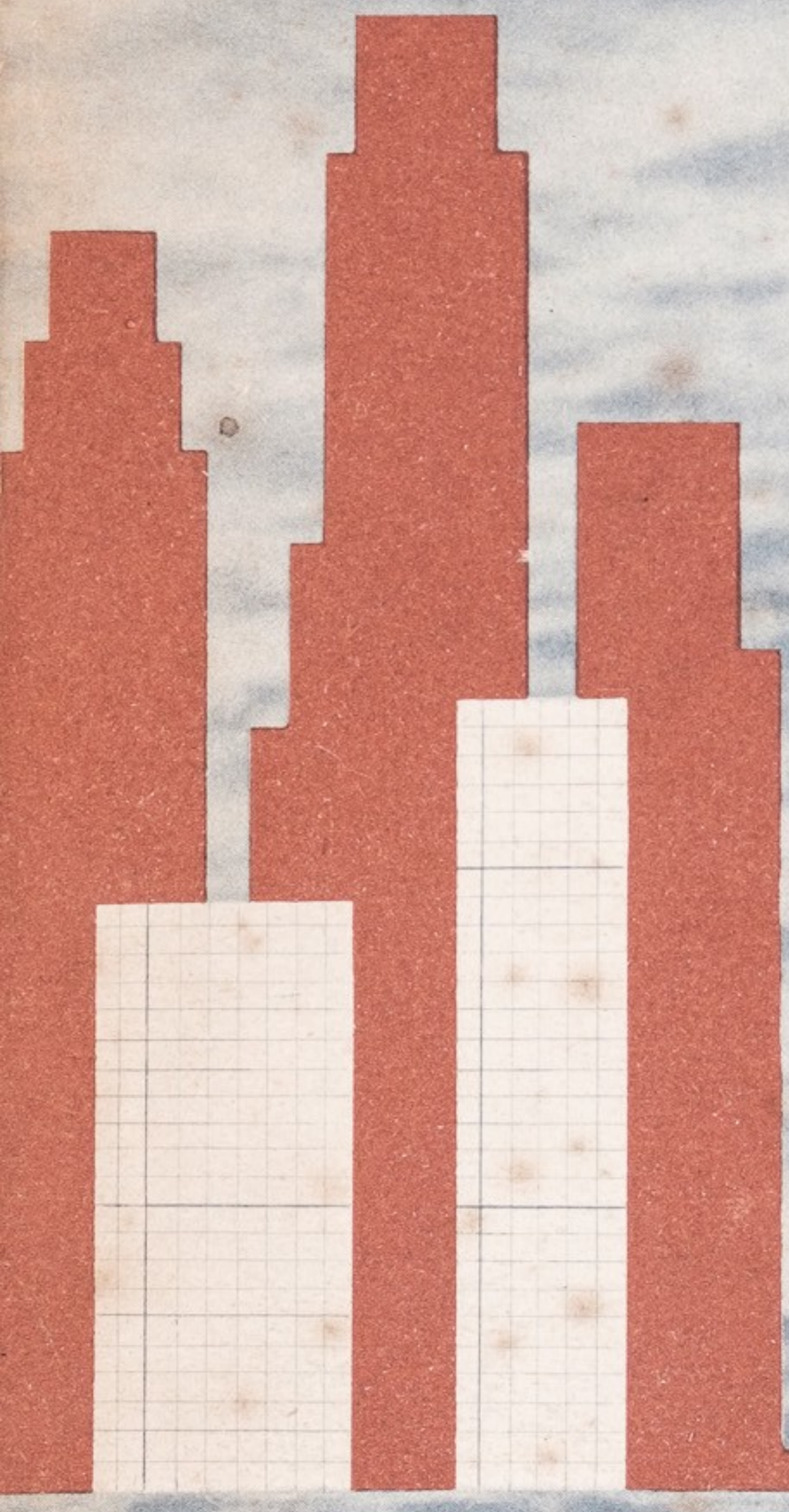
AMERICA AND BRITAIN

L. Secor Florence

only an ocean between

Foreword by J. G. Winant, American Ambassador





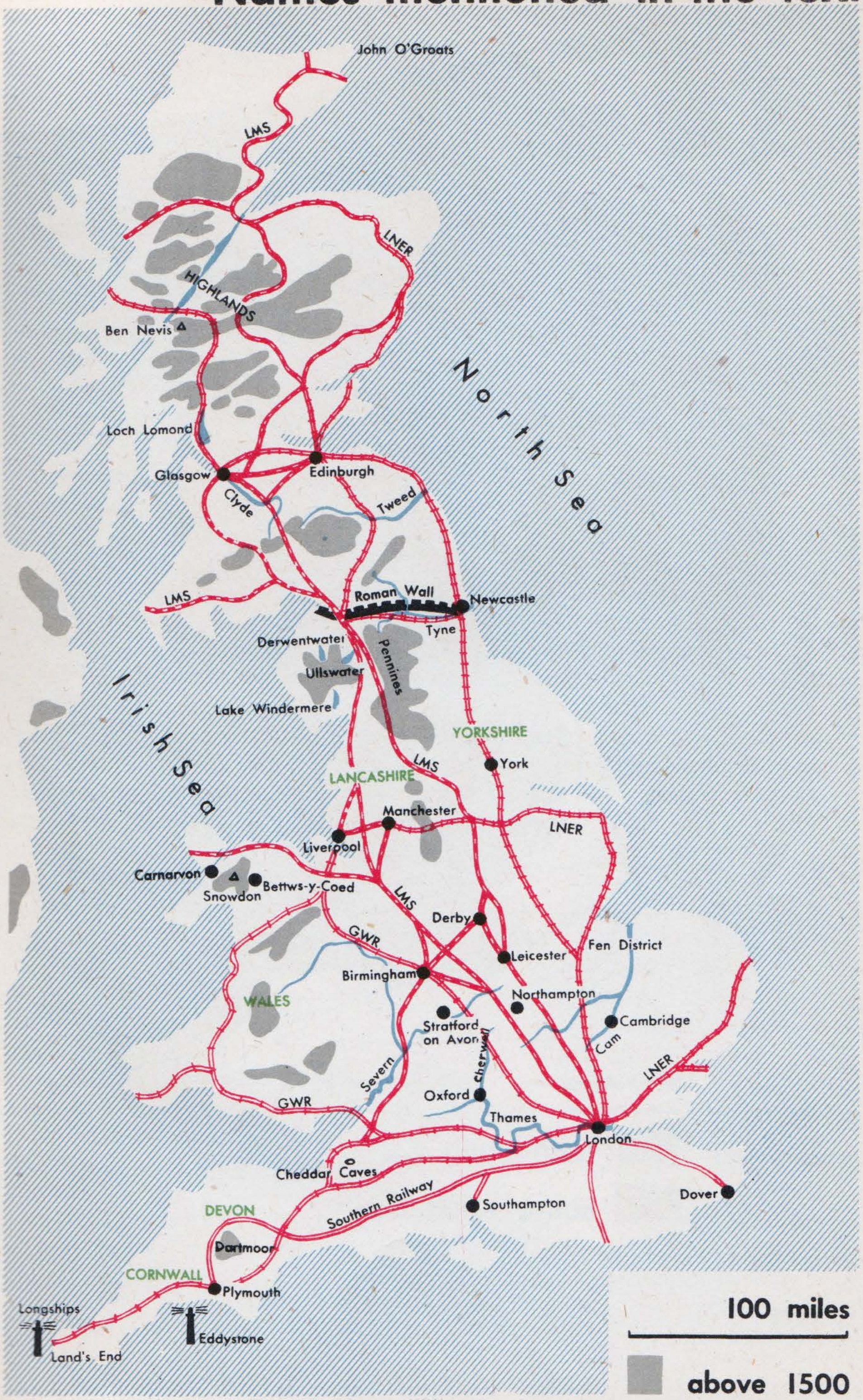


With 32 Photos and 18 Pictorial Charts designed by the Isotype Institute

9.9.9.

