trading centre for cotton, groundnuts and hides. Manu. cotton goods, leather, furniture and soap. Pop. (1973E) 295,432.

Kanpur, Uttar Pradesh, India. City, sit. on Ganges R. Important industrial centre, dealing in textiles, cotton, leather, chemicals, sugar, grain and oilseeds. Engineering and flour milling also important. Scene of massacre in 1857 during the Indian Mutiny. Pop. (1971C) 1,273,016.

Kansas, U.S.A. Central state bounded by Missouri on E, Oklahoma on S, Colorado on W and Nebraska on N. Area, 82,264 sq. m. (213,064 sq. km.). Cap. Topeka. Mainly undulating lowland, rising to 4,135 ft. in W. Chief rivers, Missouri, Kansas and Arkansas. Almost wholly agric. with wheat as main crop; other crops inc. maize, soybeans and sorghums. Kansas is one of 4 greatest cattle-producing states, with allied industries of meat packing, dairy products

and manu. of agric. machinery. Minerals inc. natural gas, in large quantities, coal, lead, zinc and petroleum. There are oil refineries, flour mills, sugar-beet and glass works. Often called the 'Sunflower State' because of abundant growth of wild sunflowers. Pop. (1970c) 2,249,071.

Kansas City, Kansas, U.S.A. Sit. at confluence of the Missouri R. and Kansas R. Commercial centre of region with warehousing; oil refining and food processing important. Other manu. inc. agric. machinery, steel and foundry products, cement soap and paper. Pop. (1970c) 168,957.

Kansas City, Missouri, U.S.A. Sit. on Missouri R. at the confluence with the Kansas R. opposite Kansas City, Kansas. Important transport and industrial centre, also distributing agric. produce. Industries inc. agric. machinery, refrigerators, cars, chemicals and food products. Also flour milling and livestock centre. Pop. (1970c) 507,087.

Kansas River, U.S.A. Formed by the union of the Smoky Hill R. and the Republican R., it flows E for 170 m joining the Missouri R. between Kansas City, Kansas and Kansas City, Missouri.

Kansk, Krasnoyarsk, U.S.S.R. Industrial town 110 m. E of Krasnoyarsk, on the Kan R. Mining, inc. coal, lignite and mica, is important. Industries inc. textiles, wood-processing and saw-mills. Pop. (1970E) 75,000.

Kansu, China. NW province, sit. between Tibet and Inner Mongolia. Area, 141,506 sq. m. (366,500 sq. km.). Cap. Lanchow. Chief R. is the Hwang-ho. Mountainous area with fertile valleys growing millet, beans and tobacco, despite variable rainfall. There are abundant minerals inc. coal. The main products are dyes, silk, tobacco, mercury and wool. Pop. (1970E) 13m.

Kanye, Botswana. Town sit. 60 m. NNW of Mafeking, asbestos mining centre. District cap. and centre for the Bangwaketse tribe. Pop. (1971c) 39,200.

Kaohsiung, Taiwan. Second largest city and port on SW coast 30 m. S of Tainan. Important industries inc. ship-building, oil-refining, steel and cement works, textiles and chemicals. Pop. 750,000.

Kaolack, Senegal. Port on the Saloum R. 85 m. ESE of Dakar. Large exports of groundnuts. Pop. (1970E) 96,238.

Kapfenberg, Styria, Austria Town sit. 25 m. NNW of Graz on Mürz R. Industries inc. iron and steel works and paper mills. Pop. (1971c) 26,001.

Kaposvár, Somogy, Hungary. Cap. of county, sit. 95 m. SW of Budapest on the Kapos R. Manu. wine, tobacco, textiles and food products. Pop. (1972E) 54,000.

Kara Bogaz Gol, Turkmenistan, U.S.S.R. Gulf on the E side of the Caspian Sea, with large deposits of chemical salts caused by rapid evaporation. Area, approx, 8,000 sq. m. (20,720 sq. km.).

Karachayevo-Cherkess Autonomous Region, part of Stavropol Territory, U.S.S.R. Area, 5,442 sq. m. (14,048 sq. km.). Present Autonomous Region re-estab. 1957, having been originally estab. 1926 and dissolved 1943. Cap. Cherkessk, sit. approx. 225 m. NNW of Tbilisi. Chief industries are ore-mining, engineering, chemical and woodworking; also livestock breeding and grain growing, with 203,000 hectares under crops. Pop. (1974E) 356,000.

Karachi, Pakistan. Port sit. on the Arabian Sea NW of the R. Indus delta. Area, inc. neighbouring islands, 812 sq. m. (2,103 sq. km.). The main exports are cotton, grain, oilseeds, wool and hides. Manu. inc. chemicals, textiles, cement and metal products. Pop. (1971E) 3,469,000.

Karad, Maharashtra, India. Town 31 m. SSE of Satara on the Krishna

R. Route junction and trading centre for cereals and peanuts. Industries inc. cotton and silk manu., manu. agric. implements.

Karaganda, U.S.S.R. (i) Region of Kazakhstan, sit. in Kazakh hills. Area, 156,700 sq. m. (405,853 sq. km.). Semi-desert and large deposits of coal, copper, iron ore and manganese. (ii) Cap. of region of same name. sit. NNW of L. Balkhash. Manu. inc. iron, steel and cement. Pop. (1974E) 559,000.

Karaj, Second Province, Iran. Town 25 m. WNW of Teheran on the Karaj R. Industrial centre of an agric. area. Industries inc. manu. chemical products, beet sugar. There is an agric. college.

Kara-Kalpak Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic, part of Uzbekistan, U.S.S.R. Area, 63,920 sq. m. (165,553 sq. km.). Constituted as an Autonomous Region within the then Kazakh Autonomous Republic 1925, then became an Autonomous Republic within the Russian Federation 1932 and then part of Uzbek Soviet Socialist Republic 1936. Cap. Nukus, sit. 500 m. WNW of Tashkent. Chief industries are bricks, leather goods, furniture, canning, wine. Agric. inc. cotton growing and rearing of cattle, sheep and goats. Pop. (1974E) 779,700.

Karkar, Papua New Guinea. Island 9 m. NE of New Guinea. Area, 140 sq. m. (363 sq. km.). Volcanic and active, rising to 4,900 ft. a.s.l. Chief products coconuts, cacao.

Karakoram, North Kashmir. A mountain range between Sinkiang-Uighur, China and India, extending 300 m. NW to the Pamir. Contains 33 peaks rising above 24,000 ft. inc. K2 (28,250 ft.) and many glaciers. The main passes are the Karakoram, the Muztagh and the Hispar.

Kara-Kul, Lake, Tadzhikistan, U.S.S.R. The 'Black Lake' sit. on the plateau between the Pamir and the Alai Mountains, near China–U.S.S.R. border. Nearly 13,000 ft. a.s.l. Area, 140 sq. m. (363 sq. km.).

Kara-Kum, Turkmenistan, U.S.S.R. The 'Black Sands', a desert between the Caspian Sea and the Amu Darya R., S and SE of the Ust Urt plateau. Area, 110,000 sq. m. (284,900 sq. km.). The 500 m. Kara-Kum Canal runs from the Amu Darya through two oases to Ashkhabad.

Kara Sea, Arctic Ocean. Sit. between Novaya Zemlya and Severnaya Zemlya, and off the N coast of the Russian Soviet Federal Socialist Republic. Outlet for the Ob R. and Yenisei R. Chief port is Novy Port.

Karbela, Iraq. (i) Governorate, area, 2,768 sq. m. (7,170 sq. km.). (ii) Cap. of governorate and religious centre sit. 55 m. SSW of Baghdad. Trades in dates, hides and wool. Pop. (1972E) 500,000.

Kardítsa, Thessaly, Greece. (i) Prefecture, area, 995 sq. m. (2,576 sq. km.). Chiefly agric. (ii) Cap. of Prefecture, trading in agric. products. Pop. (1971C) 25,685.

Karelia, Finland. The E marches of Finland. In 1944 some 18,000 sq. m. (46,620 sq. km.). inc. the city of Vyborg were ceded to U.S.S.R.

Karelian Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic, part of Russian Soviet Federal Socialist Republic, U.S.S.R. Area, 66,564 sq. m. (172,400 sq. km.). Formed as Republic 1923, formerly a Labour Commune. Cap. Petrozavodsk, sit. 185 m. NE of Leningrad. Chief industries are timber, paper-cellulose, mica, chemical, electrical and furniture, also varied farming. Pop. (1974E) 722,000.

Karelian Isthmus, U.S.S.R. Tongue of land, strategically important, between the Gulf of Finland and L. Ladoga. Chief city, Leningrad.

Kariba, Lake, Rhodesia/Zambia. Artificial L. created by the building of the Kariba Dam, on the Zambezi R. Length, 175 m., width, 12 m.

Karl-Marx-Stadt, formerly Chemnitz, East Germany. (i) District, area, 2,320 sq. m. (6,009 sq. km.). Pop. (1972E) 1,913,045. (ii) Cap. of same. Sit. WSW of Dresden. Important industries are textiles and engineering. Coal and lignite mines are in the vicinity. Pop. (1972E) 301,502.

Karlovac, Croatia, Yugoslavia. Town sit. on railway from Zagreb to Split. Manu. inc. textiles and footwear. Pop. (1971C) 47,532.

Karlovy Vary, West Bohemia, Czechoslovakia. Spa sit. WNW of Prague on the Ohře R. Manu. glass, porcelain and footwear. Kaolin is found in the area. Pop. (1970E) 45,000.

Karlskoga, Örebro, Sweden. Industrial town sit. NE of L. Vaner, famous for Bofors munition works. Pop. (1971E) 39,344.

Karlskrona, Blekinge, Sweden. Cap. of county and port on the Baltic coast. Chief naval station of Sweden, and manu. naval equipment. Other industries inc. granite quarrying, sawmilling and brewing. Exports inc. granite, timber, tobacco. Pop. (1971E) 36,570.

Karlsruhe, Baden-Württemberg, West Germany. Town sit. 4 m. E of R. Rhine. Railway centre. Important river harbour reached by canal. Manu. machinery, bicycles, cosmetics, cement and food products. Pop. (1970E) 259,091.

Karlstad, Värmland, Sweden. Cap. of county and port standing at N end of L. Vaner and on island of Thingvalla at the outlet of the Klar R. Manu. inc. machinery and matches. It has timber, textile and pulp mills. Pop. (1971E) 72,751.

Karnal, Punjab, India. Town 7 m. from Jumna R. and approx. 100 m. S of Simla. Manu. inc. cotton goods.

Karnataka, India. State formerly called Mysore on the Deccan plateau of S India, bounded W by the Arabian Sea, N by Maharashtra. Area, 74,210 sq. m. (192,204 sq. km). Chief cities Mysore (cap.), Bangalore, Mangalore, Belgaum. Plateau, bounded SW and SE by the W and E Ghats, average height a.s.l. 2,500 ft., rising to 6,310 ft. in Mulliangiri (SW). Tropical climate with temps. 60°F–90°F and heavy rain in the W Ghats. Mainly agric. with some valuable forest and mineral deposits. Chief products coffee, tea, rubber, cardamom, pepper, cereals, oilseeds, tobacco, mangoes, silk (E and S), sandalwood (S) and other timber, bamboo, livestock. The Kolar gold fields produce 95% of Indian gold; there is manganese (Shimoga), iron (Baba Budan range), asbestos, mica, limestone, corundum, kaolin. Industries inc. textiles, iron and steel, building aircraft, paper making; manu. food products. Pop. (1971C) 29,263,334.

Kärnten *see* **Carinthia**

Kárpathos, Greece. Island of the Dodecanese group in the Aegean Sea, SW of Rhodes. Area, 111 sq. m. (287 sq. km.). Chief town is Pigádhia. Mainly agric.

Karpenission, Eurytania, Greece. Town 35 m. W of Lamia at 3,280 ft. a.s.l. Bishopric. *Nome* cap. Centre of a dairy farming area manu. dairy products. Pop. (1971C) 4,414.

Karroo, Cape Province, Republic of South Africa. High plateau between coastal mountains and the Orange R. The area is divided by the Zwarteberg range into the Little Karroo in the S (1,000–2,000 ft. a.s.l.) and the Great Karroo in the N (2,000–3,000 ft. a.s.l.). Mainly very dry but some agric. possible with irrigation.

Kars, Turkey. (i) Mountainous province in Asiatic Territory. Area, 6,710 sq. m. (17,379 sq. km.). There are salt deposits in the S. (ii) Cap. of above, sit. 115 m. SW of Tbilisi, U.S.S.R. Manu. textiles and carpets, Pop. (1970C) 53,338.

Karst, Yugoslavia. Limestone area joining the E Alps to the Dinaric

Alps, E of Istria. Ridged surface with poor drainage, and many underground streams and caves containing stalactites and stalagmites. *See also geographical terms.*

Karun River, Iran. Rises 100 m. W of Esfáhán, flows for 530 m. W and S to enter the delta of Shatt-al-Arab at Khorramshahr. Navigable to Ahwaz.

Karviná, Severomoravský, Czechoslovakia. Town sit. 8 m. E of Ostrava, in the Ostrava-Karviná coal basin. Industries connected with gas, coke and iron. Pop. (1970E) 77,000.

Karyai, Mount Athos, Greece. Village 10 m. NW of Cape Akrathos on Akte peninsula.

Kasai, Zaïre. Area divided into 2 regions, E and W, in SW forming boundary with Katanga. Area, 124,000 sq. m. (321,000 sq. km.). Cap. Kananga (formerly Luluabourg) sit. 80 m. SE of Luebo. Mainly agric. producing cassava, yams, maize, cotton and coffee. The majority of the world's industrial diamonds are found here in the numerous rivers. Pop. (1970E) 4.2m.

Kasai River, Angola/Zaïre. Rises in Angola and flows 1,300 m. N forming frontier with Zaïre, before joining the Congo R., of which it is a main trib. Alluvial diamonds found in quantity.

Kasama, Northern Province, Zambia. Town 400 m. NE of Lusaka. Provincial cap. and centre of a farming area.

Káshán, Iran. Town 110 m. S of Tehrán, 3,200 ft. a.s.l. Manu. inc. carpets, cotton, silk and copperware.

Kashgar, Sinkiang-Uighur, China. Town sit. 450 m. SW of Kuldja at the W end of the Tarim Basin. Commercial centre. Manu. inc. textiles, footwear and rugs. Trade maintained with Kirghizia Soviet Socialist Republic *via* the Torugart Pass.

Kashmir. The state of Jammu and Kashmir, which had earlier been under Hindu rulers and Moslem sultans, became part of the Mogul Empire under Akbar from 1586. After a period of Afghan rule from 1756, it was annexed to the Sikh kingdom of the Punjab in 1819. In 1820 Ranjit Singh made over the territory of Jammu to Gulab Singh. After the decisive battle of Sobraon in 1846 Kashmir also was made over to Gulab Singh under the Treaty of Amritsar. Brit. supremacy was recognized until the Indian Independence Act, 1947, when all states decided on accession to India or Pakistan. Kashmir asked for standstill agreements with both. Area is 85,805 sq. m. (222,236 sq. km.), of which about 78,218 sq. m. (202,585 sq. km.) is occupied by Pakistan and 42,735 sq. m. (110,684 sq. km.) by China. More than 80% of the pop. is supported by agric. The chief industry is tourism, and after that sericulture, which dates back to the 16th cent., employs approx. 45,000. Pop. (1971C) 4,615,176, Indian side of the line only.

Kassala, Sudan. Cap. of Kassala province. Sit. near border with Ethiopia. Stands on the Gash R. and is a trading centre for cotton. Pop. (1968E) 85,000.

Kassel, Hessen, West Germany. Town sit. on the Fulda R. Important industries inc. railway engineering, textiles, optical and precision instruments. Pop. (1970E) 214,785.

Kassérine, Kassérine, Tunisia. Town 135 m, SW of Tunis at the foot of the Djebel Chambi Mountain. District cap. Route junction in an irrigated agric. area.

Kastamonu, Turkey. (i) Province of N Turkey on the Black Sea coast, extending S to the Ilgaz Mountains. Area, 5,491 sq. m. (14,222 sq. km.). Heavily forested, drained by the Gok, Devrez, Arac and Koca Rs. Minerals inc. coal, lignite, copper, chromium, arsenic. Agric. areas produce cereals, hemp, apples, goats (mohair), Pop. (1970C) 446,864. (ii) Town 110 m. NNE of Ankara. Provincial cap. In-

dustries inc. manu. textiles and arsenic. Pop. (1970c) 29,338.

Kastoria, Greece. (i) Prefecture of Macedonia, bordering Albania and Yugoslavia. Area, 650 sq. m. (1,685 sq. km.). Products inc. wheat and tobacco. (ii) Cap. of Kastoria. Sit. 90 m. w of Thessaloníki. Has an important fur trade. Pop. (1971c) 15,407.

Katanga *see* **Shaba**

Kateríni, Macedonia, Greece. Town sit. 35 m. sw of Thessaloníki, cap. of Pieria prefecture. Trades in agric. produce. Pop. (1971c) 28,808.

Kathiawar, India. Peninsula on the w coast between Gulf of Cambay and Gulf of Kutch. It is now part of Gujarat State and is noted for its religious sites. Area, 23,000 sq. m. (60,000 sq. km.).

Káthmándu, Nepál. Cap. of Nepál sit. at 4,270 ft. a.s.l. on the Baghmati R. and 144 m. N of Patna, India. It has many temples and palaces. Pop. (1972E) 200,000.

Katmai, Mount, Alaska, U.S.A. Active volcano sit. in the Aleutian Range at over 7,000 ft. a.s.l. Last violent eruption was in 1912, which created the Valley of Ten Thousand Smokes.

Katmandu *see* **Káthmándu**

Katowice, Poland. (i) Province in the s, bordering on Czechoslovakia. Area, 3,674 sq. m. (9,515 sq. km.). Important mining inc. coal, iron and zinc. (ii) Cap. of province of same name. Railway and industrial centre. Manu. inc. iron and steel, machinery, bricks and chemicals. Pop. (1971E) 306,000.

Katrine, Loch, Scotland. Freshwater L. 8 m. long and less than 1 m. wide, mainly in Perthshire and partly in Stirlingshire. It is drained by the R. Teith through Lochs Achray and Vennachar, and is the source of the City of Glasgow's water supply.

Katsina, Nigeria. Town sit. 90 m. NW of Kano. Commercial centre trading in cotton and groundnuts. Manu. inc. pottery, metal and leather products. Pop. 60,000.

Kattegat, Sweden/Denmark. Strait of the N. Sea, 150 m. long, running from the Skagerrak in the N to the Baltic Sea in the s.

Katwijk aan Zee, Zuid-Holland, Netherlands. Holiday resort sit. approx. 25 m. NE of The Hague, at the mouth of the Old Rhine R. Pop. (1974E) 37,709.

Kauai, Hawaii, U.S.A. Island 98 nautical m. NE of Honolulu across the Kauai channel. Area, 551 sq. m. Cap. Lihue. Central mountain mass with deep fissures and fertile valleys, rising to Kawaikiui, 5,170 ft. Chief products sugar, rice, pineapples.

Kaufbeuren, Bavaria, West Germany. Town sit. 48 m. wsw of Munich, on the Wertach R. Industries inc. textiles, dyeing, printing and brewing. Pop. (1971E) 38,700.

Káunas, Lithuania, U.S.S.R. Town sit. at the confluence of the Nemen R. and the Vilia R. Railway junction and river port. It has been an important commercial centre since the Middle Ages. Manu. agric. machinery, textiles, metal goods, chemicals and food products. Pop. (1974E) 337,000.

Kavalla, Macedonia, Greece. (i) Prefecture sit. on the Aegean Sea and inc. the island of Thásos. Area, 814 sq. m. (2,109 sq. km.). The main product is tobacco. (ii) Port, sit. on Gulf of Kavalla 75 m. E of Thessaloníki, and built on the site of anc. Neapolis. Pop. (1971c) 46,234.

Kavaratti, Lakshadweep, India. Island of the Lakshadweep group in the Arabian Sea. Coral formation. The main product is coconuts.

Kavirondo, Kenya. Gulf in NE of L. Victoria.

Kawaguchi, Honshū, Japan. City immediately N of Tōkyō. Industries inc. iron founding, textiles. Pop. (1973c) 315,000.

Kawasaki, Kanagawa, Japan. Town sit. between Tōkyō and Yokohama in the Keihin Industrial Zone. It is an important centre of heavy industries inc. shipbuilding, iron and steel, and machinery and also manu. textiles and chemicals. Pop. (1973c) 960,000.

Kayseri, Turkey. Cap. of Kayseri province sit. in central Turkey. Manu. textiles, carpets, rugs and tiles. Pop. (1970c) 167,696.

Kazakhstan, U.S.S.R. In 1920 Uralsk, Turgai, Akmolinsk and Semipalatinsk provinces formed the Kazakh Soviet Socialist Republic within the Russian Soviet Federal Socialist Republic. It was made a constituent Rep. of the U.S.S.R. in 1936. To this Rep. were added the parts of the former Governorship of Turkestan inhabited by a majority of Kazakhs. Area is 1,049,155 sq. m. (2,717,300 sq. km.). Cap. Alma-Ata. Agric. of all kinds, esp. grain and cotton, is important, and sheep produce particularly high quality wool. The country is rich in mineral resources inc. coal, tungsten, oil, copper, lead, zinc and manganese, therefore heavy engineering is important. Pop. (1974c) 13,930,000.

Kazan, Tatar, U.S.S.R. Cap. of the Rep. sit. at the confluence of the Kazanka R. and the Volga R. It is an important transport and industrial centre with large engineering works and oil refineries. Other manu. are chemicals, soap, textiles, typewriters and musical instruments. Its fur industry handles half the Russian output. Pop. (1974E) 931,000.

Kazan-retto *see* **Volcano Islands**

Kazbek, Mount, U.S.S.R. Mountain peak in the Caucasus, 65 m. N of Tbilisi. 16,546 ft. a.s.l.

Kázerun, Fárs, Iran. Town sit. 55 m. W of Shiráz, at 2,800 ft. a.s.l. in an agric. area, producing rice, tobacco, opium and cotton.

Kázvin, Gilán, Iran. Town sit. 90 m. WNW of Tehrán, at 4,150 ft. a.s.l. at the S foot of the Elburz Mountains. Manu. carpets, textiles and soap. Subject to frequent earthquakes.

Kearny, New Jersey, U.S.A. Town sit. on the Passaic R. E of Newark, and connected to it by bridges. It has shipyards and docks. Manu. are very varied, the most important being metal goods and chemicals. Pop. (1970c) 37,585.

Kecskemét, Bács-Kiskun, Hungary. Cap. of county. Sit. 50 m. SE of Budapest. It is the centre of a fertile fruit-growing area with associated industries of distilling, preserving of fruit and vegetables and the manu. of agric. implements. Pop. (1970c) 77,000.

Kedah, Peninsular Malaysia, Malaysia. State in the NW bordering on Thailand. Area, 3,639 sq. m. (9,425 sq. km.). Cap. Alor Star. The chief agric. products are rice and rubber; other crops of commercial value are coconuts, areca-nuts, tapioca and fruit. Tin and tungsten are mined. Pop. (1970c) 954,947.

Kediri, Java, Indonesia. Town 50 m. SW of Surabaya. Commercial centre of an agric. region.

Keeling Islands *see* **Cocos Islands**

Keelung, Taiwan. Port on the N coast, sit. 15 m. ENE of Taipei. It exports sugar and tea. Shipbuilding and flour milling are carried on and manu. inc. cement, chemicals and fertilizers. Pop. (1968E) 304,740.

Keewatin, Northwest Territories, Canada. District of the E mainland inc. the islands of Hudson Bay but excluding the Melville and Boothia peninsulas. Area, 228,160 sq. m. (590,934 sq. km.). The scattered pop., mainly Indians and Eskimos, live by fur-trapping.

Kefallenia, Ionian Islands, Greece. Largest of the Ionian Islands, W of

the Gulf of Patras. Area, 357 sq. m. (924 sq. km.). Cap. Argostolion. Rocky with limestone hills rising to 5,315 ft. a.s.l. Mainly agric., producing currants, wine, olive oil, cotton, citrus fruit, grain. Pop. (1971C) 36,742.

Keighley, West Yorkshire, England. Town sit. 8 m. NW of Bradford on the R. Aire. The main products are woollen and worsted goods, textile machinery and machine tools. Pop. (1973E) 56,040.

Keith, Banffshire, Scotland. Grampian region. Burgh sit. 17 m. WSW of Banff on the R. Isla, and opposite Fife Keith. It has whisky distilleries and manu. tweeds. Pop. (1973E) 4,208.

Kelantan, Peninsular Malaysia, Malaysia. State in the NE bordering on Thailand. Area, 5,765 sq. m. (14,931 sq. km.). Cap. Kota Bharu. The chief agric. products are rice, coconuts, palm oil, pepper and tapioca. Rubber and copra are important industries, and silk-weaving and boat-building are also carried on. Pop. (1970C) 684,738.

Kelso, Roxburghshire, Scotland. Borders region. Town 42 m. SE of Edinburgh sit. at the confluence of the R. Tweed and the R. Teviot. Manu. agric. implements, oil cake and fertilizers. Pop. (1973E) 4,169.

Kemerovo, Siberia, U.S.S.R. (i) Region in the S, mainly in the Kuznetsk basin. Large mineral deposits with associated industries make it the most densely pop. province in Siberia. Area, 39,000 sq. m. (101,000 sq. km.). (ii) Cap. of region of same name sit. on the Tom R. Important industries are chemicals, engineering and coal mining. Pop. (1974E) 425,000.

Kemi, Lappi, Finland. Town and port near the mouth of the Kemi R. Sawmilling. Pop. (1972C) 27,834.

Kempten, Bavaria, West Germany. Town 53 m. SSW of Augsburg on the Iller R., and approx. 11 m. from border with Austria. An important commercial and agric. centre with manu. of textiles, paper and engineering. Pop. (1971E) 40,000.

Kempton Park, Transvaal, Republic of South Africa. Town 8 m. NNE of Germiston at the N edge of the Witwatersrand. Industries inc. iron founding; manu. brick, cement. Pop. (1970E) 35,767.

Kendal, Cumbria, England. Market town near the Lake District, on the R. Kent. The woollen industry has been important since the 14th cent. Other manu. are footwear, carpets, hosiery, paper, water turbines and pumps. Pop. (1973E) 22,440.

Kenilworth, Warwickshire, England. Market town 5 m. SW of Coventry. Industry mainly associated with motor and agric. engineering. Pop. (1973E) 19,730.

Kenitra, Morocco *see* **Mina Hassan Tani**

Kennedy, Cape, Florida, U.S.A. Cape on the E coast. Headquarters of the National Aeronautical and Space Administration, and from here U.S. moon probes departed. Named after the assassination of Pres. Kennedy in 1963 but returned to the name Cape Canaveral in May 1973 as the inhabitants complained that Canaveral was the oldest named place on E seaboard. NASA still use name Cape Kennedy.

Kennington, Greater London, England. Sit. just S of the R. Thames and is famous for The Oval cricket ground.

Kenosha, Wisconsin, U.S.A. City and port sit. 35 m. S of Milwaukee on L. Michigan. Manu. cars, metal products, mattresses and furniture. Pop. (1970C) 78,805.

Kensal Green, Greater London, England. Sit. N of the R. Thames. Many famous people, inc. Thackeray, Leigh Hunt, Trollope, Wilkie Collins and Cardinal Manning are buried in the cemetery.

Kensington and Chelsea, Greater London, England. District of W central London on the N bank of the Thames R. Residential. Pop. (1973E) 176,900.

Kent, England. Sit. in SE Eng. Under 1974 re-organization the county consists of the districts of Dartford, Gravesham, Medway, Gillingham, Swale, Canterbury, Dover, Thanet, Sevenoaks, Tonbridge and Malling, Maidstone (county town), Tunbridge Wells, Ashford, Shepway. Area, 1,525 sq. m. (3,950 sq. km.). The surface is undulating in the interior, rising to over 800 ft. a.s.l. on the Downs. The county is drained by the Rs. Thames, Medway, Stour and Dorent. The S area is known as the Weald. The NW area is practically a suburb of London. Kent is known as the 'garden of England'. Agric. is an important industry and products include, cereals, fruit, hops, vegetables. Manu. include bricks, cement, paper, shipbuilding. There is considerable fishing round the coast. Pop. (1973E) 1,434,960.

Kentish Town, Greater London, England. Sit. N of the R. Thames.

Kentucky, U.S.A. State of U.S.A. bounded on the N by Illinois, Indiana and Ohio, on the E by W. Virginia and Virginia, on the S by Tennessee and on the W by Missouri. Surface undulating, rising to about 3,000 ft. in Allegheny plateau. In SW are great cypress swamps. Principal R. are Ohio, which forms N boundary; R. Mississippi forms part of W boundary. Area, 39,650 sq. m. (102,673 sq. km.) of which 544 sq. m. (1,408 sq. km.) are water. Chief towns, Frankfort (cap.), Louisville and Lexington. There are some remarkable caves. Climate is temperate. Kentucky is largely agric., esp. Blue Grass country; produces more tobacco and hemp than any other district of U.S.A.; also maize, wheat and fruit. Esp. famous for horses; mules, cattle, sheep, pigs also raised. There are large forests containing valuable timber. Extensive coalfields in both E and W, also iron, lead, salt, fluorspar, sandstone, natural gas, petroleum. Among principal industries are lumbering, flour milling, tanning, manu. of cotton-seed oil, hardware, clothing, cigars. Pop. (1970C) 3,219,311.

Kentucky River, Kentucky, U.S.A. Rises in the Cumberland Mountains and flows NW for 260 m. to join the Ohio R. at Carrollton.

Kenya. Until Kenya became independent in 1963, it consisted of the colony and the protectorate. The protectorate comprised the mainland dominions of the Sultan of Zanzibar, viz., a coastal strip of territory 10 m. wide, to the N branch of the Tana R.; also Mau, Kipini and the Island of Lamu, and all adjacent islands between the R. Umba and R. Tana. The Sultan ceded the coastal strip to Kenya in 1963. The colony and protectorate, formerly known as the East African Protectorate were, in 1905, transferred from the Foreign Office to the Colonial Office and in 1906 the protectorate was placed under the control of a governor and Commander-in-Chief and (except the Sultan of Zanzibar's dominions) was annexed to the Crown in 1920 under the name of the Colony of Kenya, thus becoming a Crown Colony. The territories on the coast became the Kenya Protectorate. A Treaty was signed (1924) with Italy under which Brit. ceded to Italy the Juba R. and a strip from 50 to 100 m. wide on the Brit. side of the R. Cession took place in 1925. The N boundary is defined by an agreement with Ethiopia in 1947. Bounded by Ethiopia in N, Uganda in W, Tanzania in S and the Indian Ocean and Somali Rep. in E. Area, 224,960 sq m. (582,000 sq. km.). Cap. Nairobi. Chief towns, Mombasa, Nakuru and Kisumu. As agric. is possible from sea-level to altitudes of over 9,000 ft. tropical, sub-tropical and temperate crops can be grown and mixed farming can be advocated. Four-fifths of the country is range-land which produces mainly livestock products and wild game which constitutes the major attraction of the country's

tourist industry. The main areas of crop production are the Central, Rift Valley, Western and Nyanza Provinces and parts of Eastern and Coastal Provinces. Coffee, tea, sisal, pyrethrum, maize and wheat are crops of major importance in the Highlands, while coconuts, cashew nuts, cotton, sugar, sisal and maize are the principal crops grown at the lower altitudes. The livestock industry is important, and considerable quantities of corned beef, butter, bacon, ham, and hides and skins are exported. Groundnuts, simsim, potatoes, beans, essential oils and other miscellaneous crops are grown according to elevation and rainfall. An export trade is developing in mangoes, fresh fruits, flowers and vegetables sent by air to Europe. The total area of gazetted forest reserves in Kenya amounts to 6,486 sq. m. (16,800 sq. km.), of which the greater part is sit. between 6,000 and 11,000 ft. a.s.l., mostly on Mount Kenya, the Aberdares, Mount Elgon, Tinderet, Londiani, Mau watershed, Elgeyo and Charangani ranges. These forests may be divided into coniferous, broad-leafed or hardwood and bamboo forests. The upper parts of these forests are mainly bamboo, which occurs mostly between altitudes of 8,000 and 10,000 ft. and occupies some 10% of the high-altitude forests. Plantations estab. by 1969 total 180,560 hectares, of which 90,450 are exotic softwood. In addition 3,100 hectares of pines have been planted for pulpwood. The Forest Dept. employs about 11,000 men and primary forest industries about 8,000. Water catchment is no longer considered to be the primary role of forests. Revenue from timber royalties, fuel royalties and from exports of forest-based products continues to increase. Exports of forest-based products earned £6,101,240 in 1969. The revenue to the Forest Dept. from timber royalties and miscellaneous produce amounted to £437,000. In 1969, 4,633 tons of softwood logs and 12,781 tons of hardwood were extracted from forest reserves. By mid 1970 over 75% of the area of Kenya had been geologically mapped. Minerals inc. cement, soda ash, copper, gold, limestone, diatomite, carbon dioxide, salt, kaolin, vermiculite, barytes, magnesite, felspar, beryl, aquamarine fluorite, silver, sapphires, galena, guano, wollastrite and corundum. Tourism is a developing industry. Pop. (1969c) 10,942,708.

Kenya, Mount, Kenya. An extinct volcano sit. on the E side of the Great Rift Valley just S of the equator. First climbed in 1899 the central cone is 17,040 ft. a.s.l. There is equatorial forest up to 11,000 ft. and then an alpine region and glaciers above 14,000 ft.

Kerala, India. The state of Kerala, created under the States Reorganization Act, 1956, consists of the previous state of Travancore-Cochin, except for 4 *taluks* of the Trivandrum district and a part of the Shencottah *taluk* of Quilon district. It took over the Malabar district (apart from the Laccadive and Minicoy Islands) and the Kasaragod *taluk* of S. Kanara (apart from the Amindivi Islands) from Madras State. Area, 38,855 sq. m. (100,634 sq. km.). Cap. Trivandrum. Agric. inc. rice, tapioca, coconut, areca-nut, oilseeds, pepper, sugar-cane, rubber, tea, coffee and cardamom. About a third of the area is comprised of forests, inc. teak, sandalwood, ebony and black-wood and varieties of softwood. Next to Bihar, Kerala possesses the widest variety of economic mineral resources among the Indian States. The beach sands of Kerala contain monazite, ilmenite, rutile, zircon, sillimanite, etc. There are extensive white-clay deposits; other minerals of commercial importance inc. mica, graphite, limestone, quartz-sand and lignite. Most of the major industrial concerns are either owned or sponsored by the Govt. The Govt. owns 11 industrial concerns and has substantial shares in more than 40 concerns. Among the privately owned factories are the numerous cashew and coir factories. Other important factory industries are rubber, tea, tiles, oil, textiles, ceramics, fertilizers and chemicals, sugar, cement, rayon, glass, matches,

pencils, monazite, ilmenite, titanium oxide, rare earths, aluminium, electrical goods, paper, shark-liver oil, etc. Among the cottage industries, coir-spinning and handloom-weaving are the most important ones, forming the means of livelihood of a large section of the people. Other industries are the village oil industry, ivory carving, furniture-making, bell metal, brass and copper ware, leather goods, screw-pines, mat-making, rattanwork, bee-keeping, pottery, etc. These have been organized on a co-operative basis. Pop. (1971C) 21,347,375.

Kerbela, Kerbela, Iraq. City 55 m. SSW of Baghdad at the edge of the Syrian Desert. Provincial cap. and pilgrims' city, with the tomb of Mohammed's grandson Husein, an important Shiite shrine. Trading centre for dates, hides, wool. Pop. (1970E) 447,900.

Kerch, Ukraine, U.S.S.R. Port at the E end of the Kerch Peninsula, and chief industrial centre of the Crimea, sit. 79 m. NW of Novorossiysk. Manu. iron and steel, shipbuilding and fisheries. Kerch was founded by the Greeks in the 6th cent. B.C. and has many anc. monuments. Pop. (1974E) 145,000.

Kerch Peninsula, Ukraine, U.S.S.R. Peninsula between the Sea of Azov in the N, and the Black Sea in the S. 60 m. long and a maximum of 30 m. wide, it is separated from the mainland of Crimea by the Kerch Strait.

Kerch Strait, Ukraine, U.S.S.R. A shallow strait joining the Sea of Azov to the Black Sea.

Kerguelen Islands, Indian Ocean. Volcanic and desolate arch. sit. at 40°–50° S lat. and 68–70° E long. The islands are noted for their prolific bird life and the extraordinary Kerguelen cabbage. The arch. now forms part of the French Southern and Antarctic Territories. Area, 2,700 sq. m. (6,993 sq. km.).

Kerkrade, Limburg, Netherlands. Town 15 m. ENE of Maastricht and the centre of a coal mining area. Pop. (1974E) 46,470.

Kerkyra, Greece. Island and prefecture in the Ionian group off the coasts of Epirus, Greece, and Albania. Area, 246 sq. m. (637 sq. km.). Mountainous in the N. Fertile, producing olives, vines and citrus fruits. Main occupation farming. (ii) Cap. of prefecture of same name sit. on the E coast. Industries inc. textiles, fishing and tourism. Sea port exporting olive oil and fruit. Pop. (1971C) 28,630.

Kermadec Islands, SW Pacific Ocean. A group of volcanic islands 600 m. NE of Auckland, and owned by New Zealand. Area, 13 sq. m. (34 sq. km.). There is a meteorological station on Raoul Island, area 11 sq. m. (28 sq. km.).

Kermán, Iran. (i) Province in the SE, mainly barren. Area, 85,000 sq. m. (220,150 sq. km.). (ii) Cap. of province of same name, sit. at 5,600 ft. a.s.l. Manu. carpets, brassware and shawls. Pop. (1967E) 85,404.

Kermánsháh, Kermánsháhán, Iran. Cap. of Kermánsháhán province sit. at 4,850 ft. a.s.l. Standing in the centre of a fertile grain-producing area, it has caravan routes from Tehrán, Baghdad and Esfáhán passing through. An oil refinery is joined by pipeline to the Naft-i-Shah oilfield. Pop. (1967E) 187,930.

Kerry, Irish Republic. County of province of Munster, in the SW of the Rep. Area, 1,815 sq. m. (4,700 sq. km.). County town, Tralee. A mountainous region with a deeply indented coastline, with many bays and offshore islands. The highest range in the Rep., Macgillycuddy's Reeks, are inland with the highest peak Carrantuohill rising to 3,414 ft. a.s.l. The beautiful Killarney L. are in this county. Tourism is now a major industry. Other industries inc. the manu. of engineering products, footwear, woollen goods and cutlery. Pop. (1971C) 112,772.

Keswick, Cumbria, England. Town

22 m. ssw of Carlisle on the Greta R. near the N shore of Derwentwater. Market town for a farming and quarrying area. The main industry is tourism. Pop. (1973E) 4,790.

Kettering, Northamptonshire, England. Town 14 m. NE of Northampton on the Ise R. The main industry is manu. leather goods esp. footwear; also manu. machine tools, ball bearings. Pop. (1973E) 44,480.

Kew, Greater London, England. District of W Lond. 7 m. from the city centre on the S bank of the Thames R. Residential, noted for the Royal Botanical Gardens (288 acres) and Observatory.

Keweenaw Peninsula, Michigan, U.S.A. Peninsula which is part of the Upper Peninsula, and curves 60 m. NE into L. Superior. Previously very rich in copper deposits, it is now mainly a resort area.

Key West, Florida, U.S.A. Port 130 m. ssw of Miami, on Key West Island, the most westerly in the Florida Keys group of islands. Manu. cigars, turtle processing and sponge fishing. There is a govt. naval and air station here, and it is a popular tourist resort. Pop. (1970C) 27,563.

Khabarovsk, U.S.S.R. (i) Territory in the Russian Soviet Federal Socialist Rep. sit. along the Sea of Okhotsk coastline and on the Lower Amur R. Area, 965,400 sq. m. (2,500,400 sq. km.). Mainly forested with large deposits of gold, coal and iron. (ii) Cap. of territory of the same name, sit. at the junction of the Amur R. and the Trans-Siberian Railway. The chief industrial centre of E Siberia occupied with oil refining, engineering, brewing, tanning and flour milling. Pop. (1970E) 437,000.

Khairpur, Sind, Pakistan. Irrigation allows cereals and cotton to be grown. Cap. of state of same name, 230 m. NNE of Karachi. Manu. textiles and carpets. Pop. 4m.

Khakass Autonomous Region, part of Krasnoyarsk Territory, U.S.S.R. Area, 23,855 sq. m. (61,784 sq. km.). Estab. 1930. Cap. Abakan, sit. 150 m. ssw of Krasnoyarsk. Chief industries coal and ore-mining, timber and woodworking. Also livestock breeding, dairy and vegetable farming, with 621,000 hectares under crops. Pop. (1972E) 455,000.

Khalkidiki, Macedonia, Greece. Prefecture formed by a peninsula extending into the Aegean Sea in 3 parallel prongs; Kassandra, Sithonia, and Akte. Area, 1,237 sq. m. (2,945 sq. km.). Cap. Polyghyros, sit. 31 m. SE of Thessaloniki. Main products wheat, olive oil and wine. Mount Athos stands at the tip of the Akte peninsula. Pop. (1971C) 73,850.

Khanaqin, Diyala, Iraq. Town 90 m. NE of Baghdad near the Iranian border. Important oil refining centre.

Khanka, Lake, U.S.S.R./China. L. 100 m. N of Vladivostok on the China/U.S.S.R. frontier. Area, 1,700 sq. m. (4,400 sq. km.). Fed by the Mo and Lefu Rs., drained by the Sungacha R. into the Ussuri R.

Khanty-Mansi National Area, Tyumen, U.S.S.R. A National Area in W Siberia crossed by the Ob R. Important deposits of oil and natural gas. Area, 215,000 sq. m. (556,850 sq. km.). Cap. Khanty-Mansiisk, sit at the confluence of the Ob R. and the Irtysh R. and 300 m. NNE of Tyumen. Pop. (1970E) 272,000.

Kharagpur, West Bengal, India. Town 70 m. wsw of Calcutta. A railway junction occupied with railway and other engineering. Pop. (1971C) 161,911.

Kharga Oasis, Egypt. Otherwise called El Kharga or Al-Kharijah (The Great Oasis). Sit. 110 m. wsw of Nag Hammadi sit. in a basin *c.* 200 m. N to S and 30 m. E to W. Railway and caravan routes connect it with the Dakhla oasis and Nile valley. Main settlement Kharga and the surrounding agric. area which produces dates, cotton, wheat, rice, barley, bananas, vines.

Kharkov, Ukraine, U.S.S.R. (i) Region in NE Ukraine. Mainly agric. Area, 290,000 sq.|m. (751,000 sq. km.). (ii) Cap. of region of same name. Important industrial and transportation centre. Manu. agric. machinery inc. tractors, equipment for coalmining, oil-drilling and electrical products, locomotives, machine tools and many other goods. Pop. (1974E) 1,330,000.

Khartoum, Sudan. Cap. of Sudan sit. on the left bank of the Blue Nile near the confluence with the White Nile. A road and rail bridge across the Blue Nile connects the town with Khartoum North,and a bridge across the White Nile connects with Omdurman. Khartoum is an important trading centre, esp. for cotton, with good railway and steamer services. Pop. (1968E) 228,000.

Khartoum North, Khartoum, Sudan. Town on the right bank of the Blue Nile opposite Khartoum. Trades in cotton and cereals. Pop. (1968E) 109,000.

Khasi Hills, Assam, India. A range of hills extending some 140 m. E to W and forming a 60 m. wide barrier between the valleys of the Brahmaputra R. and Surma R. Nearly 10,000 ft. a.s.l. On the S side is Cherrapunji, with an annual rainfall of 428 in.

Khaskovo, Bulgaria. Cap. of Khaskovo province, 45 m. ESE of Plovdiv. Manu. textiles and tobacco. Pop. (1971E) 63,670.

Khatanga River, Krasnoyarsk, U.S.S.R. Rises in central Siberia being a union of the Kotui R. and the Moiero R. and flows NE for 412 m. to enter the Laptev Sea at Khatanga Bay and abounds in fish.

Kherson, Ukraine, U.S.S.R. (i) Region in the S, a flat agric. region crossed by the Dnieper R. Area 10,600 sq. m. (27,450 sq. km.). Chief industries are engineering, textiles and food products. (ii) Cap. of region of same name, 18 m. from the mouth of the Dnieper R. A R. port exporting grain and timber. Manu. as for province. Also industries of flour milling, shipbuilding and brewing. Pop. (1974E) 299,000.

Khingan Mountains, China. Two ranges of volcanic mountains. The Great Khingan runs SW to NE at a height of 3,000 ft.–6,000 ft. a.s.l., separating Manchuria from Mongolia. The Little Khingan extend SE parallel to the Amur R. from the extension of the Great Khingan. Lumbering is important.

Khios, Greece. (i) Island and prefecture in the Aegean Sea off the W coast of Turkey. Area, 336 sq. m. (870 sq. km.). Main occupation farming, esp. vines, figs, olives, almonds, fruits, sheep and goats. (ii) Cap. of prefecture of same name, sit. on the E coast. Industries inc. tanning, boatbuilding and winemaking. Sea port exporting wine, mastic and fruit. Pop. (1971C) 28,084.

Khiva, Uzbek Soviet Socialist Republic, U.S.S.R. Town 18 m. SW of Urgench on the Khiva oasis. Industries inc. cotton milling, metalworking, carpet making. Formerly cap. of Khiva Khanate. Pop. (1970E) 25,000.

Khmelnitsky, Ukraine, U.S.S.R. (i) Region SW of Kiev, mainly agric. (ii) Cap. of region of same name, 170 m. WSW of Kiev, on the Southern Bug R. Industries, engineering, food processing and furniture. Pop. (1970E) 113,000.

Khmer Republic, (Cambodia), Asia. Bounded in N by Laos and Thailand, in W by Thailand, E by South Vietnam, S by Kerala and the Gulf of Thailand. Cap. Phnom Penh. The history of the Khmer Republic, starts at the beginning of the Christian era with the Kingdom of Fou-Nan, whose territories at one time included parts of Thailand, Malaya, Cochin-China and Laos. The religious, cultural and administrative inspirations of this state came from India. The Kingdom was absorbed at the end of the 6th cent. by the Khmers, under whose monarchs was built, between the 9th and 13th cent., the

splendid complex of shrines and temples at Angkor. Attacked on either side by the Vietnamese and the Thai from the 15th cent. on, Cambodia was saved from annihilation by the establishment of a French protectorate in 1863. Thailand eventually recognized the protectorate and renounced all claims to suzerainty in exchange for Cambodia's north-western provinces of Battambang and Siem Reap, which were, however, returned under a Franco-Thai convention of 1907, confirmed in the Franco-Thai treaty of 1937. In 1904 the province of Stung Treng, formerly administered as part of Laos, was attached to Cambodia. In 1949 Cambodia was granted independence as an Associate State of the French Union. The transfer of the French military powers to the Cambodian government in 1953 is considered in Cambodia as the attainment of sovereign independence. In 1955 Cambodia became financially and economically independent, both of France and the other two former Associate States of French Indo-China, Vietnam and Laos.

Anti-French guerilla bands had operated in the jungle from 1945, the most important being a nationalist group known as the Khmer Issarak led by Son Ngoc Thanh, who had, briefly, been Prime Minister during the Japanese occupation. By 1953 Communist bands drawn from the Vietnamese minority and controlled by the Vietminh were active, and in 1954 regular Vietminh forces invaded Cambodia. Fighting came to an end with the conclusion in 1954, at the Geneva Conference, of the agreement on Cambodia, which ensured the withdrawal of French and Vietminh troops, and most of the Khmer Issarak bands then surrendered. The International Control Commission composed of Canadian and Polish representatives with an Indian chairman and responsible for the implementation of the Geneva Agreements was withdrawn in 1969 at the request of Prince Sihanouk.

Following a period of increasing economic difficulties and growing indirect involvement on the Vietnamese war Prince Sihanouk was deposed in 1970 and later in 1970 the Kingdom of Cambodia became the Khmer Republic. Between 1970–3 the country became subject to what steadily developed into civil war with anti-republican forces including communists receiving strong support from the North Vietnamese and the republican government received support from the U.S. in the form of large-scale military and economic aid. In 1973 the Republican Government effectively controlled only the more populated areas while Sihanouk's 'government in exile' based in Peking claimed to control large areas of the country not under the day to day control of the Government in Phnom Penh.

Area, 71,000 sq. m. (181,000 sq. km.). Mainly an alluvial plain of the Mekong R. and is remarkably fertile. The overwhelming majority of the population is normally engaged in agriculture, fishing and forestry. Of the country's total area of 44 m. acres, about 20 m. are cultivable and over 20 m. are forest land. Some 4 m. acres are cultivated, well over half being devoted to rice production. Before the spread of war the high productivity provided for a low, but well-fed, standard of living for the peasant farmers, the majority of whom owned the land they worked. A relatively small proportion of the food production entered the cash economy. The war and unwise pricing policies have led to a disastrous reduction in production to a stage in which the country has become a net importer of rice in 1972 and 1973 and will continue to be so in 1974. Other products are maize, and, in usual order of value, rubber, paddy, livestock, timber, pepper, haricot beans, soybeans and fish.

Much of the surface is covered by potentially valuable forests, 3·8 m. hectares of which are reserved by the government to be awarded to concessionaires, and are not at present worked to an appreciable extent. The remainder is available for exploitation by the local residents, and as a result some areas are over-exploited and conservation is not practised. There are substantial reserves of pitch pine. Minerals in-

clude phosphate, iron-ore, gold. Some development of industry had taken place before the spread of open warfare in 1970. Pop. (1970E) 6·8m.

Khoper River, Russian Soviet Federal Socialist Republic, U.S.S.R. Rises 26 m. wsw of Penza and flows ssw for 600 m. to join the Don R.

Khorasan, Iran. Major part of the ninth province to which this name is commonly given. Bounded N by U.S.S.R., E by Afghanistan. Chief city, Meshed. Mountainous in the N, levelling to the dry uplands (E) and edges of the Dasht-i-Kavir and Dasht-i-Lut deserts (SW). Watered by the Atrek and Kashef Rs. and the Qain and Birjand oases which support some agric., main products cereals, cotton, tobacco, sugar beets, fruit, nuts. The main industries are rug weaving, food processing, tanning. Pop. (1972E) 2,494,283.

Khorramshahr, Khuzistan, Iran. Port sit. at the confluence of the Shatt-al-Arab R. and the Karun R. and near frontier with Iraq. The most important port on the Persian Gulf, exporting cotton, dates, hides and skins.

Khotan, Sinkiang-Uighur, China. Oasis town sit. approx. 90 m. from frontier with Kashmir on the s side of the Tarim Basin. Famous for jade products. Manu. carpets, cotton and silk goods.

Khouribga, Casablanca, Morocco. Town 65 m. SE of Casablanca. Important phosphate mining centre, with associated industries. Pop. (1971E) 73,667.

Khulna, Bangladesh. Cap. of division. Sit. on the Ganges delta, 80 m. SW of Dacca. Trade in rice, jute, oilseeds, sugar, betel-nut, coconut, salt. Milling rice, flour, oilseeds. Manu. cotton cloth. Shipbuilding. Pop. (1974C) 80,917.

Khurramabad, Khuzistán, Iran. Town sit. 150 m. N of Ahwáz. Trade in wool and fruit.

Khuzistán, Iran. Province of Iran in the SW at the head of the Persian Gulf. Cap. Ahwáz. Pop. (1972E) 1·6m.

Khyber Pass, Afghánistán/Pakistan. Pass 33 m. long between the plains of Peshawar, Pakistan and the valley of the Kabul R. Afghánistán. Varying in width from 450 ft. to 15 ft. with a railway which runs to the Afghán frontier, it is an important trade route.

Kiangsi, China. Province in the SE, encircled by mountains except in the N where L. Poyang is sit. Area, 63,600 sq. m. (164,800 sq. km.). Cap. Nanchang on the chief R., the Kankiang. Main agric. products are rice, tea, tangerines, cotton and tobacco. Coal and tungsten are mined. There are noted porcelain kilns at Chingtechan. Pop. (1970E) 25m.

Kiangsu, China. Maritime province to the E, bordering on the Yellow Sea. A great plain, inc. the Yangtse delta, and traversed by the Grand Canal which runs N to S. Area, 39,450 sq. m. (102,200 sq. km.). Cap. Nanking. Chief port, Shanghai. Agric. products inc. tea, rice, cotton, wheat, sugar and silk. Pop. (1970E) 47m.

Kicking Horse Pass, British Columbia/Alberta, Canada. Pass at 5,339 ft. a.s.l. in the Rocky Mountains. The highest place on the Canadian Pacific Railway.

Kidderminster, Hereford and Worcester, England. Town 15 m. N of Worcester on the R. Stour. The principal centre of the Brit. carpet-making trade, with other industries of light engineering, worsted spinning and tin-plating. Manu. electrical equipment, chemicals and drop forgings. Sir Rowland Hill, instigator of the penny post, was born here in 1795. Pop. (1973E) 48,960.

Kidwelly, Dyfed, Wales. A borough sit. 5 m. NW of Llanelli on Carmarthen Bay. Manu. bricks, silica and optical glass products. Pop. (1973E) 3,090.

Kiel, Schleswig-Holstein, West Germany. Cap. of Schleswig-Holstein sit. at the E end of the Kiel Canal on the Kieler Förde. Main industries shipbuilding, engineering, fishing, flour milling and brewing. Pop. (1970E) 271,042.

Kiel Canal, West Germany. Canal 61 m. in length connecting the Elbe estuary on the N. Sea with the Kieler Förde on the Baltic Sea. Opened by Wilhelm II in 1895, and formerly called the Kaiser Wilhelm Canal.

Kielce, Poland. (i) Province in the SE. Area, 7,493 sq. m. (19,408 sq. km.). Chief R., Vistula and Pilica. Cereals and flax are grown. Pop. (1971E) 1,895,000. (ii) Cap. of province of same name, 65 m. NNE of Kraków. Industries, ironworks, tanning, sawmilling. Manu. munitions, rolling-stock, textiles, cement, chemicals and food products. Pop. (1971E) 129,000.

Kieta, Papua, New Guinea, Australia. Town on the SE coast of Bougainville island, Solomon Islands.

Kiev, Ukraine, U.S.S.R. (i) Region in central Ukraine, traversed by the Dnieper R. The N is mainly forested with large peat deposits, and rye, flax and potatoes are grown. Wheat, sugarbeet and sunflower are grown in the S. (ii) Cap. of region of same name, the third largest city in the U.S.S.R. sit. on the right bank of the Dnieper R. Commercial, industrial, transportation and cultural centre. Manu. extremely diverse, inc. light and heavy engineering products, chemicals, textiles, and food products. Many fine anc. buildings inc. the Byzantine Cathedral of St. Sophia and Pechersky monastery. Kiev, dating from the 8th cent. is the historical centre of Russian culture. Pop. (1974E) 1,887,000.

Kigali, Rwanda. Cap. sit. in central Rwanda. Trades in coffee, cattle and hides. Pop. (1970E) 7,000.

Kigoma, Tanganyika, Tanzania. Town 220 m. W of Tabora on L. Tanganyika. Rail terminus and L. port, exporting rice, vegetable oils, cotton, fish.

Kikinda, Vojvodina, Yugoslavia. Town sit. 72 m. N of Belgrade. Trades in wheat, fruit and flour. Pop. (1971C) 50,503.

Kildare, Irish Republic. (i) County in the province of Leinster. Area, 654 sq. m. (1,694 sq. km.). Mainly low-lying and containing the Bog of Allen in the N. Chief towns, Kildare (county town) and Naas. Principal Rs. are the Boyne, Liffey, Barrow and Lesser Barrow. In the fertile Curragh district, cattle and horses are raised, and potatoes, oats and barley are grown. Pop. (1971C) 71,977. (ii) Market town in county of same name. Breeding and training centre of the Irish horse industry. Pop. (1971C) 3,137.

Kilembe, Western Province, Uganda. Village 35 m. SSW of Fort Portal on the E slopes of Ruwenzori. Copper mines.

Kilimanjaro, Mount, Tanzania. Mountain sit. between L. Victoria and the coast. The highest mountain in Afr., it has two peaks, both of which are extinct volcanoes, Kibo 19,340 ft. a.s.l., and Mawenzi 17,300 ft. a.s.l. Coffee, maize and bananas are grown on the SW slopes from 4,000 to 6,000 ft. a.s.l. Above 6,000 ft. there are forests, followed by grasslands to about 12,000 ft., above which there is permanent snow and ice. The first ascent was made in 1889.

Kilinailau, Solomon Islands, South Pacific. Atoll 45 m. NE of Buka consisting of a 7-island reef. Main product coconuts.

Kilindini, Mombasa, Kenya. Harbour for Mombasa city, with deep water, modern docks, coal and oil terminals.

Kilkenny, Irish Republic. (i) County in the province of Leinster, sit. in the SE. Area, 796 sq. m. (2,061 sq. km.). Mainly hilly with Mount Brandon in the SE rising to 1,694 ft. a.s.l. Principal R. are the Barrow, Suir and Nore. Mainly agric. with cereals, potatoes, beet and turnips grown. Pop. (1971C)

61,473. (ii) County town of same name, on the R. Nore. Many fine anc. buildings. Industries are brewing and tanning. Pop. (1971c) 10,068.

Killarney, Kerry, Irish Republic. Town sit. 17 m. SE of Tralee. Tourist centre in area of outstanding beauty, containing the three noted Ls. of Killarney, Upper, Middle and Lower. The latter is also known as Lough Leane. Nearby are the Torc and Purple Mountains, Macgillicuddy's Reeks and the Gap of Dunloe. Pop. (1971c) 7,184.

Killiecrankie Pass, Scotland. Pass 27 m. NW of Perth in the valley of the R. Garry. It extends 1½ m. from Killiecrankie Station to Garry Bridge.

Kilmarnock, Ayrshire, Scotland. Strathclyde region. Industrial town sit. on Kilmarnock Water near its confluence with the R. Irvine. Industries, engineering, carpet-making. Manu. lace, woollen goods, whisky, footwear and earthenware. The Robert Burns memorial contains many of his manuscripts, and the first edition of his works were printed here. Pop. (1973E) 47,509.

Kilrush, Clare, Irish Republic. Port sit. on the Shannon estuary. Industries, fishing and stone quarrying. Pop. (1971c) 2,671.

Kilsyth, Stirlingshire, Scotland. Strathclyde region. Town sit. 13 m. NNE of Glasgow. Industries, coalmining and hosiery production. Pop. (1973E) 9,831.

Kilwinning, Ayrshire, Scotland. Strathclyde region. Town sit. 9 m. WNW of Kilmarnock on the R. Garnock. Industries, engineering and worsted spinning. Pop. (1973E) 7,289.

Kimberley, Western Australia, Australia. District in the N, mainly fertile grassland with a mountainous core. Principal Rs. are the Ord and the Fitzroy. Mainly a cattle producing area but gold is mined at Hall's Creek.

Kimberley, Cape Province, Republic of South Africa. Town 91 m. WNW of Bloemfontein at 4,012 ft. a.s.l. Important diamond-mining centre. Manu. cement, metal goods, clothing and furniture. Some agric. and cattle ranching is possible based on irrigation schemes. Pop. (1970E) 103,789.

Kincardine, Fifeshire, Scotland. Fife region. Town sit. on the Firth of Forth, 5 m. SE of Alloa. in a coalmining area. Pop. (1973E) 1,832.

Kincardineshire, Scotland. Grampian region. Maritime county in the NE, otherwise called The Mearns, lying between the R. Dee in the N and the R. N. Esk in the S. County town, Stonehaven. Mainly mountainous, the highest peak being Mount Battock, 2,555 ft. a.s.l. In the fertile valleys and the Howe of the Mearns agric. is carried on. The chief crops are oats, barley and root vegetables. Other occupations are sheep-rearing and salmon-fishing. Pop. (1973E) 26,837.

Kineshma, Russian Soviet Federal Socialist Republic, U.S.S.R. Industrial town 50 m. ENE of Ivanovo on the Volga R. Centre for textiles, sawmilling and paper manu. Pop. (1970E) 90,000.

King Edward VII Point, Canada. Extreme SE tip of Ellesmere Island in NE Franklin District, North West Territories.

King Feisal Port, Saudi Arabia. A new deep-water port at Jidda, between Suez and Aden was commissioned in Jan. 1973 and will serve as the main port of entry for pilgrims to Mecca.

Kinghorn, Fifeshire, Scotland. Fife region. Town sit. 3 m. S of Kirkcaldy. Manu. golf clubs. Pop. (1973E) 2,113.

King Island, Tasmania, Australia. Island 55 m. off the NW coast of Tasmania in the Bass Strait. Area, 425 sq. m. (1,101 sq. km.). Fertile plain supporting dairy farms. Minerals inc. tungsten, tin, zircons.

Kingman Reef, Pacific Ocean. Islet 35 m. NW of Palmyra; former airbase. Uninhabited.

Kingsbridge, Devon, England. Market town 10 m. wsw of Dartmouth and the head of Kingsbridge Estuary. Pop. (1973E) 3,660.

Kings Canyon National Park, California, U.S.A. Region on the w slopes of the Sierra Nevada, crossed by the Middle Fork and S. Fork of the Kings R. Area, 708 sq. m. (1,834 sq. km.).

King's Lynn, Norfolk, England. Market town and port, sit. s of the Wash at the mouth of the Great Ouse R. Agric. industries, sugar-beet refining, vegetable and fruit canning, and the manu. of agric. implements. There are many fine medieval buildings. Pop. (1973E) 29,990.

King's Peak, Utah, U.S.A. Mountain peak 80 m. E of Salt Lake City in the Uinta range, at 13,498 ft. a.s.l. the highest point in Utah.

Kingsport, Tennessee, U.S.A. Industrial town 87 m. ENE of Knoxville, on the Holston R. Manu. chemicals, textiles and paper. Pop. (1970C) 31,938.

Kingston, Ontario, Canada. Port sit. on the NE of L. Ontario at the mouth of the Cataraqui R. Cap..of Frontenac county. Manu. locomotives, textiles, chemicals, aluminium goods and mining machinery.

Kingston, Jamaica. Cap. of the island, sit. on the SE coast, it is the largest and most important town and port in the Caribbean. The land-locked harbour can accommodate ocean-going vessels. Centre of the coffee trade with industries based on the agric. produce of the island. Manu. tobacco products, matches, clothing and jam. Pop. (1970C) 117,400.

Kingston, New York, U.S.A. Town 88 m. N of New York on the Hudson R. Manu. bricks, tiles, cement and clothing. Pop. (1970C) 25,544.

Kingston, Pennsylvania, U.S.A. Town sit. on the Susquehanna R. opposite Wilkes-Barre, and 90 m. NNW of Philadelphia. Industries railway engineering and anthracite mining. Manu. cigars and hosiery. Pop. (1970C) 18,325.

Kingston-upon-Hull *see* **Hull**

Kingston-upon-Thames, Greater London, England. Borough 10 m. sw of London forming a suburb on the Thames R. Residential with some industries inc. metalworking; manu. aircraft, plastics, paint. Has the Saxon coronation stone. Pop. (1973E) 138,620.

Kingstown, Windward Islands, West Indies. Town 100 m. s of Fort-de-France, Martinique, on St. Vincent island, of which it is cap. Port exporting arrowroot, cotton, sugar cane, molasses, cacao, tropical fruit. Industries inc. processing cotton and arrowroot. Pop. (1972C) 22,000.

Kingussie, Inverness-shire, Scotland. Highland region. Sit. s of Inverness on the R. Spey. Tourist centre. Pop. (1974E) 1,040.

Kinlochleven, Argyllshire, Scotland. Highland region. Town 9 m. SE of Fort William at the head of Loch Leven. Hydroelectric plant and aluminium works. Pop. (1973E) 1,036.

Kinross, Kinross-shire, Scotland. Tayside region. Town 8½ m. N of Dunfermline, on the w shore of Loch Leven. Textile mills. Pop. (1973E) 2,829.

Kinross-shire, Scotland. Tayside region. Former county SE of Perthshire and bordered on the s by Fife. Area, 82 sq. m. County town Kinross. Principal R. is the Leven running from Loch Leven. Mainly agric. Pop. (1973E) 6,834.

Kinsale, Cork, Irish Republic. Port and holiday resort on the estuary of the R. Bandon. Pop. (1971C) 1,622.

Kinshasa, Zaïre. Cap. sit. on the left bank of the Congo R. below Stanley Pool. Commercial and transportation centre. Manu. textiles and footwear. It was founded by Stanley in

1887 and is now one of the most modern cities in Africa. Pop. (1970E) 1,323,039.

Kintyre, Scotland. Peninsula sit. between the Firth of Clyde and the Atlantic, and extending 42 m. SSW from Tarbert. Principal town, Campbeltown. Mainly hilly rising to 1,462 ft. a.s.l. The chief occupations are agric., forestry, coalmining, quarrying and fishing.

Kioga Lake, Uganda. Shallow L. 80 m. long in the headwaters of the Victoria Nile. One of a chain of L.

Kipini, Coast Province, Kenya. Town 120 m. NNE of Mombasa at the mouth of the Tana R. on the Indian Ocean. Industries inc. fishing; manu. sisal. Port, handling cotton, copra, sugar cane.

Kirghizia, U.S.S.R. After the revolution, Kirghizia became part of Soviet Turkestan, which itself became an Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic within the Russian Socialist Federal Socialist Republic in 1921. In 1924, when Central Asia was reorganized territorially on a national basis, Kirghizia was separated from Turkestan and formed into an autonomous region within the Russian Soviet Federal Socialist Republic. In 1926 the Govt. of the Russian Soviet Federal Socialist Republic transformed Kirghizia into an Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic within the Russian Soviet Federal Socialist Republic and finally in 1936 Kirghizia was proclaimed one of the constituent Soviet Socialist Republics of the U.S.S.R. Area, 76,460 sq. m. (198,500 sq. km.). Cap. Frunze. Generally mountainous, rising to 24,406 ft. a.s.l. in Pobeda. Fertile valleys growing wheat, sugarbeet and cotton. Famous for its livestock breeding. General engineering industries. Pop. (1972C) 3·1m.

Kirin, Manchuria, China. (i) Province in the NE bordering on Korea in the SE. Area, 72,200 sq. m. (187,000 sq. km.). Cap. Changchun. Fertile region, even in the mountainous SE, with important crops of soya-beans, cereals, sugarbeet, tobacco and potatoes. Ginseng is cultivated. Minerals found inc. gold, iron, coal and copper. Pop. (1973E) 20m. (ii) Town and port in province of same name on the Sungari R. Manu. chemicals, cement, paper and matches. Connected by railway to Changchun. Pop. (1965E) 1·8m.

Kirkby-in-Ashfield, Nottinghamshire, England. Town 12 m. NNE of Nottingham. Centre of a coalmining region. Pop. (1973E) 23,850.

Kirkcaldy, Fifeshire, Scotland. Fife region. Town and port on the Firth of Forth. Centre of linoleum industry. Other industries are engineering, iron-founding, and textiles. Pop. (1973E) 52,390.

Kirkcudbright, Kirkcudbrightshire, Scotland. Dumfries and Galloway region. County town of Kirkcudbrightshire, SW of Dumfries on the R. Dee. Pop. (1973E) 2,448.

Kirkcudbrightshire, Scotland. Dumfries and Galloway region. Area, 899 sq. m. (2,328 sq. km.). County town, Kirkcudbright. Mainly mountainous rising to Mount Merrick, 2,764 ft. a.s.l. Chief Rs. are the Dee, the Urr, and the Cree. The principal occupations are cattle and sheep rearing, and granite quarrying. Pop. (1973E) 27,780.

Kirkenes, Finnmark, Norway. Port sit. on the Varanger Fiord in the NE near the U.S.S.R. border. Exports iron ore from the nearby Syd-Varanger mines.

Kirkintilloch, Dumbartonshire, Scotland. Strathclyde region. 8 m NE of Glasgow. Industries iron and steel foundries, and ferro-concrete works. Manu. switchgear and hosiery. Pop. (1973E) 18,270.

Kirklareli, Turkey. (i) Province of NW Turkey bounded N by Bulgaria, E by the Black Sea. Area, 2,599 sq. m. (6,731 sq. km.). Heavily forested with extensive agric. area producing sugar beet and canary grass. Pop. (1970C) 257,477. (ii) Town 100 m.

NW of Istanbul. Provincial cap., railway terminus and trading centre for grain, sugar beet, canary grass. Pop. (1970C) 27,431.

Kirklees, West Yorkshire. Metropolitan district of West Yorkshire. Pop. (1971E based on Census) 369,000.

Kirkuk, Kirkuk, Iraq. Cap. of governorate N of Baghdad. Centre of an important oilfield with pipelines to Syria and Lebanon. Trades in naphtha, salt, sheep, grain and fruit. Pop. (1972E) 559,000.

Kirkwall, Orkney, Scotland. County town and port sit. on the NE coast of Orkney mainland. Centre of agric. region, exporting agric. produce and whisky, distilled locally. Pop. (1973E) 4,348.

Kirov, Russian Soviet Federal Socialist Republic, U.S.S.R. (i) Region in the NE. Area, 46,600 sq. m. (120,700 sq. km.). Partially forested basin of the Vyatka R. (ii) Cap. of region of same name NE of Gorki on the Vyatka R. Industries railway and agric. engineering. Manu. textiles, footwear and matches. Pop. (1972E) 349,000.

Kirovabad, Azerbaijan, U.S.S.R. Town 110 m. SE of Tbilisi. The second largest town of the Azerbaijan Rep. and the industrial and cultural centre of the region. Manu. textiles and wine. Pop. (1974E) 203,000.

Kirovograd, Ukraine, U.S.S.R. (i) Region in the S, drained by the Dnieper R. Area, 9,340 sq. m. (24,190 sq. km.). Mainly agric. with large deposits of lignite and some coalmining. (ii) Cap. of region of same name 160 m. SE of Kiev. Manu. agric. machinery, clothing, soap and food products. Pop. (1973E) 211,000.

Kirovakean, Armenian Soviet Socialist Republic, U.S.S.R. Town 35 m. E of Leninakan. Industries inc. manu. chemical products, tanning, food processing, rug making.

Kirriemuir, Angus, Scotland. Tayside region. Town 5 m. WNW of Forfar. Manu, jute cloth. Sir J. M. Barrie was born here in 1860 and Kirriemuir became the 'Thrums' of his novels. Pop. (1973E) 4,295.

Kirsehir, Turkey. (i) Province of central Turkey extending from the Delice R. (NE) to the Kizil Irmak (SW). Forested and agric. Main products grain, linseed oil, mohair. (ii) Town 85 m. SE of Ankara, Pop. (1970C) 212,083. Provincial cap. The main industry is carpet making. Pop. (1970C) 33,173.

Kiruna, Norrbotten, Sweden. Town 165 m. WNW of Luleå between the ore-bearing mountains of Kiirunavaara and Luossavaara. In area it is the largest town in the world, containing vast iron ore minefields.

Kiryu, Honshū, Japan. Town 60 m. NNW of Tōkyō. Manu. textiles esp. silk.

Kisangani, Zaïre. Town sit. on the upper Congo R. below Stanley Falls. Important transportation centre. Pop. (1970E) 229,596.

Kiselyovsk, Russian Soviet Federal Socialist Republic, U.S.S.R. Town 156 m. SE of Novosibirsk in the Novosibirsk region. An important coalmining and mining equipment centre in the Kuznetsk basin. Pop. (1974E) 125,000.

Kishinev, Moldavian Soviet Socialist Republic, U.S.S.R. Town sit. WNW of Odessa. Cap., commercial and cultural centre in a rich agric. area with extensive food industry. Manu. leather goods, wine and hosiery. Pop. (1974E) 432,000.

Kiskunfélegyháza, Bács-Kiskun, Hungary. Town 63 m. SE of Budapest. Centre of a rich agric. district trading in fruit, cereals, wine, livestock and tobacco.

Kislovodsk, Russian Soviet Federal Socialist Republic, U.S.S.R. Health resort 110 m. NW of Ordzhonikidze in North Ossetian A.S.S.R. Pop. (1974E) 125,000.

Kisumu, Nyanza, Kenya. R. port sit. at the head of the Kavirondo gulf on the NE shore of L. Victoria. Pop. (1969E) 30,700.

Kitakyushu, Kyūshū, Japan. Town in the SW comprising the former towns of Moji, Kokura, Tobata, Wakamatsu and Yawata. One of Japan's largest centres for heavy industry and the chemical industry. Pop. (1970C) 1,042,000.

Kitchener, Ontario, Canada. Town 34 m. WNW of Hamilton in Waterloo county. Industries, meat packing, tanning and brewing. Manu. rubber tyres, commercial vehicles, textiles, furniture and gloves. Pop. (1971E) 111,804.

Kithira, Greece. Island at the entrance to the Gulf of Laconia off the SE coast of Peloponnessos. Area, 106 sq. m. (274 sq. km.). Chief town, Kithira. Main occupation growing vines and olives.

Kitimat, British Columbia, Canada. Port 70 m. ESE of Prince Rupert at the head of the Douglas Channel. Has the largest aluminium smelter in the world.

Kitwe, Western Province, Zambia. Town 30 m. WNW of Ndola. Commercial centre for the copper-mining centre of Nkana which is in the vicinity. Pop. (1972E) 251,600.

Kitzbühel, Tirol, Austria. Winter sports resort sit. 50 m. ENE of Innsbruck. A former copper-mining town. Pop. 7,500.

Kiukiang, Kiangsi, China. R. port sit. 80 m. N of Nanchang on the Yangtse-kiang R. Trades in rice, tea, cotton and tobacco. Manu. cotton goods.

Kivu, Zaïre. Province in the E containing the major part of the Albert National Park. Area, 100,030 sq. m. (259,080 sq. km.). Cap. Bukavu, sit. at extreme S end of L. Kivu. Coffee, pyrethrum and cinchona are grown, and cattle raised in the E. The W is mainly tropical rain-forest. Pop. (1970E) 3,361,883.

Kivu, Lake, Zaïre/Rwanda. Lake, 60 m. long, sit. between L. Idi Amin Dada and L. Tanganyika, at 4,829 ft. a.s.l. In the S it discharges into L. Tanganyika by the Rusizi R. The chief ports are Bukavu, Goma and Kisenyi.

Kizil Irmak River, Turkey. Largest R. of Asia Minor. Rises in Kizil Dagh and flows for *c.* 600 m. to the Black Sea at Cape Bafra NW of Samsun.

Kizyl, Tuva Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic, U.S.S.R. Town 305 m. S of Krasnoyarsk on the Yenisei R. Cap. of Tuva, centre of a mining, farming and lumbering area. Industries inc. tanning; manu. sheepskin and timber products.

Kladno, Bohemia, Czechoslovakia. Town 15 m. WNW of Prague in the Středočeský region. Important industries of coal, iron and steel, and engineering. Pop. (1970E) 57,000.

Klagenfurt, Carinthia, Austria. Cap. of Federal State of Carinthia sit. 60 m. SW of Graz on the Glan R., near the E end of the Wörthersee. Holiday resort. Manu. chemicals, textiles, leather and metal goods. Pop. (1971C) 74,326.

Klaipéda, Lithuania, U.S.S.R. Port sit. at the entrance to the Kurskiy Zaliv, a large lagoon on the Baltic Sea. An important centre since the 16th cent. trading in timber, grain and fish. Manu. textiles and products associated with timber. Pop. (1974E) 160,000.

Klaksvig, Faroe Islands. Town 16 m. NNE of Thorshavn on SW Bordo Island. Port.

Klerksdorp, Transvaal, Republic of South Africa. Town 100 m. WSW of Johannesburg on the Schoonspruit R. 10 m. above the confluence with the Vaal R. at 4,350 ft. a.s.l. Centre of an agric. and gold mining region. Pop. 60,000.

Knob Lake *see* **Schefferville**

Klondike River, Yukon Territory, Canada. Small R. which joins the Yukon R. at Dawson.

Klosterneuburg, Vienna, Austria. Town sit. on the NW outskirts of Vienna on the Danube R. Produces wine. An Augustinian abbey, founded in 1106, is sit. here. Pop. (1971C) 21,912.

Klyuchevskaya Sopka, U.S.S.R. Active volcano in the Kamchatka peninsula sit. 220 m. NNE of Petropavlosk-Kamchatski at 15,666 ft. a.s.l.

Knaresborough, North Yorkshire, England. Town 3 m. ENE of Harrogate on the R. Nidd. Manu. rugs and linens. Limestone quarrying in the vicinity. Pop. (1973E) 11,780.

Knockmealdown Mountains, Irish Republic. Mountain range extending 15 m. E to W between the counties of Tipperary and Waterford. The highest peak is 2,609 ft. a.s.l.

Knowsley, Merseyside, England. Metropolitan district of Merseyside. Pop. (1971E based on Census) 198,000.

Knoxville, Tennessee, U.S.A. City and port on the Tennessee R. Industrial centre of a region of coal, iron and zinc mines and marble quarries. Manu. textiles, iron goods and furniture. Also the administrative centre of the Tennessee Valley Authority. Pop. (1970C) 174,587.

Knutsford, Cheshire, England. Town 15 m. SW of Manchester. Manu. paper and textiles. The inspiration of Mrs. Gaskell's novel 'Cranford'. Pop. (1973E) 14,840.

Kobarid, Slovenia, Yugoslavia. Village in the NW sit. 45 m. WNW of Ljubljana, on the Isonzo R. near the Italian frontier. Formerly Italian and ceded to Yugoslavia in 1947.

Kōbe, Honshū, Japan. Port and cap. of Hyogo prefecture 19 m. W of Osaka on Osaka Bay. Important industrial centre, which has expanded rapidly in recent years. Main occupations are ship-building, engineering, sugar-refining and production of rubber goods, textiles and chemicals. Pop. (1970C) 1,289,000.

København *see* **Copenhagen**

Kocaeli, Turkey. Province of NW Turkey bounded N by the Black Sea, W by Sea of Marmara, S by Samauli Mountains. Area, 3,257 sq. m. (8,436 sq. km.). Cap. Izmet. Heavily forested, with valuable beechwoods. Minerals inc. lead, manganese, iron, copper, zinc. Agric. areas produce maize, sugar beet, cotton, flax, tobacco. Pop. (1970C) 383,552.

Kochi, Shikoku, Japan. Port and cap. of Kochi prefecture. Sit. 143 m. SW of Osaka on the Gulf of Kyukō. Esp. noted for coral goods, paper and dried fish (bonito). Pop. (1970C) 240,000.

Kodiak Island, Alaska, U.S.A. Island in the Gulf of Alaska, 100 m. in length. First European settlement in Alaska took place by the Russians in 1784. Chief occupation salmon fishing. Pop. (1970C) 3,798 (city).

Kodok, Sudan. Town sit. S of Khartoum on the White Nile R.

Koforidua, Eastern Province, Ghana. Town 40 m. N of Accra. Distribution centre for cacao. Pop. (1970C) 69,804.

Kofu, Honshū, Japan. Cap. of Yamanashi prefecture sit. 68 m. W of Tōkyō. Manu. silk goods, food products, saké and glassware.

Kohat, N.W. Frontier Province, Pakistan. Town 103 m. W of Rawalpindi. Trades in salt and grain.

Kokand, Uzbekistan, U.S.S.R. Town sit. 350 m. ENE of Bokhara in the Fergana Valley. Manu. textiles inc. silk, and fertilizers. Pop. (1974E) 147,000.

Kokomo, Indiana, U.S.A. City 50 m. N of Indianapolis. Manu. glass,

iron, steel and brass goods and parts for cars and tractors. Pop. (1970C) 44,042.

Koko Nor, Chinghai, China. Salt L. about 160 m. WNW of Lanchow. Area, 2,300 sq. m. (5,957 sq. km.). Over 10,000 ft. a.s.l.

Kokura *see* **Kitakyushu**

Kola Peninsula, Murmansk, U.S.S.R. Peninsula between the Barents Sea in the N and the White Sea in the S. Area, 50,000 sq. m. (129.500 sq. km.). Low granite plateau yielding important minerals, esp. apatite and nepheline which are exported from Kandalaksha.

Kolar Gold Fields, Mysore, India. Sit. 45 m. E of Bangalore. Area, 14 sq. m. (36 sq. km.). Produce 90% of India's gold. The gold deposits were first worked in 1880.

Kolarovgrad *see* **Shumen**

Kolberg *see* **Kolobrzeg**

Kolding, Vejle, Denmark. Port sit. 29 m. SSW of Horsens on the Kolding Fiord. Manu. machinery, textiles, cement and food products. Pop. (1973E) 54,365.

Kolhapur, Maharashtra, India. Town 180 m. SSE of Bombay. Manu. pottery, textiles and matches. Pop. (1971C) 259,068.

Köln *see* **Cologne**

Kolobrzeg, Koszalin, Poland. Port and resort sit. on the Baltic Sea at the mouth of the Prosnica R. Manu. machinery.

Kolombangara, Solomon Islands, Pacific Ocean. Island 5 m. W of New Georgia across the Kula Gulf. Area, 20 m. by 15 m. Volcanic.

Kolomna, Russian Soviet Federal Socialist Republic, U.S.S.R. Town 65 m. SE of Moscow on the Moskva R. near its confluence with the Oka R. Railway engineering centre with manu. of locomotives, diesel engines, wagons and textile machinery. Pop. (1974E) 141,000.

Kolomyya, Ukraine, U.S.S.R. Town sit. 110 m. SE of Lvov on the Prut R. Formerly Polish but ceded to the U.S.S.R. in 1945. Manu. chemicals and textiles. Pop. (1974E) 141,000.

Kolonje, Kolonje, Albania. Town 20 m. S of Koritsa at the foot of the Grammos mountains, a lignite mining centre. Otherwise called Ersekë.

Kolwezi, Shaba, Zaïre. Town sit. 90 m. W of Likasi. Commercial centre of a copper and cobalt mining region.

Kolyma Range, Russian Soviet Federal Socialist Republic, U.S.S.R. Mountain range in Khabarovsk, extending NE for 500 m. between the Kolyma R. and the Sea of Okhotsk.

Kolyma River, Russian Soviet Federal Socialist Republic, U.S.S.R. Rises on the Pacific divide N of the Sea of Okhotsk and flows for 1,600 m. through the Cherskogo Mountains to the tundra of the Kolyma depression. Principal trib. are the Omolon R. (700 m.) and the Anyui R.

Komandorski Islands, Russian Soviet Federal Socialist Republic, U.S.S.R. A group of islands in Khabarovsk Territory, between the Kamchatka peninsula and the Aleutian Islands. The two largest are Bering and Medny and the main village is Nikolskoye.

Komárom, Hungary. Town on the right bank of the Danube R. opposite Komarno, Czech. Railway centre and R. port. Industries inc. textiles, sawmilling.

Komati River, Republic of South Africa/Swaziland. R. in SE Africa rising in the Transvaal and flowing for *c.* 500 m. to Delagoa Bay where it enters the Indian Ocean, 15 m. NE of Lourenço Marques.

Komi Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic, part of Russian Soviet Federal Socialist Republic, U.S.S.R.

Area, 160,540 sq. m. (415,800 sq. km.). Constituted as an Autonomous Republic 1936. Cap. Syktyvkar, sit. 140 m. ENE of Kotlas. Mainly forested with tundra in the N. Chief industries are coal, oil, timber, gas, asphalt and building materials; also livestock breeding and dairy farming. Pop. (1972E) 984,000.

Komi-Permyak National Area, Russian Soviet Federal Socialist Republic, U.S.S.R. A National Area in the Perm Region. Area, 160,540 sq. m. (415,900 sq. km.). Cap. Kudymkar, sit. 90 m. NE of Perm. Mainly forested. Industries associated with timber. Pop. (1974E) 1,012,000.

Kommunar, Russian Soviet Federal Socialist Republic, U.S.S.R. Town 90 m. NW of Abakan in the Kuznetsk Ala-Tau, Krasnoyarsk Territory. Gold mining centre. Pop. (1974E) 127,000.

Kommunizma Peak, Tadzhikistan, U.S.S.R. Highest mountain in the U.S.S.R. sit. in the Akademiya Nauk Range of the Pamirs. 24,590 ft. a.s.l.

Komotini, Thrace, Greece. Cap. of the Rodhopi prefecture 140 m. ENE of Thessaloníki. Trades in cereals, vegetables and tobacco. Pop. (1971C) 28,896.

Kompong Cham, Kompong Cham, Khmer Republic. Town 45 m. NE of Phnom Penh on the Mekong R. Provincial cap. Centre of a rubber growing area. Industries inc. manu. rubber, beverages. Pop. (1970E) 820,000.

Kompong Chhang, Kompong Chhang, Khmer Republic. Town 50 m. NNW of Phnom Penh, on the Tonle Sap R. at the head of navigation. Trading centre for livestock, industries inc. manu. bricks, pottery. Pop. (1970E) 273,000.

Kompomg Speu, Kompong Speu, Khmer Republic. Town 25 m. wsw of Phnom Penh. Industries inc. silk spinning. Trade in timber. Pop. (1970E) 307,000.

Kompong Thom, Kompong Thom, Khmer Republic. Town 75 m. N of Phnom Penh on the Stung Sen R. Centre of a thickly forested area hunted for big game. R. port. Pop. (1970E) 322,000.

Komsolsk-on-Amur, Russian Soviet Federal Socialist Republic, U.S.S.R. Town 165 m. NE of Khabarovsk on the Amur R. Industries ship-building and sawmilling. Manu. steel, chemicals, wood pulp and paper. Pop. (1974E) 234,000.

Kong Karls Land, Svalbard, Norway. Island group E of Spitsbergen in the Barents Sea. Area, 128 sq. m. (332 sq. km.). The main island is Kongsoya, rising to 1,050 ft. a.s.l.

Königsberg *see* **Kaliningrad**

Konstantinovka, Ukraine, U.S.S.R. Town 36 m. N of Donetsk in the Donbas. Manu. iron and steel, glass and chemicals.

Konya, Konya, Turkey. Cap. of Konya province 145 m. s of Ankara at 3,300 ft. a.s.l. Noted for breeding of horses and camels. Manu. carpets, textiles and leather goods. Anc. cap. of Lycaonia and reputed to have been visited by St. Paul. Pop. (1970C) 200,464.

Kootenay River, Canada/U.S.A. R. in Brit. Columbia rising in the Rocky Mountains and flowing for 407 m. looping into Montana and Idaho (U.S.A.), flowing through the Kootenay L., and joining the Columbia R. at Castlegar 16 m. N of Trail in Brit. Columbia.

Kopeisk, Russian Soviet Federal Socialist Republic, U.S.S.R. Town 11 m. SE of Chelyabinsk. Centre for lignite mining. Pop. (1974E) 156,000.

Kopparberg, Sweden. County of central Sweden on the Norwegian border. Area, 11,648 sq. m. Main cities Falun (cap.), Ludvika, Borlange, Avesta, Hedemora, Sater. Surface rises to mountains on the Norwegian border. Agric. and dairy farming in the centre around L. Silja. Grangesberg is the centre of a

major iron, copper, lead and zinc mining area, with steelworks and other industries inc. lumbering, textiles, tanning. Pop. (1972E) 278,723.

Korca *see* **Korçë**

Korçë, Korçë, Albania. Cap. of the Korçë district in the SE, and the fifth largest town in Albania, sit. 70 m. SE of Tirana. Industries, sugar-refining, brewing and flour milling. Pop. (1970E) 47,000.

Korčula, Croatia, Yugoslavia. Island in the Adriatic Sea, part of the Dalmatian arch. Area, 107 sq. m. (277 sq. km.). Chief town Korčula. Chief occupations are vine and olive growing, fishing and marble quarrying.

Kordofan, Sudan. Province of central Sudan. Main cities El Obeid (cap.) and Nahud. Plateau at average 2,000 ft. with ranges rising to 4,000 ft. Main products livestock, gum arabic, of which it is a major source. Pop. (1968E) 2,746,000.

Korea, East Asia. Peninsula extending SE into the Sea of Japan and divided politically between North Korea and South Korea, the frontier corresponding roughly with the 38th parallel of lat. The area of the Rep. of Korea (South) is 38,452 sq. m. (99,591 sq. km.). Chief cities Seoul (cap.), Pusan. The area of the Peoples Democratic Rep. of Korea (North) is 47,225 sq. m. (122,313 sq. km.). Chief cities Pyongyang (cap.), Kaesong, Chungjin. Mainly mountainous, with the main range extending down the E coast and fertile lowland on the W. The coastline is deeply indented with many off-shore islands; most good harbours are on the E and S coast. The major Rs. flow W to drain the fertile plains and inc. the Taedong, Han, Kum and Somjin Rs., and the Naktong R. flows S into the Korea Strait. South Korea has *c.* 22·5m. acres of arable land, of which *c.* 5m. are cultivated, main crops being rice, barley, wheat, beans, tobacco. The only important mineral deposit is tungsten. Fisheries are important. Industries are mainly concentrated on producing consumer goods, also textiles, fertilizers, cement, plastic products, newsprint. In North Korea *c.* 20% of the land is cultivable with irrigation and soil conservation, producing mainly rice. There is stock farming on larger state farms. There are valuable forest and mineral resources, esp. coal, iron, lead, zinc, copper, tungsten, nickel, manganese, graphite, oil. There is a deep-sea fishing fleet. Industries inc. manu. textiles, chemical fertilizers, iron and steel. About 40% of workers are employed in industry. Pop. of South Korea (1974E) 33·96m. Pop. of North Korea (1973E) 14·7m.

Korinthos, Korinthia, Greece. Cap. of prefecture sit. on the Gulf of Korinthos at the W end of the Korinthos Canal. Trading centre for wine and currants. Pop. (1971C) 20,773.

Korinthos Canal, Greece. Ship canal across the isthmus of Korinthia, extending 4 m. NW to SE from the Gulf of Korinthos to the Saronic Gulf.

Koritza *see* **Korçë**

Koriyama, Honshū, Japan. Town 66 m. S of Sendai. Manu. machinery, textiles and chemicals. Pop. (1970C) 242,000.

Kortrijk *see* **Courtrai**

Koryak National Area, Russian Soviet Federal Socialist Republic, U.S.S.R. A National Area in NE Siberia, inc. part of the Kamchatka peninsula. Area, 152,000 sq. m. (393,680 sq. km.). Cap. Palana. Main occupations are reindeer breeding, fishing and hunting. Pop. (1970E) 31,000.

Kos, Dodecanese, Greece. (i) Island in the Dodecanese group off the Turkish coast in the Aegean Sea. Area, 109 sq. m. (282 sq. km.). Low-lying and fertile. Main products cereals, olive oil, fruits and wine. (ii) Chief town of (i) sit. on the NE coast. Trading centre for agric. produce. Industries inc. fishing.

Kosciusko, Mount, New South Wales, Australia. Mountain peak sit. in the Australian Alps. Highest summit in Australia, 7,328 ft. a.s.l.

Košice, Slovakia, Czechoslovakia. Cap. of the Východoslovenská region sit. 190 m. ENE of Bratislava, and on the Hornád R. Industries, engineering, food processing and sawmilling. Manu. chemicals, textiles and fertilizers. Pop. (1970E) 142,000.

Koso Gol, Mongolia. L. sit. in the N near the U.S.S.R. frontier, and 350 m. NW of Ulan Bator, at 5,300 ft. a.s.l. Drained in the S by the Selenga R.

Kosovo-Metohija, Serbia, Yugoslavia. An autonomous region bordering on Albania. Area, 3,997 sq. m. (10,352 sq. km.). Cap. Priština, sit. 150 m. S of Belgrade. Mainly agric. producing cereals and fruit.

Kostroma, Russian Soviet Federal Socialist Republic, U.S.S.R. Cap. of region of same name sit. 45 m. ENE of Yaroslavl at the confluence of the Volga R. and the Kostroma R. Noted for linen products since the 16th cent. Manu. footwear, paper and clothing. Pop. (1974E) 240,000.

Kostroma River. Russian Soviet Federal Socialist Republic, U.S.S.R. A 250 m. trib. of the R. Volga.

Koszalin, Koszalin, Poland. Cap. of province of same name near Baltic Sea coast. Manu. agric. machinery, textiles, food products and bricks.

Kotah, Rajasthan, India. Town 120 m. S of Jaipur on the Chambal R. Manu. textiles. Pop. (1971C) 213,005.

Kota Kinabalu, Sabah, Malaysia. Cap. of Sabah and port sit. on the W coast, 150 m. W of Sandakan. Industries rice-milling and fishing. Exports rubber and timber. Pop. (1970C) 42,000.

Köthen, Halle, East Germany. Town 35 m. NNW of Leipzig. Industries, textiles, engineering and sugar refining. Pop. (1973E) 35,798.

Kotka, Kymi, Finland. Port sit. on an island in the Gulf of Finland. Centre of a timber and woodpulp industry. Pop. (1970C) 33,463.

Kotlas, Russian Soviet Federal Socialist Republic, U.S.S.R. Town in the Arkhangelsk region, sit. near the confluence of the N. Dvina R. and the Vychegda R. Important transportation centre and R. port. Industries shipbuilding and repairing, wood-processing and cellulose paper works. Pop. (1970E) 40,000.

Kotor Gulf, Montenegro, Yugoslavia. Gulf in the Adriatic Sea, 20 m. in length. Chief port Kotor.

Koutiala, Mali. Town 170 m. E of Bamako. Centre of an agric. area. Industries inc. cotton ginning.

Kovno *see* **Káunas**

Kovrov, Russian Soviet Federal Socialist Republic, U.S.S.R. Town 44 m. SSE of Ivanovo, on the Klyazma R. Important railway centre. Industries railway engineering, textiles and excavator production. Pop. (1974E) 132,000.

Kowloon, China. Town sit. on Kowloon peninsula opposite, and forming part of, Hong Kong. Important port and railway centre. Manu. rubber and cotton goods, ropes and cement. Pop. 750,000.

Kozáni, Greece. (i) A prefecture in Macedonia, sit. E of the Pindus Mountains and drained by the Aliákmon R. Area, 1,375 sq. m. (3,562 sq. km.). Mainly agric. (ii) Cap. of prefecture of same name sit. 65 m. WSW of Thessaloníki, on the Aliákmon R. at 2,350 ft. a.s.l. Pop. (1971C) 23,240.

Kozhikode, Kerala, India. Port on the Malabar coast. An important calico-producing town in the 17th cent. Its former name was Calicut. Manu. ropes, mats and soap. Exports inc. coffee, tea, spices,

copra and coconuts. Pop. (1971c) 333,980.

Kragujevac, Serbia, Yugoslavia. Town 60 m. SSE of Belgrade on the Lepenica R. Manu. munitions and metallurgical products. Pop. (1971c) 71,180.

Kra Isthmus, Thailand. An isthmus in the S connecting the Malay peninsula with the mainland of Asia.

Krakow, Poland. Province of S Poland extending from the upper Vistula R. to the High Tatra on the Czech. border. Area, 5,900 sq. m. Chief cities Kracow (cap.), Tarnow, Nowa Huta, Nowy Sacz. Agric. areas produce cereals, potatoes, livestock. Minerals inc. salt (at Wieliczka and Bochnia), iron, lead, zinc and coal. Industries inc. lumbering, mining; manu. chemicals, machinery, railway stock, wood and metal products. Pop. (1972E) 610,000.

Kramatorsk, Ukraine, U.S.S.R. Town 110 m. SSE of Kharkov. Centre of heavy engineering and a railway junction. Pop. (1972E) 157,000.

Krasnodar, Russian Soviet Federal Socialist Republic, U.S.S.R. (i) Territory in the N Caucasus adjacent to the Sea of Azov and the Black Sea. Area, 34,200 sq. m. (88,578 sq. km.). Principal R. is the Kuban. Mainly agric. producing wheat, rice, fruit, tobacco, sunflowers and livestock. (ii) Cap. of territory of the same name on the lower Kuban R. Principal industries, food processing, oil refining and railway engineering. Pop. (1974E) 519,000.

Krasnovodsk, Turkmenistan, U.S.S.R. Port sit. on the SE coast of the Caspian Sea. Important railway and oil pipeline terminus. Pop. (1970E) 45,000.

Krasnoyarsk, Russian Soviet Federal Socialist Republic, U.S.S.R. (i) Territory in central Siberia extending from the Sayan Mountains in the S to the Taimyr peninsula in the Arctic Ocean. Area, 928,000 sq. m. (2,404,000 sq. km.). Principal R. is the Yenisei. Mainly forested with some agric. in the S. Large deposits of gold, coal, graphite, iron-ore and uranium. (ii) Cap. of territory of the same name sit. on the Yenisei R. and the Trans-Siberian railway. Industrial centre of a gold-producing area. Manu. heavy engineering products, textiles, paper and cement. Pop. (1974E) 728,000.

Kratie, Kratie, Khmer Republic. Town 95 m. NE of Phnom Penh on the Mekong R. at the head of navigation. Sit. in a heavily forested area and trading in timber and hides.

Krefeld, North Rhine-Westphalia, West Germany. Town NW of Düsseldorf, adjacent to the Rhine R. An important textile centre since the 17th cent. Other manu. machinery, steel, chemicals and clothing. Pop. (1970E) 222,666.

Kremenchung, Ukraine, U.S.S.R. Town 165 m. ESE of Kiev on the Dnieper R. Industries, engineering, textiles, food processing and sawmilling. Pop. (1974E) 171,000.

Krems-an-der-Donau, Lower Austria, Austria. Town on the Danube R. Trades in wine, fruit and preserves. Pop. (1971c) 22,399.

Krishna River, India. Rises in the W Ghats 40 m. inland from the Arabian Sea near Mahabaleshwar and flows 800 m., first SE past Sangli, then ENE into Tamil Nadu (along the state frontier), then ESE to enter the Bay of Bengal 40 m. SW of Masulipatam in a broad delta. Used extensively for irrigation and power. Linked by navigable canal with the Godavari R. delta and the Buckingham canal. Main tribs. the Bhima and Tungabhadra Rs. The main stream is only navigable by small craft below Bezwada.

Kristiania *see* **Oslo**

Kristiansand, Vest-Agder, Norway. Cap. of Vest-Agder county and port sit. at the mouth of the Otra R. on the Skagerrak. Industries textiles, smelting, flour and woollen milling and fishing. Pop. (1971E) 57,748.

Kristianstad, Kristianstad, Sweden. Cap. of Kristianstad county sit. on the Helge R., in s Sweden. Industries textiles, engineering and sugar refining. Pop. (1971E) 55,958.

Kristiansund, Møre og Romsdal, Norway. Cap. of Møre og Romsdal county, sit. on four small islands in the N. Sea. Principal industries fish canning and processing. Pop. (1973E) 18,784.

Krivoi Rog, Ukraine, U.S.S.R. Town sit. 81 m. sw of Dnepropetrovsk on the Ingulets R. Centre of a very rich iron-ore area. Manu. chemicals, iron and steel, and machine tools. Pop. (1974E) 620,000.

Krk, Croatia, Yugoslavia. Island sit. in the Adriatic Sea SSE of Rijeka. Area, 166 sq. m. (430 sq. km.). Cap. Krk. Noted for fruit and wines.

Kronoberg, Sweden. County of s Sweden. Area, 3,826 sq. m. Main cities Vaxjo (cap.), Ljungby. Undulating area with numerous marshes, Ls. and Rs. Main occupations lumbering, sawmilling, paper making. Important glass industries at Orretors and Kosta. Pop. (1972E) 168,050.

Kronstadt, Russian Soviet Federa Socialist Republic, U.S.S.R. City 14 m. W of Leningrad on SE Kotlin Island in the E Gulf of Finland. Naval base with arsenal, docks and shipyards and naval forts and batteries commanding the approach to Leningrad. Founded by Peter the Great, 1703. Industries inc. sawmilling; manu. clothing, shoes. Pop. (1970E) 50,000.

Kroonstad, Orange Free State, Republic of South Africa. Town NNE of Bloemfontein on the Vals R., at 4,491 ft. a.s.l. Centre of an agric. district. Manu. clothing. Industries engineering and motor assembly plants. Pop. 51,000.

Kropotkin, Russian Soviet Federal Socialist Republic, U.S.S.R. Town 80 m. ENE of Krasnodar on the Kuban R. Industry railway engineering. Trades in agric. products. Pop. (1970E) 55,000.

Kruger National Park, Republic of South Africa. Protected area sit. along the frontier between NE Transvaal and Moçambique. 200 m. in length and 30–60 m. wide. Almost every species of native game is found here.

Krugersdorp, Transvaal, Republic of South Africa. Town 20 m. WNW of Johannesburg on the Witwatersrand. Centre of a gold, uranium and manganese mining area. Pop. (1970E) 91,202.

Krujë, Albania. Town 12 m. N of Tirana sit. at 2,000 ft. above the Ishm R. valley. Main occupations olive growing, handicraft industries.

Ksar-es-Souk, Meknès, Morocco. Town 150 m. SSE of Meknès at the s foot of the High Atlas Mountains, at 2,950 ft. a.s.l. Route centre and trading centre for wool, dates, olive oil, esparto. Pop. (1971E) 45,710.

Kuala Lumpur, Selangor, Malaysia. City 200 m. NW of Singapore on the Klang R. Cap. and state cap., administration and communications centre. Tin mining and rubber growing in the neighbourhood. Developed rapidly from a village in the 1870s. Pop. (1970C) 451,810.

Kuban River, U.S.S.R. Rises on Mount Elbruz in the Caucasus and flows for 450 m. entering the Black Sea s of the Taman peninsula, and sends a branch N to the Sea of Azov.

Kubena, Lake, Russian Soviet Federal Socialist Republic, U.S.S.R. L. sit. in the Vologda region. Area, 140 sq. m. (363 sq. km.). Drained by the Sukhona R. to the N. Dvina R., and linked by canal with the Sheksna R.

Kuching, Sarawak, Malaysia. Cap. and port on the Sarawak R. sit. 15 m. above the mouth. Exports inc. rubber and pepper. Pop. (1970C) 63,535.

Kucovë *see* **Qytet Stalin**

Kufra Oases, South Cyrenaica, Libya. A group of five oases in the Libyan

Desert, 575 m. SE of Benghazi. Important caravan junction. Dates and barley are grown.

Kuibyshev, Russian Soviet Federal Socialist Republic, U.S.S.R. Cap. of the Kuibyshev region, sit. at the confluence of the Volga R. with the Samara R. Important industrial, commercial and transportation centre. Manu. aircraft, locomotives, tractors, chemicals and textiles. Pop. (1974E) 1,140,000.

Kukes, Albania. Town 45 m. E of Scutari on the Drin R. near the Yugoslav border. Commercial centre of Albanian Kosovo.

Kulu, Punjab, India. Village 50 m. ESE of Dharmsala on the Beas R. Trading centre for grain, wool, fruit, tea, honey, timber, with handicraft industries.

Kuldja, Sinkiang-Uighur, China. Town in the NW 40 m. from the U.S.S.R. border on the Ili R. Trades in tea and livestock.

Kumamoto, Kyūshū, Japan. Cap. of Kumamoto prefecture 50 m. E of Nagasaki. Commercial centre. Manu. textiles and food products. Pop. (1970C) 440,000.

Kumasi, Ashanti, Ghana. Cap. of Ashanti region. The second largest city of Ghana. Important transportation and commercial centre of a main cocoa-growing area. Industries metal working, weaving and local crafts. Pop. (1970C) 342,986.

Kumbakonam, Tamil Nadu, India. Town 160 m. SSW of Madras on the Cauvery R. delta. Anc. cap. of the Chola kings and a religious centre. Manu. metal goods and textiles. Pop. (1971C) 112,971.

Kunaitra, Damascus, Syria. Otherwise called El Quneitra, town 40 m. SW of Damascus near the Israeli border. Centre of an agric. district producing tobacco, olives, fruit, cereals.

Kunar, Eastern Province, Afghánistán. Town 27 m. NE of Jalalabad on the Kunar R. near the Pakistan frontier, sit. in an irrigated oasis producing rice, maize and fruit. The main industry is furniture making.

Kunduz, Kataghan, Afghánistán. Town 15 m. WNW of Khanabad sit. in an oasis on the Kunduz R. which produces rice and cotton. The main industries are cotton ginning, milling cottonseed oil, rice and flour; manu. soap.

Kunene River, Angola. Rises in the Benguela Plateau at 5,800 ft. a.s.l. and flows for 720 m. SSW entering the S. Atlantic Ocean. For 200 m. from its mouth it forms the boundary between Angola and South West Africa.

Kungur, Russian Soviet Federal Socialist Republic, U.S.S.R. Town 48 m. SSE of Perm. Noted for leather goods. Pop. (1970E) 65,000.

Kunlun, Asia. Extensive mountain range in central Asia sit. E of the Pamirs between the Tarim Basin in the N and the Tibetan plateau in the S. The highest peak is Ulugh Muztagh, 25,338 ft. a.s.l.

Kunming, Yunnan, China. Cap. of Yunnan province in S central China, at 6,300 ft. a.s.l. Commercial centre and terminus of the Burma Road. Manu. chemicals, textiles, machinery and cement. Pop. 1m.

Kuopio, Kuopio, Finland. Cap. of the Kuopio province NE of Helsinki on L. Kallavesi. Industry wood products. Pop. (1970C) 63,766.

Kupang, Timor, Indonesia. Town at the SW tip of Timor island on Kupang Bay. Port handling copra, hides, sandalwood, pearls. Airport.

Kurashiki, Okayama, Japan. Town 10 m. WSW of Okayama. Railway junction. Industries inc. manu. textiles, floor mats, wood and metal products. Pop. (1973C) 368,000.

Kurdistan, Central Asia. Area of plateau and mountain extending across parts of SE Turkey, NE Iraq and NW Iran and inhabited by the Kurds, who are a Moslem, tribal people. Most settlements are in the SE Anatolian and NW Zagros mountains, and survive by nomadic stock farming in summer, on the mountain pastures, and some agric. and rug making in the valleys in winter. Their claims for national autonomy since the Paris Peace Conference of 1919 have so far not materialized.

Kure, Honshū, Japan. Port 15 m. SSE of Hiroshima. Industries shipbuilding, engineering, iron and steel. Pop. (1970C) 235,000.

Kurgan, Russian Soviet Federal Socialist Republic, U.S.S.R. Cap. of the Kurgan region 160 m. E of Chelyabinsk on the Tobol R. Centre of an agric. area with associated industries. Pop. (1974E) 278,000.

Kurgan-Tyube, Tadzhik Soviet Socialist Republic, U.S.S.R. Town 50 m. S of Stalinabad. The main industry is cotton processing, also food processing.

Kuria, Gilbert Islands, West Pacific. Island formerly called Woodle Island in the N Gilbert group. Area, 4·9 sq. m.

Kuria Muria Islands, Oman. A group of five islands sit. off the S coast of Oman in the Arabian Sea. Area, 28 sq. m. (72 sq. km.). Hallaniya, the largest island, is the only inhabited one.

Kuril Islands, Russian Soviet Federal Socialist Republic, U.S.S.R. Island chain extending 650 m. between Cape Lopatka on the Kamchatka peninsula to Hokkaido, Japan, and separating the Sea of Okhotsk from the Pacific Ocean. Area, 5,700 sq. m., consisting of 50 islands and numerous rocks. The main chain is volcanic, and inc. Shumshu, Paramushir, Onekotan, Simushir, Urup, Hurup, Kunashir; there is a parallel non-volcanic chain extending *c.* 65 m. ENE of Hokkaido, inc. Shikotan, Shibotsu, Shuishio. Chief towns Severo-Kurilsk, Kurilsk, Yuzhno-Kurulsk. Humid climate, with hot springs, active volcanoes and sulphur deposits. Other minerals inc. iron, copper, gold. Main occupations fishing, mining, mainly sulphur, lumbering, fur trapping, market gardening.

Kurnool, Andhra Pradesh, India. Town 110 m. SSW of Hyderabad on the Tungabhadra R. Manu. carpets, textiles and leather products. Pop. (1971C) 136,682.

Kursk, Russian Soviet Federal Socialist Republic, U.S.S.R. Cap. of the Kursk region on the Seim R. Industrial centre of a rich agric. district. Manu. chemicals, electrical equipment, food products and alcohol. Pop. (1974E) 338,000.

Kurskiy Zaliv, Lithuania/Russian Soviet Federal Socialist Republic, U.S.S.R. A large coastal lagoon separated from the Baltic Sea by a narrow sandy bar, the Kurskaya Kosa. Length 56 m.

Kushtia, Bangladesh. District cap. on Ganges delta. Sit. 88 m. W of Dacca. Sugar milling, cotton cloth weaving and textile manu. Trade in rice, jute, linseed, cane, wheat.

Kustanai, Kazakhstan, U.S.S.R. Cap. of the Kustanai region 150 m. SE of Chelyabinsk on the Tobol R. Centre of an agric. district with associated industries. Pop. (1974E) 143,000.

Kut, Iraq. (i) Province of E Iraq on the Tigris R. Area, 6,188 sq. m. (16,027 sq. km.). Agric. area producing dates, rice, millet, sesame, cotton. (ii) Town 100 m. SE of Baghdad on the Tigris R. Provincial cap. trading in agric. produce. Otherwise called Kut-al-Amarah.

Kütahya, Turkey. (i) Province of W Turkey bounded NE by the Ulu range, NW by the Demirci range. Area, 5,889 sq. m. (15,253 sq. km.). Drained by the Simav, Porsuk, Gediz, Buyuk Menderes Rs. Minerals inc. chrom-

ium, copper, mercury, magnesite, iron, lignite, clay. Farming areas produce mohair goats, cotton, sugar beet, apples, pears, plums, figs, raisins. Pop. (1970c) 482,553. (ii) Town 160 m. WSW of Ankara on the Porsuk R. Provincial cap. Industries inc. ceramics; manu. carpets, cotton. Meerschaum clay in the neighbourhood. Pop. (1970c) 62,222.

Kutaisi, Georgia, U.S.S.R. Town 120 m. WNW of Tbilisi on the Rion R. Industries, engineering, inc. vehicle assembly, chemicals, silk and food production. Pop. (1974E) 169,000.

Kut-al-Amara, Kut, Iraq. Cap. of Kut governorate sit. 100 m. SE of Baghdad on the Tigris R. Trades in dates and grain.

Kutarajda *see* **Banda Atjeh**

Kutch, Rann of, Gujarat, India. Extensive salt desert bounded W by the Arabian Sea and N by the Thar desert. Divided into the larger Great Rann (N), 220 m. by 25–50 m. wide; Little Rann, 65 m. by 35 m. Formed by the silting up of a shallow arm of the Arabian Sea which became first a L. then a mud-flat. Extensive salt deposits are exploited.

Kuwait, North East Arabia. Sheikhdom at the head of the Gulf on the NE coast of the Arabian peninsula, bounded N and W by Iraq, S by Saudi Arabia. Area, 9,375 sq. m. (24,281 sq. km.). Cap. Kuwait. Mainly desert, with some agric. in irrigated areas near Jahra. Rainfall *c.* 4–5 ins. annually. Industries in Kuwait city inc. building dhows, but the other trad. industries of pearling and fishing have been eclipsed by oil production and distribution. Kuwait is the 7th largest oil producer in the world; main production is from the Burgan field, with outlets to storage at Ahmadi and the port at Mena al-Ahmadi. Pop. (1974E) 862,200.

Kuznetsk, Russian Soviet Federal Socialist Republic, U.S.S.R. Town 65 m. E of Penza. Manu. agric. machinery, bricks and rope.

Kuznetsk Basin, Russian Soviet Federal Socialist Republic, U.S.S.R. Important coalmining area in the Kemerovo region. Chief centre Novokuznetsk.

Kvarner, Croatia, Yugoslavia. A gulf in the N Adriatic Sea between the peninsula of Istria and the main Croatian coast.

Kvitoya, Svalbard, Norway. Island between the Spitsbergen group (W) and Franz Josef Land in the Barents Sea. Area, 102 sq. m., rising to 886 ft.

Kwangchow, Kwangtung, China. Otherwise called Canton; city 700 m. SW of Nanking on the Canton R. at the N edge of the delta. Major commercial, communication and industrial centre. Industries inc. manu. steel, chemicals, machinery, cement, textiles, sugar, matches, paper, furniture and handicraft products. The port has docks and shipyards on both banks of the Canton R. accessible to sea-going ships. Pop. (1970E) 3m.

Kwangsi-Chuang Autonomous Republic, China. An autonomous region in the S bordering on N. Vietnam. Area, 85,000 sq. m. (220,000 sq. km.). Cap. Nanning, sit. 197 m. SW of Kweilin. Almost entirely in the Sikiang basin with important crops of rice and sugar-cane. Minerals, inc. manganese and tin, are mined. Pop. (1970E) 24m.

Kwangtung, China. Province of S China bounded SE by the South China Sea and bordering the enclaves of Macao and Hong Kong; inc. the Chinese islands of the South China Sea. Area, 89,000 sq. m. (231,000 sq. km.). Chief cities Kwangchow (cap.), Namhoi, Swatow, Kükong, Chankiang, Pakhoi, Hoihow. Mountainous, except for the alluvial lowlands of the Canton R. delta where most agric. and production are concentrated. The main crops are sugar cane, wheat, tobacco, fruit, silk, vegetables, timber. Minerals inc. tungsten, manganese, coal, iron. Industries are centred on Kwangchow, Namhoi, Swatow, Kükong and Chankiang.

Silk is the main export. Pop. (1970E) 43m.

Kweichow, China. Province in the SE between the R. Yangtse-kiang and Si-kiang. Area, 65,000 sq. m. (169,650 sq. km.). Cap. Kweiyang. Mainly high plateau where maize is grown. Rice, tea and tobacco are grown in the valleys. Minerals inc. mercury, coal, iron-ore and copper. Kweichow is noted for its horses. Pop. (1970E) 20m.

Kweilin, Kwangsi-Chuang. Autonomous Republic, China. Town NW of Kwangchow on the Kwei R. Produces rice, paper, beans, vegetable oil and cinnamon.

Kweisui *see* **Huhehot**

Kweiyang, Kweichow, China. Cap. of Kweichow province S of Chungking. Important commercial and road centre. Manu. iron and steel, textiles, machinery, chemicals, paper and glass.

Kwinana, Western Australia, Australia. Town sit. 17 m. S of Fremantle. Industries, oil refining, steel and cement works.

Kyle of Lochalsh, Ross, Scotland. Highland region. Port sit. at the entrance to Loch Alsh, WSW of Inverness.

Kymi, Finland. County of SE Finland bounded S by the Gulf of Finland, E by the U.S.S.R. Area, 4,146 sq. m. (10,738 sq. km.). Chief cities Kotka (cap.), Lappeenranta, Hamina. Inc. part of the Saimaa L. system and the Kymi, Vuoksi Rs. and Saimaa canal. The Kymi R. valley is industrial, with lumbering, timber processing, iron and steel, metalworking, textiles, glass making. Agric. areas produce rye, oats, barley, livestock, dairy products.

Kyoga, Lake *see* **Kioga Lake**

Kyōto, Honshū, Japan. Cap. of Kyōto prefecture near L. Biwa, to which it is joined by canal. Noted for its diverse crafts inc. silks, brocades, porcelain and lacquer ware. Principal Buddhist centre with many fine temples. Pop. (1970C) 1,419,000.

Kyrenia, Cyprus. Port sit. 12 m. N of Nicosia. Pop. (1973C) 3,892.

Kyūshū, Japan. Southernmost and most densely populated of the four main islands. Area, 14,990 sq. m. (38,824 sq. km.). Chief cities Nagasaki, Yawata, Wakamatsu, Kokura, Fukuoka, Moji. Mountainous, rising to 5,850 ft. at Mount Kuju, with hot springs. Drained by the Chikugo R. flowing through an extensive rice growing area. Heavily forested elsewhere. Main crops rice, grain, sweet potatoes, fruit; other important products are raw silk, timber, fish. Minerals inc. a major coal field at Chikuho, supporting an area of heavy industries. Noted for porcelain from Satsuma and Hizen.

L

Laaland *see* **Lolland**

La Altagracia, Dominican Republic. Province of the SE bounded S and E by the Caribbean. Area, 1,429 sq. m. (3,701 sq. km.). Cap. La Romana. Tropical lowlands rising to hills in the NW. The main products are cattle, sugar, bananas, coffee, rice, cacao, corn, hides, timber. Industries inc. sugar refining at La Romana. Pop. (1960C) 141,797.

La Asunción, Nueva Esparta, Venezuela. Town 210 m. ENE of Caracas on Margarita Island. State cap. and centre of an agric. area. Industries inc. cotton ginning, milling sugar and maize, distilling. Pop. (1970E) 5,540.

Labasa, Vanua Levi, Fiji. Town on the S bank of the Lambasa R., Indian settlement producing sugar.

Labé, Guinea. Town 160 m. NE of Conakry in the Fouta Djallon mountains. Industries inc. slate quarrying; manu. essential oil, honey, beeswax, food products. Pop. (1964E) 12,500.

Labrador, Newfoundland, Canada. The most N district of Newfoundland, extending from L'Anse Éclair at the NE entrance of the Straits of Belle Isle to Cape Chidley at the E entrance of Hudson's Strait. In 1927 the Privy Council decided the boundary between Can. and Newfoundland in Labrador. The area now under the jurisdiction of Newfoundland is approx. 110,000 sq. m. (285,000 sq. km.).

Geological exploration is being undertaken both by govt. and private bodies. The prevailing formation on the coast is granite, gneiss or mica, slate, above which, in some places, are beds of old sandstone and a stratum of secondary limestone. The secondary rocks disappear towards the interior. At the headwaters of the Churchill R. the geological formations are structurally similar to the iron-ore bearing area of L. Superior. The mineral resources of Labrador are still under investigation. The great iron-ore belt which straddles the Quebec–Labrador boundary has been developed by combined Canadian and U.S. interests. Production began in 1954 and from the Newfoundland deposits alone over 50m. tons of ore have been extracted. The Iron Ore Co. of Can. and Wabush Iron Co. have jointly constructed a 40 m. railway from Wabush to connect with the Quebec–North Shore railway in order to extract deposits in the Wabush area. Production from the Smallwood Mine of the Iron Ore Co. of Can. commenced in July 1962 and attained its anticipated rate of 50,000 tons per day by Dec. 1962. The raw ore which contains 35–40% iron is upgraded to a concentrate containing 66% iron. A new $70m. pelletizing plant was put into operation in 1963 and converts the concentrates to pellets. Serving this area is Labrador City, a relatively new townsite with a pop. of approx. 10,000 and many of the amenities of S Can. centres. Initial production from Wabush Iron Mines commenced in 1965 at the rate of 5·3m. tons of concentrates per year. The rapidly growing modern town of Wabush with a pop. of approx. 4,000 provides comfortable facilities for the workers and their families. Shipping and pelletizing operations are based at Pointe Noire, Quebec, on the Gulf of St. Lawrence. One of the chief resources of Labrador under development is the water power which will produce hydroelectric energy on the Churchill R. The chief source of energy on the Churchill R. is the

Churchill Falls, upstream, some 230 m. by water from L. Melville. These falls have a drop of 245 ft. In addition, there are rapids for 4 m. above the falls and for 12 m. below through a rock-walled canyon hundreds of ft. deep. The total drop in the R. from the beginning of the rapids above the falls to the end of the canyon is 1,038 ft. Work on the development of the falls began in 1967. When completed it will produce 7m. h.p. Total cost of construction is expected to be in excess of $800m. To speed this development of the 7m. h.p. potential of Churchill Falls, its developer, the Brit. Newfoundland Corporation, has built a road running 105 m. across Labrador. Between Churchill Falls and the coast of Labrador there exists one of the largest stands of virgin pulpwood timber in N. America. In one area around Goose airport 50m. cords of standing timber have been estimated. The Moravian Missions have maintained, over the past 200 years, mission stations in N Labrador at Nakkovik, Hopedale and Nain. The Hebron Station was closed in 1959 and the Eskimo pop. was resettled at Nain, Hopedale and Nakkovik. The Moravian Mission has extended its operations to inc. Happy Valley and North West R. Happy Valley is a town with an approx. pop. of 7,000. The Intern. Grenfell Association operates hospitals at Happy Valley and North West R. and nursing stations at Nakkovik, Hopedale, Nain, Cartwright, Mary's Harbour and Forteau. In the months that the coast is ice-free, from June to Nov., the Can. National Railways operate a scheduled service every 10 days along the coast. The Govt. of Can. operates an intern. airport at Goose Bay, located at the SW extremity of Hamilton Inlet. Other airports are at Wabush and Churchill Falls. Pop. (1971C) 28,165.

La Brea, Piura, Peru. Village 10 m. ESE of Talara in the W foothills of the Cordillera Occidental. Oil production centre, distributing by pipeline to Talara.

Labuan, Sabah, Malaysia. An island sit. 6 m. from the NW coast of Sabah. Area, 35 sq. m. (75 sq. km.). Chief town and port, Victoria. Copra, rubber, rice, coconuts and sago are produced.

Laccadive Islands *see* **Lakshadweep**

La Ceiba, Honduras. Port sit. 40 m. E of Tela. Important banana port. Industries flour milling, tanning, and soap and footwear manu. Pop (1972E) 32,000.

La Chaux-de-Fonds, Neuchâtel, Switzerland. Town 9 m. NNW of Neuchâtel, sit. in the Jura mountains near the French border, at 3,270 ft. a.s.l. The main industry is watch making; also printing, brewing, flour milling. There is a museum of clocks and watches. Pop. (1973E) 42,200.

Lachine, Quebec, Canada. Port and resort sit. on the S coast of Montreal Island at the SW end of the Lachine Canal. Manu. iron and steel, wire, electrical apparatus, chemicals and tyres.

Lachlan River, New South Wales, Australia. Rises in the Blue Mountains and flows for 922 m. W to join the R. Murrumbidgee. The Wyangala Dam, which was completed in 1935, irrigates a vast area.

Lackawanna, New York, U.S.A. City sit. at the E end of L. Erie and just S of Buffalo. Industries iron and steel, cement and wood products. Pop. (1970C) 28,657.

La Concepción, Zulia, Venezuela. Town 16 m. SSW of Maracaibo on the N shore of L. Maracaibo. Oil-producing centre with refineries.

La Condamine, Monaco. Resort and financial and commercial district of Monaco immediately SW of Monte Carlo at the head of Monaco harbour.

Laconia, New Hampshire, U.S.A. City 23 m. N of Concord on the Winnipesaukee R. Resort for nearby Ls. and market centre for an agric. area. Industries inc. hosiery, textiles,

textile machinery, metal products, skis, boats. Pop. (1970c) 14,888.

Lacq, Basses-Pyrénées, France. Village 15 m. NW of Pau on the Gave de Pau. Noted for petroleum deposits.

La Crosse, Wisconsin, U.S.A. City 125 m. WNW of Madison, sit. at the junction of the R. Mississippi, Black and La Crosse. Centre of an agric. region with associated industries. Pop. (1970c) 51,153.

Ladakh, Kashmir, India. A mountainous district in the NE bordering on Sinkiang-Uighur and Tibet, China. Area, 45,762 sq. m. (118,524 sq. km.). Cap. Leh. Chief R., Indus. Cereals are grown and sheep and goats are reared.

Ladakh Range, Kashmir. A mountain range running parallel to, and to the N of, the upper Indus R. Some peaks exceed 20,000 ft. a.s.l.

Ladário, Mato Grosso, Brazil. Town 3 m. E of Corumbá on the Paraguay R. Port handling iron ore and manganese from Morro do Urucum. Naval station with ship repair yards.

La Digue, Seychelles, Indian Ocean. Island 35 m. NE of Victoria, Mahé Island. Area, 4 m. by 2 m. Main products vanilla, copra, essential oils, fish.

Ladoga, Lake, Russian Soviet Federal Socialist Republic, U.S.S.R. Area, 7,100 sq. m. (18,389 sq. km.). It discharges into the R. Neva in the Gulf of Finland. A railway, built for the winters of 1941–3, across the S part, helped to sustain Leningrad during the siege.

La Dorada, Caldas, Colombia. Town 70 m. NW of Bogatá on the Magdalena R. Port at the head of navigation, transfer point to rail by-pass of the Magdalena rapids. Pop. (1970E) 6,000.

Ladysmith, Natal, Republic of South Africa. Town sit. on the Klip R. at 3,284 ft. a.s.l. Industries railway engineering and textiles. Pop. 34,000.

Lae, Papua New Guinea, Australia. Town 180 m. N of Port Moresby on Huon Gulf. There is a harbour and airfield.

Lafayette, Indiana, U.S.A. City 60 m. NW of Indianapolis on the Wabash R. Centre of an agric. area with meat-packing industry. Manu. rubber, paper and electrical products. Pop. (1970c) 44,955.

Lafayette, Louisiana, U.S.A. City sit. 52 m. WSW of Baton Rouge on the Vermilion R. Centre of an agric. and mining area. Industries oil and sugar refining, cotton and cottonseed processing. Pop. (1970c) 68,908.

Lagan River, Down, Northern Ireland. Rises near Ballynahinch and flows NW and NE for 45 m. to enter Belfast Lough at Belfast.

Lågen River, Buskerud, Norway. Rises in the Hardangervidda and flows SSE for 200 m. to enter the Skagerrak at Larvik.

Lågen River, Oppland, Norway. Rises N of the Jotunheim Mountains and flows SSE for 120 m. to L. Mjosa.

Laghman, Eastern Province, Afghánistán. Town 20 m. NW of Jalalabad, centre of an irrigated agric. area.

Lagos, Lagos, Nigeria. Cap. of Nigeria and port sit. on an island in a lagoon in the Bight of Benin. Joined by a bridge to Iddo Island which in turn is joined by bridge to the mainland. Industries sawmilling, brewing and soap manu. Exports groundnuts, palm oil and kernels. Pop. (1973E) 665,246.

La Grande, Oregon, U.S.A. City 40 m. SE of Pendleton on the Grande Ronde R. at the foot of the Blue Mountains, at 2,786 ft. a.s.l. Industries inc. railway repair shops, flour mills, sawmills, meat packing, fruit packing. Pop. (1970c) 9,645.

La Guaira, Federal District, Venezuela. Chief port N of Caracas on the Caribbean Sea. Exports coffee, tobacco and cacao. Pop. (1970E) 20,275.

La Guajira, Colombia. Commissary of N Colombia on the Caribbean Sea, comprising a peninsula to the NE of the Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta, bounded S by Venezuela across the Montes de Oca. Mostly arid plain with rich deposits of pearl and salt on the coast, gold, copper, phosphates, gypsum, petroleum, coal. Main products divi-divi bark, used for tanning, hides, livestock, maize, beans, yucca, coconuts. Pop. (1974E) 5,580.

Lahad Datu, Sabah, Malaysia. Town 55 m. S of Sandakan on the N shore of Darvel Bay. Main occupations fishing; cultivating hemp and tobacco.

Lahore, Punjab, Pakistan. Cap. of province and second largest city of Pakistan sit. near the Ravi R. Industrial and commercial centre. Railway engineering. Manu. carpets, textiles and metal goods. 5 m. to the E are the famous Shalamar Gardens. Pop. (1972E) 2,148,000.

Lahti, Häme, Finland. Town and winter sports resort sit. at the S end of L. Päijänne. Sawmilling and associated industries. Pop. (1970C) 88,393.

Laillahue Mountain, Peru. Mountain peak in extreme SE Peru on the Bolivian frontier, 16,995 ft. a.s.l.

La Joya, Oruro, Bolivia. Town 30 m. NW of Oruro on the Desaguadero R. at 12,542 ft. a.s.l. in the Altiplano. Centre of a farming area producing sheep, potatoes.

Lake Charles, Louisiana, U.S.A. City sit. on the Calcasieu R., and near the boundary with Texas. Industries lumber and rice milling, oil refining, railway workshops and cotton and wool manu. Pop. (1970C) 77,998.

Lake District, Cumbria, England. Area, *c.* 700 sq. m. (*c.* 1,813 sq. km.). Famed for beautiful lake and mountain scenery. It inc. L. Windermere, Ullswater and Derwentwater, and among mountain peaks are Scafell, Skiddaw and Helvellyn. The rainfall is heavy. Closely associated with Wordsworth, Coleridge and Southey, who are called the Lake Poets. Important tourist centre. Chief towns, Ambleside, Bowness and Keswick.

Lake Idi Amin Dada *see* **Idi Amin Dada, Lake**

Lakeland, Florida, U.S.A. City 35 m. ENE of Tampa. Centre of a citrus-fruit growing district with associated industries. Pop. (1970C) 41,550.

Lakewood, Ohio, U.S.A. City and suburb of Cleveland sit. 7 m. SW of Cleveland on L. Erie. Manu. plastics, hardware and tools. Pop. (1970C) 70,130.

Lakonia, Greece. Prefecture sit. in the SE Peloponnessos. Cap. Sparte. Chief occupation agric. with wheat; olives and citrus fruits grown. Some sheep and goats are reared. Pop. (1971C) 95,844.

Lakshadweep, Indian Ocean. Island group *c.* 190 m. off the coast of Kerala in the Arabian Sea. Consists of the Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands comprising a Territory of India. Area, 11 sq. m. (28 sq. km.). Chief settlement Kavaratti. There are about 26 islands, 10 inhabited. Main occupations farming, fishing. Pop. (1971C) 31,800.

La Laguna, Tenerife, Canary Islands. Town 4 m. WNW of Santa Cruz de Tenerife. Resort and trading centre for an agric. area. Industries inc. manu. foodstuffs, ceramics, tobacco products, film. Formerly the chief town of the Canaries; has a university and cathedral.

La Libertad, El Salvador. (i) Dept. of W Salvador on the Pacific coast. Area, 665 sq. m. (1,662 sq. km.). Chief towns Nueva San Salvador (cap.), La Libertad, Quezaltepeque. Crossed E to W by the coastal mountain range. Mainly an agric.

and stock farming area with some lumbering. Pop. (1971E) 282,965. (ii) Town 13 m. S of Nueva San Salvador on the Pacific coast. Important port exporting coffee, sugar, balsam, timber. Resort with some industries inc. fishing. Pop. (1970E) 12,519.

La Libertad, Peru. Dept. of NW Peru bounded W by the Pacific, E by the Cordillera Central of the Andes. Area, 10,209 sq. m. (26,441 sq. km.). Chief towns Trujillo (cap.), San Pedro, Santiago de Chuco, Otusco, Pacasmayo, Puerto Chicama, Salaverry. Rises E to the Cordillera Occidental, descending again to the Marañón R. Irrigated coastal areas produce sugar cane, rice and cotton. Cereals and livestock are farmed in the highlands. Minerals inc. gold, silver, copper.

La Línea, Cádiz, Spain. Town 55 m. ESE of Cádiz on the isthmus of Algeciras Bay immediately N of the frontier zone with Gibraltar. Trading centre for fruit and vegetables. Industries inc. manu. cement, fish products, wines and foodstuffs.

Lama-Kara, Togo. Town 40 m. N of Sokode in a farming area producing cotton, nuts, livestock.

Lambayeque, Peru. (i) Dept. of NW Peru bounded W by the Pacific, E by the Cordillera Occidental. Area, 6,404 sq. m. (16, 586 sq. km.). Chief towns Chiclayo (cap.), Pimentel, Puerto Eten, Ferrañafe and Lambayeque. Mainly coastal plain intensively irrigated and producing most of Peru's rice and sugar cane. Industries inc. sugar refining, rice milling. Pop. (1972C) 515,363. (ii) Town 7 m. NW of Chiclayo on the Lambayeque R. Provincial cap. Trading centre for a rice growing area. Industries inc. rice milling, cotton ginning, distilling. (iii) R. formed by the confluence of the Chancay and Cumbil Rs. 9 m. ENE of Chongoyape and flowing 70 m. W to enter the Pacific 5 m. SW of Lambayeque. Used to irrigate an extensive rice and sugar growing area. In its upper course it is called the Chongoyape R. Main trib. the Eten R.

Lambeth, Greater London, England. A district S of the R. Thames. Pop. (1973E) 299,380.

Lamego, Viseu, Portugal. Town 45 m. E of Oporto. Trading centre for an area producing port wine and fruit. It has a cathedral and the ruins of a Moorish castle.

Lamia, Phthiotis, Greece. Cap. of Prefecture 100 m. NW of Athens. Trades in agric. produce. Pop. (1971C) 37,872.

Lamington, Mount, Papua New Guinea. An active volcano NE of Port Moresby sit. in the Owen Stanley Range.

Lampedusa, Italy. The largest of the Pelagian Islands sit. between Malta and Tunisia, in the Mediterranean Sea. Area. Main occupation fishing.

Lampeter, Dyfed, Wales. Town 24 m. E of Cardigan on the R. Teifi. Pop. (1973E) 2,290.

Lanai, Hawaii, U.S.A. Island 7 m. W of Maui. Area, 141 sq. m. (365 sq. km.). Most of it is a pineapple plantation, with exporting port and trading centre at Lanai City. Pop. (1970C) 2,204.

Lanark, Lanarkshire, Scotland. Strathclyde region. Town 23 m. SE of Glasgow near the R. Clyde. Industries cotton spinning and nail making. Pop. (1973E) 8,441.

Lanarkshire, Scotland. Former county of S Scot. now in Strathclyde region. Bounded W by Ayrshire and Renfrew, N by Dumbarton and Stirling, NE by West Lothian, E by Peebles and Midlothian, S by Dumfries. Area, 853 sq. m. (2,209 sq. km.). County town Lanark. Drained by the Clyde R. and its tribs. Flat and fertile in the N rising to the Lowther Hills (S). Mainly agric. with orchards and dairy farms except for Glasgow and its surroundings where industry is

concentrated. Minerals inc. coal, lead, iron, shale. Pop. (1973E) 1,471,253.

Lancashire, England. Under 1974 re-organization the county consists of the districts of Lancaster, Wyre, Ribble Valley, Blackpool, Fylde, Preston, South Ribble, West Lancashire, Chorley, Blackburn, Hyndburn, Burnley, Pendle and Rossendale. Pop. (1973E) 1,362,800.

Lancaster, England. County town and port in NW Eng. at the head of the R. Lune estuary. Manu. textiles, linoleum, oilcloth, plastics and furniture. Pop. (1973E) 50,700.

Lancaster, Ohio, U.S.A. City 26 m. SE of Columbus on the Hocking R. Manu. glass, machinery and footwear. Pop. (1970C) 32,911.

Lancaster, Pennsylvania, U.S.A. City 70 m. W of Philadelphia. Centre of a rich agric. district with cotton and silk mills, breweries, tanneries, tobacco and chocolate works. Manu. linoleum, clocks and watches and electrical goods. Pop. (1970C) 57,690.

Lanchow, Kansu, China. Cap. of province in central China on the Hwang-ho R., and sit. at 5,200 ft. a.s.l. Important trading and oil centre, and the starting point of the Silk Road to Sinkiang. Manu. oilfield equipment, cement, chemicals, textiles, matches and soap.

Landau, Rhineland-Palatinate, West Germany. Town 18 m. NW of Karlsruhe. Centre of a fruit and wine trade. Manu. furniture and tobacco products. Pop. (1968C) 31,500.

Lander, Wyoming, U.S.A. City 120 m. W. of Casper on the Popo Agie R. at 5,360 ft. a.s.l. Resort and trading centre for farm produce. Pop. (1970C) 7,125.

Landes, France. Dept. of SW France bounded W by the Bay of Biscay and S by the Pyrenees. Area, 3,615 sq. m. (9,363 sq. km.). Chief towns Mont-de-Marsan (prefecture), Dax. Much of it is pine forests planted to reclaim a marshy waste along the coast. Some agric. S of the Adour R., but the main industry is lumbering of which the main products are resin, cork. Pop. (1968C) 277,381.

Land's End, Cornwall, England. A granite headland 60 ft. high, and the most westerly point of England.

Landshut, Bavaria, Western Germany. Town sit. on the Isar R. Manu. chemicals, metal goods, rope and soap. Pop. (1971E) 52,300.

Landskrona, Malmöhus, Sweden. Port 21 m. NNW of Malmö on The Sound. Industries flour milling, sugar refining, tanning and fertilizer manu. Pop. (1971E) 34,719.

Langeland, Denmark. An island in the Baltic Sea sit. between the islands of Fyn and Laaland. Chief town Rudköbing. Mainly agric.

Langholm, Dumfriesshire, Scotland. Dumfries and Galloway region. Town sit. near the border with Eng. on the R. Esk. Manu. tweeds and leather. Pop. (1973E) 2,369.

Langreo, Oviedo, Spain. Mining region in the Nalón valley, 10 m. SE of Oviedo, producing bituminous coal, iron. Chief towns La Felguera, Sama de Langreo.

Languedoc, France. Region of S France bounded S by the Pyrenees, SE by the Mediterranean, E by the lower Rhone R. and W by the Massif Central. Important wine producing area. Principal towns Toulouse, Montpellier, Nîmes, Bèziers, Carcassonne, Narbonne, Albi.

Lansing, Michigan, U.S.A. State cap. sit. on the Grand R. Important centre of the car industry. Also manu. buses, lorries, tools, metal, cement and wood products. Pop. (1970C) 131,546.

Lanzarote, Canary Islands. Island *c.* 110 m. NE of Las Palmas between Fuerteventura (S) and Graciosa. Area, 307 sq. m. (795 sq. km.). Chief

town, Arrecife. Volcanic and rocky, rising to 2,215 ft. a.s.l. The Montaña de Fuego is active. Agric. areas produce onions, cereals, peas, potatoes, fruit. Fisheries are important.

Laoag, Luzon, Philippines. Port sit. on the Laoag R. 5 m. from the mouth, and 240 m. NNW of Manila. Trades in rice, corn, sugar, cotton and tobacco.

Laoighis, Leinster, Irish Republic. An inland county, mainly flat but rising to 1,700 ft. a.s.l. in the Slieve Bloom Mountains in the NW. Area, 664 sq. m. (1,720 sq. km.). County town Port Laoighise (Maryborough). Chief R. the Barrow and the Nare. Mainly agric. with dairy farming. Pop. (1971C) 45,259.

Laokay, Laokay, North Vietnam. Town 160 m. NW of Hanoi and opposite Hokow, China, on the Red R. Frontier trading centre with phosphates and graphite deposits.

Laon, Aisne, France. Cap. of dept., in NE France sit. on an isolated hill rising 330 ft. above the plain. Manu. sugar and metal goods. Has a splendid 12th/13th cent. cathedral. Pop. (1968C) 28,613.

Laos. Bordered on W by Thailand and Burma, on N by China, and North and South Vietnam on E and the Khmer Republic in the S, and inc. the basin of the R. Mekong and the upper basin of R. Menam, Chao Braya and Salween. The Kingdom of Laos, once called Lanxang (the Land of a Million Elephants), was founded in the 14th cent. The Kingdom has always depended on the maintenance of good relations with its more powerful neighbours, Thailand, Burma and Vietnam, and in 1827 accepted Thai suzerainty. In 1893 Laos became a French protectorate and in 1907 acquired its present frontiers. In 1945 French authority was suppressed by the Japanese. When the Japanese withdrew in 1945 an independence movement known as Lao Issara (Free Laos) set up a govt. under Prince Phetsarath, the Viceroy of Luang Prabang. This govt. collapsed with the return of the French in 1946 and the leaders of the movement fled to Thailand. Under a new Constitution of 1947 Laos became a constitutional monarchy under the Luang Prabang dynasty, and in 1949 became an independent sovereign state within the French Union. Most of the Lao Issara leaders returned to Laos but a few remained in dissidence under Prince Souphannouvong, who allied himself with the Vietminh and subsequently formed the 'Pathet Lao' (Lao State) rebel movement. Area, 91,000 sq. m. (235,700 sq. km.). Chief towns, Vientiane (cap.), Luang Prabang, Pakse and Savvanakhet. The chief agric. products are rice, maize, tobacco, cotton, citrus fruits, sticklac, benjohn tea and in the Boloven plateau coffee, potatoes, cardamom and cinchara. Opium is produced but is the subject of new legislation designed to control its manu. and trafficking. Cattle, buffalo and pigs are numerous. The forests in the N produce valuable woods, teak in particular; the logs are floated S on the Mekong R. Elephants are trained in forest work. Various minerals are found, but only tin is mined at present. There are extremely rich deposits of high-quality iron ore in Xieng Khouang province. Industry is limited to rubber sandals, cigarettes, matches, soft drinks, plastic bags, saw-mills, rice-mills, weaving, pottery, distilleries, ice, bricks, etc. Pop. (1973E) 2·9m.

La Palma, Darién, Panama. Village 90 m. SE of Panama City on the Tuira R. estuary. Port and centre of an agric. area. Industries inc. saw-milling.

La Pampa, Argentina. Province of central Argentina, bounded S by the Colorado R. Area, 55,103 sq m. (142,717 sq. km.). Chief towns Santa Rosa (cap.), General Pico, General San Martin. Low-lying and grassy with several salt marshes, and a generally dry climate. Mainly a stock raising area with cereal farming in the N, lumbering in the NE.

Industries inc. meat packing, flour milling.

La Paz, Bolivia. Cap. of La Paz dept. La Paz is the actual cap. of Bolivia and seat of the Govt. but Sucre is the legal cap. and seat of the judiciary. At 12,400 ft. a.s.l. it is the highest cap. in the world. An important commercial city and trades in copper, alpaca and wool. Pop. (1970E) 562,000.

La Paz, El Salvador. Dept. of s Salvador bounded s by the Pacific. Area, 909 sq. m. (2,354 sq. km.). Chief towns Zacatecoluca (cap.), San Juan Nonualco, Santiago Nonualco. Mountainous N, descending to the coast and drained by the Jiboa R. Main occupations grain and stock farming, salt extraction, lumbering. Pop. (1971E) 187,371.

La Paz, Honduras. (i) Dept. of sw Honduras bounded sw by El Salvador. Area, 1,247 sq. m. (3,230 sq. km.). Chief towns La Paz (cap.), Marcala. Sit. on the continental divide and drained by the Goascóran and Comayagua Rs. Mainly a farming area, producing coffee, wheat, henequen, cattle. Pop. (1973E) 70,200. (ii) Town 10 m. ssw of Comayagua at 2,461 ft. a.s.l. Dept. cap. and commercial centre of a farming area. Industries inc. ropemaking. Pop. (1970E) 3,877.

Lapland, Norway/Sweden/Finland/U.S.S.R. Extensive area of the European Arctic on the Barents Sea coast, stretching across N Norway, Sweden, Finland and the U.S.S.R. as far as the Kola Peninsula, normally N of 65°N lat. Mountainous in Norway and Sweden, becoming tundra to the E; heavily forested (s) with vegetation becoming sparser northwards. Some agric. and dairying, but the main occupation is reindeer farming, with fishing on the coast and in the Ls. Minerals inc. iron (esp. at Kiruna, Gallivare, Malmberget, Sor-Varanger), copper, pyrites, nickel, apatite, gold.

La Plata, Buenos Aires, Argentina. Cap. of province sit. near the Río de la Plata, and 5 m. from the port Ensenada. Industries oil refining, meat packing, cement and textile works. Exports grain, meat and wool. Pop. (1970E) 406,000.

Lappeenranta, Kymi, Finland. Town 60 m. NE of Kotka on the s shore of L. Saimaa. L. port and resort. Industries inc. manu. chemicals, lime, cement, cellulose, machinery. Pop. (1972E) 51,659.

Lara, Venezuela. State of N Venezuela. Area, 7,640 sq. m. (19,788 sq. km.). Cap. Barquisimeto. Mountainous, drained by the Tocuyo R. Dry, tropical climate, Mainly agric. producing coffee, cacao, sugar, maize, cotton, tobacco, bananas, sisal, wheat, barley, potatoes, livestock. Pop. (1971C) 671,410.

Larache, Morocco. Port 45 m. ssw of Tangier on the Atlantic coast. Exports wool, hides, cork, wax, fruit and vegetables. Pop. (1971E) 47,710.

Laramie, Wyoming, U.S.A. Town sit. on the Laramie R. at 7,145 ft. a.s.l. Centre of a stock-rearing, lumbering and mining area. Manu. cement, bricks and tiles. Pop. (1970C) 23,143,

Laramie Mountains, Wyoming. U.S.A. A range of the Rocky Mountains in the SE, rising to 10,272 ft. a.s.l. in Laramie Peak.

Laramie River, Colorado/Wyoming, U.S.A. Rises in the Front Range, Colorado and flows N and NE for 216 m. to join the N. Platte R. at Fort Laramie, Wyoming.

Laredo, Texas, U.S.A. City sit. on the Río Grande opposite Nuevo Laredo in Mexico. Two intern. bridges join Laredo and Nuevo Laredo. Industries oil refining, meat packing, antimony smelting, fruit growing and cattle rearing. Pop. (1970C) 69,024.

Largo, Fifeshire, Scotland. Fife region. Fishing village and resort sit. on the N shore of Firth of Forth midway between Kirkcaldy and Anstruther.

Largs, Ayrshire, Scotland. Strathclyde region. Port and resort 11 m. SSW of Greenock on the Firth of Clyde. Pop. (1973E) 9,104.

La Rioja, Argentina. (i) Province of W Argentina bounded NW by Chile. Area, 35,690 sq. m. (92,437 sq. km.). Mountainous with fertile valleys producing cereals, olives, citrus fruit, cotton, goats. Minerals inc. zinc, lead, copper, silver, nickel, gold, tungsten, barium sulphate, coal. Industries inc. lumbering, mining, textiles, food processing, wine making. Pop. (1970C) 136,000·(ii) Town 90 m. SW of Catamarca on the Rioja R. at the foot of the Sierra de Velasco at 1,620 ft. a.s.l. Provincial cap. and trading centre for a farming area. Industries inc. sawmilling, textiles. Pop. (1970C) 46,090.

Larissa, Thessaly, Greece. (i) Prefecture in the E. Area, 2,067 sq. m. (5,354 sq. km.). Mainly agric. producing olives, fruit and wheat. (ii) Cap. of prefecture, otherwise Larisa, sit. 135 m. NW of Athens and on the Peneus R. Manu. textiles. Trades in agric. produce. Pop. (1971C) 72,336.

Larkana, Sind, Pakistan. Town 200 m. NNE of Karachi. Manu. textiles and metal goods.

Larnaca, Cyprus. (i) District of SE Cyprus. Area, 435 sq. m. (1,127 sq. km.). Chief towns Larnaca, Athienou, Lefkara. Hilly in the N, descending to lowland. Mainly agric. producing cereals, olives, vines, livestock, fruit. Fishing is important. Minerals inc. salt, umber, pyrites. (ii) Town 23 m. SE of Nicosia on Larnaca Bay. District cap. and port trading in wine, fruit, olive oil, barley, livestock. Industries inc. manu. brandy, soap, tobacco products. Pop. (1973E) 19,608.

Larne, Antrim, Northern Ireland. Port on NE coast sit. at the entrance to Lough Larne. Steamer terminus. Manu. linen, radio and television sets and clothing. Pop. (1971C) 18,242.

La Romana, La Altagracia, Dominican Republic. Port 64 m. E of Santo Domingo. Industries sugar refining and coffee and tobacco processing. Pop. (1969E) 80,873.

Las Alpujarras *see* **Alpujarras, Las**

Las Bela, Baluchistan, Pakistan. Town 105 m. NNW of Karachi, former cap. of the princely state of Las Bela. Trading centre for oilseeds, millet, wool, rice. Industries inc. carpet weaving.

Las Cruces, New Mexico, U.S.A. City 40 m. NNW of El Paso, Texas. Centre of an agric. and cattle raising district. Pop. (1970C) 37,857.

La Serena, Coquimbo, Chile. Cap. of province of same name in N Central Chile. Resort and market town trading in fruit and flowers. Pop. (1970E) 25,000.

Lashio, Shan, Burma. Town sit. in E Central Burma. Railway terminus and end of the Burma Road.

Las Palmas, Spain. (i) Spanish province in the Canary Isles, Atlantic Ocean, consisting of the islands of Gran Canaria, Lanzarote and Fuerteventura plus several smaller barren islands. Pop. (1970C) 579,710. (ii) Cap. of province of same name sit. in the NE of Gran Canaria. Tourist centre. The adjacent port La Luz exports fruit, vegetables and wine. Pop. (1970C) 287,038.

La Spezia, Liguria, Italy. Cap. of La Spezia province, sit. on the Gulf of Spezia, an inlet of the Gulf of Genoa. Important naval base. Manu. textiles, porcelain and electrical equipment. Pop. (1971C) 125,012.

Lassithi, Crete, Greece. Prefecture in the E. Area, 702 sq. m. (1,818 sq. km.). Cap. Aghios Nikolaos, sit. 31 m. SE of Iraklion. Mainly agric. Mount Lassithi (Dhikti) rises to 7,048 ft. a.s.l. in the W. Pop. (1971C) 66,226.

Las Vegas, Nevada, U.S.A. City and resort in SE Nevada sit. in a mining and farming region. Noted for its gambling casinos. Pop. (1970C) 125,787.

Las Vegas, New Mexico, U.S.A. City 40 m. ESE of Santa Fé on the Gallinas R. at 6,398 ft. a.s.l. in the Sangre de Cristo mountains. Resort and distribution centre for livestock, timber, wool and grain. Pop. (1970c) 7,528.

Las Villas, Cuba. Province of central Cuba bounded N by the Nicholas Channel and S by the Caribbean. Area, 8,267 sq. m. (21,412 sq. km.). Chief towns Santa Clara (cap.), Caibarién, Cienfugos, Sagua la Grande, Placetas, Sancti-Spíritus, Trinidad. Hilly in the centre, rising to 3,793 ft. and swampy in the SW. Fertile, producing sugar, tobacco, coffee, cacao, corn, fruit, cereals, vegetables. Minerals inc. gold, copper, iron, manganese, asphalt, petroleum. Pop. (1966E) 1,235,000.

Latacunga, Cotopaxi, Ecuador. Town 50 m. S of Quito on the Patate R. Provincial cap. sit. at 9,055 ft. a.s.l. and surrounded by high peaks inc. Cotopaxi. Trading centre for a stock raising and cereal farming area. Industries inc. processing farm products. Airport. Pop. (1970E) 14,663.

Latin America. Those countries of South America where French, Portuguese or Spanish is the spoken language, including roughly all countries S of the U.S.A. border with Mexico, but excluding parts of the West Indies. Spanish is the dominating language, although the language of the largest country, Brazil, is Portuguese.

Latium *see* **Lazio**

La Tortue, Haiti. Otherwise called Tortuga Island, sit. 6 m. N of Port-de-Paix. Area, 70 sq. m. (181 sq. km.). Main products bananas, food crops. Formerly notorious as the headquarters of pirates.

Lattakia, Lattakia, Syria. Cap. of district of same name and port. Chief industry tobacco. Pop. (1970c) 121,570.

Latvia, U.S.S.R. Bounded on the E and S by the Gulf of Riga, on the N by Estonia, E by the U.S.S.R., on the S by Lithuania and the W by the Baltic Sea. In the part of Latvia unoccupied by the Germans, the Bolsheviks won 72% of the votes in the Constituent Assembly elections in 1917. Soviet power was proclaimed in that year, but was overthrown when the Germans occupied all Latvia early in 1918. Restored when they withdrew in late 1918, it was overthrown once more by combined Brit. naval and Germ. military forces in 1919 and a democratic govt. set up. The secret protocol of the Soviet/Germ. agreement of 1939 assigned Latvia to the Soviet sphere of interest. An ultimatum in 1940 led to the formation of a govt. acceptable to the U.S.S.R. which applied for Latvia's admission to the Soviet Union, which was later effected. The incorporation has been accorded *de facto* recognition by the Brit. Govt. but not by the U.S. Govt. Area, 25,590 sq. m. (63,700 sq. km.). Cap. Riga. Agric. not now as important as industrial production which inc. the manu. of railway transport. Pop. (1972c) 2·4m.

La Unión, El Salvador. (i) Dept. of El Salvador bounded N by Honduras. Area, 770 sq. m. (1,995 sq. km.). Mountains sloping to coastal lowland, mainly agric., with some mining and fishing. Main products grain, coffee, sugar, livestock, salt, tortoiseshell, gold, silver. Pop. (1971E) 220,251. (ii) Town 95 m. ESE of San Salvador at the foot of the volcano Conchagua. Dept. cap. and the main Pacific port of Salvador, exporting coffee, indigo, sugar, cotton, henequen, silver, gold. Pop. (1970E) 21,556.

Launceston, Tasmania, Australia. Second largest city of Tasmania sit. on the confluence of the Rs. Tamar, N. Esk and S. Esk, 40 m. from the coast. A port and industrial centre, it was first settled in 1806. The city area is 10·5 sq. m. (27·2 sq. km.) and varies in height from 10–700 ft. a.s.l. Industries sawmilling, brewing and manu. of woollen goods. Small ships reach the wharves of the city, and larger ships are accommodated down R. at Bell Bay, Inspection Head and

Beauty Point. Pop., Greater Launceston (1970E) over 60,000, and the city (1970E) 38,000.

Launceston, Cornwall, England. Town sit. NW of Plymouth on the R. Kensey. Pop. (1973E) 5,300.

Laurel, Mississippi, U.S.A. City 50 m. SW of Meridian and sit. on Tallahala Creek. Manu. furniture and timber products. Pop. (1970C) 24,145.

Laurentides Park, Quebec, Canada. A park and game reserve sit. to the N of Quebec.

Laurium, Attica, Greece. Anc. town 26 m. SE of Athens now the site of Lávrion.

Lausanne, Vaud, Switzerland. Educational and tourist centre, and cap. of canton, sit. ½ m. from Ouchy, the port, on N shore of L. Geneva. On the Simplon route from Paris to Milan. Industries inc. clothing, printing and confectionery. Pop. (1973E) 137,700.

Lauterbrunnen, Bern, Switzerland. Resort 24 m. NNE of Brig on the White Lütschine R. Sit. in a steep-sided valley with many waterfalls. Pop. 3,000.

Lautoka, Viti Levu, Fiji. Town on the NW coast of Viti Levu. Port and centre of a sugar producing area, with refineries.

Laval, Mayenne, France. Cap. of Mayenne dept. sit on the Mayenne R. Noted for linen since the 14th cent. Also produces cheese, hosiery, furniture and leather goods. Pop. (1968C) 49,052.

Lavalleja, Uruguay. Dept. of SE Uruguay. Area, 4,820 sq. m. (12,484 sq. km.). Chief towns Minas (cap.), José Batlle y Ordóñez, Solís. Cattle and sheep raising area with some lead mining. Pop. (1969E) 65,823.

La Vega, Dominican Republic. Province of the interior, bounded S by the Cordillera Central, N by the Cordillera Setentrional. Area, 1,337 sq. m. (3,463 sq. km.). Cap. Concepción de la Vega. Mountainous, descending to the fertile La Vega Real valley. Main products tobacco, cacao, coffee, rice, maize, cattle, wheat. Pop. (1960C) 336,288.

Lawra, Northern Territories, Ghana. Town 50 m. NNW of Wa on the Black Volta R. Route centre trading in nuts, millet, durra, yams, livestock, skins.

Lawrence, Kansas, U.S.A. City sit. 33 m. WSW of Kansas City on the Kansas R. Centre of an agric. area. Manu. pipe organs and paper. Pop. (1970C) 45,698.

Lawrence, Massachusetts, U.S.A. City sit. on the Merrimack R. Centre of an important textile industry with some of the largest mills in the world. Other manu. machinery, paper, plastics, rubber and leather goods. Pop. (1970C) 66,915.

Lawton, Oklahoma, U.S.A. City and industrial centre of an agric. area with associated trades. Also manu. leather goods, tiles, concrete and wood products. Pop. (1970C) 74,470.

Lazio, Italy. Region of central Italy bounded W by the Tyrrhenian Sea. Area, 6,634 sq. m. (17,182 sq. km.). Chief cities Rome (cap.), Civitavecchia. Comprises 5 provinces; Frosinone, Latina, Rieti, Roma, Viterbo, and inc. the Pontine Islands. Mostly sit. in the Apennine hills which enclose a narrow coastal plain. Drained by the Tiber, Aniene, Liri, Marta, Rapide Sacco and Velino Rs. Mainly agric., esp. since the reclamation of the Pontine marshes and Campagna di Roma. Fishing, quarrying, mining and lumbering also important. Main products cereals, grapes, olives, fruit, vegetables, livestock, alum, asphalt, marble, alabaster. Industries inc. tourism, paper making, chemicals, manu. furniture and ironwork. Pop. (1971C) 4,702,093.

Lea, River, England. Rises NW of Luton and flows for 46 m. SE through Hertfordshire and forms the border of Essex and Hertfordshire and then of Essex and Greater London, and

joins the R. Thames near Blackwall. A source of much of London's water supply.

Leamington Spa, Warwickshire, England. Health resort sit. on the R. Leam. Noted for its parks and saline springs. Manu. motor car parts and gas cookers. Pop. (1973E) 44,950.

Leatherhead, Surrey, England. Town 8 m. NW of Reigate on the R. Mole. Manu. cigarette lighters. Pop. (1973E) 15,548.

Leavenworth, Kansas, U.S.A. City 20 m. NW of Kansas City on the Missouri R. where it forms the Missouri border. Trading centre for a farming and mining area. Industries inc. meat packing, flour milling, metalworking; manu. furniture. Pop. (1970C) 28,147.

Lebanon, South West Asia. Rep. on the E shore of the Mediterranean, bounded S by Israel, E and N by Syria. Area, 3,927 sq. m. (10,171 sq. km.). After 20 years' French mandatory régime, the Lebanon was proclaimed independent at Beirut in 1941. In Dec. 1943 an agreement was signed between representatives of the French National Committee of Liberation and of Lebanon, by which most of the powers and capacities exercised hitherto by France were transferred from Jan. 1944 to the Lebanese Government. Chief cities Beirut, Tripoli, Saida, Tyre. Mountainous, with the Lebanon range extending N to S parallel to the coast and beyond them the fertile Bekaa valley which supports grain, vegetables, maize, fruit, cotton, tobacco, mulberry (for silk), olives. About 38%of the land is cultivated. Forests have decreased to *c.* 80,000 hectares. The main industries, small on the whole, are food and drink, textiles, tobacco processing, metal-working, brick and cement making, processing oil and chemicals. Tourism, banking and other commercial operations are an important source of revenue. Pop. (1971E) 2,854,636.

Lebanon, Pennsylvania, U.S.A. City 70 m. WNW of Philadelphia. Manu. iron and steel products, chemicals, textiles and food products. Pop. (1970C) 28,572.

Lecce, Puglia, Italy. Cap. of Lecce province 25 m. SSE of Brindisi. Manu. *papier-mâché* goods and pottery. Trades in textiles, olive oil, wine and tobacco. Pop. 80,000.

Lecco, Lombardia, Italy. Town sit. 13 m. NE of Monza and on the SE arm of L. Como in Como province. Manu. textiles and brass goods. Exports cheese. Pop. 50,000.

Lech River, Austria/West Germany. Rises 38 m. W of Landeck in the Vorarlberg Alps, and flows NE and N for 177 m. to join the Danube R. W of Ingolstadt.

Le Creusot, Saône-et-Loire, France. Town in E central France. Centre of a coalfield with important iron and steel, locomotives and armaments industries. Pop. (1968C) 34,109.

Ledbury, Hereford and Worcester, England. Town 12 m. ESE of Hereford on the R. Leadon. Trades in cider, perry and hops. Limestone quarrying nearby. Pop. (1973E) 3,730.

Leeds, West Yorkshire, England. Metropolitan district of West Yorkshire. The city has a wide variety of manu. industries and includes cloth, clothing, heavy and light engineering, chemical and leather products. Pop. (1973E) 748,070.

Leek, Staffordshire, England. Town 8 m. NE of Stoke-on-Trent. Manu. textiles, ribbons and thread. Pop. (1973E) 19,460.

Leeuwarden, Friesland, Netherlands. Cap. of province in N. Railway and canal junction. Industries boatbuilding, iron founding and manu. of glass, footwear, gold and silver goods and musical instruments. Trades in cattle and agric. produce. Pop. (1972E) 87,844.

Leeuwin, Cape, Western Australia, Australia. Cape sit. at the W end of Flinders Bay.

Leeward Islands, French Polynesia *see* **Îles sous le Vent**

Leeward Islands, Lesser Antilles, West Indies. Group inc. islands of Dominica, Antigua (inc. Barbuda and Redonda), St. Kitts (with Nevis and Anguilla), Montserrat, and the Virgin Islands. St. Thomas, Santa Cruz and St. John in the Virgin Islands belong to U.S.A. Others of the group are Guadeloupe and dependencies. Islands volcanic with lofty peaks, highest Morne Diablotin (4,746 ft. a.s.l.) in Dominica. They produce sugar and molasses, cotton, citrate of lime, cacao. Lime juice is exported from Montserrat and Dominica.

Lefkas, Ionian Islands, Greece. Island off the coast of Acarnania. Area, 114 sq. m. (295 sq. km.). Chief town Lefkas. Limestone ridge separated from the mainland NE by a narrow channel. The main occupation is farming. Chief products currants, wine, olive oil. Pop. (1971c) 24,581.

Leganés, Madrid, Spain. Town 7 m. SSW of Madrid. Industries inc. market gardening; manu. toys, beverages. There are mineral springs.

Legaspi, Luzon, Philippines. Cap. of Albay province and port sit. on SE coast. Exports abacá and copra.

Leghorn (Livorno), Toscana, Italy. Cap. of Livorno province and port on the Ligurian Sea. Industries shipbuilding, engineering, cement and soap works. Exports olive oil, wine, marble and straw (Leghorn) hats. Pop. (1971c) 174,134.

Legnano, Lombardia, Italy. Town in Milano province 16 m. NW of Milan on the Olona R. Manu. textiles, soap and shoes. Pop. 45,000.

Legnica, Wrocław, Poland. Town 40 m. WNW of Wrocław on the Katzbach R. Manu. textiles, paints, chemicals and machinery. Pop. 80,000.

Leguan Island, Essequibo, Guyana. Island 18 m. WNW of Georgetown in the Essequibo R. estuary E of Wakenaam Island. Area, 17 sq. m. (45 sq. km.). The main occupation is rice growing.

Leh, Kashmir, India. Cap. of Ladakh district 160 m. E of Srinagar sit. N of the Indus R. at 11,500 ft. a.s.l. Trading centre.

Le Havre *see* **Havre, Le**

Leicester, Leicestershire, England. City 90 m. NW of London on the Soar R. Industries inc. tanning, chemicals, textiles; manu. shoes, hosiery, dyes, paint, textile machinery, rubber products. Pop. (1973E) 287,350.

Leicestershire, England. Bounded on N by Derbyshire and Nottinghamshire on E by Lincolnshire, on S by Northamptonshire and W by Warwickshire. Under 1974 re-organization the county consists of the districts of North West Leicestershire, Charnwood, Melton, Bosworth, Leicester, Blaby, Oadby and Wigston, Harborough and Rutland. Pop. (1973E) 824,360.

Leiden, Zuid-Holland, Netherlands. Town sit. on the Old Rhine R., and 10 m. NE of The Hague. Birthplace of Jan Steen and Rembrandt. The Pilgrim Fathers stayed in Leiden prior to their departure for America. Manu. woollen goods, cigars etc. Pop. (1974E) 96,822.

Leigh, Greater Manchester, England. Town sit. 11 m. W of Manchester. Industries coalmining and engineering. Manu. agric. machinery, plastics, electrical goods and cottons. Pop. (1973E) 46,390.

Leighton Buzzard, Bedfordshire, England. Town sit. 11 m. WNW of Luton. Industries sand quarrying, tile and brick making, and light engineering. Pop. (1973E) 22,590 with Linslade.

Leinster, Irish Republic. SE province comprising the counties of Louth,

Longford, Meath, Westmeath, Dublin, Offaly, Kildare, Laoighis, Wicklow, Carlow, Kilkenny and Wexford. Area, 7,580 sq. m. (19,632 sq. km.). Pop. (1971c) 1,498,196.

Leipzig, East Germany. (i) District, formerly part of Saxony. Area, 1,915 sq. m. (4,960 sq. km.). (ii) City and cap. of district sit. at the confluence of the Elster, Parther and Pleisse Rs. 90 m. ssw of Berlin. Industries include chemicals, electrical goods, leather goods, textiles. Centre for international trade fair and for publishing. Pop. (1973E) 575,913.

Leiria, Beira Litoral, Portugal. Town 40 m. ssw of Coimbra on the Liz R. Trading centre of an agric. area and district cap. Industries inc. tanning, woodworking; manu. cement. Bishopric.

Leith, Midlothian, Scotland. Lothian region. Port. sit. on the Firth of Forth, now an integral part of Edinburgh. Industries shipbuilding, engineering, distilling, brewing, manu. of chemicals and paper.

Leitha River, Austria/Hungary. Rises in E Austria and flows E, forming part of the border, for 110 m. to join the Danube R.

Leitrim, Connacht, Irish Republic. Maritime county bounded on the NW by Donegal Bay. Area, 589 sq. m. (1,525 sq. km.). Mainly hilly in the N, undulating in the S, with many L., Lough Allen being the largest. County town Carrick-on-Shannon. Principal R. are the Shannon, Bonnet, Drowes and Duff. Chief occupations agric. and dairy farming. Pop. (1971c) 28,360.

Le Kef, Le Kef, Tunisia. Town 90 m. sw of Tunis near the Algerian border. Rail terminus. Trading centre for agric. produce. Industries inc. processing flour, olive oil. Pop. 310,000.

Lekemti, Wallaga, Ethiopia. Town 145 m. w of Addis Ababa. Trading centre for coffee, hides, beeswax, honey, gold, grain.

Le Mans, Sarthe, France. City 115 m. sw of Paris on the Sarthe R. Railway and commercial centre. Industries inc. manu. vehicles, motors, rolling stock, machinery, plumbing and heating equipment, tobacco products, paper, textiles, food products, chemicals. Noted for an 11th-13th cent. cathedral, and gave its name to an important motor-racing event. Pop. (1968c) 147,651.

Lempira, Honduras. Dept. of W Honduras on the border with El Salvador. Area, 1,295 sq m. (3,354 sq. km.). Chief towns Gracias (cap.), Erandique, Candelaria, Guarita. Mainly mountainous and drained by the Jicatuyo and Mocal Rs. Agric. area producing coffee, tobacco, rice, wheat, indigo, livestock. Minerals inc. opals. Pop. (1973E) 144,899.

Lena River, Siberia, U.S.S.R. The largest R. in the U.S.S.R. and fifth largest in the world. It rises in Baikal Mountains w of L. Baikal and flows for 1,200 m. to reach the Arctic Ocean through a large delta. It drains *c.* 1m. sq. m. (*c.* 2·6 sq. km.). Its chief tribs. are R. Aldam, Olekma, Vitim and Vilui.

Leninabad, Tadzhikistan, U.S.S.R. Town sit. 125 m. NNE of Dushanbe on the Syr Darya R. Manu. textiles and footwear. Pop. (1970E) 103,000.

Leninakan, Armenia, U.S.S.R. Town sit. 55 m. NW of Yerevan. Manu. textiles, carpets, bicycles and food products. Pop. (1974E) 180,000.

Leningrad, Russian Soviet Federal Socialist Republic, U.S.S.R. Originally St. Petersburg, and later Petrograd, former cap. of Russia, and second city of the U.S.S.R. Founded by Peter the Great. Sit. at the mouth of R. Neva where it enters Gulf of Finland. There are many magnificent palaces and important educational institutions, particularly the Leningrad State University. There are 13 cathedral churches, the most sumptuous being that of St. Isaac with its gilded dome. The Hermitage contains an out-

standing collection of European paintings. From 1941–44 Leningrad withstood continual bombardment and a state of siege existed. Industrial estabs. inc. metal works, iron foundries, sugar refineries, distilleries, breweries, shipbuilding yards and printing works. Manu. inc. chemicals, tobacco, soap, crystal and glass, cotton and cloth, leather, cordage, pottery, porcelain and machinery. The city is connected by river, lake and canal with R. Volga and Dnieper, and so with the Caspian and Black Seas. Pop. (1974E) 4,243,000.

Leninogorsk, Kazakh Soviet Socialist Republic, U.S.S.R. Town 50 m. NE of Ust-Kamenogorsk in the NW Altai Mountains. Important lead and zinc mining centre, with smelting industry.

Leninsk-Kuznetski, Russian Soviet Federal Socialist Republic, U.S.S.R. Town sit. 18 m. S of Kemerovo in the Kuznetsk basin. Industries coal-mining, iron-mining, railway engineering and brickmaking. Pop. (1974E) 130,000.

Lenkoran, Azerbaijan Soviet Socialist Republic, U.S.S.R. Town 120 m. SSW of Baku on the Caspian Sea, 20 m. from the Iranian frontier. Industries inc. sawmilling, food canning, fishing.

Lennoxville, Quebec, Canada. Town 3 m. SE of Sherbrooke at the mouth of the Massawippi R. on the St. Francis R. Industries inc. manu. asbestos products, hosiery. Centre of a farming and lumbering area.

Lens, Pas-de-Calais, France. Town sit. in NE France, on an important coalfield. Manu. metal goods and chemicals. Pop. (1968C) 42,019.

Leoben, Styria, Austria. Town sit. on the Mur R. Centre of a lignite and iron mining region with a school of mining. Pop. (1971C) 35,153.

Leominster, Hereford and Worcester, England. Town near border with Wales, on the R. Lugg. Trades in livestock and agric. produce. Manu. agric. machinery and cider. Pop. (1973E) 7,300.

Leominster, Massachusetts, U.S.A. City 32 m. WNW of Boston. Manu. plastics, toys and furniture. Pop. (1970C) 32,939.

León, Guanajuato, Mexico. Sit. in central Mex. on the R. Gómez at 6,182 ft. a.s.l. Industrial centre of an agric. and mining region. Manu. textiles, cement and footwear. Pop. (1970C) 454,000.

León, León, Nicaragua. Cap. of dept. of same name and the second largest town in the country. Manu. textiles, leather goods, soap, food products and footwear. Pop. (1970E) 61,649.

León, Spain. (i) NW region consisting of the provinces of León, Palencia, Salamanca, Valladolid and Zamora. (ii) NW province of same name. Area, 5,432 sq. m. (14,070 sq. km.). Mountainous in the N and W, the S and E being part of the Castilian plateau. Mainly agric. Pop. (1970C) 548,721. (iii) Cap. of province of same name sit. 80 m. NW of Valladolid. Manu. linen, pottery and leather. Pop. (1970C) 105,235.

Léopold II, Lake, Zaïre. L. sit. in the W. Area, 900 sq. m. (2,331 sq. km.). Fed by the Rs. Lokoro and Lukenye, and drained by the Fimi R.

Léopoldville *see* **Kinshasa**

Leribe, Leribe, Lesotho. Village 45 m. NE of Maseru near the Caledon R. District cap.

Lérida, Spain. (i) NE province bounded by France and Andorra. Area, 4,657 sq. m. (12,066 sq. km.). Produces wine and olive oil. Main R. is the Segre. (ii) Cap. of province of same name sit. 83 m. WNW of Barcelona on the Segre R. Manu. textiles, silk, glass and paper. Pop. (1970C) 90,884.

Lérins, Îles de, Alpes-Maritimes, France. A group of islands in the Mediterranean 3 m. SE of Cannes.

Lerwick, Shetland Islands, Scotland. Cap. of Shetlands and port sit. on the E coast of Mainland. Industries fishing and hand-knitting. Pop. (1973E) 6,195.

Leseru, Rift Valley, Kenya. Town 10 m. NW of Eldoret at 6,489 ft. a.s.l. Railway junction serving a farming area.

Leskovac, Serbia, Yugoslavia. Town sit. 23 m. S of Niš on the s. Morava R. Manu. textiles, furniture and soap. Pop. (1971C) 44,255.

Lesotho. Bounded by Rep. of South Africa: Orange Free State on N and W, Cape Province on S and Natal on E and NE. Basutoland first received the protection of Brit. in 1868 at the request of Moshesh, the first paramount chief. In 1871 the territory was annexed to the Cape Colony, but in 1884 it was restored to the direct control of the Brit. Govt. through the High Commissioner for S. Afr. In 1966 Basutoland became an independent and sovereign member of the Commonwealth under the name of the Kingdom of Lesotho. The altitude ranges from 5,000–11,000 ft. a.s.l. Area, 11,716 sq. m. (30,340 sq. km.). Cap. Maseru. The chief crops are wheat, maize and sorghum; barley, oats, beans, peas and other vegetables are also grown. The land is held in trust for the nation by the King and may not be alienated. Soil conservation and the improvement of crops and pasture are matters of vital importance. A total area of 1,006,817 acres has been protected against soil erosion by means of terracing, training banks and grass strips. Efforts are being made to secure the general introduction of rotational grazing in the mountain area. Pop. (1971E) 1,081,000.

Lesser Sundas *see* **Nusa Tenggara**

Lesvos, Aegean Island, Greece. Island in the Aegean off the Turkish coast across the Mytilene and Muselim Remma channels. Area, 632 sq. m. (1,637 sq. km.). Chief city, Mytilene. Hilly and heavily forested, rising to 3,176 ft. in the N and 3,175 ft. in the S, the peaks divided by a fertile lowland. Main products wheat, olives, vegetables, fruit, vines, livestock. Pop. (1971C) 86,337.

Leszno, Poznań, Poland. Town in W central Poland. Manu. rolling-stock, machinery and footwear.

Letchworth, Hertfordshire, England. Town sit. 14 m. NNW of Hertford. Industries include engineering, and printing. A 'garden' city founded in 1903. Pop. (1973E) 31,520.

Lethbridge, Alberta, Canada. Town in S near border with U.S.A., on the Oldman R. Centre of an irrigated farming area. Industries coalmining, iron working, canning and freezing vegetables. Pop. (1974E) 43,612.

Leticia, Amazonas, Colombia. Town 665 m. SE of Bogotá on the upper Amazon R. where it forms the border with Peru and Brazil. Cap. of the commissary. R. port and airfield in a tropical forest area. Pop. (1970E) 5,000.

Letpadan, Tharrawaddy, Burma. Town 70 m. NNW of Rangoon on the Rangoon–Mandalay railway. Railhead for Tharrawaw.

Letterkenny, Donegal, Irish Republic. Town 17 m. W of Londonderry, Northern Ireland, at the head of L. Swilly. Fishing port and market for agric. produce. Pop. (1971C) 4,930.

Leuna, Halle, East Germany. Town 3 m. S of Merseburg near the Saale R. The main industry is manu. chemical products.

Leuven *see* **Louvain**

Levadeia, Boeotia, Greece. Town 65 m. NW of Athens. *Nome* cap. Trading centre for agric. produce. Industries inc. cotton and woollen textiles. Pop. (1971C) 15,445.

Levant. The E end and shores of the Mediterranean Sea and inc. Egypt, Greece, Israel, Lebanon, Syria and Turkey.

Leven, Fifeshire, Scotland. Fife region. Resort sit. 9 m. NE of Kirkcaldy at the mouth of the R. Leven. Industries sawmilling, flaxspinning, engineering, paper-making and golf club manu. Pop. (1973E) 8,872.

Leven, Loch, Scotland. (i) Sea inlet extending 9 m. E from Loch Linnhe between Argyll and Inverness. Fed by the Coe R. and Leven R. (ii) L. in E Kinross, area, 8 sq. m. (21 sq. km.). Inc. Castle Island with the ruins of Lochleven castle where Mary Stuart, Queen of Scots, was imprisoned 1567–8. Drained by the Leven R. into the Firth of Forth.

Leven, River, Scotland. (i) Flows from the s end of Loch Lomond and continues 7 m. s past Jamestown, Alexandria and Bonhill to enter the Clyde R. at Dunbarton. (ii) Flows from the SE end of Loch Leven, Kinross, and continues 15 m. E to enter the Firth of Forth at Leven.

Leverkusen, North Rhine-Westphalia, West Germany. Town and port 5 m. N of Cologne on the Rhine R. Manu. chemicals, machinery and textiles. Pop. (1970E) 107,626.

Levittown, New York, U.S.A. Town 32 m. E of New York City sit. on Long Island. A residential suburb of New York. Pop. (1970C) 65,440.

Levkás, Ionian Islands. Greece. (i) Prefecture which inc. the islands of Ithaca and Meganesi. Area, 125 sq. m. (325 sq. km.). Produces olive oil, wine and currants. Pop. (1971C) 24,581. (ii) Cap. of prefecture of same name sit. on the NE coast, and 176 m. WNW of Athens. Pop. (1971C) 6,818.

Lévrier Bay, Mauretania. Inlet of the Atlantic between Cap Blanc peninsula and the Mauretanian mainland. Length 28 m., width up to 20 m. Important fishing ground for lobster.

Lewes, East Sussex, England. Town in the SE on the R. Ouse. Manu. agric. machinery. Pop. (1973E) 14,170.

Lewisham, Greater London, England. SE district. Mainly residential. Pop. (1973E) 258,710.

Lewiston, Maine, U.S.A. City sit. on the Androscoggin R. opposite Auburn. Important textile industry due to hydroelectric power. Manu. metal and wood goods, footwear and bricks. Pop. (1970C) 41,779.

Lewis-with-Harris, Scotland. Largest island of the Outer Hebrides in the extreme N, with the Minch separating it from the mainland. Area, 859 sq. m. (2,225 sq. km.).

Lexington, Kentucky, U.S.A. City in NE of State. Sit. in the centre of the Bluegrass region it is the principal centre of horse breeding in the U.S.A. Trades in livestock, bluegrass seed, tobacco and coffee. Manu. metal products, electrical equipment, clothing and furniture. Pop. (1970C) 108,137.

Lexington, Massachusetts, U.S.A. Town sit. 10 m. NW of Boston. Mainly residential. Industries printing and publishing. Pop. (1970C) 31,886.

Leyland, Lancashire, England. Town sit. 5 m. s of Preston. Centre of motorcar industry. Also manu. textiles, paint and tyres. Pop. (1973E) 23,690.

Leyte, Philippines. Island lying between Luzon and Mindanao. Chief town. Tacloban. Produces rice and copra.

Leyton, Greater London, England. District in NE London on the R. Lea. Manu. furniture and cables.

Lezhë, Albania. Town on the old Drin R. 20 m. SSE of Scutari. Copper mining in the area. Founded 4th cent. B.C.

Lhasa, Tibet, China. Cap. of autonomous region of China. Name means 'Abode of the Gods' and is a sacred city of Buddhists. Sit. on fertile plain about 12,000 ft. a.s.l. and is encircled by mountains. Long

known as the 'Forbidden City'. Principal building is the Potala, former residence of the Dalai Lama. The great temple, or Jokhang, contains many sacred shrines, one of which holds life-size image of Buddha. The Ramo-che is also a celebrated temple. There are also many monasteries. Trades in tea, silk, carpets, gold, lace, gums, porcelain, musk, rice and tobacco. Pop. 50,000.

Liaoning, China. NE province bordering on N. Korea. Area, 60,000 sq. m. (150,000 sq. km.). Hilly in the W and E with a central plain crossed by the Liao R. The Liaotung peninsula is in the SE with the leading port Lü-ta at the S extremity. Cap. Shenyang (Mukden). A highly industrialized region containing important coalfields and steel works. Agric. products inc. soya beans, cereals and apples. Pop. (1970c) 28m.

Liaoyang, Liaoning, China. Town 40 m. SSW of Shenyang (Mukden). Industries flour milling and textiles.

Liard River, Canada. Rises E of White Horse in the Yukon and flows 570 m. ESE to British Columbia and N from Nelson Forks past Fort Liard in Mackenzie District, Northwest Territories, to enter the Mackenzie R. at Fort Simpson.

Libau *see* **Liepāja**

Liberec, Czechoslovakia. Town in NW Czech. sit. on the Neisse R. Centre of a textile industry since the 16th cent. Pop. (1970E) 73,000.

Liberia. Independent Negro rep. extending SE of Sierra Leone for 350 m. along coast to Ivory Coast. The Rep. of Liberia had its origin in the efforts of several American philanthropic societies to estab. freed American slaves in a colony on the W Afr. coast. In 1822 a settlement was formed near the spot where Monrovia now stands. The coast is low and swampy; interior rises, and has excellent timber. It is watered by R. Kavalli and other streams. Area, 43,700 sq. m. (112,820 sq. km.). Cap. Monrovia. The soil is very fertile and produces coffee, palm oil and kernels, rubber, cocoa, hides and kola nuts. Iron is widely distributed and is worked. Interior little developed and in parts unexplored. Pop. (1972E) 1·2m.

Libreville, Gabon. Cap. of Gabon and port sit. on the estuary of the Gabon R. Industries sawmilling and manu. of plywood. Exports palm oil, kernels and timber. Pop. (1970E) 73,000.

Libya *see* **Libyan Arab Republic**

Libyan Arab Republic. Bounded by Mediterranean Sea in N, Algeria and Tunisia in W, Niger and Chad in S and Egypt in E. There are 3 provinces: Tripolitania, Cyrenaica and Fezzan. Area, 679,358 sq. m. (1,759,540 sq. km.). Chief towns, Tripoli (the cap.) and Benghazi. Tripolitania has 3 zones from the coast inland—the Mediterranean, the sub-desert and the desert. The first, which covers an area of about 17,231 sq. m. (44,628 sq. km.) is the only one properly suited for agric., and may be further subdivided into: (i) the oases along the coast, the richest in N. Afr., in which thrive the date palm, the olive, the orange, the peanut and the potato; (ii) the steppe district, suitable for cereals (barley and wheat) and pasture; it has olive, almond, vine, orange and mulberry trees and ricinus plants; (iii) the dunes, which are being gradually afforested with acacia, robinia, poplar and pine; (iv) the Jebel (the mountain district, Tarhuna, Garian, Nalut-Yefren), in which thrive the olive, the fig, the vine and other fruit trees, and which, on the E, slopes down to the sea with the fertile hills of Msellata. Of some 25m. acres of productive land in Tripolitania, nearly 20m. are used for grazing and about 1m. for static farming. The sub-desert zone produces the alfa plant. The desert zone and the Fezzan contain some fertile oases, such as those of Ghadames, Ghat, Socna, Sebha and Brak. Cyrenaica has about 10m. acres of potentially productive land, most of

which, however, is suitable only for grazing. Certain areas, chief of which is the plateau known as the Barce Plain (about 1,000 ft. a.s.l.), are suitable for dry farming; in addition, grapes, olives and dates are grown. With improved irrigation, production, particularly of vegetables, could be increased, but stock raising and dry farming will remain of primary importance. About 143,000 acres are used for settled farming; about 272,000 acres are covered by natural forests. The National Agricultural Settlement Authority plans to reclaim 6,000 hectares each year for agric. In the Fezzan there are about 6,700 acres of irrigated gardens and about 297,000 acres are planted with date palms. Among the most important industries of Tripolitania and Cyrenaica are sponge fishing, tunny fishing, tobacco growing and processing, dyeing and weaving of local wool and imported cotton yarn, and olive oil. Tripolitania also produces bricks, salt, leather and esparto grass for papermaking. Home industries of both territories inc. the making of matting, carpets, leather articles and fabrics embroidered with gold and silver. Contracts have been signed to erect factories for milk products, electric cables, glassware, steel pipes, footwear and vegetable and fruit processing. Oil production reached 2·4m. barrels each day in 1971. Pop. (1973C) 2·26m.

Libyan Desert, Libya/Egypt. The E area of the Sahara. Also known as the Western Desert.

Licata, Sicilia, Italy. Port sit. at the mouth of the Salso R. 24 m. SE of Agrigento. Sulphur industry.

Lichfield, Staffordshire, England. Town 12 m. SW of Burton-on-Trent. Noted cathedral with three spires. Industries engineering and brewing. Pop. (1973E) 23,690.

Lida, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, U.S.S.R. Town 60 m. ENE of Grodno. Industries inc. manu. agric. machinery, textiles, shoes, cement; sawmilling, processing agric. produce.

Lidice, Středočeský, Czechoslovakia. Village 10 m. W of Prague. Completely destroyed during the Second World War, and rebuilt on a nearby site in 1947.

Lidingo, Stockholm, Sweden. Town on Lidingo Island in the Baltic Sea, 3 m. NE of Stockholm city. Resort with some industries, inc. manu. electrical equipment; shipbuilding. Pop. (1972E) 35,485.

Lidköping, Skaraborg, Sweden. Town 35 m. ENE of Trollhattan at the mouth of the Lida R. on L. Vaner. Railway junction. Industries inc. sugar refining, sawmilling, metal working, stone quarrying; manu. matches. Resort. Pop. (1973E) 34,964.

Liechtenstein. The Principality of Liechtenstein, sit. between the Austrian federal state of Vorarlberg and the Swiss cantons of St. Gallen and Graubünden, 20 m. S of L. Constance, is a sovereign state whose history dates back to 1342 A.D. when Count Hartmann I became ruler of the county of Vaduz. Additions were later made to the Count's domains, and by 1434 the territory reached its present boundaries. It consists of the two former counties of Schellenberg and Vaduz (until 1806 immediate fiefs of the Roman Empire). The former in 1699 and the latter in 1712 came into the possession of the house of Liechtenstein and, by diploma of 23 Jan. 1719, granted by the Emperor Charles VI, the two counties were constituted as the Principality of Liechtenstein. Area, 61·8 sq. m. (160 sq. km.). Cap., Vaduz. There is a great variety of light industry inc. textiles, ceramics, steel screws, precision instruments, canned food, pharmaceutical products, heating appliances, etc. The rearing of cattle, for which the fine alpine pastures are well suited, is highly developed. Tourism is the most important source of income. Pop. (1974E) 23,700.

Liège, Belgium. (i) E province bounded by W. Germ. Area, 1,525

sq. m. (3,950 sq. km.). The N and S are agric. with dairy farming in the foothills of the Ardennes in the S. Industry is concentrated in the central area with coalmining in the valleys of the R. Meuse and Vesdre. (ii) Cap. of province of same name sit. at the confluence of the R. Meuse and Ourthe. Industries coalmining, iron and steel works and manu. of armaments, machinery, tools, textiles and chemicals. Pop. (1970E) 147,277.

Lienyün, Shantung, China. Town 105 m. SW of Tsingtao on the Yellow Sea. Important port and rail terminus exporting wheat, kaoliang, maize, beans, wine. Industries inc. fisheries, salt works.

Liepāja, Latvia, U.S.S.R. Port on the Baltic Sea. Industries steelworks, engineering, woodworking, food processing and fish-canning. Exports timber and grain. Pop. (1973E) 95,000.

