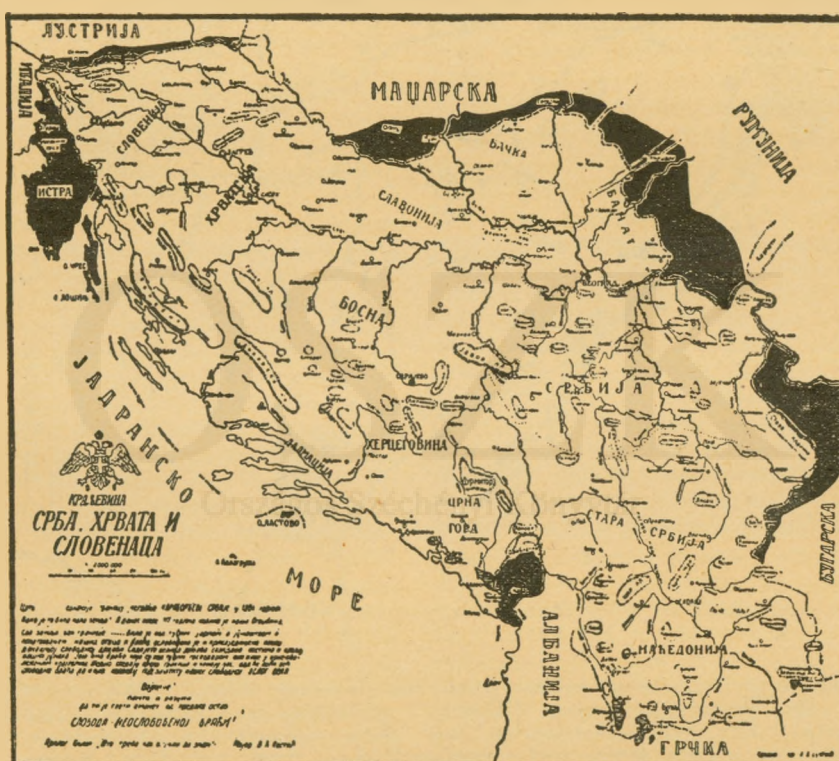


## LITTLE ENTENTE ALLIES "AT HOME"

The Greek revolution which is now a thing of the past, together with a few phenomena connected therewith, has once more shown that the Balkan Peninsula is still what it was, — the storm-centre and danger spot of Europe.

evidence previously too. As far back as the middle of February the Chief of the Greek General Staff stressed the necessity of the development on a large scale of the Greek army and of the strengthening of the Greek-Bulgarian frontier, giving as his reason



This map is an illustration taken from the Yugoslav Colonel Kostitch's "Military Manual" and shows Yugoslavia's insatiable territorial aspirations. According to this map Yugoslav imperialism claims 1. parts of the Counties of Baranya, Bács-Bodrog and Csanád belonging to *present-day Hungary*, 2. the Banat annexed to the *Rumania* which is the ally of Yugoslavia, 3. the western frontier district of *Bulgaria*, together with the right bank of the Danube, roughly from Lompalanka on the north to Krivapalanka on the south, 4. the part of *Albania* to the north of the river Drim, 5. from *Italy* the whole of Isthria, with Trieste, and the Island of Cherso, and 6. from *Austria*, Carinthia and the southern frontier region of Styria.

This fact has not been neutralised even by the Balkan Pact, which is at best an opportune means of disguising the expansive covetousness of the Balkan States and of provisionally checking — but certainly not of preventing — the desire for conquest which looks so like breaking into flame at the earliest possible opportunity. Disquieting phenomena of the kind were in evidence during the Greek revolution of barely two weeks' duration; indeed they were in

the fact that Bulgaria had decided to build a few roads and railway lines leading to the common frontier. Consequently the Greek Government took this early opportunity to utilise a road-building programme of a purely economic character to disguise the initiation of a scheme of armaments involving the outlay of nearly two thousand million drachmas. On its part the Turkish Government explained its measures for the concentration of troops in East

Thracia early in March as being due to the Bulgarian Government having taken certain military measures on the southern frontier of the country immediately after the outbreak of the revolution — a procedure which in the given situation Bulgaria was perfectly entitled to undertake and which it was her absolute duty to carry into effect in order to protect her southern frontier. That in effecting these preventive

unjust and ruthless provisions of the treaties of peace were doomed to figure continuously as scapegoats and to have even their legitimate actions regarded with suspicion and immediately checked. However, other dangers too are latent in this intolerable state of defencelessness. The change ensuing as a result of the peace edicts in respect of power and of the balance of power continually instigates the public



This map has been taken from the January 18th., 1935, issue of the Rumanian paper "Vestul" appearing in Temesvár (Timi soara). The dotted territories are those claimed by Yugoslavia. This map differs from that above in that it does not show Yugoslavia claiming the western frontier district of Bulgaria, though on the other hand it claims for Yugoslavia the northern apex of Greece, while it would cut off from Italy, Rumania and Austria far larger areas of territory, and finally — this being the most characteristic point — once more puts forward the idea of a "corridor" to connect Yugoslavia and Czecho-Slovakia which — as is well known — the two Slav allies failed to carry into effect at the Peace Conference, — ascheme aiming at the "expropriation" of territories of the western part of *Dismembered Hungary* stretching almost to the Danube.

measures Bulgaria was not inspired by any warlike intentions or any desire to obtain booty, was evident — even if the Bulgarian Premier, Zlatov, had not made his decided statement nor Titulescu had not uttered his menacing warning — to every one familiar with the situation of this disarmed country faced with a grave economic crisis which has not yet attained complete consolidation even in political respects.

It would seem as if the smaller States which have been dismembered and rendered defenceless by the

opinion and the politicians of the Little Entente States in particular to dream of further territorial expansion, as was shown in our January and February issues.

And, as documented by the annexed maps, the "appetite" of the Rumanians and Serbians is already so enormous that these peoples would demand additional territories; not only from Hungary, Austria, Bulgaria, Italy and Albania, but also from one another. However, we do not believe that Europe will permit their tress to become skyscrapers.