

TODAY what Germans in all walks of life talk about when the schnapps is cold and the beer is flowing is: What comes after the war? They are confident of winning the military war. They know it is more important to win the political, social and economic peace.

So the Germans have become the most map-conscious people in the world. Significantly, the most noteworthy object in the living room of Hitler's mountain house at Obersalzberg is a pedestal globe map. A map was used to scare Germans into being "for the war"—the famous blanked-out map in front of which Sumner Welles had his picture taken in Paris, and which Germans believe showed the breakage of the Reich into small states.

Another map is now used to display to Germans the tempting fruits of victory. This is the "neue Karte von Europa." At the right, within a small percentage of give and take, is what the average German believes it will look like in the world's school and commerce textbooks after the war is over:

Holland, whose leaders, next to the English, are most hated and despised by German officialdom, disappears from the map entirely. All her territory north of the Rhine, including Rotterdam and Amsterdam, goes into the Reich. The Rhine becomes at last wholly a German river, because the Schaffhausen corner of Switzerland is to all intents and purposes German. Holland south of the Rhine, including Zeeland and North Brabant, as far east as the Maas (Meuse) goes to Belgium. The sliver east of the Maas, including Aachen, joins the Reich.

Belgium loses to the Reich everything east of the Meuse, including Eupen and Malmedy, which she took from Germany after the last war. She also surrenders Flanders, Hainaut and Namur provinces to France. The Meuse thus becomes the frontier between Belgium and Germany as far as Namur city, then between France and Germany southward.

Norway keeps her southern three quarters. North from the Vestfjord—including Narvik, terminal of the railroad to Sweden, the Lofoten, Vesteraalen and LoppHAVET islands—to Hammerfest goes to Sweden. The strip from Kirkenes to North Cape goes to Finland.

Denmark gives North Schleswig to Germany, up to a line from Esbjerg to Vejle. This improves Germany's North Sea position; also gives her control of the "Little Belt," one of the strategic channels from the Baltic to the Kattegat, hence the Atlantic.

The "Little States" are Gone

Luxembourg disappears—into Germany; and with her all the little principalities of Europe fade out. The efficient Germans have an austere economic horror of these "kleine Staaten." Andorra goes to Spain, Lichtenstein to the Reich, Monaco will be absorbed by France. There is a possibility Lichtenstein will be traded for Schaffhausen canton in Switzerland. It is a matter of great sentiment with the Germans to have the Rhine slide against or through German soil all the way from Bodensee to Nordsee. Otherwise, Switzerland remains intact; so does Portugal. Spain, in addition to Andorra, gets Gibraltar, of course. Another touch of sentiment—gratefulness for nonintervention—gives the Irish Free State all of Ireland.

France loses to Germany all the territory she took on her eastern border after the last World War—roughly, a line from Sedan to the Swiss corner, including Alsace-Lorraine—or Moselle, Bas Rhin and Haut Rhin as the French renamed them. The important towns of Metz, Strasbourg, Mulhouse, Colmar and Belfort thus go into the Reich.

That's all France loses, however; she keeps Savoy and Corsica from Italy. She gains Flanders and other sections from Belgium. And she has a great future, Germans say, as the springboard of Europe's trade with the United States.

Italy has to go east and south for her rewards. Her juiciest gifts lie on the Adriatic. She wins control, through an Italian king, of independent Croatia. She gathers into the borders of Greater Italy the whole Dalmatian coast, with Bosnia, Herzegovina, Montenegro, Albania, Corfu and northern Greece from the seaport of Previsa to the town of Florina. She gets Crete and Cyprus.

Europe's Two New Corridors

Some heartburn will be caused Italy, however, by one of the two main "corridors" Germany intends to maintain in Europe. It is the strip from the Austrian Alps to the Mediterranean, including the Istria peninsula with the old Austrian naval base of Pola taken by Italy after the last war: also, Fiume and Trieste. The other corridor that Germany has designed for her security and "the sake of eternal peace in Europe" is a demilitarized ribbon from Aachen through Brussels to Calais and Dunkirk, which remain permanently German fortresses. This is so that history will never again see a fight for the Channel ports. It is one of the main German ideas of how to guarantee a peaceable England. In addition, Germany will retain naval-base rights in Brest, Cherbourg and Havre—jointly with France.