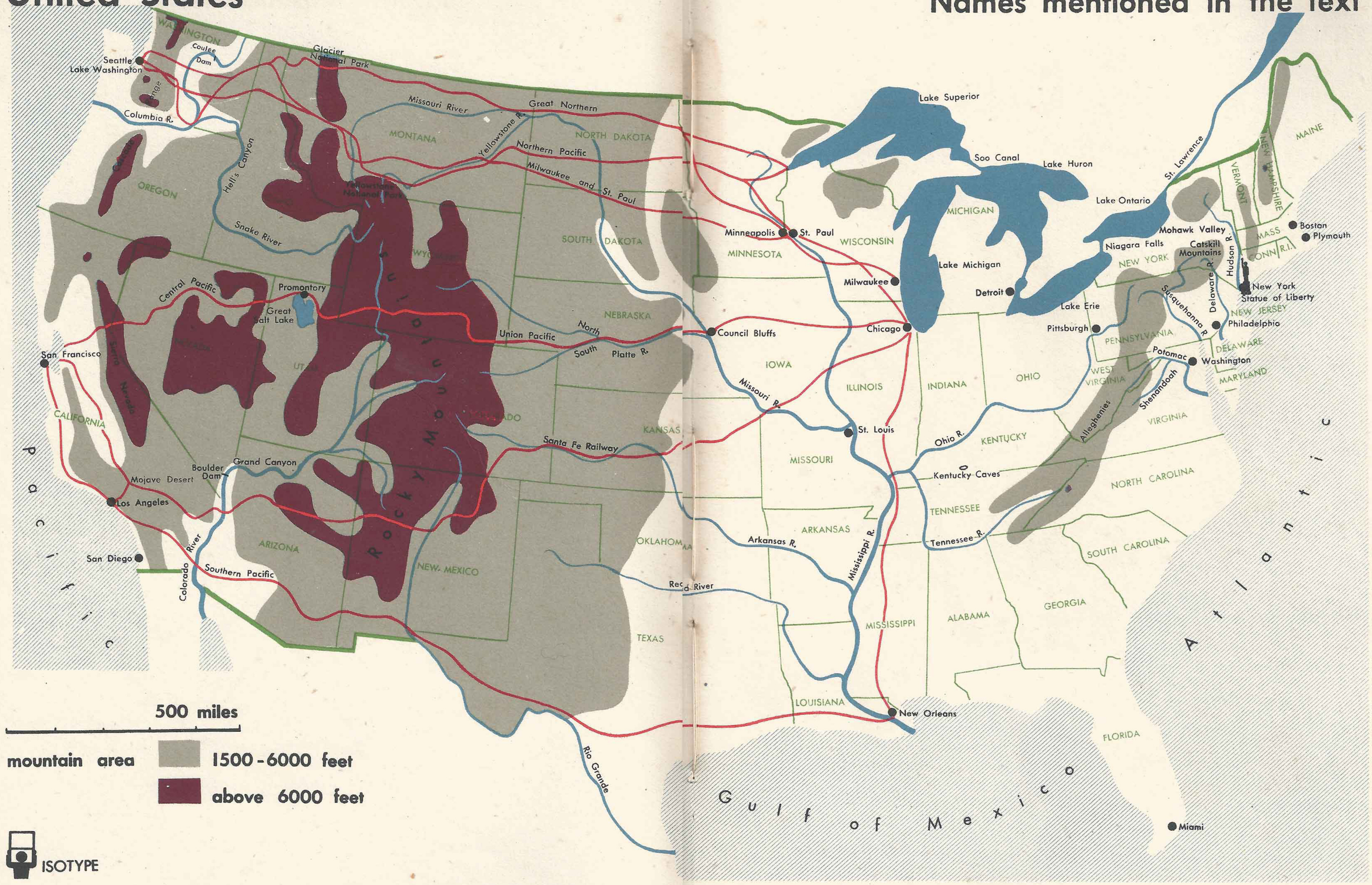
Great Britain

Names mentioned in the text



United States

Names mentioned in the text

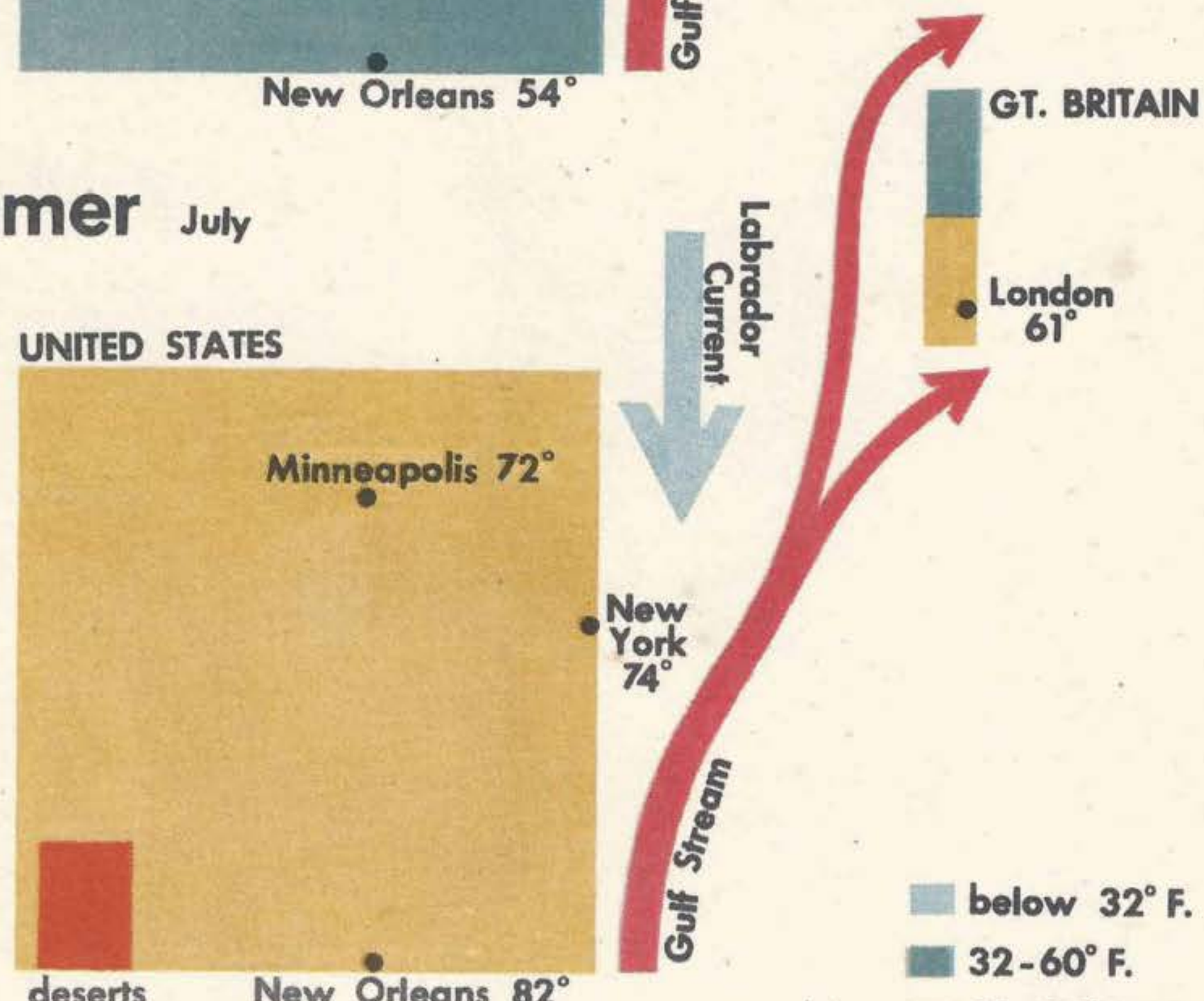


Our Climate

Winter January



Summer July



ISOTYPE

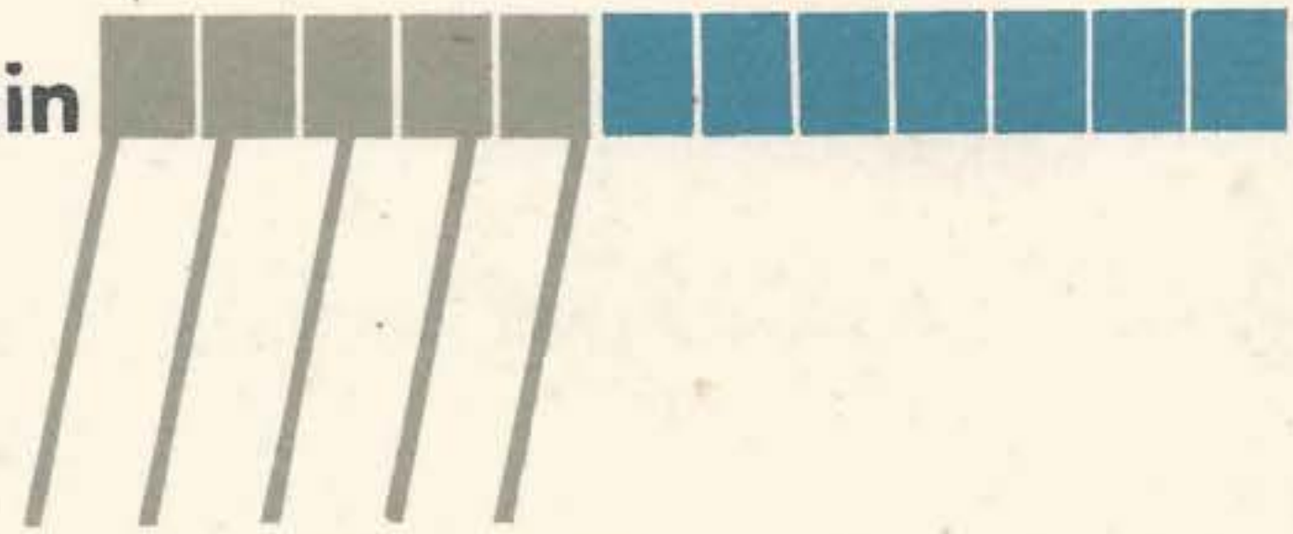
The Gulf Stream softens the climate of Great Britain in both winter and summer, so that it is never very hot or very cold. The Labrador current helps to give North-east America a severe winter.

