dodging the issue, didn't prove very successful. Of the three set up in 1919-20, Memel was annexed by the Lithuanians at the beginning of 1923 and Fiume by the Italians later the same year. The third—Danzig—survived until the Second World War, but its status was constantly in dispute and its existence harmed rather than helped Polish-German relations.

1. Despite Turkey's weakness the settlements with both Russia and France were in her favour. Lenin, extending his peace-at-any-price formula, let Kemal keep the Caucasus towns recovered by the Turks at Brest-Litovsk. The French, who were having trouble with Arab nationalists in Syria, were prepared to purchase Kemal's neutrality by turning Cilicia over to him.
world have not. This is apparent from a glance at
areas that get marginal treatment in this Atlas:
North Africa and nearer Asia. While Europe has, in
this sense of political geography, stood still for thirty
years, these lands have been transformed. For a start
they have been decolonized, the middle-eastern
states in the immediate post-war years (Syria,
Lebanon and Trans-Jordan in 1946, Egypt in
1952, and Palestine in 1948), the rest of the North
African countries bar Algeria in the 1950s (Libya in
1951, Tunisia and Morocco in 1956) and Algeria,
where the whole process was delayed by the attempt
of the million-strong white settlers to preserve their
social status, in 1962. Moreover, though in every
instance decolonization has simply transformed
colonial territory into an independent state, the
motion has created such tension throughout the
region that it seems likely there is a lot more history of
old-fashioned sort still to come. The state of
Israel, proclaimed by the Jewish settlers in Palestine
when the British left the country, has won all four of
the wars it has fought with its Arab neighbours - in
1948, in 1967 and 1973 - and currently its armed
forces are in control of all the Arab bits of Palestine
besides Israel and Jordan, Syria and Egypt. But few believe
that the last word has yet been said on Israel's
fortunes or indeed on the final shape of the states to
the north and east of it: Lebanon, Syria and Jordan
(1949), Trans-Jordan has been known since 1949).

Historical atlases don't usually deal with geo-
tical change, but there are clearly a lot more
changes in Russia on this last map than there were
in 1952. Soviet engineers are responsible: in
quest for more and more hydro-electric power,
they have built a great many dams; these new lakes
created by the half-dozen largest of them in
every case the blueprint for these projects
were drafted up in Stalin's day and three of them had

(continued overleaf)