

Where in the World is
Carmen Sandiego?[®]
Mystery Action Game

Detective's Almanac

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in Japan.

NOTE: Refer to this special Detective's Almanac for the facts you'll need to track down your suspects on your 'round-the-world adventure. Reading the whole booklet before you play will give you that Ace Detective edge!

ARGENTINA

City: Buenos Aires **Language:** Spanish **Currency:** Austral

Government: Republic with a President

History, Geography & Commodities: The second largest country in South America, this former Spanish colony stretches from the Gran Chaco, its swampy and wooded plains in the north, to the cool, arid steppes of Patagonia in the south. The central fertile pampas, known for their cowboys called "gauchos," yield beef and grain; soybeans and linseed oil are other major commodities. Mt. Aconcagua, the highest peak in the western hemisphere; the Parana River; and the Tierra del Fuego archipelago off her southern tip are major geographic features.

Landmark: The Obelisk in the Plaza de la Republica

AUSTRALIA

City: Sydney **Language:** English **Currency:** Dollar

Government: Democracy with a federal state system and a Prime Minister

History, Geography & Commodities: Formally claimed for Great Britain in 1770 by explorer Captain James Cook, this island continent of jungles, mountains and the Great Victoria and Great Sandy Deserts is nearly the size of the U.S., but with $\frac{1}{15}$ the population. Between major cities Sydney and Melbourne on the eastern coast lies Canberra, the capital. In the arid region called the Outback live the Aborigines, descendents of the country's original tribal inhabitants; massive sheep ranches here produce wool and lamb. Well-known wildlife includes tiger snakes, kangaroos, wallabies, koalas, wombats and the ferocious marsupial called the Tasmanian devil.

Landmark: The Opera House in Sydney's harbor

BRAZIL

City: Rio de Janeiro **Language:** Portuguese (official), English

Currency: Cruzeiro

Government: Federal republic with a President

History, Geography & Commodities: Larger than the continental U.S., and the biggest country in South America, it was discovered by a Portuguese navigator in 1500; at the time, it was inhabited by native Indian tribes whose few remaining descendents still live in the heavily-wooded Amazon basin that covers half the country. In the wilds you'll find the indigo macaw, barba amarilla, bushmaster, rare golden parakeet and the thin-spined porcupine. Economy depends on coffee, diamonds, and titanium. The capital is Brasilia.

Landmark: Sugar Loaf Mountain

CANADA

City: Montreal **Language:** English & French **Currency:** Dollar

Government: Confederation with parliamentary democracy; Prime Minister is Head of the Government; Queen Elizabeth II appoints a representative Head of State

History, Geography & Commodities: While Norse explorer Leif Ericson probably landed in the year 1,000, we credit Cabot (in the service of England) and Jacques Cartier (for France) with discovering this vast area larger than the U.S. Former French and British colonies whose native heritage includes the Inuits (Eskimos), today it consists of 10 provinces, including Prince Edward Island, and 2 large territories, the Northwest Territories and the Yukon. Ottawa, in Ontario, is the capital, and the St. Lawrence River, Lake Mistassini, Montgomery Falls and Gaspé Peninsula are major geographic landmarks. Beware the moose birds of the Laurentian Uplands and the whooping cranes. Dig for uranium, potash, lead and nickel.

Landmark: Notre Dame de Bonsecours

CHINA

City: Beijing (once known as Peking) **Language:** Chinese (official Mandarin, Cantonese, many dialects) **Currency:** Yuan

Government: People's Republic with a Party Chairman

History, Geography & Commodities: Ruled for thousands of years by dynasties (including the Yuan and the Chang) and interdynastic warring kingdoms under warlords, its political history also includes the famous Wuchang uprising. Mostly deserts and mountains, including the Kunlun chain, with the Yellow and Yangtze Rivers creating its only extensive plains, China is larger than the U.S. Don't get Shanghai'd on the Yellow Sea in a ship carrying precious silks and jade. Local wildlife includes giant pandas and silkworms. Mercury is in its element here.