Lierre (Lier), Antwerp, Belgium. Town 9 m. SE of Antwerp sit. at the confluence of the Rs. Grande Nèthe and Petite Nèthe. Manu. cutlery, brass products, lace and shoes. Pop. (1970E) 28,341.

Liffey River, Irish Republic. Rises in the Wicklow Mountains and flows for 50 m. W through Kildare, and then E to reach Dublin Bay.

Lifou, New Caledonia, South Pacific. Island of the Loyalty group 60 m. E of New Caledonia. Chief town Chépénéhé. Main product copra.

Liguria, Italy. Mountainous NW administrative region sit. between the Ligurian Alps and the Apennines in the N, and the Gulf of Genoa in the S. Consists of the provinces of Genoa, Imperia, La Spezia and Savona. Area, 2,089 sq. m. (5,413 sq. km.). Cap., Genoa. Industries shipbuilding, engineering, iron and steel works and agric. Pop. (1971C) 1,848,539.

Ligurian Sea. A branch of the Mediterranean Sea sit. between Liguria and Tuscany, Italy, and Corsica, France; also inc. the Gulf of Genoa.

Lihir Islands, Papua New Guinea, Australia. Group in New Ireland district 30 m. NE of New Ireland. Area, 70 sq. m. (181 sq. km.). Volcanic, comprising 5 islands of which the largest is Lihir, rising to 1,640 ft. a.s.l.

Lihou, Channel Islands, United Kingdom. Island off the W coast of Guernsey. Area, 38 acres, with the ruins of a medieval priory.

Lille, Nord, France. Town in the NE sit. on the Deûle R. Important industrial centre manu. textiles, locomotives, machinery, chemicals and biscuits. Many fine medieval buildings. Pop. (1968C) 881,439.

Lillehammer, Opland, Norway. Town 85 m. N of Oslo on the Lagen R. at its mouth on L. Mjosa. Resort and trading centre for a mountain farming area. Pop. (1973E) 20,861.

Lilongwe, Central Province, Malawi. Town 130 m. NW of Zomba on the Lilongwe R. The main industry is processing tobacco.

Lima, Lima, Peru. City 7 m. E of its port, Callao, on the Rimac R. Cap. and dept. cap., commercial and administration centre. Sit. in a dry coastal area with frequent fogs. Industries inc. textiles, tanning, oil refining, flour and lumber milling, brewing, vehicle assembly; manu. tobacco products, metal goods, cement, glassware, pharmaceutical goods, clothing, footwear. Noted for many religious and secular buildings surviving from the Spanish colonial period. Pop. (1972C) 3,317,648.

Lima, Ohio, U.S.A. City sit. 78 m. NW of Columbus on the Ottawa R. Manu. diesel engines, motorcars, machine tools, electrical goods and chemicals. Pop. (1970C) 53,734.

Limassol, Cyprus. Port sit. on the S coast of Akrotiri Bay, and 38 m. SW of Nicosia. Centre of a wine and brandy industry. Also manu. cigar-

ettes and perfume. Pop. (1973E) 79,641.

Limavady, Londonderry, Northern Ireland. Town 15 m. ENE of Londonderry sit. on the R. Roe. Pop. (1971C) 5,555.

Limbe, Southern Province, Malawi. Town 5 m. SE of Blantyre at 3,800 ft. a.s.l. Commercial and communications centre for the highland area; has an Anglican and a Roman Cathedral. Industries inc. manu. cigarettes, soap.

Limbourg, Liège, Belgium. Town 4 m. ENE of Verviers on the Vesdre R. Industries inc. spinning and weaving wool. Formerly cap. of the duchy of Limburg. Pop. (1968E) 638,593.

Limburg, Netherlands. SE province bordered by Belgium and W. Germ. Area, 837 sq. m. (2,169 sq. km.). Cap. Maastricht. Mainly agric. producing cereals, fruit and sugar-beet with coalmining in the S. Pop. (1971E) 1,022,354.

Limehouse, Greater London, England. District on the R. Thames with docks, wharves and warehouses.

Limeira, São Paulo, Brazil. Town 32 m. NW of Campinas, sit. in an orange-growing area. Industries fruit-packing and the manu. of coffee-processing machinery.

Limen Vatheos, Samos, Greece. Town on Vathy Bay on the NE coast of Samos Island. *Nome* cap. Port exporting wine, olive oil, figs, tobacco.

Limerick, Munster, Irish Republic. (i) SW county with the estuary of the R. Shannon on the N. Area, 1,037 sq. m. (2,685 sq. km.). Hilly in the S and SE rising to 3,015 ft. a.s.l. at Gattymore. Mainly level elsewhere with agric. and pastoral farming. (ii) County town of county of same name, and port, sit. at the head of the R. Shannon estuary. Industries flour milling, bacon curing, butter production, tanning and brewing. Many fine medieval buildings. Pop. (1971C) 57,161.

Limoges, Haute-Vienne, France. Cap. of dept. sit. on the Vienne R. Noted for porcelains. Also manu. textiles, shoes and paper. Pop. (1968C) 135,917.

Limón, Limón, Costa Rica. Cap. of province and chief port sit. 70 m. E of San José on the Caribbean Sea. Exports cattle, coffee, coconuts and bananas. Pop. (1970E) 35,846.

Limousin, Haute-Vienne, France. Area of S France extending across the Corrèze and part of the Haute-Vienne depts. Crossed by ranges of the Massif Central; infertile in the uplands with R. valleys producing fruit and vegetables. Minerals inc. kaolin. Chief towns Limoges, Brive-la-Gaillarde, Tulle.

Limpopo River, Republic of South Africa/Moçambique. 'The Crocodile River' rises in the Magaliesberg W of Pretoria in the Transvaal and flows for *c.* 1,000 m. in a semicircle, reaching the Indian Ocean NE of Delagoa Bay, and forming the boundary between N Transvaal and Rhodesia. Its principal trib. is the R. Olifante.

Linares, Linares, Chile. Cap. of province of same name in S central Chile. Industries tanning, milling and trade in agric. produce.

Linares, Jaén, Spain. Town in S central Spain, sit. in the Sierra Morena foothills. Important lead and copper mining centre. Manu. sheet lead, pipes, chemicals and explosives. Pop. (1970C) 50,516.

Lincoln, Lincolnshire, England. City and bishopric, 125 m. N of London on Witham R. Industries inc. manu. radios, machinery, metal products, vehicle parts, cattle feed. Noted for its Cathedral, begun in 1075 A.D. Pop. (1973E) 63,260.

Lincoln, Nebraska, U.S.A. Cap. of state in E Nebraska. Centre of an agric. region with associated industries. Pop. (1970C) 149,518.

Lincolnshire, England. Under 1974 re-organization the county consists of the districts of West Lindsey, East

Lindsey, Lincoln, North Kesteven, Boston, South Kesteven and South Holland. Pop. (1973E) 512,880.

Linden, New Jersey, U.S.A. City 18 m. sw of Newark. Manu. chemicals and clothing. Pop. (1970C) 41,409.

Lindesnes, Norway. Cape at the extreme s at the entrance to the Skagerrak and the lighthouse.

Lindi, Southern Province, Tanganyika, Tanzania. Town 225 m. SSE of Dar Es Salaam at the mouth of the Lukuledi R. on the Indian Ocean. Port handling sisal, copra, cotton, tobacco. Industries inc. fishing.

Linea, La, Cádiz, Spain. Town and port sit. just N of Gibraltar. Manu. cork and food products.

Line Islands, South Pacific. Group extending across the Equator from 5°N lat.–11°S lat. and inc. Flint, Vostok, Caroline, Starbuck, Malden, Jarvis, Palmyra, Christmas, Fanning, Washington Islands.

Lingeh, Seventh Province, Iran. Town 95 m. wsw of Bandar Abbas on the Persian Gulf. Trading centre for pearls.

Lingfield, Surrey, England. Village sit. 9 m. SE of Reigate on the R. Eden. Pop. (1973E) 6,871 with Dormans land.

Lingga Archipelago, Sumatra, Indonesia. A group of islands, inc. Lingga and Singkep, sit off the E coast. Produces copra, tin and sago.

Linguera, Senegal. Town 160 m. ENE of Dakar. Railway terminus exporting peanuts, gums.

Linköping, Östergötland, Sweden. Cap. of county in the SE. Industries railway engineering, aircraft and car production, textiles and brewing. Pop. (1971E) 105,817.

Linlithgow, West Lothian, Scotland. Lothian region. Town 16 m. W of Edinburgh. Manu. whisky, paper and shoes. Pop. (1973E) 4,327.

Linnhe, Loch, Scotland. An inlet on the w coast at the sw end of Glenmore.

Linz, Upper Austria, Austria. Cap. of federal state and port sit. on the Danube R. Manu. steel, machinery, textiles, chemicals and paper. Pop. (1971C) 202,874.

Lions, Gulf of, France. Bay of the Mediterranean Sea stretching from the Franco-Spanish border to Toulon. Principal port Marseille.

Lipa, Luzon, Philippines. Town 40 m. SSE of Manila in Batangas province. Manu. cutlery and textiles. Trades in sugar, maize, rice and tobacco.

Lipari Islands, Italy. Group in the Tyrrhenian Sea off NE Sicily. Area 44 sq. m. (114 sq km.). Chief islands Lipari, Salina, Vulcano, Stromboli, Filicudi, Panaria, Alicudi. Formed as a submarine mountain chain, volcanic and active, rising to 3,156 ft. a.s.l. on Salina. Main occupations farming, fishing. Main products wine, lobsters, pumice stone.

Lipetsk, Russian Soviet Federal Socialist Republic, U.S.S.R. Town sit. 70 m. NNE of Voronezh on the Voronezh R. Industries iron and steel works, manu. of tractors and chemicals. Noted as a health spa with chalybeate springs. Pop. (1972E) 312,000.

Lipova, Arad, Romania. Town 32 m. NE of Timisoara on the Mures R. Resort with mineral springs and trading centre for livestock. Industries inc. brewing, flour milling; manu. mineral waters, bricks and tiles.

Lippe, North Rhine-Westphalia, West Germany. A former principality sit. between Hanover and Westphalia. Cap. Detmold. Area, 469 sq. m. (1,214 sq. km.). Mainly agric.

Lippe River, North-Rhine-Westphalia, West Germany. Rises in the Teutoburgerwald and flows W for 147 m. to join the Rhine R. at Wesel.

Lippstadt, North Rhine-Westphalia, West Germany. Town sit. 23 m. E of Hamm on the Lippe R. Industries iron founding, manu. of wire, metal goods and textiles. Pop. (1971E) 41,500.

Lisboa, Portugal. District of W central Portugal in Estramadura and W Ribatejo provinces. Area, 1,061 sq. m. (2,748 sq. km.). Extending from the Atlantic (W) to the Tagus R. estuary. Cap. Lisbon. A wine growing and tourist area. Pop. (1970C) 1,568,020.

Lisbon, Estremadura, Portugal. City on the N shore of the Tagus R. estuary. Cap. and district cap., commercial, cultural, administration and industrial centre. Industries inc. manu. textiles, chemicals, paper, tobacco products, pottery, soap, armaments, explosives, metal goods, flour and sugar. The port exports wine, olive oil, cork, fruit, resins, salt, metal ores, fish. Pop. (1970C) 760,950.

Lisburn, Antrim, Northern Ireland. Town in E central N. Ireland on the R. Lagan. Manu. linen and furniture. Pop. (1971C) 27,405.

Lisdoonvarna, Clare, Irish Republic. Town and spa 23 m. NW of Ennis, with sulphur and chalybeate springs. Pop. (1971C) 459.

Lisieux, Calvados, France. Town 27 m. E of Caen sit. on the Touques R. Trades in dairy produce, esp. Camembert cheese. Manu. textiles. Pop. (1968C) 25,223.

Liskeard, Cornwall, England. Town 11 m. ESE of Bodmin, with nearby stone and slate quarries. Pop. (1973E) 5,320.

Lismore, New South Wales, Australia. Town and port in NE of state sit. on the Richmond R. Trades in dairy produce. Pop. (1972E) 21,100.

Lismore, Waterford, Irish Republic. Town sit. 35 m. WSW of Waterford on the R. Blackwater. Pop. (1971C) 884.

Listowel, Kerry, Irish Republic. Town in the SW, sit. on the R. Feale. Pop. (1971C) 3,021.

Lith, Hejaz, Saudi Arabia. Town 120 m. SE of Jidda on the Red Sea. Port handling agric. produce.

Lithgow, New South Wales, Australia. Town in E central N.S.W. sit. in the Blue Mountains. Industries coalmining, sawmilling, brick making and the manu. of small arms. Pop. (1972E) 12,800.

Lithuania, U.S.S.R. Rep. sit. on Baltic Sea and bounded on N by Latvia, E and S by Poland and W by the Baltic Sea. In 1914–15 the Germ. army occupied the whole of Lithuania. On its withdrawal in 1918 Soviets were elected in all towns and a Soviet rep. was proclaimed. In the summer of 1919 it was overthrown by Polish, Germ. and nationalist Lithuanian forces, and a democratic rep. estab. The secret protocol of the Soviet–Germ. frontier treaty of 1939 assigned the greater part of Lithuania to the Soviet sphere of influence. In that year the province and city of Vilnius were ceded by the U.S.S.R. An ultimatum in 1940 led to the formation of a govt. acceptable to the U.S.S.R. A people's diet elected in 1940 applied for Lithuania's admission to the Soviet Union which was effected later that year and inc. also those parts of Lithuania which had been reserved for inclusion in Germ. This incorporation has been accorded *de facto* recognition by the Brit. Govt., but not by the U.S. Govt. Area, 25,170 sq. m. (65,200 sq. km.). Cap. Vilnius. Lithuania before 1940 was a mainly agric. country, but has since been considerably industrialized. The urban pop. was 23% of the total in 1937 and 53% in 1972. The resources of the country consist of timber and agric. produce. Of the total area, 49·1% is arable land, 22·2% meadow and pasture land, 16·3% forests and 12·4% unproduc-

tive lands. Heavy engineering, shipbuilding and building material industries are developing. Pop. (1972c) 3·2m.

Little Belt, Denmark. A strait between Jutland and Fyn island, joining the Baltic Sea with the Kattegat.

Little Cayman, Cayman Islands, West Indies. Island 60 m. ENE of Grand Cayman and E of Cayman Brac. Area, 9·24 sq. m. (24 sq. km.). Main products turtle shell, coconuts. Pop. 1,300.

Littlehampton, West Sussex, England. S coast resort sit. at the mouth of the R. Arun. Pop. (1973E) 20,320.

Little Rock, Arkansas, U.S.A. Cap. of state and largest city, sit. in central Arkansas on the Arkansas R. Important transportation and commercial centre of a mining and agric. region. Manu. clothing, wood and food products, chemicals, building materials and foundry goods. Pop. (1970C) 132,483.

Liuchow, Kwangsi-Chuang, China. Town and port 90 m. SW of Kweilin on the Liu-kiang R. Manu. machinery, textiles, chemicals and food products.

Liverpool, Merseyside, England. Metropolitan district of Merseyside, sit. on the right bank of the R. Mersey, 3 m. from the Irish Sea. It is one of the greatest trading centres of the world and the principal port in the U.K. for the Atlantic trade. Pop. (1973E) 574,560.

Livingstone, Southern Province, Zambia. Town sit. 7 m. from the Victoria Falls near the Zambezi R. Airport and tourist centre. Pop. (1972E) 49,700.

Livorno *see* **Leghorn**

Lizard Point, Cornwall, England. The most S point of Britain. Noted for its serpentine rock. Lizard Town is adjacent.

Ljubija, Bosnia, Yugoslavia. Village 30 m. WNW of Banja Luka. Iron mining centre.

Ljubljana, Slovenia, Yugoslavia. Cap. of Slovenia sit. near the confluence of the R. Ljubljanica and R. Sava. Industries iron founding, textile and paper mills, and manu. of chemicals and machinery. Pop. (1971C) 173,530.

Llanberis, Gwynedd, Wales. Town 8 m. ESE of Caernarvon sit. at the W end of Llanberis Pass. The mountain railway to the summit of Snowdon starts here. Pop. (1973E) 2,110.

Llandaff, South Glamorgan, Wales. Town sit. 3 m. NW of Cardiff on the R. Taff. 12th cent. cathedral, restored in the 19th cent. and again in 1960.

Llandovery, Dyfed, Wales. Town in S central Wales sit. on the R. Towy. Pop. (1973E) 2,040.

Llandrindod Wells, Powys, Wales. Spa sit. on the R. Ithon, and 7 m. SE of Rhayader. Noted for its mineral springs. Pop. (1973E) 3,460.

Llandudno, Gwynedd, Wales. Resort on N coast, sit. at the mouth of the R. Conway. Pop. (1973E) 17,700.

Llanelli, Dyfed, Wales. District of Dyfed County. Pop. (1971E based on C) 76,781.

Llanelly *see* **Llanelli**

Llanfairfechan, Gwynedd, Wales. Resort 8 m. SW of Llandudno sit. on Conway Bay. Pop. (1973E) 3,800.

Llanfairpwllgwyngyll, 'St. Mary's church in the hollow of the white hazel', Gwynedd, Wales. Village 3½ m. WNW of Bangor. Mainly noted for the length of its name Llanfairpwllgwyngyllgogerchwyrndrobwiltysiliogogogoch, given to the village by a poetic 18th cent. shoemaker.

Llangollen, Clwyd, Wales. Resort sit. 9 m. SW of Wrexham on the R. Dee. Manu. flannel. Pop. (1973E) 3,050.

Llanidloes, Powys Wales. Town 11 m. WSW of Newtown on the R. Severn. Market for an agric. area. The main industry is manu. of flannel. Pop. (1973E) 2,390.

Llanquihue, Lake, Llanquihue/Osorno, Chile. L. sit. 15 m. N of Puerto Montt. Area, *c.* 240 sq. m. (622 sq. km.). Drained by the Maullin R. which runs into the Pacific Ocean.

Llanrwst, Gwynedd, Wales. Town sit. 12 m. S of Llandudno on the R. Conway. Pop. (1973E) 2,920.

Lleyn Peninsula, Wales. Peninsula sit. between Cardigan Bay and Caernarvon Bay.

Lliw, Wales. District of West Glamorgan County. Pop. (1971E based on C) 56,276.

Lloydminster, Alberta/Saskatchewan, Canada. Town 80 m. NW of North Battleford on the border between the 2 states and sit. in both. Commercial and distribution centre for a grain growing and lumbering area. Deposits of oil and natural gas. Pop. (1974E) 4,738, Alberta part.

Llullaillaco, Mountain, Argentina/Chile. Peak 145 m. WSW of San Antonio de los Cobres on the Argentina/Chile frontier; height 22,015 ft. a.s.l., an extinct volcano.

Lobatse, Lobatse, Botswana. Town 45 m. N of Mafeking near the border of the Republic of South Africa, in a dairy farming area. Headquarters of the Baralong tribe. Pop. (1970E) 12,920.

Lobito, Angola. Principal port built on reclaimed land. Railway terminus for the trans-Africa railway. Exports cotton, sugar, maize, coffee, salt, sisal and ores. Pop. 85,000.

Lobos, Canary Islands. Islet NE of Fuerteventura in La Bocayna channel. Area, 2·4 sq. m. (6·2 sq. km.). The main occupation is fishing.

Lobos Islands, Peru. Two groups of islands sit. off the N coast, with guano deposits.

Locarno, Ticino, Switzerland. Resort in S central Switz. sit. at the N end of L. Maggiore.

Lochaber, Inverness-shire, Scotland. Highland region. District extending between the Great Glen and the borders of Perthshire and Argyll. Mountainous and picturesque, rising to Ben Nevis. Tourist area. Many lochs and Rs. supply hydroelectric power.

Lochgelly, Fifeshire, Scotland. Fife region. Town 6 m. W of Kirkcaldy. The main industry is coalmining. Pop. (1973E) 9,102.

Lockerbie, Dumfriesshire, Scotland. Dumfries and Galloway region. Town sit. 10 m. ENE of Dumfries. Pop. (1973E) 2,826.

Lockport, New York, U.S.A. City 20 m. NNE of Buffalo sit. on the Erie Canal. Manu. steel, textiles, chemicals, paper, wood, glass and leather products. Pop. (1970C) 25,399.

Locle, Le, Neuchâtel, Switzerland. Town 9 m. WNW of Neuchâtel sit. near the French border. Centre of a watchmaking industry since the 18th cent.

Lod, Lod, Israel. Town sit. 10 m. SE of Tel Aviv. Site of Israel's international airport and also a railway junction. Pop. (1971E) 31,200.

Lodi, Lombardia, Italy. Town 18 m. SE of Milan sit. on the Adda R. Important cheese trade esp. Parmesan. Manu. silk, linen and majolica.

Łódź, Łódź, Poland. Town in central Poland. The second largest town in Poland and also a province together with the towns of Leçzyca, Pabianice and Zgierz. Manu. textiles, machinery, chemicals, electrical and leather goods, food products, paper and tobacco. Pop. (1971E) 764,000.

Lofoten Islands, Norway. Group in the North Sea off the coast of N Norway within the Arctic circle. Area, *c.* 550 sq. m. (*c* 1,425 sq. km.). Main islands are Austvagoy, Vestvagoy, Moskenesoy, Flakstadoy, Vaeroy, Rost. Mountainous with a mild climate caused by the N Atlantic Drift. The straits are subject to violent currents. Important cod and herring grounds off-shore. Fishing is the main occupation.

Logan, Utah, U.S.A. City 35 m. N of Ogden on a branch of the Little Bear R. at 4,535 ft. a.s.l. Trading centre for an irrigated agric. area, handling sugar beet, grain, vegetables. Industries inc. food processing, textiles, oil refining, metal working. Pop. (1970C) 22,333.

Logan, Mount, Yukon, Canada. Sit. in the St. Elias Mountains, in the NW, it is the highest known peak in Can. and the second highest in N. America, 19,850 ft. a.s.l.

Logar River, Afghánistán. Rises in the SW Hindu Kush mountains and flows 150 m. E past Shaikhabad and Baraki Rajan, then N to join the Kábul R. The middle course is known as the Wardak R. Used for logging.

Logroño, Old Castile, Spain. (i) Province sit. S of the Ebro R. Rises from the fertile valley of the Ebro R. to the Sierra de la Demanda, 7,562 ft. a.s.l. Area, 1,943 sq. m. (5,034 sq. km.). Agric. products inc. cereals, olives, fruit and wine. Minerals found inc. iron, silver, copper and lead. Pop. (1970C) 235,713. (ii) Cap. of province of same name sit. 100 m. NW of Zaragoza on the Ebro R. Centre of the Rioja wine industry. Pop. (1970C) 84,456.

Loire, France. A dept. sit. on the E of the Massif Central. Area, 1,852 sq. m. (4,799 sq. km.). Mainly mountainous but agric. possible on the plains, producing cereals and vines. Contains an important coalfield and large deposits of iron and lead. Cap. St. Étienne. Principal R. is the Loire. Pop. (1972E) 733,200.

Loire-Atlantique, France. A maritime dept. in the NW. Area, 2,694 sq. m. (6,980 sq. km.). Very flat with coastal salt marshes. Agric. products inc. cereals, vines, flax, sugar-beet and potatoes, and horse and cattle breeding is important. The Grande-Lieu L., the largest in France, is sit. S of the Loire estuary. Industries inc. shipbuilding and foundries at Nante and St. Nazaire. Also manu. of hemp, linen, paper and sugar. Cap. Nantes. Principal R. is the Loire. Pop. (1972E) 896,300.

Loire River, France. The longest R. in France, it rises in the Cévennes and flows for 620 m. first N and then W and enters the Bay of Biscay.

Loiret, France. A central dept. mainly formed from Orléanais province. Area, 2,629 sq. m. (6,812 sq. km.). Mainly agric. producing grain, sugar-beet, fruit and vines. There is a large forest round Orléans which is the cap. Principal R. is the Loire. Pop. (1972E) 458,800.

Loir-et-Cher, France. A central dept. formed from parts of Touraine and Orléannais. Area, 2,479 sq. m. (6,422 sq. km.). Large forests but agric. possible in the R. valleys and in the Beauce plateau, the main products being cereals, vines and fruit. Cap. Blois. Principal Rs., Loire, Loir and Cher. Pop. (1972E) 279,200.

Loir River, France. Rises in the Collines du Perche, Eure-et-Loir dept., and flows S and W for 190 m. to join the Sarthe R. near Angers.

Loja, Ecuador. (i) Province of S Ecuador, bounded S by Peru. Area, 11,158 sq. m. (28,900 sq. km.). Mountainous, drained by the Río Grande and Catamayo Rs., with a semi-tropical climate. Mainly agric., producing cereals, potatoes, sugar cane, coffee, fruit, cattle, sheep and mules. Minerals inc. gold, silver, copper, iron, kaolin, marble. Industries inc. manu. woollen goods. Pop. (1967E) 345,500. (ii) Town 270 m. SSW of Quito on the Pan-American Highway at the foot of Cordillera de Zamora at 7,300 ft. a.s.l. Provincial

cap. and trading centre for an agric. area, handling sugar, coffee, tobacco, cereals, vegetables, cattle. Industries inc. tanning, textiles. Pop. (1970E) 26,082.

Lokeren, East Flanders, Belgium. Town 12 m. ENE of Ghent sit. on the Durme R. Manu. textiles, chemicals, rope and lace. Pop. (1970E) 26,824.

Lolland, Denmark. Low-lying island in the Baltic Sea S of Zealand. Area, 480 sq. m. (1,243 sq. km.). Mainly agric. producing cereals and sugar-beet. Chief towns Maribo and Naksov.

Lombardia, Italy. Region of N Italy bounded N by Switzerland, E by Trentino-Alto Adige and Veneto, S by Emilia-Romagna, W by Piedmont. Area, 9,190 sq. m. (23,802 sq. km.), comprising 9 provinces, Bergamo, Brescia, Como, Cremona, Mantova, Milano, Pavia, Sondrio, Varese. Mountainous in the N, descending to the plain of Lombardy drained by the R. Po. Important industrial area, with textiles, iron and steel, chemicals, publishing, paper making, tanning, manu. vehicles, all concentrated on Milan and cities in the R. Po Valley. Pop. (1973E) 8,711,644.

Lombardy *see* **Lombardia**

Lombok, Indonesia. Island sit. between Bali and Sumbawa. Area, 1,825 sq. m. (4,725 sq. km.). Mountainous on the N and S coasts with a fertile plain between, producing rice, coffee, sugar and cotton. Cap. Mataram.

Lomé, Togo. Cap. of Togo and port sit. on the Bight of Benin. Exports coffee, cocoa and palm kernels. Pop. (1970E) 135,000.

Lomond, Loch, Scotland. L. extending N to S 23 m. from Ardlui (N) to Balloch (S) along the border between Dumbarton and Stirling. Drained by the R. Leven at the S end. Picturesque tourist area.

London, Ontario, Canada. Town sit. 115 m. SW of Toronto on the Thames R. Important industrial centre with over 500 varied trades. Manu. inc. steel products, agric. tools, textiles, food products, electrical equipment and leather goods. Pop. (1971C) 223,222.

London, England. City on the R. Thames. Cap. of the United Kingdom. The administrative area of Greater London inc. 32 boros. covering *c.* 462,000 acres. The city is divided into the City of Lond. (E) and the City of Westminster (W) both N of the Thames and surrounded by mixed residential, industrial and shopping areas which developed later, as did those S of the R. The City of Lond. is the financial sector, inc. the Bank of England and the stock exchange; it covers approx. the area of the medieval city of which little remains except the Tower of Lond. fortress and the churches. The City of Westminster inc. Parliament, Govt. offices, the Abbey of Westminster and the royal palaces. The Port handles decreasing traffic and some dock systems are closing, to be redeveloped for other purposes. Industries cover diverse manu., printing, publishing, brewing, food processing. The financial operations of the City of Lond. are important, esp. in banking, insurance and currency dealing. Pop. (1971C) of Greater London 7,379,014.

Londonderry, Northern Ireland. (i) County of NW Northern Ireland bounded N by the Atlantic, W by the Irish Rep. Area, 804 sq. m. (2,082 sq. km.). Hilly, drained by the Bann, Roe and Foyle Rs., and mainly agric. producing flax, cereals, dairy produce. Fishing is important. (ii) City 65 m. NW of Belfast on a hill above the R. Foyle. 5 m. above its mouth on a sea-lough. Port exporting cattle. Industries inc. flour milling, tanning, iron founding; manu. linen, alcohol, food products. There are Roman Catholic and Protestant cathedrals. The Protestant colony was settled by the City of Lond. Corporations in 1608. Pop. (1971C) 51,850.

Londrina, Paraná, Brazil. Town sit. 190 m. NW of Curitiba. Rapidly

developing with the coffee trade. Pop. (1970E) 200,000.

Long Beach, California, U.S.A. Resort in S of state, possessing a 7 m. long bathing beach. Manu. aircraft, tyres, chemicals and soap. Industries inc. car assembly plants, oil refining and fish and fruit canning. It has a good harbour with 10 sq. m. (26 sq. km.) of anchorage. Pop. (1970C) 368,633.

Long Branch, New Jersey, U.S.A. Resort sit. 40 m. ENE of Trenton. Manu. silk and rubber goods, clothing and boats. Pop. (1970C) 31,774.

Longchamp, France. A famous racecourse sit. on the SW of the Bois de Boulogne, Paris.

Long Eaton, Derbyshire, England. Town 9 m. E of Derby. The main industry is cotton milling. Important marshalling yards. Pop. (1973E) 33,560.

Longford, Leinster, Irish Republic. (i) County bounded by Leitrim, Cavan, West Meath and Lough Ree. Area, 403 sq. m. (1,043 sq. km.). Mainly low-lying and boggy but rises to 912 ft. a.s.l. in the N. The principal R. is the Shannon. Agric. products inc. oats and potatoes, and cattle and sheep are raised. (ii) County town of county of same name. Manu. textiles. Pop. (1971C) 3,876.

Long Island, Bahamas, West Indies. Island between Exuma (NW) and Crooked Island (SE) and 150 m. SE of Nassau. Area, 130 sq. m. (337 sq. km.). Main occupations salt panning, farming, fishing. Pop. (1970C) 3,861.

Long Island, New York, U.S.A. Island off the coast of New York and Connecticut, stretching ENE from the mouth of the Hudson R. It is mainly residential with many towns and resorts, being separated from the mainland by Long Island Sound. The W end, containing the boroughs of Brooklyn and Queens, is part of New York City.

Long Island, Madang, Papua New Guinea. Island 30 m. NE of New Guinea. Area, 160 sq. m. (414 sq. km.), rising to 4,278 ft. in Reumur Peak. Main product copra.

Longton, Derbyshire, England. Town now forming part of Stoke-on-Trent in the 'Potteries' district. Pop. (1973E) 33,560.

Longview, Texas, U.S.A. City 125 m. E of Dallas, sit. on the E Texas oilfield. Industries oil refining, chemical works and the manu. of oilfield equipment. Pop. (1970C) 45,547.

Looe, Cornwall, England. Port sit. 15 m. W of Plymouth, comprising E and W Looe straddling the R. Looe. Pop. (1973E) 4,060.

Lopevi, New Hebrides, South West Pacific. Island 10 m. SSE of Ambrym, length 4 m. Volcanic, rising to 4,755 ft. a.s.l.

Lop Nor, Sinkiang, China. Salt L. depression at the E end of the Tarim basin. The area varies widely according to the shifting course of the Tarim R. which feeds small Ls. within it.

Lorain, Ohio, U.S.A. City and port sit. 25 m. SW of Cleveland on L. Erie. Industries shipbuilding and a coal and iron ore trade. Manu. iron and steel products, machinery and cranes. Pop. (1970C) 78,185.

Lord Howe, British Solomon Islands, South Pacific. Otherwise called Ontong Java. Atoll 160 m. N of Santa Isabel, comprising 4 islands on a 30 m.-long reef. Main product coconuts.

Lord Howe Island, New South Wales, Australia. Island 435 m. NE of Sydney. Area, 5 sq m. (13 sq. km.). Hilly, rising to 2,840 ft. in Mount Gower, and with dense vegetation. Resort.

Lorca, Murcia, Spain. Town in the SE. Manu. chemicals, textiles, footwear, porcelain goods and brandy. Pop. (1970C) 60,609.

Lorengau, Admiralty Islands, Papua New Guinea. Town on the E coast of Manus Island. District cap.

Loreto, Peru. Dept. of NE Peru bounded NW by Ecuador, NE and E by Brazil. The largest dept., covering *c.* one-third of the country. Area, 119,300 sq. m. (308,987 sq. km.). Cap. Iquitos. Extends from the W limit of the Andes across the Amazon basin, drained by the Amazon R. and numerous tribs. Heavily forested and little developed, with agric. only in limited clearings. Forest products inc. rubber, balata, chicle, cascarilla, tagua nuts, tanning bark, medicinal plants and tropical timber. Pop. (1972C) 494,895.

Lorient, Morbihan, France. Port in Brittany sit. on an inlet of the Bay of Biscay. Industries shipbuilding, fishing and fish canning. Pop. (1968C) 68,960.

Lorraine, France. Region of E France bounded N by Belgium and Luxembourg, NE by Germ. Extends across the Moselle, Meurthe-et-Moselle, Meuse and Vosges depts. Table-land drained by the Moselle and Meuse Rs., rising in the E to the Vosges mountains. Agric. areas produce vines and hops. Minerals inc. extensive iron-fields in the Briey, Longwy, Thionville and Nancy basins. The main industry is manu. iron and steel. Chief cities Nancy, Metz, Verdun, Toul.

Los Alamos, New Mexico, U.S.A. Town sit. 24 m. NW of Santa Fe, at 7,300 ft. a.s.l. Pop. (1970C) 11,310.

Los Andes *see* **Andes, Los**

Los Angeles, California, U.S.A. City sit. in the S of the State. Founded by a Franciscan, Father Crespi, in 1781 as Nuestra Señora la Reina de Los Angeles. Important industries inc. fruit canning, petroleum, meat packing, timber. Manu. inc. flour, steel and textiles. Hollywood (annexed to Los Angeles in 1910) was the great centre for the production of cinema films, but this has declined in importance in recent decades. Pop. (1970C) 2,816,061.

Los Islands, Guinea. A small group of islands just off the coast near Conakry. Brit. until 1904, they are now French. There are large bauxite deposits.

Los Ríos, Ecuador. Province of W central Ecuador bounded E by the Andes. Area, 2,295 sq. m. (5,944 sq. km.). Cap. Babahoyo. Densely forested lowland with a humid climate. Main products cacao, coffee, sugar cane, rice, fruit, balsa wood, rubber, timber, nuts. Pop. (1967E) 314,800.

Los Santos, Panama. (i) Province of central Panama on the Pacific coast. Area, 1,411 sq. m. (3,654 sq. km.). Chief towns Las Tablas (cap.), Los Santos. Agric. area with deposits of nickel, cobalt and sulphur. Pop. (1970C) 72,200. (ii) Town 14 m. NW of Las Tablas on a branch of the Inter-American Highway. Commercial centre of an agric. area. Industries inc. distilling, salt extracting. Pop. (1970E) 72,200.

Lossiemouth, Moray, Scotland. Grampian region. Town 5 m. N of Elgin on the Moray Firth at the mouth of the Lossie R. Fishing port and resort. Royal Air Force Station. Pop. (1973E) 5,855.

Los Teques, Miranda, Venezuela. Town 13 m. SW of Caracas in the coastal mountains at 3,864 ft. a.s.l. State cap. and trading centre for an agric. area, handling coffee, grain, cacao, sugar. Mountain resort. Pop. (1970E) 42,000.

Lostwithiel, Cornwall, England. Town 5 m. SSE of Bodmin sit. on the R. Fowey. One of the Stannary towns, entitled to mint tin coins. Pop. (1973E) 1,900.

Lot, France. A dept. sit. in the SW formed from the district of Quercy. Area, 2,017 sq. m. (5,226 sq. km.). Cap. Cahors. It is highest in the NE, where large amounts of chestnuts are grown. The land slopes from the NE to the SW and is drained by the Rs. Lot and Dordogne. Mainly agric. growing cereals, potatoes and fruit;

wine is esp. important. Pop. (1972E) 150,400.

Lota, Concepción, Chile. Port 20 m. SSW of Concepción. Centre of a coalmining area. Manu. copper goods and ceramics. Pop. (1970E) 80,000.

Lot-et-Garonne, France. A dept. sit. in the SW formed from parts of Guyenne and Gascony. Area, 2,079 sq. m. (5,385 sq. km.). It is mainly flat and traversed by the Rs. Garonne and Lot. Mainly agric., the fertile R. valleys producing cereals, vines, fruit and tobacco. Cap. Agen. Pop. (1972E) 292,100.

Lothians, Scotland. District of SE Scot. inc. the former counties of East, West and Mid-Lothian.

Lot River, France. Rises in the Lozère Mountains, flows W for 298 m. through Aveyron, Lot and Lot-et-Garonne depts. to join the Garonne R. NW of Agen.

Lötschberg Tunnel, Switzerland. Railway tunnel extending 9 m. from Thun to Brig under Lötschen Pass, at 4,078 ft. a.s.l. Built in 1911.

Louga, Senegal. Town 100 m. NE of Dakar. Railway junction serving an agric. area. Industries inc. extracting vegetable oils.

Loughborough, Leicestershire, England. Town sit. 10 m. NNW of Leicester on the R. Soar. Manu. footwear, hosiery, pharmaceutical products and electrical equipment. Industry bell-founding; the great bell of St. Paul's, London, was cast here in 1881. Pop. (1973E) 49,010.

Loughrea, Galway, Irish Republic. Town sit. on the N shore of Lough Rea. Pop. (1971C) 3,075.

Louis Gentil *see* **Youssoufia**

Louisburg, Nova Scotia, Canada. Town 20 m. SE of Sydney on the E coast of Cape Breton Island. Formerly an important French fortress. The main industry is fishing.

Louisiade Archipelago, Papua New Guinea. A group of volcanic islands sit. to the SE of Papua New Guinea. Alluvial gold has been discovered on some of the islands.

Louisiana, U.S.A. One of the S states of U.S.A., and was first settled in 1699. That part lying E of the Mississippi R. was organized in 1804 as the Territory of New Orleans, and admitted into the Union in 1812. The section W of the R. was added shortly afterwards. Bounded on N by Arkansas, on E by Mississippi, on S by Gulf of Mex. and on W by Texas. The surface is flat and marshy particularly near the sea. The R. Mississippi delta occupies one-third of total area. Area, 48,523 sq. m. (125,626 sq. km.) inc. 3,417 sq. m. (8,847 sq. km.) of inland water. Chief towns, New Orleans, Shreveport and Baton Rouge (the cap.). Agric. is important and crops inc. sugar-cane, rice, grain, sweet potatoes, soybeans, pecans, cotton and strawberries. There are 16m. acres of forest representing 56% of the state's area. Louisiana is second to Texas as a petroleum-producing state. The manu. industries are chiefly those associated with petroleum, chemicals, lumber, food and paper. Pop. (1970C) 3,641,306.

Louisville, Kentucky, U.S.A. Chief trading city of the state sit. on Ohio R. Important tobacco market, and industries inc. leather, meat packing, agric. machinery, cotton seed and cake. Pop. (1970C) 361,472.

Lourdes, Hautes-Pyrénées, France. Town in the SW sit. at the foot of the Pyrénées. A leading centre of pilgrimage since 1858 when Bernadette Soubirons, a peasant girl, had visions of the Virgin Mary. Many miraculous cures are said to have followed.

Lourenço Marques, Moçambique. Cap. of Moçambique, port and resort, sit. on the NW of Delagoa Bay. Joined by road and rail with Rep. of S. Afr. and offering a good harbour for imports. Manu. footwear, furniture and cement. Pop. (1970E) 383,775.

Louth, Lincolnshire, England. Town sit. S of the Humber estuary 24 m. ENE of Lincoln on the R. Lud. Industries malting, brewing and manu. of agric. machinery. Pop. (1973E) 11,990.

Louth, Leinster, Irish Republic. A maritime county bordered on the E by the Irish Sea. Area, 317 sq. m. (821 sq. km.). Generally low-lying, undulating country but rises to over 1,900 ft. a.s.l. in the N. The principal Rs. are the Fane, Lagan, Glyde and Dee. Mainly agric. with cattle rearing and production of cereals and potatoes. Also fishing and linen mills. County town Dundalk. Pop. (1971C) 74,951.

Louvain, Brabant, Belgium. City 15 m. E of Brussels on the R. Dyle. Cultural centre noted for its university (1423). Industries inc. brewing, distilling; manu. machinery, chemicals, leather goods. Pop. (1972E) 31,083.

Lovech, Pleven, Bulgaria. Town 19 m. S of Pleven on the R. Osam. Leather tanning and leathercraft centre.

Lowell, Massachusetts, U.S.A. City sit. 24 m. NNW of Boston on the Merrimack R. An important textile centre since the early 19th cent. Manu. machinery, munitions, chemicals, plastics, electrical goods and paper. Pop. (1970C) 94,239.

Lower Hutt, North Island, New Zealand. Town 8 m. NE of Wellington. Industries car assembling, engineering, meat freezing, and manu. of textiles and furniture. Pop. (1973E) 62,800.

Lower Saxony, West Germany. *Land* of the Federal Rep. extending from the Harz range to the North Sea, with Bremen and Hamburg as enclaves, and bounded W by the Neth. Area, 18,230 sq. m. (47,216 sq. km.). Chief cities Hanover (cap.), Brunswick, Celle, Delmenhorst, Goslar, Hameln, Lüneburg, Willhelmshaven, Cuxhaven, Emden, Göttingen. Heath and moorland with reclaimed 'polders' in the N. Agric. areas produce cattle, grain, sugar beet, vegetables. Minerals inc. oil, iron ore, salt, potash, coal, lignite. Industries inc. iron and steel, textiles, chemicals. Pop. (1970C) 7,214,828.

Lower Merion, Pennsylvania, U.S.A. Town forming a suburb of W Philadelphia. Residential. Haverford and Bryn Mawr colleges sit. here.

Lowestoft, Suffolk, England. Port and resort in E. Anglia. Industries shipbuilding, fishing and fish canning, and the manu. of radar and electrical equipment. Lowestoft Ness is the most E point of Eng. Pop. (1973E) 53,260.

Loyada, French Territory of the Afars and Issas, East Africa. Village 12 m. SE of Djibouti on the S shore of the Gulf of Tadjoura. Main occupation fishing. Somali frontier control point.

Loyalty Islands, New Caledonia, South West Pacific. A group of coral islands 60 m. E of New Caledonia. Area, 800 sq. m. (2,071 sq. km.). The principal islands are Lifu, Maré and Urea. Copra is exported.

Loyang, Honan, China. Town sit. 104 m. W of Kaifeng on the Lo-Lo R. Manu. machinery, tractors (since 1955) and ball bearings.

Lozère, France. A dept. sit. in the S Massif Central, formed from part of Languedoc. Area, 1,999 sq. m. (5,180 sq. km.). Mainly mountainous, containing the Cévennes, and rising in the N to over 5,000 ft. a.s.l. The principal R. are the Allier, Lot and Tarn. Mainly agric., cattle and sheep being reared on the mountain slopes. Olives, vines, mulberries, cereals and fruits are grown and cheese and silk are manu. Cap. Mende. (Pop. (1972E) 71,100.

Lualaba River, Zaïre. The W headstream of the R. Congo and rises in Katanga near the Rhodesian border and flows for *c.* 1,100 m. and becomes R. Zaïre until reaching the Congo/

Zaïre border *then* called the R. Congo.

Luanda, Angola. City 35 m. N of the Cuanza R. estuary. Cap., administration centre and sea port. Industries inc. processing cotton, sugar, tobacco, timber; manu. textiles, paper. Port exports coffee, sugar, maize, beeswax, cotton, palm products, diamonds, sisal. Pop. (1970E) 400,000.

Luang Prabang, Luang Prabang, Laos. Royal cap. 130 m. NNW of Vientiane at the confluence of the Mekong and Nam Khan Rs. at 1,148 ft. a.s.l. R. port trading in catechu, benzoin, lac, teak, cloth. Industries inc. fishing, salt mining. Royal residence. Pop. (1970E) 22,000.

Luapula River, Zaïre/Zambia. Flows from the S end of L. Bangweulu and continues 350 m. S to join the Chambezi R. in the swamps SE of L. Bangweulu and along the Zaïre/Zambia border NW and N to enter L. Mweru. Navigable from L. Mweru to Kasenga. Considered as the upper course of the Luvua R. which is a headstream of the Zaïre R.

Lubbock, Texas, U.S.A. City in NW of state. Commercial centre for cotton, grain, cattle and poultry. Pop. (1970C) 149,101.

Lübeck, Schleswig-Holstein, West Germany. Port sit. 15 m. SW of Baltic Sea Coast and on the Trave R. It is joined by canal to the Elbe R. Industries shipbuilding, iron and steel works, manu. of machinery, textiles, wood and food products. There are many fine medieval buildings. Pop. (1970E) 239,955.

Lublin, Lublin, Poland. Cap. of province in the SE, sit. on the Bystrzyca R. Industrial and transportation centre. Manu. aircraft, agric. machinery, textiles, and electrical and food products. Pop. (1972E) 249,000.

Lubombo, Southern Province, Zambia. Town 10 m. E of Mazabuka. Centre of an agric. area. Railway.

Lubumbashi, Katanga, Zaïre. City *c.* 25 m. from the Zambia border, formerly called Elisabethville. Copper smelting and refining centre. Pop. (1970E) 318,000.

Lucca, Toscana, Italy. Cap. of Lucca province near the Ligurian Sea, and sit. on the Serchio R. Manu. olive oil, silk, wines and macaroni.

Lucena, Córdoba, Spain. Town sit. 36 m. SSE of Córdoba. Manu. textiles, earthenware jars, olive oil, wines and brandy.

Lucerne *see* **Luzern**

Luchow, Szechwan, China. Town and R. port 85 m. WSW of Chungking sit. at the confluence of the Rs. Yangtse-kiang and To-kiang. Trades in salt, sugar and tung oil.

Luckenwalde, Potsdam, East Germany. Town 23 m. SSE of Potsdam. Manu. textiles, metal products and paper. Pop. (1973E) 28,741.

Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh, India. State cap. sit. on the Gumti R. Manu. carpets, chemicals, paper, copper and brass goods. Pop. (1971C) 826,246.

Lüdenscheid, North Rhine-Westphalia, West Germany. Town 20 m. ESE of Wuppertal. Manu. aluminium and plastics. Pop. (1971E) 79,000.

Lüderitz, South West Africa (Namibia). Town 180 m. W of Keetmanshoop on the Atlantic coast. Sea port serving a diamond mining area. The main industry is fishing and fish processing, esp. cray fish. Railway terminus and airfield.

Ludhiana, Punjab, India. Town 79 m. WSW of Simla. An important grain market with manu. of hosiery, textiles inc. silk, machinery, agric. tools and furniture. Pop. (1971C) 401,124.

Ludlow, Salop, England. Town sit. near the confluence of the R. Teme

and Corve, and not far from the Welsh border. Industries inc. light engineering, joinery and corn-milling. Pop. (1973E) 6,990.

Ludvika, Kopparberg, Sweden. Town 35 m. SW of Falun on L. Vasma. Railway junction and industrial centre. Industries inc. manu. electrical equipment, copper smelting, manu., metal working, sawmilling; bricks. Pop. (1972E) 33,672.

Ludwigsburg, Baden-Württemberg, West Germany. Town 7 m. N of Stuttgart sit. near the Neckar R. Manu. pianos, organs, textiles and toys. Pop. (1971E) 78,000.

Ludwigshafen, Rhineland-Palatinate, West Germany. Town and R. port sit. on the Rhine R. opposite Mannheim. An important centre of the chemicals industry with manu. of pharmaceutical products, fertilizers, plastics, dyes, machinery and textiles. Pop. (1970E) 176,257.

Lugano, Ticino, Switzerland. Resort in extreme S on the N shore of L. Lugano. It is a popular tourist centre with an annual cattle fair, which dates from the 16th cent.

Lugano, Lake, Italy/Switzerland. Sit. between L. Maggiore and L. Como. Area, 19 sq. m. (49 sq. km.). It drains into L. Maggiore *via* the Tresa R.

Lugansk, Ukraine, U.S.S.R. Cap. of the Lugansk region sit. on the Lugan R. 70 m. N of Rostov and in the Donets Basin. An important industrial centre. Manu. diesel locomotives, coalmining equipment, motor car parts, machine tools, steel pipes and ball bearings. Pop. (1970E) 382,000.

Lugo, Galicia, Spain. (i) A maritime province on the Bay of Biscay. Area, 3,815 sq. m. (9,877 sq. km.). The principal Rs. are the Miño and the Sil. The main occupations are fishing, agric. and lumbering. Pop. (1970C) 415,052.

(ii) Cap. of province of same name sit. 50 m. SE of Corunna on the Miño R. Manu. textiles. Pop. (1970C) 63,830.

Lugovoya, Kazakh Soviet Socialist Republic, U.S.S.R. Town 70 m. E of Dzhambul on the Turksib railway. Centre of an agric. wheat growing area. Industries inc. metal working.

Luik *see* **Liège**

Luleå, Norrbotten, Sweden. Cap. of county and port sit. at the mouth of the Lule R. on the Gulf of Bothnia, in NE Sweden. Manu. iron, steel and wood pulp. Exports inc. iron ore, timber and wood pulp. Pop. (1971E) 59,457.

Lule River, Sweden/Norway. Rises SW of Narvik, Norway, and flows 280 m. SE over the Stora Sjofallet Falls, through Stora Lule L. and more falls at Porjus and Harspranget past Boden to enter the Gulf of Bothnia at Lulea. Used for logging and power. Main trib. the Lilla Lule R.

Luluabourg *see* **Kananga**

Lulworth, Dorset, England. Village 8 m. SW of Wareham on the Eng. Channel. Resort in an agric. area noted for nearby Lulworth Cove, a deep inlet surrounded by high cliffs.

Lund, Malmöhus, Sweden. Town in the SW. Industries inc. sugar refining, printing, publishing and the manu. of paper, woollen goods and furniture. Pop. (1971E) 57,302.

Lundy, England. An island sit. in the Bristol Channel 12 m. NNW of Hartland Point. Area, 3½ m. by 1 m. Mainly pasture land with botanically interesting flora providing a sanctuary for wild birds. There are two lighthouses.

Lüneburg, Lower Saxony, West Germany. Town in the N, sit. on the Ilmenau R. Manu. chemicals, paper, iron products, cement and clothing. There are some fine medieval buildings. Pop. (1971E) 60,200.

Lüneburg Heath, Lower Saxony, West Germany. A low sandy district sit. S of the Elbe R. mainly scrub land. Sheep are reared and potatoes and honey are produced.

Lünen, North Rhine-Westphalia, West Germany. Town 43 m. NE of Düsseldorf sit. on the Lippe R. Centre of a coalmining area with iron, glass and aluminium industries. Pop. (1971E) 71,900.

Lunéville, Meurthe-et-Moselle, France. Town 19 m. ESE of Nancy sit. on the Meurthe R. Manu. railway carriages, textiles and porcelain. Pop. (1968C) 25,367.

Lungi, Northern Province, Sierra Leone. Town 10 m. N of Freetown on the Atlantic coast. Site of intern. airport.

Luqa, Malta. Town 3 m. SSW of Valletta. Site of intern. airport. Industries inc. limestone quarrying.

Lurestan, Iran. Area of SW Iran in the Zagros mountains and trad. territory of the Lur and Bakhtiari tribes. Main occupations farming, fruit growing. Chief towns Burujird, Khurramabad.

Lurgan, Armagh, Northern Ireland. Town 19 m. WSW of Belfast near L. Neagh. The main industry is manu. linen. Pop. (1971C) 24,055.

Lurín, Lima, Peru. Town 13 m. SE of Lima. Railway terminus in an agric. area producing cotton, sugar cane, vegetables.

Lusaka, Zambia. Cap. of the Rep. sit. 30 m. N of the Kafue R. in S central Zambia, at 4,200 ft. a.s.l. Commercial and transportation centre of an agric. area. Manu. tobacco products and cement. Pop. (1974E) 400,000.

Lushnjë, Albania. Town 21 m. NW of Berat at the N edge of the Myzeqe plain. Centre of an agric. area.

Lushun-Talien *see* **Lü-ta**

Luso, Aveiro, Portugal. Village 13 m. NNE of Coimbra. Spa with mineral springs.

Lü-ta, Liaoning, China. A port sit. at the S end of the Liaotung peninsula, in the NE, comprising the former ports of Port Arthur and Dairen. An important industrial centre with shipbuilding, oil refining, railway engineering and food processing. Exports inc. coal, grain and soya bean products. Pop. (1965E) 3·6m.

Luton, Bedfordshire, England. Town sit. on the R. Lea. A former centre of the straw hat trade, now replaced by the manu. of felt hats. Also manu. private and commercial cars, refrigerators, vacuum cleaners and ball bearings. Pop. (1973E) 63,900.

Lutong, Brunei. Village 5 m. N of Miri on the N coast. Oil port and refinery serving the oil fields at Seria and Miri.

Lutsk, Ukraine, U.S.S.R. Town sit. 85 m. NE of Lvov on the Styr R. Industries inc. flour milling, tanning and the manu. of agric. machinery. Pop. (1970E) 96,000.

Lutterworth, Leicestershire, England. Town 6 m. NNE of Rugby. Industries inc. hosiery manu. and engineering. Pop. (1973E) 3,729.

Luxembourg, West Europe. Grand duchy bounded W by Belgium, S by France, E by West Germany, N by the Netherlands. Area, 999 sq. m. (2,587 sq. km.). Cap. Luxembourg. Undulating country drained by the Alzette and Sauer Rs. and heavily wooded. Mainly agric. with small farms producing potatoes, cereals, beets, grapes, livestock. The SW has important iron deposits, with major iron and steel production at Esch-sur-Alzette. Other industries inc. wine making, textiles, brewing, tanning; manu. metal goods, chemicals, explosives. The industrial centres are Differdange, Dudelange, Pétange and Luxembourg city. Tourism is important. Pop. (1973E) 352,700.

Luxembourg, Belgium. A province in the SE of the Ardennes. Area, 1,706 sq. m. (4,417 sq. km.). Mainly forested but agric. carried on in the fertile valleys. Iron ore is found in the S. Cap. Arlon. Pop. (1972E) 217,679.

Luxembourg, Luxembourg. City 120 m. SE of Brussels, Belgium, on heights above the Alzette R. Cap. and administration centre with industries in the suburbs, inc. food processing, canning, brewing; manu. metal goods, chemicals, machinery, tobacco products. Noted for the Cathedral and Grand Ducal palace, both 16th cent. Pop. (1972E) 348,200.

Luxor, Qena, Egypt. Town 32 m. SSW of Qena on the E bank of the Nile R. Centre of an agric. area; industries inc. pottery, sugar refining. Noted for the ruins of anc. Thebes inc. the temple built by Amenhotep III.

Luzern, Switzerland. (i) Canton of central Switz. Area, 576 sq. m. (1,492 sq. km.). Cap. Luzern. Farming area heavily forested, drained by the Reuss and Kleine Emme Rs. L. Luzern is a noted tourist area. Pop. (1970C) 289,641. (ii) City on the Reuss R. on the W shore of L. Luzern at 1,440 ft. a.s.l. Canton cap. and resort with some industry, inc. printing, brewing, chemicals; manu. metal goods. Pop. (1973E) 69,500.

Luzern, Lake, Switzerland. L. bordering on the cantons of Unterwalden, Uri, Schwyz, Luzern. Area, 44 sq. m. (114 sq. km.) at 1,424 ft. a.s.l. Maximum depth 702 ft. It has 3 arms: L. Küssnacht, L. Alpach, L. Uri. Fed by the Muota, Sarner Aa and Engelberger Aa Rs. Neighbouring mountains inc. Rigi (N) and Pilatus (S). Resorts inc. Luzern, Küssnacht, Weggis, Vitznau, Gersau, Brunnen, Morschach, Flüelen, Seelisberg, Beckenried, Bürgenstock, Stansstad-Fürigen, Hergiswil.

Luzon, Philippines. The largest, most N island in the arch. Area, 40,420 sq. m. (104,647 sq. km.). Mainly mountainous.

Lvov, Ukraine, U.S.S.R. Cap. of the Lvov region. An important industrial and railway centre with industries inc. railway engineering, motor car assembling, oil refining. Also manu. chemicals, textiles, agric. machinery and glass. Pop. (1974E) 605,000.

Lyallpur, Pakistan. Town sit. 75 m. WSW of Lahore. Industries inc. engineering, cotton ginning, flour milling and oilseed milling. Pop. (1961C) 425,248.

Lydd, Kent, England. Town 7 m. E of Rye with an airport for cross-channel flights. It is a corporate member of the Cinque Ports. The explosive, Lyddite, was first tested here. Pop. (1973E) 4,670.

Lydda *see* **Lod**

Lyme Regis, Dorset, England. Resort sit. 22 m. NW of Weymouth on Lyme Bay, with an anc. stone pier, the Cobb, which dates from the 13th cent. A geologically interesting region. Pop. (1973E) 3,460.

Lymington, Hampshire, England. Resort and port 12 m. SW of Southampton sit. at the mouth of the R. Lymington. It runs a ferry service across the Solent to Yarmouth in the Isle of Wight. Pop. (1973E) 10,354.

Lynchburg, Virginia, U.S.A. City 87 m. W of Richmond on the James R. An important centre of the tobacco trade. Also manu. shoes, textiles, paper, clothing, foundry and food products. Pop. (1970C) 54,083.

Lynn, Massachusetts, U.S.A. City and port 9 m. NE of Boston sit. on Massachusetts Bay. A centre of the footwear industry since the 17th cent. Also manu. machinery, electrical equipment and equipment for the shoe trade. Pop. (1970C) 90,294.

Lynton, Devon, England. Town 13 m. E of Ilfracombe on a 400 ft. cliff above Lynmouth Harbour on the Bristol Channel. Market town and resort. Pop. (1973E) 1,770.

Lyon, Rhone, France. City 170 m. N of Marseilles at the confluence of the Rhone and Saône Rs. Prefecture, and 3rd largest French city. Industries inc. textiles, chemicals; manu. electrical and metallurgical products, vehicle assembly, tanning, distilling, printing, food processing. R. port and communications centre trading on the Saône R. Cultural and financial centre with the oldest stock exchange in France (1506). Pop. (1968C) 535,000.

Lyonnais, France. Region of E central France extending across the Rhône and Loire depts. and bounded E by the Saône–Rhone valley. Chief town Lyons.

Lytham St. Anne's, Lancashire, England. Town 11 m. W of Preston on the Ribble R. estuary. Seaside resort with industries inc. pharmaceuticals. Pop. (1973E) 42,120.

Lyubertsy, Russian Soviet Federal Socialist Republic, U.S.S.R. Town sit. 12 m. SE of Moscow. Manu. electrical equipment, machinery and plastics. Pop. (1974E) 151,000.

M

Ma'an, Hejaz, Jordan. Town 100 m. S of Amman at 3,497 ft. a.s.l. Railway terminus, road junction and airfield. Commercial centre trading in grain. Industries inc. manu. tobacco.

Maasluis, Zuid-Holland, Netherlands. Railway and canal junction sit. 10 m. W of Rotterdam on the New Waterway. Tug-boat and pilot service headquarters. Industry inc. manu. ropes, crates. Pop. (1974E) 111,641.

Maastricht, Limburg, Netherlands. Cap. of province in the SW sit. on the Maas R. It is an important transportation and industrial centre. Manu. inc. glass, pottery, textiles, paper, metal and leather goods, wine, beer and cigars. Pop. (1972E) 112,377.

Mablethorpe and Sutton, Lincolnshire, England. Resort 21 m. SE of Grimsby on the North Sea. Pop. (1973E) 6,750.

McAllen, Texas, U.S.A. City and winter resort, 120 m. SSW of Corpus Christi sit. near the border with Mexico. Industries inc. oil refining and food processing. Trades in fruit and vegetables. Pop. (1970C) 37,636.

Macao, East Asia. Portuguese territory forming an enclave in Kwangtung Province, SE China, on the mouth of the Canton R. Area, 6 sq. m. (16 sq. km.). Cap. Macao city. Port and casino resort. Pop. (1970C) 248,636.

Macapá, Amapá, Brazil. Cap. of federal territory in the NE, sit. on the equator and on the N channel of the Amazon R. delta. Manganese mining in vicinity. Trades in cattle and rubber. Pop. (1970E) 33,000.

Macas, Santiago–Zamora, Ecuador. Town 60 m. SE of Riobamba on the E slopes of the Andes at 3,445 ft. a.s.l. Army base and airfield; centre of a stock farming, lumbering and agric. area.

Macaulay Island, New Zealand. Island of the Kermadec group 500 m. NE of Auckland. Mountainous, fertile soil. Area of the group, 13 sq. m. (34 sq. km.).

Macclesfield, Cheshire, England. Town in NW central Eng. sit. on the R. Bollin. It is the principal centre of the silk industry. Other manu. inc. textile machinery, textiles, pharmaceutical products, paper and plastics. Pop. (1973E) 45,420.

Macdonnell Ranges, Northern Territory, Australia. Sit. in the S and extending for about 400 m. along the tropic of Capricorn. Over 4,000 ft. a.s.l.

Macduff, Banffshire, Scotland. Grampian region. Port and resort sit. at the mouth of the R. Deveron on the Moray Firth, and 1½ m. E of Banff. The main industries are fishing and boatbuilding. Pop. (1973E) 3,478.

Macedonia, Greece. Region of N Greece bounded N by Yugoslavia and Bulgaria. Area, 13,262 sq. m. (34,349 sq. km.). Consists of 13 *nomoi*, Athos, Kavalla, Chalcidice, Drama, Imathia, Florina, Kilkis, Kastonia, Kozani, Pella, Pieria, Serrai, Thessaloniki. Mountainous, with the Balkan range (N) descending to fertile plains towards the Aegean coast. Mainly agric. and stock farming area; crops inc. grain, tobacco, olives, vines. Pop. (1971C) 1,890,684.

Macedonia, Yugoslavia. Constituent rep. bounded E by Bulgaria, S by Greece. Area, 10,229 sq. m. (26,493 sq. km.). Cap. Skoplje. Sit. mainly in the Vardar basin with L. Okhrida and L. Prespa (SW). Mainly an agric. and dairy farming area, with some mining, esp. for chrome. Pop. (1971C) 1,611,069.

Maceió, Alagoas, Brazil. State cap. in the NE sit. on the Atlantic coast. Industries inc. sugar refining, sawmilling, distilling, tanning and the manu. of textiles, tobacco products and soap. Cotton and sugar are exported through its port Jaraguá sit. to the E. Pop. (1970C) 248,667.

Macerata, Marche, Italy. Cap. of Macerata province in E central Italy. It is a walled town sit. on an isolated hill over 1,000 ft. a.s.l. Manu. inc. textiles, chemicals, glass, agric. machinery and musical instruments. Pop. 40,000.

Macgillicuddy's Reeks, Kerry, Irish Republic. A mountain range sit. to the SW of Killarney and extending for about 7 m. W from the Gap of Dunloe. The highest peak is Carrantuohill, 3,414 ft. a.s.l.

Machala, El Oro, Ecuador. Town 75 m. S of Guayaquil and 2 m. NE of its port, Port Bolivar. Trading centre for an agric. area, handling cacao, coffee, hides. Pop. (1970E) 30,000.

Machu Picchu, Cuzco, Peru. Remains of an Inca city 70 m. NW of Cuzco in the Urubamba canyon. Discovered 1911.

Machynlleth, Powys, Wales. Town 10 m. E of Towyn. The main occupations are agric., forestry and slate quarrying. Pop. (1973E) 1,830.

Maciás Ngnema, Equatorial Guinea. Formerly Fernando Póo. Island in the Bight of Bonny (formerly Bight of Biafra) sit. 20 m. from Cameroon. Cap. Malabo. Area 779 sq. m. (2,018 sq. km.). Produces and exports cacao.

Mackay, Queensland, Australia. Port on the central E coast of state. Industries inc. sugar refining and sawmilling. Sugar, copper and gold are exported. Pop. (1972E) 29,500.

McKeesport, Pennsylvania, U.S.A. City 10 m. SE of Pittsburgh sit. on the Monongahela R. Industries inc. coalmining, iron and steel works, and the manu. of tinplate, pipes and tubes, boilers and heating equipment. Pop. (1970C) 39,977.

Mackenzie, Northwest Territories, Canada. District N of 60° lat. extending N to the Arctic Ocean. Area, 527,490 sq. m. (1,364,620 sq. km.), of which 34,265 sq. m. (88,746 sq. km.) are fresh water. Forested (S) thinning out to tundra (N) with numerous Ls. and Rs. Main occupations lumbering, hunting, fishing, mining.

Mackenzie, Guyana. A mining centre sit. on the Demerara R. 67 m. from its mouth, and 55 m. S of Georgetown. Bauxite is exported. Pop. 18,000.

MacKenzie River, Canada. Issues from the Great Slave L. in Mackenzie district and flows 1,000 m. NW through tundra and forest to enter the Arctic Ocean by a delta in Mackenzie Bay. Ice-free July–September near the mouth, otherwise navigable throughout the year. Its headstreams, above the L., are the Finlay, Athabaska, Slave and Peace Rs. Main tribs. the Lizard and Great Bear Rs.

McKinley, Mount, Alaska, U.S.A. Sit. in the Alaska Range, it is the highest peak in N. America. 20,269 ft. a.s.l.

Mâcon, Saône-et-Loire, France. Cap. of dept. and port in E central France sit. on the Saône R. Manu. inc. agric. machinery, textiles, hardware and casks. Trades in brandy and wine. Pop. (1968C) 35,264.

Macon, Georgia, U.S.A. City and port in the centre of state sit. on the Ocmulgee R. Manu. inc. clothing, chemicals, paper and metal goods, bricks and tiles. Pop. (1970C) 122,423.

Macquarie Island, Tasmania, Australia. An uninhabited volcanic island sit. 800 m. SE of Tasmania in the S Pacific. Rocky rising to 1,420 ft. a.s.l. Area 21 m. by 3 m.

Macquarie River, Australia. Rises in the Great Dividing Range of New South Wales and flows 590 m. NW to join the Darling R. above Brewarrina.

Macroom, Cork, Irish Republic. Town 20 m. W of Cork sit. on the Sullane R. Trades in dairy produce and potatoes. Pop. (1971C) 2,256.

Madagascar, (Malagasy Republic), Indian Ocean. Large island, the fourth largest in the world, in the Indian Ocean 250 m. off the SE coast of Afr. across the Moçambique Channel. Area, 228,642 sq. m. (592,183 sq. km.). Co-terminous with the Malagasy Rep: cap. Antananarivo. Plateau at an average 4,000 ft. a.s.l. extends NNW to SSE down the centre. The climate is tropical with rains December–February reaching 60 ins. Main occupation farming, with some associated industry, esp. meat-packing, also mining for mica, graphite. Pop. (1972E) 7·7m.

Madang, Papua New Guinea. Town 300 m. N of Port Moresby on Astrolabe Bay. Port, with a landlocked harbour, exporting gold, copra.

Maddalena Island, Sardegna, Italy. The largest island in the arch. sit. off the NE coast. Area, 8 sq. m. (21 sq. km.). The main occupation is fishing. The chief town and port is La Maddalena.

Madeira, Portugal. Island off NW Africa in the Atlantic Ocean forming an overseas territory of Portugal. Area, 300 sq. m. (777 sq. km.). Cap. Funchal. Thickly grown with vines, bananas, sugar cane and vegetables on the coastal lowlands with temperate zone crops on the higher ground and mountains in the centre covered in heathers and sparse pasture. Intensively cultivated by terracing and irrigation. The main product is Madeira wine; the main industry is tourism. Pop. 250,000.

Madeira River, South America. Formed on the Bolivia/Brazil frontier by the confluence of the Beni and Mamoré Rs. and flowing 2,000 m. NE to join the Amazon R. near Manáos. Navigable.

Madeleine, La, Dordogne, France. Archaeological site on the Vézère R. with remains of a palaeolithic culture which is now known as Magdalenian.

Madhya Pradesh, India. State of central India bounded NE by Uttar Pradesh, SW by Maharashtra. Area, 130,323 sq. m. (337,537 sq. km.). Chief cities Bhopal (cap.), Jabalpur, Gwalior, Indore. Plateau (N) descending to the Nagpur plain (S) and Chhatisgarh plain (E) giving on to forest. Hot, dry, climate with 45 ins. of rain annually, most of it June–September. Agric. areas produce cereals, oil-seeds, cotton. The most important mineral is manganese ore. Industries inc. spinning and weaving cotton, manganese mining, lumbering. Pop. (1971C) 41,449,729.

Madison, Wisconsin, U.S.A. State cap. in the S of state sit. on an isthmus between L. Monona and Mendota. Centre of a rich agric. district with manu. of machinery, electrical equipment and furniture. Pop. (1970C) 173,258.

Madiun, Java, Indonesia. Town 90 m. WSW of Surabaya. Industries inc. railway engineering. Trades in sugar cane, coffee and rice.

Madras State *see* **Tamil Nadu**

Madras, Tamil Nadu, India. City 640 m. SE of Bombay on the Coromandel coast of the the Bay of Bengal. State cap. and third city of India. Communications, commercial and cultural centre. Seat of two Christian cathedrals and trad. burial-place of the apostle Thomas. Industries inc. textiles, esp. cotton, tanning, engineering, chemicals; manu. glass, jewellery, clothing.

Port with an artificial harbour exporting leather, cotton, hides, nuts, tobacco, wool, mica, magnesite. Pop. (1971c) 2,470,288.

Madre, Sierra, Mexico. Mountain system extending 1,500 m. SE from the N frontier in three main ranges enclosing the central Mexican plateau. The Sierra Madre Occidental runs parallel to the Gulf of California and the Pacific coast; the Sierra Madre Oriental runs parallel to the Gulf of Mex.; the Sierra Madre del Sur in S Mex. follows the Pacific Coast. The highest peak is Pico de Orizaba, 18,700 ft. a.s.l.

Madre de Dios, South America. R. rising in the Caravaya range, Peru, and flowing 870 m. NW then NE into Bolivia, to enter the Beni R. at Riberalta.

Madrid, Spain. (i) a province in central Spain. Area, 3,089 sq.m. (8,002 sq. km.). Mainly dry plateau with the Sierra de Guadarrama on the NW boundary and the Tagus R. on the SE boundary. The principal R. is the Jarama. Pop. (1970c) 3,792,561. (ii) Cap. of Rep. and of province of same name.

Madriz, Nicaragua. Dept. of the NW bounded N by Honduras. Area, 530 sq. m. (1,373 sq. km.). Chief towns Somoto (cap.), Telpaneca. Agric. and stock farming area, producing coffee, grain, tobacco, sugar, rice. Industries inc. manu. straw hats and matting, dairy products. Pop. (1963E) 49,633.

Madura, Indonesia. An island separated from NE Java by the Surabaja Strait. Area, 1,762 sq. m. (4,563 sq. km.). Mainly hilly with salt mines. The chief products are cattle, rice, maize and cassava.

Madurai, Tamil Nadu, India. Town in the SE sit. on the Vaigai R. Manu. inc. textiles and brassware. Pop. (1971c) 548,298.

Maebashi, Honshū, Japan. Town 65 m. NW of Tōkyō. Noted for its silk industry. Pop. (1970c) 234,000.

Maelström, Norway. Alternative name for the turbulent Moskenstraumen current flowing S of Moskenesöy in the Lofoten Islands.

Maesteg, Mid Glamorgan, Wales. Town 7 m. ESE of Swansea. The main industry is coalmining. Pop. (1973E) 11,936.

Maewa, New Hebrides, South West Pacific. Island 65 m. E of Espiritu Santo. Area, 135 sq. m. (350 sq. km.). Volcanic, with central mountains.

Mafeking, Cape Province, Republic of South Africa. Town sit. in the central N near the Botswana frontier. Industries inc. railway engineering. Pop. 10,000.

Mafeteng, Mafeteng, Lesotho. Village 40 m. SSE of Maseru at 6,450 ft. a.s.l. Centre of a farming area on a main road.

Magadan, Russian Soviet Federal Socialist Republic, U.S.S.R. Port in the E sit. on the Sea of Okhotsk in Khabarovsk Territory. Industries inc. ship repairing, fishing and the manu. of mining equipment. Pop. (1970E) 92,000.

Magadi, Lake, Rift Valley, Kenya. Sit. 50 m. SW of Nairobi. Area, 240 sq. m. (621 sq. km.). Carbonate of soda is found in the lake and is exploited commercially. Magadi town is sit. on the E shore.

Magdalena, Colombia. Dept. of N Colombia bounded N by the Caribbean, W by the Magdalena R. and E by the Cordillera Oriental, forming the border with Venezuela. Area, 20,819 sq. m. (53,921 sq. km.). Chief towns Santa Marta (cap.), Ciénaga. Rises abruptly on the N coast to the Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta massif, highest point Cristóbal Colón, 18,950 ft. a.s.l. Marshy lowland in the Magdalena R. basin (W), rise towards the E Cordillera. Agric. areas produce bananas, cotton, maize, rice, beans, coffee. Coastal forests produce mahogany, cedar, rubber, balata, kapok, balsam, medicinal plants. Fishing and fish pro-

cessing are the main industries of Santa Marta. Pop. (1974E) 685,000.

Magallanes, Chile. Province of S Chile extending to Cape Horn. Area, 52,285 sq. m. (135,418 sq. km.). inc. numerous islands of Tierra del Fuego and N of the Strait of Magellan. Cap. Punto Arenas. Bleak, mountainous and cold with frequent fogs and rainfall up to 200 ins. annually. Some small-scale farming, lumbering and fishing. Industries at Punto Arenas inc. meat packing, tanning, sawmilling, fish processing. Deposits of coal, oil and gold. Pop. (1972E) 101,368.

Magdalena River, Colombia. Rises SW of Garzón, flowing *c.* 1,000 m. N along the E side of the central Cordillera past Neiva and Honda through a swampy lower course to enter the Caribbean by a delta below Barranquilla. Principal R. of Colombia used extensively for traffic and navigable for large vessels for 600 m. up to Honda. Main trib. the Cauca R.

Magdalen Islands, Quebec, Canada. A group sit. in the Gulf of St. Lawrence. Area, 102 sq. m. (264 sq. km.). The main occupation is fishing.

Magdeburg, East Germany. (i) a district bounded on the W by W. Germ. Area, 4,450 sq. m. (11,525 sq. km.). Pop. (1971E) 1,314,500. (ii) Cap. of district of same name in the central W sit. on the Elbe R. Industries inc. sugar refining using local sugar beet, engineering, paper milling and the manu. of textiles, chemicals and glass. Pop. (1971E) 271,906.

Magelang, Java, Indonesia. Town 23 m. NNW of Djakarta. Trades in sugar-cane, rice and tobacco.

Magellan, Strait of, Chile. Sit. between the mainland and Tierra del Fuego and connecting the S. Pacific Ocean with the S. Atlantic Ocean.

Maggiore, Lake, Lombardia, Italy. Mainly sit. in Lombardia but with its N end in Ticino, Switz. Area, 82 sq. m. (212 sq. km.). The Ticino R. traverses it and the Borromen Islands are sit. in the SW part.

Magnessia, Greece. *Nome* of SE Thessaly bounded SW by the Orthrys mountains and inc. the Northern Sporades Islands except Skyros. Area, 1,563 sq. m. (4,048 sq. km.). Cap. Volos. Farming area producing olives, citrus fruit, cereals, tobacco, almonds, livestock. Fisheries are important on the Gulf of Volos. Pop. (1971C) 161,392.

Magnitnaya, Mount, Russian Soviet Federal Socialist Republic, U.S.S.R. Sit. in the S Ural Mountains, 2,000 ft. a.s.l.

Magnitogorsk, Russian Soviet Federal Socialist Republic, U.S.S.R. Town 130 m. SW of Chelyabinsk sit. on the Ural R. It is an important metallurgical centre using magnetite iron ore from nearby Mount Magnitnaya. Other manu. inc. machinery, cement, chemicals and clothing. Pop. (1972E) 373,000.

Mahalla el Kubra, Egypt. Town 65 m. N of Cairo sit. on the Nile R. delta. Manu. and trades in cotton.

Mahanadi River, India. Rises S of Raipur and flows 520 m. NE and E through Madhya Pradesh then S and SE through Orissa to enter the Bay of Bengal by a delta below Cuttack.

Maharashtra, India. State of W India bounded W by the Arabian Sea. Area, 118,717 sq. m. (307,477 sq. km.). Chief cities Bombay (cap.), Nagpur, Poona, Sholapur, Kolhapur. Coastal lowland rising to the interior plateau. Drained by the Ghodavari, Bhima and Kistna Rs. E to the Bay of Bengal. Agric. areas, produce rice wheat, jowar, bajra, sugar cane, oilseeds, cotton and livestock, esp. goats, buffalo and sheep. Fishing and lumbering are important; other industries inc. manganese mining and diverse manu. industries mainly centred on Bombay; textiles, chemicals, engineering, food processing, sugar refining. Pop. (1971C) 50,295,081.

Mahé, Seychelles, Indian Ocean. Island of the Seychelles group 700 m. NE of Madagascar. Area, 56 sq. m. (145 sq. km.). Cap. Victoria, also Seychelles cap. Granite hills rise to 2,993 ft. a.s.l. and descend again to a coastal lowland strip. Main products coconuts, vanilla, cinnamon, patchouli, palmarosa.

Maiana, Gilbert Islands, West Pacific. Island of the N Gilbert group. Area, 10·3 sq. m. (27 sq. km.). The main product is copra.

Maiden Castle, Dorset, England. Chalk hill with earth ramparts, first fortified in the neolithic age and developed as a fortified settlement by Iron Age tribes.

Maidenhead, Berkshire, England. Town 25 m. W of London sit. on the R. Thames. Industries inc. boatbuilding, printing, brewing and the manu. of electronic equipment. Pop. (1973E) 48,210.

Maidstone, Kent, England. Town in the SE sit. on the R. Medway. Industries inc. brewing, paper making, fruit canning, printing and the manu. of agric. equipment, confectionery and cement. Pop. (1973E) 72,110.

Maiduguri, Nigeria. Town in the NE. Trades in groundnuts, cotton and gum arabic.

Maikop, Russian Soviet Federal Socialist Republic, U.S.S.R. Cap. of the Adygei Autonomous Region sit. 60 m. SE of Krasnodar on the Belaya R. Manu. inc. furniture, leather, food and tobacco products. Pop. (1970E) 111,000.

Maine, U.S.A. State in New England bounded E by the Atlantic, NW by Canada, W by New Hampshire. Area, 33,215 sq. m. (86,027 sq. km.). Chief cities Augusta (cap.), Portland, Lewiston, Bangor, Auburn, South Portland. Crossed SW to NE by the Appalachian range, descending E to coastal lowlands, W to a hilly region with swampy valleys. Drained by the St. John, Penobscot, Kennebec and Androscoggin Rs. Main industries are tourism, farming, fishing, paper making, lumbering; manu. clothing, woollen products. Main products are potatoes, hay, oats, apples, blueberries, herring, lobster, cod. Pop. (1970C) 993,663.

Maine-et-Loire, France. Dept. formed from S Anjou. Area, 2,787 sq. m. (7,218 sq. km.). Mainly low-lying with fertile plains. The principal R. are the Loire, Mayenne, Oudon, Sarthe and Authion. The chief crops are vines, fruit, cereals, beet and hemp. Coal is mined near Chalonnes. Cap. Angers. Pop. (1972E) 603,800.

Main River, Germany. Rises in the Fichtelgebirge and flows 300 m. NW past Aschaffenburg, Würzburg and Frankfurt to enter the Rhine R. at Mainz. Linked with the Danube by canal between Bamberg and Kehlheim.

Mainz, Rhineland-Palatinate, West Germany. Cap. of province and port sit. on the Rhine R. opposite the influx of the Main R. Manu. inc. machinery, chemicals, textiles and furniture. Trades in wine, grain and timber. Pop. (1970E) 174,858.

Maio, Cape Verde Islands, Atlantic. Island between Boa Vista (NNE) and São Tiago (15 m. SW). Area, 104 sq. m. (269 sq. km.). Chief town Pôrto Inglês. Low sandy coastline rises to a hilly interior, with Monte Penoso, 1,430 ft. a.s.l. Main occupations salt panning, farming.

Maisons-Alfort, Val-de-Marne, France. A suburb of Paris. Manu. inc. soap, furniture and cement.

Maitland, New South Wales, Australia. Town in the central E of state sit. on the Hunter R. Industries inc. coalmining, railway engineering, and the manu. of textiles, pottery, bricks and tiles. Some of the world's richest coal seams are sit. to the S.

Majorca, Spain. Largest island of the Ballearic group 150 m. N of Algiers. Area, 1,300 sq. m. (3,367 sq. km.). Cap. Palma. Mountainous in the NW,

rising to Puig Mayor, 4,740 ft. a.s.l. A central plain rises again to hills (SE). Main industries tourism and farming, pottery; manu. leather products.

Majuba Hill, Republic of South Africa. Hill on the Natal/Transvaal border, 6,500 ft. a.s.l. Scene of a battle in the Boer War (1881).

Majunga, Madagascar. Port on the NW coast sit. at the mouth of the Betsiboka R. Industries inc. meat packing, rice milling and the manu. of soap and cement. Exports inc. coffee, sugar, rice and vanilla. Pop. (1970E) 43,500.

Makassar, Sulawesi, Indonesia. Port sit. on the SW coast. Exports inc. coffee, copra, vegetable oils, spices, gums and teak. Pop. (1971C) 497,000.

Makeyevka, Ukraine, U.S.S.R. Town 8 m. E of Donetsk sit. in the Donets basin. It is an important iron and steel centre, also concerned with coalmining and coking plants. Pop. (1974E) 397,000.

Makhachkala, Russian Soviet Federal Socialist Republic, U.S.S.R. Cap. of the Dagestan Autonomous Soviet Socialist Rep. and port sit. on the W shore of the Caspian Sea. Industries inc. oil refining, by means of the pipeline to the Grozny oilfield, shipbuilding, railway engineering, fish canning and food processing. Also manu. textiles and footwear. Pop. (1974E) 214,000.

Makin, Gilbert Islands, West Pacific. Atoll of the N Gilbert group. Area, 4·5 sq. m. (12 sq. km.). Chief settlement Butaritari. The main product is copra.

Makó, Csongrád, Hungary. Town 17 m. E of Szeged sit. on the Maros R. Trades in cereals and vegetables, esp. onions.

Makran, Baluchistan, Pakistan. District of S Baluchistan bounded S by the Arabian Sea, E by Kalat. Area, 26,000 sq. m. (67,340 sq. km.). Chief town Gwadar. Mountainous and barren. Main occupations fishing, fish processing, farming. Exports inc. salt fish, dates.

Malabar, Kerala, India. District on the W coast. Cap. Kozikhode. Kerala was formerly known as the Malabar coast and was the first part of India to make contact with Europe through early explorers, esp. Vasco de Gama.

Malacca, Peninsular Malaysia, Malaysia. (i) State in the SW. Area, 637 sq. m. (1,650 sq. km.). Mainly consists of a low-lying coastal plain producing rubber, rice and coconuts. Pop. (1970C) 404,125. (ii) Cap. of state of same name and port sit. on the Strait of Malacca. Rubber and copra are exported. Pop. (1970C) 86,375.

Malacca, Strait of, Indonesia/Malaysia. Sit. between Sumatra and Peninsular Malaysia, and joining the Indian Ocean with the S. China Sea.

Málaga, Spain. (i) Province in the central S bordering on the Mediterranean Sea. Area, 2,813 sq. m (7,285 sq. km.). Mainly mountainous with a fertile coastal plain. The principal R. is the Guadalhorce. The chief crops are vines, fruit, cotton and olives. Pop. (1970C) 867,330. (ii) Cap. of province of same name and port sit. on the central S coast. Industries inc. sugar refining, brewing, distilling, wine making, and the manu. of textiles, pottery and tobacco products. Wine and fruit are exported. Pop. (1970C) 374,452.

Malagasy Republic *see* **Madagascar**

Malahide, Dublin, Irish Republic. Resort 8 m. NNE of Dublin sit. on the Irish Sea. Pop. (1971C) 3,834.

Malaita, British Solomon Islands, South Pacific. Island 30 m. NE of Guadalcanal. Area, 1,572 sq. m. (4,071 sq. km.). Chief town Auki. The main product is copra.

Malakal, Upper Nile, Sudan. Town 430 m. S of Khartoum on the White

Nile R. Airport. Trading centre of a stock raising area.

Malakoff, Hauts-de-Seine, France. A suburb of Paris. Manu. inc. textiles, pharmaceutical goods, electrical equipment and musical instruments. Pop. (1968c) 36,297.

Malang, East Java, Indonesia. Town 50 m. S of Surabaya sit. on a plateau ringed by volcanoes. Manu. textiles. Trades in sugar, rice and coffee. Pop. (1971c) 429,000.

Mälar, Lake, Sweden. Sit. in the SE on a narrow strait joining to the Baltic Sea. Area, 440 sq m. (1,140 sq. km.).

Malatya, Malatya, Turkey, Cap. of province in the W centre sit. near the Euphrates R. at 2,900 ft. a.s.l. Trades in grain and opium. Pop. (1970c) 130,340.

Malawi, Central Africa. Republic bounded NE by L. Malawi, W by Zambia, S and E by Moçambique. Area, 37,000 sq. m. (95,830 sq. km.). Chief cities, Zomba (cap.), Blantyre, Limbe, Lilongwe. Sit. in a rift valley drained by the Shiré R. flowing from L. Malawi, with plateaux on either side, (W, SE and S) at 2,000–3,000 ft. a.s.l. and rising to 10,000 ft. in Mount Mlanje. Mainly agric. with *c.* 3·4m. acres under cultivation, about two-thirds of it under maize. Other products inc. groundnuts, cotton, tobacco. Pop. (1973E) 4,550,000.

Malawi, Lake, Central Africa. Formerly Nyasa L. L. on the SW border of Malawi at 1,500 ft. a.s.l. About 350 m. long and 40 m. wide, probably formed as a submerged section of the Great Rift Valley. Drained periodically by the Shire R. when the water level is high.

Malaya, States of *see* **Peninsular Malaysia**

Malay Peninsula, East Asia. Peninsula extending S from Thailand, which occupies the N end, to the island of Singapore, and mainly occupied by Peninsular Malaysia.

Malaysia, Federation of, South East Asia. State consisting of 13 constituent states covering most of the Malay peninsula, Sabah and Sarawak. Area, *c.* 129,000 sq. m. (*c.* 334,000 sq. km.). Chief towns Kuala Lumpur (cap.), Ipoh, Penang, Port Swettenham, Malacca, Kuching, Brunei. Mountainous, with thick forest and deep valleys, and a hot, humid climate. Agric. areas produce rice, tea, palm products, coconuts. Forest areas produce rubber, timber. Mineral resources inc. tin, petroleum, iron, bauxite, gold, coal. Peninsular Malaya comprises the states of Johore, Pahang, Negri Sembilan, Selangor, Perak, Kedah, Perlis, Kelantan, Trengganu, Penang, Malacca. Pop. (1970c) 8,809,557.

Malden Island, Line Islands, South Pacific. Atoll 373 m. SE of Jarvis Island. Area, 15 sq. m. (39 sq. km.). Noted for anc. Polynesian monuments. Uninhabited.

Malden, Massachusetts, U.S.A. A suburb of N Boston. Mainly residential. Manu. inc. rubber goods, radio equipment, paint and chemicals. Pop. (1970c) 56,127.

Malden and Coombe, Greater London, England. Town immediately NE of Kingston consisting of Old Malden, New Malden and Coombe. Mainly residential.

Maldive Islands, Indian Ocean. Independent republic since 1965 consisting of an island group 400 m. SW of Sri Lanka. Area, 115 sq. m. (298 sq. km.), consisting of 2,000 islands of which only 220 are inhabited. Chief settlement Malé. The islands are covered with coconut palms and yield millet and fruit as well as coconut produce. Fishing is important to the economy especially dried bonito which is exported. Tourism started in 1973. Pop. (1975E) 123,000.

Maldon, Essex, England. Port and resort in the SE sit. on the estuary of the R. Blackwater. Industries inc. flour milling, sawmilling, boatbuild-

ing, engineering, brewing and oyster fishing. Pop. (1973E) 14,350.

Maldonado, Madre de Dios, Peru. Otherwise Puerto Maldonado. Town 25 m. W of the Bolivian frontier on the Madre de Dios R. Dept. cap. and trading centre for a forest area, handling rubber, balata, chicle, nuts, timber and some agric. produce. Pop. (1970E) 6,000.

Maldonado, Uruguay. (i) Dept. of S Uruguay on the N shore of the Rio de la Plata estuary. Area, 1,587 sq. m. (4,110 sq. km.). Hilly and wooded area with a pleasant climate and many seaside resorts. Farming is important inland, esp. cattle, sheep, cereals, vines, sugar beet, vegetables. Industries inc. tourism, flour milling, sugar refining, wine making. (ii) City 87 m. E of Montevideo near the mouth of the Río de la Plata. Dept. cap. Trading centre for grain and wool. The main industry is seal hunting. Pop. (1970E) 6,000.

Malegaon, Maharashtra, India. Town 155 m. NE of Bombay sit. on the Girnn R. Manu. textiles. Trades in grain. Pop. (1971C) 191,784.

Malé, Maldive Islands, Indian Ocean. Atoll forming the central group of the Maldives, 440 m. WSW of Sri Lanka. The main island is Malé Island, with port and seaplane base; trading centre and administration centre; seat of the Sultan's residence and the Maldive Assembly. Main products inc. copra, palm mats, breadfruit, fish. Pop. (1974E) 15,000.

Mali, West Africa. Rep. bounded NW by Mauritania, NE by Algeria, E by Niger. Area, *c.* 449,000 sq. m. (1,162,910 sq. km.). Cap. Bamako. Desert and savannah; pop. concentrated along the Senegal and Niger Rs. (S). Irrigated areas produce rice, cotton, millet. Industries concentrate mainly on food processing, with some cotton ginning and handicrafts. Chief exports are nuts, hides, gum arabic. Pop. (1972E) 5·35m.

Malines *see* **Mechelen**

Malin Head, Donegal, Irish Republic. Sit. at the N of Inishowen peninsula, in the NE. 230 ft. a.s.l.

Mallaig, Inverness-shire, Scotland. Highland region. Port on the W coast sit. on the Sound of Sleat. There are steamer services to the Hebrides and Skye.

Malleco, Chile. Province of S central Chile, bounded E by the Andes and W by the Cordillera de Nahuelbuta. Area, 5,512 sq. m. (14,276 sq. km.). Chief towns Angol (cap.), Victoria, Traiguén. Drained by the Malleco and Bío-Bío Rs. Mainly agric. with extensive forests. Main products cereals, potatoes, apples, peas, lentils, vines, timber. Pop. (1972E) 200,894.

Mallow, Cork, Irish Republic. Resort in the SW sit. on the R. Blackwater. Industries inc. salmon fishing, sugar refining and tanning. Pop. (1971C) 5,901.

Malmédy *see* **Eupen and Malmédy**

Malmesbury, Wiltshire, England. Town 14 m. WNW of Swindon sit. on the R. Avon. Manu. electrical and lighting equipment. Pop. (1973E) 2,550.

Malmö, Malmohus, Sweden. Cap. of county and port in the SW sit. on The Sound. Industries inc. shipbuilding, engineering, sugar refining, brewing, and the manu. of textiles and chemicals. Pop. (1971E) 263,829.

Malolos, Luzon, Philippines. Cap. of Bulacan province 20 m. NNW of Manila. Trades in rice.

Malta, Mediterranian Sea. Independent Republic within the Commonwealth. Malta was held in turn by Phoenicians, Greeks, Carthaginians and Romans, and was conquered by Arabs in 870. From 1090 it was joined to Sicily until 1530, when it was handed over to the Knights of St. John, who ruled until dispersed by Napoleon in 1798. The Maltese rose in rebellion against the French and the island was subsequently blockaded by the British aided by the Maltese from 1798 to 1800. The

Maltese people freely requested the protection of the British Crown in 1802 on condition that their rights and privileges be preserved. The islands were finally annexed to the British Crown by the Treaty of Paris in 1814. In 1942, in recognition of the steadfastness and fortitude of the people of Malta during the Second World War, King George VI awarded the George Cross to the island. Island group 60 m. S of Sicily and consisting of Malta, Goza and Comino. Area, 122 sq. m. (316 sq. km.). Chief town, Valletta (cap.). Rocky with shallow soil supporting cereals, vegetables. Dockyards employ a considerable proportion of the labour force but in recent years tourism has increasingly became a dominant industry. Fishing also important. Pop. (1973E) 318,481.

Maltby, South Yorkshire, England. Town 6 m. E of Rotherham. The main industry is coalmining.

Malton, North Yorkshire, England. Town 17 m. NE of York sit. on the R. Derwent. Industries inc. flourmilling, tanning, brewing and the manu. of agric. implements. There is limestone quarrying in the vicinity. Pop. (1973E) 4,010.

Malvern, Hereford and Worcester, England. Town 7 m. SW of Worcester on the E slopes of the Malvern Hills. Spa and resort. Pop. (1973E) 30,420.

Malvern Hills, England. A range about 10 m. long running N to S and rising to 1,395 ft. a.s.l. at the Worcestershire Beacon.

Malvinas, Islas *see* **Falkland Islands**

Mammoth Cave, Kentucky, U.S.A. Vast cave in a national park area 24 m. NE of Bowling Green. Consists of chambers at 5 levels extending over 150 m. The Green R. feeds streams, falls and Ls. on the lowest level.

Man, Isle of, United Kingdom. Island in the Irish Sea sit. 10 m. from Scotland, 28 m. from England and 38 m. from Northern Ireland. Area, 227 sq. m. (572 sq. km.). The surface is undulating sloping up from a rocky coast to a central ridge which reaches 2,024 ft. a.s.l. at Snaefell. Chief towns Douglas, Ramsey, Peel and Castletown. Tourism and agric. are main industries but minerals are found. The principal agric. produce consists of oats, wheat, barley, potatoes, grasses, fatstock dairy products. In 1961 there were 161 Manx-speaking people. Pop. (1971C) 56,289.

Manabi, Ecuador. Province of W Ecuador on the Pacific coast. Area, 7,602 sq. m. (19,689 sq. km.). Chief towns, Portoviejo (cap.), Bahia de Caráques, Manta, Jipijapa, Montecristi, Chone. Forested lowland drained by the Portoviejo and Chone Rs. Agric. areas yield coffee, cacao, rice, sugar cane, cotton, bananas. The main industry is manu. Panama hats. Pop. (1967E) 743,200.

Managua, Managua, Nicaragua. Cap. of Rep. and largest commercial and industrial centre sit. on the SE shore of L. Managua at 180 ft. a.s.l. Manu. inc. textiles, cigarettes, matches and cement. Following an earthquake in 1931 and a fire in 1936, the town was completely rebuilt. Again in 1972 the town was devastated by a further earthquake and evacuated. The town is being rebuilt. Pop. (1970E) 318,000 *i.e.* before the earthquake.

Managua, Lake, Managua, Nicaragua. Sit. in the W. it is 38 m. long and drains into L. Nicaragua *via* the Tipitapa R.

Manam, Papua New Guinea, Australia. Island 9 m. NE of New Guinea. Area, 32 sq. m. (83 sq. km.). Mountainous with an active volcano at 4,265 ft. a.s.l.

Manama, Bahrain. Cap. of sheikdom and port sit. at the N end of Bahrain island. Administration centre for oil industry. Industries inc. boatbuilding and fishing. Pop. (1971C) 89,728.

Manasarowar Lake, Tibet, China. Sit. in the W Himalayas at 15,000 ft.

a.s.l. and to the NNE of Gurla Mandhata peak, it is a Hindu place of pilgrimage. Area, 200 sq. m. (518 sq. km.).

Manaus, Amazonas, Brazil. State cap. and port sit. on the Negro R. 12 m. above its confluence with the Amazon R. It is only accessible by steamer and aeroplane. Industries inc. oil refining, jute and sawmilling, and rubber processing. Exports inc. timber, rubber and nuts. Pop. (1970c) 286,083.

Mancha, La, Spain. Region of S central Spain consisting mainly of Ciudad Real province. Arid, with steppe and salt wastes, on a plateau at 2,000 ft. a.s.l. Drained by Rs. which disappear underground; water is pumped by windmills. Main products esparto grass, cereals, wine.

Manche, France. Dept. in Normandy bordering on the English Channel. Area, 2,476 sq. m. (6,412 sq. km.). Mainly agric. concerned with dairy farming. Crops inc. cereals, fruit and vegetables. Cap. St. Lô. Pop. (1972E) 454,700.

Manchester, Greater Manchester, England. Metropolitan district of Great Manchester 160 m. NW of London on the Irwell R., centre of a densely populated conurbation. Commercial and industrial centre. Industries inc. chemicals, engineering, textiles, printing, publishing, paper making; manu. rubber, food products, electrical goods. Railway centre and airport. Seat of several noted libraries, schools and art galleries and 2 universities. Pop. (1973E) 530,580.

Manchester, Connecticut, U.S.A. Town 40 m. NNE of New Haven sit. on the Hockanum R. Manu. inc. electrical equipment, machinery paper goods and textiles. Pop. (1970c) 47,994.

Manchester, New Hampshire, U.S.A. City in the SE of state sit. on the Merrimack R. Manu. inc. textile machinery, textiles, electrical equipment, leather, food products and footwear. Pop. (1970c) 87,754.

Manchester, Greater *see* **Greater Manchester**

Manchester Ship Canal, England. Artificial channel dug along the S side of the Mersey R. estuary from Eastham *via* Ellesmere Port and Runcorn to the upper Mersey and Irwell Rs., linking Manchester with the Irish Sea through the Mersey R. estuary. Length 35 m.

Manchuria, China. Division of NE China bounded W by the Mongolian Peoples' Republic, N and E by the U.S.S.R. across the Argun, Amur and Ussuri Rs., SE by Korea, across the Tumen and Yalu Rs., S by the Yellow Sea. The term Manchuria is not used by the Chinese but is roughly identical with the 3 provinces of the NE Region. Area, 585,000 sq. m. (1,515,000 sq. km.). Chief cities Shenang (Mukden) (cap.), Harbin, Changchun, Dairen, Antung, Krin. Mainly agric., with an extensive central plain surrounded by mountains and forests. Drained by the Sungari, Nonni and Kiao Rs. Continental climate with temps. rising to 82°F (Dairen) and falling to —4°F (Harbin). Fertile soil, producing soybeans and cereals, with some cotton, hemp, flax, sugar beet, tobacco, oilseeds; the Mongols of the W live by stock-farming; the Tungusic people (N) by hunting. Lumbering is important in the highlands, esp. pine and larch. Minerals inc. coal, iron, magnesite, oil shale. Major coal mines are at Fushun and Fusin. Iron and steel industries have developed at Anshan, Penki and Tungpientao, with other important metallurgical industries at Mukden, Harbin, Dairen. Hydroelectric power is used extensively. Pop. (1970E) 73m.

Mandalay, Upper Burma, Burma. Town and R. port in central Burma sit. on the Irrawaddy R. Manu. inc. silk, gold and silver ware, and matches. There are many temples and pagodas. Pop. (1969E) over 360,000.

Mandasor, Madhya Pradesh, India. Town 109 m. NNW of Indore. Trades in grain, textiles and cotton.

Manfredonia, Puglia, Italy. Port in the SE 23 m. NE of Foggia and sit. on the Gulf of Manfredonia. Industries inc. fishing and the manu. of leather goods and cement.

Mangaia, Cook Islands, South Pacific. Island 110 m. SE of Rarotonga. Area, 25 sq. m. (65 sq. km.), with a coral limestone cliff surrounding central hills. Volcanic. Main products fruit, copra.

Mangalore, Karnataka, India. Port 450 m. SSE of Bombay sit. on the Malabar coast. Manu. inc. textiles, hosiery and tiles. Exports inc. coffee, cashew nuts and spices. Pop. (1971C) 214,093.

Mango, Togo. Town 100 m. NNW of Sokodé on the Oti R. Trading centre for nuts, kapok, butter. Pop. (1970E) 7,800.

Manhattan, New York, U.S.A. District of New York city sit. mainly on Manhattan Island but extending to neighbouring islets, all linked by a complex network of road and rail bridges. Commercial, financial and cultural centre of New York; communications centre with important passenger and freight traffic by sea and rail. The best known streets and buildings of New York are mainly in Manhattan; Times Square, Broadway, Wall Street, Greenwich Village, Fifth Avenue, the Rockefeller Center and most of the tallest 'skyscrapers'.

Manica and Sofala, Moçambique. Province of central Moçambique bounded N by Malawi, NW by Zambia, W by Rhodesia, S by the Sabi R. and E by the Indian Ocean. Area, 88,274 sq. m. (228, 630 sq. km.). Cap. Beira. Marshy coastal plains rise to plateau at 2,000–4,000 ft. a.s.l., drained by the Zambesi R. and bounded by mountains W and N. Agric. districts near the Rs. produce sugar cane, cotton, sisal, maize and beans. Livestock farming is important. Minerals inc. coal, at Moatize, uranium, asbestos, gold.

Manila, Luzon, Philippines. Port sit. in the SW on Manila Bay. Industries inc. sugar refining, coconut-oil processing, and the manu. of textiles and tobacco products. Exports inc. sugar and Manila hemp (abacá). Pop. (1970C) 1,330,788.

Manipur, India. State of NE India bounded E by Burma. Area, 8,620 sq. m. (22,326 sq. km.). Cap. Imphal. Plateau in the centre, at an average 2,500 ft., surrounded by the Manipur Hills and drained by the Barak and Manipur Rs. The land descends (S) to a marshy L. district. Agric. areas produce bamboo, rice, mustard, sugar cane, tobacco, fruit. Some lumbering and silk production. Pop. (1971C) 1,069,555.

Manisa, Manisa, Turkey. Cap. of province 20 m. NE of Izmir. Trades in grain, olives, raisins and tobacco. Pop. (1970C) 70,022.

Manitoba, Canada. Province of central Canada on the W edge of the central prairie, bounded NE by Hudson Bay, S by the U.S.A. Area, 246,512 sq. m. (638,466 sq. km.). Chief cities Winnipeg (cap.), Brandon, Portage la Prairie, St. Boniface. Undulating country rising towards hills in the W and with many Ls. and Rs., inc. Ls. Winnipeg, Manitoba, Winnipegosis, Moose, Southern Indian, Cedar, Island and Gods. The S prairie supports most of the pop., main products grain, hay, clover, potatoes. Mining, fishing and lumbering (50% of land area is wooded) are important in the N. Grain is a major export. Pop. (1974E) 1,013,000.

Manitoba, Lake, Manitoba, Canada. Sit. SW of L. Winnipeg into which it drains *via* the Dauphin R. Area, 1,817 sq. m. (4,706 sq. km.).

Manitoulin Islands, Canada/U.S.A. Sit. in L. Huron in Ontario, Canada, and Michigan, U.S.A. The largest island is Great Manitoulin, 80 m. in length, which is the largest freshwater L. island in the world. The

main occupations are farming, fishing and lumbering.

Manitowoc, Wisconsin, U.S.A. Port sit. at the confluence of the Manitowoc R. with L. Michigan, and 34 m. SE of Green Bay. Industries inc. shipbuilding and the manu. of machinery, aluminium ware, furniture and food products. Pop. (1970C) 33,430.

Manizales, Caldas, Colombia. Cap. of dept. in the central W, and in the Central Cordillera, sit. at 7,000 ft. a.s.l. It is the centre of a rich coffee producing district. Manu. inc. textiles, chemicals, leather goods, shoes and beer. Pop. (1972E) 306,500.

Mannar, Gulf of, Indian Ocean. Sit. between India and Sri Lanka. Noted for pearl fishing.

Mannheim, Baden-Württemberg, West Germany. R. port in the SW sit. at the confluence of the Rs. Rhine and Neckar opposite Ludwigshafen. Industries inc. railway engineering, and the manu of motorcars, agric. machinery, chemicals, textiles, electrical equipment and tobacco products. Trades in coal and grain. Pop. (1970E) 332,378.

Manono Island, Western Samoa, West Pacific. Island in a strait extending 10 m. between Upolu and Savaii. Area, 1 sq. m. (2·59 sq. km.), rising to 230 ft. a.s.l.

Manora, Karachi, Pakistan. Headland protecting the S entrance to Karachi harbour.

Manresa, Barcelona, Spain. Town 28 m. NNW of Barcelona sit. on the Cardoner R. Manu. inc. textiles, paper and leather goods. Pop. (1970C) 57,846.

Mans, Le, Sarthe, France. Cap. of dept. in the NW sit. at the confluence of the R. Sarthe and Husne. Industries inc. railway engineering, flour milling, tanning and food processing. Manu. inc. agric. machinery, textiles, paper and tobacco products. Trades in livestock and agric. produce. The annual sportscar race is held here. Pop. (1968C) 147,651.

Mansa, Maharashtra, India. Town 19 m. SE of Mehsana. Trading centre for cotton, wheat, millet.

Mansfield, Nottinghamshire, England. Town 14 m. N of Nottingham on the Maun R. The main industry is manu. shoes, with some mining, cotton, engineering and chemical industries. Pop. (1970C) 58,450.

Mansfield, Ohio, U.S.A. City 66 m. SW of Cleveland. Manu. inc. steel goods, electrical equipment and tyres. Pop. (1970C) 55,047.

Mansûra, Daqahlîya, Egypt. Cap. of governorate sit. on the Damietta branch of the Nile R. Manu. cottons and linens. Pop. (1966C) 191,000.

Mantua, Lombardia, Italy. Cap. of Mantua province in the central N sit. on the Mincio R. which encloses it on three sides. Industries inc. sugar refining, printing, brewing and tanning. There are many fine medieval buildings.

Manu'a Islands, American Samoa, South Pacific. Group consisting of Tau, Ofu and Olosega Islands, trad. the original home of the Samoan people.

Manuae, Cook Islands, South Pacific. Atoll 124 m. NE of Rarotonga, consisting of Manuae (W) and Te-Au-o-Tu (E) islets, joined by a coral reef. Area, 1,524 acres. The main product is copra.

Manus, Papua New Guinea. Island in the Bismarck Arch. 230 m. NW of New Britain. Area, 633 sq. m. (1,639 sq. km.). Volcanic, rising to 3,000 ft. a.s.l. The main product is copra.

Manych Depression, U.S.S.R. Broad valley in the S Russian Soviet Federal Socialist Rep. extending *c.* 350 m. SE from the lower Don R. to the Caspian Sea and drained by the Western and Eastern Manych Rs.

Manzala, Lake, Lower Egypt, Egypt. A coastal lagoon extending from the Damietta branch of the Nile R. to the Suez Canal. Area, 660 sq. m. (1,709 sq. km.). A narrow spit separates it from the Mediterranean Sea.

Manzanillo, Cuba. Port sit. at the head of the Gulf of Guacanayabo on the SE coast, and 85 m. WNW of Santiago de Cuba. Industries inc. sugar refining, fish canning and sawmilling. Sugar, molasses and coffee are exported.

Maracaibo, Zulia, Venezuela. State cap. and port sit. on the NW shore of L. Maracaibo. Exports inc. oil, sugar, coffee and cocoa. A channel for ocean-going vessels connects L. Maracaibo with the Caribbean Sea. Pop. (1968E) 621,000.

Maracaibo, Lake, Zulia, Venezuela. Sit. in the NW and surrounded by rich oilfields. Area, 5,000 sq. m. (13,000 sq. km.).

Maracay, Aragua, Venezuela. State cap. in the central N just NE of L. Valencia. Manu. textiles. Pop. (1968E) 179,000.

Marágheh, Azerbaijan. Iran. Town 50 m. S of Tabriz. Trades in grain, rice, cotton, fruit and vines.

Maraisburg *see* **Roodepoort-Maraisburg**

Marajó Island, Pará, Brazil. Sit. in the Amazon R. delta. Area, 18,519 sq. m. (47,964 sq. km.).

Marakei, Gilbert Islands, West Pacific. Atoll of the N Gilbert group, area, 4 sq. m. (10 sq. km.). The main product is sponges.

Maranhão, Brazil. A maritime state in the NE bordered by the Atlantic Ocean. Area, 126,897 sq. m. (328,663 sq. km.). In the S and W it is hilly and the main occupation is stock rearing. The low coastal plain extending N is thickly forested but cotton, sugar-cane, rice and maize are grown in the R. valleys. Cap. São Luís. Pop. (1970C) 3,037,135.

Marañón River, Peru. Rises in the Andes WNW of Cerro de Pasco and flows *c.* 1,000 m. NNW through the Andes towards the Ecuador frontier, then NE through the Pongo de Manseriche gap and E past Barranca and Nauta to join the Ucayali R. 55 m. SSW of Iquitos. Tog. they form the Amazon R. Main tribs. the Santiago, Morona, Pastaza, Tigre and Huallaga Rs. Navigable to Pongo de Manseriche.

Maraş, Maraş, Turkey. Cap. of province in S central Turkey sit. at the foot of Mount Taurus. Trades in wheat, cotton and carpets. Pop. (1970C) 105,206.

Marathon, Attica, Greece. Village 20 m. NE of Athens, which gave its name to the Marathon race.

Marazion, Cornwall, England. Resort 3 m. E of Penzance sit. on Mount's Bay. At low tide a causeway of boulders joins it to St. Michael's Mount. Pop. (1973E) 1,352.

Marburg, Hessen, West Germany. Town 50 m. N of Frankfurt sit. on the Lahn R. Manu. inc. precision instruments, photographic equipment, pottery and soap. Pop. (1971E) 47,500.

March, Cambridgeshire, England. Town 13 m. NW of Ely sit. on the Nene R. Industries inc. beet sugar refining, and the manu. of agric. implements. Pop. (1973E) 14,560.

Marches, The *see* **Marche**

Marches, The, Italy. Regions of central Italy bounded E by the Adriatic Sea. Area, 3,744 sq. m. (9,697 sq. km.). Chief cities Ancona (cap.), Ascoli Piceno, Pésaro. Crossed NW to SE by the Apenines, with mountain valleys descending to a narrow coastal plain. Mainly an agric. and stock farming area with sulphur mining in the N. Main products wheat, maize, grapes, olives, fruit, vegetables, raw silk, livestock, fish, timber. Industries inc. paper making,

shipbuilding, textiles, ceramics, engineering.

Marcus Island, West Pacific. Volcanic Island 700 nautical m. E of Bonin Islands. Area, 1 sq. m. (2·59 sq. km.). Formerly a U.S. Air Force airfield.

Mar del Plata, Buenos Aires, Argentina. Resort sit. between Buenos Aires and Bahía Blanca on the Atlantic Ocean. Industries inc. fish canning, meat packing, flour milling and tourism. Pop. (1970C) 302,282.

Mardin, Mardin, Turkey. Cap. of province in the SE, 14 m. from the border with Syria. Manu. textiles. Trades in cereals and wool. Pop. (1970C) 33,740.

Maré, New Caledonia, South West Pacific. Island 35 m. S of Lifu in the Loyalty Islands. Area, 22 m. by 18 m. Coral, rising to 300 ft. a.s.l. The main products are copra, oranges.

Maree, Loch, Scotland. Sit. in the NW, to the NE of Loch Torridon, it drains into Loch Ewe *via* the R. Ewe.

Maremma, Tuscany, Italy. District mainly sit. in Grosseto province and bounded W by the Tyrrhenian Sea. Area, *c.* 1,930 sq. m. (4,999 sq. km.). Former malavial swamps reclaimed as agric. land producing cereals, grapes, olives, fruit, livestock. Mineral deposits inc. copper, lignite, iron and mercury. Important source of boric acid.

Mareotis, Lake, Egypt. A salt L. sit. in the Nile R. delta with a narrow spit separating it from the Mediterranean Sea.

Margam, West Glamorgan, Wales. Town forming a district of Port Talbot in a coalmining area, with important steel industry.

Margarita Island, Nueva Esparta, Venezuela. Sit. 15 m. off the NE coast. Area, 444 sq. m. (1,150 sq. km.). The main occupations are pearl and deep-sea fishing. Cap. La Asunsión. Pop. (1970E) 26,000.

Margate, Kent, England. Resort in the SE sit. in the Isle of Thanet. Pop. (1973E) 50,290.

Mariana Islands, West Pacific. Group 1,500 m. E of the Philippines. Area, 370 sq. m. (958 sq. km.), comprising a chain of islands extending 500 m. N to S. Main islands are Guam, Agrihan, Aguijan, Alamagan, Anatahan, Asuncion, Guguan, Maug, Medinilla, Pagan, Pajaros, Rota, Saipan, Sarigan, Tinian. Volcanic and mountainous, rising to 3,166 ft. a.s.l. on Agrihan. Main products sugar cane, coffee, coconuts. Guam is developed as an important U.S. base; other islands form overseas territories of the U.S.A. but are relatively undeveloped. Pop. (1974E) 14,335.

Marianao, Cuba. A residential suburb of W Havana. Pop. (1960E) 229,576.

Mariánské Lázně, Západočeský, Czechoslovakia. Spa. in the W, 33 m. WNW of Pilsen.

Mari Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic, Russian Soviet Federal Socialist Republic, U.S.S.R. Area, 8,955 sq. m. (23,193 sq. km.). Constituted an Autonomous Rep. 1936. Cap. Yoshkar-Ola, 400 m. ENE of Moscow. Chief industries are metal working, timber, paper, woodworking and food processing. Grain is the main crop occupying 70% of the cultivated land. There are minerals inc. coal at Pechora. Pop. (1972E) 688,000.

Maribor, Slovenia, Yugoslavia. Town in the NW sit. on the Drava R. Manu. inc. textiles, chemicals, footwear and leather goods. Trades in timber, grain and wine. Pop. (1971C) 172,155.

Marie-Galante, Guadeloupe, West Indies. Island 25 m. E of Basse-Terre. Area, 58 sq. m. (150 sq. km.). Chief town Grand-Bourg. Low-lying limestone rock. The main product is sugar cane.

Mariinsk Canal, Russian Soviet Federal Socialist Republic, U.S.S.R. Canal extending 5 m. between the Vytegra (NW) and Kovzha (SE) Rs. as

part of the Mariinsk system joining the Volga R. and Rybinsk Reservoir with the Neva R.

Marion, Indiana, U.S.A. City 45 m. SW of Fort Wayne sit. on the Mississinewa R. Manu. inc. oilfield and railway machinery, paper, glass and electrical equipment. Pop. (1970C) 39,607.

Marion, Ohio, U.S.A. City 43 m. N of Columbus. Manu. inc. farm, excavating and road construction machinery. Pop. (1970C) 38,646.

Marion Island, South Indian Ocean. Island 1,200 m. SE of Cape Town and immediately SW of Prince Edward Island (tog. known as the Prince Edward Islands). Area, 13 m. by 8 m., rising to 4,200ft. a.s.l. Meteorological station.

Maritime Provinces, Canada. The three provinces on the Atlantic coast, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island.

Maritsa River, Bulgaria/Turkey/Greece. Rises on Stalin Peak in the Rila range and flows 300 m. first E and SE past Pazardzhik, Plovdiv, and Svilengrad to the frontier with Greece and Turkey near Edirne, Turkey. It then forms the Greek/Turkish frontier and flows S and SW to enter the Aegean Sea below Enez. Used for power and irrigation of a fertile valley. Main tribs. the Bacha, Asenovitsa, Arda, Topolnitsa, Strema, Tundzha and Ergene Rs.

Market Bosworth, Leicestershire, England. Town 11 m. W of Leicester. Bosworth Field, scene of battle 1485, is 2 m. to the S.

Market Drayton, Salop, England. Town 17 m. NE of Shrewsbury sit. on the R. Tern. Manu. agric. implements. Pop. (1973E) 6,200.

Market Harborough, Leicestershire, England. Town 17 m. N of Northampton on the R. Welland. Manu. inc. textiles, electrical equipment, rubber goods and brushes. Pop. (1973E) 15,230.

Market Rasen, Lincolnshire, England. Town 14 m. NE of Lincoln sit. on the R. Rasen. Pop. (1973E) 2,520.

Markinch, Fifeshire, Scotland. Fife region. Town 5 m. W of Leven on the Leven R. Industries inc. coalmining, textiles, paper making. Pop. (1973E) 2,446.

Marlborough, Wiltshire, England. Town 9 m. SSE of Swindon sit. on the R. Kennet. Industries inc. engineering. Pop. (1973E) 6,370.

Marlborough, South Island, New Zealand. A district in the NE. Area, 4,220 sq. m. (10,930 sq. km.). Mainly agric. producing sheep, grain and fruit. The chief town is Blenheim; the chief port, Picton.

Marlow, Buckinghamshire, England. Town 4 m. S of High Wycombe on the Thames R. Residential with some industry inc. paper making. Pop. (1973E) 11,940.

Marmara, Sea of, Turkey. Sit. between Europe and Asia and connected with the Aegean Sea by the Dardanelles, and with the Black Sea by the Bosphorus.

Marne, France. Dept. in the NE. Area, 3,167 sq. m. (8,205 sq. km.). It is chalky and dry in the N producing Champagne wines. The principal R. is the Marne. Industries inc. iron and copper founding, brewing and tanning. Cap. Châlons-sur-Marne. Pop. (1972E) 519,400.

Marne River, France. Rises S of Langres and flows 325 m. NW past Chaumont, Chalons-sur-Marne and Meaux to enter the Seine R. at Charenton-le-Pont above Paris. Much of its course is in canals. The middle course waters the Champagne region. Main tribs. the Blaise, Petit-Morin, Grand-Morin, Saulx and Ourcq.

Maroni River, French Guiana/

Surinam. Rises in the Tumuc-Humac range of French Guiana, near the Brazilian frontier, flowing *c.* 450 m. N along the French Guiana/Surinam frontier through tropical forest to enter the Atlantic at Galibi Point. The upper course is called the Itany or Litany R., the middle course is called the Aoua R. Main trib. the Tapanahoni R.

Marple, Great Manchester, England. Town 4 m. E of Stockport. The main industry is textiles. Pop. (1973E) 24,120.

Marquezas Islands, French Polynesia. A volcanic group 750 m. NE of Tahiti. Area, 492 sq. m. (1,274 sq. km.). The two largest islands are Nuku-Hiva and Hiva-Oa. The chief town is Atuona, on Hiva-Oa. Pop. (1972E) 5,593.

Marrakesh, Morocco. Town in the W centre sit. at the foot of the High Atlas Mountains. Manu. carpets and leather goods. Pop. (1971E) 332,741.

Marsala, Sicilia, Italy. Port in the W. Industries inc. fishing and the manu. of bottles. Trades in Marsala wine, olive oil and agric. produce.

Marseilles, Bouches-du-Rhône, France. City 400 m. SSE of Paris on the Mediterranean. Prefecture, and second city of France. Major port exporting wine, liqueurs, olive oil, soap, cement products, ocher, sugar, metal goods, vegetables; imports inc. vines, olives, citrus fruit, spices, hides, oil seeds and nuts, mainly produce of North Africa. Industries inc. chemicals, smelting iron, bauxite and copper, shipbuilding, engineering, oil refining, sugar refining, soap, brick, tile, glass, cigarette and match manu. Pop. (1968C) 893,771.

Marshall Islands, West Pacific. Arch. *c.* 2,600 nautical m. N of Auckland, New Zealand. Area, 70 m. (181 sq. km.). consisting of 34 atolls and coral islands in parallel chains extending NW to SE and about 130 m. apart. Main islands are Kwajalein, Majuro, Jaluit. The chief product is copra, also breadfruit, papaya, arrowroot. Pop. (1974E) 25,044.

Martaban, Gulf of, Burma. An inlet of the Indian Ocean to the E of the Irrawaddy R. delta. The R. Salween and Sittang drain into it.

Martha's Vineyard, Massachusetts, U.S.A. An island and resort 15 m. off the SE coast of the state.

Martina Franca, Puglia, Italy. Town 17 m. NNE of Taranto. Wine and olive oil are produced.

Martinique, West Indies. Island between Dominica (N) and St. Lucia (S) in the Windward Islands, forming an overseas dept. of France. Martinique has been in French possession since 1635, except during the Seven Years' War (1762–3) and the French Revolution and Empire (1794–1802, 1809–1815) when it was under British occupation. Area, 427 sq. m. (1,106 sq. km.). Cap. Fort-de-France. Tropical, humid climate with high rainfall. Volcanic and mountainous, rising to 4,429 ft. a.s.l. in Mont Pelée, and thickly forested (N). Most cultivable land is under sugar cane. Chief products sugar, rum, coffee, cacao, tobacco, cotton, fruit. Pop. (1972E) 339,000.

Martos, Jaén, Spain. Town 10 m. WSW of Jaén. Manu. inc. textiles, pottery, soap and cement. Trades in wine and olive oil.

Maruy, Turkmenistan, U.S.S.R. Town in an oasis 220 m. ESE of Ashkhabad sit. on the Murghab R. Manu. inc. cotton, carpets, beer and food products.

Maryborough, Queensland, Australia. Port in the SE of state sit. on the Mary R. Industries inc. shipbuilding, railway engineering, iron and steel works, and sawmilling. Coal, timber, fruit and sugar are exported. Pop. (1972E) 19,150.

Maryland, U.S.A. State on the Atlantic coast bounded N by Pennsylvania, S and W by West Virginia,

Virginia and the District of Columbia, E by the Atlantic and Delaware. Area, 10,577 sq. m. (27,394 sq. km.). Chief cities Annapolis (cap.), Baltimore. The N boundary (the Mason–Dixon line *see* below) extends *c.* 200 m. W to E and the state extends S from it for widely varying distances, 4 m. in the middle W, 125 m. in the E, to an irregular S boundary on the Potomac R. Mainly coastal plain divided N to S by Chesapeake Bay, with its many inlets, and rising W to the Appalachian Mountains. Main products grain, fruit, vegetables, timber, coal, tobacco, fish esp. shell-fish. The main industries are food processing and canning, with most manu. industry in Baltimore, inc. shipbuilding, iron and steel, engineering, chemicals, textiles, oil refining. Coalmining is in the W, esp. at Cumberland. Pop. (1970C) 3,922,399.

Maryport, Cumbria, England. Port 25 m. WSW of Carlisle sit. at the mouth of the R. Allen on Solway Firth. Industries inc. coalmining, tanning and the manu. of chemicals. Pop. (1973E) 11,560.

Masaka, Buganda, Uganda. Town 75 m. SW of Kampala. Trading centre for an agric. area, handling cotton, coffee, bananas, millet, maize. The main industry is coffee processing.

Masaya, Masaya, Nicaragua. Cap. of dept. sit. between L. Managua and L. Nicaragua. It is the centre of a rich agric. district producing cotton, coffee and tobacco. The main products are Indian handicrafts, footwear and cigars. Pop. (1970E) 34,127.

Masbate, Philippines. An island sit. between Luzon and Negros. Area, 1,562 sq. m. (4,046 sq. km.). It was formerly a gold mining district. Coconuts, rice, corn and hemp are grown.

Maseru, Lesotho. Cap. of Kingdom sit. just inside the border and 80 m. E of Bloemfontein, Rep. of S. Afr., and near the Caledon R. at 4,940 ft. a.s.l. Pop. 16,000.

Mashonaland, Rhodesia. A region in the NE inhabited by the Mashona. The chief town is Salisbury.

Mason City, Iowa, U.S.A. Sit. 106 m. NNE of Des Moines. Industries inc. meat packing, sugar refining, printing, engineering and the manu. of cement, bricks and tiles. Pop. (1970C) 30,491.

Mason-Dixon Line, U.S.A. Boundary between Maryland (S) and Pennsylvania (N). Surveyed 1763–7 by Charles Mason and Jeremiah Dixon. Extended 1779 between Pennsylvania and West Virginia. The 'slave states' before the Civil War were S of the line. It is still regarded as the N to S boundary.

Massachusetts, U.S.A. State of New England bounded E by the Atlantic, S by Connecticut and Rhode Island, W by New York. Area, 8,257 sq. m. (21,386 sq. km.). Chief cities Boston (cap.), Worcester, Springfield, New Bedford, Cambridge, Fall River, Lowell, Newton, Lynn. Uplands (W) descend to depressions on the E coast. Industrialized state with woodland and mixed farming in rural areas, producing dairy products, hay, corn, oats and potatoes. Market gardening is important. Industries inc. fishing, fish processing, textiles, chemicals, paper making, shipbuilding, printing and publishing, engineering. About half the pop. is concentrated in the Boston-centred conurbation. Pop. (1970C) 5,689,170.

Massawa, Eritrea, Ethiopia. Port sit. partly on Massawa Island and partly on the mainland on the Red Sea coast. Exports inc. hides, coffee, oil seeds and cattle. Pop. 30,000.

Massillon, Ohio, U.S.A. City 16 m. S of Akron. Manu. inc. steel, aluminium, paper and rubber goods. Pop. (1970C) 32,539.

Masterton, North Island, New Zealand. Town 50 m. ENE of Wellington. Industries inc. meat packing, woollen milling and dairy farming. Pop. (1973E) 18,900.

Masulipatnam, Andhra Pradesh, India. Port 195 m. ESE of Hyderabad sit. on the N side of the Krishna R. delta. Industries inc. rice and cotton milling. Groundnuts and castor seeds are exported.

Mat River, Albania. Rises E of Klos and flows 60 m. NW then W past Burrel to enter the Adriatic in Drin Gulk 9 m. SSW of Lesh. Main trib. the Fan R.

Matabeleland, Rhodesia. A region in the SW inhabited by the Matabele. The chief town is Bulawayo.

Matadi, Zaïre. Port in the SW, near the border with Angola, sit. just below the Livingstone Falls on the Zaïre R., and about 100 m. from the coast. Exports inc. coffee, cacao, cotton and palm oil. Pop. 65,000.

Matagalpa, Matagalpa, Nicaragua. Cap. of dept. 60 m. NNE of Managua. Industries inc. flour milling and coffee processing. Pop. (1970E) 61,383.

Matamoros, Tamaulipas, Mexico. Town sit. on the Rio Grande opposite Brownsville in Texas, U.S.A., and 175 m. E of Monterrey. Industries inc. cotton ginning, distilling, tanning and the processing of vegetable oil. Pop. (1970C) 182,900.

Matanzas, Matanzas, Cuba. Cap. of province and port in the NW. Industries inc. sugar refining, tanning and the manu. of footwear and textiles. Sugar is exported. Pop. (1960E) 82,619.

Matapan, Cape, Peloponnesus, Greece. Sit. at the point of the Matapan peninsula between the Gulfs of Laconia and Messenia.

Mataram, Lombok, Indonesia. Town near the W coast of Lombok island facing Bali across the Lombok Strait. Trading centre with a port at Ampenan.

Mataró, Barcelona, Spain. Port 20 m. NE of Barcelona. Manu. inc. textiles, hats, paper and soap. Trades in wine. Pop. (1970C) 73,129.

Matera, Basilicata, Italy. Cap. of Matera province 36 m. WNW of Taranto. Manu. inc. pottery and macaroni. Trades in cereals and olive oil.

Mathura, Uttar Pradesh, India. Town 30 m. NW of Agra sit. on the Jumna R. It is an important Hindu religious centre. Manu. inc. chemicals, textiles and paper. Trades in cotton, grain and oilseeds. Pop. (1971C) 140,468.

Matlock, Derbyshire, England. Urban district 18 m. S of Sheffield and comprising Matlock Green, Matlock Bath and Matlock Bank. Resort with mineral springs. The main industry is textiles. Pop. (1973E) 9,682.

Mato Grosso, Brazil. State of central Brazil, bounded W by Bolivia, SW and S by Paraguay. Area, 487,479 sq. m. (1,262,571 sq. km.), the second largest state. Cap. Cuiabá. Plateau, descending W and S to the flood plains of the Paraguay R. Drained N by tribs. of the Amazon R. and S by the Paraná and Paraguay Rs. Mainly a stock raising area with some agric. land producing sugar, rice, beans, tobacco. The forests of the N yield timber, rubber and medicinal plants. Minerals are considerable; inc. gold, diamonds, manganese.

Matopo Hills, Rhodesia. A range about 50 m. in length sit. to the S of Bulawayo. Over 5,000 ft. a.s.l.

Matosinhos, Porto, Portugal. Port and resort 5 m. NW of Oporto sit. at the mouth of the Leça R. Industries inc. fishing and fish canning. Pop. (1970C) 37,694.

Matrah, Oman. Town sit. just W of Muscat. It is a terminus of caravan routes and trades in dates and fruit.

Matsue, Honshū, Japan. Port 85 m. NNE of Hiroshima sit. on a lagoon

of the Sea of Japan. Manu. inc. textiles.

Matsumoto, Honshū, Japan. Town 105 m. WNW of Tōkyō. Manu. inc. machinery and paper.

Matsuyama, Shikoku, Japan. Cap. of Ehime prefecture and port in the NW. Industries inc. oil refining, fruit canning, and the manu. of agric. machinery, chemicals and textiles. Pop. (1970c) 323,000.

Matterhorn, Valais, Switzerland. A peak in the Pennine Alps, on the border with Italy and 6 m. SW of Zermatt. 14,690 ft. a.s.l.

Mauchline, Ayrshire, Scotland. Strathclyde region. Town 10 m. ENE of Ayr. Manu. inc. agric. implements. Pop. (1973E) 2,998.

Mauke, Cook Islands, South Pacific. Island 150 m. NE of Rarotonga, most E of the Cook group. Area, 4,600 acres. Fertile, producing fruit, copra.

Maule, Chile. Province of S central Chile, bounded N by the Maule R., W by the Pacific. Area, 2,172 sq. m. (5,625 sq. km.). Chief towns Cauquenes (cap.), Constitución, Chanco, Curanipe. Low-land rising to Andean foothills. Wine growing area, also producing wheat, maize, potatoes lentils, peas. Forests produce valuable timber for building. Industries inc. lumbering, sawmilling, wine making, flour milling, shipbuilding. Pop. (1972E) 92,336.

Maupiti, Society Islands, South Pacific. Island 25 m. W of Bora-Bora. Volcanic, with deposits of black basalt.

Mauritania, West Africa. The Islamic Republic of Mauritania became independent in 1960, after having been a French protectorate (1903) and colony (1920). Bounded N by Algeria, N and NW by Spanish Sahara, E and S by Mali, and SW by Senegal and the Atlantic Ocean. Area, *c.* 450,000 sq. m. (1,166,000 sq. km.). Cap. Nouakchott. Desert broken by mountain ridges running NE to SW with some large oasis. Most cultivated land is on the Senegal R. (S). Elsewhere the pop. is nomadic. Main products dates, salt, gum arabic, fish, salted and dried fish are exported. Pop. (1972E) 1,180,000.

Mauritius, Indian Ocean. Island *c.* 350 m. E of Madagascar forming, with its dependent islands, an independent state of the Commonwealth. Mauritius was known to Arab navigators probably not later than the 10 cent. It was probably visited by Malays in the 15th cent., and was discovered by the Portuguese between 1507 and 1512, but the Dutch were the first settlers (1598). In 1710 they abandoned the island, which was occupied by the French under the name of Ile de France (1715). The British occupied the island in 1810, and it was formally ceded to Great Britain by the Treaty of Paris, 1814. Mauritius attained independence in 1968. Area, 720 sq. m. (1,865 sq. km.). Cap. Port Louis. Plateau rising to mountains around its edges and then descending abruptly to coastal lowlands. There are numerous Rs. Tropical climate with rainfall up to 175 ins. and frequent cyclones. The main crop is sugar cane, also tobacco, hemp, tea. Industries inc. distilling rum, manu. tobacco products. Pop. (1972E) 833,977.

May, Isle of, Scotland. Sit. at the entrance to the Firth of Forth, 5 m. from the SE coast.

Mayaguana, Bahamas, West Indies. Island and district between Acklins Island (W) and the Caicos Islands, 315 m. SE of Nassau. Area, 96 sq. m. (249 sq. km.). Chief settlements Abraham's Bay, Pirates' Well. Low-lying, wooded, with salt pans on the coast. Pop. (1970c) 581.

Mayagüez, Puerto Rico, U.S.A. Port sit. on the W coast. Industries inc. sugar refining, brewing, rum distilling and the manu. of tobacco products. Noted for embroidery. Pop. (1972E) 89,900.

Maybole, Ayrshire, Scotland. Strathclyde region. Town 8 m. S of Ayr. Manu. agric. implements and footwear. Pop. (1973E) 3,344.

Mayenne, France. Dept. in the NW sit. mainly in the Loire R. basin. Area, 2,012 sq. m. (5,212 sq. km.). It is generally low-lying with hills in the NE. The principal R. is the Mayenne. Cattle and horse breeding are important, and cereals, sugar beet and cider apples are grown. There are iron mines, and marble and slate quarries. Cap. Laval. Pop. (1972E) 255,700.

Mayenne River, France. Rises 3 m. E of Pré-en-Pail and flows 125 m. S past Mayenne and Château-Gontier to join the Sarthe R. above Angers; together they form the Main R. Main tribs. the Varenne and Oudon Rs.

Mayfair, Greater London, England. Residential and commercial district of W central London bounded W by Hyde Park and once the most fashionable district.

Maynooth, Kildare, Irish Republic. Town 14 m. WNW of Dublin. There is a Roman Catholic college here. Pop. (1971C) 1,296.

Mayo, Connacht, Irish Republic. A maritime county in the NW bordered by the Atlantic Ocean. Area, 2,084 sq. m. (5,397 sq. km.). It is mainly mountainous in the N and W rising to over 2,000 ft. a.s.l. with a rugged coastline. In the lower central and E part cattle and pigs are reared, and oats and potatoes are grown. The principal R. are the Moy, the Robe and the Owenmore. There are many loughs. County town Castlebar. Pop. (1971C) 109,525.

Mayotte, Comoro Islands, Indian Ocean. Island with off-shore islets, easternmost of the Comoro group and 280 m. WSW of Madagascar. Area, 137 sq. m. (355 sq. km.). Fertile, producing sugar, rum, sisal, spices and oils. Pop. (1968C) 31,930.

Mázándárán, Iran. Region of N Iran on the S shore of the Caspian Sea and bounded S by the Alburz mountains. Chief town, Bábul. Humid, subtropical climate which is unhealthy but supports rich crops of rice, tea, citrus fruit, sugar cane, tobacco, silk, cotton and jute.

Mazár-i-Sharif, Mazár-i-Sharif, Afghánistán. Cap. of province 190 m. NW of Kábul. Industries inc. flour milling, brick making and the manu. of textiles. Trades in carpets and skins. Pop. (1965C) 40,000.

Mazatenango, Suchitepéquez, Guatemala. Cap. of dept. 65 m. WSW of Guatemala. It is the centre of an agric. district producing cotton, coffee and sugar cane. Pop. (1971E) 24,403.

Mazatlan, Sinaloa, Mexico. Port and resort sit. at the SE end of the Gulf of California. Industries inc. sugar refining, distilling, flour milling and the manu. of textiles. Exports inc. tobacco and bananas. Pop. (1970C) 171,800.

Mbabane, Swaziland. Cap. of Kingdom 95 m. WSW of Lourenço Marques, Moçambique, sit. at 3,750 ft. a.s.l. The principal industry is tin mining. Pop. (1970E) 14,000.

Mbale, Eastern Province, Uganda. Town 80 m. NE of Jinja at the foot of Mount Elgon. Trading centre for an agric. area. Pop. (1969C) 23,544.

Mbeya, Southern Highlands, Tanzania. Town 250 m. SW of Dodoma, near the Zambia border. Trading centre with road and airfield, handling tea, coffee, tobacco, pyrethrum, cattle, sheep, goats. Pop. (1969C) 25,544.

Meath, Leinster, Irish Republic. A maritime county bordering on the Irish Sea. Area, 903 sq. m. (2,340 sq. km.). It is mainly flat, rising in the W. The principal R. are the Boyne and the Blackwater. Agric. is important, esp. cattle and horse breeding, and the cultivation of oats and potatoes. County town Trim. Pop. (1971C) 71,729.

Meaux, Seine-et-Marne, France. Town in the NE sit on the Marne R. and the Ourcq Canal. Manu. inc. chemicals, cheese and mustard. Trades in agric. produce. Pop. (1968C) 31,420.

Mecca, Hejaz, Saudi Arabia. City 40 m. E of Jidda in the Hejaz hills. Joint cap. (with Riyadh) and cap. of Hejaz. The most sacred city of Islam, birthplace of Mohammed and site of the Kaaba shrine. A pilgrimage city with few industries, which has always been a centre of caravan routes. Pop. 250,000.

Mechelen, Antwerp, Belgium. Town in the central N sit. on the Dyle R. Industries inc. railway engineering, and the manu. of furniture, textiles, paper and machinery. Pop. (1970E) 65,620.

Mecklenburg, East Germany. Formerly a *Land* but since 1942 it has been divided between the districts of Neubrandenburg, Rostok and Schwerin.

Medan, North Sumatra, Indonesia. Cap. of province sit. on the Deli R. about 10 m. from the NE coast. Trades in timber, rubber and tobacco. Pop. (1971C) 620,000.

Médéa, Alger, Algeria. Town 15 m. SSW of Blida in the Tell Atlas mountains at 3,000 ft. a.s.l. Vine and fruit growing centre. Industries inc. plastics. Pop. (1966C) 53,951.

Medellín, Antioquia, Colombia. Cap. of dept. sit. on a trib. of the Cauca R. in the Central Cordillera at 5,000 ft. a.s.l. It is the main textile centre of Colombia. Other manu. inc. steel, cement, glass, pottery and leather. It is also the principal centre for gold and silver mining, and coffee growing. Pop. (1972E) 1,207,800.

Medford, Massachusetts, U.S.A. Town 5 m. NNW of Boston sit. on the Mystic R. Manu. inc. machinery, chemicals, soap and food products. Pop. (1970C) 64,397.

Medford, Oregon, U.S.A. City in the SW of state sit. on Bear Creek. Industries inc. fruit canning, lumbering and flour milling. Trades in agric. produce. Pop. (1970C) 28,454.

Medicine Hat, Alberta, Canada. Town in the SE of province sit. on the S. Saskatchewan R. Industries inc. railway engineering, and the manu. of glass and pottery. Trades in agric. produce. Pop. (1974E) 27,430.

Medina, Hejaz, Saudi Arabia. Town in the central W sit. in an oasis. It is a sacred Muslim town with important mosques. Trades in dates, cereals and fruit. Pop. 60,000.

Medinat Qaboos, Oman. New town under construction (1975) 12 m. from Muscat.

Mediterranean Sea. Inland sea extending E from the Straits of Gibraltar, which connect it to the Atlantic, to the coast of SW Asia. Area, 965,000 sq. m. (2,499,000 sq. km.). Bounded N by Spain, France, Monaco, Italy, Yugoslavia, Albania Greece and Turkey; E by Syria, Lebanon, Israel; S by Egypt, Libya, Tunisia, Algeria, Morocco. Containing the islands of Sicily, Sardinia, Corsica, Crete, Cyprus and Malta and the Balearic, Ionian and Aegean islands, with many small off-shore islands on the NE coasts. It receives a strong, cold current from the Atlantic and loses warm and highly salt water by the same strait at a lower level. Tides vary *c.* 1 ft. The characteristic climate has mild winters warm, dry, sunny summers, with strong winds, the Sirocco from Africa, the Mistral and Bora from continental Europe. Chief ports Barcelona, Marseilles, Genoa, Naples, Triste, Piraeus, Smyrna, Beirut, Haifa, Port Said, Alexandria, Tunis, Algiers, Oran.

Medjerda River, Tunisia/Algeria. Rises in the Medjerda range (NE Algeria) near Souk-Ahras, and flows 230 m. ENE entering Tunisia at Ghardimaou and continuing past Medjez-el-Bab to enter the Mediterranean 20 m. N of Tunis. Waters an

important wheat growing area. Main tribs. the Mellegue and Siliana Rs.

Médoc, Gironde, France. A district sit. along the Gironde R. in the SW, and noted for its wines.

Medway River, England. Rises in headstreams in E. Sussex and SE Surrey and flows 70 m. NE through Kent, past Maidstone, then N to enter the Thames R. by a long estuary with Rochester on its W bank, and Chatham and Gillingham on its E bank. Navigable up to Maidstone.

Meerut, Uttar Pradesh, India. Town 37 m. NE of Delhi. Industries inc. flour and oilseed milling; manu. cotton goods, chemicals, soap and pottery. Noted as a former Brit. military cantonment where the Indian mutiny began in 1857. Pop. (1971C) 367,821.

Megara, Attica, Greece. Town 20 m. W of Athens. Trading centre for wine and olive oil.

Megiddo, Israel. Town 18 m. SE of Haifa on the Plain of Esdraelon. Noted as a battle site of anc. Palestine.

Meghalaya, India. State founded 1970 as a State with Assam and became an independent State of the Union in 1972. Sit. in NE India and bounded S by Bangladesh. Area, 8,666 sq m. (22,445 sq. km.). Chief towns Shillong (cap.), Tura. Hilly, with no major Rs., well forested. Minerals inc. sillimanite, coal, limestone, clay, corundum. Chief products are timber and resins, with some potatoes, fruit, cotton. Pop. (1971C) 983,336.

Meirionydd, Gwynedd, Wales. District of Gwynedd county. Pop. (1971E based on C) 31,459.

Meissen, Dresden, East Germany. Town in the SE sit. on the Elbe R. The main industry is manu. porcelain from local kaolin, also sugar refining and brewing; manu, matches, glass and textiles Pop. (1973E) 43,924.

Meknès, Morocco. City in the NW sit. at 1,700 ft. a.s.l. to the N of the Middle Atlas range. Former cap of Morocco. Industries inc. manu. pottery, leather and carpets. Pop. (1971E) 248,369.

Mekong River, South East Asia. Rises in the Tanghla Range of Tsinghai, NW China, flows 2,500 m. SE across Chamdo province of E Tibet into W Yunnan province, then S to the S frontier of China; then SW along the Burma/Laos frontier and SE again on, or parallel to, the Laos/Thailand frontier and S into the Khmer Rep. It turns SW to Phnom Penh, then SE into South Vietnam, and enters the South China Sea by an extensive delta. Navigable for *c.* 300 m. of its lower course. The delta is a rice growing area.

Melanesia, West Pacific Ocean. One of the three main divisions of islands, inc. Fiji, New Caledonia, New Hebrides, Loyalty Islands, Solomon Islands, Santa Cruz Islands, Admiralty Islands and the Louisade and Bismarck Archs.

Melbourne, Victoria, Australia. State cap. sit on the Yarra R. near the mouth of Hobson's Bay in the S centre of state. Founded in 1835 and named after Lord Melbourne, Prime Minister of England. Commerical centre. Industries inc. engineering, oil refining, meat processing and fruit canning; manu. agric. machinery, vehicles, aircraft, electrical equipment, fertilizers, soap and woollen textiles. Port, inc. Port Melbourne and Williamstown, exporting wool, flour, dairy produce, meat, fruit and canned foods. Pop. (1971C) 2,388,941.

Melilla, North Africa. Town 138 m. ESE of Ceuta sit. on the Mediterranean, forming a Spanish enclave in Morocco. Garrison town. Industries inc. fishing. Sea port exporting iron ore from the Beni bu Ifrur mines. Pop. 80,000.

Melitopol, Ukraine, U.S.S.R. Town 70 m. S of Zaporozhye sit. on the Molochnaya R. Industries inc. meat packing and flour milling; manu.

agric. machinery, diesel engines and clothing. Pop. (1974E) 149,000.

Melksham, Wiltshire, England. Market town 9 m. E of Bath sit. on the Avon R. Industries inc. meat curing; manu. condensed milk and rubber products. Pop. (1973E) 9,950.

Melos (Milos), Cyclades, Greece. Island in the Aegean Sea, the most south-westerly of the Cyclades group. Area, 14 m. by 8 m. Noted for the discovery of the statue known as the *Venus de Milo* in 1820.

Melrose, Roxburghshire, Scotland. Borders region. Town in SE Scot. sit. on the Tweed R. Market town and tourist centre. Pop. (1973E) 2,146.

Melrose, Massachusetts, U.S.A. Residential city 7 m. N of Boston. Pop. (1970C) 33,180.

Melton Mowbray, Leicestershire, England. Market town 14 m. NE of Leicester. Industries inc. manu. food products and pet foods. Pop. (1973E) 20,680.

Memel *see* **Klaipéda**

Memmingen, Bavaria, West Germany. Town 32 m. SSE of Ulm. Industries inc. manu. textiles, machinery and soap. Pop. (1971E) 32,800.

Memphis, Tennessee, U.S.A. City in the extreme SW of state sit. on the Chickasaw Bluffs above the Mississippi R. where it forms the Tennessee/Arkansas boundary. Market for cotton and timber. Industries inc. manu. agric. machinery, tyres and other rubber products, glass and textiles. R. Port. Pop. (1970C) 770,120.

Menado, North Sulawesi, Indonesia. Cap. of province sit. at the E end of the NE peninsula of Sulawesi. Sea port exporting copra, coffee and nutmegs. Pop. 135,000.

Menai Strait, Wales. Channel extending 15 m SW to NE between the NW Wales mainland and the Isle of Anglesey. Crossed by a road bridge and railway bridge near Menai Bridge.

Menam Chao Phraya River, Thailand. Rises in the N highlands near the frontier of Laos, and flows 750 m. S on a winding course past Bangkok to the Gulf of Siam. Its lower course has a parallel branch, the Tachin R., from above Sing Buri. Navigable for small boats to the W, used for transporting rice and teak.

Menderes River, Turkey. Name of several Turkish R., notably the Büyük Menders R. in the SW, rising near Uşak, Anatolia, and flowing 250 m. WSW on a winding course. Its Greek name *Maeander* was the origin of the verb 'to meander'.

Mendip Hills, England. Range extending 23 m. NW to SE midway between Bath and Bridgwater, and inc. Cheddar Gorge. The highest point is Blackdown, 1,068 ft. a.s.l. Mainly limestone.

Mendoza, Mendoza, Argentina. Cap. of province in the W sit. in the Mendoza R. valley at 2,500 ft. a.s.l. Commercial centre of an irrigated agric. and vine growing area. Pop. (1970C) 54,921.

Mendoza River, Argentina. Rises on Mount Aconcagua and flows 200 m. E and N across Mendoza province to enter L. Guanacashe. Used for hydroelectric power and irrigation.

Menton, Alpes-Maritimes, France. Resort in the extreme SE sit. on the Mediterranean coast. Pop. (1968C) 25,271.

Menûfiya, Egypt. Province in the Nile Delta bounded N by Gharbiya, E and W by the Damietta and Rosetta branches of the Nile. Area, 613 sq. m. (1,588 sq. km.). Main towns Shibin el Kom (cap.), Ashmun, Tala, Minuf, Sirs el Laiyana. Agric. area producing cotton, flax, cereals. Industries inc. cotton ginning, textiles. Otherwise spelt Minûfiya. Pop. (1966C) 1,458,000.

Merano, Trentino-Alto Adige, Italy. Town in the NE. Industries inc. tourism, fruit canning and pottery. Pop. 35,000.

Mercedes, Buenos Aires, Argentina. Town 60 m. W of Buenos Aires. Industries inc. manu. metal goods and footwear. Pop. (1970C) 20,170.

Mercedes, San Luis, Argentina. Town in the NE. Commercial centre trading in wheat, maize and alfalfa. Pop. (1970C) 18,945.

Mercedes, Soriano, Uruguay. Town in the SW sit. on the Negro R. Industries inc. tourism. R. port trading in cereals, livestock and wool. Pop. (1970E) 34,000.

Mer de Glace, Haute-Savoie, France. Glacier 4½ m. long on the N slope of Mont Blanc and formed by the union of the Talèfre, Leschaux and Tacul glaciers. Source of the Arveyron R. which flows from it into the Arve R.

Mergui Archipelago, Burma. Group of islands in the Andaman Sea off the Tenasserim coast. Mountainous and forested.

Mérida, Yucatán, Mexico. State cap. in the NW of the Yucatán Peninsula. Commercial centre, trading, through its port Progreso, in indigo, sugar, hides, timber and henequen. Industries inc. manu. ropes, sacks and twine from local henequen sisal. Pop. (1970C) 253,800.

Mérida, Badajoz, Spain. Town 35 m. E of Badajoz sit. on the Guadiana R. Market town and route centre. Noted for its Roman remains.

Mérida, Mérida, Venezuela. State cap. in the NW sit. at the foot of the Cordillera de Mérida at 5,385 ft. a.s.l. Industries inc. textiles; manu. footwear. Pop. (1970E) 40,404.

Meriden, Connecticut, U.S.A. City 17 m. NNE of New Haven. Industries inc. manu. ball bearings, silverware, glass and electrical equipment. Pop. (1970C) 55,959.

Meridian, Mississippi, U.S.A. City in the central E of state. Industries inc. textiles; manu. cottonseed oil and clothing. Pop. (1970C) 45,083.

Merksem, Antwerp, Belgium. Town 2 m. NE of Antwerp. Industries inc. manu.glassware. Pop. (1972E) 40,440.

Meroë, Sudan. Anc. site 120 m. NE of Khartoum on the Nile R. Excavations have uncovered palaces, temples and pyramids. Meroë was cap. of the kingdom of Ethiopia 700–300 B.C.

Merrimack River, U.S.A. Formed by the union of the R. Pemigewasset and Winnipesaukee and flowing 110 m. S through New Hampshire, then ENE across NE Massachussetts to enter the Atlantic below Newbury.

Mersa Matruh, Matruh, Egypt. Town 155 m. W of Alexandria on the Mediterranean. Port and railway terminus.

Merseburg, Halle, East Germany. Town 10 m. S of Halle sit. on the Saale R. Industries inc. tanning and brewing; manu. paper and machinery Pop. (1973E) 54,930.

Mersey River, England. Formed by the union of the R. Goyt and Etherow, flowing 70 m. W past Warrington, Widnes and Runcorn to enter the Irish Sea by a broad estuary to the NE with Liverpool and Birkenhead to the SW on its banks. Main tribs. are the R. Irwell and Weaver. Linked to the Manchester Ship Canal.

Merseyside, England. Metropolitan county in NW Eng. created under 1974 re-organization with the districts of Sefton, Liverpool, St. Helens, Knowsley and Wirral. Inc. land on both sides of the Mersey R. estuary. Pop. (1974E) 1,602,700.

Mersin, İçel, Turkey. Cap. of province in the extreme central S, sit. on the S coast. The main industry is oil refining. Sea port exporting cotton,

wool and chrome. Pop. (1970c) 112,982.

Merthyr Tydfil, Mid Glamorgan, Wales. (i) District of Mid Glamorgan county. Pop. (1971E based on c) 63,505. (ii) Town in SE Wales sit. on the Taff R. Industries inc. engineering and chemicals; manu. washing machines and toys. Pop. (1973E) 53,680.

Merton, Greater London, England. District of SW London, mainly residential. Pop. (1973E) 176,640.

Mesa, Arizona, U.S.A. City 13 m. E of Phoenix sit. on the Salt R. Commercial centre. Industries inc. cotton ginning, fruit packing and manu. helicopters. Pop. (1970c) 62,853.

Mesa Verde, Colorado, U.S.A. High plateau in the SW of state with anc. Indian settlements and many early excavated sites, preserved in the Mesa Verde National Park.

Meshed, Khurasan, Iran. Cap. of province in the NE sit. at 3,200 ft. a.s.l. Commercial centre trading in carpets and cotton goods. Industries inc. tanning, flour milling and rug making. A sacred city and place of pilgrimage for Shia Muslims. Pop. (1971E) 409,616.

Messenia, Greece. Prefecture in SW Peloponnessos bounded W and S by the Ionian Sea. Area, 1,315 sq. m. (3,406 sq. km.). Cap. Kalamáta. Mainly agric. The main products are citrus fruits, vines, olives and cereals. Pop. (1971c) 173,077.

Messina, Sicilia Italy. Cap. of Messina province in the NE sit. on the W shore of the Strait of Messina. Industries inc. chemicals; manu. pasta and soap. Port exporting olive oil, wine and fruit. (Pop. (1971c) 257,726.

Messina, Strait of, Italy. Strait extending 20 m. SW to NE between the Regions of Calabria and Sicilia with Messina on its W shore and Calabria on its E. Width 2 m. at its narrowest.

Meta, Colombia. Dept. of central Colombia, bounded N by the Meta R. and S by the Guaviare R. Area, 32,903 sq. m. (85,219 sq. km.). Cap. Villavicencio. Mainly grassland and thick forest rising to the Cordillera Oriental. Cattle raising area with coffee growing on higher ground. Forests produce vanilla, gums, timber, resins. Minerals inc. gold, salt. Pop. (1974E) 313,900.

Meta River, Colombia/Venezuela. Rises S of Bogotá, Colombia, and flows 620 m. NE and E across the plains to the Venezuelan border, which it forms from below San Rafael to Puerto Paez, where it joins the Orinoco R. Subject to severe flooding from May–Oct.

Metz, Moselle, France. Cap. of dept. in the NE sit. at the confluence of the R. Moselle and Seille. Industries inc. tanning, brewing and food preserving; manu. footwear, cement and metal goods. Pop. (1968c) 107,537.

Meudon, Hauts-de-Seine, France. Suburb of SW Paris on the Seine R. Industries inc. manu. munitions and electrical equipment.

Meurthe-et-Moselle, France. Dept. in the NE bounded N by Belgium and Luxembourg. Area, 2,036 sq. m. (5,273 sq. km.). Main towns are Nancy (the cap.), Longwy, Briey, Lunéville and Toul. Mainly plateau drained by the Rs. Moselle and Meurthe. Important for its iron ore deposits and metallurgical industries. Pop. (1968c) 705,413.

Meuse, France. Dept in the NE. Area, 2,410 sq. m. (6,242 sq. km.). Chief towns are Bar-le-Duc (the cap.), Commercy and Verdun. Drained by the Meuse R., with two ridges, the Argonne to the W and Côtes de Meuse to the E running on either side of the R. from SSE to NNW. Mainly agric. Pop. (1968c) 209,513.

Meuse River, France/Belgium/Netherlands. Rises on the Plateau de Langres in Haute-Marne dept. and

flows 580 m. NNW past Sedan and Mézières-Charleville, then N through the Ardennes, NE into Belgium, past Namur and Liège and into the Neth. (as the Maas R.) above Maastricht. It forms the Belgian/Neth. frontier to above Roermond, continues past Venlo, and turns NW then W to join the Waal R. The lower course is extensively used for transport.

Mexborough, South Yorkshire, England. Town 11 m. NE of Sheffield sit. on the Don R. in a coalmining area. Industries inc. mining and flour milling. Pop. (1973E) 16,000.

Mexicali, Baja California, Mexico. City in the NW on the U.S. frontier adjoining Calexico, California, and 100 m. E of San Diego, U.S.A. Commercial centre for an irrigated agric. area. Industries inc. cotton ginning; manu. cottonseed oil and soap. Pop. (1970C) 390,400.

Mexico. Rep. at the S extremity of N. America bounded N by the U.S.A., W. and SW by the Pacific, S by Guatemala and Belize and E by the Gulf of Mexico. The history of Mexico falls into 4 epochs: the era of the Indian empires (before 1521), the Spanish colonial phase (1521–1810), the period of national formation (1810–1910), which includes the war of independence (1810–21) and the long presidency of Porfirio Díaz (1876–80, 1884–1911), and the present period which began with the social revolution of 1910–21 and is regarded by Mexicans as the period of social and national consolidation. Area, 760,373 sq. m. (1,969,366 sq. km.). Chief cities are Mexico City (the cap.), Guadalajara, Monterrey, Puebla, Ciudad Juárez and Léon. There are 29 states, 2 territories, and a Federal District around Mex. City. The Rio Grande forms the N boundary for over 1,100 m. The peninsula of Yucatan lies to E and to the W is the peninsula of Lower California. The coastal strip is bordered by mountain ranges including the Sierra Madre, 9,000 ft. a.s.l. to the W and a line of heights of 16,000 ft. a.s.l. to the E, sometimes known as the Sierra Madre Oriental. Low ground extends along the peninsula of Yucatan. Between Sierra Madre ranges stretches the great central plateau with heights varying from 7,000–8,000 ft. a.s.l. There are many dormant and extinct volcanoes and in S a few are still active. On the plateau the soil is fertile and where irrigated 2 crops a year can be grown. In N herds of cattle, horses, sheep and pigs are reared and exported, mainly to U.S.A. Grains occupy 68% of cultivated land and of this 53% is maize and 9% wheat. The other important crops are, beans, cotton, coffee, sorghum, sugar and rice. Forestry is important and timber includes, pine, spruce, cedar, mahogany, logwood and rosewood. Wood products include, chicle, pitch, resins, turpentine, fibres, vegetable waxes and tanbarks. Mexico is one of the richest mineral countries in the world and include gold, silver, coal, oil, copper, lead, zinc, antimony, graphite, quicksilver, arsenic, bismuth, cadmium, tin, tungsten, manganese, barytes, sulphur, cement, fluorite. Pop. (1970C) 48,225,238.

Mexico, Mexico. State on the central plateau. Area, 8,284 sq. m. (21,455 sq. km.). Cap. Toluca. Encloses the Federal District which is administered separately. The main occupations are stock farming, agric. and mining. Pop. (1970C) 3,833,185.

Mexico, Gulf of, North America. Sea almost enclosed by the Florida peninsula, U.S.A., the S coast of the U.S.A., the E coast of Mex. and the Yucatán Peninsula, Mex. Its entrance is protected by the W end of Cuba, with access by the Florida Strait in the E, and the Yucatán Channel in the W. Area,

Mexico City, Federal District, Mexico. Cap. of Rep. at the S of the central plateau sit. at 7,400 ft. a.s.l. Commercial centre. Industries inc. textiles, gold and silver refining, brewing and assembling motor vehicles; manu. tobacco products, glass and tyres. Pop. (1970C) 8,590,000.

Mezötur, Szolnok, Hungary. Town 80 m. SE of Budapest, sit. in an agric.

area. Trades in cereals and livestock. Industries inc. flour milling, pottery and brick making.

Miami, Florida, U.S.A. City in the SE of State sit. at the mouth of the Miami R. on Biscayne Bay. Resort, port and airport. Industries inc. tourism; manu. clothing. Pop. (1970C) 334,859.

Miami Beach, Florida, U.S.A. City opposite Miami on Biscayne Bay and connected to it by causeway and bridge. Holiday resort. Pop. (1970C) 87,072.

Miaoli, Taiwan. Town 20 m. SSW of Sinchu. Centre of the Miaoli oilfield, with production centre at Chukwangkeng, 7 m. SE.

Miass, Russian Soviet Federal Socialist Republic, U.S.S.R. Town in the Chelyabinsk region sit. in the SW Urals on the Miass R. Mining area also manu. vehicles. Pop. (1974E) 141,000.

Miass River, U.S.S.R. Rises in the S Urals and flows for 300 m. across the Chelyabinsk and Kuzan regions to join the Iset R.

Michigan, U.S.A. State on the Great Lakes, divided into 2 parts by L. Michigan, bounded N by L. Superior and E by L. Huron, and by Ontario, Canada, and L. Erie. Area, 58,216 sq. m. (150,780 sq. km.). Chief towns are Lansing (the cap.), Detroit, Flint, Grand Rapids and Dearborn. The Upper Peninsula, N of L. Michigan, is separated from the Lower Peninsula by the L. and the Straits of Mackinac. Low-lying, but rising to 2,023 ft. a.s.l. in the Upper Peninsula. The main products are livestock, cereals, sugar-beet, potatoes, fruit, iron ore and petroleum. The main industry is vehicle manu. Pop. (1970C) 8,875,083.

Michigan, Lake, U.S.A. The only one of the Great Lakes entirely in U.S.A., and the third largest. Area, 22,400 sq. m. (58,000 sq. km.). Used extensively by shipping, the main ports being Chicago and Milwaukee.

Michigan City, Indiana, U.S.A. Town 23 m. ENE of Gary sit. on L. Michigan. Industries inc. manu. machinery and furniture. Resort and port. Pop. (1970C) 39,369.

Michoacán, Mexico. State on the Pacific coast. Area, 23,202 sq. m. (60,093 sq. km.). Cap. Morelia, 130 m. WNW of Mexico City. Mountainous with a narrow coastal plain, and many L. The main products are cereals, sugar cane, rice, tobacco, silver, lead and copper. Pop. (1970C) 2,324,226.

Michurinsk, Russian Soviet Federal Socialist Republic, U.S.S.R. Town 42 m. WNW of Tambov sit. on the Voronezh R. Industries inc. engineering. Noted as a horticultural research centre.

Micronesia, West Pacific Ocean. One of 3 main divisions of islands, inc. the Caroline, Marshall, Mariana and Gilbert and Ellice Islands, and Nauru.

Middelburg, Zeeland, Netherlands. Cap. of province 4 m. NNE of Flushing sit. on Walcheren Island. Market town. Industries inc. railway engineering and furniture making. Pop. (1974E) 34,771.

Middelburg, Transvaal, Republic of South Africa. Town 80 m. E of Pretoria sit. at 5,000 ft. a.s.l. in an extensive coalfield.

Middleback Range, South Australia, Australia. Range in the S of state extending 40 m. N to S parallel with the E coast of Eyre Peninsula. Rich in iron ore, with workings at Iron Knob, Iron Monarch and Iron Baron.

Middlesbrough, Cleveland, England. Town in the NE sit. on the S bank of the Tees R. estuary. The main industries are iron and steel, also manu. chemicals and fertilizers. Port handling iron, steel, machinery, chemicals,

iron ore and timber. Pop. (1973E) 155,020.

Middleton, Greater Manchester, England. Town 5 m. NNE of Manchester sit. on the Irk R. Industries inc. textiles; manu. textile machinery and foam rubber. Pop. (1973E) 53,340.

Middletown, Connecticut, U.S.A. City 24 m. NNE of New Haven sit. on the Connecticut R. Industries inc. manu. textiles and hardware. Pop. (1970C) 31,630.

Middletown, Ohio, U.S.A. City 22 m. SW of Dayton sit. on the Great Miami R. Industries inc. steel and paper making. Pop. (1970C) 48,767.

Middle West, The, U.S.A. Area comprising the states of Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Michigan, Minnesota, Ohio and Wisconsin. Important wheat growing area.

Middlewich, Cheshire, England. Town 7 m. N of Crewe. Industries inc. salt refining; manu. chemicals. Pop. (1973E) 7,600.

Mid Glamorgan, Wales. County in S Wales created under 1974 reorganization with the districts of Ogwr, Rhondda, Cynon Valley, Taff-Ely, Merthyr Tydfil and Rhymney Valley. Pop. (1971E based on C) 530,639.

Midhurst, West Sussex, England. Town 25 m. ESE of Winchester sit. on the Rother R. in a farming area. Mainly residential. Pop. (1973E) 1,880.

Midland, Michigan, U.S.A. City 19 m. W of Bay City. Industries inc. oil refining; manu. chemicals and cement products. Pop. (1970C) 35,176.

Midland, Texas, U.S.A. City 100 m. WNW of San Angelo sit. in an oil producing and stock farming area. Industries inc. oil refining; manu. oilfield equipment and chemicals. Pop. (1970C) 59,463.

Midlands, The, England. General term applied to the central counties of Eng.

Midlothian, Scotland. Lothian region County of SE Scot. bounded N by the Firth of Forth. Area, 366 sq. m. (948 sq. km.). Chief towns Edinburgh (the county town), Dalkeith, Musselburgh and Portobello. Low-lying in the N, rising to 2,137 ft. a.s.l. in the Moorfoot Hills in the SE. The main occupations outside Edinburgh, the cap. of Scot. where the majority of the county's pop. live, are mining and farming. Pop. (1973E) 600,636.

Midnapore, West Bengal, India. Town 67 m. W of Calcutta. Commercial centre trading in grain and groundnuts. Industries inc. textiles; manu. copper and brass ware.

Midway Islands, North Pacific Ocean. Atoll and 2 small islands 1,300 m. WNW of Honolulu. Area, 2 sq. m. (6 sq. km.). Extensive lagoon developed as a U.S. naval air base.

Miercurea-Ciuc, Romania. Town 130 m. NNW of Bucharest on the Olt R. Trading centre for a lumbering area; industries inc. sawmilling, flour milling; manu. vinegar.

Mieres, Oviedo, Spain. Town 9 m. SSE of Oviedo sit. in a coal and iron mining area. Industries inc. steel and chemicals. Pop. (1970C) 64,552.

Migiurtinia, Somali Republic. Also called Mijirtein. Region of N Somalia bounded N by the Gulf of Aden, E by the Indian Ocean. Narrow, coastal plain rises to a hot, dry plateau at 1,500–3,000 ft. a.s.l. Main occupations fishing, stock farming. Main products salt, gum arabic, tunny fish, mother of pearl.

Mihailovgrad, Vratsa, Bulgaria. Town 22 m. NW of Vratsa on the Ogosta R. Centre of a farming area, trading in cattle.

Mikkeli, Finland. (i) County of SE Finland. Area, 8,884 sq. m. (23,010 sq. km.), about 30% of it water.

Chief cities, Mikkeli, Savonlinna, Heinola. Low-lying, marshy area with many Ls. and Rs. Main occupations fishing, lumbering, quarrying. Industries inc. wood and metal working. Pop. (1972C) 214,223 (ii) City 130 m. NE of Helsinki at the head of W arm of L. Saimaa. County cap. Resort with industries inc. manu. plywood, machinery. Pop. (1972C) 26,622.

Milan, Lombardia, Italy. Cap. of Milano province sit. on the Olona R. on the Lombardy plain. Commercial and route centre. Industries inc. printing, publishing, engineering, chemicals and vehicle manu. Pop. (1971C) 1,725,663.

Mildenhall, Suffolk, England. Town 19 m. NE of Cambridge sit. on the Lark R. Market town and important airfield. Pop. (1973E) 7,132.

Mildura, Victoria, Australia. Town 300 m. NW of Melbourne sit. on the Murray R. Commercial centre of an irrigated farming area. Industries inc. fruit and vegetable canning and dried fruit processing. Pop. (1971E) 13,198.

Milford, Connecticut, U.S.A. Town and resort in S Connecticut on Long Island Sound, 7 m. SW of New Haven. Industries inc. oyster fisheries; manu. metal goods. Pop. (1970C) 50,858.

Milford Haven, Dyfed, Wales. Town in the SW sit. on the N coast of Milford Haven inlet. The main industries are oil refining and fishing. Pop. (1973E) 13,960.

Millwall, Greater London, England. District of E London on the N shore of the Thames R.

Milne, Bay, Papua New Guinea. Bay 225 m. SE of Port Moresby on the E coast. Length 30 m. and width 15 m.

Milngavie, Dunbartonshire, Scotland. Strathclyde region. Town 5 m. NNW of Glasgow. Industries inc. paper making, bleaching and dyeing. Pop. (1973E) 8,900.

Milton Keynes, Buckinghamshire, England. Site designated a 'new city' 50 m. NW of London. Headquarters of the Open University. Pop. (1973E) 43,473.

Milwaukee, Wisconsin, U.S.A. City in the SE of state sit. on L. Michigan. Industries inc. meat packing, brewing (claims to produce more beer than any other city in U.S.A.) and engineering, particularly petrol and diesel engines; manu. electrical equipment and leather goods. L. port. Pop. (1970C) 717,099.

Mina al Fahal, Oman. Oil pipeline terminal and port immediately W of Muscat sit. on the Gulf of Oman.

Mina Hassan Tani, Morocco. Town 25 m. NE of Rabat sit. on the Sebou R. Industries inc. textiles, fish processing, fertilizers, and tobacco products. Port exporting grain and cork. Formerly named Kénitra. Pop. (1971E) 139,206.

Minami Tori Shima *see* **Marcus Island**

Minas, Lavalleja, Uruguay. Cap. of dept. 65 m. ENE of Montevideo sit. in a quarrying area. Industries inc. brewing. Pop. (1970E) 25,000.

Minas Gerais, Brazil. State in E Braz. Area, 224,701 sq. m. (581,975 sq. km.). Cap. Belo Horizonte. Plateau, rich in minerals, esp. iron ore, but mainly agric. The main products are livestock, dairy produce, maize, beans, coffee, cotton, tobacco and fruit. Pop. (1970C) 11,645,095.

Minch, The, Scotland. Arm of the Atlantic extending NE to SW between Lewis, Outer Hebrides, and the W coast of the mainland. Width 20–46 m.

Mindanao, Philippines. Island at the S end of the group. Area, 39,351 sq. m. (101,919 sq. km.). Chief towns Davao, and Zamboanga. Mountainous and forested, rising to Mount Apo, 9,500 ft. a.s.l. The main products are Manila hemp, coconuts, rice, maize and gold.

Minden, North Rhine-Westphalia, West Germany. Town in the central N sit. on the Weser R. and the Mittelland canal. Industries inc. chemicals and brewing; manu. soap and glass. Pop. (1971E) 50,400.

Mindoro, Philippines. Island S of Luzon. Area, 3,952 sq. m. (10,236 sq. km.). Chief town Calapan. Mountainous, rising to 8,000 ft. a.s.l. The main products are rice, maize and coconuts.

Minehead, Somerset, England. Town in SW Eng. sit. on the Bristol Channel. Market town and resort. Pop. (1973E) 8,230.

Minho, Portugal. Province S of the R. Douro. Chief towns, Oparto and Braga. Forms the N part of the former province of Entre Minho e Douro. Produces cereals, fruit, olives, vines. Wine is exported.

Minicoy Island, Lakhshadweep, India. Southernmost island of the Lakhshadweep group, separated from the Laccadives by the Nine Degree Channel. Area 1·8 sq. m. (4·66 sq. km.). Main product coconuts.

Minneapolis, Minnesota, U.S.A. City in SE Minnesota sit. on the Mississippi R. and 20 m. from the border with Wisconsin. Tog. with St. Paul it forms the commercial centre of an extensive farming area, trading in wheat. Industries inc. flour milling and agric. engineering; manu. dairy products. Pop. (1970C) 434,400.

Minnesota, U.S.A. State in the N bounded N by Canada, E by L. Superior and Wisconsin. Area, 84,068 sq. m. (217,736 sq. km.). Chief cities are St. Paul (the cap.), Minneapolis and Duluth. Mostly prairie, with many L. Mainly agric. The chief products are dairy foods, cereals and iron ore. Pop. (1970C) 3,805,069.

Minorca, Spain. Island in the Balearic group, Mediterranean Sea, 25 m. ENE of Majorca. Area, 271 sq. m. (702 sq. km.). Chief town Mahon. Low-lying, rising to 1,107 ft. a.s.l. in El Toro. The main occupations are farming and tourism.

Miño River, Spain/Portugal. Rises in the Sierra de Meira in Galicia, NE Spain, flows SSW to Orense, then WSW to the Spain/Portugal frontier which it forms until it enters the Atlantic Ocean at Caminha, Portugal.

Minot, North Dakota, U.S.A. City in the NW centre of state. Route and commercial centre in a farming and lignite-mining area. Pop. (1970C) 32,290.

Minsk, Belorussia, U.S.S.R. Cap. of S.S.R. in central Belorussia sit. on the Svisloch R. Industries inc. manu. motor vehicles, machinery, electrical equipment, textiles and furniture. Pop. (1974E) 1,095,000.

Minya, El, Minya, Egypt. Cap. of governorate sit. on the W bank of the Nile R. Industries inc. sugar refining and cotton ginning. Port trading in cotton and cereals. Pop. (1966C) 113,000.

Miquelon *see* **St. Pierre and Miquelon**

Miranda, Venezuela. State of N Venezuela bounded N by the Federal District. Area, 3,070 sq. m. (7,951 sq. km.). Cap. Los Teques. Mountainous except for the lower Tuy R. valley. Agric. area producing coffee on high ground, cacao, sugar, maize, rice, yucca, fruit. Industries inc. lumbering, sawmilling, sugar refining. Pop. (1971C) 856,272.

Mirdite, Albania. Region of N Albania, trad. tribal territory in highlands drained by the Fan. R. Stock farming and dairying area.

Mirfield, West Yorkshire, England. Town 4 m. NE of Huddersfield sit. on the Calder R. Industries inc. textiles and engineering. Seat of the Theological Community of the Resurrection. Pop. (1973E) 18,180.

Mirzapur, Uttar Pradesh, India. Town 30 m. WSW of Varanasi sit.

on the Ganges R. Noted as a place of pilgrimage. Pop. (1971c) 105,920.

Mishawaka, Indiana, U.S.A. City 4 m. ESE of South Bend sit. on the St. Joseph R. Industries inc. manu. clothing, rubber and metal products. Pop. (1973E) 35,517.

Misima, Papua New Guinea. Island of the Louisiade Arch. 125 m. SE of New Guinea. Area, 100 sq. m. (259 sq. km.). Chief town Bwagaoia. The main product is gold.

Misiones, Argentina. Territory of NE Argentina bounded SE by the Uruguay R., W by the Paraná R. and N by the Iguassú R. Area, 11,514 sq. m. (29,821 sq. km.). Cap. Posadas. Sub-tropical and thickly forested area. Agric. areas produce maté, tobacco, citrus fruit, cereals, cotton, sugar. Industries inc. lumbering, processing maté and tobacco. Pop (1970c) 85,751.

Miskolc, Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén, Hungary. Cap. of county sit. 90 m. ENE of Budapest on the Sajó R. Industries inc. iron and steel, textiles, flour milling and wine making; manu. railway rolling stock. Trades in cattle, wine and tobacco. Pop. (1970E) 173,000.

Mississippi, U.S.A. State in the S bounded SE by the Gulf of Mex. Area, 47,716 sq. m. (123,584 sq. km.). Chief cities are Jackson (the cap.), and Meridian. Mainly plain, drained by the Yazoo R. and its tribs. and the Big Black R. into the Mississippi R. and by the R. Pearl, Pascagoula and Tombigbee R. systems into the Gulf of Mex. Heavily forested. The main occupations are farming and lumbering. Main products are cotton, petroleum and natural gas. Pop. (1970c) 2,216,912.

Mississippi River, U.S.A. Rises in streams draining into L. Itasca in N Minnesota, flows 2,348 m. S past Minneapolis to the Minnesota/Wisconsin border, and continues as an inter-state border past Iowa, Missouri, Arkansas and Louisiana on the W bank and Illinois, Kentucky, Tennessee and Mississippi on the E. At St. Louis it receives the Missouri R. and at Cairo, Illinois, the Ohio R. On its lower course it meanders through a flood plain and is banked by artificial levées against flooding.

Missolonghi, Aetolia and Acarnania, Greece. Cap. of prefecture 20 m. WNW of Patras sit. on the N side of the Gulf of Patras. Market for agric. produce. Noted for its part in the Turkish wars 1822–26 and as the scene of the death of Lord Byron. Pop. (1971c) 11,614.

Missoula, Montana, U.S.A. City in the central W of state. Industries inc. sugar refining, flour milling and tourism. Pop. (1970c) 29,497.

Missouri, U.S.A. State in central U.S.A. bounded E by the Mississippi R. Area, 69,674 sq. m. (180,456 sq. km.). Chief cities are Jefferson City (the cap.), St. Louis and Kansas City. Mainly prairie in the N which is bounded in the W, and then crossed NW to SE, by the Missouri R. Hilly in the S with the Ozark Mountains at an average 1,100 ft. a.s.l. except in the extreme SE which is in the Mississippi R. flood plain. The main occupation is farming with some lead mining, and industries in the cities. Main products are livestock, cereals, soya beans and lead. Pop. (1970c) 4,677,399.

Missouri River, U.S.A. Rises near Three Forks in SW Montana and flows 2,714 m. N and E through Montana, S and SE through North Dakota and South Dakota to the Nebraska border of which it forms the E end, then turns SSE at Sioux City to form the Nebraska border with Iowa and NW Missouri; it continues SE as the Missouri/Kansas border as far as Kansas City, then E across Missouri to join the Mississippi R. above St. Louis. Important for irrigation and water supply with several reservoirs. High water is in April and June.

Misurata, Tripolitania, Libya. Cap. of division in the NW. Oasis; trading centre for dates and cereals. Industries inc. carpet making.

Mitcham, Greater London, England. District of SW London 7 m. from the city centre. Industries inc. manu. paints, varnishes and pharmaceutical goods.

Mitiaro, Cook Islands, South Pacific. Island 142 m. NE of Rarotonga. Area, 4 m. by 1 m. The main products are copra, sandalwood.

Mito, Ibaraki, Japan. Town 60 m. NE of Tōkyō. Commercial centre.

Mittelland Canal, West Germany. Canal system across W. Germ. from the Ems R. to the Havel R. extending 273 m. W to E and linking the R. Ems, Rhine, Elbe and Havel.

Mitú, Vaupés, Colombia. Town 375 m. SE of Bogotá on the Vaupés R. Commissary cap. Trading centre for a forest area.

Mitylini, Lesvos, Greece. Cap. of Lesvos prefecture sit. on the SE coast of Lesvos island in the Aegean Sea. Port trading in olive oil, citrus fruits and cereals. Pop. (1971c) 23,426.

Miyazaki, Kyushu, Japan. Town 99 m. SE of Nagasaki. Market town. Industries inc. manu. porcelain. Noted for an important Shinto shrine.

Mizoram, India. Union Territory created from the Mizo Hills district of Assam. Area, 8,199 sq. m. (21,230 sq. km.). Mountainous, forested. Pop. (1974E) 400,000.

Mjösa, Lake, Norway. L. in SE Norway. Area, 141 sq. m. (365 sq. km.), the largest L. in the country. Fed by the Lågen R. and drained by the Vorma R. to the Glomma R.

Mobile, Alabama, U.S.A. City in the SW of state sit. on Mobile Bay on the Gulf of Mex. Industries inc. shipbuilding, meat packing, textiles and paper making; manu. food products and clothing. The state's only sea port, exporting cotton, timber, coal and steel products. Pop. (1970c) 257,816.

Mobile River, U.S.A. Formed by the confluence of the Tombigbee and Alabama Rs. above Mobile, and flows 45 m. S through a delta to enter Mobile Bay at its head.

Mobutu Sese Soko, Lake, Africa. Formerly named L. Albert. Sit. on the Uganda/Zaïre border within the W branch of the Great Rift Valley. Area, 2,064 sq. m. (5,346 sq. km.), *c.* 100 m. N to S. Originally named after the Prince Consort.

Moçambique. Portuguese overseas territory on the SE coast of Africa opposite Madagascar. Area, 302,250 sq. m. (782,827 sq. km.). Cap. Lourenço Marques. Coastal plain rising to an inland plateau at an average 1,000–2,000 ft. a.s.l. and rising to 7,000 ft. a.s.l. near the Malawi frontier to the NW. Drained by the Zambesi R. delta. The main occupation is farming; main products are sugar, nuts, copra, cotton, sisal and rice. Pop. (1970c) 8,233,834.

Moçambique Channel, Indian Ocean. Strait extending over 1,000 m. SSW to NNE between Moçambique and Madagascar. Width 250–600 m.

Moçamedes, Angola. Town in the SW sit. on the Atlantic coast. Industries inc. fishing and fish canning. Sea port exporting cotton, fish and hides.

Mocha, Yemen. Port 135 m. SSW of San'a sit. on the Red Sea. Pop. 6,000.

Mocoa, Putumayo, Colombia. Town 300 m. SW of Bogotá on a trib. of the Caqueta R. Commissary cap. Trading centre of a forest area.

Modder River, Cape Province, Republic of South Africa. Resort 24 m. SSW of Kimberley, near the confluence of the Rs. Riet and Modder.

Modder River, Republic of South Africa. Rises NW of Caledon on the Lesotho border and flows 190 m. NW and W, through the Orange Free State into Cape Province, to join the Riet R. near Modder River, Cape Province.

Modena, Emilia-Romagna, Italy. Cap. of Modena province in central Italy sit. on the Aemilian Way. Industries inc. agric. engineering; manu. motor vehicles, pasta and glass. Pop. (1971C) 170,924.

Modica, Sicilia, Italy. Town 28 m. WSW of Syracuse. Market town trading in olive oil, wine and cheese.

Moers, North Rhine-Westphalia, West Germany. Town 6 m. WNW of Duisburg. Industries inc. coalmining; manu. machinery. Pop. (1971E) 54,200.

Moeskroen *see* **Mouscron**

Moffat, Dumfriesshire, Scotland. Dumfries and Galloway region. Town in the central S sit. on the Annan R. Resort and spa. Pop. (1973E) 1,917.

Mogadishu, Somali Republic. Cap. of Rep. sit. on the SE coast. Commercial centre and sea port. Pop. (1972E) 200,000.

Mogilev, Belorussia, U.S.S.R. Town in central W U.S.S.R. sit. on the Dnieper R. Industries inc. manu. machinery, rayon, clothing and leather. Pop. (1974E) 244,000.

Mohales Hoek, Mohales Hoek, Lesotho. Village 60 m. S of Maseru on the main N to S road. District cap.

Mohéli, Comoro Islands, Indian Ocean. Island SE of Grande Comore Island in the Moçambique Channel. Area, 112 sq. m. (290 sq. km.). Chief town Fomboni. Fertile, producing palms, cacao, vanilla, copra. Pop. (1966C) 10,300.

Mojave Desert, California, U.S.A. Arid region in S California, S of the Sierra Nevada and part of the Great Basin. Area, 15,000 sq. m. (38,500 sq. km.). Mountainous with intervening wide basins. The Mojave R. is the only stream; it flows mainly underground for *c.* 100 m.

Moji *see* **Kitakyushu**

Mokhotlong, Mokhotlong, Lesotho. Village 95 m. E of Maseru in a mountain range. District cap.

Mokpo, Cholla South, South Korea. Town 190 m. SSW of Seoul sit. on the SW coast. Industries inc. cotton ginning and rice milling. Sea port.

Mold, Clwyd, Wales. Town 10 m. WSW of Chester, Eng., sit. on the Alyn R. Market town. Industries inc. coalmining. Pop. (1973E) 8,700.

Moldavia, Romania. District of NE Romania lying mainly between the R. Prut and Siret.

Moldavian Soviet Socialist Republic, U.S.S.R. Constituent rep. bounded NE and S by the Ukraine and W by Romania, across the Prut R. Area, 13,000 sq. m. (33,670 sq. km.). Chief towns are Kishinev (the cap.), Tivaspol and Beltsy. Mainly lowland with a fertile black soil. Drained by the Dniester R. The main occupation is viticulture, with sturgeon fishing in the S, and agric. Pop. (1972E) 3·7m.

Molfetta, Puglia, Italy. Town 15 m. WNW of Bari sit. on the Adriatic Sea. Industries inc. manu. soap, pottery and cement. Port exporting wine and olive oil.

Moline, Illinois, U.S.A. City. 130 m WSW of Chicago sit. on the Mississippi R. Industries inc. manu. agric. machinery, tools and furniture. Pop. (1970C) 46,237.

Mollendo, Arequipa, Peru. Town in the SW sit. on the Pacific coast. Industries inc. fishing, fish canning and brick making. Port. Pop. (1970E) 14,251.

Mölndal, Göteborg and Bohus, Sweden. Town in the SW. Industries inc. textiles and paper making. Pop. (1972E) 46,288.

Molokai, Hawaii, U.S.A. Island 8 m. W of Maui. Area, 259 sq. m. (671 sq. km.). Mountainous, rising to Mount Kamakon, 4,958 ft. a.s.l. Main occupations stock farming, growing pineapple.

Molotov *see* **Perm**

Moluccas, Indonesia. Large island group between Sulawesi to the W and New Guinea to the E forming Maluku province. Area, 33,315 sq. m. (86,285 sq. km.). Cap. Amboina. The N group inc. Halmahera, Morotai, Obi and Sula Islands; the S inc. Ceram, Buru, Aru, Tanimbar Islands and Wetar. Most are mountainous and volcanic. The main products are spices and copra. Pop. (1971C) 997,000.

Mombasa, Kenya. City sit. on the E coast, partly on an off-shore island. Industries inc. oil refining, coffee curing and brewing; manu. cement, glass and soap. Exports are coffee, cotton, hides, pyrethrum, sisal, soda and tea, through Kilindini harbour which is a major modern harbour handling most of the trade of Kenya, Uganda and Tanzania. Pop. (1969C) 246,000.

Monaco. Principality forming an enclave in Alpes-Maritime dept., France, and bounded S by the Mediterranean. Area, 368 acres, comprising Monaco (the cap.), Monte Carlo and La Condamine. The main industries are tourism and legalized gambling; also fruit growing; manu. perfume. Pop. (1970C) 23,400.

Monadnock, Mount, New Hampshire, U.S.A. Mountain in the SW of state, 3,165 ft. a.s.l., in an isolated position. The name is now used for any hill of hard rock which resists erosion.

Monagas, Venezuela. State of NE Venezuela bounded SE by the Orinoco R., NE by the San Juan R. and Gulf of Paria. Area, 11,160 sq. m. (28,904 sq. km.). Cap. Maturín. Coastal mountains descend to grasslands and marsh on the Orinoco delta. Tropical climate. Cattle farming area with agric. on the highlands, producing coffee, tobacco, sugar, cacao, cotton, yucca, maize. Forests yield hardwoods and palm products. Minerals inc. petroleum, coal, zinc, cadmium, asphalt, sulphur, salt. Pop. (1971C) 298,239.

Monaghan, Irish Republic. (i) County in the NE bounded W, N and E by Northern Ireland. Area, 498 sq. m. (1,290 sq. km.). Chief towns are Monaghan (the county town), Clones, Carrick-macross and Castleblaney. Undulating, rising to 1,200 ft. a.s.l. in Slieve Beagh in the NW. Drained by the R. Finn and Blackwater. The main occupation is farming, esp. oats, potatoes and livestock. Pop. (1971C) 46,242. (ii) County town in the NE sit. on the Ulster canal. Industries inc. meat curing; manu. footwear. Pop. (1971C) 5,256.

Monchegorsk, Russian Soviet Federal Socialist Republic, U.S.S.R. Town 65 m. S of Murmansk sit. on the NW shore of L. Imandra. The main industry is smelting copper and nickel from local ores. Pop. 50,000.

Moncton, New Brunswick, Canada. Town in the SE of province sit. on the Petitcodiac R. Industries inc. railway engineering; manu. clothing and hardware. Pop. (1971C) 47,891.