Our Weather

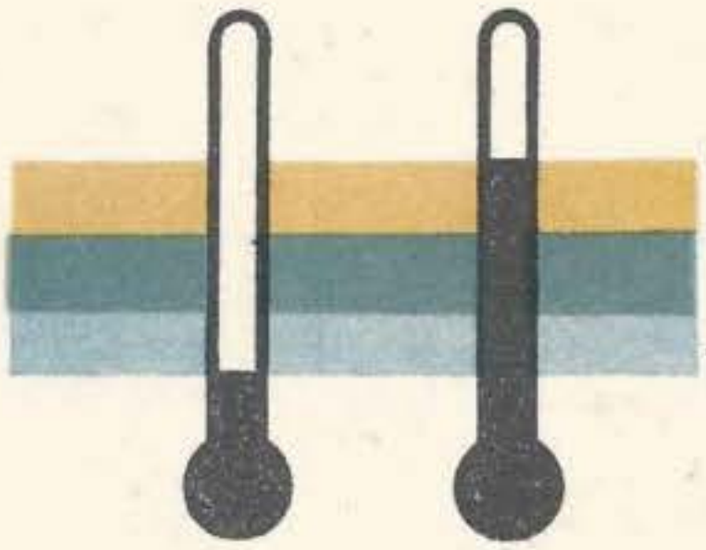
London



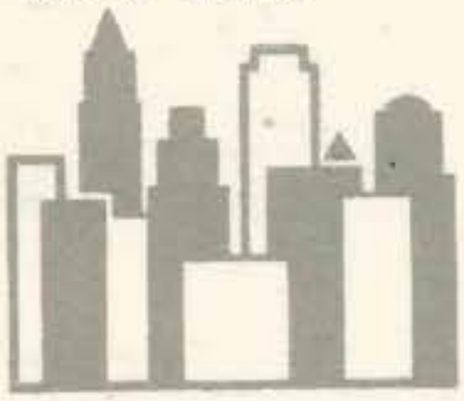
Rain



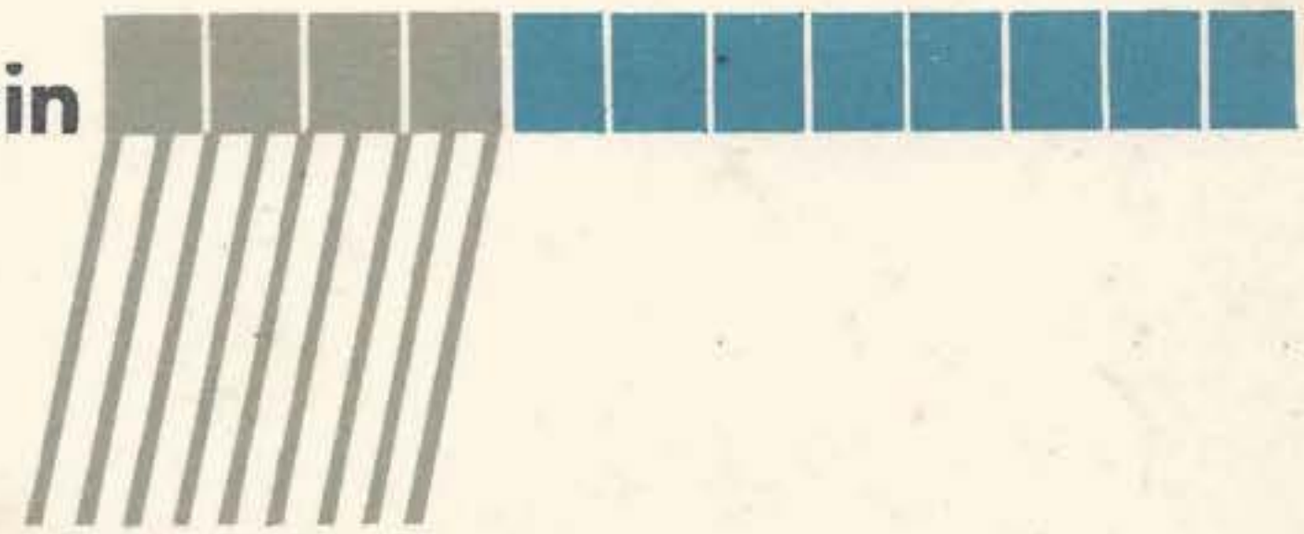
Temperature



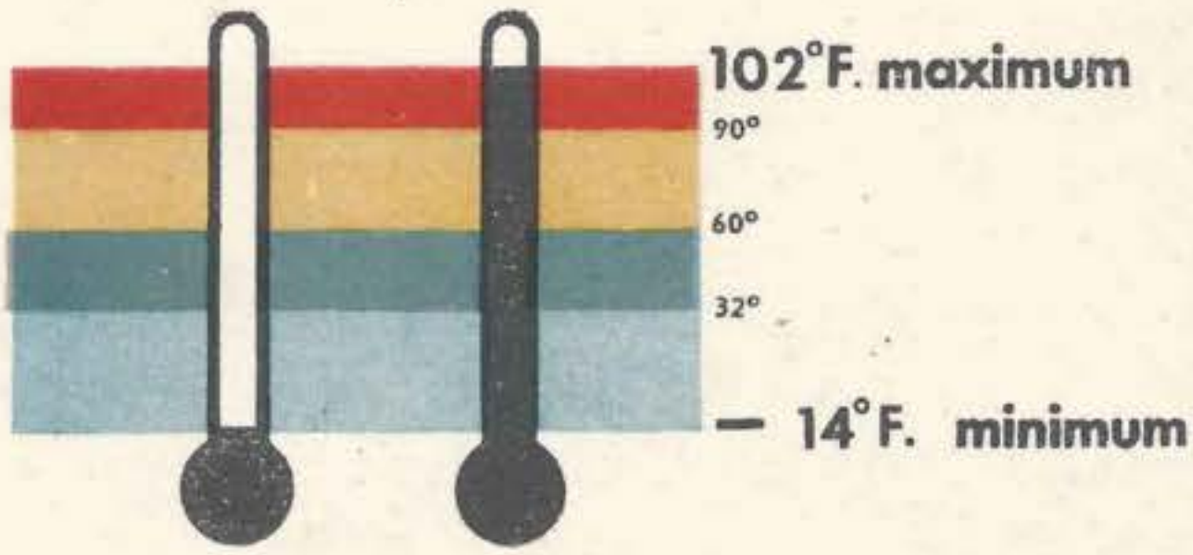
New York



Rain



Temperature



Each division 30 days
grey: with rain blue: without rain

Each strip 5" of rain annually

ISOTYPE

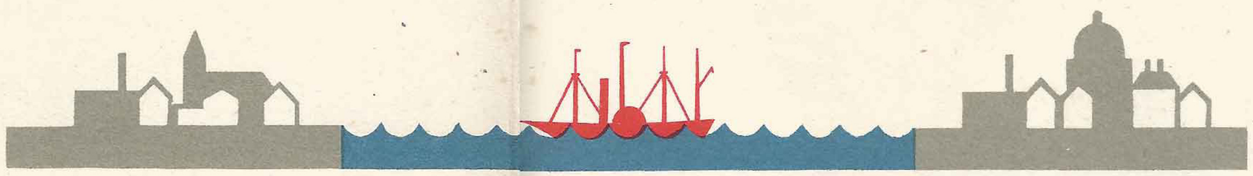
More rain falls in New York than London, and falls faster too. London's blue blobs are days without rain—not necessarily sunny. The coloured strips and thermometers show extremes of temperature.

The Ocean Shrinks

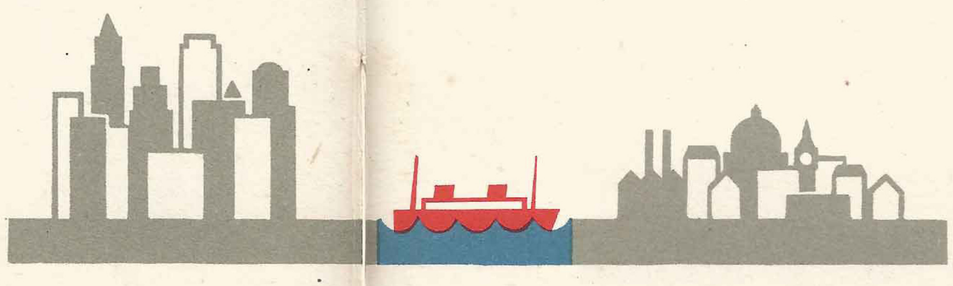
1800



1838



to-day





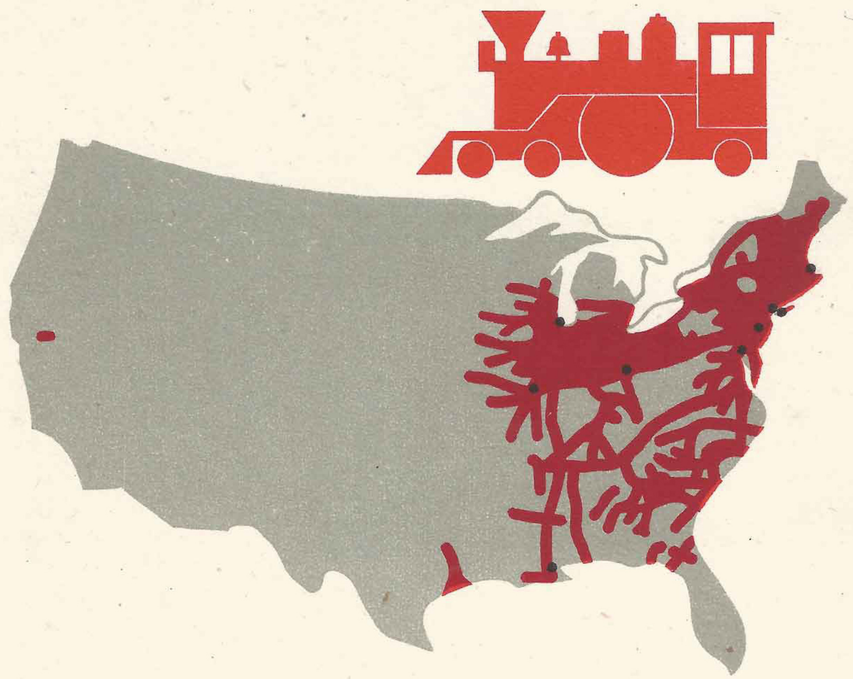
Each wave represents one day of travelling between the United States and Great Britain

ISOTYPE

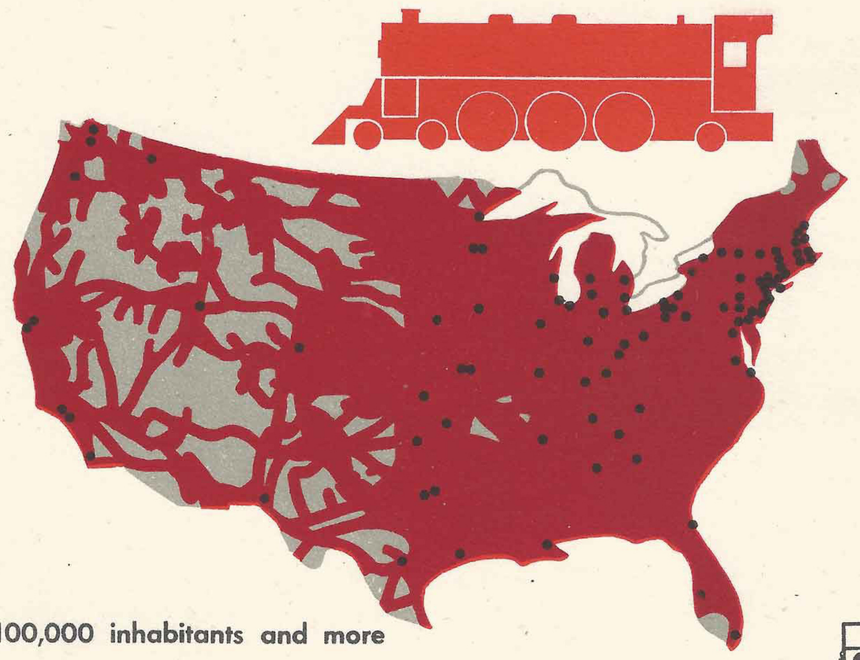
In one hundred and forty years the Atlantic has shrunk not a little, though there seems to be plenty of water about when you cross it by ship. Travelling time between Britain and America has decreased tremendously. Soon there will be excursions by air so that we shall be able to breakfast in London, lunch in New York, and dine in Chicago—or the other way round.

