

No 1

FROM APRIL 8th
TO APRIL 17th, 1946
Published Saturday, April 17th

MAP REVIEW

THE BUREAU OF CURRENT AFFAIRS

THE SETTLEMENT OF WESTERN GERMANY

Three times within living memory France has been invaded by German troops. Small wonder therefore that the task of Germany was waiting for the security of their Western frontier has been made a matter of the highest importance to the French. The Rhine forms the natural strategic boundary between the two countries, but West of this line the frontier known as the Rhineland has remained open since 1918. By the Treaty of Versailles in 1919 the Rhineland was demilitarised and an Allied army of occupation was stationed there for the next 15 years, preventing an effective attack against Germany. In 1935, however, the French Government had once again occupied this zone in defiance of existing treaties, and today it is a problem to change the world to work. Special measures are being taken to strengthen the frontier, which has played a vital role in the history of the West since 1918.

SECURITY FOR FRANCE?

The Allied victory has once again brought the settlement of Western Germany into the forefront of international politics. For the first time since 1918, the French are now in a position to demand that the Rhine be permanently under French administration. But the British Government, which has been asked to support the French, is not prepared to do so. This case, which is known as the 'Rhineland question', is a subject of the greatest importance to the French. It is a subject which has been discussed many times in the past, but it has never been settled. The French Government, which has been asked to support the French, is not prepared to do so. This case, which is known as the 'Rhineland question', is a subject of the greatest importance to the French. It is a subject which has been discussed many times in the past, but it has never been settled.



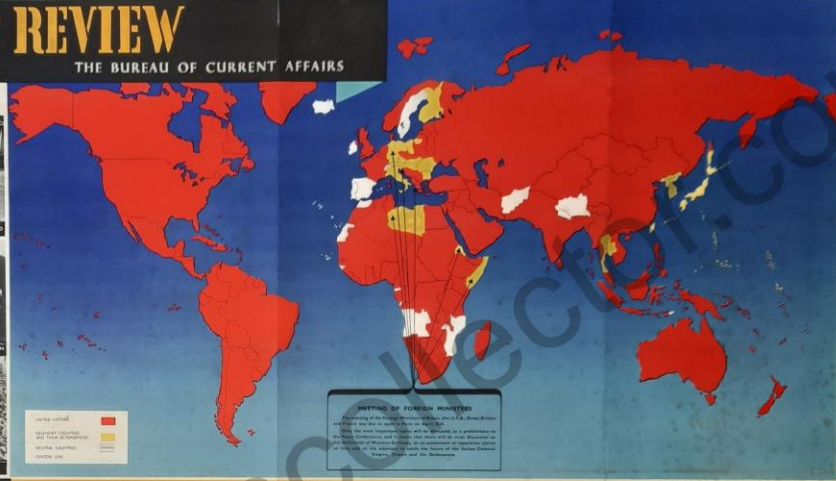
ALLIED OCCUPATION TROOPS ENTER RHINELAND



GERMAN TROOPS ACCEPT DEMILITARIZATION



GERMAN TROOPS RE-OCCUPY RHINELAND



MEETING OF FOREIGN MINISTERS

The meeting of the Foreign Ministers of the United States, Great Britain, France, and the Soviet Union, which took place in London on April 17th, 1946, was a significant event in the history of the world. The meeting was held at the Foreign Office in London, and it was attended by the Foreign Ministers of the four great powers. The meeting was held in a room which had been specially prepared for the occasion, and it was a very important meeting. The meeting was held in a room which had been specially prepared for the occasion, and it was a very important meeting.

WITHOUT COMMENT

Estimated production in all manufacturing industries in Great Britain, 1938-1945.

Year	Production
1938	1,200,000
1942	1,875,000
1945	2,400,000

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Source: Department of Economic Affairs, London.

Greece and her governments...

THE FOREIGN MINISTERS OF THE FOUR GREAT POWERS MEET IN PARIS ON APRIL 17.

PRODUCTION OF HARD COAL IN THE U.K.