Monfalcone, Friuli-Venezia Giulia, Italy. Town 16 m. NW of Trieste. The main industry is shipbuilding; also oil refining and chemicals.

Monghyr, Bihar, India. Town 79 m. ESE of Patna sit. on the Ganges R. Commercial centre. Industries inc. manu. tobacco products. Pop. (1971C) 102,462.

Mongolian People's Republic. Bounded N by Siberia, U.S.S.R., E, S and W by China. Area, 604,095 sq. m. (1,564,600 sq. km.). Cap. Ulan Bator. Severe climate. Mainly plateau at

3,000–4,000 ft. a.s.l. rising to the Altai and Khangai Mountains in the W with desert in the S. About 84% is pasture and the main occupation is rearing livestock. The main products are cattle, horses, wool, hides, meat and butter. Pop. (1971E) 1·3m.

Mongu, Barotse, Zambia. Town 250 m. NW of Livingstone near the Zambesi R. Provincial cap. and centre of a farming area.

Monmouth, Gwent, Wales. (i) District of Gwent county. Pop. (1973E) 66,090. (ii) Town of same name in the SW sit. at the confluence of the Rs. Wye and Monnow. Market town. Pop. (1973E) 7,000.

Monongahela River, U.S.A. Formed by the union of the R. Tygart and W. Fork in West Virginia, flows 128 m. N into Pennsylvania to join the Alleghany R. at Pittsburgh where tog. they form the Ohio R. Used extensively for transport.

Monopoli, Puglia, Italy. Town 26 m. ESE of Bari. Industries inc. food canning, flour milling and textiles; manu. pasta. Port exporting olive oil, wine and fruit.

Monroe, Louisiana, U.S.A. City 160 m. NW of Baton Rouge sit. on the Ouachita R. Industries inc. manu. chemicals, carbon black, wood pulp, paper and furniture. Pop. (1970C) 56,374.

Monrovia, Liberia. Cap of Rep. sit. near the mouth of the St. Paul R. Port exporting rubber, iron ore, diamonds, palm oil and kernels. Pop. (1970E) 100,000.

Mons, Hainaut, Belgium. Cap. of province 33 m. SW of Brussels. Sit. in a coalmining area. Industries inc. sugar refining, textiles, chemicals, soap and cement. Pop. (1972E) 60,904.

Montana, U.S.A. State in the NW bounded N by Canada. Area, 147,138 sq. m. (381,087 sq. km.). Chief towns are Helena (the cap.), Great Falls and Billings. Mountainous in the W with the Rocky Mountains rising to 12,850 ft. a.s.l. in Granite Peak in the S. Plains in the E at an average 2,000–4,000 ft. a.s.l. Severe winters, and an annual rainfall of 10–15 in. The main occupations are farming, mining and oil extracting. Main products are wheat, barley, sugar-beet, petroleum, copper, silver and gold. Pop. (1970C) 694,409.

Montaña Clara, Canary Islands, Atlantic Ocean. Islet of the N Canaries, 150 m. NE of Las Palmas. Area, 275 acres, rising in a peak 790 ft. a.s.l.

Montauban, Tarn-et-Garonne, France. Cap. of dept. in the SW sit. on the Tarn R. Market town trading in fruit and poultry. Industries inc. food processing and textiles; manu. furniture. Pop. (1968C) 48,555.

Mont Blanc, Haute-Savoie, France. Highest mountain in the Alps, 15,781 ft. a.s.l., in the Mont Blanc Massif, which lies on the French/Italian/Swiss borders. First climbed by Dr. Michel Paccard and Jacques Balmat, of Chamonix, in 1786. There is a French/Italian road tunnel beneath it, 7½ m. long.

Mont Cenis, France. Alpine Pass in Savoie dept. SE France, between Lanslebourg, France and Susa, Italy at 6,831 ft. a.s.l.

Montclair, New Jersey, U.S.A. Town 6 m. NNW of Newark, mainly residential. Industries inc. chemicals; manu. paints and metal goods. Pop. (1970C) 44,043.

Monte Bello Islands, South Pacific Ocean. Group of uninhabited islands 12 m. off the NW coast of Western Australia. The main island is Barrow Island, 12 m. by 5 m.

Monte Carlo, Monaco. Town 10 m. ENE of Nice, France Resort noted for its gambling casino, and for an annual motor rally. Pop. 23,000.

Monte Cassino, Lazio, Italy. Hill overlooking the town of Cassino, 75 m. SE of Rome, noted for the monastery founded by St. Benedict,

c. A.D. 529, which was destroyed during the Second World War, but restored and rededicated in 1964.

Montecristi, Dominican Republic. (i) Province of the NW bounded W by Haiti, N by the Caribbean. Area, 1,150 sq. m. (2,979 sq. km.). Sit. in the Yaque del Norte R. valley bounded N and S by mountains. Fertile, forested area. Farm products inc. cereals, fruit, cacao, dairy products, livestock, hides, skins. Lumbering is important. Pop. (1960C) 81,189. (ii) Town 65 m. WNW of Santiago near the mouth of the Yaque del Norte R. on the Caribbean coast. Provincial cap. Trading centre and port with a good harbour, handling hides, skins, rice, cotton, coffee, bananas, livestock.

Monte Gargano, Puglia, Italy. Mountainous peninsula in the SE extending 35 m. E into the Adriatic Sea and rising to 3,461 ft. a.s.l. Chief town, Monte Sant' Angelo.

Montego Bay, Jamaica. Town on the NW coast, 85 m. WNW of Kingston. The main industry is tourism. Pop. 25,000.

Montélimar, Drôme, France. Town in the SE sit. on the Roubion R. Industries inc. manu. confectionery, esp. nougat, food processing, silk spinning, sawmilling and tanning. Pop. (1968C) 27,483.

Montenegro, Yugoslavia. Constituent rep. bounded SE by Albania and SW by the Adriatic. Area, 5,343 sq. m. (13,838 sq. km.). Chief towns are Titograd (the cap.), and Cetinje. Mountainous, rising to 8,000 ft. a.s.l., descending in the S to L. Shkodër. The main occupation is stock rearing. Pop. (1971C) 531,213.

Monterey Park, California, U.S.A. Residential city 6 m. E of Los Angeles. Pop. (1970C) 49,166.

Montería, Bolivar, Colombia. Town 120 m. SSW of Cartagena on the Sinú R. R. port and trading centre for a lumbering and stock farming area. Airfield. Cattle research station. Pop. (1974E) 179,600.

Monte Rosa, Italy/Switzerland. The highest mountain group in the Pennine Alps, 28 m. SSW of Brig, Switz., and inc. 10 peaks of which the highest is Dufourspitze 15,217 ft. a.s.l.

Monterrey, Nuevo León, Mexico. State cap. in the NE sit. in the valley of the Santa Catarina R. at 1,765 ft. a.s.l. Industries inc. iron and steel, lead smelting, textiles and chemicals; manu. glass and tobacco products. Pop. (1970C) 830,300.

Montevideo, Montevideo, Uruguay. Cap. of Rep. and of dept. sit. on the N shore of the Río de la Plata. Industries inc. meat packing, tanning, flour milling and textiles; manu. footwear, soap and matches. Sea port exporting wool, hides, skins and meat. Pop. (1969E) 1·1m.

Montgomery, Alabama, U.S.A. State cap. in the E centre of state sit. on the Alabama R. Industries inc. manu. cotton goods and fertilizers. Pop. (1970C) 138,985.

Montgomery, Powys, Wales. (i) District of Powys county. Pop. (1973E) 43,580. (ii) Town of same name 19 m. SW of Shrewsbury, Eng. Market town in a farming area.

Montluçon, Allier, France. Town in central France sit. on the Cher R. Industries inc. steel and chemicals; manu. tyres and glass. Pop. (1968C) 59,983.

Montmartre, Paris, France. District in N Paris, on the *Butte de Montmartre,* 330 ft. a.s.l., with many artistic associations.

Montparnasse, Paris, France. District in W Paris noted for the Pasteur Institute and cafés where artists and writers meet. The cemetery contains the tombs of many writers, musicians and artists.

Mont Pelée, Martinique. Volcano 4,428 ft. a.s.l. and 15 m. NW of Fort de France. The eruption of 1902

destroyed the then chief town of St. Pierre.

Montpelier, Hérault, France. Cap. of dept. in the central s sit. on the Lez R. Commercial centre trading in wine and brandy. Industries inc. manu. soap, chemicals, perfumes and confectionery. Pop. (1968c) 161,910.

Montpelier, Vermont, U.S.A. City 5 m. NW of Barre on the Winooski R. State cap. Industries inc. quarrying, textiles, printing, manu. wood and concrete products, machinery. Pop. (1970c) 8,609.

Montreal, Quebec, Canada. City on Montreal island at the confluence of the R. Ottawa and St. Lawrence. The largest city in Can. and the second largest French-speaking city in the world, after Paris. Industries inc. manu. aircraft, railway equipment, plastics, clothing, footwear and cement. Port exporting grain, timber and paper; ice-free from May–Nov. Pop. (1971c) 1,466,500.

Montreuil-sous-Bois, Seine St. Denis, France. Suburb of E Paris noted for growing peaches; manu. metal goods, glass, paints and chemicals. Pop. (1968c) 95,859.

Montreux, Vaud, Switzerland. Town near the E end of L. Geneva. Tourist centre with a 4 m. long frontage on the L.

Montrose, Angus, Scotland. Tayside region. Town in the central E sit. on a peninsula between the North Sea and Montrose Basin. Industries inc. fishing, tourism, flax and jute spinning, and sawmilling. Pop. (1973E) 10,760.

Mont St. Michel, Manche, France. Islet in the Bay of St. Michel, an inlet of the English Channel, in NW France and 8 m. WSW of Avranches. Rocky peak 260 ft. high and 3 acres in area. Accessible by a causeway. Noted for its Benedictine monastery.

Montserrat, West Indies. Island in the Leeward Islands 25 m. SW of Antigua. Area, 38 sq m. (98 sq. km.). Cap. Plymouth. Volcanic, rising to 3,002 ft. a.s.l. in Soufrière. The main occupation is agric. esp. cotton growing. Pop. (1970E) 11,458.

Montserrat, Barcelona, Spain. Mountain 30 m. NW of Barcelona, 4,054 ft. a.s.l. The Benedictine monastery has an image of the Virgin, *Nuestra Señora de Montserrat,* and is one of the most important places of pilgrimage in Spain.

Monza, Lombardia, Italy. Town in the N sit. on the Lambro R. Industries inc. manu. textiles, carpets and machinery. Important car race track. Pop. (1971c) 114,518.

Moorea, Society Islands, South Pacific. Island 12 m. NW of Tahiti in the Windward group. Area, 50 sq. m. (130 sq. km.). Chief town Afareaitu. Mountains rise to 3,975 ft. a.s.l. Chief products copra, coffee.

Moose Jaw, Saskatchewan, Canada. Town in the central S of province. Industries inc. meat packing, flour milling and oil refining. Pop. (1974E) 31,854.

Moquegua, Peru. (i) Dept. of S Peru, bounded W by the Pacific. Area, 6,245 sq. m. (16,174 sq. km.). Chief towns, Moquegua, Ilo. Crossed by mountain ridges in the E, fertile and irrigated land in the W. Mainly agric., producing vines, olives, cotton, sugar cane, figs, corn, cereals, potatoes. Stock farming on higher ground. There are associated processing industries. Pop. (1972c) 74,573. (ii) City 550 m. SE of Lima on the Moquega R. Dept. cap. Trading and processing centre of an agric. area; industries inc. cotton ginning, wine making, flour milling, pressing olive oil. Exports wine, olive oil, cotton, copper, lead, through the Pacific port of Ilo. Pop. (1970E) 10,178.

Moradabad, Uttar Pradesh, India. Town 100 m. ENE of Delhi sit. on the Ramganga R. Industries inc. manu. brass ware, cotton goods and carpets. Pop. (1971c) 272,355.

Morar, Loch, Inverness-shire, Scotland. L. in the W, its W end lying 2 m. S of Mallaig, 11 m. by 1½ m. and 987 ft. deep. The deepest loch in Scot.

Morava River, Czechoslovakia. Rises in the Sudeten Mountains and flows 230 m. S through Moravia to the Austrian/Czech. border, continuing down the border to join the Danube R. 7 m. above Bratislava.

Morava River, Yugoslavia. Formed by the union of the S. and W. Morava R. near Stalac, and flowing 130 m. N to join the Danube R. 30 m. ESE of Belgrade.

Moravia, Czechoslovakia. Central region of Czech. bounded W by Bohemia, E by Slovakia. Mainly plateau drained by the Rs. Morava and Oder. Rises to the Sudeten Mountains in the N and the Carpathian Mountains in the E. Chief towns are Brno, Ostrava, Olomouc and Gottwaldov. Mainly agric., with important mineral resources.

Moray Firth, Scotland. Inlet of the North Sea in NE Scot. with Inverness sit. at its head.

Morayshire, Scotland. Grampian region. County in NE Scot. bounded N by the Moray Firth. Area, 476 sq. m. (1,233 sq. km.). County town, Elgin. Hilly in the S, rising to 2,329 ft. a.s.l., sloping to a coastal plain. Drained by the Rs. Spey, Lossie and Findhorn. The main occupations are cattle and sheep farming, agric., esp. oats, and fishing. Pop. (1973E) 52,640.

Morbihan, France. Dept. in the NW, on the Bay of Biscay. Area, 2,739 sq. m. (7,094 sq. km.). Chief towns are Vannes (the cap.) and Lorient. Much of it is barren. The main products are cereals, potatoes and cider apples. Noted for the megaliths of Carnac and Locmariaquer. Pop. (1968C) 540,474.

Mordovian Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic, Russian Soviet Federal Socialist Republic, U.S.S.R. Autonomous rep. in the bend of the Volga R. ESE of Moscow. Area, 10,110 sq. m. (26,185 sq. km.). Cap. Saransk, 320 m. ESE of Moscow. Mainly agric. The chief products are grain, sugar-beet, sheep and dairy products. Industries inc. manu. electrical goods, textiles, furniture and building materials. Pop. (1970E) 1,010,000.

Morecambe and Heysham, Lancashire, England. Town in the NW sit. on Morecambe Bay, comprising the seaside resort of Morecambe and the port of Heysham. Industries inc. tourism and oil refining. Pop. (1973E) 42,010.

Morecambe Bay, England. Inlet of the Irish Sea on the NW coast between the Furness peninsula and Lancashire.

Morelia, Michoacán, Mexico. State cap. 130 m. WNW of Mex. City. Industries inc. textiles, flour milling, sugar refining and tanning; manu. tobacco products. Pop. (1970C) 209,500.

Morelos, Mexico. State in central Mex. Area, 1,917 sq. m. (4,965 sq. km.). Cap. Cuernavaca, 37 m. S of Mexico City. Mainly agric. The main products are maize, rice, wheat, coffee and sugar cane. Pop. (1970C) 616,119.

Morena, Sierra, Spain. Mountain range in S Spain between the Rs. Guadiana and Guadalquivir. Forms a barrier between Andalusia and N Spain, at an average height of 2,500 ft. a.s.l.

More og Romsdal, Norway. County of W Norway bounded W by the North Sea, E by the Dovrefjell and Trollheimen mountains. Area, 5,810 sq. m. (15,049 sq. km.). Chief towns, Kristiansund (cap.), Alesund, Molde, Andalsnes, Orstavik. Mountainous with high valleys, fjords and offshore islands. Main occupations farming, fishing. Industries inc. tourism. Pop. (1973E) 227,732.

Moreton Bay, Queensland, Australia. Bay in the SE of state receiving the

Brisbane R. Site of the original penal settlement of 1824–39.

Morioka, Honshū, Japan. Cap. of Iwate prefecture 105 m. N of Sendai. Commercial centre. Industries inc. manu. iron goods and toys.

Morlaix, Finistère, France. Town in the NW sit. on an inlet of the English Channel. Industries inc. tanning, brewing and flour milling; manu. tobacco products. Port exporting fruit, vegetables and dairy products. Pop. (1968C) 21,516.

Morley, West Yorkshire, England. Town 4 m. SSW of Leeds. Industries inc. coalmining; manu. woollen goods, textile machinery and glass. Pop. (1973E) 44,790.

Morobe, Papua, New Guinea. District of NE New Guinea inc. the Morobe gold fields. Cap. Lae.

Morocco. Kingdom bounded N by the Mediterranean, E by Algeria, S by Spanish Sahara, W by the Atlantic. Area, 171,388 sq. m. (443,895 sq. km.). Chief towns are Rabat (the cap.), Casablanca, Meknès, Fez, Oujda and Marrakesh. The N Mediterranean region is separated from the S Sahara region by the Atlas Mountains, rising to 13,664 ft. a.s.l. in Djebel Toubkal. Rainfall varies from 30–35 in. (annual rainy season) in the N to under 10 in. annually in the S. Mainly agric. The chief products are cereals, vines, olives, almonds, fruit, livestock, cork and fish. The main exports are phosphates from Khouribga and Youssoufia, iron, manganese and lead ores. Pop. (1971C) 15,379,259.

Morogoro, Tanzania. Town 115 m. W of Dar es Salaam at 1,708 ft. a.s.l. Centre of an agric. area, with mining in the vicinity.

Morón de la Frontera, Sevilla, Spain. Town 35 m. SE of Seville. Trading centre for cereals, olive oil and wine; manu. cement, ceramics and soap.

Moroni, Comoro Islands, Indian Ocean. French overseas department. Town on Grande Comore. Trading centre for vanilla, cacao, coffee. Passenger port. Noted for numerous mosques. Pop. (1966C) 11,515.

Morpeth, Northumberland, England. Town in the NE sit. on the Wansbeck R. Market town. Industries inc. tanning, brewing and iron founding. Pop. (1973E) 14,450.

Mortlake, Greater London, England. Residential district of SW London on the Thames R.

Mortlock, Solomon Islands, South Pacific. Atoll 120 m. NE of Bougainville consisting of about 20 inlets on a reef. Area, 205 acres. Sometimes called Taku.

Moscow, Russian Soviet Federal Socialist Republic, U.S.SR. Cap. of the U.S.S.R., the Russian Soviet Federal Socialist Rep., and of Moscow Region, sit. on the Moskva (Moscow) R. Commercial and route centre. Industries inc. manu. of textiles, steel, locomotives, vehicles, aircraft, machinery, machine tools, chemicals, paper and tobacco products. The Kremlin or Citadel is a triangular walled enclosure in the city centre. R. port with 2 harbours on the Moskva R. and 1 on the Moscow–Volga canal. Pop. (1974E) 7,528,000.

Moselle, France. Dept. in NE France bounded N by Luxembourg and NE by W. Germ. Area, 2,405 sq. m. (6,229 sq. km.). Chief towns are Metz (the cap.) and Thionville. Contains part of the Lorraine coal and iron fields and has important metallurgical industries. Pop. (1968C) 971,314.

Moselle River, France/Luxembourg/West Germany. Rises in the Vosges Mountains and flows 340 m. NW past Metz and Thionville to form part of the Luxembourg/W. Germ. frontier, then turns NE in W. Germ. past Trier to join the Rhine R. at Coblenz. Moselle grapes are grown on the banks of its meandering lower

course. Navigable for small boats below Frouard. Main tribs. are the Rs. Meurthe and Saar.

Moshi, Northern Province, Tanzania. Town 45 m. E of Arusha at the S foot of Kilimanjaro at 2,657 ft. a.s.l. Trading centre of a coffee growing area.

Moskva (Moscow) River, Russian Soviet Federal Socialist Republic, U.S.S.R. Rises on the W boundary of Moscow region and flows 310 m. E past Moscow and Kolomna to join the Oka R. Linked with the Volga R. by the Moscow Canal.

Mosquito Coast, Nicaragua. Coastal strip, *c.* 40 m. wide along the Caribbean coast, named after the original Meskito Indian inhabitants. The main occupations are lumbering and fruit growing, esp. bananas.

Mossel Bay, Cape Province, Republic of South Africa. Town half-way between Cape Town and Port Elizabeth, on the S coast. Industries inc. oyster fishing and tourism. Pop. 14,000.

Mossley, Greater Manchester, England. Town 9 m. ENE of Manchester sit. on the Tame R. Industries inc. textiles and metal working. Pop. (1973E) 10,590.

Most, Bohemia, Czechoslovakia. Town 47 m. NW of Prague sit. in a lignite-mining area. Industries inc. chemicals and metal working; manu. ceramics and glass. Pop. (1970E) 55,000.

Mostaganem, Algeria. Town 50 m. ENE of Oran sit. on the Gulf of Arzew. Port exporting wine, fruit and wool. Pop. (1967E) 64,000.

Mostar, Bosnia-Herçegovina, Yugoslavia. Town 48 m. SW of Sarajevo sit. on the Neretva R. Market town for a fruit and wine producing area. Industries inc. textiles; manu. tobacco products. Pop. (1971C) 47,606.

Mosul, Mosul, Iraq. Cap. of governorate in the N sit. on the Tigris R. Commercial centre for a farming and oil producing area, trading in grain, fruit, livestock and wool. Industries inc. tanning and flour milling.

Motala, Östergötland, Sweden. Town on the NE shore of L. Vätter, where the Motala R. leaves the L. Industries inc. manu. locomotives and rolling stock, machinery and radio sets. Pop. (1972E) 37,938.

Motala River, Sweden. Leaves L. Vätter and flows 60 m. E through Ls. Bor, Rox and Gla, and past Norrköping to enter the Baltic Sea.

Motherwell and Wishaw, Lanarkshire, Scotland. Strathclyde region. Town in the S, sit. near the R. Clyde. Industries inc. coalmining, engineering, iron founding and steel milling; manu. bricks and machinery. Pop. (1973E) 72,794.

Moulins, Allier, France. Cap. of dept. in central France sit. on the Allier R. Industries inc. brewing and tanning; manu. hosiery and furniture. Pop. (1968C) 27,408.

Moulmein, Tenasserim, Burma. Town 100 m. ESE of Rangoon sit. on the Salween R. estuary. Industries inc. sawmilling and rice milling. Port exporting rice and teak. Pop. (1972E) 833,653.

Mountain Ash, Mid Glamorgan, Wales. Town 16 m. NNW of Cardiff sit. on the Cynon R. The main industry is coalmining. Pop. (1973E) 13,588.

Mountain View, California, U.S.A. City 12 m. NW of San José. Industries inc. fruit canning, printing and publishing; manu. electronic equipment. Pop. (1970C) 51,092.

Mount Gambier, South Australia, Australia. Town 225 m. SSE of Adelaide. Market town trading in agric. produce and timber. Pop. 19,000.

Mount Isa, Queensland, Australia. Town in the W of state. Industries inc. mining zinc, lead, silver and copper, and smelting. Pop. (1972E) 29,000.

Mount Lyell, Tasmania, Australia. Town 95 m. wsw of Launceston. The main industry is mining and processing copper.

Mount Morgan, Queensland, Australia. Town in the SE of state. The main industry is mining copper.

Mount Rushmore National Memorial, South Dakota, U.S.A. Memorial sculpture carved in the granite of Mount Rushmore, 17 m. sw of Rapid City, and depicting Pres. Washington, Jefferson, Lincoln and Theodore Roosevelt.

Mount Vernon, New York, U.S.A. Suburb of New York immediately N of the Bronx. Industries inc. chemicals; manu. metal goods and electrical equipment. Pop. (1970C)72,778.

Mount Vernon, Virginia, U.S.A. Estate 15 m. s of Washington D.C., sit. on the Potomac R. and noted as the home of George Washington from 1747 until his death in 1799.

Mourne Mountains, Down, Northern Ireland. Range extending 14 m. NE to sw from Dundrum Bay to Carlingford Lough, rising to Slieve Donard, 2,796 ft. a.s.l.

Mouscron, West Flanders, Belgium. Town 32 m. sw of Ghent. Industries inc. manu. cotton goods and carpets. Pop. (1972E) 37,572.

Mousehole, Cornwall, England. Fishing village and resort 3 m. s of Penzance sit. on Mount's Bay.

Moyobamba, San Martín, Peru. Town 390 m. N of Lima in the Amazon basin. Dept. cap. Centre of a fertile agric. area. Industries inc. making wine, spirits and alcohol; manu. straw hats. Hot springs, gold and oil deposits nearby.

Mozambique *see* **Moçambique**

Mubende, Buganda, Uganda. Town 85 m. WNW of Kampala. Trading centre of an agric. area, with tungsten, beryl, tantalite deposits.

Mudugh, Somalia. Region of central Somalia bounded E by the Indian Ocean, W by Ethiopia. Arid plain watered (W) by the Webi Shebeli R. Some agric. along the R., elsewhere the main occupation is stock raising.

Mugla, Turkey. (i) Province of sw Turkey bounded W by the Aegean Sea, S by the Mediterranean, E by the Elmali range. Area, 4,917 sq. m. (12,735 sq. km.). Drained by the Ak, Dalaman, and Koca Rs. Thickly forested with rich mineral deposits. Agric. areas product sesame, millet, tobacco, olives, wheat. Pop. (1970C) 368,776. (ii) Town 100 m. SSE of Smyrna. Provincial cap. and trading centre for a farming area. Pop. (1970C) 18,624.

Muharraq, Bahrain. Island 1½ m. from the NE shore of Bahrein. Airport and seaplane base, connected to Bahrein island by a causeway. Pop. (1971C) 41,143.

Muhinga, Burundi. Village 45 m. NE of Kitega near the Tanzanian border. Trading centre, customs station.

Mühlhausen, Erfurt, East Germany. Town in the sw sit. on the Unstrut R. Industries inc. manu. textiles, machinery and furniture. Pop. (1973E) 44,473.

Mukden *see* **Shenyang**

Mülheim-an-der-Ruhr, North Rhine-Westphalia, West Germany. Town 5 m. wsw of Essen sit. on the Ruhr R. and in the Ruhr coalfield. The main industry is coalmining; manu. iron and steel, machinery and textiles. Pop. (1973E) 21,200.

Mulhouse, Haut-Rhin, France. Town in the extreme E sit. on the Ill R. and the Rhône–Rhine Canal. The main industry is textiles; also manu. chemicals from local potash, paper and machinery. Pop. (1968C) 116,336.

Mull, Argyllshire, Scotland. Strathclyde region. Island in the Inner

Hebrides separated from the mainland by the Sound of Mull and the Firth of Lorne. Area, 351 sq. m. (909 sq. km.). The chief town is Tobermory. The island is mountainous and the main occupations are crofting and fishing.

Mullingar, Westmeath, Irish Republic. County town in the centre of county sit. on the Brosna R. and the Royal Canal. Market town trading in cattle, horses and dairy produce. Pop. (1971c) 6,790.

Multan, Multan, Pakistan. Cap. of Multan division in central Pakistan. Industries, powered by Sui natural gas, inc. manu. of textiles, hosiery and carpets. Pop. 400,000.

Munankuan *see* **Yuyijuan**

München *see* **Munich**

München-Gladbach, North Rhine-Westphalia, West Germany. Town 15 m. W of Düsseldorf sit. on the Niers R. The main industry is textiles, esp. cotton; also manu. textile machinery, clothing, paper and chemicals. Pop. (1971E) 192,900.

Muncie, Indiana, U.S.A. City 50 m. NE of Indianapolis, sit. on the White R. Industries inc. manu. glassware, furniture and electrical equipment. Pop. (1970c) 69,080.

Munich, Bavaria, West Germany. Cap. of province in the SE sit. on the Isar R. Commercial and route centre. Industries inc. brewing, printing and publishing; manu. precision instruments, machinery, clothing and food products. Pop. (1971E) 1,338,400.

Münster, North Rhine-Westphalia, West Germany. Town in the NW sit. on the Dortmund–Ems Canal. Industries inc. brewing, flour milling, printing and agric. engineering; manu. mining machinery, hardware and furniture. Pop. (1971E) 198,500.

Munster, Irish Republic. Province in the SE, comprising the counties of Clare, Cork, Kerry, Limerick, Tipperary and Waterford. Pop. (1971c) 882,002.

Muntafiq *see* **Nasiriyah**

Muramvya, Burundi. Village 50 m. SW of Kitega. Trading centre for a farming area.

Murano, Veneto, Italy. Town built on islets in the Venice Lagoon, 1 m. N of the city. The main industry is glass making.

Murcia, Spain. (i) Province in the SE on the Mediterranean. Area, 4,369 sq. m. (11,316 sq. km.). Mountainous, hot and arid, with some agric. by irrigation. The main products are fruit, cereals, lead and zinc. Pop. (1970c) 832,313. (ii) Cap. of province of same name sit. in a low-lying fertile area. Industries inc. silk and other textiles, tanning, distilling and flour milling. Pop. (1970c) 243,759.

Mureş River, Hungary/Romania. Rises in the Carpathian Mountains in NE Romania and flows 550 m. WSW past Targu-Mureş and Arad to join the Tisza R. at Szeged, Hungary.

Murghab River, Afghánistán/U.S.S.R. Rises in the W Hindu Kush and flows 450 m. W and NW across NW Afghánistán to the SE Turkmen Soviet Socialist Rep. It turns N across the Kara Kum desert, supplies the Mary Oasis and then peters out in the desert.

Murmansk, Russian Soviet Federal Socialist Republic, U.S.S.R. City on the E shore of Kola Bay in the extreme NW of the U.S.S.R. Main industries are shipbuilding, fishing, fish canning and sawmilling. Sheltered port, on an inlet of the Barents Sea and ice-free, exporting timber and apatite. Pop. (1974E) 347,000.

Murom, Russian Soviet Federal Socialist Republic, U.S.SR. Town 180 m. E of Moscow sit. on the Oka R. Industries inc. railway engineering, flax spinning and tanning.

Muroran, Hokkaido, Japan. Town 45 m. NNE of Hakodate. The main industry is iron and steel, also oil refining; manu. cement. Port exporting iron and steel, coal and timber.

Murray River, Australia. Rises in the Australian Alps near Mount Kosciusko, New South Wales, and flows 1,600 m. W along the New South Wales/Victoria border into South Australia, where it turns S at Morgan and enters Encounter Bay through L. Alexandrina. The whole of its W course is through an extensive level basin containing two-thirds of the irrigated land in Australia which produces grain, sheep and fruit. Used for water storage, hydroelectric power and irrigation. Main tribs. are the R. Lachlan, Murrumbidgee, Goulburn and Darling.

Mürren, Bern, Switzerland. Resort 31 m. SE of Bern sit. near the Jungfrau, at 5,415 ft. a.s.l.

Mur River, Austria/Yugoslavia. Rises at the W end of the Niedere Tauern, Austria, and flows 300 m. E to Leoben, then SE past Graz to the Yugoslav border which it follows E for *c.* 25 m.; enters Yugoslavia briefly and continues on the Yugoslav/Hungarian border to join the Drava R. at Legrad. Navigable below Graz.

Murrumbidgee River, Australia. Rises in the Great Dividing Range in New South Wales and flows 1,050 m. N and then W to join the Murray R. on the border with Victoria NE of Yungera. The main trib. is the Lachlan R. Used to irrigate an agric. basin producing sown pastures, cereals, fruits, vines and vegetables.

Mus, Turkey. (i) Province of E Turkey. Area, 2,946 sq. m. (7,630 sq. km.). Mountainous and barren, drained by the Murat R. Pop. (1970C) 233,919. (ii) Town 85 m. S of Erzurum. Provincial cap. Pop. (1970C) 23,058.

Muscat and Oman *see* **Oman**

Musgrave Ranges, Australia. Mountain ranges extending *c.* 200 m. W to E along the border between NW South Australia and the S of Northern Territory, rising to Mount Woodroffe, 4,970 ft. a.s.l. Heavily eroded.

Muskegon, Michigan, U.S.A. City sit. at the mouth of the Muskegon R. on L. Michigan, and 35 m. NW of Grand Rapids. Industries inc. manu. vehicle parts, aircraft engines, metal goods and furniture. Pop. (1970C) 44,377.

Muskegon River, Michigan, U.S.A. Rises in L. Houghton in the centre of state and flows SW to L. Michigan.

Muskogee, Oklahoma, U.S.A. City 46 m. SE of Tulsa. Route and trading centre for an agric. and oil producing area. Industries inc. oil refining and meat packing; manu. clothing and glassware. Pop. (1970C) 37,331.

Musoma, Lake Province, Tanzania. Town 95 m. NE of Mwanza at the mouth of the Mara R. on the SE shore of L. Victoria. Centre of a farming and gold mining area.

Mussau Islands, Papua, New Guinea. Island group in the Bismarck Arch. 100 m. NW of New Zealand, consisting of Mussau and Emirau Islands both volcanic, and coral islets. Area, of Mussau, 160 sq. m. (414 sq. km.), Emirau, 20 sq. m. (52 sq. km.). The main product is coconuts.

Musselburgh, Midlothian, Scotland. Lothian region. Town 6 m. E of Edinburgh sit. at the mouth of the Esk R. on the Firth of Forth. Industries inc. manu. paper, wire ropes and nets. Pop. (1973E) 17,272.

Muzattarpur, Bihar, India. Town 40 m. NNE of Patna sit. on the Burhi Gandak R. Trading centre for grain, tobacco and sugar cane. Industries inc. rice and sugar milling. Pop. (1971C) 127,045.

Mwanza, Lake Province, Tanganyika, Tanzania. Town 175 m. N of Tabora

on the S shore of L. Victoria. Provincial cap. and shipping centre for cotton, nuts and rice. Pop. (1967E) 34,861.

Mweru, Lake, Zaïre/Zambia. L. on the frontier between Zaïre and Zambia extending 75 m. SW to NE and 30 m. wide, at a height of 3,050 ft. a.s.l. Fed by the Luapula R. in the S and drained by the Luvua R. in the N.

Myitkyina, Kachin, Burma. State cap. 250 m. NNE of Mandalay sit. on the Irrawaddy R. Market town.

Mymensingh, Dacca, Bangladesh. Cap. of district sit. 70 m. N of Dacca on an old channel of the Brahmaputra R. Industries inc. jute pressing and engineering; manu. electrical goods.

Mysore *see* **Karnataka**

Mysore, Karnataka, India. State cap. 80 m. SW of Bangalore. Industries inc. textiles; manu. paints and fertilizers. Pop. (1971C) 355,636.

Mytishchi, Russian Soviet Federal Socialist Republic, U.S.S.R. Town 14 m. NNE of Moscow. Industries inc. textiles; manu. railway rolling stock. Pop. (1974E) 127,000.

N

Naaf River, Burma/Bangladesh. Tidal inlet of the Bay of Bengal extending 30 m. from Taungbro past Maungdaw. Steamer service.

Naaldwijk, Zuid Holland, Netherlands. Town 7 m. SW of The Hague. Centre of an agric. area, trading in fruit and potatoes.

Naantali, Turku-Pori, Finland. Town 8 m. W of Turku on the Gulf of Bothnia. Railway terminus and seaside resort with some industry inc. paper making.

Naas, Kildare, Irish Republic. Town 19 m. WSW of Dublin. Punchestown racecourse is sit. 3 m. to the SE. Pop. (1971C) 5,078.

Nabari, Honshū, Japan. Town 25 m. WSW of Tsu. Trading centre for a farming area.

Naberejnye-Chelny, Russian Soviet Federal Socialist Republic, U.S.S.R. Town 10 m. ESE of Yelabuga in the Tatar Autonomous Soviet Socialist Rep. on the Kama R. Grain trading and distribution centre. Industries inc. flour milling, saw-milling, metalworking; manu. bricks, railway sleepers, wine.

Nabeul, Grombalia, Tunisia. Town 38 m. SE of Tunis on the Gulf of Hammamet. Centre of a trad. pottery industry.

Nablus, Jordan. Town 30 m. N of Jerusalem sit. between Mount Gerizim, 2,890 ft. a.s.l., and Mount Ebal, 3,087 ft. a.s.l. Manu. olive oil soap. Pop. 50,000.

Nacka, Stockholm, Sweden. Suburb of SE Stockholm, 3 m. from the city centre. Industries inc. manu. steam turbines, diesel motors, drills. Pop. (1972E) 51,776.

Nador, Kert, Morocco. Town 8 m. S of Melilla on the Mar Chica lagoon. Territorial cap. Port trading in livestock, cereals, fruit, and serving the Beni bu Ifrur iron mines. Also called Villa Nador. Pop. (1971C) 32,490.

Nafud, Saudi Arabia. A desert area consisting of the Great Nafud sit. S of the Syrian Desert, and the Little Nafud to the SE.

Naga Hills, India. An area of forested hills in the NE on the Burma border. A wild undeveloped region.

Nagaland, India. State of NE India bounded E by Burma, N and W by Assam, S by Manipur. Area, 6,366 sq. m. (16,527 sq. km.). Cap. Kohima. Wild, mountainous area, little developed, with a tribal pop. The main occupation is rice growing, much of it on hill terraces. Pop. (1971C) 516,449.

Nagano, Honshū, Japan. Cap. of Nagano prefecture 110 m. NW of Tōkyō. Manu. machinery, textiles and food products. Trades in silk. Pop. (1970C) 285,000.

Nagaoka, Honshū, Japan. Town 115 m. NNW of Tōkyō. Industries inc. oil refining, engineering and the manu. of chemicals and textiles.

Nagapattinam, Tamil Nadu, India. Port and town 80 m. E of Tiruchirapalli on the Coromandel coast. Industries inc. railway engineering. Exports inc. groundnuts, tobacco and cotton goods.

Nagar Haveli, India. Enclave forming part of the Territory of Dadra and Nagar Haveli on the W coast at the foot of the W Ghats. Area of the Territory, 189 sq. m. (490 sq. km.),

bounded N by Gujarat, S by Maharashtra, and 25 m. inland from Daman. Mainly agric. with *c.* 17,000 hectares under crops, much of it terraced. Main crop rice. Thickly forested with teak and kahir. Pop. of the Territory (1971C) 74,170.

Nagasaki, Kyūshū, Japan. Cap. of Nagasaki prefecture and port, sit. on the SW coast. Industries inc. shipbuilding, engineering, fishing and the manu. of machine tools and tortoiseshell goods. Exports inc. coal, cement and fish products. The second atomic bomb was dropped on this city in 1945. Pop. (1970C) 421,000.

Nagercoil. Tamil Nadu, India. Town 40 m. SE of Trivandrum. Manu. inc. mats and ropes. Pop. (1971C) 141,207.

Nag Hammadi, Qena, Egypt. Town 30 m. WSW of Qena on the W bank of the Nile. Industries inc. sugar refining, textiles. Railway centre.

Nagorno-Karabagh Autonomous Region, U.S.S.R. Part of the Azerbaijan Soviet Socialist Republic. Area, 1,700 sq. m. (4,403 sq. km.). From 18th cent. formed a separate khanate, but estab. as an autonomous region 1923. Cap. Stepanakert, sit. 165 m. WSW of Baku. Chief industries are silk, wine, dairying and building materials. Also agric. inc. cotton, grapes and winter wheat, with 48,000 hectares under crops. Pop. (1972E) 153,000.

Nagoya, Honshū, Japan. Cap. of Aichi prefecture and port sit. 68 m. E of Kyoto. Industries inc. engineering, metal working and the manu. of machine tools, sewing machines, bicycles, watches, textiles, chemicals and porcelain. Pop. (1970C) 2,036,000.

Nagpur, Maharashtra, India. Town 440 m. ENE of Bombay. Manu. inc. cotton goods and hosiery. Trades in oranges. Pop (1971C) 866,144.

Nagykanizsa, Zala, Hungary. Town 113 m. SW of Budapest. Industries inc. distilling, brewing, flour milling and the manu. of footwear. Trades in grain and livestock.

Nagykörös, Szolnok, Hungary. Town 48 m. SE of Budapest. Industries inc. distilling, canning and flour milling. Trades in wine and fruit.

Naha, Okinawa, Japan. Port and largest town sit. on the SW coast of island. Manu. inc. textiles and pottery. Sugar and dried fish are exported.

Nahichevan, Nahichevan Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic, U.S.S.R. Town 80 m. SE of Erevan near the Aras R. Rep. cap. Industries inc. cotton ginning, wine making, food processing, manu. metal goods, furniture, clothing, building materials. Anc. city ruled in turn by Persians, Arabs, Mongols, Turks and Armenians. Pop. (1973E) 35,000.

Nahichevan Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic, U.S.S.R. Part of the Azerbaijan Soviet Socialist Rep. sit. on borders of Turkey and Iran near the SW slopes of the Zangezur mountains. Area, 2,120 sq. m. (5,490 sq. km.). Annexed by Russia 1828 and constituted as an Autonomous Rep. 1924. Cap. Nahichevan, sit. *c.* 80 m. SSE of Erevan. Chief industries are agric. (mainly cotton and tobacco), silk, clothing, cotton, canning and meat-packing; also fruit and grape-growing. Mulberry trees are grown for sericulture. Pop. (1973E) 215,000.

Nahuel Huapí, Lake, Neuquén/Río Negro, Argentina. Sit. near the Chilean border at 2,516 ft. a.s.l., with San Carlos de Bariloche on its S shore. Area, 205 sq. m. (530 sq. km.). Now a National Park and tourist area.

Nairn, Nairnshire, Scotland. Highland region. Town and port sit. on the Moray Firth at the mouth of the R. Nairn. The main occupation is fishing. Pop. (1973E) 4,899.

Nairn River, Scotland. Rises 15 m. NE of Fort Augustus and flows NE for 38 m. to enter the Moray Firth at Nairn.

Nairnshire, Scotland. Highland region. County of NE Scot. bounded N by the Moray Firth. Area, 163 sq. m. (422 sq. km.). County town, Nairn. Mountainous (S) descending to sandy lowlands; drained by the Nairn and Findhorn Rs. The main occupations are farming, fishing, quarrying for granite. Pop. (1973E) 8,679.

Nairobi, Central Province, Kenya. City 280 m. NW of Mombasa. Cap., commercial, industrial and administrative centre, in a densely populated upland farming region, with a temperate climate. Industries inc. meat packing, fruit preserving, canning, flour milling, paper making; manu. soap, chemicals, soft drinks, foodstuffs, furniture, leather and sisal products. Nairobi National Park is a game reserve. Pop. (1969C) 509,286.

Naivasha, Lake, Kenya. Sit. in the Great Rift Valley, at 6,187 ft. a.s.l. Area, 108 sq. m. (279 sq. km.). Noted for flamingoes. The resort of Naivasha is sit. on its NE shore.

Najaf, Iraq. Town 90 m. S of Baghdad near the Euphrates R. A centre of pilgrimage. Pop. 130,000.

Najin *see* **Rajin**

Nakhichevan *see* **Nahichevan**

Nakhodka, Russian Soviet Federal Socialist Republic, U.S.S.R. Port 55 m. ESE of Vladivostok on the Pacific coast. Industries inc. ship repairing, food processing, fishing, sawmilling and the manu. of plywood and matches. Pop. (1970E) 105,000.

Nakhon Pathom, Nakhon Pathom, Thailand. Cap. of province, sit. 31 m. W of Bangkok. Trades in sugar cane and rice.

Nakhon Ratsima (Korat), Nakhon Ratchasima, Thailand. Cap. of province sit. 140 m. NE of Bangkok on the Mun R. An important commercial centre trading in livestock and rice.

Nakhon Sawan, Nakhon Sawan, Thailand. Cap. of province, and port. sit. 135 m. N of Bangkok below the confluence of the R. Nan and Ping on the R. Menam Chao Phraya. Trades in teak.

Nakhon Si Thammarat, Nakhon Si Thammarat, Thailand. Cap. of province sit. 370 m. S of Bangkok near the E coast. Trades in rice, fruit and coconuts.

Nakuru, Rift Valley, Kenya. Cap of province in the SW, sit. on the N shore of L. Nakuru at 6,000 ft. a.s.l. The centre of an important agric. district producing wheat, maize, coffee, sisal, pyrethrum and dairy produce. Pop. (1972E) 47,800.

Nakuru, Lake, Great Rift Valley, Kenya. A salt L. 8 m. long. Noted for flamingoes. The surrounding area is studded with extinct volcanic craters.

Nalaikha, Central Aimak, Mongolia. Town 20 m. SE of Ulan Bator. Major coalmining centre. Railway.

Nalchik, Russian Soviet Federal Socialist Republic, U.S.S.R. Cap. of the Kabardino-Balkar Autonomous Soviet Socialist Rep. sit. 105 m. W of Grozny. Industries inc. meat packing, flour milling and the manu. of oilfield equipment, textiles, footwear and furniture. Pop. (1972E) 171,000.

Nalut, Tripolitania, Libya. Town 100 m. SW of Zuara near the Tunisian frontier, at 2,000 ft. a.s.l. Route junction noted for Berber and Turkish forts and troglodyte caves.

Namangan, Uzbekistan, U.S.S.R. Town 120 m. E of Tashkent in the Fergana valley. Manu. cotton and food products. Trades in livestock and fruit. Pop. (1972E) 188,000.

Namaqualand, South Africa/South West Africa. A desert coastal region consisting of Great Namaqualand in the N and Little Namaqualand in the S, separated by the Orange R. Copper, diamonds and tungsten are found.

Namchi, Sikkim. Town 19 m. SW of Gangtok in the Himalaya foothills. Centre of an agric. area noted for Buddhist monasteries of Sangachelling, Pemiongchi and Tashiding.

Namen *see* **Namur**

Namib Desert, South West Africa. A desert coastal region 800 m. long and 30–100 m. wide.

Namibia *see* **South West Africa**

Nampa, Idaho, U.S.A. City 20 m. W of Boise. Processing and distribution centre for an agric. and dairying area. Industries inc. processing and packing dairy products, flour, cattle feed, beet sugar. Pop. (1970C) 20,768.

Nampula, Niassa, Moçambique. Town 95 m. W of Moçambique. Provincial cap. and agric. trading centre.

Namur, Belgium. (i) A province in the SW bordering on France. Area, 1,413 sq. m. (3,660 sq. km.). The N is fertile producing fruit, and the S is wooded with important quarries of marble, slate, sandstone and limestone. The principal Rs. are the Meuse, Sambre and the Lesse. Pop. (1970E) 384,689. (ii) Cap. of province of same name sit. at the confluence of the Rs. Meuse and Sambre. Industries inc. tanning, flour milling and the manu. of cutlery, porcelain, pottery and glass. Pop. (1970E) 32,507.

Nanaimo, British Columbia, Canada. Town 40 m. W of Vancouver on the Strait of Georgia. Port serving inland mining districts, exporting coal. Industries inc. herring fishing. Pop. (1971C) 14,948.

Nanchang, Kiangsi, China. Cap. of province in the E sit. on the Kan R. Manu. machinery, chemicals, porcelain, pottery, glass, paper and textiles. Trades in rice, timber, tea, tobacco, cotton and hemp.

Nancowrie, Nicobar Islands, India. Land-locked harbour between Nancowrie Island (S) and Camorta Island, 50 m. NNW of Great Nicobar. Centre of inter-island trade.

Nancy, Meurthe-et-Moselle, France. Cap. of dept. in the NE, sit. on the Meurthe R. and the Marne–Rhine Canal. An important centre of the iron and steel industry and also manu. machinery, textiles, glass, pottery, footwear and tobacco products. There are many fine 18th-cent. buildings. Pop. (1968C) 127,826.

Nanda Devi, Uttar Pradesh, India. A Himalayan peak in the Garhwal district. 25,645 ft. a.s.l.

Nanga Parbat, Jammu and Kashmir. A Himalayan peak in W Kashmir 60 m. W of Skardu. 26,660 ft. a.s.l.

Nanking, Kiangsu, China. Cap. of province and R. in the E sit. on the Yangtse-kiang R. An industrial centre with manu. of textiles, paper, machine tools and fertilizers. The cloth 'nankeen' originated here. Pop. (1957E) 1,419,000.

Nanning, Kwangsi-Chuang Autonomous Region, China. Cap. of Region and port on the S coast 99 m. NNW of Pakhoi on the Siang R. Industries inc. sugar refining, tanning and the manu. of textiles and chemicals. Trades in spices, rice, hides and tobacco.

Nanterre, Hauts-de-Seine, France. A suburb of Paris sit. near the Seine R. at the foot of Mont Valérien. Manu. inc. metal and electrical goods, chemicals, paint and hosiery. Pop. (1968C) 90,632.

Nantes, Loire-Atlantique, France. Cap. of dept. in the NW and port sit. at the confluence of the Rs. Loire, Erdre and Sèvre Nantaise Industries.

inc. oil refining, boatbuilding, sugar refining, tobacco processing, vegetable canning and the manu. of soap, fertilizers, textiles, vegetable oils and chocolate. Pop. (1968c) 265,009.

Nantou, Taiwan. Town 16 m. s of Taichung. Centre of an agric. area. Industries inc. pottery, sugar refining, pineapple canning.

Nantucket, Massachusetts, U.S.A. An island 25 m. s of Cape Cod, mainly a summer resort. Pop. (1970c) 3,774.

Nantwich, Cheshire, England. Town 4 m. sw of Crewe sit. on the R. Weaver. Manu. footwear and clothing. Noted for brine baths. Pop. (1973e) 12,160.

Nanumanga, Gilbert and Ellice Islands, South Pacific. Atoll in the N Ellice group. Area, 1 sq. m. The main product is copra.

Nanumea, Gilbert and Ellice Islands, South Pacific. Northernmost atoll of the Ellice group. Area, 1.4 sq. m. Formerly St. Augustine.

Nanyuki, Central Province, Kenya. Town 90 m. NNE of Nairobi at 9,000 ft. at the foot of Mount Kenya. Rail terminus, resort and centre of a farming area.

Napier, North Island, New Zealand. City and port sit. on the SW shore of Hawke Bay. Centre of an important farming district, its exports inc. meat, hides and skins, wool, fruit and food products. Pop. (1973e) 42,900.

Naples, Campania, Italy. City 120 m. SE of Rome on the Bay of Naples. Sea port, the second largest after Genoa, with heavy passenger traffic. Exports food products, gloves, textiles. Tourist and commercial centre. Archbishopric. Industries inc. food processing, railway repair shops, ship-building, iron and steel, aircraft assembly, textiles, tanning, oil refining, manu. gloves and shoes. Pop. (1973e) 1,221,859.

Napo, Napo-Pastaza, Ecuador. Village 4 m. s of Tena on the Napo R. Centre of an E Andes stockfarming area.

Nara, Honshū, Japan. Cap. of Nara prefecture sit. 18 m. E of Osaka. Manu. inc. textiles, dolls and fans. There are many temples and shrines and tourism is important.

Narbonne, Aude, France. Town in the s, 5 m. from the Gulf of Lions. Industries inc. brandy distilling, sulphur refining and the manu. of barrels, pottery, bricks and tiles. Trades in wine, brandy and honey. Pop. (1968c) 40,035.

Narew River, Poland/U.S.S.R. Rises 15 m. NW of Pruzhany, U.S.S.R., flows 275 m. WNW into Poland past Lomza, then SSW past Erock and WSW to enter the Vistula R. W of Nowy Dwor. Navigable in the lower course. Main tribs. the Western Bug, Wkra, Orzyc, Omulew, Biebrza and Suprasl Rs.

Nariño, Colombia. Dept. of SW Colombia bounded W by the Pacific, S by Ecuador. Area, 11,548 sq. m. Chief towns Pasto (cap.), Ipiales, Tumaco. Lowland near the coast rises to E to the Andes, with two ranges divided by the Patía R. Climate varies greatly according to altitude. Agric. lowlands produce cereals, maize, coffee, cacao, sugar, bananas, tobacco, cotton. Thick forests yield rubber, quinine, tagua nuts, resins, varnish, timber. Livestock are grazed on the uplands. The chief mineral is gold. Pop. (1974e) 859,900.

Narragansett Bay, Rhode Island, U.S.A. An inlet of the Atlantic enclosing a number of islands inc. Rhode, Prudence and Conanicut.

Narsapur, Tamil Nadu, India. Town 45 m. ESE of Ellore in the Godavari R. delta. Rail terminus trading in tobacco, sugar, coconuts. Industries inc. rice milling.

Narva, Estonia, U.S.S.R. Town and port sit. on the Narva R. 8 m. from

the Gulf of Finland. It has an important textile industry. Pop. (1973E) 66,000.

Narvik, Nordland, Norway. Port in the N sit. on Ofot Fjord. Iron ore is exported. Pop. (1973E) 12,839.

Naryn River, U.S.S.R. Rises in several headstreams in the Tien Shan mountains with the main stream rising in the Petrov Glacier, and flows 449 m. W through fertile wheatlands past Naryn, then N and W through the Ketmen-Tyube valley to Toktogul, then SW into the Fergana Valley and enters the Uzbek Soviet Socialist Rep. to join the Kara Darya R. near Balykchi. Tog. they form the Syr-Darya R. Used for irrigation. Main tribs. the Lesser Naryn, Son-Kul and Kokomeren Rs.

Naseby, Northamptonshire, England. Village 11 m. W of Kettering. Scene of the Royalist defeat (1645) in the civil war.

Nashua, New Hampshire, U.S.A. City 15 m. S of Manchester sit. at the confluence of the Rs. Merrimack and Nashua. Manu. machinery, shoes, paper and hardware. Pop. (1970C) 55,820.

Nashville, Tennessee, U.S.A. City 195 m. NE of Memphis on the Cumberland R. in the fertile bluegrass region. State cap. Commercial, communications and industrial centre. Industries inc. food processing, printing and publishing, meat packing, milling flour and feed, woodworking; manu. textiles, aircraft, tobacco products, farm implements, clothing, yarn, shoes, hosiery, bedding, furniture, petroleum products. Seat of several universities. Pop. (1970C) 448,003.

Nasik, Maharashtra, India. Town 90 m. NE of Bombay on the upper Godavari R. A holy place for Hindus, with many temples and shrines. Manu. inc. brass and copper goods and soap. Pop. (1971C) 176,187.

Nasiriyah, Iraq. A governorate in the S traversed by the Euphrates R. Area, 5,580 sq. m. (14,452 sq. km.). Pop. (1965C) 500,033.

Nassau, New Providence Island, Bahamas. Cap. of Bahamas and port sit. on the NE coast. Exports inc. pulpwood, cucumbers, salt and crawfish. Tourism is the most important industry. Pop. (1970C) 101,503.

Nässjö, Jonkoping, Sweden. Town 20 m. ESE of Jonkoping. Railway junction. Industries inc. metal working, wood working, textiles, paper making; manu. clothing. Pop. (1972E) 33,161.

Natal, Rio Grande do Norte, Brazil. Cap. of state and port in the NE sit. on the Potengi R. near its mouth. Industries inc. salt refining and the manu. of textiles. Exports inc. sugar, cotton, hides, salt and carnauba wax. Pop. (1970C) 256,223.

Natal, Republic of South Africa. Province bounded S by Cape Province, SW by Lesotho, NW by the Transvaal, N by Swaziland and Moçambique, E by the Indian Ocean. Area, 35,284 sq. m. (91,386 sq. km.). Chief cities Pietermaritzburg (cap.), Durban. Coastal plain rises (W) to the Drakensberg mountains. Drained by the Tugela, Buffalo and Pongola Rs. Main occupation farming, esp. sugar, stock raising, and mining. Main products are sugar, cotton, tea, tobacco, coal, gold. Industries are concentrated on Durban and the cap. Tourism is important on the coast. Pop. (1970C) 4,236,770.

Natanya, Plain of Sharon, Israel. Town and resort 19 m. NNE of Jaffa-Tel Aviv. Industries inc. food processing, diamond cutting and the manu. of chemicals and textiles. Pop. (1971E) 62,500.

Natchez, Mississippi, U.S.A. City 60 m. SSW of Vicksburg on bluffs above the Mississippi R. where it forms the Louisiana border. Trading and distribution centre for a cotton growing and stock farming area. Industries inc. meat packing, food

canning; manu. timber and paper products. Noted for colonial and ante-bellum houses. Pop. (1970c) 19,704.

Natick, Massachusetts, U.S.A. Town 16 m. wsw of Boston. Manu. inc. metal goods, boxes, corrugated paper and footwear. Pop. (1970c) 31,057.

Natron, Lake, Great Rift Valley, Tanzania. Sit. on the Kenya frontier it has salt and soda deposits.

Natural Bridge, Virginia, U.S.A. Village 115 m. w of Richmond. It takes its name from an arch of limestone 215 ft. high with a span of 90 ft. which straddles Cedar Creek.

Naumburg, Halle, East Germany. Town 25 m. ssw of Halle on the Saale R. Manu. leather goods, textiles and toys. Pop. (1973e) 37,106.

Nauplion, Peloponnesos, Greece. Cap. of the Argolis prefecture and port sit. on the Gulf of Argolis, and 60 m. wsw of Athens. Trades in fruit, vegetables and tobacco. Pop. (1971c) 9,281.

Nauru, South West Pacific. Atoll forming an independent Commonwealth Rep., 1,300 m. NE of Australia. Area, 8 sq. m. (21 sq. km.). Fertile land rising to central plateau. The main product is phosphates, mining and processing being the main industry. It is estimated that the phosphate deposits will be exhausted by the end of the century. Pop. (1972c) 6,768.

Navarra, Spain. A province in the N bordering on France. Area, 4,024 sq. m. (10,421 sq. km.). Mainly mountainous with fertile valleys producing vines, cereals and sugar-beet. The principal R. is the Ebro. Cap. Pamplona. Pop. (1970c) 464,867.

Navsari, Gujarat, India. Town 20 m. SSE of Surat, in W central India. Manu. inc. copper and brass goods and textiles. Trades in millet and cotton.

Naxos, Aegean Islands, Greece. The largest island in the Cyclades. Area, 169 sq. m. (438 sq. km.). Noted in anc. times for wine and the cult of Dionysus. Products inc. wine, olive oil, fruit and emery.

Nayarit, Mexico. Maritime state on the Pacific. Area, 10,664 sq. m. (27,621 sq. km.). Cap. Tepic, sit. 117 m. NW of Guadalajara. Mainly mountainous with a narrow coastal plain producing cattle, cereals, cotton, sugar-cane, coffee and tobacco. There are some lead and silver deposits. The principal R. is the Santiago. Pop. (1970c) 544,031.

Nazareth, Lower Galilee, Israel. Town 19 m. ESE of Haifa. Associated with the early life of Jesus Christ.

Ndola, Western Province, Zambia. Cap. of province sit. in central Zambia, in the Copperbelt. An industrial and railway centre concerned with copper and cobalt refining. Other industries inc. sugar refining and brewing. Pop. (1972e) 201,300.

N'djamena, Chad. Formerly Fort Lamy. Cap. sit. near the Cameroun frontier at the confluence of the Shari and Logone Rs. Trades in dates, livestock, millet and salt. Pop. (1973e) 192,962.

Neagh, Lough, Northern Ireland. Sit. between Londonderry, Antrim, Down, Armagh and Tyrone, it is the largest L. in the Brit. Isles. Area, 153 sq. m. (396 sq. km.). The Rs. Blackwater, Upper Bann and Ballinderry run into it, and it is drained to the Atlantic by the Lower Bann R.

Neanderthal, North Rhine-Westphalia, West Germany. A valley 7 m. E of Düsseldorf noted for the discovery of the skeleton of Neanderthal Man.

Neath, West Glamorgan, Wales. Town sit. 7 m. ENE of Swansea on R. Neath. Major manu. centre for tinplate and metal boxes. Pop. (1973e) 27,280.

Nebit-Dag, Turkmen Soviet Socialist Republic, U.S.S.R. Town 80 m. ESE of Krasnovodsk on the Trans-Caspian railway. Oil refining centre serving the Vyshka oilfield.

Nebraska, U.S.A. State of central U.S.A. bounded W by Wyoming, E by Missouri and Iowa. Area, 77,237 sq. m. (20,044 sq. km.). Chief cities Lincoln (cap.), Omaha. Sit. on the Great Plains, sloping gently W to SE, with table-land (W) reaching 5,340 ft. a.s.l. Drained by the Niobrara, Platte and Nemaha Rs. into the Missouri R. Continental climate. Mainly agric., chief crops wheat, maize, rye, hay. Fruit, vegetables and livestock farming are also important. There are associated processing industries. Pop. (1970C) 1,483,791.

Nechako River, Canada. Rises in the Ootsa and Tetachuk Ls., British Columbia, and flows 250 m. NE and E to join the Fraser R. at Prince George.

Neckar River, West Germany. Rises SW of Schwenningen in the Black Forest and flows 228 m. NE past Rothenburg to Plochingen, then NNW past Bad Canstatt to Eberbach, then W past Heidelberg to enter the Rhine R. at Mannheim. Its valley is noted for scenic beauty. Navigable up to Bad Canstatt.

Necochea, Buenos Aires, Argentina. Port 200 m. E of Bahia Blanca sit. at the mouth of the Quequén Grande R. Grain is exported. Pop. (1970C) 19,420.

Needles, The, England. Chalk cliffs off W tip of the Isle of Wight in the English Channel, 18 m. SSW of Southampton. There are 3 cliffs *c.* 100 ft.

Neembucu, Paraguay. Dept of S Paraguay bounded W and S by Argentina, NE by L. Ypoá. Area, 5,354 sq. m. Cap. Pilar. Marshy lowland area between the Paraguay and Parana Rs. and drained by the Tebicuary R. Main occupations lumbering, farming, esp. cattle, sugar, cotton, maize, fruit. Pop. (1972E) 73,001.

Negev, Israel. A triangular region in the S bordering on Egypt and Jordan. Mainly semi-desert but agric. has been made possible by irrigation and cereals, sugar-beet, fruit and vegetables are now grown. Some chemicals are obtained from the Dead Sea, and oil is produced at Heletz.

Negombo, Western Provice, Sri Lanka. Port 20 m. N of Colombo on the W coast. Manu. inc. brassware. Pop. (1963C) 46,908.

Negri Sembilan, Malaysia. State of Peninsular Malaysia on the Strait of Malacca. Area, 2,550 sq. m. (6,605 sq. km.). Cap. Seremban. Crossed NW to SE by foothills of the central Malayan range, drained by the Linggi and Muar Rs. Main products rubber, rice, coconuts, tin. Pop. (1970C) 481,563.

Negro, Río, Argentina. R formed by the confluence of the Rs. Neuquén and Limay near Nequén in N Patagonia, flows 400 m. E and SE through a fruit-growing area and enters the Atlantic below Viedma. Used for irrigation.

Negro, Río, Brazil. R. rising in E Colombia as the Guainia R. and flowing 1,300 m. E then S as part of the Colombia/Venezuela border, it enters Braz. and turns E to Barcelos, then SE to join the Amazon R. below Manaus. Flows through dense forests in the Amazon basin. Linked with the Orinoco R. by the Casiquiare R.

Negro, Río, Uruguay. R. rising in Brazil near Bagé and flowing 500 m. WSW across Uruguay to enter the Uruguay R. below Fray Bentos. Used for storage and hydroelectric power, with a dam creating an 87 m. L. in its middle course.

Negros, Philippines. Sit. between Cebu and Panay, it is the fourth largest island. Area, 5,278 sq. m. (13,670 sq. km.). Mainly mountainous with a coastal plain producing

sugar cane, coffee, rice and tobacco. The chief town is Bacolod.

Neheim-Hüsten, North Rhine-Westphalia, West Germany. Town sit. at the confluence of the Rs. Möhne and Ruhr, and 18 m. ESE of Dortmund. Manu. inc. electrical equipment, cables and furniture. Pop. (1971E) 36,300.

Neiba, Bahoruco, Dominican Republic. (i) Town 100 m. W of Santo Domingo near L. Enriquillo. Provincial cap. and centre of an area producing sugar cane and timber. (ii) Sierra de Neiba, range extending *c.* 60 m. E from the Haiti border to the Yaque del Sur R. along the N side of L. Enriquillo. Rises to 5,545 ft.

Neisse River, Czechoslovakia/Poland /East Germany. (i) Lusatian Neisse R. rises 5 m. NE of Liberec in N Bohemia and flows 140 m. s then WNW into East Germany and continues N along the East German/Polish frontier to join the Oder R. 9 m. N of Guben. (ii) Glatzer Neisse rises in the Sudeten highlands of SW Poland near the Czech. frontier and flows 120 m. N past Klodzko (Glatz) then E past Nysa and NNE to join the Oder R. 10 m. ESE of Brzeg.

Neiva, Huila, Colombia. Cap. of dept. 150 m. SSW of Bogotá on the upper Magdalena R. Manu. panama hats. Trades in cattle, coffee and tobacco. Pop. (1974E) 134,900.

Nejd, Saudi Arabia. Province of central and E Saudi Arabia. Area, 450,000 sq. m. (1,166,000 sq. km.). Chief cities Riyadh (cap. and national joint cap.), Buraida, Anaiza. Main settlements are in oases along the Jabal at Tuwaiq escarpment (E centre) and the Arma plateau. Main agric. crops, dates, cereals, fruit. Nomadic stock rearing is important. Pop. (1970E) 3m–4m.

Nellore, Andhra Pradesh, India. Town sit. 95 m. NNW of Madras on the Penner R. The main occupations are rice and oilseed milling. Pop. (1971C) 133,607.

Nelson, Lancashire, England. Town 4 m. NNE of Burnley. Industries inc. textiles, plastics, engineering. Pop. (1973E) 31,220.

Nelson, South Island, New Zealand. (i) District in the NW. Area, 6,910 sq. m. (17,897 sq. km.). Mainly mountainous but the Waimea Plain in the N produces fruit, tobacco and hops. Timber and coal are produced. Pop. (1972E) 69,400. (ii) Cap. of district of same name and port sit. on the N coast on Tasman Bay. Industries inc. fruit canning and sawmilling. Fruit, vegetables, timber and tobacco are exported. Pop. (1973E) 30,400.

Nelson River, Canada. Issues from L. Winnipeg, N Manitoba, and flows 400 m. NE to enter the Hudson Bay at Port Nelson. Trad. waterway of fur-traders to the Hudson Bay Company's York factory.

Neman River, U.S.S.R. Rises 30 m. SSW of Minsk in the Belorussian Soviet Socialist Rep., flows 597 m. W to Grodno, then N into the Lithuanian Soviet Socialist Rep. past Neman and Sovetsk to enter Courland lagoon by a delta. Main tribs. the Viliya, Nevezys, Dubysa, Shchara and Sheshupe Rs. Used for logging.

Nemi, Lake, Lazio, Italy. Sit. 16 m. SE of Rome in the Alban Hills.

Nenagh, Tipperary, Irish Republic. Town in the S Midlands sit. on the R. Nenagh. Industries inc. slate quarrying and the manu. of aluminium and textiles. Trades in potatoes and dairy produce. Pop. (1971C) 5,085.

Nene River, England. Rises SSW of Daventry and flows 90 m. NE past Northampton and Peterborough to enter the Wash 3 m. N of Sutton Bridge. Navigable, by artificial channelling, to Peterborough.

Nenetz National Area, Russian Soviet Federal Socialist Republic, U.S.S.R. Sit. in the Arkhangelsk Region in the N. The principal occupations are reindeer breeding and fishing. Cap.

Naryan-Mar, 400 m. NE of Arkhangelsk. Pop. (1970E) 39,000.

Nepál, South Asia. Kingdom bounded S and W by India, N by Tibet, E by Sikkim and India. Area, *c.* 56,000 sq. m. (145,040 sq. km.). Chief cities Káthmándu (cap.), Patan, Bhadgaon. Himalayan ranges traverse the country across the N, with spurs running out SSW and gradually descending to the Terai swamps and jungles, and some cultivated land. About one-third is under forest; 9·6m. acres are under paddy, 3·7m. under maize, wheat and millet. Towards the Tibetan border the mountains rise to high peaks and include Everest, Kanchenjunga, Dhaulagiri. Minerals inc. bismuth, antimony, cobalt, sapphire, rubies, corundum, iron ore, bauxite, sulphur. Industries, recently developed, inc. jute and sugar milling, lumbering and associated manu., chemicals, leather working. Pop. (1973E) 11·7m.

Neskaupstadur, Sudur-Mula, Iceland. Town on Nord Fjord; fishing and fish processing centre. Pop. (1972E) 1,618.

Ness, Loch, Scotland. A long, narrow and deep Loch extending NE from Fort Augustus, and lying SW of Inverness. It is drained to the Moray Firth by the R. Ness.

Netherlands, North Europe. Kingdom bounded W and N by the North Sea, S by Belgium, E by West Germany. Area, 15,892 sq m. (33,804 sq. km.). William of Orange (1533–84), as the German count of Nassau, inherited vast possessions in the Netherlands and the Princedom of Orange in France. He was the initiator of the struggle for independence from Spain (1568–1648); in the Republic of the United Netherlands he and his successors became the 'first servants of the Republic' with the title of 'Stadhouder' (governor). In 1689 William III acceded to the throne of England, becoming joint sovereign with Mary II, his wife. William III died in 1702 without issue, and after a stadhouderless period a member of the Frisian branch of Orange-Nassau was nominated hereditary stadhouder in 1747; but his successor, Willem V, had to take refuge in England, in 1795, at the invasion of the French Army. In Nov. 1813 the United Provinces were freed from French domination. The Congress of Vienna joined the Belgian provinces, the 'Austrian Netherlands' before the French Revolution, to the Northern Netherlands. The son of the former stadhouder Willem V was proclaimed King of the Netherlands at The Hague in 1815 as Willem I. The union was dissolved by the Belgian revolution of 1830, and the Treaty of London, in 1839, constituted Belgium an independent kingdom. Chief cities Amsterdam (cap.), Rotterdam, 's-Gravenhage (The Hague), Utrecht, Eindhoven. (The Hague is the administrative cap.). Low-lying, with *c.* 25% of its area b.s.l. and protected by dykes and drainage systems. Land reclamation, esp. in the Zuider Zee, has added *c.* 700 sq. m. (*c.* 1,813 sq. km.) since 1920. Drained by the Rhine R. delta and an extensive network of canals. There are three main divisions: sand-dunes (W) rising to 100 ft. and occupied by a chain of towns; agric. land producing cereals, vegetables; heathland with peat bogs and some fertile areas (E) rising to the hills of Limburg province (SE). A densely populated and industrial country with major commercial centres at Amsterdam and Rotterdam, the latter being the most important European port. Minerals inc. coal, coke and some crude oil, none in any quantity. Industries inc. metalworking and diamond cutting, food processing, chemicals, printing, textiles, manu. pottery, glass and wood products, clothing, paper, leather and rubber products. Pop. (1972E) 13,387,623.

Netherlands Antilles, West Indies. Two groups of islands, the Leeward and Windward Islands; the Leewards are 40–70 m. N of Venezuela; the Windwards are E of Puerto Rico. Area, 383 sq. m. (993 sq km.). Chief town, Willemstad. The Leeward Islands are Curaçao, Aruba, Bonaire. The Windward Islands are St. Maarten (N half owned by France),

St. Eustatius, Saba. All the islands are rocky and infertile. Fishing and tourism are important. Curaçao and Aruba have oil refineries which handle Venezuelan oil and employ respectively 20% and 30% of the work force; the Leewards also have textile, petrochemical, electronics and tobacco factories. Rum is distilled on St. Maarten. Pop. (1972E) 230,824.

Nettilling, Lake, Northwest Territories, Canada. L. in SW Baffin Island, NE Canada, within the Arctic circle. Area, 70 m. by 65 m. Drains (W) into Foxe Basin.

Neubrandenburg, East Germany. (i) District bounded on the E by Poland. Area, 4,167 sq. m. (10,793 sq. km.). Pop. (1971E) 637,756. (ii) Cap. of district of same name sit. in the NE on the Tollense R. Manu. inc. machinery, chemicals and paper. Pop. (1973E) 54,373.

Neuchâtel, Switzerland. (i) Canton in the Jura Mountains bordering on France. It joined the confederation in 1815. Area, 308 sq. m. (797 sq. km.). Vine growing and dairy farming are carried on in the valleys. The principal industry is watch-making. Pop. (1970C) 169,173. (ii) Cap. of canton of same name sit. on the N shore of the L. of Neuchâtel, at 1,440 ft. a.s.l. Manu. inc. watches, paper and chocolate. Pop. (1970C) 169,173.

Neuchâtel, Lake of, Switzerland. Sit. at the S foot of the Jura Mountains, it is the largest L. in the country. Area, 83 sq. m. (214 sq. km.).

Neuilly-sur-Seine, Hauts-de-Seine, France. A NW suburb of Paris sit. on the Seine R. Manu. inc. motorcars, machine tools and perfumes. Pop. (1968C) 71,215.

Neumünster, Schleswig-Holstein, West Germany. Town in the N. Industries inc. railway engineering, and the manu. of machinery, paper and textiles. Pop. (1971E) 86,300.

Neunkirchen, Saarland, West Germany. Town 12 m. NE of Saarbrücken. Centre of a coalmining district with manu. of iron and steel. Pop. (1971E) 43,000.

Neuquén River, Argentina. Rises in the Andes on the Chilean frontier and flows 320 m. S and SE past Añelo to Neuquén, where it joins the Limay R. to form the Río Negro. Used for irrigation in its lower course. Main trib. the Agrio R.

Neuruppin, Potsdam, East Germany. Town and resort in the central N sit. on L. Ruppin. Industries inc. printing and the manu. of chemicals. Pop. (1973E) 23,117.

Neuss, North Rhine-Westphalia, West Germany. Town sit. on the Rhine R. opposite Düsseldorf. Industries inc. paper milling, food processing and the manu. of agric. machinery. Pop. (1971E) 117,000.

Neustadt-an-der-Weinstrasse, Rhineland-Palatinate, West Germany. Town 16 m. SW of Ludwigshafen sit. at the foot of the Hardt Mountains. It is an important centre of the wine trade and manu. agric. and viticultural implements as well as textiles. Pop. (1971E) 50,800.

Neustrelitz, Neubrandenburg, East Germany. Town and resort 62 m. NNW of Berlin sit. between Zierker See and Glambecker See. Manu. machinery. Pop. (1973E) 27,572.

Neuwerk, Frisian Islands, West Germany. Island 8 m. NW of Cuxhaven. Area, 1.3 sq. m. Wreck-salvage station and lighthouse.

Nevada, Sierra, Spain. Mountain range in S Spain extending *c.* 60 m. W to E and rising to Mulhacén, 11,421 ft. a.s.l. Many summits have permanent snow.

Nevada, Sierra, California, U.S.A. Mountain range in E California extending 400 m. NW to SE and rising to Mount Whitney, 14,495 ft. a.s.l.

Inc. three National Parks: Yosemite, Sequoia and King's Canyon.

Nevada, U.S.A. State of W U.S.A. bounded W and S by California, SE by Arizona, E by Utah, N by Idaho and Oregon. Area, 110,540 sq. m. (286,289 sq. km.). Chief cities Carson City (cap.), Reno, Sparks, Las Vegas. Mainly sit. in the arid Great Basin, with eroded mountain ranges running N to S and intervening alluvial flatlands. Peaks rise to Boundary Peak, 13,145 ft. (SW) and descend (SE) to lowlands near the Colorado R. Most of the Rs. are intermittent and flow into interior basins, sinks and Ls. The Federal Govt. own *c.* 86% of the land area. About 9m. acres are farmland, mainly supporting cattle with some sheep and hay crops, cereals and root crops. Irrigation is essential. Mineral deposits are valuable, and inc. copper, gold, sand and gravel, gypsum, iron ore, mercury. Mining and smelting, chemicals and lumbering are the main industries except legalised gambling which is the main industry in Reno and Las Vegas and a major state revenue. Pop. (1970C) 488,738.

Neva River, U.S.S.R. Issues from L. Ladoga and flows 46 m. W to enter the Gulf of Finland by a delta at Leningrad. Main tribs. the Mga, Tosna and Izhora Rs. Connected by canals with the Volga R. and the White Sea.

Nevers, Nièvre, France. Cap. of dept. sit. at the confluence of the Rs. Loire and Nièvre, in central France. Manu. inc. metal goods, pharmaceutical products, pottery and wine. Pop. (1968C) 45,068.

Nevis, Leeward Islands, West Indies. Island 2 m. SE of St. Kitts with which it forms a political unit. Area, 50 sq. m. (130 sq. km.). Cap. Charlestown. Rises in the centre to Nevis Peak, 3,596 ft. The main crop is sea-island cotton, also sugar, maize, fruit. Pop. (1970C) 11,230.

Nevsehir, Nigde, Turkey. Town 45 m. N of Nigde. Centre of a farming area producing cereals, vegetables.

New Albany, Indiana, U.S.A. City sit. on the Ohio R. opposite Louisville, Kentucky. Manu. inc. plywood, veneers and furniture. Pop. (1970C) 38,402.

New Amsterdam, Guyana. Port sit. at the mouth of the Berbice R. The centre of an agric. district growing rice and sugar-cane. Pop. 18,000.

Newark, New Jersey, U.S.A. City and port 8 m. W of lower Manhattan on the Passaic R. and Newark Bay. An important transportation centre with manu. of metal goods, cutlery, electrical equipment, chemicals and food products. Pop. (1970C) 382,417.

Newark, Ohio, U.S.A. City sit. 30 m. ENE of Columbus on the Licking R. Industries inc. railway engineering, and the manu. of lawn mowers, fibre glass and plastics. Pop. (1970C) 41,836.

Newark-on-Trent, Nottinghamshire, England. Town in central Eng. sit. at the confluence of the Rs. Devon and a branch of the R. Trent. Industries inc. engineering, brewing and the manu. of building materials from local gypsum and limestone. Pop. (1973E) 24,760.

New Bedford, Massachusetts, U.S.A. Port and resort sit. 55 m. S of Boston on Buzzards Bay. Manu. textile machinery, electrical equipment, footwear, soap and cotton goods. Pop. (1970C) 101,777.

New Brighton, England *see* **Wallasey.**

New Britain, Australian Territories. The largest island in the Bismarck Arch., New Guinea Islands. Area, 14,100 sq. m. (36,520 sq. km.). Mountainous with several active volcanoes, the highest being The Father, 7,500 ft. a.s.l. Copra, cocoa and timber are exported. The principal town is Rabaul. Pop. (1970E) 154,000.

New Britain, Connecticut, U.S.A. City, 31 m. NNE of New Haven. 50% of the country's hardware is manu. here. Other manu. inc. ball bearings, electrical equipment and clothing. Pop. (1970C) 83,441.

New Brunswick, Canada. Province of E Canada bounded W by Maine, U.S.A., S by the Bay of Fundy, SE by Nova Scotia, E by the Gulf of St. Lawrence and Northumberland Strait, N by Chaleur Bay. Area, 27,985 sq. m. (72,000 sq. km.). Visited by Jacques Cartier in 1534, New Brunswick was first explored by Samuel de Champlain in 1604. It was ceded by the French in the Treaty of Utrecht in 1713 and became a permanent British possession in 1763. It was separated from Nova Scotia and became a province in June 1784, as a result of the great influx of United Empire Loyalists. Chief cities Fredericton (cap.), St. John, Moncton. Low-lying, rising to highland extension of the Appalachian range (NW) and with an indented coastline and numerous Ls. Severe winter climate and heavy rainfall. Forests are extensive and varied. Fertile (S and centre) land supports dairy farming and fodder crops, with some grain and vegetables. Minerals inc. coal, oil shale, natural gas, gypsum, zinc, lead, copper. Industries are mainly based on hydroelectric power and inc. lumbering, footwear and clothing, pulp milling, fishing, fish and food processing, shipbuilding, woodworking, chemicals, textiles. St John is an ice-free port. Pop. (1971C) 634,560.

New Brunswick, New Jersey, U.S.A. City sit. 23 m. SW of Newark on the Raritan R. Manu. inc. machinery, motor vehicles, hospital supplies, chemicals, pharmaceutical goods, clothing and dairy products. Pop. (1970C) 41,885.

Newburgh, Fifeshire, Scotland. Fife region. Port sit. 9 m. ESE of Perth on the Firth of Tay. Industries inc. boatbuilding, fishing and the manu. of linoleum and oilskins. Pop. (1973E) 2,124.

Newburgh, New York, U.S.A. Port 48 m. N of New York on the Hudson R. Manu. inc. machinery, textiles, leather and aluminium goods. Pop. (1970C) 26,219.

Newburn, Tyne and Wear, England. Town 5 m. W of Newcastle-upon-Tyne on the Tyne R. Industries inc. coalmining, pharmaceuticals. Pop. (1973E) 4,499.

Newbury, Berkshire, England. Town sit. 15 m. WSW of Reading on the R. Kennet. Industries inc. engineering, flour milling and brewing. Noted for its racecourse. Pop. (1973E) 24,850.

New Caledonia, South West Pacific. Overseas Territory of France 750 m. E of Australia. Area, 7,374 sq m. (19,103 sq. km.). Dependencies of New Caledonia include the Isles of Pines, the Loyalty Islands, Huon Islands. Bélep Archipelago, Chesterfield Islands and Walpole. Cap. Nouméa. Mountainous, rising to Mont Panié, 5,412 ft. and subject to hurricanes. Minerals are many and valuable, inc. nickel, chrome, iron, manganese, silver, gold, cobalt, lead and copper. The main industry is smelting. The main agric. crop is coffee. Pop. (1969E) 100,580.

Newcastle, New South Wales, Australia. Town and port sit. at the mouth of the Hunter R. It is the centre of the country's principal coalfield with important iron and steel works. Manu. inc. railway rolling stock, locomotives, ships, girders, chemicals, fertilizers and textiles. Coal, wheat, wool and dairy produce are exported. Pop. (1972E) 354,630.

Newcastle, Down, Northern Ireland. Resort sit. 28 m. S of Belfast on Dundrum Bay. Pop. (1971C) 4,621.

Newcastle, Natal, Republic of South Africa. Town 165 m. NNW of Durban sit. at the foot of the Drakensberg at 3,900 ft. a.s.l. Industries inc. coalmining, iron and steel works and the manu. of stoves, bricks and tiles. Pop. 20,000.

New Castle, Pennsylvania, U.S.A. City sit. 43 m. NNW of Pittsburgh on the Shenango R. Centre of a coal-mining district with manu. of metal goods, tin plate, wire, motor-car parts, chemicals, glass and pottery. Pop. (1970c) 38,559.

Newcastle-under-Lyme, Staffordshire, England. Town 2 m. w of Stoke-on-Trent. Industries inc. coalmining, manu. pottery, clothing, paper, machinery. Pop. (1973E) 75,940.

Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Tyne and Wear, England. City and port sit. on R. Tyne opposite Gateshead. Important industrial centre for shipbuilding, engineering. Manu. include chemicals and soap. Pop. (1973E) 212,430.

New England, U.S.A. Region of NE U.S.A. comprising 6 states: Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut. Heavily industrialized area with rocky land rising (w) to the Appalachian mountains and supporting mainly stock farming, dairying and some vegetables. The most important non-manu. industries are fishing and tourism.

New Forest, Hampshire, England. Anc. royal hunting ground, still partly wooded, in sw Hampshire. Area, 145 sq. m. (376 sq. km.), *c.* 75% woodland and heathland. Noted for breeds of ponies and cattle. Chief towns are Lyndhurst and Ringwood.

Newfoundland, Canada. Province of E Canada consisting of an island in the Atlantic Ocean and the adjoining coast of Labrador, across the Strait of Belle Isle. Area, 156,185 sq. m. (383,300 sq km.). Newfoundland was discovered by John Cabot in 1497, and was soon frequented in the summer months by the Portuguese, Spanish and French for its fisheries. It was formally occupied in 1583 by Sir Humphrey Gilbert on behalf of the English Crown, but various attempts to colonize the island remained unsuccessful. Although British sovereignty was recognized in 1713 by the Treaty of Utrecht, disputes over fishing rights with the French were not finally settled until 1904.

By the Anglo-French Convention of 1904, France renounced her exclusive fishing rights along part of the coast, granted under the Treaty of Utrecht, but retained sovereignty of the off-shore islands of St Pierre and Miquelon.

A National Convention made, in 1948, recommendations to Britain as to the possible forms of future government to be submitted to the people at a national referendum. Two referenda were held. In the first referendum (1948) the three forms of government submitted to the people were: commission of government for 5 years, confederation with Canada and responsible government as it existed in 1933. No one form of government received a clear majority of the votes polled, and commission of government, receiving the fewest votes, was eliminated. In the second referendum (1948) confederation with Canada was decided by a small majority. Chief cities St. John's (cap.), Corner Brook. Rocky and deeply indented coastline with numerous small islands; inland on Newfoundland Island is plateau with hills rising to the Long Range Mountains (NW) with Gros Morne, 2,673 ft. Numerous Ls. and Rs., with fertile land beside them. Both the island and Labrador are thickly forested with valuable timber. Main minerals are lead, copper, zinc, gold and silver, and important iron deposits in SW Labrador, esp. near Wabush and Labrador City where reserves are over 3,000m. tons and supply half of Canada's production. Industries other than mining inc. lumbering, pulp milling, paper-making, fishing and fish processing, boatbuilding. Pop. (1971c) 522,104.

New Georgia, Solomon Islands, West Pacific. Island group 90 nautical m. NW of Guadalcanal. Area, *c.* 2,000 sq. m. (*c.* 5,180 sq. km.). Main island New Georgia; chief town Hobu Hobu, other islands inc. Kolombangara, Vangunu, Rendova, Gizo. Main product copra.

New Guinea *see* **Papua New Guinea**

New Hampshire, U.S.A. State in New England bounded N by Quebec, Canada, E by Maine, SE by the Atlantic, S by Massachusetts and W by Vermont across the Connecticut R. Area, 9,304 sq. m. (24,097 sq. km.). Chief cities Concord (cap.), Manchester, Nashua. Hilly and well wooded with numerous Ls., and rising (N) to the White Mountains of the Appalachian system. Main farm products are hay, vegetables, dairy products, apples from *c.* 740,000 acres. Industries in the S inc. manu. leather products, electrical goods, machinery and textiles. Pop. (1970C) 737,681.

Newhaven, East Sussex, England. Port sit. at the mouth of the R. Ouse on the English Channel. It has a steamer service to France. Pop. (1973E) 9,970.

New Haven, Connecticut, U.S.A. Port sit. on Long Island Sound. Manu. inc. electrical equipment, clocks, cutlery, hardware, firearms and sewing machines. Yale University is sit. here. Pop. (1970C) 137,707.

New Hebrides, South West Pacific. Island group forming an Anglo-French condominium 1,100 m. E of Australia and 500 m. W of Fiji. Area, 5,700 sq. m. (14,760 sq km.). Main islands Espiritu Santo, Efate, Maewo, Epi, Malo, Malekula, Pentecost, Tanna, Aoba, Ambrym, Erromanga, Aneityum, Banks Islands, Torres Islands. Cap. Vila, on Efate. Volcanic and mountainous, rising to 6,195 ft. on Espiritu Santo. Main products copra, coffee, cocoa, mother of pearl. Pop. (1967C) 77,988.

New Iberia, Louisiana, U.S.A. City 49 m. SW of Baton Rouge. Manu. wood products and paper. Pop. (1970C) 30,147.

New Ireland, Australian Territories. The second largest island in the Bismarck Arch., New Guinea Islands, sit. just N of New Britain. Area, 3,340 sq. m. (8,650 sq. km.). Mountainous in the centre. The principal town is Kavieng in the NW with many coconut plantations round it. Copra is exported. Pop. (1973E) 50,522.

New Jersey, U.S.A. State of E U.S.A. bounded E by the Atlantic, N and NE by New York, W by Delaware and Pennsylvania, S by Delaware Bay. Area, 7,532 sq. m. (19,508 sq. km.). Chief cities Trenton (cap.), Newark, Jersey City, Paterson, Elizabeth, Camden. Sandy coastline with marshes and lagoons leads to central plain and highland in the N and NW. Farmland extends over 1m. acres, inc. market gardens, producing maize, potatoes, sweet potatoes, and fruit, with mixed farming and dairying in the uplands. The most important mineral is glass sand. Industries inc. food processing, metal processing, oil refining, chemicals, meat packing, shipbuilding, manu. vehicles, vehicle parts, paints and varnishes. Pop. (1970C) 7,168,164.

New London, Connecticut, U.S.A. Port and resort sit. 45 m. E of New Haven on the Thames R. estuary. Manu. inc. printing presses, machinery, tools, metal goods, chemicals and clothing. Pop. (1970C) 31,630.

Newlyn, Cornwall, England. Fishing village sit. on Mount's Bay.

Newmarket, Cambridgeshire, England. Town in East Anglia. It is the centre of Brit. horse-racing with a famous racecourse. Pop. (1973E) 24,440.

New Mexico, U.S.A. State of SW U.S.A. bounded W by Arizona, S by Mexico and Texas, E by Texas and Oklahoma, N by Colorado. Area, 121,412 sq. m. (314,457 sq. km.). The first settlement was established in 1598. Until 1771 New Mexico was the Spanish kings' 'Kingdom of New Mexico'. In 1771 it was annexed to the northern provinces of New Spain. When New Spain won its independence in 1821, it took the name of Republic of Mexico and established New Mexico as its northernmost department. When the war between the US and Mexico was concluded in 1848 New Mexico was recognized as

belonging to the US, and in 1850 it was made a Territory. Part of the Territory was assigned to Texas; later Utah was formed into a separate Territory; in 1861 another part was transferred to Colorado, and in 1863 Arizona was disjoined, leaving to New Mexico its present area. New Mexico became a state in 1912. Chief cities Santa Fé (cap.), Albuquerque, Las Cruces, Roswell. Crossed N to S by the Rio Grande valley, with the Continental Divide (W) and the Southern Rocky Mountains (NE). E of the Rockies is extensive lowland drained by the Pecos R. Highest point is Wheeler Peak in the Sangre de Cristo mountains, 13,150 ft. Average altitude, 5,700 ft. a.s.l. Farms and ranches cover *c.* 47m. acres, but soil erosion is widespread and much of it is only suited to grazing. Cattle and sheep farming are important, with some crops inc. cotton, hay and fodder crops. Mineral deposits are considerable and inc. the largest U.S. source of uranium, also petroleum, natural gas, copper and zinc. Mining is the main industry. Pop. (1970C) 1,016,000.

New Orleans, Louisiana, U.S.A. City 107 m. above the mouth of the Mississippi. Commercial centre, major R. port and sea port exporting petroleum, timber, cotton, machinery, iron and steel, food products; importing bauxite, coffee, sugar, bananas. Important cotton market and communications centre (R. canal, sea, air and rail). Industries inc. sugar refining, oil refining, textiles, shipbuilding, cotton seed processing, food processing, chemicals, fisheries, esp. shellfish. Tourist centre noted for its French Quarter and the Mardi Gras Festival. Pop. (1970C) 593,471.

New Plymouth, North Island, New Zealand. Cap. of Taranaki district and port sit. on the W coast. Trades in and exports dairy produce, esp. cheese. Pop. (1973E) 36,000.

New Providence, Bahamas, West Indies. Island between Andros (W) and Eleuthera (E) 170 m. ESE of Miami, Florida. Area, 58 sq. m. (150 sq. km.). Chief town Nassau, cap. of the Bahamas. The most important island of the group. The main industry is tourism, also fishing and vegetable growing. Pop. (1970C) 101,503.

Newport, Isle of Wight, England. Town and port on the R. Medina 5 m. above its mouth, on the N shore. Parkhurst Prison is nearby. Pop. (1973E) 22,430.

Newport, Salop, England. Town 16 m. ENE of Shrewsbury. Pop. (1973E) 7,830.

Newport, Kentucky, U.S.A. City sit. at the confluence of the Rs. Ohio and Licking opposite Cincinnati. Manu. inc. metal goods, food products and clothing. Pop. (1970C) 25,998.

Newport, Rhode Island, U.S.A. Resort and naval base sit. on Narragansett Bay. Industries inc. shipbuilding, fishing, and the manu. of electrical equipment, precision instruments, rubber goods and jewellery. Pop. (1970C) 34,562.

Newport, Gwent, Wales. Town sit. on R. Usk. There are extensive docks and important manu. of iron and steel. Pop. (1973E) 110,090.

Newport News, Virginia, U.S.A. Port sit. on the estuary of the James R. and the Hampton Roads, and 68 m. SE of Richmond. Shipbuilding is a major industry. Manu. inc. machinery, woodpulp and paper. Coal, petroleum and tobacco are exported. Pop. (1970C) 138,177.

Newport Pagnell, Buckinghamshire, England. Town 11 m. WSW of Bedford sit. at the confluence of the Rs. Ouse and Ouzel. Industries inc. motorcar assembly. Pop. (1973E) 7,040.

Newquay, Cornwall, England. Port and resort on the W coast. Pop. (1973E) 13,890.

New River, U.S.A. Rises as the South Fork R. in Watauga county, North Carolina, flows 320 m. NNE into SW Virginia past Radford, then

NNW through the Alleghenies into W Virginia to enter the Gauley R. at Gauley Bridge. Tog. they form the Kanawha R. Used for water storage at Bluestone Dam and power at Claytor L.

New Rochelle, New York, U.S.A. A suburb of New York sit. on Long Island Sound. Mainly residential. Manu. medical supplies and heating equipment. Pop. (1970C) 75,385.

New Romney, Kent, England. Town sit. 12 m. SW of Folkestone on Romney Marsh. Formerly one of the Cinque Ports. Pop. (1973E) 3,830.

New Ross, Wexford, Irish Republic. Town in the SE sit. on the R. Barrow. Industries inc. brewing and tanning. Pop. (1971C) 4,775.

Newry, Down, Northern Ireland. Port in the SE sit. on the R. Newry and the Newry Canal at the head of Carlingford Lough. Manu. inc. linen, clothing, rope, fishing nets and food products. Pop. (1971C) 11,393.

New Siberian Islands, Russian Soviet Federal Socialist Republic, U.S.S.R. An arch. in the Arctic Ocean sit. between the Laptev Sea and the E. Siberian Sea. Area, 11,000 sq. m. (28,500 sq. km.). The islands are uninhabited, the three largest being Kotelny, Faddeyev and New Siberia.

New South Wales, Australia. State of SE Australia bounded SE by the Tasman Sea, E by the Pacific, N by Queensland, W by South Australia, SW by Victoria. Area, 309,433 sq. m. (801,400 sq. km.). New South Wales became a British possession in 1770; the first settlement was established at Port Jackson in 1788; a partially elective Council was established in 1843, and responsible government in 1856. New South Wales federated with the other Australian states to form the Commonwealth of Australia in 1901, excluding Australian Capital Territory which is an enclave. Chief cities Sydney (cap.), Newcastle, Wollongong. Fertile coastal lowland rises to the Great Dividing Range running N to S. Beyond the mountains are extensive plains reaching to the Darling R. and rising again to hills NW. The main rural occupations are sheep farming and dairying, with agric. on *c.* 12m. acres of cropland producing wheat, barley, maize, cotton, rice, hay, tobacco, sugar cane, grapes and fruit. Minerals inc. coal, silver, lead, zinc, sulphur, titanium, zircon, copper, gold. Industries inc. iron and steel and other metalworking industries based on the Newcastle and Port Kembla coalfields, food processing, chemicals, textiles, paper making, printing. Pop. (1973E) 4,702,500.

Newton, Massachusetts, U.S.A. Town sit. 10 m. W of Boston on the Charles R. Mainly residential. Manu. inc. plastics and electrical equipment. Pop. (1970C) 91,066.

Newton Abbot, Devon, England. Town in the SE of county sit. at the head of the R. Teign estuary. Industries inc. tanning, publishing and malting. Pop. (1973E) 1,770.

Newton Aycliffe, Durham, England. District, designated a new town, sit. 5 m. N of Darlington. Pop. (1973E) 20,190.

Newton-le-Willows, Merseyside, England. Town 5 m. E of St Helens. Industries inc. railway engineering, calico printing, sugar refining, and the manu. of machinery, paper, glass and biscuits. Pop. (1973E) 21,780.

Newton Stewart, Wigtownshire, Scotland. Dumfries and Galloway region. Town in the SW sit. on the R. Cree. Trades in cattle and horses. Pop. (1973E) 1,983.

Newtownabbey, County Antrim, Northern Ireland. District sit. N of Belfast and formerly the rural area. Pop. (1971C) 57,908.

Newtown and Llanllwchaiarn, Powys, Wales. Town sit. 12 m. SW of Welshpool on the R. Severn. Pop. (1973E) 6,400.

Newtownards, County Down, Northern Ireland. Town 10 m. E of Belfast near Strangford Lough. Industries inc. textiles, manu. hosiery. Noted for nearby 6th-cent. abbey founded by St. Finian. Pop. (1971C) 11,387.

New Westminster, British Columbia, Canada. Port sit. 9 m. E of Vancouver on the Fraser R. Industries inc. oil refining, paper and flour milling, food canning and meat packing. Timber, grain, ores and fruit are exported. Pop. (1973E) 42,835.

New York, U.S.A. State of E U.S.A. bounded E by Vermont, Massachusetts and Connecticut, on the SE corner by the Atlantic, S by New Jersey and Pennsylvania, W, NW and N by Canada across L. Erie and L. Ontario and the St. Lawrence R. Area, 49,576 sq. m. (128,402 sq. km.). From 1609 to 1664 the region now called New York was claimed by the Dutch; then it came under the rule of the English, who governed the country till the outbreak of the War of Independence. In 1777 New York adopted a constitution which transformed the colony into an independent state; in 1788 it ratified the constitution of the US, becoming one of the 13 original states. New York dropped its claim to Vermont after the latter was admitted to the Union in 1791. With the annexation of a small area from Massachusetts in 1853, New York assumed its present boundaries. Chief cities Albany (cap.), New York, Buffalo, Rochester, Yonkers, Syracuse. Lowlands of the St. Lawrence valley (N) rise to the Adirondack Mountains; S of these is a lowland trough traversing the state E to W and carrying the Barge Canal which links Buffalo and the Ls. to the Hudson R. (E). S again is the Allegheny plateau at 1,500–2,000 ft. a.s.l. Farmland covers 11.7m. acres and produces dairy products, maize, winter wheat, oats, hay, vegetables, fruit. Minerals inc. sand and gravel, salt, zinc, petroleum, lead, stone, titanium, talc, garnet, wollastonite, emery. The main industries, 60% in the New York City area, are manu. clothing, food processing, printing and publishing, chemicals, vehicles, electrical goods. Pop. (1970C) 18,236,937.

New York, New York, U.S.A. City on New York bay at the mouth of the Hudson R. Largest city and commercial centre of the U.S.A. Comprises 5 boros.: Manhattan, on Manhattan Island; the Bronx, NE of Manhattan across the Harlem R.; Queens, E of Manhattan on W Long Island; Brooklyn adjoining Queens on SW Long Island, on the East R. and New York Bay; Richmond, SW of Manhattan on Staten Island across Upper New York Bay. Major sea port for freight and passenger traffic, with an excellent natural harbour. Cultural, educational and entertainment centre. Industries inc. manu. clothing, furs, leather goods, jewelry; printing and publishing—all these concentrated in Manhattan. Manu. industries in the other boros. inc. food processing, metal-working, textiles, shipbuilding, pharmaceuticals, manu. machinery, wood products, scientific equipment, vehicles. Pop. (1970C) 7,894,862.

New Zealand, Australasia. State of the Commonwealth 1,200 m. SE of Australia. Area, 103,736 sq. m. (268,680 sq. km.). North Island 44,281 sq. m. (114,688 sq. km.); South Island 58,093 sq. m. (150,461 sq. km.). Comprises North and South Islands, Stewart Island, Chatham Island and smaller offshore islands. The first European to discover New Zealand was Tasman in 1642. The coast was explored by Capt. Cook in 1769. From about 1800 onwards, New Zealand became a resort for whalers and traders, chiefly from Australia. By the Treaty of Waitangi, in 1840, between Governor William Hobson and the representatives of the Maori race, the Maori chiefs ceded the sovereignty to the British Crown and the islands became a British colony. Then followed a steady stream of British settlers.

The Maoris are a branch of the Polynesian race, having emigrated from the eastern Pacific before and during the 14th cent. Between 1845 and 1848, and between 1860 and

1870, misunderstandings over land led to war, but peace was permanently established in 1871, and the development of New Zealand has been marked by racial harmony and integration. Chief cities Wellington (cap.), Auckland, Dunedin, Christchurch, Invercargill, Hamilton. Mountainous the length of the W coast of South Island, with ranges extending E between the smaller Waimea Plain (SE) and extensive Canterbury Plains (E), and continuing up the W coast as the Southern Alps to spread E again to the N of the Waimakariri R. Highest point Mount Cook, 12,349 ft. a.s.l., in the Southern Alps. Mountain ranges continue into the centre and NE of North Island, with volcanoes inc. Ruapehu, 9,175 ft. and large areas of hot springs. Two-thirds of the total land area can be farmed or grazed; there are *c.* 23m. acres under cultivation. Dairying, beef production and sheep farming are most important; main arable crops, wheat, oats and barley. Minerals inc. gold, clays and stone, esp. limestone, coal, petroleum, natural gas. The main industries are meat processing, manu. dairy products, paper making, sawmilling, engineering, manu. clothing, vehicles and metal products. The main exports are wool, meat and butter. Pop. (1973E) 2,974,659.

Ngaoundéré, Adamaoua, Cameroun. Town 275 m. NE of Yaoundé at 3,670 ft. a.s.l. Important agric. market and experimental farms. Pop. 20,000.

Ngami, Lake, Botswana. A large L. in the NW which is now only a swamp. Discovered in 1849 by Livingstone.

Ngozi, Burundi. Village 36 m. NNW of Kitega. Food market for a cattle farming area. Industries inc. manu. bricks, tiles.

Nguru, Northern Province, Nigeria. Town 140 m. ENE of Kano. Railway terminus serving a farming area. Industries inc. salt manu.

Niagara Falls, Ontario, Canada. Resort sit. on Niagara R. opposite Niagara Falls, U.S.A. Manu. inc. machinery, wood pulp, paper and fertilizers. Pop. 60,000.

Niagara Falls, New York, U.S.A. Town 18 m. NNW of Buffalo on the Niagara R. opposite Niagara Falls, Canada. Industries include many electro-chemical plants located near electricity supply. Manu. inc. machinery, metal goods, electrical equipment, paper and chemicals. Pop. (1970C) 85,615.

Niagara Falls, Canada/U.S.A. Cataract on the frontier between the cities of Niagara Falls, Ontario, and Niagara Falls, New York. The Canadian (Horseshoe) Falls are *c.* 160 ft. high and *c.* 2,500 ft. wide, and are separated by Goat Island from the American Falls, *c.* 167 ft. high and *c.* 1,000 ft. wide. Intern. agreements control the exploitation of the Falls for power, of which they are an important source.

Niagara River, U.S.A./Canada. Issues from L. Erie between Buffalo, U.S.A., and Fort Erie, Canada, and flows *c.* 34 m. N along the Canadian/U.S.A. frontier, round Grand Island, U.S.A., and over Niagara Falls into L. Ontario. Navigable 7 m. upstream from Lewiston, and again 20 m. upstream from the Falls. Linked with the New York State Barge Canal at Tonawanda. The Falls are by-passed by the Welland Ship Canal, Ontario. Bridged at Buffalo, Grand Island and Rainbow Bridge.

Niamey, Niger. Cap. of Niger sit. on the E bank of the Niger R. A terminus of the trans-Saharan motor routes, trading in livestock, hides and skins. Pop. (1972E) 70,000.

Niassa, Moçambique. Province of N Moçambique bounded N by Tanzania across the Ruvuma R., W by Malawi and E by the Indian Ocean. Area, 107,328 sq. m. Chief towns Nampula (cap.), Moçambique, Ibo, Pôrto Amélia, António, Edes, Entre Rios, Lumbo. Coastal swamps and lowland rise (W) to savannah with higher peaks S and NW. Agric. areas in

Nampula district produce cotton, sisal, maize, beans, tobacco, oilseeds. Minerals inc. mica, kaolin.

Nicaragua, Central America. Rep. bounded N by Honduras, E by the Caribbean, S by Costa Rica, W by the Pacific. Area, *c.* 57,143 sq. m. (148,000 sq. km.). Chief cities Managua (cap.), Léon, Matagalpa. (Managua was almost completely destroyed by an earthquake in 1972, and evacuated). Swampy and low-lying (E), the land rises to mountains of which the main ranges run NW to SE with spurs running W to E. The lowlands (E) are drained by the Río Grande, Escondido, Coco and San Juan Rs., the last forming the Caribbean outlet for a wide depression W of the mountains which encloses L. Nicaragua and L. Managua. The Ls. are separated from the Pacific by a 12 m. wide isthmus with a chain of volcanic peaks, some active. Tropical climate (E) with *c.* 200 ins. of rain annually; healthier (W) with *c.* 60 ins. May–December. The main occupations are mining and farming. Chief minerals are gold, silver, copper, tungsten. Chief crops are coffee, cotton, cacao, bananas, rice, wheat, tobacco, sesame seed, sugar cane. There are some processing industries. Pop. (1971E) 2.21m., 80% living between the Ls. and the Pacific.

Nicaragua, Lake, Nicaragua. Sit. 12 m. from the Pacific Ocean, it is the largest L. in Central America, being 100 m. long and up to 45 m. wide. L. Managua discharges into it *via* the Tipitapa R. and it is drained into the Caribbean Sea by the San Juan R.

Nice, Alpes-Maritimes, France. Cap. of dept. and resort sit. at the mouth of the Paillon R. on the Baie des Anges of the Mediterranean Sea. Manu. inc. olive oil, perfume, soap, textiles, furniture and liqueurs. Trades in fruit, flowers and essences. Pop. (1968C) 325,400.

Nickerie River, Surinam. Rises in the Guiana Highlands in S Surinam and flows 200 m. N then WNW to enter the Atlantic below Nieuw Nickerie. Navigable for 60 m. Linked to the Coppename R. Fertile rice lands on its lower course.

Nicobar Islands *see* **Andaman Islands**

Nicosia, Cyprus. Cap. of Cyprus sit. in the central N. Manu. textiles, leather goods, footwear and cigarettes. Trades in cereals, wine and olive oil. Pop. (1973E) 115,718.

Nicoya, Guanacaste, Costa Rica. (i) Town 33 m. S of Liberia, one of the oldest towns of Costa Rica. Centre of an agric., stock farming and lumbering area. (ii) Peninsula extending 75 m. NW to SE into the Pacific along the seaward side of the Gulf of Nicoya. Width 20–30 m. Chief town, Nicoya.

Nidd River, England. Rises on Great Whernside and flows 50 m. SE past Knaresborough to enter the Ouse R. 7 m. NW of York.

Nidwalden, Switzerland. Half-canton on the S shore of L. Lucerne, half of Unterwalden canton. Area, 106 sq. m. (274 sq. km.). Cap. Stans. Meadowland (N) rising to mountains (S). Main occupations farming, fruit growing, tourism. Industries inc. wood working, glass making. Pop. (1970C) 25,634.

Niederwald, Hessen, West Germany. A hill sit. in the SW Taunus Hills, W of Wiesbaden, 1,080 ft. a.s.l.

Nieuport, West Flanders, Belgium. Port sit. 10 m. SW of Ostend on the Yser R. Industries inc. fishing and the manu. of chemicals, ropes, sails and nets. Pop. 8,000.

Nièvre, France. Dept. in central France consisting mainly of the former province of Nivernais. Area, 2,659 sq. m. (6,888 sq. km.). In the E are the Morvan Mountains rising to 2,790 ft. a.s.l. The principal Rs. are the Loire and the Yonne. Large areas are forested. Crops inc. cereals, potatoes and vines and livestock is raised. Coal is mined in the

Decize area. Cap. Nevers. Pop. (1972E) 248,100.

Nigde, Turkey. (i) Province of S central Turkey. Area, 5,891 sq. m. Drained by the Kizil Irmak R. Farming and mining are the main occupations; main products lignite, lead, mohair, cereals, vegetables, raisins. (ii) Town 75 m. NNW of Adana. Provincial cap. and trading centre for cereals and vegetables. The main industry is tile making. Pop. (1970C) 26,936.

Niger, West Africa. Rep. bounded N by Algeria and Libya, E by Chad, S by Nigeria, SW by Dahomey and Upper Volta and W by Mali. Area, 448,444 sq. m. (1,187,000 sq. km.). Chief cities Niamey (cap.), Zinder. The S has wells and intermittent streams; the SW is watered by the Niger R. and its tribs. Both regions support agric.; chief crops are millet, groundnuts, beans, cotton, rice. The centre receives enough rain to support pasture for cattle, sheep and goats. The N and by far the largest zone is desert. Minerals inc. uranium which is mined in the Air mountains N of Agades. There are also deposits of salt, natron and tin. Mining and processing ores are the only industries. Pop. (1972E) 4,243,000.

Nigeria, West Africa. The Federation of Nigeria is an independent state of the Commonwealth bounded N by Niger, NE by Chad, E and SE by Cameroun, S by the Gulf of Guinea and W by Dahomey. Area, *c.* 356,669 sq. m. (923,773 sq. km.). The Federation comprises a number of areas formerly under separate administrations. Lagos, ceded in Aug. 1861 by King Docemo, was placed under the Governor of Sierra Leone in 1866. In 1874 it was detached, together with the Gold Coast Colony, and formed part of the latter until Jan. 1886, when a separate 'colony and protectorate of Lagos' was constituted. Meanwhile the National African Company had established British interests in the Niger valley, and in July 1886 the company obtained a charter under the name of the Royal Niger Company. This company surrendered its charter to the Crown in 1899, and in 1900 the greater part of its territories was formed into the protectorate of Northern Nigeria. Along the coast the Oil Rivers protectorate had been declared in June 1885. This was enlarged and renamed the Niger Coast protectorate in 1893; and in 1900, on its absorbing the remainder of the territories of the Royal Niger Company, it became the protectorate of Southern Nigeria. In 1906 Lagos and Southern Nigeria were united into the 'colony and protectorate of Southern Nigeria', and in 1914 the latter was amalgamated with the protectorate of Northern Nigeria to form the 'colony and protectorate of Nigeria', under a Governor. In 1954 Nigeria became a federation under a Governor-General. In 1960 the Federation of Nigeria became sovereign and independent and a member of the Commonwealth of Nations and in 1963 Nigeria became a republic. Nigeria is divided into twelve states. Chief cities Lagos (cap.), Ibadan, Ogbomosho, Kano, Oshogbo, Abeokuta, Port Harcourt, Enugu, Aba, Ife, Benin. Mangrove swamps on the coast give way to tropical rain forest and oil-palm bush extending *c.* 50–100 m. inland. Beyond this the land rises to savannah and woodland, with desert to the N. The N plateau rises to 5,000 ft. and there are mountains on the E frontier. Drained by the Niger, Benne and Cross Rs. Tropical climate with rains (N) April–September and (S) March–November and Harmattan desert wind during dry seasons. The N produces groundnuts, tobacco, cotton, soybeans, hides; the S palm products, cocoa, timber, rubber. Minerals inc. tin at Jos, coal at Enugu, colombite, gold, tantalite, petroleum. Industries other than mining are mainly manu. for home consumption.Pop.(1973C)57,974,122.

Niger River, West Africa. Rises in foothills of the Fouta Djallon highlands near the Sierra Leone/Guinea frontier; flows *c*, 2,600 m., first NE through Guinea to enter Mali below Siguiri, past Bamako and Timbouctou to meet the Trans-Saharan high-

way at Bourem, where it turns SE and runs parallel to the highway into sw Niger, past Niamey and s to the Niger/Dahomey border which it forms up to the Nigerian border. It enters Nigeria and bends s through the Kainji reservoir, then SE to Lokoja where it receives the Benue R. It continues s past Onitsha to enter the Gulf of Guinea by a wide marshy delta beginning at Abo, 80 m. upstream from the mouths W of Port Harcourt, which extend *c.* 200 m. along the coast and have broad mangrove swamps. The Bonny channel of the delta (E) has been dredged to provide deep-water access to Port Harcourt.

Nightingale Islands, St. Helena, Atlantic Ocean. Island group 13 m. SSW of Tristan da Cunha and a depend. of St. Helena, consisting of 3 uninhabited islets, Nightingale, Stolten hoff, Middle Island.

Niigata, Honshū, Japan. Cap. of Niigata prefecture, and port sit. 160 m. NNW of Tōkyō on the W coast. Industries inc. oil refining, and the manu. of machinery, machine tools, chemicals and textiles. Oil is exported. Pop. (1970C) 384,000.

Niihau, Hawaii, U.S.A. Island SW of Kauai across Kaulakahi Channel. Area, 72 sq. m. Arid lowland with a rocky E coast. Main occupations cattle raising, making rush matting.

Nijmegen, Gelderland, Netherlands. Town in the E sit. on the Waal R. and the Maas-Waal Canal. Industries inc. engineering, sugar refining and the manu. of bricks, electrical equipment, chemicals, leather goods and pottery. Pop. (1972E) 150,229.

Nikolayev, Ukraine, U.S.S.R. Port sit. 16 m. N of the Black Sea on the estuary of the Rs. Bug and Ingu. It is an important shipbuilding centre and a naval base. Flour milling is also important and some of the largest grain elevators in Europe are sit. here. Manu. inc. machinery and footwear. Grain, timber, ores and sugar are exported. Pop. (1974E) 412,000.

Nikopol, Ukraine, U.S.S.R. Town 65 m. SSW of Dnepropetrovsk on the Dnieper R. Sit. in a rich manganese-mining area, it is a major centre of metallurgy and engineering, besides supplying the Donbas and Dnepropetrovsk steel plants. Pop. (1970E) 125,000.

Nikunau, Gilbert and Ellice Islands, West Pacific. Atoll of the N Gilbert group. Area, 7 sq. m. (18 sq. km.).

Nile River, North East Africa. Issues from L. Victoria (White Nile) and L. Tana (Blue Nile) and flows 3,485 m. (from L. Victoria) N through Uganda, the Sudan and Egypt to enter the Mediterranean by a delta below Cairo. Head-streams above L. Victoria extend to the source of the Luvironza R. SE of Matana, Burundi. The length from these is over 4,150 m. The White Nile leaves L. Victoria as the Victoria Nile and descends from 3,720 ft. over Ripon and Owen Falls, continuing NW through L. Kyoga to Murchison Falls where it drops 400 ft, and enters L. Mobutu Sese Soko, at 2,030 ft. a.s.l. in the W Great Rift Valley. It then flows N into the Sudan at Nimule where it becomes known as the Bahr el Jebel, and continues N past Juba into the sudd swamps, losing *c.* half its water through dispersal and evaporation. It receives the Bahr el Ghazal and L. No, whence it is known again as the White Nile, continuing N to Khartoum where it joins the Blue Nile. The Blue Nile issues from L. Tana in the Ethiopian highlands S of Gondar, at 6,000 ft. a.s.l., flows SE then NW 1,000 m. into the Sudan, past Wad Medani to Khartoum. From Khartoum the Nile flows NNE to the 5th cataract below Berber, then NNW almost to El Kab where it turns SW through the 4th cataract to Merowe and Korti, then N past Dongola to the 3rd cataract, N into L. Nasser (Egypt) and the 2nd cataract, with the 1st cataract N of the Aswan High Dam: the R. drops 935 ft. between Khartoum and Luxor. From Luxor it flows NNW to Al Minya, then N to

Cairo and the delta which has 2 main channels, the Rosetta (W) and Damietta (E) Rs. Navigable for most of its course except between Aswan and Khartoum and for other short stretches where its course is impeded by cataracts. The volume of water is increased 16 times in the flood season, August–September, from its lowest level in April. The flow of the White Nile is constant, the extra volume comes from the seasonal rains in Ethiopia which swell the Blue Nile. The deposits of alluvial soil washed down by the floods come also from the Blue Nile's course. Irrigation and flood control have been practised since 4,000 B.C. Control is now effected by numerous barrages diverting water for irrigation. Main storage schemes are the Aswan High Dam, Sennar and Jebel Aulia dams.

Nilgiri Hills, Madras, India. A plateau sit. in the SW at an average height of 6,500 ft. a.s.l. The highest point is Doda Betta. 8,640 ft. a.s.l.

Nîmes, Gard, France. Cap. of dept. in central S France. A tourist and commercial centre with many fine Roman remains. Manu. inc. agric. machinery, carpets, textiles, footwear and clothing. Trades in brandy, wine and grain. Pop. (1968C) 129,866.

Ninghsia-Hi Autonomous Region, China. Sit. in the NE. Area, 25,640 sq. m. (66,400 sq. km.). Mainly mountainous and traversed by the Hwang-ho R. in the N. Wheat, beans and rice are grown in the R. valley. Cap. Yinchuan, 530 m. WSW of Peking. Pop. (1972E) 2m.

Ningpo, Chekiang, China. Port. sit. 90 m. ESE of Hangchow on the Yung R. Industries inc. fishing, fish-processing, and the manu. of textiles, gold and silver ware, and carpets. Exports inc. tea, cotton, drugs, bamboo shoots and fish products. Pop. 250,000.

Niort, Deux-Sèvres, France. Cap. of dept. in W central France sit. on the Sèvre Niortaise R. Manu. footwear, gloves and brushes. Pop. (1968C) 50,079.

Nipe, Sierra de, Cuba. Range extending 25 m. S from Nipe Bay on the NE coast forming a divide between the Nipe (W) and Mayarí (E) Rs. Rises to 3,200 ft. and has iron deposits (N) with ironworks at Felton.

Nipigon, Lake, Ontario, Canada. Sit. N of L. Superior and drains into it *via* the Nipigon R. Area, 66 m. long and 46 m. wide.

Nipissing, Lake, Ontario, Canada. Sit. between L. Huron and the Ottawa R. It drains into L. Huron *via* the French R.

Niš, Serbia, Yugoslavia. Town sit. 127 m. SSE of Belgrade on the Nišava R. It is an important transportation centre with large railway workshops. Manu. inc. chemicals, textiles and tobacco products. Trades in grain and wine. Pop. (1971E) 132,667.

Nishapur, Khurasan, Iran. Town in the NE at 4,000 ft. a.s.l. Sit. in a fertile area producing cereals and cotton. Pottery is manu. Omar Khayyám was born and buried here. The famous turquoise mines are in the vicinity. Pop. 40,000.

Nishinomiya, Honshū, Japan. Town sit. just NW of Osaka in Hyogo prefecture. Noted for saké. Manu. machinery, chemicals and soap. Pop. (1970C) 377,000.

Nishino Shima *see* **Rosario Islands**

Nissan, Solomon Islands, South Pacific. Atoll 100 m. E of New Ireland comprising Nissan, Barahun, Sirot and Han islands on a 10 m. reef. The main product is coconut.

Niterói, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. State cap. and resort sit. on the E shore of Guanabara Bay opposite Rio de Janeiro city to which it is linked by ferry. Mainly residential. Industries inc. shipbuilding and the manu. of metal goods, textiles and matches. Pop. (1970C) 297,720.

Nith River, Scotland. Rises 2 m. NE of Dalmellington, Ayrshire and flows 80 m. E into Dumfries, past Sanquhar then SE to Dumfries town and into the Solway Firth by an estuary.

Nitra, Slovakia, Czechoslovakia. Town 45 m. ENE of Bratislava on the Nitra R. Provincial cap. Centre of a farming area. Industries inc. processing agric. produce. Noted as a centre of Christianity, seat of a 9th cent. bishopric. Pop. (1970C) 44,000.

Niuafo'ou, Tonga, South Pacific. Northernmost island of Tonga. Area, 3·5 m. by 3 m. Volcanic with crater L. and hot springs.

Niulakita, Gilbert and Ellice Islands, West Pacific. Atoll of the S Ellice group. Area, 104 acres. Formerly called Sophia island.

Niutao, Gilbert and Ellice Islands, West Pacific. Atoll of the N Ellice group. Area, 625 acres. The main product is copra.

Niue Island, New Zealand. A coral island 580 m. WNW of Rarotonga. Area, 100 sq. m. (259 sq. km.). The principal town and port is Alofi. Copra and bananas are exported. Pop. (1971E) 4,901.

Nizhni Tagil, Russian Soviet Federal Socialist Republic, U.S.S.R. Town 80 m. NNW of Sverdlovsk near the Tagil R. It is an important metallurgical and engineering centre with manu. of railway rolling stock, aircraft, agric. machinery, machine tools and chemicals. Pop. (1972E) 383,000.

Njala, Soutb Western Province, Sierra Leone. Village 4 m. N of Mano on the Jong R. Trading centre for agric. produce, with agric. college and experimental farm.

Nkongsamba, Mungo, Cameroun. Town 140 m. NW of Yaoundé. Railway terminus and airport; trading centre. Industries inc. sawmilling, palm oil production, railway repair shops. Pop. (1970E) 71,000.

Nocera Inferiore, Campania, Italy. Town 21 m. ESE of Naples. Industries inc. tomato canning and the manu. of textiles.

Nogales, Sonora, Mexico. Town 160 m. N of Hermosillo sit. on the frontier with the U.S.A. at 3,900 ft. a.s.l. Nogales, U.S.A., lies across the border. Silver and gold are mined in the area and there is a trade in livestock and agric. produce. Pop. (1970E) 38,000.

Noginsk, Russian Soviet Federal Socialist Republic, U.S.S.R. Town 32 m. E of Moscow sit. on the Klyazma R. Manu. textiles, chemicals and metal goods. Pop. (1970E) 104,000.

Nógrad, Hungary. County of N Hungary bounded W and N by the Ipoly R. Area, 1,090 sq. m. Cap. Salgotarjan. Mountainous with thick forest (W). Agric. areas produce cereals, potatoes; sheep and pig farms on pasture land; minerals inc. coal and lignite. Industries are centred on the cap. Pop. (1972E) 234,000.

Nome, Alaska, U.S.A. Port sit. on the S coast of the Seward Peninsula. The principal occupations are fishing, fur trapping and tourism.

Nomo Peninsula, Kyūshū, Japan. Peninsula extending 17 m. S from the Hizen Peninsula between the Amakusa Sea (E) and E China Sea. Chief town Nagasaki, at the base, on the W coast.

Nongkhai, Nongkhai, Thailand. Town 30 m. N of Udon on the Mekong R. where it forms the Laos frontier. Provincial cap. Trades in rice, beans, tobacco.

Nonouti, Gilbert and Ellice Islands, West Pacific. Atoll of the S Gilbert group. Area, 9·8 sq. m. on a 24 m. reef. The main product is copra.

Noord-Brabant, Netherlands. Province of S Netherlands bounded N by the Maas R., S by Belgium. Area, 1,894 sq. m. (4,913 sq. km.). Chief

towns 's Hertogenbosch (cap.), Eindhoven, Tilburg, Breda. Low-lying, fertile near the Maas, sandy soil elsewhere. Industrial, esp. textiles, electrical engineering, tanning and manu. leather products, pharmaceuticals. Pop. (1972E) 1,879,848.

Noord-Holland, Netherlands. Province of the NW bounded W by the North Sea, N by the Waddenzee, E by the Ijsselmeer, S by Zuid Holland and Utrecht provinces. Area, 1,016 sq. m. (2,657 sq. km.) Chief cities Haarlem (cap.), Amsterdam, Ijmuiden, Zaandam, Alkmaar, Helder, Hilversum. Fenland and reclaimed land drained by numerous Rs. and canals. Agric. areas produce cereals, vegetables, fruit and flowers; dairy farming on reclaimed land. Industries are concentrated in Amsterdam and Zaanstreek and inc. steel, shipbuilding, food processing, sugar refining, manu. machinery, paper and wood products, cattle oil and feed cake, railway equipment. Pop. (1972E) 2,283,414.

Noordoostpolder, Netherlands. Reclaimed area of the Ijsselmeer on W coast of Overijssel province. Area, 185 sq. m. (479 sq. km.).

Nordaustlandet, Svalbard, Norway. Island of the Spitsbergen group NE of W Spitsbergen across the Hinlopen Strait. Area, 5,710 sq. m. Glacial, with inland ridges rising to 2,000 ft.

Nord, France. Dept. in the N bounded by the North Sea and Belgium. Area, 2,229 sq. m. (5,774 sq. km.). Mainly low-lying with numerous canals and tribs. of the principal Rs., the Scheldt and the Sambre. Part of the Franco-Belgian coalfield lies in this dept. and there are important metallurgical and textile industries. Agric. products inc. cereals, sugar-beet, hops and flax. Cap. Lille. Pop. (1972E) 2,483,700.

Nordenham, Lower Saxony, West Germany. Port sit. 7 m. SW of Bremerhaven on the Weser R. Industries inc. lead and zinc smelting. Pop. (1971E) 27,900.

Nordhausen, Erfurt, East Germany. Town 40 m. NNW of Erfurt at the foot of the Harz Mountains. Centre of a potash-mining district with printing, textile and distilling industries. Pop. (1973E) 44,401.

Nordland, Norway. County of N Norway bounded SE by Sweden, NW by the North Sea and inc. the Lofoten islands, some of the Vesteralen islands and other off-shore islands. Area, 14,797 sq. m. Chief towns Bodø (cap.), Narvik. About two-thirds is within the Arctic Circle. Mountainous interior with a rocky and deeply indented coastline. Mainly forest and marsh. Main occupations fishing, lumbering, quarrying, mining, farming. Pop. (1973E) 241,778.

Nord-Trøndelag, Norway. County of central Norway, bounded E by Sweden, W by the North Sea and Sør-Trøndelag. Area, 8,657 sq. m. Chief towns Steinkjer (cap.), Namsos, Levanger. Mountainous (E) with a coastline indented by fjords. Main occupations fishing, farming, lumbering, mining (pyrites). Pop. (1973E) 119,905.

Nore, The, England. A sandbank sit. at the mouth of the R. Thames and marked by numerous buoys.

Norfolk, England. Under 1974 reorganization the county consists of the districts of Pastonacres, West Norfolk, Breckland, Norwich, Broadland, Great Yarmouth and South Norfolk. Bounded by the North Sea to N and E, the Wash to NW, Lincolnshire and Cambridgeshire to W and Suffolk to S. County town Norwich. Drained by Rs. Yare, Bure, Waveney and Ouse. Mostly flat good arable area with low coast lined with sand dunes. North Sea fishing from ports, Yarmouth being largest port. Pop. (1973E) 635,370.

Norfolk, Virginia, U.S.A. Port and naval base sit. on the Hampton Roads and the Elizabeth R. There are extensive shipyards and foundries, it being the headquarters of the U.S. Atlantic Fleet. Manu. inc. cars, chemicals, fertilizers, textiles and food products. Exports inc. coal, oil,

timber, grain, cotton and tobacco. Pop. (1970c) 307, 951.

Norfolk Island, Australia. A small volcanic island sit. in the S. Pacific Ocean 900 m. ENE of Sydney. Area, 14 sq. m. (36 sq. km.). It is very fertile and grows and exports many fruits, esp. citrus. Pop. (1969e) 1,377.

Norilsk, Russian Soviet Federal Socialist Republic, U.S.S.R. Town 50 m. ESE of the port Dudinka. It is an important mining centre dealing with nickel, copper, platinum and gold. Pop. (1972e) 145,000.

Norman, Oklahoma, U.S.A. City 18 m. SSE of Oklahoma City. Trades in agric. produce. Pop. (1970c) 52,117.

Normandy, France. Region of N France bounded N by the English Channel and extending W to the W coast of the Cherbourg peninsula, E beyond the Béthune R. to inc. the Seine Inférieure dept. Other depts. inc. Manche, Orne, Calvados, Eure. Drained by the lower Seine, Béthune and Orne Rs. Fertile agric. area. The chief industry is textile milling. Chief cities Rouen, Le Havre, Cherbourg, Caen, Dieppe.

Normanton, West Yorkshire, England. Town 3 m. ENE of Wakefield. Industries inc. coalmining and railway engineering. Pop. (1973e) 17,350.

Norrbotten, Sweden. County of Swedish Lappland bounded N and NW by Norway, NE and E by Finland, SE by the Gulf of Bothnia. Area, 40,750 sq. m. Chief towns Luleå (cap.), Boden, Kiruna, Haparanda, Pitea. About half is N of the Arctic Circle. Fertile lowland (E) rises to mountains (W) with Kebriekaise at 6,965 ft. Numerous Rs. and large Ls. Main occupations are lumbering, sawmilling and iron mining. Pop. (1972e) 180,381.

Norristown, Pennsylvania, U.S.A. Town sit. 15 m. NW of Philadelphia on the Schuylkill R. Manu. inc. textiles, metal goods, plastics, drugs, furniture and food products. Pop. (1970c) 38,169.

Norrköping, Östergötland, Sweden. Port in the SE sit. on the Motala R. near its confluence with the Bråvik, a branch of the Baltic Sea. Industries inc. shipbuilding, paper, textile and cotton milling. Wood pulp and paper are exported. Pop. (1971e) 116,209.

Nortälge, Stockholm, Sweden. Town 40 m. NE of Stockholm at the head of Nortälge Bay on the Baltic Sea. Health resort with industries inc. manu. aircraft, timber products. Pop. (1972e) 38,823.

Norte de Santander, Colombia. Dept. of N Colombia bounded E by Venezuela across the Táchira R. Area, 8,297 sq. m. Chief towns Cúcuta (cap.), Pamplona, Ocaña. Maracaibo lowlands rise to the Cordillera Central which occupies most of the area; the climate varies according to altitude. Agric. area around Cúcuta produces coffee, cacao, sugar cane, tobacco, cotton, maize. Minerals inc. petroleum, coal, kaolin, sulphur, gypsum, iron, copper, lead, tin. Forests are commercially valuable. Pop. (1974e) 679,500.

Northallerton, North Yorkshire, England. Town in the NE. Industries inc. tanning and flour milling. It has a 12th-cent. church with a Perpendicular tower. Pop. (1973e) 9,070.

North America. Northern continent of the W Hemisphere connected to South America by the Isthmus of Panama. Bounded SE by the Caribbean, E by the Atlantic Ocean, N by the Arctic Ocean and its numerous inlets, W by the Pacific Ocean. Area of the mainland and offshore islands inc. Central America, *c.* 8·4m. sq. m. Divided politically between Canada, U.S.A., Mexico, Guatemala, British Honduras, Honduras, Nicaragua, El Salvador, Costa Rica and Panama. Separated (NW) from the NE tip of Asia (Cape Dezhnev, U.S.S.R.) by the 55 m. Bering Strait, and from Greenland (NE) by Baffin Bay. Mountains extend N to S down the W coast with the Rocky mountains running

parallel inland, from the Arctic Ocean to N Mexico. The coastal and Rocky ranges are separated by the plateaux of the Yukon, the Columbia and Colorado plateaux and the Great Basin of w U.S.A. In Mexico the Sierra Madre ranges continue S to join the Central American highlands. The Rockies form the continental divide: to the E are the Great Plains of Canada and the U.S.A. extending from central Saskatoon to the Gulf of Mexico at 500–1,000 ft. a.s.l. Major Rs. draining the lowlands are the Saskatchewan, Nelson and Red Rs. (N) into Hudson Bay, the St. Lawrence to the Atlantic, and the Missouri-Mississippi system into the Gulf of Mexico. Lowland continues down the E coast of Mexico and central America and is drained into the Caribbean. The highlands of the E continent are lower than the W ranges. They extend from the Laurentian mountains, Canada, through the Adirondack and Appalachian ranges of the E U.S.A., with sandy plain between the foothills and the Atlantic. Exceptionally long navigable Rs. provide access to the centre of the continent *via* the St. Lawrence Seaway and the Great Lakes on the U.S./Canadian border, the Mississippi and Ohio R. systems. Widely varying climate.

Northampton, Northamptonshire, England. Town in the S Midlands sit. on the R. Nene. The principal industry is the manu. of footwear. Other manu. inc. shoe machinery, leather goods and motor-car accessories. One of the four round churches in England is sit. here Pop. (1973E) 128,290.

Northampton, Massachusetts, U.S.A. City sit. 64 m. W of Boston on the Connecticut R. Manu. cutlery, brushes and hosiery. Pop. (1970C) 29,664.

Northamptonshire, England. Under 1974 re-organization the county consists of the districts of Corby, Kettering, East Northamptonshire, Daventry, Northampton, Wellingborough and South Northamptonshire. Bounded in N by Leicestershire, E by Cambridgeshire and Bedfordshire, S by Buckinghamshire and Oxfordshire and W by Warwickshire. County town, Northampton. Drained by the Rs. Welland and Nene (to the Wash). Iron is mined but the most important industry is agric. particularly wheat. Pop. (1973E) 487,930.

North Berwick, East Lothian, Scotland. Lothian region. Port and resort sit. 19 m. ENE of Edinburgh on the S shore of the Firth of Forth. Pop. (1973E) 4,317.

North Beveland, Zeeland, Netherlands. An island sit. in the Scheldt estuary. Area, 35 sq. m. (91 sq. km.). Crops inc. wheat and sugar-beet.

North Borneo *see* **Sabah**

North Cape, Finnmark, Norway. A headland sit. on the island of Magerøy in the extreme N.

North Carolina, U.S.A. State of E U.S.A. bounded E by the Atlantic, N by Virginia, W by Tennessee, S by Georgia and Carolina. Area, 52,712 sq. m. (135,524 sq. km.). Chief cities Raleigh (cap.), Charlotte, Greensboro, Winston-Salem, Durham. Coastal plain rises slowly through a hilly area to the Appalachian ridges (W). Drained to the Atlantic by the Catawba, Yadkin, Tar, Roanoke, Neuse and Cape Fear Rs.; into the Gulf of Mex. by the Hiwassee, Little Tennessee, French Broad and Watauga Rs. Humid subtropical climate. Farmland covers 16m. acres; the main crop is tobacco, also maize, cotton, peanuts, soybeans, cereals, fruit. Dairy and poultry farming are important. The forests produce valuable timber and cover *c.* 66% of the land area. Lumbering and associated manu. is a major industry, tog. with cotton textile milling. Other industries inc. manu. tobacco products, electrical machinery, furniture and bricks. Pop. (1970C) 5,082,059.

North Dakota, U.S.A. State of NW U.S.A. bounded N by Canada, W by Montana, S by South Dakota, E by

Minnesota. Area, 69,273 sq. m. (179,417 sq. km.). Chief cities Bismarck (cap.), Fargo, Grand Forks, Minot. Land rises gently from the valley of the Red R. of the North (E) across prairies at 1,300–1,600 ft. to the Missouri Plateau and Rocky Mountains (W), highest point Black Butte (SW), 3,468 ft. a.s.l. Drained by the Missouri R., its trib. the James R. and the Sheyenne R., trib. of the Red R. Farmland covers 42m. acres, mainly arable. Chief cash crops are wheat, barley and flaxseed. Beef cattle are grazed (W). Farming is no longer the main occupation; there are more people employed in trade and govt. Minerals inc. petroleum, natural gas, lignite. The main industries are processing food products and manu. machinery, electrical goods, bricks and tiles. Pop. (1970C) 717,761.

North Downs *see* **Downs**

North East Frontier Agency (India) *see* **Arunachal Pradesh**

Northern Ireland, United Kingdom. The 6 counties of NE Ireland forming part of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. Area, 5,238 sq. m. Chief cities Belfast (cap.), Londonderry. The 6 counties are: Antrim, Armagh, Down, Fermanagh, Londonderry, Tyrone. Often called Ulster, the N province of anc. Ireland in which it lies. Mainly plateau with hills around it and an indented coastline. Agric., dairying and stock farming area. Industries inc. textiles, esp. linen, shipbuilding and engineering in Belfast. Chief exports dairy products. Pop. (1971C) 1,536,065.

Northern Rhodesia *see* **Zambia**

Northern Territory, Australia. Territory bounded N by the Timor and Arafura Seas, S by South Australia, NE by the Gulf of Carpentaria, E by Queensland, W by Western Australia. Area, 520,280 sq. m. (1,346,000 sq. km.). Chief towns Darwin (cap.), Alice Springs. Desert (SE) giving way to grassy plains which rise to the Macdonnel Range (SW) and the Barkly Tableland (E). The aboriginal reserve of Arnhemland is NE, and there are about 15 smaller reserves. Tropical climate with rains November–April, monsoons December–January. The most important products are minerals; bauxite in Arnhemland, iron ore at Francis Creek, copper at Tennant Creek, uranium in the Alligator Rs. district, also manganese, gold, bismuth, petroleum. The main occupations apart from mining are beef cattle farming, with some lumbering and fishing. Pop. (1973E) 95,600.

North Esk River *see* **Esk River, North**

Northfleet, Kent, England. Town 9 m. NW of Chatham on the R. Thames. Manu. paper, chemicals, cables and cement. Pop. (1973E) 27,150.

North Foreland, Kent, England. A chalk headland just N of Ramsgate.

North Holland *see* **Noord-Holland**

North Island, New Zealand. Smaller of the 2 main islands separated from South Island by Cook Strait. Area, 44,281 sq. m. (114,688 sq. km.). Chief cities Auckland, Wellington. Mountain chains rise to volcanoes of up to 9,175 ft. and descend again to fertile coastal plains. Drained by the Waikato R. Mainly a dairy farming area. Minerals inc. coal, gold. Pop. (1973E) 1,547,270.

North Korea *see* **Korea, North**

North Little Rock, Arkansas, U.S.A. City sit. on the Arkansas R. opposite Little Rock. Industries inc. railway engineering, sawmilling and cottonseed-oil processing. Pop. (1970C) 60,040.

North Miami, Florida, U.S.A. City 7 m. N of Miami. Mainly residential. Pop. (1970C), 34,767.

North Ossetian Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic, U.S.S.R. Part of

Russian Soviet Federal Socialist Republic. Area, 3,088 sq. m. (7,980 sq. km.). In 1924 constituted as an Autonomous Region and 1936 as an Autonomous Rep. Cap. Ordzhonikidze, sit. 350 m. SE of Rostov. Chief industries are nonferrous metals (mining and metallurgy), maize-processing, timber and woodworking, textiles, building materials, distilleries and food processing; also varied agric. Pop. (1972E) 570,000.

North Platte River, U.S.A. Rises in Park Range, N Colorado, and flows 680 m. N past Casper, Wyoming, then E and SE into Nebraska to North Platte City where it joins the South Platte R. to form the Platte R. Main tribs. the Sweetwater, Medicine Bow and Laramie Rs. Used for power and irrigation in SE Wyoming and W Nebraska.

North Rhine-Westphalia, West Germany. A *Land* comprising the former province of Westphalia, the districts of Aachen, Cologne and Düsseldorf, and Lippe. Area, 13,148 sq. m. (34,054 sq. km.). A very industrialized region producing coal, iron and steel, and textiles. Cap. Düsseldorf. Pop. (1972E) 17,192,897.

North Sea, North Europe. Shallow arm of the Atlantic Ocean extending 600 m. N to S between Britain (W) and Norway, Denmark, West Germany and the Netherlands. Linked with the Atlantic by the English Channel, which it joins off Belgium, and the straits between the Orkney and Shetland Islands, off N Scotland. Merges N with the Norwegian Sea. Linked with the Baltic Sea by the Skagerrak and Kattegat straits and the Kiel canal. Width 400 m., average depth 180 ft. Area, *c.* 200,000 sq. m. Valuable for cod and herring fisheries and sub-marine oil and gas deposits. Chief ports Rotterdam, Hamburg, Bremen, Antwerp, London.

North Tonawanda, New York, U.S.A. Port 10 m. N of Buffalo sit. at the confluence of the Niagara R. and the State Barge Canal. Its principal industry is timber. Other manu. inc. iron and metal goods, paper, plastics and chemicals. Pop. (1970c) 36,012.

North Tyneside, England. Metropolitan district of Tyne and Wear. Pop. (1974E) 205,900.

North Uist *see* **Uist, North and South**

Northumberland, England. Under 1974 re-organization the county consists of the districts of Berwick-upon-Tweed, Alnwick, Tynedale, Castle Morpeth, Wansbeck and Blyth Valley. The most N county in England bounded in N by Scotland, W by Cumbria, S by Durham and E by North Sea. Area, 2,018 sq. m. (5,227 sq. km.). Chief towns, Newcastle, Tynemouth, Wallsend, Blyth, Berwick-on-Tweed and Morpeth. Shores are generally low. Off the coast lie Holy Isle, Farne Islands and Coquet Island. Inland it is mainly rugged and broken with undulating hills and moors rising to the Cheviot Hills (highest point, Cheviot at 2,476 ft. a.s.l.). Drained by the Rs. Tweed, Till, Aln, Coquet, Wansbeck, Blyth and Tyne. Important sheep-rearing county. Cattle also raised. Crops include barley and oats. It is a county of great industrial importance and the R. Tyne is centre of manu. which include shipbuilding, ironworks, chemicals, glass, machine tools. Pop. (1973E) 789,820.

North Vietnam *see* **Vietnam, North**

North Walsham, Norfolk, England. Town 14 m. NNE of Norwich. Lord Nelson attended school here. Pop. (1973E) 6,780.

Northwest Passage, Canada. Sea passage through the Arctic Arch. between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans. Three possible routes connected by numerous N to S straits, all subject to ice and severe weather. The most N route is from N Baffin Bay through Jones Sound, Norwegian Bay, Belcher Channel, Hazen Strait and Ballantyne Strait to the Beaufort Sea. The most S route is through Davis Strait, Hudson Strait, Foxe Channel, Foxe Basin, Fury and Hecla Strait, the Gulf of Boothia,

Prince Regent Inlet, Bellot Strait, Franklin Strait, Victoria Strait, Queen Maud Gulf, Dease Strait, Coronation Gulf, Dolphin and Union Strait, Amundsen Gulf, Beaufort Sea.

Northwest Territories, Canada. Canadian territory bounded S by Lat. 60° N, W by Yukon, E by Hudson Bay and the Atlantic, N by the Arctic Ocean, and inc. the islands of the Arctic Arch. Area, 1,304,903 sq. m. (3,796,988 sq. km.). Chief towns Yellowknife (cap.), Inuvik, Hay R., Fort Smith, Frobisher Bay. Desolate and underdeveloped except for mining, lumbering, fishing and trapping. The Rockies extend N through the W beyond the Great Slave and the Great Bear Ls.; the centre is barren plain rising again to plateau NE of Hudson Bay. There are numerous Ls. and forests of conifers, birch and poplar. The Indian and Eskimo pop. live by trapping, fishing. Minerals inc. gold, silver, lead, zinc, copper and oil. Mining, oil refining and fish processing are the main industries. Pop. (1971C) 34,807.

Northwich, Cheshire, England. Town 16 m. ENE of Chester sit. at the confluence of the Rs. Weaver and Dane. The principal industry is the manu. of chemicals, the works being one of the largest in the world. Salt is also produced. Pop. (1973E) 17,710.

Northwood *see* **Ruislip-Northwood**

North Yorkshire, England. The largest county in England and Wales and is over 2m. acres. Under 1974 re-organization the county consists of the districts of Richmondshire, Hambleton, Rydale, Scarborough, Craven, Harrogate, York and Selby. Pop. (1973E) 644,830.

Norton-Radstock, Avon, England. Town 8 m. SW of Bath in a former coalmining area. Manu. inc. footwear and packaging. Pop. (1973E) 7,155.

Norwalk, Connecticut, U.S.A. City sit. 32 m. SW of New Haven on Long Island Sound. Manu. inc. textiles, hats, clothing, rubber and glass products, plastics and paper. Pop. (1970C) 79,113

Norway, Scandinavia. Kingdom bounded N by the Arctic Ocean, NW and W by the Norwegian Sea, SW by the North Sea, S by the Skagerrak Strait and E by Sweden, Finland and the U.S.S.R. Area, 125,182 sq. m. (323,886 sq. km.). By the Treaty of 1814 Norway was ceded to the King of Sweden by the King of Denmark, but the Norwegian people declared themselves independent and elected Prince Christian Frederik of Denmark as their king. The foreign Powers refused to recognize this election, and a convention proclaimed the independence of Norway in a personal union with Sweden in 1814. This was followed in Nov. by the election of Karl XIII (II) as King of Norway. Norway declared this union dissolved in 1905, and Sweden agreed to the repeal of the union in 1905. The throne was offered to a prince of the reigning house of Sweden, who declined. After a plebiscite, Prince Carl of Denmark was formally elected King in 1905, and took the name of Haakon VII. Chief cities Oslo (cap.), Bergen, Trondheim, Stavanger. Mountainous and mainly unsuitable for crops, but with extensive pasture for sheep, dairy and beef cattle, and goats. Narrow strips of arable land in valleys or L. shores yield cereals, hay and potatoes. Minerals inc. iron ore, copper and pyrites. The most valuable natural resources are timber and fish. Productive forest covers *c.* 64,800 sq. km., 81% of it conifer trees providing the raw material for the paper industry. The fishing industry is based mainly on cod, mackerel, coalfish, herring, haddock, prawns, whale. Industries are mainly powered by hydroelectricity. The chief industries are pulp and paper making, fish processing, chemicals, manu. basic metals, machinery, transport equipment. Pop. (1973E) 3,948, 235.

Norwich, Norfolk, England. City 100 m. NE of London on the Wensum R. Cathedral city with many medieval buildings. Agric. market town with industries inc. manu. shoes and other

leather goods, silk, agric. equipment, machinery, confectionery. Pop. (1973E) 120,210.

Norwich, Connecticut, U.S.A. City sit. 48 m. NNE of New Haven on the R. Thames. Manu. inc. aircraft parts, textiles, paper and leather goods, clothing, chemicals, cutlery and thermos flasks. Pop. (1970C) 41,433.

Norwood, Ohio, U.S.A. City forming a suburb of Cincinnatti, but administered separately. Industries inc. manu. vehicles, machinery, electrical goods, aircraft parts, metal products, furniture, railway equipment. Pop. (1970C) 30,420.

Nossi-Bé, Madagascar. A volcanic island 8 m. off the NW coast. Area, 130 sq. m. (337 sq. km.). The chief town and port is Hellville. Crops inc. rice, maize, sugar, coffee and bananas.

Nottingham, Nottinghamshire, England. City 110 m. NNW of Lond. on the Trent R. Industries inc. textiles, manu. tobacco products, lace, leather and leather goods, hosiery, pharmaceuticals, electrical equipment. Formerly the centre of anc. Sherwood Forest with important historical associations. There is a university and a Roman Catholic cathedral. Famous for its 1,000-year-old Goose Fair held in September each year. Pop. (1973E) 294,000.

Nottinghamshire, England. Under 1974 re-organization the county consists of the districts of Bassetlaw, Mansfield, Newark, Ashfield, Broxtowe, Nottingham, Gedling and Rushcliffe. Midland county sit. in the R. Trent basin. Bounded in the N by South Yorkshire and Humberside, in E by Lincolnshire, in S by Leicestershire and W by Derbyshire. Agric. is important and it is an arable area. Nottinghamshire contains some of the most important coalfields in Britain and other minerals include gypsum and limestone. Chemicals and knitwear are manu. Trad. associated with Robin Hood. Pop. (1973E) 984,190.

Nouakchott, Mauritania. Cap. of Mauritania, 250 m. NNE of Dakar, Senegal, sit. near the Atlantic coast. A commercial centre on caravan routes, trading in grain and gums. Pop. (1972E) 70,000.

Nouméa, New Caledonia. Cap. and port sit. on the SW coast. Nickel, chrome, iron and manganese ores are exported. Pop. (1969E) 50,490.

Nouvelle Amsterdam, Southern and Antarctic Territories. A volcanic island sit. in the Indian Ocean at 37°S lat., 70E° long. Area, 23 sq. m. (60 sq. km.).

Nova Goa *see* **Panjim**

Nova Lisboa, Benguela, Antoga. Town 150 m. E of Lobito on the Bié Plateau, at 5,560 ft. District cap. Industries inc. railway repair shops, processing agric. produce. Trade and distribution centre, handling maize, wheat, rice, fruit, hides and skins. Pop. 18,000.

Novara, Piemonte, Italy. Cap. of province of same name in the NW. Industries inc. rice milling, map making and printing and the manu. of chemicals and textiles. Pop. (1971C) 100,563.

Nova Scotia, Canada. Province of E Canada occupying a peninsula and island off the SE coast of New Brunswick. Bounded W by the Bay of Fundy, S and E by the Atlantic, NE by Cabot Strait and N by the Gulf of St. Lawrence. Area, 21,425 sq. m. (55,000 sq. km.). Chief cities Halifax (cap.), Dartmouth, Sydney. Deeply indented coastline with numerous inlets, chiefly the Minas Basin, (W) and Bras d'Or L. which almost cuts Cape Breton Island (NE) in two. About 15,500 sq. m. are forested with conifers, birch, oak, maple, poplar, ash. The main types of farming are dairying, poultry and stock farming, with some fruit growing. Minerals inc. coal, gypsum, salt, sand and gravel. The main industries are fish and other food processing, manu. transport equipment, lumbering, sawmilling,

pulp and paper making. Pop. (1971c) 788,960.

Novaya Zemlya, Russian Soviet Federal Socialist Republic, U.S.S.R. An arctic land mass sit. between the Barents Sea and the Kara Sea, consisting of two main islands separated by the narrow strait of Matochkin Shar. Fishing, sealing and hunting are the main occupations.

Novgorod, Russian Soviet Federal Socialist Republic, U.S.S.R. Cap. of Novgorod region sit. 105 m. SSE of Leningrad on the Volkhou R. Industries inc. sawmilling, brewing, flour milling, and the manu. of footwear and clothing.

Novi Sad, Vojvodina, Yugoslavia. Cap. of federal unit and port 45 m. NW of Belgrade sit. on the Danube R. Manu. inc. agric. machinery, electrical equipment, textiles and pottery. Pop. (1971c) 141,712.

Novocherkassk, Russian Soviet Federal Socialist Republic, U.S.S.R. Town 20 m. ENE of Rostov. Manu. inc. locomotives, machinery, machine tools, mining equipment and textiles. Trades in timber, grain and wine. Pop. (1974E) 178,000.

Novokuznetsk, Russian Soviet Federal Socialist Republic, U.S.S.R. Town sit. 115 m. SSE of Kemerovo on the Tom R. An important transportation and industrial centre with one of the largest iron and steel works in the world. Manu. inc. locomotives, machinery, metal and aluminium products, chemicals and cement. Pop. (1974E) 519,000.

Novomoskovsk, Russian Soviet Federal Socialist Republic, U.S.S.R. Town 120 m. SSE of Moscow. The centre of a lignite mining district with manu. of chemicals and machinery. Pop. (1974E) 143,000.

Novorossiisk, Russian Soviet Federal Socialist Republic, U.S.S.R. Port sit. on the NE shore of the Black Sea. An important centre of the cement industry possibly the largest in the U.S.S.R. Other manu. inc. agric. machinery, bicycles and machine tools. Cement, petroleum and grain are exported. Pop. (1974E) 143,000.

Novoshakhtinsk, Russian Soviet Federal Socialist Republic, U.S.S.R. Town 32 m. NNE of Rostov. The principal industry is anthracite mining. Pop. (1974E) 101,000.

Novosibirsk, Russian Soviet Federal Socialist Republic, U.S.S.R. Cap. of the Novosibirsk region sit. on the Ob R. An important industrial centre and the largest town in Siberia. Industries inc. sawmilling, flour milling, brewing, and the manu. of lorries, bicycles, agric. and mining machinery, machine tools, and textiles. Trades in grain, meat and dairy produce. Pop. (1974E) 1,243,000.

Novo Troitsk, Russian Soviet Federal Socialist Republic, U.S.S.R. Town 10 m. W of Orsk in the Orsk-Khalilovo industrial centre on the Ural R. The main industry is manu. steel, also mining nickel, cobalt, chromium.

Novozybkov, Russian Soviet Federal Socialist Republic, U.S.S.R. Town 110 m. SW of Bryansk. The main industry is manu. matches; also manu. machinery, footwear, hemp products.

Novy Bohumin, Moravia, Czechoslovakia. Town 6 m. NNE of Ostrava on the Oder R. where it forms the Polish frontier. Industrial centre with iron and steel works, chemical plants and oil refinery. Main products pig-iron, steel, pipes, cables and wires, soap, candles, pharmaceutical goods and chemical products.

Nowa Huta, Kraków, Poland. Town sit. 6 m. E of Kraków on the Vistula R. It is an important steel centre with associated industries. Pop. 55,000.

Nowgong, Assam, India. Town 190 m. SW of Sadiya. Trades in rice and tea.

Nowra, New South Wales, Australia. Town 75 m. SSW of Sydney on the Shoalhaven R. Railway terminus and tourist centre.

Nowy Dwor Mazowiecki, Warszawa, Poland. Town 18 m. NW of Warsaw on the Vistula R. Navy base and R. port. Industries inc. brewing, sawmilling, flour milling; manu. soaps and earthenware.

Nowy Sącz, Kraków, Poland. Town 45 m. SE of Kraków sit. in the Dunajec R. valley. Industries inc. railway engineering, and the manu. of agric. implements, chemicals and textiles. Pop. 40,000.

Noya, La Coruña, Spain. Town 18 m. WSW of Santiago on the Atlantic coast. Main industries fishing, boatbuilding, tanning, lace making, sawmilling.

Noyon, Oise, France. Town 14 m. NE of Compiègne. Trading centre for agric. produce; industries inc. manu. cattle feed, timber products. Noted as the scene of Charlemagne's coronation as king of the Franks, 768 A.D. Birthplace of John Calvin.

Nuatja, Togo. Village 55 m. N of Lomé. Centre of a farming area producing cacao, palms. The main industry is cotton ginning.

Nubian Desert, Sudan. Sit. in the NE between the Red Sea and the Nile Valley, it consists mainly of a sandstone plateau.

Nuble, Chile. Province of S central Chile, bounded E by the Andes, W by the Pacific. Area, 5,487 sq. m. (14,211 sq. km). Cap. Chillán. Sit. in the central valley, fertile and with a temperate climate. Main occupations farming, lumbering. Main products cereals, fruit, vines, vegetables, sheep and cattle. Pop. (1972E) 351,277.

Nueva Esparta, Venezuela. Off-shore state comprising Margarita Coche and smaller islands off NE Venezuela. Area, 444 sq. m. (1,150 sq. km.). Chief towns La Asunción, Porlamar. Margarita is horse-shoe shaped, mountainous with rough grazing (W), fertile agric. and resort area (E). Agric. yields sugar, cotton, tobacco, maize, coconuts. Industries inc. pearl fishing, deep-sea fishing, mining (magnesite), fish canning. Pop. (1971C) 118,830.

Nueva Rosita, Coahuila, Mexico. Town 170 m. NW of Monterrey in the Sabinas coalfield. Mining centre with **zinc** smelting and manu. zinc **sulphate,** sulphuric acid.

Nueva San Salvador *see* **Santa Tecla**

Nueva Segovia, Nicaragua. Dept. of NW Nicaragua bounded SE by the Coco R., N by Honduras. Area, 1,595 sq. m. (4,131 sq. km.). Chief towns Ocotal (cap.), El Jicaro. Rises NW to the Dipilto and Jalapa ranges. Farming area, producing tobacco, sugar-cane, coffee, livestock in higher ground, cacao, maize and vegetables in the lowlands. Minerals inc. gold and silver at El Jicaro. Pop. (1963C) 45,323.

Nuevo Laredo, Tamaulipas, Mexico. Sit. on the Rio Grande opposite Laredo, U.S.A. It is an important entry point into Mex. Manu. inc. textiles. Trades in agric. produce. Pop. (1970C) 150,900.

Nuevo León, Mexico. State in the NE bordering on the U.S.A. Area, 24,925 sq. m. (64,555 sq. km.). Mountainous in the W but mainly flat in the E and agric. is possible with irrigation. Crops produced inc. cereals, sugar-cane, fruit and cotton; cattle raising is important. There are considerable deposits of gold, silver, lead, copper, phosphates and manganese. Cap. Monterrey. Pop. (1970C) 1,694,689.

Nuguria Islands, New Guinea, Australia. Island group 135 m. E of New Ireland in the Bismarck Arch. Area, 2 sq. m., consisting of *c.* 50 islets on two atolls. The main product is coconuts.

Nui, Gilbert and Ellice Islands, West Pacific. Atoll of the N Ellice group. Area, 500 acres. The main product is copra.

Nukha, Azerbaijan Soviet Socialist Republic, U.S.S.R. Town 150 m. WNW of Baku. Centre of the silk industry. Pop. (1970E) 74,000.

Nuku'alofa, Tongatabu, Tonga. Town on N Tongatabu. Cap. and seat of royal palace. Port exporting copra, bananas.

Nukufetau, Gilbert and Ellice Islands, West Pacific. Atoll of the central Ellice group. Area, 1 sq m., consisting of numerous islets on a 24 m. reef. Airfield.

Nukuhiva, Marquesas Islands, South Pacific. Island 70 m. N of Hiva Oa. Area, 46 sq. m. Chief town Taiohae. Fertile, with wooded hills rising to 4,000 ft. Main products copra, fruit.

Nukumanu, Solomon Islands, South Pacific. Atoll 250 m. ENE of Bougainville, consisting of *c.* 40 islets on 11 m. reef.

Nukunonu, Tokelau, South Pacific. Atoll 35 m. WNW of Fakaofo. Area, 1,370 acres, consisting of 24 islets. The main product is copra.

Nukus, Kara-Kalpak Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic, U.S.S.R. Cap. of Kara-Kalpak sit. 500 m. WNW of Tashkent at the head of the Amu Darya R. delta. Manu. inc. cotton and food products, footwear and furniture. Pop. (1970E) 74,000.

Nullarbor Plain, South Australia/Western Australia, Australia. A treeless and riverless area sit. between the Great Victoria Desert and the Great Australian Bight.

Nuneaton, Warwickshire, England. Town sit. 8 m. NNE of Coventry on the R. Anker. Industries inc. coal-mining, brick-making and the manu. of textiles, cardboard boxes and sanitary pipes. Pop. (1973E) 69,210.

Nuremberg, Bavaria, West Germany. Town in the SE sit. on the Pegnitz R. Manu. inc. machinery, electrical and office equipment, precision instruments and esp. toys. Pop. (1972E) 514,976.

Nusa Tenggara, Indonesia. Otherwise called the Lesser Sunda Islands; arch. extending E of Java and forming a province of Indonesia. Chief islands are Bali, Lombok, Sumbawa, Sumba, Flores, the Solor and Alor islands, Timor. Mountainous. The main occupation is farming with some fishing. Main products copra, hides, tobacco, rice, timber. Pop. (1971C) 4,759,000.

Nutley, New Jersey, U.S.A. Town 7 m. N of Newark. Mainly residential. Manu. inc. textiles, chemicals and paper. Pop. (1970C) 32,099.

Ny-Ålesund, Svalbard, Norway. Village 70 m. NW of Longyear City on the S shore of King's Bay. Coal-mining settlement and port.

Nyamlagiria, Zaïre. Active volcano at 10,000 ft. 15 m. NE of Sake and N of L. Kivu.

Nyanza, Kenya. Province of W Kenya bounded W by L. Victoria, S by Tanzania. Area, 11,240 sq. m. (29,112 sq. km.). Chief towns Kisumu, Londiani, Kisii. Mainly plateau descending towards L. Victoria. Farming area with L. fisheries, and some gold mining. Pop. (1969C) 2,115,800.

Nyasa, Lake *see* **Malawi Lake**

Nyasaland *see* **Malawi**

Nyíregyháza, Szabolcs-Szatmár, Hungary. Cap. of county 102 m. WNW of Budapest. The centre of an agric. district noted for potatoes and tobacco. Manu. inc. soap, furniture and cement. Pop. (1970E) 71,000.

Nyköping, Södermanland, Sweden. Cap. of county and port in the SE sit. on the Baltic Sea. Manu. inc. machinery and textiles. Timber,

wood-pulp, iron and zinc ores are exported. Pop (1971E) 47,236.

Nyland, Finland. County of s Finland. Area, 4,076 sq. m. (10,557 sq. km.). Chief cities Helsinki, Borga, Lovisa, Ekenas, Hango. Low-lying, well wooded. Main occupations lumbering, quarrying, farming. Industries inc. sawmilling, paper making, wood working, textiles, metalworking; manu. glass, cement, machinery, fishing. Pop. (1972E) 1,044, 953.

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Oahu, Hawaii. Island of the Hawaiian group NW of Molokai across the Kaiwi Channel and SE of Kauai across the Kauai Channel. Area, 589 sq. m. (1,526 sq. km.). Chief towns Honolulu (Hawaiian cap.), Waipahu, Wahiawa, Kaneohe, Kailua Lanikai. Mountains (not volcanoes) rise to Kaala, 4,046 ft. with fertile valleys. The most developed and commercially important island. Army and navy bases, esp. at Pearl Harbor. Industries inc. sugar planting and processing, pineapple growing, tourism.

Oakengates, Salop, England. Town 4 m. E of Wellington in a coalmining area, with steel mills. Pop. (1973E) 17,340.

Oakham, Leicestershire, England. Town 17 m. E of Leicester. Manu. footwear and hosiery. Pop. (1973E) 7,280.

Oakland, California, U.S.A. City sit. on the mainland side of San Francisco Bay. Manu. cars and lorries, electronic and office equipment, metal products, chemicals, food products and paint. Pop. (1970C) 361,561.

Oak Park, Illinois, U.S.A. Village sit. to the W of Chicago. Mainly residential with some light industry. Pop. (1970C) 62,511.

Oak Ridge, Tennessee, U.S.A. Town 17 m. WNW of Knoxville. The Oak Ridge National Laboratory is sit. here and two uranium-processing plants. Pop. (1970C) 28,319.

Oamaru, South Island, New Zealand. Port sit. on the E coast. Industries inc. engineering, sawmilling and flour milling. Grain, flour and limestone are exported. Pop. (1973E) 13,050.

Oasis, Sahara, Algeria. District of S Algeria bounded E by the Fezzan, S by Mali and Niger. Area, 411,776 sq. m. Chief town Ouargla. Desert, rising to peripheral mountains and plateau E and W. The main oases are at Ouargla, In-Salah, Aoulef, Tamanrasset, Silet. Crossed N to S by the trans-Saharan motor road from Touggourt to Zinder (Niger). Pop. 500,000.

Oaxaco, Mexico. (i) State in the S bordering the Pacific Ocean. Area, 36,820 sq. m. (95,364 sq. km.). Very mountainous with the Sierra Madre del Sur stretching W to E, the highest peak being Zempoaltépetl, 11,145 ft. a.s.l. Mainly agric. esp. in the fertile valleys. Crops inc. cereals, rice, coffee, sugar, cotton, tobacco, fruit and rubber. There are large mineral deposits. Pop. (1970C) 2,015,424. (ii) Cap. of state of same name sit. near the Atoyac R. at the foot of San Felipe de Agua, and 117 m. NW of Salina Cruz. Industries inc. food processing, textile manu. and Indian handicrafts esp. leather goods and pottery.

Oban, Argyllshire, Scotland. Strathclyde region. Resort sit. on Oban Bay, an inlet of the Firth of Lorne. Manu. tweeds and whisky. Pop. (1973E) 6,515.

Obeid, El, Kordofan, Sudan. Cap. of province in central Sudan. Trades in cattle, cereals and gum arabic. Pop. (1971E) 76,420.

Oberammergau, Bavaria, West Germany. Village sit. 45 m. SSW of Munich on the Ammer R. Noted for its Passion Play, performed every

10 years. It is also a centre of wood carving.

Oberhausen, North Rhine-Westphalia, West Germany. Town sit. 18 m. NE of Düsseldorf on the Rhine-Herne Canal. A coalmining centre with industries inc. oil refining, iron and steel works, zinc smelting, and the manu. of chemicals, glass and soap. Pop. (1970E) 246,199.

Ob River, U.S.S.R. Formed SW of Bisk, Altai Territory, by the union of the Biya and Katun Rs. Flows 2,113 m. through W Siberia, first NW past Kamen and Novosibirsk into swampy forests and on to Narym, then E past Surgut to receive the Irtysh R. near Khanty-Mansisk, then N dividing into numerous arms and entering Ob Bay on the Kara Sea 75 m. ENE of Salekhard. Frozen for 6 months of the year, but is otherwise an important trade route. Main tribs. the Irtysh, Tom, Chulym, Ket, Vakh, Kazam, Vasyugan, Konda and N Sosva Rs. Navigable throughout. With the Irtysh it forms a 3,230 m. waterway.

Obuasi, Ashanti, Ghana. Town 33 m. S of Kumasi. Important gold mining centre on the Kumasi railway. Pop. (1970C) 40,001.

Obwalden, Switzerland. Half-canton comprising the W part of Unterwalden canton. Area, 190 sq. m. Cap. Sarnen. Inc. the commune of Engelberg which is separated from it by a strip of Nidwalden canton. Dairy farming area rising to the Alps (S). Industries inc. woodworking, tourism. Pop. (1973E) 26,200.

Oceania, Pacific. Collective name for the island groups of central, W and S Pacific, comprising 3 groups: Polynesia (French Polynesia, Tonga, Samoa, Hawaii, Ellice, Niue, Cook and Tokeau islands): Melanesia (New Caledonia, Solomon Islands, Fiji, New Hebrides): Micronesia (U.S. Trust Territories, Guam, Nauru, Gilbert Islands). The term also inc. Papua, New Guinea and the Bismarck Arch.

Ocean Island, Gilbert and Ellice Islands, West Pacific. Island 250 m. SW of Tarawa in the Gilbert group. Area, 2·2 sq. m. Phosphate island, with the central phosphate mass rising to *c.* 265 ft.

Oceanside, New York, U.S.A. Village 9 m. ESE of Jamaica, Long Island. Resort with some industries inc. manu. machinery, greetings cards. Pop. (1970C) 35,372.

Ochil Hills, Scotland. A range of hills stretching from Bridge of Allan, 7 m. N of Stirling, to the Firth of Tay. The highest peaks are Ben Cleuch, 2,363 ft. a.s.l., and King's Seat, 2,111 ft. a.s.l.

Ocotepeque, Honduras. Dept. of W Honduras bounded SW by Salvador, NW by Guatemala. Area, 859 sq. m. (2,225 sq. km.). Chief towns Nueva Ocotepeque (cap.), San Marcos. Mountainous, drained by the Lempa and Jicatuyo Rs. Agric. area producing cereals, maize, coffee, tobacco, rice, fruit. Main industries flour milling; manu. straw and tobacco products. Pop. (1973E) 63,300.

Oda, Eastern Province, Ghana. Town 45 m. NNW of Winneba. Diamond mining centre. Pop. (1970C) 40,740.

Odense, Fyns, Denmark. Cap. of county and port sit. on the Odense R. in the N of Fyn Island. Industries inc. shipbuilding, iron founding, sugar refining, and the manu. of machinery, textiles, glass and electrical equipment. Pop. (1970C) 137,288.

Odenwald, West Germany. Hilly district bounded S by the Neckar, E by the Tauber, N by the Main and W by the Rhine plain. Wooded hills rise to 2,054 ft. at Katzenbuckel. The W slopes have orchards and vines. Chief town, Michelstadt.

Oder River, Poland/Czechoslovakia. Rises 10 m. ENE of Olomouc in the Oder mountains, Czechoslovakia. Flows 563 m. generally NE past Novy

Bohumin into Poland, then NW past Raciborz, Kozle, Wroclaw and Glogow to Nowa Sol, W to Krosno Odrzanskie and on to the E Germ. border which it forms (N) for the rest of its course, passing Frankfurt to the W and Szczecin to drain into the Baltic by Szczecin lagoon. Paralleled from Kostrzyn onward by other arms, some channelled, which rejoin SE of Police and enter the lagoon by a canal. Linked by canal with the Havel R., the Spree R., the Upper Silesian industrial area around Katowice: also with the Vistula R. by various waterways. Extensively controlled by locks and artificial channels with reservoirs fed by tribs. of which the chief are the Lusatian and Glatzer Neisse, the Olza, Klodnica, Baryz, Warta, Ihna, Olawa, Katzbach and Bobrawa Rs. Used extensively for transport, esp. iron, coal and coke.

Odessa, Texas, U.S.A. City 300 m. WSW of Fort Worth. An important centre of the oil industry with oil refining and the manu. of oilfield equipment. Also manu. synthetic rubber, chemicals and carbon black. Pop. (1970C) 78,380.

Odessa, Ukraine, U.S.S.R. Cap. of the Odessa region and port sit. on the Black Sea. Industries inc. oil and sugar refining, engineering and the manu. of machine tools, agric. machinery, chemicals and bricks. Timber, grain, sugar and wool are exported. Pop. (1974E) 981,000.

Oeno, Pitcairn, South Pacific. Uninhabited islet off Pitcairn Island, forming part of Pitcairn Island district.

Offaly, Leinster, Irish Republic. An inland county bounded on the W by the Shannon R. and on the SE by the Slieve Bloom Mountains. Area, 771 sq. m. (1,997 sq. km.). Mainly flat and traversed by the Rs. Barrow, Brosna and Nore, and the Grand Canal. The chief crops are oats, barley, wheat, potatoes and turnips. Cattle and sheep are reared. County town, Tullamore. Pop. (1971C) 51,829.

Offa's Dyke, England/Wales. Eighth cent. earthwork built along the then border between the kingdom of Mercia and the Welsh principalities, extending from the mouth of the Dee R. (N) to the mouth of the Severn R. (S). Traces remain, mainly in Powys (Wales), Salop, Hereford and Worcester (England).

Offenbach, Hessen, West Germany. Town in S central W. Germ. sit. on the Main R. A centre of the leather industry with a leather museum. Also manu. machinery, chemicals and metal products. Pop. (1971E) 120,400.

Ofoten, Norway. Region surrounding Ofot Fjord, an inlet of Vest Fjord opposite Lofoten Islands. Chief town Narvik.

Ofu, American Samoa, South Pacific. Island of the Manua group *c.* 60 m. from Tutuila. Rises to 1,585 ft.

Ogaden, Harar, Ethiopia. Region of SE Ethiopia bounded E and S by Somalia. Arid plateau at 1,500–3,000 ft. watered by intermittent Rs. Nomadic farming is the main occupation.

Ogasawara Gunto *see* **Bonin Islands**

Ogbomosho, Nigeria. Town 130 m. NE of Lagos. The main occupation is cotton weaving. Pop. (1972E) 319,881.

Ogden, Utah, U.S.A. City in N central Utah. An industrial centre of an agric. district esp. concerned with livestock and meat packing. Manu. iron castings, cement and clothing. Pop. (1970C) 69,478.

Ogowe River, Gabon/Congo. Rises 5 m. S of Zanaga, Congo; flows 560 m. NW into Gabon, past Moanda and Lastoursville to join the Ivindo R., then W past Booué into a region of Ls. around Lambaréné and enters the Gulf of Guinea by a delta E and SE of Port Gentil. Navigable all the year to Lambaréné, seasonally to N'Djole.

Ogwr, Wales. District of Mid Glamorgan County. Pop. (1974E) 128,100.

O'Higgins, Chile. Province of central Chile. Area, 2,746 sq. m. (7,112 sq. km.). Cap. Rancagua. Rises (E) to the Andes beyond a fertile central valley drained by the Cachapoal R. Agric. area producing cereals, vegetables, fruit vines. Dairy farming is important. The main mineral is copper. El Teniente has important copper mines. Other industries inc. flour milling, dairying, wine making, lumbering. Pop. (1972E) 346,258.

Ohio, U.S.A. State of E central U.S.A. bounded N by Michigan and L. Erie, W by Indiana, S by Kentucky, SE by West Virginia, E by Pennsylvania. Area, 41,222 sq. m. (106,765 sq. km.). Chief cities Columbus (cap.), Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Akron, Dayton, Youngstown, Canton, Parma. Plateau in the E, a section of the Allegheny plateau at 900–1,400 ft. a.s.l., descending W to lowland plain. Drained by the Muskingum, Scioto and Great Miami Rs. to the Ohio R. and to L. Erie by the Maumel and Sandusky Rs. Continental climate. Farmland covers *c.* 17m. acres, producing cereals, soy beans vegetables, beef and dairy cattle, sheep, pigs and poultry. The most important mineral is coal from the E and SE Appalachian coalfield; also sand and gravel, limestone, natural gas, petroleum. The main industry is iron and steel, based on Can. ores shipped to the L. ports, also manu. metal products, vehicles, paper, clothing, chemicals, cement. electrical goods, foodstuffs, esp. meats. Pop. (1970C) 10,652,017.

Ohio River, U.S.A. Formed at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, by the confluence of the Allegheny and Monongahela Rs. Flows 980 m. NW to the Ohio boundary, where it turns generally SW forming the boundaries of several states, West Virginia, Kentucky to E and S; Ohio, Indiana, Illinois to W and N, before joining the Mississippi at Cairo, Illinois. Main tribs. the Beaver, Muskingum, Hocking, Scioto, Miami, Wabash, Kentucky, Green, Cumberland and Tennessee Rs. Used to transport coal, coke, stone, cement, iron, steel, oil and timber. Liable to flooding.

Ohrid *see* **Okhrida**

Oise, France. Dept. in the N. Area, 2,273 sq. m. (5,887 sq. km.). Mainly flat with large wooded areas esp. the Forest of Compiègne. The principal R. is the Oise. Agric. products inc. wheat, sugar-beet and fruit and it is noted for cattle-rearing. Cap. Beauvais. Pop. (1972E) 578,700.

Oise River, Belgium/France. Rises in the Ardennes S of Chimay, Belgium and flows 186 m. SW, entering France N of Hirson and continuing past Compiègne to enter the Seine above Andrésy. Navigable up to Compiègne and thence on paralleled by canal. Linked by canal with the Somme, Escaut and Sambre Rs. Main trib. the Aisne R.

Oita, Kyūshū, Japan. Port 100 m. ENE of Nagasaki on the NE coast. Manu. textiles, paper and metal goods. Pop. (1970C) 261,000.

Ojos del Salado, Chile/Argentina. Mountain peak in the Andes 15 m. WSW of Cerro Incahuasi, at 22,550 ft. a.s.l. The second highest peak in the W hemisphere, after Aconcagua, sit. on the Chile/Argentina frontier.

Okanagan Lake, British Columbia, Canada. A narrow L. 70 m. long drained by the Okanagan R., and *c.* 160 m. ENE of Vancouver.

Oka River, U.S.S.R. (i) Rises W of Maloarkhangelsk in the central Russian Upland; flows 918 m. N past Orel, Beler and Chekalin to Kaluga, then E to Ryazan and NE past Murom to enter the Volga R. at Gorki. Navigable for large vessels below Kolomna (550 m.) but subject to flooding in Spring, low water in Summer and ice 220–240 days of the year. Carries grain, timber. (ii) Rises in the E Sayan range in Buryat-Mongol Autonomous Soviet Social-

ist Rep.; flows 500 m. N to enter the Angara R. at Bratsk.

Okavango River, Angola/South West Africa. Rises on the Bié plateau E of Nova Lisboa, flows *c.* 1,000 m. SE to the SW Afr. border, then E and SE across the Caprivi Zipfel strip into Botswana where it disappears in the Okavango Marshes NW of Maun.

Okayama, Honshū, Japan. Port 70 m. W of Osaka on an inlet of the Inland Sea. Manu. cotton goods, native matting, agric. implements and porcelain. Pop. (1970c) 375,000.

Okazaki, Honshū, Japan. Town 149 m. E of Osaka. Manu. inc. machinery, textiles and chemicals.

Okeechobee, Lake, Florida, U.S.A. Sit. in the S it is the second largest freshwater L. in the U.S.A. The Kissimmee R. runs into it in the N, and it drains to the Atlantic Ocean *via* the Everglades.

Okefenokee Swamp, Georgia/Florida, U.S.A. Mainly the Okefenokee National Wildlife Refuge, containing many native species.

Okhotsk, Sea of, U.S.S.R. Arm of the NW Pacific W of the Kamchatka Peninsula and the Kurile Islands. Area, 590,000 sq. m. Connects SW with the Sea of Japan, by the Tatar and La Pérouse straits, SE with the Pacific between the Kurile Islands. Average depth 2,750 ft. Icebound November–June, subject to thick fog.

Okhrida, Macedonia, Yugoslavia. Town and resort sit. on the NE shore of L. Okhrida in the SW, near the border with Albania. Railway terminus, tourist and trading centre. Industries inc. fishing. Anc. town once a centre of Slav Christian culture.

Okhrida, Lake, Yugoslavia. Deepest L. in the Balkans W of Galicica on the Yugoslav/Albanian border at 2,280 ft. a.s.l. Depth 938 ft. Connected to L. Prespa by underground channels. Area, 134 sq. m. Important fishing industry, esp. carp, eel, trout. Tourist centre in a beautiful and historic area.

Okinawa, Ryukyu Islands, Japan. The largest island 330 m. SSW of Kyūshū. Area, 454 sq. m. (1,176 sq. km.). Cap. Naha City. Crops inc. rice, sugar-cane and sweet potatoes. Pop. (1971E) 797,615.

Oklahoma, U.S.A. State of SW U.S.A. bounded N by Kansas, E by Missouri and Arkansas, S and SW by Texas, W by New Mexico and NW by Colorado. Area, 69,919 sq. m. (181,091 sq. km.). Chief cities Oklahoma City (cap.), Tulsa, Lawton. Plains, sloping SE and drained to the Arkansas and Red Rs. Some highland (NW) rises to Black Mesa, 4,978 ft. The Boston and Ouchita Mountains extend into the E from Arkansas and the Arbuckle and Wichita Mountains rise from the plain (S). Farming is the largest industry, covering 37m. acres. The main products are beef and dairy cattle, wheat, cotton, grain sorghums. Soil erosion is a serious problem to agric.; much former arable land is being turned into pasture. The chief mineral is petroleum, also helium, natural gas, coal, copper, silver. The main industry is oil refining; food processing and flour milling are also important, esp. meat packing, tourism. Pop. (1970c) 2,559,253.

Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, U.S.A. State cap. sit. on the N. Canadian R. The commercial and industrial centre of an important oil-producing and agric. area. Industries inc. oil refining and the manu. of oilfield equipment, meat packing, flour milling, printing and publishing, and the manu. of aircraft, iron and steel, pottery and paint. Pop. (1970c) 366,481.

Oktemberyan, Armenian Soviet Socialist Republic, U.S.S.R. Town 27 m. W of Erivan in the Aras R. valley. Centre of an irrigated agric. area. Industries inc. cotton ginning, fruit canning, tanning, oil pressing, metalworking.

Oktyabrski, Russian Soviet Federal Socialist Republic, U.S.S.R. Town 100 m. WSW of Ufa in the W Bashkir Autonomous Soviet Socialist Rep. on the Ik R. Petroleum centre in the Tuimazy oilfield, linked by pipeline to Chernikovsk and Urussu.

Olafsjordur, Eyjafjardar, Iceland. Town 160 m. NE of Reykjavik on a SW arm of Eyja Fjord. Fishing port. Pop. (1972E) 1,086.

Olancho, Honduras. Dept. of E central Honduras bounded SE by the Oro R. and Nicaragua. Area, 12,986 sq. m. (33,634 sq. km.). Chief towns Juticalpa (cap.), Catacamas. Mountainous, with forest covering *c.* 50% of the area. There is stock and dairy farming in the Olancho Valley; agric. areas elsewhere produce coffee, tobacco, sugar-cane, rice. Lumbering is the main occupation in the E. Other industries inc. tanning, sugar refining, tobacco processing. Pop. (1973E) 151,800.

Öland Island, Kalmar, Sweden. A narrow island sit. in the Baltic Sea and separated from the mainland by Kalmar Sound. Area, 520 sq. m. (1,347 sq. km.). Cap. Borgholm. The chief occupations are farming, fishing and limestone quarrying. Pop. (1972E) 20,544.

Oldbury, West Midlands, England. Town 5 m. WNW of Birmingham. Manu. iron, steel, aluminium, machinery, chemicals and glass.

Oldenburg, Lower Saxony, West Germany. City 25 m. WNW of Bremen on the Hunte R. at its confluence with the Ems–Hunte canal. R. port trading in timber, grain, cattle, horses. Industries inc. textiles, food processing, glass making; manu. agric. machinery, dyes, soaps, varnishes and waxes, cosmetics, tobacco, snuff. Bishopric and former seat of the Counts of Oldenburg. Pop. (1971E) 132,100.

Oldham, Greater Manchester, England. Sit. 6 m. NE of Manchester. Industries include cotton spinning, textile machinery, clothing, electrical and electronic equipment, plastics. Pop. (1974E) 224,700.

Olekma River, U.S.S.R. Rises in the Yablonovy mountains and flows 794 m. N to enter the Lena R. below Olekminsk. Gold mining along its course. Main tribs. the Nyukzha, Tungir and Chara Rs.

Oléron, Charente-Maritime, France. An island sit. in the Bay of Biscay opposite the mouth of the Charente R. Area, 18 m. long and 6 m. wide. Its main products are corn, vegetables, wine and oysters. Pop. 15,000.

Olhão, Faro, Portugal. Town 5 m. E of Faro on the Atlantic. Important fishing and fish processing centre, esp. sardine, tuna.

Olimpo, Paraguay. Dept. of N Paraguay bounded E by Brazil across the Paraguay R., NE and N by Bolivia. Area, 7,882 sq. m. (20,414 sq. km). Cap. Fuerte Olimpo. Jungle with scrub and grassland where there is some cattle rearing. Forests yield quebracho. Pop. (1972E) 5,528.

Olives, Mount of, Jordan. Sit. to the E of Jerusalem and separated from it by the Kidron valley. 2,680 ft. a.s.l.

Olney, Buckinghamshire, England. Town sit. 10 m. WNW of Bedford on the R. Ouse. Scene of an annual pancake-tossing race. William Cowper lived here from 1767 to 1786. Pop. (1973E) 2,384.

Olomouc, Moravia, Czechoslovakia. Town in central Czech. sit. on the Morava R. Manu. agric. machinery, textiles, cement and food products. There are some fine medieval buildings. Pop. (1970C) 81,000.

Olosega, American Samoa, South Pacific. Island in the Manua group *c.* 60 m. from Tutuila. Fertile and mountainous, rising to 2,095 ft. a.s.l.

Olsztyn, Olsztyn, Poland. Cap. of province in N central Poland. Manu. inc. machinery and leather.

Olt River, Romania. Rises 7 m. E of Gheorgheni and flows 348 m. S past Sfantu-Gheorghe, then W past Fagaros and S through the Turnu-Rosu Pass in the Transylvanian Alps to enter the Danube R. S of Turnu-Magurele and opposite Nikpol (Bulgaria). Used for logging.

Olympia, Peloponnesus, Greece. Site of the anc. city of Elis on the plain of Olympia, one of the great cities of anc. Greece from *c.* 1000 B.C. Still has the ruins of the Temple of Zeus, stadium, gymnasium and other public buildings. Scene of the original Olympic Games. The modern village of Olympia nearby has an archaeological museum of the site.

Olympia, Washington, U.S.A. State cap. and port sit. at the S end of Puget Sound, and 27 m. SE of Tacoma. Timber and fish, esp. oysters, are exported. Pop. (1970C) 23,111.

Olympus, Thessaly/Macedonia, Greece. A snow-capped mountain range sit. near the Aegean Sea coast. 9,600 ft. a.s.l.

Omagh, Tyrone, Northern Ireland. County town in W central N. Ireland sit. on the R. Strule. Manu. shirts and dairy products. Trades in livestock, oats and potatoes. Pop. (1971C) 11,953.

Omaha, Nebraska, U.S.A. City sit. on the Missouri R. 20 m. N of the mouth of the Nebraska R. An important industrial and transport centre. Industries inc. railway engineering, oil refining, meat packing, lead smelting and the manu. of agric. machinery, paint, beverages and dairy products. Pop. (1970C) 347,328.

Oman, Arabia. Formerly Muscat and Oman. Sultanate bounded NE by the Gulf of Oman, E and S by the Arabian Sea, SW by Southern Yemen, W by Saudi Arabia, NW by the United Arab Emirates. Area, *c.* 130,000 sq. m. (300,000 sq. km.). Chief towns Muscat (cap.), Mutrah, Salalah. Coastal plain up to 10 m. wide rises to hills, mainly barren except for the Jebel Akhdar highlands (highest point 9,998 ft.) which are very fertile. Beyond the hills there is plateau extending to the edge of the Empty Quarter. The coastline is fertile S and NW. Main crops are dates, other fruit, and coconuts in Dhofar (S). The chief mineral is oil. Concessions are worked in Dhofar and the Gulf of Masirah. There is an oil terminal port at Mina al Fahal. Oil refining is the main industry, with the construction also developing rapidly. Pop. (1973E) 750,000.

Oman, Gulf of, Oman/Iran. A branch of the Arabian Sea, 300 m. long and 200 m. wide.

Omdurman, Khartoum, Sudan. Town sit. on the White Nile R. Trades in livestock, hides and gum arabic. Scene of the battle of Omdurman (1898). Pop. (1969E) 231,000.

Omiya, Honshū, Japan. (i) Town 13 m. NNW of Mito; mining centre for gold, silver and copper. (ii) Town 17 m. NNW of Tōkyō and immediately N of Urawa. Trading centre for an agric. area, handling rice, wheat and raw silk. Noted for an anc. Shinto shrine to Susa-no-wo, brother of the Sun goddess. Pop. (1973E) 289,000.

Omsk, Russian Soviet Federal Socialist Republic, U.S.S.R. Cap. of the Omsk region sit. at the confluence of the Rs. Irtysh and Om. A centre of industry, transport and oil-refining, as well as a terminus of the oil pipeline from Tuimazy. Manu. inc. locomotives, motorcars, agric. machinery, tyres, synthetic rubber and food products. Pop. (1974E) 935,000.

Omuta, Kyūshū, Japan. Port 33 m. NE of Nagasaki. Centre of a coal-mining district with industries inc. zinc refining, engineering, and the manu. of chemicals and cotton goods. Coal is exported. Pop. 200,000.

Onega Bay, U.S.S.R. Inlet of the White Sea in NW European U.S.S.R., W of the Onega peninsula. The Kem,

Vyg and Onega Rs. flow into it. 100 m. long and 30–50 m. wide, with the Solovetskiye Islands at the entrance. Main ports, Kem, Onega, Belomorsk.

Onega, Lake, Russian Soviet Federal Socialist Republic, U.S.S.R. Sit. in Karelia, in NW U.S.S.R. it is the second largest L. in Europe. Area, 3,817 sq. m. (9,886 sq. km.). It is drained by the Svir R. into L. Ladoga and is connected by canals with the White Sea and the Volga R.

Ongole, Tamil Nadu, India. Town 60 m. ssw of Guntur. Industries inc. tobacco processing, rice and oilseed milling; manu. leather goods.

Onitsha, Nigeria. Town in the SE sit. on the Niger R. Trades in maize, cassava, yams, palm oil and kernels.

Onotoa, Gilbert and Ellice Islands, West Pacific. Atoll in the Kingsmill group, S Gilbert Islands. Area, 5·2 sq. m. (13 sq. km.). The chief product is copra. Formerly called Clerk Island.

