

CUADERNOS DE HISTORIA

Atlas de Historia contemporánea 1890 al presente

TOMADO DE:

BRIAN CATCHPOLE

A MAP HISTORY OF THE MODERN WORLD, 1890 TO THE PRESENT DAY.

HEINEMANN EDUCATIONAL BOOKS LTD.

LONDRES, 1976.



YUM KAX

a Confeccioner



CH'AAQ

Universidad de Costa Rica
Facultad de Ciencias Sociales
Escuela de Historia y Geografía

a Smith



a Taylor



ITZAMNA

8

Guerra

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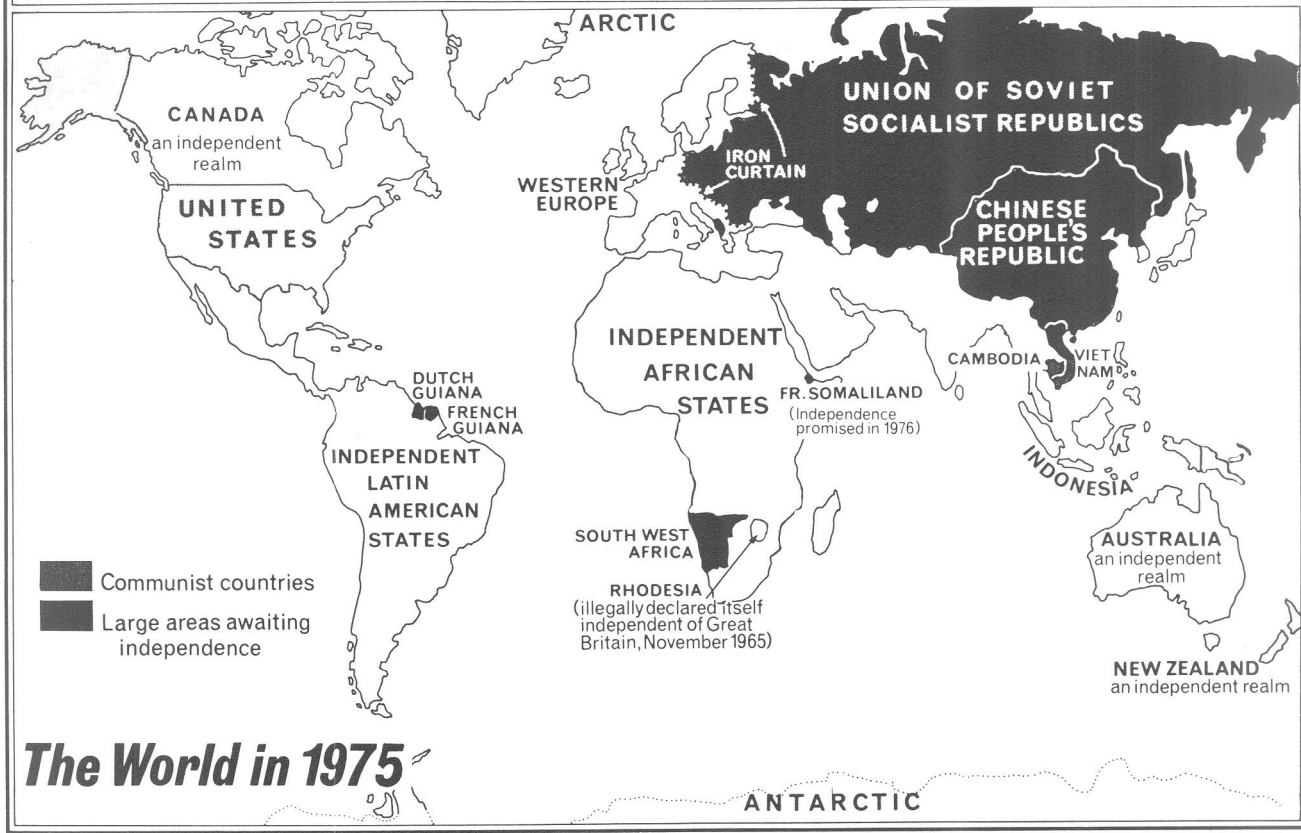
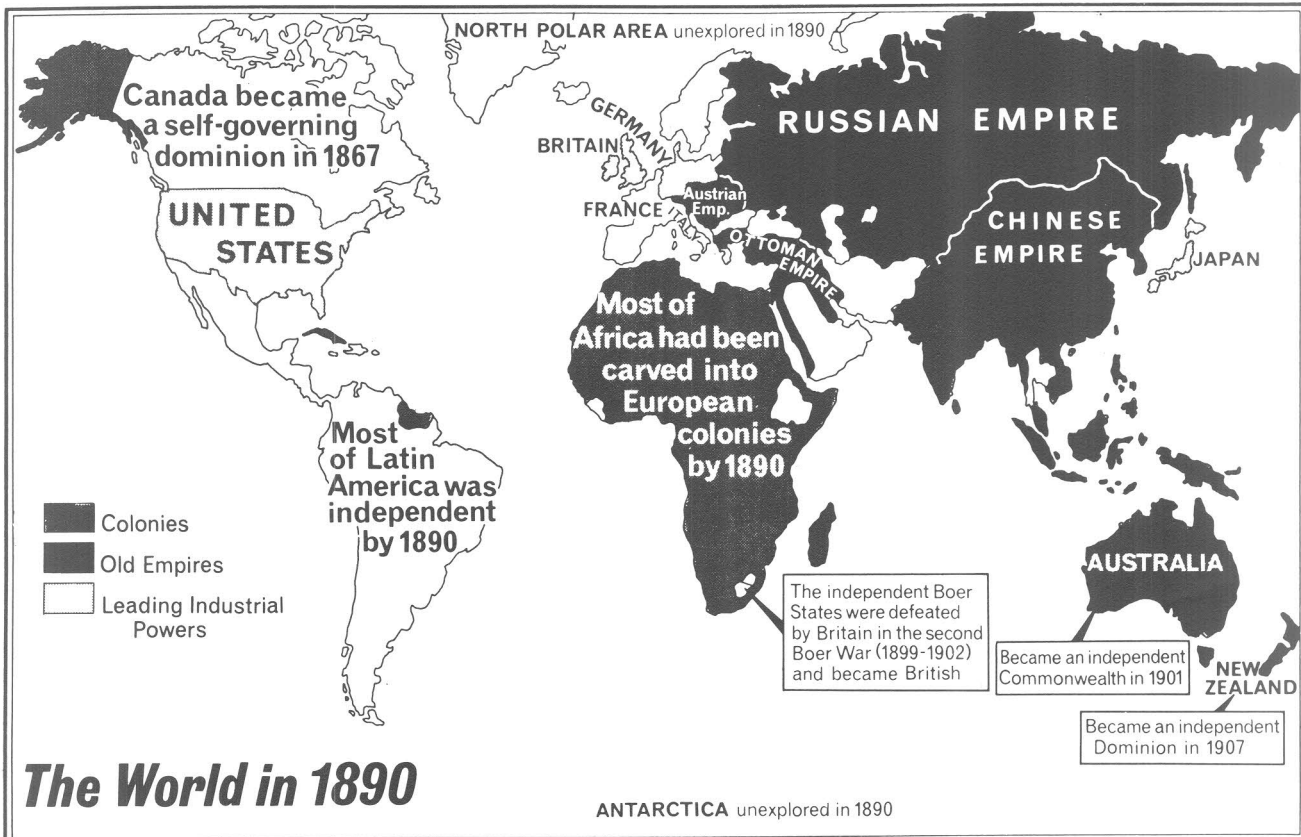
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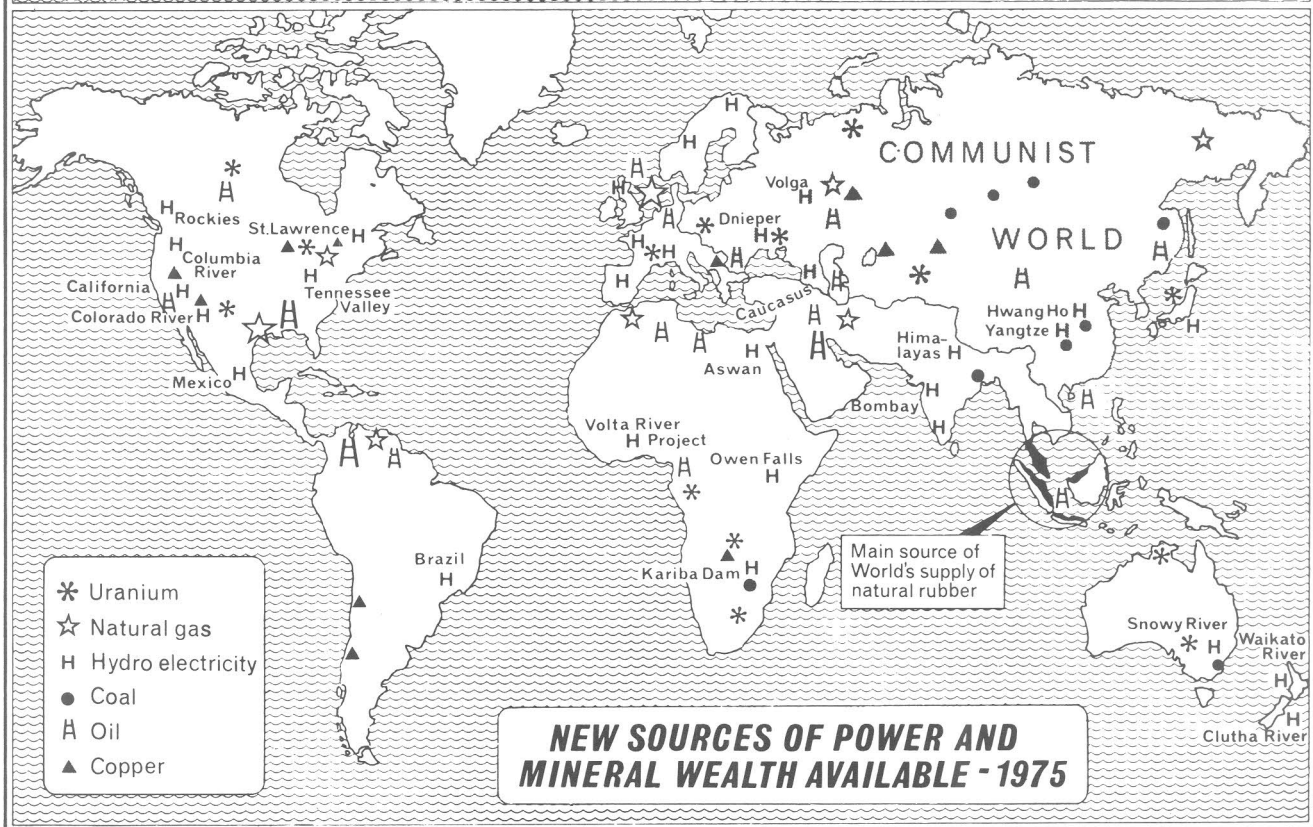
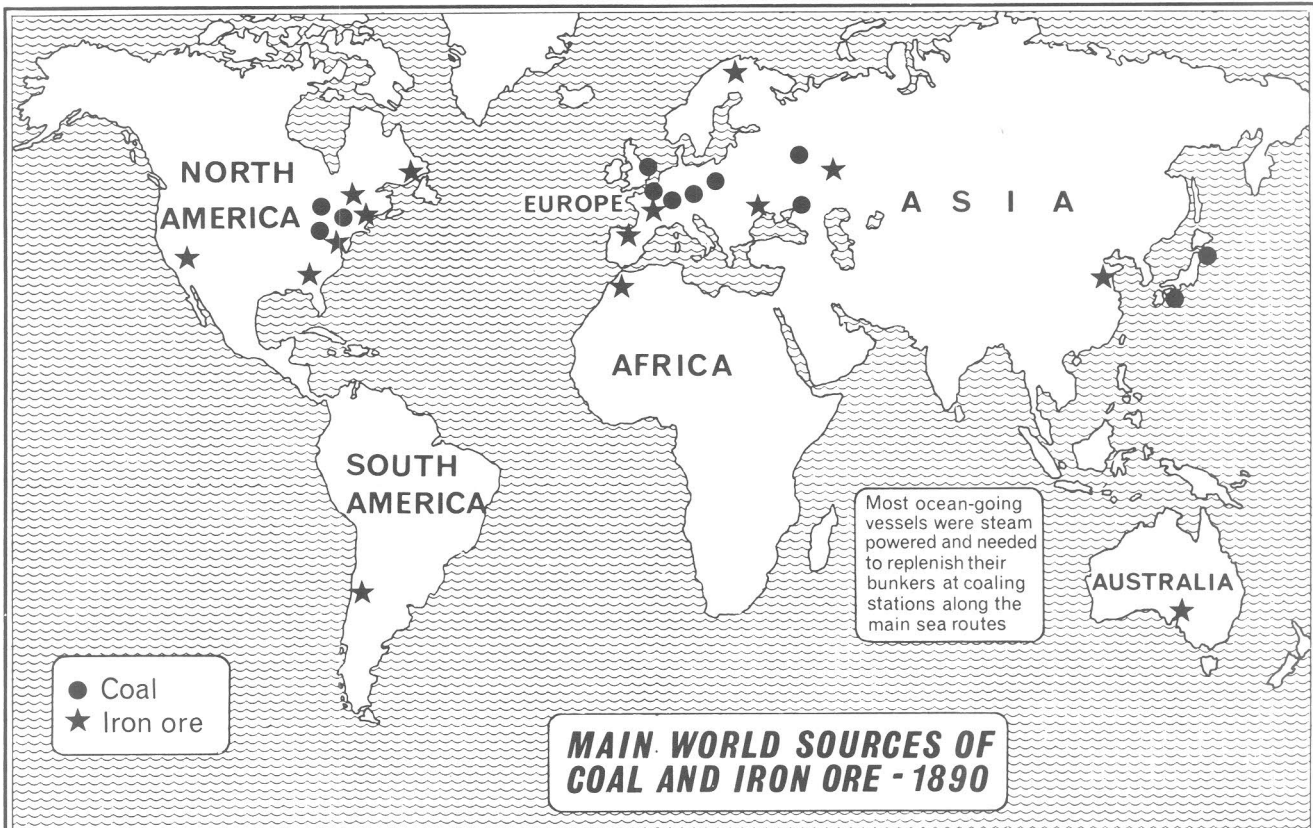


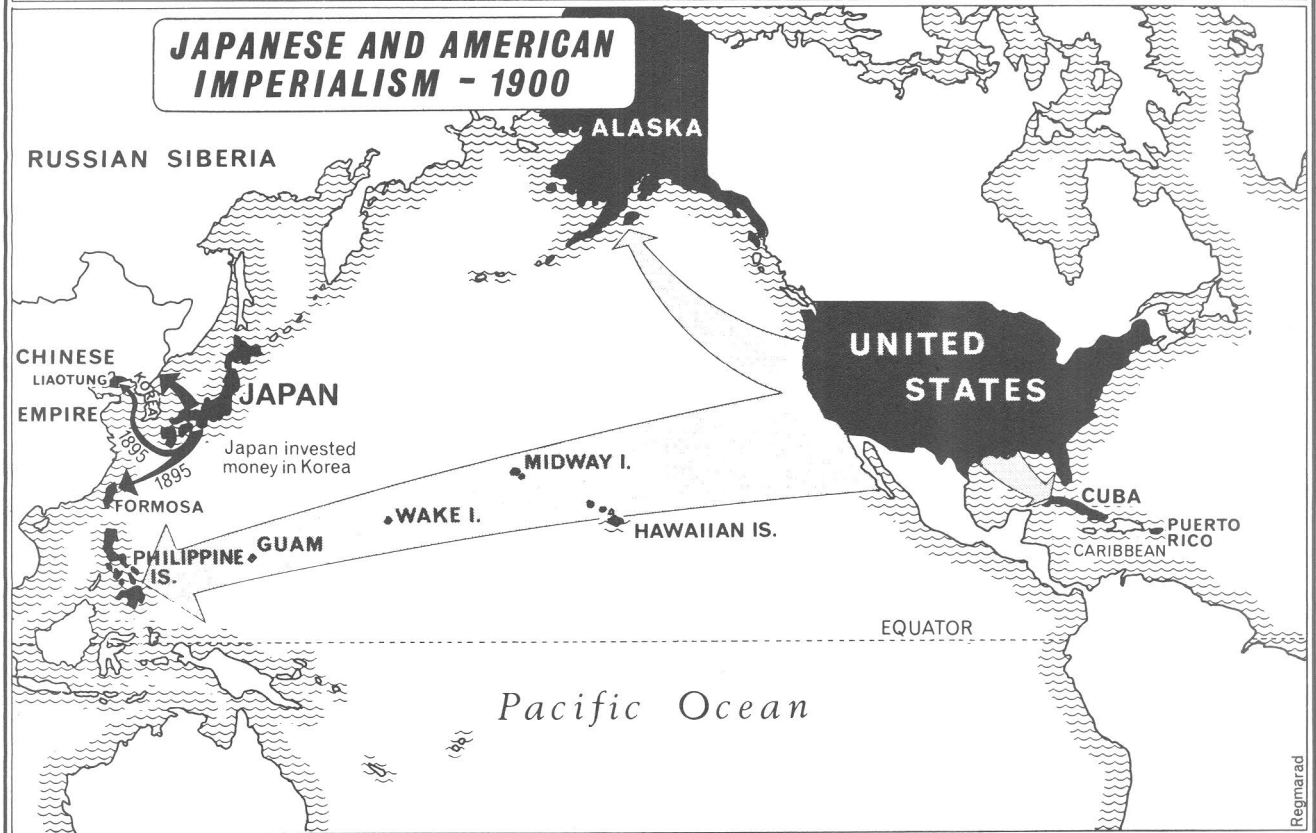
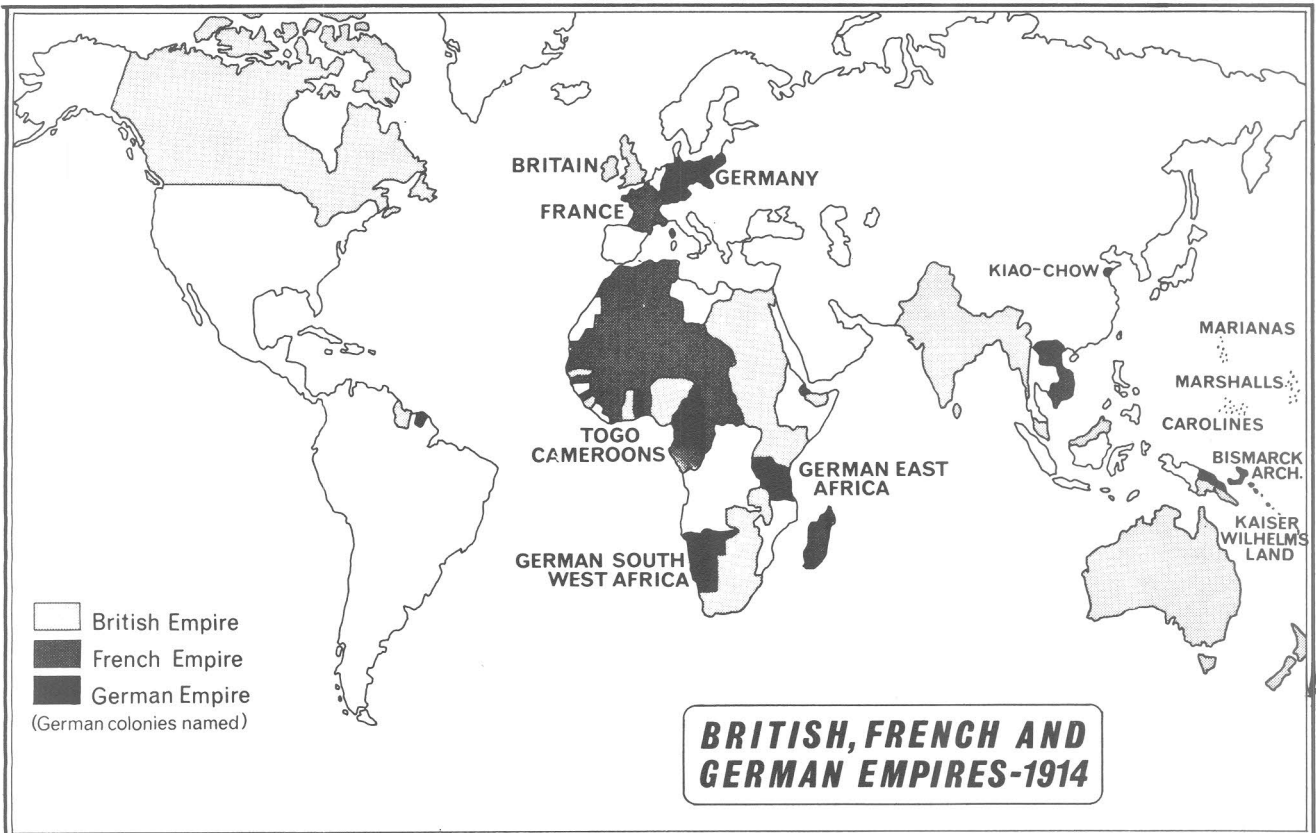
a Taylor

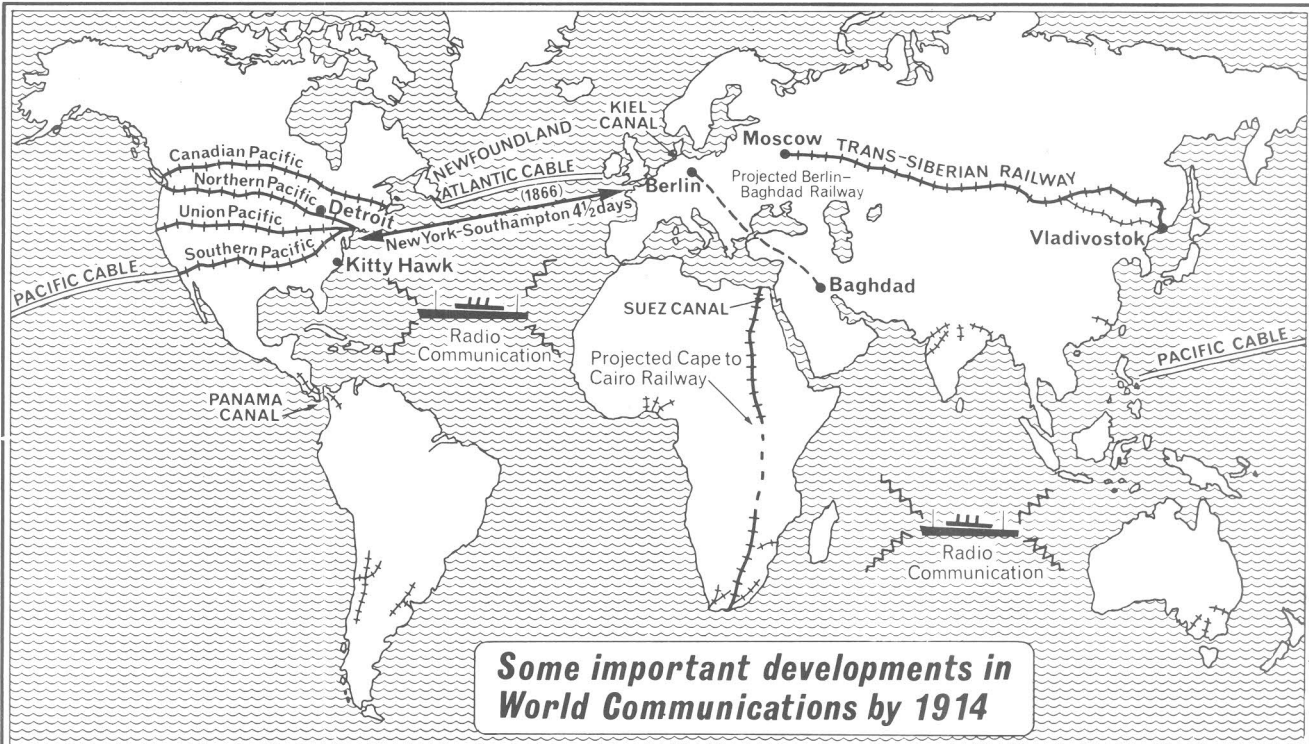


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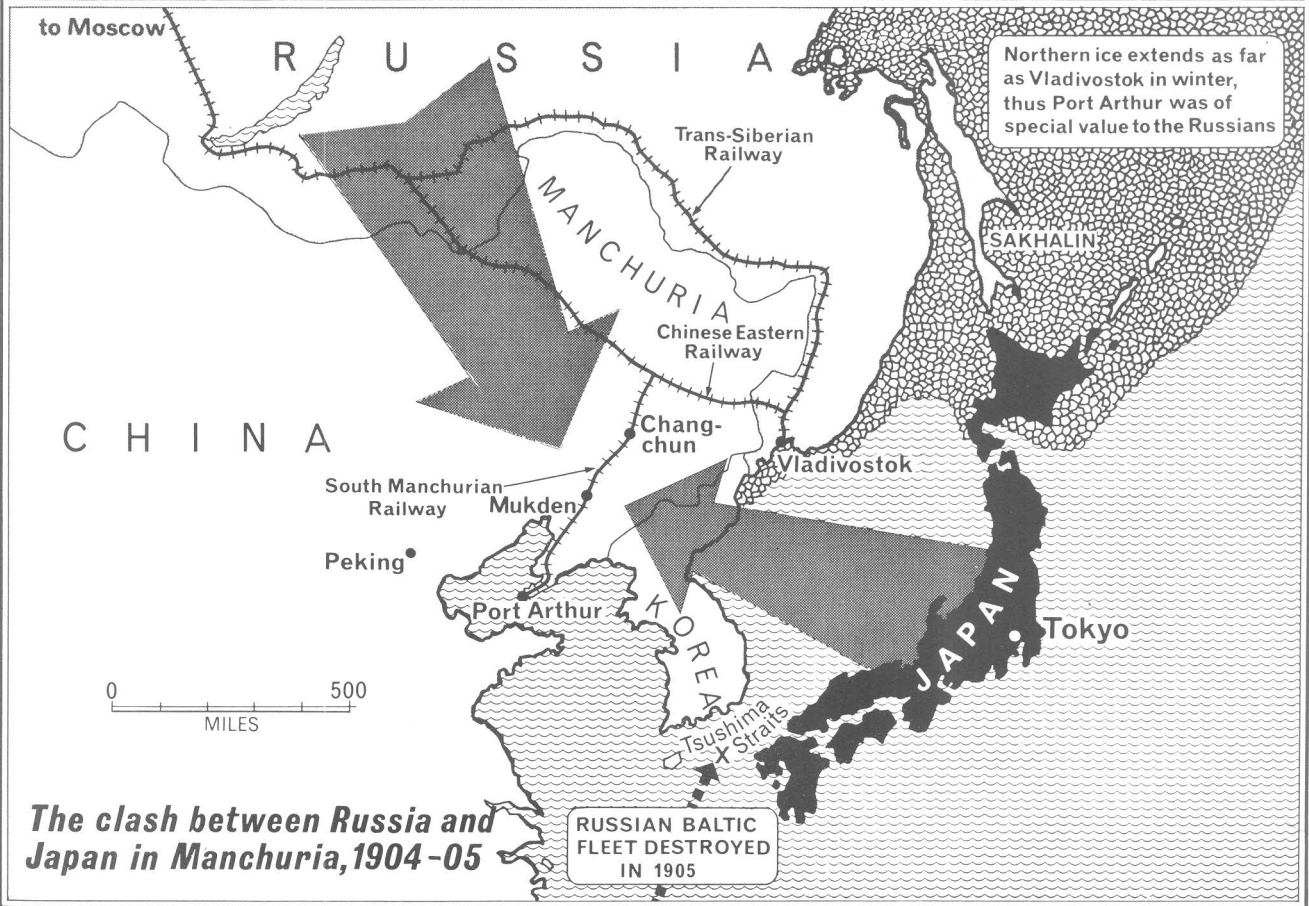








Some important developments in World Communications by 1914

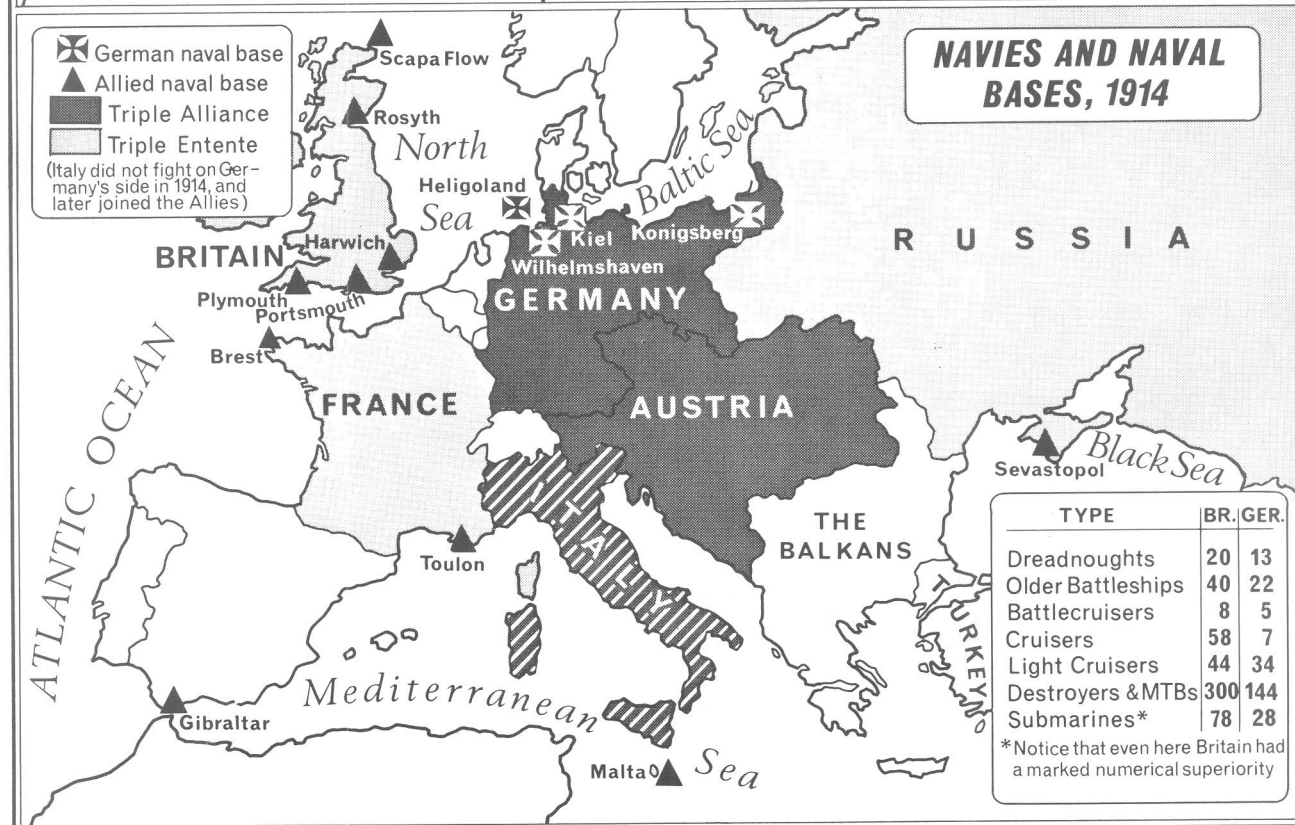


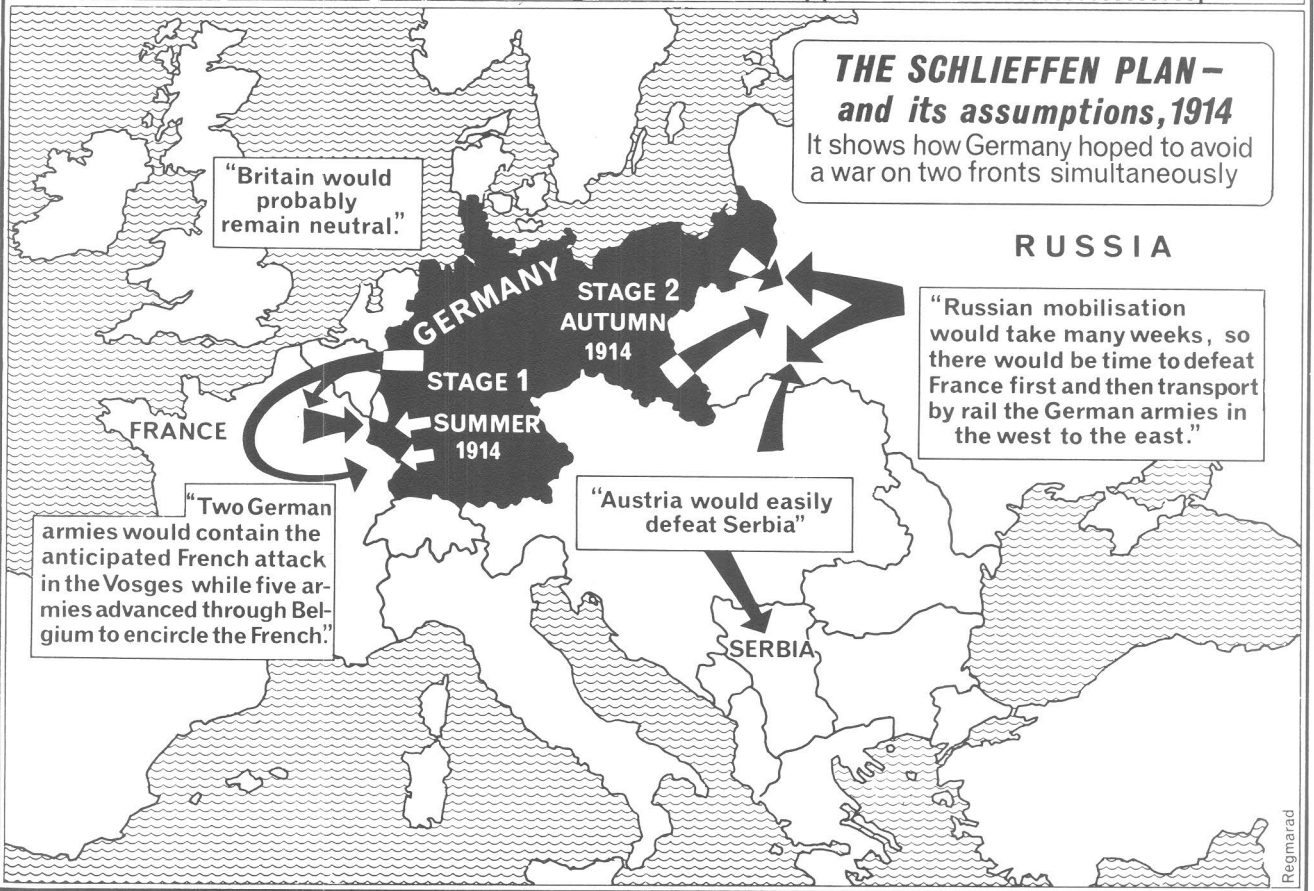
The clash between Russia and Japan in Manchuria, 1904-05

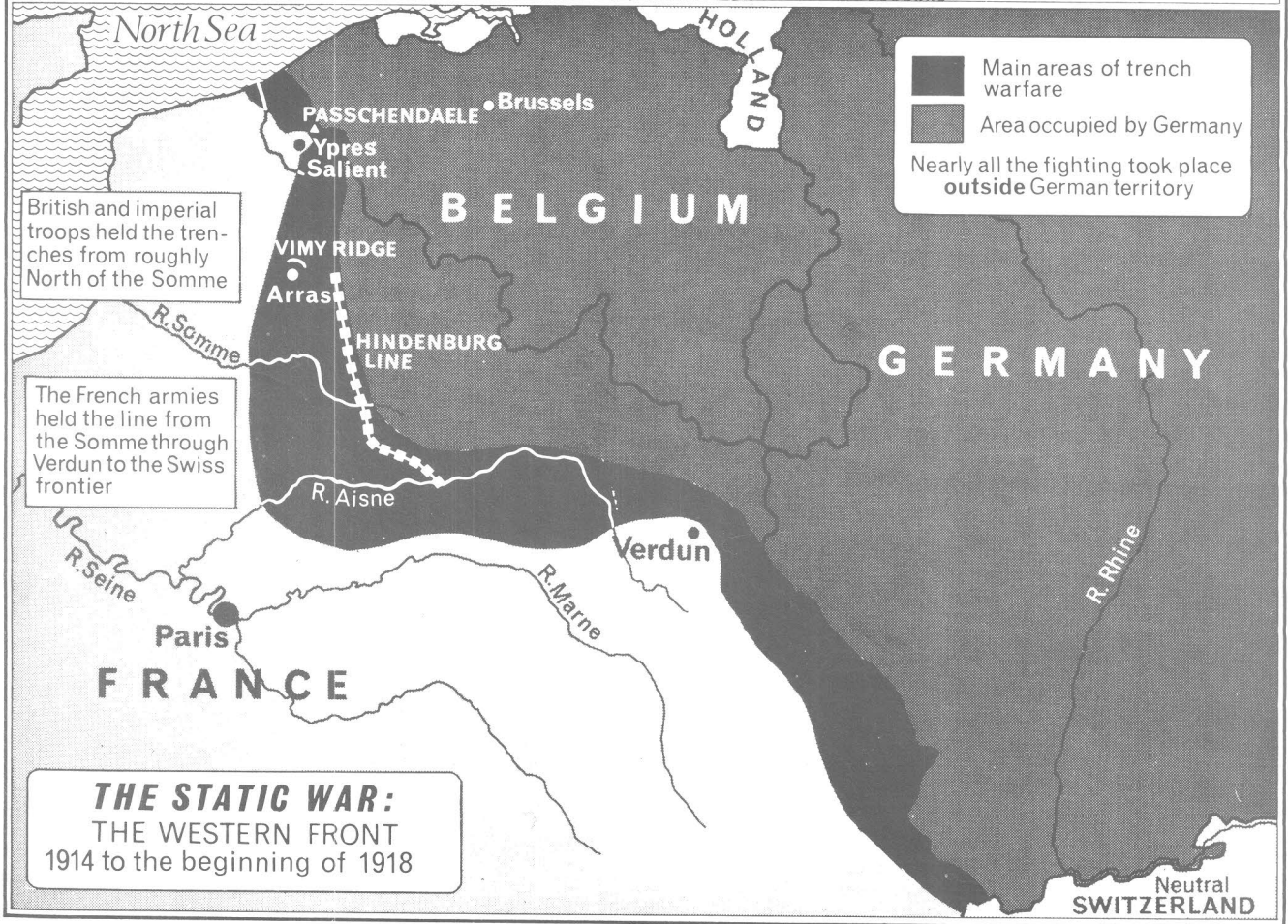
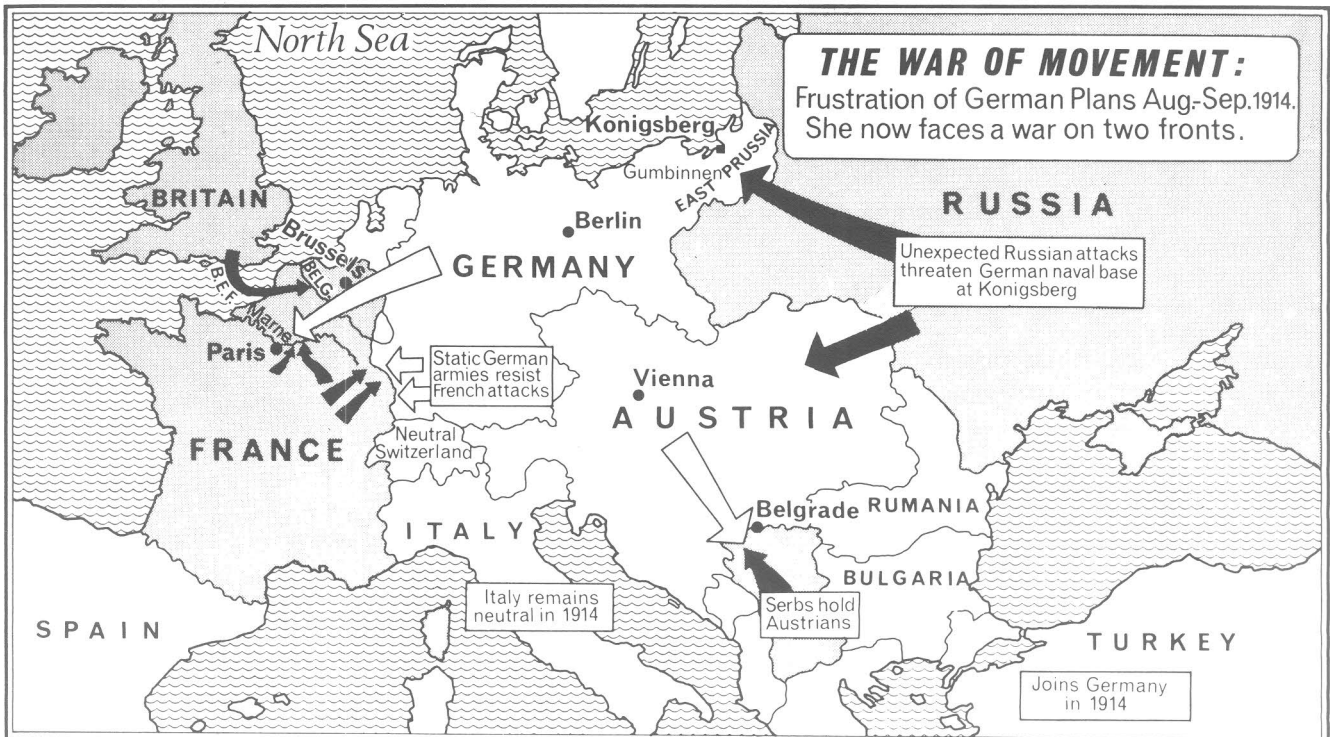
ARMIES AND ARMAMENT CENTRES, 1914