Year	Production (10,000 tons)
1935-36	10,000,000
JULY 1945	11,000,000
DEC. 1945	11,400,000
FEB. 1946	11,700,000

WESTERN POWER PRODUCES COAL FOR GREEK RECOVERY

THE GREEK PEOPLE'S PARTY (KKE) IS THE LARGEST PARTY IN THE PARLIAMENT.

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MAP

THE SETTLEMENT OF WESTERN GERMANY

Three times within living memory France has been invaded by German armies. Small wonder therefore that fear of Germany and anxiety for the security of their Eastern frontier have been deeply engraved on the minds of millions of Frenchmen. The Rhine forms the natural strategic boundary between the two countries, but West of this river in the territory known as the Rhineland live several million Germans. By the Treaty of Versailles in 1919 the Rhineland was demilitarised, and an Allied army of occupation was maintained there for the next 11 years, providing an effective safeguard against German aggression. Not until Nazi troops had once again occupied this zone in 1936 in defiance of existing treaties, was Hitler in a position to challenge the world to arms. Special economic importance attaches to the Saar industrial basin, which was placed under international control in 1919 and restored to Germany in 1935 after a plebiscite. Closely linked with the problem of the Rhineland is the future of the Ruhr, most important centre of German industry and one of Europe's largest coalfields, whose production is vital to the prosperity not of Germany alone, but of the whole Continent.

SECURITY FOR FRANCE?


The Allied victory has once again brought the settlement of Western Germany into the forefront of international politics. Ever mindful of the traditional enemy in the East, important sections of French opinion are demanding that the Rhineland be placed permanently under French administration, that the Ruhr be internationalised, and that the Saar be annexed outright to France. This view, which is believed to be unacceptable to the British Government, has been upheld by General de Gaulle and is officially supported by the Catholic Republican Party (M.R.P.) and, for quite different reasons, by the French Communists. Opposed to it are the majority of the Socialists, whose leader M. Gouin, as head of the present Coalition Government, recently suggested in a speech at Strasbourg that France might be willing to modify her demands for the complete separation of the Ruhr from Germany. This declaration has subsequently been repudiated by the Foreign Minister, M. Bidault, with the agreement of the Cabinet. The settlement of Western Germany is therefore still in the melting-pot. Two major questions emerge. Can France achieve the security she needs by an arrangement to which the Germans are never likely to give their free consent? Can the Ruhr play its proper part in the reconstruction of Europe without the willing cooperation of its workers?




1919. ALLIED OCCUPATION TROOPS ENTER RHINELAND




1925. LOCARNO: GERMANY ACCEPTS DEMILITARISATION



1936. GERMAN TROOPS RE-OCCUPY RHINELAND.




Mr. Bevin



Molotov





Bidault



Byrnes

THE FOREIGN MINISTERS OF THE FOUR GREAT POWERS MEET IN PARIS ON APRIL 25.

P REVIEW

THE BUREAU OF CURRENT AFFAIRS

HICKMAN



UNITED NATIONS ■

ENEMY COUNTRIES AND THEIR DEPENDENCIES ■

NEUTRAL COUNTRIES ■

CURZON LINE ---

MEETING OF FOREIGN MINISTERS

The meeting of the Foreign Ministers of Russia, the U.S.A., Great Britain and France was due to open in Paris on April 25th.

Only the most important topics will be discussed, as a preliminary to the Peace Conference, and it seems that there will be most discussion on the settlement of Western Germany, on a settlement of reparations claims on Italy and on the attempts to settle the future of the Italian Colonial Empire, Trieste and the Dodecanese.