Regions within 20 Miles of a Railway

1860



1930



• Cities of 100,000 inhabitants and more

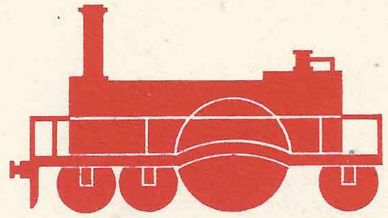
ISOTYPE

In 1860 this grandmotherly engine puffed about importantly in the Eastern third of the States. To-day her streamlined progeny dash about over the whole country.

Regions within 20 Miles of a Railway

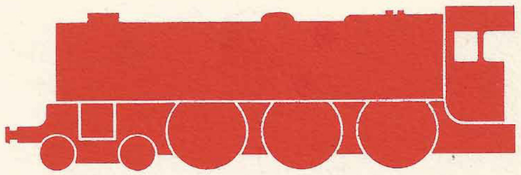
1860





1930

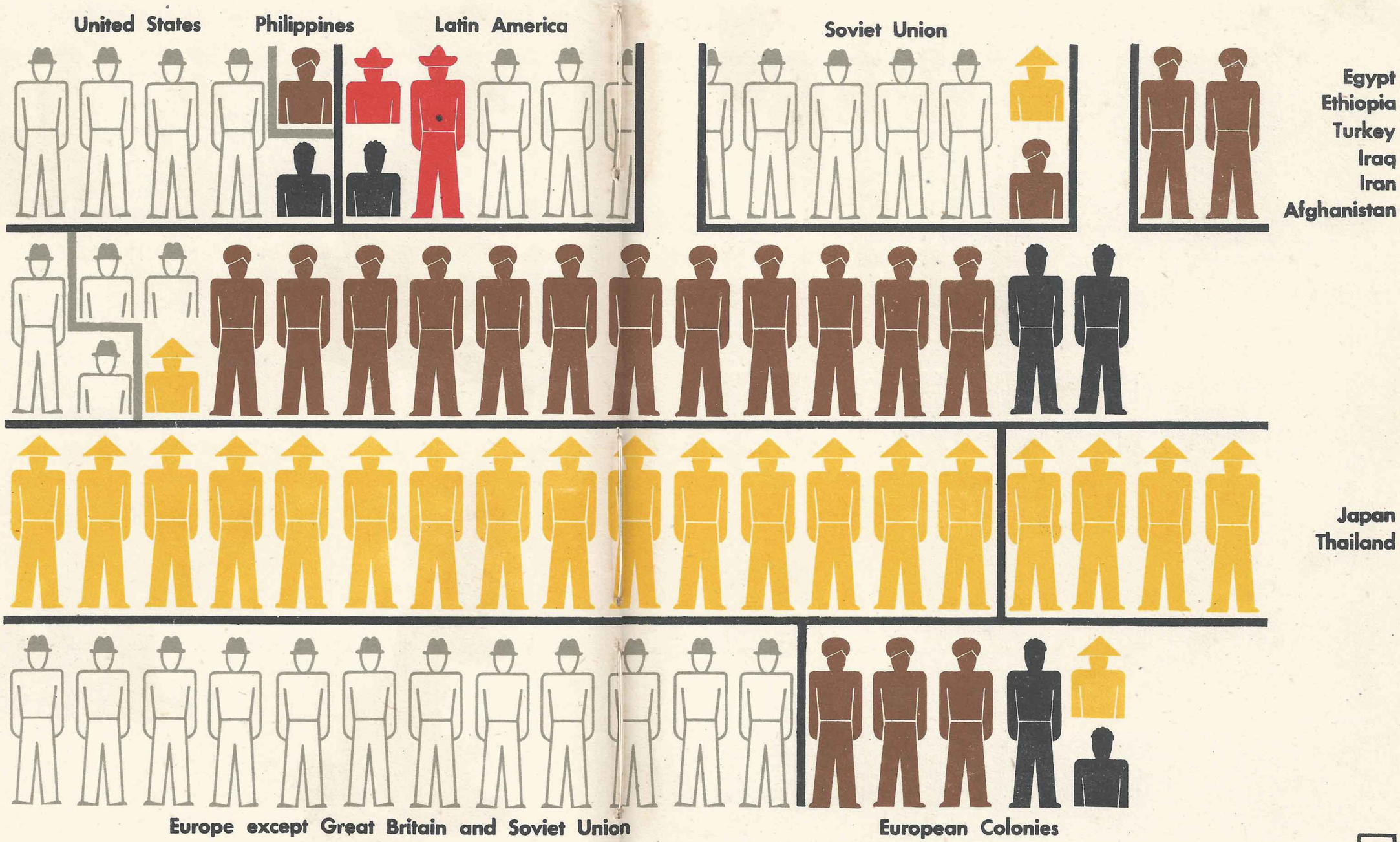




• Towns of 100,000 inhabitants and more

In Britain by 1860 hardly a spot on the map was farther than 20 miles from a railway.