NAVIES AND NAVAL BASES, 1914









BLOCKADE AND COUNTER BLOCKADE, 1914-1918

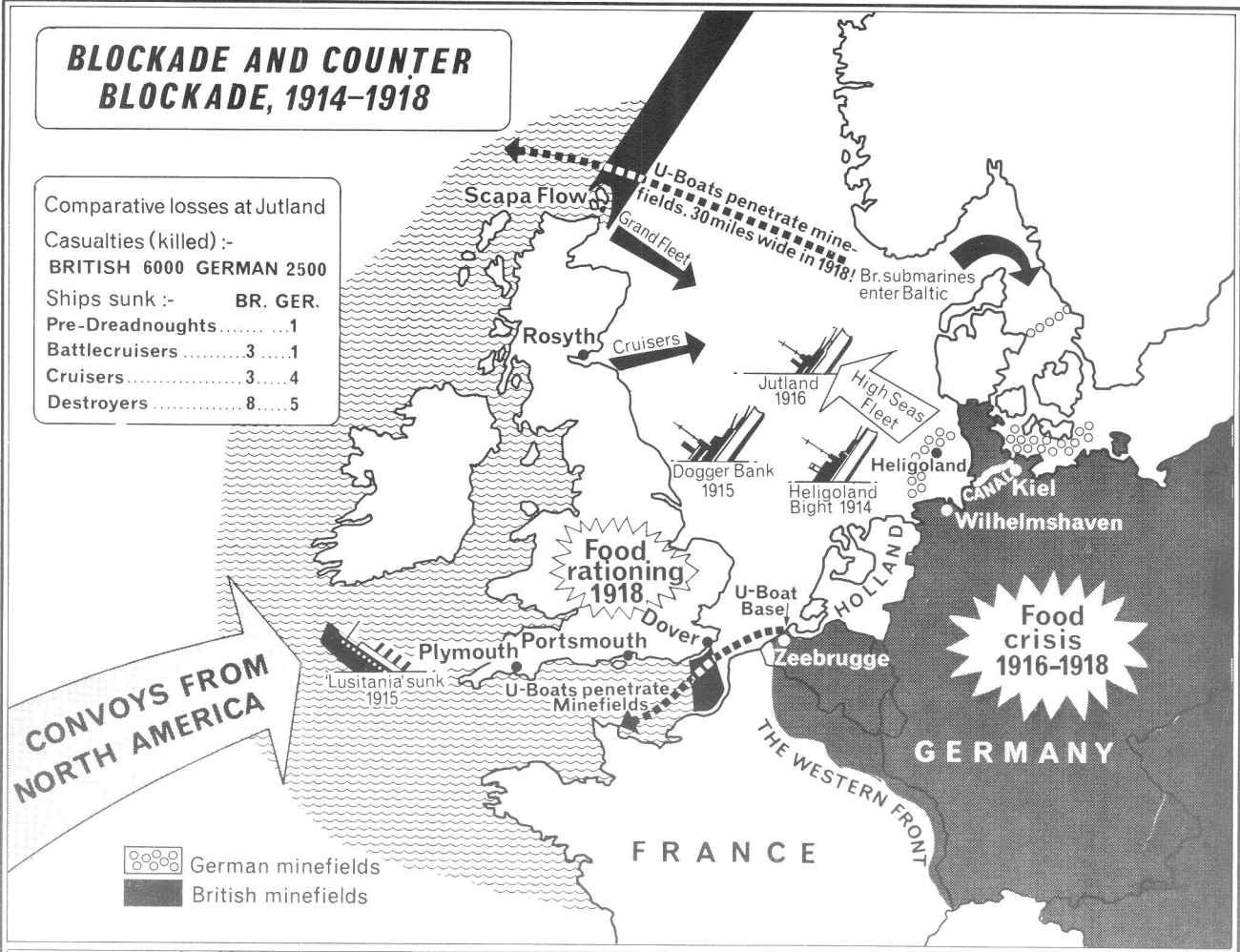
Comparative losses at Jutland

Casualties (killed) :-

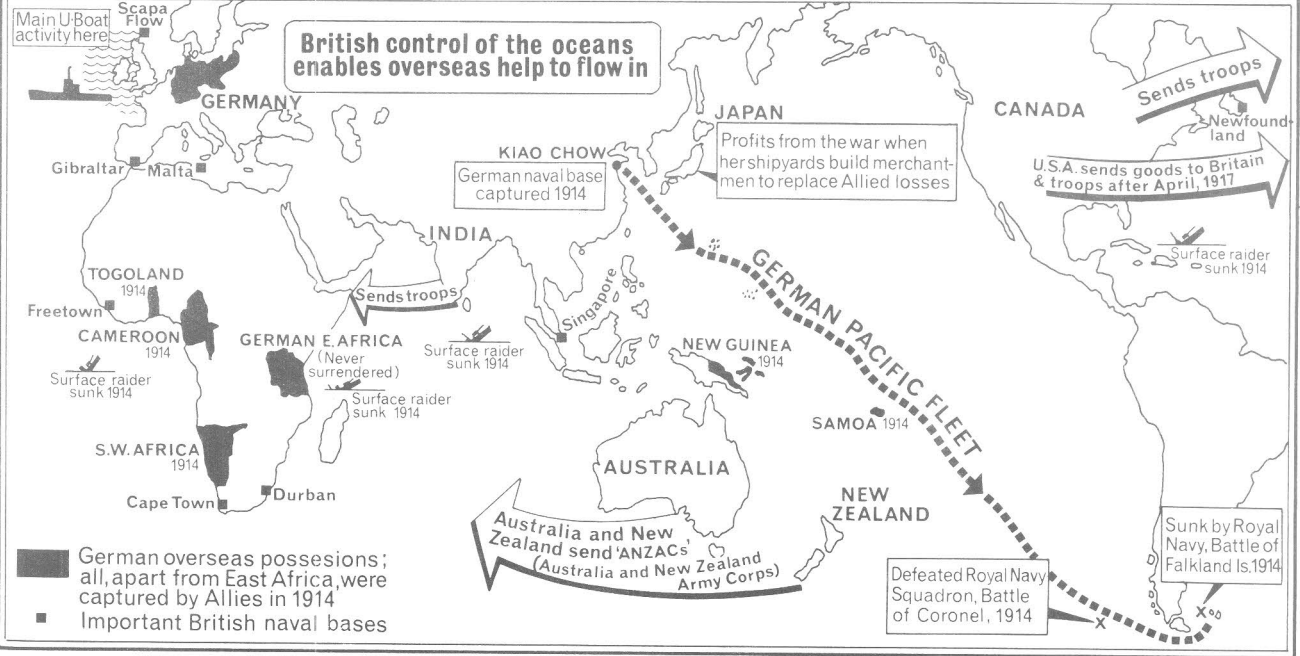
BRITISH	6000	GERMAN	2500
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Ships sunk :-

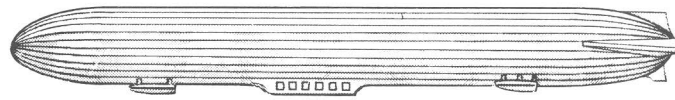
	BR.	GER.
Pre-Dreadnoughts	1	1
Battlecruisers	3	1
Cruisers	3	4
Destroyers	8	5



British control of the oceans enables overseas help to flow in

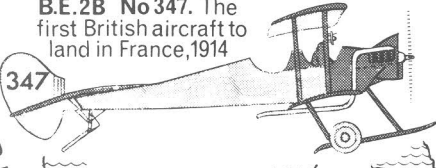


THE AIR WAR 1914-1918

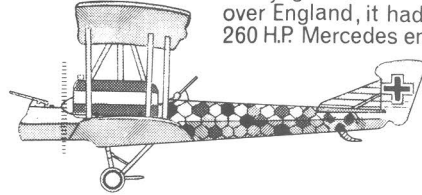


A Zeppelin raider. Some were over 700 feet long and could carry 3 tons of bombs at 20,000 feet.

B.E.2B No 347. The first British aircraft to land in France, 1914



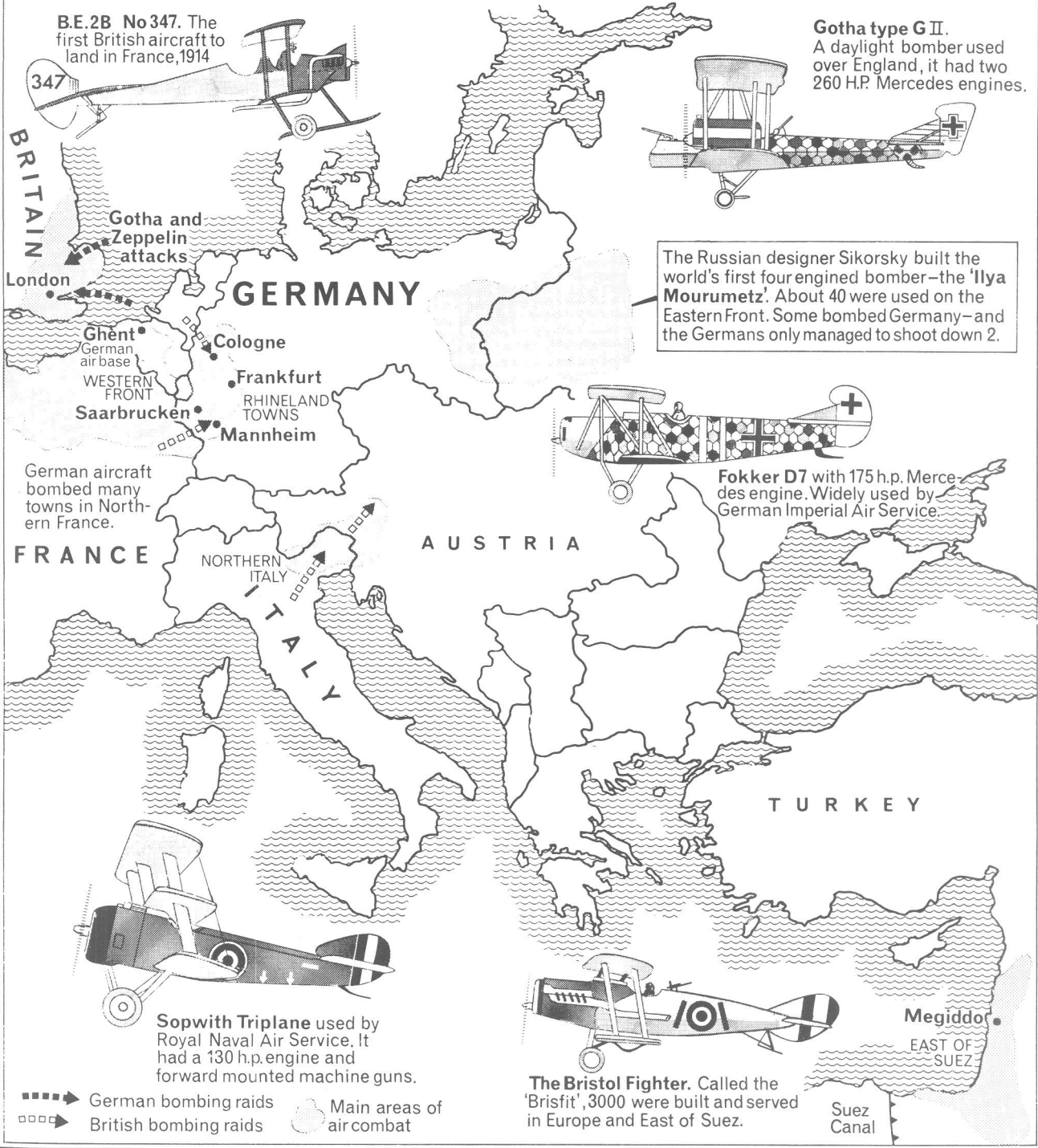
Gotha type G II. A daylight bomber used over England, it had two 260 H.P. Mercedes engines.



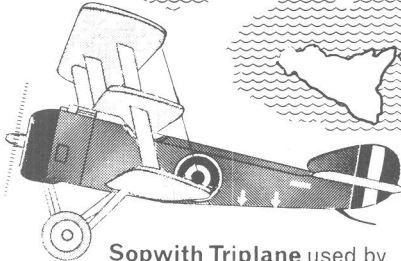
The Russian designer Sikorsky built the world's first four engine bomber—the 'Ilya Mourumetz'. About 40 were used on the Eastern Front. Some bombed Germany—and the Germans only managed to shoot down 2.



Fokker D7 with 175 h.p. Mercedes engine. Widely used by German Imperial Air Service.



German aircraft bombed many towns in Northern France.



Sopwith Triplane used by Royal Naval Air Service. It had a 130 h.p. engine and forward mounted machine guns.

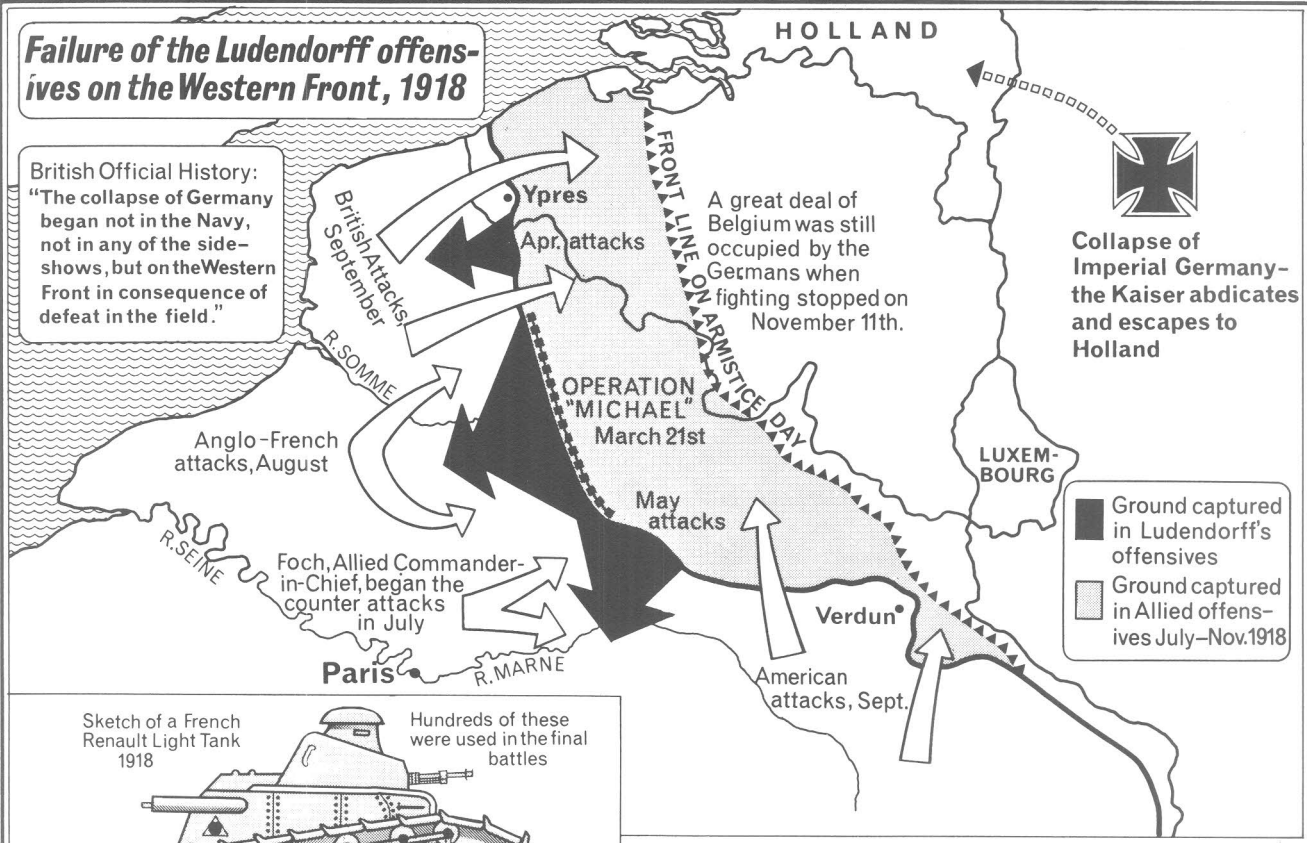


The Bristol Fighter. Called the 'Brisfit', 3000 were built and served in Europe and East of Suez.

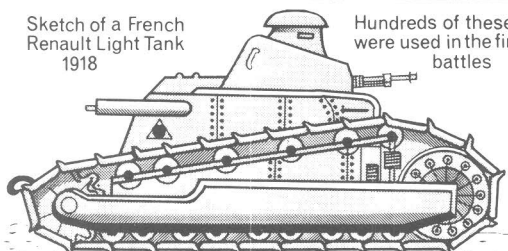
- > German bombing raids
- o-o-o-o-> British bombing raids
- Main areas of air combat

Failure of the Ludendorff offensives on the Western Front, 1918

British Official History: "The collapse of Germany began not in the Navy, not in any of the side-shows, but on the Western Front in consequence of defeat in the field."

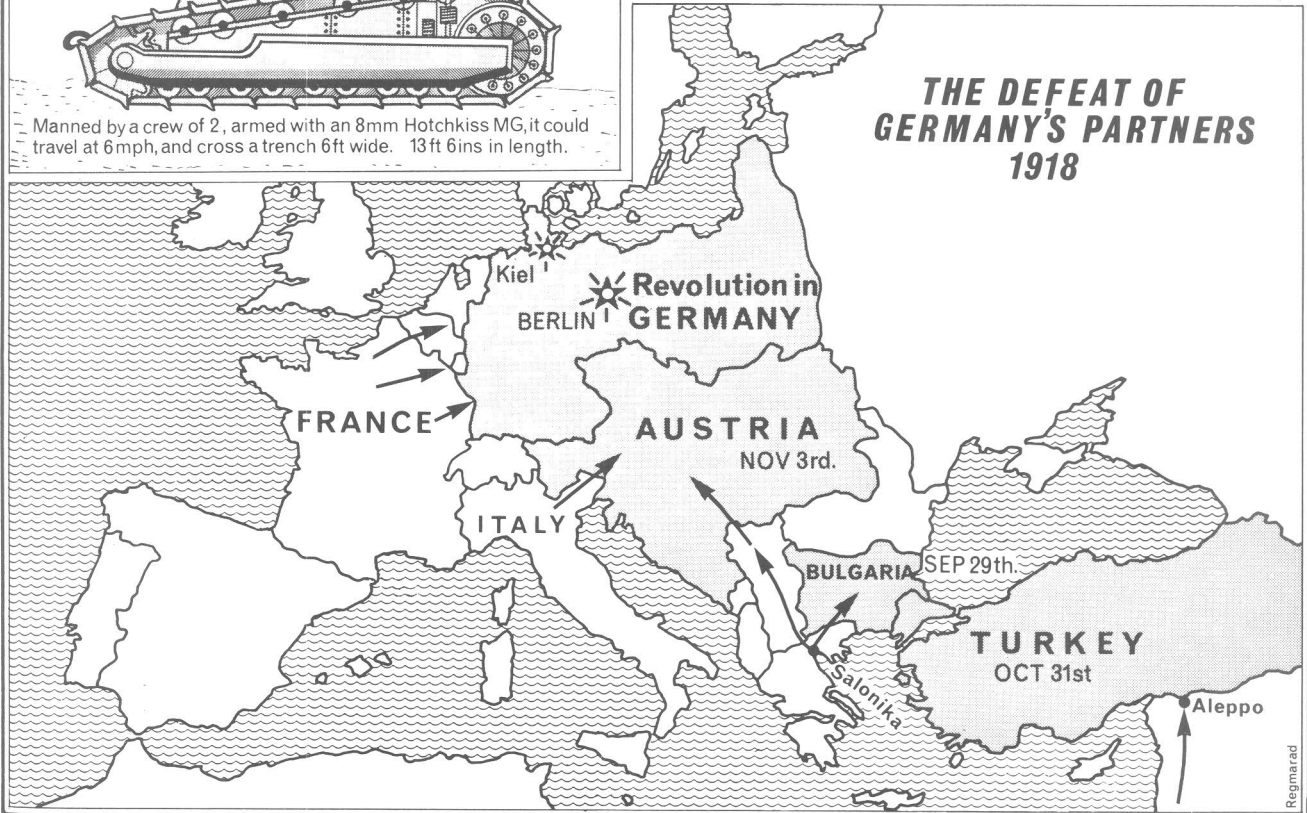


Sketch of a French Renault Light Tank 1918
 Hundreds of these were used in the final battles



Manned by a crew of 2, armed with an 8mm Hotchkiss MG, it could travel at 6mph, and cross a trench 6ft wide. 13ft 6ins in length.

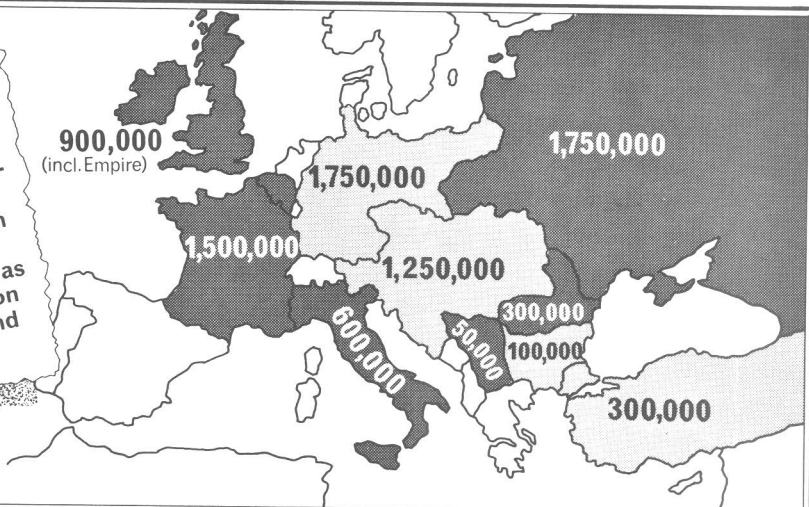
THE DEFEAT OF GERMANY'S PARTNERS 1918



WAR DEATHS, 1914-1918

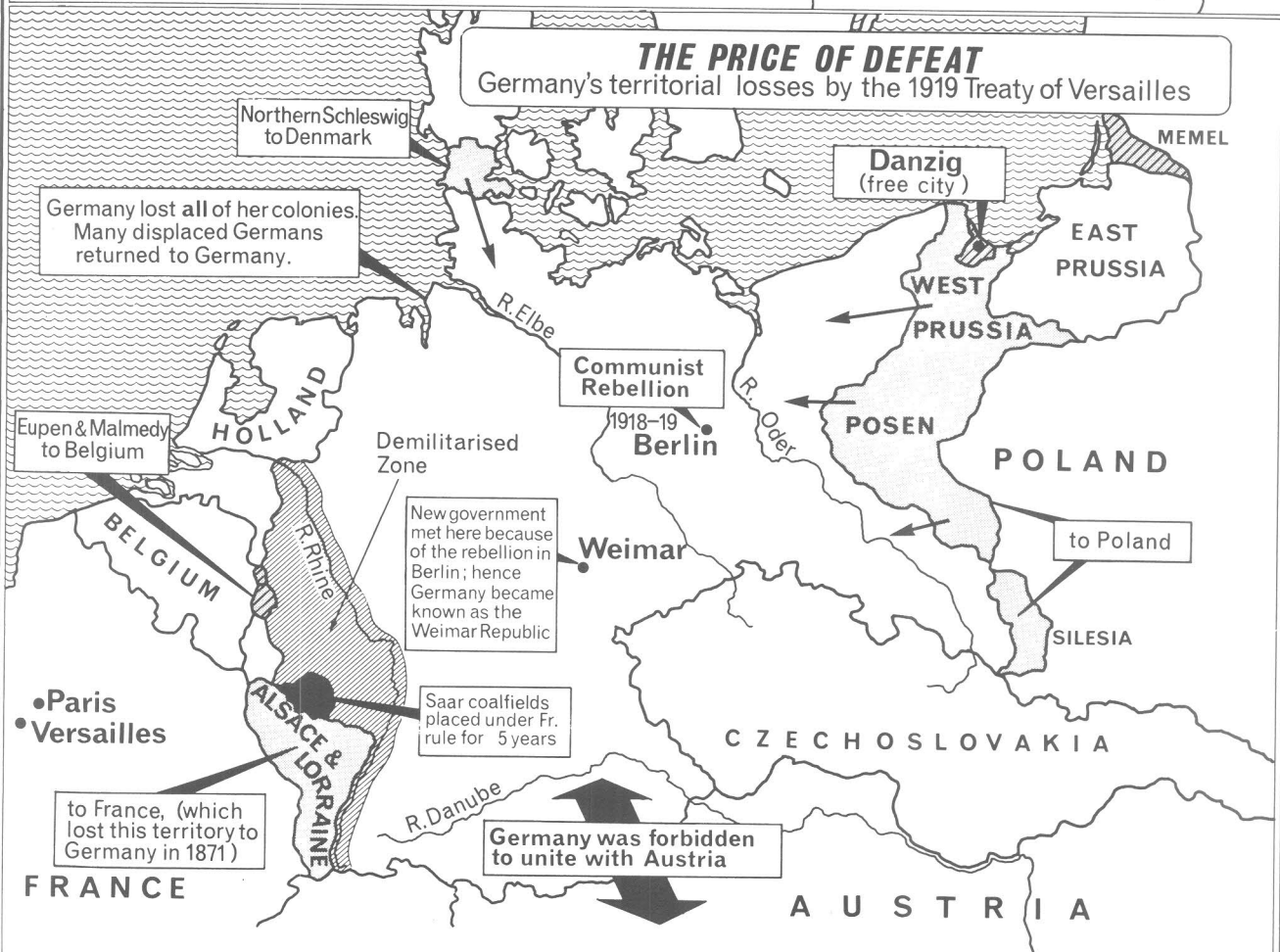
THE 'WAR GUILT' CLAUSE

Article 231 of the Treaty of Versailles:
 "The Allied and Associated Governments affirm and Germany accepts the responsibility of Germany and her allies for causing all the loss and damage to which the Allied and Associated Governments and their nationals have been subjected as a consequence of the war imposed upon them by the aggression of Germany and her allies!"



THE PRICE OF DEFEAT

Germany's territorial losses by the 1919 Treaty of Versailles

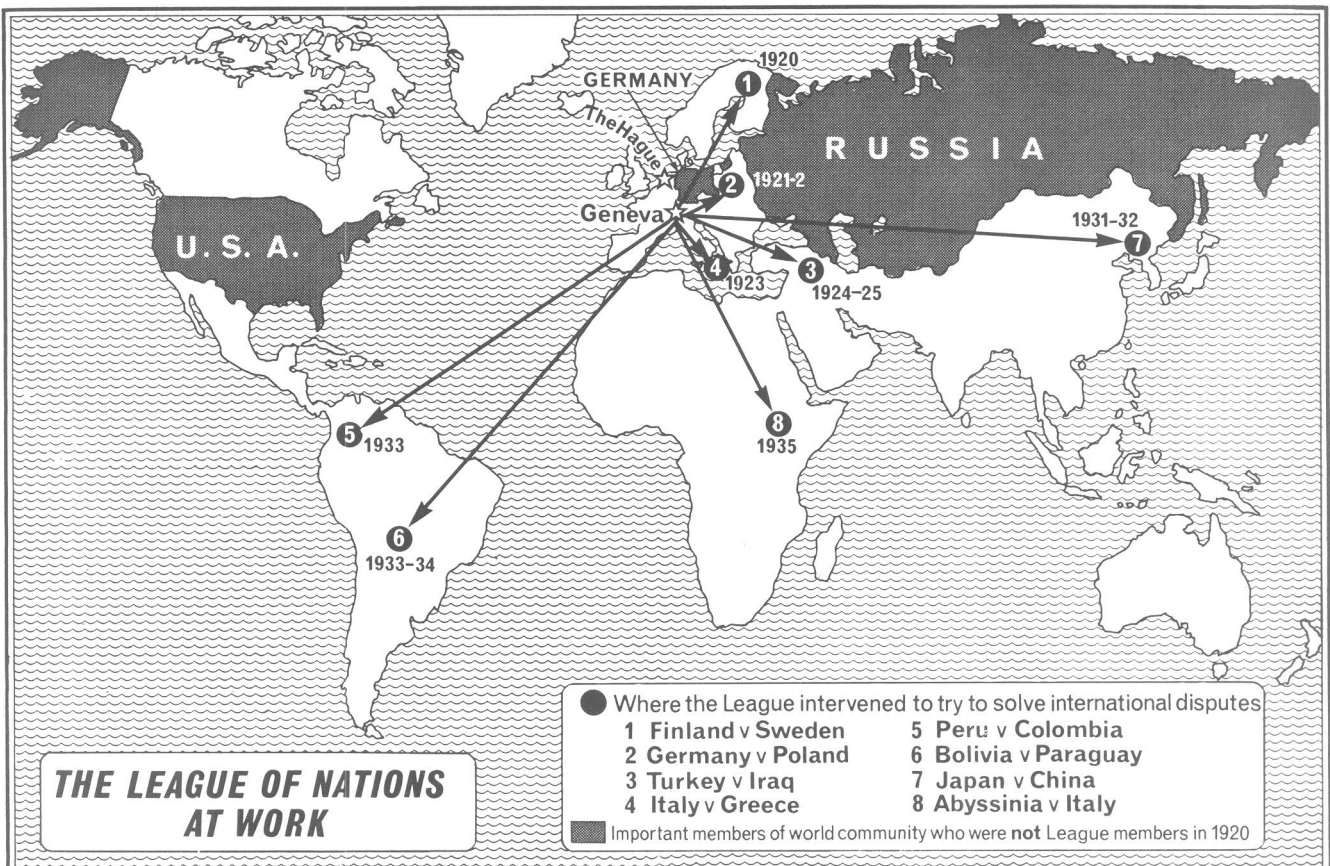


- Territory lost by Germany to other countries
- ▨ Territory lost by Germany to the League
- Displaced Germans

THE OTHER PEACE TREATIES: all were signed in French palaces a few miles from Paris

Treaty of St. Germain	1919 — with defeated Austria
Treaty of Neuilly	1919 — with defeated Bulgaria
Treaty of Sèvres	1920 — with defeated Turkey; but this treaty was not adopted and a new one was signed at Lausanne in 1923
Treaty of Trianon	1920 — with defeated Hungary

Regmarad



A typical international problem tackled by the League of Nations :

THE PROBLEM OF UPPER SILESIA

(Number 2 on above map)

The people living in Upper Silesia were mainly Poles and Germans. In 1921 they were asked to vote in a plebiscite to decide with which country to unite. When 700,000 voted for Germany and 480,000 voted for Poland the League was asked to interpret this result. It decided that the plebiscite area would be partitioned between the two nations. Though this seemed fair, the half given to Poland contained the rich industrial area of Silesia, so the Germans were embittered by this loss.

The principle of partition rarely offers a permanent solution to international disputes and there was constant bickering between Poland and Germany over Silesia for the next seventeen years.

1921-22 The plebiscite in Upper Silesia and the decision of the League of Nations ➔



1 THE AFRICAN MANDATES shared by Britain and France

(These were former German colonies)

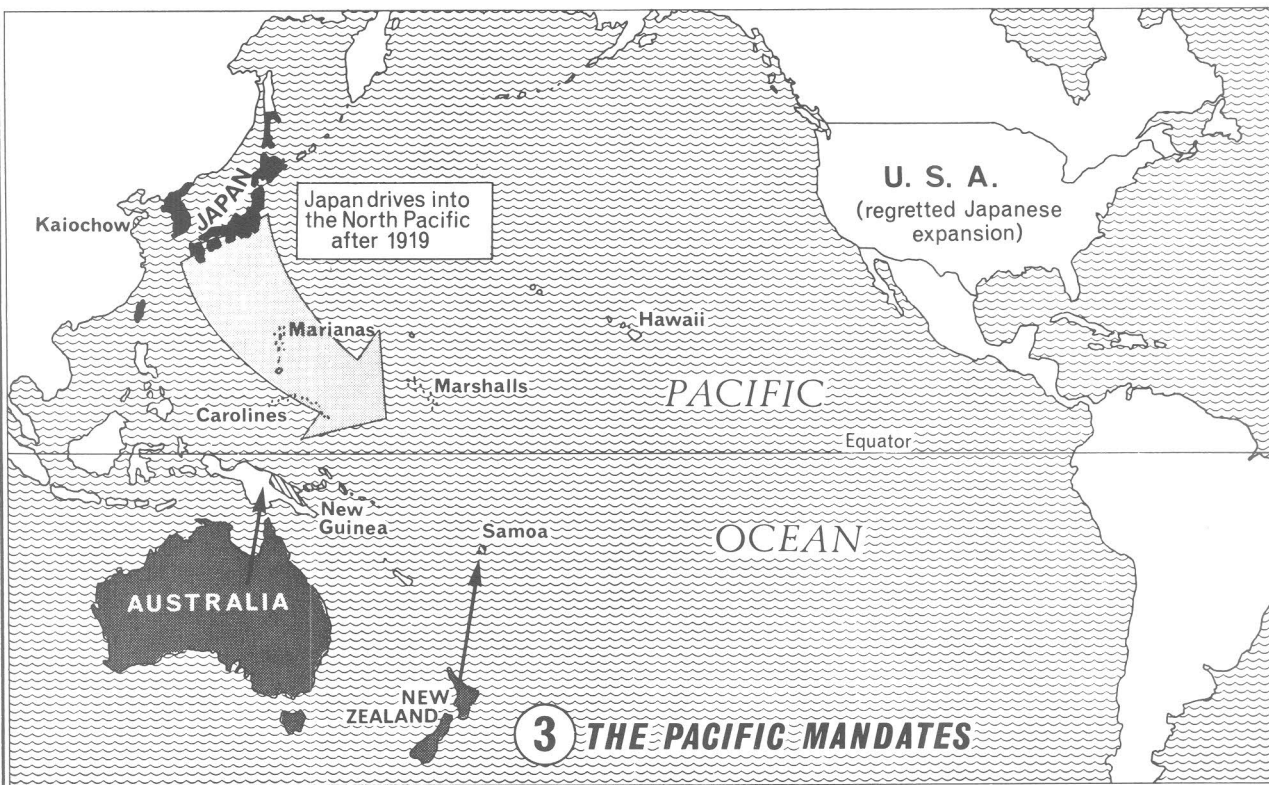


2 THE MIDDLE EAST MANDATES shared by Britain and France

(These were former possessions of the Ottoman Empire of Turkey)



MANDATES



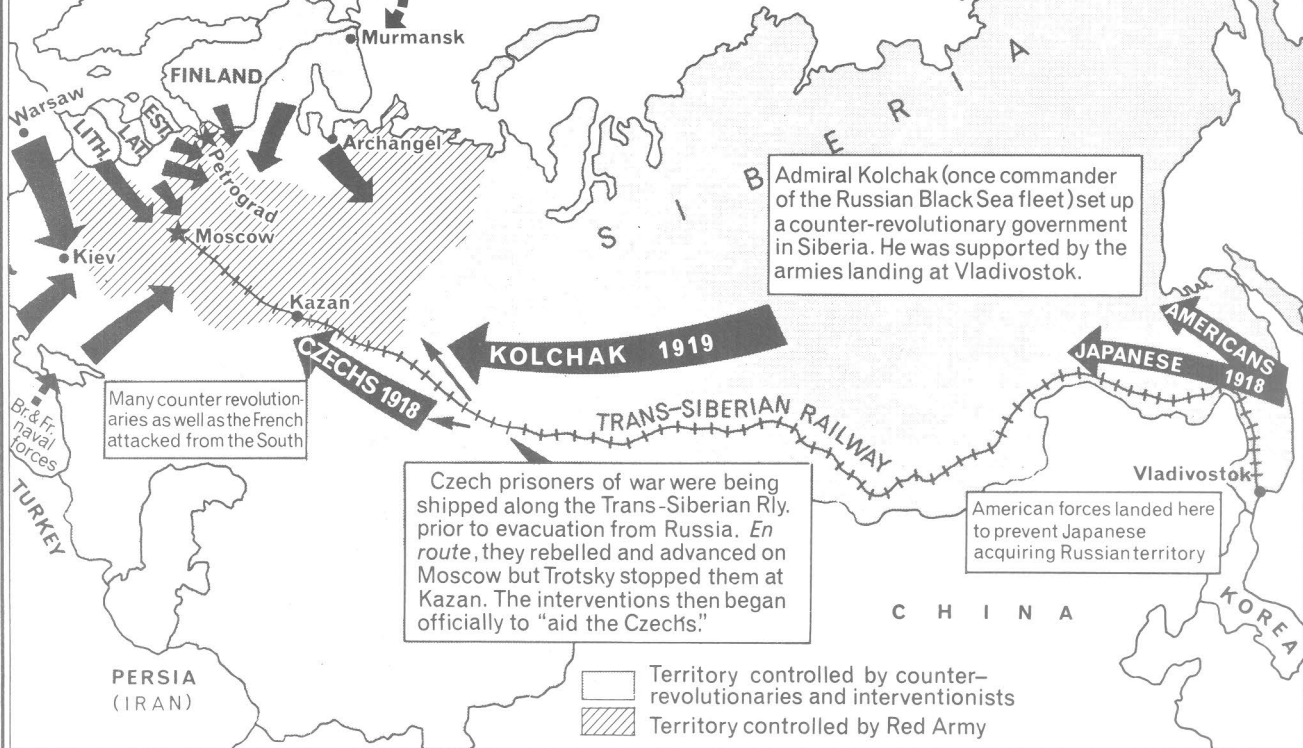


Civil war and interventions in Russia, 1918-22



Finland, Estonia, Latvia & Lithuania took advantage of the revolution to declare independence and attack their former rulers

British, French and American forces landed in North Russia in 1918. They hoped to link up with Admiral Kolchak who advanced from Siberia.