Landmarks: The Great Wall (visible from outer space) and the Forbidden City, former residence of the emperors

COMOROS

City: Moroni **Language:** French, Comoran-Arabic **Currency:** Franc

Government: Republic with a President

History, Geography & Commodities: Located in the Mozambique Channel off the east coast of Africa, these three volcanic islands are half the size of Delaware and populated by, among other things, the Anjouan scops owl. Once ruled by Moslem sultans and known for its Moslem art, they now export vanilla beans and perfume.

Landmark: Mt. Karthala

EGYPT

City: Cairo **Language:** Arabic **Currency:** Pound

Government: Republic with a President

History, Geography & Commodities: Pharaohs buried in magnificent tombs in the valley of the Nile River, queens such as Cleopatra, high priests, sultans and pashas have ruled this ancient nation whose history and civilization date back to 4,000 B.C. The ancient city of Alexandria housed one of the greatest libraries in history. The Suez Canal separates the Sinai Peninsula and its Desert from the rest of the country. Nomadic Bedouins and Nubian artifacts remind us of ancient times, when workers eked out their livelihoods raising cotton, corn and sugar and quarrying limestone—as they still do today.

Landmarks: The Pyramids and the Sphinx at Giza

FRANCE

City: Paris **Language:** French **Currency:** Franc

Government: Republic with a President

History, Geography & Commodities: Julius Caesar conquered Celtic Gaul 2,000 years ago, and it remained Roman until the Franks invaded in the 5th century. This western European nation has experienced political turmoil, including the French Revolution in 1789, which overthrew the monarchy, and the 1940 German invasion that brought it into World War II. From the fertile plains and the banks of the Seine River in Paris to the heights of Mt. Blanc, France represents civilization and the finer things, like art, textiles, high fashion, perfume, and wine to go with its fabulous food.

Landmarks: Eiffel Tower and the Louvre Museum

GREECE

City: Athens **Language:** Greek **Currency:** Drachma

Government: The Hellenic Republic, with a parliamentary republic and a Prime Minister

History, Geography & Commodities: This former city-state is a neighbor of Yugoslavia on the Balkan Peninsula, separated from Turkey by the Aegean Sea and split down the middle by the Pindus Mountains. Its 2,000 islands include Crete, Rhodes and Corfu. The Spartan War, philosophers such as Plato and Socrates, and writers such as Homer and Aeschylus highlight the remarkable history of one of the oldest and most advanced civilizations in Western history. It's known today as a producer of olives and figs.

Landmarks: The Parthenon and Mount Olympus, home of the gods

HUNGARY

City: Budapest **Language:** Hungarian **Currency:** Forint

Government: Communist unitary state with a Party Secretary

History, Geography & Commodities: The Danube River divides the cities of Buda and Pest, which together are the capital of this country in east central Europe. Bordered by Czechoslovakia, Austria, Romania and the U.S.S.R., most of the country is fertile—good for growing grapes—and includes the well-known Alföld plain. These Croatian people were invaded by the Magyars in 896 A.D., then ruled by King Stephen I (997–1038), known as St. Stephen; its greatest period of medieval power came in the 14th century. The population still contains Gypsies, descended from the early immigrants who came from India. Bauxite, from which aluminum is derived, is mined here.

Landmark: The Danube Bridge

ICELAND

City: Reykjavik **Language:** Icelandic **Currency:** Kronur (New Króna)

Government: Republic

History, Geography & Commodities: This North Atlantic island of glaciers, hot springs, geysers and a lava desert proudly maintains the world's oldest parliament; called the Althing, it is far less shaky than the region itself, which is among the most volcanic on earth. Settled by the Vikings before 900 A.D. and once under Danish rule, it has been an independent state for nearly 50 years. Along her fertile coastline live fishermen, sheep farmers and turnip growers.

