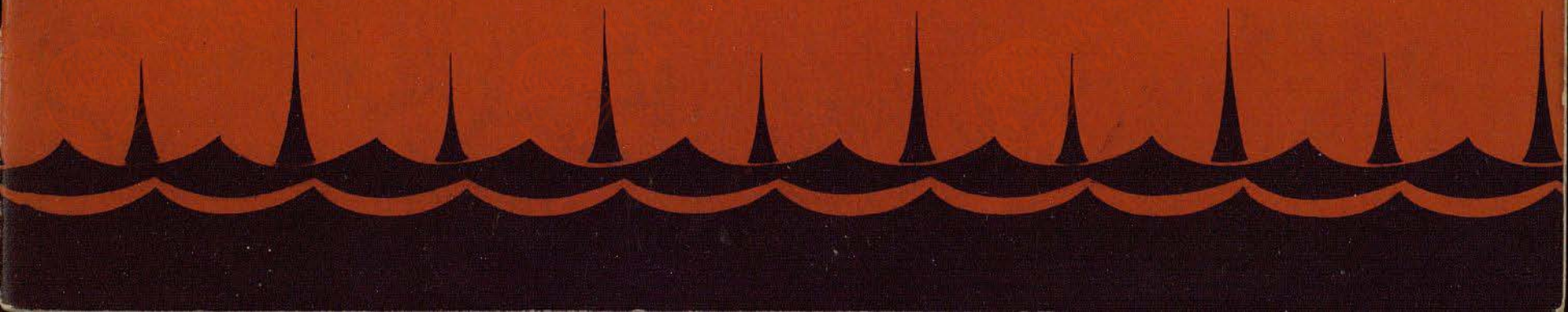


# THE WAR IN MAPS

ITS BACKGROUND & COURSE

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# THE