Ontario, Canada. Province of E central Canada bounded N by Hudson Bay, E by Quebec, S by the U.S.A. across the Great Lakes and Rainy R., W by Manitoba. Area, 412,582 sq. m. (1·55m. sq. km.). Chief cities Toronto (cap.), Hamilton, Ottawa (Canadian cap.), Windsor, London, Kitchener, Sudbury. Thickly wooded and sparsely populated (N) with most settlement on the Great Lakes (S). Farm land covers *c.* 7·5m. acres, producing grain, dairy and beef cattle, fruit, vegetables and tobacco. Mineral deposits are extensive, esp. nickel, copper, iron ore, gold, uranium. Forests supply important pulp and paper making industries. Other industries inc. metalworking; manu. machinery, vehicles, railway equipment, textiles, leather goods, food products. Pop. (1971C) 7,703,106.

Ontario, California, U.S.A. City 33 m. E of Los Angeles. Manu. inc. aircraft parts and electrical equipment. It is the commercial centre of a fruit growing area. Pop. (1970C) 64,118.

Ontario, Lake, Canada/U.S.A. Smallest and furthest E of the Great Lakes. Area, 7,540 sq. m. (19,529 sq. km.). It receives the outflow of the Ls. system through the Niagara R. and Falls, and discharges NE through the St. Lawrence R. Canals by-pass the Falls (S) into L. Erie. Its shores are fertile with a modified climate. Main ports are Hamilton, Toronto and Kingston (Can.), and Rochester and Oswego (U.S.A.). Mainly ice-free.

Onverwacht, Surinam. Village 17 m. S of Paramaribo on the Paramaribo railway. Produces coffee, rice, fruit.

Oosterhout, Noord-Brabant, Netherlands. Town 12 m. WNW of Tilburg. Manu. footwear, pottery, tiles and tobacco products. Pop. (1972E) 34,006.

Ootacamund, Madras, India. Town sit. in the Nilgiri Hills, 50 m. ENE of Kozhikode, at over 7,000 ft. a.s.l.

Opatija, Croatia, Yugoslavia. Resort sit. 7 m. W of Rijeka on the Kvarner Gulf. Pop. 13,000.

Opava, Severomoravský, Czechoslovakia. Town in N central Czech. sit. on the Opava R. Manu. textiles and woollen goods. Pop. (1970C) 48,000.

Opole, Opole, Poland. Cap. of province in the SW, sit. on the Oder R. Manu. inc. machinery, textiles, chemicals, cement and soap. Trades in livestock and grain. Pop. 90,000.

Oporto, Porto, Portugal. Port and second largest town sit. on the Douro R. 3 m. above the mouth. Noted for port wine which is exported mainly to Brit. Other exports inc. fruit, cork and olive oil. Manu. inc. textiles, pottery, glass, paper, food and tobacco products. There are many interesting buildings inc. the granite Torre dos Clerigos, 246 ft. high. Pop.

(1970c) 307,655, metropolitan area, 693,170.

Oppland, Norway. County of s central Norway. Area, 9,775 sq. m. (25,317 sq. km.). Chief towns Lillehammer (cap.), Gjovik. Mountainous in the N with the Jotunheim, Dovrefjell and Rondane mountains rising to the Galdhopiggen, 8,097 ft. Traversed N to S by the Gudbrandsdal valley, drained by the Lagen R., where most of its settlement has developed. Main occupations dairy, stock and arable farming and quarrying (slate, talc, steatite). Tourist centre. Pop. (1973E) 175,673.

Orádea, Bihor, Romania. Cap. of District sit. 95 m. NE of Szeged, Hungary on the Crişul Repede R. Manu. machinery, pottery, glass and textiles. Trades in livestock, fruit and wine. Pop. (1971E) 139,902.

Oran, Oran, Algeria. Cap. of dept., port and the second largest town in Algeria, sit. on the Gulf of Oran. Industries inc. iron smelting, fruit and fish canning, and the manu. of textiles, glass, footwear and cigarettes. Exports inc. wheat, vegetables, wine, wool and esparto grass. Pop. (1967E) 325,000.

Orange, New South Wales, Australia. Town 125 m. WNW of Sydney. It is the centre of a sheep-rearing and fruit growing district. Manu. woollen goods. Pop. (1972E) 23,520.

Orange, Vaucluse, France. Town in the SE. Noted for its Roman remains. Manu. food products. Pop. (1968c) 25,630.

Orange, California, U.S.A. City 3 m. N of Santa Ana, and 12 m. SE of Long Beach. The main occupation is orange growing and packing. Pop. (1970c) 77,374.

Orange, New Jersey, U.S.A. City 4 m. NW of Newark. Manu. aircraft and car parts, chemicals, clothing and electrical equipment. Pop. (1970c) 33,566.

Orange, Texas, U.S.A. City and port sit. 23 m. E of Beaumont on the Sabine R. Industries inc. boatbuilding, and the manu. of chemicals and paper. Pop. (1970c) 24,457.

Orange Free State, Republic of South Africa. Province bounded by the Vaal R. and Transvaal (N), Natal (E), Lesotho (SE), Cape Province (SW and W). Area, 49,866 sq. m. (129,153 sq. km.). Chief towns Bloemfontein (cap.), Kroonstadt, Bethlehem, Harrismith, Ficksburg. Mainly plateau at 4,000–5,000 ft. a.s.l. drained by tribs. into the Orange and Vaal Rs. Agric., producing grain, beef and dairy cattle, sheep, fruit, vegetables, tobacco. The chief mineral is gold, also diamonds (W) and coal near the Vaal R., the major gold fields are in the Odendaalsrust. Industries other than mining inc. processing coal, manu. fertilisers, agric. equipment, woollen goods, food products, cement, bricks and tiles. Pop. (1970c) 1,651,609.

Orange River, Republic of South Africa/Lesotho. Rises in the Drakensberg mountains of NE Lesotho; flows *c.* 1,300 m. SW to the border with the Orange Free State then W and NW along the Orange Free State/Cape Province border to the mouth of the Vaal R., then SW to Prieska, NW to Upington and then generally W in a winding course along the South African/South West African border into the Atlantic at Alexander Bay. Navigation blocked by sand bars and several cataracts on the lower course. Main tribs. the Vaal, Caledon and Molopo Rs.

Ord River, Australia. Rises SE of Hall's Creek, Western Australia, and flows 300 m. N through mountains to enter the Cambridge Gulf near Wyndham.

Ordu, Turkey. (i) Province of N Turkey on the Black Sea, bounded S by the Canik Mountains. Area, 2,076 sq. m. (5,377 sq. km.). Well forested area with deposits of zinc, copper and iron. Pop. (1970c) 608,721. (ii) Town 100 m. W of

Trebizond on the Black Sea near the mouth of the Melet R. Provincial cap. Port and market town. Pop. (1970c) 38,483.

Ordzhonikidze, Russian Soviet Federal Socialist Republic, U.S.S.R. Cap. of the North Ossetian Autonomous Soviet Socialist Rep. sit. on the Terek R. in the Caucasus Mountains, at 2,345 ft. a.s.l. and 142 m. W of Makhachkala. Industries inc. metallurgical plants, food processing, woodworking and glass manu. Zinc, lead and silver are obtained from the Sadon mines. Pop. (1972E) 252,000.

Örebro, Örebro, Sweden. Cap. of county in S central Sweden sit. at the W end of L. Hjälmar. It is the centre of a footwear industry. Also manu. machinery, chemicals, paper and soap. Pop. (1971E) 116,133.

Oregon, U.S.A. State of NW U.S.A. bounded N by Washington, W by the Pacific, S by California and Nevada, E by Idaho. Area, 96,981 sq. m. (251,181 sq. km.). Chief cities Salem (cap.), Portland, Eugene. Mountainous W and NE with the Cascade Range extending parallel to the coast and the Blue Mountains and Wallowa Mountains rising NE beyond the Inland Empire plains of the Columbia Basin (N). The E is plateau, merging with the arid Great Basin (SE). Farming is divided in type by the Cascade Range; W of it is a fertile area suitable for all crops; E of it the land is suitable for stock raising and wheat, but extensive irrigation is necessary for root crops or fruit. Farms cover *c.* 34% of the land area. Forests cover *c.* 50% of it, providing about half the U.S. production of plywood, a quarter of the softwood and a quarter of the hardboard. Sawmilling, pulp milling and associated manu. are the chief industries, also food processing, flour milling, fishing. Pop. (1970c) 2,091,385.

Orekhovo-Zuyevo, Russian Soviet Federal Socialist Republic, U.S.S.R. Town 50 m. E of Moscow on the Klyazma R. Industries inc. cotton milling, weaving and dyeing, flour milling, sawmilling, metalworking, manu. plastics. Pop. (1970E) 120,000.

Orel, Russian Soviet Federal Socialist Republic, U.S.S.R. City 200 m. SSW of Moscow on the Oka R. Oblast cap. Communications and industrial centre; manu. tractor parts, textile machinery, beer, spirits, footwear, iron products. Pop. (1970E) 232,000.

Orem, Utah, U.S.A. Town immediately N of Provo at 4,760 ft. a.s.l. Centre of an irrigated market gardening area. The main industry is vegetable canning. The Geneva Steel works is 3 m. W on Utah L. Pop. (1970c) 25,729.

Orenburg, Russian Soviet Federal Socialist Republic, U.S.S.R. Town sit. on the Ural R., and NNE of the Caspian Sea. An important industrial and transport centre trading in livestock, meat, hides, grain, wool and textiles. Industries inc. railway engineering, sawmilling, flour milling and the manu. of metal goods and clothing. Pop. (1974E) 400,000.

Orense, Spain. (i) Province in Galicia bordering on Portugal. Area, 2,695 sq. m. (6,979 sq. km.). Mainly mountainous but agric. is possible in the valleys, and cereals, flax and potatoes are grown. The principal Rs. are the Miño and the Sil. Pop. (1970c) 413,733. (ii) Cap. of province of same name in the NW, sit. on the Miño R. Manu. ironware, textiles, leather and chocolate. An interesting 7-arched 13th cent. bridge crosses the R. Pop. (1970c) 73,379.

Orgeev, Moldavian Soviet Socialist Republic, U.S.S.R. Town 25 m. N of Kishinev on the Reut R. Centre of a fertile agric. area. Industries inc. flour milling, brewing, fruit and tobacco processing.

Oriente, Cuba. Province of E Cuba occupying the E end of the island. Area, 14,132 sq. m. Chief towns Santiago de Cuba (cap.), Holguín. Marshy coastline of the Gulf of Guacanayabo (SW) rises to the Sierra Maestra with Pico Turquino 6,560 ft., the Sierra de Nipe runs

s from the N coast towards Santiago de Cuba. The largest and most populous province with fertile valleys and forested hills. Main crops are sugar-cane and tobacco, coffee, cacao, coconuts and fruit. Cattle raising is important. Forests yield mahogany, cedar, ebony. The chief minerals are iron, copper, chromium and nickel, all in quantity, with some manganese, mercury, asphalt, marble. The main industries are sugar refining, mining and refining metals, lumbering, distilling rum, tobacco processing. Pop. (1966C) 2·6 m.

Orihuela, Alicante, Spain. Town sit. 30 m. SW of Alicante on the Segura R. Manu. textiles, leather goods and furniture. Trades in oranges, wine, olive oil and cereals. Pop. 50,000.

Orinoco River, South America. Rises in the Parima Mountains on the NW Brazil border, flows 1,200–1,700 m. depending on the seasonal variations in the volume of its water. First NW across S Venezuela to San Fernando de Atabapo, whence it turns N up the Venezuela/Colombia frontier to Puerto Carreño, then NE through N Venezuela past Ciudad Bolivar and Ciudad Guayana to enter the Atlantic in a broad delta SE of Trinidad. Its course is through tropical rain forests and savannahs, and the volume of its water is immense. Navigable for *c.* 1,000 m., its course obstructed by the Atures and Maipures rapids on the Colombia border. The delta spread over 7,745 sq. m., beginning 100 m. from the sea, and the surrounding lowlands become swamps in the rainy season. Ciudad Bolivar is the main R. port, 260 m. upstream and accessible to ocean-going vessels. Linked by the Casiquiare waterway with the Negro R. and Amazon R. Main tribs. the Guaviare, Vichada, Meta, Capanaparo, Arauca, Apure, Ventuari, Caura, Caroni and Paragua Rs.

Orissa, India. State of E India bounded N by Bihar, NE by West Bengal, E by the Bay of Bengal, S by Andhra Pradesh, W by Madhya Pradesh. Area, 60,164 sq. m. Chief cities Bhubaneswar, Cuttack, Rourkela. Hilly region at 1,500–3,000 ft. a.s.l., with the E Ghats extending into the S and the Chota Nagpur plateau rising N. Fertile coastal strip irrigated by the flood waters of the Mahanadi, Brahmani and Baitarani Rs. Forests cover *c.* 40% of the land area. Agric. land is *c.* 5·6m. hectares, and *c.* 80% of the pop. is engaged in growing rice, with 4·5m. hectares under paddy. Other crops inc. pulses, jute, cotton, tobacco, sugar-cane, turmeric. Industries inc. lumbering, fishing and fish processing, textiles, food processing; manu. iron and steel from local iron ore. Pop. (1971C) 21,934,827.

Orizaba, Veracruz, Mexico. Town sit. 60 m. WSW of Veracruz at 4,200 ft. a.s.l. It is the chief textile centre in Mex. Other industries are railway engineering, brewing and the manu. of paper and tobacco products. Trades in coffee, sugar, tobacco and maize. Pop. (1970E) 81,000.

Orizaba, Pico de, Veracruz, Mexico. An extinct volcano 18 m. N of Orizaba. It is the highest peak in the country, 18,700 ft. a.s.l.

Orkney Islands, United Kingdom. Arch. off the N coast of Scotland across the Pentland Firth. Area, 376 sq. m. (974 sq. km.). Chief towns Kirkwall (cap.), Stromness. Main islands are Mainland, South Ronaldsay, Westray, Sanday, Stronsay, Hoy. There are 90 islands altogether. Mainly level, with shallow, infertile soil. The main occupations are fishing, fish curing, sheep, cattle and poultry farming, woollen weaving and knitting. The most important mineral is off-shore oil; considerable reserves are being exploited, with the growth of associated industries. Pop. (1973E) 17,228.

Orlando, Florida, U.S.A. City near the Atlantic coast. Centre of a fruit growing area with associated industries. Pop. (1970C) 99,006.

Orléanais, France. Region of central France on the Loire R. Agric. area inc. the Beauce (N) and Gâtinais (E) fertile regions, the Forest of Orleans

and the Sologne reclaimed marshland.

Orléans, Loiret, France. City 70 m. SSW of Paris on the Loire R. Prefecture; commercial and communications centre. Industries inc. food processing, textiles; manu. clothing, blankets, agric. equipment, sparkling wines. Historic city associated with St Joan of Arc. Pop. (1968C) 100,134.

Ormskirk, Lancashire, England. Town 12 m. NNE of Liverpool. Industries inc. textiles, flour milling; manu. fertilizers, metal products. Pop. (1973E) 13,058.

Orne, France. An inland dept. in the NW. Area, 2,372 sq. m. (6,144 sq. km.). The W is hilly with the Perche and Normandy Hills, while the E has fertile valleys growing cider apples and cereals. It is noted for Percheron horses. The principal R. is the Orne. Cap. Alençon. Pop. (1972E) 294,000.

Ornskolksvik, Vasternorrland, Sweden. Town 75 m. NE of Sundsvall at the mouth of the Angerman R. on the Gulf of Bothnia. Sea port handling timber but ice-bound in Winter. Industries inc. shipbuilding, woodworking, manu. aircraft, timber products. Pop. (1972E) 60,136.

Orontes River, South West Asia. Rises near Baalbek in the Bekaa valley, Lebanon, flows 240 m. NNE into W Syria past Homs and Hamah and on N to the Syrian/Turkish frontier below Jisr ash Shughur, turnin g W to Antioch then SW into the Mediterranean at Suveydiye. Unnavigable. Used for irrigation esp. at L. Homs, Syria.

Oroya, Junín, Peru. Town in W central Peru sit. at the confluence of the Rs. Mantaro and Yauli at 12,200 ft. a.s.l. An important metallurgical centre working with silver, copper, zinc and lead. Pop. (1970E) 35,000.

Orpington, Greater London, England. Town 4 m. ESE of Bromley on the Cray R. Residential. Gave its name to a breed of hen.

Orsha, Belorussia, U.S.S.R. Town sit. 50 m. S of Vitebsk on the Dnieper R. Industries inc. meat packing, flour milling, brewing and the manu. of textiles. Pop. (1970E) 101,000.

Orsk, Russian Soviet Federal Socialist Republic, U.S.S.R. Town sit. on the Ural R., and NE of the Caspian Sea. Industries inc. oil refining, nickel-smelting, heavy engineering, meat packing and the manu. of locomotives and agric. machinery. Pop. (1974E) 237,000.

Orta, Lake, Italy. L. 24 m. NNW of Novara in Piedmont. Area, 7 sq. m. Maximum depth 469 ft. Drains through an outlet (N) to the Toce R. into L. Maggiore.

Oruro, Oruro, Bolivia. Cap. of dept. 125 m. SE of La Paz in the Altiplano at 12,160 ft. a.s.l. Centre of a tin-mining area, working also with silver, copper and tungsten. Pop. (1970E) 119,700.

Orvieto, Umbria, Italy. Town 60 m. NNW of Rome sit. on an isolated rock near the Paglia R. at 1,030 ft. a.s.l. Noted for wine and pottery.

Osage River, Missouri, U.S.A. Formed by the union of the Marais des Cygnes and Little Osage Rs., SE of Rich Hill; flows 360 m. SE and E past Osceola then NE into the L. of the Ozarks (for *c.* 130 m.) then NE to enter the Missouri R. E of Jefferson City. Used for power at Bagnell Dam at the NE end of the L.

Osaka, Honshū, Japan. Port, cap. of Osaka prefecture and the second largest town in Japan. An important industrial and commercial centre, particularly concerned with cotton milling. Other manu. inc. steel, machinery, machine tools, electrical equipment, chemicals, cement and glass. Textiles, machinery and metal goods are exported. Pop. (1970C) 2,980,000.

Osh, Kirghizia, U.S.S.R. Cap. of the Osh region 198 m. ESE of Tashkent

sit. at the E end of the fertile Fergana valley. Manu. silk and food products. Pop. (1970E) 120,000.

Oshawa, Ontario, Canada. Town and port 27 m. ENE of Toronto sit. on L. Ontario. Manu. motorcars, vehicle accessories, plastics, metal products, glass, textiles and leather goods. Pop. 80,000.

Oshkosh, Wisconsin, U.S.A. City 75 m. NNW of Milwaukee sit. on the W shore of L. Winnebago. Manu. motorcar parts, machinery, leather goods and clothing. Pop. (1970C) 53,221.

Oshogbo, Nigeria. Town 125 m. NE of Lagos. Its main industry is cotton weaving. Trades in palm oil, kernels and cacao. Pop. (1972E) 208,966.

Osijek, Croatia, Yugoslavia. Town and R. port 105 m. NW of Belgrade on the Drava R. Manu. textiles and furniture. Trades in agric. produce. Pop. (1971C) 93,912.

Oslo, Norway. City at the head of Oslo Fjord. Cap., commercial, industrial and cultural centre. Ice-free sea port handling timber, timber products, stone, fish, metals, coal, textiles, fats. Industries inc. metal-working, chemicals, paper making, brewing, distilling; manu. clothing. Pop. (1973E) 472,609.

Osmanabad, Maharashtra, India. Town 35 m. N of Sholapur. District cap. and trading centre for agric. produce. Noted for nearby anc. Jain and Vishnuite caves.

Osnabrück, Lower Saxony, West Germany. Town sit. 58 m. NE of Dortmund on the Haase R. Manu. iron, steel, machinery, paper, turbines and textiles. Pop. (1970E) 144,864.

Osorno, Osorno, Chile. Cap. of province 50 m. SSE of Valdivia. Centre of an agric. and livestock rearing district with associated industries. Pop. (1966E) 71,000.

Osorno, Mount, Chile. A volcanic peak on the E shore of L. Llanquihue in S Chile, at 8,790 ft. a.s.l.

Oss, Noord-Brabant, Netherlands. Town 25 m. NE of Tilburg. Manu. inc. electrical equipment, pharmaceutical products and margarine. Pop. (1972E) 42,210.

Ossett, West Yorkshire, England. Town 8 m. S of Leeds. Industries inc. woollen mills; manu. textile machinery, leather, leather products, paint, pharmaceutical goods. Pop. (1973E) 17,980.

Ostend, West Flanders, Belgium. Port and resort sit. on the North Sea. It is an important railway terminus with a steamer service to Brit. Industries inc. shipbuilding, fishing and fish curing and canning. Pop. (1970E) 56,167.

Ostergotland, Sweden. County of SE Sweden bounded E by the Baltic, W by L. Vatter. Area, 4,266 sq. m. (11,049 sq. km.). Chief cities Linkoping, Norrkoping, Motala, Mjolby. Traversed E to W by the Göta canal across a fertile plain with several Ls. Agric. areas produce cereals, sugar beet, dairy and beef cattle. Minerals inc. iron, zinc, lead and copper. Metallurgical and general manu. industries are concentrated on Norrkoping, Linkoping and Motala. Pop. (1972E) 383,074.

Östersund, Jämtland, Sweden. Cap. of county in central Sweden sit. on the E shore of L. Storsjö. Manu. machinery and furniture. Pop. (1971E) 50,482.

Östfold, Norway. County of SE Norway bounded E and S by Sweden, W by Oslo Fjord. Area, 1,614 sq. m. (4,180 sq. km.). Chief cities Moss (cap.), Frederikstad, Sarpsborg, Halden. Level agric. country, drained by the Glomma R. with main cities to the S. Main occupations are lumbering, farming, quarrying and fishing. Industries inc. paper making, textiles, shipbuilding, fish canning, chemicals. Pop. (1973E) 225,530.

Ostia, Latium, Italy. Village 4 m. above the mouth of the Tiber R. with adjacent excavated site of Ostia city, once the port for Rome.

Ostrava, Moravia, Czechoslovakia. City 170 m. E of Prague above the confluence of the Oder and Ostravice Rs. Railway junction and centre of the metallurgical industry based on Moravian, Slovak and Swedish ores and local anthracite and other coal. Produces iron, steel, parts for ships, vehicles, railway equipment, bridge sections and cranes, tinplate, dies, light alloys, printing plates. Pop. (1970E) 280,000.

Ostrów Wielkopolski, Poznań, Poland. Town 67 m. SE of Poznań. Manu. inc. chemicals and agric. machinery. Trades in agric. produce.

Oswestry, England. Town 17 m. NW of Shrewsbury. Industries inc. light engineering, printing and tanning. Pop. (1973E) 12,040.

Oświęcim, Kraków, Poland. Town 34 m. W of Kraków. Manu. metal goods and chemicals.

Otago, South Island, New Zealand. District of the S comprising a fertile coastal plain (SE) and Otago Peninsula (E), Fjordland National Park (SW). Area, 25,220 sq. m. Chief cities Dunedin, Invercargill. Produces wool, fruit, stone, quartz and gold. Pop. (1973E) 183,000.

Otanmäki, Finland. The most important iron mine in Finland; lode discovered in 1953.

Otaru, Hokkaido, Japan. Port 90 m. N of Hakodate on the W coast. Industries inc. engineering, fishing, fish processing and the manu. of rubber products. Coal, timber and fertilizers are exported. Pop. (1970C) 192,000.

Otley, West Yorkshire, England. Town sit. 9 m. NW of Leeds on the R. Wharfe. Manu. printing machinery, woollen goods and leather. Pop. (1973E) 13,180.

Otranto, Puglia, Italy. Port 40 m. SE of Brindisi on the Otranto Strait.

Otranto Strait, Italy. Sit. between Cape Otranto, the 'heel' of Italy, and Albania, and connecting the Ionian Sea with the Adriatic Sea. 45 m. in width.

Otsu, Honshū, Japan. Town 33 m. NE of Osaka at the S end of L. Biwa. Manu. inc. sewing machines, chemicals and textiles.

Ottawa, Ontario, Canada. City 100 m. WSW of Montreal on the Ottawa R. Federal cap. Founded 1826 and chosen as cap. of Canada 1858. Govt. absorbs much of the labour force; other industries inc. paper making, woodworking; manu. clocks and watches. The Parliament buildings were re-built after a fire in 1916. Pop. (1971C) 302,341, metropolitan area, 602,510.

Ottawa River, Canada. Issues from Grand Lake Victoria in SW Quebec and flows 696 m. W through L. Simard and L. des Quinze to L. Timiskaming, then S and SE down the Ontario/Quebec border to Mattawa, Pembroke, Ottawa and Hawkesbury to enter the St. Lawrence W of Montreal. There are numerous rapids and Ls. along its lower and middle courses. Linked with L. Ontario by the Rideau Canal. Used for power. Main tribs. the Rouge, North Nation, Lièvre, Gatineau, Coulonge, Mattawa, South Nation, Mississippi, Madawaska, Petawawa and Rideau Rs.

Ottery St. Mary, Devon, England. Town sit. 11 m. E of Exeter on the R. Otter. Pop. (1973E) 6,010.

Ottumwa, Iowa, U.S.A. City 78 m. SW of Cedar Rapids on the Des Moines R. Manu. agric. and mining machinery, tools, furniture and dairy products. Pop. (1970C) 29,610.

Otu Tolu, Tonga. Small island group N of Tongatapu. The main product is copra.

Ötztal Alps, Austria/Italy. A range sit. mainly in the Austrian Tirol. The highest peak is Wildspitze, 12,382 ft. a.s.l.

Ouachita River, U.S.A. Rises in the Ouachita Mountains of w Arkansas; flows *c.* 605 m. SE and S past Arkadelphia into Louisiana, past Monroe to enter the Red R. *c.* 35 m. above its mouth. Called the Black R. between the Red R. and Jonesville, Louisiana.

Ouagadougou, Upper Volta. Cap. of Upper Volta. The commercial centre of an agric. district trading in livestock, millet and groundnuts. Manu. inc. textiles, soap and vegetable oil. Pop. (1971E) 124,779.

Ouarzazate, Marrakesh, Morocco. Town 80 m. SE of Marrakesh on the S slope of the High Atlas. Oasis and former fortress town of French North Africa. Tourist centre. Pop. (1971E) 29,048.

Oubangui River *see* **Ubangi River**

Oudenarde, East Flanders, Belgium. Town sit. 15 m. SSW of Ghent on the Scheldt R. Manu. textiles. Pop. 23,000.

Oudh, Uttar Pradesh, India. Area nearly co-extensive with the anc. Kosala Kingdom, central Uttar Pradesh. Area, 24,070 sq. m. Chief town, Lucknow.

Oudtshoorn, Cape Province, Republic of South Africa. Town sit. 225 m. ENE of Cape Town on the Little Karoo R. Centre of an ostrich-farming district trading in ostrich feathers, cereals, fruit, wine and tobacco. Manu. inc. footwear, furniture and tobacco products. The limestone Cango Caves are in the vicinity.

Oued Zem, Casablanca, Morocco. Town 80 m. SE of Casablanca; railway terminus and agric. trading centre. Industries inc. flour milling, with phosphate and iron mining in the district.

Ouidan, Dahomey. Town 37 m. W of Porto Novo on the Gulf of Guinea. Port trading in fish and agric. produce. Industries inc. oil pressing. Pop. (1970E) 19,600.

Oujda, Oujda, Morocco. Cap. of Region 225 m. ESE of Tangier near the Algerian frontier. An important commercial centre trading in sheep, wool, cereals, fruit and wine. Pop. (1971E) 175,532.

Oulu, Oulu, Finland. Cap. of province and port sit. at the mouth of the Oulu R. on the Gulf of Bothnia. Industries inc. shipbuilding, sawmilling, tanning and fertilizer manu. Timber and wood products are exported. Pop. (1970C) 84,964.

Oulu River, Finland. Emerges from the NW end of L. Oulu and flows NW for 65 m. to enter the Gulf of Bothnia at Oulu.

Oundle, Northamptonshire, England. Town 12 m. SW of Peterborough on the R. Nene. Pop. (1973E) 3,470.

Ouse River, Sussex, England. Rises 6 m. SSW of Crawley and flows E and S for 30 m. to enter the English Channel at Newhaven.

Ouse River, Yorkshire, England. Formed by the joining of the R. Swale and R. Ure near Boroughbridge. The main stream flows for 60 m. generally SE to join the R. Trent, and these two Rs. form the Humber estuary.

Ouse River, Great, England. Rises near Brackley in Northamptonshire and flows for 160 m. through the S Fenland to reach The Wash.

Ouse River, Little, England. A trib. of the Great Ouse R. Rises in S Norfolk and flows for 24 m. forming part of the Norfolk/Suffolk boundary.

Outer Mongolia *see* **Mongolian People's Republic**

Outokumpu, Kuusjärvi, Finland. Village 25 m. WNW of Joensun with the most important copper mine in Finland, and copper smelters. Also processes zinc, sulphur, iron.

Ovalau, Fiji, West Pacific. Island 10 m. E of Viti Levu. Area, 39 sq. m. (101 sq. km.). Chief town Levuka. Volcanic, rising to 3,000 ft. Main products bananas, pineapples.

Ovalle, Coquimbo, Chile. Town in central Chile sit. on the Limarí R. Centre of a mining, sheepfarming and fruit growing district. Pop. (1970E) 61,605.

Ovamboland, South West Africa. A district in the N bordering on Angola. Area, *c.* 16,220 sq. m. (*c.* 42,010 sq. km.). The principal occupations are cattle rearing and maize growing. The Ovambos are a Bantu race and still possess tribal organization to its full extent. Pop. (1970C) 342,455.

Overijssel, Netherlands. Province in the E bordering on W. Germ. Area, 1,469 sq. m. (3,805 sq. km.). Mainly flat and agric. Dairy farming is important. The principal Rs. are the Ijssel and the Vecht. There is a textile industry in the Twente district. Cap. Zwolle. Pop. (1971E) 945,882.

Overland, Missouri, U.S.A. City immediately W of St. Louis. Residential. Pop. (1970C) 24,949.

Oviedo, Spain. (i) Province in the NW bordering on the Bay of Biscay. Area, 4,206 sq. m. (10,895 sq. km.). (ii) Cap. of province of same name. Manu. inc. iron, steel, metal goods, armaments, chemicals, glass and cement. Pop. (1970C) 154,117.

Owensboro, Kentucky, U.S.A. City and R. port sit. 77 m. WSW of Louisville on the Ohio R. Manu. building materials, electrical equipment, machinery, furniture and food products. It is an important centre of oil and trade. Pop. (1970C) 50,329.

Oxelösund, Sodermanland, Sweden. Village 6 m. SF of Nykoping on the Baltic. Sea port, ice-free, shipping iron ore. Industries inc. iron and glass works, coke ovens.

Oxford, Oxfordshire, England. Town 50 m. WNW of Lond. on the Thames R., where it is called the Isis R., at its confluence with the Cherwell R. Seat of Oxford University, estab. in the 12th cent. Famous buildings apart from colleges inc. the Radcliffe Camera, Bodleian Library, Sheldonian Theatre, Radcliffe Observatory. Cowley suburb (SE) is industrial; manu. vehicles, pressed steel products, paper, electrical goods. Pop. (1973E) 114,220.

Oxfordshire, England. A Midland county bounded on the S by the R. Thames and Berkshire, E by Buckinghamshire, NE and NW by Northamptonshire and W by Gloucestershire. The N has the Cotswold Hills and the S the Chiltern Hills. The R. Thames flows through much of the county. Industries include the manu. of motor vehicles, blankets, agric. implements and paper. Agric. is very important. Under 1974 re-organization the county consists of the districts of West Oxfordshire, Cherwell, Oxford, Vale of White Horse and Wallingford. Pop. (1973E) 403,460.

Oxnard, California, U.S.A. City sit. 53 m. WNW of Los Angeles. Centre of an agric. area with associated industries. Pop. (1970C) 71,225.

Oxö, Vest-Agder, Norway. Small island off the S coast of Norway with a beacon, sit. on the Skagerrak approach to Kristiansand. Otherwise spelt Oksøy.

Oyapoc, French Guiana. Port at mouth of R. of same name.

Oyapoc River, French Guiana/Brazil. Rises in the Tumuc-Humoc mountains and flows for *c.* 300 m. to the Atlantic Ocean, forming the French Guiana/Brazil border throughout its course.

Oyo, Nigeria. Town sit. 105 m. NNE of Lagos. Trades in palm oil, kernels and cacao.

Ozark Mountains, U.S.A. Area of highlands in states of Arkansas, Illinois, Kansas, Missouri and Oklahoma, with several summits over 2,000 ft. a.s.l. Summer resort.

P

Paama, New Hebrides, South West Pacific. Island 5 m. S of Ambrym. Area, 6 m. by 2 m. Volcanic.

Paarl, Cape Province, Republic of South Africa. Town in the SW sit. on the Great Berg R. in a vine, fruit and tobacco-growing area. The main industry is wine-making, also fruit canning and jam-making; manu. tobacco products and textiles. Pop. (1970E) 19,919.

Pabna, Rajshahi, Bangladesh. Cap. of district 75 m. WNW of Dacca sit. on the N bank of the Ganges R. Industries inc. rice milling and engineering; manu. hosiery.

Pacaraima, Sierra, Brazil/Venezuela. Mountain range forming the watershed between the basins of the Rs. Orinoco and Amazon, extending *c.* 385 m. along the frontier between Brazil and Venezuela. Rises to Mount Roraima, 9,219 ft. a.s.l.

Pachuca, Hidalgo, Mexico. City in E central Mex. sit. at 8,000 ft. a.s.l. on the central plateau in a silver-mining area. The main industry is mining and refining silver; also manu. woollen goods and leather. Pop. (1970E) 70,000.

Pacific Ocean. The world's largest expanse of water, bounded E by the Americas and W by Asia and Australia. Connected in the N with the Arctic Ocean by the Baring Strait, and merging in the S with the Southern Ocean, between Polynesia and Antarctica. Area, with peripheral seas, *c.* 70m. sq. m. (*c.* 181m. sq. km.), being *c.* 11,000 m. at its widest W to E and *c.* 10,000 m. at its longest N to S. Average depth *c.* 14,000 ft. b.s.l. with deep trenches around its edges. Contains many coral and volcanic islands. Linked with the Atlantic in the E by the Panama Canal.

Padang, Sumatra, Indonesia. Town sit. on the central W coast. Port exporting coal, coffee, copra and rubber.

Padang Besar, Perlis, West Malaysia. Railway station and border customs post 38 m. N of Alor Star on the W coast railway at the Thai/Malaysian frontier.

Paddington, Greater London, England. District of W London containing an important railway terminus. Mainly residential.

Paderborn, North Rhine-Westphalia, West Germany. Town in the N centre. Industries inc. agric. engineering and textiles; manu. cement. Pop. (1971E) 69,400.

Padiham, Lancashire, England. Town 3 m. WNW of Burnley. Industries inc. engineering, coalmining and textiles. Pop. (1973E) 9,780.

Padstow, Cornwall, England. Resort in the N centre of county sit. on the Camel R. estuary. Pop. (1973E) 2,640.

Padua, Veneto, Italy. Cap. of Padova province in the NE. Industries inc. manu. machinery, chemicals, plastics, electrical equipment and furniture. Town of special historical interest. Pop. (1971E) 237,087.

Paducah, Kentucky, U.S.A. City in the SW of state sit. on the Ohio R. at its confluence with the Tennessee R. Trading centre for tobacco. Industries inc. manu. hosiery and

textile machinery. Pop. (1970c) 31,627.

Pago Pago, American Samoa, South Pacific. Town in the SE of Tutuila Island. Naval base, radio station and airport. Pop. (1970E) 1,500.

Pahandut *see* **Palangka Raja**

Pahang, Peninsular Malaysia, Malaysia. State on the E coast consisting mainly of the Pahang R. basin. Area, 13,873 sq. m. (35,931 sq. km.). Cap. Kuala Lipis. The chief products are rubber and tin. Pop. (1970c) 504,945.

Pahou, Dahomey. Village 28 m. W of Porto-Novo, producing copra, coffee and palm products.

Paignton, Devon, England. Town sit. on Tor Bay 2 m. SSW of Torquay. Seaside resort.

Pailen, Battambang, Khmer Republic. Town 40 m. SW of Battambang on the Thai frontier. Brahman sanctuary. Deposits of topaz and sapphire in the neighbourhood.

Paisley, Renfrewshire, Scotland. Strathclyde region. Town in the SW sit. on White Cart Water near its confluence with the Clyde R. Industries inc. textiles, engineering, bleaching and dyeing; manu. cotton thread, starch and cornflour. Pop. (1973E) 95,750.

Paita, Piura, Peru. Pacific port in the NW forming the outlet for a cotton-growing area, exporting cotton, hides and wool.

Pajakumbuh, Sumatra, Indonesia. Town 50 m. NNE of Padang at 1,650 ft. a.s.l. in the Padang Highlands. Railway terminus and airfield; centre of an agric. area trading in tea, coffee, tobacco, rubber.

Pakistan. Rep. bounded W by Iran, NW by Afghánistán, N by China, E by India and S by the Arabian Sea. Area, 310,403 sq. m. (803,944 sq. km.). Chief cities are Islamabad (the cap.), Karachi, Hyderabad, Lahore and Rawalpindi. Crossed NNE to SSW by the Indus R.; mountainous in the N with the Hindu Kush rising to Tirich Mir, 25,260 ft. a.s.l., and in the W. Fertile plains in the centre watered by the Indus R. and its tribs.; desert in the E. Pakistan was constituted as a Dominion in 1947, under the provisions of the Indian Independence Act, 1947. The Dominion consisted of the following former territories of British India: Balúchistán, East Bengal (including almost the whole of Sylhet, a former district of Assam), North-West Frontier, West Punjab and Sind; and those States which had acceded to Pakistan. In 1956 an Islamic republic was proclaimed. In 1970 the Awami League based on E Pakistan gained a majority in the Provincial Assembly. Martial law was introduced and in 1971 civil war broke out. The war ended and the E province declared itself an independent state, Bangladesh. In 1972 Pakistan withdrew from the Commonwealth. The entire area in the north and west is covered by great mountain ranges. The rest of the province consists of a fertile plain watered by 5 big rivers and their tributaries. Agriculture is the occupation of a vast majority of the pop., and is dependent almost entirely on the irrigation system based on these rivers. The main crops are wheat, cotton, barley, sugar-cane, millet, rice, maize and fodder crops, while the Quetta and Kalat divisions (formerly Balúchistán) are known for their fruits and dates. The Indus water treaty of 1960, concluded between India and Pakistan, has created the basis for a large-scale development programme. The Indus Basin Development Fund Agreement has been subscribed by Australia, Canada, Germany, New Zealand, U.K. and U.S.A. and is administered by the International Bank; the works to be constructed call for expenditure of U.S. $1,000m. The main purpose of the treaty is the division of the water power of the Indus and its 5 tributaries between India and Pakistan. After the construction of some 460 miles of canals, the Indus and the 2 western tribs. will serve Pakistan and

the entire flow of the 3 eastern tribs. will be released for use in India. Minerals inc., coal, chromite, gypsum, iron-ore. Oil has been found at Kot Sarong and natural gas at Sui. Industry employs 10% of the pop. Pop. (1973E) 61,960,000.

Paknam, Samutprakan, Thailand. Town 15 m. SSE of Bangkok at the mouth of the Chaophraya R. on the Gulf of Thailand. Port and provincial cap. Industries inc. fisheries. The official name is Samutprakan.

Pakse, Champassac, Laos. Town 115 m. SE of Savannakhet on the Mekong R. at the mouth of the Se Done R. Provincial cap., communications and trading centre for the Boloven Plateau, handling cardamom, cotton, hemp, tobacco, cattle. Pop. (1970E) 35,000.

Pakwach, Northern Province, Uganda. Town 50 m. SE of Arua on the White Nile R. R. port trading in coffee, cotton, tobacco.

Palangka Raja, Kalimantan, Indonesia. Town 98 m. NNW of Bandjarmasin. Cap. of Central Kalimantan province.

Palau Islands, West Pacific. Group of 9 volcanic and coral islands in the W Caroline Islands 500 m. E of The Philippines. The main products are copra, tapioca and dried fish. Pop. (1974C) 12,674.

Palawan, The Philippines. Island between the South China Sea to the W and the Sulu Sea to the E, the largest island of The Philippines group. Area, 5,747 sq. m. (14,885 sq. km.). Cap. Puerto Princesa. Mountainous, rising to Mount Mantalingajan, 6,839 ft. a.s.l., and forested. The main products are rice, rubber and coconuts.

Palembang, South Sumatra, Indonesia. Cap. of province in the SE sit. on the Musi R. 50 m. from its mouth. Commercial centre and port handling petroleum products from nearby refineries, and rubber.

Palencia, Spain. (i) Province in N central Spain. Area, 3,096 sq. m. (8,019 sq. km.). Mountainous in the N with the Cantabrian Mountains crossing W to E, but otherwise arid plateau. The valleys of the Rs. Pisuerga and Carrión are fertile and cultivated. The main products are cereals, fruit and vegetables. Pop. (1970C) 198,763. (ii) Cap. of province of same name sit. on the Carrión R. Industries inc. railway engineering, tanning, flour milling and textiles. Pop. (1970C) 58,370.

Palermo, Sicilia, Italy. Cap. of island and region sit. on the NW coast. Industries inc. shipbuilding, steel and chemicals; manu. glass and furniture. Port exporting wine, olive oil and fruit. Tourist resort. Pop. (1973E) 657,689.

Palimé, Togo. Town 65 m. NW of Lomé. Railway terminus serving an agric. area, handling cacao, palm products, cotton. The main industry is cotton ginning. Pop. (1970E) 11,900.

Palisadoes, The, Port Royal, Jamaica. Peninsula bounding Kingston Harbour E to W. Length 7½ m. Port Royal is sit. at the W end, Palisadoes airport, centre. Co-extensive with Port Royal Parish.

Palk Strait, South Asia. Channel extending *c.* 60 m. W to E between SE India and N Sri Lanka; 33 m. at its widest point.

Palma, Majorca, Spain. Cap. of the Balearic Islands sit. at the head of the Bay of Palma in SW Majorca. Industries inc. tourism and textiles; manu. cement, paper, footwear and glass. Seaport handling almonds, fruit and wine. Pop. (1970C) 234,098.

Palmas, Las, Spain. (i) Spanish province in the Canary Islands, Atlantic Ocean, consisting of the islands of Gran Canaria, Lanzarote and Fuerteventura, with several smaller, barren islands. (ii) Cap. of province of same name sit. in the

NE of Gran Canaria. Tourist centre. The adjacent port, La Luz, exports fruit, vegetables and wine. Pop. (1970c) 579,710.

Palm Beach, Florida, U.S.A. Winter resort 67 m. N of Miami on the E shore of L. Worth, a sea lagoon. Pop. (1970c) 9,086.

Palmerston, Cook Islands, South Pacific. Atoll of the Manihiki group, 270 m. W of Rarotonga. Area, 1 sq. m. (2·59 sq. km.). Produces copra.

Palmerston North, North Island, New Zealand. Town 80 m. NNE of Wellington sit. on the Manawatu R. Railway junction in a farming area. Manu. clothing and furniture. Pop. 49,000.

Palmira, Valle del Cauca, Colombia. Town in the WSW sit. at 3,500 ft. a.s.l. Commercial centre trading in tobacco, coffee, sugar cane, cereals and rice. Pop. (1970E) 140,889.

Palm Springs, California, U.S.A. City 99 m. E of Los Angeles. Resort and inland spa with sulphur springs. Pop. (1970c) 20,936.

Palmyra, Line Islands, Pacific. Atoll 1,100 m. SSW of Honolulu. Comprises 55 islets, administered from Hawaii. Air base.

Palo Alto, California, U.S.A. Residential city 27 m. SE of San Francisco sit. near the S end of San Francisco Bay. Stanford University is sit. here. Pop. (1970c) 55,966.

Palomar, Mount, California, U.S.A. Mountain 45 m. NNE of San Diego; 6,126 ft. a.s.l. Site of the Mount Palomar Observatory.

Palos de la Frontera, Huelva, Spain. Town sit. on the Tinto R. estuary in the SW, 3½ m. SE of Huelva, and whence Columbus sailed in 1492. The port is now silted up.

Pamir, Central Asia. Plateau extending through the Gorno-Badakhshan Autonomous Region, U.S.S.R. into NE Afghánistán and Sinkiang-Uigur, China. A series of high mountain valleys at 12,000–14,000 ft. a.s.l. with ranges inc. the Akademia Nauk, rising to Kommunizma Peak at 24,590 ft. a.s.l. The high valleys have grass on which sheep and goats are reared.

Pamplona, Norte de Santander, Colombia. Town 36 m. S of Cúcuta sit. at 7,200 ft. a.s.l. in the E. Cordillera. Commercial centre trading in coffee, cacao and cereals. Industries inc. textiles, brewing and distilling. Pop. (1970E) 22,800.

Pamplona, Navarra, Spain. Cap. of province in the central N sit. on the Arga R. Industries inc. textiles, flour milling, tanning and soap-making. Pop. (1970c) 147,168.

Panama. Rep. bounded N by the Caribbean, E by Colombia, S by the Pacific and W by Costa Rica, and enclosing the U.S.-tenanted Panama Canal Zone. A revolution, inspired by U.S.A., led to the separation of Panama from the United States of Colombia and the declaration of its independence in 1903. Area, 28,575 sq. m. (74,009 sq. km.). Cap. Panama City. Mountainous interior with narrow coastal lowlands. The active volcano Chiriqui rises to 11,410 ft. a.s.l. The climate is tropical on the coast, with *c.* 70 in. rain annually on the Pacific coast and 160 in. on the Caribbean; temperate in the mountains. The main products are timber, bananas, rice, maize, coffee and shrimps. Local industries inc. cigarettes, clothing, food processing, shoes, soap, cement factories; foreign firms are being encouraged to establish industries, and a petrol refinery is operating in Colón. Pop. (1970c) 1,428,082.

Panama, Gulf of, Panama. Inlet of the Pacific Ocean in SE Panama, 120 m. wide.

Panama, Isthmus of, Panama. Narrow neck of land between the Pacific Ocean and the Carribbean Sea crossed by the Panama Canal.

Panama Canal, Central America. Ship canal, linking the Pacific Ocean and the Caribbean Sea and extending 40 m. SE to NW across the Isthmus of Panama. The Passage takes 7–8 hours, in either direction, through double locks. From the Caribbean the course is raised 85 ft. a.s.l. by the Gatun Locks, crosses L. Gatun and the Gaillard Cut, and descends through the Pedro Miguel Locks to the last sea-level canal.

Panama Canal Zone, Central America. Administrative region of the U.S.A. consisting of a strip of land extending along both sides of the Panama Canal and about 10 m. wide, and dividing the Rep. of Panama. Area, 647 sq. m. (1,675 sq. km.). The main cities are Cristobal and Balboa at the Caribbean and Pacific ends of the canal respectively. Panama City and Colón are not administered as part of the zone but form part of the Rep. The zone is held on lease. Pop. (1974E) 47,500 of whom 39,400 are U.S. citizens.

Panama City, Panama, Panama. Cap. of Rep. and province sit. at the SE end of the Panama Canal, geographically but not politically within the Canal Zone. Industries inc. manu. clothing, beer and footwear. Pop. (1970C) 418,000.

Panama City, Florida, U.S.A. City 85 m. SW of Tallahassee sit. on the Gulf of Mex. Industries inc. sawmilling, paper-making and fishing. Port and resort. Pop. (1970C) 32,096.

Panay, The Philippines. Island between Mindoro to the NW and Negros to the SE. Area, 4,744 sq. m. (12,287 sq. km.). Chief town Iloilo. Mountainous in the W, rising to 6,724 ft. a.s.l. Fertile lowland in the E. The main products are copra and rice.

Pančevo, Vojvodina, Yugoslavia. Town 11 m. ENE of Belgrade. Industries inc. flour milling. Pop. (1971C) 24,269.

Panch Mahals, Gujarat, India. District of SE Gujarat. Area, 1,608 sq. m. (4,165 sq. km.). Chief towns Godhra (cap.), Dohad. Agric. and forest area, producing rice, maize, grain, peanuts, cotton, teak. Chief minerals are manganese and bauxite.

Pando, Bolivia. Dept. of NW Bolivia bounded E by Brazil across the Madeira R., W by Peru. Area, 23,876 sq. m. (61,839 sq. km.). Chief towns, Cobija (cap.), Puerto Rico. Tropical forest region with many Rs., important source of rubber, also producing timber, furs, bananas, rice. Transport is mainly by R. Pop. (1971E) 33,200.

Pandu, Assam, India. Village 4 m. W of Gauhati and opposite Amingaon; rail ferry terminal on the Brahmaputra R.

Panevèžys, Lithuanian Soviet Socialist Republic, U.S.S.R. Town 60 m. NNE of Kaunas on the Nevezys R. Railway centre with repair shops; industries inc. flour milling, textiles, meat packing, sugar refining, tobacco processing; manu. metal products, paints, turpentine, cement, soap. Pop. (1973E) 84,000.

Panjim, Goa, Daman and Diu, India. Cap. of Union Territory sit. on the W coast 255 m. SE of Bombay. Port and commercial centre trading in rice, fish and salt. Industries inc. fishing. Pop. 35,000.

Pantelleria, Italy. Island in the Mediterranean 63 m. off the SW coast of Sicily. Area, 32 sq. m. (83 sq. km.). Chief town Pantelleria. Volcanic with hot springs, and fertile, but with inadequate fresh water. The main occupations are farming and fishing. The main products are cereals and wine.

Paochi, Shensi, China. Town 100 m. W of Sian on the Wei R. and the Lunghai railway. Commercial centre handling wheat, beans, millet. Industries inc. cotton weaving.

Paotow, Inner Mongolia, China. Town 248 m. WNW of Peking. Route and commercial centre, trading in wool, hides and cereals. Industries inc. steel; manu. rugs and soap.

Papar, Sabah. Town 20 m. SSW of Kota Kinabula. Railway centre for an agric. area, handling fruit, rice and sago. The main industry is rice milling.

Papeete, Society Islands, South Pacific. Town on NW coast of Tahiti. Cap. of French Polynesia. Port exporting copra, phosphates, vanilla, mother of pearl. Industries inc. sugar refining, manu. soap. Pop. (1970C) 79,494.

Paphos, Paphos, Cyprus. Town 60 m. WSW of Nicosia on the SW coast. District cap. Trade in nuts, wine, olives. Sometimes calledNew Paphos, having been founded 10 m. from Old Paphos on Kouklia, a Roman cap. Pop. (1973E) 8,984.

Papua New Guinea, Australasia. Trust Territory of Australia sit. off the N coast of Queensland, the S coast of Papua being 60 m. N of Cape York Peninsula. The territory comprises the E half of the large island of New Guinea, of which the W half is the West Irian province of Indonesia, and neighbouring smaller islands. Papua New Guinea achieved self-government in 1973. Total area, 178,260 sq. m. (461,693 sq. km.). Chief town Port Moresby. The small islands consist of an arch. of 4 main islands and *c.* 100 islets extending E from the E coast of the mainland. The main islands are New Britain, New Ireland, Admiralty Islands and 5 of the Solomon Islands. Pop. (1972E) 2,581,198.

Pará, Brazil. State in N central Braz. sit. in the Amazon R. basin. Area, 481,744 sq. m. (1,247,717 sq. km.). Cap. Belém. Mainly rain forest, with little communication other than by water. The main products are rubber, hardwoods, nuts, jute and skins. Pop. (1970C) 2,167,018.

Paracel Islands, South Vietnam. Group in the South China Sea, 150 m. SE of Hainan Island (China). Inc. numerous coral islands and reefs, mainly the Amphitrite and Crescent groups, Lincoln and Triton Islands. The main product is phosphates.

Paraguari, Paraguay. (i) Dept. of S Paraguay bounded S by the Tebicuary R. Area, 3,187 sq. m. (8,254 sq. km.). Chief towns Paraguari, Carapeguá, Quiindy, Acahay, Ybycuí. Fertile forest area rising to hills NE. Lumbering and farming are the main occupations; main products cotton, tobacco, oranges, maize, rice, cattle, timber. Pop. (1972E) 210,592. (ii) Town 40 m. SE of Asunción. Dept. cap., commercial centre of an agric. and lumbering area. Industries inc. rice and flour milling, tanning, oil extracting, manu. pottery. Pop. (1970E) 10,000.

Paraguay. Rep. bounded N and NW by Bolivia, E by Brazil and SE, S and W by Argentina. Paraguay gained its independence from Spain in 1811. Area, 157,047 sq. m. (406,752 sq. km.). Cap. Asunción. Divided N to S by the Paraguay R. Scrub forest to the W, with plains rising to hills and forested plateau in the E. The climate is sub-tropical. Agric. products inc., cotton, potatoes, maize, tobacco, wheat and soybeans. *Yerba maté,* or strongly flavoured Paraguayan tea, continues to be produced but is declining in importance. Cattle rearing is extremely important. There are huge reserves of hardwoods and cedars that have scarcely been exploited. Palms, tung and other trees are exploited for their oils. The Japanese are experimenting with mulberries for silk growing. Pines and firs have been introduced under a U.N. project. In the Chaco the accessible Quebracho forests have nearly been worked out but plans are being made to open up new areas. Iron, manganese and other minerals have been reported but have not been shown to be commercially exploitable. Salt, limestone, kaolin and apatite are worked and prospecting for natural gas is taking place. There are 3 main meat-

packing plants and other factories producing vegetable oils. A textile industry in Pilar and Asunción meets a large part of local needs. There is a cement works at Valle-mi. The oil refinery at Villa Elisa, which has been in operation since 1966, has a production of about 3,500 bbls a day. There are some flour-mills and small match, pharmaceutical, soap, cigarette, footwear, furniture and building materials industries. Pop. (1972E) 2,328,780.

Paraguay River, South America. Rises near Diamantina in Mato Grosso, Brazil and flows 1,300 m. generally S, forming the Braz./Paraguay frontier between Bahiá Negra and Porto Sastre, then through Paraguay to form the Paraguay/Argentina frontier below Asunción, joining with the Alto Parana R. as it enters Argentina and forming the Paraná R. Important for communication, esp. in Paraguay; navigable by large vessels to Concepción, Paraguay, and by small boats up to Cáceres, Brazil.

Paraíba, Brazil. State in NE Braz. bounded E by the Atlantic Ocean. Area, 21,760 sq. m. (56,358 sq. km.). Cap. João Pessoa. Coastal plain rising to a hilly, wooded interior. The main product is cotton; sugar cane, pineapples and tobacco are also produced. Pop. (1970C) 2,382,617.

Paraíba do Norte River, Brazil. Rises near the Paraíba/Pernambuco state border in the NE, and flows 200 m. ENE to the Atlantic below João Pessoa.

Paraíba do Sul River, Brazil. Rises in the Serra do Mar near São Paulo in the SE, and flows 600 m. NE to the Atlantic below Campos, 140 m. NE of Rio de Janeiro.

Parakou, Dahomey. Town 190 m. N of Porto-Novo. Rail terminus serving an agric. area, handling cotton, nuts, beans, kapok, butter, rice and soya. Industries inc. cotton, and kapok ginning. Pop. (1970E) 16,300.

Paramaribo, Surinam. Cap. of Surinam sit. on the Surinam R. 17 m. from its mouth. Port exporting coffee, bauxite, timber and citrus fruits. Pop. (1970E) 102,300.

Paraná, Entre Rios, Argentina. R. port in the central E sit. on the E bank of the Paraná R. Commercial centre with important trade in grain and cattle. Pop. (1970C) 127,635

Paraná, Brazil. State in S Braz. bounded W by Paraguay across the Paraná R. and E by the Atlantic. Area, 77,027 sq. m. (199,500 sq. km.). Narrow lowland strip on the coast, rising to wooded plateau. Fertile in the N. The main products are coffee, cotton, citrus fruits, *maté* and timber. Pop. (1970C) 6,929,868.

Paranaguá, Paraná, Brazil. Town 50 m. E of Curitiba on Paranaguá Bay, Atlantic Ocean, at the foot of the Serra do Mar. Railway terminus and port shipping maté, pine, coffee, bananas, sugar. Industries inc. coffee and maté processing; manu. matches, pencils, waxes, soap. Pop. (1970E) 39,500.

Paranam, Surinam. Village 16 m. SSE of Paramaribo on the Surinam R. Bauxite mining and shipping centre, accessible to ocean-going vessels.

Paraná River, Brazil/Paraguay/Argentina. Formed as the Alto Paraná R. from the Rio Grande and the Paranaíba R. on the border between the states of Mato Grosso and São Paulo, Brazil. Flows 1,800 m. S to form the Braz./Paraguay frontier, then W to form the Paraguay/Argentina frontier at the SW end of which it joins the Paraguay R. Tog. they form the Paraná R. which flows SSW then SE through Argentina past Santa Fé, Paraná and Rosario to enter the Río de la Plata above Buenos Aires.

Pará River, Brazil. An arm of the Amazon R. delta S and E of Marajó Island, extending *c.* 200 m., and *c.* 40 m. wide at its mouth.

Parbhani, Maharashtra, India. Town 170 m. NW of Hyderabad (Andhra Pradesh). Railway centre for an agric. area. District cap. Industries inc. cotton ginning.

Pardubice, Bohemia, Czechoslovakia. Town in the N sit. on the Elbe R. Industries inc. oil refining and brewing. Pop. 71,000.

Parentis-en-Born, Landes, France. Village 40 m. SSW of Bordeaux. Industries inc. lumbering, extracting timber resin, lignite mining.

Paricutín, Mount, Michoacán, Mexico. Volcano in SW Mex., formed 1943–4 in a cultivated field at Paricutín village, sit. at 7,380 ft. a.s.l., and burying the village under lava. The peak rose 820 ft. before activity ceased in 1952.

Parika, Demerara, Guyana. Village 18 m. W of Georgetown on the Essequibo R. Railway terminus and R. landing-stage, shipping timber.

Paris, Paris, France. Cap. of Rep. and dept. on the Seine R. below its confluence with the Marne R. Communications and commercial centre and an inland port. Industries inc. manu. aircraft, motor cars, luxury goods, metal goods and chemicals. Tourism is extremely important. Pop. (1968c) 2,590,771.

Paris Basin, France. Depression in N France containing the Ile de France and Paris, drained by the Rs. Seine, Somme and Loire. Fertile area. The main products are wheat and dairy produce.

Parkersburg, West Virginia, U.S.A. City 88 m. SE of Columbus, Ohio, sit. on the Little Kanawha R. near its confluence with the Ohio R. on the Ohio border. Industries inc. manu. oilfield equipment for neighbouring fields, glass and tools. Pop. (1970c) 44,208.

Park Ridge, Illinois, U.S.A. City and suburb of NW Chicago near the intern. airport at O'Hare Field. Market gardening area. Pop. (1970c) 42,466.

Parma, Emilia-Romagna, Italy. Town in N central Italy sit. on the Parma R. Market town trading in farm produce inc. Parmesan cheese. Industries inc. manu. food products, machinery and glass. Pop. (1973E) 175,949.

Parma, Ohio, U.S.A. City immediately S of Cleveland. Industries inc. manu. motor car parts and machine tools. Pop. (1970c) 100,216.

Parnaíba, Piauí, Brazil. Town sit. near the mouth of the Parnaíba R. on the NE coast. Commercial centre and port handling cotton, sugar, cattle and carnauba wax. Pop. (1970E) 40,000.

Parnaíba River, Brazil. Rises in the Serra das Mangabeiras in NE Braz. and flows 750 m. NNE along the boundary between the states of Piauí and Maranhao to enter the Atlantic below Parnaíba.

Parnassus, Mount, Boeotia, Greece. Mountain 45 m. NW of Korinthos, 8,061 ft. a.s.l. Sacred to the anc. Greeks.

Pärnu, Estonia, U.S.S.R. Port 73 m. S of Tallinn sit. at the mouth of the Pärnu R. on the Gulf of Riga. Industries inc. textiles and sawmilling; manu. leather goods. Exports timber and flax. Pop. 80,000.

Parsipanny, New Jersey, U.S.A. Reservoir L. 6 m. NNE of Morristown, *c.* 2 m. long. Water supply for Jersey City formed by the Boonton Dam on the Rockaway R.

Pasadena, California, U.S.A. City immediately NE of Los Angeles. Mainly residential with light industry. Pop. (1970c) 113,327.

Pasco, Peru. Dept. of central Peru in the Andes. Area, 11,654 sq. m. (30,184 sq. km.). Chief towns Cerro de Pasco, Chacayán, Huachón, Oxa-

pampa. Mountainous; Peru's principal mining area producing copper, silver, gold, lead and zinc (Cerro de Pasco, Huarón); coal (Goyllarisquizga, Quishuarcancha); vanadium (Mina Ragra). Pop. (1972C) 176,750.

Pascua, Isla de *see* **Easter Island**

Pas-de-Calais, France. Dept. in N France bounded N by the Strait of Dover and NE by Belgium. Area, 2,607 sq. m. (6,752 sq. km.). Main towns Arras (the cap.), Calais, Boulogne, Béthune, St. Omer and Lens. Mainly industrial with coalfields supporting mining, metallurgical and textile industries. Pop. (1968C) 1,397,159.

Pasir Mas, Kelantan, Peninsular Malaysia. Town 9 m. SW of Kota Bharu on the Kelantan R. Railway junction on the E coast line, handling rice.)

Passaic, New Jersey, U.S.A. City 9 m. N of Newark sit. on the Passaic R. Industries inc. textiles; manu. radio and television equipment, rubber and leather products. Pop. (1970C) 55,124.

Passau, Bavaria, West Germany. Town in the extreme SE sit. at the confluence of the Rs. Danube, Inn and Ilz. Industries inc. tourism, agric. engineering, paper making, brewing and tanning; manu. tobacco products. Pop. (1971E) 30,700.

Pastaza River, Ecuador/Peru. Formed by the junction of the Patate and Chambo Rs. 4 m. W of Baños in the Ecuadorian Andes. Flows 400 m. SE and S through tropical forest into Peru, to enter the Marañón R. below Bacranca.

Pasto, Nariño, Colombia. Cap. of dept. in the SW sit. at 8,500 ft. a.s.l. Commercial centre for a farming area. Industries inc. food processing and hat making. Pop. (1974E) 144,300.

Paston, Norfolk, England. Village 17 m. NNE of Norwich, noted for the Paston family whose surviving correspondence (1422–1509) is an important source of social history.

Patagonia, Argentina. The most southerly part of the S. American continent extending *c.* 1,000 m. S from the Rs. Limay and Negro to the Strait of Magellan. Area, *c.* 300,000 sq. m. (*c.* 777,000 sq. km.). Arid plateau rising to the base of the Andes. The main occupation is sheep farming, with cattle farming in the W where the climate is not so dry. Contains the major oilfield of Comodoro Rivadavia and coalfields at Río Turbio in the S.

Pátan, Nepál. Town 2 m. S of Káthmándu. Trading centre for cereals and vegetables, noted for numerous temples esp. the Macheudranath and Mahabuddha temples. Anc. city which was cap. of the first king of Nepal. Pop. (1970E) 135,230.

Paternó, Sicilia, Italy. Resort immediately S of Mount Etna sit. in a fruit and vine growing area.

Paterson, New Jersey, U.S.A. City 12 m. N of Newark sit. on the Passaic R. Industries inc. textiles; manu. textile machinery, plastics and clothing. Pop. (1970C) 114,824.

Pathankot, Punjab, India. Town 21 m. NE of Gurdaspur. Trading centre for agric. produce. Industries inc. fruit processing, hand-loom weaving.

Patiala, Punjab, India. Town 130 m. NNW of Delhi. Industries inc. textiles; manu. footwear and metal goods. Pop. (1970C) 151,903.

Patmos, Dodecanese, Greece. Island in the Aegean Sea off the W coast of Turkey, in the N. Dodecanese chain. Area, 13 sq. m. (34 sq. km.). Chief town Patmos. Noted for the monastery of St. John built to commemorate the exile on the island of St. John the Divine.

Patna, Bihar, India. State cap. in N central India sit. on the Ganges R. Industries inc. manu. brassware,

carpets and furniture. Pop. (1971c) 490,625.

Patras, Akhaïa, Greece. Cap. of prefecture sit. on the Gulf of Patras in NW Peloponnessos. Industries inc. textiles and flour milling. Sea port exporting currants, olive oil, wine and tobacco. Pop. (1971c) 111,607.

Patras, Gulf of, Greece. Inlet of the Ionian Sea on the W coast, continuing through a narrow strait as the Gulf of Korinthos.

Pau, Basses-Pyrénées, France. Cap. of dept. in the SW sit. on the Gave de Pau R. Industries inc. tourism, engineering, tanning, brewing, flour milling and textiles; manu. footwear. Pop. (1968c) 76,227.

Paulo Alfonso Falls, Alagoas/Bahia, Brazil. Falls on the lower São Francisco R. 195 m. from its mouth on the Atlantic coast of Alagoas. The R. descends 270 ft. by rapids and 3 cascades. Used for hydroelectric power.

Pavia, Lombardia, Italy. Town in the N sit. on the Ticino R. Market for the Po R. valley agric. area. Industries inc. textiles and agric. engineering; manu. furniture and sewing machines. Pop. 80,000.

Pavlodar, Kazakhstan, U.S.S.R. Cap. of Pavlodar region sit. 250 m. ENE of Tselinograd on the Irtysh R. Industries inc. meat packing, milk canning and flour milling. Pop. (1974E) 228,000.

Pawtucket, Rhode Island, U.S.A. City 6 m. N of Providence sit. on the Blackstone R. Industries inc. textiles; manu. textile machinery and machine tools. There is a 50 ft. waterfall which powered the first water-powered cotton mill in the U.S.A. (1790). Pop. (1970c) 76,984.

Paysandú, Paysandú, Uruguay. Cap. of dept. in the central W sit. on the Uruguay R. Industries inc. meat packing and textiles; manu. leather and footwear. R. port. Pop. (1970E) 60,000.

Paz, La, La Paz, Bolivia. Cap. of dept. and also the actual cap. and seat of Govt. of the Rep., but Sucre is the legal cap. and seat of the judiciary. Sit. at 12,400 ft. a.s.l. it is the highest cap. in the world. An important commercial city, and trades in copper, alpaca and wool. Pop. (1970E) 562,000.

Pazardzhik, Plovdiv, Bulgaria. Town 20 m. W of Plovdiv on the Maritsa R. Railway junction and processing centre serving a fertile agric. and vine-growing area. Manu. textiles, rubber and leather goods. Pop. (1972E) 66,251.

Peace River, Canada. Formed by the union of the R. Finlay and Parsnip at Finlay Forks, Brit. Columbia, and flows 1,195 m. E into Alberta, then N and NE to join the Slave R. near the W end of Athabasca L.

Peak District, The, Derbyshire, England. Hilly district of the Pennine range in N Derbyshire, rising to Kinder Scout, 2,088 ft. a.s.l. Limestone caves inc. the Peak Cavern near Castleton.

Pearl Harbor, Hawaii, U.S.A. Harbour on the S coast of Oahu Island with a major U.S. naval and air base.

Pearl Islands, Panama. Arch. of *c.* 180 islands extending *c.* 40 m. NNE to SSW through the Gulf of Panama; the chief islands are San Miguel, San José and Pedro González. The main occupations are pearl fishing and sea angling.

Peć, Serbia, Yugoslavia. Town 85 m. SE of Niš, noted for the Turkish influences in its streets, mosques and other buildings.

Pechora River, U.S.S.R. Rises in the N Ural Mountains and flows 1,100 m. N and W to enter the Gulf of Pechora on the Barents Sea by a delta. Used for transporting coal, timber and furs. Ice-free from June–Sept.

Peckham, Greater London, England. Mainly residential area of s London.

Pecos River, U.S.A. Rises in the Sangre de Cristo Range in N New Mexico and flows 740 m. SSE through New Mexico and Texas, to join the Rio Grande on the Mexican border above Del Rio. Used to irrigate an extensive agric. area.

Pécs, Baranya, Hungary. Cap. of county 120 m. SW of Budapest near the Yugoslav frontier; sit. in a coal-mining area. Trading centre for wine. Industries inc. manu. clothing, leather goods, porcelain, tobacco products and soap. Pop. (1970C) 145,000.

Pedernales, Barahona, Dominican Republic. Town 40 m. WSW of Barahona on the SW coast on the Haiti border. Centre of an irrigated agric. area.

Pedregal, Chiriqui, Panama. Village 4 m. S of David on the Pacific. Road, rail terminus and port for David, exporting coffee, bananas, cacao, but much declined.

Pedro Juan Caballero, Amambay, Paraguay. Town 125 m. NE of Concepción in the Sierra de Amambay. Dept. cap. and trading centre for a cattle raising area.

Peebles, Peeblesshire, Scotland. Borders region. County town in the central S sit. on the Tweed R. Market town. Industries inc. manu. woollen goods. Pop. (1973E) 5,545.

Peeblesshire, Scotland. Borders region. Inland county of S Scot. bounded W by Lanark and N by Midlothian. Area, 347 sq. m. (899 sq. km.). Chief towns Peebles (county town) and Innerleithen. Hilly, rising to Broad Law, 2,754 ft. a.s.l. Drained by the Tweed R. and its tribs. The main occupations are sheep farming and making woollen cloth. Pop. (1973E) 13,524.

Peel, Isle of Man, United Kingdom. Town sit. on the W coast. Industries inc. fishing and tourism. Pop. (1971C) 3,081.

Peenemünde, Rostock, East Germany. Village in the NE, on the NW of Usedom Island, and 20 m. ENE of Greifswald, sit. at the entrance to the Peene R. estuary. Site of a research station for guided missiles in World War II.

Pegu, Pegu, Burma. Cap. of province 45 m. NE of Rangoon sit. on the Pegu R. Industries inc. pottery. Noted for the Shwe-mawdaw pagoda, 324 ft. high. Pop. (1970E) 124,643.

Pegu Yoma, Burma. Range of hills extending 250 m. N to S between the Rs. Irrawaddy and Sittang. Average height below 1,000 ft. a.s.l. except for Mount Popa, 4,985 ft. a.s.l., and covered largely by teak forests.

Peipus, Lake, U.S.S.R. L. on the frontier between Estonia and the Russian Soviet Federal Socialist Rep., comprising 2 L. joined by a 15 m. strait. The larger is L. Peipus (L. Chudskoye) to the N, with L. Pskov to the S. Total area, 1,356 sq. m. (3,512 sq. km.). Drained by the Narova R. into the Gulf of Finland. Frozen from Dec.–March.

Pekalongan, Central Java, Indonesia. Town 55 m. W of Semarang sit. on the Java Sea. Port serving a hinterland of rice and sugar cane plantations.

Pekin, Illinois, U.S.A. City 9 m. S of Peoria sit. on the Illinois R. Industries inc. manu. food products and metal goods. R. port trading in grain and livestock. Pop. (1970C) 31,375.

Peking, Hopei, China. Cap. of the Rep. sit. in the NE, and its commercial and cultural centre. Industries inc. engineering, food processing, printing and publishing, tanning and textiles. The Outer City to the S and Inner City to the N are adjacent, and otherwise known as the Chinese and Tartar cities. The Inner City contains the Imperial City, which in turn

contains the Forbidden City. Pop. (1968E) 7 m.

Pelagosa Islands, Yugoslavia. Otherwise called Pelagruž. Group 90 m. WSW of Dubrovnik in the Adriatic Sea.

Pella, Macedonia, Greece. *Nome* in the N bounded N by Yugoslavia. Area, 1,082 sq. m. (2,802 sq. km.). Cap. Edessa, 50 m. WNW of Thessaloníki. Mountainous. The main products are cotton, wheat and tobacco. Pop. (1971C) 126,085.

Peloponnessos, Greece. The S peninsula of Greece joined to the rest by the Isthmus of Korinthos. Area, 8,354 sq. m. (21,637 sq. km.). Mountainous. The main occupations are growing vines, fruit and olives, and rearing sheep and goats.

Pelotas, Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil. Town in the extreme SE, sit. on the São Gonçalo Canal near the entrance to the Laga dos Patos. Industries inc. meat packing, flour milling and tanning; manu. soap, furniture and footwear. Exports are meat products, hides and wool. Pop. (1970E) 130,000.

Pemba, Tanzania. Island in the Indian Ocean 25 m. NNE of Zanzibar. Area, 380 sq. m. (984 sq. km.). Cap. Chake Chake. Coral island producing cloves and copra. Pop. (1967C) 164,243.

Pembroke, Dyfed, Wales. Town in the SW sit. on the shore of Milford Haven. Market town for a farming area. Industries inc. engineering. Pop. (1973E) 14,570 with Pembroke Dock.

Penang, Peninsular Malaysia, Malaysia. State consisting of the island of Penang in the Strait of Malacca, and a mainland strip on the NW coast. Area, 398 sq. m. (1,031 sq. km.). Cap. Penang. Hilly, rising to 2,700 ft. a.s.l., with rubber and coconut plantations on low ground. Pop. (1970C) 776,124.

Penarth, South Glamorgan, Wales. Town 3 m. S of Cardiff sit. at the mouth of the Taff R. on the Bristol Channel. Seaside resort. Pop. (1973E) 24,180.

Pendembu, South Eastern Province, Sierra Leone. Town 175 m. E of Freetown near the Liberian border. Rail terminus trading in palm products, cacao, coffee.

Penge, Greater London, England. Area of SE London forming a dormitory suburb. Industries inc. the manu. of electrical equipment. Formerly the site of the Crystal Palace, 1854–1936.

Peninsular Malaysia, Malaysia. The S end of the Malay Peninsula formerly named Western Malaysia, and bounded N by Thailand. Area, 50,800 sq. m. (131,572 sq. km.).

Penistone, South Yorkshire, England. Town 12 m. NW of Sheffield sit. on the Don R. The main industry is steel. Pop. (1973E) 8,330.

Penmaenmawr, Gwynedd, Wales. Town 6 m. SW of Llandudno sit. on Conway Bay. Seaside resort. Pop. (1973E) 4,050.

Pennine Range, England. Range of hills extending N from the Trent R. valley, Derbyshire, to the Tyne R. valley near the Scottish border. Rises to Cross Fell, 2,930 ft. a.s.l., and forms the watershed of the main R. of N Eng. Mainly moorland and rough grazing, with tourist areas.

Pennsylvania, U.S.A. State in the NE bounded NW by L. Erie. Area, 45,333 sq. m. (117,412 sq. km.). Chief cities Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Harrisburg (the cap.), Erie, Scranton and Allentown. Mostly within the Appalachian Mountains, with areas of the Allegheny Mountains inc. Mount Davis 3,213 ft. a.s.l. Rich in mineral deposits esp. coal, natural gas and petroleum. The main industries are iron and steel, with Pittsburgh producing *c.* 30% of the national output, and textiles, centred

on Philadelphia. Pop. (1970c) 11,793,000.

Penonomé, Coclé, Panama. Town 60 m. sw of Panama City. Provincial cap. Industries inc. manu. Panama hats, soap. Trades in rubber, coffee, cacao.

Penrhyn, Cook Islands, South Pacific. Atoll 735 m. NE of Rarotonga, in the Manihiki group. Area, 4,000 acres. Main products pearls, copra.

Penrith, Cumbria, England. Town 17 m. SSE of Carlisle. Industries inc. tourism, brewing, tanning and engineering. Pop. (1973E) 11,400.

Penryn, Cornwall, England. Market town 2 m. NW of Falmouth sit. at the head of the Penryn R. estuary. Industries inc. quarrying granite. Pop. (1973E) 5,660.

Pensacola, Florida, U.S.A. City in the extreme W of state sit. on the Gulf of Mexico. Industries inc. fishing, fish canning, furniture and paper making. Naval air base and port. Pop. (1970c) 59,507.

Pentecost, New Hebrides, South Pacific. Island 60 m. E of Espiritu Santo. Area, 190 sq. m. (492 sq. km.). Volcanic. Produces copra, coffee.

Penticton, British Columbia, Canada. Town sit. on the Okanagan R. near the S end of Okanagan L., and 180 m. E of Vancouver. Commercial centre of a fruit-growing area. Industries inc. fruit packing. Pop. (1971c) 18,146.

Pentland Firth, Scotland. Channel extending 20 m. E to W between the NE coast of Caithness and the Orkney Islands. Noted for rough seas. Contains the islands of Stroma and Swona and the Pentland Skerries.

Pentland Hills, Scotland. Range extending 16 m. NE to SW across W Midlothian, rising to Scald Law, 1,898 ft. a.s.l.

Pentonville, Greater London, England. District of N London containing Pentonville prison.

Penza, Russian Soviet Federal Socialist Republic, U.S.S.R. Cap. of Penza region 130 m. NNW of Saratov sit. on the Sura R. Industries inc. engineering, sawmilling and paper making; manu. watches, cement and matches. Pop. (1974E) 414,000.

Penzance, Cornwall, England. Town in extreme SW Cornwall sit. on Mount's Bay. Industries inc. tourism, fishing and the distribution of horticultural produce from the hinterland and from the Isles of Scilly. Pop. (1973E) 19,360.

People's Democratic Republic of Yemen *see* **Southern Yemen**

Peoria, Illinois, U.S.A. City in the N centre of state sit. on the Illinois R. Industries inc. manu. agric. machinery, electrical goods and food products. Pop. (1970c) 126,963.

Pepel, Northern Province, Sierra Leone. Town 13 m. ENE of Freetown, at the mouth of the Sierra Leone R. Port shipping iron ore from Marampa mines.

Perak, Peninsular Malaysia, Malaysia. State bounded N by Thailand and W by the Strait of Malacca. Area, 7,980 sq. m. (20,668 sq. km.). Chief towns Taiping (the cap.) and Ipoh. Lies mainly in the basin of the Perak R. rising to 7,000 ft. a.s.l. in the interior. The main product is tin. Pop. (1970c) 1,569,139.

Pereira, Caldas, Colombia. Town in the central W sit. at 4,800 ft. a.s.l. Commercial centre trading in coffee and cattle. Industries are coffee processing and brewing; manu. clothing. Pop. (1974E) 267,200.

Perekop Isthmus, Ukraine, U.S.S.R. Isthmus joining the Crimea peninsula to the Ukrainian mainland, 4 m. at its narrowest point.

Périgord, France. Region of SW France, mainly in the Dordogne

dept., consisting of dry limestone plateau and the fertile Dordogne and Isle R. valleys. Noted for truffles.

Perigueux, Dordogne, France. Cap. of dept. in the SW sit. on the Isle R. Industries inc. chemicals; manu. hardware and cutlery, and *pâté de foie gras.* Pop. (1968C) 40,091.

Perim, South Yemen. Island off the SW coast of the Arabian peninsula in the strait of Bab-el-Mandeb. Area, 5 sq. m. (13 sq. km.). Rocky and barren.

Perlis, Peninsular Malaysia, Malaysia. State in the NW bounded NE and NW by Thailand. Area, 310 sq. m. (803 sq. km.). Cap. Kangar. The main products are rice, tin and rubber. Pop. (1970C) 121,062.

Perm, Russian Soviet Federal Socialist Republic, U.S.S.R. Cap. of Perm region sit. on the Kama R. Industries inc. engineering, tanning and sawmilling; manu. aircraft parts, tractor parts, agric. and construction equipment, fertilizers, paper and matches. R. port. Pop. (1974E) 920,000.

Përmet, Albania. Town 40 m. S of Berat on the Vijosë R. Commercial centre.

Pernambuco, Brazil. State in NE Braz. bounded E by the Atlantic. Area, 37,458 sq. m. (97,016 sq. km.). Cap. Recife. A mainly arid state descending to a more humid coastal zone. The main products are cotton, sugar and tropical fruit. Pop. (1970C) 5,160,640.

Pernik, Sofia, Bulgaria. Town 17 m. WSW of Sofia sit. on the Struma R. Industries inc. coalmining, iron and steel, cement, engineering and glass making. Pop. (1972E) 81,893.

Perpignan, Pyrénées-Orientales, France. Cap. of dept. sit. on the Têt R. 8 m. from its mouth on the Gulf of Lions, and near the Spanish border. Commercial centre trading in wine, olives and fruit. Industries inc. tourism. Pop. (1968C) 104,095.

Pershore, Hereford and Worcester, England. Town 8 m. SE of Worcester sit. on the Avon R. Market town in a fruit-growing and market gardening area. Pop. (1973E) 5,181.

Persia *see* **Iran**

Persian Gulf, Arabian Sea. Arm of the Arabian Sea extending mainly NW between Iran to the E and Saudi Arabia to the W, entered from the Sea by the Gulf of Oman and the Strait of Hormuz. Area, 90,000 sq. m. (233,000 sq. km.). Receives the Shatt-al-Arab R. at its N end into which flow the R. Tigris, Euphrates and Karun.

Perth, Western Australia, Australia. State cap. 12 m. from the mouth of the Swan R. estuary on the W coast. Commercial centre serving an extensive hinterland of farming, cattle rearing and gold mining areas. Industries inc. textiles and flour milling; manu. clothes, furniture, cars and cement. Pop. (1974E) 760,000.

Perth, Perthshire, Scotland. Tayside region. County town in S central Scot. sit. on the Tay R. Industries inc. textiles, dyeing and distilling; manu. carpets. Pop. (1973E) 41,196.

Perth Amboy, New Jersey, U.S.A. City 17 m. SSW of Newark sit. at the mouth of the Raritan R. Industries inc. copper smelting, oil refining, chemicals and plastics; manu. metal products. Pop. (1970C) 38,798.

Perthshire, Scotland. Tayside and Central region. County in central Scot. bounded N by Inverness-shire. Area, 2,493 sq. m. (6,457 sq. km.). County town Perth. Mountainous, crossed by the Grampian Mountains rising to Ben Lawers, 3,984 ft. a.s.l. Drained by the R. Tay and Forth. The main occupations are tourism and farming. Pop. (1973E) 126,357.

Peru. Rep. bounded on the W by the Pacific, N by Ecuador and Colombia,

E by Brazil, SE by Bolivia and S by Chile, with a 1,400 m. Pacific coastline. Area, 496,093 sq. m. (1,284,880 sq. km.). Peru, formerly the most important of the Spanish vice-royalties in South America, declared its independence in 1821; but it was not till after a war, protracted till 1824, that the country gained its actual freedom. Chief towns Lima (cap.), Callao, Huancayo, Cerro de Pasco, Cuzco, Arequipa, Chiclayo and Piura. The dry coastal plain rises to the inland Sierra, at *c.* 13,000 ft. a.s.l. which covers about half of the country. The forested Andes beyond it extend to the Brazilian border. There are 4 zones: the coast strip, with an average width of 80 km; the Sierra or Uplands, formed by the coast range of mountains and the Andes proper; the Montaña or high wooded region which lies on the eastern slopes of the Andes, and the jungle in the Amazon Basin, known as the Selva. There are 4 fertilizer factories, near Callao and in Cuzco. Peru is a substantial importer of foodstuffs, chiefly wheat, but also fats and oil, meat and dairy products. Nearly half of the population is dependent on agriculture. Products include, sugar, cotton, coffee and wool. Peru suffers periodically from severe droughts particularly in the N zone. Peru is the world's foremost fishing nation in terms of value of catch, most of which is anchoveta which is reduced into fishmeal for export as animal feed. Peru produces around 45% of the world's total fishmeal supplies or nearly 2m. tons a year. There were in 1971, 109 fishmeal plants employing about 3,000 workers spread among the 22 ports of the 1,400-mile Peruvian coastline. Over 30% of the capacity is in Chimbote. Minerals represent 38% of total value of exports and inc., lead, copper, iron, silver, zinc and petroleum. Pop. (1972C) 14·1 m.

Perugia, Umbria, Italy. Cap. of Perugia province sit. in central Italy above the Tiber R. valley. Industries inc. manu. woollen goods, furniture and chocolate. Pop. (1973E) 132,889.

Pervouralsk, Russian Soviet Federal Socialist Republic, U.S.S.R. Town 26 m. WNW of Sverdlovsk in the central Urals on the Chusovaya R. Railway junction. Industries inc. metal-working, brick making, sawmilling. Pop. (1974E) 122,000.

Pesaro, Marche, Italy. Town in E central Italy sit. on the Adriatic coast. Industries inc. tourism and pottery; manu. agric. machinery. Pop. 66,000.

Pescadores, Taiwan. Islands off the W coast of Taiwan. Area, 49 sq. m. (126 sq. km.). There are about 60 islands, the main island being Penghu. The main occupations are fishing and fish processing.

Pescara, Abruzzi e Molise, Italy. Cap. of Pescara province sit. at the mouth of the Pescara R. on the Adriatic. Industries inc. tourism and textiles; manu. furniture, soap and glass. Pop. (1973E) 129,232.

Peshawar, Pakistan. Cap. of Peshawar division 230 m. NW of Lahore. Commercial centre trading with Afghánistán through the Khyber Pass. Industries inc. textiles, rice milling and pottery; manu. copperware and leather goods. Pop. (1972E) 331,000.

Pest, Budapest, Hungary. City on the left bank of the Danube R. opposite Buda. Tog. they form Budapest. Commercial centre; almost completely rebuilt after flooding in 1838. Trad. the business centre of the city, Buda being the residential sector.

Petah Tiqva, Israel. City 7 m. E of Tel Aviv on the Plain of Sharon. Industries inc. textiles, chemicals and furniture making. Pop. (1974E) 92,400.

Pétange, Luxembourg. Town 6 m. NW of Esch-sur-Alzette on the Chiers R. Iron mining centre. Pop. (1973E) 12,000.

Petén, Guatemala. Dept. of N Guatemala bounded N and W by Mexico. Area, 13,843 sq. m. (35,853 sq. km.). Cap. Flores. Forested lowland with stretches of savannah and large Ls. Drained by the San Pedro, Azul and Pasión Rs. Sparse settlement. The main occupation is lumbering. Pop. (1972E) 36,048.

Peterborough, Ontario, Canada. Town 70 m. NE of Toronto sit. on the Otonabee R. Manu. clocks, watches, electrical machinery, hardware, knitwear and dairy equipment. Pop. 60,000.

Peterborough, Cambridgeshire, England. Town in E central Eng. sit. on the Nene R. Industries inc. engineering, textiles, beet sugar refining and brickmaking. Pop. (1973E) 87,493.

Peterhead, Aberdeenshire, Scotland. Grampian region. Town in the NE sit. on the North Sea. The main industry is herring fishing, with fish canning and curing, engineering, granite quarrying and stone dressing. Pop. (1973E) 12,502.

Peterlee, Durham, England. Town 10 m. E of Durham. The main industry is coalmining. Founded as a 'new town' in 1948. Pop. (1973E) 21,836.

Peter I Island, Norway. Island in the Bellingshausen Sea off Thurston Peninsula, Antarctica, was sighted in 1821 by the Russian explorer, Admiral von Bellingshausen. The first landing was made in 1929 by a Norwegian expedition which hoisted the Norwegian flag. Area, 69 sq. m. (180 sq. km.). Depend. of Norway. Uninhabited.

Petersburg, Virginia, U.S.A. City 23 m. S of Richmond sit. on the Appomattox R. Manu. tobacco products, textiles, luggage and optical equipment. Pop. (1970C) 36,103.

Petersfield, Hampshire, England. Town 15 m. NNE of Portsmouth. Market town for a farming area. Pop. (1973E) 9,230.

Pétionville, Ouest, Haiti. Town 3½ m. ESE of Port-au-Prince on the N Massif de la Selle. Residential area and resort.

Petra *see* **Wadi Musa**

Petropavlovsk, Kazakhstan, U.S.S.R. City in N Kazakhstan 875 m. NNW of Alma Ata, and on the Trans-Siberian Railway. Commercial centre trading in grain, furs and textiles. Industries inc. meat packing, flour milling and tanning. Pop. (1974E) 188,000.

Petropavlovsk-Kamchatski, Russian Soviet Federal Socialist Republic, U.S.S.R. City in the NE sit. on the SE coast of the Kamchatka Peninsula on the Bering Sea. Industries inc. shipbuilding, sawmilling and fish canning. Naval base and sea port. Pop. (1974E) 187,000.

Petrópolis, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. Mountain resort in the SE. Industries inc. textiles and brewing. Pop. (1970E) 120,000.

Petrozavodsk, Russian Soviet Federal Socialist Republic, U.S.S.R. Town 185 m. NE of Leningrad sit. on the W shore of L. Onega. Cap. of the Karelian Autonomous Soviet Socialist Rep. Industries inc. sawmilling and mica processing; manu. cement, furniture and machinery. Pop. (1974E) 203,000.

Pevensey, East Sussex, England. Village 4 m. NE of Eastbourne near the English Channel coast. Before the sea receded, it was a port and the landing place of William the Conqueror in 1066. Pop. (1973E) 4,083.

Pforzheim, Baden-Württemberg, West Germany. Town in the SW sit. on the Enz R. The main industry is jewellery, also manu. clocks and watches, precision instruments, machinery and tools. Pop. (1971E) 93,100.

Phenix City, Alabama, U.S.A. City in the E of state, sit. opposite Columbus, Georgia, on the Chattahoochee R., and forming a suburb

of it. Industries inc. manu. wood products. Pop. (1970c) 25,281.

Phet Buri, Phet Buri, Thailand. Cap. of province 70 m. SW of Bangkok. Noted for temple ruins.

Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, U.S.A. City in the extreme SE of state sit. on the Delaware R. at its confluence with the Schuylkill R. Industries inc. textiles, oil refining, ship-building, metal working, printing and publishing, engineering and paper making; manu. machinery and electrical goods. Sea port, second in importance to New York, exporting petroleum products, coal, grain, timber, flour and manu. goods. Large U.S. Navy dockyard. Pop. (1970c) 1,948,609.

Philae, Egypt. Island above the first cataract in the Nile R., noted for the temples of Isis and other gods. Since the Aswân Dam was completed it is submerged from Nov.–June.

Philippines, Republic of The. Rep. consisting of over 7,000 islands of the Malay Arch. in the SW Pacific. The main islands are Luzon in the N and Mindanao in the S, with Samar, Negros, Palawan, Panay, Mindoro, Leyte, Cebu, Bohol and Masbate. The Philippines were discovered by Magellan in 1521 and conquered by Spain in 1565. Following the Spanish–American war, the islands were ceded to the U.S.A. in 1898, after the Filipinos had tried in vain to establish an independent republic in 1896. The Republic of the Philippines came into existence in 1946, by agreement with the U.S. Government. Area, 115,707 sq. m. (299,681 sq. km.). Main towns Quezon City (the cap.), Manila, Cebu, Davao, Basilan and Iloilo. Mountainous and volcanic, rising to the active volcano Mount Apo in SE Mindanao, 9,690 ft. a.s.l. The climate is tropical, with frequent typhoons and earthquakes. About 45% of the land is forest, the rest produces rice, maize, tobacco, coconuts, sugar cane and abacá. Minerals inc., gold, silver, lead, zinc, copper, manganese, quicksilver, molybdenum and salt. Pop. (1970c) 36,684,486.

Phoenix, Arizona, U.S.A. State cap. in the S centre of state. Commercial centre for an extensive agric. area, trading in cotton, citrus fruits and alfalfa. Industries inc. tourism, fruit canning, flour milling and brewing; manu. steel and aluminium products, and leather goods. Pop. (1970c) 581,562.

Phoenix Islands, South Pacific Ocean. Group of 8 islands *c.* 1,300 m. NE of Fiji. Area, 11 sq. m. (28 sq. km.). The two main islands are Canton and Enderbury, under joint Anglo-American control. The rest are part of the Gilbert and Ellice Islands, a British colony. The main occupation is growing coconuts. Main product is copra.

Phokis, Greece. *Nome* in central Greece bounded S by the Gulf of Korinthos. Area, 806 sq. m. (2,087 sq. km.). Cap. Amphissa, 79 m. WNW of Athens. Mountainous with ranges surrounding the plain of Crisa. The main occupation is stock farming but also producing some wheat, olives and wine. The chief mineral is bauxite. Pop. (1971E) 41,361.

Phthiotis, Greece. *Nome* in central Greece bounded E by the Gulf of Euboea. Area, 1,669 sq. m. (4,323 sq. km.). Cap. Lamia, 95 m. NW of Athens. Mountainous, but fertile in the Sperkhios R. valley. The main occupation is farming, esp. wheat and cotton. Pop. (1970c) 154,542.

Phuket, Phuket Island, Thailand. Town 440 m. SSW of Bangkok sit. on an island just off the W coast of the Malay peninsula. Sea port exporting tin ore from the island's resources, and rubber.

Piacenza, Emilia-Romagna, Italy. Cap. of Piacenza province in the central N sit. on the Po R. Industries

inc. manu. pasta, leather goods and agric. machinery. Pop. (1973E) 108,189.

Piandzh River, U.S.S.R./Afghánistán. Formed by the junction of the Pamir and Wakhan Rs. near Qala Panja, on the Afghan/U.S.S.R. frontier. Flows *c.* 400 m. SW then NW along the frontier and SW again as far as Nizhui Piandzh where it joins the Vakhsh R. to form the Amu Darya R.

Piarco, Trinidad, West Indies. Village 12 m. ESE of Port of Spain, site of an intern. airport.

Piatra Neamţ, Neamţ, Romania. Cap. of Neamţ district 175 m. N of Bucharest sit. on the Bistrita R. Industries inc. textiles, woodworking and food processing; manu. pharmaceutical goods. Pop. (1972E) 61,226.

Piauí, Brazil. State in the NE extending inland SSW from a 35 m. coastline on the NE coast, and bounded W by the Parnaíba R. Area, 96,261 sq. m. (249,316 sq. km.). Cap. Teresina. Grassy plateau; the main occupation is stock rearing, also cultivating cotton and tobacco. Pop. (1970C) 1,680,573.

Piave River, Italy. Rises in the Carnic Alps and flows 140 m. SW past Belluno, then SE to the Adriatic Sea 20 m. ENE of Venice.

Picardy, France. Region of N France extending across Somme dept., with parts of Pas-de-Calais, Aisne and Oise depts. Fertile area, mainly agric., with a textile industry in Amiens.

Pichincha, Ecuador. Volcano 6 m. NW of Quito, 15,672 ft. a.s.l. At the nearby battle of Pichincha, 1822, Marshal Sucre defeated the Spanish forces to ensure Ecuador's independence.

Pickering, North Yorkshire, England. Town 23 m. NE of York. Market town for a farming area and a tourist centre. Pop. (1973E) 4,780.

Pico, Pico Island, Azores. Active volcano 13 m. ESE of Horta, on Faial Island. Highest peak in the Azores, 7,611 ft. a.s.l.

Piedmont *see* **Piemonte**

Piedras Negras, Coahuila, Mexico. Town in the N, 210 m. N of Monterrey, sit. on the Rio Grande where it forms the frontier with U.S.A. Commercial centre for an agric., stock farming and mining area. Pop. (1970E) 27,578.

Piemonte, Italy. Region in N Italy bounded NE by Switz. and W by France. Area, 9,817 sq. m. (25,426 sq. km.). Mainly in the upper Po R. basin. Agric., with industries in Turin.

Pieria, Greece. *Nome* in Macedonia bordering on the Aegean Sea. Area, 593 sq. m. (1,535 sq. km.). Cap. Katerini, 35 m. W of Thessaloniki. Narrow coastal plain rising to a mountainous hinterland with Mount Olympus, 9,550 ft. a.s.l. Pop. (1971C) 91,728.

Pierre, South Dakota, U.S.A. City in the SE of state, 190 m. WNW of Sioux Falls, sit. on the Missouri R. at 1,440 ft. a.s.l. Commercial centre for an agric. area, trading in grain and livestock. Pop. (1970C) 9,699.

Pietermaritzburg, Natal, Republic of South Africa. Cap. of province in the central E sit. at 2,218 ft. a.s.l. Important railway centre. Industries inc. manu. of furniture, footwear, metal goods and wattle extract. Pop. (1970E) 158,921.

Pietersburg, Transvaal, Republic of South Africa. Town in the NE sit. at 4,270 ft. a.s.l. Industries inc. mining, esp. gold, and asbestos. Pop. 39,000.

Piet Retief, Transvaal, Republic of South Africa. Town 60 m. SE of Ermelo near the Natal and Swaziland borders at 4,170 ft. a.s.l. Centre of an agric. area, with gold deposits nearby.

Pigalu, Equatorial Guinea. Island, formerly named Annobón, 380 m. sw of Bata. Area, 17 sq. m. (44 sq. km.).

Piggs Peak, Swaziland. Village 25 m. NNE of Mbabane. Mining centre for gold and asbestos.

Pikes Peak, Colorado, U.S.A. Mountain in the centre of state and in the Front Range of the Rocky Mountains, 14,110 ft. a.s.l.

Pila, Poznań, Poland. Town in the NW. Industries inc. textiles; manu. agric. machinery.

Pilar, Ñeembucú, Paraguay. Town 115 m. ssw of Asunción on the Paraguay R. where it forms the Argentine frontier. Dept. cap., commercial and processing centre for a fertile area. R. port handling sugar cane, cotton, maize, oranges, onions, hides, timber. Industries inc. cotton ginning, sawmilling, textiles, distilling. Pop. (1970E) 10,000.

Pilatus, Mount, Switzerland. Mountain at the boundaries of 4 cantons in central Switz. and 5 m. ssw of Luzern, 6,994 ft. a.s.l. with a rack-and-pinion railway.

Pilcomayo River, South America. Rises near L. Poopó in the Bolivian Andes and flows 1,000 m. SE to the Argentina border at Fort D'Orbigny, forms the Argentina/Paraguay frontier for *c.* 200 m., and enters Paraguay to join the Paraguay R. at Asunción.

Pilgrims' Way, England. Track, dating from earliest times, but used notably by medieval pilgrims between Winchester, Hampshire, and Canterbury, Kent.

Pilsen *see* **Plzeň**

Piltdown, East Sussex, England. Common land 2 m. w of Uckfield where parts of the skull of 'Piltdown man' were found in 1911. The discovery was proved a hoax in 1953.

Pimlico, Greater London, England. District of central London on the N bank of the R. Thames. Residential, containing Victoria railway terminus.

Pinar del Río, Pinar del Río, Cuba. Cap. of province 100 m. wsw of Havana. The main industry is manu. tobacco products, also pharmaceutical goods and furniture. Pop. (1970E) 542,432.

Pindus Mountains, Greece. Range extending *c.* 100 m. NNW to SSE on the Epirus/Thessaly border, rising to Smólikas, 8,652 ft. a.s.l. in the N.

Pine Bluff, Arkansas, U.S.A. City in the s centre of state sit. in a cotton growing area. Industries inc. railway engineering, chemicals, cotton and timber processing. Pop. (1970C) 57,389.

Pinner, England. Mainly residential district of NW Greater London.

Pinsk, Belorussia, U.S.S.R. Town 135 m. ssw of Minsk, sit. in the Pripet Marshes. Industries inc. manu. paper, furniture, soap, matches and leather. Pop. 43,000.

Piotrków Trybunalski, Łódź, Poland. Town in central Poland. Industries inc. textiles, agric. engineering, flour milling, sawmilling, tanning and brewing.

Piparia, Madhya Pradesh, India. Town 40 m. E of Hoshangabad. Industries inc. flour, oilseed and dal milling.

Piraeus, Attica, Greece. City 5 m. sw of Athens sit. on the Saronic Gulf. Industries inc. shipbuilding, oil refining and textiles; manu. fertilizers. Major port, exporting wine and olive oil, and handling all the traffic for Athens. Pop. (1971C) 55,660.

Pirmasens, Rhineland-Palatinate, West Germany. Town 42 m. sw of Ludwigshafen. Manu. footwear and leather goods. Pop. (1971E) 54,800.

Pirna, Dresden, East Germany. Town 13 m. SE of Dresden sit. on the Elbe R. Industries inc. manu. rayon, paper, glass, pottery and electrical equipment. Pop. (1973E) 49,946.

Pisa, Toscana, Italy. Cap. of Pisa province in the central W sit. on the Arno R. Industries inc. textiles; manu. bicycles. Tourist centre noted for the buildings of the Piazza del Duomo, inc. the 'Leaning Tower', 14 ft. out of perpendicular and 180 ft. high. Pop. (1973E) 103,096.

Pisco, Ica, Peru. Town in the SW sit. on the Pacific coast. Industries inc. manu. cotton goods and cottonseed oil. Sea port for an agric. and mining area, exporting cotton and copper and lead concentrates. Pop. (1970E) 28,519.

Pishpek *see* **Frunze**

Pistoia, Toscana, Italy. Cap. of Pistoia province in central Italy sit. at the foot of the Appennines. Manu. pasta, textiles, agric. machinery and musical instruments. Pop. 85,000.

Pitcairn Island, South Pacific Ocean. Volcanic island *c.* half way between New Zealand and Panama. Area, 2 sq. m. (5 sq. km.). The main occupation is growing fruit and vegetables. Inhabited by descendants of the crew of H.M.S. *Bounty* who settled there in 1790 with women from Tahiti. Administered from the Brit. High Commission in New Zealand. In 1902 the uninhabited islands of Henderson, 12 sq. m. (31 sq. km.), Ducie, 2½ sq. m. (6½ sq. km.) and Oeno, 2 sq. m. (5 sq. km.) were annexed as part of the Pitcairn group. Pop. (1972E) 84.

Pitea, Norrbotten, Sweden. Town 25 m. SW of Luleå on the Pite R. near its mouth on the Gulf of Bothnia. Sea port, shipping timber. Industries inc. sawmilling, metal-working. Pop. (1972E) 33,650.

Pitești, Argeș, Romania. Cap. of Argeș district sit. 68 m. WNW of Bucharest on the Argeș R. Market town. Industries inc. textiles, pottery and flour milling. Pop. (1972E) 84,081.

Pitlochry, Perthshire, Scotland. Tayside region. Town 24 m. NNW of Perth sit. on the Tummel R. Highland resort with trout and salmon fishing. Pop. (1973E) 2,501.

Pittsburg, Kansas, U.S.A. City 25 m. NNW of Joplin (Missouri), in extreme SE Kansas. Coalmining centre. Other industries inc. manu. mining equipment, fertilizers, dairying, meat packing, flour milling. Pop. (1970C) 20,171.

Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, U.S.A. City in the SW of state at the confluence of the Rs. Allegheny and Monongahela which form the Ohio R. Sit. in an extensive coalfield. The main industries inc. iron and steel; manu. petroleum products, machinery, railway equipment, glassware and tin plate. Pop. (1970C) 520,117.

Pittsfield, Massachusetts, U.S.A. City 105 m. W of Boston. Industries inc. tourism, textiles, chemicals and paper making; manu. electrical equipment. Pop. (1970C) 57,020.

Piura, Piura, Peru. Cap. of dept. in the NW. Commercial centre of a large agric. area irrigated by the Piura R.; trading in long-staple cotton. Industries inc. cotton ginning; manu. cottonseed oil. Pop. (1970E) 55,396.

Plainfield, New Jersey, U.S.A. City 16 m. SW of Newark. Industries inc. manu. machinery, esp. printing presses, tools, concrete products and clothing. Pop. (1970C) 48,862.

Plassey, West Bengal, India. Village 78 m. NNE of Calcutta sit. on the Bhagirathi R. Scene of a battle which led to the Brit. rule of Bengal, 1757.

Plata, La, Buenos Aires, Argentina. Cap. of province sit. near the Río de la Plata, and 5 m. from its port, Ensenada. Industries inc. oil refining, meat packing, and cement and

textile works. Exports grain, meat and wool. Pop. (1970c) 586,287.

Plata, Río de la, Argentina/Uruguay. Estuary of the R. Paraná and Uruguay extending *c.* 160 m. SE to the Atlantic between Argentina and Uruguay. Width 20 m., broadening to 60 m. in the centre, and 140 m. at its mouth. Dredging to remove silt is continuous.

Plate, River *see* **Plata, Río de la**

Platte River, U.S.A. Formed by the union of the N. Platte and S. Platte R. at North Platte, Nebraska, and flows 310 m. E through an agric. area to join the Missouri R. 15 m. S of Omaha. Un-navigable, but used for irrigation and power.

Plauen, Karl-Marx-Stadt, East Germany. Town in the central S sit. on the Elster R. Industries inc. textiles; manu. textile machinery, machine tools and paper. Pop. (1973E) 81,024.

Plenty, Bay of, North Island, New Zealand. A wide inlet on the NE coast containing several small islands.

Pleven, Pleven, Bulgaria. Cap. of Pleven province 85 m. NE of Sofia. Trading centre for wine and cattle. Industries inc. textiles and agric. engineering; manu. cement and leather. Pop. (1972E) 108,180.

Płock, Warsaw, Poland. Town in N central Poland sit. on the Vistula R. Industries inc. agric. engineering, flour milling and fruit canning.

Ploești, Prahova, Romania. Cap. of district 35 m. N of Bucharest. Centre of the Romanian oil industry with pipelines to Giurgia, Bucharest and Constanța. Other industries inc. textiles and chemicals; manu. hardware, cardboard and leather. Pop. (1972E) 168,642.

Plovdiv, Plovdiv, Bulgaria. Cap. of province in the S centre sit. on the Maritsa R. Commercial centre trading in wheat, tobacco and attar of roses. Industries inc. chemicals, textiles, flour milling and tanning; manu. tobacco products. Pop. (1972E) 261,732.

Plymouth, Devonshire, England. Town at the head of Plymouth Sound in the extreme SW of county. Industries inc. engineering, boatbuilding, brewing, chemicals and food processing. Important as a naval base. Seaport, inc. the harbour called Sutton Pool whence the *Mayflower* sailed for America, 1620. Pop. (1973E) 249,800.

Plymouth, Massachusetts, U.S.A. Town 35 m. SE of Boston sit. on Plymouth Bay. Industries inc. fishing, textiles, rope-making and tourism. The first permanent colony in New England, where the *Mayflower* arrived from Plymouth, Eng. Pop. (1970c) 18,606.

Plymouth Sound, England. Inlet of the English Channel, 3 m. wide at the entrance, extending inland to Plymouth and Devonport to the E and Saltash to the W between Devon and Cornwall. Sheltered roadstead, receiving the R. Tamar and Plym.

Plynlimmon, Wales. Mountain 2,468 ft. a.s.l. *c.* 15 m. ENE of Aberystwyth on the border between Dyfed and Powys counties. The source of the R. Wye and Severn.

Plzeň, Západočeský, Czechoslovakia. Cap. of region in the W sit. at the confluence of the Rs. Radbuza and Mze. Commercial centre of an agric. area, trading in cereals and cattle. The main industries are brewing and manu. armaments, cars, locomotives and machinery. Pop. (1970c) 147,000.

Pnom Penh, Khmer Republic. Cap. of the Rep. sit. at the confluence of the Rs. Mekong and Tonlé Sap at the head of the Mekong delta. Commercial centre and R. port, accessible to smaller ocean-going ships through S. Vietnam. Industries inc. textiles and rice milling. Pop. (1972E) 1·8 m.

Pobé, Dahomey. Town 35 m. N of Porto-Novo. Rail terminus for an agric. area with agric. research institute and a meteorological station.

Pobeda Peak, Kirghiztan, U.S.S.R. Highest peak of the Tien Shan Mountains in the E Kirghiz Soviet Socialist Rep., 24,406 ft. a.s.l.

Pocatello, Idaho, U.S.A. City 195 m. ESE of Boise sit. on the Portneuf R. at 4,460 ft. a.s.l. Industries inc. railway engineering and flour milling. Pop. (1970C) 40,036.

Pocklington, Humberside, England. Town 12 m. ESE of York. Market town for an agric. area. Pop. (1973E) 3,452.

Podgorika *see* **Titograd**

Podolia, Ukraine, U.S.S.R. Region between the R. Dniester to the W and S. Bug to the E. Chief towns Vinnitsa and Kamenets-Podolski.

Podolsk, Russian Soviet Federal Socialist Republic, U.S.S.R. Town 26 m. S of Moscow sit. on the Pakhra R. Industries inc. railway engineering; manu. oil refining plant, cables, sewing machines, lime and cement. Pop. (1974E) 183,000.

Podor, Senegal. Town 110 m. ENE of Saint Louis on the Senegal R. R. port serving an agric. area, with some fishing.

Podrinje, Bosnia, Yugoslavia. Plain extending 30 m. N to S from Loznica and partly bounded E by the Drina R. Cattle raising and fruit-growing area, with lead mining near Krupanj.

Pogradec, Albania. Town 21 m. NNW of Koritsa on the SW shore of L. Ochrida. Trading centre in a fruit-growing area. Industries inc. fishing.

Pointe-à-Pitre, Grande Terre, Guadeloupe. Town on the SW coast of Grande Terre island. Industries inc. sugar milling and distilling rum. Sea port exporting bananas, sugar cane, rum and coffee. Pop. (1970E) 29,538.

Pointe Noire, Congo. Town 240 m. WSW of Brazzaville sit. on the Atlantic coast. Major airport. Manu. aluminium goods. Port exporting palm products, cotton, rubber and timber, and handling trade for Congo and Gabon. Pop. (1970E) 150,003.

Poitiers, Vienne, France. Cap. of dept. in the central W sit. at the confluence of the Rs. Clain and Boivre. Market town trading in wine, wool and honey. Industries inc. chemicals; manu. hosiery and brushes. Pop. (1968C) 74,852.

Poiton, France. Region of W France comprising the depts. of Vendée, Deux-Sèvres and Vienne.

Poland. Rep. bounded N by the Baltic Sea, NE and E by the U.S.S.R., S by Czech. and W by E. Germ. Area, 120,733 sq. m. (312,698 sq. km.). In 1966 Poland celebrated its millennium, but modern Polish history begins with the partitions of the once-powerful kingdom between Russia, Austria and Prussia in 1772, 1793 and 1795. After the creation by Napoleon I of a semi-independent Grand Duchy of Warsaw, the country was again partitioned at the Congress of Vienna in 1815 between Russia (Congress Poland), Austria and Prussia (Grand Duchy of Posen), and the free city of Cracow. The Polish revolution of 1830–1 caused the suppression of the 1815 constitution and made 'Congress Poland' virtually a Russian province. The revolution of 1846–8 led to the incorporation of Krakow in Austria, the abolition of the Grand Duchy of Posen and further repression in 'Congress Poland', which was intensified after the revolution of 1863–4. During the First World War Russian Poland was occupied by the Austro-German forces. In 1939 Germany invaded Poland and after the German attack on Russia, the Germans occupied the whole of Poland. Chief cities Warsaw (the cap.), Bydgoszcz, Wrocław, Krakow, Lódz and Lublin. Mainly plain with glacial L. in the

N. Plateau in the S rises to mountains along the Czech. border, with the Sudeten Mountains and Carpathian Mountains rising to 8,000 ft. a.s.l. Drained by the Rs. Vistula, Oder and Neisse. Continental climate. Chief agric. crops include, wheat, rye, barley, oats, potatoes and sugar-beet. Poland is a leading copper producer. Other minerals inc. coal, iron ore, lead and zinc. Industrial production inc. coke, pig-iron, crude steel, rolled steel, cement, sulphuric acid, fertilizers, aluminium, ships and cars. Output of light industry is increasing. Pop. (1970C) 32,589,000.

Polotsk, Belorussia, U.S.S.R. Town 120 m. NNE of Minsk sit. on the W. Dvina R. Industries inc. sawmilling, oil refining and flour milling. Pop. 45,000.

Polperro, Cornwall, England. Fishing village and resort 16 m. WSW of Plymouth sit. on the S coast.

Poltava, Ukraine, U.S.S.R. Town 190 m. ESE of Kiev sit. on the Vorskia R. Commercial centre of an agric. area. Industries inc. textiles, brewing, meat packing, tanning and flour milling. Pop. (1974E) 254,000.

Poltoratsk *see* **Ashkhabad**

Polyghyros, Khalikidki, Greece. Town 30 m. SE of Salonika. *Nome* cap. Trading centre for wheat, olive oil, wine and timber. Pop. (1971C) 3,707.

Polynesia, Pacific Ocean. One of the three main divisions of islands in the central and SE Pacific, lying within the three points New Zealand/Hawaii/Easter Island and inc. Hawaii, Samoa, Tonga, Tokelau, Tubuai, Tuamotu, Society, Marquesas, Cook, Gilbert, Ellice and Easter Islands.

Pomerania *see* **Pomorze**

Pomona, California, U.S.A. City 26 m. E of Los Angeles. Commercial centre for a fruit-growing and agric. area forming an outer suburb of Claremont. Industries inc. fruit canning; manu. paper products and water pumps. Pop. (1970C) 87,384.

Pomorze, East Germany/Poland. Region extending W from the lower Vistula R. across NW Poland into E. Germ., inc. Rügen Island and Stralsund. Bounded N by the Baltic. Low-lying agric. area, with main products of rye, potatoes and oats.

Pompeii, Campania, Italy. Site of an anc. city 14 m. SE of Naples at the foot of the volcano Mount Vesuvius. Buried by volcanic ash in A.D. 79, and now excavated.

Ponape, Caroline Islands, West Pacific. Most important island of the Senyavin group. Area, 129 sq. m. (334 sq. km.). Volcanic, rising to Mount Tolocolme, 2,579 ft. a.s.l. Main products bauxite, iron, iron sulphate, copra. Pop. (1974E) 23,251.

Ponce, Puerto Rico. City 50 m. WSW of San Juan sit. on the S coast. Industries inc. textiles, sugar refining, distilling rum, brewing and fruit canning. Port exporting sugar, tobacco, textiles and rum. Pop. (1972E) 167,900.

Pondicherry, India. (i) Union Territory on the Coromandel coast of SE India. Area, 185 sq. m. (480 sq. km.). The main occupation is rice growing; other crops are sugar and groundnuts. Pop. (1971E) 471,347. (ii) Cap. of Territory sit. on the Coromandel coast. Commercial centre. Industries inc. textiles, esp. cotton. Port exporting groundnuts. Pop. (1971E) 90,639.

Ponta Delgada, São Miguel, Azores. City on the S coast of São Miguel Island. District cap. and largest city of the Azores. Port with good artificial harbour. Commercial centre trading in fruit, tea, wine, cereals, vegetables and dairy produce. Industries inc. sugar refining, distilling, processing foodstuffs. Transatlantic cable station.

Ponta Grossa, Paraná, Brazil. Town in the SE of state, in SE Braz., sit. at 2,900 ft. a.s.l. Commercial centre of

a farming area, trading in timber and *maté*. Industries inc. meat packing and sawmilling. Pop. (1970c) 170,000.

Pontchartrain, Lake, Louisiana, U.S.A. L. N of New Orleans, 40 m. long and 25 m. wide. Linked by canal with the Mississippi R.

Pontefract, West Yorkshire, England. Town 11 m. SE of Leeds. Market town in a coalmining area. Industries inc. brewing, tanning and making liquorice sweets (Pontefract cakes). Pop. (1973E) 31,340.

Pontevedra, Spain. (i) Province in NW Spain on the Atlantic coast, bounded S by Portugal across the Miño R. Area, 1,427 sq. m. (3,696 sq. km.). Mountainous. The chief occupations are agric. and fishing. Pop. (1970c) 750,701. (ii) Cap. of province of same name sit. at the head of Pontevedra Bay. Commercial centre trading in wine, livestock, fruit and cereals. Industries inc. fishing and boatbuilding; manu. leather and pottery. Pop. (1970c) 52,452.

Pontiac, Michigan, U.S.A. City 24 m. NW of Detroit sit. on the Clinton R. Important centre of the car manu. industry, and also manu. heavy vehicles, rubber and paint. Pop. (1970c) 85,279.

Pontianak, West Kalimantan, Indonesia. Cap. of province on the W coast of Borneo sit. near the mouth of the Kapuas R. Sea port exporting timber and copra.

Pontine Marshes, Lazio, Italy. Reclaimed marsh-land extending NW to SE along the Tyrrhenian coast from Cisterna di Latina to Terracina. Main towns Latina and Sabaudia. The main occupation is farming, esp. cereals, sugar beet, vines, fruits and vegetables.

Pontresina, Graubünden, Switzerland. Town and resort 5 m. E of St. Moritz sit. at 5,915 ft. a.s.l. in the Upper Engadine. Pop. (1970E) 1,250.

Pontypool, Gwent, Wales. Town 8 m. NNW of Newport. The main industry is coalmining; manu. steel, tin plate and nylon. Pop. (1973E) 36,710.

Pontypridd, Mid Glamorgan, Wales. Town 11 m. NW of Cardiff sit. on the Taff R. at the confluence with the Rhondda R. Industries inc. coalmining, iron and brass founding, and chemicals; manu. chains and cables. Pop. (1973E) 34,180.

Poole, Dorset, England. Town on the S coast sit. on Poole Harbour, an inlet of the English Channel. Industries inc. engineering, boatbuilding, pottery and tourism. Pop. (1973E) 111,330.

Poona, Maharashtra, India. City in W central India sit. at 1,850 ft. a.s.l. in the Western Ghats. Commercial centre for grain and cotton. Industries inc. chemicals and textiles; manu. soap and paper. Military centre. Pop. (1970c) 853,226.

Poopó, Lake, Oruro, Bolivia. L. in W central Bolivia at 12,100 ft. a.s.l. on the Altiplano. Area, 980 sq. m. (2,538 sq. km.). Fed by the Desaguadero R. from L. Titicaca.

Popayán, Cauca, Colombia. Town in the SW sit. at the foot of the volcano Puracé at 5,774 ft. a.s.l. Commercial centre of a coffee growing area. Industries inc. flour milling and tanning. Pop. (1974E) 111,900.

Poplar, Greater London, England. District of E London on the N bank of the Thames R. Industries inc. docks and paper making; manu. matches and clothing.

Popocatépetl, Mount, Mexico. Dormant volcano in central Mex., the second highest Mexican peak, 17,887 ft. a.s.l. The last eruption was in 1920.

Popondetta, Papua New Guinea. Village in Papua 8 m. N of Higaturu with an agric. station and airfield.

Porbandar, Gujarat, India. Town 204 m. SW of Ahmedabad sit. on the Kathiawar peninsula. Industries inc. textiles; manu. cement. Port exporting cotton and salt. Noted as the birthplace of Mahatma Gandhi (1869–1948).

Pori, Turku-Pori, Finland. Town in the SW sit. on the Kokemäki R. near its mouth on the Gulf of Bothnia. Industries inc. copper refining; manu. wood pulp, paper, textiles and matches. Port exporting timber and timber products. Pop. (1972C) 78,076.

Po River, Italy. Rises on Mount Viso in the Cottian Alps and flows 417 m. E and NE past Turin and Chivasso, then E past Piacenza and Cremona to enter the Adriatic Sea by a delta. It drains *c.* 17,000 sq. m. (*c.* 44,000 sq. km.) of the plain between the Alps and the Apennines. In its lower course its bed is higher than the surrounding country; it is artificially reinforced and the waters used for irrigation.

Porjus, Norrbotten, Sweden. Village in the central N sit. on the Lule R. Site of a major hydroelectric power station serving the Luleå-Narvik railway and the iron mines of Kiruna and Gällivare.

Porsgrunn, Telemark, Norway. Town 68 m. SW of Oslo. Industries inc. manu. fertilizers and electrical equipment. Pop. (1973E) 31, 648.

Port Adelaide, South Australia, Australia. Town 7 m. NW of Adelaide sit. on Gulf St. Vincent. Industries inc. chemicals; manu. cement. Chief sea port of S. Australia, exporting wheat, flour, wool and fruit. Pop. 38,000.

Portadown, Armagh, Northern Ireland. Town in the S centre sit. on the Bann R. Industries inc. fruit canning, bacon curing and rose-growing; manu. linen, clothing and carpets. Pop. (1971C) 21,906.

Portage La Prairie, Manitoba, Canada. Town 51 m. W of Winnipeg sit. on the Assiniboine R. Industries inc. engineering and brick making. Pop. (1974E) 13,258.

Port Alberni, British Columbia, Canada. Town 88 m. NW of Victoria on Vancouver Island. Industries inc. fishing and lumbering. Port exporting timber. Pop. (1971C) 20,063.

Portalegre, Portalegre, Portugal. Town 100 m. ENE of Lisbon on the W slopes of the Serra de São Mamede, near the Spanish frontier. Trading centre for agric. produce. Industries inc. textiles, cork processing.

Portarlington, Laoighis, Irish Republic. Town on the R. Barrow where it forms the border with Offaly. Market town in an agric. area.

Port Arthur (Thunder Bay), Ontario, Canada. Industrial city and lake port. Sit. on NW shore of L. Superior. Just S is twin city of Fort William. Pop. 50,000.

Port Arthur, China *see* **Lü-ta**

Port Arthur, Texas, U.S.A. City sit. on the W shore of L. Sabine and 15 m. SE of Beaumont. Industries inc. oil refining; manu. chemicals and rubber products. Port exporting petroleum, grain and timber. Pop. (1970C) 57,371.

Port Augusta, South Australia, Australia. Town at the head of Spencer Gulf. Industries inc. engineering. Port exporting wool and wheat. Pop. 1,1000.

Port-au-Prince, Haiti. Cap. of Rep. sit. on the Gulf of Gonaïves on the W coast. Industries inc. textiles, distilling, brewing and sugar milling. Sea port. Pop. (1970E) 500,000.

Port Blair, Andaman Islands, India. Town 420 m. SW of Rangoon (Burma) on S Andaman Island. Cap. of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands Territory of India. Port exporting timber, coconuts, copra. Industries

inc. sawmilling, boatbuilding, fishing, food processing.

Port Buet, Ivory Coast. Town opposite Abidjan on the Atlantic coast across Ebrié Lagoon. Railway terminus and port.

Port-de-Paix, Nord-Ouest, Haiti. Town 40 m. WNW of Cap-Haïtien on the Atlantic coast opposite Tortuga Island. Port shipping agric. produce, hides, timber. Industries inc. fishing. Pop. (1970E) 6,500.

Port Dickson, Negri Sembilan, Peninsular Malaysia. Town 17 m. SW of Seremban on the Strait of Malacca. Port shipping rubber, copra, tin. Resort.

Port Elizabeth, Cape Province, Republic of South Africa. City on the S coast sit. on the W shore of Algoa Bay. Industries inc. motor-car assembly, fruit and jam canning, and flour milling; manu. tyres, leather, clothing and furniture. Sea port exporting fruit, hides, skins, mohair and wool. Pop. 380,000.

Port Francqui *see* **Ilebo**

Port-Gentil, Ogooué-Maritime, Gabon. Town 100 m. SSW of Libreville on an island between the mouths of the Ogooué R. Port shipping timber, cacao. Industries inc. sawmilling, fishing, fish processing. Pop. (1970E) 30,000.

Port Glasgow, Renfrewshire, Scotland. Strathclyde region. Town 3 m. ESE of Greenock sit. on the Clyde R. estuary. Industries inc. shipbuilding and engineering; manu. rope, twine and canvas. Pop. (1973E) 22,559.

Port Harcourt, Biafra, Nigeria. Town in the SE sit. on the Bonny R., an arm of the Niger delta. Industries inc. manu. cement, tyres and tobacco products. Port exporting palm products, groundnuts, cacao, tin and coal. Pop. (1973E) 179,563.

Porthcawl, Mid Glamorgan, Wales. Town 14 m. SE of Swansea sit. on the Bristol Channel. Port and seaside resort. Pop. (1973E) 14,980.

Porthmadog, Gwynedd, Wales. Town 16 m. SSE of Caernarvon sit. on Tremadoc Bay. Market town for an agric. and quarrying area. Industries inc. tourism. Port exporting slate. Pop. (1973E) 3,900.

Port Huron, Michigan, U.S.A. City and port 55 m. NE of Detroit sit. on the St. Clair R. between L. Huron and L. Erie. Industries inc. tourism; manu. paper, cement and metal goods. Pop. (1970C) 35,794.

Portici, Campania, Italy. Town 4 m. SE of Naples sit. on the Bay of Naples. Industries inc. fishing, tanning and silk weaving.

Portimão, Faro, Portugal. Town 34 m. WNW of Faro at the head of the Portimão R. estuary on the S coast. Important fishing and fish canning centre, esp. sardine, tuna.

Portishead, Avon, England. Town 8 m. WNW of Bristol sit. on the Severn R. estuary. Resort and sea port with docks forming part of the Port of Bristol. Pop. (1973E) 9,680.

Port Jackson, New South Wales, Australia. Deep inundated valley in Sydney forming the city's harbour. Crossed by Sydney Harbour bridge, 1,650 ft. long.

Port Kembla, New South Wales, Australia. Town 45 m. SSW of Sydney forming part of Greater Wollongong. Industries inc. iron and steel, and copper refining; manu. tin plate, wire and cables, and fertilizers.

Port Klang, Selangor, Malaysia. Formerly Port Swettenham. Port sit. on Strait of Malacca *c.* 25 m. SW of Kuala Lumpur mainly handling rubber.

Portland, Victoria, Australia. Town 185 m. WSW of Melbourne on Portland Bay. Rail terminus and port serving an extensive farming area. Industries inc. meat packing, manu. dairy products. The first settlement in Victoria, 1834.

Portland, Jamaica. Parish extending N from the Blue Mountains to the coast. Area, 329 sq. m. (852 sq. km.). Chief towns Port Antonio, St. Margaret's Bay, Hope Bay. Agric. area producing coconuts, bananas, cacao, yams.

Portland, Maine, U.S.A. City in the SW of state sit. on a peninsula on Casco Bay. Industries inc. manu. paper, furniture and footwear. Port exporting timber and grain. Pop. (1970C) 65,116.

Portland, Oregon, U.S.A. City in the NW of state sit. on the Willamette R. near its confluence with the Columbia R. Industries inc. flour milling and meat packing; manu. wood and paper products, and furniture. Port exporting timber, grain and flour. Pop. (1970C) 382,619.

Portland, Isle of, Dorset, England. Rocky peninsula on the Dorset coast, extending S into the English Channel and connected to the mainland by a ridge of shingle known as Chesil Beach. Area, 4½ sq. m. (12 sq. km.). Mainly limestone which is quarried for building. Main town Portland Harbour, a naval base.

Portlaoighise, Laoighis, Irish Republic. County town in the W centre of the Rep. Industries inc. flour milling and malting; manu. woollen goods. Pop. (1971C) 3,902.

Port Louis, Mauritius. Cap. of Mauritius sit. on the NW coast. Industries inc. railway engineering; manu. tobacco products, matches and soap. Port exporting sugar. Pop. (1971E) 142,300.

Portmadoc *see* **Porthmadog**

Port Moresby, Papua New Guinea. Cap. of the Australian Trust Territory on the S coast, sit. on the Coral Sea. Airport. Sea port exporting copra and rubber.

Pôrto Alegre, Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil. State cap. in the SE. Commercial centre. Industries inc. meat packing, tanning, brewing, textiles and chemicals. Sea port exporting meat products, hides and wool.

Port of Spain, Trinidad and Tobago. Cap. of Trinidad and Tobago sit. on the Gulf of Paria. Industries inc. sawmilling, brewing and distilling; manu. cement and cigarettes. Sea port exporting petroleum products, sugar, rum and cacao. Pop. (1970C) 62,680.

Porto Novo, Dahomey. Cap. of Rep. in the E sit. on the N shore of a coastal lagoon. Port exporting palm products, cotton and kapok. Pop. (1972E) 74,500.

Pôrto Velho, Rondônia, Brazil. Cap. of federal territory in the W sit. at the head of navigation on the Madeira R. Trading centre for rubber, timber and medicinal plants. Pop. (1970E) 55,000.

Portoviejo, Manabí, Ecuador. Town 80 m. NNW of Guayaquil. Market town trading in coffee and cacao; manu. baskets and *Panama* hats. Pop. (1970E) 31,835.

Port Phillip Bay, Victoria, Australia. Large inlet off Bass Strait in S Victoria, 35 m. N to S and 40 m. W to E, with Melbourne sit. at its head.

Port Pirie, South Australia, Australia. Town in the SE of state sit. on Germein Bay. Industries inc. smelting metals from Broken Hill; manu. chemicals. Port exporting wheat and wool. Pop. 16,000.

Portree, Inverness-shire, Scotland. Highland region. Town on the Island of Skye sit. 20 m. NW of Kyle of Lochalsh, on the mainland. Fishing port and resort. Pop. (1973E) 1,094.

Portrush, Antrim, Northern Ireland. Town sit. on the central N coast. Tourist resort esp. for the Devil's Causeway basalt formation. Pop. (1971C) 4,749.

Port Said, Egypt. City at the Mediterranean entrance to the Suez Canal, sit. on a strip of land between L. Manzala and the sea. Industries inc. chemicals and salt panning; manu. tobacco products. Fuelling station and commercial centre. Port, exporting cotton. Pop. (1966C) 282,977.

Portslade-by-Sea, West Sussex, England. Town immediately W of Hove sit. on the English Channel. Industries inc. manu. electrical equipment. Pop. (1973E) 18,040.

Portsmouth, Hampshire, England. City in SE Hampshire at the entrance to Portsmouth Harbour. Major naval base. Pop. (1973E) 200,380.

Portsmouth, New Hampshire, U.S.A. City 36 m. ENE of Manchester sit. at the mouth of the Piscataqua R. Industries inc. tourism; manu. footwear. The state's only sea port, and a naval base. Pop. (1970C) 25,717.

Portsmouth, Ohio, U.S.A. City 85 m. SE of Cincinnati sit. on the Ohio R. where it forms the border with Kentucky. Industries inc. railway engineering, and iron and steel; manu. footwear and furniture. Pop. (1970C) 27,633.

Portsmouth, Virginia, U.S.A. City in the SE of state sit. on the Elizabeth R. Industries inc. food processing, railway engineering, chemicals and fishing; manu. cottonseed oil, fertilizers and hosiery. Sea port exporting cotton and tobacco. Important naval dockyard. Pop. (1970C) 110,963.

Port Stewart, Londonderry, Northern Ireland. Seaside resort on the N coast, 28 m. NE of Londonderry. Pop. (1971C) 4,975.

Port Sudan, Sudan. Town on the Red Sea at the terminus of the railway from Khartoum. Port handling most of Sudan's foreign trade, inc. cotton, cotton and sesame seeds, gum arabic, hides and skins. Pop. (1968E) 99,000.

Port Swettenham *see* **Port Klang**

Port Talbot, West Glamorgan, Wales. Town 7 m. ESE of Swansea sit. on Swansea Bay. Industries inc. steel. Port serving neighbouring coalmines and metallurgical industries. Pop. (1973E) 50,200.

Portugal. Rep. occupying the W part of the Iberian peninsula, bounded N and E by Spain, W and S by the Atlantic. Area, 34,831 sq. m. (90,212 sq. km.). Portugal has been an independent state since the 12th cent.; until 1910 it was a monarchy. The last King was Manuel II of the house of Braganza-Coburg. In 1910 the republic was proclaimed. Chief cities, Lisbon (cap.), and Oporto. Chief agric. crops are, wheat, maize, oats, barley, rye, rice, beans, potatoes. Wine production, particularly port, is important to the economy. The Forests produce pine, cork oak, oak, chestnut, eucalyptus. Portugal surpasses the rest of the world in the production of cork. Other forestry products inc. resin and turpentine. Pop. (1970C) 8,611,110.

Portuguesa, Venezuela. State of W Venezuela. Area, 5,870 sq. m. (15,203 sq. km.). Chief towns Guanare (cap.), Acarigua. Lowland grasslands rising W to foothills of the Andes. Drained into the Orinoco R. Humid tropical climate; extensive forest. Main products cattle, coffee, cotton, rice, maize, timber. Subject to frequent flooding by the tribs. of the Orinoco R. Pop. (1971C) 297,044.

Portuguese Guinea *see* **Guinea-Bissau**

Posadas, Misiones, Argentina. Cap. of province in the NE sit. on the Alto Paraná R. Industries inc. meat packing and flour milling. R. port handling rice, tobacco and *maté*. Pop. (1970C) 97,514.

Posets, Mount, France/Spain. Mountain peak 12 m. W of Pico de Aneto in the Pyrénées on the French/Spanish frontier. Height 11,046 ft. a.s.l.

Posillipo, Campania, Italy. Ridge extending SW from Naples through Campania. In anc. times the road

from Naples to Pozzuoli went through one of its many tunnels, the Grotto of Posillipo.

Postojna, Slovenia, Yugoslavia. Town 25 m. SW of Ljubljana, noted for the largest limestone caves in Europe.

Potchefstroom, Transvaal, Republic of South Africa. Town 70 m. WSW of Johannesburg sit. on the Mooi R. at 4,436 ft. a.s.l. Centre of an agric. area. Pop. 53,000.

Potenza, Basilicata, Italy. Cap. of region 55 m. E of Salerno on a hill above the Basento R. sit. at 2,700 ft. a.s.l. Market town.

Poti, Georgia, U.S.S.R. Town 40 m. N of Batumi sit. on the Black Sea at the mouth of the Rion R. Industries inc. fish canning and ship repairing. Port exporting manganese from the Chiatura mines. Pop. (1973E) 42,500.

Potomac River, U.S.A. Formed by the union of the N. and S. Potomac R. rising in the Allegheny Mountains, flowing 287 m. NE and then SE along the boundary between Maryland and W. Virginia, and then between Maryland and the District of Columbia in the NE and Virginia in the SW. Enters a long estuary below Washington, D.C. and thence into Chesapeake Bay. Navigable up to Washington, D.C. Main trib. the Shenandoah R. The Great Falls are 15 m. above Washington, consisting of cascades and rapids in a 200 ft. gorge.

Potosí, Potosí, Bolivia. Cap. of dept. in S central Bolivia sit. at 13,340 ft. a.s.l. Industries inc. mining, esp. tin; manu. footwear and furniture. Pop. (1970E) 97,000.

Potsdam, East Germany. (i) District formed from part of the *Land* of Brandenburg in 1952. Area, 4,849 sq. m. (12,560 sq. km.). (ii) Cap. of district of same name sit. on the Havel R. Industries inc. engineering and chemicals; manu. precision instruments, soap and furniture. Pop. (1973E) 114,487.

Potteries, The, England. District in the upper Trent valley in the NW Midlands extending *c.* 9 m. NW to SE and *c.* 3 m. across, inc. Stoke-on-Trent, Hanley, Burslem, Tunstall, Longton and Fenton. The centre of English china and earthenware manu. using local coal and clay, with china clay imported from Cornwall and Dorset, and finished wares trad. (from 1769) transported by canal.

Potters Bar, England. Small residential town forming a suburb of N London.

Pottstown, Pennsylvania, U.S.A. Town 32 m. NW of Philadelphia sit. on the Schuylkill R. Industries inc. iron and steel; manu. tyres. Pop. (1970C) 25,355.

Poughkeepsie, New York, U.S.A. City 68 m. N of New York sit. on the Hudson R. Industries inc. manu. dairy machinery, ball bearings, business machines and precision instruments. Pop. (1970C) 32,029.

Poverty Bay, North Island, New Zealand. Inlet on the E coast with Gisborne on its N coast. Scene of Capt. Cook's landing, 1769.

Powell, Wyoming, U.S.A. City 22 m. NE of Cody at 4,390 ft. a.s.l. Trading centre for an irrigated agric. area, handling sugar beet, sweet clover seed, alfalfa, potatoes. Industries inc. seed processing. Pop. (1970C) 4,807.

Powys, Wales. County of E Wales bounded E by Eng. and formed by 1974 re-organization with the districts of Montgomery, Radnor and Brecknock. Pop. (1973E) 99,370.

Poyang, Lake, Kiangsi, China. L. in the N of province connected by canal to the Yangtse R. whose flood waters feed it in summer. Area, summer, 80 m. by 40 m. In winter it is considerably smaller. Fed also by the Kan-kiang R.

Poznań, Poznań, Poland. Cap. of province in the central W sit. on the Warta R. Industries inc. brewing and distilling; manu. machinery, railway rolling stock, boilers, bicycles, tyres, glass and chemicals. Pop. (1972E) 486,000.

Pozzuoli, Campania, Italy. Town 7 m. WSW of Naples sit. on the N coast of the Bay of Naples. Industries inc. iron and steel. Port.

Prague, Czechoslovakia. Cap. of the Rep. in the NW sit. on the Vltava R. Commercial and route centre. Industries inc. brewing, printing and publishing, and food processing; manu. cars, aircraft, clothing, paper and chemicals. Pop. (1970E) 1,103,000.

Prahova River, Romania. Rises SW of the Predeal Pass in the Transylvanian Alps and flows 80 m. S past Sinaia then SE past Campina to enter the Ialomita R. 27 m. SE of Ploesti. Its valley is an important corridor between the Transylvanian Alps and Moldavian Carpathians.

Praia, Cape Verde Islands, Atlantic. Town 400 m. W of Dakar (Senegal) on São Tiago Island. Port shipping oranges, sugar cane, coffee, castor oil. Industries inc. fishing and fish curing, distilling; manu. straw hats. Airfield.

Prato, Toscana, Italy. Town 9 m. WNW of Florence sit. on the Bisenzio R. The main industry is woollen textiles; also manu. textile machinery and furniture. Pop. (1973E) 148,004.

Přerov, Moravia, Czechoslovakia. Town in central Czech. sit. on the Bečva R. Industries inc. manu. machinery and textiles. Pop. (1970E) 39,000.

Prescot, Merseyside, England. Town 8 m. E of Liverpool. Industries inc. manu. electric cables, tools and watch movements. Pop. (1973E) 12,250.

Preseli, Dyfed, Wales. District of Dyfed county. Pop. (1973E) 61,700.

Presidente Hayes, Paraguay. Dept. of central and W Paraguay bounded S and W by Argentina across the Pilcomayo R. Area, 22,579 sq. m. (58,480 sq. km.). Cap. Villa Hayes. Low-lying, marshy pasture land with slow-moving Rs. and swamps. Fertile SE near the Paraguay R. Main product sugar cane, also maize, tobacco, cotton, alfalfa, livestock. Main industries are distilling, sugar refining. Pop. (1972E) 37,679.

Prešov, Slovakia, Czechoslovakia. Town 195 m. NE of Bratislava sit. on the Torysa R. Market town. Industries inc. distilling; manu. linen. Pop. (1970E) 41,000.

Prespa, Lake, Yugoslavia. L. mainly in S Yugoslavia with its SW part in Albania and its SE part in Greece. Area, 110 sq. m. (285 sq. km.). Drained by underground streams to L. Okhrida, 6 m. to the W.

Prestatyn, Clwyd, Wales. Town 4 m. ENE of Rhyl sit. on the Irish Sea. Market town and resort. Pop. (1973E) 15,480.

Prestea, Western Province, Ghana. Town 15 m. NW of Tarkwa on the Ankobra R. Gold mining centre.

Presteigne, Powys, Wales. Town 19 m. NW of Hereford, Eng., sit. on the Lugg R. Market town. Pop. (1973E) 1,330.

Preston, Lancashire, England. Town in the NW sit. on the Ribble R. Industries inc. engineering and textiles; manu. machinery, electrical equipment, motor vehicles, footwear and chemicals. Pop. (1973E) 94,760.

Prestonpans, East Lothian, Scotland. Lothian region. Town 8 m. E of Edinburgh sit. on the Firth of Forth. Industries inc. coalmining and brewing; manu. soap, bricks and tiles. Here, in 1745 Prince Charles Edward routed Gen. Cope's army. Pop. (1973E) 3,105.

Prestwich, Greater Manchester, England. Town 4 m. NNW of Manchester

of which it forms a suburb. Industries inc. textiles. Pop. (1973E) 32,850.

Prestwick, Ayrshire, Scotland. Strathclyde region. Town in the SW sit. on the Firth of Clyde. Intern. airport which is a transatlantic terminal. Also a seaside and golfing resort. Pop. (1973E) 12,562.

Pretoria, Transvaal, Republic of South Africa. City in the NE sit. at 4,600 ft. a.s.l. Administrative and provincial cap. and a railway centre. Industries inc. railway engineering and chemicals; manu. cement and leather. Pop. (1970E) 561,703.

Préveza, Greece. (i) *Nome* in Epirus bordering on the Ionian Sea. Area, 425 sq. m. (1,101 sq. km.). Mainly mountainous. The main occupations are fishing and farming, esp. cereals, olives and citrus fruits. Pop. (1971E) 56,583. (ii) Cap. of *nome* of same name at the N side of the entrance to the Gulf of Arta, and 76 m. NE of Patrai. Port exporting olives, olive oil and citrus fruits. Pop. (1971E) 11,439.

Pribilof Islands, U.S.A. Group of 4 islands in the Bering Strait off SW Alaska. Area, 65 sq. m. (168 sq. km.). The main islands are St. Paul and St. George, no others being inhabited. Centre of the trade in seal fur.

Prijedor, Bosnia, Yugoslavia. Town 26 m. NW of Banja Luka on the Sana R. and railway. Distribution centre for iron ore from Ljubija. The main industry is manu. wood pulp.

Prilep, Macedonia, Yugoslavia. Town 133 m. SSW of Niš in an agric. area. Market town trading in tobacco. Pop. (1971C) 48,242.

Primorye Territory, Russian Soviet Federal Socialist Republic, U.S.S.R. Territory in SE Siberia sit. on the Sea of Japan. Area, 65,000 sq. m. (168,350 sq. km.). Cap. Vladivostok. Mountainous in the E with the Sikhote Alin Range, lowland in the W, drained by the Ussuri R. The main products are coal and timber. Pop. (1970E) 1,722,000.

Prince Albert, Saskatchewan, Canada. Town in the S centre of province sit. on the N. Saskatchewan R. Industries inc. tanning and woodworking. Pop. (1974E) 29,150.

Prince Edward Island, Canada. Island in the Gulf of St. Lawrence forming the smallest Canadian province. Area, 2,184 sq. m. (5,656 sq. km.). The earliest discovery of the island is not satisfactorily known. Jacques Cartier visited it in 1534 and named it Isle St. Jean but it is also claimed that Sebastian Cabot sighted it in 1497; it was first settled by the French, but was taken by the British in 1758. It was annexed to Nova Scotia in 1763, and constituted a separate colony in 1769. Prince Edward Island entered the Confederation in 1873. Cap. Charlottletown. Low-lying with a deeply indented coastline. The main occupations are dairy farming, cattle rearing and fishing. Pop. (1971C) 111,641.

Prince George, British Columbia, Canada. Town in the central S of province sit. on the Fraser R. at its confluence with the Mechako R. Trading centre for a mining and lumbering area. Pop. (1971C) 33,101.

Prince Rupert, British Columbia, Canada. Town near the mouth of the Skeena R., just S of the border with Alaska, U.S.A., sit. on an island with a bridge to the mainland. Trading centre and port serving a mining, lumbering and farming area. Industries inc. fishing for halibut and salmon, fish canning and pulp milling. Pop. (1971C) 15,747.

Princeton, New Jersey, U.S.A. Town 11 m. NE of Trenton sit. on the Millstone R. and noted as the seat of Princeton University. Pop. (1970C) 12,311.

Príncipe Island, Gulf of Guinea. Island 140 m. W of Guinea forming (with São Tomé Island) the Portuguese colony of São Tomé e Príncipe. Area, 54 sq. m. (140 sq. km.). Chief

town Santo António. Volcanic, mountainous (s). Chief products cacao, coffee, coconuts.

Pripet River, U.S.S.R. Rises in NW Ukraine and flows 500 m. ENE into Belorussia, then turns E and SE to join the Dnieper R. above Kiev. Most of it is navigable and linked by canals to the Rs. Bug and Neman.

Priština, Serbia, Yugoslavia. Cap. of Priština district 57 m. SSW of Niš. Market town for a farming area.

Prokopyevsk, Russian Soviet Federal Socialist Republic, U.S.S.R. Town in S central Siberia 17 m. WNW of Novokuznetsk and sit. in the Kuznetsk basin. The main industry is coalmining. Pop. (1974E) 269,000.

Prome, Burma. R. port 150 m. NNW of Rangoon sit. on the Irrawaddy R. Pop. (1970E) 65,392.

Prostějov, Moravia, Czechoslovakia. Town in central Czech. Industries inc. brewing and textiles; manu. clothing and footwear. Pop. (1970E) 37,000.

Provence, France. Region in SE France bounded E by Italy, S by the Mediterranean and W by the Rhône R. Inc. the depts of Bouches-du-Rhône, Var, Basses-Alpes and part of Alpes-Maritimes and Vaucluse. Mountainous; dry and sunny with fertile R. valleys. The main products are vines, olives and mulberries.

Providence, Rhode Island, U.S.A. State cap. sit. on the Providence R. at the head of Narragansett Bay. Industries inc. oil refining and textiles; manu. textile machinery, jewellery, machine tools and rubber products. Pop. (1970C) 179,213.

Provo, Utah, U.S.A. Town 39 m. SSE of Salt Lake City sit. at 4,549 ft. a.s.l. Trading centre for an agric. and mining area. Manu. iron and steel, bricks, tiles and food products. Pop. (1970C) 53,131.

Prut River, Romania/U.S.S.R. Rises in the Carpathian Mountains in SW Ukraine and flows 530 m. N, then E past Kolomyya and Chernovtsy, then SSE forming the Romania/U.S.S.R. frontier, to join the Danube R. 8 m. E of Galaţi, Romania.

Przemyśl, Rzeszow, Poland. Town in SE Poland sit. on the San R. near the Ukrainian frontier, and *c.* 100 m. S of Lublin. Industries inc. flour milling, sawmilling and tanning; manu. machinery. Pop. 53,000.

Przhevalsk, Kirghiz Soviet Socialist Republic, U.S.S.R. Town 190 m. E of Frunze near the SE shore of L. Issyk-kul. Food processing centre in a wheat growing area; manu. wines, beverages, machinery, furniture. Pop. (1973E) 47,000.

Pskov, Russian Soviet Federal Socialist Republic, U.S.S.R. Town in the W sit. on the Velikaya R. Cap. of Pskov region. Industries inc. manu. linen from local flax, rope, leather and agric. machinery. Pop. (1970E) 127,000.

Pucallpa, Loreto, Peru. Town 300 m. NE of Lima sit. on the Ucayali R. Industries inc. sawmilling. There is a pipeline from the Ganzo Azul oilfield.

Pudsey, West Yorkshire, England. Town 3 m. E of Bradford. Industries inc. woollen textiles, engineering and tanning. Pop. (1973E) 38,750.

Puebla, Mexico. (i) State on the central plateau. Area, 13,126 sq. m. (33,996 sq. km.). Mountainous, rising to the three highest peaks in Mex., Pico de Orizaba, 18,700 ft. a.s.l., Popocatépetl, 17,887 ft. a.s.l. and Ixtaccihuatl, 17,342 ft. a.s.l. An agric. area. The main products are maize, wheat, sugar cane, tobacco, gold, silver and copper. Pop. (1970C) 2,258,226. (ii) Cap. of state of same name sit. at 7,100 ft. a.s.l. Industries inc. textiles, cement, glazed tiles and pottery. Pop. (1970C) 321,900.

Pueblo, Colorado, U.S.A. City in the s centre of state sit. on the Arkansas R. at 4,700 ft. a.s.l. The main industry is iron and steel manu., also oil refining and meat packing. Pop. (1970c) 97,453.

Puerto Ayacucho, Amazonas, Venezuela. Town 335 m. s of Caracas on the Orinoco R. where it forms the Colombia border. Trading centre for a forest region, handling balata, rubber.

Puerto Barrios, Izabal, Guatemala. Town 150 m. NE of Guatemala City sit. on the Caribbean Sea. Industries inc. oil refining. Port exporting coffee and bananas. Pop. (1972e) 30,900.

Puerto Cabello, Carabobo, Venezuela. Town 20 m. N of Valencia sit. on the Caribbean Sea. Industries inc. flour milling; manu. soap and candles. Port exporting coffee, cacao and hides. Pop. (1970e) 70,000.

Puerto de Santa María, Cádiz, Spain. Town on the NW coast sit. at the mouth of the Guadalete R. Industries inc. tanning and fish canning; manu. alcohol, liqueurs and soap. Port with an important trade in sherry.

Puerto Deseado, Patagonia, Argentina. Town 150 m. SE of Comodoro Rivadavia at the mouth of the Deseado R. on the Atlantic. Railway terminus and port serving a sheep farming area. Exports wool and skins. Industries inc. meat packing; manu. furniture.

Puerto La Cruz, Anzoátegui, Venezuela. Town in the NE, 6 m. NNE of Barcelona, and sit. on the Caribbean. The main industry is refining and exporting oil from the E. Ilanos. Pop. (1970e) 82,000.

Puertollano, Ciudad Real, Spain. Town 22 m. SSW of Ciudad Real on the N slopes of the Sierra Morena. Mining and metalworking centre, producing coal, manganese, iron, copper pyrites. Industries inc. manu. asphalt, ammonium sulphate, fuel oil, metal products. Pop. (1970c) 53,001.

Puerto Montt, Llanquihue, Chile. Cap. of province in s central Chile. Holiday resort for mountainous area and sea port. Pop. (1970e) 80,298.

Puerto Plata, Dominican Republic. (i) Province of the N bounded N by the Atlantic. Area, 809 sq. m. (2,095 sq. km.). Chief towns Puerto Plata, Altamira, Imbert, Luperón. Fertile agric. area crossed by the Cordillera Central. Main products coffee, cacao, tobacco, sugar cane, rice, dairy cattle, maize, fruit. (ii) Town 35 m. N of Santiago. Officially called San Felipe de Puerto Plata. Sea port serving an agric. area. Processing and shipping centre for tobacco, coffee, cacao, rice, sugar cane, bananas, hides, timber, Manu. dairy products, matches, lard, pasta, essential oils. Pop. (1969e) 192,170.

Puerto Rico, West Indies. The most easterly of the Greater Antilles, forming a territory of the U.S.A. Area, 3,435 sq. m. (8,897 sq. km.). Puerto Rico, by the treaty of 1898, was ceded by Spain to the U.S. The name was changed from Porto Rico to Puerto Rico by an Act of Congress approved in 1932. Cap. San Juan. Mountainous, rising to over 4,000 ft. a.s.l. Mainly agric., growing sugar cane, pineapples, citrus fruits, coffee and tobacco. Pop. (1970c) 2,712,033.

Puerto Varas, Llanquihue, Chile. Town 12 m. N of Puerto Montt in s central Chile, sit. on the shore of L. Llanquihue. Tourist centre. Pop. (1970e) 33,300.

Puget Sound, Washington, U.S.A. Inlet of the Pacific Ocean in the W of state, extending 100 m. s from the Juan de Fuca Strait to Olympia, 28 m. WSW of Tacoma.

Puglia, Italy. Region in s Italy on the Adriatic Sea. Area, 2,883 sq. m. (7,468 sq. km.). The N consists of a plain on which sheep, cattle and horses are raised. In the s there is a limestone plateau where wheat, used in the manu. of macaroni, barley, maize and pulses are grown. Olive oil, wine and fruits are also produced. Marble is quarried in

Monte Gargano. Chief ports; Bari (the cap.), Brindisi and Taranto. Pop. (1973E) 3,674,566.

Pukë, Albania. Village 20 m. E of Scutari, with nearby copper and iron deposits.

Pula, Croatia, Yugoslavia. Town in the NW sit. near the S tip of the Istria peninsula. Port and tourist resort. Pop. (1971C) 47,414.

Pulo Cambing, Portuguese Timor. Island 15 m. N of Dili in Ombai Strait. Area, 72 sq. m. (186 sq. km.). The main occupation is fishing.

Punjab, India. State in the NW bounded NE by Himachal Pradesh, SE by Haryana and S by Rajasthan. Area, 47,205 sq. m. (122,261 sq. km.). Cap. Chandigarh. Mainly agric. with textile industries concentrated mainly in Chandigarh, Amritsar, Jullundur and Ludhiana. Pop. (1971C) 13,472, 972.

Punjab, Pakistan. Province in the N bounded NE by Kashmir and E by Punjab, India. Area, 70,178 sq. m. (181,761 sq. km.). Cap. Lahore. The main products, from irrigated lands, are wheat, cotton, maize, rice and sugar cane.

Puno, Peru. (i) Dept. of SE Peru on the Bolivian border. Area, 26,140 sq. m. (67,703 sq. km.). Chief towns Huancané, Juliaca, Juli, Puno. Plateau between high mountain ranges, drained by the Coata, Ramis and Inambari Rs. Main products grain, livestock, tobacco. Minerals inc. silver (at Lampa), gold (Poto and Santo Domingo), oil (Pirin). Pop. (1972C) 779,594. (ii) Town 100 m. ENE of Arequipa on the NW shore of L. Titicaca. Dept. cap., communication and commercial centre for SE Peru. L. port, railway terminus and customs point. Trade in wool and fur. Pop. (1970E) 25,415.

Punta Arenas, Magallanes, Chile. Cap. of province in the extreme S sit. on the Strait of Magellan, in a sheep farming area. Port exporting wool and meat. Pop. (1970E) 50,000.

Puntarenas, Puntarenas, Costa Rica. Town 50 m. W of San José sit. on the Pacific coast. Industries inc. tuna fishing and soap making. Port exporting coffee and bananas. Pop. (1970E) 30,829.

Purbeck, Isle of, Dorset, England. Peninsula in S Dorset extending 12 m. W to E into the English Channel along the S side of Poole Harbour. The main product is limestone. Chief towns are Swanage and Corfe Castle.

Puri, Orissa, India. Town 237 m. SW of Calcutta and sit. on the Bay of Bengal. Noted for the temple of the God Jagannath (Juggernaut) whose image is dragged through the streets on a float during the annual festival.

Purmerend, Nord-Holland, Netherlands. Town 10 m. N of Amsterdam on the S edge of Beemster Polder. Market for a farming area. Industries inc. manu. refrigerators, wood products, food products, tiles. Pop. (1974E) 29,954.

Purús River, Brazil/Peru. Rises in the Peruvian Andes and flows 2,000 m. NE through NW Braz. to join the Amazon R. 110 m. WSW of Manáus, Brazil.

Pusan, South Korea. City sit. on the SE coast. Industries inc. railway engineering, shipbuilding, rice milling, salt refining and textiles. Port handling rice, fish and soya beans. Pop. (1970C) 1,878,785.

Puteaux, Hauts-de-Seine, France. Suburb of W Paris on the Seine R. Industries inc. engineering and printing; manu. perfumes.

Putney, Greater London, England. Area of SW London on the S bank of the Thames R. Putney Bridge is the starting point of the annual Oxford and Cambridge boat race.

Putumayo, Colombia. Intendency of SW Colombia bounded S by Peru and Ecuador. Area, 10,220 sq. m.

(26,470 sq. km.). Cap. Mocoa. Thickly forested plains rising W to the Andes. Tropical climate. A mainly Indian area producing some rubber, resins, timber and medicinal plants, with some cattle farming on the Andean slopes. Pop. (1973E) 110,100.

Putumayo River, Colombia/Peru/Brazil. Rises in the Colombian Andes and flows 980 m. ESE forming the boundary between Colombia and Peru, entering Braz. (as the Içá R.) and joining the Amazon R.

Puy-de-Dôme, France. Dept. in central France in the northern part of the Massif Central. Area, 3,095 sq. m. (8,016 sq. km.). Chief towns, Clermont-Ferrand (the cap.) and Thiers. In the W the Auvergne Mountains rise to Puy de Sancy, 6,187 ft. a.s.l. In the E the Forez Mountains rise to 5,380 ft. a.s.l. The fertile plain of the Limagne in between is watered by the R. Allier and Dore. The main occupations are viticulture and farming. Pop. (1968C) 547,743.

Puy, Le, Haute-Loire, France. Cap. of dept. in S central France sit. on the Loire R. Manu. lace and liqueurs. Pop. (1968C) 29,549.

Puyo, Napo-Pastaza, Ecuador. Town 45 m. ESE of Ambato. Trading centre for the nearby Mera oilfield.

Pwllheli, Gwynedd, Wales. Town in the NW sit. on Cardigan Bay. Seaside resort. Pop. (1973E) 4,020.

Pyatigorsk, Russian Soviet Federal Socialist Republic, U.S.S.R. Town and spa 216 m. ESE of Krasnodar in the North Caucasus. Industries inc. metal working; manu. clothing and furniture. Pop. 70,000.

Pyongan North, North Korea. Province of the NW bounded N by China across the Yalu R. Area, 10,982 sq. m. (28,443 sq. km.). Cap. Sinuiju. Mountainous and sparsely settled except NW. The main occupation is lumbering, with some gold and coal-mining.

Pyongan South, North Korea. Province of the NW bounded N by N Pyongan. Area, 5,764 sq. m. (14,929 sq. km.). Chief towns Pyongyang (cap.), Chinnampo. Low-lying on the coast, rising to mountainous interior. Drained by the Taedong R. Mainly agric. producing millet, soybeans, fruit, rice. Extensive coal fields and some gold mines. Mountainous area supports stock farming, with some lumbering.

Pyongyang, North Korea. Cap. of Rep. 82 m. WSW of Wonsan sit. on the Taedong R. Industries inc. sugar refining, textiles, chemicals, paper and matches.

Pyrénées, Atlantiques, France. Dept. of SW France bounded W by the Atlantic, S by the Spanish border. Area, 2,978 sq. m. (7,712 sq. km.).

Pyrénées, Hautes, France. Dept. of SW France bounded S by the Spanish frontier, in the central Pyrénées and extending N to the Adour lowland. Area, 1,751 sq. m. (4,535 sq. km.). Cap. Tarbes. Main occupations lumbering, stock farming, quarrying, with agric. in irrigated areas and mountain valleys. Tourist area and, at Lourdes, centre of pilgrimage. Pop. (1968C) 225,700.

Pyrénées, France/Spain. Mountain range extending *c.* 275 m. W to E from the Bay of Biscay to the Mediterranean Sea along the French/Spanish frontier. The central Pyrénées are the highest and largest, rising to 11,168 ft. a.s.l. The E Pyrénées fall to the Mediterranean from 9,000 ft. a.s.l., the W Pyrénées are in general 3,000–4,000 ft. a.s.l. Noted for mountain torrents and cascades, and natural amphitheatre structures. There are few passes.

Pyrénées-Orientales, France. Dept. in central S France bounded E by the Gulf of Lions and S by Spain. Area, 1,600 sq. m. (4,144 sq. km.). Cap. Perpignan. The W part is mountainous, rising to Pic Carlitte, 9,583 ft. a.s.l. There is a coastal plain in the E. Mainly a wine-growing

and farming area. Pop. (1968c) 281,976.

Pyrgos, Elis, Greece. Town 40 m. ssw of Patras near the mouth of the Alpheus R. Commercial centre. Industries inc. manu. beverages, tobacco products. Exports fruit and wine through the port of Katokolon.

Q

Qachas Nek, Qachas Nek, Lesotho. Village 90 m. SE of Maseru in the Drakensberg Mountains, on the South African frontier.

Qalyûbîya, Egypt. Province of s Lower Egypt bounded W by the Damietta Nile, E by the Arabian desert. Area, 364 sq. m. Chief towns Benha (cap.), Qalyub. Agric. areas produce cotton, cereals, flax, fruit. The main industry is cotton ginning. Pop. (1966C) 1·2 m.

Qantara, El, Egypt. Village 24 m. s of Port Said on Suez Canal. Stands on an anc. caravan route between Egypt and Syria. Built in 1914–18 war.

Qatar. The State of Qatar, which includes the whole of the Qatar peninsula, extends on the landward side from Khor al Odeid to the boundaries of the Saudi Arabian province of Hasa. Area, approx. 4,247 sq. m. (11,000 sq. km). Cap. Doha. Main product, petroleum. Dukhan in W is the chief oilfield. Pop. (1973E) 170,000.

Qattara Depression, Egypt. Depression 30 m. s of El Alamein; approx. 200 m. long and 75 m. wide and its lowest point 440 ft. b.s.l.

Qena, Egypt. Cap. and market town in governorate of same name. Sit. 32 m. N of Luxor on the E bank of R. Nile. Area of governorate 699 sq. m. (1,811 sq. km.). Routes through the E desert begin here, inc. the pilgrimages to Mecca.

Qisham, Iran. Island in the Persian Gulf approx. 70 m. long and 2–15 m. wide. Chief town, Qisham. Main occupations fishing, salt, cultivating cereals and dates.

Quantock Hills, Somerset, England. Sit. approx. 11 m. NNE from Taunton. Highest point 1,262 ft. at Will's Neck.

Quebec, Canada. Province, bounded on W and S by Ontario, the U.S.A. and New Brunswick, on the NE by Labrador. Quebec was formerly known as New France or Canada from 1535–1763; as the province of Quebec from 1763–90; as Lower Canada from 1791–1846; as Canada East from 1846–67, and when, by the union of the four original provinces, the Confederation of the Dominion of Canada was formed, it again became known as the province of Quebec (Québec). The Quebec Act, passed by the British Parliament in 1774, guaranteed to the people of the newly conquered French territory in N America security in their religion and language, their customs and tenures, under their own civil laws. Area, 594,860 sq. m. (1,540,668 sq. km.), of which 523,000 sq. m. (1,354,570 sq. km.) is land and 71,000 sq. m. (186,098 sq. km.) water. Principal cities, Quebec (cap.); Montreal; Laval; Sherbrooke; Verdun; Trois-Rivières and Hull. Pop. (1971C) 6,027,764.

Quebec, Quebec, Canada. Cap. of Province. Sit. on St. Lawrence R. at the confluence of the R. St. Charles. Manu. wood pulp and paper, newsprint and paper products, clothing, food products, etc. Pop. (1971C) 193,984.

Quedlinburg, Magdeburg, East Germany. Market town on the R. Bode 13 m. SW of Magdeburg. Main occupation horticulture. Pop. (1973E) 30,280.

Queenborough, Kent, England. Small port on the Isle of Sheppey, 2 m. S of Sheerness. Pop. (1973E) 3,130.

Queen Charlotte Islands, British Columbia, Canada. Approx. 150 islands off the coast of Canada. Area, 3,780 sq. m. (9,790 sq. km.). Main occupation fishing and lumbering.

Queen Elizabeth Islands, Northwest Territories, Canada. Nineteen islands in Canadian arctic. The largest are Axel Heiberg, Devon, Ellesmere and Melville.

Queen Maud Land, Norwegian Antarctica. Area of the Antarctic continent between 20° W and 45° E, forming a depend. of Norway.

Queensferry, West Lothian, Scotland. Lothian region. Town 9 m. WNW of Edinburgh on the Firth of Forth. South Queensferry on the S shore is a port and market town for agric. produce. It is linked by the Forth Railway Bridge to North Queensferry on the N shore (Fifeshire). Pop. (1973E) 5,339.

Queensland, Australia. Second largest state of Australia, bounded N by Gulf of Carpentaria and Torres Strait, E by S Pacific, S by New South Wales, and W by North West Territory. Divided into two areas by Great Dividing Range, which follows coastline at distance of from 100–300 m.; country between range and coast consists of alluvial areas and rich river valleys. Area, 667,000 sq. m. (1,727,000 sq. km.), with seaboard of 3,236 m. Cap. Brisbane. Food processing is the main industry. Main exports are meat, sugar, wool, dairy produce and minerals. Principal minerals copper, coal, lead, zinc, silver, gold and bauxite. Oil was discovered at Moonie in S Queensland in 1961. A pipeline has been laid from Moonie to Brisbane, where refineries are operating. Large natural gas reserves have been proved in S and Central Queensland and a pipeline has been laid from Roma to Brisbane. Approx. one-third of the secondary production of the State is from works processing primary products, the most important being sugar-mills, meat works, butter factories and saw-mills. Pop. (1971C) 1,823,362.

Queenstown, Cape Province, Republic of South Africa. Town 100 m. NW of E. London. Agric. centre for wheat, cattle and wool. Pop. 43,000.

Quemoy, Quemoy Island, Taiwan. Town on Quemoy (or Kinmen) Island 15 m. E of Amoy (on the Chinese coast) in the Formosa Strait. Trading centre for rice and wheat; kaolin is quarried nearby.

Quercy, France. Region of SW France sit. in Lot and Tarn-et-Garonne depts. Farming area producing vines, fruit and sheep. Drained by the Dordogne, Lot and Aveyron Rs. in fertile valleys. Chief town, Cahors.

Querétaro, Mexico. (i) State sit. mainly in the central plateau. Area, 4,432 sq. m. (11,769 sq. km.). Crops inc. cereals and fruit. Minerals inc. mercury and opals. Pop. (1970C) 485,523. (ii) Cap. of the State of the same name. Pop. (1970E) 84,000.

Quetta, Balúchistan, Pakistan. Provincial cap. Military station and commercial centre on the route through the Bolan Pass to Afghánistán. Trades in carpets and wool. Manu. include engineering and flour milling. Other occupations inc. fruit growing and coal mining. The Indian Army Staff College was estab. here 1907. Quetta was nearly destroyed in an earthquake in 1935. Pop. (1972E) 140,000.

Quezaltenango, Guatemala. Cap. of Quezaltenango dept., sit. 70 m. WNW of Guatemala City. Main occupations textile manu., flour milling and brewing. Pop. (1971E) 54,500.

Quezon City, Philippines. Cap. since 1948 and laid out in 1940. Sit. just NE of Manila, the old cap. Mainly residential and named after the first Pres. Manuel Luis Quezon (1878–1944). Pop. (1970C) 754,452.

Quibdó, Chocó, Colombia. Cap. of Chocó dept. Sit. on Atrato R. 200 m.

WNW of Bogotá. Mining is important occupation esp. for platinum and gold. Pop. (1974E) 179,600.

Quiché, Guatemala. (i) Dept. of W central Guatemala bounded N by Mexico. Area, 3,234 sq. m. (8,868 sq. km.). Mainly mountainous, with the Sierra de Chaucús and the Cuchumatanes range sloping to lowland (N). Drained by the Chixoy and Montagua Rs. Farming area with some lumbering; main products maize, beans, coffee, tobacco, sugar cane, potatoes, livestock. Pop. (1972E) 311, 492. (ii) Town otherwise known as Santa Cruz del Quiché, 50 m. NW of Guatemala at 6,250 ft. Dept. cap. Market town for an agric. area, noted for the nearby ruins of Utatlán, anc. Indian cap. Pop. (1970E) 6,472.

Quilmes, Argentina. Seaside resort sit. 9 m. SE of Buenos Aires on the R. Plate. Important industries inc. oil refining, textiles, glass and metal goods manu. Pop. (1970C) 245,165.

Quilon, Kerala, India. Port sit. on the Malabar coast 35 m. NW of Trivandrum. Manu. textiles, rope and mats. Pop. (1971C) 124,072.

Quimper, Finistère, France. Important tourist resort in Brittany. Manu. pottery. Pop. (1968C) 57,678.

Quincy, Illinois, U.S.A. City sit. 95 m. W of Springfield on R. Mississippi. Manu. agric. machinery, footwear, clothing and chemicals. Pop. (1970C) 45,288.

Quincy, Massachusetts, U.S.A. Industrial city sit. 8 m. SSE of Boston. Shipbuilding, quarrying and foundry products are among important industries. Birth place of John Adams and John Quincy Adams. Pop. (1970C) 87,966.

Quindío, Nevada, Colombia. Mountain in W central Colombia near Nevado del Tolima in the Cordillera Central. Height, 16,900 ft. a.s.l. At the S foot is Quindío Pass, the main trans-Cordillera route.

Quintana Roo, Mexico. Territory sit. on the Yucatán Peninsula. Cap. Chetumal. Area, 19,438 sq. m. (42,030 sq. km.). Tropical humid region and mainly undeveloped. Pop. (1970C) 88,150.

Quito, Pichincha, Ecuador. Cap. of the Rep. and of province of Pichincha. Sit. on plateau of the Andes at 9,350 ft. Manu. inc. clothing, leather goods and carpets. Pop. (1970E) 600,000.

Qum, Iran. Place of pilgrimage and sacred to the Shia Moslems, the official religion of Iran. Sit. 90 m. S of Tehrán. Manu. footwear and pottery. Pop. (1971E) 179,434.

Quthing, Quthing, Lesotho. Village 80 m. SSE of Maseru near the Orange R. S terminus of the main N to S road.

Qytet Stalin, Albania. Town 8 m. NNW of Berat on the Devoll R. Oil centre, linked by pipeline to Valona, with important refineries. Pop. (1970E) 14,000.

R

Raasay, Inverness-shire, Scotland. Highland region. Island in the Inner Hebrides separated from the mainland by the Inner Sound and from the E coast of Skye by the Sound of Raasay. Area, 28 sq. m. (72 sq. km.). Hilly, rising to 1,456 ft. a.s.l. in the S. Chief occupations crofting and fishing.

Rabat, Morocco. Cap. of Morocco sit. on the Atlantic coast at the mouth of the Bou Regreg R. Industries inc. flour milling; manu. textiles, rugs, bricks. The harbour is obstructed and seaborne trade prevented. Pop. (1973C) 702,600.

Rabaul, New Britain, Bismarck Archipelago. Town on the NE coast of island. Sea port exporting copra and cacao, sit. in a volcanic area.

Rabigh, Hejaz, Saudi Arabia. Town 90 m. N of Jidda on the Sherm Rabigh inlet of the Red Sea. Port with coastal trade. Date growing centre.

Racibórz, Opole, Poland. Town in the SW, near border with Czech., sit on the Oder R. Industries inc. manu. electrical and other machinery and soap. R. port. Pop. 42,000.

Racine, Wisconsin, U.S.A. City 23 m. SSE of Milwaukee on L. Michigan. Industries inc. manu. electrical equipment, agric. machinery, hardware, paints and varnishes. L. port. Pop. (1970C) 95,162.

Radcliffe, Greater Manchester, England. Town 7 m. NNW of Manchester. Industries inc. engineering, textiles, chemicals and paper manu. Pop. (1973E) 29,630.

Radium Hill, South Australia, Australia. Mining settlement 60 m. SW of Broken Hill, New South Wales. The mine was worked for radium in the 1920s and for uranium in the 1950s; it is now closed.

Radnor, Powys, Wales. District of Powys county. Pop. (1971E based on C) 18,262.

Radom, Kielce, Poland. Town 60 m. S of Warsaw. Industries inc. manu. agric. machinery, leather, glass, wire and nails. Pop. (1972E) 165,000.

Radstock *see* **Norton-Radstock**

Rae, Northwest Territories, Canada. Village 60 m. NW of Yellowknife on Marian L. near the Great Slave L. Fur-trading post, radio and police point.

Ragged Islands, Bahamas. Arch *c.* 175 m. SE of Nassau and 70 m. N of Cuba. A chain of cays extending *c.* 70 m. N, main islands Great Ragged Island, Little Ragged Island. Area, 5 sq. m. (13 sq. km.). Pop. (1970C) 208.

Ragusa, Sicilia, Italy. Town 34 m. WSW of Syracuse sit. on the Irminio R. Industries inc. oil extracting and refining and asphalt mining; manu. textiles and cement. Pop. 60,000.

Rahway, New Jersey, U.S.A. City 11 m. SSW of Newark. Industries inc. manu. chemicals, rubber products and machinery. Pop. (1970C) 29,114.

Raiatea, French Polynesia, South Pacific. Island in the Leeward group of the Society Islands. Area, 92 sq. m. Cap. Uturoa. Volcanic and mountainous, rising to 3,388 ft. a.s.l. in Mount Temehani. Produces copra,

tobacco, kapok, fruit. Industries at Uturoa inc. fruit canning.

Raichur, Karnataka, India. Town 110 m. SW of Hyderabad. Commercial centre for a farming area, trading in cereals and cotton. Industries inc. cotton ginning.

Rainier, Mount, Washington, U.S.A. Mountain peak in the Cascade Range 14,408 ft. a.s.l., and centre of Mount Rainier National Park. It has permanent icefields and 26 extensive glaciers.

Rainy Lake, Canada/U.S.A. L. on the boundary between Minnesota, U.S.A. and Ontario, Can. drained by the Rainy R. which flows 85 m. W along the frontier into the L. of the Woods. Area, 345 sq. m. (894 sq. km.).

Raipur, Madhya Pradesh, India. Town 165 m. E of Nagpur. Market town for an agric. area, trading in rice and oilseeds. Industries inc. engineering, rice milling and oilseed milling. Pop. (1971C) 205,909.

Raivavae, French Polynesia, South Pacific. Island. 100 m. SE of Tubuai Island. Area, *c.* 6 sq. m. Chief town Amaru. Volcanic. Produces coffee, arrowroot.

Rajahmundry, Andhra Pradesh, India. Town sit. 215 m. ESE of Hyderabad on the Godavari R. Market centre trading in rice and salt. Industries inc. textiles, esp. cotton; manu. paper and tiles. Pop. (1971C) 188,841.

Rajasthan, India. State in NW India bounded W by Pakistan and S by Gujarat. Area, 132,152 sq. m. (342,274 sq. km.). Chief towns Jaipur (the cap.), Jodhpur, Ajmer, Bikaner, Beawar, Kota and Udaipur. Desert in the W, mountainous in the centre with the Aravalli Range rising in the S to 5,650 ft. a.s.l., hilly and fertile in the E. Chief occupation farming; chief products wheat, maize, millet and cotton. Pop. (1971C) 25,724,142.

Rajin, Hamgyong North, North Korea. Hamgyong, otherwise called Najin. Town 40 m. E of Chongjin on the Sea of Japan. Ice-free fishing port and naval base. Terminus of the coastal and N frontier railway from Wonsan.

Rajkot, Gujarat, India. Town 125 m. WSW of Ahmadabad in the Kathiawar peninsula. Market centre trading in cotton and grain. Industries inc. tanning, oilseed and flour milling; manu. chemicals. Pop. (1971C) 300,152.

Rajshahi, Rajshahi, Bangladesh. Cap. of division 120 m. WNW of Dacca. Market town trading in rice, jute, oilseeds, wheat and cane. Industries inc. milling, esp. rice, atta, flour and sugar, and soap manu.

Raleigh, North Carolina, U.S.A. State cap. sit. in N centre of state. Industries inc. printing, publishing and textiles; manu. cottonseed oil. Trading centre for tobacco. Pop. (1970C) 121,577.

Rama, Zelaya, Nicaragua. Town 37 m. WNW of Bluefields on the Escondido R. Trading centre for bananas, sugar, livestock. R. port and terminus of the road from the Pacific coast.

Ramadi, Iraq. Governorate of central Iraq. Area, 55,188 sq. m. (142,937 sq. km.). Cap. Ar Ramadi, formerly called Dulaim.

Ramat Gan, Israel. City 2 m. NE of Jaffa-Tel Aviv on the Plain of Sharon. Industries inc. textiles; manu. food products and furniture. Pop. (1972E) 117,500.

Rampur, Uttar Pradesh, India. Town 110 m. E of Delhi. Commercial centre trading in cotton, grain and sugar-cane. Industries inc. sugar refining and metal working; manu. chemicals and pottery. Pop. (1971C) 161,802.

Ramsbottom, England. Part in Greater Manchester and part in Lancashire. Town sit. 7 m. NE of Bolton on the Irwell R. Industries inc. engineering and textiles; manu. paper and soap. Pop. (1973E) 16,710.

Ramsey, Cambridgeshire, England. Town 9 m. NNE of Huntingdon. Market town for an agric. area. Pop. (1973E) 5,710.

Ramsey, Isle of Man. Town sit. 12 m. NNE of Douglas on the NE coast. Industries inc. tourism and fishing. Pop. (1971E) 5,048.

Ramsgate, Kent, England. Town in NE Kent and in the Isle of Thanet. Industries inc. tourism and fishing. Pop. (1973E) 40,090.

Rancagua, O'Higgins, Chile. Cap. of province sit. in central Chile. Market and manu. centre for an agric. area. Industries inc. agric. engineering, flour milling and food canning. It has a railway link with the El Teniente copper mine. Pop (1970E) 74,048.

Rance River, France. Rises in the Côte du Nord dept. and flows 62 m. E and N to enter the Gulf of St. Malo by an estuary 12 m. long between St. Malo and Dinard, on the N coast. There is a marine power station in the estuary.

Ranchi, Bihar, India. Town 186 m. WNW of Calcutta on the Chota Nagpur plateau, at 2,000 ft. a.s.l. Commercial centre trading in rice, maize, cotton and oilseeds. Pop. (1971C) 256,011.

Randers, Åarhus, Denmark. Town and port in the NE, sit. at the mouth of the Gudenaa R. and at the head of Randers Fjord. Industries inc. brewing, distilling and railway engineering; manu. gloves. Pop. (1974E) 64,350.

Randfontein, Transvaal, Republic of South Africa. Town sit. 20 m. W of Johannesburg on the Witwatersrand at 5,600 ft. a.s.l. Industries inc. gold-mining.

Rangoon, Burma. Cap. of Burma sit. on the Rangoon R. 21 m. from its mouth. Industries inc. milling, oil refining and engineering; manu. matches and soap. Sea port exporting rice, cotton and timber, esp. teak. Pop. (1972E) 3 m.

Rangpo, Sikkim. Village 12 m. SSW of Gangtok on the Tista R. in Himalayan foothills. Trading centre for maize, rice, pulses, oranges.

Rangpur, Rajshahi, Bangladesh. Cap. of district sit. 164 m. NW of Dacca. Trading centre for rice, jute, tobacco and oilseeds. Industries inc. manu. electrical machinery, bricks and cutlery.

Rannoch, Loch, Perthshire, Scotland. Loch in central Scot. extending 9 m. E to W. Width up to 1 m. Fed by the R. Ericht and drained by the R. Tummel.

Rapa, French Polynesia, South Pacific. Island *c.* 325 m. SE of Raivavae in the Tubuai group. Area, 16 sq. m. Chief town, Ahurei. Mountainous, rising to 2,077 ft. a.s.l. Chief product copra.

Rapallo, Liguria, Italy. Town sit. on the Gulf of Genoa in a fertile area producing vines, olives and flowers. Industries inc. tourism; manu. olive oil, wine and cement. Pop. 23,000.

Rapid City, South Dakota, U.S.A. Sit. in E centre of state, in the Black Hills. Commercial centre of an agric. and mining area. Industries inc. milling flour and timber; manu. cement, bricks and tiles. Pop. (1970C) 43,836.

Rappananock River, Virginia, U.S.A. Rises in the Blue Ridge Mountains and flows 210 m. SE to Chesapeake Bay. Main trib. the Rapidan R.

Raqqa, Euphrates, Syria. Town 100 m. ESE of Aleppo on the Euphrates R. District cap. Anc. city noted as the home of Harun ar Rashid.

Rarotonga, Cook Islands, South Pacific. Largest and furthest SW of the Cook Islands. Area, 16,500 acres. Chief town Avarua. Volcanic, rising to 2,110 ft. a.s.l. Exports fruit and copra for 2 harbours.

Ras al Khaima, United Arab Emirates. Furthest NE of the sheikhdoms of the United Arab Emirates, on a peninsula extending NE from the S coast of the Gulf into the Strait of Hormuz. Area, 400 sq. m. (1,036 sq. km.). Chief town Ras al Khaima. Bounded NE by the Russ al Jibal district of N Oman, which the United Arab Emirates separates from the rest of Oman, E by the Gulf of Oman, W by the Gulf. Low-lying with desert coastline rising to hills inland. Chief products petroleum, dates. Pop. (1970E) 24,500.

Rasht, Gilan, Iran. Cap. of province in the NW sit. near the Caspian Sea and the Alburg Mountains. Trading centre for an agric. area, trading in farm produce esp. rice. Silk is also important. Manu. textiles, hosiery and carpets. Pop. (1967E) 143,557.

Ras Tanura, Al Hasa, Saudi Arabia. Town sit. 25 m. N of Dhahran on the Persian Gulf. The main industry is refining and shipping oil from the fields at Dhahran, Abqaiq and Qatif.

Rasul, Punjab, Pakistan. Village 31 m. WNW of Gujarat. Head of the Jhelum R. with an important hydro-electric power station.

Rathenow, Potsdam, East Germany. Town sit. in the W centre, on the Havel R. Industries inc. manu. scientific precision instruments, agric. machinery and chemicals. Pop. (1973E) 31,716.

Rathlin Island, Antrim, Northern Ireland. Island off the N coast of Antrim, 6 m. long.

Ratlam, Madhya Pradesh, India. Town 70 m. NW of Indore. Commercial centre trading in cotton and grain. Industries inc. textiles. Pop. (1971C) 118,625.

Ratnagiri, Maharashtra, India. Town 140 m. SSE of Bombay on the Arabian Sea. District cap. Port, exporting timber, fish, rice and bamboo. The main industries are fishing, fish processing, tanning.

Rauma, Turku-Pori, Finland. Town 50 m. NW of Turku on the Gulf of Bothnia. Port, handling timber and cellulose. Industries inc. shipbuilding, sawmilling, pulp and cellulose manu., tanning, engineering. Trad. noted for lace. Pop. (1972C) 27,445.

Ravenna, Emilia-Romagna, Italy. Cap. of province of same name connected with the Adriatic Sea by a 5 m. canal. Trading centre for agric. produce. Industries inc. milling. Noted for its examples of Byzantine art. Pop. (1973E) 135,624.

Ravensburg, Baden-Württemberg, West Germany. Town 47 m. SSW of Ulm. Industries inc. engineering; manu. textiles and pharmaceutical products. Pop. (1971E) 31,900.

Ravi River, India/Pakistan. Rises in the Pir Panjal Range in Himachal Pradesh, India, and flows 450 m. W and SW past Lahore, Pakistan, to join the Chenab R. *c.* 34 m. N of Multan. Navigable up to Lahore: feeds the Upper Bari Doab canal.

Rawalpindi, Rawalpindi, Pakistan. City sit. 160 m. NNW of Lahore. Cap. of Rawalpindi division. Military station and trading centre for grain, wool and timber. Industries inc. oil refining, chemicals and railway engineering; manu. furniture. Pop. (1972E) 508,000.

Rawmarsh, South Yorkshire, England. Town 2 m. NNE of Rotherham sit. in a coalmining district. Industries inc. mining and iron-founding. Pop. (1973E) 19,970.

Rawson, Chubut, Argentina. Cap. of province sit. 345 m. SSW of Bahia Blanca near the S. Atlantic coast. Market town for an agric. area, trading in grain and sheep. Industries inc. milling. Pop. (1970C) 7,229.

Rawtenstall, Lancashire, England. Town sit. 6 m. SSW of Burnley on the Irwell R. Industries inc. textiles, esp. cotton and woollen goods; manu. carpets and footwear. Pop. (1973E) 20,950.

Raxaul, Bihar, India. Village 23 m. N of Motihari and 3 m. S of Birganj, Nepal. Border station and railway junction with the main customs point for Nepal trade.

Razgrad, Ruse, Bulgaria. Town 34 m. SE of Ruse on the Beli Lom R Trading centre for the W Deliorman agric. area; handles cattle, grain, legumes, sunflowers, timber. Manu. starch, leather.

Ré, Île de, Charente-Maritime, France. Island off La Rochelle in the Bay of Biscay, separated from the mainland by the Pertuis Breton. Area, 30 sq. m. (78 sq. km.). Chief occupations fishing and farming. Pop. 10,000.

Reading, Berkshire, England. County town in the central S sit. at the confluence of the Rs. Thames and Kennet. Industries inc. engineering, brewing, printing, horticulture and biscuit making. Pop. (1973E) 133,280.

Reading, Pennsylvania, U.S.A. City sit. 46 m. NW of Philadelphia on the Schuykill R. Industries inc. railway engineering; manu. metal goods, machinery, optical goods and hosiery. Pop. (1970C) 87,643.

Recife, Pernambuco, Brazil. State cap. in the NE, on the Atlantic coast. Sit. partly on the mainland, partly on a peninsula, and partly on an island. Industries inc. sugar refining, cotton milling, pineapple canning and textiles. Sea port exporting sugar, rum and molasses, cotton, timber and fruit. Naval station and airport. Pop. (1970C) 1,060,701.

Recklinghausen, North Rhine-Westphalia, West Germany. Town sit. 12 m. NW of Dortmund in the Ruhr district. Industries inc. coalmining, iron founding and brewing; manu. mining machinery, coal-tar products, soap and cement. Pop. (1971E) 125,400.

Redbridge, Greater London, England. District of E London N of the Thames R. Pop. (1973E) 237,180.

Redcar, Cleveland, England. Town sit. 7 m. NE of Middlesbrough on the North Sea. Resort. Industries inc. manu. steel and chemicals.

Red Deer, Alberta, Canada. Town sit. 82 m. N of Calgary on the Red Deer R. Market town for a farming, lumbering and mining area. Pop. (1974E) 28,079.

Redditch, Hereford and Worcester, England. Town 12 m. S of Birmingham. Industries inc. manu. fishing tackle, needles and small metal goods. Pop. (1973E) 44,750.

Rede River, England. Rises on Carter Fell in the Cheviot Hills and flows 21 m. SE and S to join the Tyne R. at Redesmouth, 24 m. NW of Newcastle-on-Tyne.

Redhill, Surrey, England. Town sit. 20 m. S of London at the foot of the North Downs. Residential. Pop. (1973E) 56,500 with Reigate.

Redlands, California, U.S.A. City sit. 60 m. E of Los Angeles in a fruit growing area. Industries inc. fruit packing. Pop. (1970C) 36,355.

Redondo Beach, California, U.S.A. City sit. 16 m. SW of Los Angeles on the Pacific coast. Industries inc. tourism. Pop. (1970C) 56,075.

Red River, U.S.A. Rises on the Llano Estacado and flows 1,000 m. E across NW Texas to form the Texas/Oklahoma boundary, then turns briefly into SW Arkansas and S again into Louisiana, past Shreveport, and SE past Alexandria to join the R. Mississippi. Used for water storage, particularly in L. Texoma on the Texas/Oklahoma border, area 223 sq. m. (578 sq. km.). Navigation impeded by silt.

Red River of the North, U.S.A./Canada. Formed by the confluence of the R. Otter Tail and Bois de Sioux in E North Dakota, and flows 350 m. N to form the North Dakota/Minnesota border and enters Canada at Pembino; continues N across

Manitoba to receive the Assiniboine R. at Winnipeg, and empty into L. Winnipeg. Its valley is fertile, esp. for wheat.

Redruth, Cornwall, England. Town 15 m. ENE of Penzance. Market town. Industries inc. brewing and tanning. Pop. Camborne-Redruth (1973E) 43,970.

Red Sea. Extends 1,500 m. SSE from Suez to the Strait of Bab el Mandeb between NE Afr. and SW Asia. The N end divides into the Gulf of Aqaba and the Gulf of Suez, separated by the Sinai peninsula. Linked to the Mediterranean Sea by the Suez Canal. Important shipping lane when the Canal is in use; chief ports Suez, Egypt; Port Sudan, Sudan; Massawa, Ethiopia; Jidda, Saudi Arabia.