Landmark: Mt. Hekla

INDIA

City: New Delhi **Language:** Hindi, English, 14 others **Currency:** Rupee

Government: Federal republic with a Prime Minister

History, Geography & Commodities: This former British colony, still a member of the Commonwealth of Nations, dates her history from 327 B.C., when Alexander the Great invaded the subcontinent. Moslem invaders founded the Mogul Empire, famous for its palace. Hindu and Sikh temples remind us of the population's diversity. The three great rivers, the Indus, the Ganges and the Brahmaputra, all start high in the Himalaya Mountains, whose famous peak Nanda Devi attracts would-be climbers. But they should beware the wild yaks, cobras and king cobras, and the saw-scaled vipers. Major commodities include cashews, spices, and dried coconut meat, called copra.

Landmarks: Taj Mahal and the Red Fort

IRAQ

City: Baghdad **Language:** Arabic, Kurdish **Currency:** Dinar

Government: Ruling Council

History, Geography & Commodities: Watch out for the venomous puff adder in the Syrian Desert as you pick dates and mill oil in this country on the Persian Gulf. The arid lands of Jordan, Syria, Turkey, Iran, Kuwait and Saudi Arabia surround it, but the Tigris and Euphrates form a fertile delta in the south. The capital, Baghdad, was founded in the 8th century, and a historical map would reveal the ancient lands of Sumeria, Babylonia, Mesopotamia and Assyria.

Landmarks: Moslem mosques

ITALY

City: Rome **Language:** Italian **Currency:** Lira

Government: Republic with a President

History, Geography & Commodities: By the 5th century, the Holy Roman Empire ruled most of western Europe, and with the flowering of the Renaissance, Italy led the world in science, learning, and in art, a heritage that dates back to the ancient Etruscans. Today its beautiful textiles and shoes, along with quarried marble, are its major industries. With the Appenines running down the center like the tongue of its boot-like shape, this mountainous country boasts famous volcanoes such as Vesuvius, which buried Pompeii, and Etna. It is bounded on the west by the Tyrrhenian Sea and on the east by the Adriatic, into which the Po River flows.

Landmarks: The Colosseum and the Forum

JAPAN

City: Tokyo **Language:** Japanese **Currency:** Yen

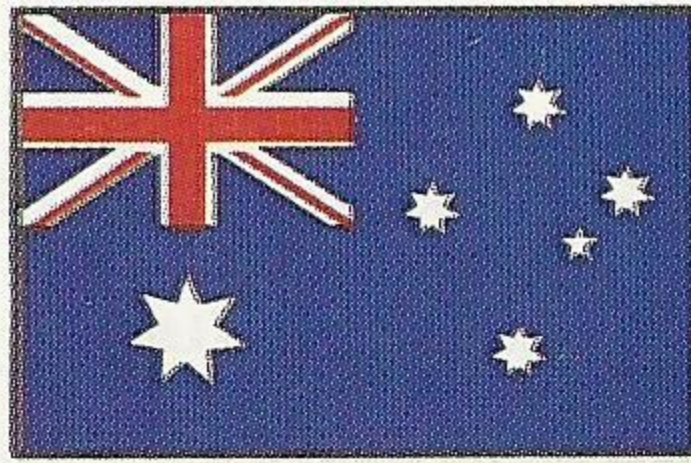
Government: Parliamentary democracy under an Emperor

History, Geography & Commodities: Legend says Emperor Jimmu, a descendent of a sun goddess, founded this nation in 660 B.C. When Commodore Perry "opened" Japan to the West in 1854, its feudal system was still in the power of the mighty shoguns and their samurai warriors. Shinto shrines dot the landscape of the 1,744-mile-long archipelago, whose four main islands are Hokkaido, Kyushu, Shikoku and Honshu. While there are about 60 active volcanoes, Mt. Fuji is not one of them. Rice was its agricultural and economic mainstay for thousands of years, but since the end of World War II, Japan has produced a steady diet of electronic instruments and automobiles for the rest of the world.