Yugoslavia, the kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes, which first came upon the map in 1918, leaves it forthwith. She will be partitioned, the Germans plan, as follows: Serbia, with Belgrade as capital, becomes a separate nation about on the lines of 1914. Slovenia, on the northwest frontier, goes into the Reich. Slavonia and Voivodina—that is, the Danube valley north of Belgrade and the territory north of the Sava, go to Hungary. The area south of Serbia, from Nish to Monastir and the present Albanian frontier, goes to Bulgaria. So, also, does Macedonia, including Salonika. Turkish Thrace would follow, if Turkey did not co-operate.

But Turkey, agreeable, not only keeps her last finger-tip hold on the European continent; she gets new lands: all of Russia south of the Caucasian Mountains, including Georgia, Armenia, Transcaucasia and Azerbaijan. She will thus have frontage upon the Caspian as well as the Black Sea, with the important seaport of Baku.

Rumania gets all of Bessarabia and additional land as far east as the Bug River, including Odessa. The Germans will concentrate on the development of Nikolaev. This great shipping center, potentially a better port than Odessa, remains Ukrainian.

Hungary, plus her chunks of Yugoslavia, gets a segment of the Ukraine north of Rumania's, possibly including Vinnitsa; and, of course, all southern and eastern Galicia, including Lemberg. Cracow remains in the Reich, which, for more than a year now, has been transferring heavy industries there, as well as to Poznan. Out of reach of bombers from the west.

Finland will be richly set up. As well as North Cape, she gets the entire Kola peninsula, all Karelia, Lakes Onega and Ladoga and Estonia. Leningrad Province will be a free port.

Latvia disappears. Lithuania becomes the core of a greatly augmented Baltic nation; one of Germany's old dreams. Vilna will be the capital, and the new country will include all of Latvia and Lithuania, Poland to Brest-Litovsk, and White Russia to Minsk and Vitebsk.

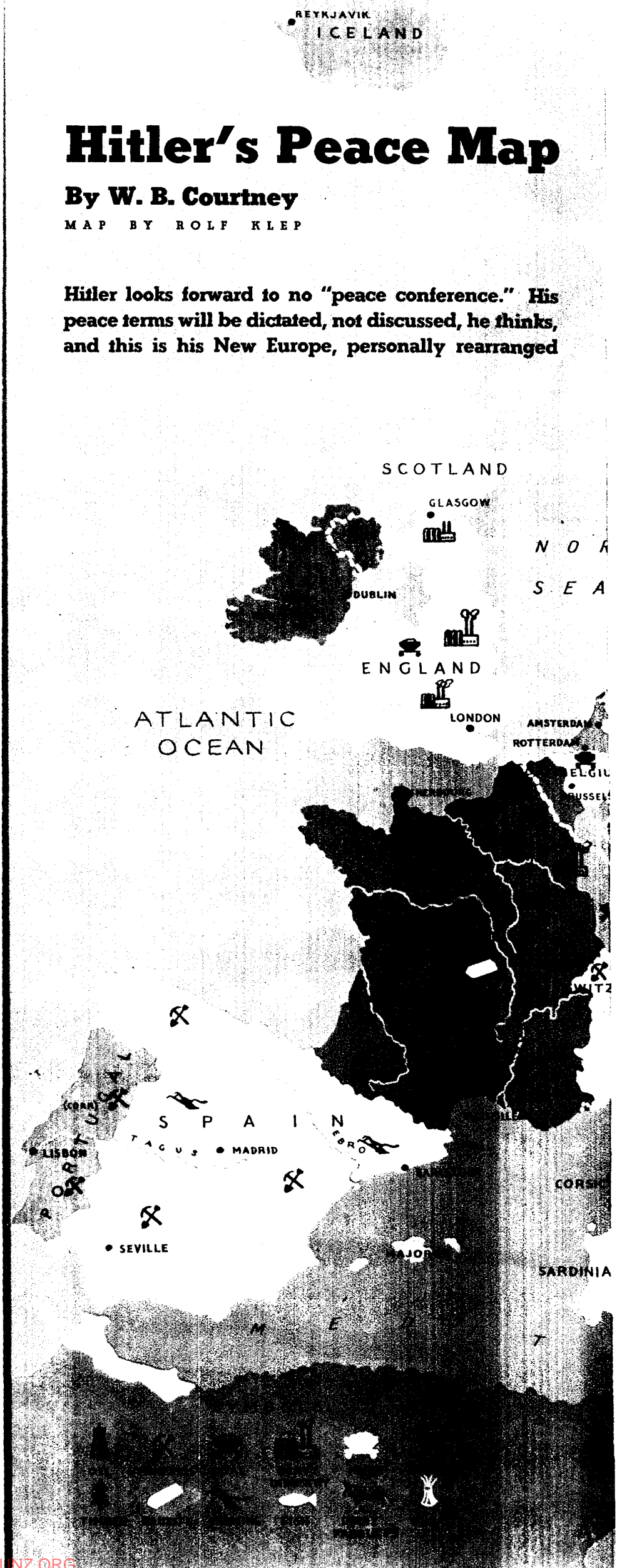
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Hitler's Peace Map