Many counter revolutionaries as well as the French attacked from the South

Czech prisoners of war were being shipped along the Trans-Siberian Rly. prior to evacuation from Russia. *En route*, they rebelled and advanced on Moscow but Trotsky stopped them at Kazan. The interventions then began officially to "aid the Czechs."

American forces landed here to prevent Japanese acquiring Russian territory

The Creation of Communist U.S.S.R., 1923

The U.S.S.R. in 1923 was made up of four Soviet Republics

- ① RUSSIAN SOVIET FEDERATED SOCIALIST REPUBLIC
- ② BYELORUSSIAN SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLIC
- ③ UKRAINIAN SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLIC
- ④ TRANSCAUCASIAN REPUBLIC





Supported by Italian ex-service-men the poet D'Annunzio illegally occupied Fiume in 1919. Mussolini sacrificed his claim to the whole of the Dalmatian coast in 1924 in exchange for Fiume and Zara.

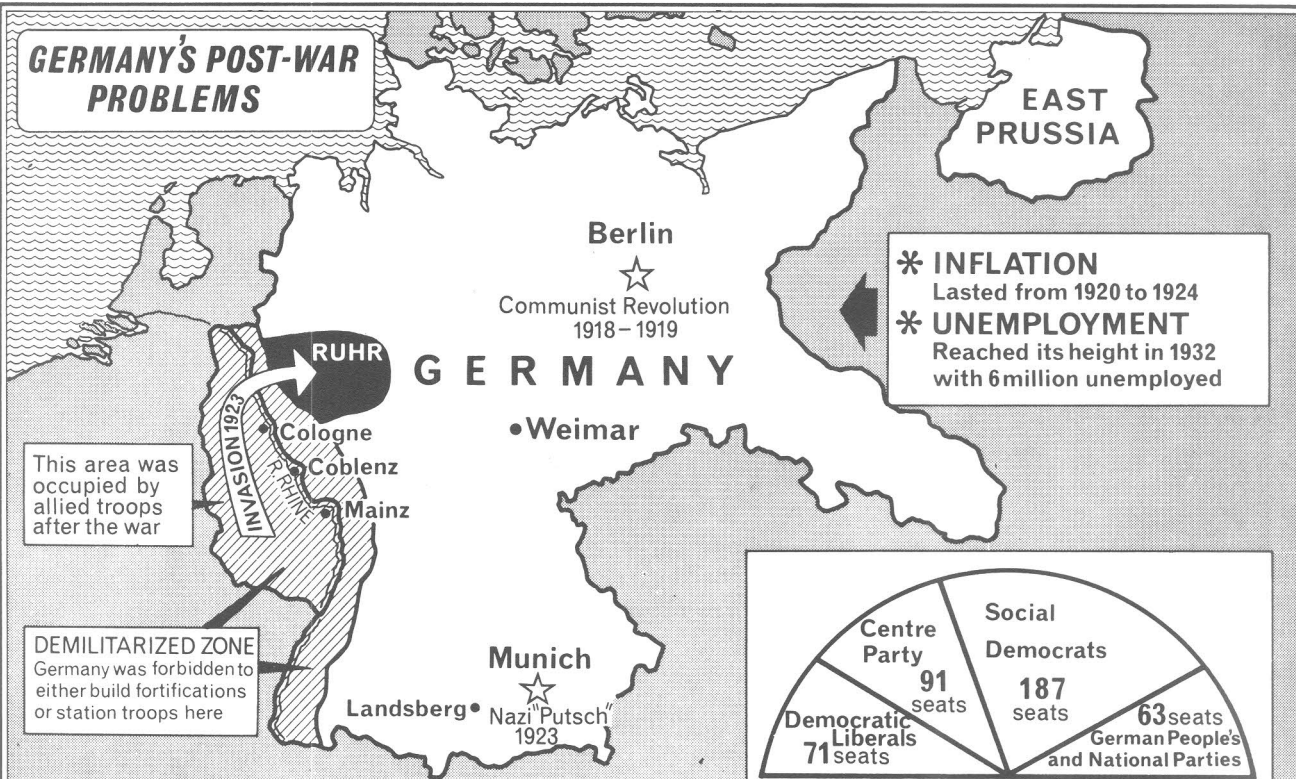
Bombarded by Mussolini in 1923 during his dispute with Greece

ITALY'S PROBLEMS AFTER 1918

- ① The relatively small farming areas of Italy such as the Lombardy Plain and lands surrounding Naples, Palermo and Catania had been over-cultivated since the days of Ancient Rome, and were liable to flood damage and erosion.
- ② The main industrial cities of the North e.g. Turin were centres of industrial discontent.
- ③ The direction of Italy's war aims 1915-1918 and her gains in 1919 **TYROL**



GERMANY'S POST-WAR PROBLEMS

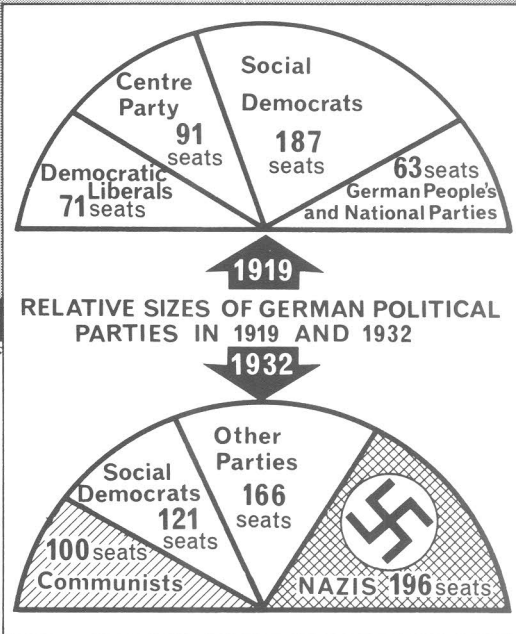
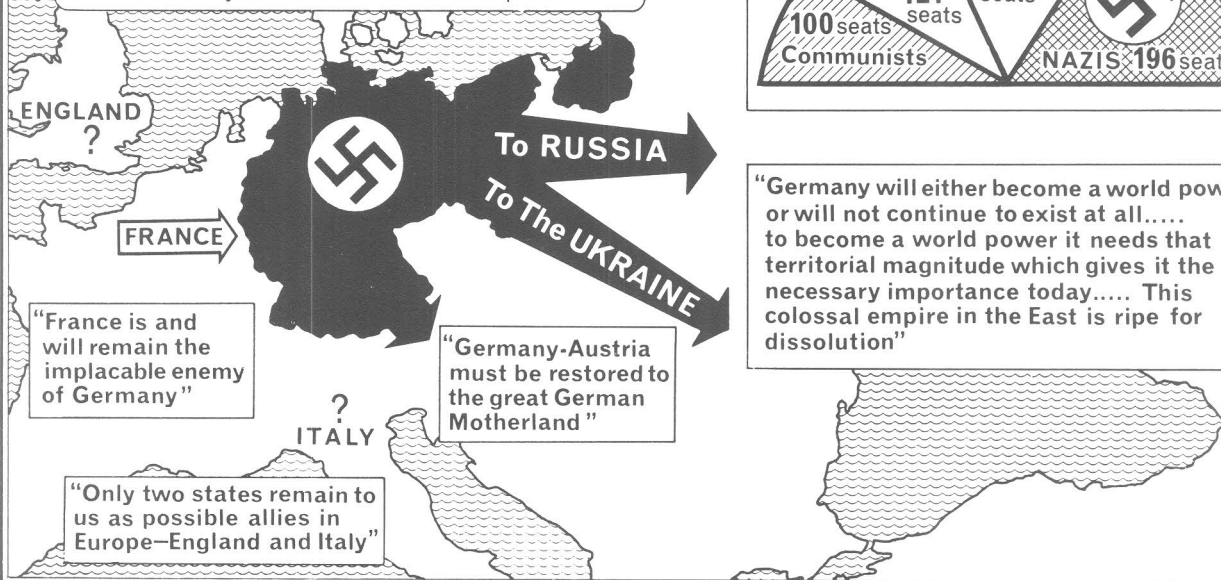


SWASTIKA—symbol of Nazism



Hitler's dreams of expansion — or "Lebensraum" (Room to live in)

Note: all the quotations come from "Mein Kampf", written by Hitler before he came to power



Regmatrad

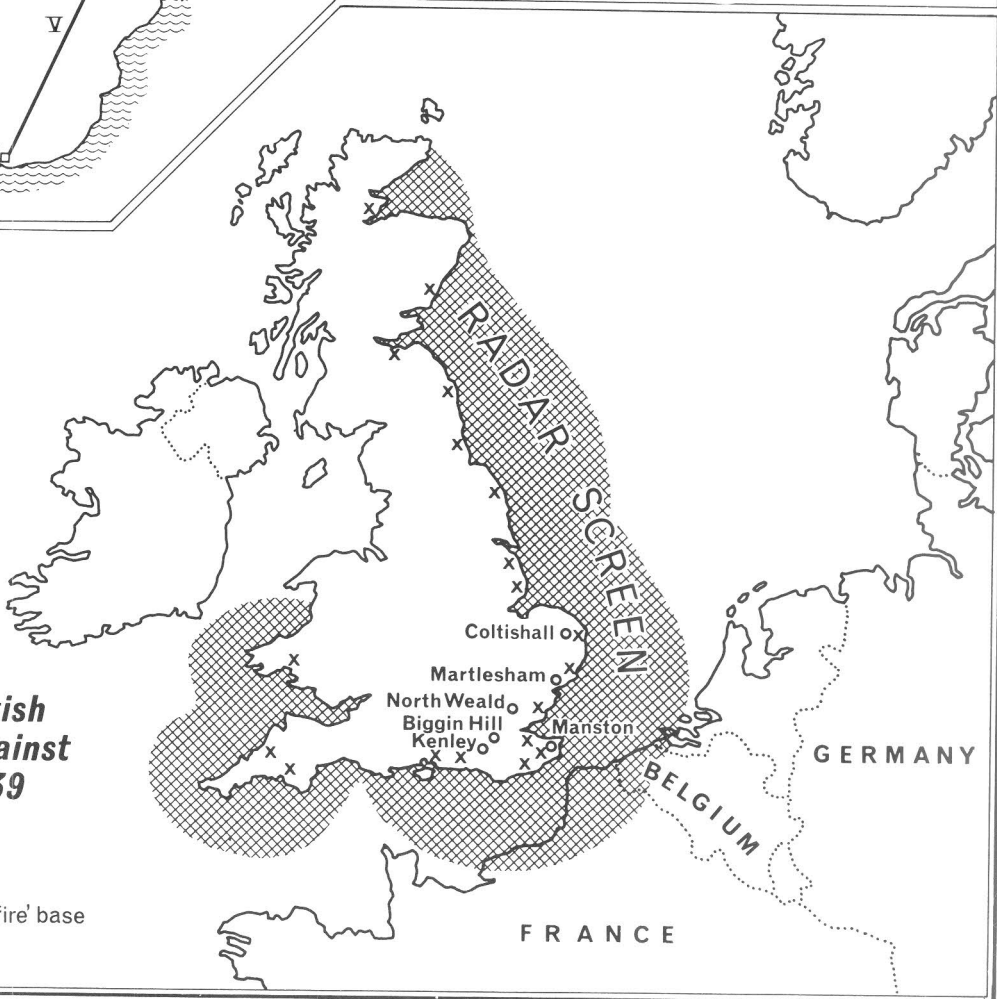
**AN EARLY AIR SERVICE
LONDON to CAPE TOWN - 1932**
33 stops, 2 train journeys,
5 changes of aircraft !



- THE FIRST REGULAR AIR SERVICES**
(described on p258, "Royal Aeronautical Society Centenary Journal")
- 1 Jan 1914 Tampa—St. Petersburg (RUSSIA)
 - 20 Mar 1918 Vienna—Kiev (AUSTRIA)
 - 15 May 1918 Washington—New York (U.S. Airmail)
 - 22 Feb 1919 Berlin—Weimar (GERMANY)
 - 22 Mar 1919 Paris—Brussels
 - 25 Aug 1919 London—Paris

The state of British preparedness against air attack by 1939

- x Radar station
- o 'Hurricane' or 'Spitfire' base

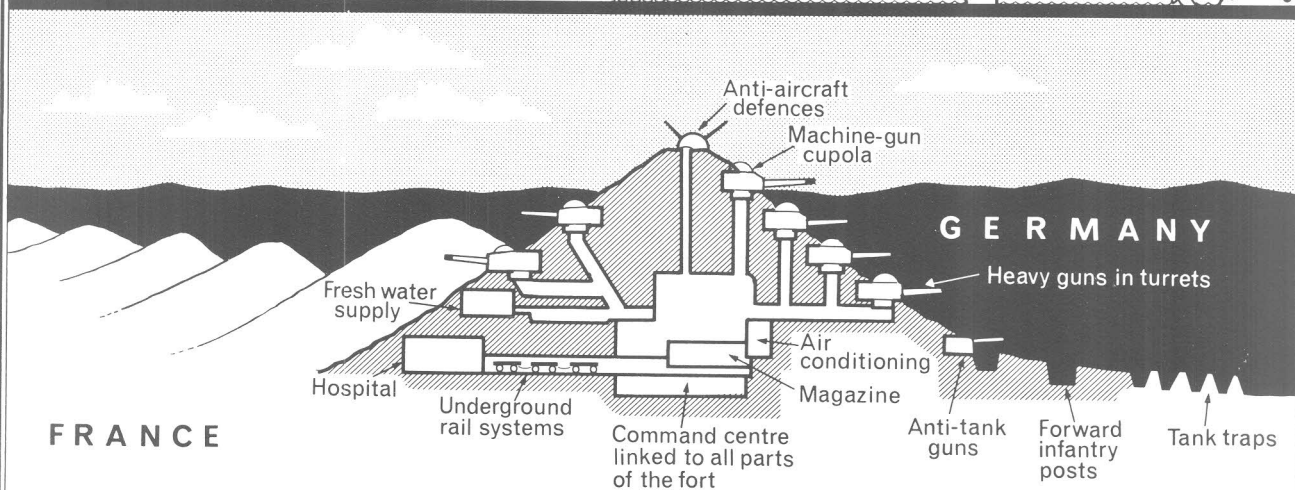


THE FRENCH FEAR OF GERMANY AFTER 1919



FRANCE SEEKS SECURITY AGAINST GERMANY

- ① Regains Alsace and Lorraine
- ② Controls the Saar
- ③ Tries to set up a Rhineland buffer state
- ④ Tries to set up a treaty system to the East of Germany
- ⑤ Invades the Ruhr to seek German reparations
- Builds the Maginot Line



THE MAGINOT LINE—a cutaway section through one of the forts

Regmarad

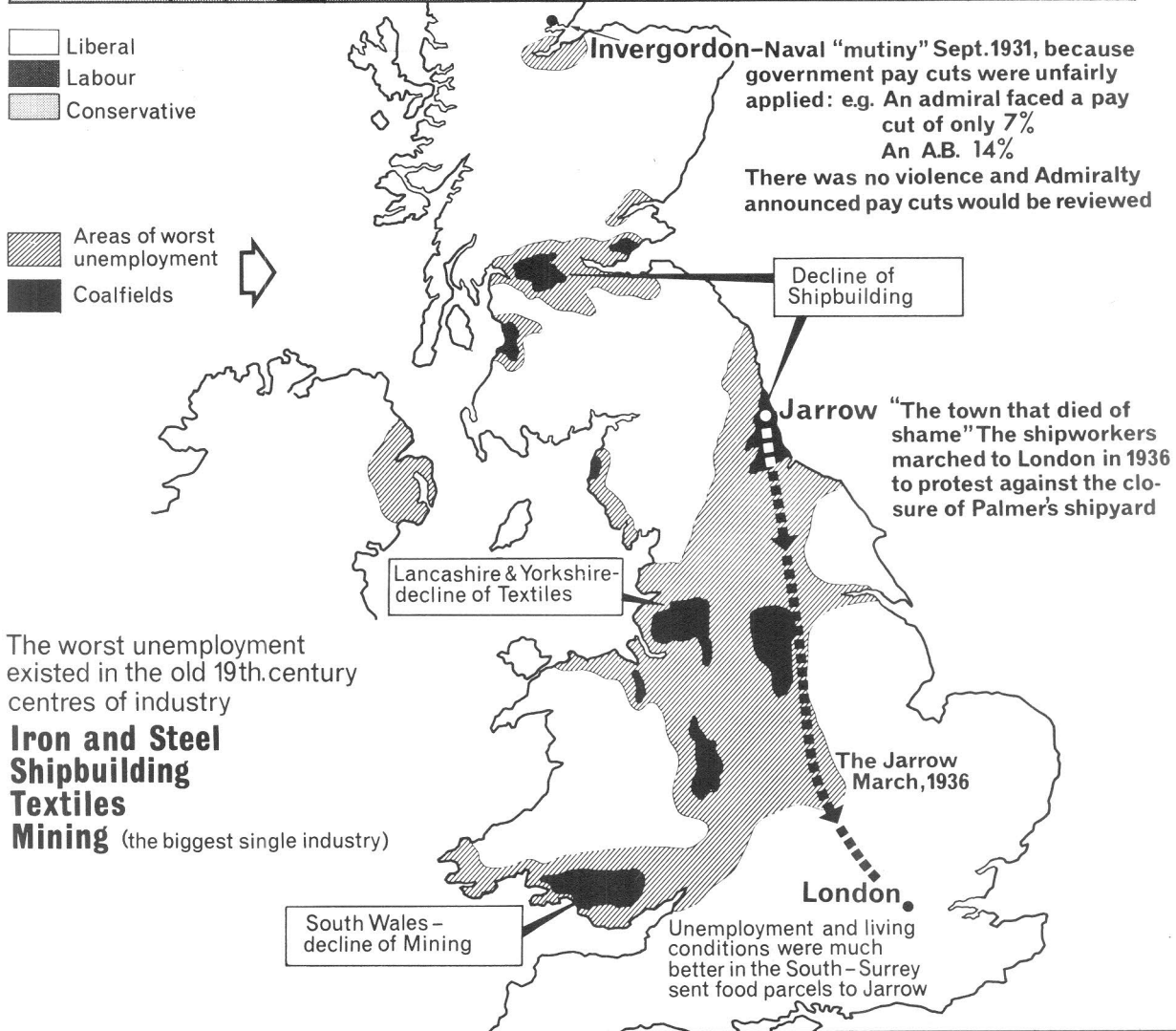
BRITISH GOVERNMENTS 1918-1940

1918 1922 1923 1924 Nov.1924 1929 1931 1935 1937 1940

LLOYD GEORGE COALITION	BONAR LAW	BALDWIN	RAMSAY MACDONALD	BALDWIN	RAMSAY MACDONALD	BALDWIN	CHAMBERLAIN
					"NATIONAL GOVERNMENT"		

Liberal
 Labour
 Conservative

Areas of worst unemployment
 Coalfields



UNEMPLOYMENT

1918
 Millions of demobilised soldiers

1919-1920
Industrial boom, good wages,
 (no more unemployed in November 1920 than in August 1917)

Then came the first post-war crash -
two million unemployed in 1921

Despite wages disputes, conditions improved 1923 to 1928 - until the Wall Street Crash 1929



Millions of unemployed

"They looked like prisoners of war"
 said J.B. Priestley in 1923

1930 1931 1932 1933
2m 2³/₄m 2³/₄m 3m*

*¹/₅ of the working population

**TROUBLES IN IRELAND
1916 - 1922**



400 million peasants—no unity because of enmity between Hindus and Moslems

Amritsar Massacre
■ 1919

Delhi
★ capital of British India

FRONTIER OF BRITISH INDIA

'Satyagraha'
Civil disobedience began in 1920; scores of 'Satyagrahists' beaten to death when police broke up demonstrations. Gandhi jailed 1922-24 with 55,000 'Satyagrahists.'

Ahmedabad
Dandi Salt march of 1931

Gandhi visited Britain in 1931

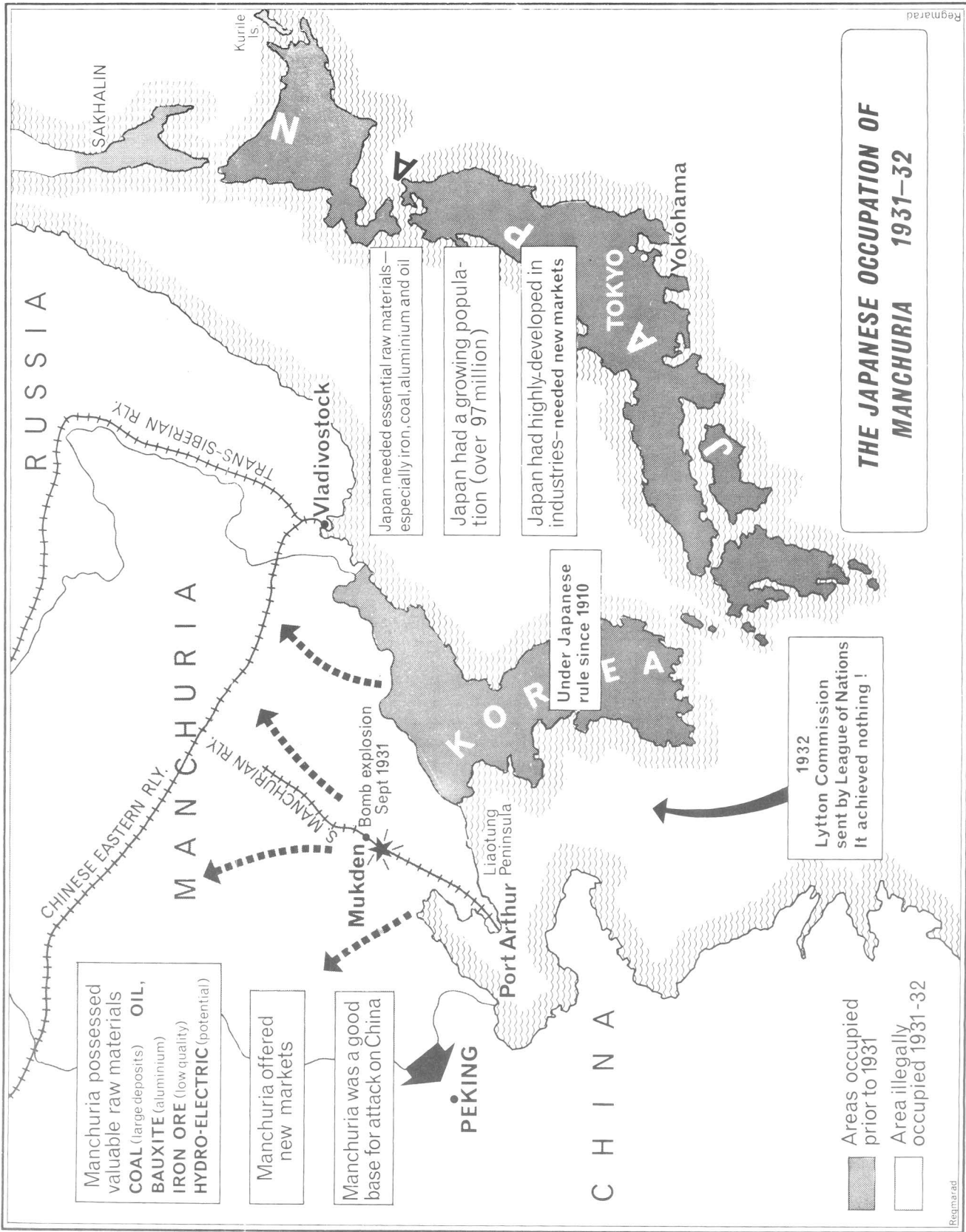
BOMBAY
■ centre of Congress Party's activities

BURMA

Bay of Bengal

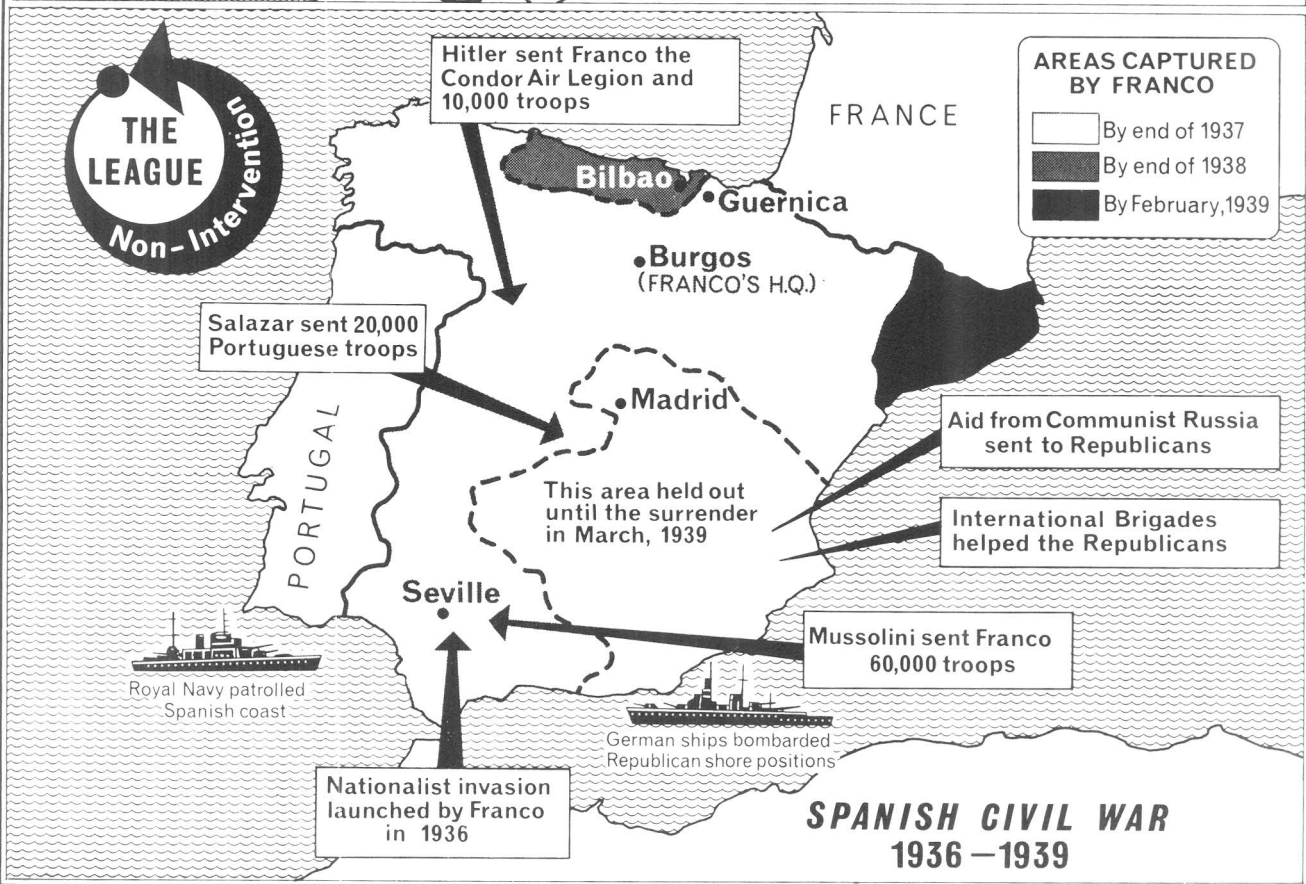
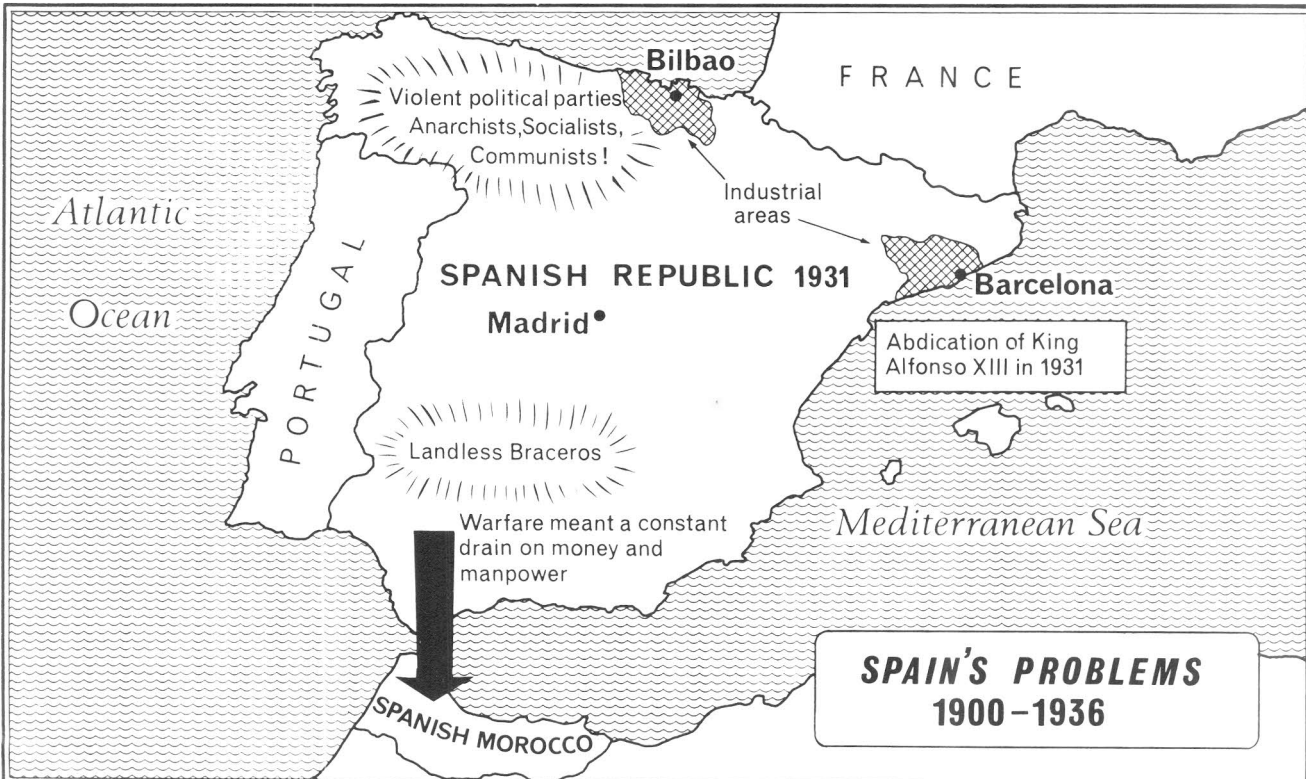
**TROUBLES IN INDIA
1919 - 1939**

CEYLON



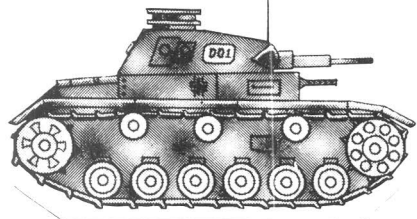
Regmarad

THE JAPANESE OCCUPATION OF MANCHURIA 1931-32



Wehrmacht Hitler's Army

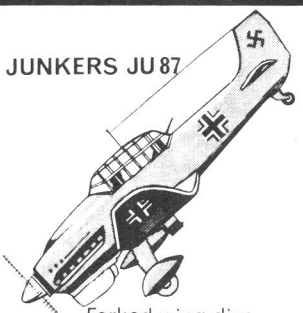
"PANZERKAMPFWAGEN"
(Armoured fighting vehicle)



= PANZER
This is the Mark III tank (mounting a 37mm. gun) mass-produced by Hitler

Luftwaffe Hitler's Air Force

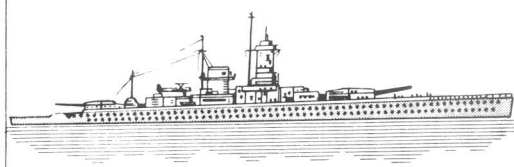
JUNKERS JU 87



Forked wing dive-bomber or "Stuka" which could carry a 1,000lb bomb

Kriegsmarine Hitler's Navy

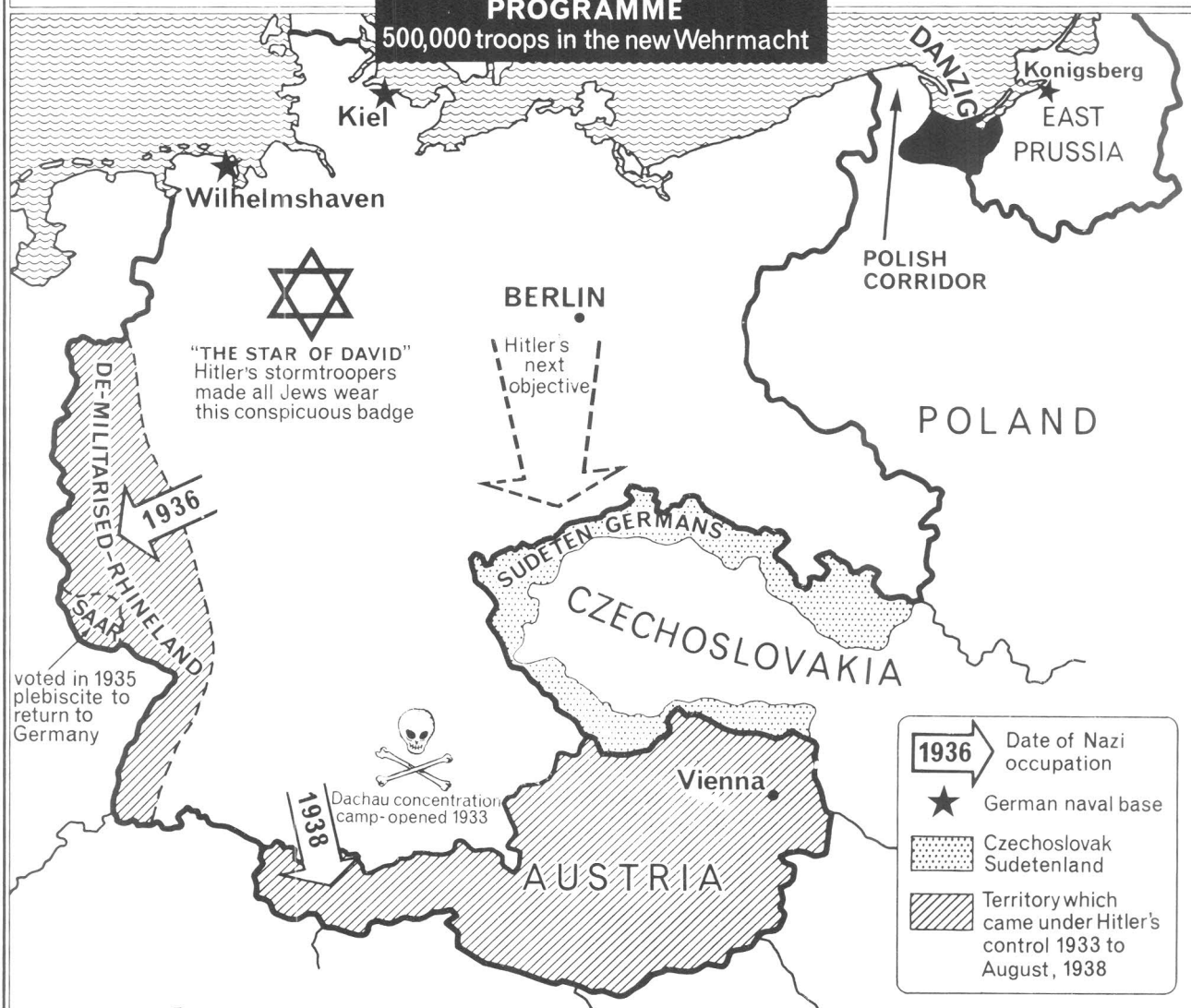
A revolutionary kind of fighting ship launched in 1936, the **"ADMIRAL GRAF SPEE"**



Max speed 26 knots; 6 11" guns; Range 12,500 miles

The so-called "pocket-battleship" had armour which could resist 8" shells. She outgunned any ship fast enough to catch her and was speedy enough to escape from conventional battleships

GERMAN RE-ARMAMENT PROGRAMME
500,000 troops in the new Wehrmacht



1936 → Date of Nazi occupation

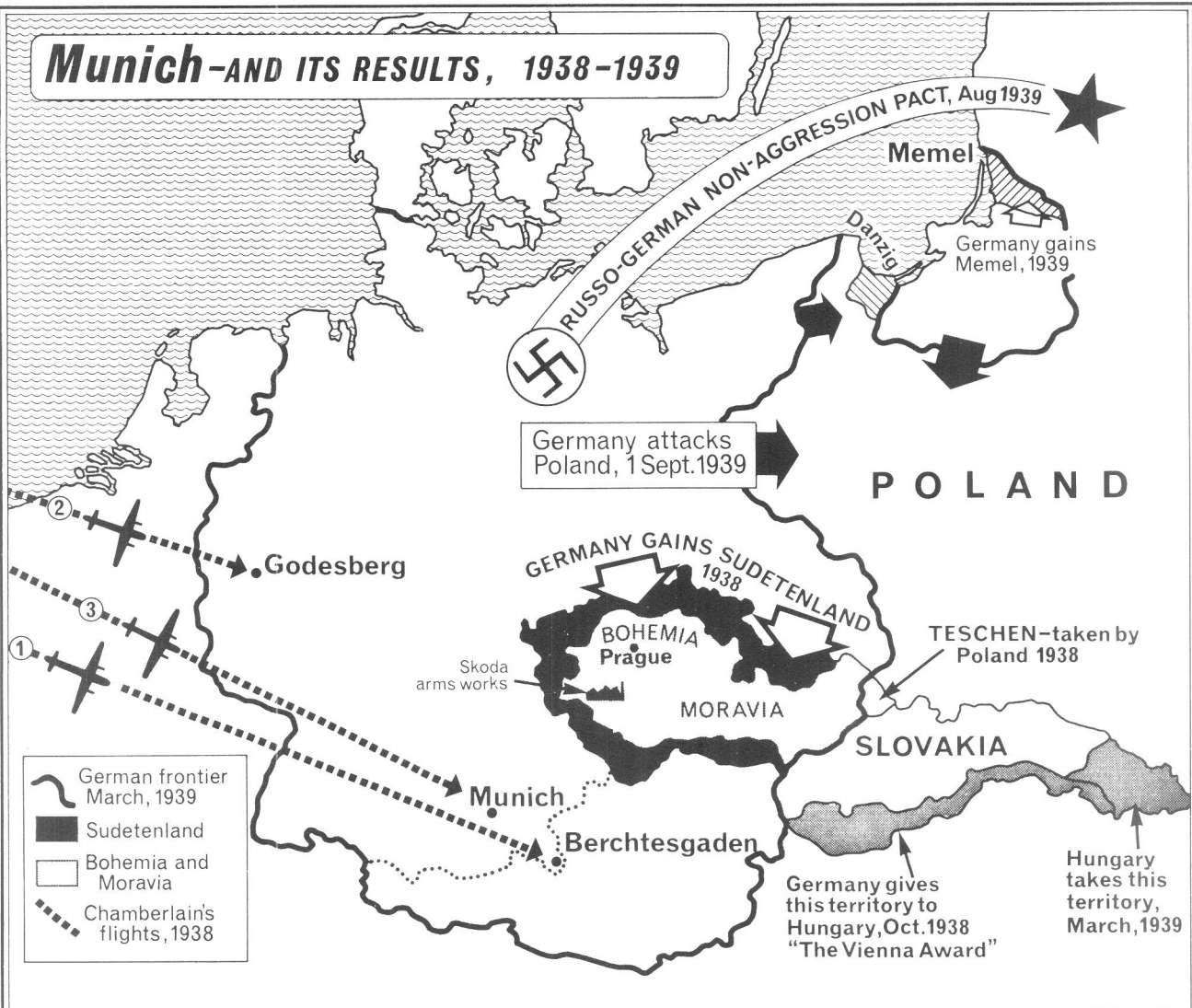
★ German naval base

▨ Czechoslovak Sudetenland

▨ Territory which came under Hitler's control 1933 to August, 1938

Hitler's Germany 1933 - August, 1938

Munich-AND ITS RESULTS, 1938-1939



THE DESTRUCTION OF CZECHOSLOVAKIA

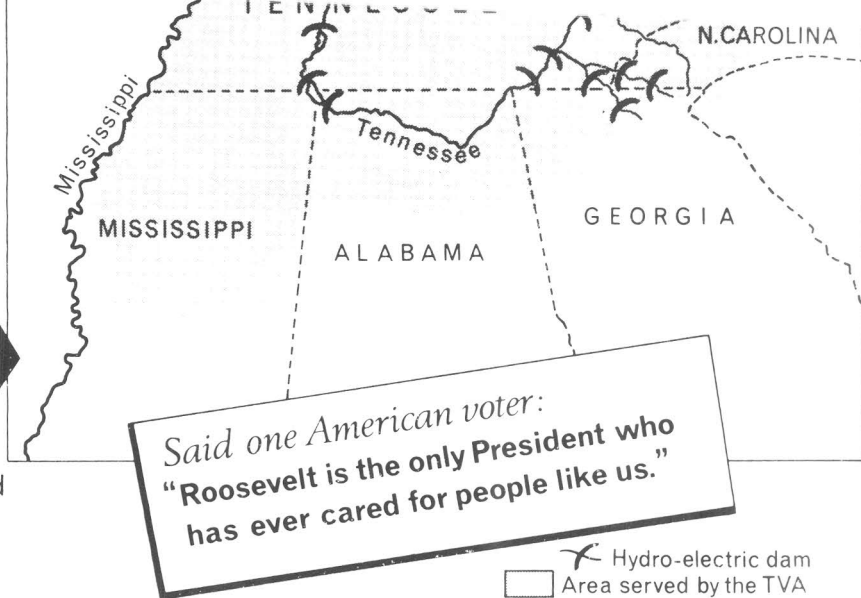


Slovakia survived, officially as an independent state in March, 1939, but in reality as a German satellite.