Landmarks: The Imperial Palace and Mt. Fuji



Argentina



Australia



Brazil



Canada



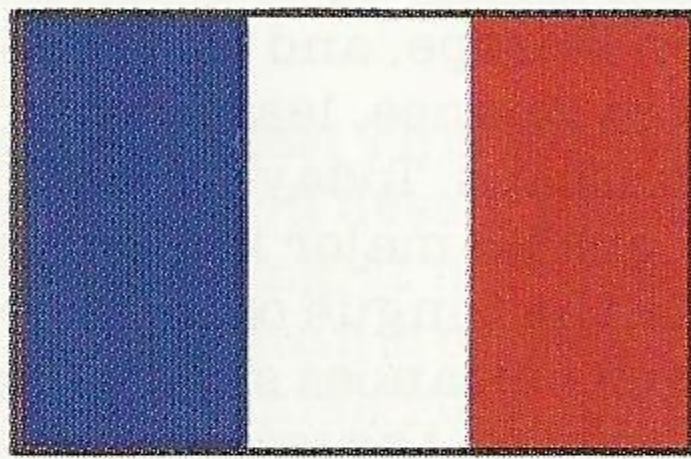
China



Comoros



Egypt



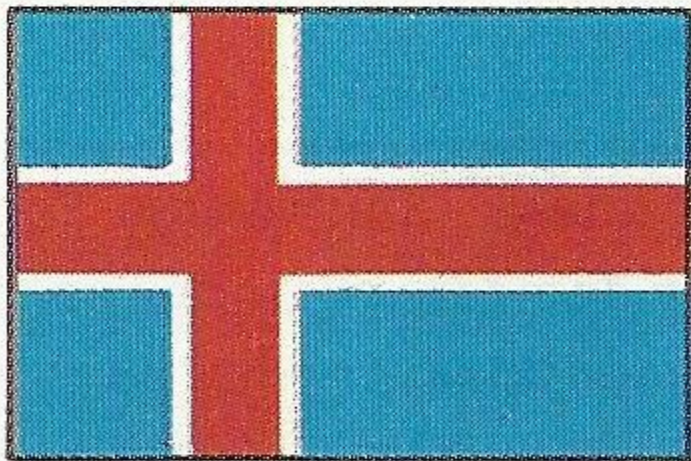
France



Greece



Hungary



Iceland



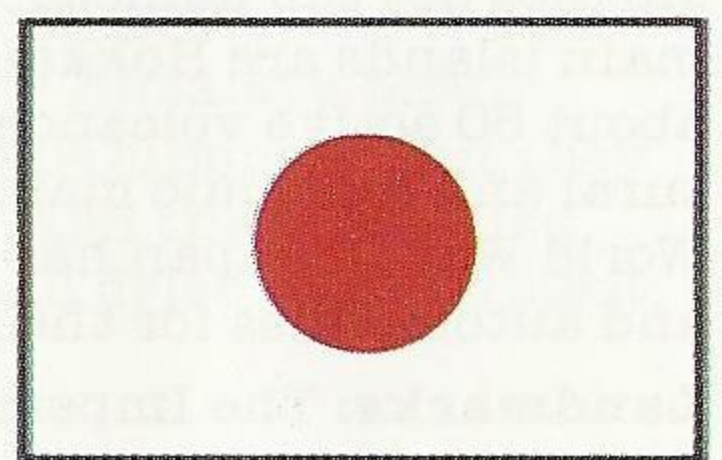
India



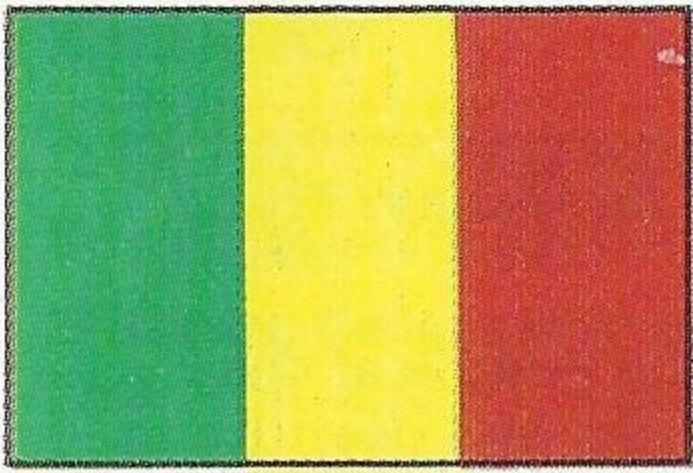
Iraq



Italy



Japan



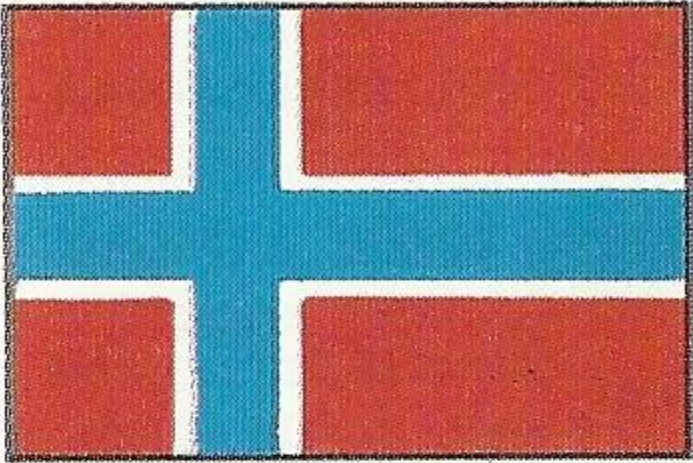
Mali



Mexico



Nepal



Norway



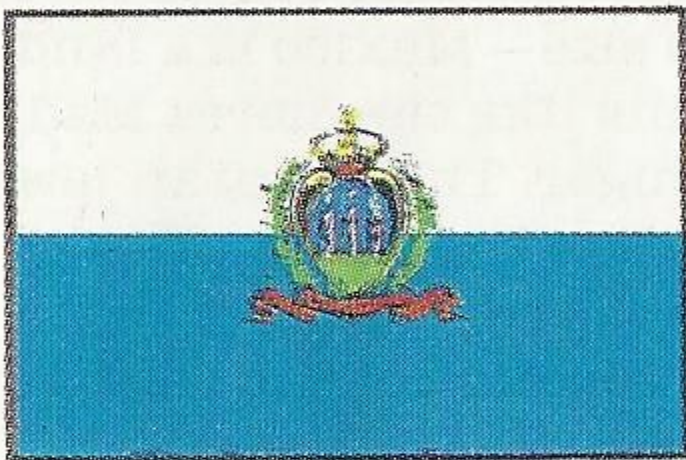
Papua New Guinea



Peru



Rwanda



San Marino



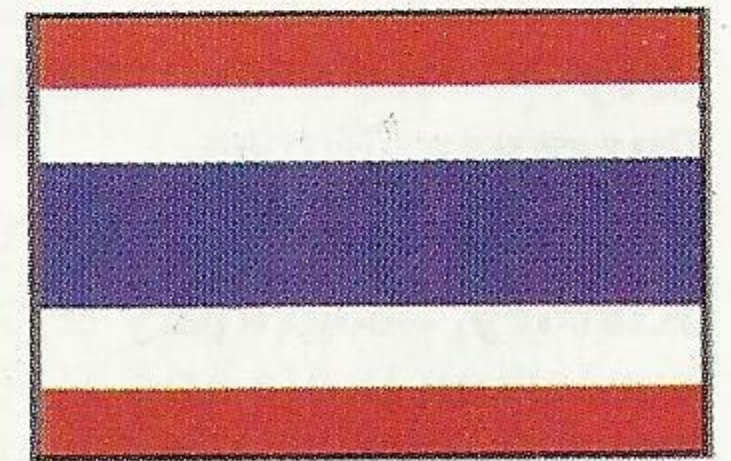
Singapore



Soviet Union



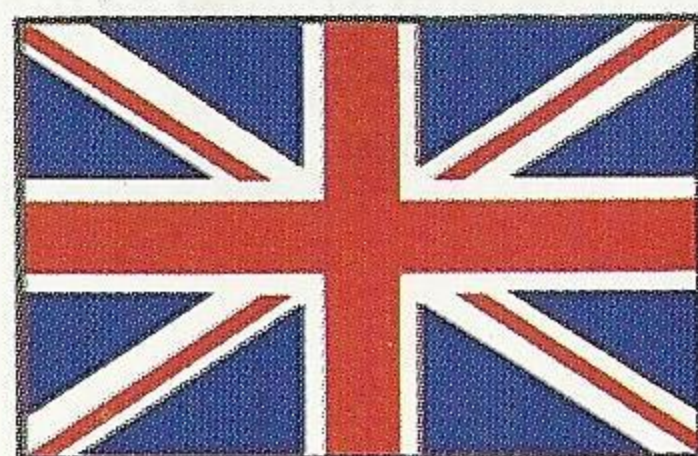
Sri Lanka



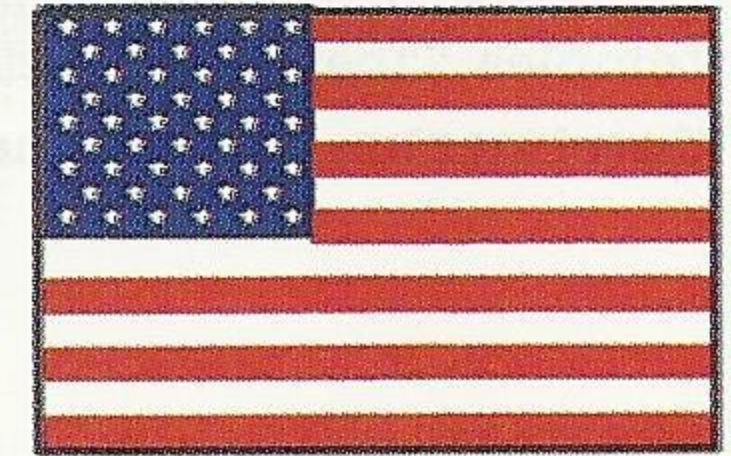
Thailand



Turkey



United Kingdom



United States

MALI

City: Bamako **Language:** Mande, Bambara, French **Currency:** Franc

Government: Republic with a President