WAR IN MAPS

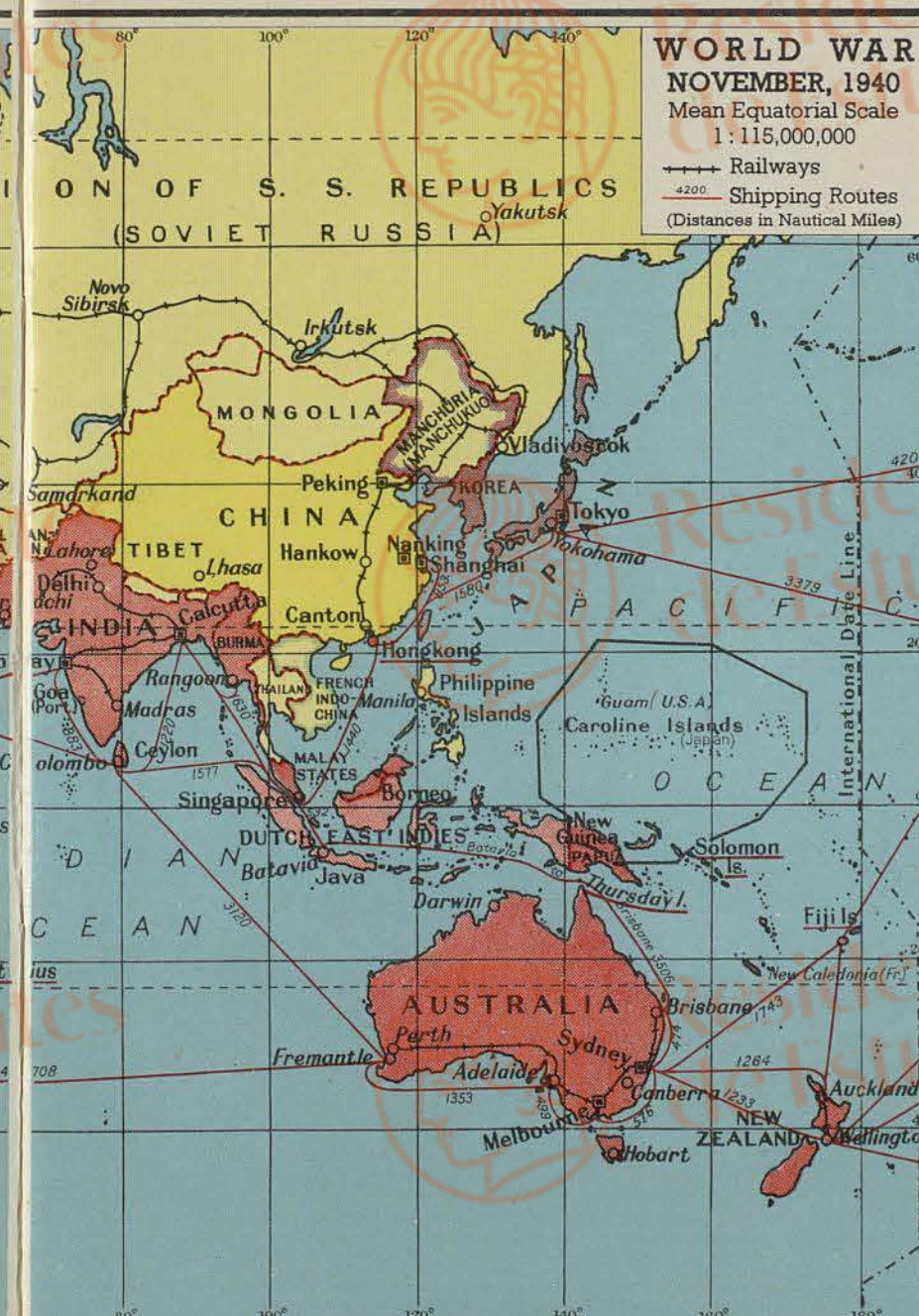
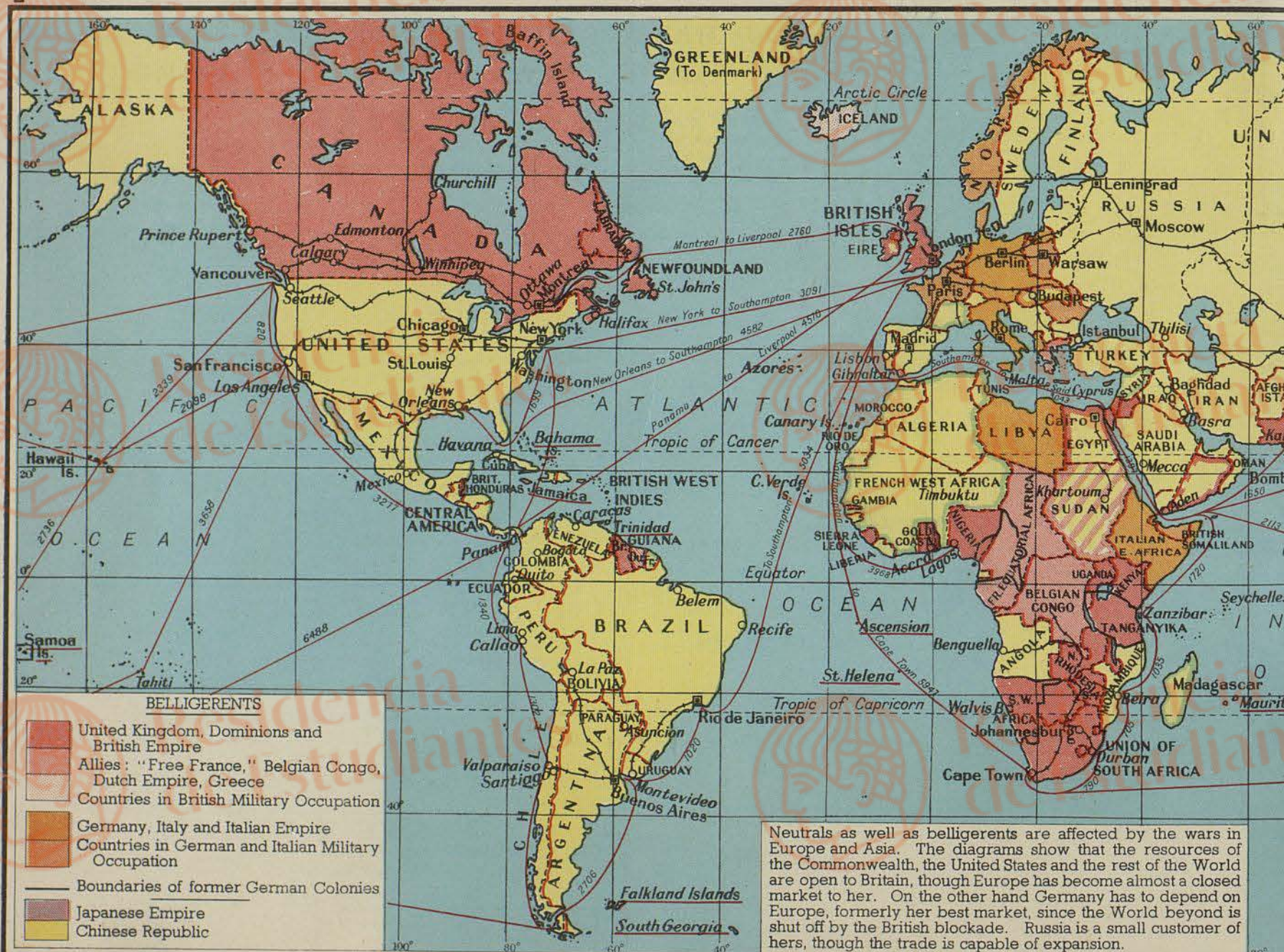
## ITS BACKGROUND AND COURSE