Redwood City, California, U.S.A. Sit. 24 m. SSE of San Francisco on the peninsula between the Pacific Ocean and San Francisco Bay. Industries inc. manu. cement, leather and electronic equipment. Port exporting oil and salt. Pop. (1970C) 55,686

Ree, Lough, Irish Republic. L. on the Shannon R. between County Roscommon to the W, and County Longford and County Westmeath to the E. Length 17 m., width up to 7 m. Noted for trout fishing.

Regensburg, Bavaria, West Germany. Town in the SE, sit. on the Danube R. Industries inc. brewing and sugar refining; manu. machinery, soap and furniture. R. port. Pop. (1971E) 131,700.

Reggio di Calabria, Calabria, Italy. Town on the Strait of Messina, in the extreme SW tip of Italy. Cap. of province of same name. Industries inc. fruit canning; manu. olive oil, pasta and furniture. Sea port exporting citrus fruits, olive oil and wine. Pop. (1973E) 171,928.

Reggio nell'Emilia, Emilia-Romagna, Italy. Town in the central N, and cap. of province of same name. Industries inc. railway, agric. and motor engineering; manu. wine and cement. Pop. (1973E) 128,930.

Regina, Saskatchewan, Canada. Cap. of province sit. in the central S, in an extensive wheat-growing area. Commercial centre with important distribution trades, esp. agric. implements, cars and hardware, and access to deposits of light oil and potash. Industries inc. oil refining; manu. cement, paints and varnishes. W headquarters of the Mounted Police. Pop. (1974E) 146,950.

Regnitz River, West Germany. Formed by the union of the R. Pegnitz and Rednitz at Fürth, and flows 40 m. N to join the Main R. below Bamberg.

Rehoboth Gebiet, South West Africa. Area of central SW Africa immediately S of Windhoek district. Area, *c.* 12,420 sq. m. (*c* 32,168 sq. km.). Chief town Rehoboth. Occupied by the Basters, a race of mixed European-Nama descent.

Rehovoth, Judaea, Israel. Town 13 m. SSE of Tel Aviv on the Judaean plain. Centre of an area growing citrus fruit. Manu. dairy products, metal products, glass, pharmaceutical goods, fruit juice. Pop. (1971E) 37,900.

Reichenbach, Karl-Marx-Stadt, East Germany. Town 11 m. SW of Zwickau. Industries inc. textiles, esp. cotton, woollen and rayon goods, dyeing and printing; manu. machinery. Pop. (1973E) 27,976.

Reigate, Surrey, England. Town in the SE, sit. at the foot of the North Downs. Residential. Pop. (1973E) 55,600 with Redhill.

Reims, Marne, France. Town in the NW, sit. on the Vesle R. Centre of the champagne industry, also manu. bottles and equipment for champagne. production. Industries also inc. engineering and flour milling. Pop. (1968C) 158,634.

Reindeer Lake, Canada. L. extending 145 m. NE to SW through NW Manitoba and NE Saskatchewan. Width up to 40 m. Drained, SW, by the Reindeer R. into the Churchill R.

Remscheid, North Rhine-Westphalia, West Germany. Town sit. 6 m. S of Wuppertal on the Wupper R. Industries inc. steel; manu. machine tools, cutlery, agric. implements and hand tools. Pop. (1971E) 136,700.

Renala Khurd, Punjab, Pakistan. Village 10 m. NE of Okara on the Lower Bari Doab canal. Market for wheat, cotton. Industries inc. cotton ginning, fruit canning.

Rendsburg, Schleswig-Holstein, West Germany. Town in the NW, sit. on the Kiel canal. Industries inc. shipbuilding and iron-founding; manu. machinery and fertilizers. Pop. (1971E) 34,800.

Renfrew, Renfrewshire, Scotland. Strathclyde region. County town sit. 5 m. WNW of Glasgow on the Clyde R. Industries inc. shipbuilding and engineering; manu. tyres. Pop. (1973E) 18,880.

Renfrewshire, Scotland. Strathclyde region. County in SW Scot. bounded N by the Clyde R. estuary and W by the Firth of Clyde. Area, 240 sq. m. (622 sw. km.). County town, Renfrew. Mainly low-lying. Chief occupations dairy farming and potato growing, with industries concentrated on the bank of the Clyde. Pop. (1973E) 364,967.

Renkum, Gelderland, Netherlands. Town 7 m. W of Arnhem. Industries inc. manu. rubber and paper products. Pop. (1974E) 34,656.

Rennes, Ille-et-Vilaine, France. Cap. of dept. in Brittany, sit. at the confluence of the Rs. Ille and Vilaine. Commercial centre and railway junction. Industries inc. engineering, printing and tanning; manu. cars, chemicals, footwear and hosiery. Pop. (1968C) 188,515.

Reno, Nevada, U.S.A. State cap. sit. on the Truckee R. at 4,500 ft. a.s.l. Industries inc. legalized gaming, meat packing, flour milling, brick and tile making. Pop. (1970C) 72,863.

Renton, Washington, U.S.A. City immediately SSE of Seattle on the Cedar R. Industries inc. manu. aircraft, wood, coal and clay products. Pop. (1970C) 25,258.

Repton, Derbyshire, England. Town 4 m. NE of Burton-upon-Trent, noted for a famous school.

Republican River, U.S.A. Rises in NE Colorado and flows ESE for 450 m. through Nebraska and Kansas to join the Smoky Hill R. at Junction City. Tog. they become the Kansas R.

Resina, Campania, Italy. Town 5 m. SE of Naples sit. at the foot of Mount Vesuvius. Industries inc. tourism and tanning.

Resistencia, Chaco, Argentina. Cap. of province in the NE. Trading centre, through the port of Barranqueras on the Paraná R., for cotton, timber, hides and livestock. Industries inc. meat packing and sawmilling. Pop. (1970C) 142,848.

Reşiţa, Caraş-Severin, Romania. Town 218 m. WNW of Bucharest. Industries inc. iron and steel; manu. machinery and electrical equipment.

Restigouche River, Canada. Rises in NW New Brunswick and flows 130 m. NE to the New Brunswick/Quebec border, of which it forms the E end, before emptying into Chaleur Bay. Noted for salmon fishing.

Retalhuleu, Retalhuleu, Guatemala. Cap. of dept. sit. 80 m. W of Guatemala. Commercial centre of a coffee and cane growing area. Pop. (1970E) 42,000.

Retford *see* **East Retford**

Rethymnon, Crete Greece. (i) *Nome* in central Crete. Area, 570 sq. m. (1,476 sq. km.). Chief occupation

farming. Pop. (1971c) 60,949. (ii) Cap. of (i) sit. 38 m. w of Iraklion. Port trading in cereals, wine and olive oil. Pop. (1971c) 14,969.

Réunion, Indian Ocean. Island 110 m. sw of Mauritius, forming an overseas dept. of France. Area, 969 sq. m. (2,510 sq. km.). Cap. St. Denis. Volcanic, rising to 10,069 ft. a.s.l., and subject to violent storms. Chief occupation farming; chief products sugar and rum. Pop. (1972E) 466,000.

Reus, Tarragona, Spain. Town 57 m. wsw of Barcelona. Trading centre for wine and fruit. Industries inc. agric. engineering and textiles; manu. leather goods. Pop. (1970c) 59,095.

Reutlingen, Baden-Württemberg, West Germany. Town in the sw sit. on the N edge of the Jura Mountains. Industries inc. manu. textiles and textile machinery, paper and leather. Pop. (1971E) 85,700.

Revelstoke, British Columbia, Canada. Town sit. 95 m. ENE of Kamloops on the Columbia R. and Trans-Canada Highway. Supply centre for a mining and lumbering area, and sourist centre for the Mount Revelstoke National Park. Pop. 5,000.

Revere, Massachusetts, U.S.A. City sit. 5 m. NE of Boston on the Atlantic coast. Industries inc. tourism and chemicals; manu. electrical equipment. Pop. (1970c) 43,159.

Rewa, Madhya Pradesh, India. Town 70 m. ssw of Allahabad. District cap. and trading centre for grain, timber, building stone. Former cap. of a princely state.

Reykjavik, Iceland. Cap. of Iceland sit. on Faxa Fjord on the sw coast. Chief commercial centre. Industries inc. fishing, fish processing and shipbuilding. Seaport exporting fish. Pop. (1972E) 83,977.

Rezayah, Fourth Province, Iran. Town 75 m. wsw of Tabriz near L. Urima, with a L. port at Gelma Khaneh. Centre of a fertile agric. district producing grain, fruit, cotton, tobacco, rice. Reputed birthplace of Zoroaster. Pop. 1 m.

Rhayader, Powys, Wales. Town in central Wales sit. on the Wye R. Market town for a farming area. Pop. (1973E) 4,250.

Rheims *see* **Reims**

Rheinfelden, Aargau, Switzerland. Town 9 m. E of Basel on the Rhine R. Tourist centre with some industry, inc. manu. clothing, barrels, beer, tobacco products. Saline baths.

Rheingau, Hesse, West Germany. Wine growing district extending *c.* 15 m. along the E bank of the Rhine R. from Biebrich to Assmannshausen, wsw of Frankfurt.

Rheinhausen, North Rhine-Westphalia, West Germany. Town opposite Duisburg on the Rhine R. sit. in a coalmining area. Industries inc. mining, iron and steel; manu. mining machinery and concrete products. Pop. (1971E) 68,900.

Rheydt, North Rhine-Westphalia, West Germany. Town 15 m. wsw of Düsseldorf. Industries inc. manu. textiles, machinery, chemicals and soap. Pop. (1971E) 101,500.

Rhine–Herne Canal, West Germany. Canal 24 m. long from Duisburg to Herne in the Ruhr district.

Rhineland, West Germany. Region on the banks of the Rhine R. comprising parts of North Rhine-Westphalia, Rhineland-Palatinate, Hesse and Baden-Württemberg.

Rhineland-Palatinate, West Germany. Province in the extreme w bounded E by the Rhine R. and w by Belgium, Luxembourg and France. Area, 7,666 sq. m. (19,855 sq. km.). Cap. Mainz. Drained by the Rs. Moselle and Nahe into the Rhine R. Chief occupations farming and viticulture. Pop. (1972E) 3,690,400.

Rhine–Rhône Canal, France/West Germany. Canal leading from the Rhine R. *via* the Ill R. at Strasbourg, to the Rs. Doubs, Saône and Rhône. Built by 1833, and of limited use for modern traffic.

Rhine River, West Europe. Rises as the Hinter Rhein and Vorder Rhein, the former on the Rheinwaldhorn in the Adula Mountains in SE Switz., the latter in L. Toma below the St. Gotthard Pass. Flows 820 m. NE to the borders of Liechtenstein and Austria and into L. Constance; W along the Swiss/W. Germ. border to Basel, and then generally N along the Franco/German border and into W. Germ. near Pforzheim, passing Mannheim, Mainz and Wiesbaden and turning NW past Bonn, Cologne, Düsseldorf and Duisburg. It enters the Netherlands below Emmerich and divides into 2 main branches; the Lek R. to the N flows W to Rotterdam where it becomes the New Maas R. and enters the North Sea at the Hook of Holland. The Waal R. to the S flows WSW to empty into the Hollandsch Diep, 6 m. SSE of Dordrecht. Main tribs. the R. Ill, Neckar, Main and Moselle. It is the most important waterway in Europe for commercial traffic; chief cargoes coal, ore and grain. Navigable up to Basel.

Rhode Island, U.S.A. State in New England bounded S by the Atlantic Ocean and the smallest State in U.S.A. The earliest settlers in the region which now forms the state of Rhode Island were colonists from Massachusetts who had been driven forth on account of their non-acceptance of the prevailing religious beliefs. The first of the settlements was made in 1636, settlers of every creed being welcomed. In 1647 a patent was granted for the government of the settlements, and in 1663 a charter was executed recognizing the settlers as forming a body corporate and politic by the name of the 'English Colony of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, in New England, in America'. Area, 1,214 sq. m. (3,144 sq. km). Chief towns Providence (the cap.), Pawtucket, Warwick and Cranston. Low-lying with a continental climate. Drained by the Blackstone R. into Narragansett Bay. Chief industry textiles; poultry farming is important in rural areas. Pop. (1970c) 949,723.

Rhodes, Greece. (i) Island in the Dodecanese group, in the Aegean Sea, lying 10 m. from the Turkish coast. Area, 542 sq. m. (1,404 sq. km.). Mountainous, well-watered and fertile. Chief products cereals, wine, fruit. (ii) Cap. of (i) and of Dodecanese *nome,* sit. at the NE tip of the island. Trade in agric. produce. Industries inc. manu. wine and tobacco products and tourism. Pop. (1971c) 32,092.

Rhodesia. Bounded N by Zambia across the Zambezi R., W by Botswana, S by the Republic of South Africa and E by Moçambique. Area, 150,333 sq. m. (389,362 sq. km.). Before 1923 Southern Rhodesia, like Northern Rhodesia, was under the administration of the British South Africa Company. In 1922 Southern Rhodesia voted in favour of responsible government and 1923 the country was formally annexed to His Majesty's Dominions, government was established under a governor, assisted by an executive council, and a legislature, with the status of a self-governing colony.

After the dissolution of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland in 1963 Southern Rhodesia reverted to the status of a self-governing colony within the Commonwealth, but, at the same time, became responsible for those powers which had been surrendered to the federal government on its formation and which, once again, became its responsibility. These included agriculture (European), defence, education (non-African), external affairs, health services, taxation and other fiscal responsibilities, posts, trade, transport and power.

In 1965 the Prime Minister of Rhodesia issued a unilateral declaration of independence. Chief towns Salisbury (cap.) and Bulawayo. The most important single food crop in Rhodesia is maize, the staple food of a large proportion of the popula-

tion. The livestock industry is second to tobacco as regards its export potential. Dairying forms the foundation of many mixed farms. Fish farming is being developed and large catches are taken from Lake Kariba, where a fish freezing plant was completed in 1964. Sugar is being produced in the Triangle and Hippo Valley estates.

The citrus estates of the British South Africa Company, the state-owned deciduous orchards at Inyanga and a scheme for large-scale citrus growing at Hippo Valley form the basis of the citrus fruit industry. However, many parts of the country between 2,500 and 4,000 ft. a.s.l. are suitable for citrus culture, and large numbers of deciduous fruit trees planted in the Melsetter and Inyanga areas are coming into production. There are 7 large tea plantations, 2 of which are in the Inyanga district and 5 in Chipinga. Other crops grown in substantial quantities include small grains (sorghums and millet), rice, ground-nuts, cassava. These crops form the basis of much subsistence farming undertaken by the African population. Tobacco is the most important single product. Cotton and wheat are also important. Minerals include, asbestos, gold, chrome ore, coal and copper. Pop. (1973E) 5.89 m.

Rhodope *see* **Rodopi**

Rhodope Mountains, Greece/Bulgaria. Mountain system extending *c.* 120 m. ESE from SW Bulgaria along the Greek frontier, rising to Mount Musala, 9,596 ft. a.s.l.

Rhondda, Wales. District of Mid-Glamorgan in SE Wales extending along the Rhondda Fawr and Rhondda Fach R. valleys in the S Wales coalfield. It inc. the mining towns of Maerdy, Pentre, Treherbert, Treorchy and Tonypandy. Pop. (1971E based on C) 88,924.

Rhône, France. Dept. in SE France bounded E by the Rs. Rhône and Saône. Area, 1,104 sq. m. (2,859 sq. km.). Chief towns Lyons (the cap.) and Villefranche-sur-Saône. Mountainous, rising to 3,000 ft. a.s.l. in the Monts du Beaujolais. Chief occupations farming and viticulture. Pop. (1968C) 1,325,611.

Rhône River, France/Switzerland. Rises in the Rhône Glacier in E Valais, Switz., and flows 504 m. WSW and then NW to L. Geneva, leaving it at Geneva to enter France. It passes by gorges between the Jura Mountains and the Alps to Lyons, and turns S along the W side of the French Alps past Valence and Avignon to Arles, where it divides; the two branches, Grand and Petit Rhône, enter the Gulf of Lions by the Camargue delta. Used for hydro-electric power, esp. at Génissiat. Navigation is limited.

Rhuddlan, Wales. District of Clwyd county. Pop. (1971E based on C) 47,298.

Rhyl, Clwyd, Wales. Town on the N coast sit. at the mouth of the Clwyd R. Industries inc. tourism. Pop. (1973R) 22,150.

Rhymney, Mid Glamorgan, Wales. Town 4 m. ENE of Merthyr Tydfil sit. on the Rhymney R. in a coalmining area. Industries inc. engineering. Pop. (1973E) 7,920.

Rhymney Valley, Mid Glamorgan, Wales. District of Mid Glamorgan county. Pop. (1971E based on C) 99,206.

Riau Archipelago *see* **Riouw Archipelago**

Ribble River, England. Rises in the Pennine Hills below Whernside, and flows 75 m. S past Settle, then SW into Lancashire below Clitheroe, past Preston and into the Irish Sea by a broad estuary.

Ribe, Ribe, Denmark. Town 15 m. SE of Esbjerg in SW Jutland. Flourishing medieval port now 4 m. from the sea. Manu. textiles, chicory. Pop. (1974E) 17,837.

Ribeirão Preto, São Paulo, Brazil. Town in the SE sit. at 1,900 ft. a.s.l. Commercial centre of a coffee-growing area, trading in coffee, cotton, sugar and grain. Industries inc. cotton milling, distilling, brewing, steel-making and agric. engineering. Pop. (1970E) 119,000.

Riberalta, Vaca Diez, Bolivia. Town 270 m. NNW of Trinidad at the confluence of the Madre de Dios and Beni Rs. R. port, shipping company base and airport. Important centre for distributing rubber, nuts, fruits and general Braz. imports.

Richborough, Kent, England. Town 4½ m. SW of Ramsgate on the Stour R. Small R. port.

Richland, Washington, U.S.A. City 10 m. WNW of Pasco on a govt. reservation on the Colombia R. Centre for Hanford atomic energy plant. Pop. (1970C) 26,290.

Richmond, Greater London, England. District 8 m. WSW of the city centre, sit. on the Thames R. Residential resort for the R. and Richmond Park. Pop. (1973E) 170,940.

Richmond, North Yorkshire, England. Town in the central N, sit. on the Swale R. Market town for a stock-farming area. Pop. (1973E) 7,440.

Richmond, California, U.S.A. City sit. 10 m. NNW of Oakland on San Francisco Bay. Industries inc. oil-refining, motor-car assembly, chemicals and railway engineering; manu. electronic equipment and metal goods. Pop. (1970C) 79,043.

Richmond, Indiana, U.S.A. City 68 m. E of Indianapolis. Industries inc. manu. machine tools, motor-car parts and agric. implements. Pop. (1970C) 43,999.

Richmond, Virginia, U.S.A. State cap. sit. 100 m. SSW of Washington D.C. on the James R., at the head of navigation. Commercial centre and port handling tobacco, coal and grain. Industries inc. tobacco processing, chemicals and textiles; manu. food products and paper. Pop. (1970C) 249,621.

Rickmansworth, Hertfordshire, England. Town sit. 4 m. WSW of Watford at the confluence of the Rs. Chess and Gade with the Colne R. Residential. Pop. (1973E) 29,030.

Ridderkerk, Zuid-Holland, Netherlands. Town 7 m. SE of Rotterdam on Ijsselmonde island. Industries inc. shipbuilding. Fruit and vegetable market for Rotterdam. Pop. (1974E) 44,658.

Riesa, Dresden, East Germany. Town sit. 25 m. NW of Dresden on the Elbe R. Industries inc. sawmilling; manu. iron and steel, glass, soap, furniture and beer. R. port trading in grain and petroleum. Pop. (1973E) 49,460.

Rieti, Lazio, Italy. Town in central Italy sit. on the Velino R. Cap. of Rieti province. Manu. textiles, pasta and olive oil. Pop. 38,000.

Rif, Er, Morocco. Mountain range extending 200 m. S and E from Ceuta (a Spanish enclave) on the Strait of Gibraltar to the Moulouya valley near the Algerian border. Inhabited by the Riff Berbers.

Riga, Latvia, U.S.S.R. City on the W. Dvina R. 8 m. from the mouth. Cap. of Latvia. Industries inc. shipbuilding and textiles; manu. cement, footwear, rubber products, paper and telephone equipment. Sea port trading in flax, timber, paper, butter and eggs; the harbour is open *c.* 8 months of the year. Pop. (1974E) 776,000.

Riga, Gulf of, U.S.S.R. Inlet of the Baltic Sea off the coasts of Latvia and Estonia. Length *c.* 100 m.; width up to 60 m. Ice-free May to Dec.

Rigi, Switzerland. Mountain ridge in the Alps to the N of L. Luzern rising to Kulm, 5,908 ft. a.s.l.

Riihimaki, Häme, Finland. Town 40 m. N of Helsinki. Railway junc-

tion. The main industry is glass making, also manu. clothing.

Rijeka, Croatia, Yugoslavia. City in the NW, sit. on the Adriatic coast. Industries inc. shipbuilding, oil refining and chemicals; manu. tobacco products. Chief sea port of Yugoslavia. Pop. (1971C) 132,933.

Rijswijk, Zuid-Holland, Netherlands. Town immediately SE of The Hague. Residential with some manu. inc. furniture. Pop. (1974E) 51,913.

Rimac River, Peru. Rises in the W. Cordillera of the Andes and flows 80 m. to the Pacific near Lima. Used for hydroelectric power and irrigation. Main trib. the Santa Eulalia R.

Rimini, Emilia-Romagna, Italy. Town sit. on the N Adriatic coast. Industries inc. tourism and textiles; manu. footwear and pasta. Pop. (1973E). 122,115.

Ringerike, Buskerud, Norway. Region of SE Norway centred on Honefoss extending between Rands Fjord (N) and Tyri Fjord (S). Lumbering and pulp milling district, industries powered by the Begua and Rand Rs.

Riobamba, Chimborazo, Ecuador. Town in central Ecuador sit. at 9,000 ft. a.s.l. in the Andes, SE of Mount Chimborazo. Industries inc. textiles; manu. carpets and footwear.

Río Cuarto, Córdoba, Argentina. Town in central Argentina, sit. on the Río Cuarto. Commercial centre trading in agric. produce. Industries inc. textiles and manu. cement. Garrison town. Pop. (1970C) 88,852.

Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. State of E Braz. on the Atlantic coast. Area, 16,564 sq. m. (42,900 sq. km.). Cap. Niterói. Mountainous, crossed by the Serra do Mar and drained by the Paraíba R. Industrial, with agric. areas producing coffee, fruit and sugar cane. At Volta Redonda there are steel works. Pop. (1970C) 4,742,884.

Rio de Janeiro, Guanabara, Brazil. State cap. sit. on the Atlantic coast. Cap. of Brazil until inauguration of Brasília as cap. in 1960. Industries inc. flour milling, sugar refining and railway engineering; manu. chemicals, clothing, furniture and tobacco products. Sea port exporting coffee, sugar and iron ore. Noted for its spectacular mountain setting and landlocked harbour on the SW shore of Guanabara Bay. Pop. (1970C) 4,251,918.

Río Gallegos, Santa Cruz, Argentina. Town 10 m. inland and 1,250 m. SSW of Buenos Aires on the Gallegos R. estuary. Trading centre for wool and sheepskins. Distribution centre linked by rail to the El Turbio coal mines. Pop. (1970C) 27,833.

Rio Grande, Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil. Town in extreme SE sit. at the entrance to the Lagôa dos Patos. Industries inc. meat packing, fish and vegetable canning, oil refining and textiles; manu. footwear. Sea port exporting hides and meat products. Pop. (1970E) 100,000.

Rio Grande, Mexico/U.S.A. *see* **Grande, Rio**

Rio Grande do Norte, Brazil. State in NE Braz. bounded N and E by the Atlantic Ocean. Area, 20,482 sq. m. (53,048 sq. km.). Cap. Natal. Semi arid plateau dropping to sandy coastal plain. Salt deposits are important. Other products are cotton, sugarcane and hides. Pop. (1970C) 1,550,244.

Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil. Most S state, bounded S by Uruguay and E by the Atlantic Ocean. Area, 109,066 sq. m. (282,481 sq. km.). Cap. Pôrto Alegre. Main occupations stock farming and viticulture, with commercial forestry in the N. Pop (1970C) 6,664,891.

Ríohacha, Magdalena, Colombia. Town 90 m. ENE of Santa Marta on the Caribbean near the mouth of the Ranchería R. Commercial centre for an agric. area with saltworks and fishing industry. Pop. (1974E) 60,200.

Rio Muni, Equatorial Guinea. One of the 2 provinces comprising Equatorial Guinea, the mainland area bounded N by Cameroun, E and S by Gabon, W by the Gulf of Guinea. It

inc. the off-shore islands of Corisco, Elobey Grande, Elobey Chico. Area, 10,000 sq. m. Chief towns Bata (cap.) Puerto Iradier, Rio Benito. Densely forested region with a humid tropical climate. The only industry is lumbering.

Rion River, Georgia, U.S.S.R. Rises in the Caucasus Mountains and flows 180 m. WSW past Kutaisi to enter the Black Sea at Poti. Used for hydroelectric power.

Río Piedras, Puerto Rico, U.S.A. Town 6 m. SE of San Juan. Processing and distribution centre for an agric. area. Seat of the University of Puerto Rico.

Riouw Archipelago, Indonesia. Arch. off the E coast of Sumatra at the S end of the Strait of Malacca. Area, 2,280 sq. m. (5,905 sq. km.). Chief town, Tandjungpinang. Chief products tin and bauxite.

Ripley, Derbyshire, England. Town 9 m. NNE of Derby sit. in a coal-mining area. Industries inc. iron-working, engineering and knitwear manu. Pop. (1973E) 18,060.

Ripon, North Yorkshire, England. Town in central N Eng. sit. on the Ure R. Industries inc. tanning and brewing; manu. paints and varnishes. Cathedral city. Pop. (1973E) 12,580.

Risalpur, North-West Frontier Province, Pakistan. Town 24 m. ENE of Peshawar. Military station and site of airforce training school.

Risaralda, Caldas, Colombia. Town 18 m. WNW of Manizales in the Cauca R. valley. Centre of an agric. area, producing rice, cacao, bananas.

Risca, Gwent, Wales. Town sit. 5 m. WNW of Newport on the Ebbw R. in a coal-mining area. Industries inc. mining. Pop. (1973E) 15,780.

Risdon, Tasmania, Australia. Town sit. opposite Hobart on the Derwent R. Main industry is electro-metallurgical work. The oldest settlement in Tasmania (1803). Pop. 45,000.

Rivas, Nicaragua. (i) Dept. of SW Nicaragua bounded S by Costa Rica, W. by the Pacific and E by L. Nicaragua. Area, 850 sq. m. Stock raising area with dairy farming and agric., esp. coffee, cacao, tobacco, sesame, sugar cane, cotton, fruit. Associated processing industries. (ii) Town 60 m. SW of Managua on the Inter-American Highway. Dept. cap. and processing centre for an agric. area. Industries also inc. tanning, manu. rubber. Pop. (1970E) 19,159.

Rivera, Rivera, Uruguay. Cap. of dept. sit. 260 m. N of Montevideo on the Brazilian frontier. Market town trading in grain, cattle and fruit. Industries inc. textiles. Pop. (1970E) 22,000.

Riverina, New South Wales, Australia. Region bounded N by the Rs. Lachlan and Murrumbidgee and S by the Murray R. Grassy plains and fertile arable land important for sheep farming and wheat.

River Cess, Grand Bassa, Liberia. Town 45 m. SE of Buchanan at the mouth of the Cess R. on the Atlantic coast. Port exporting cacao, copra, cassava, rice.

Riverside, California, U.S.A. City sit. 48 m. E of Los Angeles on the Santa Ana R. in a fruit growing area. The main industry is fruit packing and distribution; also aeronautical engineering. Pop. (1970C) 140,089.

Riverton, Wyoming, U.S.A. City 22 m. NE of Lander at 4,946 ft., where the Wind and Popo Agie Rs. meet to form the Bighorn R. Market and distribution centre for an irrigated agric. area, centre of the Riverton power and land-reclamation project. Pop. (1970C) 7,995.

Riviera, France/Italy. Coastal strip between the Mediterranean Sea and the mountains, extending E from Hyères, France, to La Spezia, Italy. Noted as a tourist area because of its climate, flowers and scenery, and inc. the resorts of Nice, Cannes,

Menton, Antibes, Juan-les-Pins, Monte Carlo, San Remo, Bordighera, Imperia, Ventimiglia, Rapallo, Portofino and Sestri Levante.

Riyadh, Nejd, Saudi Arabia. Joint cap. (with Mecca) of Saudi Arabia, and cap. of Nejd, sit. in the central s, in an oasis. Commercial centre. Industries inc. oil processing. Pop. (1970E) 300,000.

Riyak, Bekaa, Lebanon. Town 30 m. E of Beirut near the Syrian frontier. Railway centre for Aleppo, Damascus and Beirut.

Rizaiyeh, West Azerbaijan, Iran. Cap. of province sit. in the NW, to the W of L. Urmia. Commercial centre for an agric. area, trading in cereals, fruit and tobacco.

Rize, Turkey. (i) Province of NE Turkey on the Black Sea, bounded S by the Rize Mountains. Mining and farming area; chief products zinc, iron, manganese, tea, olives, maize. Pop. (1970C) 317,604. (ii) Town 85 m. NW of Erzurum on the Black Sea. Provincial cap. Port handling citrus fruit, maize, tea, manganese. Pop. (1970C) 30,532.

Roanne, Loire, France. Town in E central France sit. on the Loire R. Industries inc. textiles; manu. paper, leather goods and tiles. Pop. (1968C) 54,748.

Roanoke, Virginia, U.S.A. City sit. 150 m. WSW of Richmond on the Roanoke R. in the Blue Ridge Mountains. Industries inc. railway engineering, textiles and chemicals. Formerly called Big Lick, because of its salt deposits. Pop. (1970C) 92,115.

Roanoke Island, North Carolina, U.S.A. Island off the coast of N. Carolina at the N end of Pamlico Sound. Scene of an attempt at colonization by Sir Walter Raleigh, 1585 and 1587. About 12 m. long and 3 m. wide.

Roanoke River, U.S.A. Rises in SW Virginia and flows 410 m. ESE into N. Carolina to enter Albermarle Sound.

Roatán, Bay Islands, Honduras. Town of S coast of Roatán Island, 39 m. NE of La Ceiba. Dept. cap. Industries inc. fishing, shipbuilding, fish canning, fruit and meat packing. Port exports coconuts.

Robin Hood's Bay, North Yorkshire, England. Village 5 m. SE of Whibty on the North Sea coast. Industries inc. tourism and fishing. Pop. (1973E) 1,351.

Roboré, Santa Cruz, Bolivia. Village 80 m. ESE of san José on the Corumba–Santa Cruz railway. Military headquarters for E Bolivia.

Robson, Mount, Canada. Peak in E British Columbia, 12,972 ft. a.s.l., the highest peak in the Canadian Rockies. Centre of the Mount Robson Provincial Park, extending 65 m. by 20 m.

Roçadas, Huíla, Angola. Town 160 m. SE of Sá da Bandeira. District cap.

Rocha, Uruguay. (i) Dept. of SE Uruguay on the Atlantic coast. Area, 4,281 sq. m. (11,089 sq. km.). Low-lying area with marshes and fresh water lagoons. The main occupation is stock farming; esp. cattle, sheep, horses. Pop. (1969E) 55,097. (ii) Town 105 m. ENE of Montevideo. Dept. cap. and trading centre for a stock farming area. Pop. (1970E) 20,000.

Rochdale, Greater Manchester, England. Metropolitan district of Greater Manchester sit. on the Roch R. The main industry is textiles, esp. cotton. Pop. (1973E) 208,020.

Rochefort-sur-Mer, Charente-Maritime, France. Town and port in the central W sit. above the mouth of the Charente R. on the Bay of Biscay. Industries inc. fish processing and sawmilling. Pop. (1968C) 34,780.

Rochelle, La, Charente-Maritime, France. Fishing port and tourist centre sit. on the Bay of Biscay.

Rochester, Kent, England. Town in the SE adjoining Chatham on the S side of the Medway R. estuary. Industries inc. manu. agric. machinery, air-conditioning equipment and cement. Pop. (1973E) 56,030.

Rochester, Minnesota, U.S.A. City in SE of state. Commercial centre for an agric. area. Industries inc. manu. foodstuffs, esp. dairy produce. Noted for the Mayo clinic. Pop. (1970C) 537,66

Rochester, New York, U.S.A. Town and port sit. on L. Ontario at the mouth of the Genesee R. in a fruit growing and market-gardening area. Industries inc. horticulture, manu. cameras, photographic equipment, optical appliances and office equipment. Pop. (1970C) 296,233.

Roche-sur-Yon, La, Vendée, France. Cap. of dept. in the central W sit. on the Yon R. Market town. Industries inc. flour milling and tanning. Pop. (1968C) 38,749.

Rockall, Scotland. The uninhabited island of Rockall lies about 190 m. W of St. Kilda, the most W of the Hebrides, and about 290 m. from the nearest point on the mainland of Scot. Rising almost sheer from the ocean to a height of 70 ft. a.s.l., it is only about 100 ft. by 80 ft. in area. The Island of Rockall Bill, whereby the Atlantic islet of Rockall was formally incorporated into the U.K., stated specifically 'that part of the U.K. known as Scotland'.

Rockford, Illinois, U.S.A. City sit. 80 m. WNW of Chicago on the Rock R. Industries inc. agric. engineering, manu. machine tools, hardware, furniture, hosiery and paints. Pop. (1970C) 10,287.

Rockhampton, Queensland, Australia. Town in the E sit. 40 m. up the Fitzroy R. from Keppel Bay. Commercial centre for an extensive stock-raising hinterland. Industries inc. meat processing. Port exporting meat, hides, coal, copper and gold. Pop. (1972E) 49,800.

Rock Hill, South Carolina, U.S.A. Town 77 m. N of Columbia. Industries inc. textiles and paper-making. Pop. (1970C) 33,846.

Rock Island, Illinois, U.S.A. Town sit. opposite Davenport, Iowa, on the Mississippi R. Industries inc. railway engineering; manu. agric. and electrical equipment, hardware and clothing. On the island offshore is the main U.S. arsenal. Pop. (1970C) 50,160.

Rocky Mount, North Carolina, U.S.A. City sit. 50 m. ENE of Raleigh on the Tar R. Industries inc. railway engineering, tobacco processing and cotton milling. Pop. (1970C) 34,284.

Rocky Mountains, North America. Extensive mountain system stretching from Yukon Territory, Can., to New Mexico, U.S.A. The Canadian Rockies extend *c.* 900 m., partly along the border between British Columbia and Alberta. The U.S. Rockies consist of over 20 ranges stretching through Montana, Wyoming, Colorado, Utah and New Mex. The N section (Montana) has 26 peaks over 9,000 ft. a.s.l. The central section (Wyoming) has the Teton Range with Grand Teton, 13,747 ft. a.s.l. The S section rises to Mount Elbert, 14,431ft. a.s.l., in the Sawatch Range. Some geographers consider the Yukon and Alaska ranges as part of the system, rising to Mount Logan, 19,850 ft. a.s.l.

Rodopi, Greece. *Nome* in Thrace bounded N by Bulgaria and S by the Aegean Sea. Area, 984 sq. m. (2,549 sq. km.). Cap. Komotini. Mountainous in the N, coastal plain in the S. Chief occupation farming, esp. tobacco. Pop. (1971C) 104,677.

Rodriguez, Mauritius. Island in the Indian Ocean 350 m. ENE of Mauritius, of which it is a depend. Area, 40 sq. m. (104 sq. km.). Chief town, Port Mathurin. Volcanic, rising to Mount Limon, 1,300 ft. a.s.l. Chief

products maize, fish, fruit and tobacco. Pop. (1971E) 24,712.

Roermond, Limburg, Netherlands. Town sit. 28 m. NNE of Maastricht on the Maas R. at its confluence with the Roer R. Trading centre for agric. produce. Industries inc. textiles, paper-making, flour milling and brewing; manu. bicycles. Pop. (1974E) 35,599.

Roeselare, West Flanders, Belgium. Town 10 m. NW of Courtrai. The most important industry is textiles, inc. spinning and weaving jute and linen. Pop. (1972E) 40,393.

Rogaland, Norway. County of SW Norway bounded W by the North Sea, E by Ruven and Bykle ranges. Area, 3,543 sq. m. Chief towns Stavanger (cap.), Egersund, Sandnes, Haugesund. Varied region of mountains, fjords and lowlands. Main occupations farming, fishing and mining including copper on Karmoy Island. Bokna Fjord and its many inlets occupy *c.* 25% of the county (NW). Pop. (1973E) 276,030.

Rohtak, Punjab, India. Town 40 m. NW of Delhi. Commercial centre trading in grain, cotton and oilseeds. Industries inc. cotton ginning. Pop. (1971C) 124,783.

Rolla, Missouri, U.S.A. City 48 m. SE of Jefferson City in the Ozark Mountains. Railway and trading centre for a farming and mining area. Site of the University of Missouri Schools of mines, metallurgy and engineering. Pop. (1970C) 13,245.

Roma, Campagna di, Lazio, Italy. Plain in Rome province bounded SW by the Tyrrhenian Sea. Drained by the Tiber R. Neglected land much restored by drainage.

Roma, Queensland, Australia. Town 265 m. WNW of Brisbane. Railway junction serving a wheat growing area.

Roman, Neamţ, Romania. Town sit. 35 m. WSW of Iaşi on the Moldava R. near its confluence with the Siret R. Railway junction. Industries inc. flour milling, and sugar refining. Pop. 35,000.

Romana, La, La Altagracia, Dominican Republic. Port 64 m. E of Santo Domingo. Industries sugar refining, and coffee and tobacco processing. Pop. (1969E) 80,873.

Romania. Rep. bounded N and E by U.S.S.R. and the Black Sea, S by Bulgaria, W by Yugoslavia and Hungary. The Carpathian mountains have 3 main branches; the E Carpathians, the Transylvanian Alps and the Bihor Mountains. To the S and E of the Carpathians is the plain of the R. Danube. Area, 91,671 sq. m. (237,428 sq. km.). Chief cities Bucharest (cap.), Constanta, Cluj, Timişoara, Galati and Ploeşti. Romania is primarily an agric. country and crops include, wheat, barley, maize, potatoes, sunflower seed and sugar-beet. The socialist sector comprises 90·6% of the agricultural land. The National Union of Agricultural Co-operatives promotes self-management in collective farms, and gives guidance on planning and marketing. In 1967 the state-farm system was reorganized and specialized farms (3,350 by 1971) were set up under state agricultural enterprises; managers have autonomy over production. The principal minerals are oil and natural gas, salt, brown coal, lignite, iron and copper ores, bauxite, chromium, manganese and uranium. The oilfields are in the Prahova, Băcau, Gorj, Crişana and Agreş districts. Refining capacity exceeds production of crude and some crude is imported. Salt is mined in the lower Carpathians and in Transylvania. Pop. (1972E) 20·66m.

Rome, Lazio, Italy. Cap. of Italy sit. on the Tiber R. 17 m. above the mouth. Also cap. of Lazio region and Roma province. Commercial and communications centre. Industries inc. administration, printing, publishing, tourism and film production; manu. machinery, furniture, glass and cement. Exceptional historic and cultural interest. Vatican City, the seat of the Papacy, is on the

N bank of the R., the main part of the city on the S. Pop. (1971C) 2,800,439.

Rome, Georgia, U.S.A. City sit. 55 m. NW of Atlanta at the confluence of the Rs. Etowah and Oastanaula. Industries inc. manu. cotton and rayon goods, hosiery, paper and agric. machinery. Pop. (1970C) 30,759.

Rome, New York, U.S.A. City 36 m. NE of Syracuse on the Mohawk R. The main industry is copper and brass working; also manu. vacuum cleaners, cables, wire and machinery. Pop. (1970C) 50,418.

Romford, Greater London, England. District in E London N of the Thames R. Industries inc. engineering and brewing; manu. pharmaceutical and plastic products.

Romney Marsh, Kent, England. Stretch of reclaimed marshland extending along the English Channel coast from Winchelsea in the W to Hythe in the E. Used as pasture for sheep.

Romsdal, Norway. Valley in SW Norway made by the Rauma R. extending *c.* 60 m. between mountains to the head of Romsdal Fjord. The surrounding peaks rise to 5,102 ft. a.s.l. in Romsdalshorn.

Romsey, Hampshire, England. Town sit. 8 m. NW of Southampton on the Test R. Market town for an agric. area. Industries inc. brewing and tanning. Pop. (1973E) 11,501.

Roncesvalles, Navarra, Spain. Village sit. 22 m. NE of Pamplona and 5 m. from the French frontier, at 3,220 ft. a.s.l. Roncesvalles Pass is famous as the site of the defeat of Charlemagne.

Ronda, Málaga, Spain. Town sit. 40 m. W of Málaga on the Guadiaro R. Trading centre for olives, wine and leather. Industries inc. flour milling and tanning. Pop. 34,000.

Rondônia, Brazil. Federal territory in W Braz. formerly called Guaporé, bounded W and S by Bolivia. Area, 93,815 sq. m. (242,980 sq. km.). Cap. Pôrto Velho. Mainly rain forest, crossed by the Madeira–Mamora railway. Chief products rubber and Brazil nuts. Pop. (1970C) 111,064.

Rongai, Rift Valley, Kenya. Town 20 m. NW of Nakuru at 6,137 ft. a.s.l. Railway junction serving L. Solai and a farming area producing wheat, maize, coffee and dairy products.

Ronse, East Flanders, Belgium. Town 35 m. WSW of Brussels. The main industry is textiles. Pop. (1972E) 24,950.

Roodepoort-Maraisburg, Transvaal, Republic of South Africa. Town sit. 9 m. W of Johannesburg on the Witwatersrand at 5,725 ft. a.s.l. A goldmining centre containing the towns of Roodepoort, Florida and Maraisburg. Pop. (1970E) 114,191.

Roorkee, Uttar Pradesh, India. Town 92 m. NNE of Delhi. Industries are based on the workshops for the Upper Ganges Canal.

Roosendaal, North Brabant, Netherlands. Town 24 m. W of Tilburg. Railway junction. Industries inc. railway engineering and sugar refining; manu. cigars. Pop. (1974E) 50,562.

Roosevelt, Teodoro, River, Brazil. Rises near Velhena in SE Rondônia and flows 500 m. N to join the Aripuana R., a trib. of the Madeira R.

Roquefort-sur-Soulzon, Aveyron, France. Village in the S, 9 m. SSW of Millau, noted for its cheese. Pop. (1968E) 1,349.

Roraima, Brazil. Federal territory in N Braz., formerly called Rio Branco, bounded N and W by Venezuela and E by Guyana. Area, 88,820 sq. m. (230,044 sq. km.). Cap. Boa Vista. Mainly rain forest, drained by the Rio Branco and its tribs.; some stock is reared on the savannah around the cap.

Rosario, Santa Fé, Argentina. Town in the central E sit. on the Paraná R. Railway, commercial and industrial

centre, esp. for sugar refining, meat packing, brewing and flour milling; manu. bricks and furniture. Port exporting wheat, meat and hides from the Pampas. Pop. (1970c) 750,455.

Rosario, West Pacific. Island w of the Bonin Islands, U.S. depend.

Roscoff, Finistère, France. Town and port sit. 12 m. NW of Morlaix on the N coast of Brittany. Industries inc. fishing and tourism. Trades in horticultural produce, esp. onions, for the Eng. market. Pop. (1968c), 3,838.

Roscommon, Irish Republic. (i) County in central Ireland bounded E by the Shannon R. Area, 951 sq. m. (2,463 sq. km.). Hilly in the N, rising to the Bralieve Mountains, 1,082 ft. a.s.l., with many L. Main occupations cattle and sheep farming. (ii) County town of (i). Market for livestock and farm produce. Pop. (1971c) 1,556.

Roscrea, Tipperary, Irish Republic. Town in the extreme N of county on Little Brosna R. Industries inc. malting, curing bacon and ham. Pop. (1971c) 3,855.

Roseau, Dominica, Windward Islands, West Indies. Town on sw coast of Dominica, 50 m. NNW of Fort-de-France, Martinique. Cap. and port with an open roadstead. Exports fruit, oils, vegetables, spices. Picturesque resort beneath high mountains. Pop. (1972E) 10,157.

Roseirès, Blue Nile, Sudan. Town 100 m. SSE of Singa on the E bank of the Blue Nile near the Ethiopian border. R. port at the head of navigation, handling cotton, sesame, maize, durra.

Rosenheim, Bavaria, West Germany. Town sit. in the sw on the Inn R. Industries inc. chemicals, textiles and salt extraction. Pop. (1971E) 37,500.

Rosetta, Beheira, Egypt. Town 35 m. NE of Alexandria on the Rosetta branch of the Nile Delta. Trading centre for rice. Industries inc. rice milling, fishing.

Roskilde, Zealand, Denmark. Town sit. at the s end of Roskilde Fjord. Industries inc. agric. engineering, tanning, meat canning and paper making. Pop. (1974E) 50,690.

Ross and Cromarty, Scotland. Highland region except the burgh of Stornoway and the district of Lewis both in the Hebrides. County extending across N Scot. bounded E by the Moray Firth and in the NW inc. Lewis in the Outer Hebrides, across the North Minch. Area, 3,089 sq. m. (8,000 sq. km.). County town, Dingwall; other main towns Stornoway, Tain and Invergordon. Mountainous, except in the E, rising to Carn Eige, 3,877 ft. a.s.l., with a deeply indented coastline. The E lowland area inc. the fertile Black Isle. Chief occupation farming—sheep in the highlands, cereals and vegetables in the lowlands. Pop. (1973E) 59,700

Ross Dependency, Antarctica. New Zealand territory in the Antarctic between long. 160° E and 150° W, and S of lat. 60° S, inc. the mainland area, the coastal regions of Victoria Land and King Edward VII Land, Ross Sea and its islands. Area, *c.* 160,000 sq. m. (*c.* 414,000 sq. km.). The Ross Sea inlet provides a near approach to the Pole for survey and other expeditions.

Rossendale, England. District N of Manchester inc. the towns of Bacup, Rawtenstall and Haslingden.

Ross Island, Ross Dependency, Antarctica. Island in the Ross Sea off Victoria Land. Volcanic, rising to Mount Erebus which is active, 13,202 ft. a.s.l., and Mount Terror, 10,750 ft. a.s.l.

Rosslare, Wexford, Irish Republic. Town sit. on St. George's Channel. Rosslare Harbour, 3 m. SE is a steamer-service port for Wales. Pop. (1971c) 588.

Rosso, Mauritania. Town 55 m. NE of Saint Louis, Senegal, on the Senegal R. Market for gum arabic, maize, millet, beans, melons. Pop. (1972E) 13,000.

Ross-on-Wye, Hereford and Worcester, England. Town 11 m. SSE of Hereford. Market town for a farming and cider-making area. Industries inc. cider-making; manu. leather. Pop. (1973E) 6,270.

Ross River, Yukon, Canada. Village 120 m. NE of Whitehorse on Pelly R. at the mouth of Ross R. Fur-trading post.

Ross Sea, Ross Dependency, Antarctica. Large inlet between Cape Adare and Cape Colbeck in Ross Depend. The N half is occupied by the Ross Ice Shelf.

Rostock, East Germany. (i) District in the N bounded N by the Baltic Sea. Area, 2,729 sq. m. (7,068 sq. km.). (ii) Cap. of (i) and port sit. 8 m. from the Baltic coast at the head of the Warnow R. estuary. Commercial centre. Industries inc. shipbuilding, fishing and fish processing, brewing, agric. engineering and chemicals. Pop. (1973E) 205,803.

Rostov-on-Don, Russian Soviet Federal Socialist Republic, U.S.S.R. Cap. of Rostov region sit. NE of the Sea of Azov on the Don R. Communications and commercial centre. Industries inc. shipbuilding, railway and agric. engineering, textiles and chemicals; manu. tobacco and leather products. Port, handling overseas trade through Taganrog, sit. 50 m. W on the Sea of Azov. Pop. (1974E) 867,000.

Roswell, New Mexico, U.S.A. City sit. in SE of state on the Rio Hondo. Commercial centre for an irrigated farming area, trading in wool. Industries inc. oil refining and food processing. Pop. (1970C) 33,908.

Rosyth, Fifeshire, Scotland. Fife region. Naval base and dockyard on the N shore of the Firth of Forth.

Rota, Cádiz, Spain. Town 6 m. NNW of Cádiz on the Atlantic. Port exporting red wine, fish and vegetables. Industries inc. fishing, fish processing, wine making, distilling.

Rothamsted, Hertfordshire, England. Estate 4 m. NW of St. Albans, site of an agric. research centre.

Rotherham, South Yorkshire, England. Metropolitan district of South Yorkshire sit. on the Don R. Industries inc. iron and steel; manu. brassware, machinery and glass. Pop. (1973E) 84,770.

Rotherhithe, Greater London, England. District of SE London on the S bank of the Thames R.

Rother River, England. (i) Rises in NE Derbyshire and flows 21 m. N into South Yorkshire to join the Don R. at Rotherham. (ii) Rises 5 m. NNE of Petersfield in Hampshire and flows 24 m. S and E past Midhurst, W. Sussex, to join the Arun R. 7 m. N of Arundel. (iii) Rises W of Mayfield, E. Sussex, and flows 31 m. E to the Kent/E. Sussex boundary then S past Rye to enter the English Channel. It once flowed across Romney Marsh to enter the sea at New Romney but its course was diverted by a severe storm in 1287.

Rothesay, Buteshire, Scotland. Strathclyde region. Town on the E coast of the island of Bute on the Clyde R. estuary. Industries inc. tourism and fishing. Pop. (1973E) 6,285.

Rothwell, Northamptonshire, England. Town 3 m. WNW of Kettering. Manu. clothing and footwear. Pop. (1973E) 5,300.

Rothwell, West Yorkshire, England. Town sit. 4 m. SE of Leeds. Industries inc. coalmining and engineering. Pop. (1973E) 28,000.

Rotorua, North Island, New Zealand. Town sit. near the N coast and at the S end of the L. Rotorua, in a district of hot springs. Health resort; the main industry is tourism. Pop. (1973E) 34,400.

Rotterdam, Zuid-Holland, Netherlands. City in the SW, sit. on the New Maas R. Industries inc. shipbuilding, oil refining, engineering, brewing and distilling; manu. food products, soap and chemicals. The country's chief port, exporting Dutch and West German produce. Pop. (1974E) 635,910.

Roubaix, Nord, France. Town in the NE. Tog. with the town of Tourcoing, immediately NNW, it forms the centre of the woollen industry; also manu. textile machinery, other textiles, rubber and plastic products, clothing and carpets. Pop. (1968C) 114,774.

Rouen, Seine-Maritime, France. Cap. of dept. in N central France, sit. on the Seine R. Industries inc. textiles, esp. cotton, paper making and chemicals. Port handling manu. goods, wines and spirits. Pop. (1968C) 120,471.

Roulers, West Flanders, Belgium. Town 28 m. WSW of Ghent. Industries inc. manu. textiles, esp. linen, and carpets. Pop. (1972E) 40,393.

Rourkela, Orissa, India. Town 95 m. WSW of Jamshedpur. The main industry is iron and steel. Pop. (1971C) 172,536.

Rouyn, Quebec, Canada. Town 72 m. NW of Cobalt, Ontario, sit. in a mining area. The main industry is copper mining, also gold, zinc and silver. Pop. 20,000.

Rovaniemi, Lappi, Finland. Town in the NW sit. on the Kemi R., just S of the Arctic Circle. Commercial and tourist centre, trading in furs and timber. Pop. (1970C) 26,667.

Rovereto, Trentino-Alto Adige, Italy. Town 14 m. SSW of Trento. Industries inc. textiles and paper making; manu. leather goods. Pop. 28,000.

Rovigo, Veneto, Italy. Cap. of province of same name in the NE. Industries inc. sugar refining; manu. rope and furniture. Pop. 47,000.

Rovno, Ukraine, U.S.S.R. Cap. of region of same name sit. 110 m. ENE of Lvov. Railway junction. Industries inc. textiles; manu. machinery and food products. Pop. (1970E) 116,000.

Rowley Regis, West Midlands, England. Town sit. 7 m. WNW of Birmingham on the Stour R. in a quarrying and mining area. Industries inc. mining, metal working and engineering.

Roxburghshire, Scotland. Borders region. County in SE Scot. bounded E and S by England. Area, 666 sq. m. (1,725 sq. km.). County town, Jedburgh. Other main towns Hawick, Kelso and Melrose. Hilly, drained by the Rs. Tweed, Teviot and Liddel. Chief occupations sheep farming and tweed manu. Pop. (1973E) 42,211.

Royal Leamington Spa *see* **Leamington Spa**

Royal Oak, Michigan, U.S.A. City 12 m. NNW of Detroit, mainly residential. Manu. tools and paint. Pop. (1970C) 84,081.

Royston, Hertfordshire, England. Town 18 m. N of Hertford. Market town for an agric. area. Pop. (1973E) 9,382.

Royston, South Yorkshire, England. Town 3 m. NNE of Barnsley sit. in a coalmining area. Pop. (1973E) 8,650.

Ruapehu, North Island, New Zealand. Mountain peak, volcanic and sometimes active, in the Tongariro National Park SSW of L. Taupo. The highest peak on the N. Island, 9,175 ft. a.s.l.

Rub'al Khali, Southern Arabia. The 'Empty Quarter'; desert mainly in S Saudi Arabia. Area, 300,000 sq. m. (800,000 sq. km.). Contains both stony and sandy desert, with large dunes in the E.

Rubicon River, Emilia-Romagna, Italy. R. rising NW of San Marino Rep. and flowing 25 m. NE to enter the Adriatic 8 m. NW of Rimini. Crossed by Julius Caesar when it formed the S boundary of Cisalpine Gaul.

Rubtsovsk, Russian Soviet Federal Socialist Republic, U.S.S.R. Town 80 m. NNE of Semipalatinsk near the border with Kazakhstan. Industries inc. flour milling and agric. engineering. Pop. (1974E) 163,000.

Ruda Slaska, Silesia, Poland. Town formed, in 1959, by the amalgamation of the towns of Ruda and Nowy Bytom. Pop. (1972E) 144,000.

Rudolf, Lake, Ethiopia/Kenya. L. in the Great Rift Valley at 1,230 ft. a.s.l., 155 m. long and up to 35 m. wide; sit. in NW Kenya with the N tip across the Ethiopian border. Saline, and shrinking by evaporation, with no known outlet.

Rudolstadt, Gera, East Germany. Town sit. 35 m. WSW of Gera on the Saale R. Industries inc. tourism, porcelain and chemicals. Pop. (1973E) 31,686.

Rueil-Malmaison, Hauts-de-Seine, France. Suburb of NW Paris 8 m. from the city centre. Industries inc. manu. photographic equipment and pharmaceutical goods. Noted for the residence and tomb of the Empress Josephine.

Rufiji River, Tanzania. Rises in S central Tanzania and flows 375 m. NE and then E to enter the Indian Ocean by a delta 90 m. S of Dar-es-Salaam. Navigable by small craft. Main trib. the Great Ruaha R.

Rufisque, Senegal. Town 10 m. ENE of Dakar. Industries inc. tanning and engineering; manu. cement, cotton goods, groundnut oil, footwear and pharmaceutical products.

Rugby, Warwickshire, England. Town in central Eng. Railway junction. Industries inc. engineering. Noted for a public school where the game of Rugby football originated. Pop. (1973E) 27,290.

Rugeley, Staffordshire, England. Town sit. 8 m. ESE of Stafford on the Trent R. Market town. Industries inc. iron founding and tanning. Pop. (1973E) 24,440.

Rügen, Rostock, East Germany. Island in the Baltic Sea off Stralsund and separated from it by the Strelasund. Area, 358 sq. m. (927 sq. km.). Chief town, Bergen. Main occupations farming, fishing and tourism. There is a causeway to the mainland.

Ruhengeri, Rwanda. Village 40 m. NW of Kigali at 6,100 ft. near the Zaïre and Uganda borders. Trading centre and customs point. The main industry is brick making.

Ruhr, North Rhine-Westphalia, West Germany. Industrial area bounded N by the Lippe R. and S by the Wupper R. and sit. mainly in the Ruhr R. valley. Extends W to E along the Ruhr coalfield from Duisburg to Dortmund in a continuous industrial conurbation.

Ruhr River, West Germany. Rising in the Saarland and flowing 145 m. N and W past Mülheim to enter the Rhine R. at Duisburg.

Ruislip-Northwood, Greater London, England. Town 14 m. WNW of central London. Residential with some industry in Ruislip.

Rukwa, Lake, Tanzania. L. in SW Tanzania, mainly in Mbeya, extending 80 m. NW to SE, width up to 20 m. Fed by the Rs. Songwe and Momba; it has no outlet.

Rum, Inverness-shire, Scotland. Highland region. Island in the Inner Hebrides S of Skye. Area, 42 sq. m. (109 sq. km.). Mountainous, rising to 2,659 ft. a.s.l.

Rum Jungle, Northern Territory, Australia. Mining centre in NW of state. The industry is uranium mining.

Runcorn, Cheshire, England. Town sit. 11 m. ESE of Liverpool on the Mersey R. and Manchester Ship Canal. Industries inc. chemicals, tanning, metal working and rope making. R. port. Pop. (1973E) 42,730.

Rungwe, Mount, Tanganyika, Tanzania. Volcanic peak 20 m. SE of Mbeya in s Highlands province. Height 9,713 ft. a.s.l.

Runnymede, Surrey, England. Meadow on the s bank of the Thames R. 3 m. SE of Windsor, and 18 m. w of London. Site of the granting of Magna Carta by King John to the Eng. barons in 1215.

Rurrenabaque, Beni, Bolivia. Town 17 m. sw of Reyes opposite San Buenaventura on the Beni R. Trading centre and passenger traffic centre.

Ruse, Ruse, Bulgaria. Cap. of province sit. 48 m. NE of Sofia on the Danube R. Commercial centre trading in cereals. Industries inc. flour milling, tanning, sugar refining and textiles; manu. tobacco products. Port. Pop. (1972E) 163,012.

Rushden, Northamptonshire, England. Town 11 m. ENE of Northampton. Industries inc. footwear manu. Pop. (1973E) 21,840.

Russian Soviet Federal Socialist Republic, U.S.S.R. Largest of the constituent reps. containing over 76% of the total area and *c.* 55% of the total pop. The Russian Soviet Federal Socialist Republic consists of: (i) Territories: Altai, Khabarovsk, Krasnodar, Krasnoyarsk, Primorye, Stavropol. (ii) Regions: Amur, Archangel, Astrakhan, Belgorod, Briansk, Chelyabinsk, Chita, Gorki, Irkutsk, Ivanovo, Kaluga, Kalinin, Kaliningrad, Kamchatka, Kemerovo, Kirov, Kostroma, Kuibyshev, Kurgan, Kursk, Leningrad, Lipetsk, Magadan, Moscow, Murmansk, Novgorod, Novosibirsk, Omsk, Orel, Orenburg, Penza, Perm, Pskov, Rostov, Ryazan, Sakhalin, Saratov, Smolensk, Sverdlovsk, Tambov, Tomsk, Tula, Tyumen, Ulyanovsk, Vladimir, Volgograd, Vologda, Voronezh, Yaroslavl. (iii) Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republics: Bashkir, Buryat, Chechen-Ingush, Chuvash, Daghestan, Kabardino-Balkar, Kalmyk, Karelian, Komi, Mari, Mordovian, North Ossetia, Tatar, Tuva, Udmurt, Yakut. (iv) Autonomous Regions: Adygei, Karachayevo-Cherkess, Gorno-Altai, Jewish, Khakass. (v) National Areas: Aginsky, Buryat, Chukot, Evenki, Khanty-Mansi, Komi-Permyak, Koryak, Nenetz, Taimyr (Dolgano-Nenetz), Ust-Ordynsky Buryat, Yamalo-Nenetz. Area, 6,501,500 sq. m. (16,838,900 sq. km.). Cap. Moscow; Leningrad is the second cap. The rep. produces *c.* 70% of the total industrial and agric. output of the U.S.S.R. The republic has a variety of climates (ranging from arctic to sub-tropical) and of geographical conditions (tundra, forest lands, steppes and rich agricultural soil). It also contains great mineral resources: iron ore in the Urals, the Kerch Peninsula and Siberia; coal in the Kuznetz Basin, Eastern Siberia, Urals and the sub-Moscow Basin; oil in the Urals, Azov–Black Sea area and Bashkiria. It also has abundant deposits of gold, platinum, copper, zinc, lead, tin and rare metals. Pop. (1972C) 131·4m.

Rustavi, Georgian Soviet Socialist Republic, U.S.S.R. Town 20 m. SSE of Tiflis on the Kura R. The main industries are iron and steel milling and manu. metal products. Industry is based on coal from Tkibuli and Tkvarcheli, ore from Dashkesan. Pop. (1973E) 111,000.

Rustenburg, Transvaal, Republic of South Africa. Town 60 m. w of Pretoria near the Magaliesberg mountains. Commercial centre of a farming and mining area, handling cotton, fruit, tobacco, chrome, platinum and nickel. Industries inc. tobacco processing. Pop. 40,000.

Rutba, Iraq. Staging post on the desert routes from Baghdad to Damascus, in w central Iraq, in the Syrian desert. Service industries on a small scale.

Rutherglen, Lanarkshire, Scotland. Strathclyde region. Town sit. 3 m. SE of Glasgow on the Clyde R. Industries inc. engineering, chemicals and paper making. Pop. (1973E) 24,091.

Ruthin, Clwyd, Wales. Town 14 m. WNW of Wrexham sit. on the Clwyd R. Market town for a farming area. Pop. (1973E) 4,780.

Ruthwell, Dumfriesshire, Scotland. Dumfries and Galloway region. Village 9 m. SE of Dumfries near the Solway Firth, noted for the Runic cross, probably 8th cent.

Rutland, England. Former English county *now* part of Leicestershire.

Rutland, Vermont, U.S.A. City, 53 m. N of Bennington on Otter Creek. Railway centre and winter sports resort sit. between the Green and Taconic Mountains. Industries inc. marble cutting, food processing, manu. machinery, tools, scales, cement products, clothing, timber products. Pop. (1970C) 19,293.

Ruvu, Eastern Province, Tanzania. Town 40 m. W of Dar-es-Salaam on the Ruvu R., where it is called the Kingani R. Trading centre for sisal, cotton, rice.

Ruvuma River, Moçambique/Tanzania. Rises in S Tanzania, E of L. Nyasa and flows 500 m. E to form the Moçambique/Tanzania border, entering the Indian Ocean just S of Mtwara, Tanzania.

Ruwe, Katanga, Zaïre. Village 5 m. NE of Kolwezi. Mining centre for gold, copper, palladium-platinum metals.

Ruyigi, Burundi. Village 22 m. E of Kitega near the Tanzania border. Customs point and trading centre for coffee, cattle. Industries inc. manu. bricks and tiles.

Ruzyne, Bohemia, Czechoslovakia. Village 5 m. W of Prague. Site of Prague municipal airport.

Ruwenzori, Zaïre/Uganda. Mountain massif extending 70m. on the borders of Zaïre and Uganda, between L. Albert and L. Idi Amin Dada, rising to Mount Stanley, 16,794 ft. a.s.l. with equatorial forests at the foot, and snowfields and glaciers among the peaks.

Rwanda. Rep. bounded N by Uganda, E by Tanzania, S by Burundi and W by Zaïre. From the 16th century to 1959 the Tutsi kingdom of Rwanda shared the history of Burundi. In 1959 an uprising of the Hutu destroyed the Tutsi feudal hierarchy and led to the departure of the Mwami Kigeri V. A republic was proclaimed by the Parmehutu in 1961. Area, 10,169 sq. m. (26,338 sq. km.). Cap. Kigali. Plateau at 4,000–6,000 ft. a.s.l. Subsistence agriculture accounts for most of the G.N.P. Staple food crops are beans, cassava, maize, sweet potatoes, peas groundnuts and sorghum. The main cash crop is *aravica* coffee as in Burundi; the 1970 crop was about 16,000 tons. Tea and pyrethrum are also produced on a limited scale. There is a pilot rice-growing project. There is no general industrial development apart from mining. About 3,500 tons of cassiterite were produced in 1970. There are 4 hydro-electric installations and a large modern brewery. Methane gas is abundant under Lake Kivu. Pop. (1969E) 5·9 m.

Ryazan, Russian Soviet Federal Socialist Republic, U.S.S.R. Town sit. 130 m. SE of Moscow on the S bank of the Oka R. Industries mainly serve the surrounding agric. area. Pop. (1974E) 405,000.

Rybachi, Russian Soviet Federal Socialist Republic, U.S.S.R. Town 20 m. NE of Zelenogradsk on the lagoon inland of Courland Spit on the Baltic coast near the Lithuanian Soviet Socialist Rep. border. Resort and fishing port.

Rybinsk, Russian Soviet Federal Socialist Republic, U.S.S.R. Town sit. 170 m. NE of Moscow, at the SE end of Rybinsk Reservoir on the Volga R. Linked to Leningrad by the Moriinsk Canal. Industries inc. shipbuilding, wire, matches etc. Important trade in timber, grain and petroleum. Pop. (1974E) 230,000.

Rybinsk Reservoir, Russian Soviet Federal Socialist Republic, U.S.S.R. L. 170 m. NE of Moscow fed by the Rs. Maloga, Chagoda, Suda, Sheksna and Volga.

Ryburg, Aargau, Switzerland. Village 11 m. E of Basel near the Rhine R. The main industry is salt mining. Hydro-electric station.

Rydal, Cumbria, England. Village sit. at the SE end of Rydal Water L. and 45 m. S of Carlisle.

Ryde, Isle of Wight, England. Town 7 m. SW of Portsmouth sit. on the NE coast of the Isle of Wight. Seaside resort. Pop. (1973E) 23,170.

Rye, East Sussex, England. Town in the SE sit. near the English Channel coast and on the Rother R. Pop. (1973E) 4,530.

Ryukyu Islands, Japan. Islands in the East China Sea extending SW to NE off the E coast of Taiwan. Area, 848 sq. m. (2,196 sq. km.). The main island is Okinawa.

Rzeszów, Poland. Town 88 m. E of Kraków. Industries inc. aeronautical and agric. engineering.

Rzhev, Russian Soviet Federal Socialist Republic, U.S.S.R. Town sit. 70 m. SW of Kalinin on the S bank of the Volga R. Industries inc. agric. engineering, paper, distilling. Pop. (1970E) 49,000.

S

Saale River, West/East Germany. Rises in the Fichtelgebirge in Bavaria and flows *c.* 265 m. N past Jena and Halle to join R. Elbe 25 m. SE of Magdeburg. Navigable confluence with R. Elbe 120 m. to Naumberg.

Saalfeld, Gera, East Germany. Town 27 m. SW of Jena on the Saale R., sit. iron-mining area. Manu. textiles, machine tools, electrical equipment. Has important Gothic buildings. Pop. (1973E) 33,560.

Saarbrücken, Saarland, West Germany. Cap. of Saarland since 1919, sit on the Saar R. where it forms frontier between France and W. Germ. Industrial centre of coal-mining area. Industries inc. iron and steel, cement, machinery, manu. of clothing, paper and printing. Ceded to Prussia from France 1815. Pop. (1971E) 127,500.

Saaremaa, Estonia, U.S.S.R. Baltic island at the mouth of the Gulf of Riga. Area, 1,050 sq. m. (2,720 sq. km.). Chief town Kuresaare. Low-lying. Main occupations farming and fishing.

Saarland, West Germany. Province of the Federal Rep. bordered W by Luxembourg, SW and S by France. Area, 991 sq. m. (2,567 sq. km.). Cap. Saarbrücken (*see* above). Important coalfield with iron and steel industries. Possession disputed between France and Germ. 1919 until integration in Federal Rep. of W. Germ. 1959. Pop. (1972E) 1,118, 569.

Saarlouis, Saarland, West Germany. Town 13 m. NW of Saarbrücken on the Saar R. Sit. in coal-mining area. Manu. steel, glass and pottery. Named from Louis XIV under whom it was founded before cession to Prussia 1815.

Saar River, France/West Germany. Rises in the Vosges and flows 149 m. N through Moselle and Saarland to join the Moselle R. 6 m. SW of Trier. Navigable from confluence with Moselle R. to Sarreguemines in Moselle dept.

Saba, Netherlands Antilles, West Indies. Island 16 m. NW of St. Eustatius in the NW Leeward Islands. Area, 5 sq. m. (13 sq. km.). Chief town Bottom. A single extinct volcano, rising to 2,850 ft. a.s.l., with settlement in the crater. Main occupations fishing, lace making, small farming. Pop. (1972E) 971.

Sabadell, Barcelona, Spain. Town 11 m. N of Barcelona. Manu. centre with important textile industry. Pop. (1970C) 159,408.

Sabah, Malaysia. State of the Federation of Malaysia, formerly N. Borneo. Bounded W by Sarawak, S by Kalimantan, Indonesia. Area, 29,388 sq. m. (76,115 sq. km.). Cap. Kota Kinabalu. Mountainous with highest peak in Borneo, Mount Kinabalu, 13,455 ft. a.s.l., in N. Hot and very humid with heavy rain. Chief products timber, rubber, copra. Pop. (1970C) 655,295.

Sabaragamuwa, Sri Lanka. Division of central Sri Lanka bounded E by the Walawe Ganga R. Area, 1,893 sq. m. (4,903 sq. km.). Cap. Ratnapura. Extends E and S into the hills. Agric. area with important mines for precious and semi-precious stones, at Ratnapura and Pelmadulla, iron ore, at Balangoda, and graphite. Pop. (1963C) 1,124,543.

Sabinas, Coahuila, Mexico. Town 160 m. NW of Monterrey on the Inter American Highway. Railway junction and distribution centre for a

silver, lead and gold mining area. Industries inc. coke ovens.

Sabine Hills, Italy. Range in the Apennines NE of Rome extending SE from lower Salto R. The highest point is Monte Pellecchia, 4,488 ft. a.s.l.

Sabine River, Texas/Louisiana, U.S.A. Rises in NE Texas and flows 500 m. SE and then S, from Loganport onwards forming the boundary of Texas and Louisiana. Discharges through the Sabine L. into the Gulf of Mexico. A canal system links it with the Mississippi R. at New Orleans.

Sable Island, Nova Scotia, Canada. Island in the Atlantic 180 m. ESE of Halifax. Area, 20 m. long by 1 m. wide . It is exposed and is a gradually shrinking part of a large sandbank and the cause of many shipwrecks. 2 lighthouses.

Sabunchi, Azerbaijan Soviet Socialist Republic, U.S.S.R. Town 7 m. NE of Baku on the central Apsheron Peninsula of the W Caspian coast. The main industry is oil.

Sabya, Asir, Saudi Arabia. Town 60 m. S of Abha, centre of the Tihama district with a port (W) at Qizan on the Red Sea.

Sacatepéquez, Guatemala. Dept. of S central Guatemala. Area, 180 sq. m. (466 sq. km.). Chief towns Antigua (cap.), Sumpango, Ciudad Vieja, Santa Maria. Highland area drained by the Guacalate R., rising to Agua and Fuego volcanoes. Farming area producing maize, coffee, beans, fodder, livestock. Pop. (1972E) 96,875.

Sackville, New Brunswick, Canada. Town 24 m. SE of Moncton in an area of reclaimed coastal marshes. Industries inc. woodworking, printing; manu. leather, paper and plastic products, stoves and machinery.

Sacramento, California, U.S.A. State cap. sit. on the Sacramento R. Industries are mainly food processing and railway engineering. Pop. (1970C) 254,413.

Sacramento River, California, U.S.A. Rises in the Klamath Mountains and runs 390 m. S through the N half of the Great Central Valley to enter San Francisco Bay. The Shosta and Keswick dams are important for irrigation and hydroelectric power. Chiefs tribs. are Rs. McCloud, Pit, Feather and American.

Sá de Bandeira, Huila, Angola. Town 160 m. S of Benguela at the W edge of the central plateau. Railway terminus and trading centre of an agric. area, handling hides, skins, dairy produce, rice and flour; there are associated processing industries.

Safaniyah, Hasa, Saudi Arabia. Oil field in the Persian Gulf off Cape Ras Safaniyah, 12 m. SE of Ras Misha'ab.

Saffron Walden, Essex, England. Anc. market town in a rural area. Pop. (1973E) 10,370.

Safi, Morocco. Town on the Atlantic coast. Important port for fishing and exporting phosphates which come by rail from Youssoufia mines. Industries inc. sardine canning, boatbuilding, manu. chemical fertilizers, sulphuric acid. Pop. (1973E) 129,000.

Sagaing, Sagaing, Burma. Town 10 m. SW of Mandalay on the Irrawaddy R. Divisional and district cap. and trading centre for cotton, sesame, salt, fruit.

Sagamihara, Honshū, Japan. Town 15 m. WNW of Yokohama. Centre of a farming and forested area, producing rice and mulberry. The main industry is sericulture. Pop. (1973C) 309,000.

Sagar, Kharnataka, India. Town 40 m. WNW of Shimoga. Trading centre for rice, timber, betel nuts. The main industry is tile making. Pop. (1971C) 154, 811.

Saginaw, Michigan, U.S.A. City on the Saginaw R. 15 m. above its

mouth on L. Huron, and 10 m. ssw of Bay City. Commercial centre for agric. area. Manu. inc. machinery, tools, furniture, paper. Pop. (1970c) 90,603.

Saginaw River, Michigan, U.S.A. Rises near Pontiac in E Michigan, and flows 22 m. NW and then NNE past Saginaw into Saginaw Bay, an arm of L. Huron.

Saguenay River, Quebec, Canada. Leaves L. St. John, whence its furthest headstream is the Peribonca R., through the Grande Décharge and Petite Décharge which then join. Flows 475 m. ESE to enter the St. Lawrence R. near Tadoussac. There are important hydroelectric projects on the Grande Décharge. Widens below Chicoutimi to 2 m.

Sagunto, Valencia, Spain. Town 16 m. NNE of Valencia. Manu. iron and steel, hardware and tiles. Exports iron ore.

Sahara, North Africa. The largest desert in the world, extending from the Atlantic Coast of Spanish Sahara to the Red Sea Coast of Egypt and Sudan. Area, over 3m. sq. m. (over 8m. sq. km.). Bounded N by Atlas Mountains in Algeria, Morocco and Tunisia, and by Mediterranean Sea in Libya and Egypt, and taking in the Libyan and Nubian Deserts. Mainly plateau at 1,000 ft. a.s.l. with highest points in the Ahaggar, Aïr and Tibesti highlands, and depressions b.s.l. in NE Algeria and Tunisia. Annual rainfall irregular, under 10″. Temp. ranges from 100°F+ by day to near-freezing at night. Types of ground: shifting dunes, hard rock, loose boulders. Cultivation is only possible in oases. Motor routes run from Béchar in Algeria to Ségou in Mali and into Dahomey, and from Laghouat and Touggourt in Algeria to Kano in Nigeria. Sparse, nomadic population.

Saharanpur, Uttar Pradesh, India. Town 95 m. NNE of Delhi on the railway line between Amritsar, Meerut and Delhi. Industries inc. railway engineering, paper-milling, cigarette and hosiery manu. Trading centre for grain and sugar cane. Pop. (1971c) 225,698.

Sahel, Africa. Six sub-Sahara countries of Chad, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Senegal and Upper Volta.

Saida, Lebanon. (Sidon.) Town on the Mediterranean coast 25 m. ssw of Beirut. Oil pipeline terminal. Main industry refining oil from Saudi Arabia. Exports citrus fruit.

Saigon, South Vietnam (Ho Chi Minh City). Cap. of S. Vietnam, sit. on the Saigon R., 34 m. from its mouth on the S. China Sea. Since 1932, joint administration with Cholon to the SW. Two cities tog. make the country's main industrial centre. Industries inc. rice milling, brewing, distilling, manu. of rubber, textiles and soap. Pop. (1970E) 2·2 m.

St. Albans, Hertfordshire, England. Town sit. on the Ver R. with important abbey and Roman site. Market town with some industries inc. printing, and hosiery manu. Pop. (1973E) 52,590.

St. Andrews, Fifeshire, Scotland. Fife region. Town on the North Sea coast. Market town and resort, with the Royal and Ancient Golf Club, headquarters of Golf. University founded 1411. Pop. (1973E) 9,882.

St. Asaph, Clwyd, Wales. (Llanelwy). Village 5 m. SSE of Rhyl. Episcopal seat in rural area. Pop. (1973E) 2,238.

St. Augustine, Florida, U.S.A. Town on the Atlantic coast. Resort. Oldest town in the U.S.A. founded by Pedro Menéndez de Avilés in 1565. Pop. (1970c) 12,352.

St. Austell, Cornwall, England. Town 12 m. ENE of Truro. Main industry china clay extraction. Pop. (1973E) 32,710 with Fowey.

Saint Barthélemy, Guadeloupe, West Indies. Island 125 m. NW of Guadeloupe of which it is a depend. Area, 9½ sq. m. (25 sq km.). Chief town Gustavia. Hilly, rising to 990 ft. a.s.l.

Produces cotton, fruit, livestock, fish and salt, all in small quantities.

St. Bernard Passes, France/Switzerland/Italy. (i) Great St. Bernard, alpine pass at 8,100 ft. a.s.l. on the Swiss-Italian border between Martigny and Aosta. Famous hospice founded 1050 by St. Bernard of Menthon. A road tunnel was opened in 1964. (ii) Little St. Bernard, alpine pass at 7,178 ft. a.s.l. on the Franco-Italian border between Bourg St. Maurice and Aosta. Hospice also founded by St. Bernard of Menthon.

St. Boniface, Manitoba, Canada. Town opposite Winnipeg on the Red R. Main industries meat packing, flour milling, oil refining, manu. paint and soap. Centre of French-Canadian culture. Pop. (1972E) 46,661.

St. Brieuc, Côtes-du-Nord, France. Cap. of dept. sit. on R. Gouët near its mouth on English Channel. Manu. hosiery and furniture. Pop. (1968C) 54,763.

St. Catherine's, Ontario, Canada. Town 33 m. ESE of Hamilton. Centre of a fruit-growing region. Industries inc. engineering, fruit and vegetable canning, manu. electrical equipment, motor-car parts. Pop. 100,000.

St. Charles, Missouri, U.S.A. Town 15 m. NW of St. Louis on the N bank of the Missouri R. Centre of an agric. area. Industries inc. sawmilling; manu. steel dies, railway stock, diesel engines, metal products, footwear. Deposits of sand, coal and gravel nearby. Noted as the first permanent white settlement on the Missouri R., made by French traders, 1769 A.D. Pop. (1970C) 31,834.

St. Clair, Lake, Canada/U.S.A. L. on the border between SE Ontario, Can., and NE Michigan, U.S.A. Area, 432 sq. m. (1,119 sq. km.). Fed from L. Huron by the St. Clair R., which has a deepened shipping channel, and drained by the Detroit R. into L. Erie.

St. Clair Shores, Michigan, U.S.A. Town 12 m. NE of Detroit, on the W shore of L. St. Clair. L. resort. Pop. (1970C) 88,093.

St. Cloud, Hauts-de-Seine, France. Suburb of Paris 6 m. W of the city centre. Industry, Sèvres porcelain factory. Pop. (1968C) 28,560.

St. Cloud, Minnesota, U.S.A. City in centre of state on the Mississippi R. Commercial centre of an agric. region. Industries inc. vegetable canning, railway engineering, granite quarrying. Pop. (1970C) 39,691.

St. Croix, West Indies. Island in the U.S. Virgin Islands. Area, 82 sq. m. (212 sq. km.). Cap. Christiansted. Tourist centre. Main occupations cattle rearing, growing sugar-cane, vegetables, distilling rum.

St. David's, Dyfed, Wales. Village 16 m. NW of Milford Haven on St. Bride's Bay. Episcopal seat with 12th cent. cathedral.

St. Denis, Seine-et-Denis, France. Town forming N suburb of Paris 6 m. from the city centre, on the Seine R. Industries inc. railway engineering, manu. barges, boilers, diesel engines, chemicals, glass, pottery. Has an anc. abbey with tombs of French Kings. Pop. (1968C) 100,060.

St. Denis, Réunion. Town 10 m. ENE of Pointe-des-Galets on the N coast. Cap., commercial and processing centre for an agric. area. Industries inc. food canning, manu. cigarettes. Pop. (1972E) 85,992.

St. Dizier, Haute-Marne, France. Town in NE France on the Marne R. Manu. nails, wire, tools, hardware. Pop. (1968C) 39,034.

St. Elias Mountains, Canada/U.S.A. Range extending S *c.* 200 m. from Mount Logan (19,850 ft. a.s.l., the highest peak in Can.) and Mount Elias, 18,008 ft. a.s.l., along the borders between Alaska and Yukon/Brit. Columbia to Mount Fairweather, 15,320 ft. a.s.l. The flow of ice from the range forms the largest non-polar icefield which inc. the

Malaspine Glacier, 1,500 sq. m. (3,885 sq. km.).

Saintes, Les, West Indies. Arch. of small islands between Dominica and Guadeloupe. Area, 5½ sq. m. (14 sq. km.). Principal islands Terre-de-Bas and Terre-de-Haut. Main occupations stock-rearing, fishing.

St. Étienne, Loire, France. Town sit. on the Furens R. in SE France. Industrial centre of coal-mining area, manu. iron and steel, machinery, armaments, silk and rayon goods, glass and pottery. The School of Mines is famous. Pop. (1968C) 213,468.

St. Francis River, Missouri/Arkansas, U.S.A. Rises in SE Missouri and flows S for 470 m. through NE Arkansas to join the Mississippi R. 50 m. SW of Memphis.

St. Gallen, Switzerland. (i) Canton of NE Switz., bordered by canton of Thurgau and L. Constance to the N and Austria and Liechtenstein to the E. Area, 777 sq. m. (2,012 sq. km.). Cap. St. Gallen. Mountainous in the S, industrial in the N and E. Manu. muslin, lace, confectionery. Pop. (1970C) 384,475. (ii) Town of same name and cap. of (i). Manu. cotton, chemicals, confectionery. Pop. (1973E) 81,700.

Saint George's, Grenada, West Indies. Town on SW coast and 90 m. N of Port of Spain, Trinidad. Cap. and port with a landlocked harbour. Industries inc. sugar refining, manu. rum. Exports cacao, nutmeg, mace. Pop. (1973E) 6,313.

St. George's Channel, British Isles. Channel linking the Atlantic Ocean and the Irish Sea between SW Wales and SE Ireland. Narrowest point 46 m. wide.

St. Germain-en-Laye, Yvelines, France. Town forming outer suburb of Paris 12 m. WNW of the city centre, on the Seine R. Residential town and resort for the forest of St. Germain. Manu. hosiery, confectionery, musical instruments. Pop. (1968C) 41,190.

St. Gotthard Pass, Switzerland. Alpine pass between cantons of Uri and Ticino in the Lepontine Alps. 6,916 ft. a.s.l. The St. Gotthard Railway Tunnel beneath it extends 9¼ m.

St. Helena, South Atlantic. Island sit. 1,200 m. W of Angola. Area, 47 sq. m. (122 sq. km.). Cap. Jamestown. Volcanic and mountainous. Chief occupation flax growing. Manu. rope and twine. Famous through the exile of Napoleon I, 1815–21. Pop. (1973E) 5,159.

St. Helier, Jersey, United Kingdom. Town on St. Aubyn's Bay on S coast. Chief town of Jersey. Holiday resort and market for horticultural area.

St. Hyacinthe, Quebec, Canada. Town 32 m. ENE of Montreal on the Yamaska R. Industrial centre, manu. woollen goods, footwear, furniture. Pop. 25,000.

St. Ives, Cambridgeshire, England. Town 5 m. E of Huntingdon on the Great Ouse R. Market town for agric. area. Pop. (1973E) 9,020.

St. Ives, Cornwall, England. Town sit. on the Atlantic coast. Industries fishing and tourism. Pop. (1973E) 9,760.

St. Jean, Quebec, Canada. Town 20 m. SE of Montreal on the Richelieu R. Manu. textiles, paper, sewing machines. Pop. 30,000.

St. Jean de Luz, Basses-Pyrénées, France. Town 12 m. SW of Bayonne on the Bay of Biscay. Industry fishing. Popular resort. Pop. (1968C) 11,035.

Saint John, New Brunswick, Canada. City at the mouth of the St. John R. on the Bay of Fundy. Industries oil and sugar refining, dock yards; manu. cotton goods, bricks and tiles, wood pulp and paper. Exports timber, grain, minerals and is an important sea-port, ice-free in winter. Pop. (1971C) 89,039.

Saint John, United States Virgin Islands, West Indies. Island 80 m. E

of San Juan, Puerto Rico. Area, 19 sq. m. (49 sq. km.). Cap. Cruz Bay. Hilly, with an indented coastline and good harbours. Mainly a stock farming area, also producing bay leaves. Pop. 1,000.

St. John, Lake, Quebec, Canada. L. in SE Quebec. Area, 375 sq. m. (971 sq. km.). Fed by the R. Peribonca, Mistassibi, Mistassini and Ashuapmuchuan and drained by the Saguenay R. into the St. Lawrence R.

St. John River, Canada/U.S.A. Rises with headstreams in NE Maine, U.S.A. and S Quebec, Can. Flows 418 m. NE and then E to form frontier between U.S.A. and Canada, then SE through New Brunswick to enter the Bay of Fundy at St. John (*see* above). Navigable from its mouth to Fredericton. Strong tides in the Bay of Fundy cause the Reversing Falls near St. John.

Saint John's, Antigua, West Indies. Town on the NW coast. Cap. and port in a sheltered bay, which processes and exports rum, cotton and sugar. Resort. Pop. 13,000.

St. John's, Newfoundland, Canada. Town and cap. of Province, sit. on the E coast of the Avalon peninsula. Industries fishing, fish processing; manu. fishing equipment, marine engines, textiles, footwear. Pop. (1971C) 131,814.

St. John's Wood, Greater London, England. Residential district and NW suburb of London 3½ m. from city centre (Hyde Park corner). Famous for Lord's Cricket Ground, headquarters of the M.C.C.

St. Joseph, Michigan, U.S.A. City 30 m. NNW of South Bend, Indiana, and on the SE shore of L. Michigan. Commercial centre of fruit-growing area. Pop. (1970C) 11,042.

St. Joseph, Missouri, U.S.A. City 48 m. NNW of Kansas City on the Missouri R. Commercial centre for livestock; industries meat-packing, flour milling. R. port and important railway centre. Pop. (1970C) 72,691.

St. Joseph River, Michigan/Indiana, U.S.A. Rises in S Michigan, flows 210 m. W, with a curve S, into N Indiana, and enters L. Michigan between St. Joseph and Benton Harbor.

St. Just (St. Just-in-Penwith), Cornwall, England. Town 7 m. W of Penzance. Market town for rural area. Pop. (1973E) 3,560.

St. Kilda, Inverness-shire, Scotland. Highland region. Island in the Outer Hebrides, 40 m. WNW of N. Uist. Area, 3 m. by 2 m. Bird sanctuary. The pop. were evacuated at their own request in 1930.

St. Kitts (St. Christopher), West Indies. Island in the Leeward Islands group 65 m. NW of Antigua. Area, 68 sq. m. (176 sq. km.). Cap. Basseterre. Volcanic and mountainous, rising to Mount Misery 3,792 ft. a.s.l. Chief occupation sugar-cane cultivation. Pop. (1970C) 34,227.

St. Laurent, Quebec, Canada. Town 6 m. W of Montreal on Montreal Island. Industry engineering; manu. chemicals, textiles. Pop. 62,000.

St. Lawrence River and Seaway, Canada/U.S.A. Greatest commercial waterway in Can. and one of the greatest in the world. Leaves the NE end of L. Ontario and flows 750 m. NE to the Gulf of St. Lawrence, forming the E end of the Seaway by which ocean-going vessels can reach the W end of L. Superior. The first 114 m. form the border between Canada and U.S.A., after which it flows through Quebec. Main tribs. are the Rs. Ottawa, St. Maurice, Saguenay, Chaudière and Richelieu. Below Quebec it forms a tidal estuary from 3 m. to 70 m. wide. The Seaway was opened in 1959 after narrow channels had been widened and others newly cut to avoid the 8 rapids between L. Ontario and Montreal. The whole seaway is 2,480 m. long.

St. Louis, Senegal. Town sit. on the Senegal R. estuary. Manu. textiles; exports hides, skins, groundnuts.

Cap. of Senegal until replaced by Dakar in 1958. Pop. (1970E) 81,000.

St. Louis, Missouri, U.S.A. City 10 m. downstream from the confluence of the Missouri R. and Mississippi R. Major centre of commerce and communications. Trades in fur pelts, grain, timber, livestock, wool. Industries oil refining, brewing, meat packing; manu. aircraft, motor vehicles, machinery, electrical equipment, chemicals. Has 19 m. R. frontage. Pop. (1970C) 622,236.

St. Louis Park, Minnesota, U.S.A. Town immediately SW of Minneapolis. Residential. Manu. metal goods. Pop. (1970C) 48,883.

St. Lucia, West Indies. Island in the Windward Islands group 30 m. S of Martinique. Area, 238 sq. m. (616 sq. km.). Cap. Castries. Volcanic and mountainous rising to Mount Gimie, 3,145 ft. a.s.l. Chief occupation, cultivating bananas, sugar, coconuts. Pop. (1970E) 101,000.

St. Malo, Ille-et-Vilaine, France. Town at the mouth of Rance R. on the Eng. Channel. Industries fishing, tourism. Trade, mainly with Eng., in fruit, vegetables, dairy produce. Pop. (1968C) 43,722.

St. Martin (Sint Maarten), West Indies. Island in the Leeward Islands group 42 m. NW of St. Kitts. Area, 33 sq. m. (85 sq. km.). The N, 20 sq. m. (52 sq. km.) is a French depend. of Guadeloupe; the S, part of the Neth. Antilles. Little cultivable land. Chief occupation extracting sea-salt. Pop. (1970E) 5,061.

St. Marylebone, Greater London, England. District of central London to the N of Oxford Street. Bounded to the N by Regent's Park.

St. Maur-des-Fossés, Val-de-Marne, France. Suburb of Paris 8 m. SE of the city centre. Manu. hosiery, furniture, toys, electrical equipment. Pop. (1968C) 77,569.

St. Maurice River, Quebec, Canada. Rises in S Quebec, flows 325 m. through the Gouin Reservoir SE and then S to join the St. Lawrence R. at Trois Rivières. Important for floating timber and hydroelectric power. Flows through many industrial developments inc. pulp and paper mills, plastics, chemical and aluminium plants. Main tribs. R. Trenche and Vermilion.

St. Mawes, Cornwall, England. Town 2 m. E of Falmouth at the entrance to Carrick Roads. Industries fishing and tourism. Pop. (1973E) 1,438.

St. Michael's Mount, Cornwall, England. Island in Mount's Bay ½ m. from Marazion, with which it is connected by a natural causeway at low tide, and 2½ m. from Penzance by sea. Surmounted by a castle and chapel.

St. Moritz, Graubünden, Switzerland. Resort consisting of village and neighbouring spa sit. on L. St. Moritz in SE Switz. Industry tourism, esp. winter sports. Pop. 3,000.

St. Nazaire, Loire-Atlantique, France. Town sit. at the mouth of the Loire R. Industries shipyards; manu. steel, fertilizers, marine engineering, brewing, vegetable canning. Sea port for Nantes. Pop. (1968C) 63,289.

St. Neots, Cambridgeshire, England. Town 8 m. SSW of Huntingdon on the Ouse R. Market town for an agric. area. Industries brewing and paper-making. Pop. (1973E) 17,940.

St. Nicolas *see* **Sint Niklaas**

St. Omer, Pas-de-Calais, France. Town 23 m. SE of Calais, sit. on the Aa R. Market centre for horticultural area. Industries sugar refining, brewing; manu. hosiery and soap. Pop. (1968C) 19,957.

Saintonge, France. Region on the W coast N of the Gironde estuary. Cap. Saintes. Industries farming and viticulture, esp. for cognac.

St. Ouen, Val-d'Oise, France. Suburb

of Paris 4 m. NNW of the city centre. Industry railway engineering; manu. chemicals, machine tools. Pop. (1968c) 48,886.

St. Pancras, Greater London, England. District of London 1½ m. N of city centre. Industries centred on 3 important railway termini at Euston, St. Pancras, King's Cross.

St. Paul, Minnesota, U.S.A. State cap. adjoining Minneapolis at the confluence of the Minnesota R. and Mississippi R. With Minneapolis, commercial and industrial centre for large agric. area. Trade in livestock. Industries motor-car assembly, oil refining, meat packing, food processing, brewing, printing and publishing; manu. electrical equipment, chemicals. Pop. (1970c) 309,714.

St. Paul Island, Indian Ocean. Island at lat. 39°s, long. 78°E, forming part of the French Southern and Antarctic Territories. Area, 3 sq. m. (8 sq. km.). Volcanic. Uninhabited.

St. Peter Port, Guernsey, United Kingdom. Town on the E coast and chief town of Guernsey. Market for horticultural area. Industry tourism. Exports tomatoes, vegetables.

St. Petersburg, Florida, U.S.A. City sit. on Tampa Bay, an arm of the Gulf of Mex. Main industry tourism, esp. for winter season. Pop. (1970c) 216,232.

St. Pierre, Martinique, West Indies. Town 10 m. NW of Fort de France on the W coast at the foot of Mount Pelée. Industry distilling rum. The chief town until its destruction by an eruption of Mount Pelée in 1902.

St. Pierre and Miquelon, N. Atlantic Ocean. Island group off the S coast of Newfoundland, Canada, forming a French overseas territory. Area, 93·5 sq. m. (242 sq. km.): area of St. Pierre group 10 sq. m. (26 sq. km.); area of Miquelon group 83 sq. m. (215 sq. km.). Cap. St. Pierre. Main occupation cod fishing. Pop. (1974c) 5,840.

St. Pölten, Lower Austria, Austria. Town 33 m. W of Vienna. Industrial centre and railway junction. Manu. textiles, machinery. Pop. (1971c) 50,144.

St. Quentin, Aisne, France. Town in NE sit. on the Somme R. Industry mainly textiles, esp. curtains, muslin. Also manu. chemicals, machinery. Pop. (1968c) 66,161.

St. Tropez, Var, France. Town 28 m. SW of Cannes on the Riviera. Industries tourism and fishing. Pop. (1968c) 6,151.

St. Vincent, West Indies. Island in the Windward Islands group, 77 m. NE of Grenada. Area, 150 sq. m. (388 sq. km.). Cap. Kingstown. Volcanic and mountainous. Chief occupations growing bananas, arrowroot, starch, sea-island cotton. Pop. (1972c) 100,000.

St. Vincent, Cape, Faro, Portugal. Headland at SW tip of Portugal, with cliffs 175 ft. a.s.l. There is a lighthouse on the cliff-top.

St. Vincent, Gulf, South Australia, Australia. Inlet of the Southern Ocean E of the Yorke Peninsula. Length *c.* 95 m. and greatest width 40 m.

Saipan, Marianas Islands, West Pacific. Island 150 m. NNE of Guam. Area, 47 sq. m. (122 sq. km.). Volcanic limestone, rising to extinct Mount Tapotchan, 1,554 ft. a.s.l. Main products sugar, coffee, copra, manganese, and phosphates.

Sakai, Honshū, Japan. Town immediately S of Osaka sit. on Osaka Bay. Manu. chemicals, fertilizers, machinery, aluminium products and hosiery. The harbour is silted up and no longer important. Pop. (1970c) 594,000.

Sakarya River, Turkey. Rises 18 m. NNE of Afyonkarahisar in W Turkey and flows 490 m. in great curves E, NW and N past Osmaneli Geyve and Adapazari to enter the Black Sea at Karasu.

Sakhalin, Russian Soviet Federal Socialist Republic, U.S.S.R. Island off E Siberia in the Sea of Okhotsk, forming part of Khabarovsk Territory. Area, 29,700 sq. m. (76,923 sq. km.). Chief town Aleksandrovsk. Central valley runs N to S and is flanked by parallel mountain ranges. Mainly tundra and forest. Chief occupations fishing, growing rye, oats, potatoes and other vegetables.

Sakkara, Egypt. Village 15 m. SW of Cairo. Principal necropolis of anc. Memphis, tog. with Giza, and famous for step pyramids.

Salado River, Argentina. Rises near General La Madrid and flows 450 m. NE and then E through Buenos Aires province on a shallow course, to enter the Río de la Plata estuary.

Salado (Chadileufú, Desaguedero) River, Argentina. Rises in the Andes Mountains as the Desaguedero R. and flows 850 m. SSE to form the boundary between Mendoza and San Luis provinces. It disappears in the marshes of La Pampa and re-emerges as the Chadileufú R. which joins the Colorado R. *c.* 50 m. upstream of Río Colorado.

Salado (Juramento) River, Argentina. Rises in the Andes Mountains as the Juramento R. and flows 1,250 m. SE through Salta, Santiago del Estero and Santa Fé provinces to join the Paraná R. at Santa Fé.

Salalah, Dhofar, Oman. Cap. of Dhofar, port and trading centre, with an additional new port at Raysut.

Salamanca, Spain. (i) Province bordered N by the province of Zamora and W by Portugal. Area, 4,754 sq. m. (12,313 sq. km.). Mountain plateau. Main occupation farming. Pop. (1970C) 371,607. (ii) City of same name and cap. of (i) sit. on the Tormes R. Important rail and road centre. Industries tanning, brewing, flour milling, manu. chemicals. Outstanding in historical and architectural interest. Pop. (1970C) 125,220.

Salamis, Greece. Island in the Saronik Gulf, an arm of the Aegean Sea, off the coast of Attica and W of Athens. Area, 36 sq. m. (93 sq. km.). Main occupations tourism, fishing.

Salcedo, Espaillat, Dominican Republic. Town 6 m. E of Moca. Centre of an agric. area producing maize, coffee, cacao.

Salcombe, Devon, England. Town 17 m. SW of Dartmouth sit. on an inlet. Market town for agric. area. Industries tourism and fishing. Pop. (1973E) 2,370.

Saldanha Bay, Cape Province, Republic of South Africa. Inlet of the S. Atlantic Ocean 60 m. NNW of Cape Town. Industry fish canning. There is a naval training base.

Sale, Victoria, Australia. Town 115 m. E of Melbourne. Market centre for dairy-farming area, trade in grain and livestock. Industries flour and woollen mills, dairy produce and bacon factories. Linked by canal to the Gippsland L. and through it to the Bass Strait. Pop. (1971C) 10,436.

Sale, Greater Manchester, England. Town forming suburb of Manchester 5 m. SW of the city centre. Residential. Pop. (1973E) 59,060.

Salé, Morocco. Town and port immediately NE of Rabat on the Atlantic coast. Industries fish canning, manu. carpets, pottery. Pop. (1971E) 155,557.

Salem, Tamil Nadu, India. Town sit. 170 m. SW of Madras. Railway junction. Industries textiles, esp. cotton. Pop. (1971C) 308,303.

Salem, Massachusetts, U.S.A. City 15 m. NE of Boston on Massachusetts Bay. Industries textiles, manu. footwear, electric lamps. One of the oldest towns in New England. Pop. (1970C) 40,556.

Salem, Oregon, U.S.A. State cap. sit. in NW Oregon on the Willamette

R. Industries flour milling, fruit and vegetable canning, meat packing, manu. metal goods, paper. Pop. (1970c) 68,296.

Salerno, Campania, Italy. Town and port sit. on the Gulf of Salerno. Cap. of Salerno province. Industries electrical engineering, tomato canning, flour milling, tanning, textiles. Pop. (1971c) 154,721.

Salford, Greater Manchester, England. Metropolitan district of Greater Manchester sit. on the Irwell R. Industries electrical engineering, textiles; manu. textile machinery, chemicals, clothing, tyres. Important docks on the Manchester Ship Canal. Pop. (1973e) 125,330.

Salgótarján, Pest, Hungary. Town 55 m. NE of Budapest. Chief town of Nógrád county. Centre of a coal-mining area. Industries iron and steel, manu. machinery. Pop. (1970c) 37,000.

Salina, Kansas, U.S.A. City 85 m. NNW of Wichita on the Smoky Hill R. Commercial centre for agric. region. Industries flour milling, manu. agric. machinery, cement, bricks, tiles. Pop. (1970c) 37,714.

Salinas, California, U.S.A. City 46 m. SSE of San José. Market centre for cattle-rearing and horticultural area. Industry sugar-beet refining. Pop. (1970c) 445,779.

Salisbury, Wiltshire, England. Town sit. at the confluence of the Avon R. and Wylye R. County town of Wiltshire, and market centre for agric. area. Industry brewing, manu. carpets. A famous 13th cent. cathedral. Pop. (1973e) 35,460.

Salisbury, Rhodesia. Cap. of Rhodesia. Centre of gold-mining and agric. area. Trade in tobacco. Industries tobacco processing and packing, brewing, flour milling, sugar refining; manu. clothing, furniture, fertilizers. Pop. (1973e) 512,940.

Salisbury Plain, Wiltshire, England. Undulating chalk downs. Area, 200 sq. m. (518 sq. km.). Used as a military training ground. Important prehistoric sites, inc. Stonehenge.

Salop, England. Under 1974 reorganization the county consists of the districts of Oswestry, N Shropshire, Shrewsbury, Wrekin, S Shropshire and Bridgnorth. Pop. (1974e) 354,400.

Salta, Salta, Argentina. Cap. of province of same name, sit. in the NW. Commercial centre of an agric. region. Trade in tobacco, livestock, agric. produce. Industries meat packing, flour milling, tanning. Sit. on the narrow gauge Transandine Railway to Antofagasta in Chile. Pop. (1970c) 176,216.

Saltash, Cornwall, England. Town 4 m. NW of Plymouth on the estuary of the Tamar R. Port and market town. Industry tourism. Has Brunel's Royal Albert Railway Bridge and the Tamar Suspension Bridge over the estuary. Pop. (1973e) 10,730.

Saltburn and Marske, Cleveland, England. Town and village forming a resort 10 m. E of Middlesbrough on the North Sea coast. Industry tourism. Pop. (1973e) 5,708.

Saltcoats, Ayrshire, Scotland. Strathclyde region. Town 13 m. NNW of Ayr on the Firth of Clyde. Industry tourism. Pop. (1973e) 14,182.

Saltillo, Coahuila, Mexico. Cap. of state of same name sit. in NE Mexico. Commercial centre of a mining area. Industries inc. textiles, clothing, ceramics. Pop. (1970c) 191,800.

Salt Lake City, Utah, U.S.A. State cap. sit. on the Jordan R. Communications centre. Industries oil refining, copper smelting and refining; manu. textiles, metal goods, food products. Centre for the Mormon religion. Pop. (1970c) 175,885.

Salto, Salto, Uruguay. Cap. of dept. of same name sit. on the Uruguay R. Commercial centre for a stock-rearing and fruit growing area. Industries flour milling, meat pack-

ing. R. port at the head of navigation on the Uruguay R. Pop. (1969E) 57,958.

Salvador, El *see* **El Salvador**

Salvador, Bahia, Brazil. State cap. sit. on a peninsula between Todos Santos Bay and the Atlantic Ocean. Industries sugar refining, flour milling; manu. cigars, cigarettes, textiles, cement. Sea port exporting cocoa, sugar, tobacco. Pop. (1970C) 1,017,591.

Salween River, South East Asia. Rises in the Tanglha Range in E Tibet, China, and flows 1,750 m. first SE through a deep gorge, then S through Yunnan province, China, into Burma. It cuts a gorge through the Shan plateau and enters the Gulf of Martaban near Moulmein. Course frequently impeded by rapids. Navigable for 70 m. from the mouth.

Salzach River, Austria. Rises in the Hohe Tauern, and flows 130 m. E and N through Federal state of Salzburg and past Salzburg city to join the Inn R.

Salzburg, Austria. (i) Federal state bordered by W. Germ. to the NW. Area, 2,762 sq. m. (7,154 sq. km.). Mountainous, containing the Hohe Tauern and part of the Niedere Tauern in the S. Industries cattle farming, commercial forestry, tourism, salt mining. Pop. (1971C) 401,766. (ii) Cap. of state of same name, sit. on the Salzach R. Industries tourism, brewing, manu. metal goods, textiles. Outstanding architectural interest. Pop. (1971C) 128,845.

Salzgitter, Lower Saxony, West Germany. District forming part of Watenstedt-Salzgitter city, 15 m. SW of Brunswick which consists of 7 industrial districts incorporated in 1942. The main industry is mining iron and potash.

Salzkammergut, Upper Austria, Austria. Region in the E Alps of N Austria. Area, *c.* 900 sq. m. (*c.* 2,331 sq. km.). Mountainous, rising to Dachstein, 9,830 ft. a.s.l. Inc. many Ls. Chief occupations tourism, stock rearing, forestry.

Samaná, Samaná, Dominican Republic. Town 60 m. NE of Santo Domingo on the S coast of Samaná peninsula. Port and provincial cap. Trade in timber, cacao, coconuts, rice. Resort.

Samar, Philippines. Island separated from Luzon to the N by the San Bernardino Strait. Area, 5,181 sq. m. (13,415 sq. km.). Cap. Catbalogan. Mountainous and forested, with frequent typhoons. Chief occupation growing rice, coconuts, abacá.

Samaria, Israel. Region bounded W by the Plain of Sharon, E by the Jordan valley. Hilly area rising to Mount Ebal, 3,084 ft. a.s.l. Chief town Nablus.

Samarinda, Kalimantan, Indonesia. Town 260 m. NE of Banjermasin on the Mahakam R. delta. Port handling coal, timber, rattan, skins, rubber, gutta-percha.

Samarkand, Uzbek Soviet Socialist Republic, U.S.S.R. City in the Zeravshan valley and sit. on the Trans-Caspian Railway. Cap. of the Samarkand region. Trading centre of a fertile area. Industries brewing, distilling, flour milling, tobacco processing; manu. textiles, chemicals, clothing, footwear. Outstanding historical interest. Pop. (1974E) 293,000.

Samarra, Iraq. City sit. on the Tigris R. Holy city of the Shia Muslims, with a golden-domed 17th cent. mosque. Market centre.

Samarska Luka, Russian Soviet Federal Socialist Republic, U.S.S.R. Region within the ox-bow of the Volga R. W of Kuybyshev. Area, 390 sq. m. (1,010 sq. km.). Agric. lowland on the R. rises to forested mountains in the centre. Chief product petroleum, with extracting centre at Zhigulevsk; also asphalt, dolomite, limestone.

Sambre River, France/Belgium. Rises in the Aisne Dept. of NE France, and flows 118 m. ENE past Maubeuge into Belgium, and then past Charleroi to join the R. Meuse at Namur. Navigable from Namur to Laudrecies. Linked by canal with the Oise R. and Charleroi-Brussels canal.

Samoa, South Pacific Ocean. Group of islands 450 m. ENE of Fiji, forming Western Samoa and American Samoa. (i) W. Samoa. Independent state within the commonwealth consisting of Savai'i and Upolu islands, two smaller islands, Manono and Apolima, and uninhabited islets. Area, 1,097 sq. m. (2,841 sq. km.). Cap. Apia, sit. on Upolu. Volcanic and mountainous. Chief occupations farming and fishing. Chief exports copra, bananas, cocoa. Pop. (1971c) 146,635. (ii) American Samoa, consisting of Tutuila and some smaller islands. Area, 76 sq. m. (197 sq. km.). Cap. Pago Pago. Volcanic and mountainous. Chief occupations farming and fishing. Industry fish canning, esp. tuna. Pop. (1970c) 27,769.

Samos, Greece. Island in the Aegean Sea *c.* 2 m. off the W coast of Turkey. Area, 190 sq. m. (492 sq. km.). Cap. Limin Vatheos. Mountainous but fertile. Industry farming, esp. vines, olives, tobacco, citrus fruits, and fishing.

Samothrace, Greece. Island in the NE Aegean Sea 27 m. SSW of Alexandroúpolis. Area, 70 sq. m. (181 sq. km.). Mountainous, rising to Fengári, 5,249 ft. a.s.l., the highest peak in the Aegean islands. Chief occupations goat farming, sponge fishing.

Samsö Island, Denmark. Island in the Kattegat between Jutland and Zealand. Area, 43 sq. m. (111 sq. km.) Industry mainly farming.

Samsun, Samsun, Turkey. Town sit. on the Black Sea. Cap. of province of same name. Port and trading centre for tobacco growing region. Industry tobacco processing. Pop. (1970c) 134,272.

San'a, Yemen. Cap. of Yemen, sit. in mountainous area at 7,500 ft. a.s.l. Handicraft industries inc. weaving and jewellery-making. Has important royal and religious buildings. Pop. (1972E) 125,000.

San Andrés y Providencia Islands, Colombia. Two Caribbean islands respectively 120 m. and 150 m. off the coast of Nicaragua. Area, 21 sq. m. (54 sq. km.). Chief occupation cultivating coconuts, oranges. Pop. (1970E) 8,000.

San Angelo, Texas, U.S.A. City in central Texas sit. on the Concho R. Market centre for a ranching and farming area. Important trade in wool and mohair. Industries cotton ginning, oil refining, meat packing. Pop. (1970c) 63,884.

San Antonio, Chile. Town and port 37 m. S of Valparaiso on the Pacific coast, serving an agric. hinterland. Industry tourism. Pop. (1970E) 60,826.

San Antonio, Texas, U.S.A. City in S central Texas. Tourist centre. Commercial and communications centre for ranching area. Trade in cattle, wool, cotton. Industries meat packing, oil refining, food processing, brewing. Partly Mexican in character. Pop. (1970c) 654,153.

San Bernardino, California, U.S.A. City sit. 50 m. E of Los Angeles in the San Bernardino valley. Packing and marketing centre for citrus fruits. Industry railway engineering, manu. cement, food products. Pop. (1970c) 104,251.

San Bruno, California, U.S.A. City 10 m. S of San Francisco. Industry printing. San Francisco International Airport sit. here. Pop. (1970c) 36,254.

San Buenaventura, California, U.S.A. City 62 m. WNW of Los Angeles on the Pacific coast. Market centre for an agric. and oil-producing region. Industry food processing. Exports oil.

San Carlos *see* **Luba**

San Carlos, Costa Rica. R. rising 10 m. NW of San Ramón in the Aguacate mountains and flowing 70 m. NNE past Muelle de San Carlos to enter the San Juan R. ENE of San Juan del Norte. Navigable in the lower and middle course.

San Carlos, Negros Occidental, Philippines. Town 35 m. ESE of Bacolod on Tañon Strait opposite Refugio Island. Ferry port for Toledo, Cebu Island. Industries inc. sugar milling; sawmilling. Exports sugar, tobacco.

San Carlos, Cojedes, Venezuela. Town 130 m. WSW of Caracas on the Tirgua R., sometimes called the San Carlos R. State cap. and trading and processing centre for an agric. area. Industries inc. manu. dairy products, rice milling, sawmilling.

San Cristóbal, San Cristóbal, Dominican Republic. Town 15 m. WSW of Santo Domingo. Provincial cap. and trading centre for an agric. area, handling rice, coffee, vegetables, fruit, sugar. Arsenal manu. small arms and ammunition. Pop. (1969E) 360,247.

San Cristóbal, Táchira, Venezuela. State cap. sit. 200 m. S of Maracaibo. Commercial centre of a coffee growing region. Industries tanning, distilling. Manu. cement. Pop. (1971C) 152,239.

Sancti Spíritus, Cuba. Town 156 m. ESE of Matanzas. Commercial centre for an agric. region. Trade in sugarcane, tobacco, cattle. Industry tanning, manu. cigars, dairy products.

Sandakan, Sabah, Malaysia. Town sit. on the E coast. Industries sawmilling, fishing. Sea port exporting rubber, timber. Pop. (1970C) 42,000.

Sandbach, Cheshire, England. Market town 5 m. NE of Crewe. Manu. salt, chemicals, lorries, Pop. (1973E) 14,280.

Sandefjord, Vestfold, Norway. Town 12 m. SSW of Tonsberg at the head of a small fjord near the mouth of Oslo Fjord. The main industry is deep-sea fishing, esp. whale; also processing and manu. whale by-products. Pop. (1973E) 32,894.

San Diego, California, U.S.A. City on San Diego Bay, 15 m. N of border with Mexico. Industries tuna fishing and canning, fruit and vegetable processing, shipbuilding, aircraft building, tourism. Port, exporting agric. produce and canned fish from a natural harbour. Important naval base. Pop. (1970C) 696,769.

Sandnes, Rogaland, Norway. Town 8 m. S of Stavanger at the head of Gands Fjord. Industrial town manu. metal products, bicycles, marine equipment, bricks, furniture, clothing and ceramics. Pop. (1973E) 32,263.

Sandown-Shanklin, Isle of Wight, England. Towns on the E coast *c.* 10 m. S of Portsmouth. Industry tourism.

Sandringham, Norfolk, England. Village 7 m. NE of King's Lynn in an agric. area. Sandringham House is a royal residence.

Sandusky, Ohio, U.S.A. City 50 m. W of Cleveland sit. on L. Erie. Industry tourism, manu. paper products, toys, crayons. Pop. (1970C) 32,674.

Sandviken, Gävleborg, Sweden. Town sit. 13 m. from coast of Gulf of Bothnia. Industry steel. Pop. (1972E) 43,489.

Sandwell, West Midlands, England. Metropolitan district of W. Midlands. Pop. (1974E) 320,100.

Sandwich, Kent, England. Town sit. 11 m. E of Canterbury on the R. Stour. Industry tourism. Pop. (1973E) 4,420.

San Felipe, Aconcagua, Chile. Town 45 m. N of Santiago. Cap. of province in central Chile. Commercial centre of agric. and mining area. Industry mining. Pop. (1970E) 30,047.

San Felipe, Yaracuy, Venezuela. Town 125 m. W of Caracas on the

Barquisimeto-Puerto Cabello road. State cap., railway terminus and market for timber, cacao, coffee, cotton, sugar cane, rice, fruit. Industries inc. sugar refining. Pop. (1970E) 29,274.

San Fernando, Argentina. Town forming NW suburb of Buenos Aires on the Río de la Plata. Industry fish canning; manu. footwear and furniture. Pop. (1970C) 113, 249.

San Fernando, Colchagua, Chile. Town sit. 80 m. S of Santiago. Cap. of province. Market town for agric. area. Trade in cereals, wine, fruit. Pop. (1970E) 42,324.

San Fernando, Equatorial Guinea *see* **Ela Nguema**

San Fernando, Cádiz, Spain. Town and port sit. 8 m. SE of Cádiz on the Isla de León. Industries distilling, tanning, processing salt. Pop. (1970C) 60,187.

San Fernando, Trinidad. Town sit. 30 m. S of Port of Spain on the Gulf of Paria. Industry sugar refining. Sea port exporting petroleum products and sugar. Pop. (1970C) 36,879.

San Fernando, Apure, Venezuela. Town 185 m. S of Caracas on the Apure R. State cap. Port for R. steamers, trading in cattle. Industries inc. meat canning. Airport.

San Francisco, California, U.S.A. City sit. on a peninsula on the Pacific coast. Commercial, financial and industrial centre. Industries shipbuilding, oil refining, food processing, sugar refining, printing and publishing, tourism; manu. clothing and furniture. Sea port exporting iron and steel products, oil, canned foods and cereals, from fine landlocked harbour. Pop. (1970C) 715,674.

Sangihe Islands, Indonesia. Group of islands NNE of Celebes. Area, 314 sq. m. (813 sq. km.). Cap. Tahuna. Chief products sago, nutmeg, copra.

Sangli, Maharashtra, India. Town 185 m. SSE of Bombay on the Kistna R. Railway terminus and market for agric. produce. Industries inc. cotton and oilseed milling, processing coffee, peanuts, dairy produce; manu. agric. implements. Pop. (1971C) 115,052.

Sangre de Cristo Mountains, U.S.A. Range of the Rocky Mountains extending 210 m. N to S through S Colorado and N New Mexico and rising to Blanca Peak, 14,317 ft. a.s.l.

San Ignacio de Velasco, Velasco, Bolivia. Town 170 m. NE of Santa Cruz. Provincial cap. Centre of the rubber trade.

San Joaquin River, U.S.A. Rises in the Sierra Nevada, flows 320 m. SW and then NNW through the S half of the California central valley, to join the Sacramento R. E of Suisun Bay. Its course lies through one of the most fertile regions of the U.S.A.

San José, San José, Costa Rica. Cap. of Costa Rica and of San José province, sit. on the central plateau at 3,800 ft. a.s.l. Commercial centre. Industries coffee and cacao processing, flour milling, fruit and vegetable canning. Pop. (1970E) 200,235.

San José, Escuintla, Guatemala. Town 26 m. S of Escuintla on the Pacific. Rail terminus and port shipping coffee, timber, sugar. Also called Puerto de San José. Pop. (1970E) 5,571.

San José, Uruguay. (i) Dept. of S Uruguay on the Río de la Plata, bounded E by the Santa Lucia R. Area, 2,688 sq. m. (6,962 sq. km.). Stock farming and agric. area producing cattle, sheep, wheat, maize, flax, fruit. Pop. (1969E) 77,906. (ii) Town 50 m. NW of Montevideo on the San José R. Dept. cap. and commercial centre. Industries inc. flour milling.

San José, California, U.S.A. City 15 m. from San Francisco Bay in the Santa Clara valley. Centre of a fruit-growing area. Industries fruit canning and packing, meat packing,

brewing; manu. electrical equipment, aircraft parts. Pop. (1970c) 445,779.

San Juan, San Juan, Argentina. Town in w central Argentina. Cap. of province. Commercial centre of a wine growing region irrigated by the San Juan R. Trade in wine, meat, dried fruit and dairy produce. Pop. (1970c) 217,514.

San Juan, Puerto Rico, U.S.A. Cap. of Puerto Rico, sit. on the NE coast. Industries sugar refining, rum distilling, brewing; manu. cigars, cigarettes. Sea port exporting coffee, sugar and tobacco to U.S.A. Pop. (1970c) 452,749.

San Juan del Sur, Rivas, Nicaragua. Town 14 m. s of Rivas on the Pacific. Railway terminus and port handling coffee, livestock, timber, sugar. Resort. Cable station. Pop. (1970E) 4,223.

San Juan River, Nicaragua. Leaves L. Nicaragua and flows 120 m. ESE to form the E half of the Nicaragua/Costa Rica border. It enters the Caribbean Sea at the s end of San Juan del Norte Bay.

San Juan River, Colorado/Utah, U.S.A. Rises in the San Juan Mountains of sw Colorado and flows 400 m. w to join the Colorado R. at the entrance to L. Powell, Utah. Its meandering course through the Colorado plateau has incised deep, twisted canyons called The Goosenecks. Un-navigable, but used for irrigation.

San Leandro, California, U.S.A. City immediately SE of Oakland, on San Francisco Bay. Industries food processing; manu. tractors, electrical equipment. Pop. (1970c) 68,698.

Sanlúca de Barrameda, Cádiz, Spain. Town sit. 17 m. N of Cádiz on the estuary of the Guadalquivir R. Industries flour milling, distilling, tourism. Sea port exporting manzanilla wine. Pop. 45,000.

San Luis, San Luis, Argentina. Town immediately s of the Sierra de San Luis, at 2,500 ft. a.s.l. Centre of a quarrying and farming area. Trade in grain, wine, livestock. Pop. (1970c) 50,771.

San Luis Potosi, Mexico. (i) State in central Mex. Area, 24,417 sq. m. (63,240 sq. km.). Mountainous region crossed by the Sierra Madre Oriental. A silver-mining region, arid in the N and fertile in the SE where coffee and tobacco are grown on irrigated land. Industries smelting and refining metal. Pop. (1970c) 1,281,996. (ii) Cap. of (i) sit. at 6,158 ft. a.s.l. Centre of commerce and communications. Industries smelting, refining silver and arsenic; manu. textiles, clothing, footwear, brushes, ropes. Special architectural interest. Pop. (1970c) 274,300.

San Marcos, Guatemala. (i) Dept. of sw Guatemala on the Mexican border. Area. 1,464 sq. m. (3,792 sq. km.). Chief towns San Marcos, San Pedro. Coastal plain on a short Pacific coastline rises to highlands inc. Tacaná and Tajumulco volcanoes. Drained by the Suchiate and Naranjo Rs. Agric. area with stock farming in the highlands. Main industries textiles, salt working. Pop. (1972E) 422,501. (ii) Town 20 m. WNW of Quezaltenango at 8,136 ft. a.s.l. Dept. cap. and market centre for a coffee growing area. With the adjoining town of San Pedro, on the Inter-American Highway, sometimes called La Unión.

San Marino. (i) Independent rep. surrounded by Italy and near coast of Adriatic Sea. Area, 24 sq. m. (62 sq. km.). Main occupations agric., stock rearing. Industries textiles, quarrying, wine-making, pottery-making. Pop. (1974E) 19,168. (ii) Cap. of (i) sit. on Mount Titano. Market centre for an agric. area.

San Martin, Peru. Dept. of N Peru. Area, 17,452 sq. m. (45,201 sq. km.). Chief towns Moyobamba (cap.), Tarapoto. Traversed by ridges of the E Andes N to S it slopes E, to the R. Amazon basin. Humid, tropical climate with fertile agric. valleys and extensive forest. Chief products sugar

cane, cocoa, rice, maize, cacao, coffee, tobacco, yucca, fruit, timber, balata, rubber, vanilla. Industries inc. distilling alcohol, manu. straw hats.

San Mateo, California, U.S.A. City sit. 15 m. s of San Francisco on San Francisco Bay. Centre of a horticultural district. Residential. Pop. (1970c) 78,991.

San Miguel, San Miguel, El Salvador. Cap. of San Miguel dept. sit. 70 m. ESE of San Salvador at the foot of the volcano San Miguel. Trade in cereals, cotton, sisal etc. Industries flour milling, manu. cotton goods, rope. Pop. (1971E) 110,966.

San Nicolás, Buenos Aires, Argentina. Town on the Paraná R. Industries steel-making, generating hydroelectric power. R. port trading in wool, hides and grain. Pop. (1970c) 64,730.

San Pablo, Luzon, Philippines. Town sit. 47 m. SSE of Manila. Commercial centre trading in rice and copra.

San Pedro, Paraguay. (i) Dept. of central Paraguay bounded w by the Paraguay R. Area, 7,723 sq. m. (20,003 sq. km.). Chief towns San Pedro, Rosario, Hacurubí del Rosario, Antequera. Low-lying forest and marsh rising E towards the Brazilian plateau. Humid sub-tropical climate. Main products maté, oranges, timber. Pop. (1972E) 137,517. (ii) Town 90 m. NNE of Asunción. Dept. cap. and trading centre. Industries inc. sawmilling.

San Pedro de Macoris, Dominican Republic. Town 40 m. E of Santo Domingo on the Caribbean Sea. Cap. of province of same name. industries sugar and flour milling, tanning; manu. clothing and soap. Port exporting sugar and molasses. Pop. (1970c) 42,473.

San Pedro Sula, Cortés, Honduras. Cap. of dept. sit. 105 m. NW of Tegucigalpa. Commercial centre of an agric. region. Industries flour milling, tanning, brewing; manu. soap, furniture, cigarettes. Pop. (1970E) 160,000.

Sanquhar, Dumfriesshire, Scotland. Dumfries and Galloway region. Town sit. 26 m. NW of Dumfries on the Nith R. Centre of a coalmining area. Industries inc. carpet manu., aluminium extrusions and fireworks. It is a special development area. Pop. (1973E) 2,182.

San Rafael, Mendoza, Argentina. Town and commercial centre of an irrigated area growing vines, cereals and fruit. Industries meat packing, wine-making, fruit processing. Pop. (1970c) 58,237.

San Remo, Liguria, Italy. Town sit. on the Riviera di Ponente, and near the border with France. Tourist centre. Trade in fruit, flowers, olives. Pop. 60,000.

San Salvador (Watling or Watling's Island), Bahamas. Island in the central Bahamas. Area, 60 sq. m. (155 sq. km.). Chief occupation farming. Pop. (1970c) 776.

San Salvador, El Salvador. Cap. of El Salvador sit. at 2,237 ft. a.s.l. below San Salvador dormant volcano. Chief commercial and industrial centre. Industry milling flour and packing meat; manu. textiles, clothing, cigars and cigarettes, soap. Has suffered frequent earthquakes. Pop. (1971E) 368,419.

San Sebastián, Guipúzcoa, Spain. Town and cap. of province, sit. at the mouth of the Urumea R. on the Bay of Biscay. Coastal resort. Industries fishing, manu. soap, cement, glass, paper. Pop. (1970c) 165,829.

San Severo, Puglia, Italy. Town in SE Italy. Centre of a farming and wine growing area. Industries brick making, making wine, olive oil and pasta. Pop. 50,000.

Sanski Most, Bosnia, Yugoslavia. Village 26 m. w of Banja Luka on the Sana R. Noted for prehistoric remains.

Santa Ana, Santa Ana, El Salvador. Cap. of dept. sit. 32 m. NW of San Salvador at 2,120 ft. a.s.l. Industries coffee processing, sugar milling, brewing; manu. textiles, leather goods and cigars. Pop. (1970E) 162,937

Santa Ana, California, U.S.A. City 28 m. SE of Los Angeles at the foot of the Santa Ana Mountains. Industries fruit packing and canning, sugar beet processing. Pop. (1970C) 156,601.

Santa Bárbara, Honduras. (i) Dept. of W Honduras on the Guatemala border. Area, 2,864 sq. m. (7,418 sq. km.). Chief towns Santa Bárbara, Naranjito, Colinas, Trinidad. Mountainous agric. area, producing coffee, sugar cane, tobacco, maize, beans, livestock, with some lumbering. Pop. (1973E) 240,399. (ii) Town 45 m. SSW of San Pedro Sula. Dept. cap. and trading centre. Industries inc. manu. hats.

Santa Barbara, California, U.S.A. City sit. 87 m. WNW of Los Angeles on the Pacific coast. Tourist centre in a fruit and flower growing district. Pop. (1970C) 70,215.

Santa Barbara Islands, California, U.S.A. Group of 8 islands, and other uninhabited islets, off the Pacific coast extending *c.* 150 m. between Santa Barbara and San Diego. Main islands, San Miguel, Santa Rosa, Santa Cruz, Anacapa, Santa Catalina, San Clemente, San Nicolas, Santa Barbara. Santa Catalina is a tourist resort.

Santa Catarina, Brazil. State in S Braz. on the Atlantic coast. Area, 36,455 sq. m. (94,418 sq. km.). Cap. Florianópolis. Narrow coastal lowlands with the Serra do Mar to the W and forest to the N. Chief occupation maize growing and pig rearing; some coalmining in the SE. Pop. (1970C) 2,930,411.

Santa Clara, Las Villas, Cuba. Cap. of province sit. 160 m. ESE of Havana. Centre of commerce and communications in an agric. region, trading in coffee, sugar-cane and tobacco. Manu. cigars and leather goods. Pop. (1960C) 142,176.

Santa Clara, California, U.S.A. City immediately NW of San José. Industry fruit packing and canning; manu. machinery, chemicals. Pop. (1970C) 87,717.

Santa Cruz, Argentina. National territory in Patagonia bounded N by the Deseado R., S by the Strait of Magellan, E by the Atlantic, W by the Andes. Area, 94,186 sq. m. (243,943 sq. km.). Cap. Río Gallegos. Drained by the Río Chico, Santa Cruz, Coyle and Gallegos Rs. Sheep-farming area with a dry, cold climate. Minerals inc. kaolin, platinum, coal, iron, salt, manganese. Main occupations farming, mining, wool processing, lumbering. Industries inc. flour milling, meat packing, fisheries. Pop. (1970C) 84,000.

Santa Cruz, Santa Cruz, Bolivia. Cap. of dept. of same name in central Bolivia. Commercial centre trading in rice and sugar-cane. Industries sugar milling, tanning, distilling. Expanded greatly since being linked in 1953 with Cochabamba by road; with Corumbá, Brazil, and Aguaray, Argentina, by rail. Pop. (1970E) 124,900.

Santa Cruz, California, U.S.A. City sit. 60 m. SSE of San Francisco on Monterey Bay. Holiday resort. Industries fishing, fish canning, manu. cement. Pop. (1970C) 32,076.

Santa Cruz de Tenerife, Canary Islands. (i) Spanish province of the Canary Islands in the N. Atlantic Ocean, comprising four W islands of Tenerife, Gomera, Palma and Hierro. Area, 1,238 sq. m. (3,206 sq. km.). Chief occupation agric. and tourism. Pop. (1970C) 590,514. (ii) Cap. of province of same name, sit. on the E coast of Tenerife. Important harbour and fuelling station. Industries tourism, oil refining. Pop. (1970C) 151,361.

Santa Cruz River, Argentina. Rises in L. Argentino and flows 200 m. E through Patagonia to the Atlantic Ocean.

Santa Fé, Santa Fé, Argentina. Town sit. on the Salado (Juramento) R. Market centre of a grain and stock farming area. Industries tanning, flour milling, manu. dairy produce. Pop. (1970c) 244,655.

Santa Fé, New Mexico, U.S.A. State cap. sit. in N central New Mex. at 7,000 ft. a.s.l. Commercial and communications centre. Exceptional historic interest. Pop. (1970c) 41,167.

Santa Isabel *see* **Malabo**

Santa Maria, Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil. Town sit. in S Brazil. Railway and market centre of agric. region. Industries railway engineering, brewing, tanning.

Santa Marta, Magdalena, Colombia. Cap. of dept. sit. on the Caribbean coast at Cape de la Aguia. Port exporting bananas, coffee, hides. Pop. (1974E) 183,200.

Santa Monica, California, U.S.A. City 15 m. W of Los Angeles on Santa Monica Bay. Residential town and resort. Manu. aircraft, plastics, cosmetics. Pop. (1970c) 88,289.

Santander, Colombia. Dept. of N central Colombia bounded W by the Magdalena R. Area, 12,382 sq. m. (32,069 sq. km.). Chief towns Bucaramanga (cap.), Socovro, Piedecuesta, San Gil, Barrancabermeja. R-side lowlands rise to foothills of the Cordillera Oriental; climate varies with altitude. Agric. area with forests on the mountain slopes. Main products coffee, cacao, tobacco, sugar, rubber, cinchona, balsam, timber. The chief mineral is petroleum, at the Barrancabermeja oilfield. Pop. (1974E) 1,249,000.

Santander, Spain. (i) Province on the Bay of Biscay, bordered E by the Basque Provinces. Area, 2,042 sq. m. (6,221 sq. km.). Crossed W to E by the Cantabrian Mountains rising to the Picos de Europa, 8,600 ft. a.s.l. in the W. Main occupations mining for iron, zinc, lead; fishing, stock rearing. Pop. (1970c) 467,138. (ii) Cap. of (i) sit. on an inlet on the Bay of Biscay. Resort. Industries shipbuilding, oil refining, tanning. Manu. chemicals, cables, machinery. Port exporting minerals, wine and wheat. Mostly destroyed by fire 1941 and rebuilt. Pop. (1970c) 149,704.

Santarém, Ribatejo, Portugal. Town 45 m. NE of Lisbon on the lower Tagus R. Commercial centre of an agric. area, trading in olive oil, wine, fruit, grain, cork. Industries inc. manu. alcohol and fertilizers.

Santa Rosa, La Pampa, Argentina. Town 180 m. NW of Bahía Blanca. Cap. of La Pampa and of Santa Rosa dept. Agric. trading and meat packing centre. Pop. (1970c) 33,649.

Santa Rosa, California, U.S.A. City 50 m. NNW of San Francisco. Market centre of a fruit-growing area. Industries fruit processing and wine-making. Pop. (1970c) 50,006.

Santa Tecla (Nueva San Salvador), La Libertad, El Salvador. Cap. of dept. sit. 7 m. W of San Salvador at 3,000 ft. a.s.l. Commercial centre of a coffee growing and stock rearing district. Founded to replace San Salvador as cap. when the latter was destroyed by earthquake in 1854, but San Salvador was rebuilt and reinstated. Pop. (1971E) 55,718.

Santee River, South Carolina, U.S.A. Formed by the confluence of the Rs. Congarce and Wateree in SE Carolina and flowing 143 m. SE to the Atlantic. Forms part of a big hydroelectric and waterway development; the Santee Dam forms L. Marion, 40 m. long, up to 12 m. wide.

Santiago, Chile. Cap. of Chile sit. on the Mapocho R. at 1,950 ft. a.s.l. Manu. textiles, clothing, footwear, chemicals, metal goods and food products, producing about half the national output. Pop (1972E) 1,759,087.

Santiago de Compostela, La Coruña, Spain. City sit. in NW Spain. Trading centre of a farming area, trading in wool, cereals, fruit. Industries brewing, distilling; manu. linen, soap,

paper, matches. The most famous place of pilgrimage in Spain; claims the tomb of St. James, Spanish patron saint (1970c) 70,893.

Santiago de Cuba, Cuba. Town 480 m. ESE of Havana and sit. on the s coast. Industries sugar milling, tanning, rum-distilling, brewing; manu. cigars, soap, perfumes. Sea port on a narrow 5 m. channel, exporting tobacco products, sugar, rum and mineral ores. Pop. (1960c) 166,384.

Santiago del Estero, Santiago del Estero, Argentina. Cap. of province of same name sit. 90 m. SSE of Tucumán on the Dulce R. Commercial centre of agric. area, trading in cotton, cereals and livestock. Industries flour milling, tanning; manu. textiles. Pop. (1970c) 105,127.

Santiago de los Caballeros, Dominican Republic. Town 90 m. NW of Santo Domingo. Commercial centre of an agric. area trading in coffee, rice, tobacco. Industries coffee and rice milling; manu. tobacco products, furniture, pottery. Pop. (1969e) 351,656.

Santiniketan, West Bengal, India. Village 1 m. NNW of Bolpur. Seat of Visva Bharati university founded by Rabindranath Tagore 1922.

Santo Domingo, Dominican Republic. Cap. of the Dominican Republic sit. on the s coast. Industries distilling, brewing, tanning, manu. soap. Sea port exporting sugar, cacao, coffee. Largely rebuilt after a hurricane in 1930. Re-named Ciudad Trujillo 1936–61; reverted to its former name on Pres. Trujillo's assassination. Pop. (1969e) 822,862.

Santos, São Paulo, Brazil. Town sit. on the Atlantic coast. Sea port for São Paulo city with which it is linked by rail and road over the Serra do Mar. The world's leading coffee port, also exporting sugar, fruit, cotton. Pop. (1970c) 341,317.

San Vicente, El Salvador. Town 38 m. ESE of San Salvador at the foot of the volcano San Vicente. Market centre of an agric. area. Trade in coffee, sugar-cane, tobacco. Industries textiles, manu. leather goods. Pop. (1970e) 44,204.

São Francisco River, Brazil. Rises in the Serra da Canastra in sw Minas Gerais state and flows 2,000 m. NNE and then E, forming the boundaries between Bahia and Pernambuco and between Alagôas and Sergipe states. Enters the Atlantic 55 m. NE of Aracajú. Navigable only by small vessels in the middle course.

São Luís, Maranhão, Brazil. State cap. sit. 300 m. ESE of Belém on São Luís island. Industries cotton, sugar refining, distilling. Sea port exporting cotton, hides, skins, babassu oil.

São Miguel, Azores, Atlantic. Largest of the Azores islands 50 m. N of Santa Maria in the E group. Area, 288 sq. m. (746 sq. km.). Chief towns Ponta Delgada (cap.), Ribeira Grande, Vila Franca do Campo. Mountainous volcanic ridges separated by central lowland, with Pico da Vara (E) rising to 3,625 ft. a.s.l. Mild climate and fertile soil, producing fruit, tea, vines, tobacco, cereals, vegetables, livestock. Tourism is important.

Saône-et-Loire, France. Dept. in E central France. Bordered on the W by the R. Loire and extending across the R. Saône E into Bresse. Area, 3,331 sq. m. (8,627 sq. km.). Cap. Mâcon. Agric., esp. viticulture, with coalmining and iron and steel industries in the SE. Pop. (1968c) 550,362.

Saône River, France. Rises in Monts Faucilles, in the Vosges, flows 280 m. SSW past Chalon-sur-Sâone, Mâcon and Villefranche to enter the Rhône R. at Lyons. Main tribs. Rs. Doubs and Ognon. Connected by canals with Rs. Moselle, Marne, Loire, Seine, Meuse and Rhine.

São Paulo, Brazil. (i) State in SE Braz. on the Atlantic coast. Area, 95,453 sq. m. (247,223 sq. km.). Table-land with a small coastal strip, adequate rainfall and equable

climate; the most highly developed state in Braz., and main coffee producing area. Beef-cattle ranching also of great importance. Industries mainly centre on the cap. Pop. (1970c) 17,958,693. (ii) Cap. of (i) 33 m. NW of its port, Santos and sit. at 2,700 ft. a.s.l. Industries textiles, clothing, manu. paper, chemicals, metal goods, cars, machinery. Pop. (1970c) 5,241,232.

São Tomé and **Principe,** Gulf of Guinea. Islands 180 m. and 125 m. respectively off the W. Afr. coast, forming part of an overseas province of Portugal. Area, 372 sq. m. (963 sq. km.). Cap. São Tomé. Chief occupation growing coconuts and coffee. Pop. (1970c) 74,451.

Saoura, Oued, Aïn-Sefra, Algeria. Saharan wadi watering a chain of oases along the W edge of the Great Western Erg. Chief oases Béni-Abbès, Adrar.

Sapele, Warri, Nigeria. Town 28 m. N of Warri on the Benin R. at the head of navigation. Main industries inc. sawmilling; manu. plywood.

Sapporo, Hokkaido, Japan. Town 95 m. NNE of Hakodate. Cap. of Hokkaido prefecture. Industries flour milling, brewing, sawmilling; manu. agric. machinery. Pop. (1970c) 1,010,000.

Sarajevo, Bosnia and Hercegovina, Yugoslavia. Cap. of Federal unit sit. on the Miljacka R. Commercial centre. Industries flour milling, brewing, engineering; manu. chemicals, carpets, pottery, tobacco products. Centre of the Moslem faith in Yugoslavia. Pop. (1971c) 244,045.

Sarandë, Albania. Town 50 m. SE of Valona on the Ionian Sea. Port and commercial centre. Naval base.

Saransk, Russian Soviet Federal Socialist Republic, U.S.S.R. Cap. of the Mordovian Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic, sit. 155 m. SSE of Gorky. Centre of an agric. area. Industries processing grain, hemp, sugar-beet, dairy produce; manu. agric. machinery, electrical equipment. Pop. (1974E) 223,000.

Sarapul, Udmurt Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic, U.S.S.R. Town sit. 142 m. SW of Perm on the Kama R. Trading centre for grain and timber. Manu. leather, footwear, rope.

Sarasota, Florida, U.S.A. City sit. 45 m. S of Tampa on Sarasota Bay. Winter resort and port exporting citrus fruit and vegetables. Pop. (1970c) 40,237.

Saratoga Springs, New York, U.S.A. City sit. 30 m. N of Albany. Resort with mineral springs. Pop. (1970c) 18,845.

Saratov, Russian Soviet Federal Socialist Republic, U.S.S.R. Cap. of the Saratov Region sit. on the Volga R. Industries oil refining, natural gas, flour milling, sawmilling; manu. agric. machinery, diesel engines, railway rolling stock. Pop. (1974E) 820,000.

Sarawak, Malaysia. Part of E Malaysia bounded NE by Brunei and Sabah, E and S by Kalimantan, Indonesia. Area, 48,250 sq. m. (124,970 sq. km.). Cap. Kuching. Low-lying coastlands with mountainous and forested hinterland. Mainly agric., chief products rubber, timber, pepper, sago. Chief towns Kuching and Sibu. Pop. (1970c) 975,918.

Sardegna, Italy. Island and administrative Region in the Mediterranean, separated from Corsica by the Strait of Bonifacio. Area, 9,196 sq. m. (23,817 sq. km.). Cap. Cagliari. Mountainous, rising to the Monti del Gennargentu, 6,017 ft. a.s.l. Hot dry summers, annual rainfall 15–25 ins. in lowlands, higher in the mountains. Fertile Campidano plain is agric. centre for cereals, grapes, olives, sheep and goats. Mining area, esp. for zinc and lead. Chief towns Cagliari, Sassari, Iglesias. Pop. (1971c) 1,468,737.

Sardinia *see* **Sardegna**

Sari, Second Province, Iran. Town 20 m. E of Babul on the Tajan R. near the Caspian Sea. Centre of an agric. area growing rice, sugar cane, oranges.

Sariwon, Hwanghae, North Korea. Town 35 m. S of Pyongyang. Railway junction and commercial centre for an agric. area. Industries inc. silk reeling, flour milling, cotton ginning.

Sark, Channel Islands, United Kingdom. Island 6 m. E of Guernsey in the English Channel. Area, 2 sq. m. (5 sq. km.). Consists of Great Sark and Little Sark, joined by an isthmus. Main occupations farming, fishing, tourism. Chief village, Creux. Motor traffic, except tractors, forbidden. Pop. (1970c) 584.

Sarnia, Ontario, Canada. Town sit. 160 m. SW of Toronto on the St. Clair R. immediately opposite Port Huron, Michigan, U.S.A. Industries oil refining and associated petrochemical industries, supplied by the Alberta oilfields. Natural gas pipeline to Toronto and Montreal. Pop. (1971c) 57,644.

Sarobi, Kábul, Afghánistán. Village 32 m. E of Kábul on the Kábul R. There is a hydroelectric power station.

Sarthe, France. Dept. in W France. Area, 2,411 sq. m. (6,244 sq. km.). Cap., Le Mans. Drained by the Rs. Sarthe, Huisne and Loir, low-lying and agric. Produces cereals, apples, pears, cider, hemp. Chief towns Le Mans and La Flèche. Pop. (1968c) 461,839.

Sarthe River, France. Rises in the Perche hills and flows 177 m. SW and S past Alençon and Le Mans to join the Mayenne R. above Angers. Tog. they form the Maine R.

Sasebo, Kyūshū, Japan. Town 33 m. NNW of Nagasaki on NW coast. Industries shipbuilding, engineering. Naval station and sea port exporting coal. Pop. (1970c) 248,000.

Saskatchewan, Canada. Central province bounded on S by Montana and North Dakota, U.S.A. Area, 251,700 sq. m. (651,900 sq. km.). Cap. Regina. Forest, lake and swamp in the N, open prairie in the S, gradually rising to 4,546 ft. a.s.l. in the SW. Winters long and cold, summers short and hot. Annual rainfall 10–15 ins. Chief product wheat. Chief minerals petroleum in the SW, uranium in the NW and copper. Chief towns Regina and Saskatoon. Pop. (1971c) 926,242.

Saskatchewan River, Canada. Formed by the union of the N. and S. Saskatchewan R. N. Saskatchewan rises near Mount Saskatchewan in the Rocky Mountains and flows 760 m. E through SW Alberta, past Edmonton and Prince Albert. The S. Saskatchewan is formed from the Bow and Oldman R. in S Alberta, and flows 865 m. E and NE past Saskatoon to join the N. Saskatchewan 30 m. E of Prince Albert. The combined R. flows 370 m. E into the NW end of L. Winnipeg.

Saskatoon, Saskatchewan, Canada. City sit. on the S. Saskatchewan R. Distribution centre for agric. area. Industries flour milling, meat packing, brewing, oil refining. Pop. (1974E) 132,200.

Sassandra, Ivory Coast. Town 145 m. W of Abidjan at the mouth of the Sassandra R. on the Gulf of Guinea. Port, handling cacao, coffee, rubber, fruit, timber, palm oil and kernels. Industries inc. fishing, sawmilling.

Sassari, Sardegna, Italy. Town near the N coast. Cap. of Sassari province. Manu. cheese, olive oil and pasta. Pop. (1971c) 107,294.

Satara, Maharashtra, India. Town 115 m. SE of Bombay. District cap., route and trading centre for grain and millet. Industries inc. manu. plastics, metal products, with engineering nearby.

Satpura Range, Maharashtra/Madhya Pradesh, India. Range of

hills at 2,000–4,000 ft. a.s.l. between the Narmada R. and Tapti R. extending *c.* 600 m., partly along the Maharashtra/Madhya Pradesh border, and then through s Madhya Pradesh.

Satu Mare, Satu Mare, Romania. Cap. of district of same name sit. 285 m. NW of Bucharest, on the Someş R. Trading centre of agric. area. Manu. textiles, machinery, toys, furniture. Pop. (1972E) 84,182.

Saudi Arabia. Kingdom occupying most of the peninsula of Arabia. Area, 927,000 sq. m. (2,410,000 sq. km.). The kingdom has been welded together from Hejaz, Nejd, Asir and Al-Hassa. Caps. Riyadh (political) and Mecca (religious). The country is mainly desert. Some agric. is carried on in the SW and in oases where dates, fruit, wheat and barley are grown. Oil is the main source of wealth. Pop. (1973E) 7,740,000.

Saugor, Madhya Pradesh, India. Town 222 m. SSE of Agra and sit. in the Vindhya Hills at 1,700 ft. a.s.l. Trading centre for an agric. area, with trade in wheat, cotton and oilseeds.

Sault Ste. Marie, Ontario, Canada. City sit. on St. Mary's R. between L. Superior and L. Huron, and directly opposite Sault Ste. Marie, Michigan, U.S.A. Industries railway engineering; manu. steel, wood pulp, paper. Holiday resort. Pop. (1971C) 80,332.

Sault Ste. Marie, Michigan, U.S.A. City sit. opposite Sault Ste. Marie, Ontario, Canada, on St. Mary's R. Industries textiles, manu. carbide, leather goods. Hunting and fishing resort. Pop. (1970C) 15,136.

Saumur, Maine-et-Loire, France. Town sit. in NW France at the confluence on the Loire and Thouet Rs. and on an island of the Loire R. Market town in a white-wine producing district. Manu. brandy, liqueurs, leather goods, rosaries. Pop. (1968C) 23,175.

Sauternes, Gironde, France. Village 24 m. SSE of Bordeaux. Centre of a white-wine producing district.

Savannah, Georgia, U.S.A. City sit. 18 m. from the mouth of the Savannah R. Industries shipbuilding, sugar refining, pulp and paper milling; manu. cottonseed oil, fertilizers, chemicals. Resort and port exporting naval stores and raw cotton. Pop. (1970C) 118,349.

Savannah River, Georgia/South Carolina, U.S.A. Formed by union of the Tugaloo R. and Seneca R. on the Georgia/S. Carolina border and flowing 314 m. SE down the border past Augusta and Savannah to the Atlantic. Used for hydroelectric power. Navigable for barges below Augusta.

Savannakhet, Savannakhet, Laos. Town on the Mekong R. where it forms the Thai frontier. Provincial cap. The main industry is sericulture. Pop. (1970E) 36,000.

Savé, Dahomey. Town 100 m. N of Porto-Novo. Trading centre on the Niger road.

Save River, Yugoslavia. Rises in the Karawanken Alps and flows 580 m. ESE through Slovenia and Croatia to form part of the Croatia/Bosnia border, and joins the Danube R. at Belgrade. Main tribs. Rs. Una, Vrbas, Bosna and Drina. Navigable below Sisak.

Savoie, France. Dept. of SW France forming S part of former Duchy of Savoy. Bounded E and SE by Italy. Area, 2,389 sq. m. (6,187 sq. km.). Cap. Chambéry. Mountainous, with the Savoy Alps rising to Mont Pourri, 12,428 ft. a.s.l. Chief products dairy produce and wine. Metallurgical and chemical industries. Chief towns Chambéry and Aix-les-Bains. Pop. (1968C) 288,921.

Savona, Liguria, Italy. Town and port on the Gulf of Genoa. Cap. of Savona province. Industries iron and steel, manu. pottery, glass, bricks.

Exports glass and pottery. Pop. 75,000.

Savu Islands, Indonesia. Group of islands in the Lesser Sundas between Sumba and Timor. Area, 231 sq. m. (598 sq. km.). Main island, Savu. Chief products copra, rice, tobacco.

Sayan Mountains, Russian Soviet Federal Socialist Republic, U.S.S.R. Two mountain ranges in the extreme S of U.S.S.R. The Eastern Sayan Mountains extend SE from the Yenisei R. to the Mongolian border, rising to Munku Sardyk, 11,457 ft. a.s.l.; the Western Sayan Mountains extend ENE from the Altai Mountains, rising to 9,000 ft. a.s.l. and join the E range. Gold, silver, lead and coal are found as well as timber.

Scafell, Cumbria, England. Mountain mass in the Lake District of the NW, consisting of Scafell Pike, 3,210 ft. a.s.l., the highest English peak, and three other peaks.

Scandinavia. Geographically, a peninsula in NW Europe comprising Norway, Sweden and Denmark; bounded N by the Arctic Ocean, W by the Norwegian Sea, E by the Baltic Sea and Gulf of Bothnia. Culturally, Scandinavia inc. Iceland and the Faroes. Finland is often included.

Scapa Flow, Orkney Islands, Scotland. Area of sea almost enclosed by islands, bounded N by Mainland, E by Burray and Ronaldsay, W and SW by Hoy, S by Flotta and Swona. Area, 50 sq. m. (129 sq. km.). Historically important as a naval base.

Scarborough, North Yorkshire, England. Town in NE Eng. sit. on the North Sea coast, with 2 bays and an intervening headland. Seaside resort and residential town. Industry fishing, tourism. Pop. (1973E) 43,300.

Schaffhausen, Switzerland. (i) Canton in N Switz. to the N of R. Rhine and bounded, except in SE, by W. Germ. Area, 115 sq. m. (298 sq. km.). Commercial forest on a large scale; hydroelectric power from the Rhine falls. Industry mainly in the cap. Pop. (1970C) 72,854. (ii) Cap. of (i) sit. 25 m. NNE of Zürich on the N bank of the R. Rhine. Industries powered by the Rhine falls, textiles, manu. metal goods, armaments. Pop. (1973E) 36,200.

Schaumberg-Lippe, West Germany. District of Lower Saxony between Hanover and North Rhine-Westphalia. Area, 131 sq. m. (339 sq. km.). Chief town Bückeburg, sit. 6 m. ESE of Minden. Chief occupation agric. with coalmining in the Bückeburg region. Formerly a principality.

Schefferville, Quebec, Canada. Town in centre of Labrador Peninsula in NE Quebec. Centre of an iron ore region, founded recently to develop iron industry and transport ore to Sept-Isles by rail.

Scheldt River, France/Belgium/Netherlands. Rises in Aisne dept., NE France. Flows 270 m. NNE past Valenciennes into Belgium, and then past Ghent and Antwerp into the Netherlands. Its estuary once had two branches, E and W, dividing Beveland and Walcheren islands from the mainland, to which they are now joined, and the E and W Scheldt are linked by canal. A 3 m. bridge crosses the E Scheldt linking N. Beveland and Schouwen. Main trib. Lys R.

Schenectady, New York, U.S.A. City sit. 15 m. NW of Albany on the Mohawk R. Manu. electrical equipment and locomotives. Pop. (1970C) 77,859.

Scheveningen, Zuid-Holland, Netherlands. Town forming a suburb of The Hague, 2 m. NW of the city centre. Industries fishing and tourism.

Schiedam, Zuid-Holland, Netherlands. Town sit. 3 m. W of Rotterdam on the Rhine R. Industries shipyards, chemical works; manu. gin, glass, bottles, crates, corks. R. port. Pop. (1974E) 79,831.

Schleswig, Schleswig-Holstein, West Germany. Town sit. 27 m. NW of Kiel at the W end of the Schlei inlet on the Baltic Sea. Industries tanning, flour milling and fishing; manu. chemicals and leather goods. Pop. (1971E) 32,100.

Schleswig-Holstein, West Germany. Province in the N bounded N by Denmark and sit. mainly on the Jutland peninsula. Area, 6,045 sq. m. (15,657 sq. km.). Cap. Kiel. Low-lying, drained by the Rs. Elbe and Eide and crossed by the Kiel canal, linking the Elbe estuary with the Baltic Sea. Mainly agric. esp. rye, wheat, potatoes, cattle, pigs. Chief towns and sea ports Kiel, Lübeck and Flensburg, where industry is concentrated. Industries shipbuilding, manu. machinery, food products, electrical equipment. Pop. (1972E) 2,563,775.

Schönebeck, Magdeburg, East Germany. Town sit. 9 m. SSE of Magdeburg on the Elbe R. Industries salt processing, manu. chemicals, explosives, machinery. Pop. (1973E) 45,729.

Schuylkill River, Pennsylvania, U.S.A. Rises in SE Pennsylvania and flows 130 m. SE through anthracite mining area, past Reading to join the Delaware R. at Philadelphia. Navigable from the confluence for 100 m. by barges.

Schweinfurt, Bavaria, West Germany. Town in NW Bavaria. Manu. paints and dyes, ball bearings, machinery. Pop. (1971E) 57,800.

Schwerin, Schwerin, East Germany. Cap. of district of same name in the NW, sit. on the SW shore of L. Schwerin. Industries pharmaceuticals, manu. furniture, soap. Pop. (1973E) 101,975.

Schwyz, Switzerland. (i) Canton in central Switz. bordering Ls. Zürich, Luzern and Zug. Area, 351 sq. m. (909 sq. km.). Mountainous with extensive cattle-pasture and forest. Pop. (1970C) 92,072. (ii) Cap. of (i) sit. 15 m. E of Lüzern at the foot of Gross Mythen, 6,240 ft. a.s.l. Industry tourism.

Sciacca, Sicilia, Italy. Town 45 m. SSW of Palermo. Tourist centre and port on the SW coast, with sulphur springs.

Scilly Isles, England. Group of about 140 islands and islets WSW of Land's End. Area, 6 sq. m. (15½ sq. km.). Town, Hugh Town. Five inhabited islands: St. Mary's, Tresco, St. Martin's, St. Agnes, Bryher. Industry horticulture and tourism. Pop. (1974E) 2,000.

Scone, Perthshire, Scotland. Tayside region. Parish in SE Perthshire 3 m. NE of Perth, consisting of the villages of Old Scone and New Scone. Old Scone was the anc. cap. where Scottish kings were crowned on the Coronation Stone.

Scoresby Sound, Greenland. Deep inlet on the E coast *c.* 250 m. NNW of Iceland. Length *c.* 200 m. Many fjords receiving glaciers from the interior ice-cap.

Scotland, United Kingdom. The N part of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and N Ireland, bounded W and N by the Atlantic Ocean, E by the North Sea, S by England (across the Cheviot Hills from Solway (W) to Berwick (E)). Area, 30,410 sq. m. (78,762 sq. km.). Chief cities Edinburgh (cap.), Glasgow, Aberdeen, Dundee. The Regions and Districts of Scotland from 1975 are Borders (Tweedale, Ettrick and Lauderdale, Berwickshire, Roxburgh); Central (Stirling, Clackmannan, Falkirk); Dumfries and Galloway (Merrick, Stewartry, Nithsdale, Annandale and Eskdale); Fife (North-East Fife, Kirkcaldy, Dunfermline); Grampian (Moray, Banff and Buchan, Gordon, Aberdeen City, Kincardine and Deeside); Highland (Caithness, Sutherland, Ross and Cromarty, Nairn, Inverness, Skye and Lochalsh, Lochaber, Badenoch and Strathspey); Lothian (West Lothian, Edinburgh City, Midlothian, East Lothian); Strathclyde (Argyll, Dumbarton, Clydebank, Bearsden and Milngavie, Bishopbriggs and Kirkintilloch, Cum-

bernauld, Monklands, Glasgow City, Renfrew, Inver-Clyde, Cunninghame, Kilmarnock and Loudon, Eastwood, East Kilbride, Hamilton, Motherwell, Lanark, Cumnock and Doon Valley, Kyle and Carrick); Tayside (Angus, Perth and Kinross, Dundee City). Highland N and W, with a deeply indented coastline and numerous lochs and off-shore islands; main island groups are the Inner and Outer Hebrides, W; the Orkneys and the Shetlands, N. The highland area rises to the Cairngorm mountains and Ben Nevis (W), 4,406 ft. a.s.l. Mountain ranges rise from high moorland, used for rough grazing, and watered by many short, fast flowing Rs. which provide hydro-electric power. The area is bisected by a chain of Ls. along the Great Glen fault which extends SW to NE across the country from Loch Linnhe to the Moray Firth. Central Scot. is agric. and industrial lowland sit. mainly in the Forth and Clyde R. basins, with extensive coalfields. The area supports *c.* 80% of the pop. S of it is a hilly region with stock farming predominant and agric. in the R. valleys, esp. the Tweed R. The agric. areas cover *c.* 24% of the land, with *c.* 60% as rough grazing. The chief crops are oats, barley, potatoes, vegetables, with fruit growing (E). Sheep and cattle breeding are important, esp. Ayrshire, Shorthorn and Aberdeen Angus cattle. Forestry and lumbering are important in the highlands. The most important minerals are coal and petroleum. Industries are concentrated in the lowland cities and on the coast, and inc. mining, engineering, shipbuilding, esp. on the Clyde, fishing, esp. herring, textiles, chemicals, brewing and distilling. Aluminium is made in the highlands at water-powered plants. Trad. industries inc. spinning and weaving wool, metal working, quarrying and distilling. Pop. (1974E) 5,226,000.

Scranton, Pennsylvania, U.S.A. City sit. 105 m. NNW of Philadelphia on the Lackawanna R. Centre of anthracite mining region. Manu. textiles, clothing, metal goods, plastics. Pop. (1970C) 103,564.

Scunthorpe, Humberside, England. Town sit. S of R. Humber. Centre of iron-mining district. Industries iron and steel, engineering, manu. clothing. Pop. (1973E) 69,500.

Seaford, East Sussex, England. Town sit. 8 m. W of Eastbourne on the English Channel. Industry tourism. Pop. (1973E) 18,020.

Seaforth, Loch, Outer Hebrides, Scotland. Inlet into the SE coast of Lewis with Harris. Length 15 m. Forms part of the Lewis/Harris boundary.

Seaham, County Durham, England. Town sit. 6 m. S of Sunderland. Centre of a coalmining area. Pop. (1973E) 22,470.

Sea Islands, U.S.A. Chain of islands in the Atlantic Ocean off the S. Carolina/Georgia/Florida coasts, extending *c.* 160 m. NE to SW between the mouths of Rs. Santee and Saint John. Low-lying and sandy. Main occupation mixed farming. Formerly known for long-stapled 'Sea-Island' cotton.

Seathwaite, Cumbria, England. Village sit. 9 m. SSW of Keswick. Said to have the highest rainfall in Eng. Average annual rainfall 130 ins.

Seaton Valley, Northumberland, England. Group of villages 7 m. NNE of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, inc. Cramlington and Seaton Delaval. Industry coalmining.

Seattle, Washington, U.S.A. State cap. sit. on an isthmus between Puget Sound and L. Washington. Commercial, financial and industrial centre of the Pacific NW. Industries shipbuilding, food canning; manu. aircraft. Sea port trading with Alaska and the Far East, exporting timber, fish, fruit. Pop. (1970C) 530,831.

Sebha, Fezzan, Libya. Town 175 m. SW of Hun in an oasis. Provincial cap. and communications centre. Airport. Industries inc. small-engineering, flour milling, manu. ice.

Secunderabad, Andhra Pradesh, India. Suburb of Hyderabad, immediately N of the city centre. Commercial centre and railway junction.

Sedan, Ardennes, France. Town near border with Luxembourg, sit. on the Meuse R. Manu. woollen goods, machinery, mirrors, chemicals. Pop. (1968c) 24,499.

Sedbergh, Cumbria, England. Town sit. 8 m. E of Kendal. Market town for agric. area. Industry wool. Pop. (1973E) 2,219.

Sedgemoor, Somerset, England. Drained marsh 3 m. ESE of Bridgwater. Site of battle (1685) in which James II defeated the Duke of Monmouth.

Ségou, Mali. Town 125 m. ENE of Bamako on the Niger R. Trading centre for agric. produce. Industries inc. cotton ginning, rug making.

Segovia, Spain. (i) Province of central Spain, bounded SE by the Sierra de Guadarrama, rising to 8,100 ft. a.s.l. Area, 2,683 sq. m. (6,950 sq. km.). Mainly agric., esp. arable and sheep farming. Pop. (1970c) 162,770. (ii) Cap. of (i) sit. 42 m. NW of Madrid on a ridge above the Eresma R. at 3,276 ft. a.s.l. Industries flour milling, tanning, manu. pottery. Exceptional historic and architectural interest.

Seinäjoki, Vaasa, Finland. Town 45 m. SE of Vaasa. Railway junction serving a farming and lumbering area. Pop. (1972c) 21,226.

Seine-et-Marne, France. Dept. in the Paris Basin. Area, 2,290 sq. m. (5,931 sq. km.). Cap. Melun. Drained by the Rs. Seine and Marne and their tribs. Fertile agric. area. Chief products wheat and cheeses. Chief towns Melun and Fontainebleau. Pop. (1968c) 604,340.

Seine-Maritime, France. Dept. in E Normandy bounded N and NW by the English Channel, S by the Seine R. Area, 2,448 sq. m. (6,340 sq. km.). Cap. Rouen. Mainly agric., esp. for flax and dairy cattle. Industry concentrated in chief towns Rouen, Le Havre and Dieppe.

Seine River, France. Rises on the Plateau de Langres, in E central France, and flows 479 m. NW across Champagne, turning WSW below Troyes and again NW through Paris into Normandy, past Rouen and into the English Channel in an estuary between Le Havre and Honfleur. Navigable for ocean-going vessels to Rouen and for barges to Bar-sur-Seine. Linked by canal with the Rs. Escant (Scheldt), Meuse, Rhine, Rhône and Loire. Main tribs. Rs. Aube, Marne, Oise and Yonne.

Seine-St. Denis, France. Dept. NE of Paris. Area, 91 sq. m. (236 sq. km.). Cap. Bobigny. Pop. (1968c) 1,251,792.

Sekondi, Western Region, Ghana. Cap. of Region and port, sit. on the Gold Coast. Since 1946 a single municipality with Takoradi. Pop. (1970c) 161,071.

Selangor, Peninsular Malaysia, Malaysia. State bordering on the Strait of Malacca. Area, 3,167 sq. m. 8,202 sq. km.). Cap. Kuala Lumpur. Chief products rubber and tin. Chief towns Kuala Lumpur and Port Swettenham. Pop. (1970c), 1,630,366.

Selborne, Hampshire, England. Village sit. 16 m. ENE of Winchester. Tourist centre famous for the work of 18th cent. naturalist Gilbert White.

Selby, North Yorkshire, England. Town sit. on the R. Ouse. Market town for a farming area. Industries flour milling, beet-sugar refining, manu. oilcake. Pop. (1973E) 11,590.

Selenga River, Mongolia/U.S.S.R. Rises in the Khangai Mountains of NW Mongolia, and flows 750 m. ENE to the Russian border near Altan Bulak, then N through Buryat Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic, past Ulan Ude into L. Baikal. Navigable along the Russian section in summer.

Selenicë, Albania. Town 9 m. NE of Valona on the lower Vijose R. Mining centre for bitumen, ozocerite.

Selkirk, Selkirkshire, Scotland. Borders region. County town sit. 35 m. SE of Edinburgh on Ettrick Water. Market town for agric. area. Manu. tweeds, woollen goods. Pop. (1973E) 5,634.

Selkirk Mountains, British Columbia, Canada. Range in SE Brit. Columbia, parallel to, and W of, the Rocky Mountains. Extends 200 m. NNW to the Columbia R., rising to Mount Sir Sandford, 11,590 ft. a.s.l.

Selkirkshire, Scotland. County in the Southern Uplands. Borders region. Area, 267 sq. m. (691 sq. km.). County town, Selkirk. Hilly, rising to Broad Law, 2,754 ft. a.s.l. in the NW. Drained by R. Tweed, Ettrick Water and Yarrow Water. Main occupation sheep farming. Industries concentrated in Selkirk. Pop. (1973E) 20,715.

Selma, Alabama, U.S.A. City sit. 40 m. W of Montgomery on the Alabama R. Market centre of an agric. area. Industries food processing, sawmilling. Pop. (1973E) 27,379.

Selsey, West Sussex, England. Town 17 m. SW of Littlehampton on the English Channel. Industry tourism. Pop. (1973E) 4,007.

Semarang, Java, Indonesia. City and port sit. on the Java Sea. Cap. of central Java province. Industries shipbuilding, railway engineering; manu. textiles, electrical equipment. Exporting sugar, copra, kapok, tobacco. Pop. (1971C) 633,000.

Semipalatinsk, Kazakhstan, U.S.S.R. Town sit. on the Irtysh R. Cap. of Semipalatinsk region. Industries meat packing, flour milling, tanning. Pop. (1973E) 265,000.

Semmering Pass, Austria. Alpine pass sit. between Lower Austria and Styria and 23 m. SW of Weiner Neustadt at 3,215 ft. a.s.l.

Semnan, Iran. Town sit. 105 m. E of Tehran at 3,700 ft. a.s.l. at the foot of the Elburz Mountains. Commercial centre of tobacco growing area. Industry rug making.

Sendai, Honshū, Japan. City sit. in NE Honshū. Cap. of Miyagi prefecture. Industry food processing; manu. metal goods, textiles and pottery. Pop. (1970C) 545,000.

Senegal. Independent Rep. of the French Community bounded N by Mauritania across the Senegal R., E by Mali, S by Guinea and Portuguese Guinea, and W by the Atlantic. Surrounds Gambia on three sides. Area, 76,104 sq. m. (197,109 sq. km.). Cap. Dakar. Mainly savannah; chief crops maize, millet, groundnuts. Industries processing foodstuffs and groundnut oil. Pop. (1973E) 7·3 m.

Senegal River, West Africa. Rises in the Fouta Djallon highlands in N Guinea (as the Bafing R.), flows 1,050 m. NW into Mali, is joined by the Falémé R., and forms the Mauritania–Senegal frontier, flowing W to enter the Atlantic below St. Louis, Senegal. Navigable July–Oct. up to Kayes in Mali.

Senigallia, Marche, Italy. Town sit. 17 m. WNW of Ancona on the Adriatic coast. Industry manu. pasta. Port and resort.

Senlis, Oise, France. Town sit. 27 m. NNE of Paris. Market town and tourist resort. Manu. furniture, rubber products. Pop. (1968C) 11,169.

Sennar, Sudan. Town sit. on the W bank of the Blue Nile R. Market centre for agric. area. Railway junction. The Sennar dam is important for irrigation.

Sens, Yonne, France. Town sit. in N central France on the Yonne R. Market town for agric. area, trading in wine, grain, timber. Industries tanning, flour milling, manu. footwear, brushes. Pop. (1968C) 24,563.

Senta, Vojvodina, Yugoslavia. Town sit. 47 m. NE of Sombar on the Tisza R. Railway junction. Industry flour milling. Pop. (1971c) 24,714.

Seoni, Madhya Pradesh, India. Town 39 m. E of Chhindwara. Industries inc. manu. essential oils, shellac; sawmilling, distilling.

Seoul, South Korea. Cap. of S. Korea sit. in the Han R. valley. Industries tanning, flour milling, railway engineering; manu. textiles. Pop. (1970c) 5,509,993.

Sept-Îles, Quebec, Canada. Town sit. on the N shore of the St. Lawrence estuary. Industry shipping, esp. iron ore from Schefferville.

Sequoia National Park, California, U.S.A. Park on the W slopes of the Sierra Nevada extending N to S from Upper Kings R. to Upper Tule R. Area, 602 sq. m. (1,559 sq. km.). Estab. to preserve groves of sequoia trees.

Seraing, Liège, Belgium. Town sit. 3 m. SW of Liège on the Meuse R. Industries coalmining, steel; manu. locomotives, machinery, glass. Pop. (1972E) 40,693.

Serampore, West Bengal, India. Town sit. 12 m. NNW of Calcutta on the Hooghly R. Industries jute and cotton milling.

Serbia, Yugoslavia. Constituent rep. of Yugoslavia, bounded N by Hungary, E by Romania and Bulgaria, and SW by Albania. Inc. the autonomous province of Vojvodina and the autonomous region of Kosovo-Metohija. Area, 34,107 sq. m. (88,337 sq. km.). Cap. Belgrade. Chief towns Belgrade, Niš, Kragujevac, Leskovac. Mountainous and mainly agric. Chief products wheat, maize, wine. Chief minerals copper and antimony. Pop (1971c) 5,254,720.

Seremban, Peninsular Malaysia, Malaysia. Town sit. 45 m. SE of Kuala Lumpur. Cap. of Negri Sembilan state. Centre of a tin and rubber producing area. Pop. (1970c) 79,915.

Sergipe, Brazil. State in NE Braz. on the Atlantic coast. Area, 8,490 sq. m. (21,990 sq. km.). Cap. Aracajú. Low coastlands rising to a plateau. Mainly agric., esp. cattle-rearing inland. Chief products sugar-cane, coconuts, beef, rice. Industry processing food-stuffs. Pop. (1970c) 911,251.

Seria, Brunei. Town sit. 55 m. SW of Brunei city on the N coast. Centre of an important oilfield. Industries oil processing and shipping.

Seringapatam, Karnataka, India. Town sit. 64 m. SW of Bangalore on an island in the Cauvery R. Market town in an agric. area. Historic importance.

Serov, Russian Soviet Federal Socialist Republic, U.S.S.R. Town sit. 190 m. N of Sverdlovsk in the Sverdlovsk Region. Manu. metal goods, esp. special steels. Important metallurgical centre. Pop. (1974E) 100,000.

Serowe, Botswana. Town sit. in E central Botswana. Cap. of the Bamangwato Tribe. Market town for an agric. area. Pop. (1971c) 43,186.

Serpukhov, Russian Soviet Federal Socialist Republic, U.S.S.R. Town sit. 60 m. S of Moscow at the confluence of the Rs. Oka and Nara. Commercial centre of agric. area trading in grain and timber. Industries textiles, sawmilling, metalworking. Pop. (1974E) 130,000.

Serres, Greece. (i) *Nome* in Macedonia, bounded N by Bulgaria. Area, 1,566 sq. m. (4,056 sq. km.). Mainly a plain drained by the Struma R. Chief products cotton, tobacco, cereals. Industry textiles; manu. tobacco products. Pop. (1971c) 202,898. (ii) Cap. of (i) sit. 43 m. NE of Thessaloníki. Commercial centre of fertile agric. plain. Manu. cotton goods, tobacco products. Pop. (1971c) 39,897.

Sète, Hérault, France. Town and port sit. on the Gulf of Lions in the Mediterranean. Industries fishing, oil refining, distilling, chemicals; manu. cement, wine casks. Exporting wine, petroleum products. Terminus of the Canal du Midi. Pop. (1968C) 41,044.

Sétif, Algeria. Town sit. 70 m. wsw of Constantine at 3,500 ft. a.s.l. Market town in agric. area, esp. for grain and livestock. Industry flour milling.

Settat, Casablanca, Morocco. Town 40 m. s of Casablanca. Commercial centre trading in wheat, skins, leather, wool, fruit and vegetables. Industries inc. flour milling, manu. soap, fruit preserves.

Settle, North Yorkshire, England. Town sit. 30 m. wsw of Ripon on the Ribble R. Market town and tourist centre in a limestone-hill district. Industries cotton milling, tanning. Pop. (1973E) 2,307.

Setúbal, Setúbal, Portugal. Town and port sit. 18 m. SE of Lisbon on the N shore of the Bay of Setúbal. Industries fishing, sardine canning, boatbuilding; manu. fertilizers, cement. Exporting oranges, grapes, wine, salt.

Sevastopol, Ukraine, U.S.S.R. Town on the SW point of the Crimea peninsula. Industries shipbuilding, fish processing, tanning, flour milling, tourism. Naval base and sea port. Pop. (1974E) 259,000.

Sevenoaks, Kent, England. Town 22 m. SE of London. Residential and market town. Pop. (1973E) 18,160.

Severn River, Wales/England. Rises on Plynlimmon in central Wales, flows 210 m. at first NE and then on a semi-circular course across the English border into Salop, past Shrewsbury, Worcester and Gloucester to enter the Bristol Channel. Main tribs. Rs. Vyrnwy, Stour, Teme and Warwickshire Avon. The R. Wye and Bristol Avon join it at its estuary mouth. Subject to a high bore which may travel as far as Tewkesbury. Navigable for small vessels up to Gloucester with the aid of the Gloucester and Berkeley canal from Sharpness. Bridged between Aust and Beachley.

Sevilla, Spain. (i) Province in the sw, separated from the Atlantic by Huelva and Cádiz provinces. Area, 5,408 sq. m. (14,007 sq. km.). Drained by the Guadalquivir R. Mainly agric. Chief products olive oil, grapes, cereals. Industry textiles, manu. pottery, pharmaceuticals. Pop. (1970C) 1,327,190. (ii) Cap. of (i) 54 m. from the mouth of the Guadalquivir R. Industry textiles, manu. pottery, soap, pharmaceuticals. R. port exporting wine, olives, olive oil, citrus fruits, cork. Special historic and architectural interest. Pop. (1970C) 548,072.

Sèvres, Hauts-de-Seine, France. Suburb of Paris 6 m. wsw of the city centre, on the Seine R. Manu. porcelain. Pop. (1968C) 20,288.

Seward, Alaska, U.S.A. Town and port sit. on the Gulf of Alaska. Communications and supply centre for the interior and for visiting hunters and fishermen.

Seychelles, Indian Ocean. Group of 85 islands and islets 600 m. NE of the Malagasy Rep. forming a Brit. Crown Colony. Area, 100 sq. m. (259 sq. km.). Cap. Victoria, on Mahé, the largest island (area, 56 sq. m.) (145 sq. km.). The other islands are Praslin, La Digue and Silhouette. Main occupations farming and fishing. Chief products copra and cinnamon. Pop. (1971C) 52,650.

Sfax, Tunisia. City and port sit. on the N shore of the Gulf of Gabès. Industries fishing, esp. for sponge and octopus. Manu. olive oil, soap. Exporting olive oil, phosphates, sponges. Pop. (1970E) 100,000.

Shaba, Zaïre. Region of s Zaïre. Important mining region, esp. for copper, manganese, zinc, cobalt and industrial diamonds. Pop. (1970C) 2·7m.

Shabani, Gwelo, Rhodesia. Town and rail terminus 95 m. E of Bulawayo. Asbestos mining centre consisting of 2 townships. Shabani Mine and Birthday Mine; New Shabani. Pop. (1971E) 17,000.

Shadwell, Greater London, England. District in the boro. of Tower Hamlets, on the N bank of the R. Thames.

Shaftesbury, Dorset, England. Town sit. 18 m. WSW of Salisbury. Market town in an agric. area. There are light industries. Pop. (1973E) 4,180.

Shahjahanpur, Uttar Pradesh, India. Town 125 m. NE of Agra. Market trading in grain, sugar-cane. Industry sugar milling. Pop. (1971C) 144,058.

Shaikh Othman, Southern Yemen. Village 7 m. NNW of Crater. Trading centre and caravan-route terminus. Industries inc. dyeing, weaving, distilling, pottery.

Shaker Heights, Ohio, U.S.A. City immediately SE of Cleveland and forming a residential suburb. Pop. (1973E) 36,306.

Shakhty, Russian Soviet Federal Socialist Republic, U.S.S.R. Town sit. 40 m. NE of Rostov in the Donets Basin, Rostov Region. Important coalmining centre. Manu. clothing, furniture, machinery. Pop. (1974E) 217,000.

Shanghai, China. City sit. on the Hwang-Po R., 14 m. from its confluence with the Yangtse R. estuary. Industrial centre for the populous Yangtse valley hinterland. Industries textiles, shipbuilding, rice milling, tanning, engineering; manu. chemicals, paper, matches. The most important sea port and largest city in China. Pop. 7 m.

Shanklin *see* **Sandown-Shanklin**

Shannon River, Irish Republic. Rises on Cuilcagh Mountain in County Cavan, and flows 240 m. S through Loughs Allen, Boderg, Forbes, Ree and Derg to Limerick, then W into an estuary 60 m. long, to enter the Atlantic between Loop Head, to the N, and Kerry Head, to the S. Serves a hydroelectric power station 3 m. N of Limerick. Chief tribs. R. Suck, Brosna, Little Brosna and Deel. Navigable.

Shansi, China. Inland province of N China, bounded N by Inner Mongolia, across the Great Wall. Area, 60,394 sq. m. (156,420 sq. km.). Cap. Taiyuan. Mountainous. Drained by R. Hwang-ho and Fen-ho. Chief occupation farming, esp. wheat, millet. Coal deposits are extensive, with important mines at Tatung in the N. Chief towns Taiyuan, Tatung, Yangchuan. Pop. (1970E) 20 m.

Shan State, Burma. State of E Burma bounded E by China, SE by Laos and Thailand. Area, 58,000 sq. m. (150,220 sq. km.). Mainly plateau, at an average height of 2,000–4,000 ft. a.s.l., cut N to S by the Gorge of the Salween R. Pop. (1973E) 1m.

Shantung, China. Province of E China on the Yellow Sea coast. Area, 59,174 sq. m. (153,260 sq. km.). Cap. Tsinan. Mountainous in the centre and on the Shantung peninsula, with serious soil erosion following deforestation. Fertile plain in the N, watered by the lower Hwang-ho R. Chief crops millet, wheat, kaoliang and groundnuts. Large deposits of iron ore and coal. Chief towns Tsinan, Tsingtao. Pop. (1970E) 57 m.

Shap, Cumbria, England. Village 18 m. SE of Keswick at 1,000 ft. a.s.l. Industries include quarrying granite.

Shari River, Central African Republic/Chad. Rises in N Central Afr. Rep. and flows 1,400 m. NW into Chad, past Fort Archambault and Bousso to cross into W Cameroon below N'djamena, and enters L. Chad by a delta.

Sharja, United Arab Emirates. Town and port sit. 8 m. NE of Dubai on the Persian Gulf. Chief town of the

Sheikhdom of Sharja and Kalba. Industries include fishing.

Sharon, Israel. Plain in W Israel bounded W by the Mediterranean and E by the Samaria hills, extending N to S between Haifa and Tel Aviv. Fertile agric. area. Chief occupations mixed farming, poultry farming, fruit and vine cultivation.

Sharqiya, Egypt. Province of Lower Egypt bounded E by the Suez Canal. Area, 1,908 sq. m. (4,942 sq. km.). Chief towns Zagazig (cap.), Bilbeis. Agric. areas produce cotton, cereals, dates. The main industry is cotton ginning.

Shasi, China. Town sit. 120 m. WSW of Wuhan on the Yangtse R. Industries textiles, flour milling. R. port shipping cotton and grain.

Shatt-al-Arab, Iraq. R. formed by the union of the Tigris R. and the Euphrates R. below Al Qurnah; it flows 120 m. SE past Basra and Abu al Khasib to form the boundary between Iraq and Iran, and enters the N end of the Persian Gulf.

Shawiningan, Quebec, Canada. Town sit. 18 m. NW of Trois Rivières on the St. Maurice R. Industries—powered by hydroelectric plant—textiles, chemicals, aluminium; manu. wood pulp and paper.

Sheboygan, Wisconsin, U.S.A. City sit. 50 m. N of Milwaukee at the mouth of the Sheboygan R. on L. Michigan. Centre of a dairy farming region, trading in cheese. Manu. footwear, furniture, knitwear. Pop. (1970c) 48,484.

Sheerness, Kent, England. Town and port sit. on the NW coast of the Isle of Sheppey. Industries tourism and fishing. Pop. (1973E) 13,600.

Sheffield, South Yorkshire, England. Metropolitan district of South Yorkshire sit. on the R. Don. Industries iron and steel, esp. special steels for cutlery, armour plate, rails, etc. Manu. cutlery, machinery, tools, silverware, glassware, optical instruments, food products. Pop. (1973E) 511,860.

Sheksna River, U.S.S.R. Rises in L. Beloye in W Russian Soviet Federal Socialist Republic, and flows 100 m. S to the Rybinsk Reservoir, forming part of the Mariinsk canal system.

Shellharbour, New South Wales, Australia. Town sit. 15 m. S of Wollongong. Centre of a coalmining district.

Shenandoah National Park, Virginia, U.S.A. Park in N Virginia, in the Blue Ridge Mountains. Area, 302 sq. m. (782 sq. km.). Heavily forested, rising to Hawksbill Mountain, 4,049 ft. a.s.l.

Shenandoah River, Virginia/West Virginia, U.S.A. Formed by the union of the N. Fork R. and S. Fork R. and flows 55 m. NE through Virginia, enters W. Virginia briefly SSE of Charles Town and joins the Potomac R. near Harper's Ferry.

Shendi, Northern Province, Sudan. Town 100 m. NNE of Ed Damer on the Nile R. Industries inc. manu. cotton goods, dyeing, metal working.

Shëngjin, Albania. Village and port 18 m. SSE of Scutari on the Adriatic.

Shensi, China. Province in E central China bounded N by Inner Mongolia, and E by the Hwang-ho R. Area, 75,580 sq. m. (195,752 sq. km.). Cap. Sian. Chief towns Sian, Sienyang, Tungchuan Tali, Paoki, Hanchung, Ankang. Mountainous, risng to the Tsin Ling Shan range in the S. Chief products wheat, millet, cotton, fruits. Large coal deposits. Pop. (1970E) 21 m.

Shenyang, Liaoning, China. Cap. of province sit. on the Hun-ho R. in Manchuria. Commercial and communications centre for the NE, trading in grain, soy beans. Industries textiles, engineering, chemicals; manu. paper, matches. Pop. (1965E) 4 m.

Shepparton, Victoria, Australia. Town sit. 100 m. NNE of Melbourne on the Goulburn R. Centre of an irrigated agric. area trading in wheat, wool, dairy produce and wine. Industries fruit canning, meat packing.

Sheppey, Isle of, England. Island in the Thames Estuary off the N coast of Kent and separated from it by the Swale channel. Area, 10 m. long and up to 4 m. wide. Low-lying and fertile; chief products sheep, cereals and vegetables. Chief towns Sheerness and Queenborough.

Shepshed, Leicestershire, England. Town 10 m. NNE of Leicester. Manu. hosiery. Pop. (1973E) 8,760.

Shepton Mallet, Somerset, England. Town sit. 16 m. SSW of Bath serving an agric. area. Industries inc. perry and cider-making, manu. footwear and agric. machinery. Pop. (1973E) 5,910.

Sherborne, Dorset, England. Town sit. 5 m. E of Yeovil on the Yeo R. Market town for an agric. area. Industries glove-making, engineering. Pop. (1973E) 9,230.

Sherbrooke, Quebec, Canada. Town sit. on the St. Francis R. midway between St. Lawrence R. and border with U.S.A. Commercial centre for a dairy-farming region. Industry textiles, manu. mining machinery, clothing, hosiery, leather goods. Pop. (1971C) 80,711.

Sheringham, Norfolk, England. Town sit. 4 m. WNW of Cromer on the North Sea coast. Industries fishing, esp. lobsters, and tourism. Pop. (1973E) 4,940.

's Hertogenbosch, Noord-Brabant, Netherlands. Town sit. 30 m. SSE of Utrecht at the confluence of the R. Dommel and Aa. Cap. of province. Industries, manu. bicycles and tobacco products. Pop. (1974E) 84,579.

Sherwood Forest, Nottinghamshire, England. Anc. hunting ground between Nottingham and Worksop, area *c.* 1,000 acres originally, now only small tracts remain.

Shetland Islands, Scotland. Arch. of over 100 islands and islets NE of the Orkney Islands. Area, 551 sq. m. (1,427 sq. km.). The largest islands are Mainland, Yell and Unst, forming the county of Zetland. County town Lerwick. Bleak and infertile. Chief occupations stock rearing, fishing and fish curing, and knitting. Important oil deposits off-shore. Pop. (1974E) 18,445.

Shiberghan, Mazar-i-Sharif, Afghánistán. Town 80 m. W of Mazar-i-Sharif on the Andkhui road, and the Sar-i-Pul R. Centre of an irrigated oasis.

Shibin el Kôm, Menûfiya, Egypt. Town sit. 35 m. NW of Cairo on the Nile delta. Cap. of governorate. Centre of an agric. area trading in cereals and cotton. Industries textiles, manu. tobacco products.

Shifnal, Salop, England. Town sit. 16 m. ESE of Shrewsbury. Market town in an agric. area. Pop. (1973E) 3,896.

Shigatse, China. Town in Tibet, China, N of the border with Sikkim. Commercial centre.

Shihkiachwang, China. Town sit. 165 m. SW of Peking. Commercial and communications centre. Industries railway engineering, textiles; manu. machinery.

Shikarpur, Sind, Pakistan. Town 174 m. SW of Quetta. Trading centre for grain and precious stones. Industries engineering, flour and rice milling; manu. cotton goods and carpets.

Shikoku, Japan. Smallest of the four main islands, lying S of Honshū and E of Kyūshū. Area, 7,248 sq. m. (18,772 sq. km.). Chief towns Matsuyama, Takamatsu. Interior mountainous and forested. Chief lowland crops rice, tobacco, soya beans.

Shildon, County Durham, England. Town sit. 2 m. SSE of Bishop Auckland. Industries coalmining, railway engineering. Pop. (1973E) 15,360.

Shillelagh, Wicklow, Irish Republic. Village sit. 42 m. SSW of Dublin on the Shillelagh R., in an anc. oak forest. Origin of the trad. cudgel which was made first of oak, later of blackthorn.

Shillong, Meghalaya, India. State cap. sit. 310 m. NE of Calcutta at 4,978 ft. a.s.l. in the Khasi Hills. Commercial centre trading in rice, cotton and fruit. Industry tourism. Pop. 110,000.

Shimizu, Honshū, Japan. Town 7 m. NE of Shizuoka on NW Suruga Bay in a rice growing area. Port handling tea, oranges.

Shimoga, Karnataka, India. Town on Tunga R. Industries cotton ginning, rice milling. Pop. 70,000.

Shimonoseki, Honshū, Japan. Town sit. 155 m. NW of Bangalore on the in the extreme SW of Honshū, connected with Kitakyushu by tunnels under the Shimonoseki Strait. Industries shipbuilding, engineering, metal working, fishing and fish processing; manu. textiles and chemicals. Pop. (1970C) 258,000.