History, Geography & Commodities: Land-locked in the middle of the Sahara Desert, this arid country must grow its millet, rice and peanuts in the southern region irrigated by the Niger and Senegal Rivers. The Tuareg people and the Mande tribes always watched out for the desert horned viper on their way to Timbuktu, once a famous center for Islamic study. When it was a colony of France, Mali was called French Sudan.

Landmarks: Grand Marché and the Cliffs of Koulouba

MEXICO

City: Mexico City **Language:** Spanish **Currency:** Peso

Government: Federal republic called the United Mexican States, with a President

History, Geography & Commodities: Located across the Rio Grande River from Texas—and 3 times its size—Mexico is a land of harsh deserts, lush forests and rugged mountains like the Sierra Madre, filled with such treasures as silver, coffee, and sugar. The Yucatan jewelry gives a glimpse of the vanished splendor of native Indian empires of the Mayas, the Toltecs and the Aztecs. These empires are now mere ruins, with only the gila monsters to scamper among the remains of the once-awesome temples and palaces.

Landmark: Mt. Popocatepetl

NEPAL

City: Kathmandu **Language:** Nepali (official), Newari, Bhutia, 10 others

Currency: Rupee

Government: Constitutional monarchy with a King

History, Geography & Commodities: High in the Himalaya Mountains, bordering India and Tibet (part of China) and near Bangladesh and Bhutan, lies Shangri-la, a land cut off from the outside world for centuries. From the shadow of Everest, the world's highest mountain, to the plain of the sacred Ganges River, this tiny Hindu country is just the size of North Carolina. It produces quartz, jute and animal skins and is known for its temples, Tibetan artifacts and Gurkhas.