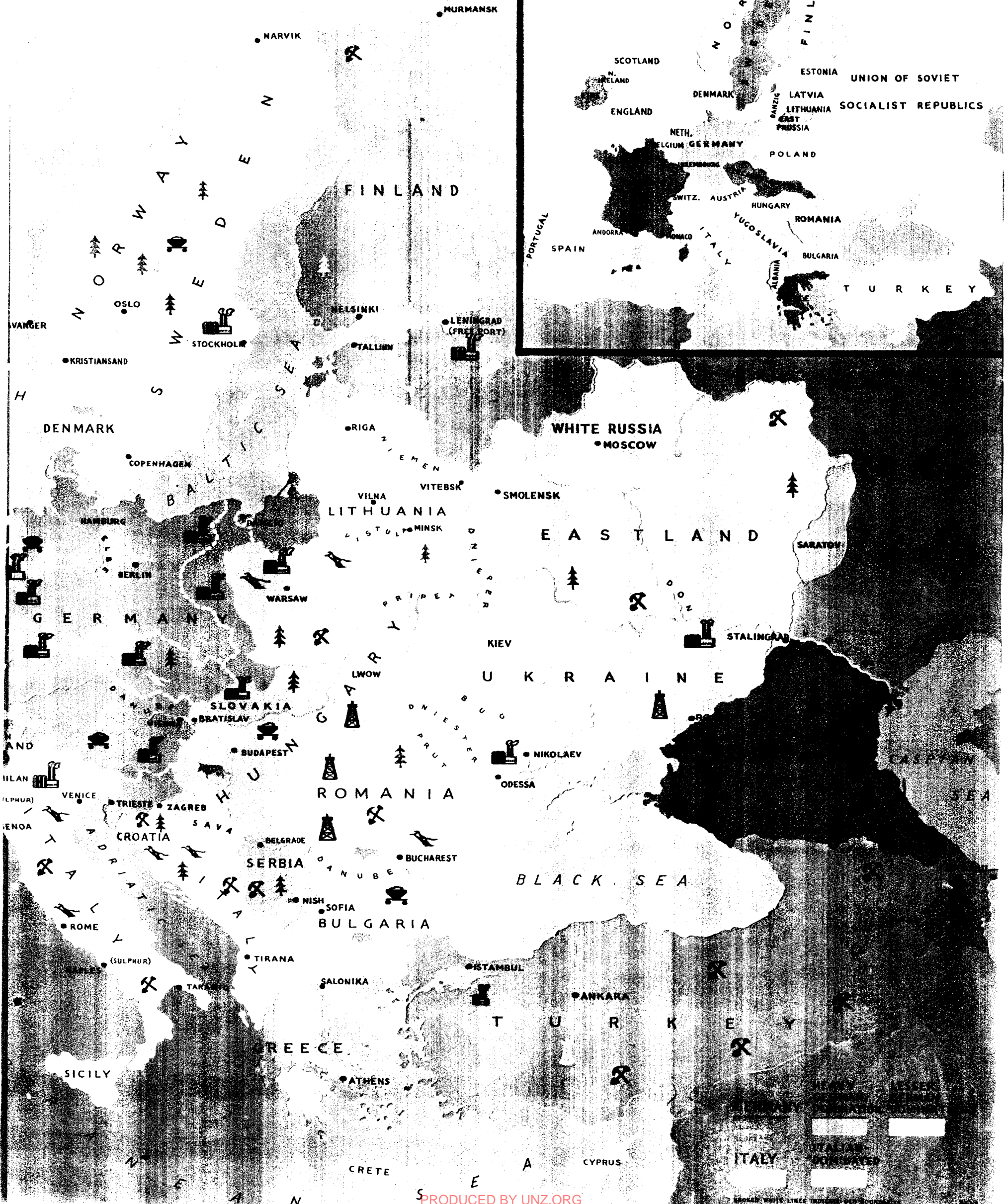
By W. B. Courtney

MAP BY ROLF KLEP

Hitler looks forward to no "peace conference." His peace terms will be dictated, not discussed, he thinks, and this is his New Europe, personally rearranged



EUROPE AFTER THE VERSAILLES TREATY



China Can't Lose

By W. H. Donald

In Cathay, the graft-ridden, loot-laden and lust-loving army of imperial Japan flounders on to nowhere as the Chinese organize for victory

JAPAN cannot defeat China. Instead, she will be beaten in China—and this regardless of whatever she achieves or fails to achieve elsewhere. In fact, each new involvement on Japan's part serves to insure the eventual certainty of a Chinese victory.

When the Japanese, in July 7, 1937, declared they would conquer China within three months they believed it. The world appeared to believe them. Four years have gone. The Chinese still resist. The Japanese spasmodically fight frenziedly—but without hope of success.

The Chinese army and people have gallantly met the unrestrained onslaught of "irresistible Japan"; have shattered her prestige; have filled the Japanese leaders at home with bewilderment. The armies of Japan cannot escape from China without acknowledging defeat; nor can Japan exploit the so-called "occupied" areas with success or in peace.

Wherever there are Japanese military units in China there are Chinese to fight them. Wastage of the Japanese forces by regular Chinese soldiers or by guerrillas has reached proportions never acknowledged by the Japanese. Fighting surges from the seaboard to the far interior. There is no "front." Blood-letting proceeds without surcease everywhere—before the Japanese lines, behind them, and on all flanks.

The Japanese entered the war with amazing misconceptions of China and her people. Their lighthearted belief that the flags of victory would fly in three months was based upon the misreading of history and their own experience of Chinese pusillanimity. They based their hopes of swift victory upon the knowledge that China of old had always