Shipka Pass, Bulgaria. Pass through the Balkan Mountains between Kazanluk and Gabrovo, at 4,166 ft. a.s.l., and *c.* 95 m. W of Sofia.

Shipley, West Yorkshire, England. Town sit. 3 m. NNW of Bradford on the R. Aire. Industry engineering; manu. woollen and worsted goods. Pop. (1973E) 28,640.

Shiraé, Iran. Town in SW Iran sit. at 5,000 ft. a.s.l. Commercial centre of an agric. area, trading in cereals, sugar-beet and grapes. Industries textiles, cement; manu. carpets.

Shiré Highlands, Malawi. Uplands in S Malawi extending E from the Shiré R. and rising to 5,800 ft. a.s.l. Important for tobacco and tea cultivation.

Shire River, Malawi/Moçambique. Flows from L. Malawi 370 m. S with rapids and cataracts, inc. Murchison Falls, on its middle course. It enters Moçambique near Port Herald and joins the Zambesi R. near Vila Fontes.

Shizuoka, Honshū, Japan. Town sit. 90 m. SW of Tōkyō. Cap. of prefecture of same name. Commercial centre of a tea-growing area. Industries tea processing and packing; manu. chemicals, machinery. Pop. (1970C) 416,000.

Shkodër (Scutari), Albania. Town in NW Albania sit. at the SE end of L. Shkodër on the Bojana R. Trading centre for wool, grain and tobacco. Industries textiles and cement.

Shkodër, Lake, Albania/Yugoslavia. L. on the Yugoslavia/Albania border. Area, 135 sq. m. (350 sq. km.). Fed by the Morača R. and formerly an inlet of the Adriatic, now separated from the sea by an alluvial isthmus. Drained by the Bojana R.

Shoa, Ethiopia. Province of central Ethiopia bounded NW by the Blue Nile R. and SW by the Omu R. Area, *c.* 30,400 sq. m. (*c.* 78,736 sq. km.). Chief towns Addis Ababa (cap.), Addis Alam, Ankober, Awash, Debra Birchan, Fiche. Mountainous, drained by the Awash R. Agric. and stock rearing area. Chief products coffee, hides, beeswax. Pop. (1967E) 3,747,000.

Shoeburyness, Essex, England. Suburb of Southend-on-Sea on the N shore of the Thames Estuary. Residential. Pop. (1973E) 8,735.

Sholapur, Maharashtra, India. Town sit. 225 m. SE of Bombay. Railway centre. Industry cotton; manu. carpets, glass, leather goods. Pop. (1971C) 398,122.

Shoreditch, Greater London, England. District in the NE of the City. Industries printing and furniture making.

Shoreham-by-Sea, West Sussex, England. Town sit. 6 m. W of Brighton near the mouth of the Adur R. Residential town. Pop. (1973E) 19,620.

Shreveport, Louisiana, U.S.A. City sit. in NW of state on the Red R. Centre of an oil and natural gas region. Industries oil refining, railway engineering; manu. cotton goods and timber products. Pop. (1970C) 182,064.

Shrewsbury, Salop, England. Town sit. on the Severn R. Market town for an agric. area. Industries engineering, tanning, brewing. Pop. (1973E) 56,120.

Shumen, Bulgaria. Town sit. 50 m. from Varna in NE Bulgaria. Provincial cap. Centre of grain and wine trade. Industries inc. metal, leather and woodworking. Pop. (1972E) 79,134.

Shushenskaye, Russian Soviet Federal Socialist Republic, U.S.S.R. Village 28 m. SSE of Minusinsk on the Yenisei R. Lenin exiled here, 1897–1900.

Sialkot, Pakistan. Town sit. 65 m. NNE of Lahore. Trading centre for grain and sugar cane. Industry textiles; manu. sports goods, leather goods and carpets.

Sian, Shensi, China. Cap. of province in E central China, sit. in the Wei-ho valley. Communications and commercial centre. Industries flour milling and tanning; manu. iron and steel, textiles, chemicals and cement. Pop. (1970E) 1·5 m.

Siangtan, China. Town in SE China sit. on the Siang R. Trading centre for tea, oil, rice. Industry textiles; manu. cement and electrical equipment.

Šibenik, Croatia, Yugoslavia. Town sit. on the Adriatic coast. Industries textiles and chemicals. Sea port, exporting timber and bauxite.

Siberia, Russian Soviet Federal Socialist Republic, U.S.S.R. Region extending W and E from the Ural Mountains to the Pacific Ocean, and N and S from the Arctic Ocean to the Central Asian mountain ranges. Area, *c.* 5·2m. sq. m. (*c.* 13·5m. sq. km.). Plains in the W drained by the R. Ob and Yenisei, and bounded S by the Altai and Sanai mountain ranges. The central area is a plateau, bounded E by the Lena R. The E is mountainous. All R. except the Amur flow into the Arctic Ocean and are frozen for most of the year. The climate is continental. Verkhoyansk in E Siberia has a mean Jan. temp. of −59°F. Chief occupations of the N timber felling, fur-trapping and fishing. In the S and SW where agric. is concentrated, cereal growing, cattle and sheep farming occur. Coal, oil, gold and iron ore exist in large quantities. Important industries are concentrated in the Kuznetsk coal basin and adjoining industrial region centred on Sverdlovsk and Chelyabinsk in the Ural Mountains. Other chief towns Novosibirsk, Omsk and Vladivostock on the Trans-Siberian railway.

Sibi, Baluchistan, Pakistan. Town 65 m. SE of Quetta on the N Kachhi plain. District cap. and terminus of the road from Quetta through the Bolan Pass.

Sibiu, Sibiu, Romania. Cap. of district of same name sit. 135 m. NW of Bucharest. Industries textiles, tanning, brewing and distilling; manu. electrical equipment, machinery and paper. Pop. (1972E) 124,426.

Sibu, Sarawak, Malaysia. Town sit. 115 m. NE of Kuching on the Rajang R. Commercial centre trading in rubber, sago and rice. R. port accessible to large steamers. Pop. (1970C) 50,635.

Sicilia, Italy. Island forming an autonomous region of Italy in the Mediterranean, SW of Calabria on the mainland. The region inc. the small islands of Pantelleria, Ostica and the Lipari and Egadi islands. Area, 9,926 sq. m. (25,708 sq. km.). Cap. Palermo. Mountainous in the N with ranges extending W to E across the main island, rising to the volcano

of Mount Etna, 10,741 ft. a.s.l. Mainly agric. Chief products fruit, vines, olives, cereals and vegetables on the coastal plains. Sulphur and oil deposits. Industries centred on chief towns of Palermo, Catania and Messina. Pop. (1971c) 4,667,316.

Sicily *see* **Sicilia**

Sidcup, Greater London, England. District s of the city. Residential area.

Sidi-bel-Abbès, Algeria. Town sit. 30 m. s of Oran. Commercial centre trading in cereals, wine, olives and livestock. Industry flour milling; manu. cement and furniture. Former Headquarters of the French Foreign Legion. Pop. 105,000.

Sidlaw Hills, Scotland. Range extending SW to NE through E Perthshire and SW Angus and rising to 1,492 ft. a.s.l.

Sidmouth, Devon, England. Town sit. 13 m. ESE of Exeter at the mouth of the Sid R. in Lyme Bay. Market town. Industries tourism, fishing. Pop. (1973E) 11,890.

Sidra, Gulf of, Libya. Inlet of the Mediterranean extending 275 m. from Benghazi to Misurata. Important for tunny and sponge fisheries. Sirte is chief port.

Siebengebirge, North Rhine-Westphalia, West Germany. Range of volcanic hills extending along the E bank of the R. Rhine S of Bonn, rising to Drachenfels, 1,067 ft. a.s.l. and Ölberg, 1,522 ft. a.s.l.

Siedlce, Warsaw, Poland. Town sit. 55 m. E of Warsaw. Industry cement, manu. glass, soap and leather.

Siegburg, North Rhine-Westphalia, West Germany. Town sit. 6 m. ENE of Bonn on the Sieg R. Manu. chemicals, machinery and furniture. Pop. (1971E) 33,500.

Siegen, North Rhine-Westphalia, West Germany. Town sit. 45 m. ENE of Bonn on the Sieg R., in an iron-mining area. Industries iron and steel. Pop. (1971E) 57,400.

Siena, Toscana, Italy. Town in central Italy. Cap. of Siena province. Commercial centre of an agric. region. Industry tourism. Exceptional historic and architectural interest.

Sierra de Guadarrama, Spain. Range in central Spain extending *c.* 110 m. SW to NE along the border between Madrid and Segovia provinces, rising to 8,100 ft. a.s.l. Developed for timber and as a winter resort.

Sierra de Guadeloupe, Spain. Range in W Spain extending 30 m. SW to NE through Cáceres province between the Rs. Tagus and Guadiana. Rises to 4,734 ft. a.s.l.

Sierra Leone. Independent state in the Commonwealth bounded N and E by Guinea, SE by Liberia and SW by the Atlantic. Area, 27,925 sq. m. (72,326 sq. km.). Cap. Freetown. Flat coastlands rising to plateau inland with peaks over 6,000 ft. a.s.l. Hot and humid, rainfall (Freetown) 150 ins. annually, but with dust-laden Sahara winds in the dry season. Chief crops rice, palm kernels and timber. Important resources of diamonds and iron ore. Chief occupations fishing, farming and mining. Industries mining and sawmilling. Pop. (1970E) 2·72m.

Sierra Madre, Mexico. Mountain system extending 1,500 m. SE from the N frontier with U.S.A. in three main ranges enclosing the central Mexican plateau. The Sierra Madre Occidental runs parallel to the Gulf of California and Pacific coast; the Sierra Madre Oriental runs parallel to the Gulf of Mex.; the Sierra Madre del Sur in S Mex. follows the Pacific coast. The highest peak is Pico de Orizaba, 18,700 ft. a.s.l.

Sierra Morena, Spain. Mountain range in S Spain between the Rs. Guadiana and Guadalquivir. Forms a barrier between Andalusia and N Spain, at an average height of

2,500 ft. a.s.l. Has important minerals, esp. copper, lead, silver and mercury.

Sierra Nevada, Spain. Mountain range in S Spain extending *c.* 60 m. W to E and rising to Mulhacén, 11,421 ft. a.s.l. Many summits have permanent snow.

Sierra Nevada, California, U.S.A. Mountain range in E California extending 400 m. NW to SE and rising to Mount Whitney, 14,495 ft. a.s.l. Inc. three national parks. Yosemite, Sequoia and King's Canyon.

Sierra Pacaraima, Brazil/Venezuela Guyana. Mountain range forming the watershed between the R. Orinoco and Amazon basins, extending *c.* 385 m. along the frontiers between Braz. and Venezuela, and Brazil and Guyana. Rises to Mount Roraima, 9,219 ft. a.s.l.

Siirt, Turkey. (i) Province of SE Turkey bounded S by the Tigris R. Area, 4,383 sq. m. (11,352 sq. km.). Mountainous, infertile area. Pop. (1970C) 330,111. (ii) Town 95 m. E of Diyarbakir on the Buhtan R. Provincial cap. Founded by the Armenian king, Tigranes, Pop. (1970C) 29,544.

Sikhote Alin Range, Russian Soviet Federal Socialist Republic, U.S.S.R. Mountain range in the Primorye and Khabarovsk territories, extending 750 m. along the Pacific coast from Vladivostok to Nikolayevsk. Rises to 6,000 ft. a.s.l. Forested, with mineral resources esp. coal, iron, lead and zinc.

Si-kiang River, China. Rises in S Kweichow province as the Hungshui-ho and flows 1,200 m. E and S through Kwangsi-Chuang Autonomous Region and Kwangtung province to enter the S. China Sea by a delta above Macao. Main tribs. Rs. Siang, Kwei and Pei. Important commercial waterway.

Sikkim. Associated state of India on the S slopes of the E Himalayas, bounded N and E by Tibet, China, SE by Bhutan, S by India and W by Nepal. Area, 2,818 sq. m. (7,300 sq. km.). Cap. Gangtok. Mountainous, rising to Kanchenjunga, 18,168 ft. a.s.l. on the W border. Chief occupation farming; main crops rice, maize and fruits. Pop. (1971C) 208,609.

Silesia. Region mainly in Poland, but partly in Czech., in the Upper Oder basin, bounded S by the Sudeten Highlands. Important for the coalfield in the SE of Polish Silesia. Metallurgical industries centred on Wrocław, Katowice, Zabrze, Bytum, Chorzów, Gliwice, Sosnowice.

Silistra, Ruse, Bulgaria. Town 65 m. ENE of Ruse on the Danube R. opposite Calarasi, Romania. R. port and rail centre handling grain, wool, wine, fish. Industries inc. weaving, tanning, market gardening.

Silsden, West Yorkshire, England. Town 4 m. NNW of Keighley. Industry textiles. Pop. (1973E) 5,650.

Silvassa, Dadra and Nagar Hareli, India. Market town 13 m. SE of Damão. Seat of administration for the territory.

Simferopol, Ukraine, U.S.S.R. City sit. 35 m. NE of Sevastopol on the Salgir R. Cap. of Crimea region. Centre of a farming and horticultural area. Industries fruit and vegetable canning, flour milling, and tanning. Pop. (1974E) 275,000.

Simla, Himachel Pradesh, India. State cap. in N India, and a hill-station sit. at 7,000 ft. a.s.l. Trading centre for grain and timber. Handicraft industries.

Simonstown, Cape Province, Republic of South Africa. Town and port in extreme SW, on False Bay. Industries fishing, processing fish oil. Naval base.

Simplon Pass, Valais, Switzerland. Alpine pass between the Pennine and Lepontine Alps, at 6,565 ft. a.s.l. on the road between Brig and Domodossola, Italy.

Sinai, Egypt. Peninsula in NE Egypt bounded E by Israel and the Gulf of Aqaba, S and W by the Gulf of Suez and Suez Canal, N by the Mediterranean. Area, 23,000 sq. m. (59,600 sq. km.). Chief town El Arish. Sand dunes in the N, with central plateau rising to mountains in the S. Highest point is Jebel Katrin, 8,652 ft. a.s.l. Barren, with some minerals in the W, esp. manganese, iron and oil.

Sinaia, Prahova, Romania. Town 37 m. NW of Ploesti at the SE foot of the Bucegi Mountains. Resort at 2,953 ft. a.s.l. esp. for winter sports. Industries inc. manu. hardware, mosaics, plaster, cement. Former summer residence of the kings of Romania.

Sinaloa, Mexico. State in NW Mex. between the Sierra Madre Occidental and the Pacific Ocean. Area, 22,582 sq. m. (58,487 sq. km.). Cap. Culiacán. Chief occupations mining, esp. for silver and gold, and agric. Chief towns Culiacán, Mazatlán. Pop. (1970C) 1,266,528.

Sind, Pakistan. Province of SE Pakistan mainly comprising the lower Indus R. valley. Area, 50,000 sq. m. (129,500 sq. km.). Cap. Karachi. Hilly in the S and bounded by the Thar Desert in the E. Arid except for irrigated areas. Chief crops wheat, rice, cotton. Industry textiles. Chief towns Karachi, Hyderabad, Sukkur and Shirkapur.

Singapore. Rep. at the S end of the Malay peninsula forming an independent state within the Commonwealth. Area, 225 sq. m. (583 sq. km.). Cap. Singapore city. An island separated from the peninsula by the Johore Strait, crossed by a causeway. Hot and humid; many market gardens and plantations. Industries tin smelting, rubber processing, fruit canning and sawmilling. The city is a sea port exporting rubber, tin and copra. Pop. (1970C) 2,074,507.

Sinhailien, China. City sit. 263 m. E of Kaifeng. Commercial centre trading in cereals and cotton.

Sining, China. Town sit. 120 m. WNW of Lanchow on the Sining R. at 7,500 ft. a.s.l. Commercial centre trading in cereals, wool, salt and timber. Industries tanning and textiles.

Sinkiang-Uighur Autonomous Region, China. Autonomous region in NW China bounded NE by Mongolia, NW and W by U.S.S.R., S by Tibet and Kashmir. Area, 636,000 sq. m. (1,647,000 sq. km.). Cap. Urumchi. Crossed W to E by the Tien Shan, N of which is Dzungaria, and S the Tarim Basin which contains the Takla Makan desert. Scanty rainfall and extreme temps. make cultivation difficult and limited to oases and mountain valleys. Chief crops wheat, maize, cotton and fruit. Livestock are reared by nomads in Dzungaria. Chief towns Kashgar, Yarkand and Khotan. Pop. (1970E) 8m.

Sinop, Sinop, Turkey. Town 190 m. NE of Ankara on the Black Sea. Port exporting tobacco, fruit, timber. Flourished under the Cimmerians, 7th cent. B.C., and again under the Romans and until the 13th cent. A.D. Anc. Sinope. Pop. (1970C) 15,096.

Sint Maarten *see* **St. Martin**

Sint Niklaas, East Flanders, Belgium. Town sit. 12 m. WSW of Antwerp. Market town for agric. district of Waasland. Industry textiles; manu. carpets, bricks and pottery. Pop. (1972E) 49,423.

Sintra, Lisboa, Portugal. Town sit. 14 m. WNW of Lisbon. Tourist centre in the Serra da Sintra. Pop. 9,000.

Sinuiju, North Korea. Town sit. on the Yalu R. 165 m. NW of Wonsan. Commercial centre. Industry sawmilling; manu. paper and rayon.

Sion, Valais, Switzerland. Cap. of canton sit. 42 m. SE of Lausanne on the Rhône R. Trading centre for wine, fruit and vegetables. Industries printing and woodworking. Pop. 25,000.

Sioux City, Iowa, U.S.A. City sit. 150 m. WNW of Des Moines on the Missouri R. Trading centre for livestock and grain. Industries meat packing and flour milling; manu. dairy products and clothing. Pop. (1970c) 85,925.

Sioux Falls, South Dakota, U.S.A. City sit. in SE of state, near the Minnesota and Iowa borders on the Big Sioux R. Hydroelectric power station. Industry meat packing; manu. biscuits and soap. Pop. (1970c) 72,488.

Siret River, Romania/U.S.S.R. Rises in the E slopes of the Carpathian Mountains in Ukraine, and flows 280 m. SSE, entering Romania SW of Chernovtsy to join the R. Danube above Galati.

Sistan, Iran/Afghánistán. Region and inland L. depression of E Iran and SW Afghánistán containing the Hamun-i-Helmand reed lagoon extending 70 m. at flood water. The Helmand R., Khash Rud, Farah Rud and Harut R. drain into it: the Shelagh R. drains it. Will support cereals and cotton between floods.

Sitapur, Uttar Pradesh, India. Town sit. 55 m. NNW of Lucknow. Commercial centre trading in grain and oilseeds.

Sitka, Alaska, U.S.A. Town in SE of state, sit. on the W coast of Baranot Island in the Alexander Arch. Industries fishing, fish canning and sawmilling; manu. wood pulp. Sea port. Pop. (1970c) 3,370.

Sittard, Limburg, Netherlands. Town sit. 14 m. NE of Maastricht. Market town in a coalmining area. Industry tanning. Pop. (1974E) 34,140.

Sittingbourne and Milton, Kent, England. Town sit. 10 m. ENE of Maidstone. Market town in a fruit growing district. Industries inc. cement, paper, brick making. Pop. (1973E) 32,830.

Sivas, Sivas, Turkey. Cap. of province sit. 220 m. E of Ankara. at 4,400 ft. a.s.l. Trading centre for agric. produce. Industries are textiles, carpet making. Pop. (1970c) 132,527.

Siwa, Egypt. Oasis 295 m. WSW of Alexandria in the Libyan Desert, *c.* 100 ft. b.s.l. Cultivation of dates and olives.

Siwalik Range, India/Nepal. Range of hills extending 1,000 m. WNW to ESE parallel to, and S of, the Himalayas. Stretches from Kashmir through Punjab and Uttar Pradesh into Nepal. Average height 2,000–3,500 ft. a.s.l.

Sjælland *see* **Zealand**

Skagerrak, Denmark/Norway. Strait between Norway and Den. *c.* 80 m. wide, extending *c.* 170 m. SW to NE, and continuing S and SSE as the Kattegat, between Den. and Sweden.

Skagway, Alaska, U.S.A. City in SE of state, near border with Canada, sit. at the head of the Chilkoot Inlet on the Lynn Canal. Railway terminus and port. Important during the Klondike gold rush.

Skaraborg, Sweden. County of S Sweden between L. Vaner and L. Vatter. Area, 3,269 sq. m. (8,467 sq. km.). Chief towns Mariestad (cap.), Lidkoping, Falkoping, Skara, Hjo, Tidaholm. Hilly area with many Ls. Agric. areas support cereals, beets and livestock; industries inc. textiles, paper making, lumbering, quarrying, metalworking. Pop. (1972E) 259,202.

Skeena River, Canada. Rises in the Stikine Mountains, and flows 360 m. S and SW through Brit. Columbia, and enters the Hecate Strait of the Pacific Ocean 15 m. SE of Prince Rupert.

Skegness, Lincolnshire, England. Town sit. just N of The Wash on the North Sea coast. Industries tourism, fishing. Pop. (1973E) 13,590.

Skellefte River, Sweden. Rises in N Sweden near the Norwegian frontier.

Flows 250 m. SE through L. Hornavan, Uddjaur and Storavan to the Gulf of Bothnia. Important for logging. Its port, Skellefteå, exports timber, tar and metallic ore.

Skibbereen, Cork, Irish Republic. Town in the SW on the Ilen R. Market town for an agric. area. Pop. (1974E) 2,028.

Skiddaw, Cumbria, England. Mountain in the Lake District 3 m. N of Keswick. Height 3,054 ft. a.s.l.

Skien, Telemark, Norway. Cap. of county in the SE, sit. on the Skien R. Industries tanning and sawmilling; manu. wood pulp and paper. Pop. (1973E) 46,037.

Skikda, Algeria. Town sit. on the Mediterranean coast. Sea port exporting citrus fruits, vegetables and wine.

Skipton, North Yorkshire, England. Town sit. 16 m. NW of Bradford. Market town for a farming area. Industry limestone quarrying, manu. textiles. Pop. (1973E) 12,560.

Skopje, Macedonia, Yugoslavia. Cap. of Macedonia, sit. 200 m. SSE of Belgrade on the Vardar R. Commercial and communications centre for an agric. area. Industries brewing, flour milling and wine making; manu. cement, carpets, tobacco products, iron and steel. Pop. (1971C) 312,091.

Skövda, Jönköping, Sweden. Town sit. 45 m. NNW of Jönköping. Industry chemicals, manu. cement. Pop. (1972E) 44,721.

Skye, Inverness-shire, Scotland. Largest island of the Inner Hebrides. Area, 643 sq. m. (1,665 sq. km.). Chief town Portree. Hilly, deeply indented by sea lochs. The Cuillin Hills in the S rise to 3,309 ft. a.s.l. Sheep and cattle farming; industry tourism. Pop. (1974E) 7,340.

Skyros, Greece. Island in the North Sporades in the Aegean Sea. Area, 79 sq. m. (205 sq. km.). Mainly agric. Chief products wheat and olive oil.

Slave River, Canada. Leaves the NW end of L. Athabaska, and flows 260 m. through the NW Territories NNW to enter the Great Slave L. Main trib. the Peace R.

Slavonia, Yugoslavia. Region of Croatia mainly sit. between the Rs. Drava and Sava. Chief town Osijek. Low-lying and fertile. Chief occupation farming.

Slavyansk, Ukraine, U.S.S.R. Town sit. 60 m. NNW of Donetsk. Industry chemicals; manu. glass, porcelain and salt. Pop. (1970E) 124,000.

Sleaford, Lincolnshire, England. Town sit. W of The Wash on the Slea R. Market town for an agric. area. Industry, agric. engineering. Pop. (1973E) 8,050.

Sligo, Irish Republic. (i) County in Connacht bounded N by the Atlantic Ocean. Area, 694 sq. m. (1,797 sq. km.). High ground in the W, with the Ox Mountains rising to 1,778 ft. a.s.l. Chief occupation farming, esp. cattle farming and potato growing. Pop. (1971C) 50,275. (ii) County town of (i) sit. at the mouth of the Garavogue R. Industries brewing, flour milling, tanning and meat processing. Pop. (1971C) 14,080.

Sliven, Sliven, Bulgaria. Cap. of province of same name, sit. 85 m. SW of Varna. Industries wine making, manu. carpets and woollen goods. Pop. (1972E) 88,260.

Slobozia, Ialomita, Romania. Town 25 m. N of Calarasi on the Ialomita R. Railway junction and cattle market. Industries inc. flour milling, manu. candles.

Slough, Berkshire, England. Town sit. 19 m. W of central London. Industrial centre, manu. paints, plastics, food products, pharmaceuticals, aircraft and automobile parts, radio and television sets. Pop. (1973E) 89,060.

Slovakia, Czechoslovakia. Region of E Czech., bounded N by Poland, E by U.S.S.R., S by Hungary. Cap. Bratislava. Mountainous, rising to

8,737 ft. a.s.l. in the High Tatra, in the N, and sloping to the Danube Valley in the S. Principal occupation farming.

Slovenia, Yugoslavia. Constituent rep. in the NW bounded N by Austria, NE by Hungary, W by Italy. Area, 7,796 sq. m. (20,192 sq. km.). Chief towns, Ljubljana (cap.), Maribor. Mountainous, with the Karawanken Mountains in the N and the Julian Alps in the NW rising to Triglav, 9,396 ft. a.s.l. Drained by the Rs. Sava and Drava. Chief crops, cereals, potatoes, vegetables. Important for commercial forestry and cattle raising. Industries mining, esp. coal, lead and mercury. Pop. (1971C) 1,697,499.

Słupsk, Koszalin, Poland. Town sit. near the Baltic Sea coast on the Slupia R. Industries chemicals, agric. engineering.

Slyudyanka, Russian Soviet Federal Socialist Republic, U.S.S.R. Town 50 m. SSW of Irkutsk at the SW end of L. Baikal, on the Trans-Siberian railway. Mining centre for mica, marble, quartz, with some metalworking.

Smethwick, West Midlands, England. Town forming a suburb of Birmingham 3 m. W of the city centre. Amalgamated with Oldbury and Rowley Regis to become Warley, Worcestershire, in 1960s but now West Midlands. Manu. glass and metal goods.

Smolensk, Russian Soviet Federal Socialist Republic, U.S.S.R. City in W central U.S.S.R. sit. on the Dnieper R. Cap. of Smolensk Region. Communications centre. Industries brewing, flour milling, sawmilling; manu. textiles, textile machinery, clothing, footwear and furniture. Pop. (1974E) 242,000.

Snake River, U.S.A. Rises in the Yellowstone National Park in NW Wyoming, and flows 1,038 m. S then W into Idaho. Flows E to W through Idaho past Idaho Falls and Twin Falls, turns N beyond Holmedale, to form the N half of the Oregon/Idaho border, and the S end of the Washington/Idaho border. Turns W at Clarkston and flows through Washington to join the Columbia R. below Kennewick. Used for irrigation and hydroelectric power. Forms many canyons inc. Hell's Canyon 100 m. long, greatest depth over 1 m.

Sneek, Friesland, Netherlands. Town 13 m. SSW of Leeuwarden on the Scharster-Rhine and Grouw canals. Market for dairy produce. Manu. shoes, bicycles, flour, tinplate, machinery. Pop. (1974E) 27,783.

Snowdon, Gwynedd, Wales. Mountain consisting of 5 peaks, the highest 3,560 ft. a.s.l. and is the highest in Eng. and Wales.

Snowy Mountains, Australia. Range of the Australian Alps mainly in New South Wales near the border with Victoria. Tableland at 3,000–6,000 ft. a.s.l. rising to Mount Kosciusko 7,328 ft. a.s.l.

Snowy River, New South Wales/Victoria, Australia. Rises in the Snowy Mountains and flows 260 m. S into Victoria and past Orbost into the Bass Strait at Mario. Upper waters supply the Snowy Mountains hydroelectric scheme, feeding reservoirs from which they are diverted N through the Tumur R. to the Murrumbidgee R., and W to the Murray R.

Sobat River, Ethiopia/Sudan. Formed by the union of the Pibor R. and Baro R., flows 460 m. (from the head of the Baro R.) NW into Sudan to join the White Nile R. *c.* 65 m. above Kodok. Navigable June–Dec. up to Gambela on the Baro R. Flow retarded by swamps.

Sochi, Russian Soviet Federal Socialist Republic, U.S.S.R. Town sit. 110 m. SSE of Krasnodar on the Black Sea coast. Manu. food and tobacco products. Leading seaside resort and spa. Pop. (1974E) 244,000.

Society Islands, French Polynesia. Two groups of islands in the S.

Pacific Ocean, consisting of the Îles du Vent and the Îles sous le Vent. Îles du Vent: area, 455 sq. m. (1,178 sq. km.), main island Tahiti; cap. Papeete. Îles sous le Vent: area, 161 sq. m. (417 sq. km.), main islands Huahine, Raiatea. Chief occupations farming and fishing. Chief products phosphates, copra and vanilla.

Socna, Tripolitania, Libya. Oasis 10 m. WSW of Hun on the N slopes of the Geb-es-Soda at *c.* 820 ft. a.s.l.

Socotra, Indian Ocean. Island lying 150 m. ENE of Cape Guardafui, Somalia. Part of the Rep. of South Yemen. Area, 1,400 sq. m. (3,600 sq. km.). Chief town Tamrida. Barren plateau rising to 4,700 ft. a.s.l. with agric. coastlands and valleys. Chief occupation farming, esp. livestock, dates and gums.

Södermanland, Sweden. County of E Sweden on the Baltic. Area, 2,634 sq. m. (6,822 sq. km.). Chief cities Nykoping (cap.), Eskilstuna, Katrineholm, Strangnas, Torshalla. Lowland fertile area with numerous Ls. Agric. areas produce grain, fruit, beef and dairy cattle. Industries inc. iron mining, paper milling, woodworking. Pop. (1972E) 249,104.

Södertälje, Stockholm, Sweden. Town sit. on the Södertalje canal between L. Mälaren and the Baltic Sea. Industries textiles, chemicals; manu. matches. Pop. (1972E) 77,875.

Soest, Utrecht, Netherlands. Town sit. 9 m. NE of Utrecht city. Centre of an agric. district. Manu. dairy products. Pop. (1974E) 38,324.

Soest, North Rhine-Westphalia, West Germany. Town sit. 28 m. E of Dortmund. Manu. electrical equipment, machinery and soap. Pop. (1971E) 40,200.

Sofia, Bulgaria. Cap. of Bulgaria, sit. on the Belgrade–Istanbul railway. Industries textiles and chemicals; manu. machinery and electrical equipment. Pop. (1972E) 927,833.

Sogne Fjord, Sogn og Fjordane, Norway. Fjord penetrating almost to the Jotunheim Mountains, its mouth 46 m. N of Bergen. Length 110 m., longest and deepest fjord in Norway.

Sohag, Sohag, Egypt. Cap. of governorate of same name, sit. on the W bank of the Nile R. Centre of an agric. area. Industries cotton ginning and pottery.

Sohar, Batina, Oman. Town 125 m. NW of Muscat on the Gulf of Oman. Port shipping dates, hides, skins. Airfield.

Soho, Greater London, England. District bounded W by Regent Street, E by Charing Cross Road. Area of foreign settlement, mainly *restaurateurs.*

Soissonais, France. Region NE of Paris in the Paris Basin, traversed by the Aisne R. Agric. area. Chief products grain, sugar-beet and dairy produce.

Soissons, Aisne, France. Town in NE sit. on the Aisne R. Market town for an agric. area. Industry agric. engineering; manu. boilers and rubber products. Pop. (1968C) 27,641.

Sokolov, Bohemia, Czechoslovakia. Town 11 m. WSW of Carlsbad on the Ohre R. Lignite mining centre, also manu. leather, chemical products.

Sokoto, Nigeria. Town in the NW, sit. on the Kebbi R. Commercial centre trading in rice and cotton.

Soldeu, Andorra. Village at 5,987 ft. a.s.l. 9 m. NE of Andorra la Vella. Lumbering and iron mining are the main occupations.

Solent, The, England. Channel forming an arm of the English Channel between the mainland and the Isle of Wight, *c.* 15 m. long. Main shipping route to Southampton and Portsmouth.

Solihull, West Midlands, England. Town forming a suburb of SE Birmingham, residential with some industries. Manu. cars and machinery. Pop. (1973E) 108,230.

Solikamsk, Russian Soviet Federal Socialist Republic, U.S.S.R. Town sit. 115 m. N of Perm. Centre of a mining area. Manu. chemicals. Pop. (1970E) 85,000.

Solingen, North Rhine-Westphalia, West Germany. Town sit. 13 m. ESE of Düsseldorf. Industry agric. engineering, manu. mainly cutlery. Pop. (1971E) 176,900.

Solna, Stockholm, Sweden. Town 4 m. NW of Stockholm. Industries inc. film-making, paper milling; manu. machinery, electrical goods, chocolate. Pop. (1972E) 55,430.

Sologne, France. Region in the SSW Paris Basin between the R. Loire and Cher. Plain with marshes and forest. Chief products cereals and vegetables. Industries minor.

Sololá, Guatemala. (i) Dept. of SW central Guatemala. Area, 410 sq. m. (1,062 sq. km.). Chief towns Sololá Panajachel, Atitlán, San Lucas. Highland area inc. Ls. Atitlán and Atitlán, Tolimán and San Pedro volcanoes. Agric. area with livestock farming, L. fisheries. Pop. (1972E) 127,018. (ii) Town 45 m. WNW of Guatemala city on the Inter-American Highway. Dept. cap. and trading centre. Industries inc. flour milling. Pop. (1970E) 3,957.

Solomon Islands, South West Pacific Ocean. Arch. of volcanic islands SE of the Bismarck Arch. Area, 15,600 sq. m. (40,400 sq. km.). The N. Solomons are part of the Trust Territory of New Guinea under Australian administration. Largest island Bougainville. Area, 4,100 sq. m. (10.600 sq. km.). The rest form a Brit. protectorate; main islands Guadalcanal and Malaita. Area, 11,500 sq. m. (29,800 sq. km.). Cap. Honiara. Mountainous. Climate hot and humid. Chief occupations farming and fishing; chief products coconuts, bananas and sweet potatoes. Pop. (1970C) 152,000.

Solothurn, Switzerland. (i) Canton in NW Switz. Area, 306 sq. m. (792 sq. km.). Crossed by the Jura Mountains in the N and by the fertile Aar R. valley in the S. Agric. with industrial centre. Chief towns Solothurn, Olten, Grenchen. Pop. (1970C) 224,133. (ii) Cap. of (i) sit. 25 m. S of Basel on the Aar R. Industry textiles, manu. watches and precision instruments. Pop. 20,000.

Solway Firth, Scotland/England. Inlet of the Irish Sea separating Cumbria, Eng. from Dumfriesshire and Kirkcudbrightshire, Scot. Greatest width, 22 m. The Rs. Esk and Eden drain into it at its head.

Somali Republic. Bounded N by the Gulf of Aden, E and S by the Indian Ocean, SW by Kenya, W by Ethiopia. Area, 246,200 sq. m. (637,700 sq. km.). The Somali Republic came into being in 1960 as a result of the merger of the British Somaliland Protectorate and the Italian Trusteeship Territory of Somalia. Cap. Mogadishu. Coastal plains rise to internal plateau which reaches 7,900 ft. a.s.l. Hot and arid. Chief occupations nomadic stock farming, fishing and farming in irrigated plantations. Chief crops sugar-cane, maize, bananas and durra. There are a number of small meat and fish canneries, a small leather tanning and footwear industry. Pop. (1972) 2,930,000.

Sombor, Yugoslavia. Town sit. near border with Hungary. Trading centre for an agric. area, esp. in grain and cattle. Industry flour milling; manu. dairy products. Pop. (1971C) 43,971.

Somerset, England. County in SW Eng. bounded N by the Bristol Channel and Avon, E by Wiltshire, S by Dorset and W by Devon. County town Taunton. Uplands in the W and SW—Exmoor, the Quantock Hills and Blackdown Hills—separated by a plain from the Mendip Hills in the NE. Chief occupation farming, esp. cattle and sheep, cider

orchards. Industry inc. agric. engineering and printing; manu. leather products, paper and beverages. Chief towns Taunton, Bridgwater. Pop. (1974E) 400,400.

Somerville, Massachussetts, U.S.A. City sit. immediately NW of Boston on the Mystic R. Industries meat packing and textiles, manu. furniture and paper products. Pop. (1970C) 88,779.

Somme, France. Dept. of N France on the English Channel. Area, 2,424 sq. m. (6,278 sq. km.). Chief towns Amiens (cap.), Abbeville. Crossed by the Somme R. Low-lying, fertile farmland. Chief products wheat, vegetables, sugar-beet and cider apples. Industries include fertilizers and textiles. Pop. (1968C) 512,113.

Somme River, France. Rises in the Aisne dept. of the NE and flows 152 m. W past St. Quentin, Amiens and Abbeville to enter the English Channel by an estuary. Linked by canals with the R. Oise and Scheldt.

Songkhla, Songkhla, Thailand. Town 450 m. S of Bangkok on the E coast of the Malay peninsula. Provincial cap. and port trading in rubber and copra. Industries inc. fishing, tin mining.

Sonora, Mexico. State of NW Mex. bounded N by Arizona, U.S.A. and W by the Gulf of California. Area, 70,484 sq. m. (182,554 sq. km.). Cap. Hermosillo. Mountainous except for a narrow coastal plain; traversed by the Sierra Madre Occidental. Mainly arid, drained and irrigated by the Rs. Magdalena, Sonora, Yagui and Mayo. Main occupations farming and mining. Chief crops sugar cane, wheat, alfalfa and rice. Chief mineral deposits copper, esp. N at Cananea, silver, gold, lead and zinc. Chief towns Hermosillo, Nogales, Cananea, Agua Prieta, Ciudad Obregón Navojoa. Pop. (1970C) 1,098,720.

Son River, Madhya Pradesh/Bihar, India. Rises in NE Madhya Pradesh and flows 470 m. ENE across the SE tip of Uttar Pradesh into Bihar, to join the Ganges R. above Patna. Its course in Bihar is used for irrigation.

Sonsonate, Sonsonate, El Salvador. Cap. of dept. of same name, sit. 36 m. W of San Salvador. Commercial centre for an agric. area. trading in hides, livestock and other agric. produce. Manu. cotton goods and tobacco products. Pop. (1970E) 45,634.

Soochow, China. Town sit. 40 m. from the E coast, on the Grand Canal. Trade in rice. Manu. textiles, esp. cotton and silk.

Sopot, Gdańsk, Poland. Town sit. between Gdańsk and Gdynia on the Gulf of Gdańsk, forming part of a commercial and industrial conurbation.

Sopron, Györ-Sopron, Hungary. Town in the NW near the Austrian frontier. Industries chemicals, textiles and sugar-refining.

Soria, Spain. (i) Province of NE Spain in the N Meseta plateau. Area, 3,977 sq. m. (10,300 sq. km.). Arid region crossed by the Duero R. Chief occupation sheep farming. Chief towns Soria, Almazán. Pop. (1970C) 114,956. (ii) Cap. of (i) sit. on the Duero R. at 3,450 ft. a.s.l. and 66 m. W of Zaragoza. Industries flour milling and tanning, manu. tiles.

Soriano, Uruguay. Dept. of SW Uruguay bounded W by the Uruguay R. Area, 3,561 sq m. (9,223 sq. km.). Chief cities Mercedes (cap.), Soriano, Santa Catalina. Agric., sheep, and cattle farming area. Main products wool, grain. Industries inc. flour milling. Pop. (1969E) 77,906.

Sorocaba, São Paulo, Brazil. Town sit. W of São Paulo city. Trading centre for an agric. area, trading in coffee, cotton and oranges. Industries railway engineering, textiles, chemicals, fruit packing. Pop. (1970E) 119,000.

Soroki, Moldavian Soviet Socialist Republic, U.S.S.R. Town 85 m. NNW of Kishinev on the Dniester R. In-

dustries inc. flour and oilseed milling, brewing, soap manu.

Sorrento, Campania, Italy. Town sit. 25 m. SE of Naples on the S shore of the Bay of Naples. Tourism is the main occupation. Pop. 30,000.

Sorsogon, Sorsogon, Philippines. Cap. of province of same name, sit. in SE Luzon. Sea port exporting Manila hemp and cotton.

Sortavala, Karelo-Finnish Soviet Socialist Republic, U.S.S.R. Town 120 m. W of Petrozavodsk on N shore of L. Ladoga. Resort and commercial centre. Industries inc. sawmilling, manu. woollens, furniture, felt, leather, beer, dairy produce.

Sør-Trøndelag, Norway. County of central Norway bounded E by Sweden. Area, 7,268 sq. m. (18,824 sq. km.). Chief cities Trondheim (cap.), Orkanger, Lokken. Varied area of mountain, valleys and fjords, drained by the Ganla and Orkla Rs., with numerous Ls. Main occupations farming, fishing, lumbering, mining. Main products barley, potatoes, cod, copper, chromite, sulphur. Pop. (1973E) 237,778.

Sosnowiec, Katowice, Poland. Town in S central Poland, sit. in a coal-mining area. Industries iron founding, chemicals, textiles and brick-making; manu. machinery. Pop. (1972E) 146,000.

Sound, The, Denmark/Sweden. The most easterly strait linking the Kattegat with the Baltic, sit. between Zealand, Den. and Sweden. Length *c.* 70 m., 3 m. wide at its narrowest.

Souris River, Canada/U.S.A. Rises 14 m. N of Weyburn, Saskatchewan, flows 450 m. SE into N. Dakota, U.S.A., and turns N into Manitoba, Canada and then NE to join the Assiniboine R. 21 m. below Brandon.

Sousse, Tunisia. Town sit. on the E coast on the Gulf of Hammamet. Industries olive processing and tourism. Sea port exporting olive oil and phosphates. Pop. (1966E) 82,666.

South Africa, Republic of. Bounded E by the Indian Ocean, W by the Atlantic. Area, 471,445 sq. m. (1,221,042 sq. km.). Caps. Pretoria and Cape Town. Provinces Cape Province, Natal, Orange Free State, Transvaal. Chief cities Durban, Johannesburg, Bloemfontein, Port Elizabeth. Narrow plains on the coast rise to mountain ranges which surround the extensive high plateaux covering most of the area. Plateaux areas are separated by ranges running roughly parallel to the coast, so that the land appears to rise in steps; the coastal range is at 500–600 ft. a.s.l., the plateau beyond at 1,500 ft. a.s.l.; the inner range is at 6,000–7,000 ft. a.s.l. and the plateau beyond at 2,000–3,000 ft. a.s.l. Beyond that is the range inc. the Nieuwveld, Sneeubergen and Drakensberg mountains, and the N is sit. on the High Veld plateau at 3,000–6,000 ft. a.s.l. The climate varies with altitude; in general the E coast is well watered and the climate becomes progressively drier to the W. Agric. areas produce tropical plants (E), cereals, sheep, dairy cattle, maize, citrus fruit, some cotton and tobacco, vines. The most important minerals are gold, silver, iron ore, iron pyrites, manganese, chrome, coal, copper, diamonds, phosphates, lime and limestone. The main mining centres are the Witwatersrand (gold), Kimberley (diamonds). Industries inc. food processing, canning and packing; manu. machinery, vehicles, paper, basic metals, metal products, chemicals, textiles. The fishing industry is important esp. whaling off Natal. Pop. (1974E) 24,920,000 including South-West Africa.

South Hadley, Massachusetts, U.S.A. Town 12 m. N of Springfield on the Connecticut R. Industries inc. manu. bricks, paper, dairy products. Pop. (1970C) 17,033.

Southall, Greater London, England. District 11 m. W of central London. Industries engineering, pharmaceuticals; manu. food products.

South America. Continent in the S of the W Hemisphere. Area 6,872,000 sq. m. (17,798,500 sq. km.). Comprising the reps. of Argentina, Brazil, Bolivia, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Paraguay, Peru, Uruguay and Venezuela; independent Commonwealth state Guyana; colonies Surinam (Dutch) and French Guiana. Chief neighbouring islands: Falkland Islands (Brit.), off Argentina, and Galápagos Islands, off Ecuador. The Andean mountain system extends N to S along the whole W coast, varying in depth from 25 m. in Chile to 400 m. in Bolivia. The W range is unbroken; the parallel inland ranges are broken by plateaux at 10,000–14,000 ft. a.s.l. The Andean peaks rise to Aconcagua, 23,081 ft. a.s.l., Chimborazo, 20,577 ft. a.s.l., Huascarán, 22,205 ft. a.s.l., and many others over 19,000 ft. a.s.l., numbers of them volcanic. To the E of the Andes is lowland extending N to S through the Orinoco basin, the Amazon basin and the Pampa-Chaco plain of Argentina. The E is highland, with the Guiana Highland (NE) and the Brazilian Highland which ends in steep escarpments dropping to the coastal plains. The principal Rs. are the Amazon, Orinoco and La Plata systems. Pop. (1971E) 291m.

Southampton, Hampshire, England. City sit. on a peninsula between the estuaries of the R. Test and Itchen and at the head of Southampton Water. Industry marine engineering; manu. electrical equipment and cables. Sea port, and chief Brit. passenger port. Pop. (1973E) 212,020.

Southampton Island, Northwest Territories, Canada. Island at the entrance to Hudson Bay. Area, 16,936 sq. m. (43,864 sq. km.). Chief occupations hunting and fishing.

South Australia. State in central Southern Australia bounded N by the Northern Territory, E by Queensland, New South Wales and Victoria, S by the Indian Ocean, W by Western Australia. Area, 380,070 sq. m. (984,380 sq. km.). Chief towns Adelaide (the cap.), Elizabeth, Port Pirie, Port Augusta, Whyalla and Port Lincoln. Plateau in the W, swamps and salt flats inland, with an inland drainage area feeding L. Eyre, 39 ft. b.s.l. Rainfall in the N and W light and erratic, about 10 ins. annually; the centre is arid; there is grassland and woodland in the moister SE. S of 32° lat. is an agric. area for sheep, wheat, barley, fruit, vines and vegetables. Iron ore is found in the Middleback Range and low-grade coal at Leigh Creek. Industries iron smelting and shipbuilding at Whyalla, metal and chemical industries at Port Pirie, general industry centred on Adelaide. Pop. (1971C) 1,172,774.

South Bend, Indiana, U.S.A. City sit. 75 m. ESE of Chicago on the St. Joseph R. Industry agric. engineering; manu. cars, aircraft equipment, clothing and toys. Pop. (1970C) 125,580.

South Beveland, Netherlands. Peninsula in the Scheldt estuary. Area, 135 sq. m. (350 sq. km.). Chief occupation horticulture, esp. vegetables, red currants, raspberries. Crossed by the S. Beveland ship canal. Chief town Goes.

South Carolina, U.S.A. State in the SW bounded N by N. Carolina, E and SE by the Atlantic Ocean, W by Georgia. Area, 31,055 sq. m. (80,432 sq. km.). Cap. Columbia. Low-lying coastal plain occupies two-thirds of the land, rising to the Blue Ridge Mountains in the NE with the highest point, Sassafras Mountain, 3,560 ft. a.s.l. Drained by the R. Savannah, Santee, Pee Dee and Edisto. Sub-tropical climate, annual rainfall 45–50 ins. Main occupation agric., esp. tobacco growing, cotton, maize and soya beans, and stock farming. Industries cotton milling and timber processing, centred on Columbia. Chief towns Columbia, Charleston, Greenville. Pop. (1970C) 2,590,516.

South Dakota, U.S.A. State in N central U.S.A. in the Great Plains, bounded N by N. Dakota, S by Nebraska. Area, 77,047 sq. m. (199,552 sq. km.). Cap. Pierre. Mainly prairie, rising to the Black Hills in the SW and Harney Peak, 7,242 ft. a.s.l. Drained by the Missouri R. and its tribs. Rs. Cheyenne, Grand, Morean, White and James. Continental climate; annual rainfall 15–25 ins. Chief occupation farming, esp. stock-raising, maize, oats and wheat growing. Gold mining in the Black Hills. Other industries agric. inc. engineering, tanning and meat processing. Chief towns Sioux Falls and Rapid City. Pop. (1970C) 666,257.

South Downs *see* **Downs**

Southend-on-Sea, Essex, England. Town sit. on the N shore of the Thames R. estuary. Industry tourism, manu. electrical goods and pharmaceutical products. Pop. (1973E) 162,190.

South Esk River *see* **Esk River, South**

Southern Alps, New Zealand. Mountain range in the W of South Island, extending 200 m. NE to SW. Average crest height over 8,000 ft. a.s.l. some peaks exceeding 10,000 ft. a.s.l. Central snowfields of Mount Cook, 12,349 ft. a.s.l., feed glaciers.

Southern Ijssellakepolders, Netherlands. Polders reclaimed from the Zuider Zee (now Ijsselmeer) forming good agric. land. Area, 207 sq. m. (536 sq. km.).

Southern Yemen, People's Democratic Republic of Yemen. Rep. bounded S by the Gulf of Aden, W by Yemen, N by Saudi Arabia and E by Oman. Area, 61,890 sq. m. (160,295 sq. km.). Cap. Madinet al-Shaab. Comprises the mainland and the islands of Kamaram area, 70 sq. m. (181 sq. km.) and Perim. Arid, with some fertile valleys and silted plains, built up and irrigated. Chief occupations farming and fishing. Chief crops cotton, sorghum, sesame, millet, wheat and barley. Chief towns Aden, Shaikh Othman, Mukalla and Little Aden. Pop. (1970E) 1·39m.

South Foreland, England. Chalk headland 3 m. ENE of Dover on the E coast of Kent, with a lighthouse serving the Strait of Dover.

Southgate, Greater London, England. District of N London, 9 m. from the city centre. Residential.

South Gate, California, U.S.A. City sit. 6 m. S of Los Angeles. Manu. chemicals, tyres, building materials and furniture. Pop. (1970C) 56,909.

South Georgia, South Atlantic Ocean. Island *c.* 800 m. E of the Falkland Islands of which it is a depend. Area, 1,600 sq. m. (4,144 sq. km.). Mountainous, with snow-covered peaks and glaciers. In use as a base, at King Edward Point, for the Brit. Antarctic Survey.

South Glamorgan, Wales. A new county under 1974 re-organization bounded on N by Mid Glamorgan, on W by Gwent and on S by the Bristol Channel. County town, Cardiff. Pop. (1974E) 391,100.

South Holland, Netherlands *see* **Zuid-Holland**

South Island, New Zealand. Larger of the 2 main islands separated from North Island by Cook Strait. Area, 58,093 sq. m. (150,461 sq. km.). Mountainous W with ranges running SW to NE parallel to the coast, and spurs extending E between the E plains. Highest point Mount Cook, 12,349 ft. a.s.l. Chief cities Christchurch, Dunedin. Main products grain and livestock (E), coal and gold (W). Pop. (1973E) 521,880.

South Korea *see* **Korea, North and South**

South Molton, Devonshire, England. Town sit. 24 m. NW of Exeter. Market town for an agric. area. Industry flour milling. Pop. (1973E) 2,970.

South Orkney Islands, South Atlantic Ocean. Island group 450 m. sw of S. Georgia and part of Brit. Antarctic Territory. Area, 240 sq. m. (622 sq. km.). Whaling base.

South Ossetian Autonomous Region, Georgia, U.S.S.R. Autonomous region on the s slopes of the Great Caucasus Mountains. Area, 1,505 sq. m. (3,898 sq. km.). Cap. Tskhinvali. Mountainous. Main occupations stock rearing and lumbering. Pop. (1970E) 100,000.

Southport, Merseyside, England. Town in NW, sit. on the Irish Sea coast. Industries tourism and engineering; manu. hosiery, knitwear and confectionery. Pop. (1973E) 86,030.

South Sandwich Islands, South Atlantic Ocean. Group of islands 450 m. ESE of S. Georgia, a depend. of the Falkland Islands. Area, 130 sq. m. (337 sq. km.). Volcanic.

South San Francisco, California, U.S.A. City sit. 9 m. s of San Francisco on San Francisco Bay. Industries meat packing; manu. steel, paint and chemicals. Pop. (1970C) 46,646.

South Shetland Islands, South Atlantic Ocean. Group of islands off the NW coast of Graham Land forming part of Brit. Antarctic Territory. Area, 1,800 sq. m. (4,662 sq. km.). Deception Island is volcanic.

South Shields, Tyne and Wear, England. Town sit. opposite North Shields on the R. Tyne estuary. Industries shipbuilding and marine engineering; manu. glass, chemicals, paint and biscuits. Sea port. Pop. (1973E) 96,900.

South Suburban, West Bengal, India. Town forming a sw suburb of Calham. Industry flour milling; manu. chemicals.

South Uist *see* **Uist, North and South**

South Vietnam *see* **Vietnam, North and South**

Southwark, Greater London, England. District on the s bank of the Thames R. Pop. (1974E) 241,700.

Southwell, Nottinghamshire, England. Town sit. 12 m. NE of Nottingham. Industry flour milling, manu. hosiery. Pop. (1973E) 4,301.

South West Africa (Namibia). U.N. mandated territory. Bounded on N by Angola, E by Botswana and Republic of South Africa. The territory (excluding Walvis Bay and certain islands) was proclaimed a German protectorate in 1884, but was surrendered to the Forces of the Union of South Africa in 1915 at Khorab. The administration was vested in the Government of the Union of South Africa by mandate of the League of Nations in 1920. In 1921 the Governor-General delegated certain of his functions to the Administrator of the Territory, who was assisted by an Advisory Council and, from 1925, by an Executive Committee and the Legislative Assembly. In 1966 the International Court of Justice decided, by the President's casting vote, that Ethiopia and Liberia had no legal right in applying for a decision on the international status of South West Africa. In 1971 the International Court of Justice ruled in an advisory opinion that the Republic of South Africa's presence in South West Africa was illegal. Area, 317,836 sq. m. (823,145 sq. km.). Chief town, Windhoek. South West Africa is essentially a stock-raising country, the scarcity of water and poor rainfall rendering agriculture, except in the northern and north-eastern portions, almost impossible. Generally speaking, the southern half is suited for the raising of small stock, while the central and northern portions are better fitted for cattle. The chief minerals found are diamonds. Pop. (1970C) 746,238.

Southwold, Suffolk, England. Town sit. 11 m. ssw of Lowestoft on the North Sea coast. Industry tourism. Pop. (1973E) 1,960.

South Yorkshire, England. A metropolitan county under the 1974 reorganization. Bounded on N by West

Yorkshire and North Yorkshire, E by Humberside, and S by Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire. Chief towns, Sheffield, Rotherham, Doncaster, Barnsley. Pop. (1974E) 1,317,200.

Sovetsk, Russian Soviet Federal Socialist Republic, U.S.S.R. Town sit. 60 m. ENE of Kaliningrad on the Neman R. in the Kaliningrad region. Trading centre for dairy produce. Manu. cheese, wood pulp, leather and soap. Pop. (1970E) 65,000.

Sowerby Bridge, West Yorkshire, England. Town sit. 3 m. SW of Halifax on the Calder R. Manu. textiles, carpets and chemicals. Pop. (1973E) 15,700.

Spa, Liège, Belgium. Town sit. 12 m. S of Liège city. Health resort with mineral springs, giving its name to all others.

Spain. Rep. occupying most of the Iberian peninsula, bounded N by the Bay of Biscay and the Pyrénées, S and E by the Mediterranean, W by Portugal and the Atlantic Ocean. Area, inc. the Balearic and Canary Islands, 194,945 sq. m. (504,908 sq. km.). Cap. Madrid. Mainly plateau crossed by mountain ranges. The Andalusian mountains occupy the S, the Cantabrian mountains the N, the Pyrénées the NE, surrounding a central plateau at an average height of 2,600 ft. a.s.l. which is ridged and furrowed by smaller ranges and depressions, and drained by the Ebro R., SE to the Mediterranean, the Guadalquivir and Guadiana Rs. S to the Mediterranean, the Tagus and Duero Rs. W to the Atlantic. Agric. areas cover *c.* 1,600,000 hectares, mostly under vines; other important crops are wheat, barley, potatoes, beet, tomatoes, olives, onions, oranges, mandarins. There are associated processing industries in all provinces. The chief minerals are coal, lignite, anthracite, iron ore, potash, zinc and lead; there is also some copper, sulphur, manganese, gold, silver, uranium. Industries other than mining and metallurgical industries inc. textiles, mainly NE, fishing, fish processing, wine making, paper making, tourism. Chief cities are Barcelona, Valencia, Sevilla, Zaragoza, Bilbao, Málaga. Pop. (1970C) inc. the Balearic and Canary Islands: 33,823,918.

Spalding, Lincolnshire, England. Town sit. SSW of The Wash on the Welland R. Market town for an agric. area. Industries sugar-refining, fruit and vegetable canning and engineering. Centre of a tulip-growing region. Pop. (1973E) 17,040.

Spandau, West Berlin, West Germany. Suburb of W. Berlin sit. at the confluence of the Rs. Havel and Spree. Industry engineering.

Spanish Sahara. Overseas province of Spain, bounded N by Morocco, NE by Algeria, E and S by Mauritania. Area, 102,680 sq. m. (265,940 sq. km.). Cap. El Aaiún. Desert with oases. Chief occupation nomadic stock-rearing. Pop. (1970C) 76,425.

Sparks, Nevada, U.S.A. Town immediately E of Reno at 4,400 ft. a.s.l. Railway centre with repair shops. There is a gold and silver mining area nearby. Pop. (1970C) 24,187.

Spartanburg, South Carolina, U.S.A. City sit. 88 m. NW of Columbia. Railway centre. Industries textiles, esp. cotton; manu. clothing, electrical equipment and food products. Pop. (1970C) 44,946.

Sparte, Lakonia, Greece. Cap. of prefecture sit. 32 m. SW of Athens on the Eurotas R. Commercial centre of a farming area, trading in citrus fruits and olive oil. Pop. (1971C) 10,523.

Spenborough, West Yorkshire, England. District 9 m. SW of Leeds in the Spen valley, inc. the towns of Cleckheaton, Gomersal, Liversedge, Birkenshaw and Hunsworth. Industries manu. woollen goods and machinery.

Spencer Gulf, South Australia, Australia. Inlet of the Southern Ocean between Eyre Peninsula and Yorke

Peninsula; 200 m. long and 75 m. at its widest point.

Spennymoor, County Durham, England. District 5 m. S of Durham. Coalmining area. Pop. (1973E) 19,050.

Speyer, Rhineland-Palatinate, West Germany. Town sit. 12 m. S of Ludwigshafen on the W bank of the Rhine R. Industries sugar refining and brewing, manu. paper products, footwear, bricks and tobacco products. Pop. (1971E) 42,800.

Spey River, Scotland. Rises 10 m. SSE of Fort Augustus, Inverness-shire, flows 107 m. NE through Strathspey, past Kingussie, Aviemore and Fochabers to enter the Moray Firth. Swift-flowing salmon river.

Spion Kop, Natal, Republic of South Africa. Hill 24 m. WSW of Ladysmith near the Tugela R. Scene of a Boer victory in 1900 during the Boer War.

Spitalfields, Greater London, England. Area in boro. of Tower Hamlets. Industries manu. furniture and footwear. Historical importance in the silk industry.

Spithead, Hampshire/Isle of Wight, England. Anchorage off Portsmouth; important for naval displays.

Spitsbergen, Norway. Arch. in the Arctic Ocean 400 m. N of the Norwegian coast. Area, 23,979 sq. m. (62,106 sq. km). Consists of West Spitsbergen, North-East Land, Edge Island, Barents Island, Bear Island and smaller islands. West Spitsbergen, deeply indented with fjords, rises to Mount Newton, 5,633 ft. a.s.l. W coast ice-free April–Sept. Industry coalmining.

Split, Croatia, Yugoslavia. Town on the Dalmatian coast, sit. on a peninsula. Industries shipbuilding, fish canning and tourism; manu. cement and carpets. Important sea port. Noted for the palace of Diocletian. Pop. (1971C) 151,875.

Splügen Pass, Graubünden, Switzerland. Alpine pass between Splügen, Switz. and Chiavenna, Italy, at 6,944 ft. a.s.l. and 23 m. N of L. Como.

Spokane, Washington, U.S.A. City in E central Washington on the Spokane R. Commercial centre for an agric., lumbering and mining area. Industries aluminium, processing meat, wheat, dairy products and timber. Pop. (1970C) 170,516.

Spoleto, Umbria, Italy. Town in central Italy. Industry textiles; manu. leather.

Sporades, Greece. Islands in the Aegean Sea in two groups, N. and S. Sporades, lying off the coasts of Euboia and W Turkey respectively. N. Sporades inc. Skiathos, Skópelos and Skíros; S. Sporades, commonly called the Dodecanese, inc. Ikaria, Samos, Gaidaro, Pátmos, Leros, Kálimnos, Kos, Nisiros and Tílos.

Spree River, East Germany. Rises in the Dresden district and flows 247 m. N and NW past Bautzen and Cottbus, and through Berlin to join the Havel R. at Spandau, W. Berlin.

Springfield, Illinois, U.S.A. State cap. sit. on the Sangamon R. Industry agric. engineering; manu. electrical equipment, food products and footwear. Pop. (1970C) 91,753.

Springfield, Massachusetts, U.S.A. City sit. 78 m. WSW of Boston on the Connecticut R. Industries printing and publishing; manu. electrical machinery, machine tools and firearms. Pop. (1970C) 163,905.

Springfield, Missouri, U.S.A. City sit. in SW Missouri in the Ozark Mountains. Commercial centre for an agric. area. Industry railway engineering; manu. furniture, clothing and typewriters. Pop. (1970C) 120,096.

Springfield, Ohio, U.S.A. City sit. 44 m. W of Columbus on the Mad R. Manu. motor vehicles, agric. machinery and electrical appliances. Pop. (1970C) 120,096.

Springlands, Berbice, Guyana. Village 36 m. SE of New Amsterdam on the Caribbean at the mouth of the Courantyne R. where it forms the border with Surinam. Port trading in cattle, rice, edible oil, canned fish, salt.

Springs, Transvaal, Republic of South Africa. Town sit. 25 m. ESE of Johannesburg at 5,300 ft. a.s.l. Centre of a gold and coalmining area. Industry mining, inc. some uranium; manu. mining machinery, electrical equipment, glass and paper. Pop. (1970E) 104,090.

Spurn Head, Humberside, England. Headland at the S end of Holderness; sand and shingle bar extending *c.* 4 m. NE to SW into the Humber R. estuary.

Sri Lanka, South Asia. Formerly called Ceylon. Rep. within the Commonwealth, sit. immediately SE of India and separated from the SE coast of Tamil Nadu, India, by the Gulf of Mannar and the Palk Strait, width 32 m.–120 m. Area, 24,959 sq. m. (64,644 sq. km.). According to the Mahawansa chronicle, an Indian prince from the valley of the Ganges, named Vijaya, arrived in the 6th century B.C. and became the first king of the Sinhalese. The monarchical form of government continued until the beginning of the 19th cent. when the British subjugated the Kandyan Kingdom in the central highlands. In 1505 the Portuguese formed settlements on the W and S, which were taken from them about the middle of the next century by the Dutch. In 1796 the British Government annexed the foreign settlements to the presidency of Madras. In 1802 Ceylon was constituted a separate colony. Passing through various stages of increasing self-government, Ceylon reached fully responsible status within the British Commonwealth in 1948. Chief cities Colombo (cap.), Jaffna, Kandy, Galle. Undulating plain rises to mountains S 6,000–8,000 ft. a.s.l. The highest point is Pidurutalaga, 8,281 ft. a.s.l. Rainfall is heavy throughout the year except on the N plains which are subject to drought. Thick forests support a variety of animals and reptiles, inc. elephants, leopards, bears, monkeys and crocodiles. Agric. areas cover *c.* 4·5m. acres. Chief products are rice, tea, rubber, coconuts. The most important minerals are graphite, ilmenite, iron ore, kaolin, glass-sand and salt. Precious stones and pearls are important, esp. sapphire, ruby, aquamarine, tourmaline, garnet, topaz, chrysoberyl. There are processing industries associated with agric. and mining, and some heavy industry inc. textiles, pharmaceuticals, oil refining. Pop. (1971C) 12,747,755.

Srinagar, Kashmir, India. City sit. on the Jhelum R. at 5,250 ft. a.s.l. Summer cap. of Jammu and Kashmir state. Industry, tourism; manu. carpets, leather goods, copperware; Pop. (1971C) 403,610.

Stade, Schleswig-Holstein, West Germany. Town sit. 23 m. WNW of Hamburg on the Schwinge R. Manu. chemicals and leather goods. R. port. Pop. (1971E) 33,100.

Staffa, Argyllshire, Scotland. Strathclyde region. Island 8 m. W of Mull. Uninhabited, noted for basalt caves, inc. Fingal's Cave 227 ft. long with an entrance 66 ft. high.

Stafford, Staffordshire, England. Midlands town sit. on the Sow R. Market town. Manu. footwear, chemicals and electrical goods. Pop. (1973E) 54,860.

Staffordshire, England. County in W central Eng. County town Stafford. Mainly undulating plain drained by the Trent R. and its tribs., hilly in the N rising to Axe Edge, 1,756 ft. a.s.l. Extensive coalfields supporting industries esp. potteries. Chief towns and manu. centres Stoke-on-Trent, Stafford, Newcastle-under-Lyme and Burton-upon-Trent. Pop. (1974E) 991,100.

Staines, Surrey, England. Town 17 m. W of central London at the confluence of the Rs. Thames and Colne. Industry engineering; manu. paint and linoleum. Pop. (1973E) 12,179.

Stalybridge, Greater Manchester, England. Town sit. 7 m. E of Manchester on the Tame R. Industry engineering; manu. cotton goods, metal goods. Pop. (1973E) 23,540.

Stamford, Lincolnshire, England. Town sit. 11 m. WNW of Peterborough on the Welland R. Market town for an agric. area. Industry agric. engineering; manu. concrete products. Pop. (1973E) 14,980.

Stamford, Connecticut, U.S.A. City 32 m. SW of New Haven on Long Island Sound. Commercial centre. Industry chemicals, manu. machinery and ball-bearings. Pop. (1970C) 108,798.

Stamford Bridge, North Yorkshire, England. Village sit. 7 m. ENE of York on the Derwent R. Site of the victory of Harold II over the Danes, 1066, prior to his defeat at Hastings 3 weeks later.

Standerton, Transvaal, Republic of South Africa. Town sit. 92 m. SE of Johannesburg on the Vaal R. at 5,000 ft. a.s.l. Market town for an agric. area. Industries associated with neighbouring coalmines.

Stanley, County Durham, England. Town sit. 8 m. NNW of Durham. Centre of a coalmining area. Pop. (1973E) 22,749.

Stanley, West Yorkshire, England. Town sit. 2 m. NE of Wakefield. Centre of a coalmining area. Pop. (1973E) 6,545.

Stanley, East Falkland, Falkland Islands. Town on Port William inlet of the NE coast. Cap. of the Falkland Islands, main port and commercial centre. Exports wool, skins, tallow, seal oil; imports foods, coal, oil, timber. Also called Port Stanley. Pop. (1972E) 1,000.

Stanley Falls, Zaïre. Series of 7 cataracts on the Lualaba R. above Kisangani; the fall is 200 ft. in 56 m.

Stanley Pool, Congo/Zaïre. L. formed by the widening of the Zaïre R. 350 m. above the mouth. Length E to W, 18 m., width N to S 15 m. Kinshasa, Zaïre, is on the SW shore and Brazzaville, Congo on the W. Contains the swamp island of Bamu, area 70 sq. m. (181 sq. km.), dividing the Zaïre R. into N and S branches, the S branch always navigable.

Stanleyville *see* **Kisangani**

Stann Creek, Stann Creek, Belize. Town 40 m. S of Belize at the mouth of the Stann Creek on the Caribbean. Port and district cap. Trade in bananas, coconuts, timber. Industries inc. fishing.

Stanmore, Greater London, England. Town within NW Greater London. Residential.

Stanovoi Range, Russian Soviet Federal Socialist Republic, U.S.S.R. Mountain range in SE U.S.S.R. extending 500 m. E from the Olekma R. and rising to Skalisty Mountain, 8,143 ft. a.s.l. Forms part of the watershed between rivers flowing to the Arctic and those flowing to the Pacific.

Stara Zagora, Stara Zagora, Bulgaria. Cap. of province of same name, sit. 50 m. ENE of Plovdiv. Trading centre for an agric. area, trading in wheat, wine and attar of roses. Industries brewing, tanning, distilling and flour milling; manu. textiles and fertilizers. Pop. (1972E) 117,543.

Stassfürt, Magdeburg, East Germany. Town sit. 20 m. SSW of Magdeburg city. Centre of a mining area for potash and rock salt. Industry chemicals. Pop. (1973E) 26,270.

Staten Island, New York, U.S.A. Island in SE of New York state, coextensive with the Richmond boro. of New York City. Area, 57 sq. m. (148 sq. km.). Separated from New Jersey by the Kill van Kull channel and Arthur Kill channel and from Long Island, New York, by the Narrows. Industries shipbuilding, oil refining, printing and tourism; manu. paper. Pop. (1970C) 295,443.

Stavanger, Rogaland, Norway. Town in the SW sit. on Bökn fjord. Industries fishing, fish canning, shipbuilding and woodworking. Sea port. Pop. (1973E) 83,292.

Staveley, Derbyshire, England. Town sit. 4 m. NE of Chesterfield. Centre of a coalmining area. Industries iron and chemicals. Pop. (1973E) 17,620.

Stavropol, Russian Soviet Federal Socialist Republic, U.S.S.R. (i) Territory N of the Caucasus Mountains and separated from the Caspian Sea by Dagestan Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic. Area, 29,500 sq. m. (76,400 sq. km.). Dry; irrigated and drained by the Rs. Kuma, Kuban and Yegorlyk. Main occupations growing wheat, maize; rearing sheep. Some natural gas deposits. Industries centred on chief towns Stavropol, Pyatigorsk. (ii) Cap. of (i) sit. 190 m. SE of Rostov. Market town for an agric. area, trading in grain and livestock. Industries tanning, flour milling, agric. engineering and textiles. Pop. (1974E) 226,000.

Steinkjer, Nord-Trondelag, Norway. Town 60 m. NE of Trondheim at the mouth of the Steinkjer R. on Trondheim Fjord. Industries inc. sawmilling, tanning, dyeing, wool spinning. Pop. (1973E) 20,291.

Stellenbosch, Cape Province, Republic of South Africa. Town sit. 25 m. E of Cape Town. Centre of a fruit growing and vineyard area. Industries wine making, sawmilling; manu. bricks and tiles. Pop. (1968E) 29,000.

Stelvio Pass, Lombardia, Italy. Alpine pass just S of border with Switz. and 34 m. SW of Merano; N of the Ortler mountains, at 9,052 ft. a.s.l.

Stendal, Magdeburg, East Germany. Town in W central E. Germ. Railway centre. Industries railway engineering, metal working and sugar refining. Pop. (1973E) 37,925.

Stenness, Orkney Islands, Scotland. Village sit. 9 m. W of Kirkwall, noted for circles of standing stones, the Rings of Brogar and Stenness.

Stepanakert, Azerbaijan Soviet Socialist Republic, U.S.S.R. Town 60 m. SSW of Yevlakh. Oblast cap. Industries inc. food processing, silk mills, wine making.

Stepney, Greater London, England. District N of the Thames. Contains the Tower of London.

Sterlitamak, Russian Soviet Federal Socialist Republic, U.S.S.R. Town sit. 85 m. S of Ufa on the Belaya R. in Bashkir Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic. Industry heavy engineering; manu. synthetic rubber, chemicals, cement, clothing and food products. R. port. Pop. (1974E) 205,000.

Stettin *see* **Szczecin**

Stettiner Haff, East Germany/Poland. Lagoon 34 m. W to E separated from the Baltic Sea by Usedom and Wolin islands. Receives the Oder R. below Szczecin Poland.

Steubenville, Ohio, U.S.A. City sit. 34 m. W of Pittsburgh on the Ohio R. Manu. steel, tinplate, electrical equipment and pottery. Pop. (1970C) 30,771.

Stevenage, Hertfordshire, England. Town sit. 28 m. N of London. Market town developed post-war as a satellite town to London. Manu. school furniture and equipment. Pop. (1973E) 71,800.

Stevenston, Ayrshire, Scotland. Strathclyde region. Town sit. 10 m. WNW of Kilmarnock. Manu. explosives in the area. Pop. (1973E) 10,174.

Stewart Island, New Zealand. Island off the South Island coast across the Foveaux Strait. Area, 670 sq. m. (1,735 sq. km.). Volcanic and mountainous. Chief settlement Oban.

Chief occupations farming and fishing.

Stewarton, Ayrshire, Scotland. Strathclyde region. Town sit. 5 m. N of Kilmarnock. Industry dyeing; manu. hosiery. Pop. (1974E) 5,264.

Steyning, West Sussex, England. Town sit. 10 m. WNW of Brighton. Market town for an agric. area.

Steyr, Upper Austria, Austria. Town in N central Austria, sit. at the confluence of the R. Enns and Steyr. Industrial centre for iron and steel; manu. machinery, motor vehicles, bicycles and ball-bearings. Pop. (1971C) 40,578.

Stillwater, Oklahoma, U.S.A. Town 50 m. NNE of Oklahoma City. Trading centre for a farming area. Industries inc. cotton ginning, flour and sawmilling, meat packing; manu. metal goods, mattresses. Gas wells nearby. Pop. (1970C) 31,126.

Stilton, Cambridgeshire, England. Village sit. 6 m. SSW of Peterborough. Gave its name to Stilton cheese, now manu. mainly in Leicestershire.

Stirling, Stirlingshire, Scotland. Central region. County town sit. on the Forth R. Industries inc. agric. engineering, carpet manu. Pop. (1973E) 27,551.

Stirlingshire, Scotland. Central region. County in central Scot. bounded W by Loch Lomond, N and E by the Forth R. Area, 451 sq. m. (1,168 sq. km.). County town, Stirling. Mountainous in the NW rising to Ben Lomond, 3,192 ft. a.s.l., hilly in the S, drained by the Forth, Endrick and Carron Rs. Agric. esp. oats and potatoes, and with important coalfields. Industries inc. mining, iron-working and oil refining. Chief towns are Stirling, Grangemouth and Falkirk. Pop. (1973E) 210,936.

Stockholm, Stockholm, Sweden. Cap. of Sweden sit. on the E coast between the E end of L. Mälar and the Saltsjö, its outlet to the Baltic Sea, and extending from the mainland to cover a group of islands. The oldest part of the city is on the island of Staden. Commercial and cultural centre. Industries inc. shipbuilding, flour milling, brewing, iron and steel; manu. chemicals, machinery, telephones, cables and textiles. Sea port exporting timber and paper. Pop. (1970C) 1,476,704.

Stockport, Greater Manchester, England. Metropolitan district sit. at the confluence of the Rs. Tame and Goyt which tog. form the Mersey R. Industries inc. textiles, chemicals, plastics; manu. machinery and paper. Pop. (1971E based on C) 292,000.

Stocksbridge, South Yorkshire, England. Town 8 m. NW of Sheffield. A coalmining centre with metal-working industries. Pop. (1973E) 13,940.

Stockton, California, U.S.A. City sit. 70 m. SSE of Sacramento on the San Joaquin R., at the head of navigation. Centre of an agric. area with food processing industries, agric. and marine engineering. R. port exporting agric. produce. Pop. (1970C) 107,644.

Stockton-on-Tees, Cleveland, England. Town, sit. on the Tees R., which developed with the opening of the Stockton and Darlington railway (the first passenger line) in 1825. Industries inc. shipbuilding and engineering. Pop. (1974E) 162,500.

Stoke Newington, Greater London, England. NE district with industries associated with the Metropolitan Water Board.

Stoke-on-Trent, Staffordshire, England. Town sit. on the Trent R. Centre of the pottery industry, also manu. tyres and cables; some engineering. Pop. (1973E) 260,140.

Stoke Poges, Buckinghamshire, England. Village 4½ m. NNE of Windsor, noted as the scene of Thomas Gray's 'Elegy in a Country Churchyard'.

Stolberg, North Rhine-Westphalia, West Germany. Town 7 m. E of Aachen. Industries inc. metal working and chemicals. Pop. (1971E) 39,900.

Stone, Staffordshire, England. Town sit. 7 m. S of Stoke-on-Trent, on the Trent R. Market town, manu. pottery. Pop. (1973E)10,830.

Stonecutters Island, Hong Kong. Small island off W coast of the Kowloon peninsula, and 2 m. N of Victoria. Area, 1 m. by ¼m.

Stonehaven, Kincardineshire, Scotland. Grampian region. County town sit. on the North Sea coast. Industries inc. fishing and tourism; manu. fishing nets and leather goods. Pop. (1973E) 4,505.

Stonehenge, Wiltshire, England. Prehistoric site 8 m. N of Salisbury, on Salisbury Plain. The chief prehistoric monument in Brit., it consists of a circular earthwork over 300 ft. in diameter enclosing 4 ranks of stones; the outer stone circle, 100 ft. in diameter, originally had 30 upright stones about 16 ft. high; the second, over 40; the inner groups contained trilithons 22 ft. high, and an altar stone. An avenue flanked by ditches approaches from the NE.

Stornoway, Lewis, Scotland. Town on the E coast of Lewis-with-Harris in the Outer Hebrides. Chief town and market for the island. Industries inc. fishing and tourism; manu. tweeds. Pop. (1973E) 5,229.

Storstrom, Vordingborg Bay, Denmark. Strait between Masnedo and Falster Islands, crossed by a rail and road bridge from Vordingborg.

Stourbridge, West Midlands, England. Town sit. 10 m. WSW of Birmingham on the Stour R. Industries inc. glass manu. and ironworking. Pop. (1973E) 56,530.

Stourport-on-Severn, Hereford and Worcester, England. Town sit. 10 m. N of Worcester at the confluence of the R. Severn and Worcestershire Stour. Industries inc. manu. carpets and iron goods. R. port. Pop. (1973E) 19,440.

Stour River, Essex/Suffolk, England. Rises as a number of headstreams, and flows 47 m. E along the Essex/Suffolk border to enter the North Sea at Harwich.

Stour River, Oxfordshire/Warwickshire, England. Rises in NW Oxfordshire 6 m. SW of Banbury, and flows 20 m. NW to join the Avon R. below Stratford-on-Avon.

Stour River, West Midlands/Hereford and Worcester, England. Rises near West Bromwich and flows 20 m. W and SW past Stourbridge to join the Severn R. at Stourport-on-Severn.

Stour River, Wiltshire/Dorset, England. Rises in SW Wiltshire 4 m. NW of Mere, enters Dorset and flows SE for 55 m. past Sturminster Newton and Blandford Forum to enter the Avon R. at Christchurch.

Stour River, Great, Kent, England. Rises in two headstreams which join at Ashford, flows 40 m. NE past Canterbury to Sarre and divides into the N branch, which enters the North Sea at Reculver, and the S branch which enters the Strait of Dover at the head of Pegwell Bay.

Stowmarket, Suffolk, England. Town sit. on the Gipping R. Market town for an agric. area, manu. chemicals and agric. implements. Pop. (1973E) 9,020.

Strabane, Tyrone, Northern Ireland. Town in the NW sit. at the confluence of the Rs. Mourne and Finn, where they form the Foyle R. Market town for an agric. area, manu. shirts and collars, and a salmon-fishing centre. Pop. (1971C) 9,325.

Stralsund, Rostock, East Germany. Town sit. opposite Rügen Island on an arm of the Baltic Sea. Industries inc. shipbuilding, fish curing, metal working and sugar refining; manu. machinery. Sea port once important

in the Hanseatic League. Pop. (1973E) 72,236.

Stranraer, Wigtownshire, Scotland. Dumfries and Galloway region. Town in the SW sit. at the head of Loch Ryan. Market town with an important steamer service to Larne, Northern Ireland. Industries inc. fishing. Pop. (1973E) 9,249.

Strasbourg, Bas-Rhin, France. Cap. of dept. in extreme E, sit. on the Ill R. and 4 m. from the W bank of the Rhine R. Industries inc. brewing, tanning, milling, fruit and vegetable canning, paper-making and printing; manu. metal goods, electrical equipment, chemicals, soap and foodstuffs, esp. *pâté de foie gras*. R. port trading in iron ore, potash, wines and vegetables, through its two R. and the Marne-Rhine and Rhône-Rhine canals. Pop. (1968C) 249,396.

Stratford, Ontario, Canada. Town sit. 56 m. WNW of Hamilton on the Avon R. Industries inc. railway engineering, flour milling, textiles, agric. engineering and furniture-making. Pop. 25,000.

Stratford, Connecticut, U.S.A. Town sit. at the mouth of the Housatonic R on Long Island Sound. Industries inc. tourism, boatbuilding and chemicals; manu. hardware. Pop. (1970C) 49,775.

Stratford-upon-Avon, Warwickshire, England. Town sit. on the Avon R. Industries inc. tourism, mainly visitors to the birthplace of William Shakespeare, and brewing. Pop. (1973E) 20,080.

Strathclyde, Scotland. Region of SW Scot. bounded on W by North Channel, N by Highland region, E by Tayside, Central, Lothian and Borders regions and S by Dumfries and Galloway region.

Strathmore, Perth/Angus, Scotland. Fertile vale extending *c.* 40 m. SW to NE along the N side of the Sidlaw Hills from the Tay R. to the N. Esk R.

Straubing, Bavaria, West Germany. Town sit. 23 m. ESE of Regensburg on the Danube R. Market town trading in grain, wine and cattle. Industries inc. brewing, tanning, textiles and chemicals; manu. machinery. Pop. (1971E) 37,900.

Streatham, Greater London, England. Residential district of S London.

Street, Somerset, England. Town 11 m. E of Bridgwater. Market town for an agric. area, manu. footwear and leather goods. Pop. (1973E) 8,190.

Stresa, Piemonte, Italy. Village on the W shore of L. Maggiore, and 26 m. WNW of Como. The main industry is tourism.

Stretford, Greater Manchester, England. Town sit. 4m. SW of Manchester on the Bridgewater Canal. Industries inc. engineering, Pop. (1973E) 52,450.

Stromboli, Sicilia, Italy. Island in the Lipari group 50 m. NW of Messina, in the Tyrrhenean Sea. Noted for its active volcano.

Stromness, Orkney Islands, Scotland. Town on the SW coast of Mainland. The main industry is fishing. Pop. (1973E) 1,479.

Stroud, Gloucestershire, England. Town sit. 8 m. S of Gloucester on the R. Frome. Market town for an agric. area. Industries inc. manu. service uniform cloth and plastics. Pop. (1973E) 19,600.

Stungtreng, Stungtreng, Khmer Republic. Town 145 m. NNE of Phom Penh on the Mekong R. at its confluence with the Se Khong. Provincial cap. and timber trading centre in a forest area. Industries inc. mining alabaster, quartz, gold, sapphires; tourism for big game hunting.

Sturgeon Bay, Wisconsin, U.S.A. Town at the head of Sturgeon Bay on the Door Peninsula between Green Bay and L. Michigan; sit. on a ship canal which cuts across the peninsula from the Bay to the L. Industries inc. fisheries, quarries,

shipyards, dairies and fruit canning factories. Pop. (1970c) 6,081.

Stuttgart, Baden-Württemberg, West Germany. Cap. of province in the sw sit. on the Neckar R. Railway junction and commercial centre. Industries inc. publishing, textiles and engineering; manu. scientific and optical instruments, clocks and watches, musical instruments, leather goods and chemicals. Pop. (1971E) 632,900.

Styria, Austria. Federal state in the SE, bounded S by Yugoslavia. Area, 6,326 sq. m. (16,384 sq. km.). Cap. Graz. Mountainous, esp. in the N, sloping to the SE and drained by the R. Mur, Enns, Mürz and Raab. Forestry is important, also mining, esp. for iron and lignite, with industry concentrated around Graz. Pop. (1971c) 1,192,100.

Suakin, Kassala, Sudan. Town sit. on the Red Sea coast. The main occupation is fishing.

Subansiri River, Tibet/India. Rises SW of Konam Dzong, Tibet, and flows 226 m. W, S, then SE into NE Assam, India, where it turns S to enter the Brahmaputra R. 22 m. NNW of Golaghat.

Subotica, Yugoslavia. Town 100 m. NW of Belgrade near the border with Hungary. Market town for an agric. area. Industries inc. flour milling, meat packing, furniture making and chemicals; manu. footwear. Pop. (1971c) 88,787.

Suceava, Suceava, Romania. District cap. sit. 72 m. WNW of Iaşi on the Suceava R. Market town for an agric. area. Industries inc. flour milling and tanning. Pop. (1972E) 47,689.

Suchitépequez, Guatemala. Dept. of SW Guatemala on the Pacific Ocean. Area, 960 sq. m. (2,486 sq. km.). Chief towns Mazatenango (cap.), Cuyotenango, San Antonio. Coastal plain rising to mountains inland, drained by the Nahualate and Madre Vieja Rs. Agric. area producing coffee, sugar cane and tobacco on high ground; maize, beans and bananas on the coast. Industries inc. sugar refining, lumbering, textiles, cotton ginning. Pop. (1972E) 237,551.

Süchow, Kiangsu, China. Town in E central China 170 m. ESE of Kaifeng. An important railway junction on the lines from Tientsin to Shanghai, and from Sinhailien to Lanchow. Industries inc. flour milling and textiles.

Sucre, Chuquisaca, Bolivia. Legal cap. of Bolivia and seat of the judiciary. (La Paz is the actual cap. and seat of the Govt.) Also cap. of Chuquisaca dept. sit. at 9,000 ft. a.s.l. Commercial centre for an agric. area. Pop. (1970E) 84,900.

Sucré, Venezuela. State of NE Venezuela on the Caribbean. Area, 4,560 sq. m. (11,810 sq. km.). Traversed by spurs of the coastal range W to E; its coastline extends (W) as the Peninsula de Araya and (E) as the Peninsula de Paria. Agric. area, producing cacao, sugar cane, coffee, tobacco, maize, cotton, rice, yucca and bananas. Fishing is important. Minerals inc. asphalt, at Guanoco, salt, on Araya, gypsum, Macuro, sulphur, Casanay, some iron, coal, petroleum and copper. Processing industries are centred on Cumaná. Pop. (1971c) 469,006.

Sudan. Rep. in NE Africa bounded N by Egypt, E by the Red Sea and Ethiopia, S by Kenya, Uganda and Zaïre, W by the Central Afr. Rep., Chad and Libya. Area, 967,500 sq.m. (2,505,800 sq. km.). Chief towns, Khartoum (cap.), Wad Medani, Omdurman, El Obeid, Port Sudan. Mainly plateau at under 600 ft. a.s.l. in the N, rising to 1,500 ft. a.s.l. near the Ugandan border in the S, with the Lolebai Mountains rising to 10,456 ft. a.s.l. in the extreme S, and the Etbai Mountains on the Red Sea coast rising to Jebel Erba, 7,273 ft. a.s.l. Drained mainly by the Rs. White Nile and Blue Nile with their tribs. The climate is tropical; annual rainfall is very low in the N, 5 ins. per annum at Khartoum and 40–50 ins. per annum in the S, with desert in the

N and wooded savannah in the S. Irrigated land supports agric. esp. cotton, millet and gum arabic. Pop. (1969E) 14·94 m.

Sudan, North Africa. Region of N Afr. extending from the Atlantic coast to the Ethiopian highlands, bounded N by the Sahara and S by the rain forests. Plateau at 1,000–1,500 ft. a.s.l. drained by the Niger, Nile and Senegal Rs. and by R. flowing into the L. Chad depression.

Sudbury, Ontario, Canada. Town in the SE, sit. N of L. Huron. Centre of a rich mining area, producing most of the world's nickel, and also lead, zinc, copper, gold, silver and platinum. Industries are mainly associated with mining, esp. nickel smelting and and refining, and also some engineering and sawmilling. Pop. (1971C) 90,535

Sudbury, Suffolk, England. Town sit. 14 m. S of Bury St. Edmunds on the Stour R. Market town for an agric. area, manu. rayon and coconut fibre matting. Pop. (1973E) 8,860.

Sudeten Mountains, Poland/Czechoslovakia. Ranges extending along the NE frontier of Czech. with Poland *c.* 130 m. SE from the Riesengebirge and rising to Sněžka (Schneekopf) 5,259 ft. a.s.l., rich in minerals, esp. coal.

Suez, Egypt. Town sit. at the S end of the Suez Canal, at the head of the Gulf of Suez. An important oil-fuelling station with 2 oil refineries. Manu. fertilizers.

Suez, Gulf of, Egypt. NW arm of the Red Sea between the Arabian Desert and the Sinai Peninsula, 170 m. long and up to 25 m. wide, and linked with the Mediterranean Sea by the Suez Canal.

Suez Canal, Egypt. Ship canal in NE Egypt between the Mediterranean Sea at Port Said and the Gulf of Suez at Suez opened to shipping in 1869. In 1967 the canal was blocked and became unusable but in 1974–75 it was cleared of obstructions. 103 m. long, minimum width 197 ft., passing through L. Timsah and the Great and Little Bitter L. The canal took vessels of up to 37 ft. draught and has no locks.

Suffolk, England. County in East Anglia bounded N by Norfolk and S by Essex. Consists (1974 re-organization) of the districts of Waveney, Forest Heath, St. Edmundsbury, Mid Suffolk, Suffolk Coastal, Babergh and Ipswich. Generally low-lying rising to 420 ft. a.s.l. in the SW chalk hills, and drained by the Rs. Stour, Little Ouse, Waveney, Deben, Orwell and Alde. Mainly agric., esp. wheat, barley and sugar-beet. Industries are mainly associated with agric., esp. agric. engineering, fertilizers and beet-sugar refining. The chief towns are Ipswich, Lowestoft, Felixstowe and Bury St. Edmunds. Pop. (1974E) 567,300.

Suhl, Suhl, East Germany. District cap. sit. 30 m. SW of Erfurt in the Thuringian Forest. Manu. cycles, motor cycles and pottery. Pop. (1973E) 35,274.

Sui, Baluchistan, Pakistan. Natural gas field 345 m. from Karachi, supplies Karachi and Multan.

Suir River, Irish Republic. Rises in N Tipperary and flows 85 m. S and then E past Clonmel to Waterford, forming the border between Tipperary and Waterford, and then Kilkenny and Waterford. Below Waterford town it joins the Barrow R. to enter Waterford Harbour, an inlet of St. George's Channel.

Suita, Honshū, Japah. Town 7 m. N of Osaka. The main industry is brewing. Pop. (1973C) 267,000.

Sukh Bator, Selenga, Mongolia. Town 165 m. NNW of Ulan Bator on the Selanga R. Trading centre on an important route between Mongolia and the U.S.S.R., head of navigation on the Selenga R., road and rail centre.

Sukhumi, Abhazia, U.S.S.R. Cap. of Abhazian Autonomous Soviet Socialist Rep. sit. 100 m. NNW of Batumi on the Black Sea. Industries inc.

metal working, fruit, tobacco and fish processing, and tourism. Sea port and health resort.

Sukkur, Sind, Pakistan. Town sit. 230 m. NE of Karachi on the Indus R. Market centre for an agric. area, trading in grain and oilseeds. Industries inc. textiles; manu. leather goods and cement.

Sulaimaniya, Sulaimaniya, Iraq. Cap. of governorate 135 m. ESE of Mosul. Market town sit. on routes of trade with Iran.

Sulaiman Range, Pakistan. Mountain range extending 180 m. N to S along the E border of Quetta province, rising to Takht-i-Sulaiman, 11,085 ft. a.s.l. at the N end.

Sulawesi, Indonesia. Island E of Borneo. Area, 73,150 sq. m. (189,459 sq. km.). Divided in 2 provinces of N and S Sulawesi. Caps. Manado and Macassar. Macassar is the chief port. Products include copra, coffee and spices. Pop. (1971c) 8,255,580.

Sulu Archipelago, Philippines. Group of islands off SW Mindanao extending *c.* 270 m. SW to within 20 m. of the E coast of Sabah, Malaysia. Area, 1,087 sq. m. (2,815 sq. km.). Chief town Jolo. Most of the islands are volcanic, others are coral. Chief occupations pearl fishing, growing rice and coconuts.

Sumatra, Indonesia. Island separated from the Malay Peninsula by the Strait of Malacca, and from Java to the SE by Sunda Strait. Area, 182,000 sq. m. (471,000 sq. km.) divided into the provinces of Atjeh, N. Sumatra, W. Sumatra, Djambi and S. Sumatra. The island lies across the equator and has a hot climate with heavy rain in the SW and NE monsoons. Mainly forest with mountains along the W coast, chiefly volcanic and rising to Kerintji, 12,484 ft. a.s.l. Chief occupation growing rice, rubber, tobacco, tea, coffee and coconuts; some deposits of coal and petroleum. Chief towns Palemban, Telanaipura, Bukit Tinggi, Medan and Bedan Atjeh. Pop. (1971c) 20,813,000.

Sumba, Indonesia. Island in the Lesser Sunda group separated from Flores and Sumbawa by Sumba Strait. Area, 4,306 sq. m. (11,152 sq. km.). Chief town Waingapu. Chief occupation farming.

Sumbawa, Indonesia. Island in the Lesser Sunda group between Lombok and Flores. Area, 5,695 sq. m. (14,750 sq. km.). Cap. Raba. Mountainous, rising to Mount Tambora, 9,353 ft. a.s.l. Chief occupation farming. Chief towns are Raba, Bima and Sumbawa.

Sumgait, Azerbaijan, U.S.S.R. Town sit. 15 m. NW of Baku on the Caspian Sea. Industries are dependent on the Baku oilfields and inc. manu. chemicals and synthetic rubber. Pop. (1970E) 138,000.

Summerside, Prince Edward Island, Canada. Town 35 m. WNW of Charlottetown on Bedeque Bay. Port shipping dairy products, seed potatoes. Resort. Fox farming centre, for furs. Pop. (1971c) 9,439.

Sumy, Ukraine, U.S.S.R. Cap. of Sumy region, sit. 195 m. ENE of Kiev. Centre of an agric. area, esp. wheat and sugar-beet. Industries sugar refining, tanning, sawmilling, agric. engineering and textiles; manu. food products and fertilizers. Pop. (1974E) 189,000.

Sunbury-on-Thames, Surrey, England. Town sit. 15 m. WSW of central London on the Thames R. Mainly residential and with some important film studios. Pop. (1973E) 12,068.

Sunda Islands, Indonesia. Island group consisting of the W part of the Malay Arch. between the South China Sea and the Indian Ocean. The Greater Sunda Islands are Borneo, Java, Sumatra and Celebes. The Lesser Sunda Islands are those E of Java, esp. Bali, Lombok, Sumbawa, Sumba, Flores and Timor.

Sundarbans, Bangladesh. Swampy region in the S Ganges delta next to the Indian border, extending 150 m.

along the coast and up to 50 m. inland, with creeks, tidal R. and mangrove swamps.

Sunday Island, Kermadec Islands, New Zealand. Otherwise Raoul Island. Largest and only inhabited island of the Kermadec group, s Pacific. Area, 11 sq. m. (28 sq. km.). Volcanic and mountainous with thick forest. Rises to 1,723 ft. a.s.l.

Sundbyberg, Stockholm, Sweden. Town 5 m. NW of Stockholm. Industries inc. manu. of chemicals and paper.

Sunderland, Tyne and Wear, England. Town 10 m. SE of Newcastle-on-Tyne at the mouth of the Wear R. on the North Sea. Coalmining area. Manu. chemicals, glass, machinery and is important shipbuilding and repairing centre. Pop. (1973E) 214,820.

Sundsvall, Västernorrland, Sweden. Town in E central Sweden sit. on the Gulf of Bothnia. Industries inc. sawmilling; manu. wood pulp and paper. Sea port exporting timber and wood pulp, but icebound in winter.

Sungari River, China. Rises in the Changpai Shan in SE Kirin and flows 1,150 m. NW and then ENE. It passes the Fengman Dam and hydroelectric station and joins the Nun R. on the Kirin/Heilungkiang border, flowing ENE through Heilungkiang, past Harbin and Kiamusze, to join the Amur R. above Tungkiang. It is ice free May–Oct.

Sungei-Golok, Narathiwat, Thailand. Railway station on the E coast line of Malay Peninsula. Border customs point.

Sunnyvale, California, U.S.A. City 13 m. WNW of San José in a fruit growing area. Industries inc. fruit canning; manu. electronic equipment. Pop. (1970C) 95,408.

Sunyani, Ashanti, Ghana. Town 65 m. NW of Kumasi. Industries inc. brick and tile making.

Suoyarvi, Karelo-Finnish Soviet Socialist Republic, U.S.S.R. Town 70 m. WNW of Petrozavodsk on the N shore of L. Suoyarvi. Manu. paper, cardboard.

Superior, Wisconsin, U.S.A. City sit. at the W end of L. Superior forming, with Duluth, Minnesota, the W end of the St. Lawrence Seaway. Industries inc. oil refining, railway engineering, flour milling, brewing and shipping iron ore and grain. Pop. (1970C) 32,237.

Superior, Lake, Canada/U.S.A. Bounded N and E by Ontario, Canada, S by Michigan and Wisconsin, U.S.A., W by Minnesota, U.S.A. Area, 32,483 sq. m. (84,131 sq. km.), the largest fresh-water L. in the world. Navigable April–Dec., but never completely frozen. Ships pass by canals at Sault Ste. Marie at the E end, where the L. drains into L. Huron by St. Mary's R. It is fed by *c.* 200 R. inc. the R. St. Louis and Nipigon.

Sur, Oman. Small port 90 m. SE of Muscat on the Gulf of Oman. Exports dates.

Surabaya, East Java, Indonesia. Cap. of province on the Madura Strait sit. near the mouth of the Kali Mas R. Industries inc. engineering, oil refining, shipbuilding and ship-repairing, textiles and chemicals; manu. glass and tobacco products. Sea port exporting *c.* half Java's produce, esp. sugar, tobacco and coffee. Naval base. Pop. (1971C) 1,269,000.

Surakarta, Java, Indonesia. Town 30 m. ENE of Djakarta on the Solo R. Commercial centre trading in rice, sugar and tobacco. Industries inc. tanning and textiles.

Surakhany, Azerbaijan Soviet Socialist Republic, U.S.S.R. Town 10 m. ENE of Baku on the Apsheron peninsula of the W Caspian coast. There are oilfields. Other industries inc. metal-working.

Surat, Gujarat, India. City 160 m. N of Bombay sit. on the Gulf of

Cambay, near the Tapti R. Industries inc. engineering; manu. cotton goods, paper, silk and soap. Port trading in cotton and grain. Pop. (1971c) 471,815.

Surbiton, Greater London, England. District in the sw, on the Thames R. Mainly residential with some industry inc. light engineering.

Surendranagar, Gujarat, India. Town 60 m. ENE of Rajkot on the Kathiawar peninsula. District cap. and trading centre for cotton, grain, ghee, cloth and hides. Industries inc. cotton ginning, manu. soap.

Suresnes, Hauts-de-Seine, France. Suburb of W Paris on the Seine R. Industries inc. chemicals; manu. cars, bicycles and perfumes. Pop. (1968c) 41,263.

Surinam (Dutch Guiana). Autonomous part of the kingdom of The Netherlands on the N coast of S. America, bounded E by French Guiana, S by Brazil and W by Guyana. Area, 70,087 sq. m. (181,525 sq. km.). Chief towns Paramaribo (the cap.), Coronie, Nieuw Nickerie, Paranam and Kwakoegron. The land rises from coastal lowlands through savannah to forested highlands in the S. Climate tropical and humid. The chief occupations are farming and extracting bauxite, which is the chief export; other products from the coastal lowlands are sugar-cane, rice and citrus fruits. Pop. (1971c) 384,900.

Surkhan Darya River, U.S.S.R. Rises in 2 branches in the Gissar mountains, Uzbek Soviet Socialist Rep., and flows *c.* 150 m. SSW through a cotton growing area, past Dzhar-Kurgan to enter the Amu Darya R. near Termez. Linked by canal to the Kafirnigan R.

Surrey, England. County in SE Eng. consisting (under 1974 re-organization) of the districts of Runnymede, Spelthorne, Surrey Heath, Woking, Elmbridge, Epsom and Ewell, Guildford, Mole Valley, Reigate and Banstead, Tandridge and Waverley. Urban in the NE, crossed E to W in the centre by the North Downs rising to Leith Hill 965 ft. a.s.l. Drained by the Rs. Wey and Mole flowing into the Thames R. Horticulture and farming are important in the S, industry mainly in the urban N. Pop. (1974E) 1,005,900.

Susquehanna River, New York/Pennsylvania, U.S.A. Rises in Otsego L., New York, and flows 444 m. S entering Pennsylvania briefly above Binghamton and crossing into it again at Sayre, flowing past Wilkes-Barre and Harrisburg to enter the head of Chesapeake Bay. It is unnavigable, but used for hydro-electric power.

Sussex, England. County in SE England. Under 1974 re-organization Sussex is now divided into two counties, East Sussex and West Sussex. Mainly downland with chalk ridges, esp. the South Downs running WNW to ESE from the Hampshire border to Beachy Head on the Channel coast. Drained by the R. Arun, Adur, Ouse and Rother. The main industries are agric., horticulture and tourism. Chief towns, Lewes, Chichester, Brighton, Eastbourne, Hastings and Horsham.

Sutherland, Scotland. Highland region. County in N Scot. bounded N and W by the Atlantic, E by Caithness and SE by the North Sea. Area, 2,028 sq. m. (5,252 sq. km.). County town, Dornoch. Mountainous, rising to Ben More Assynt, 3,273 ft. a.s.l. in the SW, with sea lochs and extensive deer forests. Chief occupation crofting. Pop. (1973E) 12,556.

Sutlej River, China/India/Pakistan. Rises in L. Manasarowar in SW Tibet, China, and flows 900 m. WNW and then SW, turning into Himachal Pradesh, India, at the E end of the Zaskar Mountains, entering Punjab at the SW end of the Bhakra reservoir and going on to form the S half of the Punjab, India and Pakistan border. It flows into the Chenab R. near Alipur and both join the R. Indus

c. 53 m. further on. Important for irrigation and hydroelectric power.

Sutton, Greater London, England. District *c.* 12 m. SSW of the city centre; a mainly residential suburb.

Sutton Coldfield, West Midlands, England. Town 7 m. NE of Birmingham. Industries inc. manu. machinery and pharmaceutical products. Pop. (1973E) 83,630.

Sutton-in-Ashfield, Nottinghamshire, England. Town 13 m. NNW of Nottingham, sit. in a coalmining area. Manu. hosiery and metal containers. Pop. (1973E) 40,330.

Suva, Viti Levu, Fiji. Cap. of Fiji sit. on the SE coast. Industries inc. manu. coconut oil and soap. Sea port exporting sugar, gold and coconut oil. Pop. (1970E) 54,200.

Suwaiq, Batina, Oman. Town 75 m. WNW of Muscat on the Gulf of Oman. Port serving a fertile date growing area. Industries inc. fishing.

Suwannee River, Georgia/Florida, U.S.A. Rises in the Okefenokee swamp in SE Georgia and flows 250 m. S across N Florida to enter the Gulf of Mex.

Suzdal, Russian Soviet Federal Socialist Republics, U.S.S.R. Town sit. 120 m. NE of Moscow in the Vladimir Region. Important as a religious and monastic centre.

Svayrieng, Svayrieng, Khmer Republic. Town 70 m. SE of Phnom Penh on the West Vaico R. near the Vietnam frontier. Centre of a rice growing area.

Sveagruva, Svalbard, Norway. Settlement 30 m. SE of Longyear City on NE shore of Van Mijen Fjord, West Spitsbergen. Coalmining village with an ice-free port July–September.

Svendborg, Fyns, Denmark. Cap. of county sit. on the S coast of Fyn Island. Industries inc. shipbuilding, brewing, textiles and engineering. It is also a sea port and yachting centre. Pop. (1974E) 36,615.

Sverdlvosk, Russian Soviet Federal Socialist Republic, U.S.S.R. City in the E foothills of the central Ural Mountains. Cap. of Sverdlovsk region. Industries are mainly metallurgical, esp. manu. steel; mining and heavy engineering equipment, railway rolling stock, ball-bearings, aircraft; smelting copper, and cutting and polishing gems. Important junction at the terminus of the Trans-Siberian Railway. Formerly called Ekaterinburg, it was the place of execution of Tsar Nicolas II, 1918. Pop. (1974E) 1,122,000.

Svir River, U.S.S.R. Rises in L. Onega and flows 140 m. WSW past the Svirstroi hydroelectric plant to L. Ladoga, forming part of the Mariinsk Canal system.

Svolvaer, Lofoten Islands, Norway. Town on the SE coast of Austvågöy island, and 70 m. N of Bodø, on the mainland. Industries are mainly fishing for cod and manu. codliver oil and fertilizers. Pop. 3,500.

Swadlincote, Derbyshire, England. Town 4 m. SE of Burton-upon-Trent sit. in a coalmining area. Manu. mainly sanitary ware. Pop. (1973E) 21,060.

Swakopmund, South West Africa. Town sit. on the Atlantic coast; disused sea port and now a resort linked by rail to Walvis Bay.

Swale River, North Yorkshire, England. Rises in the Pennines near the border with Cumbria, and flows 75 m. E past Richmond, then SSE through the Vale of York to join the Ure R., tog. forming the Ouse R.

Swanage, Dorset, England. Town 7 m. S of Poole on Swanage Bay: seaside resort. Pop. (1973E) 8,000.

Swan Hill, Victoria, Australia. Town 190 m. NNW of Melbourne on the Murray R. Processing centre for a sheep farming, agric. and fruit-growing area.

Swanland, Western Australia, Australia. SW region of W. Australia, tog. with Perth and Fremantle on the Swan R. the most fertile region of the state with a Mediterranean climate producing wheat, wool, timber, fruit, vines, tobacco and dairy produce.

Swansea, West Glamorgan, Wales. District of West Glamorgan at the mouth of the Tawe R. Industries inc. metal foundries and oil refining; manu. tin-plate and chemicals. Pop. (1973E) 173,150.

Swatow, Kwangtung, China. Port in the SE at the mouth of the Han R. on the S. China Sea. Manu. pottery, pharmaceutical products, matches and cigarettes. Exporting sugar, tobacco and fruit.

Swaziland. Kingdom in SE Afr. bounded NE by Moçambique and on all other sides by Rep. of S. Afr. Area, 6,705 sq. m. (17,366 sq. km.). Cap. Mbabane. The country divides into the high veld, rising to 4,000 ft. a.s.l. in the W, and the middle veld and low veld at 1,000 ft. a.s.l. in the E. Rainfall is high on the high veld, light on the low. Chief occupation, farming, esp. maize, cattle, sugar rice and cotton. Pop. (1970E) 450,000.

Sweden. Kingdom occupying the E part of the Scandinavian peninsula, bounded E by Finland, the Gulf of Bothnia and the Baltic Sea, SW by the Sound, the Skagerrak and the Kattegat, and W by Norway. Area, 173,620 sq. m. (449,676 sq. km.). Chief cities Stockholm (cap.), Göteborg, Malmö, Uppsala, Västerås, Norrköping, Örebro, Jönköping, Linköping, Helsingborg. Mountains extend along the Norwegian frontier. Most of the country is table-land at 300–800 ft. a.s.l., with an indented coastline and numerous Ls. Thickly forested N covering *c.* half the area. Supports *c.* one-seventh of the pop. on a stony, infertile soil. The central Svealand region has many Ls., inc. the extensive Ls. Väner, Vätter, Mälar and Hjålmar, and connecting Rs. and canals. The soil is more fertile and mineral deposits are considerable. The S is fertile plain, mainly agric. Chief crops are hay, barley, oats, potatoes, sugar beet, wheat. Dairy farming is important. Forests (N) produce coniferous timber, pulpwood and fuel from *c.* 57% of the land area. Minerals inc. iron, mainly in Svealand and the far N, copper, lead, zinc, pyrites and alum shale containing oil and uranium. The chief industries are iron and steel milling, other metal working, sawmilling, pulp milling, manu. machinery and vehicles, chemicals. Pop. (1970C) 8,076,903.

Swedru, Western Province, Ghana. Town 15 m. NNW of Winneba. Route centre and market for cacao.

Świdnica, Wrocław, Poland. Town in the SW, *c.* 30 m. from the border with Czech. Market town for an agric. area. Industries inc. tanning, brewing, textiles, chemicals and agric. engineering.

Swift Current, Saskatchewan, Canada. Town 100 m. W of Moose Jaw on Swift Current Creek. Major distribution centre, with timber yards, grain elevators, coal yards, oil refinery, tanneries, dairies. Pop. (1974E) 15,950.

Swilly, Lough, Donegal, Irish Republic. Sea inlet in the N coast extending *c.* 30 m. inland from its mouth between Fanad Head and Dunaff Head.

Swindon, Wiltshire, England. Town in the SW. Market town and railway junction with important railway workshops. Manu. also inc. clothing and electronic equipment. Pop. (1973E) 90,680.

Świnoujście, Szczecin, Poland. Bamo Sea port on the E coast of Usedltic Island; a fishing port and holiday resort.

Swinton, South Yorkshire, England. Town 9 m. NE of Sheffield. Industries inc. coalmining, manu. glass and pottery. Pop. (1973E) 15,450.

Swinton and Pendlebury, Greater Manchester, England. Town 4 m. NW of Manchester in a coalmining area. Industries inc. engineering and textiles, esp. cotton; manu. electrical equipment and chemicals. Pop. (1973E) 39,360.

Switzerland. Rep. bounded N by W. Germ., E by Austria and Liechtenstein, S by Italy and W by France. Area, 15,941 sq. m. (41,287 sq. km.). Chief towns Bern (cap.), Zürich, Basel, Geneva, Lausanne. The Jura mountains extend SW to NE through NW Switzerland, and the cental uplands are divided by numerous Ls. and stretch SW to NE from L. Geneva to L. Constance as a broad plain, bounded SE by the Alps, considerably higher than the Jura and rising to Monte Rose, 15,216 ft. a.s.l. The main Rs. are the Rhône, Rhine, Aare and Ticino. Agric. and pasture land covers *c.* 2·1m. hectares, of which *c.* 260,000 hectares are under cultivation. Chief crops are cereals, vines, potatoes, sugar beet, fruit. Dairy and pig farming are important. Forests produce timber from *c.* 970,000 hectares. The chief minerals are salt, iron ore, manganese. The main industries are food processing, tourism, textiles, chemicals, manu. basic metals, metal products, precision instruments, clocks and watches, chemical and pharmaceutical goods. Pop. (1970C) 6,269,783.

Sydney, New South Wales, Australia. State cap. on the S shore of Port Jackson. Commercial centre for a vast agric. hinterland, and sit. on a large coal field. Industries inc. metal working, oil refining, food processing and brewing; manu. machinery, scientific equipment, textiles, chemicals, paper, furniture and clothing. Trading centre for wool and wheat, important sea port. Pop. (1972E) 2,850,630.

Sydney, Nova Scotia, Canada. Town in the SE, sit. on the NE coast of Cape Breton Island, in a coalmining area. Industries inc. mining; manu. steel, chemicals and bricks. Sea port handling coal, iron ore and limestone. Pop. 33,230.

Sydney Mines, Nova Scotia, Canada. Town 8 m. NNW of Sydney on the E coast of Cape Breton Island. Coalmining centre, with steelworks, foundries, machine shops. Pop. (1971C) 8,991.

Syktyvkar, Russian Soviet Federal Socialist Republic, U.S.S.R. Cap. of Komi Autonomous Soviet Socialist Rep. sit. on the Vychegda R. Important trading centre for timber; industries inc. sawmilling, boatbuilding, fur processing, wood pulp and paper making. Pop. (1970E) 125,000.

Sylhet, Sylhet, Bangladesh. District cap. 123 m. NE of Dacca. Airport. Trades in rice, tea, oilseeds, jute and cotton. Tea processing is the main industry, also manu. cotton cloth and electrical goods, and sawmilling. Former cap. of a Hindu kingdom conquered by Moslems in A.D. 1384.

Symond's Yat, Hereford and Worcester, England. Point on the Wye R. 6 m. NE of Monmouth, Wales, where the R. flows through a narrow gorge in a 5 m. loop round Huntsham Hill, returning to within 600 yds. of its former course. Pop. (1973E) 804 with Whitchurch.

Syracusa, Siracusa, Italy. Cap. of Siracusa province, sit. on the SE coast of Sicily. Industries inc. chemicals, fisheries and saltworks. Port exporting wine and olive oil. Historical interest is strong. Pop. (1973E) 114,713.

Syracuse *see* **Syracusa**

Syracuse, New York, U.S.A. City in centre of state, sit. at the S end of L. Onondaga. Manu. machinery, metal goods and chemicals. Pop. (1970C) 197,208.

Syr Darya River, U.S.S.R. Rises as the Naryn R. in the E Kirghiz Soviet Socialist Rep. and flows 1,400 m. generally W and SW to irrigate the Fergana valley in the Uzbek Soviet

Socialist Rep. It turns NW bounding the Kyzyl Kum desert to the W, and enters the Aral Sea by a delta.

Syria, Rep. bounded N by Turkey, E by Iraq, S by Jordan and W by Israel, Lebanon and the Mediterranean. Area, 71,210 sq. m. (184,434 sq. km.). Chief cities Damascus (cap), Aleppo, Homs, Hama, Lattakia. In the W there are mountain ranges parallel to the coast. The highest point is Jebel ed Druz, 5,564 ft. a.s.l. W of them is a fertile coastal strip with moderate rainfall; E of them is a fertile depression watered by the Orontes R., and further E the ground rises again to the plateau of the Syrian Desert which extends NE to the Euphrates R. Agric. land covers *c.* 3m. hectares, of which *c.* 540,000 hectares are irrigated. Chief crops are wheat, barley, olives, sugar beet, citrus fruit, cotton. Minerals inc. some phosphate, gypsum, bitumen, oil and natural gas. Industries inc. manu. food products, textiles, sugar, leather, tobacco, soap and cement. Pop. (1970C) 6,303,452.

Syros, Greece. Island in the Cyclades group in the Aegean Sea. Area, 33 sq. m. (85 sq. km.). Chief town Syros. Mainly mountainous, producing grain, fruit and wine.

Syzran, Russian Soviet Federal Socialist Republic, U.S.S.R. Cap. of Kuibyshev region, sit. 500 m. SE of Moscow on the Volga R. Industries inc. oil refining; manu. machinery, building materials and clothing. Important as a R. port and railway centre, handling grain and oil. Pop. (1974E) 181,000.

Szczecin, Szczecin, Poland. Cap. of province in extreme NW, sit. 17 m. from the mouth of the Oder R. Industries inc. shipbuilding; manu. synthetic fibres, paper, fertilizers and cement. Port with access to the Baltic Sea. Pop. (1974E) 181,000.

Szechwan, China. Province of S central China. Area, 222,000 sq. m. (574,698 sq. km.). Cap. Chengtu. The most populous province with density reaching 1,000 persons per sq. m. (400 per sq. km.) in the fertile Red Basin. Mountainous, rising to the Tibetan plateau in the W. Drained by the Yangtse R. Chief products are rice, maize, sugar-cane, beans and tobacco. The chief export is tung oil. Chief towns Chengtu and Chungking. Pop. (1970E) 70 m.

Szeged, Csongrád, Hungary. Town sit. 100 m. SSE of Budapest near the confluence of the Rs. Tisza and Maros. Commercial centre for an agric. area. Industries inc. flour milling, brewing and sawmilling; manu. textiles, footwear and tobacco products. Pop. (1972E) 131,000.

Székesfehérvár, Fejér, Hungary. Cap. of county sit. 37 m. SW of Budapest. Market town trading in wine and tobacco. Industries inc. aluminium processing and footwear manu. Pop. (1970C) 72,000.

Szekszard, Tolna, Hungary. Market town 80 m. SSW of Budapest. County cap. Industries inc. making red wine, distilling alcohol, making bricks. Pop. (1970C) 24,000.

Szolnok, Szolnok, Hungary. Cap. of county sit. 50 m. ESE of Budapest at the confluence of the Rs. Tisza and Zagyra. Industries inc. flour milling, sawmilling and brickmaking. Railway junction and R. port. Pop. (1970C) 61,000.

Szombathely, Vas, Hungary. Cap. of county in W Hungary near the Austrian frontier sit. in a fruit-growing region. Industries inc. sawmilling, flour milling, textiles and agric. engineering. Pop. (1970C) 65,000.

T

Tabar Islands, New Ireland, Bismarck Archipelago, South West Pacific. A single volcanic island and scattered coral islets, rising to 1,500 ft. a.s.l.

Tabasco, Mexico. State in the SE sit. on the Gulf of Campeche and bordered by Guatemala. Area, 9,522 sq. m. (24,661 sq. km.). Mainly flat with semi-tropical forest and many swamps and lagoons. Livestock raising is a major occupation and crops inc. cacao, rice, sugar, coffee and tobacco. Oil and natural gas are found. Cap. Villa Hermosa, sit. 425 m. ESE of Mexico City. Pop. (1970C) 768,387.

Tabiteuea, Gilbert and Ellice Islands, Pacific Ocean. The largest island of the group, guarded by a 50 m. long reef. Exports inc. copra.

Table Mountain, Cape Province, Republic of South Africa. A flat-topped mountain overlooking Cape Town and Table Bay. 3,567 ft. a.s.l. It is frequently covered with a white cloud called 'The Table cloth'. A cable railway runs from Cape Town to the summit, Maclear's Beacon.

Tabligbo, Togo. Village 25 m. N of Anécho near the Dahomey border. An agric. experimental station is sit. here and products inc. palm oil and kernels.

Tabora, Tabora, Tanzania. Cap. of region in the W centre sit. at 3,900 ft. a.s.l. A railway junction and agric. market. Trades in groundnuts, cotton and millet.

Tabriz, Eastern Azerbáiján, Iran. Cap. of province and third largest town of Iran, sit, in the NW and to the N of the volcanic Kuh-e-Sahand, at 4,400 ft. a.s.l. Industrial centre of an agric. region and noted for carpets. Other manu. are textiles, leather and soap. Agric. products inc. almonds and dried fruit. Pop. (1971E) 403,413.

Táchira, Venezuela. An inland state bordering on Colombia. Area, 4,285 sq. m. (11,098 sq. km.). Mainly mountainous, traversed by the Sierra Nevada de Mérida; with the Maracaibo lowlands in the NW. It is the principal coffee growing area of the country. Other crops inc. cereals, sugar, fruit, vegetables and tobacco. Cattle raising and forestry are also important. There are deposits of gold, coal, petroleum, copper and sulphur. Cap. San Cristóbal. Pop. (1961C) 399,163.

Tacna, Tacna, Peru. Cap. of dept. in the extreme S sit. on the Tacna R. Products inc. tobacco, cotton, sugar-cane and sulphur. Pop. (1970E) 33,821.

Tacoma, Washington, U.S.A. City and port in the W centre of state sit. on Commencement Bay in Puget Sound. One of the major ports on the Pacific coast with exports inc. timber, flour, grain, copper, phosphates and explosives. Industries inc. railway work-shops, sawmilling, copper-smelting, boatbuilding and the manu. of chemicals, food products and clothing. Pop. (1970C) 154,581.

Tacuarembó, Uruguay. A dept. sit. in the N and bordered by the Río Negro in the S. Area, 8,114 sq. m. (21,015 sq. km.). Cap. Tacuarembó. Mainly agric. producing cattle, sheep, cereals and vegetables. An important hydroelectric plant is sit. at Rincón del Bonete on the Río Negro. Pop. (1969E) 76,964.

Tadoussac, Quebec, Canada. Village sit. near the confluence of the R. Saguenay and St. Lawrence, and

28 m. NNW of Rivière du Loup. The earliest European settlement in Can. was probably sit. here.

Tadzhikistan, U.S.S.R. Tadzhik Soviet Socialist Republic was formed from those regions of Bokhara and Turkestan where the pop. consisted mainly of Tadzhiks. It was admitted as a constituent rep. of the Soviet Union in 1929. Area, 55,240 sq. m. (143,100 sq. km.). Cap. Dushanbe. Horticulture and cattle breeding are important as well as other farming. There are rich deposits of brown coal, lead and zinc. Oil is found in the N of the Rep. Other minerals found are asbestos, mica, corundum and emery, lapis lazuli, potassium salts and sulphur. Pop. (1973E) 3·2 m.

Taegu, South Korea. Town 55 m. NNW of Pusan. Products inc. grain, fruit, tobacco and textiles.

Taff-Ely, Wales. District of Mid-Glamorgan County, Pop. (1973E) 86,880.

Taganrog, Russian Soviet Federal Socialist Republic, U.S.S.R. Port sit. on the Gulf of Taganrog in the Sea of Azov. An important industrial centre manu. iron and steel goods inc. agric. machinery, aircraft, boilers, machine tools and hydraulic presses. There are three harbours exporting coal and grain. Pop. (1972E) 265,000.

Tagant, Mauritania. A district in the S bordering on Adrar. Mainly a sandstone plateau crossed by wadis which support oases.

Tagus River, Spain/Portugal. Rises in Teruel, E Spain *c.* 15 m. WSW of Albarracín and flows *c.* 600 m. generally SW through mountainous country to the central plateau, then W past Aranjuez, Toledo and Talavera de la Reina into Estremadura, where its course widens into long Ls., and on to the Portuguese frontier which it forms (E to W) for *c.* 30 m. It turns SW past Abrantes and Santarém to Vila Franca, and below forms an estuary which narrows again to a channel, with Lisbon on the N shore before entering the Atlantic. Its course flows through many deep mountain gorges. The R. is used for power. Chief tribs. the Jarama, Tajuña, Alberche, Tiétar, Alagón, Guadiela and Almonte Rs.

Tahaa, Leeward Islands, French Polynesia. A mountainous volcanic island sit. N of Raiatea. The highest peak is Mount Ohiri, 1,936 ft. a.s.l.

Tahiti, French Polynesia, South Pacific Ocean. The largest and most important of the Windward Islands. Area, 402 sq. m. (1,042 sq. km.). Cap. Papeete, pop. (1970C) 79,494. Generally mountainous in the interior with extinct volcanoes, and having a fertile coastal belt. Exports inc. copra, phosphates, pearl shell and vanilla. Pop. (1970C) 84,552.

Taichung, Taiwan. Town 85 m. SW of Taipei. Centre of an agric. district producing sugar-cane, rice and jute.

Taif, Hejaz, Saudi Arabia. Resort 40 m. ESE of Mecca, sit. at 5,350 ft. a.s.l. Pop. 30,000.

Taimyr, U.S.S.R. (i) Peninsula extending NE into the Arctic Ocean from the central Siberian plateau, bounded W by the Yenisei and E by the Khatanga Rs., and inc. L. Taimyr on the Taimyr R. Extends N to Cape Chelyuskin. Tundra area. (ii) Taimyr National Area, Russian Soviet Federal Socialist Rep., N section of Krasnoyarsk Territory extending to the Arctic coast across the Taimyr Peninsula. Area, 316,700 sq. m. (820,253 sq. km.) Capital Dudinka. Tundra and forest area within the Arctic Circle. Main occupations nomadic reindeer herding, hunting, fishing and some mining (at Norilsk). Pop. (1970E) 38,000.

Tain, Ross, Scotland. Highland region. Town in the NE sit. on the S shore of Dornoch Firth. 4 m. to the SE are the ruins of Fearn Abbey. Pop. (1973E) 1,699.

Tainan, Taiwan. Town sit. in the SW. Industries inc. iron works and rice and sugar mills.

Taipa Islands, Macao. Two islands sit. 4 m. SSE of Macao peninsula. Taipa port is sit. on the SW coast of the larger island. The main occupation is fishing.

Taipei, Taiwan. Cap. of Taiwan sit. in the extreme N on the Tanshui R. Industries inc. coal-mining in the vicinity, and tea and rice processing. Pop. (1971E) 1·83m.

Taitung, Taiwan. Port 55 m. E of Kaohiung on the E coast. Industries inc. cotton ginning, sugar milling and the production of coffee and cacao.

Taiwan, East Asia. Island off the SE coast of China across the Formosa Strait. Area, 13,982 sq. m. (35,980 sq. km.). Together with the Pescadores Island and Quemoy Island it forms the Rep. of China under the Nationalist Party.

Chief cities Taipei (cap.), Keelung, Kaohsiung, Hualien, Changhua, Taichung, Tainan. Mountains rise steeply along the E coast and slope gradually to the W alluvial plain which supports most of the pop. Highest points Mount Morrison, *c.* 13,500 ft. a.s.l., Mount Sylvia and many others over 10,000 ft. a.s.l. Tropical climate with typhoons July–September. Drained by the Choshui, Tanshui and Lower Tanshui Rs. Thickly forested (E). Agric. land covers 902,614 hectares, of which 525,800 hectares are under paddy. Main crops are rice, bananas, pineapple, sugar cane, sweet potatoes. Forests cover 2·3m. hectares. Chief products oak, cypress, cedar, camphor and cork. The chief minerals are coal, gold, copper, sulphur, oil and natural gas. Industries are concentrated on the W coast and inc. iron and steel, manu. aluminium, shipbuilding, sugar refining, paper making, textiles, manu. cement and fertilizers. Pop. (1973E) 15,570,000.

Taiyuan, Shansi, China. Cap. of province in the central E sit. on the Fen-ho R. at 2,600 ft. a.s.l. An important centre of heavy industry inc. coal-mining, iron and steel works and paper mills. Manu. agric. and textile machinery, cement and textiles.

Ta'iz, Ta'iz, Yemen Arab Republic. Cap. 85 m. NW of Aden sit. at 4,600 ft. a.s.l. Centre of a coffee growing area. Industries inc. cotton weaving, tanning and the manu. of jewellery. Pop. (1970E) 80,000.

Takamatsu, Shikoku, Japan. Port and cap. of Kagawa prefecture, sit. 85 m. WSW of Osaka. Manu. pulp and paper, fans, parasols and cotton goods. Exports inc. rice and tobacco. Pop. (1970C) 274,000.

Takaoka, Honshū, Japan. Town 165 m. WNW of Tōkyō. Manu. inc. cotton goods and lacquerware.

Takatsuki, Honshū, Japan. Town 60 m. NW of Tōkyō. Manu. machinery and textiles. Pop. (1973C) 268,000.

Takeo, Takeo, Khmer Republic. Town 40 m. S of Phnom Penh. Agric. products inc. rice, lac, sugar palm, pepper and hardwoods. Sericulture is practised.

Takla Makan, Sinkiang-Uighur, China. A sandy desert sit. in the Tarim Basin and forming part of the Gobi Desert. The Tarim R. lies along its N border and the Khotan R. traverses it. Uninhabited owing to shifting sand.

Takoradi, Ghana. Principal port affiliated with Sekondi, on the Gulf of Guinea. Sit. on the main railway line to Accra and the interior and handling the majority of the overseas trade. Exports inc. gold, diamonds, manganese, timber, cacao, palm oil and kernels. Pop. (1970C) 161,071.

Taku, Solomon Islands. An atoll 120 m. NE of Bougainville. Area, 205 acres.

Talara, Piura, Peru. Port in the NW 55 m. NW of Piura and sit. in the NW desert. An important centre for oil with pipelines to the oilfields.

Talca, Talca, Chile. Cap. of province in S central Chile. Industrial centre of an agric. district producing wine. Manu. matches—the largest factory in Chile—paper, footwear, tobacco products and flour. Pop. (1972E) 257,937.

Talcahuano, Concepción, Chile. Port in S central Chile sit. on Concepción Bay. A naval station with an excellent harbour, it exports timber, hides and wool, and imports iron ore for its steel industry. Other industries are fishing and fish-canning, flour milling and oil refining. Pop. (1970E) 131,890.

Tallahassee, Florida, U.S.A. State cap. in the NW of state. Industries inc. wood processing and the manu. of wood and food products. Pop. (1970C) 71,897.

Tallin, Estonia, U.S.S.R. Cap. of Estonia and port sit. on the S coast of the Gulf of Finland. Ice-breakers keep the port open during most of the winter, and timber, textiles and paper are exported. Industries inc. woodworking, engineering and the manu. of textiles and food products. Pop. (1974E) 392,000.

Tamale, Northern Region, Ghana. Cap. of region in the NE. Industries inc. cotton milling and shea-nut processing. Trades in cotton, rice and groundnuts. Pop. (1970C) 98,818.

Tamana, Gilbert and Ellice Islands, Pacific Ocean. An atoll. Area, 2 sq. m.

Tamar River, Tasmania, Australia. Formed by the union of the N. and S. Esk R. at Launceston, and flows NNW for 40 m. to enter Bass Strait.

Tamar River, England. Rises near Morwenstowe in N Cornwall and flows 60 m. SE along the county border between Cornwall and Devon, to enter the English Channel by Plymouth Sound. Navigable up to Launceston. The estuary is called the Hamoaze.

Tamatave, Tamatave, Madagascar. Cap. of province and port 140 m. ENE of Tananarive. Exports inc. sugar. rice and coffee. Meat-packing. Pop, (1970E) 50,500.

Tamaulipas, Mexico. Maritime state in the NE sit. on the Gulf of Mex. Area, 30,822 sq. m. (79,829 sq. km.). In the interior there are several small mountain ranges, while the coastal plain has many lagoons. Many Rs. run W to E into the Gulf of Mex. Crops inc. cotton, maize, beans, sugar-cane and tobacco, and cattle are raised. Fishing and lumbering are important and oil is found in the S. Cap. Ciudad Victoria, sit. 135 m. NW of Tampico. Pop. (1970C) 1,456,858.

Tambov, Russian Soviet Federal Socialist Republic, U.S.S.R. Cap. of the Tambov region, sit. 260 m. SE of Moscow on the Tsna R. Industrial centre of an agric. district producing grain, potatoes, sugar-beet and sunflowers. Industries inc. sugar-refining, distilling and flour milling and the manu. of machinery, textiles, chemicals and synthetic rubber. Pop. (1974E) 252,000.

Tamesside, England. Metropolitan district of Greater Manchester. Pop. (1973E) 222,600.

Tamil Nadu, India. State of SE India formerly called Madras. Bounded E by the Indian Ocean along the Coromandel Coast, N by Andhra Pradesh and Kharnataka, E by Kerala, S by the Indian Ocean W of Sri Lanka. Area, 50,331 sq. m. (130,357 sq. km.). Chief cities Madras (cap.), Madurai, Coimbatore, Tiruchchirappalli, Salem. Coastal plains S and E are watered by the Cauvery, Vaigai Rs. Mountainous N and W rising to the S apex of the Deccan plateau. Agric. land covers 6m. hectares, *c* 2·5 m.of which are irrigated. Main crops are rice, maize, jawar, bajra, pulses, millet, sugar cane, oilseeds, cotton, tobacco, coffee, tea, rubber and pepper. Forests cover *c.* 8,494 sq. m. (22,000 sq. km.). producing mainly sandalwood. The main industry is cotton textiles, also manu. textile machinery, tanning, engineering, manu. cement and sugar. The main mineral is lignite, mined at Neyveli, also manganese,

mica, quartz, feldspar, salt, bauxite and gypsum. Pop. (1971c) 41,103,125.

Tampa, Florida, U.S.A. City and port on the w coast of state sit. on Tampa Bay. Pop. (1970c) 277,767.

Tampere, Häme, Finland. Town in the sw. The principal industrial centre of Finland with manu. of railway rolling stock, textiles, wood pulp paper and footwear. Hydroelectric power is obtained from the Tammerkoski rapids sit. between L. Näsi and L. Pyhä. Pop. (1972c) 162,838.

Tampico, Tamaulipas, Mexico. Port sit. on the Pánuco R. in the NE, and 7 m. inland from the Gulf of Mex. Industries oil refining, fishing and fish-processing, sawmilling and boat-building. Petroleum and petroleum products are exported. Pop. (1970c) 196,100.

Tamworth, New South Wales, Australia. Town in NE of state sit. on the Peel R. Industries sawmilling and the manu. of furniture. Pop. (1972e) 24,440.

Tamworth, Staffordshire, England. Town 13 m. NE of Birmingham sit. on the R. Tame. Manu. cars, asbestos and sanitary products, paper, clothing, bricks and tiles. Pop. (1973e) 48,960.

Tana, Lake, Ethiopia. Sit. s of Gondar, in the NW, at 6,004 ft. a.s.l. it is the largest L. in Ethiopia. Area, *c.* 1,200 sq. m. (3,108 sq. km.). The Little Abbai R. runs into it in the sw and it is drained by the Blue Nile R. in the SE.

Tananarive, Madagascar. Cap. of Rep. sit. in the central E and on the interior plateau at 4,800 ft. a.s.l. Manu. footwear, soap and clothing. Pop. (1970e) 322,000.

Tana River, Kenya. Rises in the Aberdare Mountains, and flows E and S for *c.* 500 m. to enter the Indian Ocean at Kipini.

Tandil, Buenos Aires, Argentina. Resort in the central E sit. in a dairy-farming area. There are granite quarries in the vicinity.

Tanga, Tanzania. Port in the NE sit. on the Indian Ocean. Railway terminus. Exports inc. coffee, sisal and copra. Pop. (1967e) 61,058.

Tanga Islands, New Ireland, Bismarck Archipelago, South West Pacific. A group of volcanic, coral islands 35 m. NE of New Ireland. Area, 54 sq. m. (140 sq. km.). The four inhabited islands are Malendok, Boang, Lif and Tefa. The chief product is coconuts.

Tanganyika, Lake, East Africa. L. in the Great Rift Valley, sw of L. Victoria on the Zaïre–Tanzania frontier, extending over 400 m. NNW to SSE and 15–50 m. wide. Sit. at 2,534 ft. a.s.l. Fed by the Ruzizi and Malagarasi Rs., drained irregularly by the Lukuga R., which is often silted up, into the Zaïre R. basin. The deepest L. in Africa with steep shores rising to 9,000 ft. a.s.l. in N. Chief ports Kigoma (Tanzania), Kalemie (Zaïre), Bujumbura (Burundi).

Tangier, Morocco. City 36 m. sw of Gibraltar on the N coast. Sea port; commercial, industrial and tourist centre and major port at the entrance to the Mediterranean. Exports citrus fruit. Formerly the centre of the Intern. Zone of Tangier, and a free port. It was incorporated in Morocco in 1959 and its free status abolished, to be restored in 1962. Pop. (1971c) 215,502.

Tanibar Islands, South Moluccas, Indonesia. Group of islands sit. ENE of Timos. Area, 2,172 sq. m. (5,625 sq. km.). Jamdena is the largest island and agric. is the main occupation, copra and sago being produced.

Tannenberg, Olsztyn, Poland. Village 7 m. NE of Dabrowno. Scene of 2 major battles: the defeat of the Teutonic Knights by the Polish and Lithuanian forces under Jagiello, 1410 A.D., at Grünfelde nearby; the defeat of Russian forces by Germany under Hindenburg and Macsen, 1914.

Tanta, Gharbiya, Egypt. Town 52 m. NNW of Cairo between the Rosetta and Damietta branches of the Nile. Provincial cap. and rail centre. Industries inc. cotton ginning, cotton seed processing, wool spinning. Burial place of the 13th cent. Moslem Ahmed al-Badawi.

Tanzania, East Africa. Rep. consisting of Tanganyika, Zanzibar and Pemba, on the E coast of Africa, bounded NE by Kenya, N by L. Victoria and Uganda, NW by Rwanda and Burundi, W by L. Tanganyika, SW by Zambia and Malawi, S by Moçambique. Area, 363,708 sq. m. (942,004 sq. km.). Chief cities Dar es Salaam (cap.), Dodoma, Tabora, Kigoma, Mwanza, Lindi, Tanga. The mainland is plateau bounded N and W by highland and E by a coastal plain. The mountains rise N to Kilimanjaro, 19,455 ft. a.s.l. and Meru. The central plateau is drained by the Ugalla R. into L. Tanganyika, by the Great Ruaha and Rufiji Rs., into the Indian Ocean. The highlands are more fertile than the plateau, which is arid with bush-veld vegetation. The agric. uplands produce coffee, cotton, sisal, tobacco and oil seeds. Stockfarming is important. The chief minerals are gold, diamonds, tin and salt. Zanzibar and Pemba are both coral islands with very fertile soil. On Pemba the main crop is cloves; on Zanzibar, coconuts and some cloves, fruit and tobacco. Chief subsistence crops throughout the rep. are millet (Tanganyika), rice (Zanzibar), pulses, maize and sorghum. The chief industries are lumbering, fishing, processing food products. Pop. (1971E) 13,750,000.

Taormina, Sicilia, Italy. Resort 27 m. SSW of Messina sit. on the E coast. Noted for its Greek theatre.

Taoyuan, Taiwan. Town 13 m. WSW of Taipei. Agric. products inc. rice, tea, sugar cane, ramie and livestock.

Tapajoz River, Brazil. Formed by the union of the Arinos and Juruena Rs. E of the Serra do Norte in NW Mato Grosso, flows *c.* 900 m. N through the Capoeiras and Chacorão Falls, then NE past Bacabal, Aveiro and Belterra to enter the Amazon R. at Santarém. Main tribs. the Jamanxim and Teles Pires (or São Manuel) Rs.

Tapti River, India. Rises near Betul in S Madhya Pradesh and flows 440 m. generally W into Maharashtra and Gujarat, to enter the Gulf of Cambay below Surat.

Tara, Meath, Irish Republic. Village in the E 6 m. SSE of Navan. Anc. cap. of the Irish High Kings.

Taranaki, North Island, New Zealand. A province in the SW devoted to agric. and pastoral farming. Area, 3,750 sq. m. (9,712 sq. km.). Cap. and port New Plymouth. Pop. (1972E) 101,200.

Taranto, Puglia, Italy. Cap. of Ionio province and port sit. on the Gulf of Taranto. A naval base with shipyards. Industries oil refining, oyster and mussel fishing and the manu. of furniture and glass.

Tarapacá, Chile. A province in the N bordering on Peru and Bolivia. Area, 21,346 sq. m. (55,287 sq. km.). The Andes in the E give way to the Atacama Desert in the W coastal plain. Nitrates are found in the Atacama and other mineral deposits inc. iodine, copper, sulphur, borax and salt. There are guano deposits on the coast. The chief Rs. are the Lluta and Azapa and limited agric. is possible in their valleys. Crops inc. cotton, corn and fruit. Cap. Iquique. Pop. (1972E) 204,745.

Tarascon, Bouches-du-Rhône, France. Town sit. 13 m. SW of Avignon on the Rhône R. opposite Beaucaire. Manu. furniture and textiles. Trades in olive oil, fruit and vegetables. Pop. (1968C) 10,857.

Tarawa, Gilbert and Ellice Islands, Pacific Ocean. Cap. of the Brit. colony, consisting of a group of islets encircling a lagoon. Exports inc. mother-of-pearl and copra.

Tarbes, Hautes-Pyrénées, France. Cap. of dept. in the SW sit. on the Adour R. Noted for horses, and has a school of artillery. Manu. armaments, furniture, footwear and harness. Pop. (1968C) 59,432.

Taree, New South Wales, Australia. Town 85 m. NE of Newcastle on the Manning R. Manu. dairy products. Pop. (1972E) 11,650.

Târgu-Mureş, Mureş, Romania. Town 60 m. ESE of Cluj on the Mureş R. District cap. and trading centre for timber, sugar and oil. Industries inc. engineering. Pop. (1972E) 106,159.

Tarifa, Cádiz, Spain. Port sit. on the Strait of Gibraltar. Industries fishing and fish canning esp. anchovies. Trades in cereals and oranges.

Tarija, Tarija, Bolivia. Cap. of dept. in the SE sit. in the basin of the Guadalquivir R. at 6,250 ft. a.s.l. A market town trading in agric. produce. Pop. (1970E) 35,700.

Tarim Basin, Sinkiang-Uighur, China. Depression in the centre of the province surrounded by the Tien Shan mountains to the NW and N, the Qurug Tagh and Altyn Tagh to the E, the Kunlun Shan to the S. Area, 700 m. E to W, 200–300 m. N to S. Mainly a sandy waste which receives enough water from the surrounding hills to feed the Tarim R. and a number of oases, but the streams drain into the sand towards the E.

Tarn, France. Dept. in the S sit. with the Massif Central on the E and the Aquitaine Basin on the W. Area, 2,232 sq. m. (5,780 sq. km.). Hilly in the E and SE rising to 4,134 ft. a.s.l. in the Monts de Lacaune. The principal R. are the Tarn and the Agout. Agric. products inc. cereals, vines, and vegetables and cattle and sheep are raised. Coal, zinc and iron are mined. Cap. Albi. Pop. (1972E) 334,000.

Tarn-et-Garonne, France. Dept. in the SE. Area, 1,440 sq. m. (3,731 sq. km.). Mainly an alluvial plain formed by the R. Garonne, Tarn and Aveyron. Principally agric. producing cereals, vine, fruit and truffles. Cap. Montauban. Pop. (1972E) 182,700.

Tarnów, Kraków, Poland. Town 48 m. E of Kraków sit. on the Biala R. Manu. agric. machinery and glass.

Tarn River, France. Rises on Mont Lozère in the Cévennes and flows W for 234 m. to join the Garonne R. below Moissac.

Tarquinia, Lazio, Italy. Town 45 m. NW of Rome sit. near the mouth of the Marta R. Manu. cement, pottery, paper and matches. Etruscan ruins are sit. to the SE.

Tarragona, Spain. (i) Province in the NE bordering on the Mediterranean Sea. Area, 2,426 sq. m. (6,283 sq. km.). Mainly mountainous with a coastal plain containing the Ebro R. delta. Agric. products inc. wine, olive oil, fruit, cereals, almonds and hemp. Silver, copper, lead and marble are found. Pop. (1970C) 431,961. (ii) Cap. of province of same name, and port, sit. on the NE coast. Manu. pharmaceutical goods, electrical equipment, wine and Chartreuse Liqueur. Pop. (1970C) 78,238.

Tarrasa, Barcelona, Spain. Town 13 m. NNW of Barcelona. Manu. textile machinery, textiles, fertilizers and dyes. Trades in agric. produce, wine and oil. Pop. (1970C) 138,697.

Tarsus, Içel, Turkey. Town 22 m. W of Adana. Trades in cereals and fruit. It was the birthplace of St. Paul. Pop. (1970C) 78,033.

Tartar Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic, Russian Soviet Federal Socialist Republic, U.S.S.R. Area, 26,250 sq. m. (67,987 sq. km.). Constituted as an Autonomous Rep. 1920. Cap. Kazan, 450 m. E of Moscow. Chief industries are engineering, oil and chemicals, while timber, building materials, textiles, clothing and food are also expanding. 3·7m.

hectares are under crops. Pop. (1972E) 3,202,000.

Tartous, Lattakia, Syria. Town 40 m. S of Lattakia sit. on the Mediterranean. The main occupations are fishing and agric. Crops inc. cotton, cereals, olives and fruit.

Tartu, Estonia, U.S.S.R. Town sit. to the W of L. Chudskoye and on the Ema R. Manu. agric. machinery, metal and food products, textiles, cigars and cigarettes. Pop. (1972E) 94,000.

Tashkent, Uzbek Soviet Socialist Republic, U.S.S.R. City in E Uzbekistan on the Kazakhstan border, in an oasis on the Chirchik R. Regional cap. and trading centre on important routes. Centre of an irrigated area producing fruit, cotton, rice and tobacco. Industries inc. manu. textiles, flour, oils, agric. and textile machinery, fertilizers, Pop. (1974E) 1,552,000.

Tasmania, Australia. State of SE Australia consisting of an island off the S coast of Victoria. Area, 26,383 sq. m. (68,332 sq. km.). Chief cities, Hobart (cap.), Launceston. The State of Tasmania inc. the Furneaux Islands (NE), King Island and Hunter Island (NW) and Bruny Island (SE). Rugged highland rising to Mount Ossa (W), 5,305 ft. a.s.l., and Legges Tor (E), 5,160 ft. a.s.l., and divided by ravines, precip. and mountain Ls. The N coast has undulating hill country and there are some fertile valleys and coastal strips. Agric. land occupies 6·5m. acres, of which only 424,000 acres are under crops. Sheep and dairy farming are the main occupations, with some arable farms producing barley, apples, hops, oats, hay, wheat and peas. Forests are extensive, producing timber for building and pulp. The chief minerals are iron, coal, zinc, copper, lead, gold and silver. The main industries are mining and refining metals, lumbering, sawmilling and paper making, food processing; most industries are powered by hydroelectricity. Pop. (1971C) 390,413.

Tasman Island, Solomon Islands. An atoll 250 m. ENE of Bougainville.

Tasman Sea, Australia. A branch of the Pacific Ocean sit. between Australia and Tasmania in the W and New Zealand in the E.

Tatabánya, Komárom, Hungary. Cap. of county 30 m. W of Budapest. Centre of a lignite-mining district. Manu. bricks. Pop. (1970C) 65,000.

Tatra Mountains, Poland/Czechoslovakia. The High Tatra are part of the Carpathians, extending in an arc W to E along the Czech./Polish frontier NE of Ružomberok, rising to Gerlachovka, 8,737 ft. a.s.l. The Low Tatra lie S of them, across the upper Vah R. and rise to Djumbir, 6,709 ft. a.s.l.

Tatung, North Shansi, China. Town 175 m. W of Peking. Industries are coal-mining, railway engineering, and the manu. of mining machinery, chemicals and cement.

Ta'u Island, American Samoa. Sit. 70 m. E of Tutuila. Area, 17 sq. m. (44 sq. km.). Cone-shaped with steep forested slopes rising to 3,056 ft. a.s.l.

Taunton, Somerset, England. Town in the SW sit. on the R. Tone. Manu. textile and leather goods, gloves, aeronautical instruments and cider. Pop. (1973E) 37,570.

Taunton, Massachusetts, U.S.A. City sit. 31 m. S of Boston on the Taunton R. Manu. machinery, textiles, plastics, pottery and jewellery. Pop. (1973E) 43,736.

Taunus, West Germany. Hills extending E from the Rhine R. between the Main and Lahn Rs., rising to Great Feldberg, 2,886 ft. a.s.l. Well-wooded, with vineyards and orchards on the S slopes. Tourist area with spas inc. Wiesbaden, Nauheim, Homburg.

Taupo, Lake, North Island, New Zealand. L. sit. in the centre in a volcanic area of hot springs. Area.

234 sq. m. (606 sq. km.). It is the source of the Waikato R.

Tauranga, North Island, New Zealand. Port 100 m. SE of Auckland sit. on the Bay of Plenty. Centre of an agric. area noted for citrus fruits and exporting dairy produce, meat and timber. Pop. (1973E) 44,400.

Taurus Mountains, Turkey. Mountain system forming the S and SE edge of the Anatolian plateau and extending parallel to the Mediterranean coast W to E as far as the Seyhan R. basin. Divided into the Lycian Taurus, from the W coast to the Gulf of Antalya, and the Cilician Taurus from the Gulf to the Syehan basin.

Taveuni, Fiji, South West Pacific. A volcanic island sit. opposite Vanua Levu across the Somosomo Strait. Area, 168 sq. m. (435 sq. km.). Mountainous, rising to 4,072 ft. a.s.l. The main products are copra, cattle and coffee. The chief town is Waiyevo.

Tavistock, Devon, England. Town 12 m. N of Plymouth sit. on the R. Tavy. An agric. centre with manu. of agric. implements and chemicals. Pop. (1973E) 6,600.

Tavoy, Tenasserim, Burma. Port 175 m. S of Moulmein sit. on the Tavoy R. estuary, in a rice-producing area with tin, wolfram and iron mines. Pop. (1970E) 53,094.

Tavoy Island, Mergui Archipelago, Burma. Sit. in the Andaman Sea 238 m. S of Moulmein. Mountainous, rising to 2,254 ft. a.s.l.

Taw River, England. Rises near Yes Tor on Dartmoor, Devon, and flows 50 m. NE then NW to enter the Bristol Channel by an estuary below Barnstaple.

Tayport, Fife, Scotland. Fife region. Town 8 m. SE of Dundee across the Firth of Tay, on the S bank of the mouth. Small port and resort. Pop. (1973E) 3,151.

Tay River, Scotland. Rises in headstreams on Ben Lui on the Argyll/Perth border and flows 118 m. NE through L. Tay, past Aberfeldy to Ballinluig, where it turns SE to the Strathmore valley then SW to Perth and SE again to form the Firth of Tay estuary into the North Sea. Main tribs. the Tummel and Earn Rs. Noted for salmon.

Taza, Fez, Morocco. Town 55 m. ENE of Fez sit. on a pass between the Rif Mountains in the N and the Middle Atlas in the S. 1,800 ft. a.s.l. Manu. inc. carpets, footwear and building materials. Pop. (1971E) 55,257.

Tbilisi, Georgia, U.S.S.R. Cap. of Georgian S.S.R. sit. on the Kura R. A commercial and transportation centre with engineering and woodworking industries. Also manu. textile machinery, machine tools, electrical equipment, textiles and food products. Many anc. buildings still exist and the hot sulphur springs in the vicinity make it a spa. Pop. (1974E) 984,000.

Tchad *see* **Chad**

Tczew, Gdańsk, Poland. Town 20 m. SSE of Gdańsk sit. on the Vistula R. Manu. agric. machinery, bricks and beer. Industries inc. railway engineering and sugar refining.

Te-au-o-tu, Cook Islands, New Zealand. An atoll 124 m. NE of Rarotonga which comprises two islets. The one to the E is Te-au-o-tu, the W one is Manuae. Copra is grown.

Tebessa, Algeria. Town in the NE sit. in the E Saharan Atlas Mountains. Manu. carpets. Phosphates are mined in the area.

Teddington, Greater London, England. District of Twickenham on the Thames R. at the limit of the tidal flow upstream, and *c.* 10 m. SW of central London. Mainly residential.

Tees River, England. Rises on Cross Fell, Cumbria, and flows 80 m. SE

down the Cumbria/Durham border and across Durham to the N Yorkshire border which it forms (E) as far as Yarm, turning NE past Thornaby and Stockton to enter the North Sea by an estuary below Middlesbrough. Its lower course lies through a heavily industrialized area.

Teesside, Cleveland, England. Area surrounding the estuary of the Tees R. formed in 1967 and became part of Cleveland in 1974. Industries inc. chemicals, iron and steel, engineering, shipbuilding. Chief towns, Stockton, Thornaby, Middlesbrough, Billingham.

Tegucigalpa, Francisco Morazán, Honduras. Cap. of Rep. and dept. sit. on the Choluteca R. in the SW at 3,200 ft. a.s.l. Manu. textiles, clothing, food products, soap and building materials. Gold and silver have been mined since the 16th cent. Pop. (1971E) 243,570.

Tehrán, Iran, (i) Province of N Iran bounded N by the Alburz Mountains. Area, 13,700 sq. m. (35,483 sq. km.). Fertile in the N, watered from the slopes of the Alburz, producing cereals, fruit, vines and livestock. Pop. (1972E) 4,950,394. (ii) City at the S foot of the Alburz range. Cap. and provincial cap., communications centre. Rebuilt by Riza Shah from 1925. Industries inc. chemicals, textiles, carpet making, tanning, glass making. The Pahlevi palace is on the outskirts. Pop. (1972E) 3,150,000.

Tehuacán, Puebla, Mexico. Town 65 m. SE of Puebla. Noted for mineral springs. Manu. textiles, chemicals and agric. products. Pop. (1970E) 32,000.

Tehuantepec, Isthmus of, Mexico. Sit. in the S between the Gulf of Campeche, an inlet of the Gulf of Mex., in the N and the Gulf of Tehuantepec on the Pacific Ocean in the S. There are important oilfields near the port of Coatzacoalcos in the N.

Teignmouth, Devon, England. Resort sit. at the mouth of the R. Teign, and 12 m. S of Exeter. Pop. (1973E) 13,220.

Teign River, England. Rises near Chagford on Dartmoor and flows SE for 30 m. to enter the English Channel at Teignmouth.

Tekirdağ, Tekirdağ, Turkey. Port sit. 75 m. W of Istanbul. The commercial centre of an area producing grain, flax and linseed. Pop. (1970C) 35,387.

Tel Aviv-Jaffa, Israel. Town in the central W sit. on the Mediterranean coast. The principal industrial and cultural centre of Israel, with very varied industries. Manu. inc. chemicals, textiles, metal and food products. Pop. (1972E) 362,900.

Tema, Ghana. Port 17 m. ENE of Accra. Industries inc. oil refining and fishing.

Témbi Gorge, Thessaly, Greece. Otherwise spelt Tempe; deep valley of the Piniós R. flowing E to the Aegean Sea between Mount Olympus (N) and Mount Ossa (S).

Tempe, Arizona, U.S.A. City 8 m. E of Phoenix sit. on the Salt R. A commercial centre. Pop. (1970C) 62,907.

Temple, Texas, U.S.A. City 113 m. S of Fort Worth. Centre of an agric. area with manu. of furniture, footwear and cottonseed oil. Pop. (1970C) 33,341.

Temuco, Cautín, Chile. Cap. of province in S central Chile sit. on the Cautín R. Centre of an agric. region producing timber, cereals and apples. Pop. (1966E) 109,000.

Tena, Napo, Ecuador. Town 70 m. SE of Quito on the E slopes of the Andes. Trades in timber, livestock and fruit.

Tenasserim, Lower Burma, Burma. A region in the S sit. E of the Bay of Bengal and extending from Moulmein, the cap., in the N to Victoria Point in the S. Area, 31,588 sq. m.

(81,813 sq. km.). The chief products are rice, tin, tungsten and teak.

Tenasserim River, Burma. Rises in the Tenasserim range in s Burma, on the narrow coastal strip at the head of the Malay Arch. Flows 250 m. s to Tenasserim, then NW to enter the Andaman Sea by a long estuary.

Tenby, Dyfed, Wales. Resort 9 m. E of Pembroke sit. on a promontory in Carmarthen Bay. Pop. (1973E) 4,930.

Tenerife, Santa Cruz de Tenerife, Canary Islands. The largest island sit. between Gomera in the W and Gran Canaria in the E. Area, 780 sq. m. (2,200 sq. km.). The volcanic Pico de Teide rises to 12,172 ft. a.s.l. Very fertile, producing fruit and vegetables, esp. tomatoes. Cap. Santa Cruz.

Tennessee, U.S.A. State of the SE, bounded E by North Carolina, S by Georgia, Alabama and Mississippi, W by Arkansas and Missouri, N by Kentucky, NE by Virginia. Area, 42,244 sq. m. (109,412 sq. km.). Chief cities Nashville (cap.), Memphis, Knoxville, Chattanooga. Mountainous (E), levelling to the Cumberland plateau and a central basin with surrounding uplands; in the (W) is plateau sloping gradually to the Mississippi R. the W boundary. Drained N into the Ohio R. by the Tennessee and Cumberland Rs. Farmland covers *c.* 15·5m. acres, mainly producing beef cattle, dairy cattle, cotton, tobacco, maize, oats, wheat. Forests cover *c.* 52% of the state. Cheif minerals are coal, from fields covering 5,000 sq. m. (12,950 sq. km.), zinc, ball clay, pyrites, phosphate rock, marble, copper. The most important industries are chemicals, textiles (synthetic fabrics), iron and steel, manu. food products, sawmilling. Pop. (1970C) 3,923,687.

Tennessee River, U.S.A. Rises in headstreams from the Appalachians which join E of Knoxville, Tennessee and flow 652 m. in a deep southward bend through Tennessee, past Chattanooga into N Alabama past Decatur and Sheffield and back to the Tennessee border where it joins NW Alabama and NE Mississippi. Then N through Kentucky L. into W Kentucky and on to enter the Ohio R. above Paducah on the Kentucky/Illinois border.

Tennessee Valley Authority. Controlling authority for the Tennessee R. basin, area, *c.* 41,000 sq. m. (106,190 sq. km.). The authority was set up in 1933 and is responsible for flood control, hydroelectric power, maintaining navigation and general development schemes along the R. and its tribs. in Tennessee, Kentucky, Alabama, Mississippi, North Carolina, Georgia and Virginia. The authority has built 33 dams and major reservoirs on the Tennessee R. and also concerns itself with general land improvement in the basin: soil conservation, fertilization, re-afforesation.

Tenterden, Kent, England. Town 9 m. SW of Ashford. A member of the Cinque Ports in the 15th cent. Pop. (1973E) 5,680.

Tepelenë, Albania. Town 30 m. ESE of Valona on the Vijosë R. Coal and iron are found in the vicinity.

Tepic, Nayarit, Mexico. State cap. 120 m. NW of Guadalajara sit. at 3,123 ft. a.s.l. beneath the extinct volcano Sangangüey, 7,716 ft. a.s.l. Centre of an agric. area with cotton spinning, sugar-refining and rice milling. Pop. (1970E) 94,000.

Teplice, Czechoslovakia. Town and spa in the NW 10 m. W of Ústi-nad-Labem. Manu. paper, glass, pottery and textiles. Pop. (1970C) 53,000.

Teramo, Abruzzi e Molise, Italy. Cap. of Teramo province in S central Italy sit. on the Tordino R. Manu. inc. textiles and food products.

Terceira, Azores, Atlantic Ocean. A mountainous volcanic island 25 m. ENE of São Jorge. Area, 153 sq. m. (396 sq. km.). Mainly agric. producing cattle, cereals, fruit and wine.

The chief town and port is Angra do Heroísmo.

Terek River, U.S.S.R. Rises in glaciers near Mount Kazbek, Georgia, and flows 382 m. through the Daryal Pass to Nalchik then E to enter the Caspian Sea by a delta 70 m. wide. Used for irrigation, esp. for rice on its lower course.

Teresina, Piauí, Brazil. State cap. in the NE sit. on the Parnaíba R. Centre of an agric. area producing rice, cotton and cattle. Manu. textiles and soap. Pop. (1970E) 110,000.

Terni, Umbria, Italy. Cap. of Terni province in central Italy sit. on the Nera R. An industrial centre with important steelworks and iron foundries. Manu. inc. locomotives, armaments, chemicals and textiles. Pop. (1971C) 107,107.

Ternopol, Ukraine, U.S.S.R. Cap. of the Ternopol region 75 m. ESE of Lvov sit. on the Seret R. Manu. agric. machinery, cement and food products.

Terracina, Lazio, Italy. Port and resort 60 m. SE of Rome sit. on the Gulf of Gaeta.

Terre Haute, Indiana, U.S.A. City sit. 70 m. WSW of Indianapolis on the Wabash R. Manu. bricks, tiles, glass, plastics and chemicals. Pop. (1970C) 70,286.

Teruel, Spain. (i) A province in the central E. Area, 5,713 sq. m. (14,797 sq. km.). Mainly mountainous rising to 6,568 ft. a.s.l. in the Sierra de Jabalambre. The chief Rs. are the Guadalaviar, the Guadaloupe and the Jiloca. Agric. products inc. cereals, fruit, olive oil and wine. Pop. (1970C) 170,284. (ii) Cap. of province of same name in the central E sit. on the Turia R. Manu. tiles and soap.

Teton Range, Wyoming, U.S.A. A range of the Rocky Mountains sit. to the S of Yellowstone National Park. Forms part of the Grand Teton National Park, the highest peak being Grand Teton, 13,766 ft. a.s.l.

Tettenhall, West Midlands, England. Town 2 m. WNW of Wolverhampton. Mainly residential.

Tetuán, Tetuán, Morocco. Cap. of province 40 m. SE of Tangier sit. 6 m. from the Mediterranean coast. Manu. textiles, tiles, leather and soap. Pop. (1971C) 796,278.

Tewkesbury, Gloucestershire, England. Town 10 m. NE of Gloucester sit. at the confluence of the R. Severn and Warwickshire Avon. An agric. centre and market town. Tourism is important and the town has an attractive abbey *c* 1123 and near the town in 1471 a battle took place between the royal houses of York and Lancaster. Pop. (1973E) 9,210.

Texarkana, Texas/Arkansas, U.S.A. Town sit. astride the border near the Red R. Manu. textiles, wood and food products, cotton-seed oil and fertilizers. Pop. (1970C) 52,179.

Texas, U.S.A. State of S U.S.A. bounded SE by the Gulf of Mexico, E by Louisiana, NE by Arkansas, N by Oklahoma, NW by New Mexico, SW and S by the Rio Grande forming the Mexican frontier. Area, 267,339 sq. m. (692,408 sq. km.). Chief cities Austin (cap.), Houston, Dallas, San Antonio, Fort Worth, El Paso. The coast is lowland with numerous islands, sand bars and lagoons; inland is prairie which rises to 2,500 ft. a.s.l. in the SW, and beyond that plateau rising (W) to the S end of the Rocky Mountains. The climate is temperate on the coast, continental on the prairies and cool in the mountains. Drained by the Pecos R. into the Rio Grande, the Nueces, San Antonio, Colorado, Brazos, Trinity and Sabine Rs. into the Gulf. The N is drained into the Mississippi R. by the Can. and Red Rs. Mainly a farming state; farms cover *c.* 140,000 acres, with soil erosion a serious problem. Chief products are beef cattle, sheep, pigs, cotton, grain and sorghum, pecans, maize, cereals and

fruit. The most important mineral is oil, also natural gas, lime, salt, sulphur, mercury, helium. The main industries are associated with farming or oil, and inc. oil refining, meat packing, manu. metal products, cotton seed oil, flour and chemical products. Pop. (1970c) 11,196,730.

Texas City, Texas, U.S.A. City and port 6 m. NNW of Galveston. Industries inc. oil refining, tin smelting and chemicals. Pop. (1970c) 39,908.

Teyateyaneng, Teyateyaneng, Lesotho. Town 19 m. NE of Maseru.

Thailand, East Asia. Kingdom on the mainland of SE Asia extending S along the Malay Peninsula to the N frontier of Peninsular Malaysia. Bounded W by Burma and the Indian Ocean, E by the Gulf of Thailand, Khmer Republic, E and N by Laos. Area,198,250 sq. m. (513,468 sq. km.) Chief cities Bangkok (cap.), Thonburi, Chiengmai. Mountainous and forested (N) with parallel ridges extending N to S and Rs. flowing S to form the Menam Chao Phraya R., which waters the extensive alluvial plain of central Thailand. The E is scrubby plateau, the S is hilly, hot and humid, extending along the peninsula with fertile valleys and hills rising to 5,000 ft. a.s.l. The chief agric. crop is rice, grown mainly on the central plain over *c.* 18m. acres. About 4·6m. acres are irrigated. Other crops inc. maize, sugar cane, coconuts. About 60% of the land area is forest, yielding valuable hardwoods, esp. teak, yang. Mineral deposits are varied, the most important being tin and wolfram. Rubber is grown on the peninsula. Industries are not highly developed, but there is some textile manu. esp. silk, sugar refining, tobacco and processing paper milling. Pop. (1970c) 34,152,000.

Thame, Oxfordshire, England. Town 9 m. SW of Aylesbury on the R. Thame. Pop. (1973e) 6,040.

Thame River, England. Rises in the Chiltern Hills and flows 30 m. W to enter R. Thames 4 m. above Wallingford.

Thames River, England. Rises in the Cotswold Hills in SE Gloucestershire and flows *c.* 220 m. ENE to Oxford, where it is called the Isis R., then SE past Reading and Windsor to London and on E to enter the North Sea by a long estuary between Essex (N) and Kent (S). Navigable by small boats, mainly for pleasure, and as far as London for ocean-going ships. Below Teddington it is controlled by the Port of London Authority. Main tribs. the Cherwell, Thame, Colne, Lea, Roding, Kennet and Medway Rs.

Thana, Maharashtra, India. Town 20 m. NNE of Bombay. Manu. textiles and matches. Trades in sugarcane and rice. Pop. (1971c) 170,167.

Thanet, Isle of, England. Area of NE Kent separated from the rest by the Stour R. dividing into 2 channels, and bounded N and E by the North Sea. Area, 42 sq. m. (109 sq. km.). Chief towns Westgate, Margate, Ramsgate, Broadstairs, all coastal resorts.

Thanjavur, Madras, India. Town 180 m. SSW of Madras. Manu. textiles, copperware and jewellery. Pop. (1971c) 140,470.

Thar Desert, India/Pakistan. A sandy desert sit. in NW Rajasthan and the adjoining part of Pakistan. Chief town Bikaner, sit. 170 m. NW of Jaipur.

Thásos, Kavala, Greece. An island sit. in the N Aegean sea 63 m. WSW of Alexandroupolis. Area, 154 sq. m. (399 sq. km.). Products inc. olive oil and wine.

The Hague *see* **Hague, The**

Thermopylae, Greece. A pass sit. 81 m. NW of Athens. Leonidas defended it against the Persians in 480 B.C.

Thesprotia, Greece. A *nome* in the N bounded by Albania and the Strait of Corfu. Area, 588 sq. m. (1,515 sq.

km.). The principal Rs. are the Acheron and the Thyamis. Mainly agric. producing barley, corn, olive oil and almonds. Lumbering. Cap. Egoumenitsa. Pop. (1971c) 40,684.

Thessaloníki, Macedonia, Greece. (i) A prefecture sit. to the N of the Khalkidiki peninsula. Area, 1,375 sq. m. (3,560 sq. km.). Products inc. cereals and vines. Pop. (1971c) 710,352. (ii) Cap. of prefecture of same name and port sit. at the head of the Gulf of Thessaloníki, and 190 m. NNW of Athens. An industrial and transportation centre and the second town of Greece, it also has important exports of metallic ores, hides and tobacco. Manu. inc. textiles, chemicals, metal products and cigarettes. Pop. (1971c) 345,799.

Thessaly, Greece. Region of E Greece comprising the 4 *nomes* of Karditsa, Larissa, Magnessia and Trikkala. Area, 14,000 sq. m. (36,260 sq. km.). Chief towns Lárisa, Vólos. Mainly agric. area producing cotton, tobacco, wheat, maize.

Thetford, Norfolk, England. Town in East Anglia sit. at the confluence of the Rs. Thet and Little Ouse. Industries inc. light engineering. Pop. (1973E) 16,690.

Thetford Mines, Quebec, Canada. Town 50 m. S of Quebec. The largest asbestos deposits in the world are in the vicinity giving rise to an important asbestos industry.

Thiès, Senegal. Town 32 m. ENE of Dakar. Manu. fertilizers from local phosphates. Trades in groundnuts, fruit and rice. Pop. (1971E) 90,456.

Thionville, Moselle, France. Town in the NE sit. on the Moselle R. Manu. iron and steel, chemicals and cement. Pop. (1968c) 34,469.

Thíra, Cyclades, Greece. A volcanic island 70 m. N of Crete in the S Aegean Sea. Area, 29 sq. m. (75 sq. km.). Wine is produced.

Thirlmere, Cumbria, England. A L. 4 m. SSE of Keswick. It is used as a reservoir for Manchester.

Thirsk, North Yorkshire, England. Town 21 m. NNW of York. It has a noted cattle market and racecourse. Pop. (1973E) 2,856.

Thonburi, Thailand. Town sit. on the Chao Phraya R. opposite Bangkok to which it is joined by three bridges. The second town of Thailand with industries inc. rice milling and sawmilling.

Thornaby-on-Tees, Cleveland, England. Town 3 m. WSW of Middlesbrough sit. on the R. Tees. Industries inc. heavy engineering, iron founding, bridgebuilding and the manu. of wire rope.

Thornton Cleveleys, Lancashire, England. Resort comprising the towns of Thornton and Cleveleys 6 m. N of Blackpool on the Fylde coast. Pop. (1973E) 27,090.

Thousand Islands, Canada/U.S.A. A group of about 1,700 small islands sit. in the St. Lawrence R. near the E end of L. Ontario.

Thrace, Greece. Region of NE Greece comprising the 3 *nomoi* of Evros, Xanthi and Rodopi. Area, 3,520 sq. m. (8,800 sq. km.), bounded N by Bulgaria and E by Turkey. Chief towns Alexandroúpolis, Kamotini, Xanthi. Mainly agric. area, producing cotton, tobacco.

Three Kings Islands, New Zealand. An uninhabited group of three islands 40 m. WNW of North Island.

Thun, Bern, Switzerland. Town sit. on the Aar R. 1 m. from its exit from L. Thun, and 17 m. SSE of Bern. Manu. metal goods, watches, slates, bricks and clothing. Pop. (1969E) 36,000.

Thun, Lake, Bern, Switzerland. A L. in central Switz. 11 m. long, traversed by the Aar R., sit. at 1,837 ft. a.s

Thurgau, Switzerland. Canton in the NE bordering L. Constance and the

Rhine R. Area, 388 sq. m. (1,006 sq. km.). A rich agric area producing cereals and vines. Industries inc. textiles. Cap. Frauenfeld, sit. 21 m. NE of Zürich. Pop. (1970c) 182,835.

Thuringian Forest, East Germany. A wooded range sit. between the Rs. Werra and Thuringian Saale. The highest point is Beerberg, 3,222 ft. a.s.l.

Thurles, Tipperary, Irish Republic. Town in the central S 23 m. NNW of Clonmel sit. on the Suir R. Industries inc. a sugar-beet refinery, food processing and mineral water factories, and packaging and wool spinning. Pop. (1971c) 6,840.

Thursday Island, Queensland, Australia. A small island 15 m. NW of Cape York sit. in Torres Strait. The main industry is pearl fishing. Chief town Port Kennedy.

Thurso, Caithness, Scotland. Highland region. Town and port in the NE sit. at the mouth of the Thurso R. on Thurso Bay. 8 m. to the W is Dounreay, an experimental atomic power station. Pop. (1973e) 8,037.

Tiberias, Israel. Town and health resort 33 m. E of Haifa on the W shore of the Sea of Galilee sit. at 680 ft. b.s.l.

Tiber River, Italy. Rises in the Tuscan Appennines above Sansepulero and flows 244 m. S past Perugia to Rome, and on to enter the Tyrrhenian Sea by 2 mouths near Ostia; the Fiumara mouth to the S is now silted up and the Fiumicino is made navigable by an artificial channel. Navigable for small ships to Rome, but is prone to rapid flooding.

Tibesti Highlands, Chad/Libya. A mountain region within the Sahara. Of volcanic origin with fertile oases growing cereals and dates. The highest point is Emi Koussi, Chad, 11,200 ft. a.s.l.

Tibet, Central Asia. Autonomous Region of China bounded S by India, Nepal and Bhutan, W by India, N Sinkiang-Uighur Autonomous Region, E by China. Area, *c.* 470,000 sq. m. (*c.* 1,217,300 sq. km.). Chief town, Lhasa (cap.). Mountainous area rising S to the Himalayas, N to the Kunkin range, and crossed E to W by the Tanglha, Aling Kangri and Nyerichen Tanglha ranges. There are numerous mountain Ls., mostly salt, which have no outlet. The climate is very hot for a short summer, very cold for the rest of the year. The economy is based on nomadic stock farming; there is agric. in the upper valleys of the Brahmaputra and Indus Rs. producing cereals, fruit and potatoes. Minerals inc. gold and coal. Industries are chiefly small manu. plants making agric. implements, textiles, cement and paper. Pop. (1970e) 1·3m.

Ticino, Switzerland. Canton in SE Switz. sit. on the S slopes of the Alps. Area, 1,085 sq. m. (2,811 sq. km.). Mainly mountainous but the valleys produce cereals, fruit, vines and tobacco. The principal R. are the Ticino and the Maggia. Cap. Bellinzona, sit. 6 m. from the border with Italy. Pop. (1970c) 245,458.

Ticino River, Switzerland. Rises in the Lepontine Alps and flows S for 161 m. to enter the Po R., Italy, just below Pavia.

Tien Shan, Central Asia. Mountain system extending E from the Pamirs N of the Tarim Basin across Sinkiang-Uighur. The highest point is Tengri Khan, 23,620 ft. a.s.l.

Tientsin, Hopei, China. Cap. of province and port in the NE sit. at the junction of the Grand Canal and the Paiho R. The chief industrial centre in the N and the third largest town in China, it is also an important railway junction. Manu. inc. iron and steel, chemicals, textiles, leather and food products.

Tierra del Fuego, Argentina/Chile. An arch. sit. just S of S. America and separated from the mainland by the Strait of Magellan. The W side belongs to Chile and the E to Argentina. The main island, Isla Grande,

area, 18,000 sq. m. (46,620 sq. km.), is flat in the N with the Andean mountains in the S. The principal industries are oil production, sheep farming and lumbering. The chief towns are Punta Arenas, Chile, and Ushuaia, Argentina.

Tigré, Ethiopia. Province in the N bordering on Eritrea. Area, *c.* 26,000 sq. m. (*c.* 67,340 sq. km.). Mainly mountainous rising to Mount Alaji, 11,279 ft. a.s.l. The principal Rs. are the Mareb, Takkaze, Tsellari, Ererti, Gheva and Weri. The main occupations are stock rearing, agric., crops inc. cereals, cotton, coffee and vegetables, potash mining and salt extracting. There are gold deposits S of Aksum. Cap. Makale. Pop. (1971E) 2,307,300.

Tigris River, South West Asia. Turkey/Syria/Iraq. Rises in Kurdistan, E Turkey, NW of Ergani and flows 1,150 m. SE past Diyarbakir to form but briefly, the Syrian border before entering Iraq, where it continues SSE past Mosul and Baghdad to join the Euphrates R. at Al Qurnah. It is used extensively for irrigation.

Tijuana, Baja California, Mexico. Town and resort 12 m. SE of San Diego, U.S.A., sit. on the Tijuana R. and the U.S.A./Mex. border. There are tourist attractions inc. casinos and racecourses. Pop. (1970C) 335,100.

Tilburg, Noord-Brabant, Netherlands. Town in the central E. An important textile centre and railway junction. Manu. soap. Pop. (1972E) 154,512.

Tillicoultry, Clackmannanshire, Scotland. Central region. Town 8 m. NE of Alloa at the foot of the Ochil Hills. The main industry is woollen milling. Pop. (1973E) 3,963.

Timaru, South Island, New Zealand. Port and resort on the central E coast. Centre of an agric. district with allied trades. Exports inc. grain, wool and meat. Pop. (1973E) 29,530.

Timbuktu, Mali, West Africa. Town in central Mali near the N bank of the Niger R. Important trading centre on trad. route from N Africa to the Atlantic coast states.

Timgad, Algeria. Anc. ruins 106 m. W of Tebessa. Recent excavations have been of considerable archaeological interest.

Timişoara, Timiş, Romania. Cap. of district 260 m. WNW of Bucharest. Manu. textiles, chemicals and footwear. Pop. (1971E) 195,470.

Timmins, Ontario, Canada. Town 130 m. N of Sudbury sit. on the Mattagami R. Centre of the Porcupine goldmining district where silver, zinc and tin have been recently discovered.

Timor, Lesser Sunda Islands, East Asia. Island furthest E of the Lesser Sunda arch. divided politically between Indonesia (W) and Portugal. Indonesian Timor is 5,765 sq m. (14,931 sq. km.) in area. Portuguese Timor, 7,386 sq. m. (18,465 sq. km.). Chief towns Koepang (cap., Indonesian Timor) and Dili (cap., Portuguese Timor). Main products copra, coffee, tobacco and fish.

Tintagel, Cornwall, England. Village 17 m. WNW of Launceston adjoining Tintagel Head, the legendary birthplace of King Arthur.

Tintern Abbey, Gwent, Wales. Noted ruins at Tintern village 8 m. SSE of Monmouth sit. on the R. Wye.

Tinto River, Huelva, Spain. Rises near the famous copper-pyrite mines at Ríotinto and flows 60 m. S and SW to join the Odiel R., 3 m. below Huelva, which then flows into the Gulf of Cádiz.

Tipperary, Munster, Irish Republic. An inland county, mainly mountainous, containing the Knockmealdown Mountains in the S, the Galty Mountains in the SW and the Slieveardagh Hills in the SE. Area,

1,643 sq. m. (4,255 sq. km.). The principal R. are the Shannon and the Suir. Lough Derg lies on the NW boundary. The fertile Golden Vale is sit. in the SW producing barley, oats, potatoes and sugar-beet. Dairy farming and cattle raising are important occupations. Coal, copper, zinc, lead, slate and limestone are found. The county town is Clonmel.

Tipperary, Tipperary, Irish Republic. Town in the W of county sit. in the Golden Vale. Agric. products inc. powdered and condensed milk. Pop. (1971C) 4,631.

Tipton, West Midlands, England. Town 4 m. SSE of Wolverhampton. Industries inc. heavy and light engineering, iron founding, and the manu. of motorcar parts, metal goods, machine tools, electrical equipment and glass.

Tirana, Tirana, Albania. Cap. of Rep. in the central W sit. on the edge of a fertile plain. Manu. textiles, cigarettes and soap. Pop. (1970E) 171,000.

Tiree, Argyllshire, Scotland. Strathclyde region. An island 14 m. W of N Mull. Mainly flat producing corn and bulbs. Area, 29½ sq. m. (76 sq. km.)

Tîrgu Jiu, Gorj, Romania. Town 140 m. NW of Bucharest on Jiu R. Manu. inc. furniture, textiles, wood products and bricks. Trades in lumber, livestock and cheese. Pop. (1971E) 44,443.

Tîrgu Mureş, Mureş, Romania. Town 155 m. NW of Bucharest on the Mureş R. Industries inc. oil refining, brewing, sugar refining and the manu. of furniture, clay products, soap, confectionery and food products. Trades in petroleum, timber, grain, fruit, wine and tobacco. The huge 'Cultural Palace' is sit. here. Pop. (1971E) 103,790.

Tirol, Austria. Province of W Austria bounded S by Italy and N by Germany. Area, 4,884 sq. m. (12,650 sq. km.). Chief towns Innsbruck (cap.), Landeck. Mountain ranges extend E to W on either side of the Inn R. valley. Mainly a forest and pastureland area, with dairy farming important and some agric. in the Inn R. valley, producing cereals and maize. The chief mineral is salt. Tourism, particularly winter sports, is the most important industry. Pop. (1971C) 540,771.

Tiruchirapalli, Tamil Nadu, India. Town in the SE sit. on the Cauvery R. Important railway junction with railway workshops. Manu. textiles, gold and silver ware and cigars. Pop. (1971C) 306,247.

Tirunelveli, Tamil Nadu, India. Town 90 m. SSW of Madurai. It is an important missionary centre. Industries inc. sugar-refining. Pop. (1971C) 108,509.

Tisza River, U.S.S.R./Hungary/Yugoslavia. Rises below the Pass of the Tatars in the E Carpathians, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, and flows 840 m. W into Hungary, turning SW across the Hungarian plain to Szeged and on into Yugoslavia where it joins the Danube R. above Belgrade. Used for power and irrigation, esp. in NE Hungary.

Titicaca Lake, Bolivia/Peru. L. on the W Bolivian frontier and SE Peruvian frontier, the largest in S America. Area, 3,200 sq. m. (8,288 sq. km.), at over 12,500 ft. a.s.l. It consists of L. Chocuito (N) and L. Uinamarca (S) joined together by a strait. Chief ports Puno, Huancane (Peru), Guaqui (Bolivia).

Titograd, Montenegro, Yugoslavia. Cap. of Federal unit 180 m. SSW of Belgrade sit. at the confluence of the R. Morača and Ribnica. Manu. inc. tobacco products. Pop. (1971C) 54,509.

Tiverton, Devon, England. Town in the E centre of county sit. on the R. Exe. Manu. textiles inc. lace. Pop. (1973E) 16,190.

Tivoli, Lazio, Italy. Town 17 m. ENE of Rome sit. on the Aniene R. Noted

for its anc. ruined buildings and beautiful gardens. Manu. paper, footwear and wine.

Tizi-Ouzou, Alger, Algeria. Town 55 m. E of Algiers in Great Kabylia. The main occupations are fig processing and the olive oil industry.

Tjirebon, West Java, Indonesia. Port 130 m. ESE of Djakarta sit. on the Java Sea. Manu. textiles and cigarettes. Exports inc. rubber and copra.

Tlaxcala, Mexico. (i) The smallest state, sit. in the centre, and extremely mountainous. Area, 1,511 sq. m. (3,914 sq. km.). The altitude varies from 7,000 ft. to over 14,000 ft. a.s.l. Mainly agric. but dependent on artificial irrigation. Cereals, vegetables, alfalfa and maguey are produced, the latter being used to make the liquor *pulque*. Industries inc. textiles, flour milling and food processing. Pop. (1970C) 420,638. (ii) Cap. of state of same name, officially known as Tlaxcala de Xicohténcatl, 60 m. E of Mexico City sit. at 7,350 ft. a.s.l. Commercial centre manu. textiles. Pop. (1970E) 10,000.

Tlemcen, Tlemcen, Algeria. Cap. of dept. in the NW sit. near the Morocco frontier. Manu. carpets, leather goods, brassware, hosiery, footwear and furniture. Exports, through its port Rashgun, inc. blankets, olive oil and alfa. It has many fine synagogues and mosques dating from the Middle Ages. Pop. (1967E) 80,000.

Tobago, Trinidad and Tobago, West Indies. Island *c.* 60 m. N of Trinidad and administratively united with it. Area, 116 sq. m. (300 sq. km.). Chief town, Scarborough, chief products, copra, rubber. Pop. (1970C) 38,754.

Tobata *see* **Kitakyushu**

Tobermory, Mull, Argyllshire, Scotland. Strathclyde region. Port and resort sit. on the N coast of the island of Mull. Main occupation fishing. Pop. (1973E) 668.

Tobol River, U.S.S.R. Rises in the S Ural mountains in N Kazakh Soviet Socialist Republic and flows 800 m. NE past Kustanai and Kurgan to enter the Irtysh R. at Tobolsk. Navigable up to Kurgan.

Tobolsk, Russian Soviet Federal Socialist Republic, U.S.S.R. Town in W Siberia sit. at the confluence of the R. Irtysh and Tobol. Centre of a lumbering region and trading in fish and furs. An anc. craft of bone carving is still carried on.

Tobruk, East Cyrenaica, Libya. Port in the NE. Pop. 6,000.

Tocantins River, Brazil. Rises in 2 headstreams, one in the Federal District N of Planaltina, one SW of it near Anapolis, and flows, 1,500 m. N through Goias state to Carolina, whence it forms the state boundary NW to São João and enters Pará state, turning N at Marabã to enter the Pará estuary. Main trib. the Araguaia R. Impeded by several cataracts and rapids.

Tocopilla, Antofagasta, Chile. Port in the N. Industries inc. copper smelting and fishing. Exports inc. nitrates, iodine and copper ore. Pop. (1970E) 25,000.

Todmorden, West Yorkshire, England. Town 19 m. NE of Manchester. The main industry is manu. cotton. Pop. (1973E) 14,540.

Togliatti, Russian Soviet Federal Socialist Republic, U.S.S.R. R. port 40 m. WNW of Kuibyshev sit. near the S end of the Kuibyshev Reservoir. An industrial centre with industries of ship repairing, engineering and food processing. Manu. synthetic rubber, chemicals and furniture. Pop. (1974E) 403,000.

Togo, West Africa. Rep. bounded E by Dahomey and W by Ghana on the Gulf of Guinea. The Republic of

Toga became independent in 1960, after having been a German protectorate (1894–1914, subsequently divided between the French and the British), a mandate of the League of Nations (1922) and a trusteeship territory of the United Nations (1946) Area, *c.* 33,700 sq. m. (*c.* 87,283 sq. km.). Cap. Lomé. Hilly and forested area rising to 3,600 ft. a.s.l. with some dry plains and arable land. Chief crops are coffee, cocoa, palms, copra, cotton, manioc. Stock raising is important, esp. cattle, pigs, sheep and goats. The most important minerals are phosphate and bauxite; there are deposits of iron and limestone. Pop. (1970c) 1,955,916.

Tokaj, Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén, Hungary. Town 46 m. ENE of Budapest sit. at the confluence of the R. Tisza and Bodrog. The famous Tokay wine is produced in the neighbourhood.

Tokat, Tokat, Turkey. Cap. of province 50 m. NNW of Sivas. Manu. copper ware and leather products.

Tokelau Islands, New Zealand. A group of three atolls, in the S. Pacific Ocean: Atafu, Fakaofo and Nukunono, sit. 300 m. N of Western Samoa. Area, 4 sq. m. (10 sq. km.). Copra is exported. Pop. (1972E) 1,600.

Tokushima, Shikoku, Japan. Port and cap. of Tokushima prefecture 70 m. SW of Osaka. Manu. inc. *saké* and cotton goods. Pop. (1970c) 223,000.

Tōkyō, Honshū, Japan. (Formerly Edo). City at the head of the Bay of Tōkyō on the R. Sumida. Cap., sea port and commercial centre built on both banks of the R. and intersected by canals. The port handles domestic trade and foreign trade, as an amalgamation of the two ports of Tōkyō and Yokohama. Industries inc. shipbuilding, engineering, manu. chemicals, textiles, electrical goods, vehicles. The city is subject to earth tremors. The Imperial Palace is sit. in the city. Pop. (1970c) 8,841,000.

Tolbukhin, Shumen, Bulgaria. Town NNW of Varna on the railway into Romania. Market town for an agric. area. Pop. (1972E) 73,720.

Toledo, Spain. (i) Province sit. in the R. Tagus basin S of Madrid. Area, 5,925 sq. m. (15,345 sq. km.). Mainly mountainous with the Montes de Toledo rising to over 4,000 ft. a.s.l. in the S. The principal R. is the Tagus. Chiefly agric. producing cereals, wine and olive oil and esp. the rearing of fighting bulls. Pop. (1970c) 468,925. (ii) Cap. of province of same name in central Spain sit. on the Tagus R. Noted for the manu. of swords. Other manu. inc. firearms and textiles. Contains many fine buildings and art treasures. Pop. 45,000.

Toledo, Ohio, U.S.A. Port 95 m. W of Cleveland sit. on Maumee Bay of L. Erie. An important railway and industrial centre trading in coal, iron ore, oil and agric. produce. Industries inc. shipbuilding, oil refining and the manu. of cars, machinery, machine tools, glass and electrical equipment. Pop. (1970c) 383,818

Tolima, Colombia. A dept. in the central W bounded by the Cordillera Oriental and the Cordillera Central. Area, 9,006 sq. m. (23,325 sq. km.). Cap. Ibagué. The principal R. is the Magdalena. Mainly agric., the chief products being coffee and livestock. Other crops inc. cereals, rice, sugar cane, tobacco and vegetables. There are deposits of petroleum, coal, silver, copper, sulphur and mercury. Pop. (1972E) 942,800.