P.W.A. Public Works Association. Spent over \$3000m on national construction to find work for the unemployed.

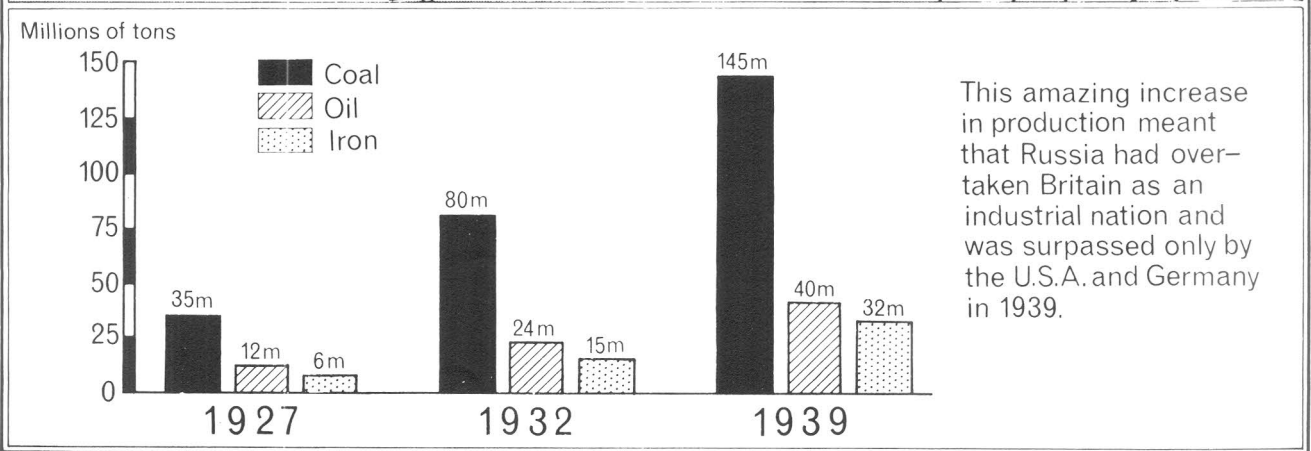
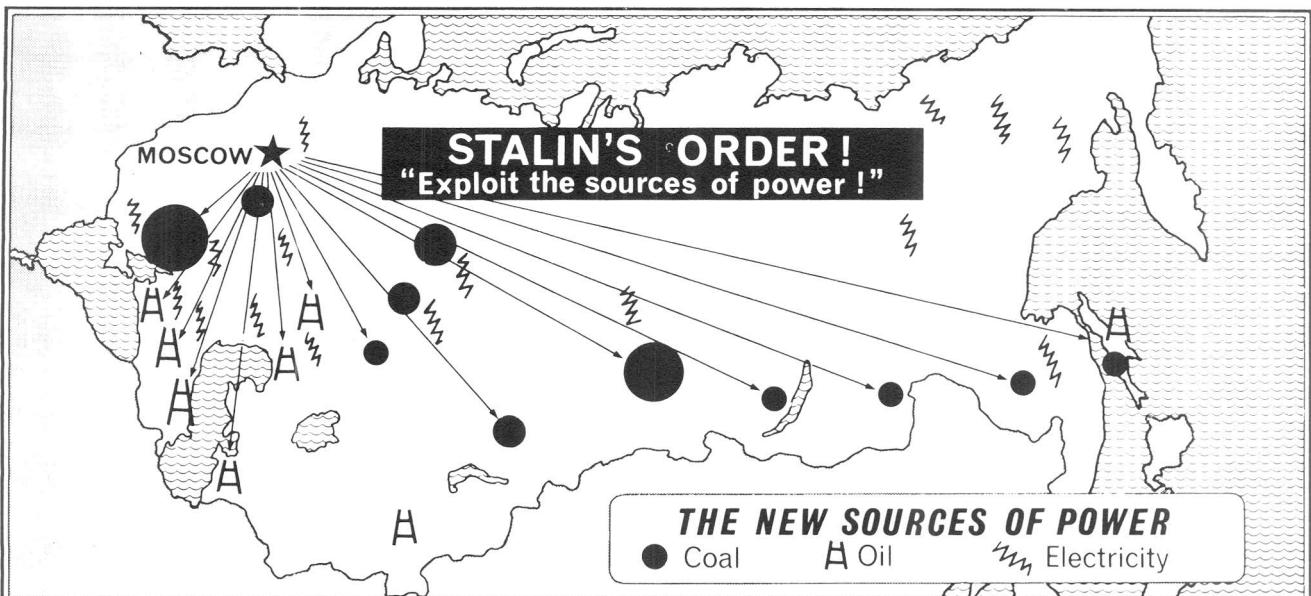
H.O.L.C. Home Owners' Loan Corporation. Lent cash to those who could not keep up mortgage repayments.

T.V.A. Tennessee Valley Authority. Covered 41,000 sq. miles. Provided cheap hydro-electric power, irrigation, fertilisers, new industries and retraining programmes. Stopped flooding and soil erosion. Transformed valley from poverty into a new age of prosperity.



THE EFFECTS OF THE WALL STREET CRASH, 1929

Reginarad

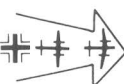






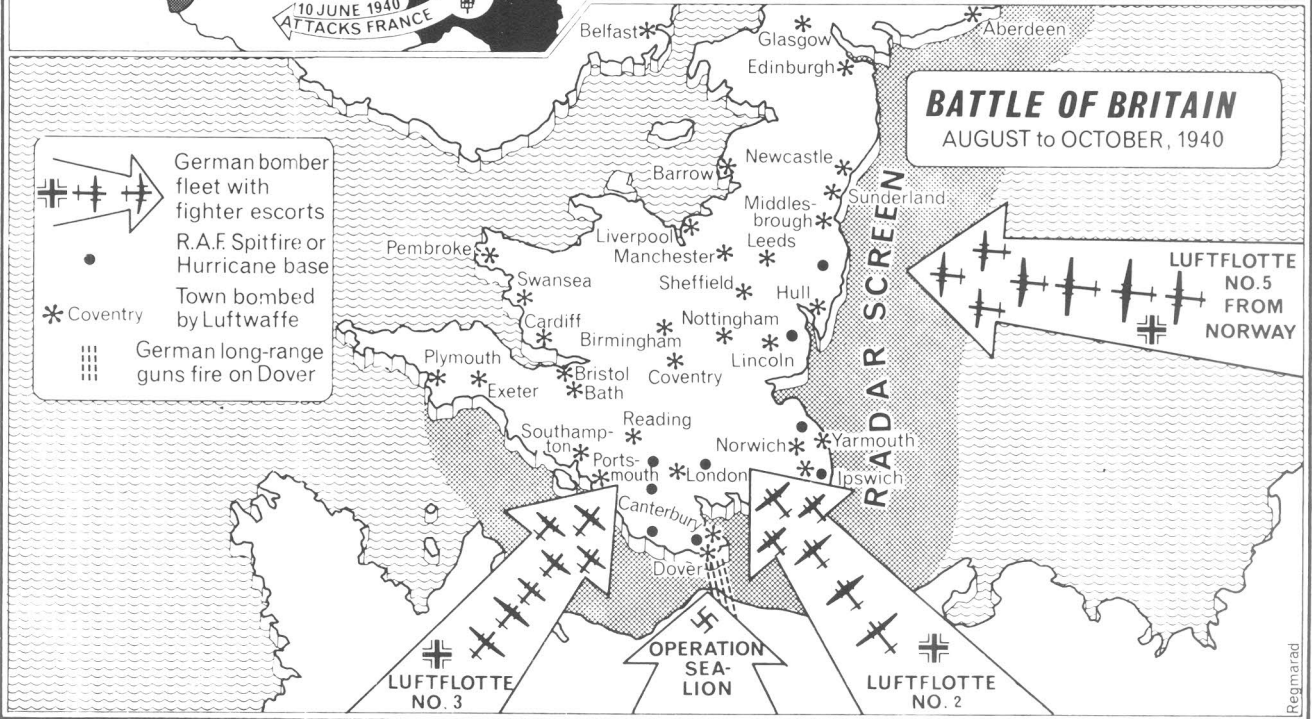
BLITZKRIEG! 1939-1940

-  Occupied by Russia
-  Occupied by Germany
-  British evacuations



BATTLE OF BRITAIN AUGUST to OCTOBER, 1940

-  German bomber fleet with fighter escorts
-  R.A.F. Spitfire or Hurricane base
-  Town bombed by Luftwaffe
-  Coventry
-  German long-range guns fire on Dover



Registered

BARBAROSSA

Neutral SWEDEN

- ★ Initial German objectives.
- * Areas of particularly fierce fighting
- Russian partisan forces fight Germans behind front lines.
- ☎ German airborne assault, Crete 1941
- ▭ Areas allied to Germany or under German control, June 1941.
- ▨ Russian territory captured by December, 1941.

0 100 200 300 Miles

FINLAND allied with Germany to gain revenge for defeat by Russia in the Winter War 1939-40

L. Ladoga

SIEGE OF LENINGRAD

1941-43 Russians supplied Leningrad, when possible, across frozen L. Ladoga. The city never surrendered.

MOSCOW

Germans reached city suburbs Dec. 1941

OPERATION BARBAROSSA

22 JUNE, 1941
153 DIVISIONS
2000 PLANES

GERMANY

Neutral SWITZERLAND

HUNGARY
German ally. Sent 3 divisions to fight in Russia.

RUMANIA
German ally. Sent 15 divisions to fight in Russia.

ITALY

YUGOSLAVIA
occupied by Germans
Partisans fought Germans for rest of war

Sent 3 divisions to fight in Russia

BULGARIA
German ally.

SIEGE OF SEVASTOPOL

1941-July 1942 (Surrender)

Black Sea

ALBANIA

GREECE

Pushed back Italian attacks then Greece over-run by Germans

TURKEY (Neutral)

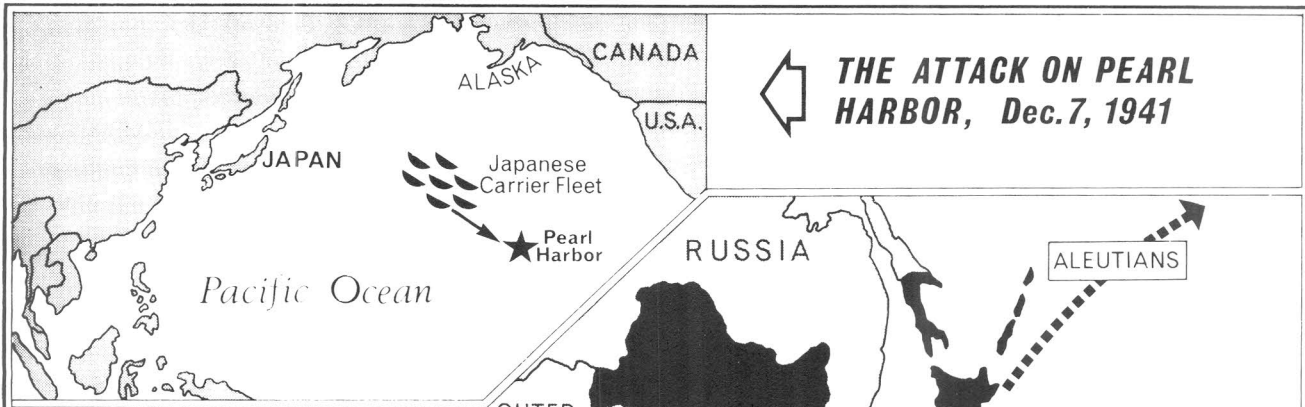
Mediterranean Sea

CRETE

British evacuated Greece and Crete
APRIL 1941
JUNE 41



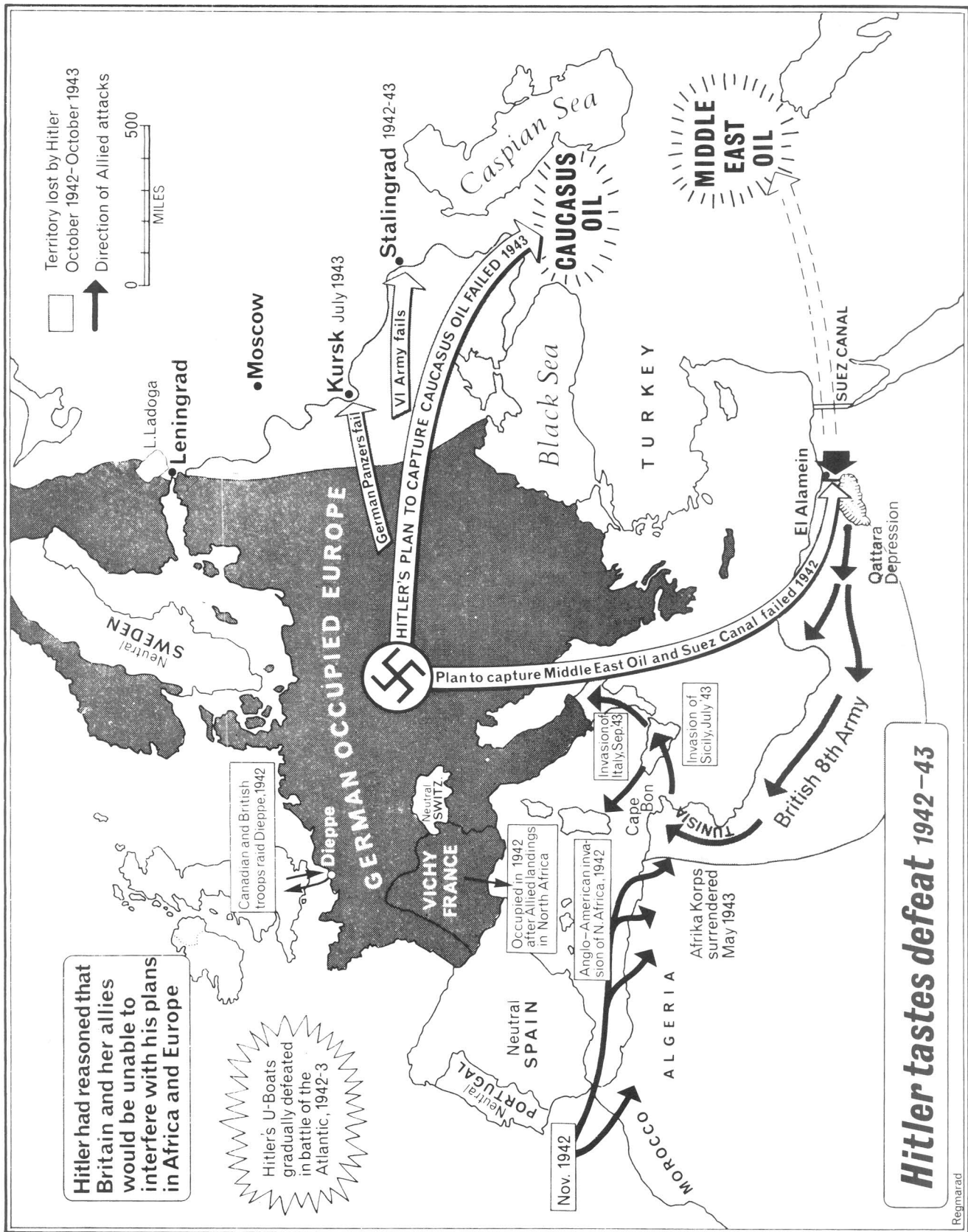
THE ATTACK ON PEARL HARBOR, Dec. 7, 1941








"THE JAPANESE SOLDIER"
 "Indifferently clothed in cotton tunic, trousers and peaked cap, poorly paid, savagely treated by his officers, required to undergo arduous marches and tactical exercises in the most severe weather, accustomed to maintain himself for five days merely on the rice he carried himself, he had no 'comforts' but the glory of dying for his Emperor...he was expected to maintain himself by capturing his enemy's supplies!" (Quoted from Lucas Phillips "Springboard to Victory," Heinemann, 1966.)

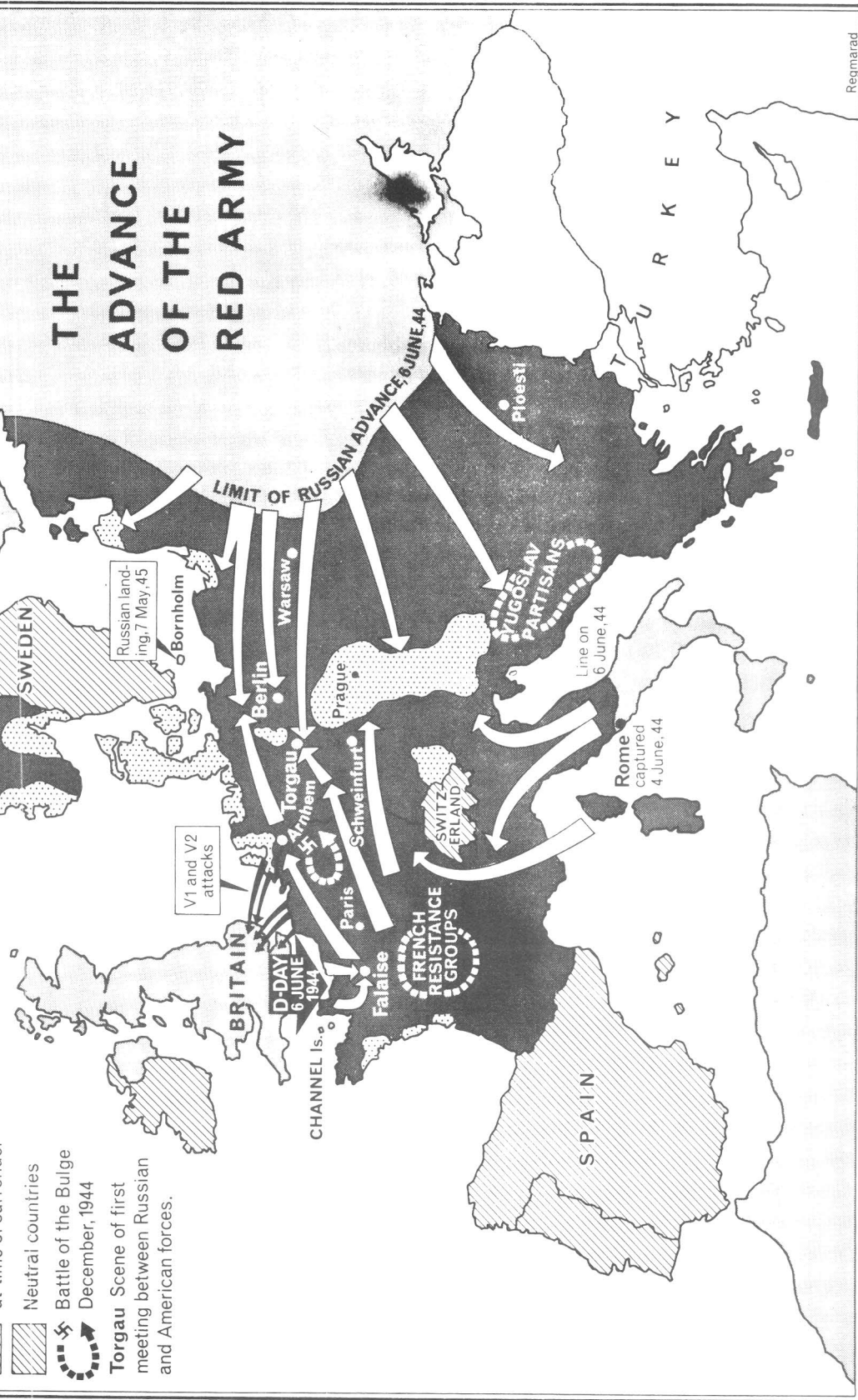


THE ADVANCE OF THE JAPANESE IMPERIAL ARMED FORCES, Dec. 1941 - July 1942



The defeat of Hitler's Germany 1944 - 45

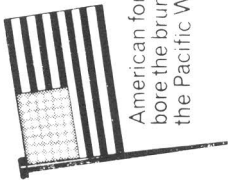
-  Areas liberated by Allied forces 6 June 44 - 8 May 45
-  Areas held by German troops at time of surrender
-  Neutral countries
-  Battle of the Bulge December, 1944
-  Torgau Scene of first meeting between Russian and American forces.



THE DEFEAT OF JAPAN, 1942-1945

Apart from suicidal courage, Japan had no answer to America's industrial supremacy. She had no effective radar systems, no proximity shells, nothing to counter the American B29 and rocket attacks. Japan was outproduced (American industrial production was 10 times greater).

BATTLE OF MIDWAY, 1942



American forces bore the brunt of the Pacific War

Anglo-American fleets harried the Japanese mainland in 1945

Hiroshima ATOM BOMB 6 AUG 1945

Nagasaki ATOM BOMB 9 AUG 1945

From Tinian Island flew the B29 bomber 'Enola Gay' to drop the atomic bomb on Hiroshima.

Tarawa
Admiral Nimitz commanded Central Pacific Theatre

BATTLE OF THE CORAL SEA, 1942
General MacArthur's advance (South Pacific)

U. S. S. R.
Russia attacked Manchuria and Korea after the atomic bomb fell.

MANCHURIA
Korea

1945 Iwojima

1945 Okinawa

1945 Saipan

1945 Tinian

1945 Philippines

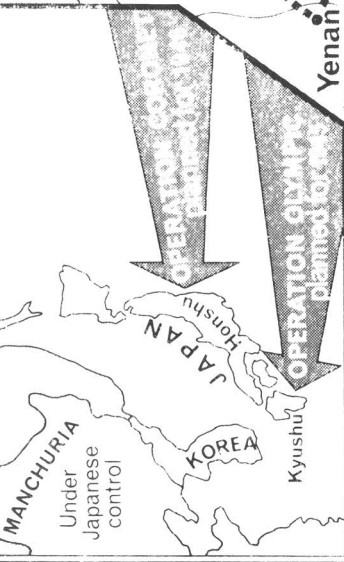
1945 Leyte Gulf

1945 MacArthur returns !!

1943 New Guinea

1943 Australia

THE INVASIONS THAT NEVER CAME



CHINA
Yenan (Chinese Communists)
Chungking (Chinese Nationalists)



BATTLE OF KOHIMA

Commonwealth forces bore the brunt of the Burma fighting.

FRENCH INDO-CHINA
Ho Chi Minh's Viet Minh guerrillas

BATTLE OF LEYTE GULF, 1944
MacArthur returns !!

Legend:

- Under Allied control at time of Japan's surrender
- Still held by Japan at end of war
- Allied land attacks
- American attacks in Pacific, 'atoll hopping'

Scale: 0 250 500 750 Miles

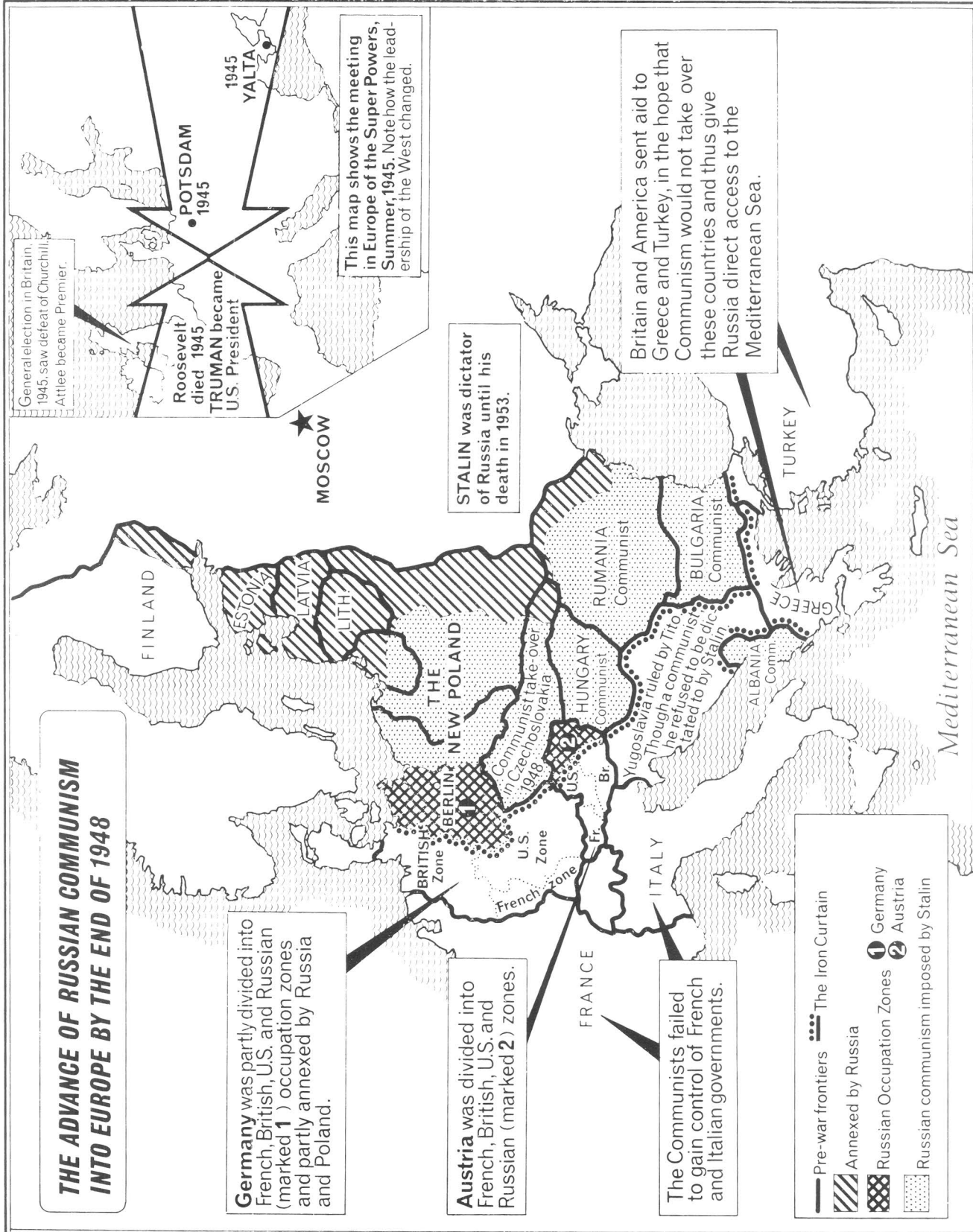
THE ADVANCE OF RUSSIAN COMMUNISM INTO EUROPE BY THE END OF 1948

Germany was partly divided into French, British, U.S. and Russian (marked 1) occupation zones and partly annexed by Russia and Poland.

Austria was divided into French, British, U.S. and Russian (marked 2) zones.

The Communists failed to gain control of French and Italian governments.

- Pre-war frontiers
- ▨ Annexed by Russia
- ▩ Russian Occupation Zones
- ① Germany
- ② Austria
- Russian communism imposed by Stalin



General election in Britain, 1945, saw defeat of Churchill. Attlee became Premier.

Roosevelt died 1945
TRUMAN became U.S. President

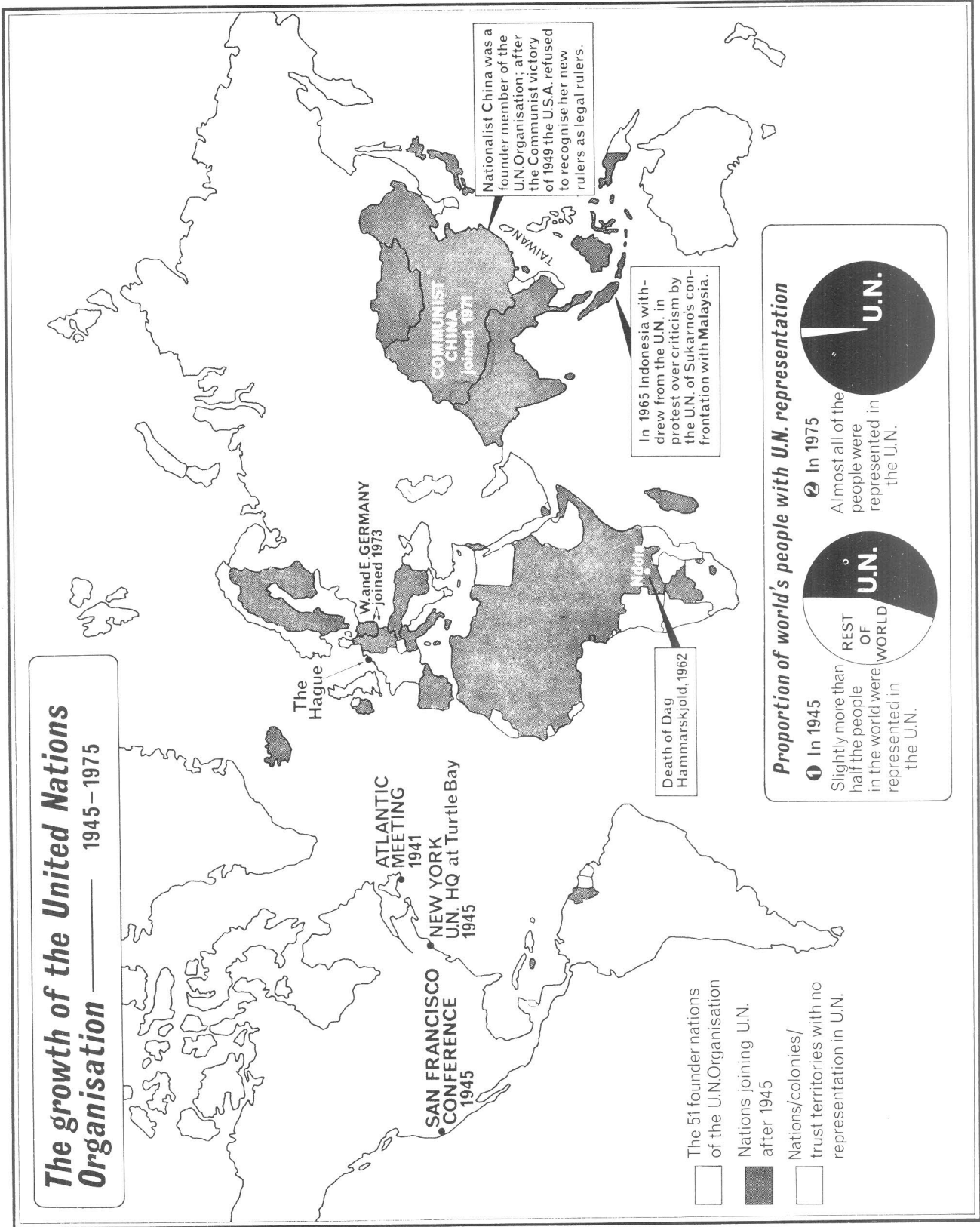
This map shows the meeting in Europe of the Super Powers, Summer, 1945. Note how the leadership of the West changed.

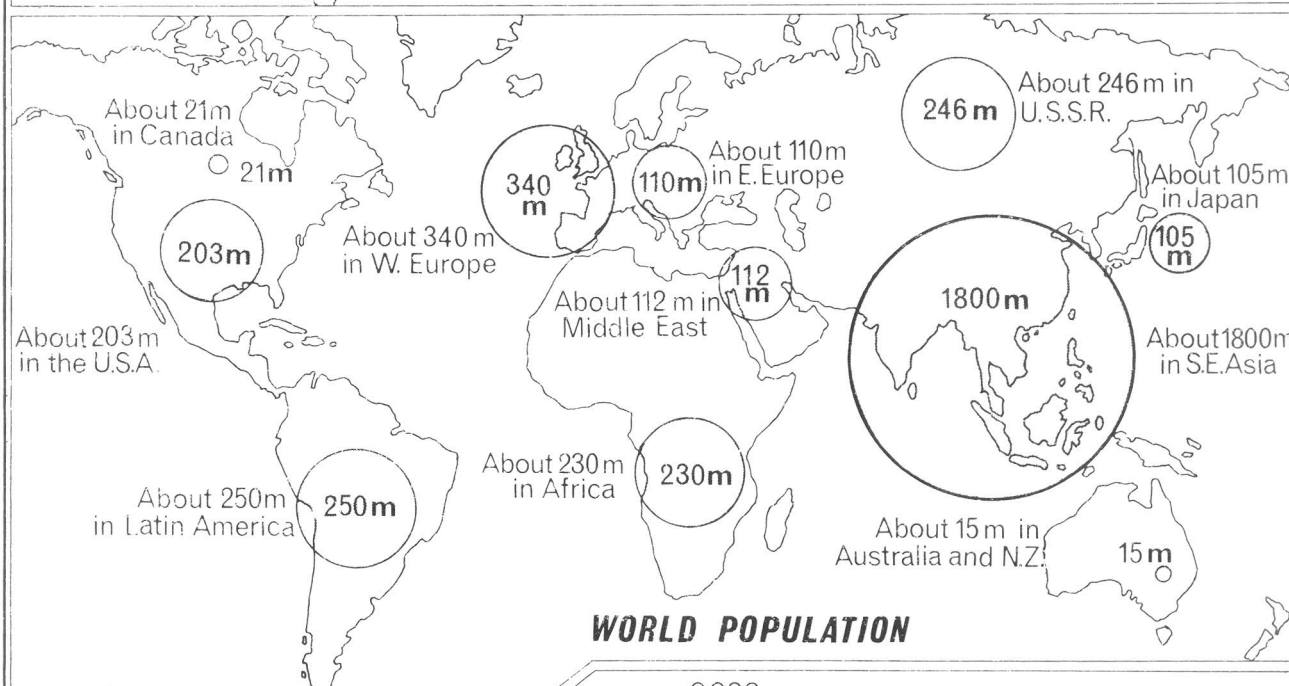
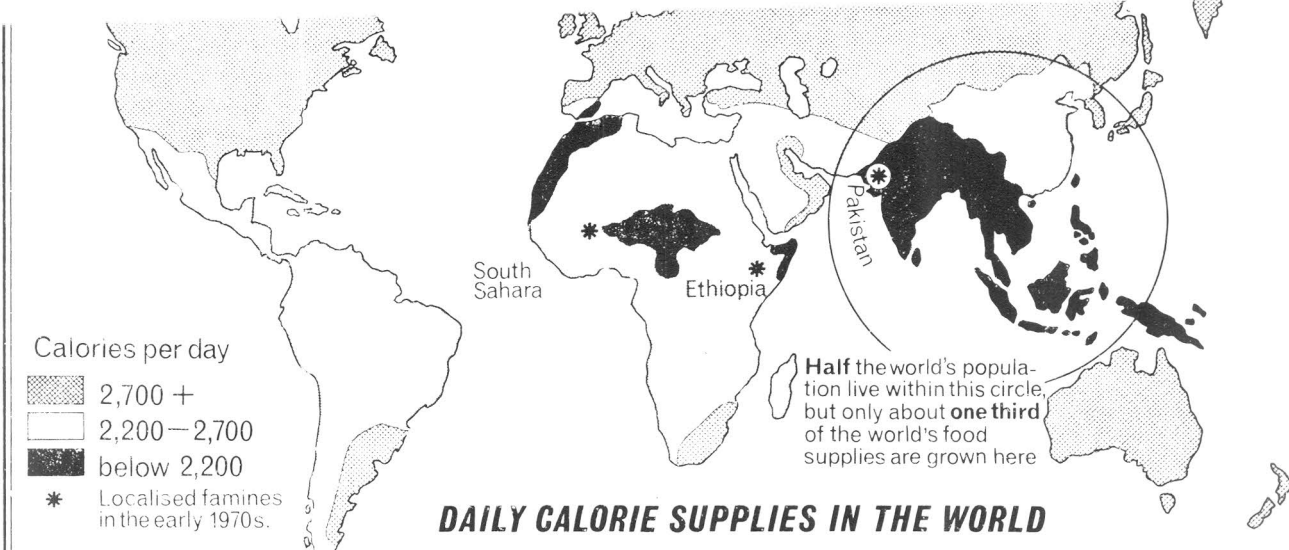
STALIN was dictator of Russia until his death in 1953.