United States and Great Britain in the World

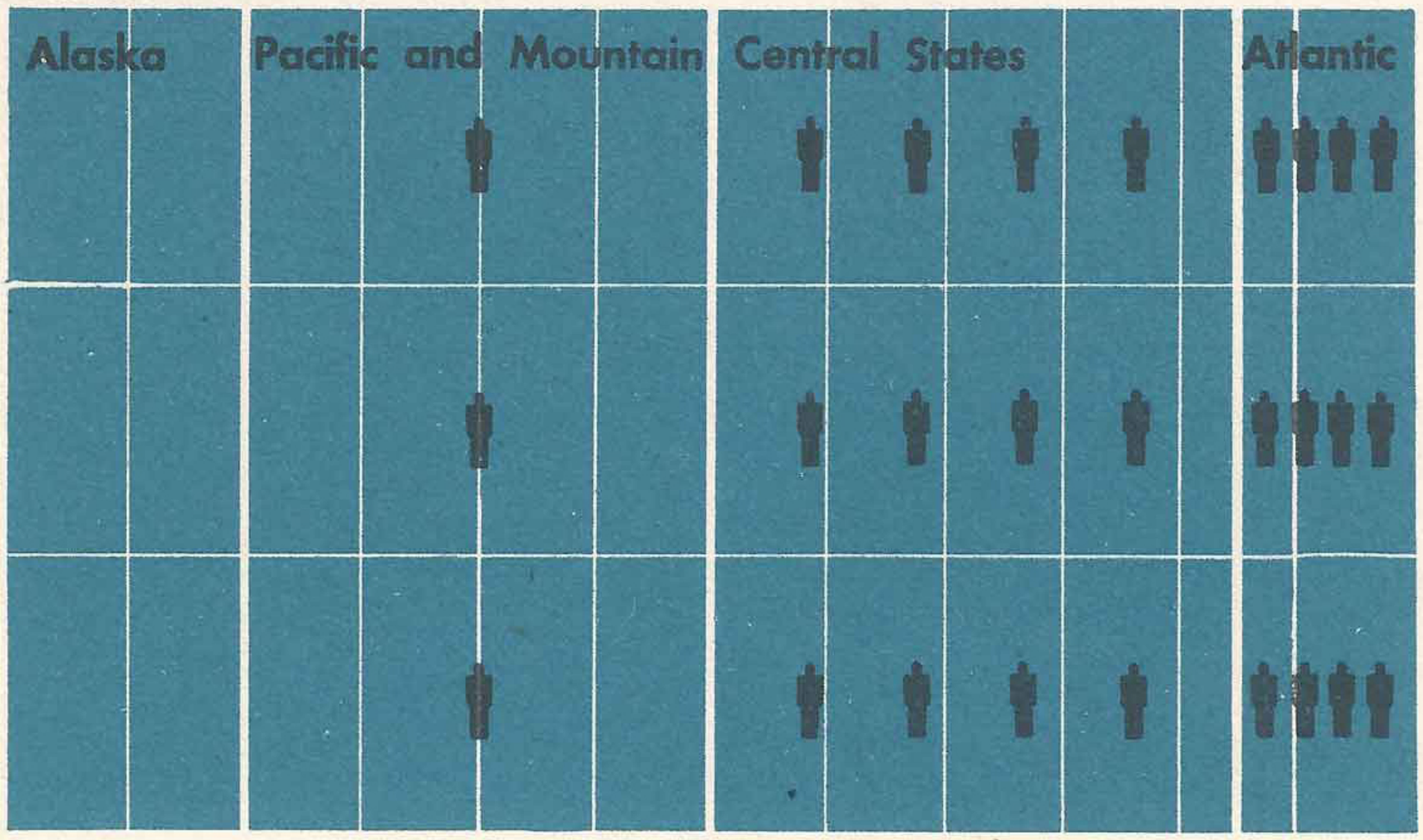


Each complete figure represents 30 million population

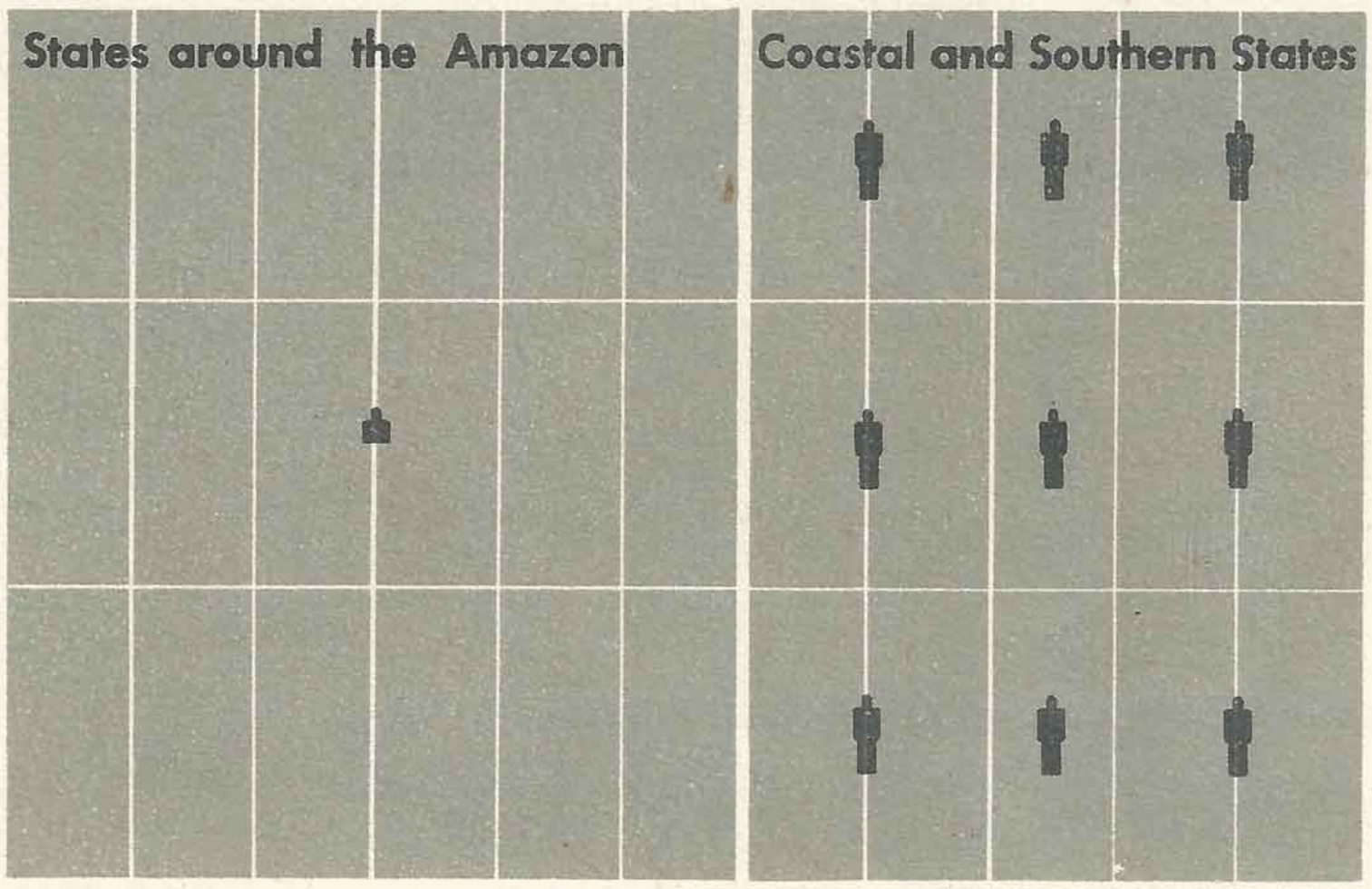
Here we are—the peoples of the world—black, white, yellow and brown. The man and a half in Latin America are Red Indians ; there are so few left in the United States that it would be difficult to carve a man up small enough to show them. The brown men are mostly Indians. It is surprising to find that there are more Negroes in the British Empire than in the United States.

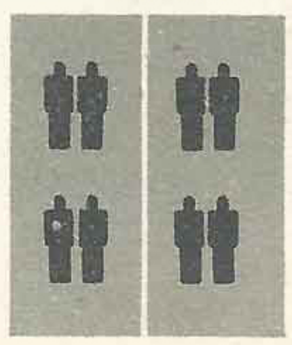
ISOTYPE

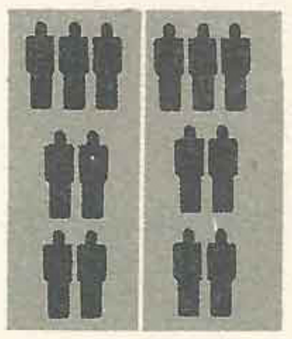
Area and Population

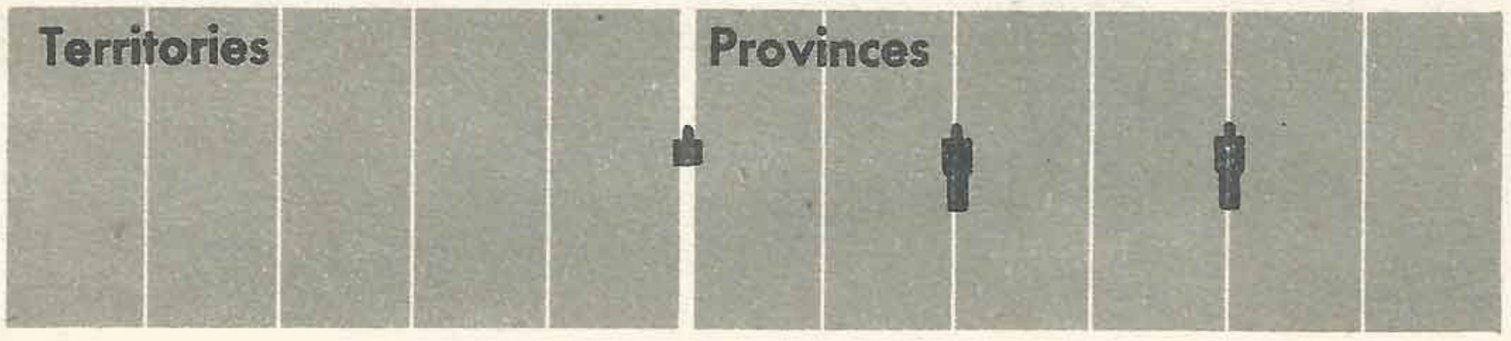


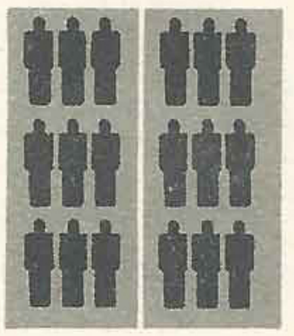












Each rectangle represents 100,000 square miles
Each complete figure represents 5 million population

ISOTYPE

Britain is more densely populated than any main section of the United States. She crowds in her people as thickly as does any country in the old world. In new countries the wide uninhabited spaces are evident.

Altitude and Vegetation Great Britain



green: wheat and grassland

red: forests

grey: poor grassland, moors and mountain flora

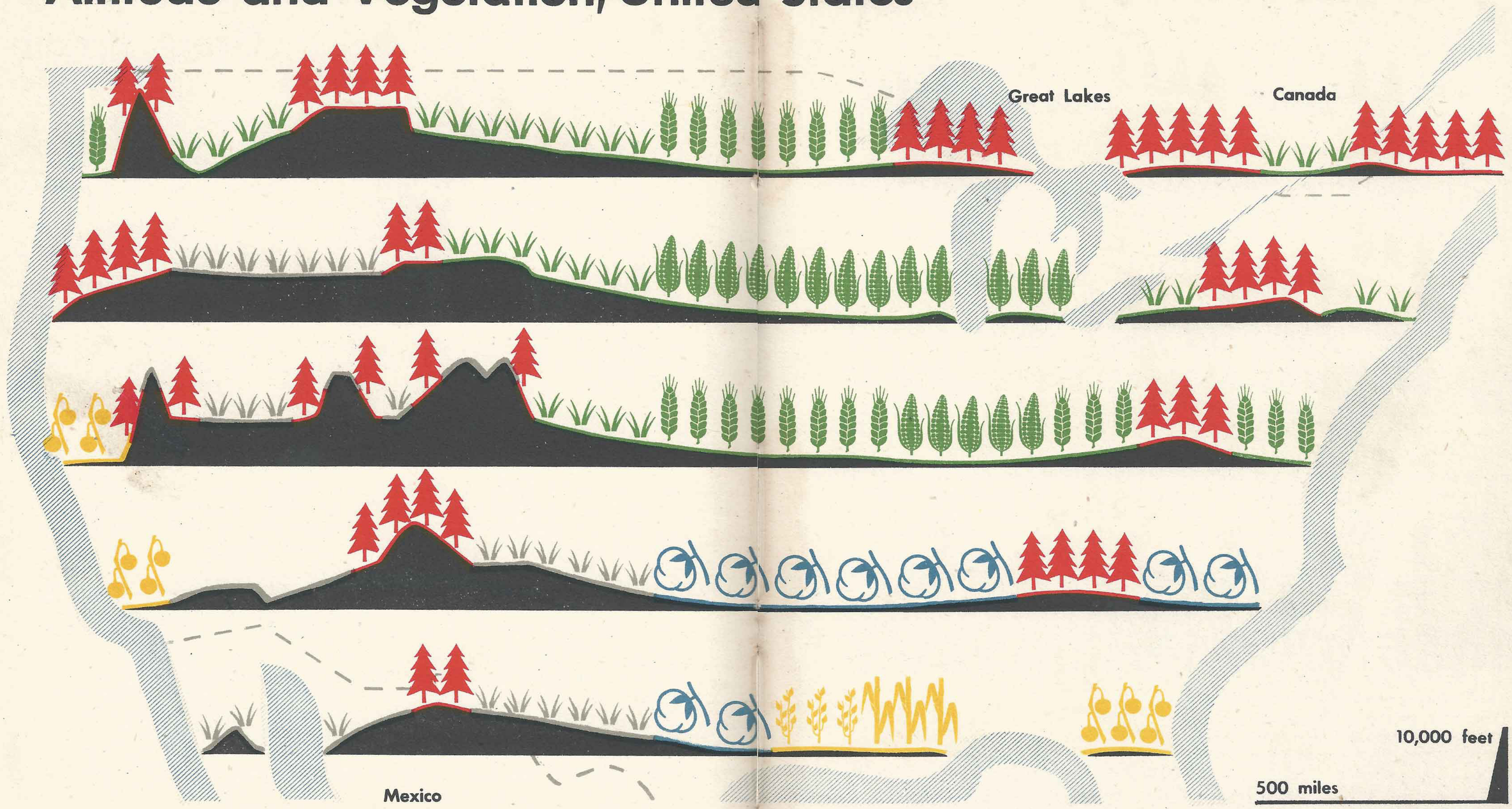
2000 feet

100 miles

ISOTYPE

The mountains of Scotland are clothed in fir-trees, indicated in red here. The Pennines (in centre) and the mountains of Wales (bottom section) may seem to appear in odd places, but you have to remember that these are three cross-sections.