paid to get rid of foreign force; had surrendered to escape. They were sure she would do so again—now, more than ever, since both America and Great Britain could not intervene. The change in the Chinese mind as a result of the establishment of the republic could be ignored. Had not China been fighting internally? She had—but the

Japanese failed to see how the seeds of change had been sown in the generation that had grown up since the overthrow of the Manchu dynasty.

So Japan made her first serious mistake; foreign powers also erred in judgment. All curiously failed to see that with the republic came patriotism, unity, the spirit to fight. Japan felt sure China had neither the spirit nor the means for a war. Chiefly, China had not sufficient equipment. She had wrung her withers chasing Communists for ten long years. Above all, the country was politically riven. China was ripe for plucking, and Japan was determined to establish herself on the mainland before it became too late. A few more years and Japan's greatest opportunity would have passed.

Why China Failed to Collapse

This, Japan believed. What she did not know was that while China was busy fighting Communists she was much busier building up the national army that in time met the Japanese invaders and held them. That force was devised and taught and drilled and armed by Germans. They did it far from the eyes of the Japanese—away down in Kiangsi province—and they loved doing it. The First World War veterans who composed the German mission were of the best Germany had and they devoted all of their time to the training and organizing of an army for modern warfare. They were specially drillers of men; organizers of war services. They were not strategical advisers; they had nothing material to do with the conduct of the war; they were not planners of campaigns for China, nor were they masters of maneuvers.

(Continued on page 58)

Japan's belief that the Chinese people could not or would not take it was the most important of their many errors in China



MARTHA SAWYERS