Britain and America sent aid to Greece and Turkey, in the hope that Communism would not take over these countries and thus give Russia direct access to the Mediterranean Sea.

Mediterranean Sea

The growth of the United Nations Organisation — 1945 – 1975

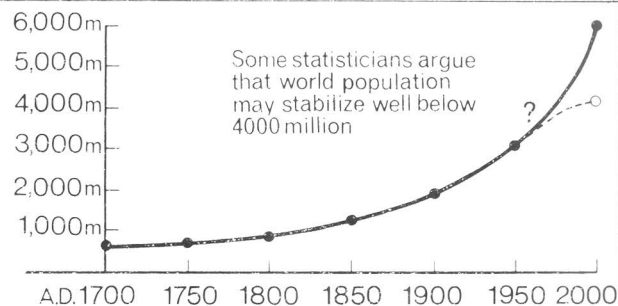




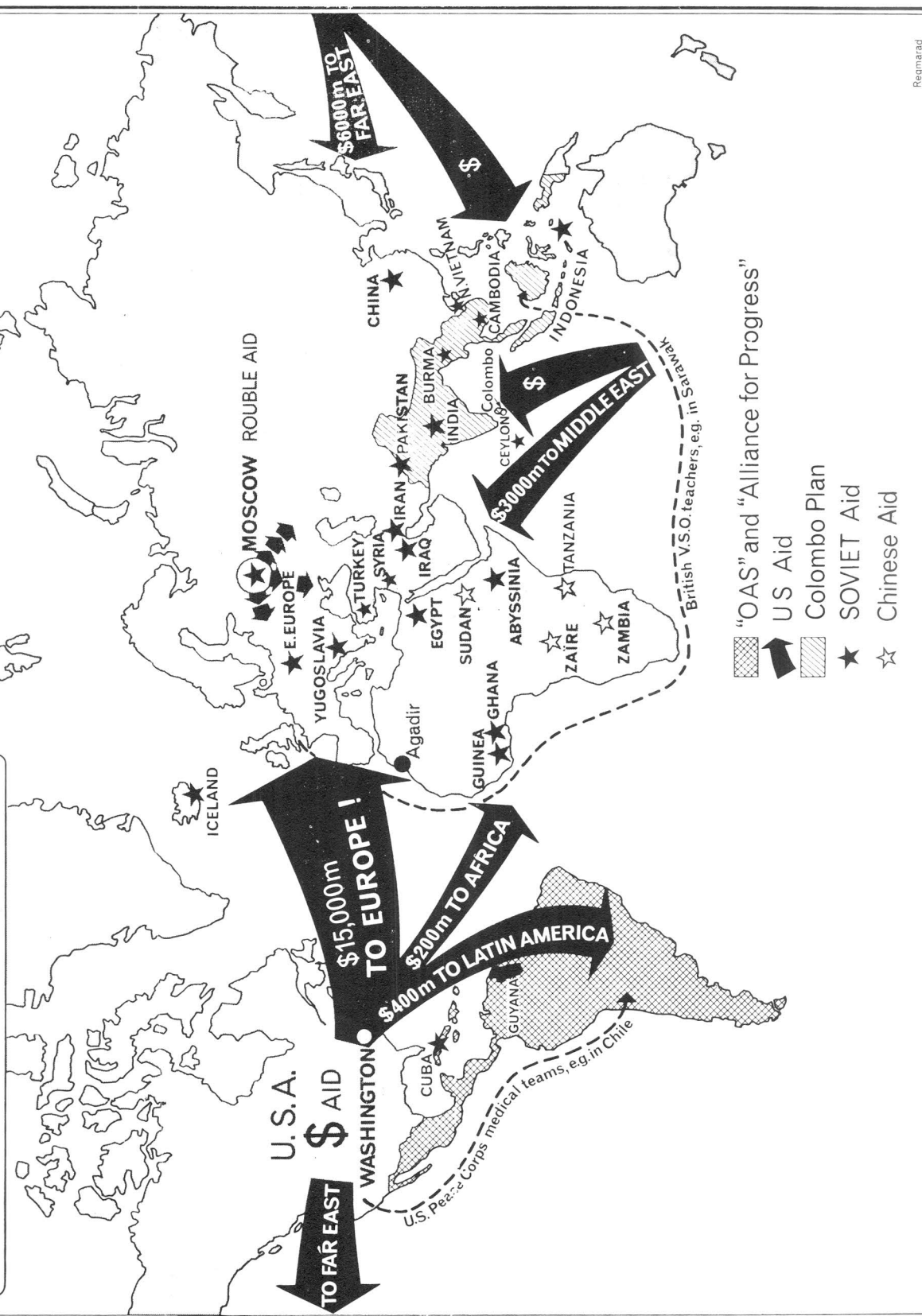
World Population Increase

6,000 million people by 2,000 A.D.

?



AID FROM THE SUPER POWERS

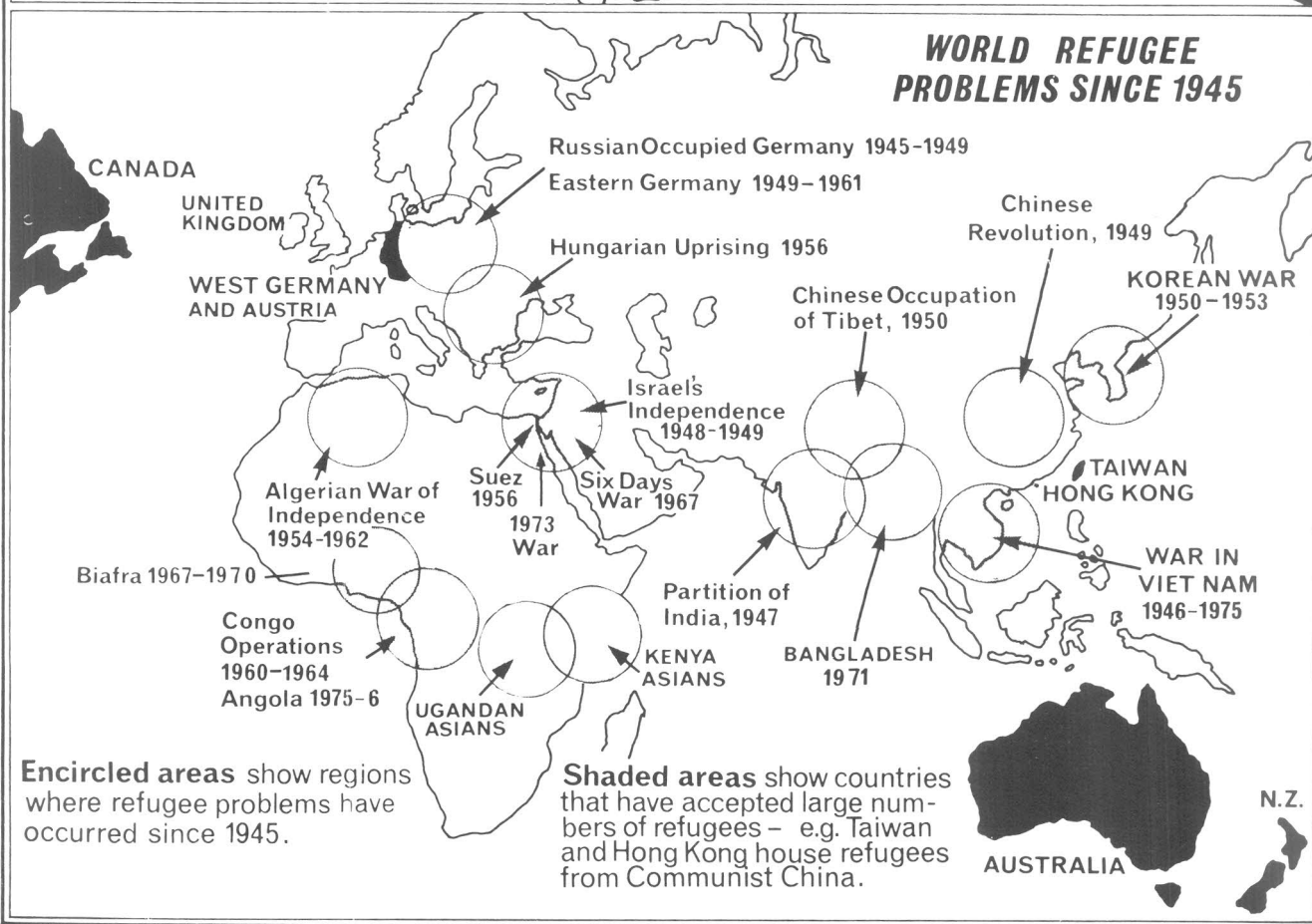


GERMANY IN WORLD WAR II

The Nazi contribution to Europe's refugee problem



WORLD REFUGEE PROBLEMS SINCE 1945



NEW NATIONS IN THE FAR EAST— JAPAN INDONESIA and MALAYSIA

① Malaysia and Indonesia are of vital importance because they provide most of the world supply of **natural rubber** as well as large quantities of oil.

② Effect of confrontation on Indonesia:
 (a) It cost Sukarno £300 m. p.a.
 (b) It lost Indonesia nearly £100 m. in trade with Malaysia.
 (c) It caused inflation.

SOVIET
RUSSIA

Resumed diplomatic relations in 1956

Joined 1956

U.N.

Signed at San Francisco 1951

Peace Treaty

Security Pact 1951

U.S.A.

CHINA

Large numbers of Chinese live in S.E. Asia and thus offer excellent chances of communist penetration e.g. Malaysia and Indonesia.

OKINAWA (restored to Japan 1972)

Crew of Japanese fishing boat hit by radiation sickness. This led to panic in Japan and strong anti-American feeling in 1954.

BURMA independent 1948

FORMOSA (TAIWAN)

PHILIPPINES (granted Independence by America, 1946.)



MALAYSIA
 MALAYA
 BRUNEI
 SARAWAK
 SABAH
 CONFRONTATION 1963-1967

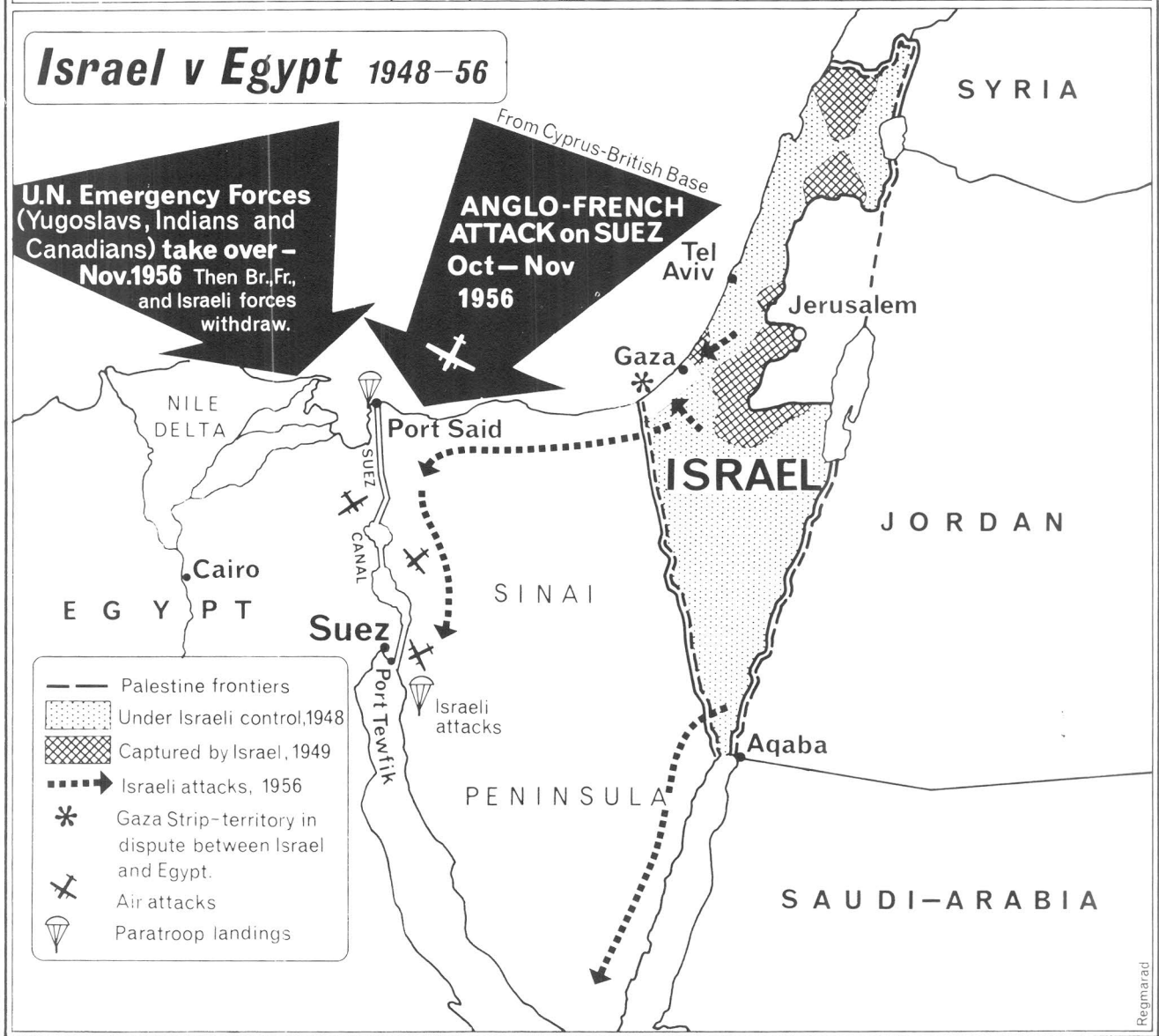
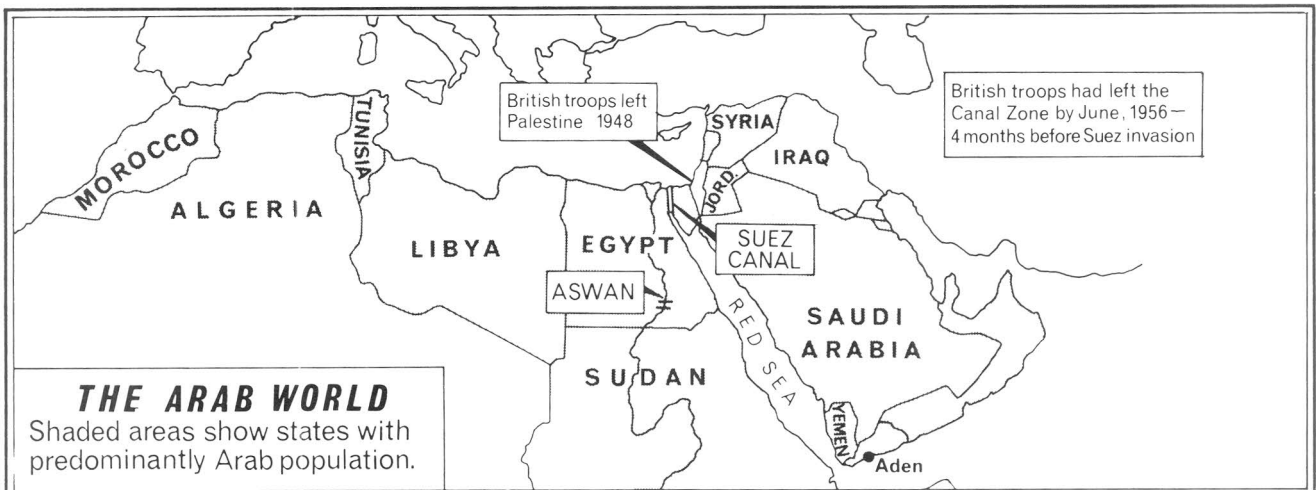
Indonesia wanted the Territory of New Guinea.

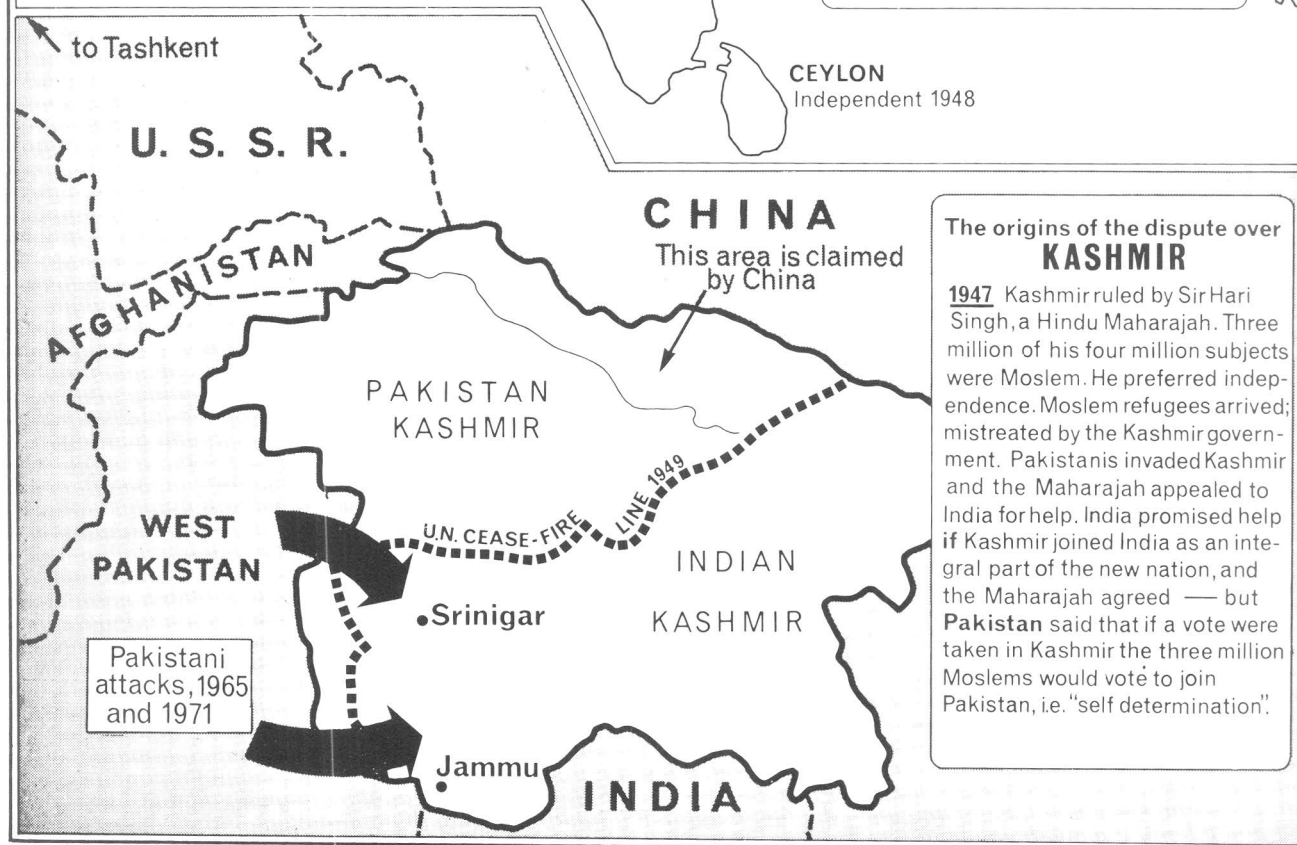
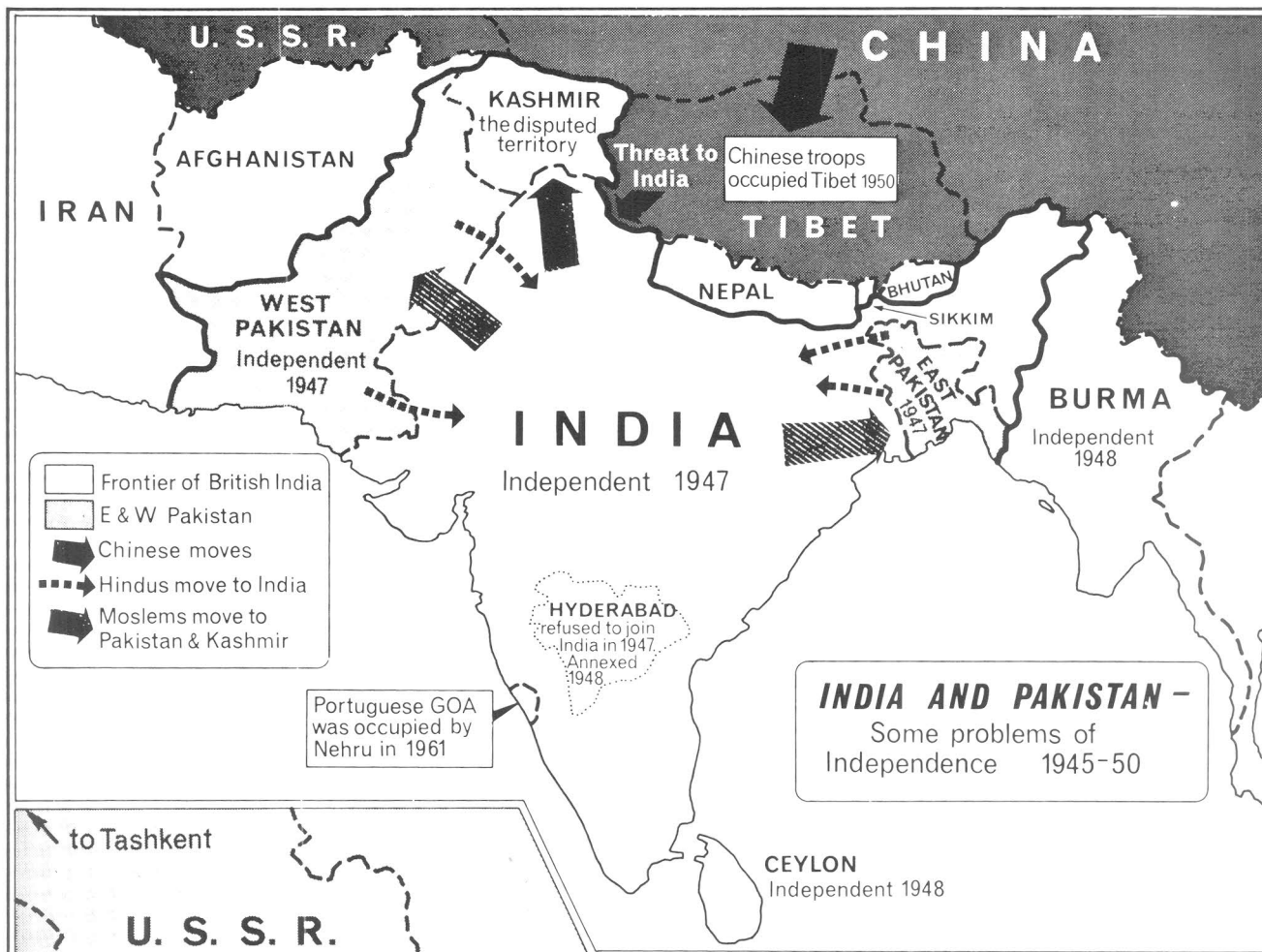
1965
 DJAKARTA

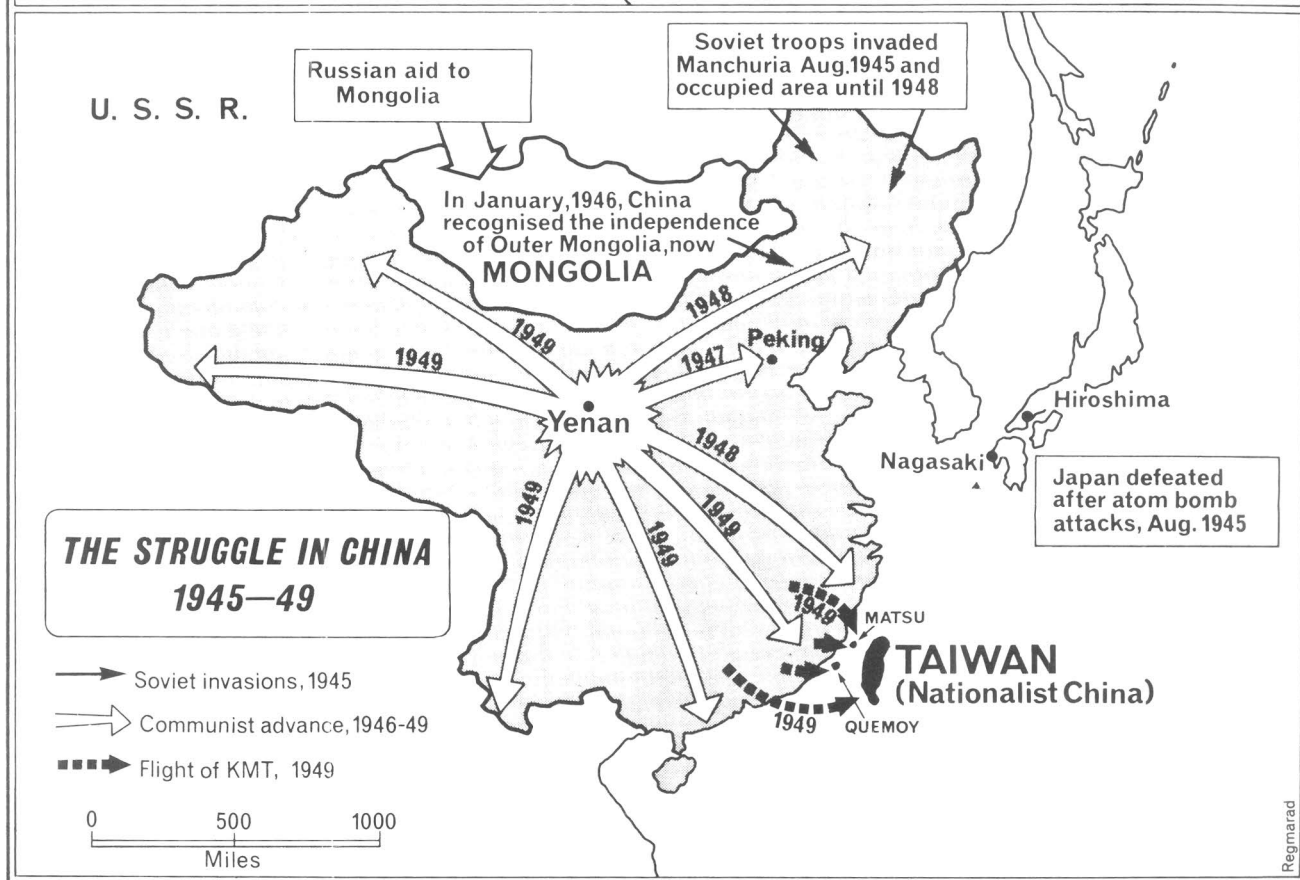
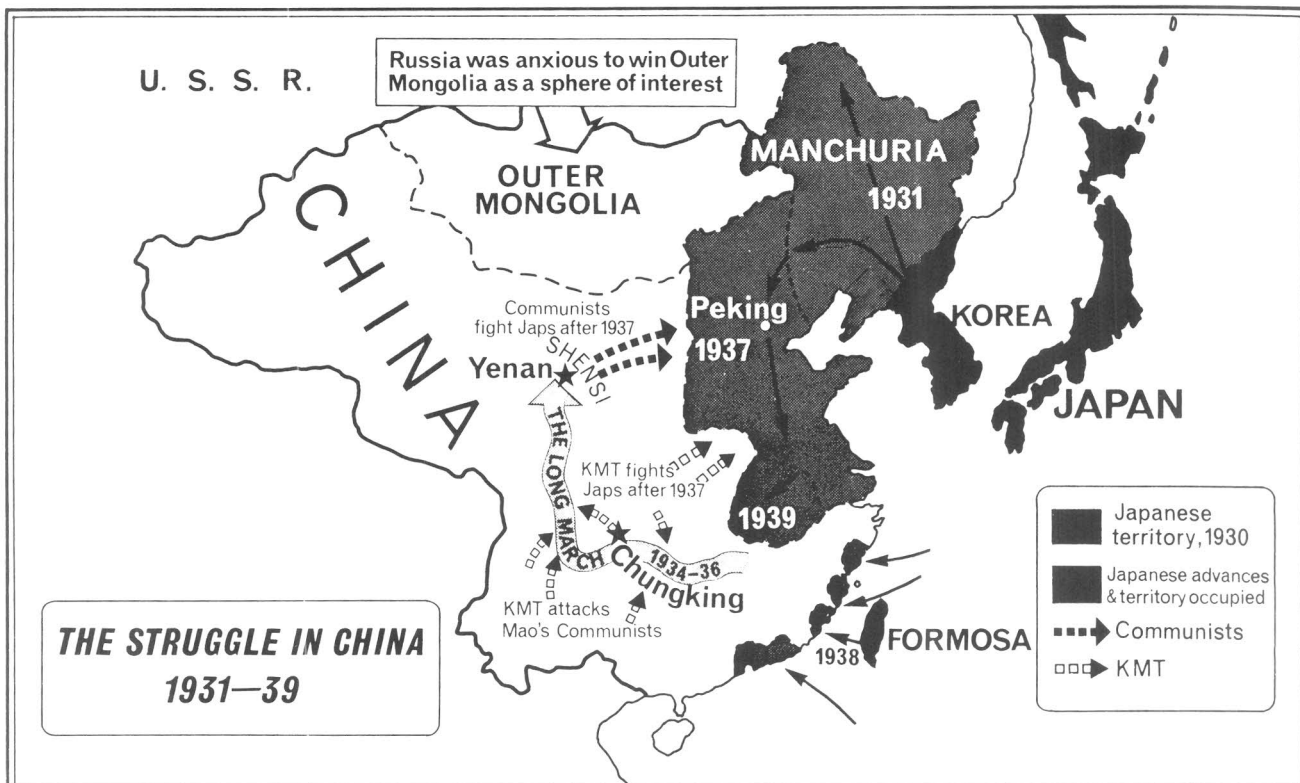
Under Australian protection until it became independent Papua New Guinea in 1975.

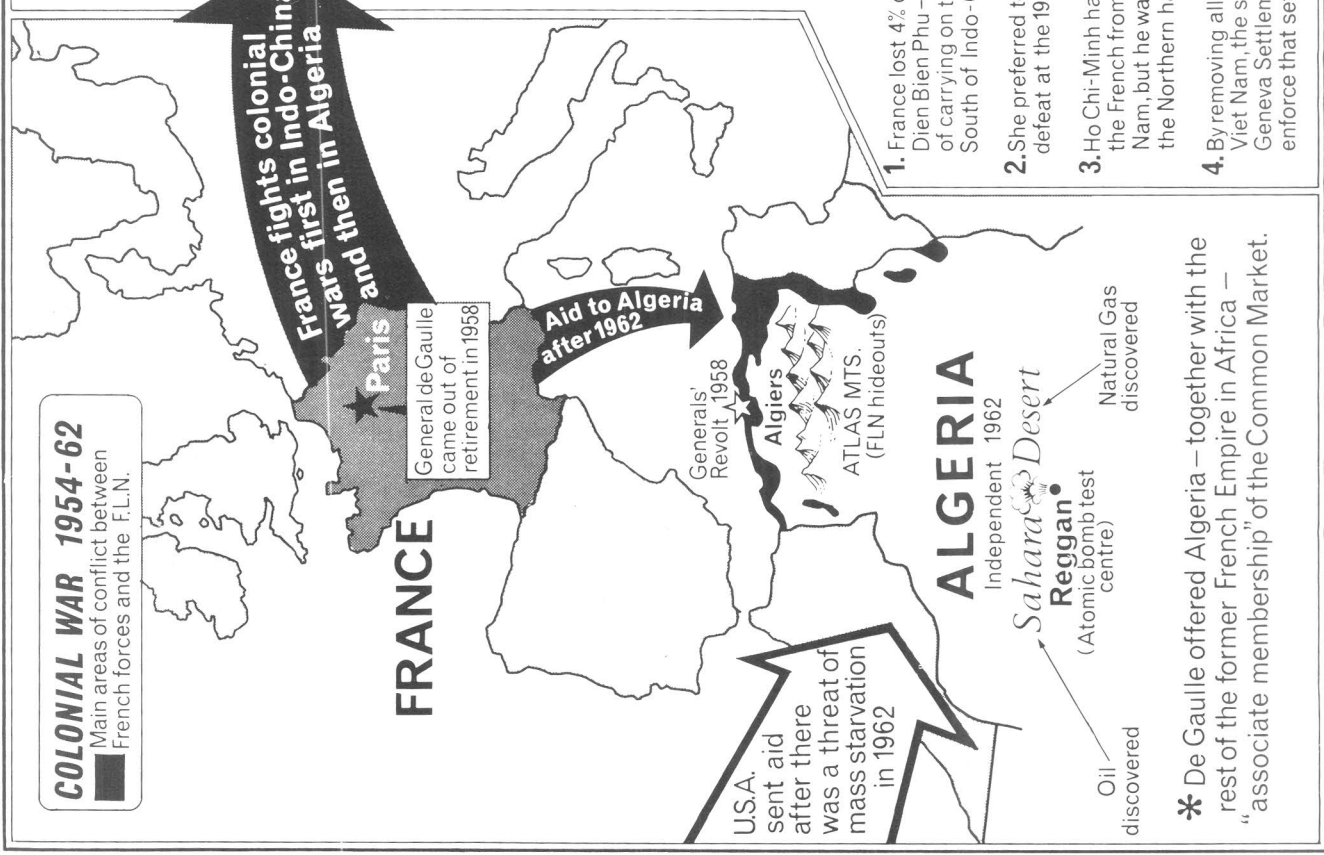
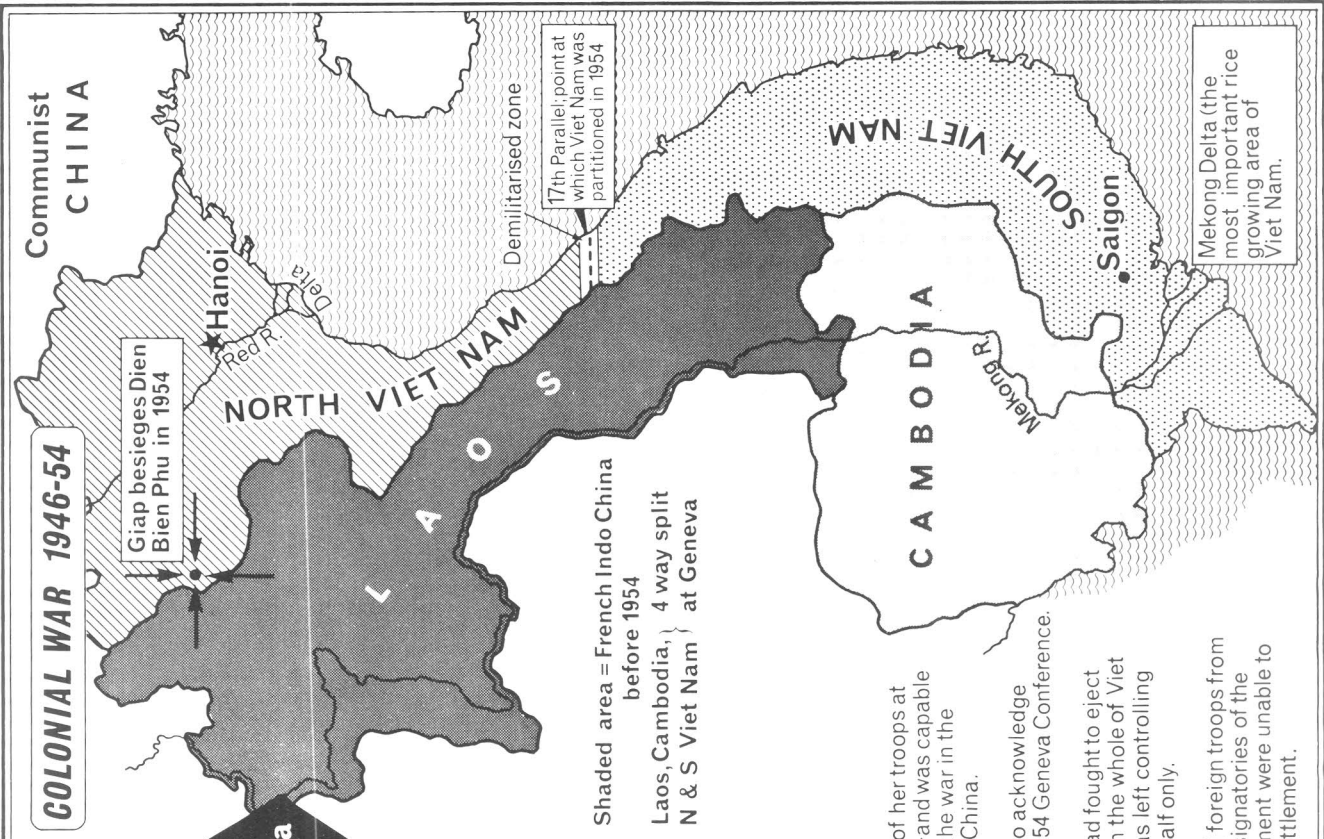
Singapore was ejected by the Malaysians from their independent Federation and it is now a separate state.