Tolna, Hungary. (i) County in the central W. Area, 1,393 sq. m. (3,609 sq. km.). Mainly hilly. The principal Rs. are the Danube, Sarviz and Sio. Crops inc. cereals, potatoes, hemp and beans. Chief town Szeksgard. Pop. (1971E) 253,000. (ii) Town in county of same name 6 m. NE of Szekszard. Industries inc. textiles, distilling and brick making. Pop. (1972E) 252,000.

Tolpuddle, Dorset, England. Village 7 m. ENE of Dorchester. From here

in 1834, 6 farm labourers were transported to Australia as punishment for forming a Trade Union.

Toluca, Mexico, Mexico. Cap. of federal district 37 m. wsw of Mexico City, sit. at 8,660 ft. a.s.l. Manu. textiles, pottery and food products. Noted for bulls. Pop. (1970E) 100,000.

Tomaszów Mazowiecki, Lódź, Poland. Town 30 m. SE of Lódź sit. on the Pilica R. Manu. textiles, bricks and iron.

Tomsk, Russian Soviet Federal Socialist Republic, U.S.S.R. Cap. of the Tomsk region in W central Siberia sit. on the Tom R. An important transportation and industrial centre. Manu. machinery, chemicals, electrical equipment, ball-bearings, wood products and matches. It is also a major cultural centre of Siberia. Pop. (1974E) 386,000.

Tonbridge, Kent, England. Town 12 m. SW of Maidstone sit. on the R. Medway. Industries inc. printing, tanning, tar-distilling and the manu. of cricket balls, bricks and plastic goods. Pop. (1973E) 31,410.

Tondano, Celebes, Indonesia. Town 13 m. SSE of Menado sit. at the N end of L. Tondano. Trades in coffee, sugar cane, copra, ebony and nutmeg.

Tonga, South Pacific. (Friendly Islands). Kingdom of islands E of Fiji, consisting of 3 main groups, the Tongatapu, Ha'apai and Vava'u islands, and 4 smaller groups. The kingdom of Tonga attained unity under Taufa'ahau Tupou (George I) who became ruler of his native Ha'apai in 1820, of Vava'u in 1833 and of Tongatapu in 1845. By 1860 the kingdom had became converted to Christianity (George himself having been baptized in 1831). In 1862 the king granted freedom to the people from arbitrary rule of minor chiefs and gave them the right to the allocation of land for their own needs. These institutional changes, together with the establishment of a parliament of chiefs, paved the way towards the democratic constitution under which the kingdom is now governed, and provided a background of stability against which Tonga was able to develop her agricultural economy. The kingdom continued up to 1899 to be a neutral region in accordance with the Declaration of Berlin, in 1886. By the Anglo-German Agreement of 1899, subsequently accepted by the U.S.A., the Tonga Islands were left under the Protectorate of Great Britain. Area, 270 sq. m. (699 sq. km.). Cap. Nuku'alofa on Tongatapu. The E groups are low lying limestone formations; the W groups are volcanic and hilly rising to 3,433 ft. a.s.l. The volcanoes are active. The climate is temperate. Chief products copra, bananas. Pop. (1972E) 92,360.

Tongareva, Manihiki, Cook Islands. An atoll *c.* 735 m. NE of Rarotonga. Exports inc. copra, pearls and shells.

Tongatapu, Tonga. A group of coral islands of which Tongatapu is the largest. Cap.

Tonlé Sap, Lake, Khmer Republic. Sit. in the NW plains this large tidal L. is linked with the Kekong R. *via* the Tonlé Sap R. During the rainy season (July–Oct.) the Mekong R. discharges into the L., and this process is reversed during the rest of the year. Area, *c.* 1,000 sq m. (2,590 sq. km.) at low water. It is the centre of the Rep.'s fishing industry.

Toowoomba, Queensland, Australia. Town in the SE of state sit. in the Darling Downs. Commercial centre of a rich agric. area trading in meat, wool, wheat and dairy produce. Industries inc. iron foundries, engineering and clothing factories, and coalmining in the vicinity. Pop. (1971E) 59,524.

Topeka, Kansas, U.S.A. State cap. in the NE of state sit. on the Kansas R. Industrial centre of an agric. area with associated industries. Other industries inc. railway engineering, printing and publishing and the manu. of tyres, tents, awnings and clothing. Pop. (1970C) 125,011.

Torbay, Devon, England. An inlet of the English Channel sit. between Hope's Nose and Berry Head. Also an administrative area. The towns of Torquay, Paignton and Brixham are sit. on its shores.

Torfaen, Wales. District of Gwent County. Pop. (1971E based on C) 88,276.

Torne River, Finland/Sweden. Rises in N Sweden in L. Tornerräsk and flows 320 m. SE to the Finnish border which it forms (S) for the rest of its course, entering the head of the Gulf of Bothnia at Tornio. Main trib. the Muonio R.

Toronto, Ontario, Canada. City 40 m. from the W end of L. Ontario on the N shore on the Don and Humber Rs. Provincial cap. and the largest Canadian city. Commercial and industrial centre, manu. machinery, clothing, petroleum products, metal products. Meat packing centre. Other industries inc. publishing, food processing. L. port with a natural harbour ice-free April–November, trading in wheat and coal. Pop. (1971C) 712,786.

Torquay, Devon, England. Resort in the SW sit. on Torbay, an inlet of the English Channel. A noted holiday and yachting centre.

Torrance, California, U.S.A. City 15 m. SSW of Los Angeles. Industries inc. railway engineering and oil refining. Pop. (1970C) 134,584.

Torre Annunziata, Campania, Italy. Port 12 m. SE of Naples sit. on the Bay of Naples. Manu. firearms, iron and macaroni.

Torre del Greco, Campania, Italy. Port and resort 7 m. SE of Naples sit. on the Bay of Naples. Industries inc. boatbuilding, coral fishing and the manu. of cameos and macaroni.

Torreón, Coahuila, Mexico. Town in the central N. An important railway junction and centre of the Laguna wheat and cotton growing district. Manu. textiles and chemicals. There are silver, zinc and copper mines in the vicinity. Pop. (1970C) 257,000.

Torres Islands, New Hebrides, South West Pacific. A group of islands 60 m. N of Espiritu Santo, comprising Hiu, the largest island, Tegua, Toga and Lo.

Torres Strait, Australasia. A channel, about 90 m. wide, sit. between New Guinea and Australia. It connects the Arafura Sea in the W with the Coral Sea in the E.

Torrington, England *see* **Great Torrington**

Torrington, Connecticut, U.S.A. Town 32 m. NNE of New Haven sit. on the Naugatuck R. Manu. textiles, hardware, machinery, tools, electrical equipment, needles and brushes. Pop. (1970C) 31,952.

Tortola, British Virgin Islands. The main island of the group, sit. between St. John and Virgin Gorda. Area, 21 sq. m. (54 sq. km.). Rises to 1,781 ft. a.s.l. in Mount Sage. The main occupations are stock rearing and the growing of sugar cane, fruit and vegetables. Charcoal is also produced and exported.

Tortosa, Tarragona, Spain. Port in the NE sit. 22 m. above the mouth of the Ebro R. Manu. porcelain, glass, soap and leather. Trades in wine, olive oil and rice.

Tortuga, Haiti. An island sit. NW of Haiti. Area, 70 sq. m. (181 sq. km.).

Torún, Bydgoszcz, Poland. Town in N central Poland sit. on the Vistula R. Manu. machinery, textiles and chemicals. Trades in timber and grain. Copernicus, 1473–1543, was born here. Pop. (1971E) 131,000.

Toscana, Italy. Central region bordering on the Ligurian and Tyrrhenian Seas, and comprising the provinces of Apuania, Arezzo, Florence, Grosseto, Leghorn, Lucca,

Pisa, Pistoia and Siena. Area, 8,877 sq. m. (22,991 sq. km.). Mainly mountainous with a narrow coastal plain. The principal Rs. are the Arno, Sieve, Pesa, Elsa, Era, Ombrone, Cecina and upper Tiber. It is chiefly mountainous but cereals, vines, olives and tobacco are grown. There are deposits of iron, copper, mercury, lignite and manganese. The principal R. is the Arno. Cap. Florence. Pop. (1971C) 3,470,915.

Totnes, Devon, England. Town 7 m. WSW of Torquay sit. on the R. Dart. A market town with industries inc. boatbuilding, sawmilling, brewing, and the production of bacon and cream. Pop. (1973E) 5,830.

Totonicapán, Guatemala. (i) A dept. in the W highlands. Area, 410 sq. m. (1,062 sq. km.). Mainly agric. growing cereals, fodder grasses and beans, and rearing sheep. Industries inc. flour milling, and the manu. of textiles pottery and furniture. Pop. (1971E) 172,364. (ii) Cap. of dept. of same name 12 m. ENE of Quezaltenango. Manu. inc. textiles, and local handicrafts. Pop. (1970E) 52,000.

Tottenham, Greater London, England. District of N London 7 m. from the city centre. Residential and industrial.

Tottori, Honshū, Japan. Port and cap. of Tottori prefecture 92 m. WNW of Kyōto sit. on the Sea of Japan. Manu. inc. textiles and paper.

Touggourt, Algeria. Town and oasis in the NE. A commercial centre trading in dates, which grow in profusion. Sit. on the oil pipeline from Hassi Messaoud to Bejaia.

Toulon, Var, France. Port and naval base in the SE sit. on the Mediterranean Sea. Industries inc. shipbuilding and repairing, oil refining, textiles and the manu. of armaments and chemicals. Pop. (1968C) 178,489.

Toulouse, Haut Garonne, France. City 140 m. SE of Bordeaux, on the Garonne R. Prefecture and market trading in wine and wheat. Commercial city with important banks. Industries inc. publishing, chemicals, flour milling, electrical engineering, manu. clothing, footwear, armaments. Pop. (1968C) 380,340.

Toungoo, Burma. Town 150 m. N of Rangoon sit. on the Sittang R. Industries are lumbering and the production of rice and rubber.

Touquet, Le, Pas-de-Calais, France. Resort 15 m. S of Boulogne, on the English Channel coast. With the adjacent Paris-Plage, it is known as Le Touquet-Paris-Plage. Pop. (1968C) 4,403.

Tourane, South Vietnam *see* **Da Nang**

Tourcoing, Nord, France. Town 8 m. NNE of Lille. Its textile industry dates from the 12th cent. and tog. with Toubaix, just SSE, it produces most of the country's woollen products. Pop. (1968C) 99,369.

Tournai, (Doornik), Hainaut, Belgium. Town in the W sit. on the Scheldt R. Manu. carpets, pottery, hosiery, leather and cement. Pop. (1970E) 33,545.

Tours, Indre-et-Loire, France. Town 60 m. E of Angers on the Loire R. Prefecture and archbishopric. Tourist centre and market town for wine and agric. produce. Industries inc. textiles, railway repair shops, manu. cement and food products. Pop. (1968C) 132,861.

Towcester, Northamptonshire, England. Town 8 m. SSW of Northampton, on Watling Street. The main industry is light engineering. Pop. (1973E) 2,743.

Townsville, Queensland, Australia. Port in the NE of state sit. on Cleveland Bay. An important commercial centre, exporting chilled, frozen and canned meat, wool, sugar, minerals and metals, inc. gold and silver. Pop. (1971E) 71,265.

Towyn, Gwynedd, Wales. Town sit. on Cardigan Bay 12 m. N of Aberystwyth. Holiday resort. Pop. (1973E) 1,929.

Toyama, Honshū, Japan. Cap. of Toyama prefecture 150 m. NW of Tōkyō sit. on Toyama Bay. An important centre for the manu. of pharmaceutical products. Also manu. machinery, textiles and chemicals. Pop. (1970C) 269,000.

Toyohashi, Honshū, Japan. Town 107 m. E of Osaka in the Aichi prefecture. Industries inc. metal working, food processing, and the manu. of cotton goods. Pop. (1970C) 259,000.

Toyonaka, Honshū, Japan. Town 10 m. N of Osaka. Wheat, rice and flowers are grown. Pop. (1970C) 368,000.

Trabzon, Trabzon, Turkey. Cap. of province and port in the NE sit. on the Black Sea coast. Exports inc. beans, nuts, tobacco, opium and hides. Pop. (1970C) 81,528.

Trafalgar, Cape, Cádiz, Spain. A headland sit. near the Strait of Gibraltar. Scene of the naval battle in which the Brit. fleet was victorious over the combined French and Spanish fleets, and Admiral Nelson was fatally wounded.

Trafford, England. Metropolitan district of Greater Manchester. Pop. (1973E) 229,540.

Trail, British Columbia, Canada. Town in the extreme S of province sit. on the Columbia R. Industries inc. a large metallurgical plant and the manu. of chemicals and fertilizers. Pop. (1971C) 11,149.

Tralee, Kerry, Irish Republic. County town in the SW sit. on the R. Lee near Tralee Bay, and joined to the sea by canal. Light industries are carried on and dairy produce is exported. Pop. (1971C) 12,287.

Tranent, East Lothian, Scotland. Lothian region. Town E of Musselburgh in an industrial area. The chief industry is mining. Pop. (1974E) 7,236.

Trani, Puglia, Italy. Port 8 m. ESE of Barletta sit. on the Adriatic Sea. Agric. products inc. wine, olive oil and grain.

Transcaucasia, U.S.S.R. Territory S of the Caucasus from the rest of European Russian, comprising the reps. of Georgia, Azerbaijan and Armenia.

Transkeian Territory, Republic of South Africa. District N of the Great Kei R. with a predominantly Xhosa pop., forming a self-governing territory within the Union. Area, 16,675 sq. m. (43,188 sq. km.).

Transvaal, Republic of South Africa. Province of NE South Africa, bounded N by Rhodesia, E by Moçambique and Swaziland, NW by Botswana, S by the Vaal R. Area, 109,621 sq. m. (283,918 sq. km.). Chief cities Pretoria (cap.), Johannesburg, Germiston, Benoni, Springs, Krugersdorp. Mainly plateau at *c.* 3,000 ft. a.s.l. with the Rand (S) rising to 5,000 ft. a.s.l. and the land sloping slowly from there to the Limpopo R. (N). Some grassland, but mainly arid ground with bush. The High Veld supports agric. in spite of drought, but most crop growing depends on irrigation. Stock farming is important. The chief minerals are gold, in the Rand to the S, and coal. The Rand area is highly industrialized, manu. iron, brass, brick and tile products, pottery, soap, candles, clothing, vehicles, tobacco products, machinery, foods. Pop. (1970C) 6,385,762.

Trapani, Sicilia, Italy. Port and cap. of Trapani province in the extreme W. Products inc. wine, salt, macaroni and tunny fish.

Trasimeno, Lake, Umbria, Italy. The largest lake in central Italy, lying W of Perugia. Area, 50 sq. m. (129 sq. km.). Drains into a trib. of the Tiber R. *via* an underground tunnel.

Treasury Islands, British Solomon Islands, South West Pacific. A group of islands 25 m. SE of Bougainville, comprising Mono, Stirling and some smaller islets.

Tredegar, Gwent, Wales. Town 16 m. NW of Newport. Centre of a coal-mining district with light engineering industries. Pop. (1973E) 17,450.

Treinta y Tres, Uruguay. (i) Dept. in the central E bounded by Brazil. Area, 3,683 sq. m. (9,539 sq. km.). The principal R. is the Olimar. Mainly agric. producing cattle, sheep, cereals and linseed. Pop. (1969E) 43,419. (ii) Cap. of dept. of same name 150 m. NE of Montevideo on the Olimar Grande R. Trades in agric. products. Pop. (1970E) 15,000.

Trelew, Chubut, Argentina. Town in the SE. The centre of a sheep-farming area, it was founded by Welsh settlers. Pop. (1970C) 24,214.

Trengganu, Peninsular Malaysia, Malaysia. A state sit. on the E coast. Area, 5,002 sq. m. (12,955 sq. km.). A narrow coastal plain rises to densely forested mountains over 5,000 ft. a.s.l. Produces, rubber, copra and rice. Cap. Kuala Trengganu, 180 m. NE of Kuala Lumpur. Pop. (1970E) 413,025.

Trentino-Alto Adige, Italy. Region comprising the provinces of Trento and Bolzano-Bozen, sit. on the borders of Switz. and Austria, and formerly part of the latter. Area, 5,256 sq. m. (13,613 sq. km.). Pop. (1971C) 839,025.

Trento, Trentino-Alto Adige, Italy. Cap. of Trento province in the NE, sit. on the Adige R. and on the Brenner Pass route. Manu. chemicals, electrical products, silk, pottery, wine and cement.

Trenton, New Jersey, U.S.A. State cap. and port sit. on the Delaware R. at the head of navigation. An important industrial centre concerned mainly with steel and steel products. Other manu. inc. textiles, rubber, pottery and paper. Pop. (1970C) 104,638.

Trent River, England. Rises S of Biddulph in N Staffordshire and flows 170 m. SE to Ashby-de-la-Zouch then NE into Derbyshire and along the N border of Leicestershire into Nottinghamshire, past Nottingham and Newark and N along the Lincolnshire border into Humberside to enter the Humber near Whitton. Its upper and middle course is through an industrial area; many industrial towns are linked to it by canal. Main tribs. the Blythe, Dove, Derwent, Tame and Soar Rs.

Tres Arroyos, Buenos Aires, Argentina. Town in the central E. Centre of an agric. and livestock rearing area, and manu. furniture. Pop. (1970C) 37,991.

Treviso, Veneto, Italy. Cap. of Treviso province in the NE. Manu. inc. agric. machinery, brushes and paper.

Trichur, Kerala, India. Town 43 m. N of Cochin. A commercial and cultural centre. Manu. cotton products.

Trier, Rhineland-Palatinate, West Germany. Town in the extreme central W sit. on the Moselle R. Manu. inc. textiles, precision instruments and leather goods, and esp. Moselle wine. There are many Roman remains. Karl Marx, 1818–83, was born here.

Trieste, Friuli-Venezia-Giulia, Italy. City at the NE corner of the Adriatic Sea opposite Venice at the NW corner. Regional cap. and sea port with important passenger traffic. Pop. (1973E) 272,423.

Triglav, Mount, Slovenia, Yugoslavia. The highest peak in Yugoslavia, 9,396 ft. a.s.l. in the Julian Alps and 40 m. NW of Ljubljana.

Trikkala, Greece. (i) A prefecture in Thessaly with the Pindus Mountains in the W. Area, 1,289 sq. m. (3,338 sq. km.). Cereals and olives are

produced. Pop. (1971c) 132,519. (ii) Cap. of prefecture of same name 94 m. SSE of Thessaloníki. Trades in cereals, tobacco and cotton. Pop. (1971c) 34,794.

Trim, Meath, Irish Republic. County town 26 m. NW of Dublin sit. on the R. Boyne. A market town with agric. and light industry. Pop. (1971c) 1,700.

Trincomalee, Eastern Province, Sri Lanka. Port sit. on the NE coast with one of the finest natural harbours in the world. Pop. 30,000.

Tring, Hertfordshire, England. Town 14 m. WNW of St. Albans. Trades in agric. produce and has light engineering industries. Pop. (1973E) 9,590.

Trinidad, West Indies. Island off the N coast of Venezuela opposite the mouths of the Orinoco R. Forms with Tobago an independent Commonwealth State. Trinidad was discovered by Columbus in 1498 and colonized by the Spaniards in the 16th cent. During the French Revolution a large number of French families settled in the island. In 1797, Great Britain being at war with Spain, Trinidad was occupied by the British and ceded to Great Britain by the Treaty of Amiens in 1802. Trinidad and Tobago were joined in 1889. Area, 1,864 sq. m. (4,828 sq. km.). Cap. Port of Spain. Hilly and fertile with a hot, humid climate. Agric. areas produce sugar, cocoa, coconuts, citrus fruits; some rice is grown in irrigated areas. The most important minerals are oil and asphalt. Industries inc. oil refining, local and Venezuelan oil, asphalt production, food processing. Pop. (1970c) 892,317.

Trinidad, Beni, Bolivia. Town 250 m. ENE of La Paz sit. near the Mamoré R. A commercial and transportation centre. Industries inc. sugar refining and alcohol distilling. Trades in rice, cotton, sugar cane, cattle, furs and valuable feathers. Pop. (1970E) 22,800.

Trinidad, Flores, Uruguay. Town 100 m. NNW of Montevideo. Mainly agric. growing cereals, vines and fruit. Cattle and sheep are reared.

Tripoli, Lebanon. Port 45 m. NNE of Beirut on the Mediterranean coast. It is a terminus of the oil pipeline from Iraq. Manu. inc. textiles, cement and soap. Exports inc. citrus fruits and tobacco. Pop. (1972E) 175,000.

Tripoli, Tripolitania, Libya. City on the Mediterranean coast of NW Libya. Provincial cap. and sea port with important import traffic. Airport and cable station. Industries inc. fishing, fish processing, tobacco processing, textiles, manu. bricks, salt and leather goods.

Tripolis, Arcadia, Greece. Cap. 60 m. SE of Patras sit. on the E slopes of the Maenalon Mountains. Industries inc. woodworking, tanning and the manu. of textiles and cheese. Trades in agric. produce. Pop. (1971c) 20,209.

Tripolitania, Libya. Province of NW Libya bounded N by the Mediterranean, W by Tunisia, S by Fezzan province. Area, *c.* 360,000 sq. m. (*c.* 932,400 sq. km.). Cap. Tripoli. Agric. in the N, with near-desert and desert in the S. The N has coastal oases which are the richest in N Africa and behind them the steppe area rising to the mountains. There are *c.* 25m. acres of productive land. The coast produces dates, oranges, olives, nuts and vegetables; the steppe, cereals, pasture, orchards, vines and almonds; the mountains, olives, figs, vines. The central near-desert produces alfa. There is oil at Dahra, and some deposits of salt. Industries inc, fishing, tobacco processing, textiles; pressing olive oil. Pop. 400,000.

Tripura, India. A Union Territory in the NE, mainly hilly and covered in jungle. Area, 4,036 sq. m. (10,453 sq. km.). Products inc. timber, jute, cotton and rice. Cap. Agartala, 56 m. ENE of Dacca, Bangladesh. Pop. (1971c) 1,556,822.

Tristan da Cunha, Atlantic Ocean. Islands midway between Argentina and the Republic of South Africa,

forming a depend. of Saint Helena. Area, 45 sq. m. (117 sq. km.), consisting of Tristan da Cunha, Gough, Inaccessible and Nightingale Islands. Tristan da Cunha island is a volcano, 6,760 ft. a.s.l. high with a plateau of 12 sq. m. (31 sq. km.) on the NW side which is the site of settlement and cultivation (mainly potatoes). The pop. were evacuated to U.K. in 1961 when the volcano, believed extinct, erupted. Many returned in 1963. Main occupations are farming and fishing. There is a meteorological and radio station. Pop. (1969E) 271.

Trivandrum, Kerala, India. State cap. in the SW. Manu. inc. textiles, copra, soap, coir ropes and mats. Pop. (1971C) 409,761.

Trnava, Slovakia, Czechoslovakia. Town in the central S. Industries inc. sugar refining, brewing and the manu. of textiles and fertilizers. Pop. (1970E) 38,000.

Trois-Rivières, Quebec, Canada. Town and port in the central S of province sit. at the confluence of the St. Lawrence R. and the St. Maurice R. An important industrial centre with textile and metallurgical plants. It is also a leading producer of newsprint with vast paper and pulp mills whose hydroelectric power is derived from the St. Maurice R. Pop. (1971C) 64,000.

Trollhättan, Älvsborg, Sweden. Town in the SW sit. on the Göta R. near the SW end of L. Väner. The Trollhätta falls, descending 108 ft., supply power both to the town and to much of S Sweden. Manu. inc. machinery, chemicals and cellulose. Pop. (1971E) 48,390.

Tromsø, Troms, Norway. Cap. of county and port sit. on an island of the same name just off the NW coast. Industries are fishing, sealing and fish processing. It is the largest town N of the Artic Circle and a base for Arctic expeditions. Pop. (1971E) 39,960.

Trondheim, Sør-Trøndelag, Norway. Cap. of county and port in the W centre sit. at the mouth of the Nid R. on Trondheim Fiord. An important centre of shipbuilding, fishing and fish-canning. Manu. metal products, soap and margarine. Exports wood pulp, paper, fish and metal goods. It has an 11th cent. cathedral. Pop. (1971E) 129,133.

Troon, Ayrshire, Scotland. Strathclyde region. Resort and port 6 m. N of Ayr sit. on the Firth of Clyde. Coal is exported. Pop. (1973E) 9,927.

Trossachs, The, Scotland. A wooded glen sit. between Loch Achray and Loch Katrine, and *c.* 8 m. E of the NE shore of L. Lomond; overlooked by Ben Venue, 2,390 ft. a.s.l., and Ben A'an, 1,850 ft. a.s.l.

Trouville, Calvados, France. Resort and port on the central N coast sit. at the mouth of the Touques R. opposite Deauville, to which it is joined by a bridge. Pop. (1968C) 6,577.

Trowbridge, Wiltshire, England. Town 8 m. ESE of Bath. Industries inc. bacon and ham curing, brewing, printing, seed processing and the manu. of woollen goods, gloves, mattresses, heating and ventilating appliances, and dairy products. Pop. (1973E) 20,120.

Troy, New York, U.S.A. City sit. 7 m. NNE of Albany on the Hudson R. Manu. machinery, aircraft and car parts, fire hydrants and clothing, esp. shirts. Pop. (1970C) 69,218.

Troyes, Aube, France. Cap. of dept. in the NW sit. on the Seine R. An industrial and transportation centre with manu. of machinery, textiles, paper, hosiery and food products. Noted for its medieval fairs and gave its name to 'troy weight'. Pop. (1968C) 77,009.

Trucial States *see* **United Arab Emirates**

Trujillo, La Libertad, Peru. Cap. of dept. in the NW. Commercial and transportation centre of an irrigated

area producing sugar-cane and rice. Manu. soap, candles, food products and cocaine. Pop. (1970E) 131,112.

Trujillo, Venezuela. (i) State in the w on L. Maracaibo. Area, 2,860 sq. m. (7,407 sq. km.). Mainly mountainous. The principal R. is the Motatán. Mainly agric. with large forests. Crops inc. cereals, coffee, sugar cane and tobacco. There are deposits of petroleum. Pop. (1961C) 326,634. (ii) Cap. of state of same name 70 m. NE of Mérida. Sit. at 2,600 ft. a.s.l. Trades in agric. produce. Pop. (1970E) 19,258.

Truk Islands, East Caroline Islands, Pacific Ocean. A group of coral and volcanic islands which exports copra and dried fish. Pop. (1974E) 31,600.

Truro, Cornwall, England. Town in the SW sit. on the Truro R. Manu. inc. pottery, electrical goods, biscuits and confectionery. The cathedral dates from the late 19th cent. Pop. (1973E) 15,690.

Tselinograd, Kazakhstan, U.S.S.R. Cap. of the Tselinograd region in the central N of Kazakhstan, sit. on the Ishim R. An important industrial and railway centre with asphalt and reinforced concrete works, meat packing plants and engineering works. Pop. (1974E) 209,000.

Tsévié, Togo. Village 20 m. N of Lomé. Trades in palm oil, kernels, cacao and cotton.

Tsinan, Shantung, China. Cap. of province 225 m. S of Peking. A railway and industrial centre with manu. of machinery, cement, textiles and paper.

Tsinghai *see* **Chinghai**

Tsingtao, Shantung, China. Port and resort 275 m. SE of Peking sit. at the entrance to Kiaochow Bay. Manu. inc. machinery, soap, textiles and cement. Soya beans and groundnuts are exported. Pop. (1960E) 1·3m.

Tsitsihar, Heilungkiang, China. Town in the NE sit. on the Nun-kiang R. Industries inc. soya bean processing, flour milling and the manu. of chemicals and matches.

Tskhinvali, South Ossetian Autonomous Region, U.S.S.R. Cap. of region sit. 55 m. NW of Tbilisi. Industries inc. fruit canning. Pop. (1972E) 32,000.

Tsu, Honshū, Japan. Cap. of Mie prefecture 52 m. E of Osaka. Manu. textiles.

Tsushima, Japan. A group of five islands sit. between Kyūshū and S. Korea, and 80 m. WNW of Kitakyushu. Area, 271 sq. m. (702 sq. km.). Fishing is the chief occupation. Chief town Izuhara.

Tuam, Galway, Irish Republic. Town in the central W. Industries inc. sugar-beet and potato processing. There are two cathedrals, one Protestant and one Roman Catholic. Pop. (1971C) 3,808.

Tuamotu Islands, French Polynesia. An arch. comprising 80 small flat atolls. Length 1,300 m. The largest is Rangiroa, and the most important Fakarava. Copra and pearl shell are produced.

Tuapse, Russian Soviet Federal Socialist Republic, U.S.S.R. Port 65 m. S of Krasnodar sit. on the Black Sea. Industries inc. ship-repairing, engineering, food processing, and oil refining and exporting. Pop. 45,000.

Tübingen, Baden-Württemberg, West Germany. Town 19 m. SSW of Stuttgart sit. on the Neckar R. Industries are printing, publishing and the manu. of precision instruments and textiles. Pop. (1971E) 67,800.

Tubuai Islands *see* **Austral Islands**

Tucson, Arizona, U.S.A. City and resort in the S centre of state, sit. at 2,400 ft. a.s.l. Industries inc. railway engineering, flour milling and the manu. of bricks, tiles and electronic equipment. Pop. (1973C) 262,933.

Tucumán, Tucumán, Argentina. Cap. of province in the central N sit. at the foot of the Sierra de Aconquija in the E Andes. An industrial centre of a district producing sugar cane, maize and rice, with associated processes. Pop. (1970C) 326,000

Tucipita, Delta Amacuro, Venezuela. Town 120 m. NE of Ciudad Bolívar. Centre of an agric. area growing corn, cacao, sugar cane, tobacco and bananas.

Tugela River, Natal, Republic of South Africa. Rises in the Drakensberg and flows *c.* 300 m. E past Colenso to enter the Indian Ocean NE of Stanger. Noted for spectacular water falls. Main tribs. the Blood and Buffalo Rs.

Tula, Russian Soviet Federal Socialist Republic, U.S.S.R. Cap. of the Tula region in central European Russia. The chief centre of the Moscow Coal Basin with metallurgical and engineering industries. Firearms are manu., the first gun factory being estab. in 1595. Pop. (1974E) 484,000.

Tulcán, Carchi, Ecuador. Town 90 m. NE of Quito sit. in the Andes. Industries inc. tanning, cattle rearing and the manu. of woollen goods and carpets. Trades in agric. produce. Pop. (1970E) 16,752.

Tulcea, Galati, Romania. Port 40 m. ESE of Galati on the Sfantu-Gheorghe R. Industries inc. flour milling, woodworking, tobacco processing and the manu. of sulphuric acid and cordage. Trades in agric. produce. Pop. (1972E) 45,154.

Tuléar, Madagascar. (i) Province in the S and W. Area, 75,210 sq. m. (194,794 sq. km.). Mainly dry plateau. The principal Rs. are the Tsiribihina, Mangoky and Onilahy. The main occupations are cattle rearing and the growing of pulses. Other crops inc. corn, sisal and rice in irrigated areas. There are deposits of coal, copper, mica and gold. Lumbering and fishing are also important. Pop. (1971E) 1,168,872. (ii) Cap. of province of same name and port 400 m. SW of Tananarive on the Moçambique Channel. Exports inc. agric. products, mother-of-pearl, tortoise shell and edible molluscs. Pop. (1970E) 34,000.

Tullamore, Offaly, Irish Republic. Town in the centre of the Rep. sit. on the Grand Canal. Industries are wool-spinning, distilling, brewing and bacon-curing. Pop. (1971C) 6,809.

Tulle, Corrèze, France. Cap. of dept. 47 m. SSE of Limoges. Manu. textiles and armaments. The fabric *tulle* was first produced here. Pop. (1968C) 21,324.

Tulsa, Oklahoma, U.S.A. City in the NE of state sit. on the Arkansas R. A principal centre of the oil industry, sometimes known as the 'oil capital of the world'. Manu. are very varied ranging from oilfield equipment and aircraft to plastics, paint and food products. Pop. (1970C) 331,638.

Tumaco, Nariño, Colombia. Port in the extreme SW sit. on a small offshore island. Exports inc. coffee, tobacco, nuts and gold.

Tumbes, Peru. (i) A dept. in the NW bordered by Ecuador and the Pacific Ocean. Area, 1,827 sq. m. (4,731 sq. km.). It is mainly flat and is the chief tobacco growing district of Peru. The principal Rs. are the Zarumilla and the Tumbes. Crops inc. cotton and rice and cattle are reared. Industries inc. oil refining, charcoal burning and salt extraction. Pop. (1972C) 75,399. (ii) Cap. of dept. of same name 630 m. NNW of Lima on the Tumbes R. Industries inc. rice milling, charcoal burning and tourism. Trades in tobacco, cotton and rice. Pop. (1970E) 23,258.

Tummel River, Perthshire, Scotland. Rises in L. Rannoch and flows 16 m. E to enter the Tay R. at Ballinluig. Main trib. the Garry R. Used for power.

Tunbridge Wells, Kent, England. Town and spa in the SE. Manu. inc. bricks and biscuits. Pop. (1973E) 44,800.

Tunceli, Turkey. Province in the central E. Area, 3,229 sq. m. (8,363 sq. km.). The principal Rs. are the Peri, Murat, Euphrates and Munzur. There are deposits of tin and copper. Cap. Cemiskezek. Pop. (1970C) 159,672.

Tung Ting, Lake, Hunan, China. A L. in the SE 115 m. sw of Wuhan. It is fed by the Rs. Siang and Yuan, and drains to the Yangtse R. in the N.

Tungurahua, Ecuador. Province in central Ecuador in the Andes. Area, 1,237 sq. m. (3,204 sq. km.). Cap. Ambato. Very mountainous and volcanic. The principal Rs. are the Patate and Chambo. Noted for fruit; other crops inc. cereals, sugar cane, vegetables and cinchona. Pop. (1967E) 245,600.

Tunis, Tunisia, North Africa. Town at the head of the Gulf of Tunis with an outport at La Goulette. Cap. and sea port with a modern harbour, trading in olives and agric. produce, iron ore and phosphates. Commercial, tourist and fishing centre. Pop. (1966) 642,384.

Tunisia, North Africa. Rep. on the Mediterranean coast bounded N and E by the Mediterranean, SE and S by Libya, W by Algeria. Area, *c.* 63,360 sq. m. (*c.* 158,400 sq. km.). Chief cities Tunis (cap.), Sfax, Bizerta. Mountainous with broad, fertile valleys in the N, sloping down to a central grassy plateau which gives way (S) to desert. About 9m. hectares are productive. Chief crops cereals, citrus fruit, dates, olives, vines, nuts. Sheep and cattle are reared on the plateau. The most important minerals are phosphates, with some iron and lead. Industries inc. manu. iron and steel at Menzel Bourguiba, refining. oil in Bizerta, manu. cellulose at Kassénrie. Pop. (1972E) 5,270,000.

Tunja, Boyaca, Colombia. Cap. of dept. in the N centre, and in the E. Cordillera sit. at 9,250 ft. a.s.l. Occupations are mainly agric. and mining. Pop. (1974E) 133,000.

Turfan, Sinkiang-Uighur, China. (i) A depression in the NW sit. between Tien Shan and Kuruk Tagh. 980 ft. b.s.l. Rain hardly ever falls and irrigation is used to produce fruit, esp. grapes, cotton and cereals. (ii) Chief town of the depression on the railway from Urumchi. Manu. cotton goods.

Turino, Piedmont, Italy. City at the confluence of the Po and Dora Riparia Rs. 80 m. wsw of Milan. Communications, commercial and industrial centre; regional and provincial cap. Industries inc. manu. vehicles, textiles, paper, metal products, chemicals, leather goods. Centre of engineering and publishing. Pop. (1973E) 1,199,006.

Turkestan, Central Asia. Term describing an extensive area between the Caspian Sea (W) and Mongolia (E) and N of Iran, Afghánistán and Tibet. Consists of the Chinese province of Sinkiang-Uighur, the Russian reps. of Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan, Kirgizia, Turkmenistan, Tadzhikistan.

Turkey, South West Asia. Rep. occupying a small area NW of the Bosphorus in Europe, and otherwise extending E to W between the Black Sea and the Mediterranean, with the S frontier continuing E across the N frontiers of Syria and Iraq. Bounded by Iran, NE by the U.S.S.R. The Turkish War of Independence (1919–22), following the disintegration of the Ottoman Empire, was led and won by Mustafa Kemal (Atatürk) on behalf of the Grand National Assembly which first met in Ankara in 1920. In 1921 the Grand National Assembly voted a constitution which declared that all sovereignty belonged to the people and vested all power, both executive and legislative, in the Grand National Assembly. The name 'Ottoman Empire' was later replaced by 'Turkey'. In 1922 the Grand National Assembly abolished the office of Sultan and Turkey became a republic in 1923. Area, 301,302 sq. m. (780,372 sq km.)., Chief cities Ankara (cap.), Istanbul, Izmir, Adana. The Anatolian plain

occupies the W, bounded SE by the Taurus mountains and N by the Pontine Mountains, and rises (E) to mountains in Kurdistan, inc. Mount Ararat, 16,916 ft. a.s.l. Drained by the Sakarya and Kizli Irmak Rs. into the Black Sea, and the Tigris and Euphrates Rs. into the Persian Gulf. Cultivated land covers *c.* 95,483 sq. m. (*c.* 247,300 sq. km.), forest covers *c.* 70,552 sq. m. (*c.* 182,730 sq. km.). Main crops are cotton, tobacco, wheat, olives, fruit. Stock farming is important on the plain, esp. goats, sheep and cattle. The chief minerals are chrome, coal, lignite, iron ore, petroleum. The main industries are iron and steel, processing agric. produce, paper making, silk weaving. Pop. (1970C) 35,666,549.

Turkmen Soviet Socialist Republic, U.S.S.R. Constituent rep. of central Asian U.S.S.R. bounded W by the Caspian Sea, N by Kazakhistan and Uzbekistan, S by Iran. Area, 186,400 sq. m. (482,776 sq. km.). Cap. Ashkhabad. About 80% desert, rising to the Kopet Dagh foothills (S) and settled in a chain of oases. Irrigation is highly developed, and agric. depends on it. Main crops are cotton, maize, fruit and vegetables, vines and olives. Livestock raised inc. Karakul sheep, horses and cattle. Mineral deposits are extensive, inc. oil, coal, ozocerite, sulphur, salt and magnesium. Industries inc. mining, oil refining, engineering, textiles, chemicals. Pop. (1972E) 2,293,000.

Turks and Caicos Islands, West Indies. Island group forming a British Crown Colony lying 400 m. NE of Jamaica. Area, 166 sq. m. (430 sq. km.), consisting of Grand Turk, Salt Cay, West Caicos, Providenciales, North, Grand, East and South Caicos. Chief products sponges, shell, salt, sisal. Pop. (1970C) 5,675.

Turku, Turku-Pori, Finland. Cap. of province and port in the SW sit. on the Gulf of Bothnia. Industries inc. shipbuilding, sawmilling, engineering, sugar refining and textiles. Timber and butter are exported. Pop. (1972C) 158,257.

Turnhout, Antwerp, Belgium. Town 25 m. ENE of Antwerp. Noted for the manu. of paper and playing cards. Other manu. inc. textiles, agric. machinery, bricks, pottery, lace and confectionery. Pop. (1970C) 38,011.

Turnu Severin, Romania. Town on the Danube R. near the Iron Gate; site of Trajan's bridge.

Turriff, Aberdeenshire, Scotland. Grampian region. Town in the NE. Manu. agric. machinery and implements. Pop. (1973E) 2,686.

Tuscaloosa, Alabama, U.S.A. Town in the NW centre of state sit. on the Black Warrier R. Manu. metal and cotton goods, paper and tyres. Pop. (1970C) 65,773.

Tuscany *see* **Toscana**

Tuticorin, Tamil Nadu, India. Port 80 m. S of Madurai sit. on the Gulf of Mannar. Industries inc. salt works and cotton factories. Coffee and cotton goods are exported. Pop. (1971C) 154,804.

Tuttlingen, Baden-Württemberg, West Germany. Town 58 m. SSW of Stuttgart sit. on the Danube R. Manu. surgical instruments and footwear. Pop. (1971E) 26,600.

Tuva Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic, part of Russian Soviet Federal Socialist Republic, U.S.S.R. Sit. to the NW of Mongolia, bounded to the E, W and N by Siberia and to the S by the Republic of Mongolia. Incorporated in the U.S.S.R. as an autonomous region in 1944 and later to an Autonomous Republic in 1961. Area, 65,810 sq. m. (170,448 sq. km.). Cap. Kizyl. Chief industries pastoral farming with 353,000 hectares under crops. Also mining of gold, cobalt and asbestos. Pop. (1972E) 242,000.

Tuxtla Gutiérrez, Chiapas, Mexico. State cap. 440 m. ESE of Mexico City sit. at 1,750 ft. a.s.l. Commercial centre of an agric. area producing coffee, cacao, sugar-cane, tobacco and bananas. Pop. (1970E) 53,000.

Tuz, Lake, Turkey. A salt L. 65 m. SSE of Ankara, lying at 2,900 ft. a.s.l.

Tuzla, Bosnia and Hercegovina, Yugoslavia. Town in the NW centre sit. on the Jala R. There are coal, lignite, salt and timber industries. Pop. (1971c) 53,825.

Tweed River, Scotland. Rises near Tweedswell in S Peebles-shire and flows 97 m. E through Selkirk and Roxburgh to the English border which it forms (NE) till its confluence with the Whiteadder R., when it turns E to enter the North Sea at Berwick-upon-Tweed. It is tidal for 10 m. Main tribs. the Yarrow, Ettrick, Teviot and Till Rs.

Twickenham, Greater London, England. District of W London on the Thames R. Mainly residential and has associations with literary figures of the 18 cent. Site of the English Rugby Football ground.

Tyler, Texas, U.S.A. City 90 m. ESE of Dallas. Industries inc. iron founding oil refining, food processing, and the manu. of cottonseed oil. Noted for growing roses. Pop. (1970c) 57,770.

Tynemouth, Tyne and Wear, England. Town and port in the NE sit. at the mouth of the R. Tyne. Industries are ship-repairing, engineering and the manu. of plastics, clothing, furniture and confectionery. Pop. (1973E) 67,090.

Tyne and Wear, England. Metropolitan county under 1974 re-organization consists of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, North Tyneside, Gateshead, South Tyneside and Sunderland. Pop. (1973) 1,198,000.

Tyne River, England. Formed 1 m. NW of Hexham by the confluence of the S and N Tyne Rivers and flows 30 m. E past Corbridge, Blaydon and Newcastle-upon-Tyne to enter the North Sea by an estuary between Tynemouth (N) and South Shields (S). The N Tyne rises in the Cheviot Hills on the Scottish border SE of Carter Fell and Peel Fell. The S Tyne rises on Cross Fell in E Cumbria. The course of the N and S Tyne Rivers is rural and picturesque. The Tyne proper flows through a coalfield and serves industrial towns inc. Newcastle, Jarrow, Wallsend, South Shields and Gateshead. The main tribs. are the Derwent and Team Rivers. Navigable up to Blaydon, 8 m. above Newcastle. Shipbuilding is important on the estuary.

Tyrone, Northern Ireland. County sit. to the W of Lough Neagh. Area, 1,260 sq. m. (3,263 sq. km.). Mainly hilly with the Sperrin Mountains, 2,240 ft. a.s.l., in the N, and the Slievebeagh, 1,255 ft. a.s.l., in the S. The principal R. are the Blackwater, the Foyle and the Strule. Oats, potatoes, flax and turnips are grown, and cattle and sheep are reared. County town Omagh. Pop. (1971c) 138,975.

Tyumen, Russian Soviet Federal Socialist Republic, U.S.S.R. Cap. of the Tyumen region in W Siberia sit. on the Tura R. Industries inc. boat building, sawmilling, tanning, and the manu. of chemicals and carpets. Pop. (1974E) 312,000.

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Ubangi River, Zaïre. R. formed by the union of R. Mbomu and R. Uele. Chief N trib. of R. Congo.

Ube, Yamaguchi, Japan. Town sit. 75 m. WSW of Hiroshima, on the Inland Sea. Important centre for chemicals and heavy industry.

Úbeda, Jaén, Spain. Town sit. 28 m. NE of Jaén. Manu. olive oil and soap. Industries tanning, distilling and flour milling.

Uberaba, Minas Gerais, Brazil. Town sit. in the centre of an agric. region. Manu. lime. Pop. (1970E) 72,000.

Ucayali River, Peru. Chief headstream of the R. Amazon formed by the R. Apurímac and the R. Urubamba. Its length is 1,200 m. and half is navigable.

Udaipur, Rajasthan, India. Town sit. 215 m. SW of Jaipur at the S end of the Aravalli Hills. L. Pichola is adjacent with fine anc. buildings on its many islands. Trade in cotton and grain. Pop. (1971C) 162,934.

Uddevalla, Göteborg and Bohus, Sweden. Industrial town and port on the Byfiord, and W of the S tip of L. Vänern. Manu. textiles, wood-pulp, paper and matches. Also shipbuilding and sugar refining. Pop. (1971E) 47,513.

Udine, Italy. (i) Province mainly sit. in the Alps and consisting of most of Friuli-Venezia Giulia. Chief R. is the Tagliamento. Mainly agric. producing cereals, flax, silk, wine and hemp. Area, 2,766 sq. m. (71,639 sq. km.). (ii) Cap. of province of same name. Manu. textiles, chemicals and bells. Pop. (1973E) 102,718.

Udmurt Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic, part of Russian Soviet Federal Socialist Republic, U.S.S.R. Area, 16,250 sq. m. (42,087 sq. km.). In 1920 constituted an Autonomous Region (then named Votyak) and then an Autonomous Republic 1934. Cap. Izhevsk, sit. 600 m. ENE of Moscow. Chief industries are the manu. of locomotives, machine tools and other engineering products; also varied light industries. Pop. (1972E) 1,424,000.

Uèle River, Zaïre. Rises as the R. Kibali NW of L. Mobutu Sese Seko, formerly L. Albert, near the border of Zaïre and Uganda and flows for 750 m. to join the Mbomu R. to form the Ubangi R. at Yakoma, 140 m. NNE of Lisala.

Ufa, Bashkiria, U.S.S.R. Cap. of the Bashkirian Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic sit. at the confluence of the Ufa R. and the Belaya R. and 715 m. E of Moscow. One of the largest industrial centres of the Urals, with important industries of heavy and light engineering; oil refining with pipe-lines to the Volga-Ural oilfield; the largest petrochemical plant in the U.S.S.R.; sawmilling, food processing and many others. Pop. (1970E) 773,000.

Ufa River, U.S.S.R. Rises in the S Urals, flows NW and SSW for 450 m. to join the Belaya R. at Ufa.

Uganda. Uganda is bounded on N by Sudan, on E by Kenya, on S by Tanzania and W by Zaïre. Area, 91,343 sq. m. (236,860 sq. km.). The surface is a plateau over 3,000 ft. a.s.l. with mountains in S and W rising to 20,000 ft. The chief R. is the Nile. Cap. Kampala. For administrative purposes Uganda is divided into 4 regions: (1) the Eastern Region,

comprising the districts of Bugisu, Bukedi, Busoga, Mbale Township, Sebei and Teso; (2) the Western Region, comprising the districts of Bunyoro, Toro, Ankole and Kigezi; (3) Buganda Region, with islands in L. Victoria, comprising the districts of Mengo, Masaka and Mubende; and (4) the Northern Region, comprising the districts of Karamoja, Lango, Acholi and West Nile. Cotton and coffee are principal exports. Other cash crops, tea, tobacco, groundnuts, maize, castor seed, sisal and sugar. Exploitable forests consist almost entirely of hardwoods. With its 13,600 sq. m. (35,224 sq. km.) of L. and many R., Uganda possesses one of the largest fresh-water fisheries in the world. Fish farming (esp. carp and tilapia) is a growing industry. Minerals produced inc. copper, cement and tin. About 3m. Africans speak Bantu languages; there are a few Congo pygmies living near the Semliki R.; the rest of the Africans belong to the Hamitic, Nilotic and Sudanese groups. Ki-Swahili is generally understood in trading centres. Pop. (1974E) 11,171,900.

Uist, North and **South,** Scotland. Western Isles. Two islands in the Outer Hebrides. (i) N. Uist lies 8 m. sw of Harris, across the Little Minch. Area, 118 sq. m. (305 sq. km). Mainly hilly, Ben Eaval in the E rising to 1,138 ft. a.s.l. In the E there are the two sea lochs, Maddy and Eport. Chief village Lochmaddy. Pop. (1973E) 1,840. (ii) S. Uist is sit. 7 m. s of N. Uist, with the island of Benbecula lying between. Area, 141 sq. m. (365 sq. km.). Ben More rises to 2,034 ft. a.s.l. There are three sea lochs, Boisdale, Eynort and Skiport, on the E coast. Chief village Lochboisdale. Pop. (1973E) 4,130.

Uitenhage, Cape Province, Republic of South Africa. Town with railway engineering and car assembly plant. Manu. textiles and tyres. Pop. (1970E) 31,283.

Ujiji, Tanzania. Port on the E shore of L. Tanganyika, and 4 m. SE of Kigoma. Formerly the centre of the Arab slave trade. Dr. Livingstone was found here by Stanley in 1871.

Ujjain, Madhya Pradesh, India. Town 237 m. SSE of Ajmer on the Sipra R. Manu. textiles. A sacred Hindu city celebrating a bathing festival, the Kumbh Mela, every twelfth year. Pop. (1971C) 209,118.

Ukraine, U.S.S.R. The Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic was proclaimed in 1917 and was finally estab. two years later. In 1920 it concluded a military and economic alliance with the Russian Soviet Federal Socialist Republic and in 1923 formed, tog. with the other Soviet Socialist Rep., the U.S.S.R. Area is 231,990 sq. m. (603,700 sq. km.). Cap. Kiev. Contains rich land and is therefore important agric. Coal and iron ore mined extensively so industrial production is high. Other important minerals are manganese, oil, gypsum and alabaster. Pop. (1972C) 47·9m.

Ulan Bator, Mongolian People's Republic. Cap. of Outer Mongolia. The main industrial and commercial centre manu. woollen and leather goods. Connected by railway with Ulan-Ude in the U.S.S.R. and Peking, China. Pop. (1971E) 282,000.

Ulan-Ude, Siberia, U.S.S.R. Cap. of the Buryat Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic. Sit. at the confluence of the Selenga R. and the Uda R. Important railway centre. Industries are railway engineering, ship-repairing, and saw-milling. Manu. glass and food products. Pop. (1970E 254,000.

Ullapool, Scotland. Village on the E shore of Loch Broom, in NW Scot. Magnesium limestone quarries.

Ullswater, Cumbria, England. The second largest L. in Eng. 11 m. E of Keswick. Length 7½ m., width ½ m. and depth 210 ft.

Ulm, Baden-Würtemberg, West Germany. Industrial town sit. on left bank of Danube R. Manu. machinery, textiles, leather goods and cement.

Birthplace of Albert Einstein, 1879–1955. Pop. (1970E) 93,800.

Ulster, Ireland. Anc. province of Ireland consisting of the counties of Cavan, Donegal, Monaghan, and the six counties now forming Northern Ireland. The name is mainly used as a synonym for Northern Ireland, a political unit of the United Kingdom. The province of Ulster in the Irish Republic consists of counties Cavan, Donegal and Monaghan.

Ulveston, Cumbria, England. Market town 8 m. NE of Barrow-in-Furness. Industries engineering, tanning. Manu. pharmaceuticals and electrical goods. Pop. (1973E) 12,370.

Ulyanovsk, U.S.S.R. (i) Region in the Russian Soviet Federal Socialist Republic. Main R. is the Middle Volga. Chiefly agric. (ii) Cap. of region of same name 110 m. NW of Kuibyshev between the Volga R. and the Sviyaga R. Important transportation centre. Industries engineering, sawmilling, tanning and food production. Lenin's birthplace. Pop. (1973E) 395,000.

Umbria, Italy. Region of the Apennines in central Italy, composed of the provinces of Perugia and Terni. Area, 3,265 sq. m. (8,456 sq. km.). Mainly agric. producing cereals, olive oil and wine. Largest R. is the upper Tiber. Chief town and cap. Perugia. Pop. (1973E) 785,790.

Umeå, Västerbotten, Sweden. Cap. of Västerbotten county sit. at the mouth of the Ume R. Manu. and exports associated with wood. Pop. (1971E) 57,237.

Umm al Qaiwain, United Arab Emirates. A former Trucial State stretching for 15 m. along the Trucial Coast of the Gulf. Area, 200 sq. m. Chief town, Umm al Qaiwain.

Umm-An-Nassan Island, Bahrain. Sit. in the Gulf off the NW coast. Area, 3·5 m. by 2½ m.

Umtali, Rhodesia. Town sit. near border with Moçambique, at 3,550 ft. a.s.l. Manu. textiles and clothing. Limited gold mining in the vicinity. Pop. (1973E) 53,550.

Umtata, Cape Province, Republic of South Africa. Cap. of the Transkeian Territories and the Tembuland district, 115 m. NNE of East London on the Umtata R. Railway terminus.

Ungava, Quebec, Canada. District in the N, inc. the Ungava Peninsula, to the E of Hudson Bay. Area, 351,780 sq. m. (911,110 sq. km.). Large iron-ore deposits.

Union City, New Jersey, U.S.A. Industrial city just N of Jersey City. Manu. textiles, pharmaceutical and electrical products. Pop. (1970C) 58,537.

Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. Until 1917 the territory now forming the U.S.S.R., tog. with that of Finland, Poland and certain tracts ceded in 1918 to Turkey, but less the territories then forming part of the German, Austro-Hungarian and Japanese empires—E Prussia, E Galicia, Transcarpathia, Bukovina, S Sakhalin and Kurile Islands—which were acquired during and after the Second World War, was constituted as the Russian Empire. It was governed as an autocracy under the Tsar, with the aid of Ministers responsible to himself and a State *Duma* with limited legislative powers, elected by provincial assemblies chosen by indirect elections on a restricted franchise.

In 1917 a revolution broke out. The *Duma* parties, the same day, set up a Provisional Committee of the State *Duma*, while the factory workmen and the insurgent garrison of Petrograd elected a Council (Soviet) of Workers' and Soldiers' Deputies. Soviets were also elected by the workmen in other towns, in the Army and Navy and, as time went on, by the peasantry. A few days later the Tsar abdicated, and the Provisional Committee, by agreement with the Petrograd Soviet, appointed a Provisional Govt. and in a few months

proclaimed a rep. However, a political struggle went on between the supporters of the Provisional Govt.—the Mensheviks and the Socialist-Revolutionaries—and the Bolsheviks, who advocated the assumption of power by the Soviets. When they had won majorities in the Soviets of the principal cities and of the armed forces on several fronts, the Bolsheviks organized an insurrection through a Military-Revolutionary Committee of the Petrograd Soviet. Late in 1917 the Committee arrested the Provisional Govt. and transferred power to the second All-Russian Congress of Soviets. This elected a new govt. the Council of People's Commissars, headed by Lenin.

Early in 1918 the third All Russian Congress of Soviets issued a Declaration of Rights of the Toiling and Exploited Masses, which proclaimed Russia a Rep. of Soviets of Workers', Soldiers' and Peasants' Deputies; and in the middle of 1918 the fifth Congress adopted a Constitution for the Russian Socialist Federal Soviet Republic. In the course of the civil war other Soviet Rep. were set up in the Ukraine, Belorussia and Transcaucasia. These first entered into treaty relations with the Russian Soviet Federal Socialist Republic and then, in 1922, joined with it in a closely integrated Union. Area, 8·65m. sq. m. (22·4m. sq. km.). Cap. Moscow.

The U.S.S.R., until 1928 predominantly agric. in character, has become an industrial-agric. country. Of the gross social product, industry and transport accounted for 42·1% in 1913 and 78·1% in 1971; agric. for 57·9% in 1913 and 15·7% in 1971. Of the total state land fund of 2,227·5m. hectares, agric. land in use in 1971 amounted to 607·3m., state forests and state reserves to 1,124m. hectares. The total area under cultivation is 207·3m. hectares. Of the 747m. hectares of forest land of the U.S.S.R., a large portion is administered and worked by the State, and the other, about 39m. hectares in extent, is granted for use to the peasantry free of charge. The largest forest areas are 515m. hectares in the Asiatic part of the U.S.S.R., 51·4m. along the N seaboard, 25·4m. in the Urals and 17·95m. in the NW.

Under 8 successive 5-year plans over 31,940 large-scale modern industrial works have been constructed.

The U.S.S.R. is rich in minerals and claims that it contains 58% of the world's coal deposits, 58·7% of its oil, 41% of its iron ore, 76·7% of its apatite, 25% of all timber land, 88% of its manganese, 54% of its

Constituent Republics	*Area, in 1,000 sq. m.*	*Area, in 1,000 sq. km.*	*Population in 1m.*
Russian Soviet Federal Socialist Republic (cap. Moscow)	6,593	17,075	131·4
Ukraine (cap. Kiev)	233	604	47·9
Kazakhstan (cap. Alma-Ata)	1,049	2,717	13·5
Uzbekistan (cap. Tashkent)	173	447	12·5
Belorussia (cap. Minsk)	80	208	9·1
Georgia (cap. Tbilisi)	27	70	4·8
Azerbaijan (cap. Baku)	34	87	5·3
Moldavia (cap. Kishinev)	13	34	3·7
Lithuania (cap. Vilnius)	25	65	3·2
Kirghizia (cap. Frunze)	76	198	3·1
Tadzhikistan (cap. Dushanbe)	55	143	3·1
Latvia (cap. Riga)	25	64	2·4
Armenia (cap. Yerevan)	12	30	2·6
Turkmenistan (cap. Ashkhabad)	188	488	2·3
Estonia (cap. Tallin)	17	45	1·4

potassium salts and nearly one-third of its phosphates.

In the 1930s practically all Soviet oil came from the Caucasian fields, of which the Baku fields yielded 75–80% and the Grozny and Maikop fields between them 15%. Since then, the distribution has considerably changed. The Ural-Volga area, the 'Second Baku', has 4 large centres in operation, at Samarska Luka (Kuibyshev), Tuimazy (Bashkiria), Ishimbaev (Bashkiria) and Perm. A large new oilfield has been developed in the Trans-Volga area of the Saratov region. The U.S.S.R. is now the second-largest oil-producer in the world after the U.S.A. Pop. (1970c) 241,748,000.

United Arab Emirates. The United Arab Emirates consists of the former Trucial States; Abu Dhabi, Dubai, Sharjah, Ajman, Umm al Qaiwain, Ras al Khaimah and Fujairah. The small state of Kalba was merged with Sharjah in 1952. The area is approx. 32,300 sq. m. (83,660 sq. km.).

The largest and most important town of the United Arab Emirates is Dubai (about 60,000 inhabitants). Abu Dhabi has a pop. in excess of 60,000 and has expanded rapidly since it became an important oil producer. Trad. the inhabitants of the United Arab Emirates have depended for their livelihood on trading, fishing and pearling. In recent years there has been a drift towards the towns, and the oil industry, particularly in Abu Dhabi, has become the major employer.

From Sha'am, 35 m. SW of Ras Musam dam, for nearly 400 m. to Khor al Odeid at the SE end of the peninsula of Qatar, the coast, formerly known as the Pirate Coast, of the Persian Gulf (tog. with 50 m. of the coast of the Gulf of Oman) belongs to the rulers of the 7 Trucial States. In 1820 these rulers, after committing acts of hostility against the East India Co., signed a treaty prescribing peace with the Brit. Govt. and perpetual abstention from plunder and piracy (specifically inc. the slave trade) by land and sea. This treaty was followed by further agreements providing for the suppression of the slave trade and by a series of other engagements, of which the most important are the Perpetual Maritime Truce (May 1853) and the Exclusive Agreement (March 1892). Under the latter, the shaikhs, on behalf of themselves, their heirs and successors, undertook that they would on no account enter into any agreement or correspondence with any power other than the Brit. Govt., receive foreign agents, or cede, sell or give for occupation any part of their territory save to the Brit. Govt. Brit. forces withdrew from the Gulf in Dec. 1971 and the treaties whereby Brit. had been responsible for the defence and foreign relations of the Trucial States were terminated, being replaced on 2 Dec. 1971 by a treaty of friendship between Brit. and the United Arab Emirates. The United Arab Emirates, comprising 6 of the 7 Trucial States came into existence on the same day. The remaining state, Ras al Khaimah, joined in Feb. 1972. Pop. (1972c) over 200,000 of whom about 20,000 are nomadic.

United Arab Republic *see* **Egypt**

United Kingdom. Kingdom consisting of England, Wales, Scotland, Northern Ireland, The Channel Islands and the Isle of Man. Bounded S by the English Channel, E by the North Sea, N and W by the Atlantic Ocean and the Irish Republic. Area 94,500 sq. m. (244,755 sq. km.). Chief cities London (cap.), Cardiff (cap. of Wales), Edinburgh (cap. of Scotland), Belfast (cap. of Northern Ireland), Birmingham, Glasgow, Liverpool, Manchester, Sheffield, Leeds, Bristol, Coventry, Nottingham, Bradford, Wolverhampton, Derby, Hull, Leicester, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Southampton, Stoke-on-Trent, Sunderland, Dundee, Aberdeen, Swansea, Portsmouth. The mainland is low-lying in the SE rising to highland in the Pennine ridge which extends N to S up central England. Beyond it is broad lowland watered by the Dee and Severn Rivers and rising again to mountains in N and central Wales and in NW England. At the N end of the Pennines the hills of the Scottish border

slope down to a central Scottish lowland which rises (N) to mountains with Ben Nevis, 4,406 ft. a.s.l., the highest peak. The NW coast is deeply indented with many offshore islands. Northern Ireland is fertile plain bounded NW, NE and SE by hills. The Isle of Man is hilly, the Channel Islands mainly low-lying. NW England and NW Scotland have numerous lakes and sea-inlets. The main rivers are the Severn, Thames, Great Ouse, Nene, Welland, Trent, Dee, Mersey, Aire, Swale, Tees, Tyne, Tweed, Clyde, Forth, Tay, Wye, Usk, Teifi and Bann. The industrial midlands of England have a canal network linking navigable rivers, but these are not used for transport as much as in the past. Farm land covers *c.* 46m. acres, of which *c.* 16m. are roughly grazing, 12m. pasture and 17m. arable. Chief crops are cereals, esp. barley, wheat and oats, potatoes, sugar beet and fodder crops. Dairying, beef-cattle and sheep-farming are important. Vegetable crops are grown extensively in E England and also in E Scotland. Manu. exists throughout the U.K. but there is great concentration in the midlands, particularly vehicle production, and the N of England. The chief minerals are coal (central Scotland, NE England, central England and S Wales, with smaller deposits in Kent, Cumbria and NE Wales,) iron, mainly in E central England; limestone, chalk, clays, salt, fluorspar, gypsum, barytes, lead, and slate. There are submarine deposits of oil and natural gas in the North Sea. Coastal fisheries produce cod, haddock, whiting, coal-fish, hake, mackerel, sole, herring, plaice, halibut, turbot and shell-fish. Pop. (1971c) 55,355,138.

United States of America. Federal Republic; bounded N by Canada, E by Atlantic, S by Gulf of Mexico and Mexico, and W by Pacific. Alaska to NW of Can. is a detached territory. Area, 3,536,855 sq. m. (9,160,454 sq. km.). Cap. Washington, District of Columbia. Largest cities, New York, Chicago, Los Angeles, Philadelphia, Detroit and Houston. The surface is divided into three natural regions; (i) Appalachian Mountains along E coast, with coastal plain (200 m. wide); (ii) Central Plains which are divided into Gulf Plain extending inland from Gulf of Mex., Prairies N of Gulf Plain stretching to Great L., and Great Plains at a higher elevation, W of Gulf Plains and Prairies. Central Plains occupy largest area of country, and are broken by Ozark Mountains between Gulf Plain and Great Plains; (iii) Rocky Mountain system in W, of great elevation (extreme height, 14,898 ft.). The NE is drained by streams flowing to Great L. and St. Lawrence R.; coastal strip by Penobscot, Connecticut, Hudson, Delaware, Susquehanna, Potomac, James, Roanoke and Savannah Rs.; Central Plain by Mississippi-Missouri R. system, Alabama, Sabine and Trinity R., flowing direct to Gulf of Mex.; SW by Rio Grande del Norte (flowing into Gulf of Mex.) and Colorado R. into Gulf of California; NW by Columbia R., which breaks across coast mountains.

The great Rs. of Central Plains are navigable for long distances; Hudson R. is navigable, but other E rivers are chiefly important for power and harbour purposes; W rivers mostly flow through deep gorges and, except Columbia R., are of no commercial importance. E coast as far S as Long Island is rocky, with many good harbours; farther S it is low and sandy, and broken only by great openings of Delaware and Chesapeake Rs.; along Gulf of Mex. it is low and swampy, while near the middle the Mississippi R. delta projects some 50 m. out to sea. The long line of W cliffs is broken only in extreme N, and near centre, at Golden Gate, San Francisco.

Climate varies from winter snows and cold of central N, to mildness of Pacific slopes and sub-tropical conditions of S and SE. Greatest range of temp. is in interior, and is much greater on NE coast than on Pacific Coast. Rainfall in E half varies from over 60 in. in S to 20 in. at base of Rocky Mountains; along Pacific coast-strip it is abundant in N and scanty in S; some parts of W hills and W plateaux are desert.

Agric. is chief industry, but others are increasing rapidly in importance. Of country E of 100° long., nearly two-thirds is under crops—N districts producing crops of ordinary grains and green crops, centre maize and tobacco, S cotton, with rice and sugar-cane in much smaller proportion on shores of Gulf of Mex. Chief grain crops are maize, wheat and oats; barley, flax, rye, buckwheat and rice are also important crops. Chief wheat-growing states lie in a central strip and in NW. Chief maize-producing states lie S and W of Great L. Great cotton states are in SE; area under cotton is over 45m. acres. Chief tobacco states lie roughly N of cotton belt. Sugar-cane is grown in Louisiana, Georgia, etc.; over 1m. acres (chiefly in Louisiana and Texas) are under rice. Vines succeed best in California. Among temperate fruits are apples, peaches, plums and pears; many tropical and sub-tropical fruits are cultivated in California and several S states. Stock rearing is important in W half of country (chiefly cattle, pigs, sheep, horses), the crops being produced chiefly for feeding. There are great tracts of forest land on the Atlantic side, the Pacific coast, the Rocky Mountains and W Central States, occupying about one-fifth of whole country. Salmon fishing of W, fisheries off Grand Bank of Newfoundland and Alaska, and whale and seal fishing are exceedingly valuable.

Minerals are also of very great importance. A large proportion of world's petroleum is produced in U.S.A., other important minerals inc. gold, silver, copper, lead, zinc, aluminium, iron, coal and natural gas. Manu. are very important in NE esp. in states of New York and Pennsylvania. Pop. (1970C) 203,235,298.

Unna, North Rhine-Westphalia, West Germany. Town 10 m. E of Dortmund. Industrial and coal-mining. centre. Manu. metal goods. Pop. (1971E) 52,000.

Unterwalden, Switzerland. Forest canton in central Switz. sit. S of L. Lucerne and comprising Obwalden, 190 sq. m. (492 sq. km.), and Nidwalden, 106 sq. m. (274 sq. km.). Mainly agric. Pop. (1973E) 53,000.

Upington, Cape Province, Republic of South Africa. Town sit. on the Orange R. Railway junction and tourist centre.

Upolu Island, Western Samoa, South Pacific. A volcanic island *c.* 10 m. SE of Savaii, it is the second in size but most important island of Samoa. Area, 433 sq. m. (1,121 sq. km.). Mountainous, rising to 3,608 ft. a.s.l. in Vaaifetu. The lowlands are fertile producing rubber, cacao, coconuts and bananas. The chief town is Apia. Pop. (1971C) 106,063.

Upper Austria, Austria. Federal State in the N bordering Bavaria on the W and Czech. on the N. Area, 4,625 sq. m. (11,978 sq. km.). Cap. Linz. Chief Rs. are the Danube, Inn and Enns. Mainly agric. inc. forestry. Pop. (1971C) 1,223,444.

Upper Nile, Sudan. A province in the central S bordered by Ethiopia. Area, 91,190 sq. m. (236,182 sq. km.). Mainly grassland with forests in the S. The principal Rs. are the Bahr el Jebel and Sobat. The most important occupation is stock rearing, mainly cattle, sheep and goats. Peanuts, corns and durra are grown. Cap. Malakal. Pop. (1961E) 1,037,736.

Upper Volta, West Africa. The State is totally surrounded by Mali, Niger, Dahomey, Togo, Ghana and Ivory Coast. The country is drained by the R. Volta and its trib. Area, 105,792 sq. m. (274,002 sq. km.). Cap. Ouagadougou. Upper Volta was formerly a province of French West Africa and became independent in 1960. Agric. is the dominant occupation including nomads raising cattle. Irrigation is being extended but most of the agric. activity is in R. valleys or at oases. Chief crops are: beans, maize, millet, sorghum and yams. Manganese and phosphates are found. Pop. (1970E) 5,426,000.

Uppingham, Leicestershire, England. Market town 20 m. W of Peterborough.

Public school founded 1584. Pop. (1973E) 1,940.

Uppsala, Uppsala, Sweden. Cap. of county of same name. Cultural centre and university town. Many fine buildings inc. Gothic cathedral, dating from 13th cent., and famous library. Pop. (1971E) 130,097.

Ur, Iraq. Anc. city, the ruins of which stand on a site 105 m. WNW of Basra, near the Euphrates R. A prosperous city *c.* 3,500 B.C., destroyed and rebuilt in the 6th cent. B.C., it was finally abandoned in the 4th cent. B.C.

Ural Mountains, U.S.S.R. Mountain range running N to S from the Arctic Ocean, and forming part of the boundary between Europe and Asia. It extends for over 1,400 m. of mainly low elevation, the highest peak being Narodnaya, 6,214 ft. a.s.l. There are rich mineral resources inc. iron, copper, nickel, manganese, gold and platinum. Extensive mixed and coniferous forests.

Ural River, U.S.S.R. Rises in the S of Ural Mountains and flows for 1,400 m. S to enter the Caspian Sea through a delta at Chapaev, 10 m. SW of Guryev.

Uralsk, Kazakhstan, U.S.S.R. Cap. of the Uralsk region, sit. on the Ural R. Centre of an agric. area with chief occupations meat packing and wool processing. Pop. (1970E) 134,000.

Uranium City, Saskatchewan, Canada. Town sit. N of L. Athabaska. Important for uranium mining.

Urawa, Saitama, Japan. Cap. of Saitama prefecture 15 m. NNW of Tōkyō. Pop. (1973C) 286,000.

Urbana, Illinois, U.S.A. City sit. 125 m. SSW of Chicago. Manu. scientific instruments. Pop. (1970C) 32,800.

Urbino, Marche, Italy. Town sit. in E central Italy. Manu. textiles, lace and majolica. Raphael was born here 1483.

Ure River, England. Rises in the Pennines and flows E and SE for 50 m. to join the R. Swale and form the R. Ouse.

Urfa, Urfa, Turkey. Cap. of province of same name sit. N of border with Syria. Anc. city of Edessa. Now centre of wheat industry. Pop. (1970C) 100,654.

Uri, Switzerland. Forest canton in central Switz. Area, 415 sq. m. (1,075 sq. km.). Cap. Altdorf. Bounded in the N by L. Lucerne and in the S by the St. Gotthard Pass. Principal R. is the Reuss. Mainly glacial rocks but some agric. carried on. Pop. (1973E) 34,700.

Urmia, Lake, Iran. Saline L. sit. in the NW, 4,250 ft. a.s.l. with no outlet. Area, 1,500 sq. m. (3,885 sq. km.), increasing occasionally to over 2,300 sq. m. (5,960 sq. km.).

Urmston, Greater Manchester, England. District 5 m. WSW of Manchester. Mainly residential. Industries inc. flour milling, food processing and metal working. Pop. (1973E) 44,130.

Uruapán, Michoacán, Mexico. Town 190 m. W of Mexico City, at 5,300 ft. a.s.l. Tourist centre.

Urubamba River, Peru. Rises in the SE Andes and flows NNW through gorges for 450 m. to join the Apurímac R. and form the Ucayali R.

Uruguaiana, Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil. Town sit. on the Uruguay R. and on the Argentina border. Centre of cattle industry. Manu. leather goods and soap.

Uruguay. Bounded in NE by Brazil, on SE by Atlantic, on S by Rio de la Plata and the W by Argentina. Area, 72,172 sq. m. (186,926 sq. km.). Cap. Montevideo. Surface is flat grassland with low ridges of hills in N. It is drained by the Rio Negro and other tribs. of Uruguay R. Uruguay is primarily a pastoral country. Of the total land area of 46m. acres

some 41m. are devoted to farming, of which 90% to livestock and 10% to crops. Wool, sheep skins and hides are important exports. Crops grown are; wheat, linseed, oats, barley, rye, maize, sunflower, ground nuts, cotton, rice and sugar (cane and beet). Industries inc. meat packing, lumbering, oil refining, cement manu. and general light industry. Pop. (1969E) 2,745,953.

Uruguay River, South America. Rises in the Serra do Mar, SE Brazil and flows for *c.* 1,000 m. W and S. It divides Argentina from Brazil and then from Uruguay and flows into the Rio de la Plata. It is navigable for *c.* 200 m. to the cataract at Salto, Uruguay.

Urumchi, Sinkiang-Uighur, China. Sit. in the Dzungarian Basin, N of T'ienshan on the E bank of the Urumchi R. at 9,000 ft. a.s.l. Transportation centre. Manu. textiles and chemicals.

Usak, Kutahya, Turkey. Town 125 m. E of Smyrna. Manu. carpets. Sugar refining.

Usedom, East Germany/Poland. Island across the mouth of the Szczecin harbour on the Baltic coast, bisected by the German/Polish frontier. The Polish name is Uznam. Area, 170 sq. m. Chief town Swinoujśce (Polish). Low-lying, with important fisheries. The main indust. is shipbuilding. It has some tourist resorts.

Ushant, Finistère, France. Island 26 m. WNW of Brest off the W coast of Brittany. Sole port is Ouessant (Ushant) on the SW. Chief occupation is fishing.

Ushuaia, Tierra del Fuego, Argentina. Cap. of Tierra del Fuego province sit. on the Beagle Channel, 160 m. SE of Punta Arenas, Chile. Occupations are lumbering, sheep-rearing and fishing. The most S town in the world. Pop. (1970C) 5,373.

Usk, Gwent, Wales. Town sit. 9 m. NNE of Newport on the R. Usk. Manu. nylon products. Pop. (1973E) 1,890.

Usk River, Wales. Rises 5 m. SE of Llandovery and flows E, SE and S for 60 m. to enter the Bristol Channel at Newport. The Usk valley is noted for its scenery and fishing.

Uspallata Pass, South America. Pass at 12,600 ft. a.s.l. in the Andes Mountains linking Argentina and Chile between Mount Aconcagua in N and Mount Tupungato in S.

Ússuriisk, Russian Soviet Federal Socialist Republic, U.S.S.R. Industrial town 30 m. N of Vladivostock in S Primorye Territory. It stands at the junction of the Trans-Siberian and Chinese Eastern Railways. Industries railway engineering, sawmilling, soy bean processing. Pop. (1974E) 142,000.

Ússuri River, U.S.S.R. Rises 50 m. from Ûssuri Bay, an inlet of Sea of Japan, and flows for 560 m. N to the Amur R. SW of Khabarovsk.

Ústi-nad-Labem, Bohemia, Czechoslovakia. Cap. of the Severočeský region on the Labe (Elbe) R. Transportation centre. Manu. chemicals, machinery and textiles. Trades in coal, timber and sugar-beet. Pop. (1970C) 74,000.

Ust-Kamenogorsk, Kazakhstan, U.S.S.R. Town 110 m. ESE of Semipalatinsk on the Irtysh R. Industrial centre of a district mining zinc, copper and lead, it has the largest non-ferrous metallurgical plant in the U.S.S.R. At Ablaketka, 10 m. to the S there is a large hydro-electric power station. Pop. (1974E) 252,000.

Ust-Ordynsky Buryat National Area, Russian Soviet Federal Socialist Republic, U.S.S.R. A National Area in the Irkutsk Region, S Siberia. Cap. Ust-Ordynsky sit. 45 m. NNE of Irkutsk. Mainly wooded, with cattle rearing and some coalmining. Pop. (1970E) 146,000.

Ust Urt, Kazakhstan/Kara-Kalpak, U.S.S.R. A desert plateau in the

sw between the Aral Sea and the Caspian Sea. Area, 90,000 sq. m. (233,100 sq. km.), 800 ft. a.s.l.

Usulután, Usulután, El Salvador. Cap. of province of same name, sit. at the foot of the volcano Usulután in the SE. Mainly agric. Pop. (1970E) 40,350.

Utah, U.S.A. Inland mountain State lying among W ridges of the Rocky Mountains and bounded by Idaho, Wyoming, Colorado, Arizona and Nevada R. Area, 84,916 sq. m. (219,932 sq. km.). Cap. Salt Lake City. Other towns inc. Ogden and Provo. The Wasatch Mountains which run roughly N and S reach *c.* 13,000 ft., and the Uinta range in NE rises to *c.* 14,000 ft.; in NW is Great Salt L.; watered by Colorado R. and tribs., and by R. Sevier and other streams. Rainfall is very small and irregular. Agric. carried on in fertile regions where water is obtainable; chief crops, wheat, oats, potatoes, hay; sugar-beet is an important product. Fruits and vegetables are grown; horses, cattle, sheep and pigs reared. Minerals inc. copper, silver, lead, gold, petroleum and coal. Industries of importance are copper refining, flour milling, fruit canning, and the manu. of boots and shoes, sugar, cheese and butter. Pop. (1970C) 1,059,273.

Utica, New York, U.S.A. City sit. 48 m. E of Syracuse on the Mohawk R. Manu. textiles and clothing. Pop. (1970C) 91,611.

Utrecht, Netherlands. (i) Smallest province sit. S of the Ijsselmeer. Mainly agric. in the fertile W. Area, 526 sq. m. (1,362 sq. km.). (ii) Cap. of province of same name, sit. on the Old Rhine R. Transportation centre. Manu. textiles, machinery, chemicals, gin, tobacco and organs. Pop. (1972E) 274,974.

Utrera, Seville, Spain. Town 18 m. SE of Seville. Manu. olive oil. Also flour milling and tanning.

Utsunomiya, Honshū, Japan. Cap. of Tochigi prefecture 62 m. N of Tōkyō. Tourist centre. Pop. (1973E) 312,000.

Uttar Pradesh, India. State lying in the upper Ganges basin along the N boundary of India. In 1833 the then Bengal Presidency was divided into two parts, one of which became the Presidency of Agra. In 1836 the Agra area was styled the North-West Province and placed under a Lieutenant-Governor. The two provinces of Agra and Oudh were placed, in 1877, under one administrator, styled Lieutenant-Governor of the North-West Province and Chief Commissioner of Oudh. In 1902 the name was changed to 'United Provinces of Agra and Oudh', under a Lieutenant-Governor, and the Lieutenant-Governorship was altered to a Governorship in 1921. In 1935 the name was shortened to 'United Provinces'. On Independence, the states of Rampur, Banaras and Tehri-Garwhal were merged with United Provinces. In 1950 the name of the United Provinces was changed to Uttar Pradesh. Area, 113,655 sq. m. (294,366 sq. km.). Cap. Lucknow. Agric. occupies 75% of the pop., crops inc. rice, wheat, pulses, sugar cane and oilseeds. Sugar and cotton processing are the leading industries. Pop. (1971C) 88,299,453.

Uttoxeter, Staffordshire, England. Town 12 m. NW of Burton-on-Trent. Manu. agric. machinery and biscuits. Pop. (1973E) 9,100.

Uturoa, Raiatéa, Leeward Islands, French Polynesia. Cap. and chief port of Leeward Islands. Fruit canning.

Uusimaa, Finland. Province on the Gulf of Finland. Area, 9,859 sq. km. Mainly low, level country drained by short streams. Industries inc. lumbering, sawmilling, dairying, stock rearing and agric., fishing, textile milling and metalworking. Cap. Helsinki. Pop. (1971C) 1,005,257.

Uvéa, Loyalty Islands, New Caledonia. Sit. 30 m. NW of Lifu. Area,

80 sq. m. (207 sq. km.). A fertile coral island producing copra and coconuts. The chief town is Fayahoué.

Uxbridge, Greater London, England. District 15 m. WNW of central London on the R. Colne. Industries engineering, iron-founding, brick-making, saw-milling and brewing.

Uzbekistan, U.S.S.R. In 1917 the Tashkent Soviet assumed authority, and in the following years estab. its power throughout Turkestan. The semi-independent Khanates of Khiva and Bokhara were first (1920) transformed into 'People's Republics' then (1923–4) into Soviet Socialist Republics, and finally merged in the Uzbek Soviet Socialist Republic and other reps. The Uzbek Soviet Socialist Republic was formed in 1924 from lands formerly inc. in Turkestan. Area is 172,819 sq. m. (447,600 sq. km.). Cap. Tashkent. Intensive farming and a high cotton producer. Agric. very important inc. many orchards and vineyards. Oil, coal and copper are among mineral resources. Pop. (1972c) 12·5m.

V

Vaal River, Republic of South Africa. Rises in the Drakensberg and flows 780 m. first N through the Orange Free State through Vaal Dam to the S border of the Transvaal which it follows SW to the end before joining the Harts R. in Cape Province. There are irrigation works, esp. at Vaal Barrage and Vaal Dam near Vereeniging. The main tribs. are the Klip and Wilge Rivers.

Vaasa, Vaasa, Finland. Cap. of province and port sit. on the Gulf of Bothnia. Industries are ship repairing, sawmilling, sugar refining and flour milling. Manu. inc. machinery, textiles and soap. Timber, wood products and tar are exported. Pop. (1970C) 48,163.

Vaduz, Liechtenstein. Cap. of principality sit. near the Rhine R. and the Swiss frontier. Manu. textiles. Trades in agric. produce. Pop. (1973E) 4,300.

Vaitupu, Gilbert and Ellice Islands. An atoll in the central Ellice Islands. Area, 2·1 sq. m. (5·4 sq. km.). Copra is produced.

Valais, Switzerland. Canton in the S bordering Italy and France. Area, 2,020 sq. m. (5,231 sq. km.). Very mountainous but cereals and vines are cultivated in the Rhône valley. It joined the Confederation in 1815. Cap. Sion. Pop. (1970C) 206,563.

Valdai Hills, Russian Soviet Federal Socialist Republic, U.S.S.R. Sit. to the NW of Moscow and rising to 1,050 ft. a.s.l.

Val-de-Marne, France. Dept. sit. to the SE of Paris. Area, 94 sq. m. (244 sq. km.). Cap. Créteil. Pop. (1972E) 1,224,000.

Valdepeñas, Ciudad Real, Spain. Town 98 m. NE of Córdoba. Noted for its red wine. Other products are olive oil, vinegar and leather.

Valdivia, Valdivia, Chile. Cap. of province in the S centre, on the Valdivia R. 11 m. from the mouth where its port Corral is sit. Industries inc. shipbuilding, tanning, flour milling, brewing, sugar refining and the manu. of metal goods, paper and food products. Pop. (1972E) 89,500.

Val-d'Oise, France. Dept. sit. to the NW of Paris. Area, 482 sq. m. (1,249 sq. km.). Cap. Pontoise. Pop. (1972E) 787,600.

Valdosta, Georgia, U.S.A. City 155 m. SW of Savannah. It is the centre of an agric. area producing timber, cotton and tobacco. Manu. inc. wood and metal products, textiles and cigars. Pop. (1970C) 32,303.

Valence, Drôme, France. Cap. of dept. in the SE sit. on the Rhône R. Manu. inc. textiles, leather and food products, and furniture. Trades in cereals, fruit, olives and wines. Pop. (1968C) 64,134.

Valencia, Spain. (i) Province of SE Spain bounded E by the Mediterranean. Area, 4,239 sq. m. (10,763 sq. km.). Chief cities Valencia, Sagunto, Algemesi, Jativa. Traversed SSE by the Guadalaviar R. where it is called the Turia R. and by the Júca R. Densely populated coastal plain rises to mountains inland. The chief products are oranges, vines and rice. Pop. (1970C) 1·7m. (ii) City near the mouth of the Turia R. Provincial cap., commercial centre, port and resort. An anc. city noted for baroque architecture. The port exports oranges, raisins and rice. Indust. inc. textiles, shipbuilding, oil-refining and the manu. of metals

and metal products. Pop. (1970c) 653,690.

Valencia, Carabobo, Venezuela. State cap. sit. 80 m. wsw of Caracas on the Cabriales R. It is the centre of an important agric. area producing esp. cotton and sugar-cane. Industries inc. meat packing, sugar refining, tanning and the manu. of textiles and leather goods. Pop. (1968E) 210,000.

Valenciennes, Nord, France. Town in the extreme NE sit. on the Escaut R. Industries inc. coalmining, engineering, sugar-refining, and the manu. of chemicals and textiles. Formerly noted for lace. Pop. (1968c) 47,464.

Valentia, Kerry, Irish Republic. An island just off the SE coast, with a meteorological observatory.

Vale of Glamorgan, Wales. District of South Glamorgan County. Pop. (1971E based on c) 103,499.

Valkenswaard, Noord-Brabant, Netherlands. Village 6 m. S of Eindhoven. Manu. inc. farm equipment and cigars. Pop. (1972E) 25,018.

Valladolid, Spain. (i) A province in the N. Area, 3,222 sq. m. (8,345 sq. km.). It is mainly open fertile country producing cereals, fruit, wine, olive oil and honey. The principal R. is the Duero. Pop. (1970c) 412,572. (ii) Cap. of province of same name sit. at the confluence of the Rs. Pisuerga and Esgueva. Industries inc. railway engineering, flour milling, tanning, brewing, and the manu. of textiles, chemicals and paper. Pop. (1970c) 236,341.

Valle, Honduras. Dept. on the Gulf of Fonseca. Area, 815 sq. m. Hilly in the S with a coastal plain producing rice, cotton, corn and beans. Industries inc. gold and silver mining, saltworks and fishing. The principal Rs. are the Goascarán and Nacaome. Cap. Nacaome. Pop. (1971E) 99,500.

Valle d'Aosta, Italy. Region of NW Italy bounded NW by Mont Blanc. Area 1,259 sq. m. (3,262 sq. km.). Cap. Aosta. Mountain region with valleys enclosed by the Pennine and Graian Alps. Agric. and resort area. Pop. (1973E) 111,884.

Valle del Cauca, Colombia. Dept. on the Pacific Ocean. Area, 21,245 sq. km. Mainly mountainous, crossed by the Cordillera Occidental and the Cordillera Central. Very fertile producing cattle, sugar cane, rice, cotton, coffee, cacao, tobacco, corn and vegetables. There are rich deposits of gold, silver and platinum. Cap. Cali. Pop. (1972E) 2,243,500.

Vallejo, California, U.S.A. Port sit. 20 m. N of Oakland on San Pablo Bay. Industries inc. shipbuilding, meat packing, saw-milling and flour milling. Pop. (1970c) 66,733.

Vallenar, Atacama, Chile. Town in N central Chile and in the Huasco valley. Trades in agric. produce and wine. Pop. (1970E) 41,049.

Valletta, Malta. Sit. on the N coast at the end of a ridge dividing the bay into Grand Harbour and Marsamuscetto. Seaport, trading centre, resort and naval station, noted for historical associations with the Knights of Malta and named after their 16th cent. Grand Master Jean de la Vallette. Pop. (1972E) 15,191.

Valleyfield, Quebec, Canada. Town sit. 33 m. SW of Montreal on the St. Lawrence R. and at the E end of L. St. Francis. Industries inc. zinc refining, distilling, flour milling, and the manu. of textiles, felt and paper. Pop. 35,000.

Valley Stream, New York, U.S.A. A residential suburb of New York sit. on the SW coast of Long Island. Pop. (1970c) 40,413.

Valois, France. Region in the Paris basin bounded by the forests of Compiègne, Chantilly and Villers-Cotterets. Chief towns Crépy-en-Valois, and Senlis. A rich agric. area.

Valparaíso, Valparaíso, Chile. Cap. of province and port in central Chile sit. on the Pacific coast. Industries inc. sugar refining and the manu. of textiles, chemicals, leather goods and clothing. Copper, silver, nitrates and wheat are exported. Pop. (1972E) 296,000.

Valtellina, Lombardia, Italy. The valley of the upper Adda R. stretching from the Ortler mountains to L. Como. It produces wine, figs, mulberries and wheat. The chief town is Sondrio.

Van, Turkey. (i) Province in the SE. Area, 6,857 sq. m. (17,760 sq. km.). The principal R. is the Buhtan. Coal, rye and apples are produced. Pop. (1970C) 326,069. (ii) Cap. of province of same name 150 m. SE of Erzurum. The commercial centre of a wheat-growing area. Pop. (1970C) 46,751.

Van, Lake, Turkey. L. in Turkish Armenia. It has no outlet but is a salt L. Area, 75 m. by 50 m. Produces salt, soda and fish.

Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada. City on Burrard Inlet on the W coast, 711 m. W of Edmonton, Alberta. Third city of Canada; seaport with an ice-free natural harbour, commercial centre and fishing port, sit. on both S and N shores of the inlet. Indust. inc. fish canning, oil refining, sawmilling, shipbuilding, brewing, distilling, sugar refining, and the manu. of metal products. Pop. (1971C) 1,071,081.

Vancouver, Washington, U.S.A. Port sit. on the Columbia R. opposite Portland in Oregon. Manu. aluminium, chemicals and paper. Timber and grain are exported. Pop (1970C) 42,493.

Vancouver Island, British Columbia, Canada. Island just off the SW coast across narrow channels. Area 12,408 sq. m. (31,204 sq. km.). Main towns Victoria (provincial cap.), Nanaimo, Port Albeni, Esquimault. Mountainous and thickly forested, rising to Mount Victoria, 7,484 ft. a.sl. The chief minerals are iron and coal. The main indust. are lumbering, the manu. of wood pulp, dairying, fishing and fruit farming.

Väner, Lake, Sweden. Sit. in the SW, it is the largest L. in Sweden. Area, 2,141 sq. m. (5,545 sq. km.). The Göta Canal joins it to L. Vätter and the Baltic Sea, and the Göta R. drains it to the Kattegat.

Vannes, Morbihan, France. Cap. of dept. and port 60 m. SW of Rennes on the Gulf of Morbihan, an inlet of the Bay of Biscay. Industries inc. boatbuilding, tanning, rope-making and textile manu. Pop. (1968C) 40,724.

Vanua Levu, Fiji. Volcanic island 20 m. NE of Viti Levu. Area, 2,137 sq. m. (5,535 sq. km.). Rises to 3,139 ft. a.s.l. in Mount Thurston. The principal R. is the Ndreketi. The main products are sugar, rice and copra. There are deposits of gold.

Var, France. Dept. in the SE on the Mediterranean Sea. Area, 2,325 sq. m. (6,023 sq. km.). Mainly hilly and wooded with the Alpes de Provence in the N and the Monts des Maures in the S. The principal R. is the Argens. Crops inc. vines, olives and fruit. There are deposits of bauxite, lead, zinc and salt. Cap. Draguignan. Pop. (1972E) 588,000.

Varanasi, Uttar Pradesh, India. Town in the central N sit. on the Ganges R. It is an important religious centre with many temples and bathing ghats. Manu. inc. brassware, jewellery and handmade textiles. Pop. (1971C) 582,915.

Varberg, Halland, Sweden. Port and resort 40 m. S of Göteborg on the Kattegat. Manu. inc. bicycles, metal goods, shoes and linen. Pop. (1971E) 40,392.

Vardar River, Yugoslavia/Greece. Rises in SW Serbia and flows 20 m. NNE, then SSE, into Greece and across Macedonia to enter the Aegean Sea in the Gulf of Thessaloniki.

Varese, Lombardia, Italy. Cap. of Varese province 30 m. NW of Milan. Manu. inc. machinery, motorcars, textiles, footwear and furniture.

Varkaus, Kuopio, Finland. Town 40 m. S of Kuopio on one of the Saimaa Ls. Industries inc. shipbuilding, iron founding, engineering and lumbering. Pop. (1970C) 23,944.

Värmland, Sweden. County sit. in the W. Area 6,781 sq. m. (17,562 sq. km.). Forested with numerous Ls., the principal Rs. being the Klar, Nor and By. Industries inc. iron and steel works, pulp and paper mills, and lumbering. Cap. Karlstad. Pop. (1970C) 284,498.

Varna, Varna, Bulgaria. Cap. of province and port in the NE sit. on the Black Sea. Industries inc. shipbuilding, engineering, tanning and food processing. Trades in livestock, grain and canned fish. Pop. (1971E) 230,500.

Var River, Alpes-Maritimes, France. Rises in the Maritime Alps, and flows SSE for 84 m. to enter the Mediterranean Sea 4 m. SW of Nice.

Vas, Hungary. County in the W. Area, 1,290 sq. m. (3,340 sq. km.). Mainly hilly and heavily forested in the SW. The principal Rs. are the Raba and Gyöngyös. Agric. products inc. pigs, wheat, clover, potatoes and fruit. Cap. Szombathely. Pop. (1970C) 278,000.

Västeräs, Västmanland, Sweden. Cap. of county sit. on the N shore of L. Mälar. Manu. inc. motors, generators, transformers, turbines and other electrical equipment. Pop. (1971E) 118,065.

Västerbotten, Sweden. County in the N sit. between the Gulf of Bothnia and the Norwegian frontier. Area, 21,401 sq. m. (55,428 sq. km.). Hilly and forested in the W. The principal Rs. are the Angerman, Vindel, Ume and Skellefte. Industries inc. lumbering, pulp milling, metal smelting, stock rearing and agric. The main crops are rye and oats. Cap. Umea. Pop. (1970C) 233,205.

Västernorrland, Sweden. County in the central NE on the Gulf of Bothnia. Area, 9,314 sq. m. (24,123 sq. km). Mainly hilly with a low coastal strip, it is the most important lumbering region of Sweden. The principal Rs. are the Ljunga, Indal, and Angerman. Industries inc. sawmilling, aluminium milling and the manu. of cellulose. Cap. Harnosand. Pop. (1970C) 273,518.

Västervik, Kalmar, Sweden. Port 60 m. SSE of Norrkoping on Gamleby Bay. Industries inc. shipbuilding, stone quarrying and the manu. of machinery, glass, matches and furniture. Pop. (1971E) 42,059.

Västmanland, Sweden. County in central Sweden bounded by L. Malar in the S. Area 2,381 sq. m. (6,166 sq. km). Hilly in the N sloping to fertile lowlands in the SE. The principal Rs. are the Kolback and Arboga. The main industry is iron mining; copper, lead and feldspar are also mined. Other industries inc. lumbering and steel milling. Cap. Västeräs. Pop. (1970C) 260,267.

Vatican City, Italy. Independent papal state within Rome. For many centuries the Popes bore temporal sway over a territory stretching across mid-Italy from sea to sea and comprising some 17,000 sq. miles, with a population finally of over 3m. In 1859–60 and 1870 the Papal States were incorporated with the Italian Kingdom. The consequent dispute between Italy and successive Popes was only settled in 1929 by three treaties between the Italian Government and the Vatican: A Political Treaty, which recognized the full and independent sovereignty of the Holy See in the city of the Vatican; a Concordat, to regulate the condition of religion and of the Church in Italy; and a Financial Convention, in accordance with which the Holy See received 750m. lire in cash and 1,000m. lire in Italian 5% state bonds. This sum was to be a definitive settlement of all

the financial claims of the Holy See against Italy in consequence of the loss of its temporal power in 1870. The Treaty has been embodied in the Constitution of the Italian Republic of 1947. The Vatican City State is governed by a Commission appointed by the Pope. The reason for its existence is to provide an extra-territorial, independent base for the Holy See, the government of the Roman Catholic Church. The area of the Vatican City is 109 acres. Sit. W of Castel Sant'Angelo on the W bank of the R. Tiber. It includes the Piazza di San Pietro (St Peter's Square), which is to remain normally open to the public and subject to the powers of the Italian police. It has its own railway station, postal facilities, coins and radio. Twelve buildings in and outside Rome enjoy extra-territorial rights, including the Basilicas of St John Lateran, St Mary Major, St Paul without the Walls and the Pope's summer villa at Castel Gandolfo. In 1951 extra-territorial rights were also granted to a new Vatican radio station on Italian soil. Pop. (1974E) 1,000.

Vatnajökull, Iceland. A large icefield sit. in the SE containing some active volcanoes. Area, 3,140 sq. m. (8,133 sq. km.).

Vätter, Lake, Sweden. Sit. to the SE of L. Väner, to which it is joined by the Göta Canal. It is the second largest L. in Sweden. Area, 733 sq. m. (1,898 sq. km.). It is drained to the Baltic Sea by the Motala R.

Vaucluse, France. Dept. in the SE bounded by the Rs. Rhône and Durance. Area, 1,381 sq. m. (3,578 sq. km.). In the E are the Alpes de Provence. The fertile Rhône valley is in the W producing cereals, olives, mulberries and fruit. It is esp. noted for wine. Cap. Avignon. Pop. (1972E) 371,100.

Vaud, Switzerland. Canton in the W bordering on France and sit. between L. Neuchâtel and L. Geneva. Area, 1,240 sq. m. (3,211 sq. km.). Mainly mountainous in the SE but fertile and noted for wine. Salt is mined near Bex. It joined the Confederation in 1803. Cap. Lausanne. Pop. (1970C) 511,851.

Vaupés, Colombia. A commissary in the SE bordering on Venezuela and Braz. Area, 34,990 sq. m. (90,625 sq. km.). Mainly forested lowland, largely undeveloped, producing rubber and balata gum. The principal Rs. are the Vaupés and Inírida. Cap. Mitú. Pop. (1972E) 19,100.

Vauxhall, Greater London, England. District of central London on the S bank of the Thames R. formerly noted for its pleasure gardens.

Vava'u, Tonga, South Pacific. A coral island group. The largest and most important island is Vava'u. Cap. Neiafu.

Växjö, Kronoberg, Sweden. Cap. of county in the central S. Manu. paper and matches. Pop. (1971E) 60,130.

Veenendaal, Utrecht, Netherlands. Town 19 m. ESE of Utrecht. Manu. textiles. Trades in agric. produce. Pop. (1972E) 31,292.

Vejle, Vejle, Denmark. Cap. of county and port sit. on Vejle Fjord, on the E coast of Jutland. Manu. inc. machinery, hardware, textiles, leather and soap. Trades in dairy produce. Pop. (1974E) 48,750.

Velbert, North Rhine-Westphalia, West Germany. Town 8 m. S of Essen. Manu. inc. motorcar accessories, locks and windows. Pop. (1971E) 57,200.

Veldhoven, Noord-Brabant, Netherlands. Town 4 m. SW of Eindhoven. Manu. linen. Pop. (1972E) 27,901.

Velebit Mountains, Croatia, Yugoslavia. A range in the Dinaric Alps in the NW stretching for about 100 m. along the Adriatic Sea. The highest peak is Vaganjski Vrh, 5,768 ft. a.s.l.

Velebit Strait, Croatia, Yugoslavia. A channel in the NW, running parallel to the Velebit Mountains, be-

tween the mainland and the islands of Pag and Rab.

Vélez Málaga, Málaga, Spain. Town sit. 18 m. ENE of Málaga on the Vélez R. Industries inc. sugar refining, tanning and the manu. of soap. Trades in wine, fruit and sugarcane.

Vella Lavella, British Solomon Islands. Protectorate. A volcanic island 225 m. NW of Guadalcanal. Area, *c.* 250 sq. m. Copra is produced.

Velletri, Lazio, Italy. Town 22 m. SE of Rome in the Alban Hills. Manu. and trades in wine.

Vellore, Tamil Nadu, India. Town sit. 80 m. WSW of Madras on the Palar R. Trades in agric. produce and sandalwood. Pop. (1971C) 138,220.

Velsen, Noord-Holland, Netherlands. Town and port 13 m. WNW of Amsterdam sit. on the North Sea Canal. Industries inc. shipbuilding, iron and steel works, and the manu. of chemicals, paper and cement. Pop. (1972E) 67,411.

Vendée, France. Dept. on the Bay of Biscay. Area, 2,709 sq. m. (7,016 sq. km.). Mainly low-lying and agric. The principal Rs. are the Sèvre Nantaise, the Sèvre Niortaise and the Vendée. Crops inc. wheat, sugar-beet, vines and fruit. Cattle and horses are reared. Cap. La Roche-sur-Yon. Pop. (1972E) 428,200.

Veneto, Italy. Region of NE Italy bounded by Austria, comprising 7 provinces: Belluno, Padua, Rovigo, Treviso, Venezia, Verona and Vicenza. Area, 7,098 sq. m. (18,367 sq. km.) Chief cities Venice (cap.), Vicenza, Treviso and Padua. Mountainous in the N with the Dolomites and the Carnic Alps. Fertile in the S, watered by the Po, Adige, Brenta and Piave Rivers. Farming area. Tourism is important in the N and in Venice. Indust. are concentrated in Mestre, Vicenza, Padua and Verona. Pop. (1971C) 4,109,787.

Venezuela, South America. Republic of N South America bounded N by the Caribbean, E by Guyana, S by Brazil and W by Colombia. Area *c.* 325,143 sq. m. (912,050 sq. km.). There is a Federal District, 20 States and 2 territories. Chief cities Caracas (cap.), Maracaibo, Valencia, Barquisimeto, Ciudad Bolivar, La Guaira and Puerto Cabello. The Andes occupy the NW with coastal spurs extending E in parallel ranges; highest peaks are in the Mérida range, 15,000–16,000 ft. a.s.l. The Maracaibo lowland is a depression surrounded by the mountains and inc. L. Maracaibo which occupies *c.* one-third of it. Beyond this the Orinoco R. plain extends E to the foothills of the Guiana Highland, densely forested, in the SE. Drained by the Orinoco R. system; the Angel Falls, highest in the world, 3,212 ft. a.s.l. are on a trib. of the Caroni R. Climate varies with altitude from tropical to cold. The central prairie plains are hot and wet April-Oct., cooler and drier Nov.-Mar. Earthquakes are fairly frequent. The main occupations are farming, mining, extracting oil. The cultivated area is 5·5m. acres, producing beans, cocoa, yucca, maize, coffee, sugar and bananas. Beef-cattle ranching and pig-farming are important. Forests cover *c.* one-third of the country and produce rubber, balatá, vanilla and resins. Minerals, apart from oil, inc. gold (SE), diamonds (Amazonas), manganese, phosphates, sulphur, coal, salt, nickel and iron. Indust. inc. oil processing, food processing, chemicals, textiles, iron and steel, and engineering. Pop. (1971C) 10,721,522.

Venice, Veneto, Italy. City 160 m. E of Milan on the Adriatic coast, built on a number of islands divided into 2 groups by the Grand Canal which runs NW to SE as the main route, with a network of smaller canals branching off it. Commercial centre, seaport and tourist resort noted for its unique character and the numerous historic buildings, mostly built along the canals. Indust. are concentrated in the suburb of Marghera and inc. metallurgical indust., oil

refining, and the manu. of metal products. Trad. indust. are the manu. of glassware, jewellery, silk and cotton textiles and lace. Formerly an independent republic dominating maritime trade, it declined with the discovery of America and of the Cape route to India. Pop. (1973E) 366,201.

Venlo, Limburg, Netherlands. Town and port sit. on the Maas R. near the W. Germ. frontier and 25 m. ESE of Eindhoven. Manu. inc. chemicals, paper, electric lamps and tobacco products. Trades in agric. produce. Pop. (1972E) 63,106.

Venray, Limburg, Netherlands. Town 13 m. NW of Venlo. Manu. inc. leather goods, cardboard and cigars. Pop. (1972E) 27,849.

Ventimiglia, Liguria, Italy. Port and resort 8 m. W of San Remo on the Gulf of Genoa, and near the border with France. Trades in flowers.

Ventnor, Isle of Wight, England. Resort sit. on the S coast.

Veracruz, Mexico. State in the E on the Gulf of Mex. Area, 28,114 sq. m. (72,815 sq. km.). It is very mountainous in the W where the Sierra Madre Oriental are sit., and descends to the coastal plain in the E. Mainly agric. producing cotton, rice, sugarcane, coffee, maize, fruit and tobacco. Rubber and timber are obtained from the forests. There are many important oilfields in the coastal strip. Cap. Jalapa, sit. 143 m. E of Mexico City. Pop. (1970C) 3,815,422.

Veracruz, Veracruz, Mexico. Port sit. on the Gulf of Mex. Manu. inc. chemicals, textiles, sisal, soap and food products. Exports inc. coffee, tobacco and vanilla. Pop. (1970C) 242,300.

Veraguas, Panama. A province in the central W, extending from the Caribbean Sea to the Pacific Ocean. Area, 4,635 sq. m. (12,005 sq. km.). It is traversed by the Veraguas Mountains which rise to over 6,000 ft. a.s.l. The main occupations are stock-rearing, lumbering and agric., the chief crops being coffee, sugar cane, rice and corn. There are deposits of gold, mercury, zinc, magnesium, lead and iron. Cap. Santiago. Pop. (1970E) 151,900.

Vercelli, Piemonte, Italy. Cap. of Vercelli province 40 m. ENE of Turino sit. on the Sesia R. Industries inc. rice and flour milling, sugar refining, engineering and the manu. of textiles.

Verde, Cape, Senegal. A promontory which is the most W point of Afr. Dakar is sit. on its S coast.

Verdun, Quebec, Canada. A residential suburb of Montreal.

Verdun, Meuse, France. Town in the NE sit. on the Meuse R. Site of battle, Feb.–Sept. 1916. Manu. inc. metal products, textiles, alcohol and furniture. Pop. (1968E) 24,716.

Vereeniging, Transvaal, Republic of South Africa. Town 35 m. S of Johannesburg sit. on the Vaal R. It is an important coalmining centre with manu. of iron and steel, cables, wire, nuts, bolts, bricks and tiles. Pop. (1970E) 169,553.

Verkhoyansk, Russian Soviet Federal Socialist Republic, U.S.S.R. Town 385 m. NNE of Yakutsk sit. on the Yana R. Formerly used as a place of exile, it is one of the coldest towns on earth, a temp. of nearly −100°F having been recorded. The main occupations are tin-mining and fur trapping.

Verkhoyansk Range, Russian Soviet Federal Socialist Republic, U.S.S.R. Sit. in the Yakut Autonomous Soviet Socialist Rep. to the E of the Lena R. It stretches W and N for about 1,000 m.

Vermont, U.S.A. State of New England bounded N by Canada, E by New Hampshire, W by New York, S by Massachusetts. Area, 9,267 sq. m. (24,002 sq. km.). Chief cities Montpelier (cap.), and Burlington. Crossed

N to S by the Green Mountains rising to 4,000 ft. a.s.l. and sloping (W) to the Hudson R. and (NW) to L. Champlain. Mainly agric. with maple sugar indust. based on the N woodland, and some mining (asbestos). The chief products are hay, potatoes, apples and sugar. Indust. inc. stoneworking, textiles, paper-making, dairying and tourism. Pop. (1970C) 444,732.

Verona, Veneto, Italy. City 60 m. W of Venice on the Adige R. Provincial cap.; important grain market and tourist centre noted for anc. buildings. Route centre at the junction of the Brenner Pass road with the Milan–Venice road. Pop. (1973E) 269,787.

Verria, Imathia, Greece. Cap. of prefecture 40 m. WSW of Thessalonîki. Manu. textiles. Trades in agric. produce. Pop. (1971C) 29,528.

Versailles, Seine-et-Oise, France. Town 11 m. SW of Paris. Prefecture and bishopric, noted for the Palace of Versailles designed by Le Vau and Mansart for Louis XIV, with gardens designed by Le Notre. Pop. (1968C) 94,915.

Verviers, Liège, Belgium. Town 13 m. ESE of Liège sit. on the Vesdre R. It is an important centre of the woollen industry. Other manu. are textile machinery, chemicals, leather goods and chocolate. Pop. (1970E) 33,616.

Vest-Agder, Norway. A county in the S. Area 2,811 sq. m. (7,280 sq. km.). Mainly wooded. The principal Rs. are the Audna, Lygna, Sira and Kvina. The main occupations are fishing, lumbering, molybdenum mining, and agric. in the lower R. valleys. Cap. Kristiansand. Pop. (1972E) 126,178.

Vestfold, Norway. A county in the SE bordering on Oslo Fjord. Area, 855 sq. m. (2,215 sq. km.). The main occupations are lumbering, fishing and dairy farming. Cap. Tonsberg. Pop. (1972E) 177,584.

Veszprém, Veszprém, Hungary. Cap. of county 60 m. SW of Budapest sit. in the Bakony Forest. Manu. inc. textiles and wine. Trades in agric. produce. Pop. (1970E) 35,000.

Vevey, Vaud, Switzerland. Resort 10 m. ESE of Lausanne on the NE shore of L. Geneva. Manu. inc. machinery, watches, cigars and chocolate. Pop. 20,000.

Viana do Castelo, Portugal. (i) A district in the N bordered by Spain and the Atlantic Ocean. Area, 2,108 sq. km. Mountainous in the E. The principal R. is the Lima. Pop. (1970C) 250,233. (ii) Cap. of district of same name and port 40 m. N of Oporto. Manu. inc. carpets, flour products and chocolate. Has an important trade in cod.

Viareggio, Toscana, Italy. Resort sit. 13 m. WNW of Lucca on the Ligurian Sea. Manu. hosiery.

Viborg, Viborg, Denmark. Cap. of county 26 m. W of Randers. Industries inc. iron founding, distilling, brewing and the manu. of textiles and tobacco products. Pop. (1974E) 37,645.

Vicenza, Veneto, Italy. Cap. of Vicenza province in the NE. Manu. inc. iron and steel, machinery, textiles, glass and furniture. It has many fine medieval buildings. Pop. (1971C) 115,882.

Vichada, Colombia. A commissary in the E bordering on Venezuela. Area, 98,970 sq. km. Mainly undeveloped. The principal Rs. are the Tomo and the Vichada. Forest products inc. gums, resins and vanilla. Crops inc. corn and yucca and some cattle are reared. Cap. Puerto Carreño. Pop. (1972E) 9,730.

Vichy, Allier, France. Spa in central France sit. on the Allier R. Vichy waters are bottled and exported. Manu. pharmaceutical goods. French 'Vichy' government estab. here, 1940–4.

Vicksburg, Mississippi, U.S.A. Port in W centre of state sit. at the con-

fluence of the Rs. Mississippi and Yazoo. Industries inc. engineering, sawmilling, food canning and the manu. of cotton, cottonseed oil, chemicals and clothing. Pop. (1970c) 25,748.

Victoria, Australia. State of SE Australia bounded N by New South Wales, W by South Aust. Area, 87,884 sq. m. (227,600 sq. km.). Chief cities Melbourne (cap.), Ballarat, Bendigo, Geelong, Hamilton, Sale and Echuca. Highlands in the centre form a W extension of the Australian Alps and descend N to the Murray R. Plain. A S valley is separated from the coast at Port Phillip Bay by hills which extend E to W as a plateau from Mount Ararat (W), 3,827 ft. a.s.l. Drained by the Snowy, Glenelg and Yarra Rs. Farming is the main occupation; chief crops, wheat, oats, barley, fodder, potatoes, vines, fruit. Stock-farming is important. Minerals inc. gold, coal, lignite. Manu. indust. are concentrated in the Melbourne area and inc. textiles, soap, furniture, machinery, electrical equipment and vehicles. Pop. (1971c) 3,502,351.

Victoria, British Columbia, Canada. Cap. of province and port sit. at the SE end of Vancouver Island overlooking the Strait of Juan de Fuca. Industries inc. shipbuilding, sawmilling, fish canning and the manu. of paper and matches. Timber, fish and cement are exported. Pop. (1971c) 193,512.

Victoria, Hong Kong. Cap. and port sit. on the N shore of the island. Industries inc. cotton milling and engineering. Exports inc. iron, steel, coal, hides, food products and tungsten.

Victoria, Mahé, Seychelles. Cap. and port sit. on the NE coast. Exports inc. copra, cinnamon, vanilla, tortoise-shell and guano. Pop. (1971c) 14,500.

Victoria, Texas, U.S.A. City sit. 120 m. SW of Houston on the Guadalupe R. Industries are oil refining and the manu. of chemicals and cottonseed oil. Pop. (1970c) 41,349.

Victoria Falls, Central Africa. Falls on the Zambezi R. on the frontier between Zambia (N) and Rhodesia (S), caused by a 400 ft. rift in the river bed into which the water pours in 3 cataracts, separated by islands, and from which it escapes by a narrow channel. The Main, Rainbow and E cataract falls vary from 350-420 ft. high.

Victoria Island, Northwest Territories, Canada. The second largest island in the Arctic Arch. it is separated from the mainland by the Dolphin and Union Strait, Coronation Gulf and Queen Maud Gulf. Area, 80,340 sq. m. (208,080 sq. km.).

Victoria, Lake, East Africa. L. bounded SE by Tanzania, N and W by Uganda, NE by Kenya. Area, 26,828 sq. m. (69,485 sq. km.), the largest African L. sit. at 3,700 ft. a.s.l. in the Great Rift Valley. Fed by the Kagera, Mara and Nzoia Rivers and drained by the Nile R. (the White Nile). Chief ports, Jinja, Port Bell, Entebbe, Bukoba, Mwanza and Kisumu.

Viedma, Río Negro, Argentina. Cap. and port 475 m. SW of Buenos Aires on the Río Negro. Trades in agric. produce. Pop. (1970c) 12,888.

Vienna, Vienna, Austria. City 20 m. from the Czechoslovak border on the Danube R. at the NE edge of the Wienerwald wooded hills. Cap., commercial and cultural centre, former seat of the Hapsburg dynasty. Tourist centre noted for fine streets and buildings. Manu. inc. ceramics, jewellery, textiles, leather, furniture and chemicals. Pop. (1971c) 1,614,841.

Vienne, France. Dept. in the central W, formed mainly from Poitou. Area, 2,720 sq. m. (7,044 sq. km.). Mainly flat and low-lying producing cereals, potatoes, fruit and wine. The principal Rs. are the Vienne and the Clain. Cap. Poitiers. Pop. (1972E) 345,500.

Vienne, Haute, France. Dept of the central W. Area, 2,145 sq. m. (5,555

sq. km.). The principal R. is the Vienne. Noted for livestock. Agric. crops inc. cereals and potatoes. Kaolin is quarried for the porcelain industry. There are deposits of gold, antimony and wolfram. Cap. Limoges. Pop. (1972E) 349,200.

Vienne, Isère, France. Town in SE central France sit. on the Rhône R. Industries inc. iron founding, distilling and the manu. of woollen and leather goods. Pop. (1968C) 30,276.

Vienne River, France. Rises in N Corrèze and flows 230 m. N and NW past Limoges, Châtellerault and Chinon to enter the Loire R. near Fontevrault.

Vientiane, Laos. Cap. of Laos and port sit. on the Mekong R. at the border of Thailand, and 210 m. ESE of Chiangmai, Thai. Trades in timber, textiles, resins and gums. Pop. (1970E) 150,000.

Vieques Island, Puerto Rico. Sit. 9 m. E of the main island. Area, 51 sq. m. (132 sq. km.). Industries inc. dairying, sugar milling and the manu. of charcoal. The chief town is Isabela Segunda or Vieques. Pop. (1972E) 7,210.

Viersen, North Rhine-Westphalia, West Germany. Town 4 m. NNW of München-Gladbach sit. on the Niers R. Manu. textiles and paper. Pop. (1971E) 86,000.

Vierzon, Cher, France. Town in central France sit. at the confluence of the Rs. Cher and Yèvre. Manu. agric. machinery, bricks, tiles and porcelain. Pop. (1968C) 34,421.

Vietnam, South East Asia. Country divided into 2 zones under 1 government, North and South Vietnam. Together they form a narrow strip along the W shore of the South China Sea, bounded N by China, W by Laos and the Khmer Republic. The recorded history of Vietnam can be traced to Tonkin (now known as the northern part of Vietnam) at the beginning of the Christian era. Conquered by the Chinese (Han dynasty) in A.D. 111, the kingdom of Nam-Viet, as it was then called, broke free of Chinese domination in 939, though at many subsequent periods it again became a nominal vassal of the Chinese emperors. By the end of the 15th cent. the Vietnamese had conquered most of the kingdom of Champa (in Annam, now known as the central part of Vietnam) and by the end of the 18th had acquired Cochin-China (now known as the southern part of Vietnam), formerly Cambodian territory. French interest in Vietnam started in the late 16th cent. with the arrival of French and Portuguese missionaries. In 1940 Vietnam was occupied by the Japanese and used as a military base for the invasion of Malaya. During the occupation there was considerable underground activity among nationalist, revolutionary and Communist organizations. In 1941 a nominally nationalist coalition of such organizations, known as the Vietminh League, was founded by the Communists. In 1945 the Japanese interned the French authorities and proclaimed the 'independence' of Indo-China. In 1945 they allowed the Vietminh movement to seize power, dethrone Bao Dai, the Emperor of Annam, and establish a republic known as Vietnam, including Tonkin, Annam and Cochin-China, with Hanoi as capital. In Sept. 1945 the French re-established themselves in Cochin-China and on 6 March 1946, after a cease-fire in the sporadic fighting between the French forces and the Vietminh had been arranged, a preliminary convention was signed in Hanoi between the French High Commissioner and President Ho-Chi-Minh by which France recognized 'the Democratic Republic of Vietnam' as a 'Free State within the Indo-Chinese Federation'. In Dec. 1946 Vietminh forces made a surprise attack on Hanoi, the signal for hostilities which were to last for nearly 8 years. An agreement on the cessation of hostilities in Vietnam was reached in July 1954 at the Geneva Conference. The conference declared that general elections should take place in July 1956. The elections did not take

place, and Vietnam remains in effect divided into two separate countries—the northern and southern zones. From 1960 hostilities between the 2 zones increased and in 1965 the U.S.A. intervened and in Paris on 27 Jan. 1973 an agreement was signed ending the war in Vietnam. South Vietnam is a rep., area 66,263 sq. m. (171,665 sq. km.). Chief cities Saigon (cap.), Da Nang, Hue. Most of the settlement is S on the extensive and fertile plains of the Mekong delta. N are mountains, thickly forested and difficult of access, with small fertile coastal basins between hill spurs. About 2.5m. hectares are cultivated, most of it under rice. Other crops inc. manioc, sweet potatoes, peanuts, maize, sugar, tobacco, tea and coffee. There are small coal and phosphate deposits. Indust. inc. fishing, processing fish and agric. produce, textiles, paper-making, light engineering. Pop. (1970E) 18.3m. North Vietnam is a rep. with an area of *c.* 60,700 sq. m. (*c.* 157,213 sq. km.). Chief cities Hanoi (cap.), Haiphong. Most of the settlement is in the fertile Red R. delta (N). S the country is a continuation of the mountain forests running N from the S zone, with similar fertile areas on the coast. Cultivated land covers *c.* 3m. hectares, mainly under rice. Other crops are sugar-cane, maize, sweet potatoes, cotton, and raw silk. Forests cover *c.* 50% of the land. The most important minerals are coal, iron, manganese, titanium, chromite, bauxite, apatite, and salt. Mining is the most important indust.; others inc. food processing, textiles, the manu. of machinery and cement, sawmilling and paper-making. Pop. (1969E) 21·3m.

Vigevano, Lombardia, Italy. Town 20 m. SW of Milan sit. near the Ticino R. Manu. textiles, plastics and footwear.

Vigo, Pontevedra, Spain. Port and resort sit. on the S shore of Vigo Bay, and near the N border of Portugal. Industries inc. boatbuilding, oil refining, distilling, fish processing and sugar refining. Manu. chemicals, paper, leather, soap, cement and brandy. It is the chief port for trans-atlantic shipping. Pop. (1970C) 197,144.

Vijayavada, Andhra Pradesh, India. Town sit. 150 m. ESE of Hyderabad on the Krisha R. Industries inc. engineering, rice and oilseed milling. Pop. (1971C) 343,664.

Vila Real, Portugal. (i) A district in the N bordered by Spain. Area, 1,637 sq. m. (4,239 sq. km.). Mountainous in the N. The principal Rs. are the Douro and Corgo. The main industry is viticulture. Pop. (1970C) 264,508. (ii) Cap. of district of same name 50 m. ENE of Oporto on the Corgo R. Manu. inc. ceramics, buttons and flour products. It is the centre of the wine industry.

Villach, Carinthia, Austria. Town in the central S sit. on the Drau R. Manu. iron, lead and cellulose products. It is the centre of the timber trade with Italy. Pop. (1971C) 34,595.

Villahermosa, Tabasco, Mexico. State cap. sit. 240 m. ESE of Veracruz on the Grijalva R. Industries inc. distilling and sugar refining. Trades in agric. produce. Pop. (1970E) 71,000.

Villa María, Córdoba, Argentina. Town in central Arg. sit. on the Tercero R. Manu. textiles. Trades in agric. produce.

Villarrica, Guairá, Paraguay. Cap. of province in the central S. Industries inc. sawmilling, sugar refining and flour milling. Trades in cotton, sugar-cane, tobacco and other agric. products. Pop. (1970E) 30,700.

Villavicencio, Meta, Colombia. Cap. of dept. in central Colombia sit. at the foot of the E. Cordillera. Industries inc. rice milling. Trades in cattle and hides. Pop. (1974E) 86,900.

Villeurbanne, Rhône, France. A suburb of Lyon. Industries inc. food processing, tanning and the manu. of

textiles, metal goods and chemicals. Pop. (1968c) 122,898.

Vilnius, Lithuania, USSR. City 110 m. NW of Minsk, Russian Soviet Federal Socialist Republic. Cap. of the Lithuanian Soviet Socialist Republic, education centre, railway centre trading in grain. Indust. inc. chemicals, sawmilling, food processing, paper-making, and the manu. of leather and matches. Pop. 1974E 420,000.

Vilvoorde, Brabant, Belgium. Town 6 m. NNE of Brussels on Willebroek Canal. Manu. inc. oil refining, chemicals, textiles, electrical equipment, food products, hardware, varnish and glue. Pop. (1970E) 34,369.

Viña del Mar, Valparaíso, Chile. Resort and suburb of Valparaíso, central Chile. Industries inc. sugar refining and the manu. of textiles and paint. Trades in fruit and vegetables. Pop. (1970E) 149,453.

Vincennes, Val-de-Marne, France. A suburb of E Paris. Manu. inc. chemicals, rubber and electrical products, and perfume. Pop. (1968c) 49,297.

Vindhya Range, India. Mountains extending ENE from the N shore of the Narbada R., Maharashtra, and rising to 4,000–5,000 ft. a.s.l.

Vinnitsa, Ukraine, U.S.S.R. Cap. of the Vinnitsa region 125 m. SW of Kiev sit. on the S. Bug R. Industries inc. meat packing, flour milling, engineering and the manu. of machinery, electrical equipment and fertilizers. Pop. (1972E) 237,000.

Virgin Gorda, British Virgin Islands. An island sit. 8 m. E of Tortola. Virgin Peak, in the centre, rises to 1,371 ft. a.s.l. Products inc. charcoal, livestock and vegetables.

Virginia, U.S.A. State of E U.S.A. on the Atlantic coast, bounded NE by the Potomac R., E by the Atlantic, NW by West Virginia, SW by Kentucky, S by Tennessee and North Carolina. Area, 39,780 sq. m. (103,030 sq. km.). Chief cities Richmond (cap.), Norfolk, Roanoke, Portsmouth and Newport News. Lowlying coastal plain with a deeply-indented coastline inc. SE the Great Dismal Swamp, area 700 sq. m. (1,813 sq. km.). Inland of this is rolling country which rises W to the Appalachian Mountains. Drained by the Potomac, James, York and Rappahannock Rs. Farmland covers 10·65m. acres. Chief products are beef cattle, dairy cattle, pigs, sheep, tobacco, maize, cereals, potatoes, sweet potatoes, peanuts, apples. The most important mineral is coal, with some lead, zinc, lime, titanium, stone, sand and gravel. The main indust. are tobacco processing, synthetic fibre and shipbuilding. Pop. (1970c) 4,648,484.

Virgin Islands, U.S.A. Group of islands between Puerto Rico (W) and the British Virgin Islands (ENE). The islands were formerly known as the Danish West Indies, were purchased by the U.S.A. from Denmark for $25m. in a Treaty ratified by both nations and proclaimed in 1917. Their value was wholly strategic, inasmuch as they commanded the Anegada Passage from the Atlantic Ocean to the Caribbean Sea and the approach to the Panama Canal. Although the inhabitants were made U.S. citizens in 1927, the islands are, constitutionally, an 'unincorporated territory'. The main islands are St. Thomas, St. John, St. Croix. Area, 134 sq. m. (347 sq. km.). Cap. Charlotte Amalie (St. Thomas). The main occupations are farming and tourism. The main product is bay rum. Pop. (1970c) 63,200, (1960c) 31,101, an increase of 96·9%.

Virgin Islands, West Indies. Group of 36 islands, of which 16 are inhabited, ENE of Puerto Rico. The main islands are Tortola, Virgin Gorda, Anegada, Jost van Dykes. Area, 67 sq. m. (174 sq. km.). Cap. Road Town (Tortola). The main occupation is farming. Pop. (1970E) 2,183.

Vis, Yugoslavia. An island in the Adriatic Sea. Area, 39 sq. m. (101

sq. km.). The main occupations are fishing and vine growing.

Visakhapatnam, Andhra Pradesh, India. Port 310 m. ENE of Hyderabad sit. on the Bay of Bengal. Industries are shipbuilding and oil refining. Manganese and oilseeds are exported. Pop. (1971C) 362,270.

Visby, Gotland, Sweden. Cap. of county and port sit. on the W coast of Gotland island, in the Baltic Sea. Industries inc. metal working, sugar refining and cement making.

Viseu, Portugal. (i) A district in the central N. Area, 1,938 sq. m. (5,019 sq. km.). The principal R. is the Vouga. The main occupations are viticulture, agric. and lumbering. Pop. (1970C) 409,753. (ii) Cap. of district of same name 50 m. SE of Oporto. Industries inc. textile milling, tanning and the manu. of explosives. Trades in agric. produce.

Vistula River, Poland. Rises in the Carpathian mountains on the Czechoslovak border and flows 670 m. NE past Kraków to Zawichost then N to Pulawy and NW past Otwock, Warsaw, Wloclawek and Torun before turning NNE past Grudziadz to enter the Gulf of Danzig by several branches. Linked by canal with the Oder, Neman and Bug Rs. Used for transporting freight.

Vitebsk, Belorussia, U.S.S.R. Cap. of Vitebsk region sit. in the W on the W. Dvina R. Manu. inc. agric. machinery, machine tools, textiles, glass, footwear and furniture. Pop. (1972E) 249,000.

Viterbo, Lazio, Italy. Cap. of Viterbo province in central Italy. Manu. inc. textiles, pottery, furniture and food products.

Viti Levu, Fiji. Sit. 20 m. SW of Vanua Levi, it is the largest island. Area, 4,010 sq. m. (10,386 sq. km.). Mountainous, rising to 4,341 ft. a.s.l. in Mount Victoria. The principal R. is the Rewa whose fertile deltas produce rice, sugar, cotton and pineapples. Sugar is exported. There are deposits of gold.

Vitim River, Russian Soviet Federal Socialist Republic, U.S.S.R. Rises in a small L. E of L. Baikal in the Buryat Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic, and flows 1,100 m. S then NE to Ust Karengi, then NW to enter the Lena R. at Vitim. The plateau between the Vitim and Olekhma Rivers is an important source of gold.

Vitória, Espírito Santo, Brazil. State cap. and port sit. on an island in the Atlantic and joined to the mainland by a bridge. Industries inc. sugar refining and the manu. of textiles and cement. Iron ore, timber and coffee are exported. Pop. (1970E) 120,000.

Vitoria, Álava, Spain. Cap. of province in the N sit. at 1,750 ft. a.s.l. Industries inc. tanning, flour milling and the manu. of paper, furniture and leather goods. Trades in agric. produce. Pop. (1970C) 136,873.

Vittoria, Sicilia, Italy. Town 41 m. WSW of Syracuse. Manu. alcohol and macaroni. Trades in wine and gypsum.

Vittorio Veneto, Veneto, Italy. Town in the NE 23 m. N of Treviso. Manu. inc. textiles, esp. silk, and cement.

Vizcaya, Spain. Province on the Bay of Biscay. Area, 858 sq. m. (2,224 sq. km.). It has important deposits of iron, lead, copper and zinc. Agric., stock-rearing and fishing are also carried on. Cap. Bilbao. Pop. (1970C) 1,043,310.

Vlaardingen, Zuid-Holland, Netherlands. Port sit. 6 m. W of Rotterdam on the New Maas R. Industries inc. fishing, fish processing, and the manu. of rope, sails, soap and fertilizers. Pop. (1972E) 81,579.

Vladimir, Russian Soviet Federal Socialist Republic, U.S.S.R. Cap. of the Vladimir region 110 m. ENE of Moscow sit. on the Klyazma R.

Manu. inc. tractors, chemicals, textiles, machine tools and precision instruments. Pop. (1972E) 248,000.

Vladivostock, Russian Soviet Federal Socialist Republic, U.S.S.R. Cap. of the Primorye Territory and port in the extreme SE sit. on the Pacific coast between Amur Bay and the Golden Horn. It is an important transport centre and naval base. Industries inc. shipbuilding, sawmilling, food processing, fish canning, fishing and whaling. Exports inc. coal, timber, fish, oilcake and soybean oil. Pop. (1974E) 495,000.

Vlissingen, Zeeland, Netherlands. Port 55 m. SW of The Hague sit. at the mouth of the W Scheldt R. Industries inc. oil refining, shipbuilding, iron and steelworks, and engineering. Pop. (1972E) 41,814.

Vlonë, Vlonë, Albania. Cap. of district and port 62 m. SSW of Tirana. Industries inc. oil-refining, there being a pipeline to the Kuçovë oilfield, fishing and fish-canning. Manu. inc. olive oil and cement. Petroleum is exported. Pop. (1970E) 50,000.

Vltava River, Czechoslovakia. Rises in the Bohemian Forest and flows 265 m. SE forming a L., then N past Ceske Budějovice and Prague to join the Elbe R. at Meluik. Main tribs. the Sazava and Beraun Rs. Used for power.

Vogan, Togo. Town 23 m. NE of Lomé. Products inc. copra, palm oil and kernels.

Vojvodina, Serbia, Yugoslavia. Province of NE Yugoslavia bounded N by Hungary, E by Romania. Area, 8,680 sq. m. (22,481 sq. km.). Chief cities Novi Sad (cap.), Subotica, Zrenjanin, Pančevo. Fertile plain area watered by the Danube R. Important farming area producing wheat, fruit and vegetables. Pop. (1971C) 1,935,115.

Volcano Islands, Japan. A group of volcanic islands 750 m. S of Tōkyō in the W Pacific Ocean. Area, 11 sq. m. (28 sq. km.). There are sulphur mines and sugar plantations.

Volga Heights, Russian Soviet Federal Socialist Republic, U.S.S.R. A range of hills stretching along the Volga R. between Gorky and Volgograd.

Volga River, U.S.S.R. Rises in the Valdai Hills *c.* 200 m. NW of Moscow and flows 2,325 m. first SE to Rzhev then NE to Kalinin, through the Volga Reservoir and on into L. Rybinsk Reservoir, whence it turns SE past Yaroslavl, Kostroma, Kineshma, Gorky and Cheboksary to Kazan. Below Kazan it receives the Vyatka and Kama Rs. and flows S past Ulyanovsk to Kuybyshev, SSW past Saratov to Volgograd and finally SE to enter the Caspian Sea by a delta below Astrakhan. Linked by canal with the Don R. at Volvograd, with Moscow and with the Neva R. It is the most important Russian R., used for transport, water storage and power. The Greater Volga development scheme provided channelling, hydroelectric plants, reservoirs and dams. Ice-bound for 3-5 months of the year, prone to spring flooding and shoals in summer. Its middle course is important for irrigation in wheat-growing areas.

Volgograd, Russian Soviet Federal Socialist Republic, U.S.S.R. Cap. of the Volgograd region and port sit. on the Volga R. near its junction with the Volga–Don Canal. Industries inc. oil refining, sawmilling, iron and steel works, and the manu. of tractors, oilfield machinery, railway equipment, machine tools, footwear, clothing and cement. Pop. (1972E) 852,000.

Volkhov River, Russian Soviet Federal Socialist Republic, U.S.S.R. Rises in L. Ilmen and flows 140 m. NE to enter L. Ladoga. There is an important power station at Volkhov town.

Völklingen, Saarland, West Germany. Town 7 m. WNW of

Saarbrücken sit. on the Saar R. Industries coalmining, engineering and the manu. of steel, electrical equipment and cement. Pop. (1971E) 39,400.

Vologda, Russian Soviet Federal Socialist Republic, U.S.S.R. Cap. of the Vologda region sit. on the Vologda R. and NE of the Rybinsk Reservoir. It is an industrial and railway centre. Industries inc. railway engineering and the manu. of agric. machinery, textiles, glass and cement. Trades in dairy produce. Pop. (1974E) 205,000.

Vólos, Magnessia, Greece. Cap. of prefecture and port 100 m. NNW of Athens sit. on the Gulf of Vólos. Manu. inc. chemicals, textiles and cement. Olive oil and tobacco are exported. Pop. (1971C) 51,290.

Volta Redonda, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. Town 60 m. WNW of Rio de Janeiro sit. on the Paraíba R. The largest steel plant in S. America is sit. here. Pop. (1970E) 84,000.

Volta River, Upper Volta/Ghana. Rises in 2 head streams, the Black Volta and White Volta Rs. The Black Volta rises in W Upper Volta and flows in a N curve then S along the border between Upper Volta and the Ivory Coast (W) and Ghana (E), then turns E to join the White Volta above Yeji. The White Volta flows S from N Upper Volta. From their confluence they form a L. which extends S to the Akosambo Dam and is also fed by the Oti R. (NE). Beyond the dam the Volta flows SE to enter the Bight of Benin at Ada. The course of the Volta R. proper is 400 m.

Voorburg, Zuid-Holland, Netherlands. Town 3 m. E of The Hague. Manu. inc. machinery and ball bearings. Pop. (1972E) 43,171.

Vorarlberg, Austria. Federal state in the W bordering on W. Germ., Switz. and Liechtenstein. Area, 1,004 sq. m. (2,601 sq. km.). Very mountainous and wooded. The principal occupations are forestry, dairy-farming, fruit-growing and tourism. Cap. Bregenz, sit. 80 m. WNW of Innsbruck. Pop. (1971C) 271,473.

Voronezh, Russian Soviet Federal Socialist Republic, U.S.S.R. Cap. of the Voronezh region sit. on the Voronezh R. near its confluence with the Don R. It is the principal industrial centre of the black-earth area. Manu. inc. machinery, chemicals, excavators, electrical equipment, machine tools, tyres, synthetic rubber and food products. Pop. (1974E) 729,000.

Vosges, France. Dept. sit. to the W of the Vosges Mountains. Area, 2,279 sq. m. (5,903 sq. km.). Mainly hilly. The principal Rs. are the Moselle, the Meuse and the Meurthe. There are deposits of coal, lead, iron and copper. Agric. products inc. cereals, vines, hops and potatoes. Cap. Épinal. Pop. (1972E) 397,200.

Vosges Mountains, France. Range in E France near the West German border, running parallel to the Black Forest ranges across the R. Rhine. Thickly wooded and well watered.

Vostock Island, Gilbert and Ellice Islands. An uninhabited coral island sit. 125 m. W of Caroline Island.

Votkinsk, Russian Soviet Federal Socialist Republic, U.S.S.R. Town 115 m. SW of Perm. Industries inc. railway engineering, and the manu. of boilers and agric. machinery. Tchaikovsky was born here. Pop. 60,000.

Vršac, Vojvodina, Yugoslavia. Town 47 m. ENE of Belgrade. Industries inc. meat packing, distilling and flour milling. Trades in brandy and wine. Pop. (1971C) 34,231.

Vyborg, Russian Soviet Federal Socialist Republic, U.S.S.R. Port 70 m. NW of Leningrad sit. on Vyborg Bay. Manu. inc. agric. machinery and electrical equipment. Timber and wood products are exported. Pop. 53,000.

Vyrnwy, Lake, Wales. An artificial L. which serves as a reservoir for Liverpool, and lies 24 m. ENE of Barmouth.

Vyrnwy River, Wales. Rises 6 m. S of Bala and flows ESE for 35 m. to join the R. Severn 11 m. WNW of Shrewsbury.

Vyshni Volochek, Russian Soviet Federal Socialist Republic, U.S.S.R. Town 70 m. NW of Kalinin. Industries inc. sawmilling and the manu. of textiles and glass. Pop. 65,000.

W

Waadt *see* **Vaud**

Wabash River, U.S.A. Rises in Grand Lake, W Ohio and flows W and S for 475 m. to form the boundary between Indiana and Illinois before joining the Ohio R.

Waco, Texas, U.S.A. City sit. on the Brazos R. An important centre for the cotton industry. Manu. textiles, glass, tyres and cottonseed oil. Pop. (1970C) 95,326.

Wadi Halfa, Sudan. Town 240 m. NNW of Atbara on the R. Nile near the Egyptian frontier. Important railway and steamer terminus.

Wadi Musa, Jordan. Otherwise called Petra. Town E of the Wadi al'Arabah, anc. fort and caravan centre, with spectacular buildings cut from red sandstone cliffs.

Wadi Medani, Blue Nile, Sudan. Cap. of the Blue Nile province and sit. on the Blue Nile R. Centre of important cotton-growing area made possible by Gezira irrigation scheme. Pop. (1971E) 79,364.

Wageningen, Gelderland, Netherlands. Port 10 m. W. of Arnhem on the Lower Rhine R. Manu. inc. wood and leather goods, bricks, tiles, millstones and cigars. There is a shipbuilding research station. Pop. (1972E) 27,454.

Wagga Wagga, New South Wales, Australia. Town sit. on the Murrumbidgee R. Centre of an important agric. area. Pop. (1972E) 29,510.

Waikato River, New Zealand. Rises on the E slopes of Mount Ruapehu in North Island and flows for 220 m. N to L. Taupo and then NNW to Port Waikato on the Tasman Sea.

Wainganga River, Madhya Pradesh, India. Rises in central India in the Satpura Range, and flows S for 400 m. before joining the Wardha R., and becoming the Pranhita R.

Wakamatsu *see* **Kitakyushu**

Wakatipu, Lake, South Island, New Zealand. L. 52 m. long in W Otago, in a glacial valley 90 m. NW of Dunedin, at 1,016 ft. a.s.l. Drained by the Kawarau R.

Wakayama, Honshū, Japan. Town and cap. of prefecture of same name, sit. 35 m. SSW of Osaka on the Kii peninsula. Manu. iron and steel, chemicals and textiles. Pop. (1970C) 365,000.

Wakefield, West Yorkshire, England. Sit. on the R. Calder. A centre for the woollen industry since the 16th cent. Manu. mining machinery, machine tools and chemicals. Pop. (1973E) 58,490.

Wake Island, North Pacific Ocean. Atoll sit. 2,300 m. W of Hawaii.

Wakenaam Island, Guyana. Sit. 20 m. WNW of Georgetown in the estuary of the R. Essequibo. Crops inc. rice and coconuts.

Walbrzych, Wrocław, Poland. Town in SW Poland, in the foothills of the Sudeten Mountains near border with Czech. Centre of a coalmining region. Manu. glass, china and linen goods. Pop. (1971E) 125,000.

Walchensee, Bavaria, West Germany. L. in the Bavarian Alps 37 m. SSW of Munich at 2,630 ft. a.s.l. Has an important hydroelectric plant.

Walcheren, Zeeland, Netherlands. Island sit. in the Scheldt estuary

and joined to the mainland and S. Beveland island by causeways. Area 80 sq. m. (207 sq. km.). Chief towns are Middelburg and Vlissingen (Flushing). Mainly agric. producing sugar-beet and root vegetables.

Wales, Great Britain. Principality bounded E by England, S by the Bristol Channel, W by St. George's Channel, N by the Irish Sea, and inc. the island of Anglesey off the NW coast, across the Menai Strait. Area 8,016 sq. m. (20,761 sq. km.). Since 1974 Wales has been divided into 8 counties: Gwynedd, Clwyd, Powys, Dyfed, West Glamorgan, Mid Glamorgan, South Glamorgan and Gwent. Chief cities Cardiff (cap.), Swansea, Newport, Merthyr Tydfil, Rhondda (all in the indust. S). The N coast has an almost unbroken line of built-up areas between the resorts of Prestatyn, Rhyl, Colwyn Bay, Llandudno, and Aberconwy. N and central Wales are mountainous rising to Snowdon, 3,560 ft. a.s.l. The mountains extend E into England and end SE in the deep parallel valleys of the S Welsh coalfield. The SW coast has lowland across the head of the peninsula, and there is a coastal strip of low ground up the W coast to the Mawddach estuary and on the Lleyn peninsula (NW). Anglesey is low-lying. The climate is cool with heavier rainfall than England. Chief rivers are the Severn, Dee, Clwyd, Conway, Dovey, Teifi, Tawe, Towy, Taff, Usk and Wye. Farmland covers *c.* 4m. acres, inc. rough grazing land (1·5m.) and permanent pasture (1·8m.). Sheep farming is important, also dairy farming. Chief crops are hay, oats, barley, turnips and potatoes. The most important minerals are coal, inc. anthracite, slate, lead, limestone and chalk, with some gold. Indust. are concentrated on the S coalfield and inc. iron and steel, tin-plate, engineering, oil refining, textiles. Elsewhere the main occupations are farming, forestry, tourism, quarrying and fishing. Pop. (1971C) 2,724,275.

Wallasey, Merseyside, England. Town opposite Liverpool on the Mersey R. estuary, forming a residential suburb and including New Brighton and Egremont. Pop. (1973E) 94,520.

Walla Walla, Washington, U.S.A. City 65 m. SW of Lewiston on the Walla Walla R. Trading, processing and distribution centre for an agric. and lumbering area. Indust. inc. food canning and sawmilling. Pop. (1970C) 23,619.

Wallingford, Oxfordshire, England. Town 12 m. SSE of Oxford on the R. Thames. Anc. market town. Pop. (1973E) 6230.

Wallingford, Connecticut, U.S.A. Town 12 m. NNE of New Haven on the Quinnipiac R. Indust. inc. the manu. of silverware, metal products, electrical goods, plastics, chemicals and clothing. Pop. (1970C) 35,714.

Wallis *see* **Valais**

Wallis and Futuna Islands, South West Pacific Ocean. An arch. NE of Fiji, comprising Uvéa in the N and Futuna and Alofi in the S. Area, 106 sq. m. (275 sq. km.). Cap. Matautu, on Uvéa. Pop. (1970E) 2,730.

Wallsend, Tyne and Wear, England. Town 3 m. ENE of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, on the R. Tyne. Sit. at the E end of Hadrian's Wall, from which it derives its name. Industries shipbuilding, rope-making, engineering, coalmining and allied trades. Pop. (1973E) 45,490.

Walpole Island, New Caledonia. Sit. *c.* 93 m. E of the Isle of Pines. Uninhabited.

Walsall, West Midlands, England. Town sit. 8 m. NW of Birmingham. Coal mining and engineering centre, industries include machine tool manu. leather, aircraft parts and chemicals. Pop. (1973E) 182,430.

Waltham, Massachusetts, U.S.A. City 10 m. W of Boston on the Charles R. One of the world's largest watch-factories is sit. here. Other manu. are precision instru-

ments, tools, electronic equipment and textiles. Pop. (1971c) 61,582.

Waltham Abbey (Waltham Holy Cross), Essex, England. Town 8 m. SSE of Hertford on the R. Lea. Manu. plastics, chemicals and tiles and has a govt. scientific research estab. Noted for anc. abbey, part of which is still used as a church. Pop. (1973E) 14,810.

Waltham Cross, Hertfordshire, England. Town sit. SE of Hertford on the R. Lea opposite Waltham Abbey. Manu. insecticides.

Walthamstow, Greater London, England. Sit. 9 m. from central London. Mainly residential but industries of engineering and brewing.

Walton-le-Dale, Lancashire, England. Town sit. 1 m. s of Preston on R. Ribble. Textile manu. and engineering main occupations. Battle of Preston (1648) fought here when Cromwell defeated the Scots. Pop. (1973E) 27,660.

Walton-on-Thames, Surrey, England. Residential town sit. 15 m. SW of London. Now generally known as Walton and Weybridge. Pop. (1973E) 51,270.

Walton-on-the-Naze, Essex, England. Resort 7 m. s of Harwich on the N. Sea. Pop. (1973E) 3,626.

Walvis Bay, South West Africa. Chief port and a railway terminus. Industries fishing and allied trades. Important for imports and exports.

Wandsworth, Greater London, England. District of SW London on the s bank of the Thames R. opposite Fulham. Residential and indust. Pop. (1973E) 294,000.

Wanganui, North Island, New Zealand. Port on SW coast, sit. near the mouth of the Wanganui R. Centre of an agric. and pastoral region. Industries engineering, meat works, flour and woollen mills. Manu. steel pipes, chemicals, fertilizers and clothing. Pop. (1973E) 35,750.

Wanganui River, North Island, New Zealand. Rises in the Rangitoto Range and flows S for 140 m. to the Cook Strait.

Wangaratta, Victoria, Australia. Town 125 m. NE of Melbourne on the Ovens R. Centre of an agric. district producing tobacco and hops. Manu. textiles. Pop. (1971c) 15,586.

Wanhsien, Szechwan, China. Port 140 m. NE of Chungking on the Yangtse R. Trades in tobacco, hog bristles and tung oil.

Wankie, Rhodesia. Town 185 m. NW of Bulawayo. Centre of a chief coalmining area of Rhodesia with allied trades. The game reserve site is one of the finest in Africa. Pop. (1973E) 23,750.

Wanne-Eickel, North Rhine-Westphalia, West Germany. Town sit. 3 m. NNW of Bochum on the Rhine-Herne Canal. Centre of a coalmining area. Manu. chemicals. Pop. (1971E) 97,100.

Wanstead and Woodford, Greater London, England. Sit. on the R. Roding. Mainly residential.

Wantage, Oxfordshire, England. Town 13 m. SW of Oxford sit. on the downs. The birthplace of Alfred the Great. Trades in agric. produce. Pop. (1973E) 8,490.

Wantagh, New York, U.S.A. Village 4 m. ENE of Freeport on the S shore of W Long Island. Residential. Pop. (1970c) 21,873.

Wapping, Greater London, England. Riverside district sit. between the R. Thames and London Docks. Contains the well-known 'Prospect of Whitby' inn, and Execution Dock used for the hanging of pirates.

Warangal, Andhra Pradesh, India. Town 85 m. NE of Hyderabad. Industries carpet-making, printing and cotton milling. Pop. (1971c) 207,130.

Wardha, Madhya Pradesh, India. Town 40 m. sw of Nagpur. District cap. Rail junction and trading centre for agric. produce, esp. cotton. Indust. inc. cotton-milling.

Ware, Hertfordshire, England. District 2 m. ENE of Hertford on the R. Lea. Manu. plastics, chemicals, stationery, gloves and coach bodies. Pop. (1973E) 14,900.

Wareham, Dorset, England. Town 6 m. WSW of Poole on the R. Frome. Pop. (1973E), 4,630.

Warley, West Midlands, England. Under 1974 county re-organization Warley and West Bromwich are now linked as a new metropolitan district within West Midlands taking the name Sandwell.

Warminster, Wiltshire, England. Town 19 m. WNW of Salisbury on the edge of Salisbury Plain. Longleat Park is 4 m. WSW. Manu. agric. machinery, gloves and food products. Pop. (1973E) 14,440.

Warragul, Victoria, Australia. Town 55 m. SE of Melbourne. Market and processing centre of a dairy-farming area. Pop. 170,000.

Warrego River, Australia. Rises in the Carnarvon Range, Queensland, and flows 495 m. SSW past Charleville and Cunnamulla to enter the Darling R. sw of Bourke, New South Wales.

Warren, Ohio, U.S.A. City sit. 14 m. NW of Youngstown on the Mahoning R. Manu. steel, car parts, machinery and electrical appliances. Pop. (1973E) 63,494.

Warrenpoint, Down, Northern Ireland. Resort 6 m. SE of Newry sit. near the head of Carlingford Lough. A tourist centre for the Mourne Mountains. Pop. (1971C) 4278.

Warrington, Cheshire, England. Town sit. on the R. Mersey. An important trading centre since Roman times. Industries heavy and light engineering, esp. wire manu., brewing, tanning, and soap and chemicals manu. Pop. (1973E) 65,320.

Warrnambool, Victoria, Australia. Port in sw Victoria, sit. in a rich agric. and pastoral area with exports of agric. produce. Pop. 19,000.

Warsak, North West Frontier Province, Pakistan. Village 15 m. NW of Peshawar on the Kabul R. Centre of an irrigation and hydroelectric power scheme.

Warsaw, Poland. Province and city on the Vistula R. in E central Poland. Cap., commercial, indust. centre and river port. Communication centre with rail, road and water traffic for Russia, Poland, Berlin and W Europe. Indust. inc. the manu. of locomotives tractors, machine tools, metals, textiles and clothing. Seat of an archbishopric and 2 universities. Almost destroyed in 1944 and since rebuilt. Pop. (1972E) 1,356,000.

Warta River, Poland. Rises 30 m. NW of Cracow and flows 445 m. NNW past Poznan to join the Oder R. at Küstrin. Main tribs. the Prosna and Noteć Rivers. Linked by canal with the Vistula R.

Warwick, Queensland, Australia. Town 80 m. sw of Brisbane on the Condamine R. Railway centre serving an agric. area producing wheat and apples.

Warwick, Warwickshire, England. Town sit. on the R. Avon. Contains a 14th cent. castle and many fine medieval buildings. Chief occupation is agric. Manu. agric. implements, car parts, carpets and edible gelatine. Pop. (1973E) 17,870.

Warwick, Rhode Island, U.S.A. City 10 m. S of Providence on Narragansett Bay. Manu. textiles, metal goods and machinery. Pop. (1970C) 83,694.

Warwickshire, England. County of central England. Under 1974 reorganization the county consists of the districts of North Warwickshire, Nuneaton, Rugby, Warwick and

Stratford-on-Avon. Mainly agric. but industrial to NE. Pop. (1973E 468,270.

Wasatch Range, Idaho/Utah, U.S.A. A range of the Rocky Mountains stretching N to S for 200 m. Contains at least four peaks over 11,000 ft. a.s.l., the highest being Mount Timpanogos, 12,008 ft. a.s.l.

Wash, The, England. An inlet of the N. Sea between the counties of Lincolnshire and Norfolk. Generally low marshy coasts and very liable to silting. The principal R. draining into it are the Welland, Witham, Ouse and Nene.

Washington, Tyne and Wear, England. District 6 m. W of Sunderland. Industries coal-mining, iron and steel, and quarrying. Pop. (1973E) 27,720.

Washington, U.S.A. State in NW, bounded on the N by Canada, on the E by Idaho, on the S by Oregon and on the W by Pacific Ocean. Washington was formerly part of Oregon and was created a Territory in 1853 and admitted into the Union as a State in 1889. The surface is crossed from N to S by the Cascade Mountains, to the E of which is a high plateau. To the W the State is heavily wooded with fertile prairies and valleys watered by the R. Columbia and tribs. Area, 68,192 sq. m. (176,617 sq. km.). Chief towns Olympia (cap.), Seattle, Spokane and Tacoma. Trad. the State's economy has been based on agric., forestry, fishing and mining. However, manu., led by the aircraft and aerospace industry, has steadily increased since the Second World War and, by 1964, had become the State's leading primary industry. Agric. is constantly growing in value because of more intensive and diversified farming, and will be further aided as the 1m.-acre Columbia Basin Irrigation Project proceeds. From the early 1900s to about 1940 the State ranked first in annual broad ft. of timber, but is now third to Oregon and California, producing 10 per cent of the nation's timber. Washington ranks second only to Alaska in U.S.A. in the catch of salmon and halibut, and in the production of canned salmon. Principal minerals, sand and gravel, stone, zinc, coal, lead, clays, peat. Uranium ore is also mined. Pop. (1970C) 3,409,169.

Washington, District of Columbia, U.S.A. City co-terminous with the District of Columbia and sit. on the N bank of the Potomac R. 40 m. SW of Baltimore. Federal cap., containing the White House, the Capitol (the 2 houses of Congress), the Library of Congress and the Smithsonian Institute. Seat of several universities, noted parks and national monuments. Pop. (1970C) 756,510.

Washington, Pennsylvania, U.S.A. City sit. 23 m. SW of Pittsburgh. Manu. metal goods, wool, glass and chemicals. Pop. (1970C) 19,827.

Washington Island, Line Islands. An atoll 70 m. NW of Fanning Island. Copra is produced. Pop. (1968E) 437.

Washington, Mount, New Hampshire, U.S.A. The highest peak of the White Mountains in the Presidential Range, 6,288 ft. a.s.l. Also the highest point in the NE U.S.A.

Washoe Lake, Nevada, U.S.A. L. 16 m. S of Reno and E of L. Tahoe at the S end of the Virginia Mountains. Area 3½ m. by 2 m.

Wassenaar, Zuid-Holland, Netherlands. Town 6 m. NE of The Hague. Mainly residential with bulb growing. Pop. (1972E) 28,124.

Wast Water, Cumbria, England. L. sit. 14 m. SW of Keswick. Depth 260 ft. Overlooked by Scafell, sit. at the N end of Wasdale valley.

Watchet, Somerset, England. Port and resort 15 m. NW of Taunton on the Bristol Channel. Pop. (1973E) 2,980.

Watenstedt-Salzgitter, Lower Saxony, West Germany. Town 15 m. SSW of Brunswick. Industries iron and potash mining, iron and steel,

manu, of machinery, chemicals and textiles. Pop. (1971E) 118,900.

Waterbury, Connecticut, U.S.A. City sit. 18 m. NNW of New Haven on the Naugatuck R. Centre of the brass industry since the early 19th cent. Manu. machinery, clocks and watches, plastics and clothing. Pop. (1970C) 108,033.

Waterford, Munster, Irish Republic. (i) County bordered on s by Atlantic Ocean. Area, 710 sq. m. (1,839 sq. km.). Main occupations dairying and cattle breeding. (ii) County town of same name. Industries inc. bacon curing, brewing, flour milling. Pop. 31,968.

Waterloo, Brabant, Belgium. Town sit. 9 m. s of Brussels where, in 1815, the Duke of Wellington and Prince Blücher defeated Napoleon.

Waterloo, Iowa, U.S.A. City 52 m. NW of Cedar Rapids on the Cedar R. Site of the annual National Dairy Cattle Congress. Industries railway engineering, meat packing and soy-bean processing. Manu. farm machinery, cement-mixers, leather, concrete and wood products. Pop. (1970C) 75,533.

Waterton-Glacier International Peace Park, Canada/U.S.A. A park comprising the adjacent Lakes Waterton Alberta National Park, and the Glacier National Park, Montana. Contains many glaciers and L. The highest peak is Mount Cleveland, 10,448 ft. a.s.l.

Watertown, Massachusetts, U.S.A. City sit. 7 m. W of Boston on the Charles R. Manu. textiles and rubber goods. Pop. (1970C) 39,307.

Watertown, New York, U.S.A. Town 65 m. NNE of Syracuse on the Black R. Manu. paper, clothing, instruments and plumbing goods. Pop. (1970C) 30,787.

Watertown, South Dakota, U.S.A. City 90 m. NNW of Sioux Falls on the Big Sioux R. Railway junction. Distribution and processing centre for a farming area and river resort. Indust. inc. the manu. of cement products, timber products, food products and beverages. Pop. (1970C) 13,388.

Waterville, Maine, U.S.A. City 17 m. N of Augusta on the Kennebec R. at Ticonic Falls. Market for agric. produce. Indust. inc. textiles, sawmilling and paper-milling. Pop. (1970C) 18,192.

Watford, Hertfordshire, England. Town 16 m. NW of central London on the R. Colne. Industries papermaking, printing, engineering, brewing and electronics. Pop. (1973E) 78,180.

Watling's Island, Bahamas. Sit. 200 m. ESE of Nassau. Area, 60 sq. m. Site of Columbus' first landing in the New World. Pop. (1970C) 776.

Watson Lake, Yukon, Canada. Village on Watson L. near the British Columbia border on a branch of the Alaska Highway. Trading post, police post, radio and meteorological station.

Wattenscheid, North Rhine-Westphalia, West Germany. Town 6 m. E of Essen. Centre of a coalmining area. Manu. metal goods, electrical equipment and footwear. Pop. (1971E) 81,300.

Wau, Bahr el Ghazal, Sudan. Town 650 m. SSW of Khartoum. Provincial cap. at the head of navigation on the Jur R. Trading centre for agric. produce esp. cotton, nuts, cereals and livestock.

Waukegan, Illinois, U.S.A. City and port 35 m. NNW of Chicago on L. Michigan. Manu. asbestos and steel products, boilers, radiators, car parts and pharmaceutical products. Pop. (1970C) 65,269.

Waukesha, Wisconsin, U.S.A. City 16 m. W of Milwaukee on the Fox R. Industries iron and steel, food processing and bottling of mineral spring water. Pop. (1970C) 40,258.

Wausau, Wisconsin, U.S.A. City in N central Wisconsin, on the Wisconsin R. Industries agric. and cheese-making, granite quarrying and brewing. Manu. paper, wood products, plastics and chemicals. Pop. (1970C) 32,806.

Wauwatosa, Wisconsin, U.S.A. City adjacent to, and W of, Milwaukee. Manu. concrete and metal goods, chemicals and leather products. Pop. (1970C) 58,676.

Waveney River, Suffolk/Norfolk, England. Rises near Diss and flows for 50 m. NW to join the R. Yare at the SW end of Breydon Water. It is connected to the Norfolk Broads and is used by small craft.

Waverly, Iowa, U.S.A. City 17 m. NNW of Waterloo on the Cedar R. Railway junction; distribution and processing centre of an area producing poultry and dairy products. Pop. (1970C) 7,205.

Wayne, Nebraska, U.S.A. City 37 m. SW of Sioux City, Iowa, on a branch of Logan Creek. Indust. inc. the manu. of beverages and processing dairy produce. Pop. (1970C) 5,379.

Waziristan, Pakistan. A frontier region bounded on W by Afghánistán.

Weald, The, England. SE area comprising parts of Kent, Surrey and Sussex, and sit. between the N. and S. Downs. Previously forested, the wood being used for the iron industry in the Middle Ages. Now agric. and pastoral, producing hops, fruit and vegetables.

Wear River, Durham, England. Rises in the Pennines and flows for 67 m. to join the North Sea at Sunderland. The lower reaches are navigable and are used by the coal trade.

Weaver River, Cheshire, England. Rises near Crewe and flows for 50 m. to join the R. Mersey at Runcorn. The last 20 m., below Runcorn, carries considerable quantities of salt and chemicals.

Webster Groves, Missouri, U.S.A. City immediately W of St Louis. The main indust. is the manu. of petroleum products. Pop. (1970C) 26,995.

Wednesbury, Staffordshire England. Town 5 m. SE of Wolverhampton. Industries. heavy and light engineering.

Wednesfield, West Midlands, England. Town 2 m. ENE of Wolverhampton. Manu. nuts and bolts.

Weert, Limburg, Netherlands. Town 16 m. SE of Eindhoven. Manu. textiles and metal goods. Pop. (1972E) 35,726.

Weiden, Bavaria, West Germany. Town 33 m. SE of Bayreuth. Manu. textiles, china and glass. Pop. (1971E) 42,200.

Weimar, Erfurt, East Germany. Town 16 m. E of Erfurt, former seat of the Republican Government in 1919. Indust. inc. the manu. of machinery, textiles, food products. Noted for 17th- and 18th-cent. architecture. Pop. (1973E) 63,285.

Weinheim, Baden-Württemberg, West Germany. Town 8 m. NE of Mannheim. Industries tanning and soap-making. Pop. (1971E) 29,800.

Weirton, West Virginia, U.S.A. City 32 m. W of Pittsburgh on the Ohio R. Industries steel, cement and chemicals. Pop. (1970C) 27,131.

Weissenfels, Halle, East Germany. Town 20 m. WSW of Leipzig on the Saale R. Industries lignite-mining, engineering and paper manu. Pop. (1971E) 44,446.

Weisshorn, Pennine Alps, Switzerland. Peak 6 m. NNW of Zermatt. 14,792 ft. a.s.l.

Welkom, Orange Free State, Republic of South Africa. Town 85 m. NNE of Bloemfontein, at 4,500 ft. a.s.l. Centre of a gold-mining area. Pop. (1970E) 131,767.

Welland, Ontario, Canada. Town and canal port 37 m. ESE of Hamilton sit.

on the Welland R. and the Welland Ship Canal. Manu. iron and steel, agric. machinery, ropes and footwear. Trades in fruit. Pop. 43,000.

Welland River, England. Rises near Market Harborough and flows for 70 m. NE to join The Wash.

Welland Ship Canal, Ontario, Canada. Canal 27·6 m. long joining L. Erie and L. Ontario. Capable of being used by ships up to 730 ft. in length, it is now one of the busiest inland waterways in the world.

Wellesley, Massachusetts, U.S.A. Town 14 m. WSW of Boston on Waban L. Residential with some manu. inc. building supplies, electrical goods, hosiery and paper goods. Pop. (1970C) 28,051.

Wellingborough, Northamptonshire, England. Town 10 m. ENE of Northampton, sit. at the confluence of the R. Nene and the R. Ise. Industries iron founding, tanning and footwear manu. Pop. (1973E) 39,570.

Wellington, Salop, England. Town 10 m. E of Shrewsbury and sit. near the foot of The Wrekin. Manu. cranes and car parts. Pop. (1973E) 17,030.

Wellington, Somerset, England. Town 6 m. WSW of Taunton. Manu. woollen goods and bedding. Pop. (1973E) 9,590.

Wellington, Tamil Nadu, India. Town 1½ m. NW of Coonoor, forming a suburb. Military station with ordnance depot nearby. Indust. inc. the manu. of chemical products and cordite.

Wellington, North Island, New Zealand. (i) District in the SW. Area, 10,870 sq. m. (28,153 sq. km.). Mainly mountainous with a fertile coastal belt in the S and W. (ii) Cap. of New Zealand. Pop. (1973E) 140,000.

Wells, Somerset, England. City 17 m. S of Bristol and just S of the Mendip Hills. The 12th-cent. cathedral is noted for its W front which has 300 carved figures. There are many other fine medieval buildings associated with the cathedral. Manu. paper, textiles, cheese and brushes. Pop. (1973E) 8,960.

Wells-next-the-Sea, Norfolk, England. Port and resort 29 m. NW of Norwich. Noted for shellfish. Pop. (1973E) 2,450.

Wels, Upper Austria, Austria. Town sit. in N central Austria on the Traun R. Manu. machinery and food products. Pop. (1971C) 47,279.

Welshpool, Powys, Wales, Town sit. near the R. Severn and the border with England. Manu. biscuits, Pop. (1973E) 7,370.

Welwyn Garden City, Hertfordshire, England. Town 6 m. NE of St Albans. About 100 various industries inc. pharmaceuticals, chemicals, plastics and food products. Pop. (1973E) 39,900.

Wembley, Greater London, England. District of NW London, residential and indust., containing Wembley Stadium and the Empire Pool, built for the Wembley Exhibition of 1924–1925. Indust. inc. chemicals, and the manu. of glass and electric cables.

Wenchow, Chekiang, China. Port sit. on the Wu-kiang R. and 15 m. from the East China Sea. Manu. umbrellas, paper, silk and leather goods. Trades in tea, bamboo, timber and oranges.

Wendover, Buckinghamshire, England. Town sit. 5 m. SE of Aylesbury, and in the Chiltern Hills. Pop. (1973E) 6,151.

Wenlock, Salop, England. Town 14 m. SE of Shrewsbury consisting of Much Wenlock, Little Wenlock, Broseley, Coalbrookdale, Coalport, Ironbridge and Madeley. Indust. inc. coalmining, and the manu. of bricks, pottery and tiles.

Wensleydale, North Yorkshire, England. The upper valley of the R. Ure.

Noted for long-woolled sheep and cheese.

Wernigerode, Magdeburg, East Germany. Resort 40 m. sw of Magdeburg at the foot of the Harz Mountains. Industries engineering, paper and chemical works. Pop. (1973E) 32,944.

Werribec, Victoria, Australia. Town 19 m. wsw of Melbourne near the NW shore of Port Phillip Bay. Processing centre of a dairy farming area, with dairy farming research and training institute.

Wesel, North Rhine-Westphalia, West Germany. Town 17 m. NNW of Duisburg sit. near the union of the Rs. Rhine and Lippe. Manu. machinery. Pop. (1971E) 46,000.

Weser River, West Germany. Formed by the confluence of the R. Werra and the R. Fulda and flows for 310 m., mainly through Lower Saxony, and enters the North Sea near Bremerhaven. Through a canal system it is connected to the R. Rhine, R. Eins and R. Elbe.

Wessex, England. Anc. kingdom of the West Saxons. Comprising Berkshire, Dorset, Hampshire, Somerset, Wiltshire and later parts of Devon. The anc. name has been remembered primarily because of Thomas Hardy's Wessex novels, but Hardy located these mainly in Dorset.

West Allis, Wisconsin, U.S.A. City adjacent to, and w of, Milwaukee. Manu. heavy machinery, tanks, lorries and castings. Pop. (1970C) 71,723.

West Bengal, *see* **Bengal**

West Bridgford, Nottinghamshire, England. Suburb of Nottingham sit. on R. Trent. Pop. (1973E) 28,340.

West Bromwich, West Midlands, England. Town in the 'Black Country'. Coalmining centre and specializes in manu. of metal goods of all kinds. Pop. (1973E) 162,740.

Westbury, Wiltshire, England. Town 11 m. SE of Bath. Industries tanning and woollen goods. Nearby is the White Horse of Westbury, a figure cut in the chalk downs. Pop. (1973E) 6,800.

West Covina, California, U.S.A. City sit. 19 m. E of Los Angeles. Mainly residential. Pop. (1970C) 68,034.

West End, Bahama Islands, West Indies. Town at w tip of Grand Bahama island, 60 m. E of the Florida coast. Fishing port with fish canning and freezing indust.

Westerham, Kent, England. Town sit. 12 m. NW of Tunbridge Wells on the R. Darent. Pop. (1973E) 4,228.

Western Australia, Australia. Most w and largest state of Australia. In 1791 Vancouver, in the *Discovery,* took formal possession of the country about King George Sound. In 1826 the Govt. of New South Wales sent 20 convicts and a detachment of soldiers to King George Sound and formed a settlement then called Frederickstown. In 1827 Captain James Stirling surveyed the coast from King George Sound to the Swan R., and in 1829 Captain Charles Fremantle took possession of the territory. Captain Stirling, newly appointed Lieutenant-Governor, founded the colony now known as the State of Western Australia. In 1901 Western Australia became one of the six Federated States within the Commonwealth of Australia. The coast line is deeply indented in NW. The surface is generally tableland with mountain ranges on w coast reaching 4,024 ft. a.s.l. at Mount Bruce. It is drained by the Rs. Ord, Fitzroy, Ashburton, Gascoyne, De Grey, Fortescu, Murchison, Greenough and Swan. Area, 975,920 sq. m. (2,526,933 sq. km). Chief towns, Perth (cap.) and Fremantle. Important crops are wheat, oats, barley, hay, potatoes, apples, pears, oranges, currants and raisins. Beef cattle rearing is very important. The mining industry has been for many years of considerable significance in the Western Australian

economy. Until the mid-1960s the major mineral produced was gold. However, in recent years gold has been displaced by iron ore, crude oil and nickel in terms of value. Pop. (1971c) 1,030,469.

Western Desert, Egypt. An ill-defined area of desert, part of the Libyan Desert, on the borders of Cyrenaica. Scene of considerable fighting in Second World War.

Western Samoa *see* **Samoa**

Westfield, Massachusetts, U.S.A. City 82 m. wsw of Boston on the Westfield R. Manu. machinery, bicycles, prefabricated houses, paper and tobacco. Pop. (1970c) 31,433.

Westfield, New Jersey, U.S.A. Town 11 m. sw of Newark. Mainly residential. Manu. toys and paint. Pop. (1970c) 33,720.

West Germany *see* **Germany, West**

West Glamorgan, Wales. County of s Wales, mainly urban. Under 1974 re-organization the county consists of the districts of Swansea, Lliw Valley, Neath, Afan. Pop. (1971E based on Census) 371,867.

West Ham, Greater London, England. District of E London on the N bank of the R. Thames. Inc. part of the London Docks. Manu. chemicals, rubber and jute goods, and soap.

West Hartford, Connecticut, U.S.A. Town 30 m. N of New Haven. Mainly residential. Pop. (1970c) 68,031.

West Hartlepool, Cleveland, England. Town and port 7 m. N of Middlesbrough on the S side of Hartlepool Bay. Industries inc. shipbuilding and repairing, engineering, paper and cement works. Pop. (1973E) 96,770.

West Haven, Connecticut, U.S.A. City sit. just sw of New Haven. Manu. aeroplane and gun parts, machinery, tools, tyres, textiles, fertilizers and tiles. Pop. (1970c) 52,851.

Westhoughton, Greater Manchester, England. Town 4 m. E of Wigan. Coalmining area and the manu. of textiles, chemicals and paint is also important. Pop. (1973E) 17,490.

West Indies. Islands to N and E of the Caribbean Sea. They extend from Yucatán, Mexico and Florida, U.S.A. to Gulf of Paria between Trinidad and Venezuela, and along N coast of Venezuela, and comprise the Bahamas; the four large islands of Cuba, Jamaica, Haiti and Puerto Rico known as the Greater Antilles; the Leeward and Windward Islands, known as Lesser Antilles, and Trinidad off Venezuelan coast. Many of islands mountainous in character. Others are of coral formation. Climate generally tropical and soil fertile. The islands produce sugar, bananas and other fruits, cotton, coffee, cocoa, ginger, sponges, arrowroot, tobacco and asphalt from Trinidad. Tourism has become a dominating occupation for many islands. Area, 91,819 sq. m. (237,811 sq. km.).

West Irian, Indonesia. The w half of the islands containing Papua New Guinea, almost divided in two by McCluer Gulf (w). Area 162,000 sq. m. (420,000 sq. km.). Cap. Djajapura. Mountainous in the centre, rising to 16,400 ft. a.s.l. and descending to swampy lowland. Agric. is little developed. The main product is oil. Pop. (1971c) 824,064.

Westland, Zuid-Holland, Netherlands. Region extending *c.* 10 m. sw from The Hague to the Hook of Holland. Fruit and vegetable growing area. The main towns are Naaldwijk, Poeldijk and Monster.

West Lothian, Scotland. Lothian region. County of the central lowlands, bounded N by the Forth R. Area 120 sq. m. Chief towns Linlithgow, Bathgate, Bo'ness. Undulating, fertile country with important coalfields and shale deposits. Indust. inc. agric., mining, papermaking and

and the manu. of paraffin and shale products. Pop. (1973E) 110,814.

West Malaysia *see* **Peninsular Malaysia**

Westmeath, Leinster, Irish Republic. Inland county bounded by Cavan, Meath, Offaly and Roscommon. Area, 681 sq. m. (1,764 sq. km.). Mainly low-lying with many loughs which are noted for trout. Chief towns, Mullingar (county town) and Athlone. Principal R., Shannon, Inny and Boyne. Main industries agric. and dairy farming. Pop. (1971C) 53,570.

West Memphis, Arkansas, U.S.A. City 8 m. W of Memphis, Tennessee, on the Mississippi R. Indust. inc. sawmilling, distilling, cotton-milling, cottonseed processing. Pop. (1970C) 25,892.

West Midlands, England. Under 1974 re-organization the metropolitan county consists of Wolverhampton, Walsall, Dudley, Sandwell, Birmingham, Solihull and Coventry. Pop. (1973E) 2,785,460.

Westminster, Greater London; England. Metropolitan boro. which extends from the banks of the R. Thames to Hyde Park. Westminster contains Hyde Park, St. James's Park and Green Park. Important buildings inc. Houses of Parliament, Westminster Hall, Westminster Abbey, Westminster Cathedral (R.C.), Cenotaph, Buckingham Palace, and St. James's Palace. Westminster Abbey is one of finest examples of Early Eng. architecture and is the burial-place of eighteen sovereigns of Eng. Pop. (1973E) 226,240.

Westmoreland, Jamaica. A parish in the SW. Area, 320 sq. m. Mainly fertile plains producing livestock, rice, sugar cane, coffee and fruit. The principal R. is the Cabaritta. Cap. Savanna-la-Mar. Pop. (1970C) 113,200.

Westmorland, England. Now part of Cumbria under 1974 re-organization.

West New York, New Jersey, U.S.A. Town sit. on the Hudson R. opposite Manhattan. Manu. textiles, leather goods, clothing and toys. Pop. (1970C) 40,627.

Weston-super-Mare, Avon, England. Town and resort sit. on the Bristol Channel. Pop. (1973E) 51,960.

West Orange, New Jersey, U.S.A. Town 5 m. NW of Newark. Site of the Edison electrical equipment plant. Other manu. metal goods, tiles and clothing. Pop. (1970C) 43,715.

West Palm Beach, Florida, U.S.A. Town 65 m. N of Miami on the Atlantic coast. Resort. Pop. (1970C) 57,375.

West Point, New York, U.S.A. Site of the U.S. Military Academy 36 m. N of New York city, inc. Constitution Island in the Hudson R.

Westport, Mayo, Irish Republic. Town and port sit. on an inlet of Clew Bay. Steamer and railway centre. Manu. clothing, hosiery and leather goods. Pop. (1971C) 3023.

West Sussex, England. Under 1974 re-organization the county consists of the districts of Crawley, Chichester, Horsham, Mid Sussex, Arun, Worthing and Adur. Pop. (1973E) 629,890.

West Virginia, U.S.A. State of E U.S.A. bounded E and S by Virginia, SW by Kentucky, NW by Ohio, N by Pennsylvania and Maryland. Area 24,282 sq. m. (62,890 sq. km.). Chief cities Charleston (cap.), Huntington. Mountainous E with the Allegheny Mountains extending SW to NE and descending W to plateau which occupies two-thirds of the state and drains W into the Ohio R. along the W boundary. Farmland covers *c.* 5m. acres. Livestock farming is the more important, esp. beef cattle, sheep and poultry. Main crops are hay and fruit. The chief mineral is coal; *c.* half the state is on a coalfield. There is also oil, natural gas, lime, salt, sand and gravel. The main indust. are the manu. of metals and metal products,

machinery and chemicals. Pop. (1970c) 1,744,237.

Westward Ho!, Devon, England. Resort 2 m. NW of Bideford on Bideford Bay. Pop. (1973E) 1,504.

West Yorkshire, England. Metropolitan county of NE England, mainly industrial. Under 1974 re-organization the metropolitan county consists of Bradford, Leeds, Calderdale, Kirklees and Wakefield. Pop. (1973E) 2,079,530.

Wetaskiwin, Alberta, Canada. Town 40 m. S of Edmonton. Railway junction serving a coalmining, farming and lumbering area. Indust. inc. flour milling, sawmilling, processing natural gas. Pop. (1974E) 6,605.

Wete, Pemba, Tanzania. Town on the NW coast, chief town of the island and trading centre for cloves.

Wetzlar, Hessen, West Germany. Town 67 m. ESE of Bonn on the Lahn R. Manu. optical instruments, cameras, machine tools and textiles. Pop. (1971E) 36,400.

Wewak, Papua New Guinea, Australia. Town 475 m. NNW of Port Moresby. District cap. Main product, coconuts.

Wexford, Leinster, Irish Republic. (i) Maritime county in the SE bordered by St. George's Channel. Area, 908 sq. m. (2,352 sq. km.). Hilly in the NW rising to Mount Leinster, 2,610 ft. a.s.l. Chief towns Wexford, New Ross and Enniscorthy. Principal Rs., Barrow and Slaney. Chief industries agric., dairy farming and fishing. Pop. (1971c) 85,351. (ii) County town of same name and fishing port sit. on Wexford Harbour. Industries iron founding, manu. of agric. machinery, bacon-curing and tanning. Pop. (1971c) 11,849.

Weybridge, Surrey, England. Known as Walton and Weybridge. Town on the Wey R. near its confluence with the Thames R. Residential, noted for the Brooklands motor-racing circuit now used by aircraft industry. Pop. (1973E) 51,270.

Weyburn, Saskatchewan, Canada. Town 65 m. SE of Regina. Grain market; indust. inc. flour milling, and the manu. of dairy products, machinery and bricks. Pop. (1974E) 8,815.

Weymouth, Massachusetts, U.S.A. Town 11 m. SSE of Boston on Massachusetts Bay. Manu. machinery, tools, footwear, fertilizers and lacquer. Pop. (1970c) 54,610.

Weymouth and Melcombe Regis, Dorset, England. Port and resort sit. at the mouth of the R. Wey. Industries boatbuilding, sail and rope making and brewing. Also quarrying on the Isle of Portland to the S. Pop. (1973E) 41,080.

Wey River, England. Rises near Alton, Hampshire and flows for 35 m. through Farnham and Guildford to join the R. Thames at Weybridge.

Whampoa, Kwangtung, China. Town 9 m. ESE of Canton on an island in the Canton R. Commercial centre and out-port for Canton. Indust. inc. shipbuilding, and the manu. of steel and armaments.

Whangarei, North Island, New Zealand. Town and port sit. on the E coast of Auckland Peninsula. Export centre of an agric. and fruit growing district. Manu. glass and cement. Pop. (1973E) 32,100.

Wharfe River, England. Rises in S of Yorkshire Dales and flows 80 m. E, SE and then E through Ilkley, Otley and Tadcaster to join the R. Ouse near Cawood. Wharfedale, the upper valley, is renowned for its beauty.

Wheeling, West Virginia, U.S.A. City 45 m. SW of Pittsburgh on the Ohio R. Industries iron and steel inc. tin-plate and sheet-metal production. Manu. textiles, glass, tiles, tobacco and food products. Pop. (1970c) 48,188.

Whickham, Tyne and Wear, England. Town 4 m. W of Gateshead. Indust. inc. coalmining, iron-working, and the manu. of metal products, concrete, paper and ink. Pop. (1973E) 29,710.

Whipsnade, Bedfordshire, England. Village 3 m. SSW of Luton famous for its Zoological Park.

Whitby, North Yorkshire, England. Port and resort sit. on N Sea coast, at the mouth of the R. Esk. Industries boatbuilding, fishing and fish-curing. Manu. jet ornaments. Pop. (1973E) 11,920.

Whitchurch, Salop, England. Town 18 m. N of Shrewsbury. Manu. milk products. Pop. (1973E) 7,230.

Whitechapel, Greater London, England. District in E London. Manu. clothing.

Whitehaven, Cumbria, England. Town and port in NW Eng. on the Irish Sea. Industries coalmining, export of coal, chemical and cement works, brickworks and flour mills. Manu. textiles and food products. Pop. (1973E) 26,260.

Whitehorse, Yukon Territory, Canada. Cap. of Territory sit. 90 m. from border with Alaska, U.S.A., on the Lewes (Upper Yukon) R. just below Whitehorse Rapids. Centre of a mining and fur-trapping region. Pop. (1971C) 12,000.

White Horse, Vale of, England. Valley extending W to E through W Oxfordshire from White Horse Hill, Uffington, which has an earthwork and the figure of a horse cut out of the turf, exposing white chalk beneath.

White Mountains, U.S.A. (i) A range in New Hampshire. It is part of the Appalachian Mountains, the highest peak being Mount Washington, 6,288 ft. a.s.l. (ii) A range extending through E California and SW Nevada, the highest peak being White Mountain, 14,242 ft. a.s.l.

White Plains, New York, U.S.A. City 25 m. NNE of New York city on the Bronx R. Manu. plumbing and heating equipment, textiles, plastics and food products. Pop. (1970C) 50,125.

White Russia *see* **Belorussia**

White Sea, Russian Soviet Federal Socialist Republic, U.S.S.R. A gulf of the Barents Sea, the entrance to which lies between the peninsulas of Kola and Kanin. Area, 36,680 sq. m. Principal port Arkhangelsk. The R. Onega, N Dvina and Mezen discharge into it. Herring and cod fisheries and seal to N.

Whithorn, Wigtownshire, Scotland. Dumfries and Galloway region. Town 9 m. S of Wigtown. Noted as the site of the first recorded Christian church in Scotland (*c.* 397 A.D.). Pop. (1973E) 990.

Whitley Bay, Tyne and Wear, England. Resort 8 m. NE of Newcastle-upon-Tyne. Coalmining in the area. Pop. (1973E) 37,010.

Whitney, Mount, California, U.S.A. Peak sit. in the Sierra Nevada. At 14,495 ft. a.s.l. it is the highest peak in the U.S.A., excluding Alaska.

Whitstable, Kent, England. Resort 6 m. NNW of Canterbury on the Thames Estuary. Noted for oysters. Pop. (1973E) 26,980.

Whittier, California, U.S.A. City sit. 11 m. SE of Los Angeles. Manu. gas and oil heaters. Pop. (1970C) 72,863.

Whittlesey, Cambridgeshire, England. Town 5 m. ESE of Peterborough on the Nene R. Manu. bricks and tiles. Pop. (1973E) 10,890.

Whyalla, South Australia, Australia. Town and port 26 m. NNW of Port Pirie on the NW shore of Spencer Gulf. Important steelworks, also shipbuilding. Water for the town is piped from the Murray R. Pop. (1971E) 32,085.

Wichita, Kansas, U.S.A. City 170

m. sw of Kansas City, Missouri, and sit. at the confluence of the Arkansas R. and the Little Arkansas R. Centre of a wheat-growing and oil-producing district. Industries oil refining, flour milling, meat packing and the manu. of chemicals and aeroplanes. Pop. (1970c) 276,554.

Wichita Falls, Texas, U.S.A. City sit. near border with Oklahoma on the Wichita R. Industries flour milling and oil refining. Manu. tanks, machinery, glass, cottonseed oil and mattresses. Pop. (1970c) 97,564.

Wick, Caithness, Scotland. Highland region. Town and port 80 m. NE of Inverness sit. at the mouth of the Wick R. Industries fishing, distilling and manu. of glass. Pop. (1973E) 7,804.

Wicklow, Leinster, Irish Republic. (i) County in the SE bordering on the Irish Sea. Area, 782 sq. m. (2,025 sq. km.). Mainly mountainous, with many fine valleys, rising to Lugnaquillia in the Wicklow Mountains, 3,039 ft. a.s.l. Chief towns Wicklow, Arklow and Bray. Principal R., Liffey and Slaney. The main occupation is agric. Pop. (1971c) 66,295. (ii) County town and port of same name sit. at the mouth of the R. Vartry. Pop. (1971c) 3,786.

Widecombe-in-the-Moor, Devon, England. Village 17 m. sw of Exeter on the edge of Dartmoor. Well known through the song *Widecombe Fair.*

Widnes, Cheshire, England. Town 12 m. E of Liverpool on the R. Mersey. Manu. chemicals, fertilizers, soap, paint and metal castings. Pop. (1973E) 58,330.

Wien *see* **Vienna**

Wiener Neustadt, Lower Austria, Austria. Town sit. s of Vienna. Manu. locomotives, rolling stock, cars, machinery, textiles and leather goods. Pop. (1971c) 34,774.

Wiesbaden, Hessen, West Germany. Cap. of province sit. at the foot of the Taunus Hills. A spa since Roman times. Manu. chemicals, textiles, plastics, pottery and sparkling wine. Pop. (1970E) 250,715.

Wigan, Greater Manchester, England. Town sit. 17 m. NE of Liverpool on R. Douglas. Coalmining and engineering is important. Manu. include cotton goods, fertilizers, soap, chemicals and electrical products. Pop. (1973E) 80,920.

Wight, Isle of, England. County and island off the coast of Hampshire. Area 147 sq. m. Sit. in the mouth of Southampton Water, crossed E to W by a range of chalk hills ending in the Needles cliffs, *c.* 100 ft. a.s.l. Yachting and health resort. Main towns Newport, Ryde, Cowes, Shanklin and Ventnor. Drained by the Medina R. Pop. (1973E) 109,690.

Wigston, Leicestershire, England. Town 4 m. SE of Leicester on the Soar R. Indust. inc. the manu. of hosiery, shoes, electrical goods and cement. Pop. (1973E) 31,350.

Wigtown, Scotland. Dumfries and Galloway region. Town and port sit. on the W shore of Wigtown Bay in SW Scot. Pop. (1973E) 1,118.

Wigtownshire, Scotland. Dumfries and Galloway region. Former county of the extreme SW across the N Channel from Ireland. Area 487 sq. m. (1,261 sq. km.). Chief towns Stranraer, Newton-Stewart, Whithorn, Portpatrick. Deeply indented coastline with the fertile peninsula called the Rhinns of Galloway. Many small lakes. Level surface rises N to bleak moorland. The main occupations are sheep and dairy farming. Pop. (1973E) 27,453.

Wilhelmshaven, Lower Saxony, West Germany. City and port sit. on an inlet of the N Sea, at the E end of the Ems–Jade Canal. Industrial centre and naval base. Manu. agric. machinery, refrigerators and chemicals. Pop. (1970E) 102,978.

Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, U.S.A. City sit. 96 m. NNW of Philadelphia

on the Susquehanna R. Pop. (1973E) 58,856.

Willamette River, Oregon, U.S.A. Formed by the union of the Coast Fork R. and the Middle Fork R., flows N for 183 m. to join the Columbia R. below Portland.

Willemstad, Curaçao, Netherlands Antilles. Cap. and port sit. on the SW coast, 40 m. N of Venezuela. Possesses one of the best harbours in the Caribbean, and one of the largest oil refineries in the world. Pop. (1970E) 50,000.

Willenhall, West Midlands, England. Town 3 m. E of Wolverhampton. Centre of a coalmining area. Manu. locks, bolts, tools and car radiators.

