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**PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT LENDS HIS FIFTY-INCH GLOBE TO AIRWAYS TO PEACE
EXHIBITION AT MUSEUM OF MODERN ART**

Next Friday the public will have its first opportunity to see the Fifty-Inch Globe which ordinarily stands behind President Roosevelt's desk in his study at the White House. The President is lending it for a period of two weeks for the inauguration of the exhibition Airways to Peace which opens July 2 at the Museum of Modern Art. Miss Dorothy H. Dudley, Registrar of the Museum, went to the White House last Friday to accept the Globe for the Museum and to supervise its removal to New York. It reached the Museum safely on Monday and has now been reassembled and set in position on the exhibition floor. The Globe and stand weigh more than five hundred pounds.

The United States Army presented the Globe to President Roosevelt last Christmas, and an exact duplicate of it has been given to Prime Minister Churchill. The Fifty-Inch Globe (which measures approximately but not exactly fifty inches) is the largest of its kind in the world and probably the most accurate and complete. Work on it began shortly before Pearl Harbor in Colonel Donovan's Office of Strategic Services in Washington. The largest printed globe then in existence was an English thirty-inch globe badly out of date. Anything larger had to be individually hand-painted. Globe maps printed on paper gores and then mounted on a ball can be made more accurate than hand painting on a curved surface and can include a great many more place names.

The Fifty-Inch Globe contains more than 17,000 names--ten times as many as would ordinarily be placed on a globe of similar size. Fifty geographers, cartographers and draftsmen worked for several months compiling, charting, and checking the place names. The size of the Globe (1.275 meters equatorial diameter) was chosen because it is the scale of one-ten-millionth (1/10,000,000th) of the size of the earth. and because it is as large a globe as can be used without ladders or a sunken pit. The global map was designed as an instrument of military strategy. In addition to the two presented to President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill, several more of these Fifty-Inch Globes are in use in Washington and still other duplicates are being made, all of them under the direct supervision of the Geographic Division of the Office of Strategic Services. Dr. Richard Hartshorne

and Dr. Arthur Robinson of that Division are principally responsible for the Fifty-Inch Globe. The chief outside consultants were Edward H. Dodd, Jr. of Dodd, Mead and Company; William Briesemeister of the American Geographic^{al} Society; Samuel W. Boggs, Geographer of the State Department; and Richard Edes Harrison. It was executed by the Weber Costello Company of Chicago Heights, Illinois. The ball was made by Cummings and Engbert, New York City. The stand was designed by Henry Dreyfuss and executed by L. L. Schacht of New York.

VARIETY OF ANCIENT AND MODERN MAPS AND GLOBES SHOWN IN EXHIBITION

A replica of the oldest terrestrial globe extant, made by Martin Behaim in Nuremberg in 1492, will also be in the exhibition together with fifty other maps and globes, models showing how flat maps are made from globes, polar projection maps, geared hemispheres which the visitor can rotate, and the big 15-foot globe built especially for the exhibition. Among these are:

Ga-Sur Clay Tablet, oldest known map in the world. ca. 2500 B.C. The original of this 2 1/2 inch clay tablet, excavated by Americans near Ancient Ga-Sur, in Iraq, is now in Baghdad. It shows a sea, two rivers, two mountains and three cities. The cuneiform inscription is badly broken; the only complete characters remaining have been translated "the site of the fortress of Ibla" which was perhaps in ancient Syria. The exact replica shown in the exhibition has been lent by the Semitic Museum of Harvard University.

Homer's World. ca. 900 B.C. No maps used by the early Greeks have survived. This model, built especially for the exhibition, reconstructs the ancient Greeks' conception of the world they lived in: a flat disc roofed with the dome of Heaven and completely encircled by Oceanus. To the north of Thrace toward the country of the barbarians lies the Border of Night with the entrance to the Nether World in the direction of modern Europe. The Elysian Fields are to be found on a promontory far to the west, undoubtedly the Iberian Peninsula of modern geography. Phoenicia lies to the east, and the Border of Day is southward beyond Libya and Egypt toward the country of the pigmies. Scylla and Charybdis, between which ran the dangerous narrows navigated with fear by the ancient mariners, are now identified as a rock in the toe of the Italian boot and a whirlpool on the Coast of Sicily between which run the Straits of Messina, even more dangerous to modern mariners because of allied bombings.

Ptolemy's Map. ca. 150 A.D. Claudius Ptolemy of Alexandria was one of the great cartographers of all time. He summarized the cartographical and geographical knowledge of his Greek predecessors, and produced an atlas of twenty-eight maps. His world map was constructed on scientific principles, with latitude and longitude grids. Neglected for more than twelve hundred years, Ptolemy's atlas was re-discovered and translated into Latin early in the fifteenth century, influencing pre-Columbian cartography profoundly. The projection used in the exhibition resembles the conic type of map and extends over 180° of longitude. Reproduction courtesy of Dr. A. S. W. Rosenbach and Fortune Magazine, Time, Inc.

Roman Road Map. Drawn in sections, totaling twenty-one feet, this map does not give true directions and distances, but towns, castles, and other landmarks are portrayed in colorful and pictorial detail. Showing that all roads lead to Rome, represented on the map is a crowned and sceptered woman seated on a throne and holding the world in one hand. Reproduction courtesy of the American Geographical Society.

Giovanni Leardo's Maps of the World. 1452-53. A mediaeval map revealing the typical conception of the earth in the years preceding the discovery of America. The scientific (but heretical)

knowledge of the classical past was beginning to be re-discovered and used. Reproduction courtesy of the American Geographical Society.

St. Sever Beatus Map. ca. 1050 A.D. Mediaeval monks made this world map, with the Garden of Eden at the top. The idea of a spherical earth was considered heretical. Maps were generally rectangular, oval or round. Reproduction courtesy of the American Geographical Society.

Behaim Globe, 1492. The oldest extant terrestrial globe, constructed by Martin Behaim of Nuremberg. An exact replica is shown in the exhibition. This globe indicates that certain mediaeval scholars accepted the ancient Greek idea of a spherical world. Although this globe shows the explorations of the Portuguese around Africa, Behaim still relied heavily on the cartographic ideas of Ptolemy. And there was only one ocean on his globe--the Atlantic, bounded by Europe and Africa on the East and by China and India on the West. No North or South America was then known to exist.

Wright World Map. 1599. Gerhard Mercator, a Flemish geographer, produced in 1569 the world chart on the cylindrical projection which still bears his name. Designed for use in navigation, the projection did not become popular until Wright, an Englishman, used it for a world map thirty years later. This is believed to be the map mentioned in Shakespeare's Twelfth Night, when Maria says of Malvolio: "he does smile his face into more lines than are in the new map with the augmentation of the Indies." Courtesy of the American Geographical Society.

A great polar map eleven feet square will show the major airways of the world. This has been especially made for the exhibition, as has a glass antipode globe which will permit the visitor to sight the point of the world directly opposite any major city. A globe almost fifteen feet in diameter, the largest in the exhibition, has been constructed by the Museum staff. It is hung from the ceiling and some of the lower water areas are cut away so that the visitor may walk into the globe. It is composed of twelve curved segments with "inner-skin" of very thin and flexible plywood. The world is painted on the inside of the globe, showing how the nations of the earth are aligned in the war and air routes which link them. This globe has been so constructed that it can be taken down and packed in segments for circulation about the country with the exhibition.