Altitude and Vegetation, United States



green: wheat, maize, grassland and prairies **red: forests** **blue: cotton** **yellow: oranges, rice and sugar**

grey: mountain flora, poor steppes and deserts

ISOTYPE

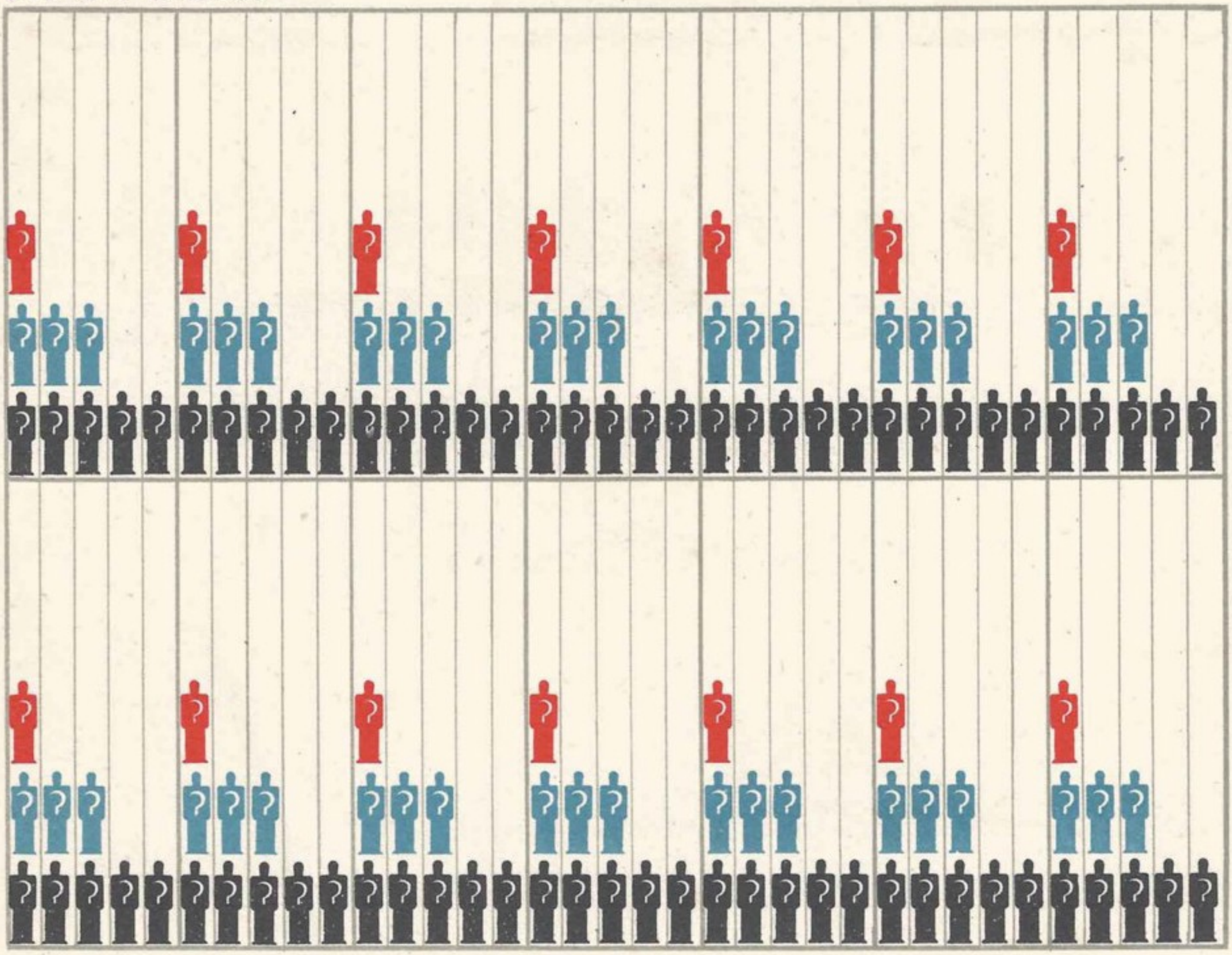
Don't be deceived by this map of the United States—there are really five cross-sections just to give you an idea of the lie of the land and the way things grow. Not all important crops are shown—no tobacco, for instance. But you've heard of the corn belt and the cotton belt and the wheat belt. Well, here they are.

Farms and Farm Workers, 1935



Great Britain

United States

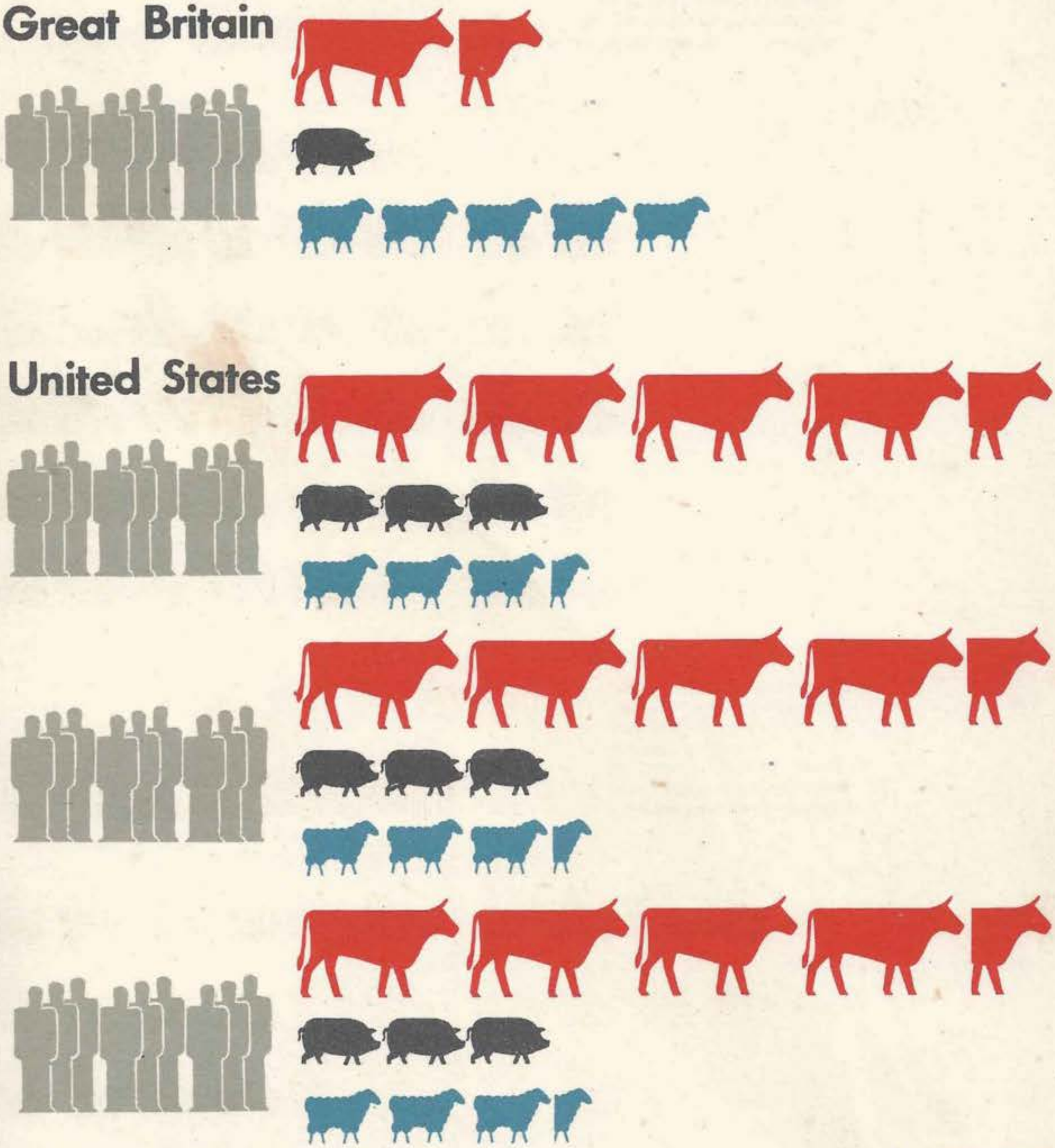


Each black symbol represents 100,000 farmers
Each blue symbol represents 100,000 working relatives of farmers
Each red symbol represents 100,000 hired labour
Each section represents 100,000 farms or holdings (average size in Gt. Britain 60 acres, in the United States 150 acres)

ISOTYPE

Note the number of farms and the extent of farm land in America compared to Britain. Each section (grouped in fives for easy counting) is 100,000 farms. A British farm or holding of any size, however small, has on the average rather more than one labourer (red), but a hired man is found in only one out of five American farms. More relatives work on family farms in America. Labourers, farmers, and relatives all wear sickles in our picture as a symbol of their trade.

Population and Live Stock



Each grey figure represents 5 million population
Each complete red symbol represents 5 million cattle
Each complete black symbol represents 5 million pigs
Each complete blue symbol represents 5 million sheep

Average for 1935 - 1939

ISOTYPE

There are more cattle and pigs per head of population in America than Britain, but sheep—only 5 in U.S. for every 9 in Britain—are a different story, and provide the tender home-grown leg of mutton prized by the British.