Edited by George Goodall, M.A.

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31. NORTH AND WEST AFRICA.
32. ESSENTIAL WAR MATERIALS.





# WORLD WAR

## NOVEMBER, 1940

Mean Equatorial Scale

1:115,000,000

Railways

Shipping Routes

(Distances in Nautical Miles)

# DISTRIBUTION OF FOREIGN TRADE, 1938

Figures give percentage of Imports or Exports

## UNITED KINGDOM

### IMPORTS

Eire 2.5

India and Burma 6.1

Australia 7.8

New Zealand 5.1

Canada 8.5

Other British Possessions 10.4

European Neutrals 4.2

United States 12.8

Argentina 4.2

Other Latin American 4.1

Other Countries 8.2

Germany 3.3

Denmark 4.1

Netherlands 3.2

France 2.6

Other European Countries 12.9

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### EXPORTS

Eire 4.9

Union of South Africa 7.6

India and Burma 6.9

Australia 7.3

New Zealand 3.7

Canada 4.4

Other British Possessions 11.4

European Neutrals 6.5

United States 5.4

Latin America 8.8

Other Countries 5.1

Germany 5.0

France 4.4

Other European Countries 18.6

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## GERMANY

### IMPORTS

North and North East European 15.2

Netherlands and Belgium 7.2

Central and South East Europe 16.4

Italy 4.6

France 2.6

Soviet Union 0.9

Great Britain and British Empire 16.8

Other European 2.2

United States 7.5

Latin America 16.8

Other Overseas 9.8

Other Countries 12.9

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### EXPORTS

North and North East European 17.1

Netherlands and Belgium 12.9

Central and South East Europe 19.8

Italy 5.7

France 4.2

Soviet Union 0.8

Great Britain and British Empire 14.1

Other European 2.2

United States 2.8

Latin America 12.1

Other Neutrals 8.5

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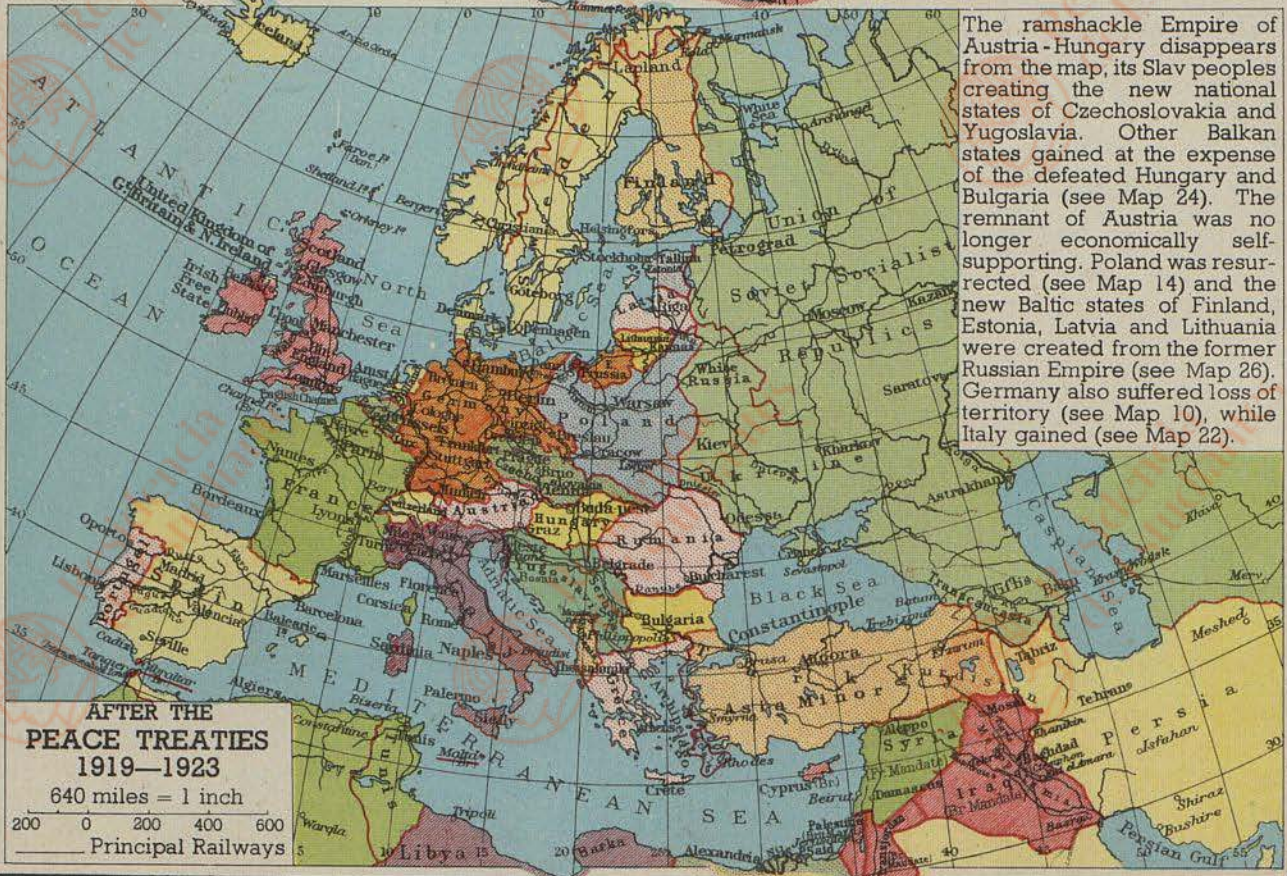
OPEN TO BRITISH TRADE

