WORLD TIME

1. The earth's surface is always divided into two calendar days.
2. The earlier day is changed to the later day by the passage of the midnight hour westward around the earth.
3. The International Date Line (180° Long.) also separates these two dates. The earlier day lies to the east of this line, extending to the moving midnight hour. The later day lies to the west of this line, extending to the midnight hour. Thus the calendar day changes to a day later when crossing the I.D.L. going west, and to a day earlier when crossing this line going east.

TIME ZONES OF THE WORLD

4. The hour zones are numbered near the center of the map and around the perimeter. Some areas are not on hour zone time. These are indicated individually with appropriate hours and minutes.

(continued in lower corner)

POLAR STEREOGRAPHIC PROJECTION

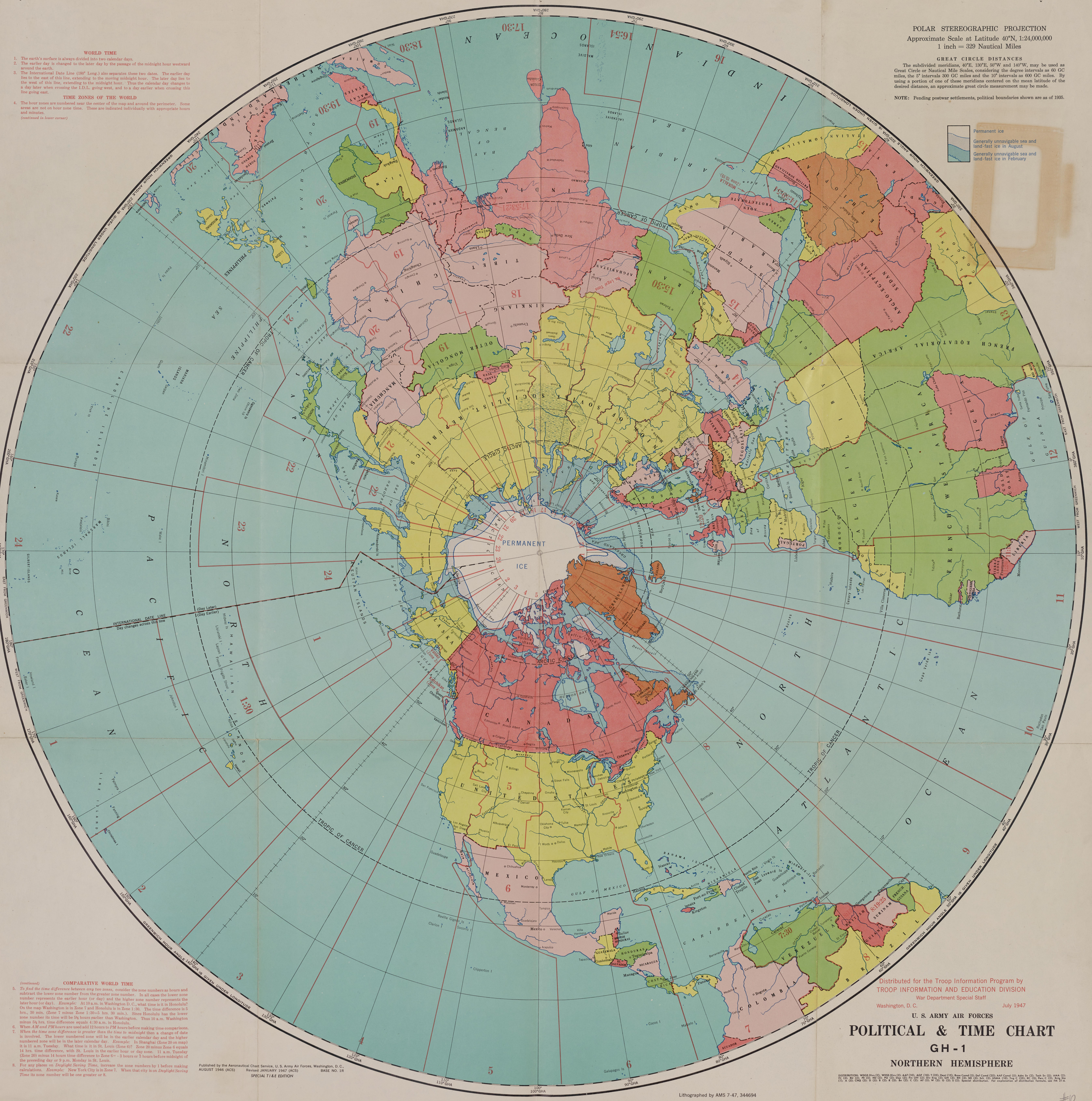
Approximate Scale at Latitude 40°N, 1:24,000,000
1 inch = 329 Nautical Miles

GREAT CIRCLE DISTANCES

The subdivided meridians, 40°E, 130°E, 50°W and 140°W, may be used as Great Circle or Nautical Mile Scales, considering the degree intervals as 60 GC miles, the 5° intervals 300 GC miles and the 10° intervals as 600 GC miles. By using a portion of one of these meridians centered on the mean latitude of the desired distance, an approximate great circle measurement may be made.

NOTE: Pending postwar settlements, political boundaries shown are as of 1935.

Permanent ice
Generally unnavigable sea and land-fast ice in August
Generally unnavigable sea and land-fast ice in February



COMPARATIVE WORLD TIME

(continued)

5. *To find the time difference between any two zones,* consider the zone numbers as hours and subtract the lower zone number from the greater zone number. In all cases the lower zone number represents the earlier hour (or day) and the higher zone number represents the later hour (or day). *Example:* At 10 a.m. in Washington D. C., what time is it in Honolulu? On the map Washington is in Zone 7 and Honolulu is in Zone 1:30. The time difference is 5 hrs., 30 min. (Zone 7 minus Zone 1:30=5 hrs. 30 min.). Since Honolulu has the lower zone number its time will be 5½ hours earlier than Washington. Thus 10 a.m. Washington minus 5½ hrs. time difference equals 4:30 a.m. in Honolulu.
6. When *AM and PM hours* are used add 12 hours to *PM hours* before making time comparisons.
7. *When the time zone difference is greater than the time to midnight* then a change of date is involved. The lower numbered zone will be in the earlier calendar day and the higher numbered zone will be in the later calendar day. *Example:* In Shanghai (Zone 20 on map) it is 11 a.m. Tuesday. What time is it in St. Louis (Zone 6)? Zone 20 minus Zone 6 equals 14 hrs. time difference, with St. Louis in the earlier hour or day zone. 11 a.m. Tuesday (Zone 20) minus 14 hours time difference to Zone 6= - 3 hours or 3 hours before midnight of the preceding day or 9 p.m. Monday in St. Louis.
8. For any places on *Daylight Saving Time,* increase the zone numbers by 1 before making calculations. *Example:* New York City is in Zone 7. When that city is on *Daylight Saving Time* its zone number will be one greater or 8.

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POLITICAL & TIME CHART

GH-1

NORTHERN HEMISPHERE

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