The World's Merchant Marine



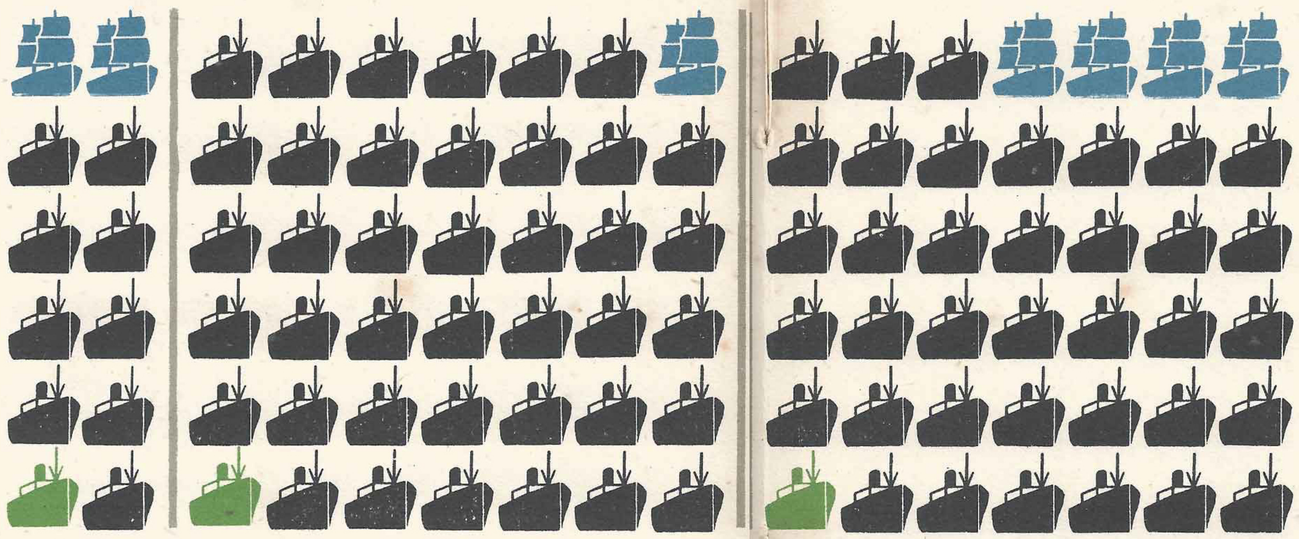
U.S.A.



British Empire

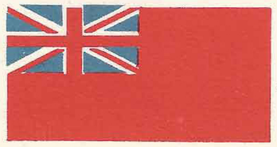
Other countries

1914





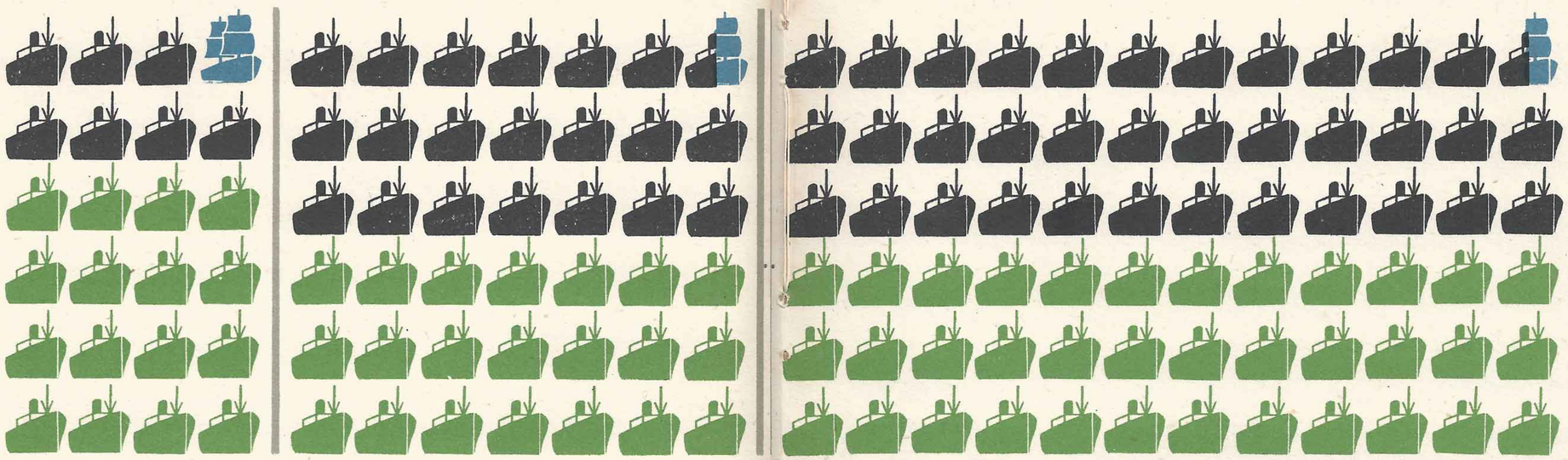
U.S.A.



British Empire

Other countries

1939

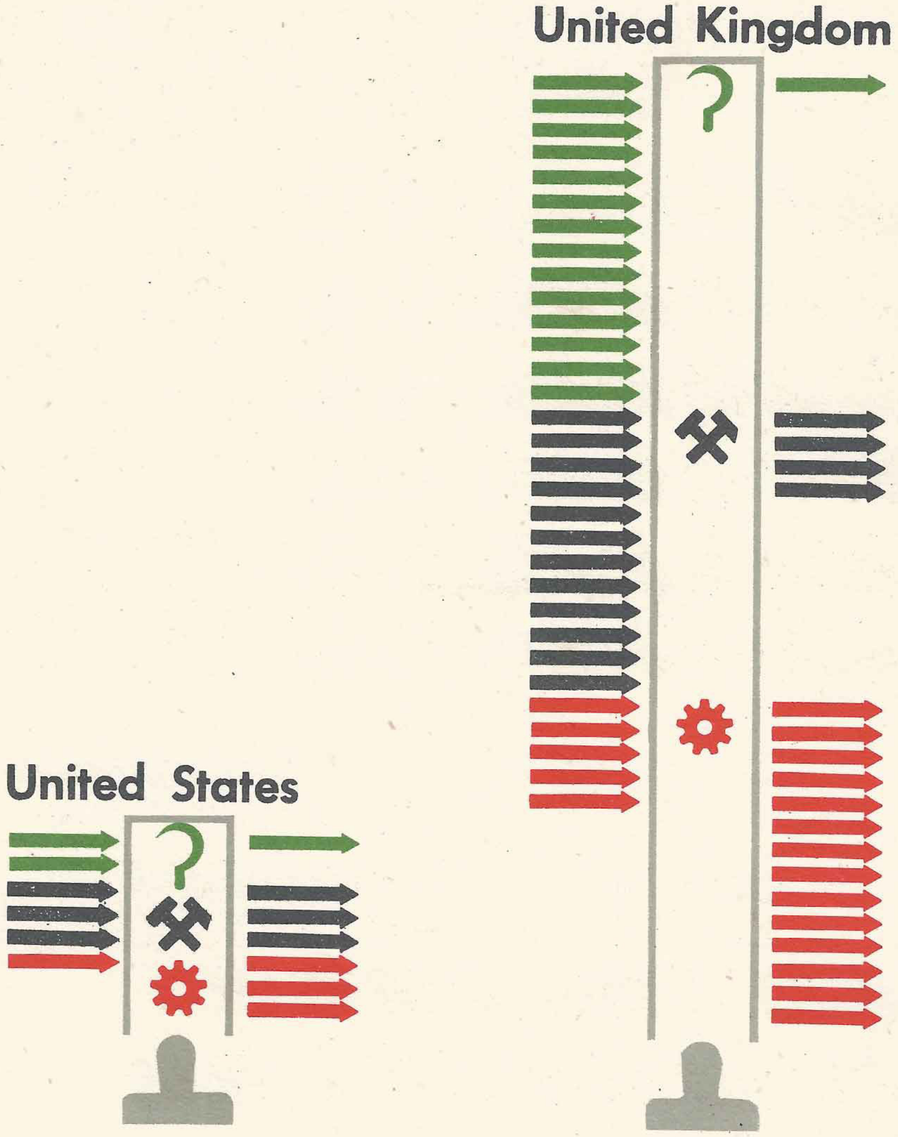


Each complete symbol represents 500,000 gross tons

black: coal-burning steamers blue: sailing vessels
green: oil-burning steamers and motor ships

ISOTYPE

Imports and Exports per Head, 1935



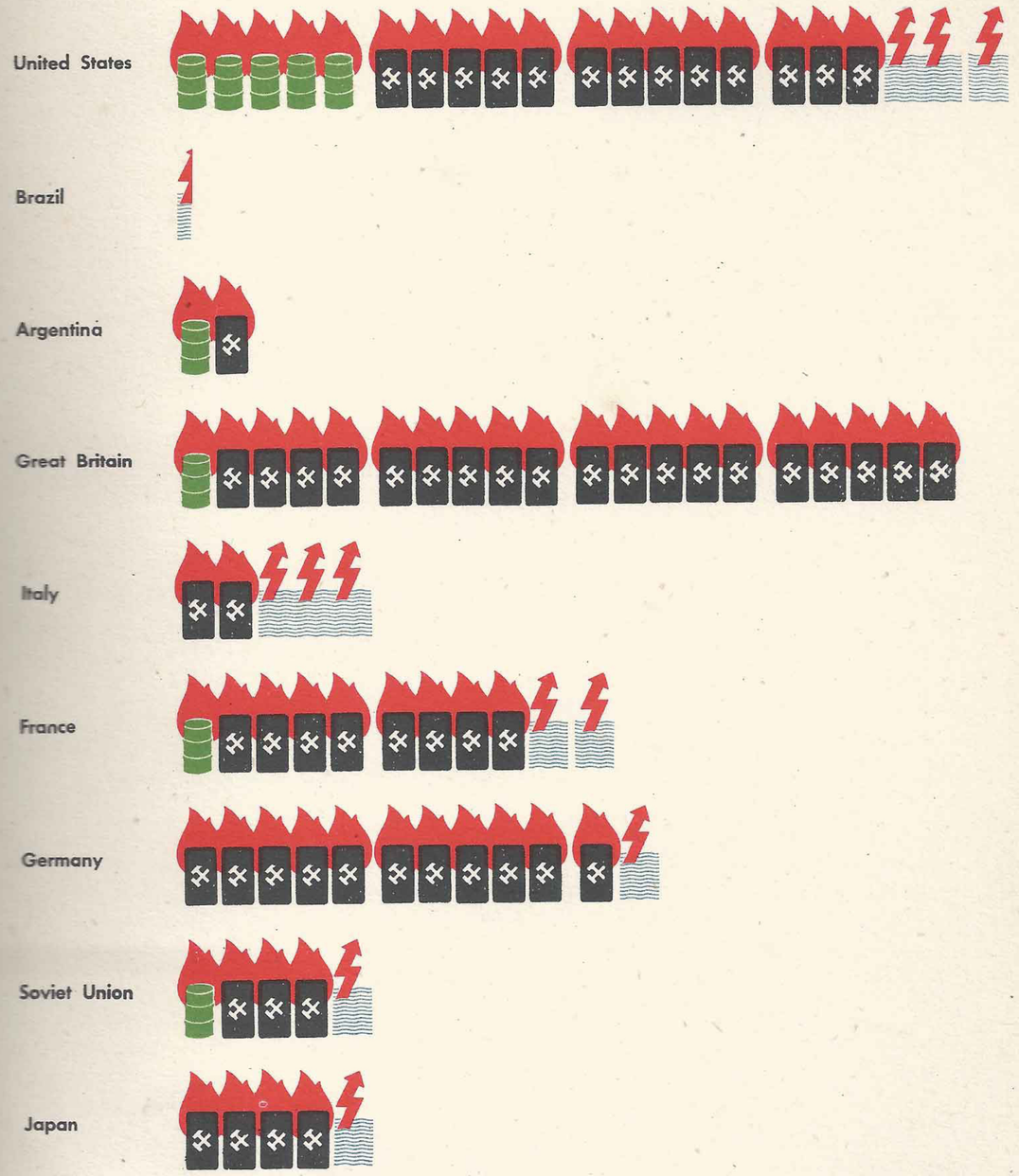
Each arrow represents 2.5 dollars or 10 shillings

green: foodstuffs
black: crude materials and semi-manufactures
red: finished manufactures