WITHOUT Comment

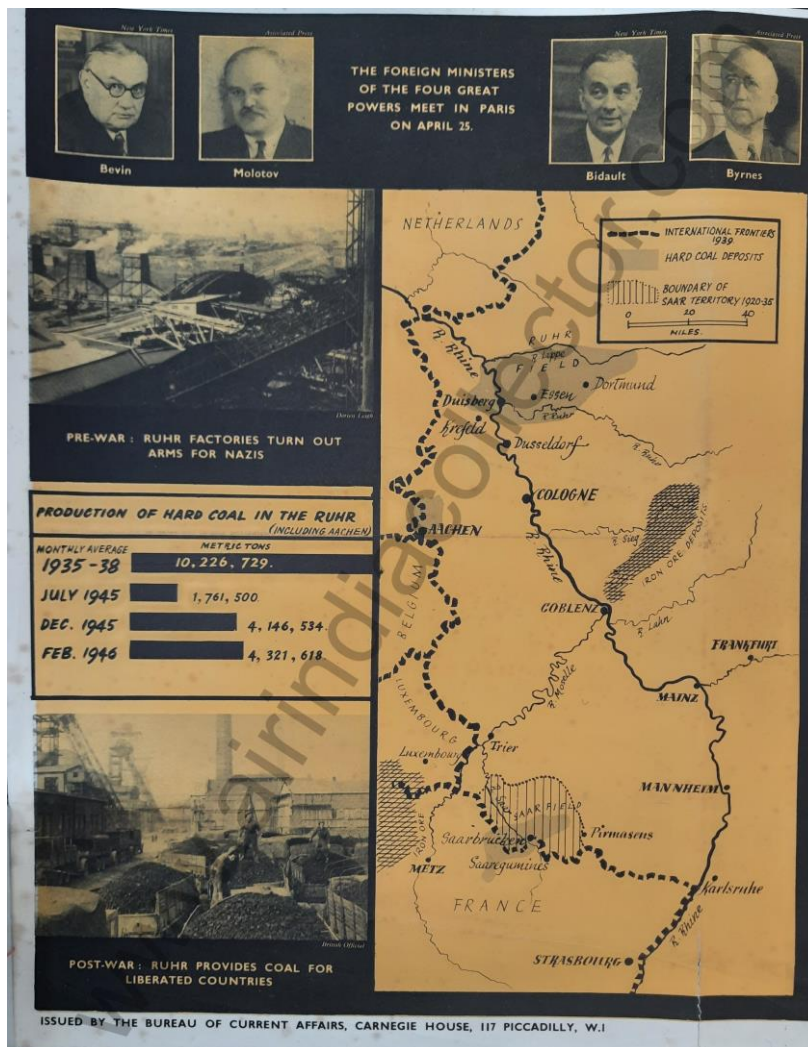
Estimated Numbers employed in all Manufacturing Industries in Great Britain making things for —

	1 SUPPLY DEPARTMENTS
June 1939	1,262,400
June 1943	5,075,500
Jan. 1946	1,562,300

	2 HOME MARKET
June 1939	4,395,000
June 1943	2,263,900
Jan. 1946	3,623,800

	3 EXPORTS
June 1939	930,000
June 1943	244,500
Jan. 1946	944,400

Mainly equipment and stores for armed forces.



UNITED NATIONS

EX-GRATIS COUNTRIES AND THEIR SURRENDERED

NEUTRAL COUNTRIES

CURSOR LINE

MEETING OF FOREIGN MINISTERS

The meeting of the Foreign Ministers of Britain, the U.S.A., Great Britain and France was held in Paris on April 25th.

Only the most important issues will be discussed, as a preliminary to the Peace Conference, and it is assumed that there will be no discussion on the subject of the German question, as an agreement on reparations claims and Italy and on the attempt to settle the future of the Italian Colonial Empire, Trieste and the Dodecanese.

UNITED NATIONS

EX-GRATIS COUNTRIES AND THEIR SURRENDERED

NEUTRAL COUNTRIES

CURSOR LINE

Greece and her governments...



The greatness of Classical Greece is more immediate to the modern Greek than the glories of Rome to the modern Italian or even than Medieval England to the twentieth century Englishman.

Much of the creative art is still visible, but it is the continuity of language which has made Greek nationality a genuine thing to the Greeks of the mainland, the islands and the settlements along the coast.