AUSTRALIA



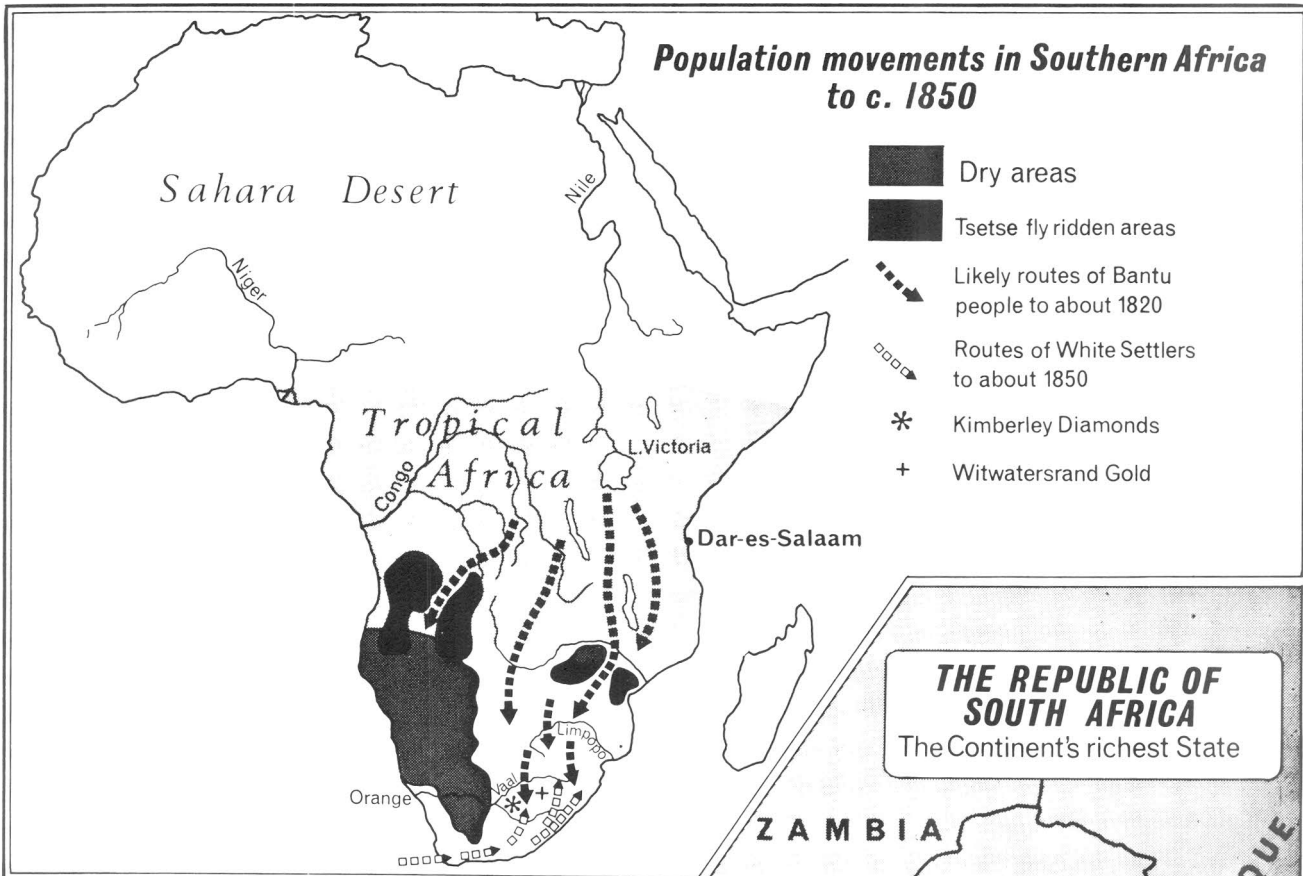




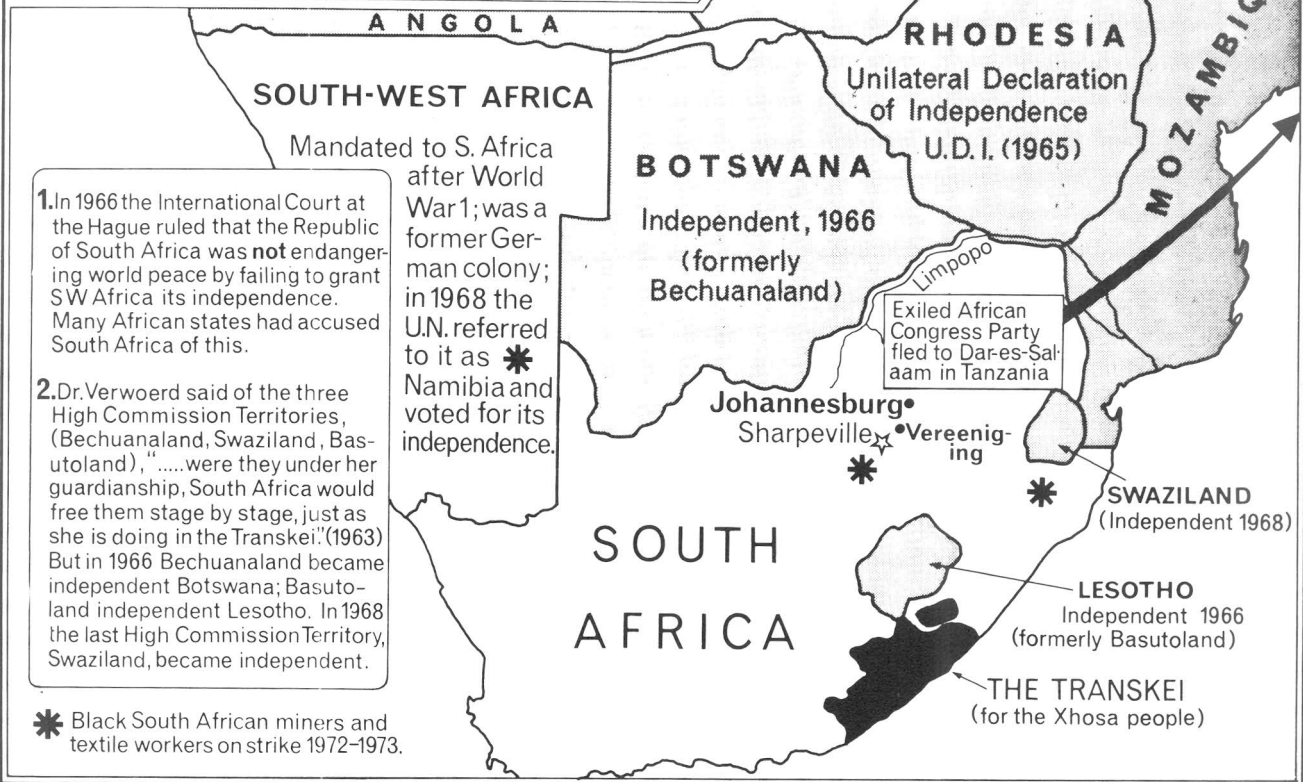


1. France lost 4% of her troops at Dien Bien Phu – and was capable of carrying on the war in the South of Indo-China.
2. She preferred to acknowledge defeat at the 1954 Geneva Conference.
3. Ho Chi-Minh had fought to eject the French from the whole of Viet Nam, but he was left controlling the Northern half only.
4. By removing all foreign troops from Viet Nam, the signatories of the Geneva Settlement were unable to enforce that settlement.

Population movements in Southern Africa to c. 1850



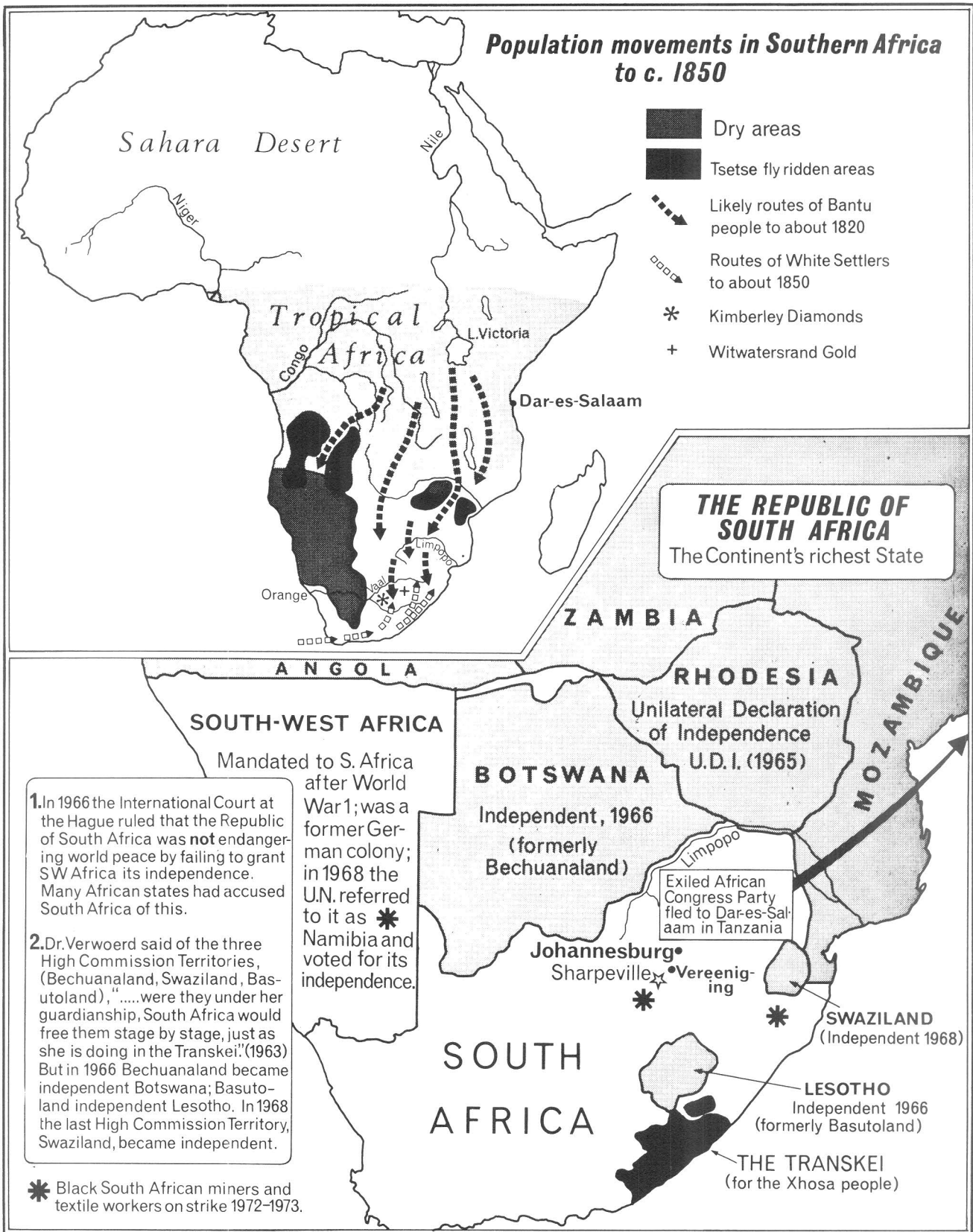
THE REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA
The Continent's richest State

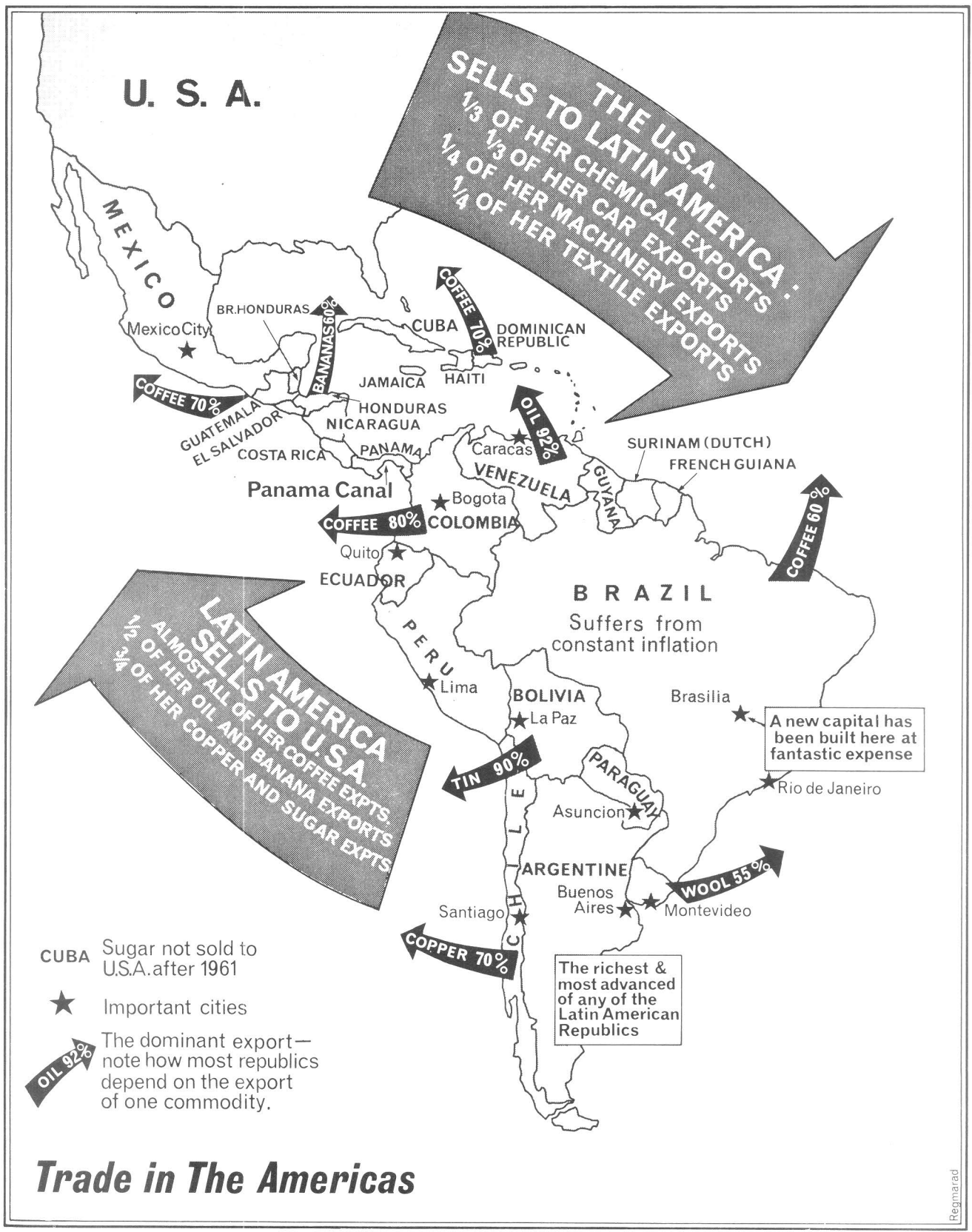


1. In 1966 the International Court at the Hague ruled that the Republic of South Africa was **not** endangering world peace by failing to grant SW Africa its independence. Many African states had accused South Africa of this.
2. Dr. Verwoerd said of the three High Commission Territories, (Bechuanaland, Swaziland, Basutoland), ".....were they under her guardianship, South Africa would free them stage by stage, just as she is doing in the Transkei." (1963) But in 1966 Bechuanaland became independent Botswana; Basutoland independent Lesotho. In 1968 the last High Commission Territory, Swaziland, became independent.

* Black South African miners and textile workers on strike 1972-1973.

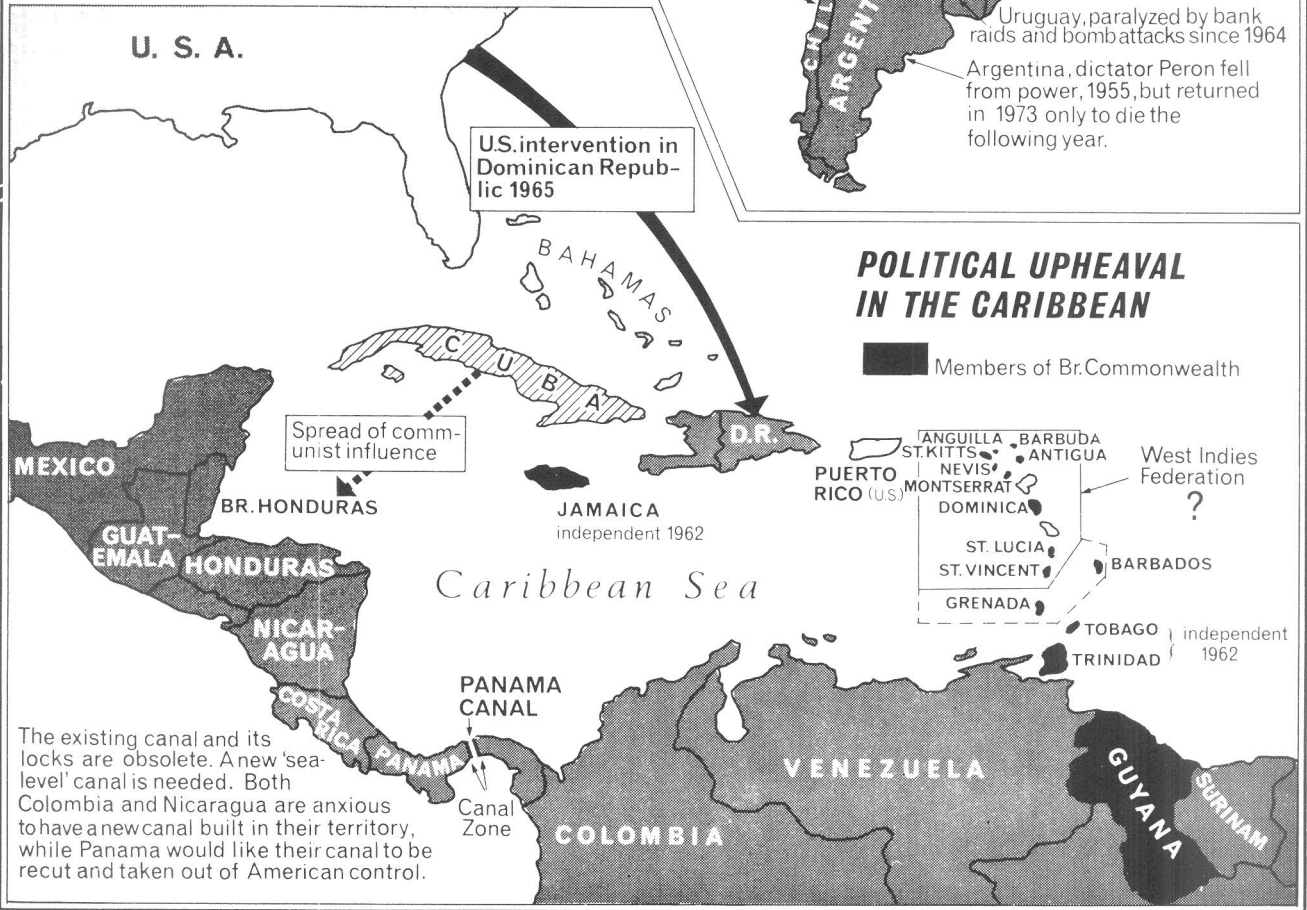
Population movements in Southern Africa to c. 1850



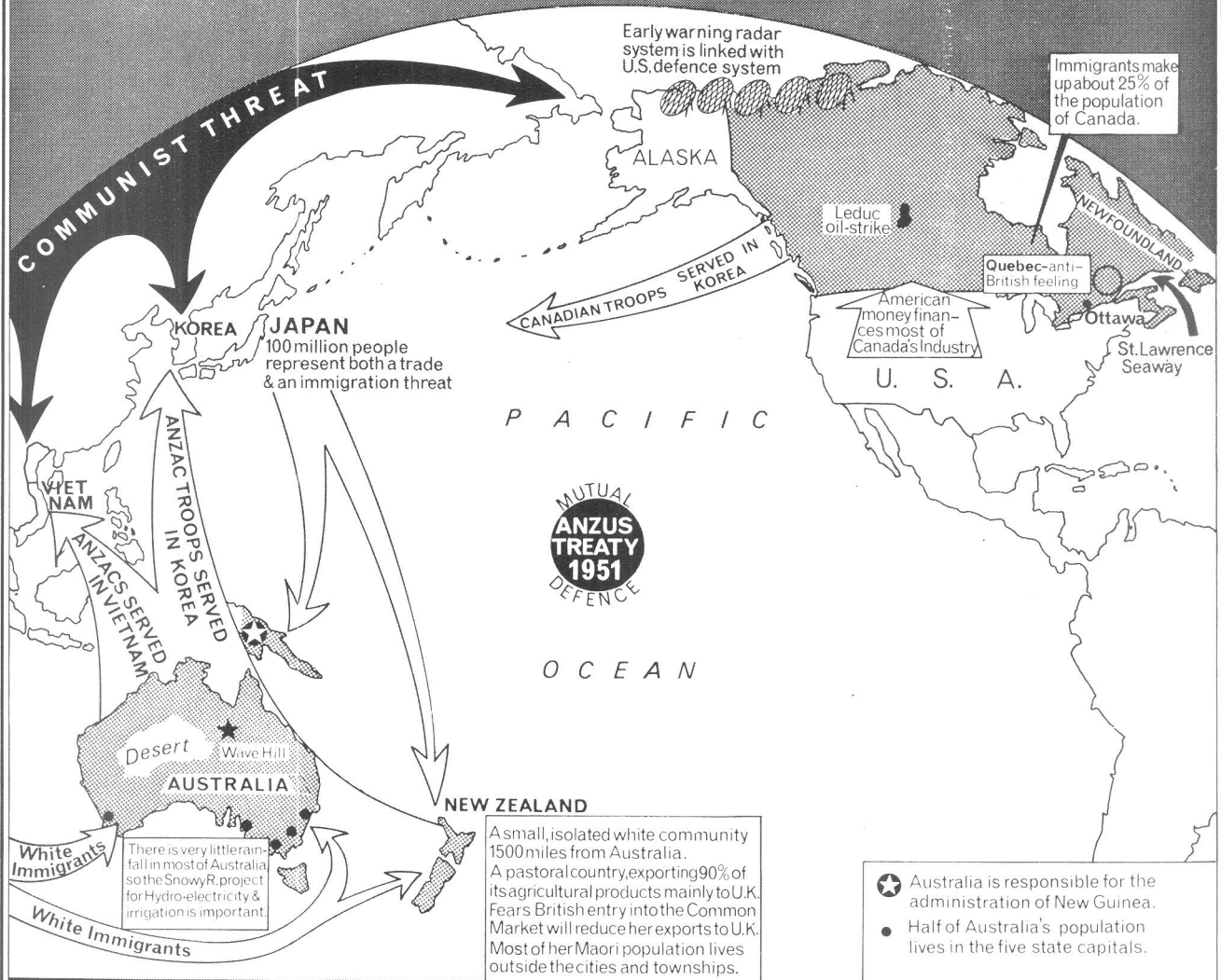


Trade in The Americas

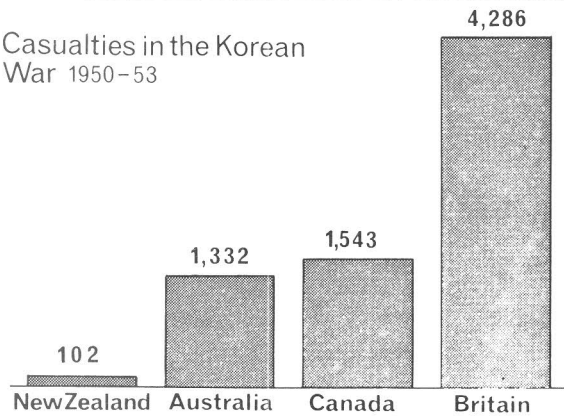
Regmarad



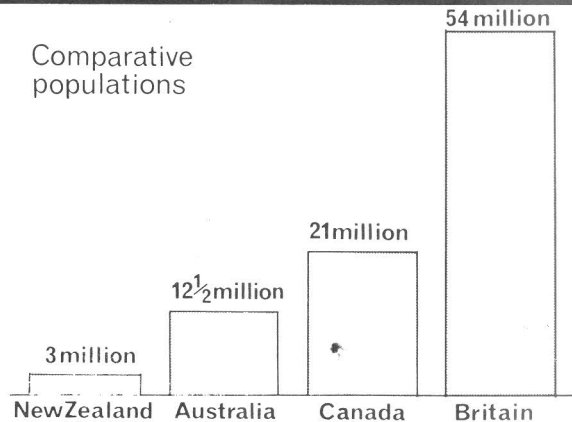
The Developing Realms: CANADA, AUSTRALIA and NEW ZEALAND

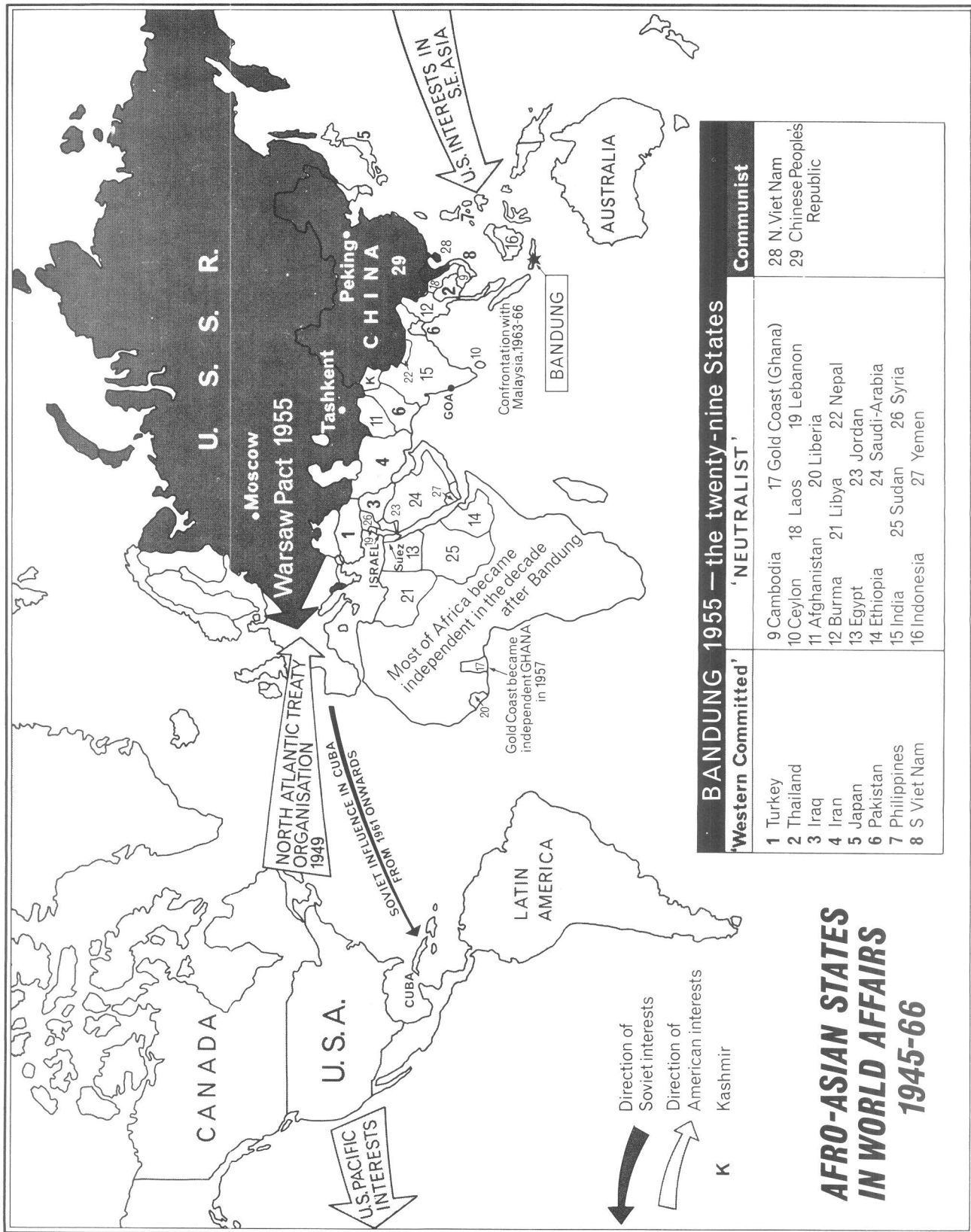


Casualties in the Korean War 1950-53

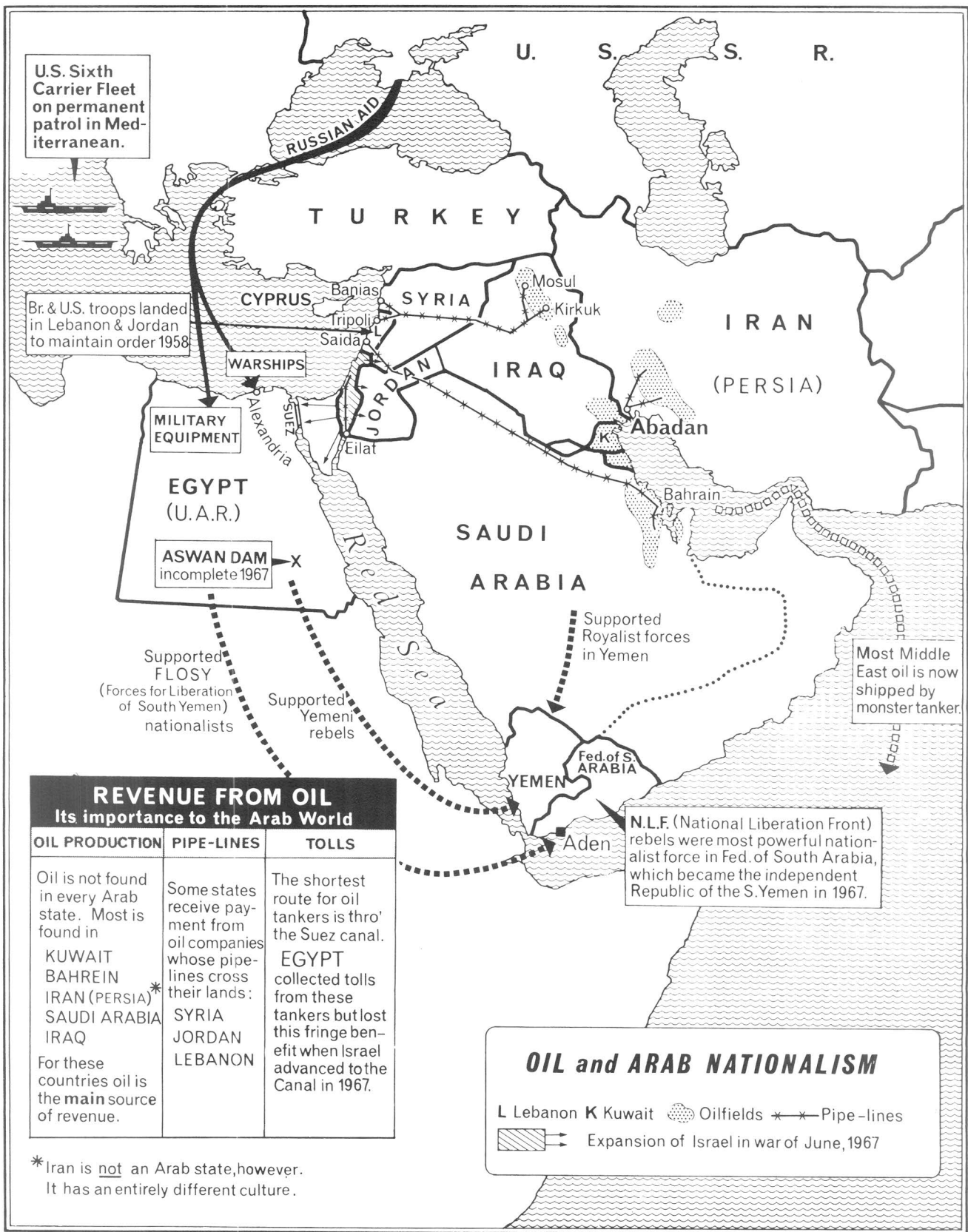


Comparative populations





**AFRO-ASIAN STATES
 IN WORLD AFFAIRS
 1945-66**



REVENUE FROM OIL
Its importance to the Arab World

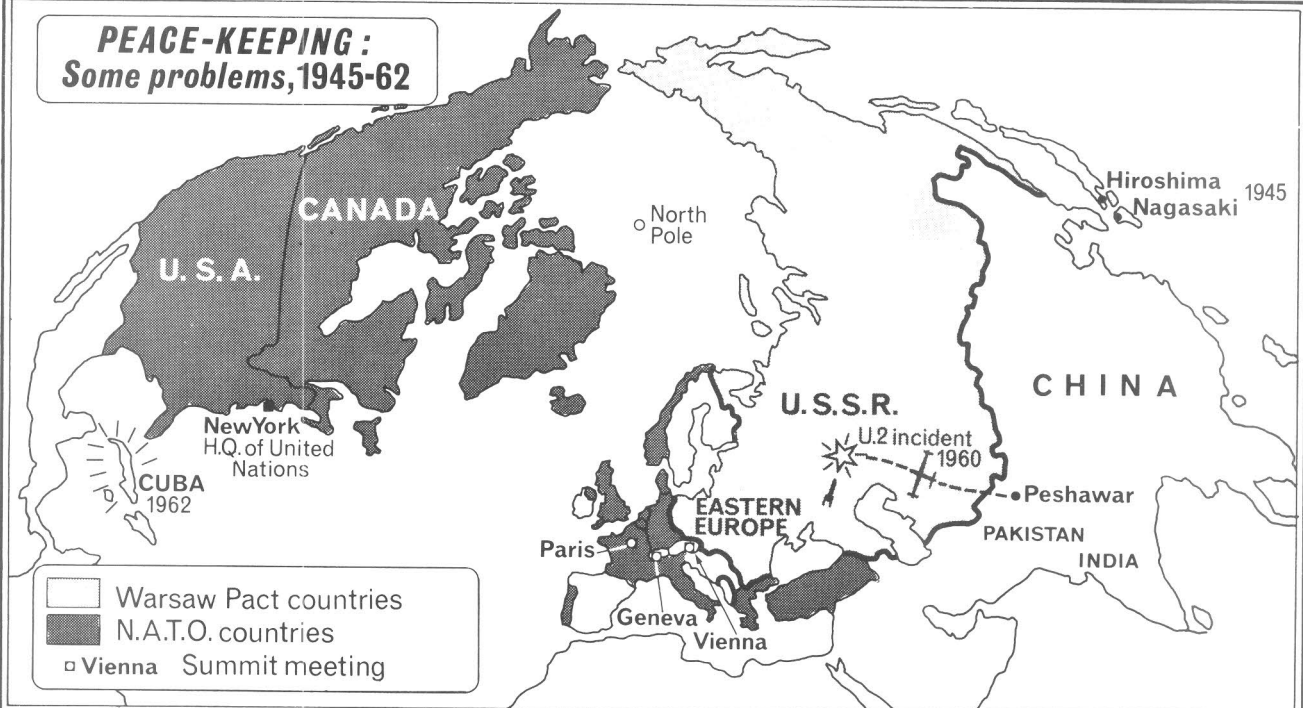
OIL PRODUCTION	PIPE-LINES	TOLLS
Oil is not found in every Arab state. Most is found in KUWAIT BAHREIN IRAN (PERSIA)* SAUDI ARABIA IRAQ For these countries oil is the main source of revenue.	Some states receive payment from oil companies whose pipelines cross their lands: SYRIA JORDAN LEBANON	The shortest route for oil tankers is thro' the Suez canal. EGYPT collected tolls from these tankers but lost this fringe benefit when Israel advanced to the Canal in 1967.

*Iran is not an Arab state, however. It has an entirely different culture.