ISOTYPE

Britain trades manufactured goods for much of the food and materials she must import. For the rest she pays by investments abroad and by services, such as shipping. America is more self-sufficient.

Power Used per Head, 1935



The units representing: 0.2 tons of oil consumed per head of population
0.2 tons of coal consumed per head of population
0.04 HP water power developed per head of population

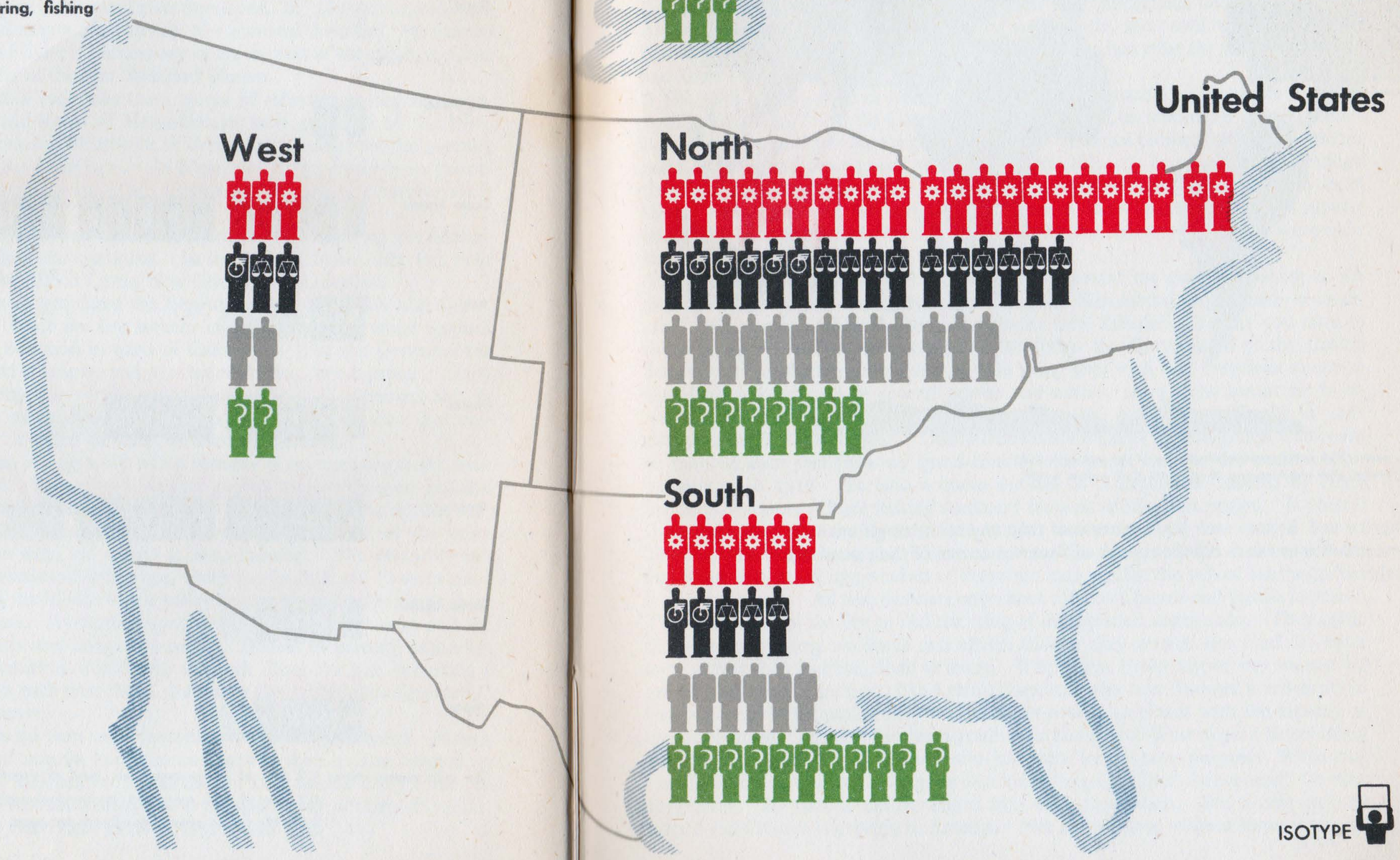
ISOTYPE

Britain and America use more power per head than any other country. Britain leads in coal, U.S. in oil consumption. Germany has little natural oil; she uses synthetic petrol, but how much we don't know.

Occupations

Each symbol represents 500,000 gainfully occupied in 1930

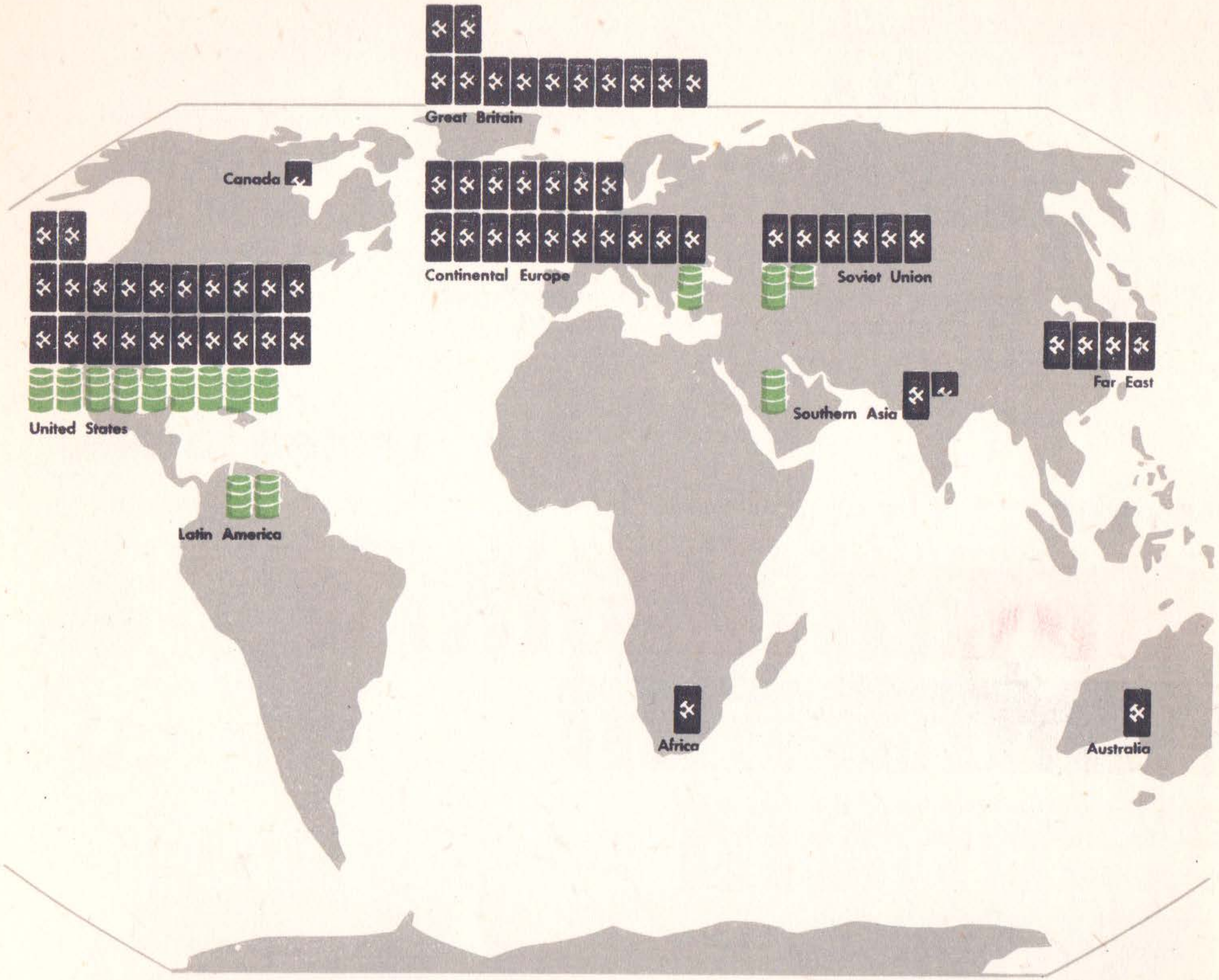
red: mining, manufacture and building
black, with wheel: transport
black, with scale: trade
grey: service and others
green: agriculture, lumbering, fishing



Britain is mainly a manufacturing and mining country and so are the Northern States of America. Southern States growing cotton and tobacco as well as foodstuffs are mainly agricultural.

ISOTYPE

Coal and Oil Production



Each complete black symbol represents 20 million tons of coal produced in 1937
Each complete green symbol represents 20 million tons of oil produced in 1937

ISOTYPE

America and Britain each hews more coal than any other single country. Almost twice as much oil spouts out of America as out of the rest of the world.