1. Athens, in a former view, was the centre of the Hellenic world.

The great period of Greek art, philosophy and literature was the fifth and fourth centuries B.C. but it was the decline of the Roman Empire in A.D. 330 into a Western and an Eastern (Byzantine) domain that secured the predominance of Greek ideas and culture in the Eastern Mediterranean, a predominance that was strengthened by the final separation of the Eastern Orthodox Church from the Church of Rome in A.D. 1054.



2. Early in the fifth century, the Turks established a powerful empire in the Balkans.

The name of belonging to a Greek nation was not lost, even when the Turkification of the Balkan Empire and Greece itself (A.D. 1453). Throughout the centuries of Turkish domination the Greeks have remained only and in the present period, have even made of the systematic oppression of the Turkish Empire.



3. In 1821 the Greeks revolted against the Turks and won independence in 1830.

The Greek Republic of 1830 was not a new one, but an old one, the Greek Republic of 1830 was a continuation of the Greek Republic of 1830.

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4. The Republic of 1830 was a continuation of the Greek Republic of 1830.

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Greece and



1 ATHENS, as a Flemish artist imagined it in the XVth Century.

The greatness of Classical Greece is more immediate to the modern Greek than the glories of Rome to the modern Italian or even than Mediaeval England to the twentieth century Englishman.

Much of the creative art is still visible, but it is the continuity of language which has made Greek nationality a genuine thing to the Greeks of the mainland, the islands and the settlements along the Eastern shores of the Mediterranean.

The great period of Greek art, philosophy and literature was the fifth and fourth centuries B.C. but it was the division of the Roman Empire in A.D. 325 into a Western and an Eastern (Byzantine) domain that secured the predominance of Greek ideas and culture in the Eastern Mediterranean, a predominance that was emphasised by the final separation of the Eastern Orthodox Church from the Church of Rome in A.D. 1053...



2 Early in the XVth Century. The Turks established a powder magazine in the city. The sense of belonging to a Greek nation was not lost, even when the Turkish overlordship of the Greeks held their ecclesiastical unity and, as the Turks took over much of the economic organisation of the Turkish Empire...



3 A closer view—the Parthenon has been made into a mosque. The issue between King Constantine and the Great Greek statesman Venizelos cannot be simplified into the differences between pro-Germans and pro-ally in the war of 1914-1918, nor even into the disputes between royalist and democrat, but Venizelos' seizure of the power in 1918 did result both in Constantine's abdication in favour of his second son, Alexander, and the participation of Greek armies in the war against Germany...



Constantine had his son, Alexander, by the present King, George II, group brought...

and her government



4 Constantinople a powder magazine in the Parthenon, the sense of belonging to a Greek nation was not lost, even when the Turkish overlordship of the Greeks held their ecclesiastical unity and, as the Turks took over much of the economic organisation of the Turkish Empire...



5 1867—The Venetians bombarded Athens and caused an explosion in the Parthenon. The Greek War of Independence began in 1821, but it was not until 1832 that Great Britain, France and Russia intervened to force Turkey to accept Greek independence. The Greeks kept a sense of nationality under the Turks but, independent, they have been unable to find a satisfactory formula for government...



6 Greece began its existence as a nation in 1830, but King George I, 1863-1913, was the most powerful of the Hellenic monarchs but also for violent agreement at the end of the...



7 A Turkish bazaar in Athens. Date about 1865. Constantine had his son in 1920 when he returned to Athens and forced Venizelos to resign, but, in the hopes of reclaiming the Greeks in Asia Minor, Callimachos launched the country in the disastrous Smyrna expedition against the Turks. He was again forced to abdicate and was succeeded by the premier King George II. In 1924 a republic was formed. Government followed government. A strong reaction against the anti-royalist group brought George II back. His premier, Metaxas, set up a virtual dictatorship which he maintained until 1941...



8 The nation united to face the Greeks. The King had the most powerful of the Hellenic monarchs but also for violent agreement at the end of the...

vernments...