Landmarks: Annapurna and Baruntse

NORWAY

City: Oslo **Language:** Norwegian, Lapp **Currency:** Kroner

Government: Constitutional monarchy with a King

History, Geography & Commodities: Seafaring and ships are still king in this land of the Vikings and the midnight sun, of the dark works of a playwright named Henrik Ibsen and the light hair of a king named Harald. The rugged fjords, jagged mountains (great skiing!), plateaus and cold waters of the Barents Sea provide majestic beauty—and hydroelectric power. Besides pyrite, Norway produces paper.

Landmarks: Kon-Tiki Museum and Frogner Park

PAPUA NEW GUINEA

City: Port Moresby **Language:** English (official), Melanesian Pidgin, Police Motu, plus 717 local languages **Currency:** Kina

Government: Parliamentary democracy with a Prime Minister under the sovereign rule of Queen Elizabeth II

History, Geography & Commodities: Discovery came late to this heavily forested and mountainous island near Indonesia, Australia, New Ireland, the Admiralty Islands and the Coral Sea. White men have still not penetrated the interior of this former Dutch colony, once governed by powerful taipans. Maybe they fear the head-hunting tribes that may still lurk in the jungles, guarding the gold—if not the cocoa and the coconuts. The volcanic island's eastern half is called Papua New Guinea.

Landmarks: Mt. Karkar and Mt. Manam

PERU

City: Lima **Language:** Spanish **Currency:** Sol, recently changed to the Inti

Government: Constitutional republic with a President

History, Geography & Commodities: Pack your lunch box with plentiful local sardines as you and your llama trek up into the high Andes in this former Spanish colony. As you pass the ruins of the temples left from the Inca Empire, imagine the Conquistadors invading this wealthy land and plundering its native Aymara art and precious ore. Today copper and molybdenum are traded in world markets. Nearly the size of Alaska, Peru borders Ecuador, Colombia, Brazil, Bolivia and Chile.

Landmarks: Mt. Solimana and Plaza de Armas

RWANDA

City: Kigali **Language:** Swahili, Kinyarwanda, French

Currency: Franc

Government: Republic with a President

History, Geography & Commodities: All available arable land is farmed in this densely populated country in east central Africa. Until modern times, the very tall Tutsi were in power over the Hutu, but their control ended in 1959. This former German colony was administered as part of the Belgian Congo until it gained independence in 1962. As you paddle up the Kagera River into its lush jungles, beware the slithery black mambas; but you needn't fear the pygmies, the shy mountain gorillas, or the wolframite. The country's main exports include coffee and tin.

Landmarks: Vulcan Karisimbi and Lake Kivu

SAN MARINO

City: San Marino **Language:** Italian **Currency:** Lira

Government: Independent republic with 2 co-regents

History, Geography & Commodities: The world's oldest—and smallest—republic, founded in the 4th century, the Most Serene Republic of San Marino is $\frac{1}{10}$ th the size of New York City and is completely surrounded by Italy. As befits its tiny size, one of its main commodities is postage stamps. Sheep graze in the mountains, and local artisans produce ceramics.

Landmarks: Mt. Titano and the three Medieval fortresses

SINGAPORE

City: Singapore **Language:** Malay, Chinese, Tamil, English

Currency: Dollar

Government: Parliamentary democracy with a President

History, Geography & Commodities: Smaller in area than the city of New York, the main island and 40 smaller ones that comprise this republic are populated mostly by Chinese and feature rain forests and mangrove swamps populated by venomous stonefish. One of the world's largest ports, its major industries are ships, lumber and rubber. This former British crown colony, noted for its Tamil artifacts and Malayan art, is located between the South China Sea and the Indian Ocean, on the Strait of Malacca.