CLOSED TO BRITISH TRADE

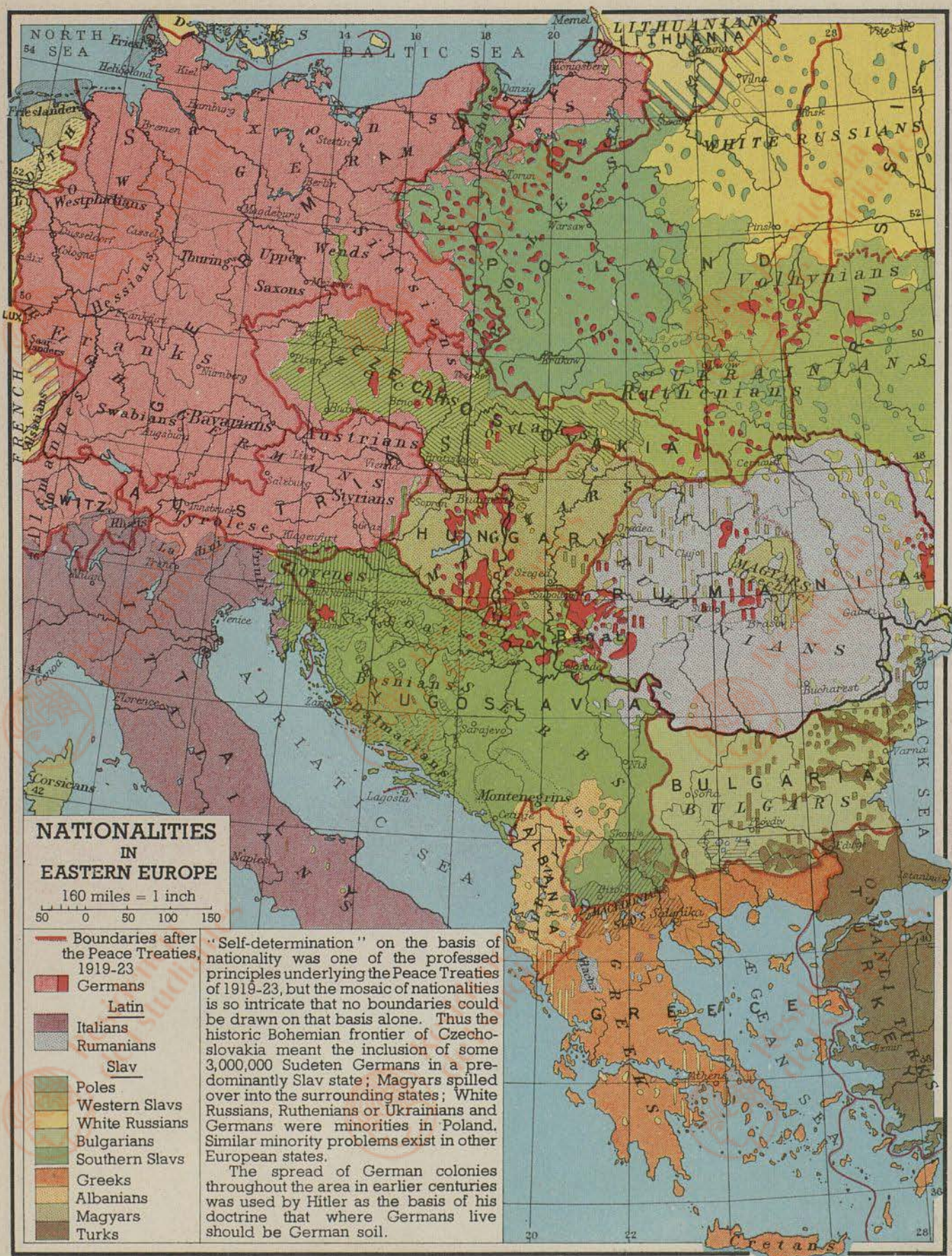
OPEN TO GERMAN TRADE

CLOSED TO GERMAN TRADE















# GERMAN EXPANSION

TO NOVEMBER, 1940

400 miles = 1 inch

200 100 0 200 400

Germany now dominates Europe, only Britain across the Channel remaining undefeated. In the spring of 1940 Denmark was occupied and the military resistance of Norway, Holland, Belgium and France crushed. French collapse brought Italy into the war. In the south-east Hungary and dismembered Rumania are subservient to Germany. At the end of October Italy invaded Greece, who with Turkey remained the only bulwark against Italo-German threats to British interests in the Near East.

Russia has strengthened her western borders at the expense of all her small state neighbours. By the occupation of Iceland, Britain countered a possible German "encirclement" from Norway.



## BELLIGERENTS

- United Kingdom and British Empire
- Countries in British Military Occupation
- Greece
- Germany
- Countries in German Military Occupation
- Italy and Albania
- Neutral Countries under German Military Influence



# INDUSTRIAL BRITAIN

64 miles = 1 inch

20 0 20 40 60 80

The red arrows illustrate a German plan for invasion, according to the Nazi Professor Banse, aimed at crippling London and the industrial regions.

- Coalfields & Industrial Regions
- Other Industrial Regions
- Iron Ore S Salt
- China Clay Shipbuilding
- Main Through Railways
- Principal Canals



## CIVIL DEFENCE REGIONS

136 miles = 1 inch

25 0 25 50



Apart from coal, salt and china clay, and to a lesser degree iron ore, industrial Britain depends on her merchant shipping for supplies of food, raw materials and minerals from the overseas Empire and foreign countries. Industrial regions and ports have been the main targets of German bombing aeroplanes.