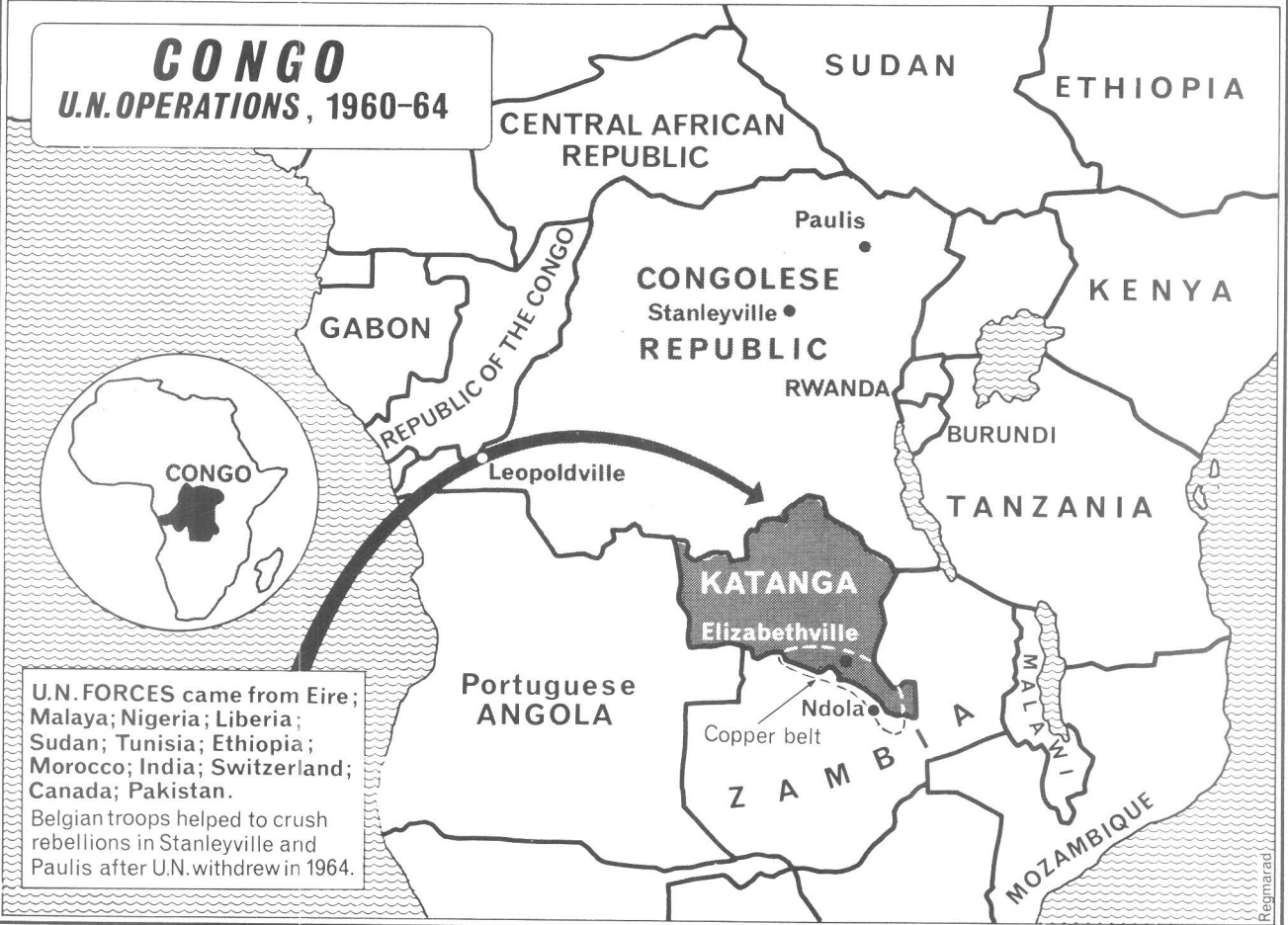
OIL and ARAB NATIONALISM

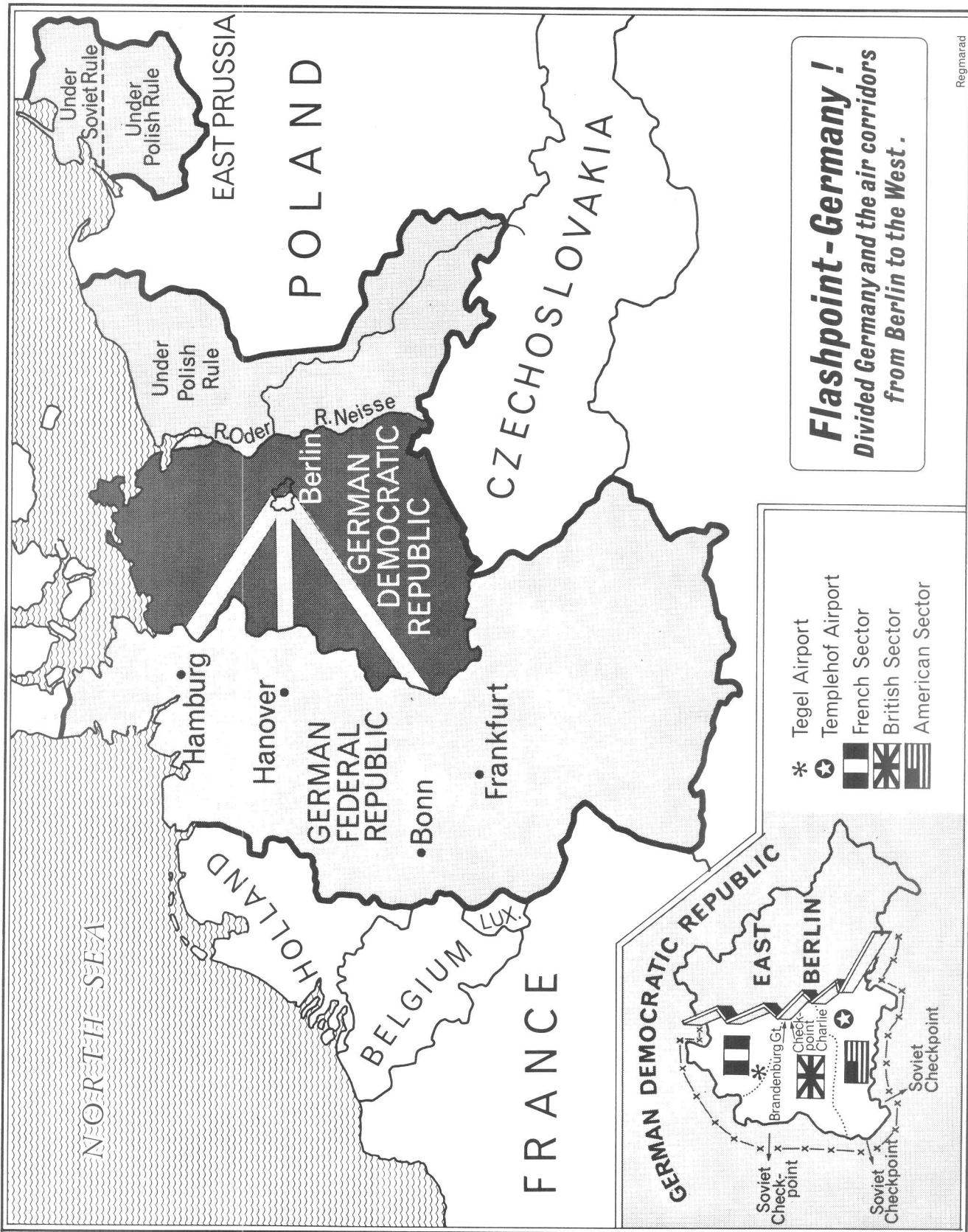
L Lebanon K Kuwait Oilfields *—* Pipe-lines
Expansion of Israel in war of June, 1967

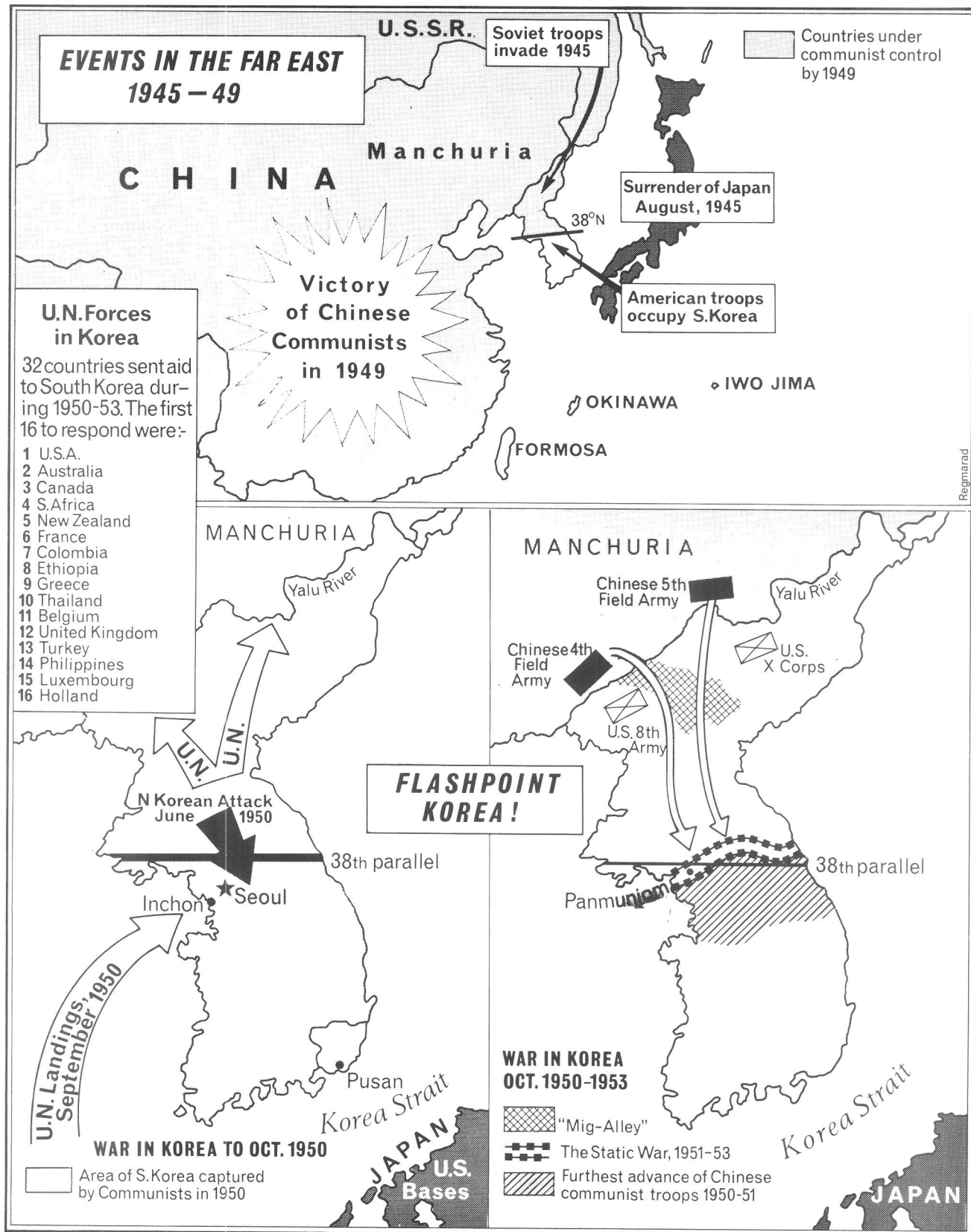
PEACE-KEEPING :
Some problems, 1945-62

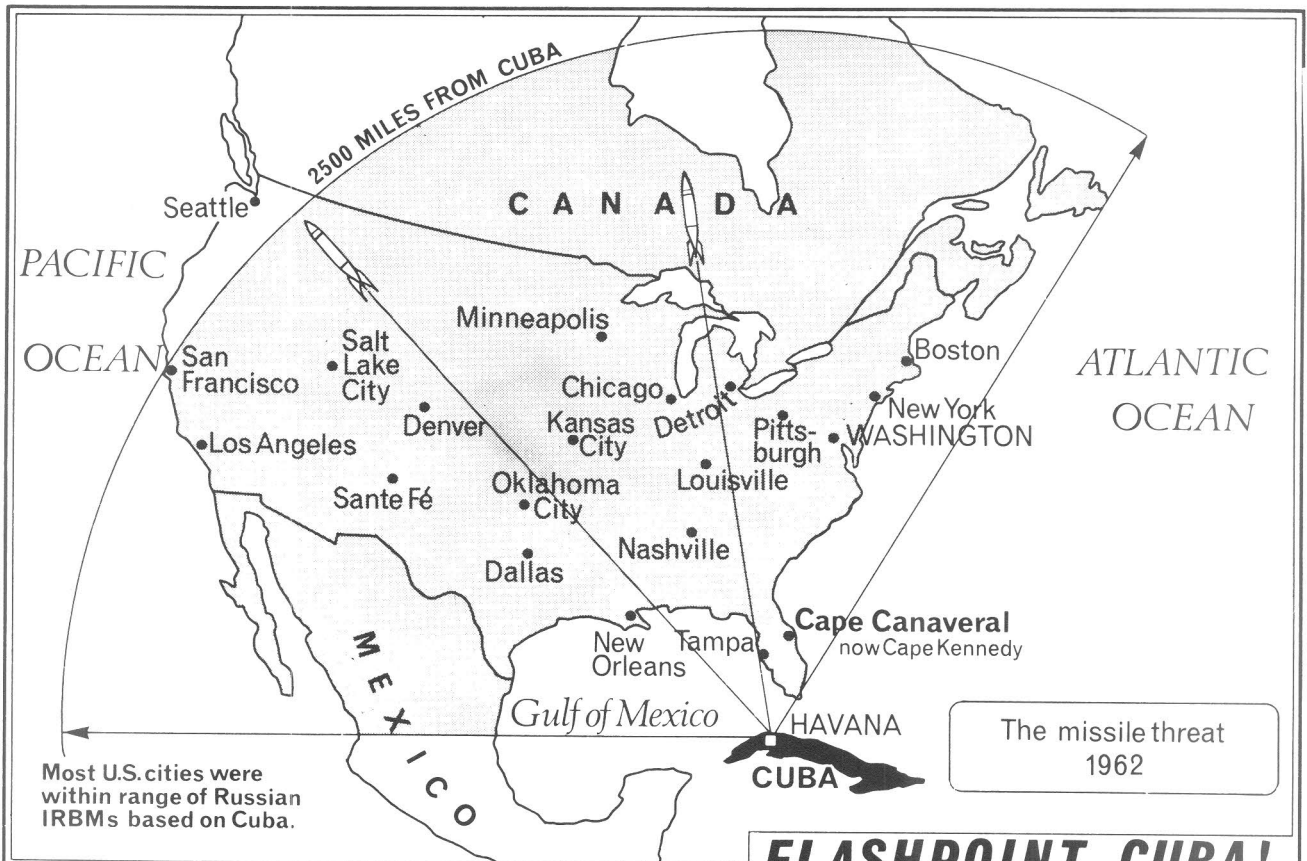


CONGO
U.N. OPERATIONS, 1960-64









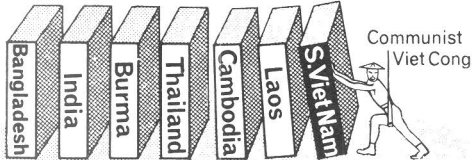
FLASHPOINT CUBA!



FLASHPOINT VIET NAM !

War in South-East Asia

The American fear—the domino theory



CHINA, THAILAND, CAMBODIA, BANGLADESH, INDIA, BURMA, LAOS

Hanoi, Haiphong, Gulf of Tonkin, 17th Parallel, Da Nang, Nha Trang, Bien Hoa, Saigon, MEKONG DELTA, Cai Ngai

U.S. Seventh fleet bombs and shells N. Viet Nam

U.S. B-52 bombers from Guam

Technically America was not at war with N. Viet Nam. Her reasons for bombing the North are:

- 1 To limit the flow of supplies.
- 2 To make the North pay for her actions.
- 3 To boost morale of U.S. and allied troops in the South.

Areas largely under Viet-Cong control in 1973 (diagonal lines)

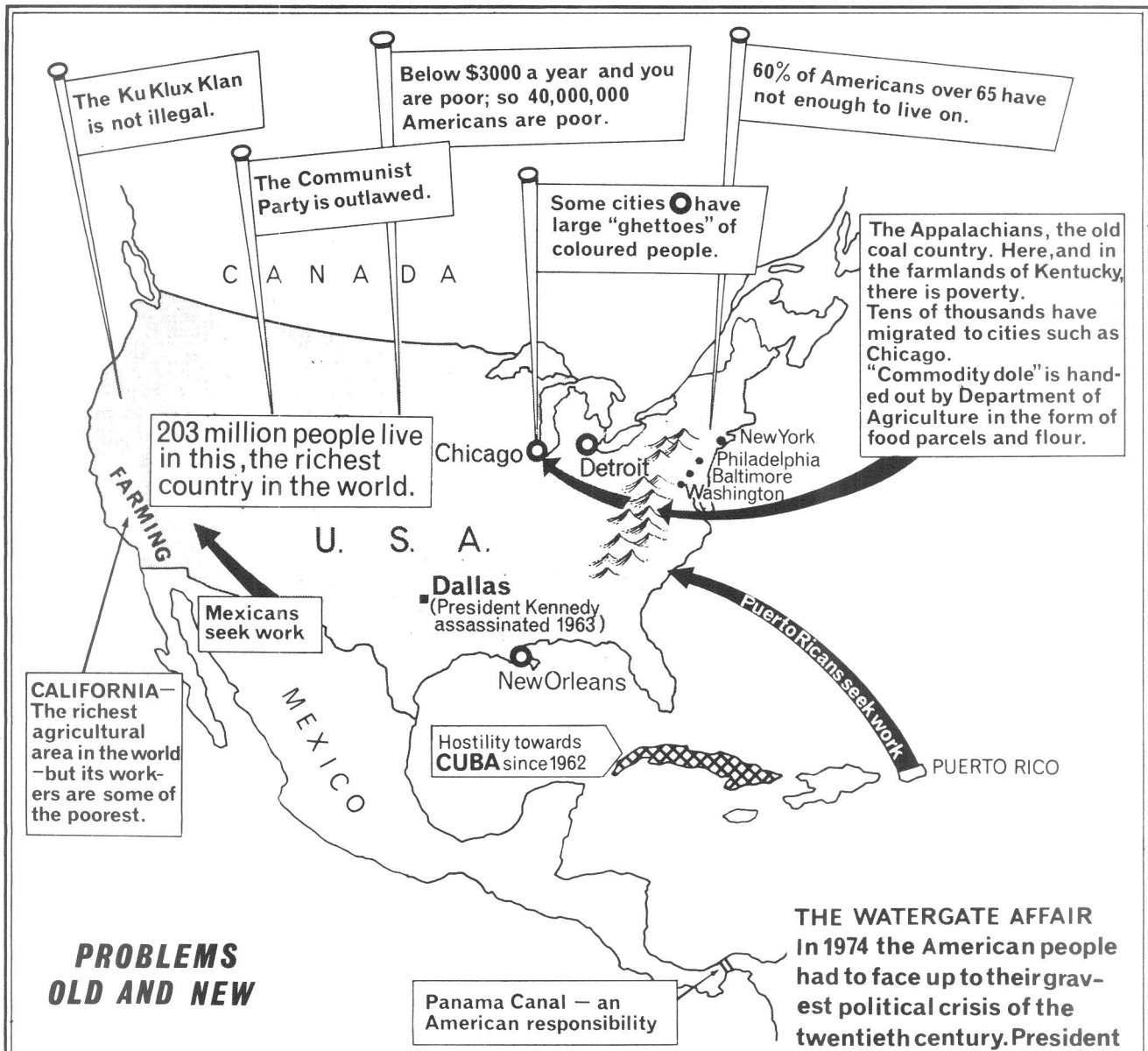
Major U.S. Bases (star)

Ho Chi Minh Trail (dashed arrow)

Forces used against Viet Cong: ARVINS, U.S. Troops, THAIS, FILIPINOS, NEW ZEALANDERS, KOREANS, AUSTRALIANS and even Chinese mercenaries.

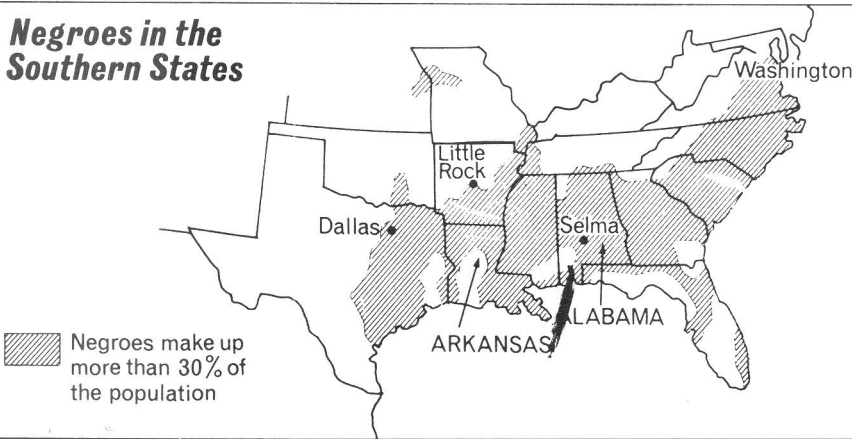
NVN attacks 1972 (arrow with tail)





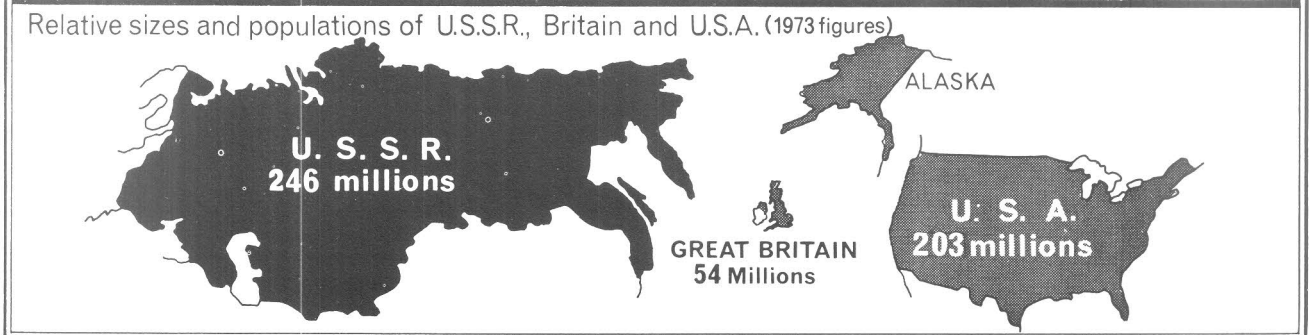
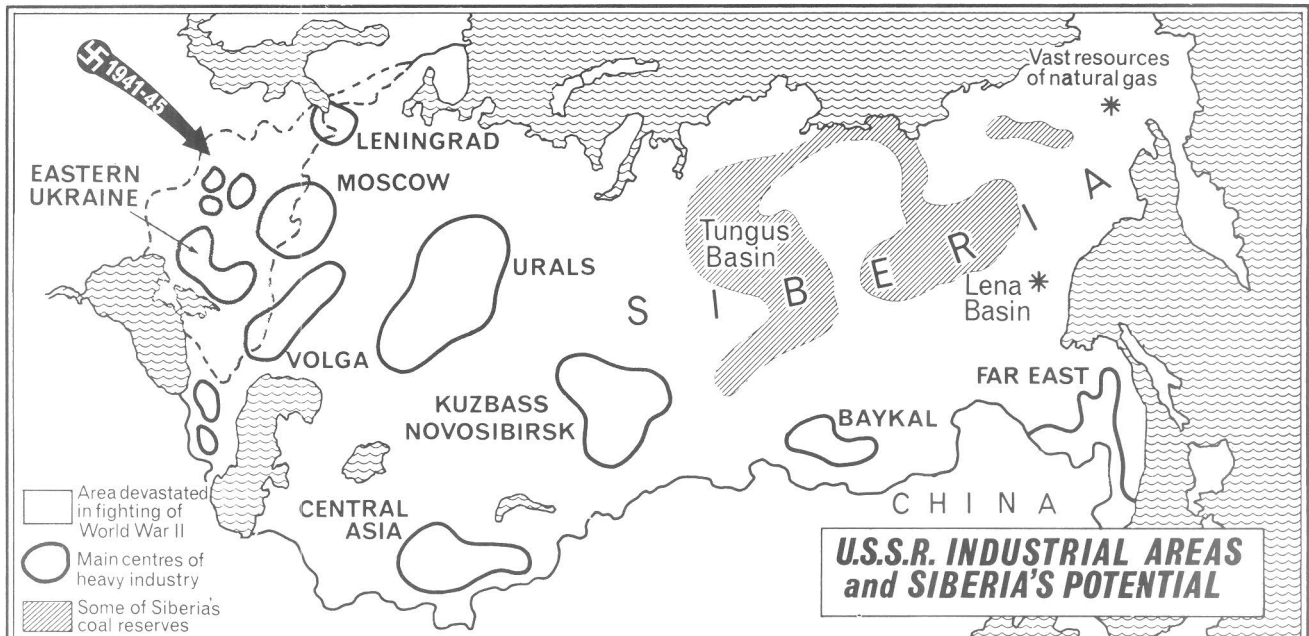
PROBLEMS OLD AND NEW

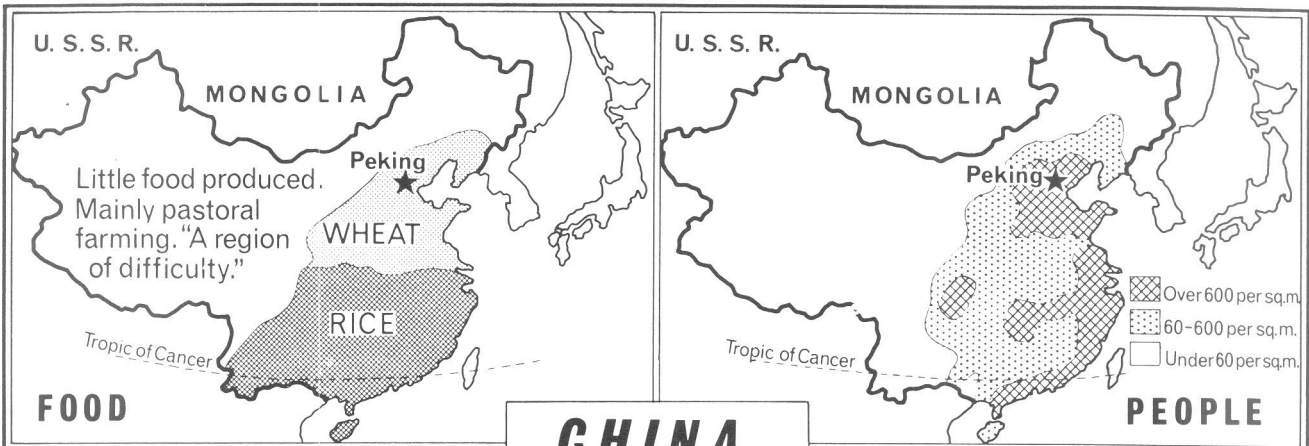
Negroes in the Southern States



▨ Negroes make up more than 30% of the population

THE WATERGATE AFFAIR
 In 1974 the American people had to face up to their gravest political crisis of the twentieth century. President Nixon stood accused of crimes which included attempted burglary of the Democratic Party's HQ in the Watergate Apartments, Washington. The US House of Representatives seemed about to impeach the President when, on 9th August 1974, Nixon resigned from office. Vice-President Gerald Ford then became President.

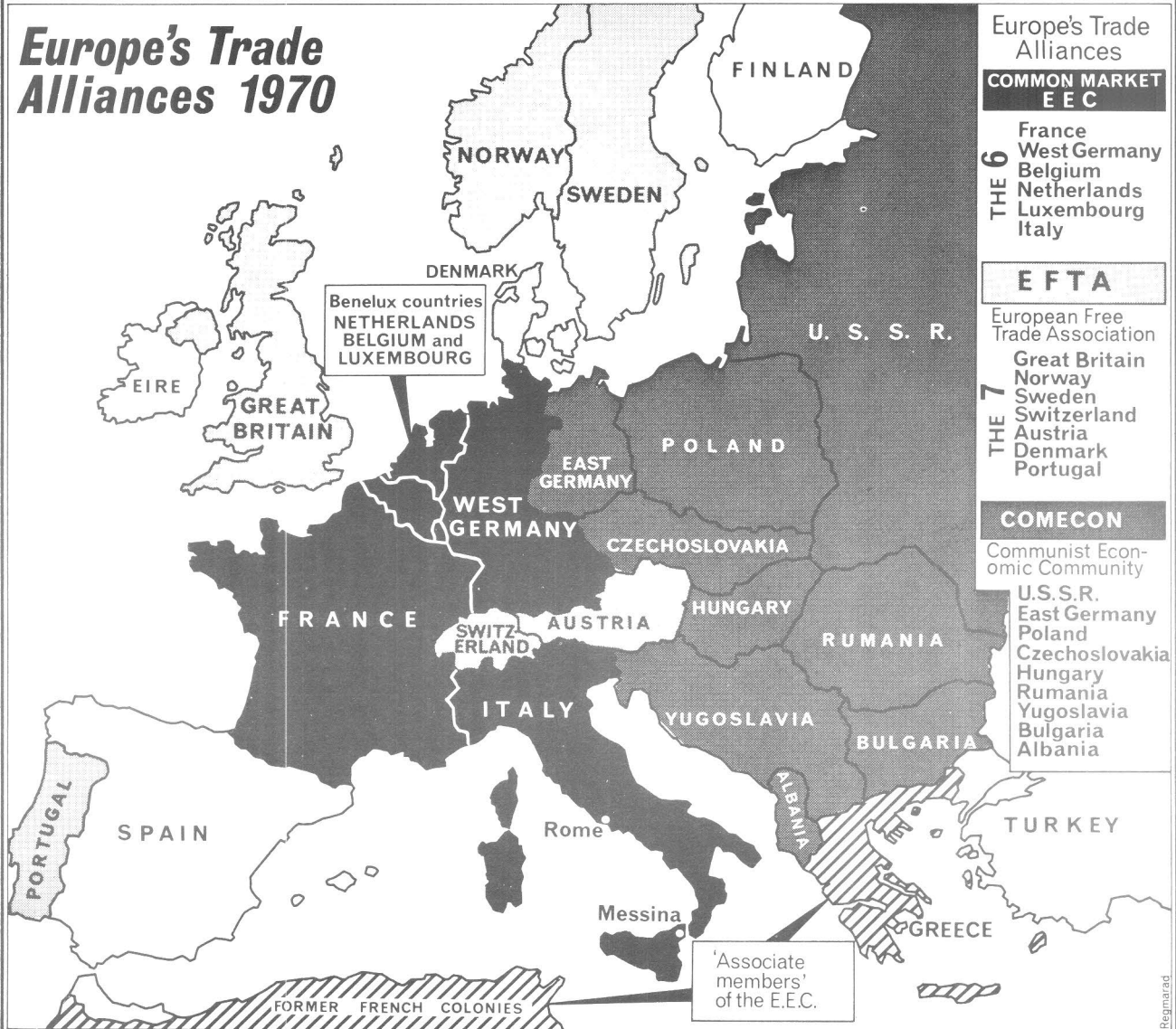
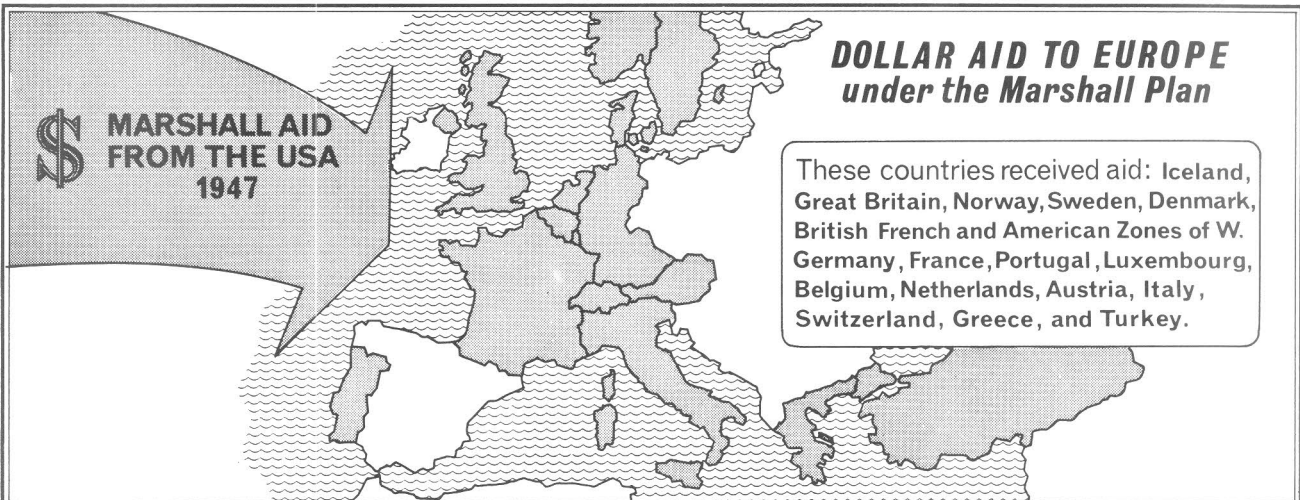




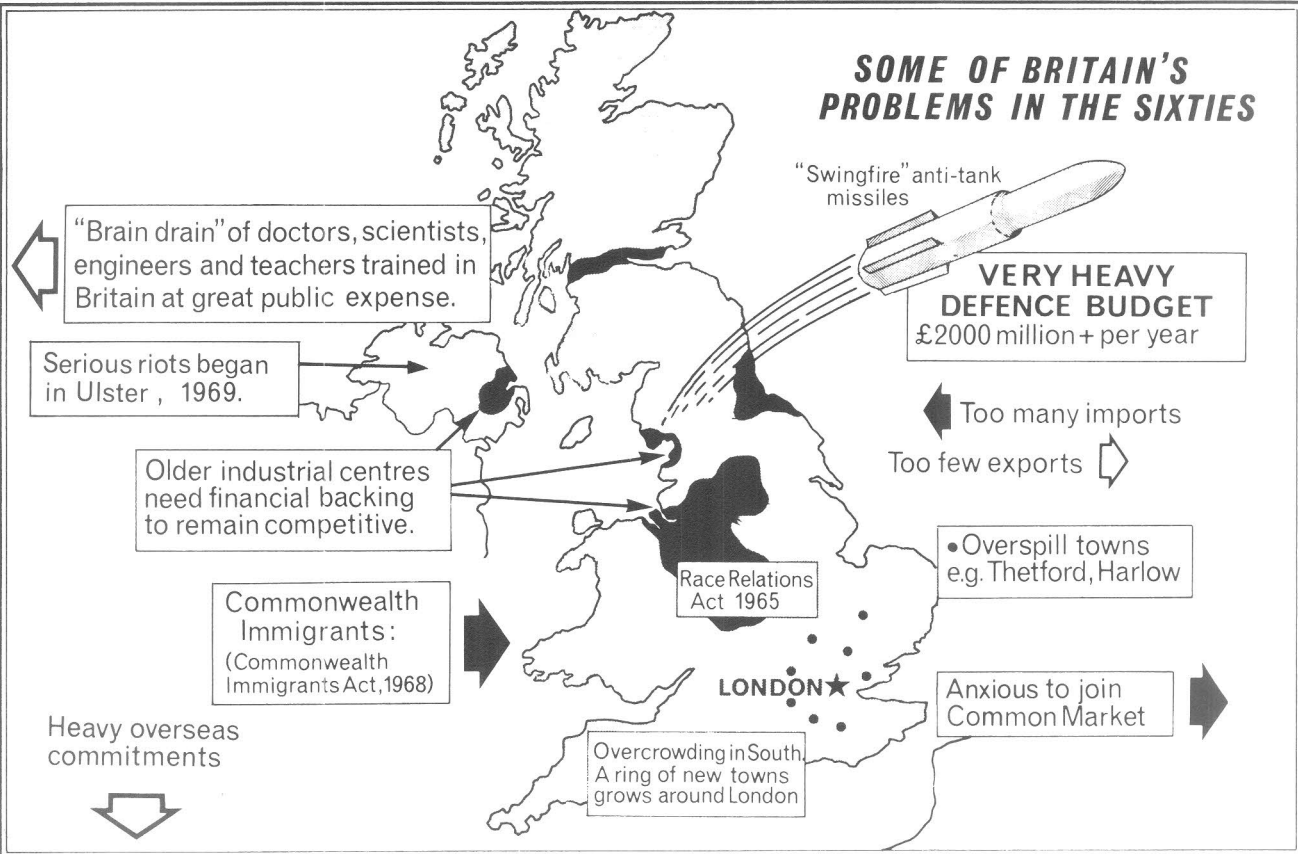
CHINA



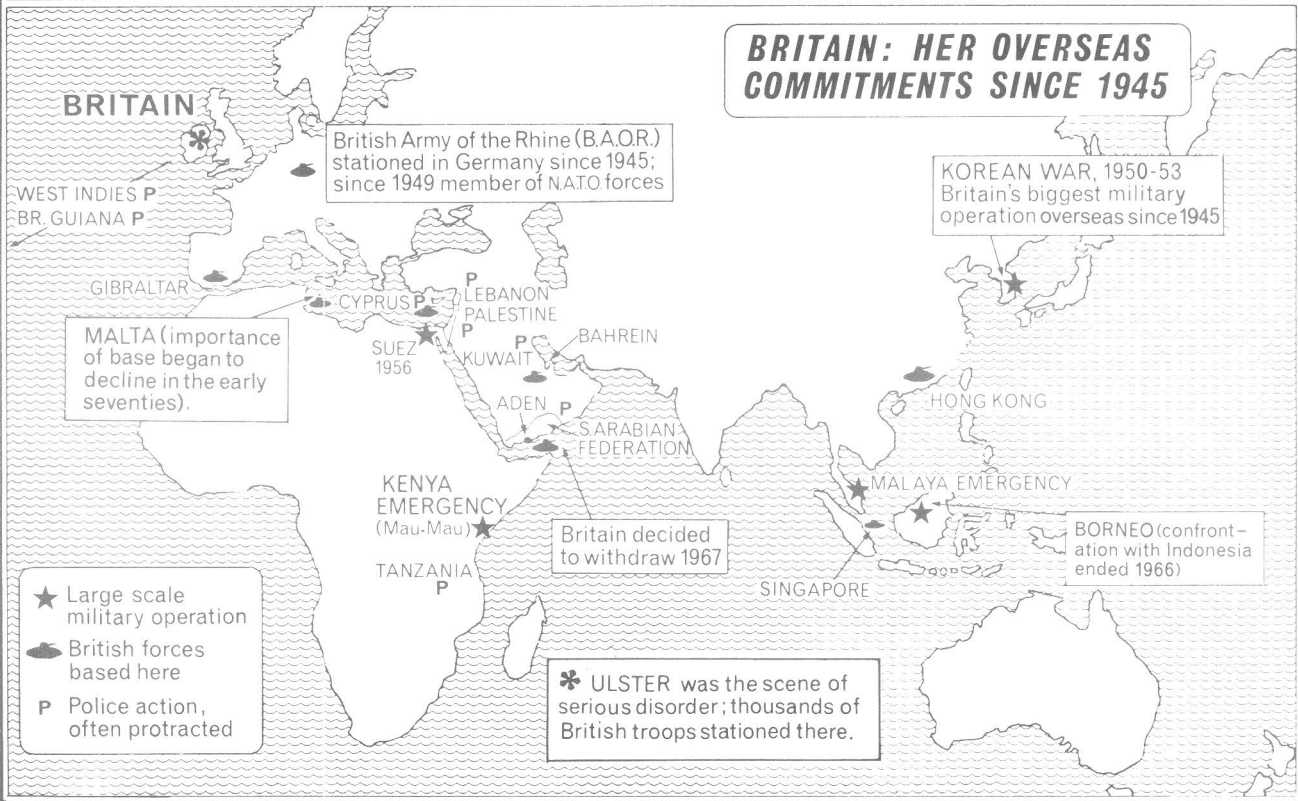
CHINA and Asia 1949-70

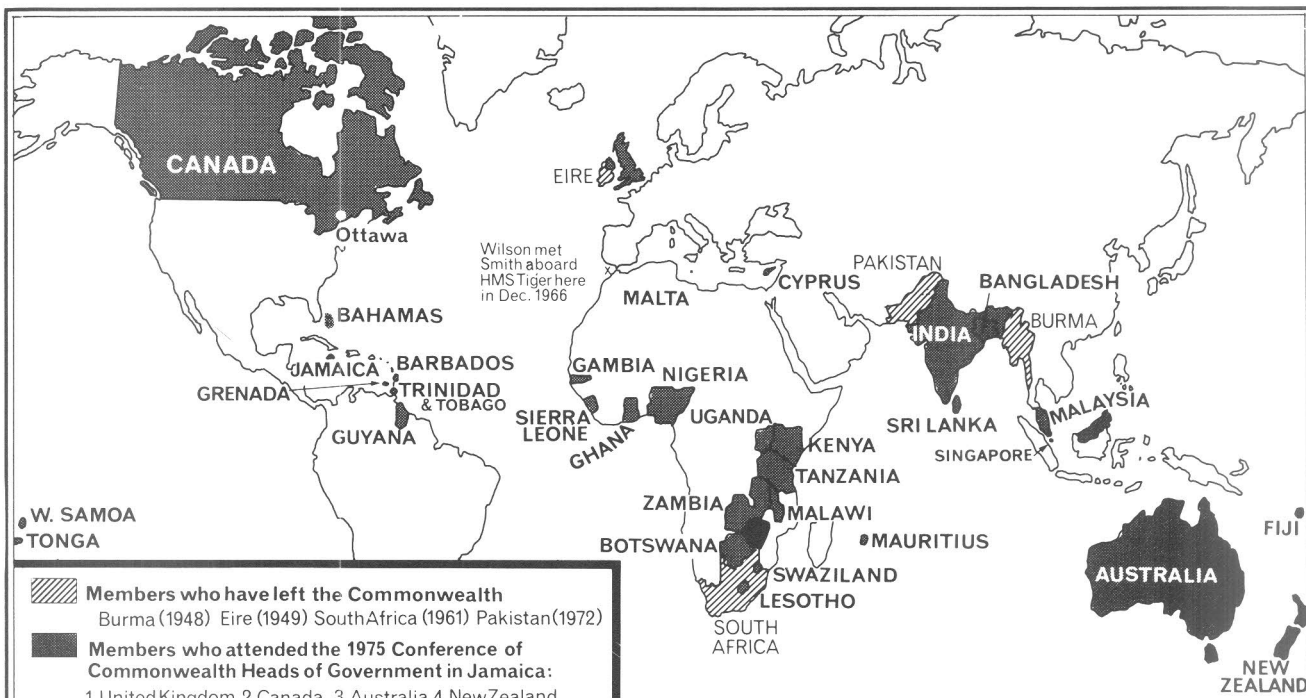


SOME OF BRITAIN'S PROBLEMS IN THE SIXTIES



BRITAIN: HER OVERSEAS COMMITMENTS SINCE 1945





The Commonwealth of Nations

- Members who have left the Commonwealth
Burma (1948) Eire (1949) South Africa (1961) Pakistan (1972)
- Members who attended the 1975 Conference of Commonwealth Heads of Government in Jamaica:
1. United Kingdom 2. Canada 3. Australia 4. New Zealand
5. India 6. Bangladesh 7. Sri Lanka 8. Ghana 9. Nigeria
10. Cyprus 11. Sierra Leone 12. Jamaica 13. Trinidad & Tobago
14. Uganda 15. Kenya 16. Malaysia 17. Tanzania 18. Malawi
19. Malta 20. Zambia 21. Gambia 22. Singapore 23. Guyana
24. Botswana 25. Lesotho 26. Barbados 27. Swaziland 28. Fiji
29. Tonga 30. Western Samoa 31. Mauritius 32. Bahamas
33. Grenada.