Landmarks: Raffles Hotel and the Botanical Gardens

SOVIET UNION

City: Moscow **Language:** Russian, Polish, Turkish, Uralian, Ukrainian, others **Currency:** Ruble

Government: Federal union controlled by the Communist Party with a Party Secretary

History, Geography & Commodities: Predominantly a Slavic nation, the many republics in the world's largest country include the Ukraine, Moldavia and Georgia. Her tsarist rulers left a legacy of art treasures that help us forget the Terrible rule of Ivan IV Vasilievich in the 16th century, 3 centuries after the Moguls had invaded. Covering $\frac{1}{6}$ th the earth's surface, her mountain ranges include the Urals. Her boatmen pull together on the Volga when they're not sailing on Lake Ladoga; for lunch, they eat borscht made from local beets. Their boats haul antimony and oil.

Landmarks: The Kremlin and St. Basil's on Red Square

SRI LANKA

City: Colombo **Language:** Sinhala (official), Tamil, English **Currency:** Rupee

Government: Democratic Socialist Republic with a President

History, Geography & Commodities: The Portuguese, Dutch and British have each ruled this mountainous island in the Indian Ocean off the southeastern tip of India and separated from it by the Gulf of Mannar. Once called Taprobane and then Ceylon, it is populated mostly by Sinhalese (descendents of the Veddahs, known for their artifacts), who work harvesting rice, coconuts and tea. They ward off bugs with citronella, but that doesn't help against the infamous sea snakes.

Landmarks: Ancient Serendip temples

THAILAND

City: Bangkok **Language:** Thai **Currency:** Baht

Government: Constitutional monarchy with a King

History, Geography & Commodities: Due to King Mongkut and his son King Chulalongkorn (1851-1910), this is the only country in southeast Asia never ruled by a European power. Located on the Malay Peninsula next to Burma and Laos and near Cambodia, Malaysia and Indonesia, Thailand's fertile countryside is dotted with pagodas, canals and Siamese ruins. Her people, mostly Buddhists, work in the pepper, rice and teak industries.

Landmarks: Siamese Summer Palace and Buddhist temples

TURKEY

City: Istanbul **Language:** Turkish, Kurdish, Arabic **Currency:** Lira

Government: Republic with a President

History, Geography & Commodities: Located in Asia Minor between the Black and Mediterranean Seas, this republic of hot, dry summers and cold winters is half in Europe and half in Asia. Ringed by mountains on all but her west side, it boasts Mt. Ararat, traditionally considered the place where Noah landed the Ark. For 1,000 years, Constantinople (now called Istanbul) was the capital of the Byzantine Empire; today, Ankara is Turkey's capital. Civilizations such as the Hittites were among the world's earliest farmers, and figs, nuts, and tobacco are still Turkey's main industries; so is oil.

Landmarks: Sultan's Palace and the Blue Mosque

UNITED KINGDOM

City: London **Language:** English **Currency:** Pound

Government: Constitutional monarchy under a Queen, with a Parliament and a Prime Minister

History, Geography & Commodities: With their Druid priests, the Celts arrived in England 2,500 to 3,000 years ago. They were followed by the Romans, who stayed for about 400 years; when they left, the Jutes, Angles and Saxons from Scandinavia took over. Today this monarchy is ruled by the House of Windsor, in the person of Queen Elizabeth II. Comprised of England, with her famous Thames River; Scotland, with the Orkney Islands off the northernmost tip; Wales, across the Severn River from Bristol; and Northern Ireland. Woodcutters fell one of her major commodities; drink too much of one of her major exports, and you'll think you see the monster in Loch Ness.

Landmarks: Big Ben and the Houses of Parliament

UNITED STATES

City: New York **Language:** English **Currency:** Dollar

Government: Democracy with a President

History, Geography & Commodities: From her skyscraping World Trade Center to her subterranean subways, from Staten Island to the Hudson River (named for Henry, English explorer), New York City is the hub of high fashion and high finance, including the stock exchange and banking. The only "copper-heads" in the Museum of Modern Art are pieces of sculpture, not snakes. Did anyone ever figure out who's buried in Grant's Tomb?

Landmarks: Statue of Liberty and the United Nations Building