FROM THE LOW COUNTRIES



# THE NORTH SEA COMMUNICATIONS AND NAVAL BASES

160 miles = 1 inch

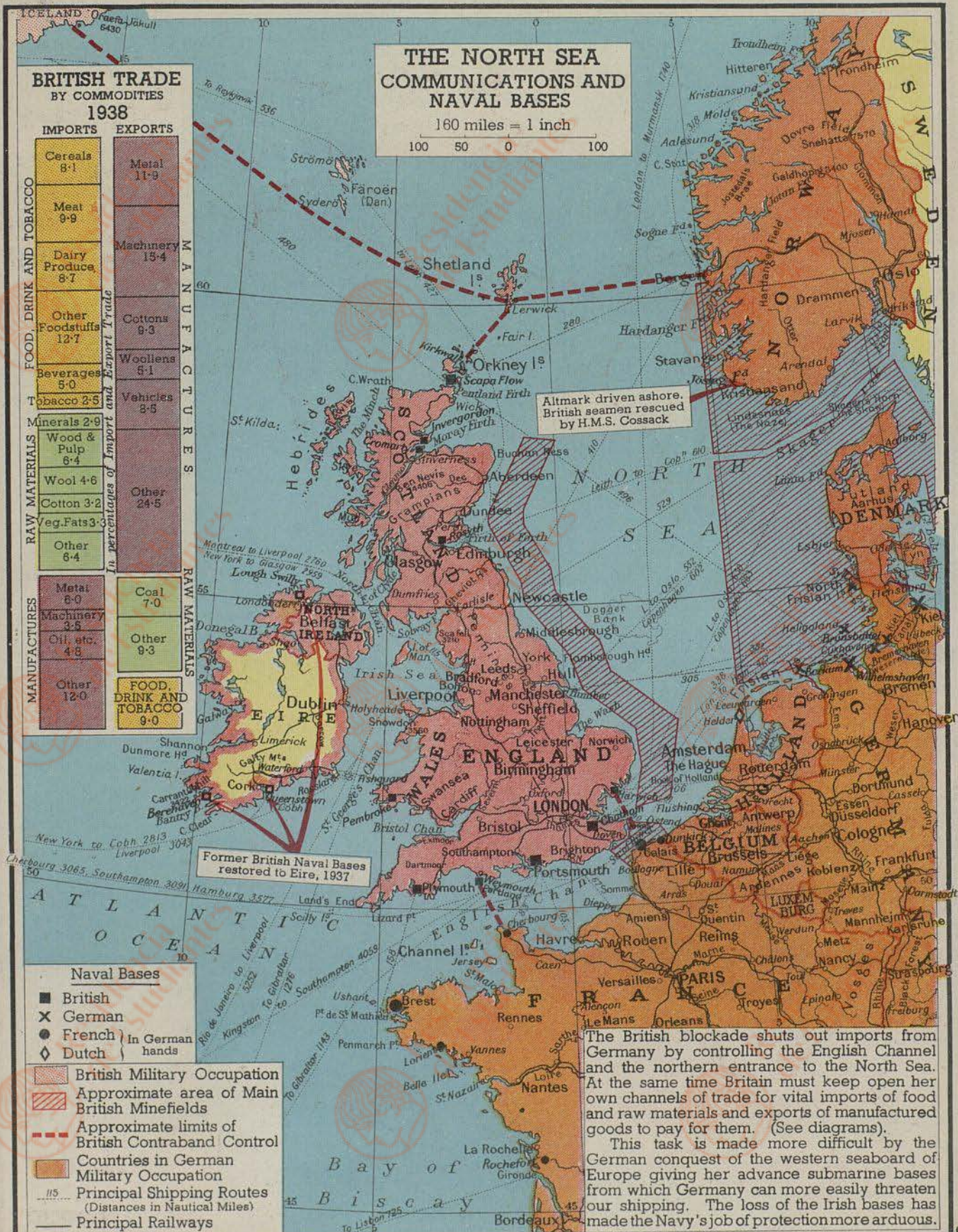
100 50 0 100

## BRITISH TRADE BY COMMODITIES 1938

IMPORTS EXPORTS

FOOD, DRINK AND TOBACCO	Cereals 8.1	MANUFACTURES	Metal 11.9
	Meat 9.9		Machinery 15.4
	Dairy Produce 8.7		Cottons 9.3
	Other Foodstuffs 12.7		Woolens 6.1
	Beverages 5.0		Vehicles 8.5
RAW MATERIALS	Tobacco 2.5		Other 24.5
	Minerals 2.9	RAW MATERIALS	Coal 7.0
	Wood & Pulp 6.4		Other 9.3
	Wool 4.6		
	Cotton 3.2		
	Veg. Fats 3.3		
MANUFACTURES	Other 6.4		
	Metal 8.0	FOOD, DRINK AND TOBACCO	9.0
	Machinery 3.5		
	Oil, etc. 4.8		
	Other 12.0		

In percentages of Import and Export Trade



The British blockade shuts out imports from Germany by controlling the English Channel and the northern entrance to the North Sea. At the same time Britain must keep open her own channels of trade for vital imports of food and raw materials and exports of manufactured goods to pay for them. (See diagrams).

This task is made more difficult by the German conquest of the western seaboard of Europe giving her advance submarine bases from which Germany can more easily threaten our shipping. The loss of the Irish bases has made the Navy's job of protection more arduous.





By a policy of "blood and iron," by a series of short wars with Denmark, Austria and France, Bismarck fused the German states into the German Empire of 1870, with the King of Prussia as German Emperor. Rapid commercial expansion followed, a vast armaments industry was created based on Lorraine iron ore, a powerful navy was built, and by 1914 Germany was ready to challenge the World.



Though it righted wrongs suffered by Denmark and France the Versailles Treaty contained seeds of future trouble. Prominent among these were the separation from Germany of Danzig, a German city, the creation of the Polish corridor dividing East Prussia from the rest of Germany, and the artificial division of industrial Upper Silesia between Poland and Germany.