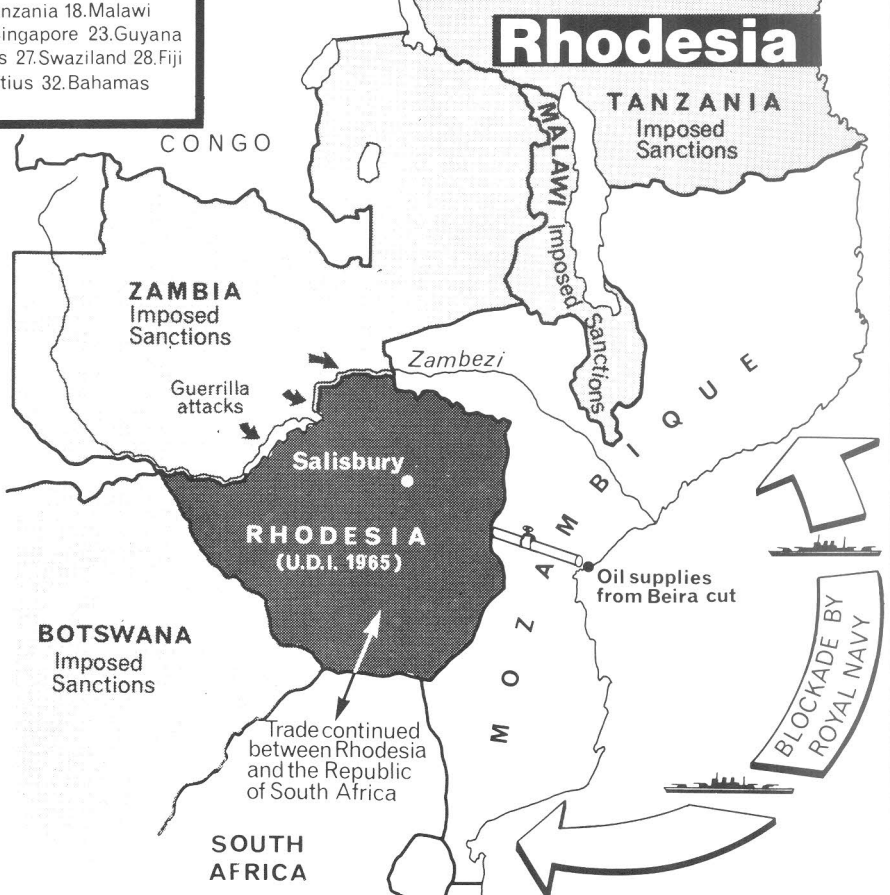
THE SITUATION IN 1975

- ★ 250,000 white Rhodesians.
- ★ 4.5m Africans in Rhodesia.
- ★ The white Rhodesian Govt. refused to grant Africans their political rights.
- ★ Units of South African Army stationed in Rhodesia since 1969.
- ★ 1970: Rhodesia declared itself a Republic.
- ★ African guerrilla units (ZAPU and ANC) have clashed with Rhodesian troops.

POINTS OF VIEW:

MR. IAN SMITH "We can stand on our own feet and do not have to go round the world with a begging bowl in hand asking for hand-outs—a truly rare bird among the post war independent nations of the world.

MR. THOMAS: (Lab. Sec. of State for Commonwealth Affairs) Sept. 1967
"Rhodesia today is a police state so far as black Africans are concerned. Arbitrary arrest, detention without trial and denial of ordinary political rights are characteristics of their life."





CONCLUSIONS **EUROPE and the SUPERPOWERS 1966 – 1969**

- ① The Dubcek reforms did not really endanger the security of the Warsaw Pact, but the Russians were not prepared to risk a country which bordered on the West.
- ② The Czechoslovak crisis underlined the determination of the Russians never to allow free criticism of the communist régime.
- ③ The movement of the communist armour—over great distances and on a large scale—caught the NATO defence forces napping. Hurriedly, they sent troops to the West German frontier, and thus lent substance to the earlier charges that hostile forces threatened the Iron Curtain frontier!

EUROPE and the SUPERPOWERS 1966 – 1969

- Warsaw Pact country
- Warsaw Pact invasion of Czechoslovakia, 1968
- Boundary between Czech and Slovak republics imposed by Russia, 1st January, 1969
- The Iron Curtain
- NATO Power
- U.S. Air Force Base
- Canadian Air Force Base
- NATO HQ moves to Brussels

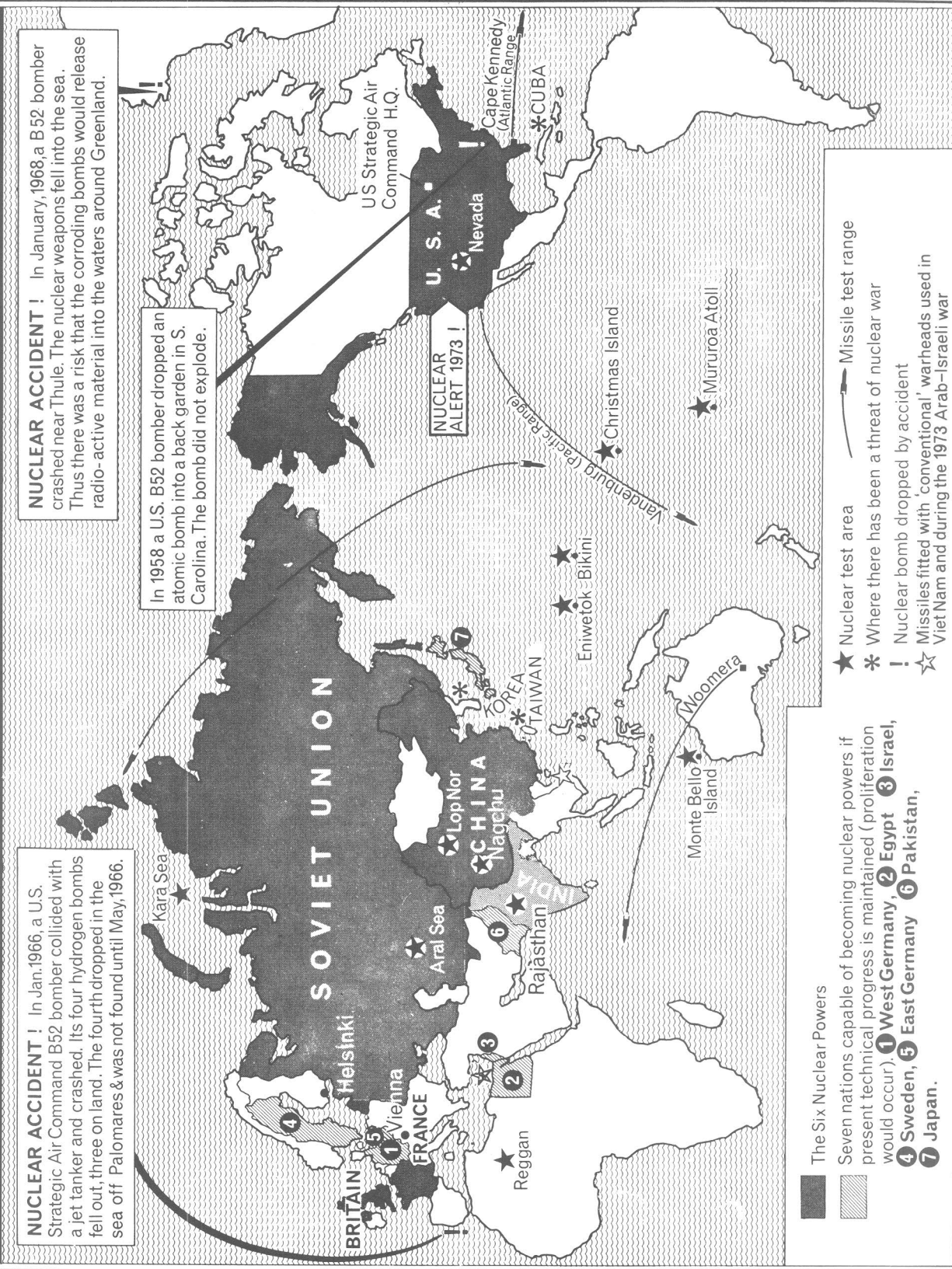
A DANGEROUS WORLD

NUCLEAR ACCIDENT ! In Jan. 1966, a U.S. Strategic Air Command B52 bomber collided with a jet tanker and crashed. Its four hydrogen bombs fell out, three on land. The fourth dropped in the sea off Palomares & was not found until May, 1966.

NUCLEAR ACCIDENT ! In January, 1968, a B52 bomber crashed near Thule. The nuclear weapons fell into the sea. Thus there was a risk that the corroding bombs would release radio-active material into the waters around Greenland.

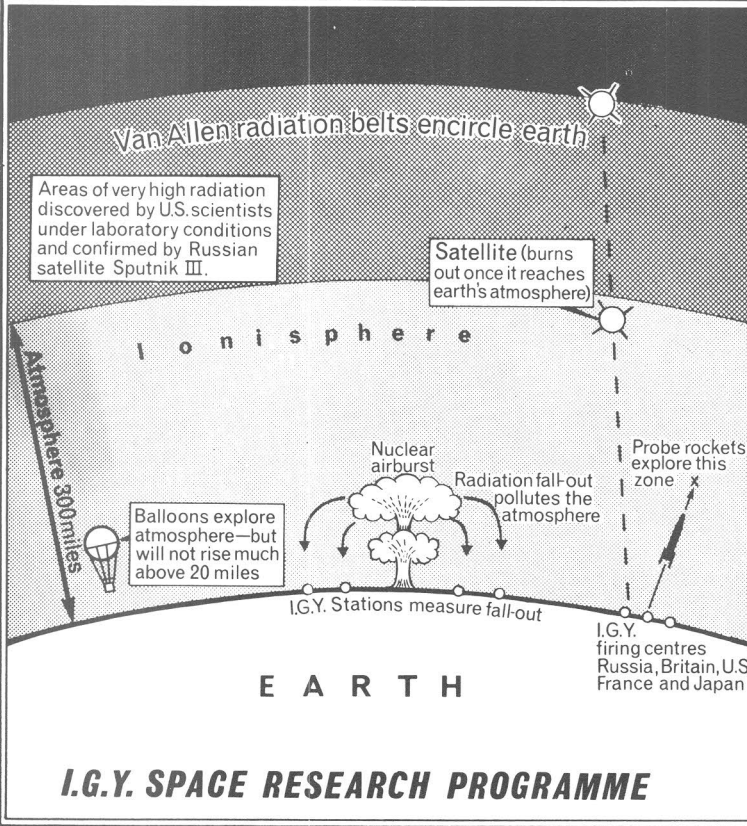
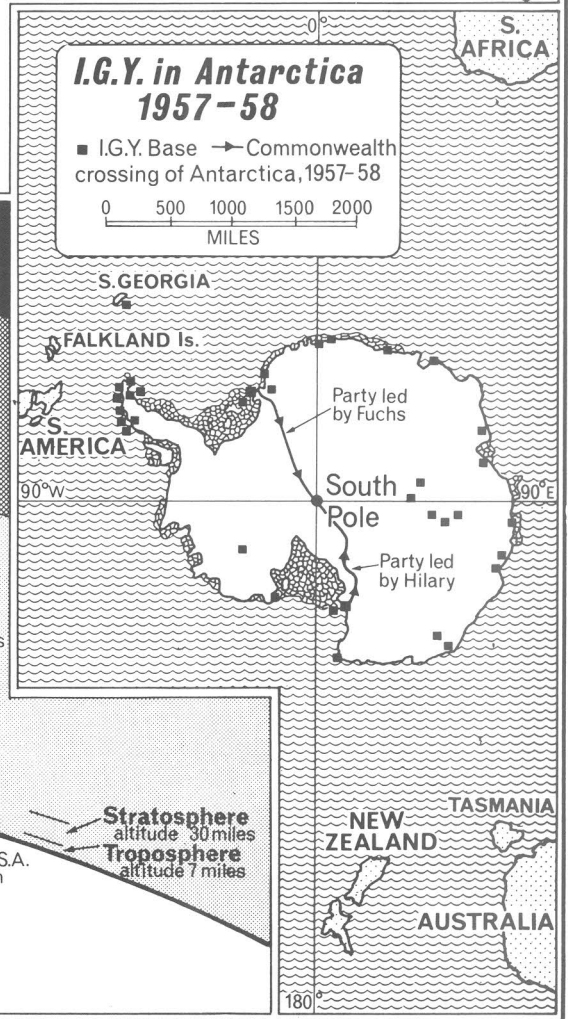
In 1958 a U.S. B52 bomber dropped an atomic bomb into a back garden in S. Carolina. The bomb did not explode.

NUCLEAR ALERT 1973 !



The Six Nuclear Powers
 Seven nations capable of becoming nuclear powers if present technical progress is maintained (proliferation would occur). **1** West Germany, **2** Egypt **3** Israel, **4** Sweden, **5** East Germany **6** Pakistan, **7** Japan.

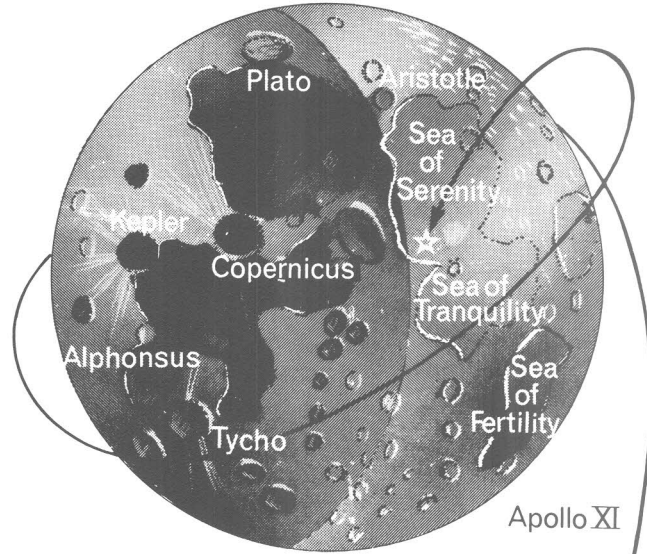
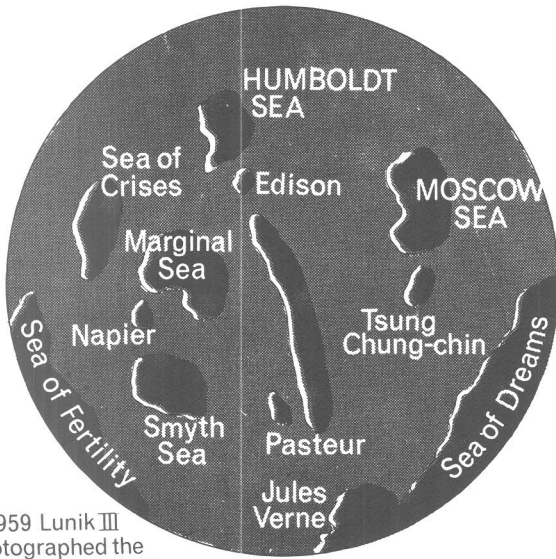
★ Nuclear test area
 * Where there has been a threat of nuclear war
 ! Nuclear bomb dropped by accident
 ☆ Missiles fitted with 'conventional' warheads used in Viet Nam and during the 1973 Arab-Israeli war



SKETCH MAPS OF THE MOON

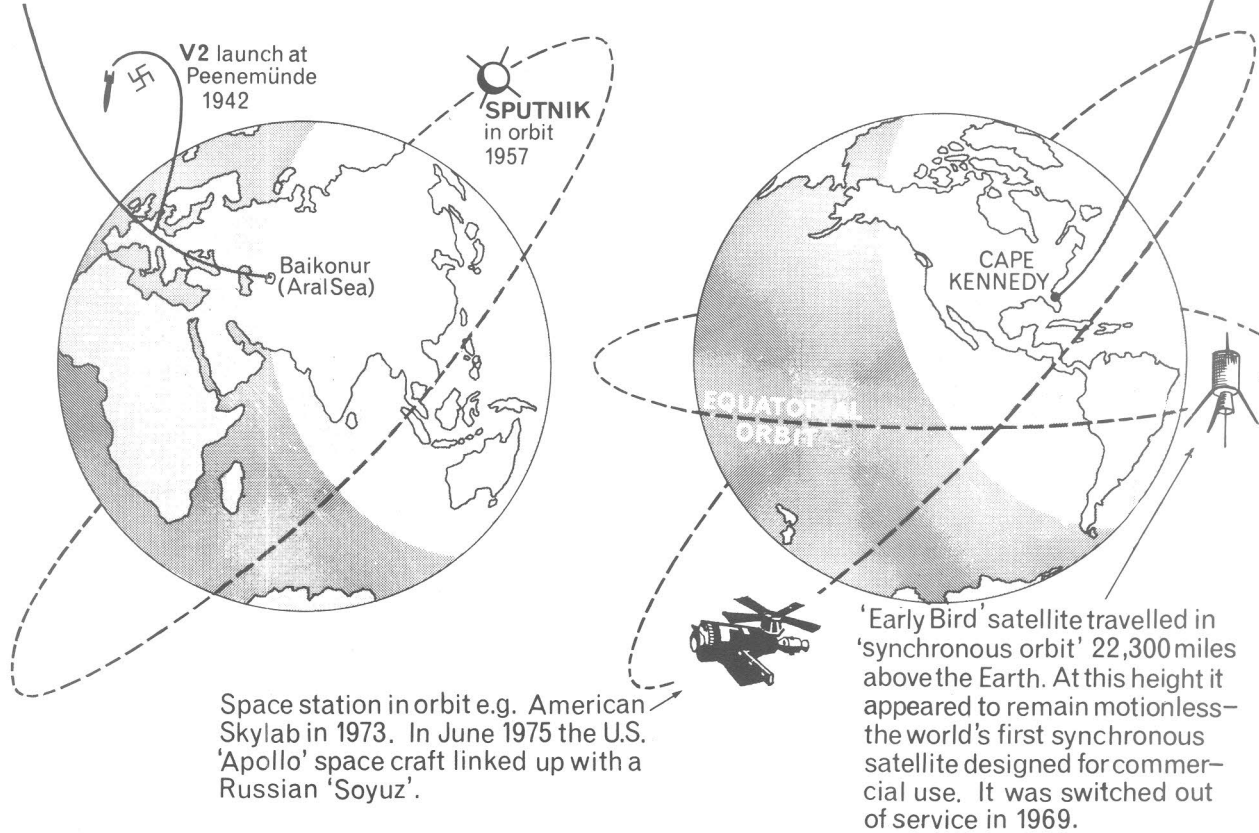
The reverse side first seen
in 1959

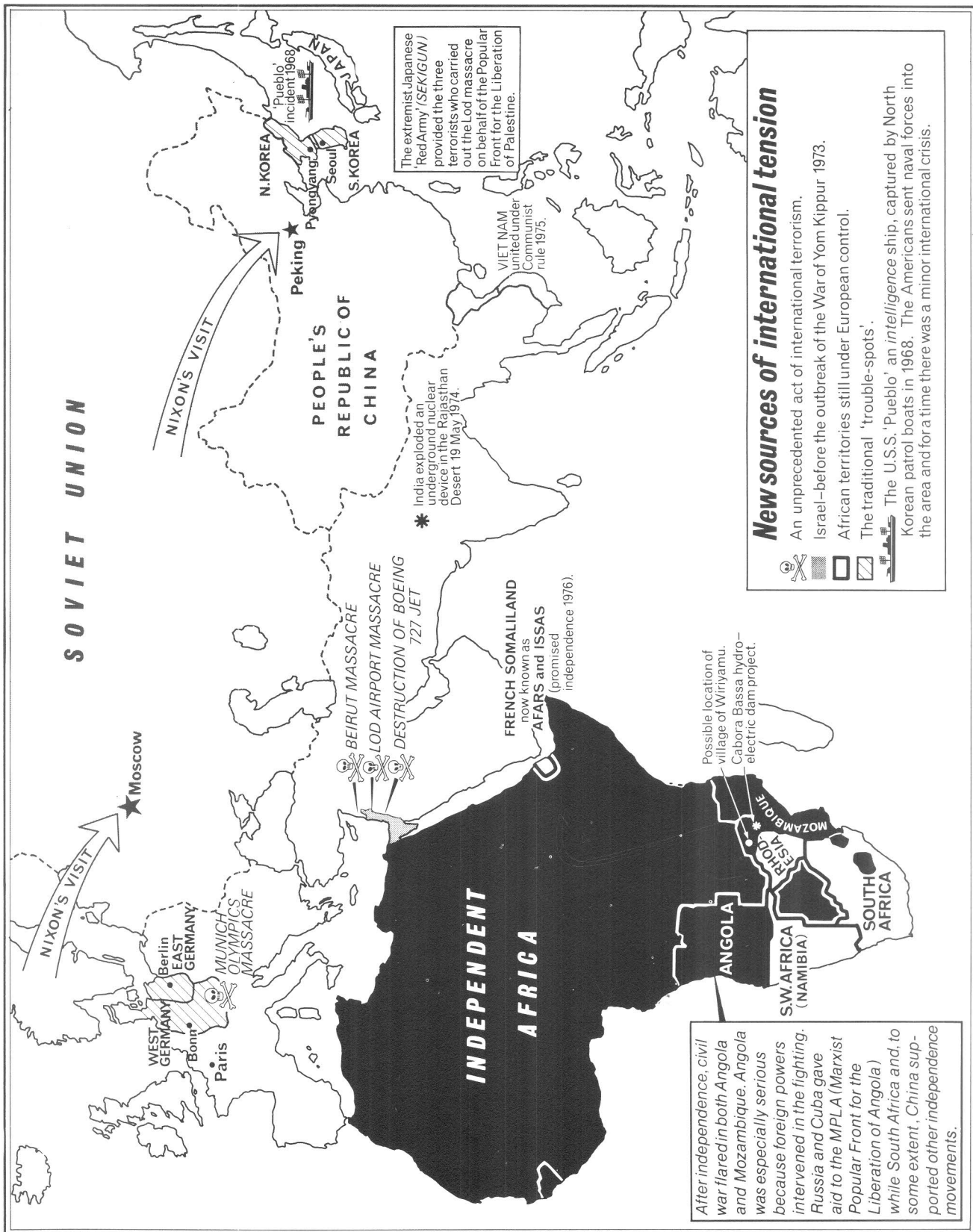
Where the first men landed
20 July, 1969



In 1959 Lunik III photographed the reverse side of the Moon. TV cameras in the probe scanned the film and beamed the details back to Earth.

SPACE EXPLORATION





New sources of international tension

An unprecedented act of international terrorism. Israel—before the outbreak of the War of Yom Kippur 1973.

African territories still under European control.

The traditional 'trouble-spots'. The U.S.S. 'Pueblo' an intelligence ship, captured by North Korean patrol boats in 1968. The Americans sent naval forces into the area and for a time there was a minor international crisis.

After independence, civil war flared in both Angola and Mozambique. Angola was especially serious because foreign powers intervened in the fighting. Russia and Cuba gave aid to the MPLA (Marxist Popular Front for the Liberation of Angola) while South Africa and, to some extent, China supported other independence movements.

The extremist Japanese Red Army (SEKIGUN) provided the three terrorists who carried out the Lod massacre on behalf of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine.

* India exploded an underground nuclear device in the Rajasthan Desert 19 May 1974.

VIET NAM united under Communist rule 1975.

FRENCH SOMALILAND now known as AFARS and ISSAS (promised independence 1976).

Possible location of village of Wiriyamu. Cabora Bassa hydro-electric dam project.

SOVIET UNION

PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA

INDEPENDENT AFRICA

Peking

Moscow

WEST GERMANY
Bonn

EAST GERMANY
Berlin

Paris

MUNICH OLYMPICS MASSACRE

BEIRUT MASSACRE
LOD AIRPORT MASSACRE
DESTRUCTION OF BOEING 727 JET

Pyeongrang

Seoul

N. KOREA

S. KOREA

Pueblo Incident 1968

ANGOLA

SW.AFRICA (NAMIBIA)

MOZAMBIQUE

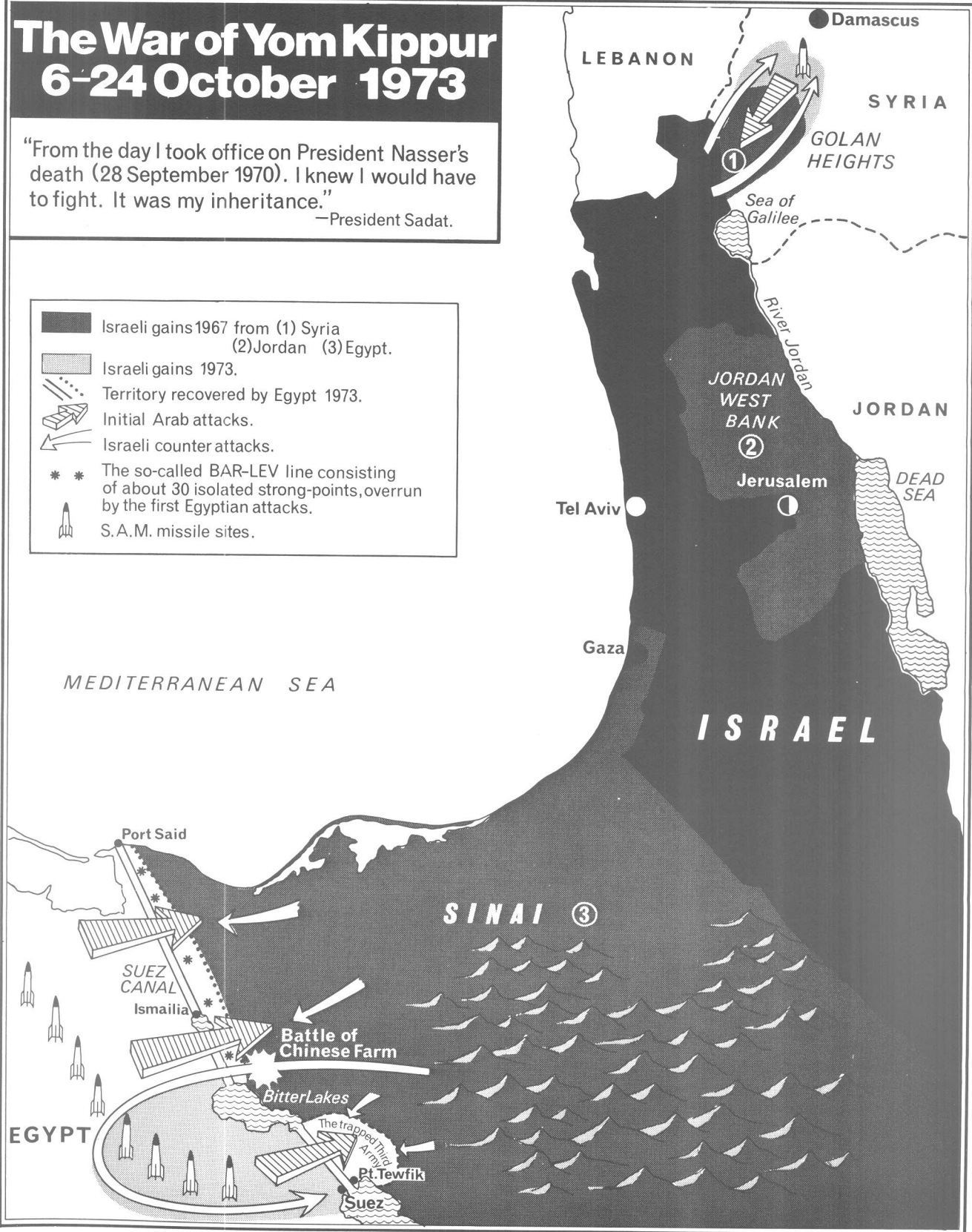
SOUTH AFRICA

The War of Yom Kippur 6-24 October 1973

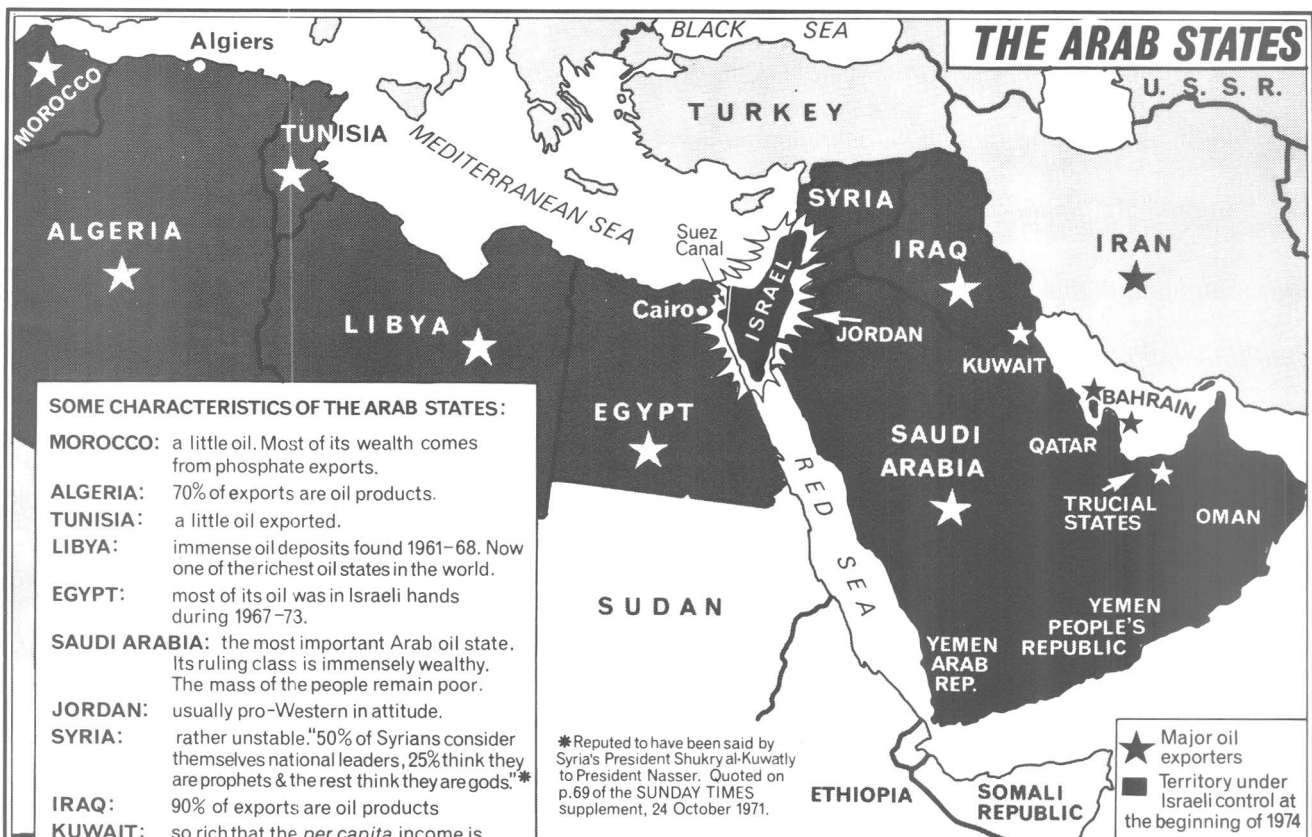
"From the day I took office on President Nasser's death (28 September 1970). I knew I would have to fight. It was my inheritance."

—President Sadat.

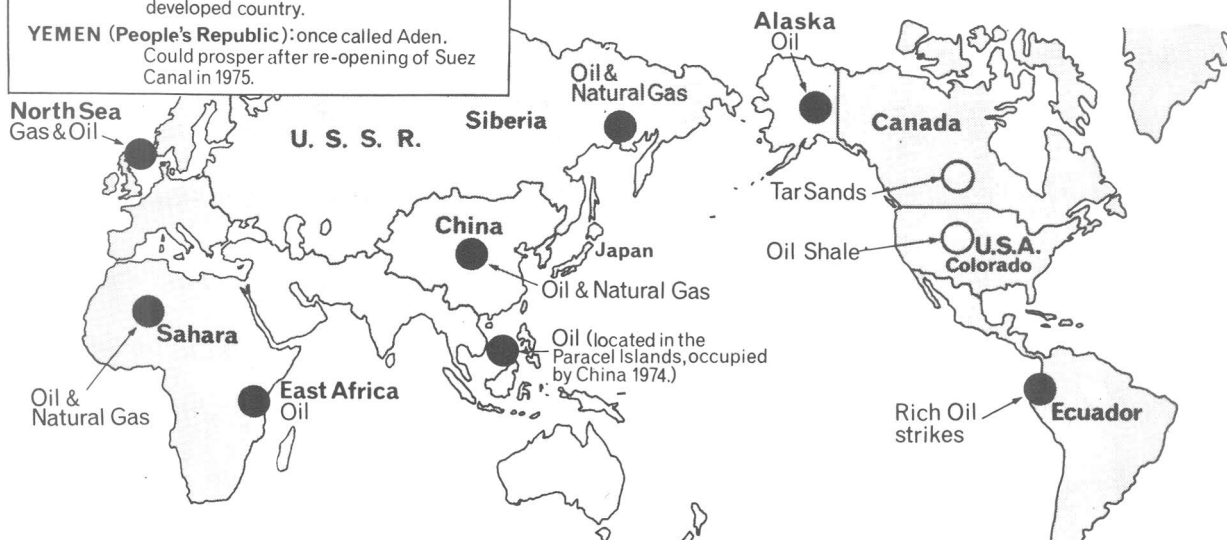
-  Israeli gains 1967 from (1) Syria (2) Jordan (3) Egypt.
-  Israeli gains 1973.
-  Territory recovered by Egypt 1973.
-  Initial Arab attacks.
-  Israeli counter attacks.
-  The so-called BAR-LEV line consisting of about 30 isolated strong-points, overrun by the first Egyptian attacks.
-  S.A.M. missile sites.



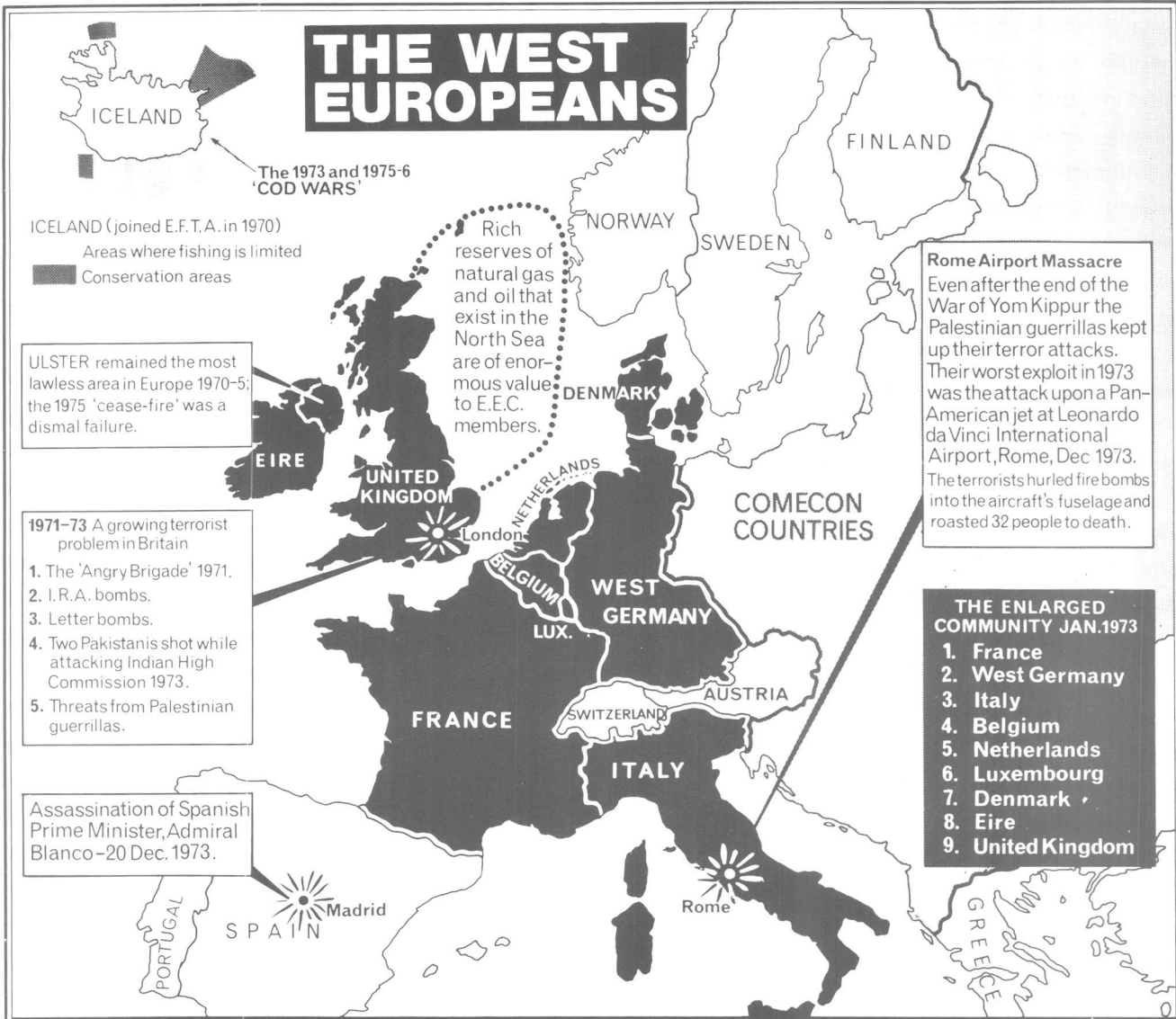




THE WORLD ENERGY CRISIS



New sources of Oil and Natural Gas for exploitation during the Seventies



A SIGN OF THE TIMES

These Scorpion tanks are guarding London Airport as a DC-8 airliner takes off.

Guerrillas armed with Russian-made heat-seeking missiles (the missile launcher is less than five feet long) could shoot down an airliner when it is most vulnerable.