Paul Pappas

NTANA



Paul Pappas

4 The Acropolis—during the later days of Turkish occupation.

... Greece began its existence as a republic, but only until a King could be found. Otto of Bavaria ruled for thirty years (1832-1862), greatly devoted to Greek culture but less enamoured of constitutional government. Finally, he was forced to abdicate. Towards the end of the reign of his successor, Prince George of Denmark (George I, 1863-1913), victories in the two Balkan wars brought into the Greek Kingdom many of the "unreclaimed" Greeks still living under Turkish or Bulgarian rule...

New York Times



Greeks in Asia
was succeeded
ie anti-royalist



7 Modern Athens. In this square the first shots were fired in December, 1944.

... The nation united to face the Italian invasion of 1941, but after the German occupation new differences were added to the many old disputes among the Greeks. The King had supported Metaxas' dictatorship and aroused the mistrust of democrats, but the political ideology and methods of E.L.A.S., the most powerful of the Resistance movements, were also suspected by many Greeks; and all the Resistance groups had been responsible not only for heroic deeds but also for vicious reprisals. Despite the moment of national unity when the Germans were driven from Greece; despite the Varkiza agreement at the end of the troubles of December, 1944, and despite the results of the recent elections, the recurrent question of Greek history remains unanswered:—

What form of Government can preserve Greek unity?
PRINTED BY FOSH & CROSS LTD., LONDON

FACTS about FAMINE

THE PRESENT FAMINE in Europe and Asia has been brought about by five principal factors:

- 1 Dislocation of agricultural and trade organisation (including shortage of labour).
- 2 Destruction of farm lands.
- 3 Disruption of world transport system.
- 4 Separation of farming areas in war zones from town and industrial areas, through the demolition of roads, railways and bridges.
- 5 Drought on a world-wide scale.

These four were the inevitable result of war. They were forecast, and efforts were made to combat them, but an additional factor that could not be prophesied has added to the seriousness of the crisis.

This alone would have created a great food shortage; combined with the results of war it has caused one of the worst famines of all times.

OTHER CAUSES OF FAMINE exist that have nothing to do with war, but that must be overcome if the whole world is to be fed.

- 6 Unscientific farming wastes the potentialities of the land.
- 7 Unplanned distribution wastes the product of the land.

APPROXIMATE AVERAGE CONSUMPTION OF FOOD EACH DAY

COUNTRY	CALORIES
U.S.A.	2,500
CANADA	2,500
AUSTRALIA	2,500
DENMARK	2,500
SWEDEN	2,500
U.K.	2,500
FRANCE	2,500
BELGIUM	2,500
HOLLAND	2,500
HUNGARY	2,500
CZECHOSLOVAKIA	2,500
YUGOSLAVIA	2,500
GERMANY	2,500
AUSTRIA	2,500

An adult doing no work can just live with 1,800-1,900 calories a day. Figures quoted above are only approximations, and the difference made between them is not very great. In many countries, the average consumption is below 1,800 calories. In that much of the population can only live if it does no work.

TOWARDS PREVENTING FAMINE—IRRIGATION. To ensure water to the crop is an essential of good farming; to ensure water supply over a large area is an essential if food supplies are to be made adequate for the whole world.

TOWARDS PREVENTING FAMINE—CONTROL OF WATER SUPPLY. The potential public usefulness of the entire Tennessee River system is essential of food control, soil erosion, afforestation and distribution and the diversification of industry.

TOWARDS PREVENTING FAMINE—ECONOMY AND BUILDING UP OF RESERVES. In estimating our stock position we have to watch very carefully not only what we have got here but what is coming in, in the future.

TOWARDS PREVENTING FAMINE—IMPROVED METHODS. The planting of trees as a method of controlling soil erosion is just one example of the way nature can be made to limit her own wastefulness. The increased understanding, among farmers, of scientific and mechanised agriculture will be a major step towards improving food production.

A TEMPORARY EXPEDIENT—RELIEF. When the emergency which is at present being taken to alleviate starvation is ended, there will still be many millions of people suffering from malnutrition, and many more millions suffering from famine.

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