# INDUSTRIAL GERMANY SHOWING ECONOMIC GAINS FROM CONQUESTS

160 miles = 1 inch

100 60 0 100  
Railways Canals  
Oil Pipe Lines

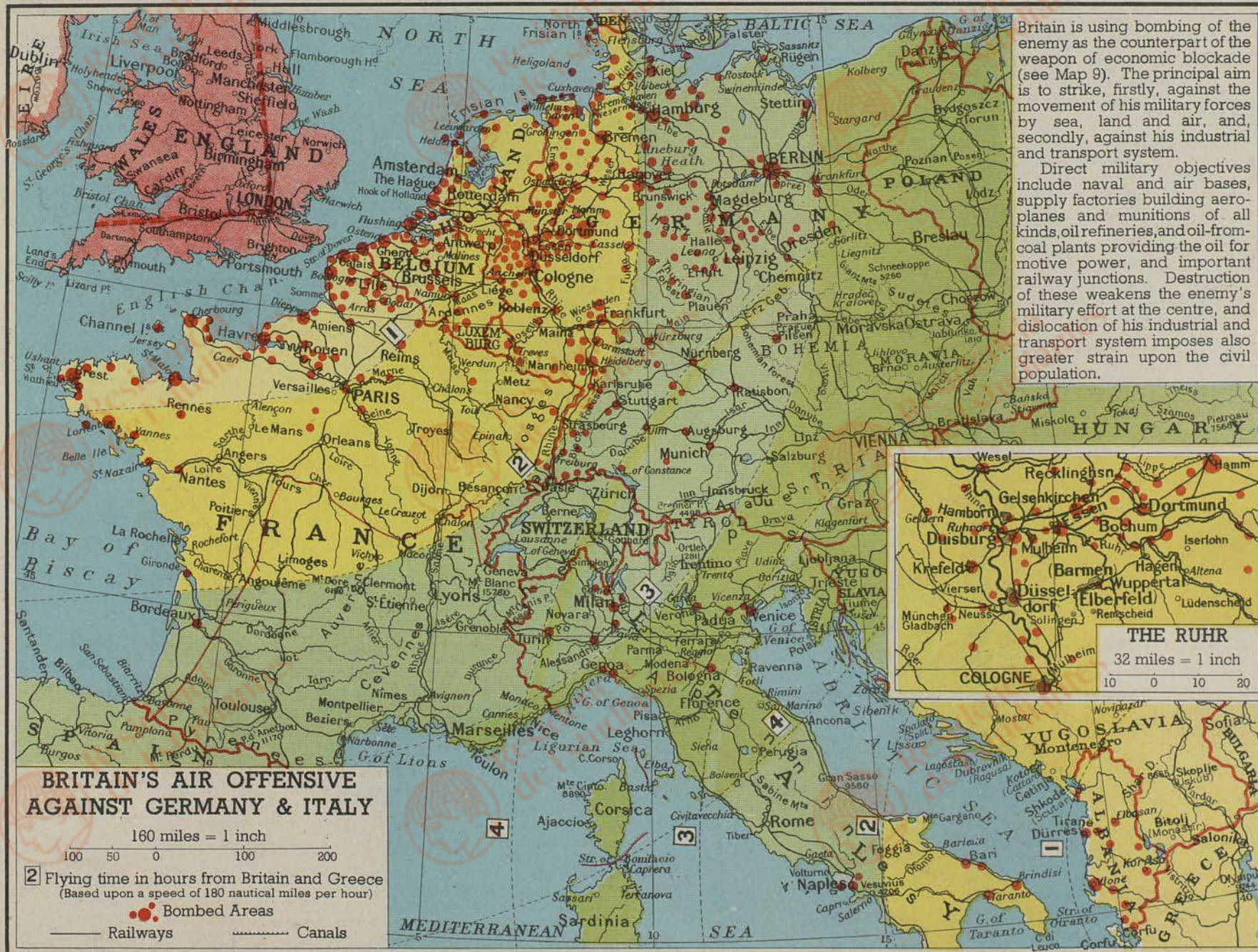


While Germany is largely self-supporting in foodstuffs, some of the countries under her military occupation are net importers of foodstuffs. As regards other essential war materials Germany could depend upon her own supplies of coal, magnesite and potash. She is deficient in oil, iron ore, copper, aluminium, tin, nickel, chromium and other steel-hardening products. (See p. 32).

Her occupation of Rumania has partially solved her oil problem. The collapse of France made available to her the immense Lorraine iron-ore fields. For bauxite, the raw material for aluminium, she can depend upon imports from Italy and the Balkans.