Willesden, Greater London, England. Mainly residential district. Industries food processing and manu. of car parts.

Williamsburg, Virginia, U.S.A. City 45 m. ESE of Richmond now inc. in the Colonial National Historical Park. Many buildings now restored to medieval colonial appearance. Pop. (1970C) 9,069.

Williamsport, Pennsylvania, U.S.A. City 126 m. NW of Philadelphia on the W. Susquehanna R. Manu. aeroplane parts, steel and iron goods, textiles, furniture, leather and electrical products. Pop. (1973E) 37,918.

Williamstown, Victoria, Australia. Town 5 m. SW of Melbourne on the SW shore of Hobson's Bay. Indust. inc. shipbuilding and repair.

Williamstown, Massachusetts, U.S.A. Town 6 m. W of North Adams on the Hoosic R. Indust. inc. the manu. of wire and photographic equipment. Pop. (1970C) 8,454.

Wilmington, East Sussex, England. Village 5 m. NW of Eastbourne. Nearby is the Long Man of Wilmington, a 240 ft. tall figure cut in the chalk hills.

Wilmington, Delaware, U.S.A. City and port 25 m. SW of Philadelphia on the Delaware R. Industries shipbuilding, car assembly, oil refining, meat packing and tanning. Manu. chemicals, textiles, iron and steel products, rubber and leather goods and paper. Pop. (1970C) 80,386.

Wilmington, North Carolina, U.S.A. City and port 115 m. SSE of Raleigh, sit. on Cape Fear R. 30 m. from the sea. Industries shipbuilding, petroleum refining, meat-packing, sawmilling, cottonseed oil mills and textiles. Pop. (1970C) 46,169.

Wilmslow, Cheshire, England. Town sit. 10 m. S of Manchester on the R. Bollin. Manu. textiles and clothing. Pop. (1973E) 31,250.

Wilrijk, Antwerp, Belgium. Town 3 m. S of Antwerp. Residential. Pop. (1972E) 44,107.

Wilson, North Carolina, U.S.A. Town 40 m. E of Raleigh. Important tobacco trade. Pop. (1970C) 29,347.

Wilson, Mount, California, U.S.A. Peak NE of Los Angeles in the San Gabriel Mountains. 5,700 ft. a.s.l. The Mount Wilson Observatory is sit. here.

Wilton, Wiltshire, England. Town 3 m. WNW of Salisbury sit. at the confluence of the R. Wylye and the R. Nadder. Noted since the 16th cent. for the manu. of carpets. Pop. (1973E) 4,090.

Wilton, North Yorkshire, England. Town 12 m. WSW of Scarborough. Manu. chemicals and synthetic fibres.

Wiltshire, England. Under 1974 reorganization the county consists of the districts of North Wiltshire, Thamesdown, West Wiltshire, Kennet and Salisbury. Bounded by Gloucestershire to the N, Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire to the E, Hampshire to E and S, Dorset to S and Somerset and Avon to W. Predominantly agric. there are vast chalk downs within the county and from Salisbury plain and Marl-

borough downs radiate all the chalk ridges of S and E England. Apart from Swindon and Salisbury towns are small in size. Pop. (1973E) 501,200.

Wimbledon, Greater London, England. Mainly residential district. The home of the All England Lawn Tennis Club.

Wimborne Minster, Dorset, England. Town 6 m. N of Poole on the R. Stour. The Minster is an important Saxon foundation. Pop. (1973E) 5,420.

Winchelsea, East Sussex, England. Town 7 m. NE of Hastings. Former Cinque Port. Pop. (1974E), 1,974.

Winchester, Hampshire, England. Cathedral city and anc. cap. of Eng. sit. on R. Itchen. Occupation of the city area can be traced back to 1800 B.C. but organized settlements appeared later. Alfred the Great made Winchester a centre of education. William the Conqueror estab. Winchester as his cap., and also compiled the Domesday Book here. Winchester remained the cap. for many years, but its decline as such began with the civil war between Stephen and Matilda; and by 1338 it had lost its favourable position. Tourism is important and there is some light industry. Pop. (1973E) 31,070.

Windermere, Cumbria, England. Resort in the Lake District, sit. on shore of L. Windermere. Pop. (1973E) 3,079.

Windermere, Lake, Cumbria, England. The largest L. in Eng., 11 m. long. It has wooded shores and several small islands. Drains into Morecambe Bay through the R. Leven.

Windhoek, South West Africa. Cap. of SW Africa, sit. in centre of country, at 5,400 ft. a.s.l. Industries meat canning, bone meal manu. and brewing. Trades in karakul (Persian lamb) skins. Pop. (1970C) 64,700.

Windsor, Ontario, Canada. Town and port sit. on the Detroit R. opposite Detroit, Michigan, U.S.A., to which it is linked by the Ambassador Bridge, the Detroit–Canada Tunnel, and ferry services. Centre of Canada's car industry and produces about two-thirds of its pharmaceutical products. Also manu. machinery, tools, steel products, paint and clothing. Pop. (1971C) 203,300.

Windsor, Berkshire, England. Town on R. Thames. Contains Windsor Castle, a royal residence, with St. George's Chapel, containing many royal tombs. In the park is mausoleum of Frogmore. Windsor is connected with Eton by a bridge across river. Pop. (1973E) 29,660.

Windward Islands, French Polynesia, South Pacific. Group of the Society Islands, inc. Tahiti, Moorea, Maiao, Mehetia, Tetiaroa. The main island is Tahiti, which rises to 7,618 ft. a.s.l. Cap. (of the Society Islands) Papeete, on Tahiti. Chief products are copra, sugar, rum, mother-of-pearl and vanilla.

Windward Islands, West Indies. A group of volcanic islands stretching S from the Leeward Islands and comprising Dominica, Martinique, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, the Grenadines and Grenada, all of which are in association with Britain except Martinique which is a French possession.

Winneba, Western Province, Ghana. Town 35 m. WSW of Accra on the Gulf of Guinea. Port trading in agric. produce. The main indust. is fishing. Exports inc. cacao.

Winnipeg, Manitoba, Canada. Cap. of Province sit. at the confluence of the Red R. and the Assiniboine R. The principal commercial centre of the Prairie Provinces and one of the world's largest grain markets. Industries railway works, stock-yards, flour mills, meat packing and food processing plants. Manu. agric. machinery, cotton, clothing, furniture, jute and fur products. Pop. (1972E) 260,000, metropolitan area, (1974E) 552,500.

Winnipeg, Lake, Manitoba, Canada. Sit. in the S. Area, 9,094 sq. m.

(23,533 sq. km.). The surplus water from L. Manitoba, L. Winnipegosis and the Lake of the Woods drains into it and thence *via* the Nelson R. to Hudson Bay.

Winnipegosis, Lake, Manitoba, Canada. Sit. in the SW. Area, 2,086 sq. m. (5,403 sq. km.). Drained by the Waterhen R. to L. Manitoba.

Winnipeg River, Canada. Flows from the Lake of the Woods for 475 m. to the NW to L. Winnipeg.

Winona, Minnesota, U.S.A. City 100 m. SE of St Paul on bluffs overlooking the Mississippi R. Trading and food-processing centre. Railway unction. Indust. inc. railway repair shops, and the manu. of bricks, clothing, medicines, vehicle accessories, timber products and drilling equipment. Pop. (1970C) 26,438.

Winooski, Vermont, U.S.A. City immediately E of Burlington on the Winooski R. Indust. inc. the manu. of textiles, timber and metal products. Pop. (1970C) 7,309.

Winsford, Cheshire, England. Town 23 m. SW of Manchester on the R. Weaver. Industries salt, silica and quartz processing and manu. of chemicals. Pop. (1973E) 26,920.

Winston-Salem, North Carolina, U.S.A. Industrial city formed in 1913 by the union of the towns Winston and Salem, sit. on Yakdin R. Manu. tobacco and textiles and trades in cotton and timber. Pop. (1973E) 132,913.

Winterswijk, Gelderland, Netherlands. Town 35 m. E of Arnhem. Manu. furniture and cotton goods. Pop. (1972E) 26,449.

Wintherthur, Zürich, Switzerland. Town in NE Switz. Manu. diesel engines, electric locomotives, textiles and soap. Pop. (1973E) 92,900.

Wirksworth, Derbyshire, England. Town 12 m. NNW of Derby. Industries limestone quarrying, hosiery and tape manu. Pop. (1973E) 5,230.

Wirral, Merseyside, England. Metropolitan district and peninsula of Merseyside. Pop. (1973E) 352,280.

Wisbech, Cambridgeshire, England. Town and port sit. S of The Wash on the R. Nene. Centre of a fruit and flower growing area with associated industries. Also printing, brewing and paper manu. Pop. (1973E) 16,990.

Wisconsin, U.S.A. State in N central U.S.A. Wisconsin was settled in 1670 by French traders and missionaries. Originally a part of New France, it was surrendered to the Brit. in 1763, and in 1783, when ceded to the U.S., became part of the North-West Territory. It was then contained successively in the Territories of Indiana, Illinois and Michigan. In 1836 it became part of the Territory of Wisconsin, which also inc. the present states of Iowa, Minnesota and parts of N. and S. Dakota. It was admitted into the Union with its present boundaries in 1848. Bounded on the N by L. Superior and Michigan, on the E by L. Michigan, on the S by Illinois, on the W by Iowa and Minnesota. Surface an undulating plain with elevation of from 600–1,000 ft. a.s.l. In S are prairie lands. It is drained mainly by R. Mississippi on W boundary, and its tribs., R. St. Croix, Chippewa, Black and Wisconsin. There are numerous Ls., largest being L. Winnebago, in E. Area, 56,154 sq. m. (145,439 sq. km.) inc. 1,439 sq. m. (3,727 sq. km.) of inland water, but excluding any part of the Great Lakes. Chief towns, Madison (cap.) and Milwaukee. The total number of farms has declined in the last 36 years, but farms have become larger and more productive. The State ranked first among the States in 1971 in the number of milk cows, milk production, output of American, both Brick and Munster, Limburger, Italian and Blue Mold cheese. Principal crops are maize, potatoes, tobacco, cabbage, carrots, peas and beans. Sand and gravel, stone and zinc are the chief mineral products. There is much heavy industry particularly in the Milkance area. Tourism is important. Pop. (1970C) 4,417,933.

Wisley, Surrey, England. Village 7 m. NE of Guildford. Site of the Brit. Royal Horticultural Society's gardens.

Wismar, Rostock, East Germany. Port and town on Wismar Bay, an inlet of Baltic Sea. Industries shipbuilding, railway engineering and sugar refining. Pop. (1973E) 56,762.

Witbank, Transvaal, Republic of South Africa. Town sit. 65 m. E of Pretoria at 5,300 ft. a.s.l. Important coalmining centre. Manu. chemicals. Pop. 40,000.

Witham, Essex, England. Town 8 m. NE of Chelmsford. Manu. metal windows, fruit juices and gloves. Pop. (1973E) 19,730.

Witham River, England. Rises in Rutland and flows for 90 m. by Grantham and Lincoln to The Wash.

Witney, Oxfordshire, England. Town 10 m. WNW of Oxford on the R. Windrush. Has some fine medieval buildings. Noted for the manu. of blankets and other woollen goods. Pop. (1973E) 13,220.

Witten, North Rhine-Westphalia, West Germany. Town 8 m. SW of Dortmund on the Ruhr R. Manu. machinery, steel, glass and coal-tar products. Pop. (1971E) 97,400.

Wittenberg, Halle, East Germany. Town and port 57 m. SW of Berlin on the Elbe R. Manu. paper, chemicals, machinery, soap and foodstuffs.

Wittenberge, Schwerin, East Germany. Town sit. on the Elbe R. Industries railway engineering, textile mills and metal working. Pop. (1973E) 33,060.

Witwatersrand, Transvaal, Republic of South Africa. Watershed of the Transvaal plateau draining N to the Limpopo and S to the Vaal Rivers. The economic centre of the Transvaal, with a gold-bearing reef producing nearly half the world's supply and extending *c.* 60 m. Chief city, Johannesburg.

Włocławek, Bydgoszcz, Poland. Town sit. on the Vistula R. Manu. paper, machinery and fertilizers. There are lignite deposits in the vicinity. Pop. 74,000.

Woburn, Bedfordshire, England. Town 12 m. NW of Luton. Woburn Abbey, built on the site of a 12th cent. Cistercian abbey, has a valuable art collection. Pop. (1973E) 846.

Woburn, Massachusetts. U.S.A. City sit. 10 m. NNW of Boston. Manu. chemicals, machinery, leather goods and food products. Pop. (1970C) 37,406.

Woking, Surrey, England. Town 25 m. SW of London on the Wey R. Mainly residential but some light indust. inc. printing. Site of a Muslim mosque, the centre of British Islam. Pop. (1973E) 77,590.

Wokingham, Berkshire, England. Town 7 m. ESE of Reading. Has been a market centre for about 700 years. Manu. electrical appliances. Pop. (1973E) 22,390.

Wolds, The, England. A range of chalk hills stretching N to S and rising to 808 ft. a.s.l. in the N. The N and S parts are separated by the Humber estuary.

Wolfenbüttel, Lower Saxony, West Germany. Town 7 m. S of Brunswick on the Oker R. Its library contains many anc. manuscripts. Manu. agric. machinery and soap. Pop. (1971E) 40,600.

Wolfsburg, Lower Saxony, West Germany. Town 17 m. NE of Brunswick on the Weser–Elbe Canal. Centre of the Volkswagen motorcar industry. Pop. (1971E) 89,900.

Wolin, Poland. Island 28 m. N of Szczecin on the Baltic coast. Area, 95 sq. m. (246 sq. km.). Chief town Wolin. Main occupations, tourism and fishing.

Wollo, Ethiopia. A province in the NE. Area, 30,400 sq. m. (78,736 sq. km.). It consists of highlands and deserts bounded by the Rs. Takkaze,

Blue Nile, Tsellari and Awash. It is drained by the Golima R. The main occupations are stock rearing, salt extracting, and agric. The main crops are cereals and cotton. Cap. Dessye. Pop. (1971E) 3,119,700.

Wollongong, New South Wales, Australia. Town sit. on the coast. Industries coalmining, shipbuilding, heavy and light engineering and chemicals manu. Pop. (1971E) 198,768.

Wolverhampton, West Midlands, England. Town in 'Black Country' 13 m. NW of Birmingham. Centre for wide range of metal and engineering manu. Pop. (1973E) 269,530.

Wolverton, Buckinghamshire, England. Town 17 m. N of Aylesbury on the R. Ouse. Industries railway workshops, engineering and printing. Pop. (1973E) 14,270.

Wombwell, South Yorkshire, England. Town 3 m. ESE of Barnsley. Industries coalmining, engineering and glass manu. Pop. (1973E) 17,850.

Wonsan, South Pyongan, North Korea. Cap. of province and port sit. on the E coast. Industries railway engineering, oil refining and fishing.

Woodbridge, Suffolk, England. Town 7 m. ENE of Ipswich on the estuary of the R. Deben. There are many fine medieval buildings. Industries boatbuilding, fruit and vegetable canning. Pop. (1973E) 7,770.

Wood Buffalo National Park, Alberta/North West Territories, Canada. Large park, area, 17,300 sq. m. (44,807 sq. km.), estab. in 1922. Contains variety of natural fauna.

Wood Green, Greater London, England. Town 6 m. N of central London forming a residential suburb. Contains Alexandra Palace in Alexandra Park, a general entertainment and exhibition centre.

Woodhall Spa, Lincolnshire, England. Town 6 m. SW of Horncastle. Spa with bromo-iodine springs. Pop. (1973E) 2,420.

Woodlark Island, Papua New Guinea. A volcanic island 175 m. SE of New Guinea. Gold is mined.

Woods, Lake of the, Canada/U.S.A. L. sit. in Minnesota, U.S.A. and in Manitoba, Canada. Area, 1,485 sq. m. The main R. entering the L. is the Rainy, flowing from L. Rainy, and the L. is drained by the Winnipeg R. flowing into L. Winnipeg.

Woodstock, Oxfordshire, England. Town 8 m. NNW of Oxford on the R. Glyme. Noted for the manu. of gloves. Pop. (1973E) 2,070.

Wookey Hole, Somerset, England. Sit. near the village of Wookey, 14 m. SE of Weston-super-Mare, containing large natural caves where the R. Axe leaves the Mendip Hills. Prehistoric relics have been found. Manu. paper.

Wool, Dorset, England. Town 10 m. WSW of Poole on the R. Frome.

Woolwich, Greater London, England. District in the SE on the R. Thames. Noted for the Royal Arsenal founded in 1805.

Woomera, South Australia, Australia. Town sit. N of L. Torrens. Site of the Long Range Weapons Establishment. Pop. 5,000.

Woonsocket, Rhode Island, U.S.A. City 13 m. NNW of Providence on the Blackstone R. Manu. textiles, woollens, rubber, paper and metal products. Pop. (1970C) 46,820.

Woosung, Kiangsu, China. Town 13 m. N of Shanghai on the Yangtze R. at the mouth of the Whangpoo R. Out-port for Shanghai trading in cotton and rice.

Wootton Bassett, Wiltshire, England. Town 5 m. WSW of Swindon. Centre of a dairy-farming district. Pop. (1973E) 4,390.

Worcester, Hereford and Worcester, England. Town 20 m. sw of Birmingham on the Severn R. Cathedral city and market town with historical associations. Noted for the annual Three Choirs Festival. Indust. inc. the manu. of china, gloves, shoes, machinery, vehicle parts and furniture. Pop. (1973E) 74,120.

Worcester, Cape Province, Republic of South Africa. Town 60 m. ENE of Cape Town sit. near the Hex River Mountains. Centre of a fruit-growing district with associated industries.

Worcester, Massachusetts, U.S.A. City 39 m. wsw of Boston on the Blackstone R. Manu. machine tools, electrical goods, textiles, leather goods and paper. Pop. (1970C) 176,572.

Worcestershire, under 1974 county re-organization *see* **Hereford and Worcester.**

Workington, Cumbria, England. Port and town 30 m. sw of Carlisle sit. at the mouth of the R. Derwent. Industries coalmining, iron and steel works, heavy and light engineering. Pop. (1973E) 28,260.

Worksop, Nottinghamshire, England. Town 11 m. NNE of Mansfield on the R. Ryton. Industries coalmining, sawmilling and flour milling, Manu. chemicals, glass and hosiery. Pop. (1973E) 36,590.

Worms, Rhineland-Palatinate, West Germany. Town and port sit. on the left bank of Rhine R. Centre of an important wine-producing district. Manu. machinery, cork products and chemicals. Pop. (1971E) 76,900.

Worsley, Greater Manchester, England. Town 6 m. N of Manchester. Indust. inc. coalmining, cotton-milling. Pop. (1973E) 49,530.

Worthing, West Sussex, England. Town sit. on the s coast. Mainly residential and holiday resort. Produces tomatoes and pharmaceutical products. Pop. (1973E) 89,630.

Wrangel Island, Russian Soviet Federal Socialist Republic, U.S.S.R. Island sit. about 80 m. from the coast of NE Siberia. Area, 1,800 sq. m. (4,662 sq. km.). Mainly tundra.

Wrath, Cape, Scotland. Highland region. The NW extremity of the Scottish mainland extending in a 523 ft. cliff from the N coast of Sunderland.

Wrekin, The, England. An isolated volcanic hill 8 m. ESE of Shrewsbury.

Wrexham, Clwyd, Wales. Town 12 m. SW of Chester, England, sit on. the N Welsh coalfield. Indust. inc. the manu. of bricks, rayon, pharmaceutical goods and metal products. Pop. (1973E) 39,530.

Wrexham Maelor, Wales. District of the county of Clwyd. Pop. (1971E based on Census) 104,920.

Wrocław, Wrocław, Poland. Cap. of province sit. on the Oder R. R. port and transportation centre. Industry railway engineering. Manu. textiles, machinery, chemicals, food products and pottery. Pop. (1971E) 528,000.

Wroxeter, Salop, England. Village 5 m. SE of Shrewsbury on the Roman road called Watling Street. Excavated site of the Roman town of Unconium Cornoviorum.

Wuchang, Hupeh, China. Town opposite Hanyang and Hankow on the Yangtze R. at the mouth of the Han R. Provincial cap. Indust. inc. cotton and silk weaving, tanning and paper-making. Seat of two universities, government mint. The commercial sector and railway terminus are on the banks of the Yangtze R.; the old walled city is s of them.

Wuchang, Sungkiang, China. Town 65 m. SSE of Harbin. The main indust. is lead mining. Centre of an agric. area growing beans, wheat, hemp and tobacco.

Wuchow, Kwangsi-Chuang, China. Town and port sit. 120 m. WNW

of Kwangchow (Canton) at the confluence of the Si- and the Kwei R. Manu. chemicals, textiles and food products. Trades in tung oil, bamboo, sugar and grain.

Wuhan, Hupei, China. City made by the amalgamation of 3 cities: Hankow, Hanyang and Wuchang. Sit. at the confluence of the Han and Yangtze Rivers. Administrative centre for central and S China. Communications centre on the Peking–Canton railway. Pop. (1957E) 2,146,000.

Wuhu, Anhwei, China. City and R. port 55 m. ssw of Nanking on the Yangtse R. Manu. textiles, cutlery and steel products. Trades in rice, cotton and tea.

Wuppertal, North Rhine-Westphalia, West Germany. Town sit. on the Wupper R., in the Ruhr region. Formed in 1929 by an amalgamation of smaller towns, it is the centre of a large and important textile industry, which has been operating since the 16th cent. Manu. machinery, tools, chemicals, paper, rubber and metal goods. Pop. (1971E) 416,700.

Württemberg, West Germany. Former kingdom and republic. Now part of Baden-Württemberg.

Würzburg, Bavaria, West Germany. Town sit. on the Main R. An important wine-producing centre with many fine medieval buildings. Manu. machine tools, chemicals, metal and paper goods, and furniture. Pop. (1971E) 115,600.

Wusih, Kiangsu, China. Town 65 m. WNW of Shanghai sit. on the Grand Canal. Industries rice and flour milling, textiles and machinery. Trades in rice and wheat.

Wyandotte, Michigan, U.S.A. Town 12 m. ssw of Detroit on the Detroit R. An important chemicals industry is based on local deposits of salt. Manu. toys, rubber and motorcar goods and dairy produce. Pop. (1970c) 41,061.

Wyandotte Cave, Indiana, U.S.A. A natural limestone formation with many chambers 24 m. W of Louisville, Kentucky.

Wye River, England. (i) Rises in Buckinghamshire and is a trib. of the R. Thames which it joins at Bourne End. (ii) Rises near Buxton and flows for 20 m. SE through Miller's Dale to join the R. Derwent.

Wye River, Wales/England. Rises on Plynlimmon in central Wales, and flows for 130 m. passing Rhayader, Builth Wells, Hereford, Ross-on-Wye and Monmouth to join the R. Severn near Chepstow.

Wymondham, Norfolk, England. Town 9 m. sw of Norwich. Pop. (1973E) 9,390.

Wyoming, U.S.A. Mountain state of U.S.A. Bounded by Montana, S. Dakota, Nebraska, Colorado, Utah, and Idaho; traversed N to S by Rocky Mountains (Fremont Peak, 13,790 ft. a.s.l.), flanked on either side by plateaux from 7–8,000 ft. a.s.l.; drained by Rs. Green, Snake, Yellowstone, Big Horn, Powder and Platte. Pine forests among the hills, and in NW is Yellowstone National Park. Wyoming, first settled in 1834, was admitted into the Union in 1890. Area, 97,914 sq. m. (253,597 sq. km.) of which 711 sq. m. (1,841 sq. km.) are water. Chief towns, Cheyenne (cap.), Casper and Laramie. Wyoming is semi-arid, and agric. is carried on by irrigation and by dry farming. Crops inc. hay, wheat, sugar-beet, maize, oats, barley and beans. The wool clip is important. Wyoming is largely an oil-producing state but other minerals inc. coal, bentonite, trona, uranium, iron ore, cement, clay, feldspar, gypsum, limestone and phosphate. Pop. (1970c) 332,416.

X

Xanthi, Greece. (i) *Nome* of Thrace. Tobacco important. Pop. (1971c) 82,594; (ii) cap. of (i) sit. 115 m. ENE of Thessaloníki. Pop. (1971c) 24,867.

Xauen, Morocco. City sit. approx. 47 m. SE of Tangier, founded in 15th cent. after the expulsion of Moors from Grenada, Spain. Non-moslems were not freely admitted until 1922.

Xenia, Ohio, U.S.A. City 14 m. ESE of Dayton sit. near Little Miomi R. Manu. inc. rope, twine, electrical equipment, furniture and shoes. Pop. (1970c) 25,373.

Xingu River, Brazil. Rises in Mato Grosso flowing 1,200 m. to delta of the R. Amazon.

Xochimilco, District Federal, Mexico. Town 13 m. s of Mexico City on L. Xochimilco. Noted for its 'floating gardens'.

Y

Yablonovy Mountain Range, Eastern Siberia, U.S.S.R. Range running NE and SW for about 700 m. at an average height of 5,000 ft. a.s.l. from E of L. Baikal, dividing the basins of the R. Lena and the R. Amur and forming part of the watershed of rivers flowing to the Arctic and Pacific Oceans. The highest peak is Sokhondo at 8,200 ft. a.s.l. The watershed is continued in the NE by the Stanovoi Mountains.

Yacuiba, Gran Chaco, Bolivia. Town 75 m. ESE of Tarija on the Argentine border. Railway terminus and customs station. Provincial cap. and trading centre for farm produce.

Yakima, Washington, U.S.A. City sit. 110 m. SE of Seattle on the Yakima R. Centre of an irrigated agric. region producing fruit. Indust. inc. fruit canning, flour milling and timber. Pop. (1970C) 45,588.

Yakut Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic, part of Russian Soviet Federal Socialist Republic, U.S.S.R. Area, 1,197,760 sq. m. (3,102,198 sq. km.). Constituted an Autonomous Republic 1922. Cap. Yakutsk. Chief industries are mining inc. gold, tin, mica, and coal, and livestock-breeding; also trapping and breeding of fur-bearing animals. Pop. (1972E) 694,000.

Yakutsk, Yakut, U.S.S.R. Cap. of Yakut Rep. sit. near the Lena R. Mean temp. (Jan.) −46°F. Commercial centre trading in furs, ivory and hides. Industries, sawmilling, tanning, brickmaking and food products. Pop. (1970E) 108,000.

Yallourn, Victoria, Australia. Town sit. 78 m. ESE of Melbourne. Centre of a lignite mining region, supplying electricity. Manu. coal briquettes. Pop. 25,000.

Yalta, Ukraine, U.S.S.R. Town 32 m. ESE of Sevastopol on the coast. Centre of the Crimean health resorts. Industries, fish canning and wine making. The historic conference between Churchill, Roosevelt and Stalin took place at Yalta in 1945. Pop. 35,000.

Yalu River, China/North Korea. Rises in Paiktu-San, Manchuria, and flows 490 m. S and W, forming the boundary between China and North Korea. It enters Korea Bay at Tatungkow 125 m. SSE of Shenyang (Mukden), and is only navigable near the mouth and is frozen from Nov. to March.

Yamagata, Yamagata, Japan. Cap. of region of same name. Sit. 180 m. NNE of Tōkyō. Centre of a large rice-producing area and also manu. metal goods.

Yamaguchi, Honshū, Japan. Cap. of region of same name, 58 m. WSW of Hiroshima. St. Francis Xavier estab. a mission in 1550.

Yamalo-Nenetz National Area, Tyumen, U.S.S.R. Sit. between the Gulf of Ob and the Kara Sea, and inc. the Yamal Peninsula. Area, 259,000 sq. m. (670,810 sq. km.). Cap. Salekhard. Chief occupations are fishing, fur trapping and reindeer breeding.

Yambol, Yambol, Bulgaria. Cap. of province of same name. Sit. 90 m. SW of Varna on the Tundzha R. Manu. metal goods, textiles and tanning. Pop. (1972E) 76,900.

Yampi Sound, Western Australia, Australia. Coastal inlet N of Derby.

Islands inc. Cockatoo with haematite deposits.

Yana River, Yakut, U.S.S.R. Rises in the Verkhoyansk Range and flows 750 m. N to the Laptev Sea.

Yangtse-kiang, China. Largest R. and chief commercial highway of China. It rises in mountains of Tibet on the N side of the Tangla Mountains and traverses central provinces of China, and after tortuous course of *c.* 3,400 m. through densely populated region, enters Yellow Sea near Shanghai. It receives numerous tribs. and drains 750,000 sq. m. (1,942,500 sq. km.) and falls 15,000 ft. in the first 1,500 m. but after that it falls 1 ft. every 12 m. Flooding very often reaches disaster proportions.

Yannina, Greece. (i) A *nome* in Epirus. Area, 4,990 sq. km. The principal Rs. are the Aoos and Arachthus. Noted for its dairy products. Pop. (1971C) 134,688. (ii) Cap. of *nome* of same name 200 m. NW of Athens. Manu. inc. silks and brocades. Trades in agric. produce. Pop. (1971C) 40,130.

Yaoundé, Cameroun. Cap. sit. on railway to Douala. Commercial centre for the Central African Rep. Manu. inc. cigarettes and soap. Pop. (1972E) 178,000.

Yap Islands, West Pacific. Group of 14 islands in the Caroline group. U.S. Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands. Area 80 sq. m. Encircled by a coral reef. Cable and meteorological station. Pop. (1974E) 7,829.

Yaracuy, Venezuela. A state in the N. Area, 2,740 sq. m. (7,097 sq. km.). Cap. San Felipe. Crops inc. sugar cane, rice, cacao, cotton and tobacco, all grown in the fertile Yaracuy valley. Coffee is grown on the hill slopes. There are deposits of copper, lead, platinum, coal and marble. Pop. (1971C) 223,540.

Yare River, Norfolk, England. Rises near East Dereham, flows 50 m. E to enter the N. Sea at Great Yarmouth. Chief tribs. are the Wensum, Waveney and Bure which connect it with the Norfolk Broads.

Yarkand, Sinkiang-Uighur, China. Chief town of an oasis on the Yarkand Darya R. and the Kashmir Road. Trading centre in an irrigated area. Indust. inc. the manu. of cotton, silk, carpets and leather goods.

Yarmouth, Nova Scotia, Canada. Town 140 m. WSW of Halifax at the entrance to the Bay of Fundy. Seaport, resort and fishing port. Indust. inc. fish curing, shipbuilding, cotton milling, wood and iron working. Pop. (1971C) 8,516.

Yarmouth, Isle of Wight, England. Port sit. 10 m. WSW of Cowes on the Solent. Connected by ferry with Lymington in Hampshire. Pop. (1973E) 984.

Yarmouth, Norfolk, England *see* **Great Yarmouth**

Yaroslavl, Russian Soviet Federal Socialist Republic, U.S.S.R. (i) Region N of Moscow, adjacent to Rybinsk Reservoir. Area, 14,250 sq. m. (36,908 sq. km.). Partly forested with peat deposits. Agric. products inc. flax, potatoes and dairy goods. (ii) Cap. of region of same name at the confluence of the Volga R. and the Kotorosl R. Industrial centre with large engineering, textile, chemical and rubber plants. Pop. (1974E) 558,000.

Yarrow Water, Scotland. R. which rises in the Moffat Hills, flows 24 m. ENE through St. Mary's Lock and the Loch of the Lowes to enter the Ettrick Water SW of Selkirk.

Yasnaya Polyana, Russian Soviet Federal Socialist Republic, U.S.S.R. Village 7 m. S of Tula. Birthplace of Tolstoy.

Yawata *see* **Kitakyushu**

Ye, Tenasserim, Burma. Village 85 m. S of Moulmein on the Ye R. 7 m. from its mouth. Main product, tungsten.

Yellowhead Pass, Canada. Sit. between Alberta and British Columbia in the Rocky Mountains at 3,700 ft. a.s.l.

Yellowknife, Northwest Territories, Canada. Town and territorial cap. sit. on the N shore of the Great Slave L. in Yellowknife Bay. Centre of a gold mining region. Pop. (1974E) 7,500.

Yellow Sea, (Hwang-Hai), China. Arm of the Pacific Ocean between Korea and China, divided into the Gulfs of Korea, Liaotung and Chihli. The Yellow Sea receives the R. Hwango-Ho, R. Sangtu, R. Liao, R. Han and R. Yalu. About 620 m. long, with a maximum width of 400 m., it derives its name from the yellow mud deposited by various rivers.

Yellowstone National Park, U.S.A. A Reservation mainly in NW Wyoming, and projecting about 2 m. into Idaho and Montana. Area, 3,458 sq. m. (8,956 sq. km.). The whole region is volcanic, at an average height of 8,000 ft. a.s.l. with many hundreds of hot springs and geysers. The Yellowstone R. with its famous Grand Canyon feeds Yellowstone L. There are many large herds of wild animals, and a great variety of protected species, inc. bears.

Yemen. Arabian Peninsula. Rep. bounded N by Saudi Arabia, W by the Red Sea, S by Southern Yemen (People's Democratic Republic of Yemen). Area *c.* 73,300 sq. m. (*c.* 189,847 sq. km.). Chief towns Sau'a, Hodeida, and Ta'iz. Narrow coastal strip with a hot, dry climate rises to plateau and rocky peaks over 10,000 ft. a.s.l. Agric. is by terrace cultivation on the slopes and by irrigation on the coastal strip called *Tihama.* Main crops, millet, cotton, fruit, coffee and qat. Sheep, cattle, goats, mules, donkeys and camels are also bred. 90% of the pop. earn their living from agric. Beyond the mountains is desert. There are no important minerals or developed indust. Pop. (1970E) 5·75m.

Yemen Peoples' Democratic Republic see **Southern Yemen**

Yenakiero, Ukraine, U.S.S.R. Town immediately SE of Gorlovka in the Donbas indust. area, on the oil pipeline from the Caucasus to Gorlovka. Pop. 90,000.

Yenbo, Hejaz, Saudi Arabia. Town 200 m. NNW of Jidda on the Red Sea. Seaport for Medina, carrying pilgrim traffic, exporting dates.

Yendi, Northern Territories, Ghana. Town 55 m. E of Tamale. Road junction and trading centre for nuts, millet, durra, yams and livestock.

Yengema, South Eastern Province, Sierra Leone. Town 13 m. NW of Sefadu. The main indust. is dredging for alluvial diamonds.

Yenisei River, Siberia, U.S.S.R. Rises in the Sayan Mountains, in two headstreams which unite at Kyzyl. Flows for 2,364 m. N to enter the Kara Sea at Yenisei Bay. Main tribs. are the Angara, Stony Tunguska and the Lower Tunguska. Navigable throughout most of its length, despite being frozen for a considerable part of the year. One of the longest Rs. of the world.

Yeotmal, Madhya Pradesh, India. Town 80 m. SW of Nagpur. District cap. and trading centre for cotton. Indust. inc. cotton milling and sawmilling.

Yeovil, Somerset, England. Town on the R. Yeo. Manu. cheese, helicopters, hovercraft and leather products. Oldest and most important industry is glovemaking which has been carried on for nearly 400 years. Pop. (1973E) 26,180.

Yerevan, Armenia, U.S.S.R. Cap. of Armenia sit. on the Zonga R. at 3,400 ft. a.s.l. Important industrial centre producing chemicals, synthetic rubber, electrical equipment, machinery, textiles and plastics. Famous for brandy. Many old Turkish and Persian buildings. Pop. (1974E) 870,000.

Yerim, Ibb, Yemen. Town 70 m. s of Sara on the central plateau at 7,000 ft. a.s.l. Centre of a stock-farming area.

Yermark, Kazakhstan, U.S.S.R. Village 15 m. s of Pavlodar on the Irtysh R. Centre of a cattle-breeding area.

Yezd, Yezd, Iran. Town 165 m. SE of Esfahán on an oasis in a hot, arid basin subject to sandstorms. Indust. inc. the manu. and distribution of silk.

Yiewsley and West Drayton, England. District 15 m. w of London on the R. Colne and the Grand Union Canal. Mainly residential. Indust. engineering, publishing and film processing.

Yinchuan, Ningsia, China. Town 530 m. wsw of Peking near the Yellow R., with an out-port at Hungcheng, and the Great Wall. Provincial cap. and important commercial centre trading in cattle, furs, timber, wool, grain. Indust. inc. coalmining, wine-making. An anc. walled city.

Yingkow, Liaoning, China. Port sw of Shenyang (Mukden) at the mouth of the Liao R. Manu. textiles, soybean oil and matches. Exports soybeans, coal and grain although icebound during winter months.

Ynys Mon-Isle of Anglesey, Gwynedd, Wales. District of the county of Gwynedd. Pop. (1973E) 62,020.

Yoff, Senegal. Village 10 m. NNW of Dakar. Site of an international airport.

Yoho National Park, British Columbia, Canada. Sit. in the SE of the province in the Rocky Mountains. Area, 507 sq. m. (1,313 sq. km.).

Yokkaichi, Honshū, Japan. Port sit. 71 m. sw of Osaka. Manu. textiles, porcelain and chemicals. Oil refining. Exports inc. cotton goods. Pop. (1970C) 220,000.

Yokohama, Honshū, Japan. Cap. and chief port of Kanagawa prefecture, on the w shore of Tōkyō Bay. Almost destroyed by an earthquake in 1923, it was quickly rebuilt, and is now Japan's fourth largest city. The main exports are silk, rayon and canned fish, and about 30% of the total foreign trade is handled here. Industries inc. shipbuilding, oil refining, heavy and light engineering, and the manu. of chemicals, clothing, glass, furniture and fire-arms. Pop. (1970C) 2,238,000.

Yokosuka, Kanagawa, Japan. Port and naval base 14 m. sw of Yokohama. Shipbuilding important. Pop. (1970C) 348,000.

Yonghung, Hamgyong, North Korea. Town 28 m. sw of Hungnam. Centre of a farming, lumbering and graphite-mining area.

Yonkers, New York, U.S.A. City and N residential suburb of New York, sit. on the Hudson R. Manu. carpets, cables, elevators, clothing and chemicals. Pop. (1970C) 204,297.

Yonne, France. Dept. sit. in central France, composed of parts of the provinces of Burgundy, Champagne and Orléanais. Area, 2,881 sq. m. (7,462 sq. km.). Principal R. is the Yonne. Mainly agric. producing cereals, sugar-beet and wine. The chief towns are Auxerre (cap.), Avallon, Chablis and Sens. Pop. (1968C) 283,376.

Yonne River, France. Rises in the Monts du Morvan, flows 182 m. NNW to join the Seine R. near Montereau.

York, North Yorkshire, England. City and archiepiscopal seat. Recorded history dates from A.D. 71, when the Roman Ninth Legion estab. a base which later became the fortress of *Eboracum.* Industries inc. manu. of chocolate, railway coaches, scientific instruments, glass containers and sugar. Tourism is important. Pop. (1973E) 104,750.

York, Pennsylvania, U.S.A. City sit. 153 m. ESE of Pittsburgh. Centre of a

rich agric. area. Manu. inc. agric. machinery, refrigerators, turbines and building materials. Pop. (1970c) 50,335.

Yorke Peninsula, South Australia, Australia. Peninsula sit. between the Gulfs of Spencer and St. Vincent. Occupations mainly sheep-rearing and wheat growing. The chief ports are Port Pirie and Wallaroo.

Yorkshire, re-organized in 1974 *see* **Humberside, North Yorkshire, South Yorkshire, West Yorkshire**

Yorkton, Saskatchewan, Canada. Town 110 m. ENE of Regina on the Yorkton R. Distribution and processing centre for E Saskatchewan. Indust. inc. sawmilling, tanning and the manu. of dairy products and bricks. Pop. (1974E) 14,500.

Yorktown, Virginia, U.S.A. Town sit. 54 m. SE of Richmond on the York R. The last battle of the Revolutionary war was fought here in 1781, when Lord Cornwallis surrendered to George Washington.

Yoro, Honduras. (i) A dept. in the N bounded by the Rs. Sulaco, Comayagua, Ulúa and Sierra de Nombre de Dios. Mainly mountainous and drained by the Aguán R. Livestock, coffee, grain and sugar cane are produced in the highlands; bananas are grown in the valleys. Pop. (1971E) 164,300. (ii) Cap. of dept. of same name 70 m. N of Tegucigalpa. Trades in agric. produce. Manu. ceramics.

Yosemite National Park, California, U.S.A. A granite region, inc. the Yosemite Valley, in central California. Area, 1,183 sq. m. (3,064 sq. km.). Famous for superb waterfalls, inc. Ribbon Fall, 1,612 ft. the second highest in the world, and the Nevada, Yosemite, Silver Strand and Bridalveil Falls. There are many high peaks and tall trees inc. the well-known Wawona tree, through which an 11 ft. wide road was tunnelled.

Yoshkar-Ola, Mari Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic, U.S.S.R. Cap. of the rep. sit. 80 m. NW of Kazan. Main industries are wood and food processing. Pop. (1970E) 166,000.

Youghal, Cork, Irish Republic. Port and resort on the Blackwater estuary. The main industry is the manu. of rayons and the local lace is well known. Other occupations are carpet making, fishing and the manu, of bricks and earthenware. Pop. (1971c) 5,445.

Youngstown, Ohio, U.S.A. Industrial city and an important centre for iron and steel, and allied products. There are limestone quarries in the vicinity. Pop. (1970c) 139,788.

Youssoufia, Morocco. District E of Safi, important as a major source of phosphates, which are exported from Safi. Formerly called Louis Gentil.

Yozgat, Turkey. (i) A province in the centre to the NW of the Ak Mountains. Area, 5,291 sq. m. (13,704 sq. km.). The principal Rs. are the Delice and Cekerek. Products inc. lead, grain, wool, mohair and gum tragacanth. Pop. (1970c) 469,520. (ii) Cap. of province of same name 105 m. E of Ankara. Trades in agric. produce. Pop. (1970c) 27,047.

Ypres, West Flanders, Belgium. Town sit. 40 m. wsw of Ghent on the Yperlée R. Important in the Middle Ages as a centre of the Flanders cloth trade, its chief manu. are now linen and biscuits. Pop. 20,000.

Yucatán, Mexico. SE state forming the N part of the Yucatán Peninsula. Area, 14,868 sq. m. (38,508 sq. km.). Cap. Mérida. Mainly flat with poor soil and tropical climate. The chief products are sisal fibre, hardwoods, sugar, tobacco and maize. Pop. (1970c) 758,355.

Yucatán Peninsula, Mexico. Peninsula in SE Mexico and inc. parts of Belize (formerly British Honduras) and N Guatemala. It separates the Gulf of Mexico from the Caribbean Sea. Area, *c.* 70,000 sq. m. (*c.* 181,300

sq. km.). An important centre of Mayan civilization with many relics, esp. at Uxmal and Chichén Itzá. Generally low-lying with underground rivers running through the limestone. There are tropical forests in the S.

Yugoslavia. A Federal Republic sit. in SE Europe and bordered on N by Austria and Hungary, NE by Romania, E by Bulgaria, S by Greece and W by Albania, the Adriatic Sea and Italy. The Federation consists of Bosnia and Hercegovina, Montenegro, Croatia, Macedonia, Slovenia, and Serbia with Vojvodina and Kosovo. Cap. Belgrade. Area 98,766 sq. m. (255,804 sq. km.). Yugoslavia, with a total area of 25,580,400 hectares, has a cultivated area of 10·1m. hectares. Chief crops are maize, wheat, barley, rye, tobacco, hemp, sunflower and potatoes. There are considerable mining resources inc. coal (chiefly brown coal), iron, copper ore, gold, lead, chrome, antimony and cement. The most important iron mines are at Vares and Ljubija in Bosnia, and there are also considerable siderite and limonite iron ores between Prijedor, Sanski Most and Topusko. Copper ore is exploited chiefly at Bor (Serbia). The principal lead mines are at Trepca and Mezice. Chrome mines are in S Serbia(Kosovo) and Macedonia (Skopje, Kumanovo). There are 2 antimony mines in W Serbia (Podrinje). The major industries are sit. in the NW of the country and manu. inc. pig-iron, steel, cement, sulphuric acid, nitric acid, fertilizers, iron castings, steel castings, cotton, woollens, rayon and hemp. Pop. (1971C) 20,335,054.

Yukon, Canada. Territory of NW Canada, bordered by Alaska on the W. Area, 207,076 sq. m. (536,000 sq. km.). Cap. Whitehorse. Mountainous in the N and W with the highest peak in Can., Mount Logan, 19,850 ft., in the SW. Mining is the principal occupation, the chief minerals being gold (Klondyke gold rush 1898), silver, lead and zinc. Other industries are fishing, lumbering and fur trapping. Pop. (1971C) 18,388.

Yukon River, Canada/U.S.A. The R. is formed by the union of R. Lewes and R. Pelly at Fort Selkirk. It flows for *c.* 2,300 m. NW into Alaska then SW. It empties as a great delta into the Bering Sea. Chief tribs. are R. Stewart, R. Selwyn, R. Klondyke.

Yuma, Arizona, U.S.A. City 160 m. WSW of Phoenix on the Colorado R. where it forms the California boundary. Railway centre and market for an irrigated agric. area. Indust. inc. railway repair shops. There are goldmines in the vicinity. Pop. (1970C) 29,007.

Yumen, Kansu, China. Town 75 m. WNW of Kiuchuan on the Shuleh R. It is the most important petroleum centre in China.

Yundum, Western Division, Gambia. Village 10 m. SW of Banjul, in a tomato-growing, market gardening area. Airport.

Yunnan, China. S central province bounded on the S by Laos and N. Vietnam and on the W by Burma. Area, 168·4m. sq. m. (436·2m. sq. km.). Cap. Kunming. Mainly a mountainous plateau ranging from 7,000 ft. a.s.l. in the S to 17,000 ft. in the N. There are fertile valleys and plains growing tea, rice, cereals and tobacco. Silk is also produced. Mineral deposits are large, inc. tin and copper ore, gold, silver, lead, jade and anthracite. The chief Rs. are the Mekong, Yangtse and Salween. Principal towns, Kunming, Mengtsz and Szemao. Pop. (1970E) 23m.

Yuscarán, El Paraíso, Honduras. Town 30 m. ESE of Tegucigalpa at the E foot of Mount Monserrat. Dept. cap. and trading centre for grain and fruit. Silver mining nearby. Pop. (1970E) 1,238.

Yuyikuan, Kwangsi-Chuang, China. Town on the N Vietnam border. Chinese frontier station on the Shanghai railway.

Yuzhno-Sakhalinsk, Russian Soviet Federal Socialist Republic, U.S.S.R. Town 275 m. S of Aleksandrovsk on

the E coast railway, Siberia. Railway junction in an agric. area. Indust. inc. pulp and paper-milling, sugar refining, brewing and the manu. of plastic goods. Airport.

Yvelines, France. Dept. W of Paris, comprising parts of the former depts. of Seine and Seine-et-Oise. Area, 877 sq. m. (2,271 sq. km.). Pop. (1968c) 853,386.

Yverdon, Vaud, Switzerland. Town and spa sit. at the SW end of L. Neuchâtel. Manu. typewriters and cigars. Pestalozzi estab. his famous school at Yverdon in 1806. Pop. 21,000.

Z

Zaandam, Noord-Holland, Netherlands. Town 6 m. NW of Amsterdam on R. Zaan. Main occupations are sawmilling, oil refining, cement and dye manu. Pop. (1972E) 68,695.

Zabid, Hodeida, Yemen. Town 50 m. SSE of Hodeida on the Tihana coastal plain. Centre of an agric. area growing cotton. Indust. inc. weaving, dyeing and tanning. There is a university and Sunni college.

Zabrze, Katowice, Poland. Town sit. in S central Poland. Main occupations are coalmining, iron and steel, chemical and glass manu. Pop. (1971E) 197,000.

Zacapa, Zacapa, Guatemala. Market town and cap of dept. sit. 65 m. ENE of Guatemala City. Pop. (1971E) 14,977.

Zacatecas, Mexico. (i) State on the central plateau. Area, 28,973 sq. m. (75,040 sq. km.). Mining, particularly silver. Pop. (1970C) 951,462. (ii) Cap. of state of same name. Pop. (1970E) 38,000.

Zacatecoluca, El Paz, El Salvador. Market town and cap. of El Paz dept. sit. 27 m. SE of San Salvador. Manu. cotton goods and cigars. Pop. (1971E) 57,001.

Zadar, Croatia, Yugoslavia. Port and seaside resort. Maraschino liqueur manu.

Zagazig, Sharqîya, Egypt. Cap. of Sharqîya governorate on the R. Nile delta, and sit. 40 m. NNE of Cairo. Centre for cotton and grain trade at a railway and canal junction. Also some cotton manu.

Zagreb, Croatia, Yugoslavia. Cap. of Croatia and second city of Yugoslavia. Sit. on R. Sava. Chief occupations manu. machinery, paper, asbestos, textiles, chemicals and carpets. Pop. (1971E) 566,084.

Zagros Mountains, Iran. System forming the SW frontier of Iran with many parallel chains, cut by rivers in deep gorges, and rising to 17,000 ft. a.s.l. There are oilfields in the vicinity.

Záhedán, Báluchestán, Iran. Cap. 230 m. ESE of Kerman. It is an important transport centre.

Zahlé, Bekaa, Lebanon. Town 25 m. ESE of Beirut on the Beirut-Damascus railway at 3,100 ft. a.s.l. Summer resort in a vine-growing area. Pop. (1971E) 46,800.

Zaïre, Central Africa. Formerly Congo (Kinshasa) and until 1960 Belgian Congo. Bounded on the N by the Central African Rep. and Sudan, the E by Uganda and Tanzania, the S by Angola and Zambia and W by Congo (Brazzaville). Area, 895,348 sq. m. (2,345,409 sq. km.). Until the middle of the 19th cent. the territory drained by the Congo River was practically unknown. When Stanley reached the mouth of the Congo in 1877, King Leopold II of the Belgians recognized the immense possibilities of the Congo Basin and took the lead in exploring and exploiting it. The Berlin Conference of 1884–5 recognized King Leopold II as the sovereign head of the Congo Free State. The country became independent in 1960. The departure of the Belgian administrators on the day of independence left a vacuum which speedily resulted in complete chaos. Civil war started and it was not until 1965 that complete peace was restored with the help of United

Nations forces. The surface is generally a depression and probably was formerly occupied by an inland sea. Great parts are covered by trackless primeval forests surrounded by highlands and hills. Chief towns, Kinshasa (cap.), Mbandaka, Bandundu, Kisangani, Lumbumbashi, Kalemie. Agric. products include palm-oil, coffee, rubber, cacao, tea, cotton fibre, sugar-cane and ivory. The most important industry is mining particularly for copper, zinc, manganese, cobalt, cassiterite and industrial diamonds. The most important mining area is in the region of Shaba (formerly Katanga). Pop. (1972E) 23·3m.

Zaïre River, Central Africa. Formerly Congo River. Rises in s Zaïre near the Zambian border and flows *c.* 2,300 m., first N along the W side of the Mitumba range, then NNW to Kisangani and W to the Congo border which it forms (SW) to below Kinshasa, and enters the Atlantic Ocean at S. Antonia de Zaïre. Its course is much impeded by falls, cataracts and swamp.

Zakynthos, Greece. (i) Southernmost island in Ionian group sit. 10 m. S of Kephalonia. Area, 157 sq. m. (406 sq. km.). Fertile plain with hills in N. Cultivation mainly consists of currants, citrus fruits and olives. Subject to earthquakes. Pop. (1971C) 30,187. (ii) Cap. of above; manu. carpets, gold and silver articles.

Zalaegerszeg, Hungary. Cap. of county of Zala. Sit. 115 m. SW of Budapest on R. Zala (Pop. (1970E) 39,000.

Zaluzi, Bohemia, Czechoslovakia. Village 3 m. NW of Most. Site of an important synthetic-fuel plant, with coal and peat in the district.

Zambézia, Moçambique. A central district bounded on the SE by the Moçambique Channel. Area, 38,804 sq. m. Cap. Quelimane. A coastal plain rises to highlands in the NW. The principal Rs. are the Zambezi and lower Shire. Sugar, sisal and cotton are grown.

Zambezi River, Africa. The R. was discovered by Livingstone and rises in the NW of Zambia near the frontiers of Zaïre and Angola, and flows SE to enter the Moçambique Channel NE of Beira. The length is *c.* 2,000 m. and is the fourth longest R. in Africa, crossing E Angola and Barotseland, forming the frontiers between Zambia and the Caprivi Strip in SW Africa, and between Zambia and Rhodesia, before finally entering Moçambique at Zumbo. Only short stretches are navigable owing to the frequent rapids and falls. The Victoria Falls and Kariba Dam form part of this R. The Cabora Bassa dam near Tete was completed in 1974 to provide power and irrigation from a lake *c.* 2,000 sq. m. Principal trib. are R. Lungwebungu, R. Luanginga, R. Chobe, R. Shangani, R. Sanyati, R. Kafre, R. Luangwa and R. Shire. The last trib. drains L. Malawi.

Zambia. The independent Rep. of Zambia (formerly N. Rhodesia) came into being on 24 Oct. 1964 after 10 months of internal self-govt. following the dissolution of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland in 1963. It is bordered by Tanzania in the N, Malawi in the E, Moçambique in SE, and Rhodesia and South West Africa (Namibia) in S. Area, 290,586 sq. m. (752,262 sq. km.). Cap. Lusaka. Principal agric. production consists of maize, tobacco, (Chipata centre for tobacco growing), groundnuts, cotton and sugar. Zambia is an important copper mining country and the chief mines are at Kabwe, Rian Antelope, Nkana, Mufulira and Nchanga. Other important minerals, zinc, lead, manganese and cobalt. Pop. (1969E) 4,057,000.

Zamboanga, Mindanao, Philippines. Cap. of province of same name, Zamboanga is also a port, exporting copra, rubber, timber and coconuts. Pop. (1970E) 199,901.

Zamora, Zamora-Chinchipe, Ecuador. Provincial cap. 35 m. ESE of Loja on the Zamora R.

Zamora, Spain. (i) Province in the NW bordering on Portugal. Area, 4,082 sq. m. (10,572 sq. km.). The main R. is the Duero. Sheep-rearing is important, much of Spain's merino wool being produced here. Pop. (1970c) 251,934. (ii) Cap. of province of same name. Sit. 55 m. wsw of Valladolid. Manu. textiles, cement, pottery and soap. Also wine making and flour milling.

Zanesville, Ohio. U.S.A. Industrial city sit. approx. 50 m. E of Columbus on the Muskingum R. Manu. tiles, pottery, iron and steel, cement and glass. Pop. (1970c) 33,045.

Zante, Zakynthos, Greece. Cap. 75 m. sw of Patras sit. on the SE coast. Trades in agric. produce. Industries inc. flour milling and the manu. of soap. Pop. (1971c) 9,339.

Zanzibar, Tanzania. Island forming part (with Pemba and Tanganyika) of the United Rep. of Tanzania. Sit. off the mainland across the Zanzibar Channel, 22 m. wide. Area 640 sq. m. (1,658 sq. km.). Chief town, Zanzibar. Coral with a fertile soil. The main products are cloves, fruit and copra. Pop. (1967c) 190,117.

Zaporozhye, Ukraine, U.S.S.R. (i) Region in the SE, mainly lowland steppe with mineral deposits of lignite, iron ore, manganese and kaolin. Largely industrial area though some wheat and cotton are grown. Area, 10,400 sq. m. (26,936 sq. km.). Pop. (1970E) 658,000. (ii) Cap. of region of same name, sit. on the Dnieper R. Important industrial and transport centre with a large hydroelectric power station. Mainly known for engineering and metallurgical industries with allied products. Pop. (1974E) 729,000.

Zaragoza, Spain. (i) Province in the NW, mainly arid plain with extremes of temp. and low rainfall, therefore only restricted agric. possible. The main R. is the Ebro. Area, 6,615 sq. m. (17,132 sq. km.). Pop. (1970c) 760,186. (ii) Cap. of province of same name, sit. at the confluence of the Ebro R., Huerva R. and Gállego R. An important railway junction and industrial centre manu. machinery, chemicals, glass, porcelain, soap and cement. Sugar refining, flour milling and wine making are also carried on. Pop. (1970c) 479,845.

Zaranj, Afghánistán *see* **Seistan**

Zárate, Buenos Aires, Argentina. Town 50 m. NW of Buenos Aires on the Paraná R. A busy R. port, linked by ferry with Ibicuy, with meat refrigeration plants and paper mills. Pop. (1970c) 54,772.

Zaria, Nigeria. Market town 85 m. sw of Kano. Railway junction and important centre for groundnuts and cotton. Other indust. railway engineering, tanning and printing. Pop. 60,000.

Zarka, Jordan. Village 12 m. NE of Amman on the Hejaz railway. Site of a power plant and phosphate mines, with yellow ochre nearby.

Zealand, Denmark. Largest island of Den. bounded by the Kattegat, the Great Belt, the Sound and the Baltic. Area, 2,709 sq. m. (7,016 sq. km.). Chief towns are Copenhagen and Roskilde. The main occupations are farming and fishing.

Zeebrugge, West Flanders, Belgium. Port 9 m. N of Bruges, to which it is connected by canal. Exports inc. coke and chemicals.

Zeeland, Netherlands. Province in the sw consisting of five islands in the Scheldt estuary, one of them Walcheren, and the mainland region adjoining E. Flanders, Belgium. Area, 651 sq. m. (1,686 sq. km.). A fertile area though mainly b.s.l. and protected by dykes. Chief towns are Middelburg (cap.) and Flushing. Pop. (1972E) 319,392.

Zeist, Utrecht, Netherlands. Town 5 m. E of Utrecht. Manu. porcelain, candles and soap. Pop. (1974E) 57,762.

Zeitz, Halle, East Germany. Town 25 m. ssw of Leipzig on the White

Elster R. Manu. textiles, pianos, chemicals, also sugar refining. Pop. (1973E) 45,192.

Zelaya, Nicaragua. A maritime dept. stretching along the Caribbean coast. Area, 27,145 sq. m. Mainly tropical forest with a low swampy coastal belt. The principal Rs. are the Coco, Huahua, Prinzapolka, Escondido, San Juan and the Rio Grande. The main occupations are lumbering and gold mining. There is limited agric., the main crops being rice, sugar cane, corn and beans. Coconuts and bananas are exported. Cap. Bluefields. Pop. (1963E) 89,023.

Zemun, Serbia, Yugoslavia. Suburb of Belgrade 3 m. NW of the city centre on the Danube R. across the mouth of the Sava R. Port and international airport. Indust. inc. the manu. of aircraft, textiles, penicillin, glue, leather goods and asbestos goods.

Zenján, Gilán, Iran. Town 175 m. WNW of Tehrán. Manu. rugs, cotton goods and matches.

Zeravshan River, U.S.S.R. Rises in the Zeravshan Mountains, flows 450 m. W through Tadzhikistan and Uzbekistan before disappearing in the desert near the Amu-Darya R.

Zermatt, Valais, Switzerland. Village sit. at the head of the Visp Valley, just below the Matterhorn at 5,315 ft. a.s.l. One of the main summer and winter sports resorts in the Swiss Alps. Pop. 3,000.

Zhdanov, Ukraine, U.S.S.R. Port sit. on the Sea of Azov. Important industrial centre manu. iron and steel, machinery and chemicals. Fishing and fish processing are carried on, and coal, grain and salt are the chief exports. Pop. (1974E) 451,000.

Zheleznovodsk, Russian Soviet Federal Socialist Republic. U.S.S.R. Town 7 m. NNW of Pyatigorsk at the S foot of Zheleznaya mountain, in the N Caucasus. Health resort with mineral springs and sanatoria.

Zhitomir, Ukraine, U.S.S.R. (i) Region in the W. Agric. products inc. grain, sugarbeet and potatoes. (ii) Cap. of region of same name. Sit. 80 m. WSW of Kiev. Industrial and transportation centre, manu. metal goods, furniture and clothing. Pop. (1974E) 209,000.

Zhob River, Pakistan. Rises near Kand Peak in the Toba-Kakar range, Baluchistan, and flows *c.* 230 m. E past Hindubagh then NE to enter the Gumal R. 55 m. NNE of Fort Sandeman. Its flow is subject to wide seasonal variation.

Zielona Góra, Poland. (i) Province in the W bordering E. Germ. The main R. are the Oder, Lusatian Neisse and the Bobrawa. The chief occupation is agric. Area, 5,604 sq. m. (14,514 sq. km.). Pop. (1971E) 893,000. (ii) Cap. of province of same name, 73 m. WSW of Poznán. Centre for lignite mining and railway engineering. Manu. textiles and wine. Pop. 70,000

Zifta, Gharbiya, Egypt. Town 15 m. ESE of Tanta on the Damietta branch of the Nile. Centre of an irrigated cotton-growing area.

Ziguinchor, Senegal. Port sit. 170 m. SSE of Dakar, on the estuary of the Casamance R. Exports inc. groundnuts. Pop. (1970E) 46,000.

Žilina, West Slovakia, Czechoslovakia. Town sit. 105 m. NE of Bratislava on the Vah R. Industrial and railway centre, manu. textiles, paper, matches and fertilizers. Pop. (1970E) 42,000.

Zilupe, Latvia, U.S.S.R. Town 32 m. ESE of Rezekne on the border with the Russian Soviet Federal Socialist Republic.

Zimbabwe National Park, Rhodesia. Site of a ruined 'fortress' 15 m. SE of Fort Victoria. Formerly believed to date from the Middle Ages the ruins are now regarded as 19th cent. Ming porcelain and gold has been discovered in the many stone houses, and there are many relics

in museums in various African towns, inc. Salisbury and Cape Town.

Zinder, Niger. Town sit. in s central Niger. A walled city, terminus of a motor-route across the Sahara, and trading in salt, spices, groundnuts, hides and skins. Pop. (1972E) 39,427.

Zion National Park, Utah, U.S.A. Region in sw, estab. 1919, containing Zion Canyon. Area, 230 sq. m. (596 sq. km.).

Zipaquirá, Cundinamarca, Colombia. Town 30 m. N of Bogotá in the E. Cordillera 8,700 ft. a.s.l. Large quantities of rock salt are mined and chemicals manu. Pop. (1970E) 29,880.

Zittau, Dresden, East Germany. Town 19 m. ssw of Görlitz, near the frontiers of Poland and Czechoslovakia. Railway junction. Manu. machinery, textiles and commercial vehicles. Pop. (1973E) 42,458.

Zlatoust, Chelyabinsk, U.S.S.R. Industrial town of Chelyabinsk sit. in the s Urals. Notable metallurgical centre producing special steels and manu. tools, precision instruments and cutlery. Pop. (1974E) 188,000.

Zlin *see* **Gottwaldov**

Zomba, Malawi. Cap. of Rep. sit. s of L. Malawi on the lower slopes of Zomba Mountain 3,000 ft. a.s.l. There are many tobacco estates in the area, and some dairy farming. Pop. (1966C) 19,666.

Zonguldak, Turkey. Cap. of province of same name. Sit. on the Black Sea. Important centre of coal mining area and also exports coal. Pop. (1970C) 72,688.

Zorzor, Western Province, Liberia. Town 50 m. SSE of Vonjama. Centre of a farming area producing cattle, palm products, cotton and pineapples.

Zoutpansberg, Republic of South Africa. Mountain range in the Transvaal. Sit. s of the Limpopo R. It extends 100 m. E to W and rises to 5,700 ft. a.s.l. Chief town Louis Trichardt.

Zrenjanin, Vojvodina, Yugoslavia. Town 36 m. N of Belgrade on the Begej R. R. port and railway junction. Manu. agric. machinery, chemicals, soap, leather and food products. Pop (1971C) 59,580.

Zuara, Tripolitania, Libya. Town 65 m. W of Tripoli on the coastal road in an oasis. Port serving an irrigated agric. area. Railway terminus. Indust. inc. sponge fishing, olive-oil pressing and flour milling.

Zueitina, Cyrenaica, Libya. Village 80 m. s of Benghazi on the Gulf of Sidra. Port serving a farming area which produces vegetables, fruit, sheep and goats. The main indust. is fishing.

Zug, Switzerland. (i) Canton in N central Switz. Area, 93 sq. m. (241 sq. km.). Mountainous in the s and SE but agric. carried on in the Reuss basin. Pop. (1973E) 73,000. (ii) Town in canton of same name, sit. 15 m. s of Zürich at the foot of the Zugerberg on the NE shore of L. Zug. Industries are printing, woodworking and the manu. of electrical equipment and metal goods. Pop. 25,000.

Zug, Lake, Switzerland. Lake N of L. Lucerne, lying partly in Zug Canton and partly in Schwyz Canton. Area, 21 sq. m. (54 sq. km.). The Rigi, 5,908 ft. a.s.l. stands to the s.

Zugspitze, Bavaria, West Germany. Highest peak in the Bavarian Alps at 9,721 ft. a.s.l. Sit. on the frontier with Austria, it can be ascended from both sides by cable railway.

Zuider Zee, Netherlands. Gulf touching on 5 provinces of the Netherlands: Friesland, Gelderland, Overijssel, Utrecht and Noord Holland. Area *c.* 2,000 sq. m. Reclamation began in 1923 behind two barrages which cut off an interior L. for reclamation in 4 'polders', surrounding a water area now called the Ijsselmeer. The exterior area beyond

the barrages is called the Wadden Zee.

Zuid-Holland, Netherlands. Province bounded W by the North Sea, S by Zeeland and N. Brabant. Area, 1,085 sq. m. (2,867 sq. km.). Cap. The Hague. Mainly b.s.l. and protected by dunes, drained by the R. Rhine delta. Dairy farming and horticulture are important in the rural districts, but the province is the most densely populated with industries centred on numerous manu. towns, chiefly Rotterdam, Schiedam, Ulaardingen, Delft, Leiden and Dordrecht. Pop. (1972E) 3,018,905.

Zulia, Venezuela. A maritime state on the Caribbean Sea. Area, 24,360 sq. m. Mainly lowland encircling L. Maracaibo, around which lies one of the world's richest oil producing areas. Agric. is carried on in the S, the main crops being sugar cane, cotton, cacao, coconuts and fruit. Other industries inc. lumbering and fishing. Cap. Maracaibo. Pop. (1971C), 1,229,037.

Zululand, Natal, Republic of South Africa. Area 10,375 sq. m. (26,871 sq. km.), bounded by Moçambique in the N, Swaziland in the NW and the Tugela R. in the S. Cap. Eshowe sit. 70 m. NNE of Durban A. fertile coastal plain growing cotton and sugar cane gives way to a higher plateau where cattle are reared. There are several game reserves.

Zürich, Switzerland. (i) Canton in the NE, bounded in the N by the R. Rhine. Area, 668 sq. m. (1,730 sq. km.). A large part of Switz. heavy, textile and electrical industry is sit. in Zürich. (ii) Cap. of canton of same name. Sit. on the Limmat R. where it leaves L. Zürich. The largest city of Switz. and centre for commerce, industrial banking and culture. Manu. inc. textiles, machinery, chemicals, paper and printing. Tourism is a growing industry. Pop. (1973E) 410,100.

Zürich, Lake, Switzerland. Sit. mainly in Zürich canton, 1,332 ft. a.s.l. Length 25 m. and with a maximum width 2·5 m. it is fed by the Linth R. and drained by the Limmat R.

Zutphen, Gelderland, Netherlands. Industrial town 16 m. NE of Arnhem. Manu. silk products, metalwork, paper, printing and bricks. Pop. (1974E) 27,525.

Zweibrücken, Rhineland-Palatinate, West Germany. Town sit. 16 m. W of Saarbrücken. Manu. machinery, footwear, textiles and electrical equipment. In the 18th cent. a printing press was founded, which is now famous. Pop. (1971E) 32,500.

Zwickau, Karl-Marx-Stadt, East Germany. Town on the Zwickauer R. Centre of a coal mining area, manu. inc. textiles, machinery, tractors, paper and chemicals. Robert Schumann (1810–56) was born here. Pop. (1972E) 124,796.

Zwijndrecht, Zuid-Holland, Netherlands. Town 1 m. NW of Dordrecht on the Old Maas R. Industries inc. shipbuilding, salt and rice processing, jute spinning and the manu. of chemicals and edible fats. Pop. (1972E) 33,165.

Zwolle, Overijssel, Netherlands. Cap. of Overijssel province, on the Zwartewater R. Important transport centre with shipyards. Manu. iron, chemicals, cotton and dairy products. Agnietenberg Monastery, where Thomas à Kempis spent most of his life, is in the vicinity. Pop. (1974E) 76,950.

Statistical Tables

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The Earth

Population

	1950 *m.*	*1960* *m.*	*1971* *m.*	*Area* *sq. km.* *m.*	*Density* *per* *sq. km.*
World Total	2,486	2,982	3,706	135·8	27
Africa	217	270	354	30·3	12
America[1]	328	412	522	42·1	12
Asia[2] [3]	1,355	1,645	2,104	27·5	76
Europe[2] [4]	392	425	466	4·9	94
Oceania[5]	13	16	20	8·5	2
U.S.S.R.	180	214	245	22·4	11

[1] Including Hawaii.
[2] Excluding U.S.S.R.
[3] Including Turkey.
[4] Excluding Turkey.
[5] Excluding Hawaii.

Diameter, at Equator, 7926·7 miles; Polar Diameter, 7,900 miles.
Circumference at Equator, 24,902 miles.
Mean distance of Earth from Sun, 92·9m. miles.
Mean distance of Moon from Earth, 238,840 miles.

Length in miles of a degree of latitude and of longitude

	At *Equator*	*At* *Lat. 15°*	*At* *Lat. 30°*	*At* *Lat. 45°*	*At* *Lat. 60°*	*At* *Lat. 75°*	*At* *Poles*
1° of Latitude	68·70	68·75	68·88	69·05	69·23	69·36	69·41
1° of Longitude	69·17	66·83	59·96	49·00	34·67	17·96	0·00

Highest Mountains

In British Isles	Ben Nevis, 4,406 ft.
In Western Europe	Mont Blanc, 15,782 ft.
In Asia	Mount Everest, 29,028 ft.
In Africa	Kilimanjaro, 19,324 ft.
In N. America	Mount McKinley, 20,320 ft.
In S. America	Aconcagua, 22,868 ft.
In Australia	Mount Kosciusko, 7,336 ft.

Greatest Ocean Depths

Pacific Ocean	Marianas Trench, 36,198 ft.
Atlantic Ocean	Off Puerto Rico, 27,500 ft.
Indian Ocean	Off Sunda Islands, 25,344 ft.

Population Density, Growth Rate and Life Expectancy

	Density Per Sq. km.	*Growth rate 1963–70*	*Approximate Life Expectancy (in years)*
Algeria	6	3·2	50·7
Argentina	9	1·5	66·24
Australia	2	2·0	68·46
Austria	89	0·5	67·45
Belgium	317	0·6	68·39
Bolivia	4	2·6	56·11
Brazil	11	3·2	60·7
Bulgaria	77	0·7	70·28
Canada	2	1·7	69·53
Chad	3	2·3	34·0
Chile	13	2·4	61·1
China	79	1·8	50·0
Colombia	19	3·2	50·36
Cuba	73	2·1	66·8
Czechoslovakia	113	0·5	68·18
Denmark	114	0·7	71·0
Egypt	33	2·5	56·2
Ethiopia	20	1·9	38·5
Finland	14	0·5	65·8
France	93	0·9	68·3
Germany, East	150	0·1	69·49
Germany, West	240	1·0	68·34
Ghana	38	3·0	47·95
Greece	67	0·7	70·47
Guatemala	47	2·9	52·49
Guinea	16	2·2	33·0
Haiti	175	2·0	38·37
Hong Kong	3,955	2·2	67·99
Hungary	111	0·3	69·08
Iceland	2	1·8	71·2
India	168	2·5	48·42
Indonesia	81	2·8	47·5
Iran	17	2·9	50·0
Ireland	42	0·5	69·33
Israel	140	2·8	70·07
Italy	178	0·8	69·44
Jamaica	182	2·3	65·62
Japan	280	1·1	69·26
Kenya	19	3·0	47·5
Korea, North	115	2·8	57·7
Korea, South	323	2·4	56·31
Liberia	11	1·7	36·1
Mali	4	2·1	37·2
Mexico	26	3·5	61·03
Mongolia	1	3·2	57·7
Morocco	35	3·0	50·5
Netherlands	301	1·2	71·0
New Zealand	10	1·5	69·17
Nigeria	72	2·5	44·5
Norway	12	0·8	71·03
Panama	19	3·3	62·78
Peru	11	3·1	52·59

Population Density, Growth Rate and Life Expectancy (*cont.*)

	Density Per Sq. km.	*Growth rate 1963–70*	*Approximate Life Expectancy (in years)*
Philippines	128	3·5	54·74
Poland	105	1·0	68·98
Portugal	105	0·9	65·77
Puerto Rico	309	1·7	69·57
Rhodesia	13	3·2	51·4
Romania	85	1·1	68·93
Saudi Arabia	4	2·7	42·3
Senegal	20	2·4	41·0
Singapore	3,528	2·1	68·2
South Africa	16	2·4	49·0
Spain	66	1·0	69·15
Sri Lanka	191	2·3	64·6
Sudan	6	2·8	47·6
Sweden	18	0·8	71·88
Switzerland	152	1·2	69·43
Syria	33	3·0	52·8
Taiwan	411	2·6	67·19
Tanzania	14	2·6	41·0
Thailand	70	3·1	53·6
Turkey	45	2·5	53·7
U.S.S.R.	11	1·1	65·0
United Kingdom	228	0·5	69·1
United States	22	1·2	67·3
Uruguay	16	1·2	67·99
Venezuela	11	3·6	68·75
Vietnam, North	133	2·4	50·0
Vietnam, South	105	2·6	50·0
Yugoslavia	80	1·1	68·16
Zaïre	7	2·2	42·45
Zambia	6	3·0	43·5

Source: U.N. Demographic Yearbook.

Countries with more than 500,000 Telephones at 1 January 1973

	Number	*Per 100 Population*	*Per cent of total automatic*
Argentina	1,952,109	8·10	96·1
Australia[1]	4,399,782	33·95	93·8
Austria	1,694,194	22·72	100.0
Belgium	2,305,218	23·75	100·0
Brazil	2,190,000	2·17	92·6
Bulgaria	581,657	6·77	89·4
Canada	10,987,141	49·98	99·4
China	596,663	3·90	89·7

[1] 30 June 1972.

Countries with more than 500,000 Telephones at 1 Jan. 1973 (*contd.*)

	Number	*Per 100 Population*	*Per cent of total automatic*
Colombia	1,009,791	4·49	97·4
Czechoslovakia	2,232,481	15·37	95·8
Denmark (including Faroe Islands)	1,912,449	37·93	99·3
Finland	1,412,067	30·47	92·0
France	10,338,000	19·91	88·2
Germany (East)	2,232,069	13·10	100·0
Germany (West)	16,521,149	26·79	100·0
Greece	1,437,578	16·32	98·6
Hong Kong	795,167	19·38	100·0
Hungary	923,966	8·87	80·3
India	1,479,475	0·27	81·2
Israel	619,709	19·37	100·0
Italy	11,345,497	20·76	100·0
Japan (including Ryukyu Is.)[2]	34,021,155	31·50	93·7
Mexico	1,957,972	3·79	93·5
Netherlands, The	4,003,455	29·91	100·0
New Zealand[2]	1,327,134	44·61	91·1
Norway	1,262,254	32·00	86·4
Poland	2,087,032	6·29	85·4
Portugal	873,339	9·89	90·0
South Africa, Republic of[2]	1,706,794	7·30	80·8
Spain (including Spanish N. Africa)	5,712,549	16·45	85·1
Sweden	4,829,047	59·29	100·0
Switzerland	3,404,427	53·95	100·0
Turkey	728,358	1·94	78·6
United Kingdom[2]	17,570,904	31·39	99·2
U.S.S.R.	13,198,700	5·31	89·6
United States	131,606,000	62·75	99·9
Yugoslavia	910,695	4·38	97·1

[2] 31 March 1973.

Territorial Sea Limits

	Territorial sea	*Exclusive fishing zone*
Albania	12 miles	—
Algeria	12 miles	—
Argentina	200 miles	—
Australia	3 miles	12 miles
Bahrain	3 miles	—
Bangladesh	12 miles	[1]
Barbados	3 miles	—
Belgium	3 miles	—
Brazil	200 miles	—
Bulgaria	12 miles	—
Burma	12 miles	—
Cameroun	18 miles	—
Canada	12 miles	[2]

[1] 200 mile economic zone.
[2] Prescribed areas adjacent to the coast of Canada.

Territorial Sea Limits (*contd.*)

	Territorial sea	*Exclusive fishing zone*
Chile	3 miles	200 miles
China	12 miles	—
Colombia	12 miles	—
Congo	30 miles	—
Costa Rica	12 miles	(200 mile patrimonal sea)
Cuba	3 miles	—
Cyprus	12 miles	—
Dahomey	12 miles	—
Denmark (including Faroe Islands and Greenland)	3 miles	3–12 miles
Dominican Republic	6 miles	12 miles
Ecuador	200 miles	—
Egypt	12 miles	—
El Salvador	200 miles	—
Equatorial Guinea	12 miles	—
Ethiopia	12 miles	—
Fiji	3 miles	—
Finland	4 miles	12 miles
France	12 miles	—
Gabon	100 miles	—
Gambia	50 miles	—
Germany (West)	In accordance with international law	—
Ghana	30 miles	—
Greece	6 miles	—
Guatemala	12 miles	—
Guinea	130 miles	—
Guyana	3 miles	—
Haiti	12 miles	15 miles
Honduras	12 miles	—
Iceland	—	50 miles
India	12 miles	—
Indonesia	12 miles	—
Iran	12 miles	—
Iraq	12 miles	—
Irish Republic	3 miles	12 miles
Israel	6 miles	—
Italy	12 miles	—
Ivory Coast	6 miles	12 miles
Jamaica	12 miles	—
Japan	3 miles	—
Jordan	3 miles	—
Kenya	12 miles	—
Khmer	12 miles	—
Korea (South)	—	20–200 miles
Kuwait	12 miles	—
Lebanon	—	6 miles
Liberia	12 miles	—
Libya	12 miles	—
Madagascar	50 miles	—
Malaysia	12 miles	—

Territorial Sea Limits (*contd.*)

	Territorial sea	*Exclusive fishing zone*
Maldive, Republic of	3–55 miles	areas defined by geographical coordinates (approx. 100–150 miles)
Malta	6 miles	12 miles
Mauritania	30 miles	—
Mauritius	12 miles	—
Mexico	12 miles	—
Monaco	12 miles	12 miles
Morocco	12 miles	70 miles[1]
Nauru	12 miles	—
Netherlands	3 miles	—
New Zealand	3 miles	12 miles
Nicaragua	—	200 miles
Nigeria	30 miles	—
Norway	4 miles	12 miles
Oman	12 miles	50 miles
Pakistan	12 miles	50 miles
Panama	200 miles	—
Peru	200 miles	200 miles
Philippines	In accordance with treaties of 1898, 1900 and 1930	—
Poland	3 miles	12 miles
Portugal	—	12 miles
Qatar	3 miles	—
Romania	12 miles	—
Saudi Arabia	12 miles	—
Senegal	12 miles	122 miles
Sierra Leone	200 miles	—
Singapore	3 miles	—
Somalia	200 miles	—
South Africa, Republic of	6 miles	12 miles
Southern Yemen	12 miles	—
Spain	6 miles	12 miles
Sri Lanka	12 miles	—
Sudan	12 miles	—
Sweden	4 miles	12 miles
Syria	12 miles	—
Tanzania	12 miles	—
Thailand	50 miles	—
Togo	12 miles	—
Tonga	12 miles	—
Trinidad and Tobago	12 miles	—
Tunisia	12 miles	—
Turkey	6 miles	12 miles
U.S.S.R.	12 miles	—
United Arab Emirates	3 miles	—
U.K.	3 miles	12 miles
U.S.A.	3 miles	12 miles
Uruguay	200 miles	—

[1] Six miles for Strait of Gibraltar.

Territorial Sea Limits (*contd.*)

	Territorial sea	*Exclusive fishing zone*
Venezuela	12 miles	—
Vietnam (South)	3 miles	53 miles
Yemen	12 miles	—
Yugoslavia	10 miles	—
Zaïre	12 miles	—

The table above, reproduced from the relevant sections of the FAO survey, shows: (*a*) the territorial sea limit, and (*b*) the limit of the exclusive fishing zone claimed by the country concerned.
Notes:
(*a*) Denmark's exclusive fishing zone is drawn 12 miles from the baselines in the North Sea, the Skagerrak and the Kattegat, and 3 miles elsewhere. In the case of the Faroe Islands and Greenland it is 12 miles.
(*b*) The territorial sea of Indonesia is measured by straight baselines surrounding the archipelago.
(*c*) The territorial sea of the Philippines is determined by straight baselines joining appropriate points of the outermost islands forming the Philippine archipelago.

World's Largest Hydroelectric Generating Plants

	Present Mega-watts	*Ultimate Mega-watts*	*Year of Initial Operation*
Itaipu, Brazil–Paraguay	—	10,710	*
Grand Coulee, U.S.A.	2,161	9,780	1941
Guri, Venezuela	524	6,500	1967
Sayansk, U.S.S.R.	—	6,400	*
Krasnoyarsk, U.S.S.R.	6,096	6,096	1968
Sukhovo, U.S.S.R.	—	5,225	*
Churchill Falls, Canada	1,900	5,225	1971
Bratsk, U.S.S.R.	4,500	4,600	1964
Ust-Illimsk, U.S.S.R.	720	4,300	*
Cabora Basa, Moçambique	—	4,000	*
Ilha Solteira, Brazil	—	3,200	*
Mica-Canada	—	2,760	*
John Day, U.S.A.	2,160	2,700	1968
Nurek, U.S.S.R.	—	2,700	*
Volga–22nd Congress, U.S.S.R.	2,543	2,560	1958
Volga–V.I.Lenin, U.S.S.R.	2,100	2,300	1955
W.A.C. Bennett, Canada	1,816	2,270	1969
Iron Gate, Romania–Yugoslavia	500	2,160	*
Saad-El-Aali (High Aswan Dam), Egypt	1,750	2,100	1967
Robert Moses–Niagara, U.S.A.	1,950	1,950	1961
St. Lawrence Power Dam, Canada/U.S.A.	1,824	1,824	1958
The Dalles, U.S.A.	1,291	1,807	1957
Kemano, Canada	813	1,670	1954
Beauharnois, Canada	1,021	1,670	1950
Cheboksary, U.S.S.R.	—	1,632	*
Inguri, U.S.S.R.	—	1,600	*
Kariba, Rhodesia–Zambia	600	1,500	1959
Liukiahsia, China	—	1,500	1963
Tumut-3, Australia	750	1,500	1972
McNary, U.S.A.	980	1,406	1953

* under construction

World's Largest Hydroelectric Generating Plants (*contd.*)

	Present Mega-watts	*Ultimate Mega-watts*	*Year of Initial Operation*
Jupia, Brazil	600	1,400	1966
Marimbondo, Brazil	—	1,400	*
Saratov, U.S.S.R.	—	1,359	1967
Daniel Johnson, Canada	165	1,353	1970
Hoover, U.S.A.	1,345	1,345	1936
Wanapum, U.S.A.	831	1,330	1964
Priest Rapids, U.S.A.	789	1,262	1959
Castaic, U.S.A.	—	1,250	*
Keban, Turkey	620	1,240	*
Kettle Rapids, Canada	612	1,224	1970
Sir Adam Beck No. 2, Canada	1,224	1,224	1954
Rocky Reach, U.S.A.	775	1,215	1961
Furnas, Brazil	900	1,200	1963
Toktogul, U.S.S.R.	—	1,200	*
El Chocan, Argentina	—	1,200	*
Manicouagan No. 3, Canada	—	1,176	*
Sanmen Hsia, China	—	1,100	
Nizhne-Kamskaya, U.S.S.R.	—	1,090	*
Dworshak, U.S.A.	90	1,060	*
Bersimis No. 1, Canada	912	1,050	1956
Bhakra, India	450	1,050	1963
Estreito, Brazil	1,050	1,050	1969
Saito Osorio, Brazil	—	1,050	*
Lego Delio, Italy	—	1,016	*
Manicouagan, No. 2, Canada	—	1,015	1965
Votkinsk, U.S.S.R.	—	1,000	1961
Mangla, Pakistan	300	1,000	*
Chirkey, U.S.S.R.	—	1,000	*
Kaniji, Nigeria	—	1,000	*
Northfield Mountain, U.S.A.	—	1,000	*
Chivor, Colombia	500	1,000	*
Blenheim-Gilboa, U.S.A.	—	1,000	*

* under construction

Crude Petroleum[1] Production

(in 1,000 metric tons)

	1950	*1960*	*1970*	*1972*	*1973*[2]
North America					
Canada[3]	3,800	27,480	69,954	88,770	99,340
U.S.A.[3]	285,200	384,080	533,677	532,660	520,700
Mexico	10,296	14,125	21,877	24,950	26,750

[1] Crude oil and natural gas liquids.
[2] Provisional estimates.
[3] 1969–73 figures for Canada and U.S. refer to all hydrocarbon liquids and are therefore not strictly comparable with earlier compilations which list only crude oil proper.

Caribbean					
Trinidad	2,980	6,075	7,225	7,340	8,580
Colombia	4,850	8,100	11,071	10,450	9,930
Venezuela	78,140	148,690	193,209	167,390	175,580
South America					
Brazil	40	4,050	8,009	8,450	8,610
Ecuador	360	390	191	3,790	9,760
Peru	2,050	2,680	3,450	3,290	3,530
Bolivia	80	450	1,128	1,970	2,100
Chile	80	990	1,620	2,090	2,000
Argentina	3,460	9,160	19,969	22,670	21,740
Middle East					
Turkey	30	350	3,461	3,450	3,580
Iraq	6,650	47,480	76,600	68,620	93,910
Iran	32,260	52,065	191,663	251,790	292,840
Saudi Arabia	26,620	61,090	176,851	286,630	365,390
Kuwait	17,290	81,860	137,397	151,180	137,720
Kuwait neutral zone	—	7,270	26,724	30,230	27,740
Bahrain	1,560	2,250	3,834	3,480	3,410
Qatar	1,640	8,210	17,257	22,900	27,240
Abu Dhabi	—	—	33,288	51,280	64,000
Dubai	—	—	4,306	7,660	11,100
Oman	—	—	17,169	14,070	14,600
Syria	—	—	4,350	6,410	5,500
Egypt	2,370	3,600	16,404	10,940	10,060
Israel	—	130	77	50	50
Sinai	..	..	4,500	6,000	6,000
Far East					
India	315	440	6,809	7,690	7,400
Pakistan	250	360	486	460	450
Burma	125	530	750	1,000	1,000
Indonesia	6,450	20,560	42,102	53,890	66,690
Brunei	4,340	4,690	6,916	8,790	11,090
Japan	350	510	750	720	700
China (Taiwan)	—	—	90	110	110
Europe					
Austria	1,600	2,440	2,798	2,490	2,220
Germany (West)	1,120	5,560	7,536	7,120	6,650
Netherlands	700	1,920	1,919	1,620	1,480
U·K.	40	90	84	340	300
France	120	2,260	2,308	2,350	2,150
Italy	8	1,990	1,408	1,190	1,030
Spain	—	—	156	140	650
Africa (excluding Egypt)					
Morocco	100	90	46	50	50
Algeria	80	8,630	47,253	52,200	48,620
Tunisia	—	—	4,151	4,050	3,950
Libya	—	—	159,201	107,910	105,360
Gabon and Congo	—	850	5,460	6,650	9,000
Angola	—	70	5,066	7,050	8,300
Nigeria	—	880	53,420	90,380	101,890

Crude Petroleum Production (*contd.*)

(in 1,000 metric tons)

	1950	*1960*	*1970*	*1972*	*1973*[1]
Oceania					
Australia	—	—	8,292	15,070	18,590
Communist countries					
U.S.S.R.	37,500	148,000	352,667	390,150	426,390
Romania	4,100	11,500	13,377	14,460	14,350
Yugoslavia	110	1,040	2,854	3,060	3,450
Hungary	500	1,215	1,937	1,950	1,970
Poland	175	195	424	400	400
Albania	395	600	1,199	2,260	2,400
Bulgaria	—	200	334	240	190
Czechoslovakia	50	140	203	190	180
Germany (East)	—	—	60	30	30
China[2]	110	5,500	20,000	29,600	31,500
Estimated total World Production[3]	538,470	1,090,680	2,336,153	2,604,120	2,830,300

[1] Provisional estimate.

[2] Until 1962 shale oil and oil from coal amounted yearly to an additional 1·7m. tons. From 1963 the figures include shale and coal-based oil.

[3] Estimates differ widely because of conversion difficulties of barrels to metric tons. Thus, for instance, for crude petroleum of specific gravity, at 60°F., of 0·78 (corresponding to American Petroleum Institute gravity rating of 49·91), there are 8·08 bbls. to a metric ton. At the other end of the scale, for crude petroleum of specific gravity 0·98 (API rating, 12·89), there are only 6·43 bbls. to a metric ton. Middle East crude petroleum has an average conversion rate of approximately 7·5 bbls. to a metric ton. Excluding small-scale production in Afghánistán, Cuba, Mongolia, New Zealand and Thailand.

Geographical Terms

A

abrasion Wearing of rock surfaces by friction, where abrasive material is transported by running water, ice, wind, waves, etc.

abrasion platform Coastal rock platform worn nearly smooth by abrasion.

absolute humidity Amount of water vapour per unit volume of air.

abyssal Ocean deeps between 1,200 and 3,000 fathoms, where sunlight does not penetrate and there is no plant life.

accessibility Nearness or centrality of one function or place to other functions or places measured in terms of distance, time, cost etc.

acre-foot Amount of water required to cover 1 acre of land to depth of 1 ft. (43,560 cu. ft.).

adiabatic Relating to change occurring in temp. of a mass of gas, in ascending or descending air masses, without actual gain or loss of heat from outside.

afforestation Deliberate planting of trees where none ever grew or have grown recently.

aftershock Vibration of earth's crust caused by minor adjustments of rocks after main earthquake waves have passed.

age-sex pyramid Graphical representation of population structure showing number of males and females by age groups.

agglomerate Angular fragmented volcanic material cemented together by heat.

agglomeration Large tract of essentially urban and industrial land resulting from growth and physical expansion of formerly separate neighbouring settlements.

agronomy Agric. economy, including theory and practice of animal husbandry, crop production and soil management.

aiguille Prominent needle-shaped rock-peak, usually above snow-line and formed by frost action.

ait Small island in river or lake.

alfalfa Deep-rooted perennial plant, largely used as fodder-crop since its deep roots withstand drought. Produced mainly in U.S.A. and Argentina.

allocation-location problem Problem of locating facilities, services, factories etc. in any area so that transport costs are minimized, thresholds are met and total population is served.

alluvial cone Form of alluvial fan, consisting of mass of thick coarse material.

alluvial fan Mass of sand or gravel deposited by stream where it leaves constricted course for main valley.

alluvium Sand, silt and gravel laid down by rivers, especially when in flood or when their velocity is checked.

almwind Warm Föhn type wind, blowing s over Tatra Mountains into s Poland.

alp High summer pasture on shoulder of mountain, especially in Switzerland, where marked change of slope occurs above glaciated valley.

altocumulus Layer of fleecy cloud, at altitude of 8–20,000 ft. in groups or lines, often sign of fair weather.

altostratus Mid-altitude cloud in form of extensive grey sheet, usually heralding rain associated with warm front.

aluminium Extracted from bauxite; metal of remarkable lightness, high strength and resistant to corrosion.

aluminum *see* **aluminium**

anabatic wind Local wind blowing up-valley in afternoon, when convection currents on mountain slopes draw air upwards.

anemometer Instrument for measuring or recording force of wind.

aneroid barometer Instrument for measuring atmospheric pressure, comprising metallic box, almost exhausted of air, whose flexible sides expand and contract with changing air pressure. Such movements are magnified and recorded on calibrated dial.

Antarctic Circle Parallel of lat. 66° 32′ s, enclosing s Polar Regions.

anthracite Hard, shiny smokeless coal of high carbon content, producing great heat.

anticline Arch or crest of fold in rock strata.

anticyclone Area of high pressure with winds blowing clockwise round it in N hemisphere and anti-clockwise in s hemisphere. Moves slowly in temperate lat., with winds light or variable near centre. Produces fine settled weather in summer, but cold frosty weather or fog in winter.

antipodes Any two places on opposite sides of earth, so that line joining them passes through centre of earth.

apogee Part of orbit of moon or planet which is farthest from earth.

Appleton Layer Part of ionosphere, about 150 m. above earth, reflecting short radio-waves back to earth.

aquifer Rock holding or allowing the passage of water.

archipelago (*i*) sea studded with islands; (*ii*) group of many islands, continental or oceanic.

Arctic Circle Parallel of lat. 66° 32′ N, enclosing N Polar Regions.

areal differentiation Differences between areas in terms of relief, climate, soils, vegetation, population, economy etc. Geography is often defined as the study of areal differentiation.

arête Narrow ridge of spur or mountain, usually above snow-line and formed at crest between two cirques.

arroyo Small stream channel made by occasional rainfall in arid districts (Latin America, SW U.S.A.).

artesian basin Synclinal structure containing aquifer between two impermeable beds.

artesian well Boring put down into aquifer in artesian basin; named from wells of this type in Artois, N France.

asbestos Fibrous mineral which can be spun and woven into material which is fire-proof, heat-resistant and of low conductivity.

asteroids Belt of small heavenly bodies revolving in Solar System between Mars and Jupiter.

Atlantic coast *see* **discordant coast**

atmosphere Envelope of air surrounding earth, consisting of 78% nitrogen, 21% oxygen, very small quantities of carbon dioxide and other gases and varying quantities of water vapour.

atoll Circular or irregularly-shaped coral reef, partly submerged to enclose lagoon.

attrition Constant wearing-down of load of rock-material by friction when transported by running water, wind and waves.

aurora Luminous phenomena caused by electrical discharge and visible in sky in high lat.

avalanche Fall of mass of snow, ice or rock down mountainside and capable of great destruction.

axis (*i*) diameter between N and S Poles, about which earth rotates; (*ii*) central line of fold from which strata dip or rise in opposing directions.

Ayala Strong, warm wind in Massif Central, France.

Azores high Sub-tropical anti-cyclone situated over E side of N Atlantic, often extending to affect Britain and W Europe.

B

bad German, bath. Common prefix attached to German towns which are spas.

badlands High barren country in semi-arid regions with dry loose soils. Rain, when it falls, is heavy and washes out deep gullies so that little vegetation or animal life remains.

Baguio Tropical storm of Philippine Islands, mainly occurring between July and Nov.

bahada Sloping expanse of scree, gravel and sand round margins of inland basin or at foot of mountains in semi-arid regions, formed by coalescence of series of adjacent alluvial cones.

bajada *see* **bahada**

Bantu Native of tribe speaking one of 200 languages or dialects used in Africa S of line Cameroun–L. Victoria.

bar (*i*) unit of atmospheric pressure equal to 1 m. dynes per sq. cm. At 45° N., in temp. of 0°C. at sea level, 1 bar = 29·53 ins. or 750·1 mm. of mercury. It is divided into 1,000 millibars (mb.) for weather map purposes; (*ii*) ridge of sand and rock fragments across mouth of river or entrance to bay, *see* **off-shore bar, tombolo**; (*iii*) navigational obstruction where alluvium, sand and gravel deposits occur in stream channels.

barchan Crescent-shaped sand dune transverse to wind direction, with horns extending down-wind.

barkhan *see* **barchan**

barograph Self-recording aneroid barometer tracing ink line on moving drum.

barometer Instrument for measuring atmospheric pressure, also heights, and indicating weather changes. Commonest type employs column of liquid, usually mercury, in graduated tube. *See also* **aneroid barometer**

barrage Natural or artificial obstacle to flow of stream.

barrier lake L. produced by formation of natural dam across valley, caused by landslides, avalanches, deltas, terminal moraines, or dams of

vegetation, ice, lava or calcium carbonate.

barrier reef (*i*) coral reef parallel to coast but separated from it by lagoon; (*ii*) coral reef wholly or partly enclosing coral island.

barrow Mound of earth or stones, covering anc. burial chamber, particularly common on chalk land of SE England.

barysphere Heavy central core of earth below lithosphere.

basalt Fine-grained, dark-coloured igneous rock, formed of solidified lava extruded by volcanic and fissure eruptions: flows readily to form extensive sheets and may solidify to form hexagonal columns.

base-level Lowest level to which stream can erode its bed. Permanent base-level is the sea, but lake may provide temporary base-level.

basic slag Blast-furnace by-product in iron smelting, contains phosphates and is crushed for fertilizers.

basin (*i*) large-scale depression occupied by ocean; (*ii*) area of land drained by single river system; (*iii*) area enclosed by higher land, with or without outlet to sea; (*iv*) part of dock system or canal or navigable river.

batholith Very large intrusion of igneous rock, usually granite, originating at great depth and extending over many miles. Upper surface may ultimately be exposed by erosion.

bathylith *see* **batholith**

bathyorography Map detail depicting altitude of land and depth of sea by layer-colouring.

bathysphere (*i*) central core of earth; (*ii*) diving apparatus used for submarine operations.

bauxite Impure aluminium hydroxide occurring widely in clay deposits, chief ore of aluminium.

bayou Marshy creek or sluggish backwater in lower Mississippi and along Gulf Coast of U.S.A.

beach Accumulation of sand and shingle along coast, occupying space between low-water mark and highest point reached by storm waves.

bearing Horizontal angular direction of any place or object, taken from a fixed point.

Beaufort scale Scale of wind forces ranging from 0 (calm) to 12 (hurricane). Introduced by Admiral Sir Francis Beaufort, 1805.

beck Small rapid stream.

bed-rock Solid rock of earth's surface, usually covered by soil or other superficial deposits.

bedding Arrangement of rock strata in bands of varying thickness and character.

bedding-plane Structural feature of sedimentary rocks parallel to the original surface of deposition.

beet sugar Sugar from variety of beet grown in temperate zone; after sugar extraction, refuse, leaves and tops are pulped for cattle food, molasses and alcohol.

bench Narrow terrace, step or ledge produced by denudation, wave-cut bench, step-fault, or by mining and quarrying.

bench-mark Defined and located point of reference used in triangulation survey.

berg German hill or mountain, African range. Also used in combinations for physical features, *see* **bergschrund, Berg wind**

bergschrund Gap left round upper rim of snowfield or glacier as snow or ice moves downstream.

Berg wind Warm, dry Föhn wind, blowing mainly in winter from S African Plateau to coast.

bight (*i*) wide curve or recess of coast, often between headlands; (*ii*) large bend of river.

bill Long narrow promontory.

billabong Backwater in temporary flowing stream in Australia.

Bise Cold, dry N or NE wind blowing in winter in Switzerland, N Italy and S France. Similar to Mistral or Tramontana.

bitumen Pitch or tar or asphalt.

bituminous coal Free-burning coal with high hydro-carbon content, includes most household and gas coals.

black earth *see* **chernozem**

block mountain *see* **horst**

blow-hole Near-vertical cleft leading from sea-cave to cliff-top, formed by hydraulic action of wave-compressed air; spray is sometimes blown from it into air.

blow-out Hollow in sandy terrain formed by deflation (wind eddying), particularly where vegetation has been destroyed. In rock deserts, may develop from break in resistant surface layer.

bluff Headland formed by steep slopes bordering river or lake.

bocage Landscape of NW France, with small fields enclosed by dry-stone walls or low banks with hedges.

Bohorok Hot dry wind on N coast of Sumatra during NW Monsoon (June–Sept.).

bolson Basin of interior drainage in arid or semi-arid regions. Floor may contain salt lake or alluvial fans round flanks of surrounding mountains.

Bora Violent, cold, dry wind blowing from N or NE into Adriatic, mostly in winter; can produce rain or snow when depression lies to the S.

Boraccia Particularly violent form of Bora.

bore Steep, wall-like wave in river with funnel-shaped estuaries, flowing rapidly upstream on rising tide. Highest at spring tides.

boreal (*i*) N, (*ii*) general term for climatic zone with short summers and snowy winters; (*iii*) climatic period from 7,500–5,500 B.C.

Borino Weaker summer form of Bora.

boss Small batholith, more or less circular in plan.

Boswash Name given to the urban area extending from Boston (Massachusetts) to Washington (D.C.).

boulder clay Unstratified glacial deposits of varying composition but usually consisting of clays, sand and stones of all shapes and sizes, probably representing ground moraine of ice-sheet.

bourne Temporary or intermittent stream flowing in dry valley of chalk country after period of heavy rain.

brachycephalic Broad headed. Cephalic Index $> 83{\cdot}1$.

brae Sloping bank or hillside (Scot.).

braided river channel Course of river split into complicated channels because of inability to transport its load.

brash ice Accumulation of crushed ice near shore, not thick enough to hinder navigation.

Brave West Winds *see* **Roaring Forties**

break in bulk Location at which materials or products are transferred from one mode of transport to another.

breaker Mass of broken water rushing up beach or where mass of rock lies near surface of sea.

breccia Angular fragments of rock of any type, cemented together in matrix.

breckland Area on borders of Norfolk and Suffolk comprising heathland, thicket and bracken.

Brickfielder Hot, dry, dusty, squally wind in SE Australia, caused by S movement of mass of tropical air, especially in summer.

British Summer Time Period in year during which clocks are advanced one hour ahead of Greenwich Mean Time.

broad Sheet of reed-fringed shallow water beside or forming part of, sluggish river near estuary, particularly in E Anglia.

buffer state Small, independent autonomous country between two or more powerful ones.

bund (*i*) artificial embankment; (*ii*) main quay in some Far Eastern ports.

Buran Cold, strong NE wind in Central Asia, producing blizzards in winter, but can also blow in summer.

burn Small stream (Scot).

bush Large uncultivated tract, overgrown with bushes and small trees, usually in semi-arid regions.

bushveld Type of savanna in subtropical and tropical Africa, with trees scattered, forming open parkland, but sometimes dense so as to resemble forest.

butte Isolated flat-topped hill, usually capped with resistant rock and rising abruptly from plain.

Buys Ballot's Law *see* **Ferrel's Law**

C

caatinga Thorn forest or open woodland with scrub in arid parts of NE Brazil.

cacao Evergreen tree of equatorial or tropical regions, with large pods containing beans, the source of cocoa and chocolate.

caldera Large, shallow, circular cavity remaining after removal of former volcanic peak by immense eruption; sometimes contains lake.

caliche Impure deposits of nitrogen salts found in deserts of Chile or Peru; valuable fertilizer in 19th cent.

campos (Plural) open plains of Central Brazil with savanna climate and vegetation.

cane sugar Tall tropical or subtropical plant whose stem yields sugar.

canyon Spanish, cañon. (*i*) deep, steep-sided gorge with river at bottom, mainly found in arid or semi-arid areas; (*ii*) sub-marine trough on, and beyond, continental shelf.

'Cape Doctor' Strong wind blowing from plateau to coast in S Africa.

carr Fen containing reeds, shrubs and willows.

carse Level tract of fertile alluvial lands bordering estuaries in Scotland.

cartouche Panel on map, usually decorative, containing title, scale, etc.

cash crop Crop cultivated for market.

cassava Plant with tuberous roots, used as food in Central or s America.

caste Hindu hereditary social group.

cataract (*i*) waterfall running over sheer precipice; (*ii*) series of rapids, as on River Nile.

catch crop Quick-growing crop (*i*) between two main crops in a rotation; (*ii*) between rows of main crop; (*iii*) in place of failed crop.

catchment Area served by a function, firm, establishment or central place.

catchment area Self-contained drainage basin collecting all rainfall in area.

causses (*i*) French term used for limestone country in general; (*ii*) limestone district in s of Massif Central, France, resembling Yugoslavian karst.

cavern Large cave or subterranean chamber, naturally produced, with entrance from surface; common feature of karst landscape.

cay Low island or reef of sand and coral in Caribbean Sea.

Celsius scale Internationally accepted name for Centrigrade scale of temp. where 0° is melting point of ice and 100° boiling point of water, after inventor Anders Celsius (1701–44).

Celtic field Roughly sq. field, varying in size from half to one and a half acres, used before Saxons introduced strip-field system.

centrality Relative importance of a settlement with regard to region it serves.

central place A settlement providing goods, services, etc. for a surrounding area (catchment).

central place system Spatial distribution of central places.

central place theory Theory of location of settlements and functions devised by W. Christaller (1933).

Cephalic Index Mathematical index to describe shape of skull = maximum breadth of skull ÷ maximum length × 100. *See also* **brachycephalic, dolichocephalic**

chaco Forest land in parts of s America, *see* **Gran Chaco**

chaparral Spanish, evergreen shrub vegetation of WN America, resembling garigue and maquis of Mediterranean Europe.

chernozem Russian, 'Black Earth' soil of loose, crumbly texture, rich in humus and lime, covering large areas of temperate lands where natural vegetation was grass, now forms great wheat growing areas of world.

chicle Gum obtained from latex of several trees in s and Central America, chief ingredient of chewing gum.

chili Hot, dry s wind over N Africa.

china clay *see* **kaolin**

chine Narrow cleft in cliffs of soft material, containing stream; mainly found in Hampshire and Isle of Wight.

chinook American Indian 'snow-eater', dry, warm sw wind descending E slopes of Can. or N U.S.A. Rocky Mountains and warmed adiabatically; in spring, causes swift rise in temp.

chorochromatic map Map showing non-quantitative phenomena by means of colouring or shading.

choropleth map Map showing quantities per unit of area by means of scaled shading or colouring (e.g. map of population density by parishes).

cinchona Tropical evergreen tree of S America whose bark yields quinine.

cirque Steep-sided, flat-floored, horse-shoe shaped rock-basin of glacial origin, marking site of cirque glacier, but in post-glacial conditions often contains small, deep lake.

cirro-cumulus 'Mackerel sky'; type of cloud above 20,000 ft., in lines or ripples, containing ice-crystals.

cirro-stratus Layer or veil of sheet cloud, above 20,000 ft., of milky appearance, causing sun or moon to appear with halo; marks approach of warm front.

cirrus Delicate, wispy clouds at 20–40,000 ft., containing ice-particles. When drawn out into 'mare's tail' indicates strong upper winds.

citrus fruit Obtained from evergreen trees like grape-fruit, lemon, lime and orange; widely grown in sub-tropical or warm temperate regions, especially Mediterranean climates.

cliff High, steep face of rock mass, especially along sea coast, where marine denudation is active.

climate Total complex of weather conditions, average characteristics and range of variation over large areas of earth's surface, considered over period of 30–35 years.

clinometer Instrument for measuring vertical angle between two points or for measuring dip of strata.

clint Low, flat-topped ridge between fissures or grikes on surface of carboniferous limestone plateau, forming limestone pavement as result of solution.

cloud Mass of condensed water vapour or ice particles formed by condensation on atmospheric nuclei, such as dust, smoke particles, pollen, etc. They float in masses from near ground level, as mist or fog, to over 40,000 ft.

cluse French for steep-sided valley cutting transversely across limestone ridges in Savoy Alps and Jura.

coal measures Geological term covering series of coal seams and intervening strata.

coast General name for zone of contact between land and sea.

coastline (*i*) general term for edge of land viewed from sea; (*ii*) high-water mark of medium tides; (*iii*) base of cliffs.

coca Bolivian shrub whose dried leaves provide stimulant when chewed.

cocoa *see* **cacao**

coconut Nut of palm from tropical regions of E Indies and Pacific Islands whose dried flesh produces oil for margarine and soap; *see* **copra**

coffee Beverage produced from roasting beans of berries produced by trees in tropical uplands.

coir Outer covering of coconut used to make matting and cordage.

col (*i*) high pass between two higher summits; (*ii*) area of lower pressure between two anticyclones.

cold front Rear of warm sector of depression, marking boundary between warm air and advancing wedge of cold air; undercutting causes appreciable temp. drop and heavy showers.

cold occlusion Where overtaking air in occlusion is colder than air mass in front.

'Cold Pole' Term applied to point with lowest temp. usually referring to Verkhoyansk, NE Asia, where mean Jan. temp. is —58°F.

collective farming Type of agric. organization started in U.S.S.R., but now practised in E Europe and SE Asia. Land compulsorily amalgamated into large holdings, run by manager and worked by directed labour; proportion of crops go to Govt., workers are paid a share of proceeds of marketing remainder.

Colombo Plan Formally put into operation in 1951 to improve political and economic conditions of S and SE Asia.

combe (*i*) Small, generally narrow valley; (*ii*) glacial cirque, cwm.

common Area of land, often unenclosed, over which members of community have certain rights of access, pasture, turf-cutting, etc.

compass Instrument used to determine direction, either by free-swinging magnetized needle or by rotating gyro-wheel.

concordant coast Running parallel to general grain of relief, giving straight and regular coastline.

condensation Process whereby substance changes from vapour to liquid, as with cloud formation, mist, etc.

condominium Territory governed jointly by two or more countries.

cone Volcanic peak with broad base tapering to summit.

confluence Point where trib. joins main stream.

conglomerate Rock composed of rounded, water-worn pebbles cemented together in matrix.

connectivity A measure of the number of routes connecting one place with other places.

continent (*i*) large, continuous mass of land; (*ii*) mainland, as applied to Europe.

continental climate Climate of continental interiors in temperate zone, with seasonal extremes of temp. and low rainfall, mainly in summer.

continental drift Theory that continental masses have changed relative positions. First put forward in 19th cent. and now further substantiated through palaeomagnetism.

continental island One rising from continental shelf and structurally related to that continent.

continental shelf Gently sloping margins of continent, submerged beneath sea and extending to point where continental slope begins; in general less than 100 fathoms deep.

continental slope Steep slope descending from continental shelf to abyssal plain.

contour lines Lines on map connecting all points at same relative elevation above or below specific datum, usually sea-level.

contour ploughing Measure to combat soil erosion by ploughing along slope to reduce run-off.

conurbation Area of extensive urban development where existing separate towns have expanded so as to coalesce.

convection Transmission of heat through liquids and gases by movements of their particles.

convectional rain Caused by moisture-laden air being warmed, rising, expanding and cooling adiabatically to its dew-point.

coombe *see* **combe**

copra Dried flesh of coconut, source of coconut oil, shredded coconut and cattle food.

coral Hard, calcareous substance formed from skeletons of some marine polyps living in warm intertropical seas.

coral reef Reef composed of coral limestone, *see* **atoll, barrier reef.**

cordillera Mountain system comprising several ranges, broadly parallel in trend.

core Central mass of earth, radius about 2,160 m., probably consisting of metallic mass of nickel-iron or nife.

Coriolis Force *see* **Ferrel's Law**

Corona (*i*) series of coloured rings surrounding sun or moon resulting from diffraction of light by water droplets; (*ii*) fringe of radiant light visible round circumference of sun at total eclipse.

corrasion Frictional wearing down of rock surface by material moved by gravity, running water, ice, wind and waves.

corrie *see* **cirque**

corrosion Chemical solution of rock by water.

côte (*i*) escarpment in France; (*ii*) section of coast (France).

coteau Name given by French explorers in N America to sharp ridge of hills or prominent escarpment.

cotton Annual, sub-tropical shrub whose bolls contain fibrous material used to make cotton cloth; seeds are crushed for oil, cooking fat, margarine and cattle food.

cove (*i*) small creek or inlet or rounded bay; (*ii*) steep-walled, semicircular opening at head of valley.

cover crop Quick-maturing crop ploughed in as fertilizer or grown as protective mat between main crops to reduce soil erosion.

crag and tail Characteristic of glaciated area, where mass of resistant rock in path of advancing ice has been attacked on upstream side, to produce crag, but has protected land on downstream side, leaving a gentler slope or tail, to leeward.

crater (*i*) rounded, funnel-shaped hollow at summit of volcano; (*ii*) depression caused by impact of meterorite.

creep Slow, downward movement of soil under influence of gravity, lubricated by running water.

Creole Person born in w Indies but not of aboriginal descent; initially implying no question of colour, now mainly describes people of mixed blood.

crevasse Deep fissure in glacier, with transverse trend where slope increases or longitudinal where glacier spreads out as valley widens.

croft Small farm-holding in Scotland, reckoned to supply all family's needs in food, fuel and clothing.

cromlech Celtic form of megalithic burial chamber, with large flat stone resting on stone uprights.

crust Upper (sial) and lower (sima) layers of earth, forming outermost shell or lithosphere, about 10–30 m. thick.

cuesta Ridge with steep scarp slope and gentle dip slope, *see* **escarpment**

cumec Unit for measuring river discharge; number of cu. m. per second passing particular point, approx. 19 m. gallons per day.

cumulo-nimbus Cumulus cloud developing to immense vertical height with towering summits, sometimes spreading into anvil shape, and associated with thunderstorms, hail and heavy rain.

cumulus Convectional cloud, growing vertically from flat base to produce white domed summits, often reaching 25,000 ft.

cutoff Channel cut by river across neck of land at acute meander, leaving oxbow.

cwm *see* **combe**

cyclone Tropical low pressure system, similar to depression of temperate lat. but smaller in extent and more violent in effect, marked by very high winds, torrential rain and thunder.

D

dale Wide, open valley, particularly in N England.

Dalmatian coast *see* **concordant coast**

Date Line *see* **International Date Line**

datum Zero from which altitudes and depths are determined; *see* **ordnance datum**

deflation Removal of fine deposits of dust and sand from earth's surface by wind.

delta Alluvial tract forming at mouth of river where deposition of part of river load exceeds rate of removal by tidal or other currents; covered by network of branching channels or distributaries.

demersal fish Species living near bottom of shallow seas, caught by trawling.

demography Branch of anthropology, dealing with statistics of births, deaths, etc.

denudation Destructive process modifying surface of earth by all natural agencies.

deposition The laying down of material transported by all agencies; complementary to denudation.

depression (*i*) low-lying portion of earth's surface; (*ii*) low-pressure system in mid or high lat., formerly called cyclone, now known as cyclonic depression or 'low'; has diameter of 300–2,000 m., with winds blowing round it anti-clockwise in N hemisphere and clockwise in S. *See* **fronts, occlusion.**

desert Area of land with scanty vegetation and low rainfall or low temp. Types of desert include (*i*) hot, Trade Wind; (*ii*) coastal, in lat. 15°–30°, with cool off-shore currents; (*iii*) mid-lat. of continental interiors; (*iv*) polar.

determinism Philosophy that man's actions are essentially determined by physical condition of his environment.

detritus Material shed from rock surfaces by disintegration.

dew Condensed droplets from atmospheric vapour on surfaces cooled by nocturnal radiation.

dew-point Lowest temp. to which air can be cooled without causing condensation.

dew-pond Small hollow of special construction to collect water from atmospheric condensation.

dike *see* **dyke**

dip-slope Gentle slope of cuesta.

discordant Cutting across general lines of structure of land.

discordant coast Running transverse to general grain of relief, giving dissected coastline.

dispersed city Group of large towns of similar size found in close proximity to each other, and tending to function in a complementary manner. Although the total population contained in its area is sufficient to support one large centre offering a full range of highest order goods and services, such a centre does not exist and these functions are shared between the constituent centres.

dispersed settlement Scattered farms and hamlets, with no concentration of population in village or larger settlement.

distributary Individual channel into which river may divide in delta, leading to sea without rejoining main stream.

diurnal range Difference in 24 hour period between maximum and minimum value of element such as temp.

Doctor Popular name for Harmattan wind, West Africa.

doldrums Equatorial belt of low pressure between two Trade Wind belts, marked by light winds or calms, high temp. and humidity.

dolichocephalic Long headed. Cephalic Index < 75.

doline Shallow, saucer-shaped depression in karst landscape.

drainage (*i*) act of removing water from poorly-drained area; (*ii*) discharge of water from any area through natural stream systems.

drift (*i*) superficial deposits, usually glacial; (*ii*) horizontal passage in mine following vein of ore; (*iii*) slow movement of surface ocean water under influence of prevailing winds; (*iv*) surface movement of loose material by wind, such as snow.

drumlin Low, oval-shaped hill of glacial origin, formed of boulder clay and elongated in direction of ice-flow.

dry farming Agric. in semi-arid parts, without irrigation, where moisture is conserved by mulching, maintenance of fine tilth and cropping in alternate years so as to increase total water.

dry valley Valley, usually in chalk or limestone, with no permanent flowing stream.

dunes Low ridges of wind-blown sand, found in deserts and along low-lying coasts above high water mark.

dust bowl Originally applied to parts of SW and W U.S.A., but now refers to any area where soil erosion occurs as result of over-grazing or over-cropping.

dust devil Short-lived, swirling wind resulting from convection over sandy area, lifting dust and sand but not to any great height.

dust storm Caused by winds in semi-arid areas causing dense clouds of dust to rise to considerable heights.

dyke (*i*) mass of intrusive rock running discordantly across landscape; (*ii*) drainage ditch or watercourse; (*iii*) artificial embankment preventing flooding of low ground; (*iv*) embankment in flood-plain of river parallel to its course; (*v*) man-made defensive earthwork.

E

eagre *see* **bore**

earth pillar Column of soft earth, often 20–30 ft. high, protected by capping of rock; product of sub-aerial erosion.

earthquake Movement or tremor of earth's crust causing series of shock waves to move outwards in all directions.

eclipse Partial or total obscuring of light of (*i*) moon, when earth comes between it and sun; (*ii*) sun, when moon comes between it and earth.

ecliptic Apparent movement of sun through sky during course of year; plane of ecliptic is tilted at angle of about 66½° to earth's axis.

entrepôt Centre or port to which goods in transit are sent for temporary storage before re-export.

environmentalism Philosophy that environmental factors determine man's actions *see* **determinism**

environmental perception The environment as perceived by individuals or groups rather than as it is in reality.

epicentre Point on earth's surface vertically above origin of earthquake shock.

equator Great circle, lat. 0°, midway between Poles, in plane perpendicular to earth's axis.

equinox Period of year when day and night are of equal length all over world, occurring about March 21 and Sept. 23, when sun crosses equator.

erg Arabic for sandy deserts of Sahara with dunes and sand-sheets.

erosion Wearing away of land surfaces by various natural agents, chiefly running water, ice, wind and waves but, unlike denudation, excludes weathering.

erratic block Piece of rock carried by glacier or ice-sheet and deposited some distance from parent outcrop when ice melted.

escarpment (*i*) *see* **cuesta**; (*ii*) term also applied to any steep slope breaking general uniformity of landscape.

esker Elongated ridge or mound formed from glacial and sub-glacial sands and gravels, deposited by sub-glacial streams.

esparto Grasses grown in N Africa and Iberian Peninsula, used in making paper, cordage, matting and sacks.

estancia Spanish, large farm in Argentina used for extensive cattle-rearing.

estuary Mouth of river where channel broadens into V-shape and tidal movements occur.

étang French, shallow lake in sand-dune areas, formed by beach material thrown up by sea.

Etesian wind Strong N to NW wind at intervals in summer in E Mediterranean.

eucalyptus Gum tree of Australia.

eustasy World-wide change of sea-level, caused by Ice Age, movement of ocean floors or sedimentation of ocean basins.

evaporation Physical process by which substance changes from liquid

to vapour state, caused mainly by heat.

everglades Marshy area with grasses and trees in Florida and along Gulf Coast of U.S.A.

exfoliation Alternate heating and cooling of rock surfaces causing peeling off in scales.

expanded town Town outside the Metropolitan area whose expansion has been purposefully accelerated by Government agencies (e.g. by financial assistance towards development of industries, housing) to curtail further expansion of metropolitan regions and to alleviate over-crowding elsewhere (e.g. Basingstoke).

extensive agriculture Method of farming based on large farm units with little labour but with a high degree of mechanization (e.g. Canadian Wheatlands).

extrusive rocks Igneous rocks reaching the surface as lava, flowing from fissures and then solidifying.

eyot *see* **ait**

F

Fahrenheit Graduated scale of temp. where 32° is melting point of ice and 212° boiling point of water, after A. D. Fahrenheit (1686–1736).

fall-line Narrow belt, marked by line of waterfalls, where rivers descend from plateau edge to lowland, as in Fall Line in SE U.S.A.

fan Fine wind or water-borne material, deposited in shape of fan with low angle of slope.

fathom Nautical measurement of depth, equal to 6 ft.; 1,000 fathoms equal 1 nautical m.

fault Fracture or rupture in earth's crust, where movement has displaced strata on each side.

fauna Animal life of region or geological period.

fell Norwegian, bare, uncultivated hill or mountain in N England.

fen Water-logged land of reed and peat, providing excellent agric. land when drained, as in Fens of E Anglia.

Ferrel's Law Postulated by American scientist W. Ferrel in 1856, stating that bodies in free motion are deflected to right in N hemisphere and to left in S, (Coriolis Force) as result of earth's rotation.

fetch Extent of open water over which wind blows, instrumental in determining height and force of waves.

fiard Swedish fjard; large open area of water, surrounded by islands, occurring in rocky, glaciated lowlands.

fiord Norwegian, fjord; drowned glacial valley, being long and narrow, steep-sided and deep, apart from threshold near mouth.

firn German, snow accumulating in layers above glacier, partially compacted by freeze and thaw action.

firth Estuary or strait or arm of sea (Scotland).

fjard *see* **fiard**

fjord *see* **fiord**

flash-flood Sudden, short-lived torrent in semi-arid areas after intensive rainfall, carrying large load, product of desert weathering.

flax Annual plant, yielding fibre for linen and seed for linseed oil, paint and cattle-cake.

fleet (*i*) small inlet or lagoon of brackish water behind coastline, separated from it by sand or shingle bank; (*ii*) small creek or inlet.

flood-plain Floor of river valley over which alluvium is spread in flood time.

flora Plant life of region or geological period.

flume (*i*) narrow ravine or gorge; (*ii*) artificial channel to provide water for power or to float logs.

fluvio-glacial Effects of melt-water stream issuing from glacier-front or ice-sheet margin.

fog Thick mist or haze in surface layer of atmosphere resulting from condensation of moisture with smoke and dust particles in suspension; visibility less than 1 km.

Föhn German, warm, dry, adiabatic wind blowing down lee slopes of mountains, especially in Alps, when depression to N draws in air from Mediterranean.

fold Bending of strata by compressive forces in earth's crust, usually along lines of weakness.

force Waterfall in N England.

foreshore Part of shore lying between high and low-water line of mean spring tides.

fosse (*i*) ditch or trench round anc. earthwork; (*ii*) waterfall in N England, *see* **force**; (*iii*) in U.S.A., depression between valley-glacier side and valley wall.

free port Port where goods can be unloaded, held in bond and re-exported without customs payments.

Friagem Strong, cold winter wind on campos of Brazil and E Bolivia.

fringing reef Uneven coral platform attached to coast, with or without lagoon intervening, sloping steeply seawards.

front Plane of separation between warm and cold air masses.

frost (*i*) condition of air whose temp. is at or below freezing point of water; (*ii*) minute crystals of ice formed from water vapour when dewpoint is below freezing.

frost-pocket Low-lying area into which cold air drains by gravity to produce freezing conditions when air on higher slopes is still above freezing; fruit-growers avoid such areas.

fumarole Italian, small vent in surface, pouring forth steam, hydrochloric acid, sulphur dioxide and other gases.

G

gap *see* **water gap, wind gap**

garrigue French, stunted evergreen scrub, separated by bare limestone rock found in S France, Corsica, Sardinia and Malta.

geest German, area of coarse sand, gravel and heath vegetation in N Germany, Netherlands, Denmark and Poland.

geo Norse gya, a creek; long, narrow, steep-sided inlet in cliff, derived originally from cave enlarged by marine erosion.

geosyncline Linear depression in earth's crust, of considerable width and several m. deep, product of slow, continuous down-warping of ocean floor, accompanied by sedimentation of material worn away from neighbouring land masses.

geyser Icelandic geysir, 'gusher' or 'roarer'; hot spring ejecting superheated steam and hot water at intervals from volcanic sources.

ghat Indian, (*i*) river landing place; (*ii*) mountain pass; (*iii*) range of mountains.

ghaut *see* **ghat**

ghee Hindu, butter made from buffalo milk.

ghetto Part of urban area inhabited almost exclusively by one race or type of people.

Ghibli Arabic, hot, dry, S sirocco wind of Libya or Tunisia.

Gibli *see* **Ghibli**

glacier French, mass of compacted snow and ice, accumulated on ground above snow-line, moving downstream under gravity and exerting great erosive force.

glacio-fluvial *see* **Fluvio-glacial**

glen Long valley, steep-sided and flat-bottomed (Scotland).

gneiss Coarse-grained crystalline rock.

Gondwanaland Hypothetic single land-mass in anc. geological times, from which present S continents were formed as outcome of continental drift.

gorge Steep-sided valley, deep in relation to width.

graben German, narrow fault-trough.

Gran Chaco 'Great hunting ground', forest or savanna region on borders of Bolivia and Paraguay.

grasslands Region where rainfall is insufficient for tree growth but is less scanty and irregular than in desert regions; major types include tropical or savanna, temperate or steppe or prairie or pampas or veld, and mountain.

graticule Network of parallels and meridians drawn on map or globe.

great circle Circle on earth's surface whose plane passes through centre of earth; arc of great circle provides shortest distance between any two points on earth's surface.

Green Belt Planned and maintained zone of open country round town or separating adjacent towns,

free from building or industrial development.

Greenwich Mean Time Standard time for British Isles and parts of W Europe, *see* **British Summer Time**

Greenwich Meridian Prime meridian, passing through old Royal Observatory at Greenwich; long. of a place is expressed E or W of this, up to 180°.

Gregale N cool-season winds of Central Mediterranean.

greywether Scattered blocks of sandstone found over parts of chalklands of S England, so-called because of their resemblance to sheep.

grid Network of sq. covering map series, based on lines drawn parallel and at right angles to central axis, from which position of any point can be stated; *see* **National Grid**

grike Deep groove, bounded by ridges or clints in area of karst landscape, where limestone pavement results from solution.

ground moraine Debris carried at base of glacier or ice-sheet and deposited as ice melts.

groundnut Tropical or sub-tropical plant whose pods ripen below ground; when crushed, these produce oil for margarine, cooking fat, other foodstuffs and animal fodder.

ground water Body of water contained in soil, subsoil and underlying rocks above impermeable layer.

gryke *see* **grike**

guano Accumulation of bird-droppings forming valuable phosphatic fertilizer.

Gulf Stream Warm ocean current flowing NE from Gulf of Mexico towards Europe; *see* **North Atlantic Drift**

gully erosion Accelerated erosion of land by concentrated surface run-off after sudden rainstorm; major cause of soil erosion.

H

haar Summer sea-fog blowing onto E coast of N England and Scotland.

hachure Lines of shading on relief map to show differences in slope.

hacienda Spanish, large agric. estate, ranch or plantation, chiefly in S America.

haff German, shallow, fresh-water lagoon, formed by growth of spit or nehrung across river mouth, notably in Baltic.

hamada Arabic, rock desert of N Africa, Australia, Gobi.

hanging valley Trib. entering main valley from considerable height, often with waterfalls; common in glaciated regions, where main valley has been over-deepened by glacier.

Hanse Towns Political and commercial league of Germanic towns.

Harmattan Hot, dry NE wind, blowing off Sahara to W African coast in

Dec–Feb. providing relief from humidity on coastal plain, but dry and dusty inland.

haze Obscurity in atmosphere caused by condensation of moisture on dust or salt or smoke particles or by heat refraction; visibility from 1 to 2 m.

headland Steep crag or cliff projecting into sea.

head of navigation Farthest point up-river reached by trading vessels.

Heaviside Layer Section of ionosphere, 60–75 m. high, highly ionized and able to reflect long radio-waves back to earth.

Helm Strong, cold E to NE wind blowing off Pennines in N England.

hemp Fibre-producing plant, for twine, string, rope, matting, etc. whose flowers and leaves produce drugs and whose seeds yield oil.

Hevea Brasiliensis Tree, native to equatorial forests of Brazil, now grown in plantations in Malaysia or E Indies; source of commercial rubber; *see* **latex.**

hinterland (*i*) 'back country' of early coastal settlement; (*ii*) area served by port, taking its imports and supplying it with its exports.

hoar-frost Thin deposit of ice crystals on surface cooled below freezing point by radiation.

hook Sand bar ending in recurved spit.

horizon (*i*) visible horizon, boundary of eath's surface, as viewed from point where sky appears to meet earth or sea; (*ii*) true horizon, great circle whose plane passes through centre of earth and is parallel to visible horizon; (*iii*) geological horizon, plane of stratified surface or bed; (*iv*) soil horizon, main layer or zone within soil profile.

horn German, pyramid peak formed by development of back-to-back cirques on mountainside.

horse latitudes Sub-tropical high-pressure belts of atmosphere, over oceans in lat. 30–35°, giving calm conditions and stable weather.

horst German, block of earth's crust (*i*) left standing after adjacent areas have sunk by faulting; (*ii*) uplifted between faults.

hot springs *see* **thermal springs**

Humboldt Current Cool ocean current flowing N along W coast of S America.

humidity State of atmosphere with regard to water vapour it contains; *see* **absolute humidity, relative humidity**

humus Vegetable mould derived from decomposing organic matter in soil.

hurricane (*i*) tropical revolving storm with violent cyclonic winds in Caribbean Sea and off Queensland coast; (*ii*) wind of Force 12 on Beaufort Scale.

hydro-electric power Electrical energy obtained by harnessing waterfalls or by damming river.

hydrological cycle Endless interchange of water between sea, air and land, by evaporation, condensation, precipitation, etc.

hygrometer Instrument for measuring relative humidity of air.

I

iceberg Large mass of floating ice, broken off from edge of ice-sheet or tongue of tidal glacier and floating under influence of currents and winds; those in N hemisphere mainly irregular in shape, those in S are tabular.

ice-cap Permanent mass of ice, smaller than ice-sheet, covering plateaus and high-lat. islands.

icefall Heavily crevassed part of glacier where it meets change of slope of valley floor.

ice-field Large, continuous area of pack-ice.

ice-sheet Mass of permanent ice and snow, of great thickness, covering large areas, as in Antarctica and Greenland; also refers to much greater areas in past glacial eras.

ideographic Studying individual cases and situations *opposite* **nomothetic**

igneous rock One formed by solidification of molten rock or magma; *see* **extrusive** and **intrusive rocks**

incised meander Pattern of meander maintained at progressively lower levels by downcutting of river resulting from rejuvenation.

industrial inertia Condition whereby industries, once established at a central location remain there due to existing investment in capital, services, etc., even though some other location may ultimately appear more attractive in terms of certain other criteria.

infield Farmland immediately surrounding a farm or hamlet farmed intensively. *See also* **outfield**

input-output analysis Analysis of the flows of goods or services, usually in terms of their cash value, which take place between all sectors of a regional economy. Often used to predict the overall effect of changes in the regional economy.

inselberg German, mountain rising abruptly from uniformly level surface, esp. in semi-arid and arid climates.

insolation Amount of radiant solar energy reaching earth's surface.

interfluve Area of land between two rivers.

interlocking spurs Alternate projecting spurs in upland valley where river follows winding course.

International Date Line Imaginary line closely following 180° meridian, where date changes by one day as it is crossed, to make up for cumulative effect of time zone changes; westbound travellers lose a day, eastbound ones gain a day.

intrusive rocks (*i*) those resulting from injection of magma into existing rocks; (*ii*) particular type of igneous rock thus formed, *see* batholith, dyke, laccolith, sill.

ionosphere Part of atmosphere above stratosphere, marked by distinctive layers reflecting electromagnetic waves, *see* **Appleton Layer, Heaviside Layer**

irrigation Artificial application of water to land in arid regions to promote plant growth.

island Piece of land, smaller than continent, surrounded by water.

isobar Line on map joining points of equal atmospheric pressure; figures reduced to sea-level for comparison.

isobath Line on map or chart joining submarine points of equal depth.

isochrone Line on a map joining all places of equal travel time from a given point.

isohyet Line on map joining points having same rainfall over given period.

isoneph Line on map joining points having same amount of cloudiness.

isopleth Line on map joining points having same value for particular phenomena, *see* **isobar**, etc.

isostasy State of equilibrium in surface crust of earth, whereby equal mass underlies equal surface area.

isotherm Line on map or chart joining points having same air or sea temp.

isotropic surface A theoretical area of broad, featureless plain on which transport is equally available in all directions, population is uniformly distributed and has uniform tastes and preferences. Used as a basic assumption in many locational theories (such as central place theory).

isthmus Narrow neck of land between two seas or joining peninsula to mainland.

J

jarrah Eucalyptus tree of sw Australia, resembling mahogany and very durable in water.

jet stream High altitude air movement of strong winds in narrow belt.

joint Plane of division in rock mass, usually transverse to bedding-plane, caused by tension or compression.

joran Cold, dry wind blowing at night from Jura Mountains to L. Geneva.

jungle Wild, uncultivated land; now widely used to refer to tropical forest with dense undergrowth.

jute Fibre from bark of plant grown in Bengal and used in making sacks, carpets, etc.

K

kame Hummocky deposits of sand and gravel laid down by melt-water along edge of ice-sheet, usually parallel to ice-front.

kaolin Hydrated silicate of alumina derived mainly from decomposed granites; known as china clay, used in manu. of pottery, china and paper.

Karaburan Hot NE wind in Central Asia, sweeping up clouds of sand, the lighter particles being carried great distances and ultimately deposited as loess.

karri W Australian eucalyptus, providing very hard timber.

karst Italian, carso, Serbo-Croat, kars; proper name for rugged limestone plateau of NW Yugoslavia, but used generally to describe areas of carboniferous limestone with typical phenomena of limestone pavements, sink holes, underground drainage, caverns, gorges, etc.

katabatic wind Cold wind, blowing downhill, usually at night, caused by gravity flow of dense air from upper slopes, chilled by radiation.

kay *see* **cay**

kettle hole Circular hollow in glacial drift, caused by melting of large block of ice separated from glacier.

key *see* **cay**

Khamsin Arabic, hot, dry, sirocco wind of Egypt and SE Mediterranean.

kloof Afrikaans, deep, narrow ravine or mountain pass in S Africa.

knot (*i*) nautical measurement of speed, 1 nautical m. per hour; (*ii*) junction of two or more ridges in fold mountain system.

kopje Afrikaans, prominent, small, isolated hill in S Africa.

kraal Afrikaans, village, cattle-pen or enclosure in Africa, surrounded by thorn fence.

kyle Gaelic, channel or sound or strait between mainland and island or between two islands.

L

labour coefficient Ration of labour cost to all other inputs or outputs of productive process.

laccolith Intrusive mass of magma forced up a pipe and spreading laterally in lenticular form, causing arching of the overlying strata.

lacustrine Pertaining to a lake.

ladang Slash and burn shifting agric. practiced in SE Asia.

lagoon (*i*) sheet of salt water separated from open sea by sand or shingle bank; (*ii*) sheet of water between off-shore reef and mainland; (*iii*) sheet of water within an atoll.

lake Extensive sheet of water enclosed by land, occupying hollow in earth's surface.

land and sea breezes Resulting from unequal heating of land and water masses. By day, with land heated more rapidly, sea-breeze blows onshore; by night, land-breeze blows off-shore as land loses heat by radiation.

landes French, wastelands; proper name of lowlands of sand-dunes and lagoons in SW France.

lapiés French, bare limestone surface with joints widened by solution to form clints and grikes.

lapse-rate Rate of temp. decrease in atmosphere with increase in height. Environmental lapse-rate approx. 6°C per 1,000 metres.

laterite Red soil consisting of decomposed and weathered igneous rocks, found as soil horizon in tropical climates.

latex Milky fluid of rubber tree (Hevea Brasiliensis), extracted by tapping bark to provide raw material for manu. natural rubber.

latitude Angular distance N or S of Equator of any point along a meridian.

lava Molten rock or magma extruded onto surface of earth and subsequently solidifying.

leaching Removal of soluble salts from upper layers of soil by water percolation in humid climates.

least cost location Location at which costs of production of any economic activity are at a minimum compared with costs at all other possible locations.

Levanter Spanish, mild and humid E wind affecting SE Spain, Balearics and Straits of Gibraltar when depressions form in W Mediterranean.

Leveche Spanish, hot, dry S wind blowing from Morocco to Spain when E-moving depressions enter Mediterranean.

levée (*i*) broad low ridge of alluvium built up by river in flood to form bank; (*ii*) artificial embankment along river to check flooding.

ley Area of cultivated grass or clover in an arable rotation.

liana Climbing plant, rooted in ground, usually in tropical forests.

Libeccio Italian, strong W wind of Corsica, most frequent in summer.

light-year Distance light travels in 1 year at rate of 186,326 m. per

second, i.e. approx. 5,878,310,400,000 m.

lignite Low-grade type of coal, midway between peat and sub-bituminous coal in carbon content, mainly used in thermal-electric generators.

limestone pavement *see* **clint**

limon French, superficial deposit of fine material, often wind-blown and resembling loess, found in Belgium and the Paris Basin.

lithosphere Solid crust of earth.

littoral (*i*) relating to sea-shore; (*ii*) zone between high and low water marks.

llanos Spanish, tropical grasslands or savanna of Guiana Plateau, S America.

load Material transported by natural agent as part of denudation process, but applied mostly to river.

loam Soil consisting of a friable, permeable mixture of clay, sand and humus.

locational analysis Analysis of the location of human and economic activity.

location theory Attempt to isolate and analyse theoretically those factors which influence the location of economic activity.

loch Scottish, lake or long narrow arm of sea.

loess German, fine-grained, friable, porous dust, usually removed from arid regions by wind and deposited finally in broad sheets, as in Asia, Central Europe and N America.

longitude Angular distance of a place E or W of prime meridian.

longitudinal coast *see* **concordant coast**

longshore drift Drift of material along a beach as result of waves breaking at angle to shore.

lough (Irish), *see* **loch**

lucerne *see* **alfalfa**

lynchet Man-made terrace on hillside, parallel to contours, part of anc. cultivation practice.

M

maelstrom Dutch (*i*) whirlpool; (*ii*) powerful eddy in tidal current in restricted channel, as Maelstrom in Lofoten Islands, Norway.

Maestrale (Italian) *see* **Mistral**

magma Molten material under earth's crust, from which igneous rocks are formed.

magnetic pole Two extremities of earth's magnetic field, lying in polar regions, indicated by free-swinging magnetic needle in compass.

maize Cereal crop, originating in New World, grown in sub-tropical and warm temperate climates, mainly used to fatten livestock; known as corn in U.S.A.

mallee Dense scrubby growth of dwarf eucalyptus in SE and SW Australia.

mangrove Tree with short trunk and maze of aerial roots, forming almost impenetrable obstacle. Mangrove swamps are found mainly in tropical and sub-tropical regions, close to river mouths.

manila hemp Plant grown largely in Philippines for its fibre, used in making rope and fabrics.

manioc *see* **cassava**

mantle (*i*) layer of igneous rock, some 1,800 m. thick, lying between crust and core of earth; (*ii*) surface accumulation of soil and weathered rock, or regolith.

maquis French, low scrub of Mediterranean area, characterized by dense xerophytic vegetation, found mainly in S France, Italy (macchia) and Corsica.

marin Moist, warm SE wind over coast of S France in spring and autumn when depressions enter Gulf of Lyons.

marine terrace Shoreline above present sea-level.

marketing principle Theoretical spatial arrangement of settlements, suggested by W. Christaller (1933), whereby the supply of goods from central places to other settlements involves the least transport cost.

market location Location chosen by firm, industry etc. which is nearer to its major market(s) than to its raw materials, suppliers, etc.

marl (*i*) mixture of clay and calcium-carbonate; (*ii*) geological name of particular types of rock.

massif French, (*i*) compact mountainous area with relatively uniform characteristics and clearly defined margins; (*ii*) mountain group, as Mont Blanc massif.

maté tea Made from dried leaves of S American evergreen shrub.

meander Curve in course of river moving slowly across flat country.

Mediterranean climate Warm temperate climate of W margins of continents in lat. 30–40°, with hot, dry, sunny summers and mild, moist winters.

megalith Large stone or stones, erected singly or in circles as monuments, mainly Neolithic.

megalopolis Very large urbanized metropolitan area. Originally applied by J. Gottman to the Boston–Washington region U.S.A. *see also* **Boswash**

Melanesia Group of islands in W Pacific.

melt-water Water formed from melting snow or ice, as in melt-water stream of glacier.

menhir Single upright stone of Neolithic origin, marking burial place.

Mercator projection Cylindrical projection used by German Mercator for world map of 1569. Meridians of long. and parallels of lat. are all shown as straight lines, causing distortion of shape in high lat.

mere Small lake usually circular, common in Cheshire where removal of underground salt deposits causes subsidence.

meridian Line of long. part of Great Circle. Prime Meridian is Greenwich Meridian (0°).

merino Sheep with long-stapled, high-quality fleece, native to Spain and N Africa, but now abundant in S Africa and Australia.

mesa Spanish, small tableland capped with resistant rock, denuded remnant of former plateau.

meseta Extensive inland plateau forming about three-quarters of Spain.

mesosphere (*i*) layer of atmosphere between stratosphere and ionosphere; (*ii*) obsolete name for mantle.

metamorphism Alteration in rock structure resulting from increase in heat or pressure or both combined.

meteor Body of matter travelling through space, being heated by friction with atmosphere, hence 'shooting stars'.

meteorite Body of stone and iron which has survived passage through atmosphere to land on earth.

meteorology Scientific study of atmosphere.

Micronesia Groups of Pacific Islands, mainly volcanic, between Equator and 40° N and 130° and 180° E.

midnight sun Phenomenon of polar lat. observed about mid-summer, when sun does not set in 24 hour period.

millet Species of grain grown in places where soil is too poor for wheat and rainfall insufficient for rice, as in Africa and India.

millibar One-thousandth of a bar.

mirage Optical illusion caused by refraction of light, particularly in hot deserts.

misfit river One too small for present valley, either as result of river capture, change of climate, or glaciation.

mist Obscuring of ground layers of atmosphere by condensation of water particles, reducing visibility to between 1 and 2 km.

Mistral French, strong, cold, dry N wind blowing from Central France to Mediterranean, especially down lower Rhône Valley.

Mohorovičić Discontinuity Discontinuity between earth's crust and mantle, greatly affecting speed of earthquake waves. Lies approx. 20 m. deep under continents, but 4–6 under oceans.

Mollweide projection Equal-area projection with central meridian as a straight line half scale-length of Equator.

monadnock Residual mountain rising above peneplain; named after Mount Monadnock, New Hampshire, U.S.A.

monsoon From Arabic word for season, referring particularly to reversal of pressure systems and winds over Arabian Sea and neighbouring land masses. Now applied generally over Asia, and also used to describe 'the rains' of the monsoon season.

montana Spanish, forested slopes of E Andes in equatorial lat.

moon Sole natural satellite of earth, revolving round it in one sidereal month of approx. 27¼ days. Contributes to gravitational forces responsible for earth's tides.

moraine French, (*i*) masses of boulder-clay and stones carried and deposited by glacier; (*ii*) arrangement of this material to form particular landform.

mortlake *see* **ox-bow lake**

mountain Landform of marked elevation, bounded by steep slopes and rising to prominent ridges or peaks.

mud-flat Area of fine silt, usually covered and uncovered by tides, found in sheltered estuaries or behind bars and spits.

mud-volcano Ejection of hot water and mud from volcanic vent, producing short-lived cone, as in Sicily, Iceland and New Zealand.

mulga Dense thicket of acacia-scrub on margins of central desert of Australia.

muskeg Water-logged land of N and NW Canada, with characteristic vegetation cover of sphagnum moss.

N

nappe French, over-thrust mass of rock in near-horizontal fold.

National Grid Rectangular system of lines printed on Ordnance Survey maps, providing method of precise reference to points on it by means of numbered co-ordinates.

national park Area set aside for preservation of scenery, vegetation, wild life and historic objects, for scientific purposes and for general public.

natural gas Free hydrocarbons in gaseous state, usually associated with crude mineral oils.

natural region Region defined in terms of physical characteristics (relief, climate, vegetation, etc.).

nautical mile Unit of distance used in navigation, equal to 6,080 ft. or length of 1 minute of arc on Great Circle.

naze Promontory or headland.

neap tides Tides of low amplitude, about time of first and last quarters of moon.

nehrung German, spit enclosing or almost enclosing a haff.

Nevados Cold wind blowing down valley from Andes to high valleys of Ecuador.

névé French, accumulation area of firn.

Newlyn *see* **Ordnance Datum**

new town Town created and developed as result of deliberate government planning to relieve overcrowding and population pressure in large cities (e.g. Crawley, Skelmersdale).

nife Mass of nickel-iron believed to comprise core of earth.

nimbo-stratus Low thick cloud, dark grey, from which continuous rain falls.

nimbus General term for clouds from which rain is falling.

nivation Rotting or disintegration of rocks beneath and round margins of patch of snow by chemical weathering and alternate freeze-thaw action.

nodal point (settlement) *see* **node**

node Settlement upon which surrounding settlements are dependent for goods, services, etc. or upon which lines of communication converge.

nomad Member of social group continually changing habitation to find food for human and animal needs.

nomothetic Studying generalities rather than individual cases, so as to develop laws. principles, etc. *opposite* **ideographic**

Norte (*i*) cold dry wind of Central America; (*ii*) cold winter wind of E Spain.

North Atlantic Drift Movement of surface water of N Atlantic E from Grand Banks, Newfoundland.

North East Trades Trade winds of N hemisphere.

Norther Cold dry wind over N American continent.

Nor'-Wester Föhn wind in S Island of New Zealand.

nucleated settlement Locational pattern of rural settlement where houses and farmsteads are clustered together in hamlets or villages. *opposite* **dispersed settlement**

nuée ardente French, mass of hot gas, superheated steam and incandescent volcanic dust, producing glowing avalanche down flank of volcanic mountain.

nullah Indian, normally dry watercourse becoming temporary stream after heavy rains.

nunatak Eskimo, prominent rock-peak projecting above surface of ice-sheet in Greenland and Antarctica.

O

oasis Area in desert made fertile by presence of water sufficient for permanent plant growth and human settlement.

occlusion Overtaking of one front by another in atmospheric depression. *See* **cold front, warm front**

ocean Great body of sea-water surrounding land-masses and covering over 70% of earth's surface.

ocean currents Movements of surface water of the oceans, mainly clockwise in N hemisphere and anticlockwise in S. They are labelled warm or cool according to their temp. relative to the waters to which they flow.

Oceania Islands of Pacific and seas surrounding them.

oceanic islands Those of volcanic or coral formation unconnected with any continent.

oceanography Study of oceans, including nature of water, its movements, temp. and depth, as well as its flora and fauna.

odometer Wheel used by surveyors to record distance traversed.

off-shore bar Bar formed off coast of low-lying mainland.

onion-weathering *see* **exfoliation**

opencast mining Form of excavation where mineral deposits lie near surface.

Ordnance Datum Mean sea-level calculated from hourly tidal observations at Newlyn, Cornwall, from which all heights on official British maps are derived.

ore Mineral containing one or more metals in sufficient quantity to warrant mining.

orogenesis Phase of mountain building, when rock material is compressed, forming folds.

orography Description or depiction of relief.

orrery Working model of sun, moon, earth and planets to show relative movements of these bodies.

outcrop Portion of rock stratum projecting above earth's surface.

outfield Land beyond infield, normally extensive in use esp. in Saxon times.

outlier (*i*) outcrop of rock whose surface is completely surrounded by older rocks; (*ii*) small isolated hill lying beyond main scarp and formed of same material.

outport One near mouth of estuary, affording deeper water and closer proximity to open sea than previous river port.

outwash plain Alluvial plain formed by melt-water stream from glacier.

overspill Population from urban area moved to new settlement area because of overcrowding, slum clearance and population pressure.

ox-bow lake Surviving portion of former meander; also called cut-off or mortlake.

P

Pacific coast *see* **concordant coast**

packet port One from which regular specified daily sailings occur, carrying cargo, mail and passengers.

pack-ice Masses of ice floating on sea to form almost continuous cover with little open water.

paddy Rice, either whole plant or grain in outer husk.

paddy field Flooded rice field.

palaeomagnetism Study of past magnetism of rocks, thus of earth's magnetic field, enabling geologists to gauge amount of movement of continents in past.

pamir (*i*) poor grassland of high plateau in Central Asia; (*ii*) proper name of mountain complex in Central Asia.

pampa Extensive monotonous plain in Argentina-Uruguay; now used to describe temperate grasslands of s America.

Pampero Dry, cold s to sw wind over Argentina–Uruguay.

Papagayo Spanish, dry, cold NE wind affecting Mexican coasts.

'parallel roads' Series of wave-cut terraces on valley sides thought to mark former glacial lake levels.

paramo Spanish, high, bleak plateau of Andes between puna and snow-line.

parish (*i*) ecclesiastical unit in care of single priest; (*ii*) smallest local govt. sub-division in Britain.

pass Col or gap through mountain range.

paternoster lakes Series of rock-basin lakes in former glacial valley.

peat Partially decomposed vegetation accumulated under waterlogged conditions and used as fuel or for horticultural purposes.

pedalfer Soil in humid climates where leaching has removed calcium

compounds, leaving aluminium and iron.

pediment Large, gently sloping rock-platform at base of mountain slope in arid or semi-arid region.

pedocal Soil in dry climate where leaching has not removed calcium compounds.

pelagic Belonging to open sea, between littoral and abyssal regions.

peneplain Landscape evolved in last stage of cycle of erosion, presenting an extensive, almost level plain.

peninsula Elongated projection of land into sea or lake.

perched block Boulder carried by glacier and left balanced on rock surface after ice has melted.

perigee Part of orbit of moon or planet which is closest to earth.

permafrost Permanently frozen soil, sub-soil or bed-rock.

petroleum Mixture of hydro-carbons found in earth in liquid, gaseous or solid form.

phosphates One of three main elements needed by plants and used as fertilizer.

phylloxera Aphid, highly destructive of grape-vine.

physical planning Planning of land use (not to be confused with economic planning).

piedmont glacier Mass of ice where several glaciers converge at base of mountain.

pike Mountain peak.

pitch (*i*) inclination of axis of fold; (*ii*) resinous substance formed in distillation of coal tar.

plain Extensive area of relatively level country at low altitude.

planetary winds General atmospheric circulation producing series of lat. wind belts.

plankton Minute floating or drifting organisms of plant and animal life found in oceans, lakes and ponds.

plantation (*i*) estate in tropical regions, usually employing scientific methods and providing paid labour to produce cash crops for temperate regions; (*ii*) area of trees planted for commercial purposes.

plateau French, large, elevated, relatively level area of land, often bounded by steep slopes.

playa Spanish, basin of inland drainage in arid regions, containing shallow, fluctuating lake, often saline.

plucking Tearing action of glacier ice on rock surface.

plug Mass of acid lava occupying vent of dormant or extinct volcano, usually exposed by denudation.

plutonic rocks Igneous rocks cooled slowly deep in earth's crust, thus highly crystallized.

podsol Russian, leached soil of cool, humid climatic regions, where natural vegetation is coniferous or sandy heath.

polar front Line of discontinuity, marking meeting of polar and tropical air masses.

polders Dutch, land near or below sea level and reclaimed by draining and construction of dykes.

poles (*i*) geographic; N and S extremities of earth's axis; (*ii*) magnetic; poles of earth's magnetic field.

Polynesia Islands of Pacific, approx. lying between long. 120° W and 170° W.

Ponente Cool W wind on coast of Corsica and Mediterranean.

population lapse rate Rate at which population density decreases within

increased distance from city, town, etc.

population potential (*i*) Maximum population that can be maintained at a reasonable living standard in relation to resources available in given region. (*ii*) Mathematical measure of total size of population found within given distance of a given location.

portage Carrying a boat, with its contents, overland where a natural interruption to navigation occurs.

possibilism Philosophy that environment offers a number of possible courses of development which man can take without serious consequences ensuing.

pot-hole Circular hole in rocks of river bed, caused by scouring action of water laden with pebbles; incorrectly used for swallow-hole in limestone districts.

prairie Extensive tract of temperate grassland in N America.

precipitation Deposition of atmospheric moisture on earth's surface, as dew, hail, rain, sleet, snow.

pressure *see* **atmosphere**

prevailing wind One which, in any given area, blows most frequently from a specific direction.

primary industry Activities involved in collecting or winning natural resources. (e.g. mining, forestry, fishing, agriculture).

Prime Meridian Any meridian from which long, is measured, but Greenwich generally accepted for navigational purposes.

prismatic compass Magnetic compass with prism, allowing observer to read bearing of distant object.

Probabilism Philosophy that there are several possible courses of action open to man within his environment of which some are more probable than others.

projection Geometrical method used by cartographers to represent the curved earth's surface on a plane.

promontory Headland or cliff or crag projecting into sea.

Puna s American, high, bleak plateau of s America with cover of coarse grass, at altitude of 12–16,000 ft.

pumice Surface scum of volcanic lava, solidified to cellular rock.

Purga *see* **Buran**

puy French, small volcanic cone, frequent in Auvergne, France.

pyramid peak *see* **horn**

Q

qanat Persian, underground channel for irrigation water.

quagmire Bog which shakes under weight of man or beast.

quartz Crystalline silica or silicon oxide, essential element of granite.

quebracho Very hard wood found in Gran Chaco of Argentina or Paraguay.

R

radial drainage Pattern of streams flowing outwards down sides of uplifted dome or volcanic cone.

radiation Process by which body emits radiant energy.

radiation fog Layer of fog forming over low-lying areas during settled weather.

radiosonde French, self-recording instrument carried to high altitudes by balloon, for transmitting meteorological data back to earth.

rain Condensed atmospheric moisture falling in separate drops.

rain gauge Instrument consisting of funnel leading to collecting vessel, carefully sited clear of obstructions and with rim of funnel 1 ft. above ground.

rain shadow Area of comparatively low rainfall on lee side of mountain area.

raised beach Beach lifted by earth movements to form narrow coastal plain, often bounded by inland cliffs.

range (*i*) line of mountains or hills; (*ii*) open, unfenced area of grazing in High Plains of U.S.A.; (*iii*) difference between highest and lowest values of temp. or pressures, at given place, over given period of time; (*iv*) limit of habitat of plant or animal.

rapid Area of broken, fast-flowing water in river, where slope of bed increases or where gently dipping band of hard rock crosses bed.

rattan Stem of long, flexible climbing palm used in Indonesia for ropes, nets, baskets, mats, etc.

raw material Substance forming basis of manu. product.

reef (*i*) rock or coral formation of considerable extent, at or just above low-water mark; (*ii*) vein of metal or ore.

reg Arabic, extensive area of stony desert in Sahara, from which fine sand has been blown.

régime French, (*i*) seasonal fluctuation in volume of river or glacier; (*ii*) seasonal pattern of climatic changes.

regionalism Feeling of regional identity or consciousness held by the region's inhabitants.

regolith Greek, *regos*, blanket; lithos, stone; layer of disintegrated rock fragments below top-soil but above bed-rock.

rejuvenation Revival of erosive activity, usually by river, resulting from fall in sea-level or local uplift of land.

relative humidity Ratio of amount of water vapour present in air to amount needed for saturation at same temp.

relief Configuration of earth's surface.

remote sensing Gathering of information by aerial survey (aerial photographs, satellite recording, etc.).

resurgence Emergence of underground stream from cave.

rhyne or **rhine** Artificial drainage channel of Somerset Levels leading to larger channels or Drains.

ria Spanish, funnel-shaped indentation of coast caused by submergence of estuary or lower part of river valley, generally where rock-structure is at right angles to coast.

rice Chief cereal crop of Monsoon and SE Asia, usually grown in flat, swampy fields.

Richter scale Used for measuring earthquake magnitude from instrumental records, running from 0 to over 8·0.

Riding One of three former administrative districts of Yorkshire.

rift valley Narrow trough between parallel faults or between series of step-faults.

rime Accumulation of ice-crystals extending to windward of exposed objects when frost, fog and wind occur simultaneously.

rip Turbulence in sea or river where tidal streams meet or enter shallows.

river Large body of fresh water flowing with perceptible current in definite channel or course towards sea, lake, marsh, etc.

river capture Cutting-off of upper waters of one stream by neighbouring river system with greater erosional power.

Roaring Forties Uninterrupted stretch of ocean S of lat. 40° S where N to W winds blow with great strength and constancy.

roche moutonnée French, rock-mass projecting from floor of glacial valley, smooth and rounded on upstream side, but rough and angular on downstream side.

rubber Substance, derived from latex, obtained by tapping bark of tree found originally in Amazon basin.

run-off Surface discharge of water from rainfall or snowmelt.

rural-urban fringe Transitional zone of edge of urban area where urban land uses (mainly housing, cemeteries and industrial estates) mix with mainly intensive rural land uses (e.g. market gardening).

S

saddle Broad, flat ridge between two summits.

saeter Norwegian, (*i*) farm on Norwegian alp, used only in summer; (*ii*) upland pasture in Norway.

sagebrush Scrub vegetation in semi-arid areas of W of N America.

salina Spanish, salt-encrusted surface of playa.

salinity Percentage of dissolved salts contained in sea water.

saltation Transport of solid material in series of hops (*i*) along bed of stream; (*ii*) by wind action in deserts.

salt-flat Horizontal stretch of salt-crust, formerly bed of salt-lake, temporarily or permanently dried out.

salting Marsh rich in salt, often suitable for grazing.

Samoon or **Samum** or **Simoon** Persian, warm, dry, descending wind in Persia; *see* **Föhn**

sand Gritty particles, mainly of quartz, finer than gravel but coarser than silt.

sand-dunes *see* **dunes**

Santa Ana Spanish, hot, dry, dusty wind from N or NE, descending from Sierra Nevada in California, doing much damage to orchards by desiccation.

sarsen Large sandstone block, found in S Britain, left after erosion of continuous bed of which it formed part.

satellite town One associated with a larger town but separated from it by stretch of open land and dependent on it for goods and services (e.g. Slough, England, is a satellite town of London).

savanna or **savannah** or **savana** Tropical grasslands, with scattered trees and bushes and tall grasses, resulting from marked precipitation régime.

scar Rock-face or cliff, common in carboniferous limestone of N England.

scarp Steep face or slope of cuesta.

schist Fine-grained metamorphic rock.

scree Débris of rock, broken off by frost-shattering and forming steep slope at base of hill or mountain.

scrub Vegetation of stunted trees, bushes and brushwood on poor soils in semi-arid regions.

sea breeze Diurnal movement of air, from sea to land, caused by differential heating.

sea-level (*i*) level which surface of sea would assume if uninfluenced by tides or waves or swell; (*ii*) mean level between high and low tide at any place.

seasons Divisions of year, determined by earth's position relative to sun.

secondary industry Activities processing the products of primary industries to manufactured goods.

sedentary agriculture Cultivation practised by a settled farmer in one place. *opposite* **shifting agriculture**

sedimentary rocks Those formed of materials deposited in layers by water or wind, made up of remains of pre-existing rocks, and of vegetation and animal deposits.

seif dunes Arabic, long. dunes aligned across desert in direction of prevailing wind, forming steep-sided ridges extending many m.

seismology Study and interpretation of earthquakes.

selvas Portuguese, rain-forest found in areas of heavy rainfall with high temp. all year.

sérac French, pillars of ice in ice-fall where glacier reaches steep slope.

sericulture Culture of silk-worms.

serir Arabic, stony deserts of Egypt or Libya, covered by sheets of angular gravel.

shadoof or **shadouf** or, **shaduf** Arabic, device for raising water from well.

Shamal Arabic, dry, dusty NW wind over plains of Iraq in summer.

sheet flood Flood resulting from violent rainfall, where water pours down slopes without forming individual channels.

shield Large continental block remaining relatively stable since early geological times.

shieling Summer pasture, often with rough dwelling, in Scottish highlands.

shifting cultivation Primitive method used by nomadic peoples in tropics, whereby forest areas are cleared by burning, cultivated for a few years, then abandoned.

shire Large territorial division of Anglo-Saxon Britain, largely corresponding to county divisions introduced by Normans.

shoreline *see* **coastline**

shott Arabic, shallow, brackish salt-lake in N Africa.

sial Outer and lighter shell of earth's crust, composed largely of silica and alumina.

sidereal time Time measured by apparent diurnal movement of stars.

sierra Spanish, high range of mountains with serrated peaks, found mainly in Spain, N, Central and S America.

silage Layers of grass, clover or alfalfa, compressed in pit or silo, usually with addition of molasses and used as fodder.

sill (*i*) near-horizontal sheet of igneous rock, formed from magma intruded between bedding-planes; (*ii*) submarine ridge separating adjacent ocean basins; (*iii*) rock ridge at entrance to fiord.

silt Loose sedimentary material, coarser than clay and finer than sand, laid down in water.

sima Thick, heavier layers of earth's crust, below sial, composed largely of silica and magnesia and forming large part of ocean floors.

sink hole (*i*) solution hole or hollow or shaft in limestone or chalk country; (*ii*) hollow down which surface water disappears.

Sirocco Italian, S to SE wind blowing from Sahara as hot, dry wind over N Africa coast, but reaching Malta, Sicily and S Italy as warm, humid wind.

sisal Tropical plant with long fleshy leaves, whose fibres are used in making twine.

site Actual area occupied by town.

situation Location of town in relation to its surroundings.

skerry Low island, often forming series off-shore and parallel to coast, as in Scandinavia.

slag *see* **basic slag**

slump Mass-movement involving shearing of rocks, usually causing landslips where massive rocks overly clays or shales.

slurry Flow of wet mud.

smallholding Small unit of agric. land, intensively farmed by smallholder without paid labour, common in NW Europe.

smog Radiation fog over a town, where sulphur dioxide is present and soot acts as nuclei for condensation.

snout Lower end of valley glacier, with melt-water stream issuing from cave.

snow Precipitation as ice-crystals.

snow-line Lower limit of permanent snow-cover.

soil Topmost layer of earth, comprising disintegrated rock, decayed organic matter, living organisms, water and air.

soil erosion Removal of soil by action of wind or water more rapidly than soil-forming processes can replace it; usually the result of over-cropping, over-grazing, dry farming or ploughing up and down steep slopes.

soke Former small administrative region in Britain (Soke of Peterborough).

Solano Spanish, hot and oppressive SE wind bringing occasional rain in summer to SE Spain.

solar system Group of celestial bodies revolving round sun, including planets, asteroids and satellites.

solar time Time reckoned by apparent motion of sun, recorded by sundial.

solfatara Italian, vent giving off sulphurous gases from volcano approaching extinction.

solifluction Downhill flow of surface deposits saturated with water, especially if thaw sets in at surface when ground beneath is still frozen.

solstice Time during summer or winter when sun is vertically above point marking its farthest distance N or S of equator, i.e. the two tropics.

solution Form of weathering where rock is dissolved by chemical action.

sound (*i*) passage between two land areas; (*ii*) large inlet.

sounding Recorded depth of water.

South East Trades Trade winds of S hemisphere.

Southerly Burster Strong, dry wind bringing unusually low temp. from polar regions to S. Australia.

soya bean Seeds rich in protein, from pods of leguminous plant, once indigenous to China, now common in U.S.A. and Europe.

spa (*i*) mineral spring; (*ii*) town where mineral springs used for medicinal purposes.

spate Sudden flood, usually in mountainous areas, resulting from heavy rainfall or sudden snow-melt.

speleology Science of cave exploration and study of caves.

sphagnum Bog-moss of tundra regions.

sphere of influence *see* **catchment**

spillway Outflow channel draining lake dammed up by ice-sheet.

spinifex Australian desert grass with spiny sharp-pointed leaves.

spit Long, narrow tongue of sand or gravel projecting from land into sea or across estuary mouth.

spot-height Precise point where height above given datum is marked on map.

spring-line Line of springs where water-table intersects surface.

spring tides Those of considerable amplitude, about times of new and full moon.

stack Tall pillar of rock, detached from headland by wave action.

staithe Elevated stage from which wagons may discharge coal into ships.

stalactite Icicle-shaped mass of carbonate of lime, deposited by percolating water and hanging from roof of cave.

stalagmite Stump-shaped mass of carbonate of lime, found on cave floor by deposition of water dripping from roof.

steppe Temperate grasslands of mid-lat. of Eurasia.

storm-beach Accumulation of coarse material well above high-water mark, produced by very powerful storm-waves.

storm-surge Rapid rise in level of sea above predicted tidal heights, caused by strong on-shore winds.

strait Narrow stretch of water linking two adjacent sea areas.

strandflat Wave-cut platform off coast of N Norway.

strata Layers or beds of sedimentary rock.

strath Broad, flat-floored valley in Scotland.

stratocumulus Continuous sheet of uniform dark grey cloud below 8,000 ft.

stratosphere Layer of atmosphere above troposphere, where temp. ceases to fall with increasing height.

stratus Thin, uniformly grey cloud sheet, found up to 8,000 ft.

striation Scratching and grooving of rocks by glacial action.

subsoil Partially decomposed rock between top-soil and bed-rock.

sudd Arabic, thick mass of floating vegetation on upper Nile.

Sumatra Squally wind in Malacca Straits, occurring suddenly, often at night, during SW monsoon.

Surazo Cold wind of S Brazil in anti-cyclonic conditions of winter.

surf Mass of breaking water when large wave approaches reef or steeply-shelving shore.

swallow-hole *see* **sink hole**

swash Mass of foaming water rushing up beach as wave breaks.

swell (*i*) regular undulating movement of waves in open ocean when they do not break; (*ii*) gently sloping elevation rising from sea-floor, but still well below ocean surface.

syncline Strata downfolded into form of trough by compressive forces.

T

tableland Broad, level-topped upland rising abruptly from lowland.

taiga Russian, evergreen softwood forests of N continents where tree growth is slow, tree shapes give stability in wind and snow and needle leaves reduce transpiration.

talus *see* **scree**

tank Artificial pool or lake used in India or Sri Lanka to store irrigation water.

tarn Small pool or lake in mountainous areas, usually located in cirque.

tea Small evergreen shrub of tropical monsoon lands, whose leaves are picked and processed to form beverage.

tectonic Related to internal forces building up features of the earth's crust.

temperature Degree of heat or cold within atmosphere, measured on thermometric scale.

terminal moraine Crescent-shaped ridge of drift material and broken rock deposited by valley glacier at successive stages of retreat.

terrace (*i*) flat surface along valley side, marking former river level; (*ii*) embanked area along contour on steep sloping land, to prevent soil erosion.

terrace cultivation System where soil on steep slopes is retained by walls; often employs irrigation.

terra rossa Italian, reddish clay soils developed by chemical weathering in karst country under semi-arid conditions.

territorial waters Coastal waters over which bordering state retains jurisdiction; originally 3 m. wide, now often extended, or claimed, up to 12, 50 and even 200 m.

tertiary industry Activities providing services for primary and secondary industries (transport, finance, insurance, etc.).

thermal spring One with water temp. over 20° C, normally found in areas of active or recent vulcanism.

thermometer Instrument for measuring temp.

threshold population Minimum size of population necessary to make a single establishment of any function economically viable.

thrust-fault Reverse fault at very low angle, where upper beds are pushed forward over lower ones.

tide Periodic vertical movement of sea-level in response to gravitational forces of sun or moon.

till *see* **boulder clay**

time zone Long. division within which mean time of meridian near centre of zone is used as standard for whole zone.

tombolo Italian, sand or shingle bar linking island with mainland.

tor Isolated mass of rock, usually granite, weathered into prominent shapes; common in Devon or Cornwall, England.

tornado (*i*) extremely violent whirlwind, of short duration but very destructive, affecting Mississippi basin; (*ii*) thundery squalls producing torrential rains over W Africa coasts.

trade winds Those blowing from sub-tropical high pressure cells to low pressure area of equatorial lat., noted for constancy of force or direction.

Tramontana Italian or Spanish, cold, dry N wind blowing down from mountains in W Mediterranean basin.

transhumance Seasonal movement of animals and man to new pastures, usually at different altitude.

transpiration Loss of water-vapour by plants through leaves.

transport principle Theoretical arrangement of settlements, suggested by W. Christaller (1933), where transport costs are significant so that as many important places as possible lie on one route between larger towns.

transverse coast *see* **discordant coast**

tropic One of parallels of lat. (23½° N and S of Equator) marking limits of area where sun may be directly overhead.

troposphere Lower layers of atmosphere, where temp. fall with increasing altitude.

trough (*i*) elongated trench or ocean deep; (*ii*) glacial valley; (*iii*) depression between crests of two successive waves; (*iv*) narrow belt of low pressure between two areas of high pressure.

trough-end Abrupt slope at head of glacial valley.

truncated spur Former interlocking spur of river valley, now cut away by glacier, causing straightening of valley.

tse-tse fly Small blood-sucking fly of Africa whose bite causes sleeping-sickness in man and is often fatal to cattle.

tsunami Japanese, large-scale waves caused by submarine earthquakes, capable of travelling vast distances very fast and causing considerable damage when surging ashore.

tumulus *see* **barrow**

tundra Lapp, zone of stunted vegetation, often marshy, in N hemisphere, between polar snow and ice and N limits of tree growth.

twilight zone Area of town in decay because of lack of amenities, poor condition of buildings, etc.

typhoon Small, intense tropical storm of China Sea and W Pacific margins.

U

underground drainage Feature of areas of well-jointed rocks, as in carboniferous limestone, where water flow may be directed below ground in distinct channels, from sink-hole to resurgence.

urban field Sphere of influence of town.

urban mesh Locational arrangement of central places.

urban renewal Planned renovation

of buildings, services and facilities in an urban area.

urban sprawl Unplanned spread of building by outward expansion of town, often leading to development of conurbation.

urstromtäler German, broad, shallow troughs eroded by melt-water from front of continental ice-sheet, notably in NW Europe, where they often contain parts of present post-glacial river courses.

U-shaped valley Glaciated valley with flat floor, steep sides and straight course; may contain ribbon lake or mis-fit river.

uvala Depression in karst landscape, larger than doline.

V

valley Elongated depression between hills or mountains, usually containing river.

variation Magnetic angle by which magnetic compass needle deviates from true N for given point on earth's surface.

veld Afrikaans, open grassland of S Africa, ranging from high veld above 5,000 ft. through middle veld to bushveld in low country.

ventifact Pebble polished and faceted by wind-blown sand.

vicuña Native animal of S America providing limited supplies of very fine, soft wool.

viticulture Cultivation of the vine.

volcanic eruption Ejection of solid or liquid or gaseous material from interior of earth on to its surface.

volcano Hill or mountain, with vent through which lava, gas, steam and cinders are expelled.

V-shaped valley Term for valley eroded by river.

vulcanicity All processes in which molten material is forced into earth's crust or onto the surface.

W

wadi Arabic, steep-sided rocky ravine in arid regions, usually dry except when heavy rains produce short-lived torrent.

warm front Front of warm sector of depression, marking boundary where advancing warm air rises over cold air to produce broad belt of rain.

warm occlusion Where overtaking cold air is not as cold as air-mass in front.

washland Embanked lowland bordering river, where excess water is collected in flood-time.

waterfall Steep fall of river water marking sudden change in gradient of river.

water-gap Narrow passage through ridge, cut by river.

water-power Originally referred to power generated by river turning mill-wheel, now synonymous with hydro-electric power.

watershed (*i*) line of separation between two adjacent drainage basins; (*ii*) in U.S.A., term to describe catchment area of single river system.

waterspout Intense, rapid moving low pressure system over sea, producing pillar of water, common in tropics.

wattle Type of Australian acacia.

wave-cut bench Rock-shelf produced at base of cliff by wave action.

weather Condition of atmosphere at given place and time.

weathering Disintegration and decay of rocks in situ by climatic elements.

westerlies Prevailing winds of temperate lat., blowing from sub-tropical high pressure cells to low pressure zones in lat. 35–65°.

wheat Widely cultivated cereal, most commonly grown extensively in temperate grasslands, but intensively in NW Europe.

whirlwind Rapidly revolving storm round centre of low pressure, product of local heating.

Williwaw Violent squall in Straits of Magellan.

Willy-willy Intense cyclonic storm encountered off NW Australian coast.

wind Horizontal current of moving air.

wind-gap Gap in ridge of hills, originally caused by river erosion but now dry as result of river capture.

wind-rose Diagram of radiating lines, indicating by their length the proportion of winds blowing from each cardinal point.

wine Product of fermented grape-juice, though can be made from variety of other fruits.

winterbourne Intermittent stream in chalk areas.

wold Open hill country in chalk or limestone regions of Britain.

wood pulp Major softwood product for making paper, artificial silk and cellulose paints.

wool Fibre derived from sheep and variety of other animals.

X

xerophyte Type of plant adapted to arid conditions.

Y

yam Plant whose thick tubers form staple food of w Africa and s Sea Islands.

yardangs Wind-scoured ridges of rock resulting from erosion in desert lands where rocks of differing resistance run parallel to prevailing winds.

yazoo Deferred junction of trib. stream, resulting from migration of meanders in main river.

Z

zenith Point in heavens vertically above observer.

zeugen German, tabular mass of resistant rock, up to 100 ft. high, whose protective capping makes it stand out from softer rocks removed by differential erosion, mainly in arid areas.

zonda Warm, humid wind associated with depression over Argentina or Uruguay.

zone of assimilation Area which is being developed for business and retail activity on edge of present central business district.

zone of discard Area which is being vacated by business and retail activities on edge of central business district.


THE WORLD
Equatorial Scale
1 : 250,000,000
(4000 miles = 1 inch)
Shipping Routes
Railways
Projection: Mercator
Copyright, George Philip & Son, Ltd.
C.7049
ARCTIC OCEAN
PACIFIC OCEAN
ATLANTIC OCEAN
INDIAN OCEAN
SOUTHERN OCEAN
GREENLAND (to Denmark)
ICELAND
UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS
Siberia
CANADA
U.S.A.
NORTH AMERICA
SOUTH AMERICA
EUROPE
AFRICA
ASIA
CHINA
INDIA
JAPAN
AUSTRALIA
NEW ZEALAND
BRAZIL
ARGENTINA
ALASKA
Franz Josef Land
Svalbard (Spitsbergen)
Severnaya Zemlya
Novaya Zemlya
Kara Sea
Barents Sea
Taimyr Pen.
New Siberian Is.
Wrangel I.
Ellesmere
Hayes Pen.
Devon I.
Banks I.
C. Barrow
Victoria I.
Baffin Island
Arctic Circle
Norway
Sweden
Narvik
Murmansk
Arkhangelsk
Nordvik
Igarka
Verkhoyansk
Yakutsk
Okhotsk
Kamchatka
International Date Line
Aleutian Is.
Sakhalin
Bering Sea
Nome
Fairbanks
Whitehorse
Dawson
Fort Resolution
Godthaab
Reykjavik
C. Farewell
Edmonton
Churchill
Sitka
Prince Rupert
Calgary
Vancouver
Winnipeg
Ottawa
Montreal
Newfoundland
St. John's
Halifax
Seattle
Salt Lake City
Chicago
Toronto
New York
Washington
San Francisco
St. Louis
Los Angeles
Ft. Worth
New Orleans
Miami
Bermuda
Azores
Canary Is.
Honolulu
Hawaiian Is.
Tropic of Cancer
Mexico
Havana
W. Indies
Br. Honduras
Kingston
Guatemala
Trinidad
Georgetown
Panama
Caracas
Belém
Quito
Iquitos
Manaus
Natal
Recife
Lima
La Paz
Arica
Brasília
Salvador
Belo Horizonte
Rio de Janeiro
São Paulo
Marquesas Is.
Tuamotu
Pitcairn I.
Tropic of Capricorn
Antofagasta
Valparaíso
Santiago
Montevideo
Buenos Aires
Bahía Blanca
Tristan da Cunha
St. Helena
Ascension
Benguela
Magellan Str.
Falkland Is.
S. Georgia
C. Horn
Bouvet I.
Kerguelen
Auckland I.
Macquarie I.
Oslo
Stockholm
Leningrad
Moscow
Edinburgh
Dublin
London
Berlin
Warsaw
Paris
Vienna
Budapest
Rome
Istanbul
Madrid
Lisbon
Gibraltar
Ankara
Athens
Baku
Tashkent
Kuybyshev
Kurgan
Omsk
Novosibirsk
Irkutsk
Chita
Khabarovsk
Vladivostok
Urumchi
Mukden
Changchun
Peking
Tokyo
Nanking
Shanghai
Wuhan
Chungking
Canton
Hong Kong
Tehran
Baghdad
Basra
Kabul
Lahore
Delhi
Karachi
Bombay
Calcutta
Hyderabad
Madras
Colombo
Sri Lanka
Rangoon
Bangkok
Manila
Philippines
Singapore
Sumatra
Java
Borneo
Celebes
Caroline Is.
Marshall Is.
Guam
Midway I
Mariana Is.
New Guinea
Port Moresby
Darwin
Broome
Townsville
Cairns
Alice Springs
Learmonth
Perth
Fremantle
Adelaide
Melbourne
Brisbane
Sydney
Auckland
Wellington
Hobart
Tasmania
New Hebrides
Noumea
Fiji Is.
Suva
Tonga Is.
Samoa
Gilbert Is.
Solomon Is.
Khartoum
Aswan
Cairo
Tripoli
Algiers
Tunis
Sahara
Dakar
Bathurst
Niamey
Kano
Freetown
Accra
Lagos
Ft. Lamy
Bangui
Asmera
Addis Ababa
Aden
Nairobi
Mombasa
Kinshasa
Kisangani
Lubumbashi
Mozambique
Salisbury
Beira
Johannesburg
Durban
Pt. Elizabeth
Cape Town
Bloemfontein
Swakopmund
Luanda
Malagasy Rep.
Mauritius
Réunion
Zanzibar
Lake Victoria
Lake Chad
Lake Tchad
Arabian Sea
Persian Gulf
Red Sea
Mediterranean Sea
Black Sea
Caspian Sea
Aral Sea
Lake Baikal
Yellow Sea
Sea of Japan
Java Sea
Timor Sea
Coral Sea
Tasman Sea
Great Australian Bight
Gulf of Carpentaria
Great Barrier Reef
Equator
Tropic of Capricorn
Arctic Circle
Antarctic Circle
Greenwich
West from Greenwich
East from Greenwich

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WESTERN MEDITERRANEAN
Scale 1:15,000,000 (240 miles = 1 inch)
100 0 100 200 Statute Miles
100 0 100 200 300
Railways
11,420 Heights in feet
Projection: Conical with two standard parallels
West 0 East from Greenwich
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FRANCE
SPAIN
PORTUGAL
ALGERIA
MOROCCO
TUNISIA
LIBYA
MALTA
YUGOSLAVIA
ALBANIA
MEDITERRANEAN SEA
TYRRHENIAN SEA
ADRIATIC SEA
IONIAN SEA
Bordeaux
Marseille
Barcelona
Madrid
Lisbon
Oporto
Valencia
Palma
Majorca
Minorca
Ibiza
Sardinia
Corsica
Rome
Naples
Genoa
Florence
Venice
Trieste
Sicily
Palermo
Messina
Catania
Algiers
Oran
Tunis
Bizerta
Constantine
Biskra
Djerba
Tripoli
Misrata
Misda
Benghazi
Sfax
Gabes
Tozeur
Djerid
Chott el Hodna
Chott Melrhir
Chott ech Chergui
Ouargla
Ghardaia
Touggourt
Djelfa
Laghouat
Tebessa
Kerkenah
Lampedusa
Pantelleria
Gozo
Valetta
Sahara Atlas
High Plateau
Rabat
Fes
Meknes
Casablanca
Tangier
Gibraltar (Br)
Ceuta (Sp)
Melilla (Sp)
Algeciras
Str. of Gibraltar
Sierra Morena
Cordoba
Seville
Granada
Malaga
Cadiz
Jerez
Almeria
Murcia
Cartagena
Alicante
Valencia
Zaragoza
Pyrenees
Andorra
Toulouse
Montpellier
Nimes
Avignon
Nice
Toulon
Ligurian Sea
G. of Lions
Perpignan
Narbonne
Carcassonne
Bordeaux
Bilbao
San Sebastian
Pamplona
Burgos
Valladolid
Salamanca
Coimbra
Lisbon
Oporto
Vigo
La Coruna
Santander
Gijon
Oviedo
Leon
Santiago
Pontevedra
Vitoria
Logrono
Tarragona
Tortosa
Castellon
Cuenca
Toledo
Ciudad Real
Albacete
Murcia
Lorca
Almeria
Granada
Jaen
Cordoba
Seville
Huelva
Badajoz
Caceres
Merida
Evora
Portalegre
Guarda
Aveiro
Braga
Viana do Castelo
Bragança
Douro
Tagus
Ebro
Segura
Guadalquivir
Guadiana
Sierra Nevada
Sierra de Gredos
Sierra de Guadarrama
Sierra de Estrela
Sierra de Cata
Cabo de Gata
C. Trafalgar
C. Finisterre
C. Ortegal
C. Creus
C. Nao
C. de Gata
Ajaccio
Bastia
Corsica
Elba
Sardinia
Cagliari
Sassari
Bonifacio
Caprera
Civitavecchia
Leghorn
Pisa
Siena
Perugia
Ancona
Rimini
Ravenna
Modena
Bologna
Genoa
Spezia
Monaco
Menton
Cannes
Nice
Aix
Arles
Rhone
Durance
Garonne
Tarn
Lot
Adour
Biarritz
Pau
Lourdes
Andorra
Perpignan
Narbonne
Carcassonne
Toulouse
Montpellier
Beziers
Nimes
Avignon
Marseille
Toulon
Ligurian Sea
G. of Genoa
Gulf of Genoa
Elba
Corsica
Sardinia
Rome
Naples
Foggia
Bari
Brindisi
Taranto
Otranto
G. of Taranto
Cosenza
Reggio
Messina
Catania
Siracusa
Palermo
Trapani
Marsala
Agrigento (Girgenti)
Caltanissetta
Enna
Lipari Is.
Stromboli
Vesuvius
Capri
Salerno
Volturno
Gaeta
Terracina
Ostia
Tiber
Civitavecchia
Orbetello
Piombino
Elba
Bastia
Ajaccio
Sassari
Cagliari
Minorca
Mahon
Palma
Majorca
Ibiza
Formentera
Cabrera
Balearic Is.
Valencia
Castellon
Tortosa
Tarragona
Ebro
Zaragoza
Lerida
Barcelona
Andorra
Pyrenees
Perpignan
Narbonne
Carcassonne
Toulouse
Montpellier
Beziers
Nimes
Avignon
Marseille
Toulon
Nice
Ligurian Sea
Genoa
Modena
Bologna
Ravenna
Rimini
Ancona
Pisa
Leghorn
Siena
Perugia
Gran Sasso
Sabine Mts


EAST MEDITERRANEAN AND MIDDLE EAST
Scale 1 : 27,500,000 (440 miles = 1 inch)
Statute Miles
Kilometres
Railways
Canals
18,604 Heights in feet
Projecton: Conical with two standard parallels
East from Greenwich
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Kerman
Bandar Abbas
Herat
Kandahar
Quetta
Kabul
Karachi
Alexandria
Cairo
Suez
Port Said
Aswan
Wadi Halfa
Jiddah
Mecca
Medina
Riyadh
Muscat
Abu Dhabi
Doha
Bahrain
Kuwait
Gulf of Oman
Gulf of Masira
Str. of Hormuz
Tropic of Cancer

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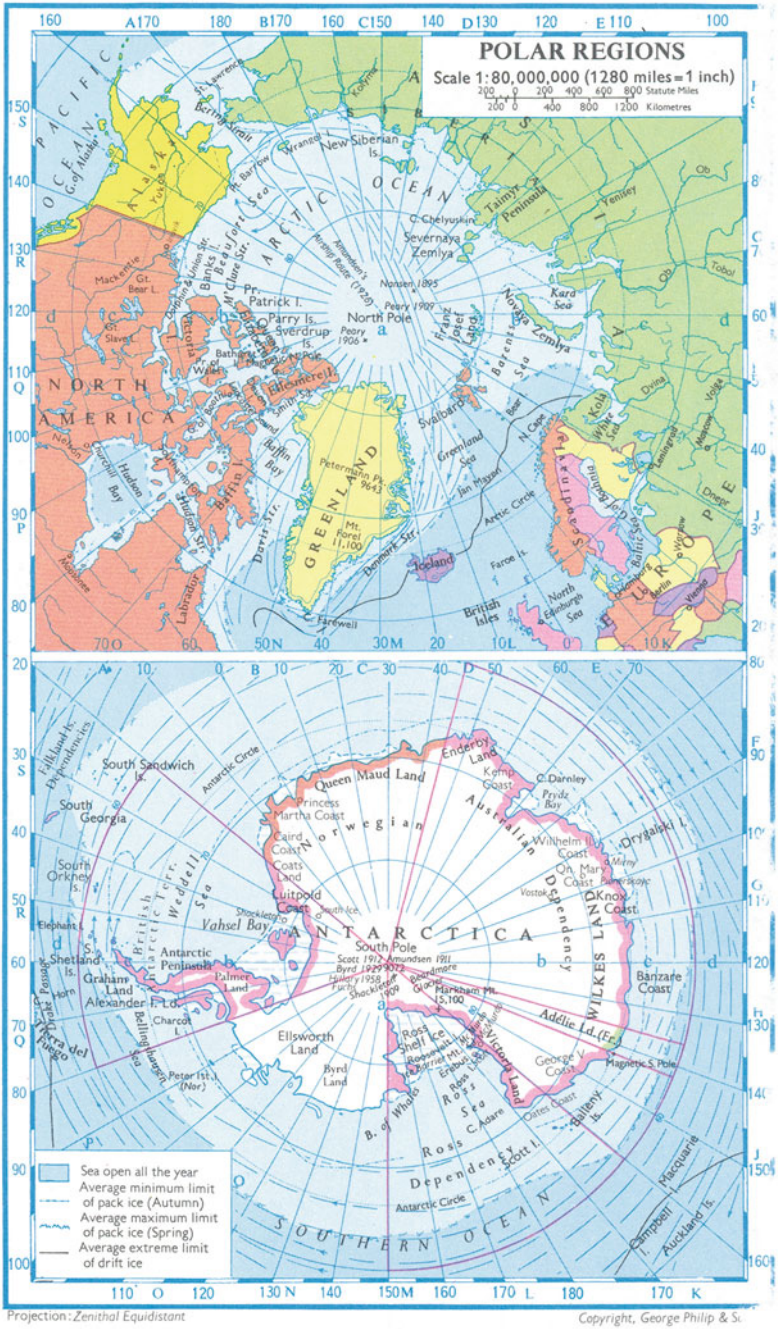
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