Among raw materials Germany is deficient in vegetable oils and fats—hence her "guns for butter" policy—rubber, cotton, wool and other fibres. The deficiencies are partly overcome by the use of buna (synthetic rubber) and "ersatz" (substitute) clothing materials.





Britain is using bombing of the enemy as the counterpart of the weapon of economic blockade (see Map 9). The principal aim is to strike, firstly, against the movement of his military forces by sea, land and air, and, secondly, against his industrial and transport system.

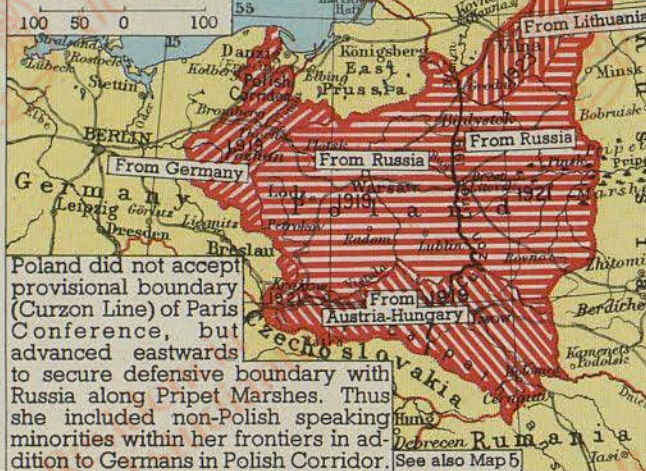
Direct military objectives include naval and air bases, supply factories building aeroplanes and munitions of all kinds, oil refineries, and oil-from-coal plants providing the oil for motive power, and important railway junctions. Destruction of these weakens the enemy's military effort at the centre, and dislocation of his industrial and transport system imposes also greater strain upon the civil population.





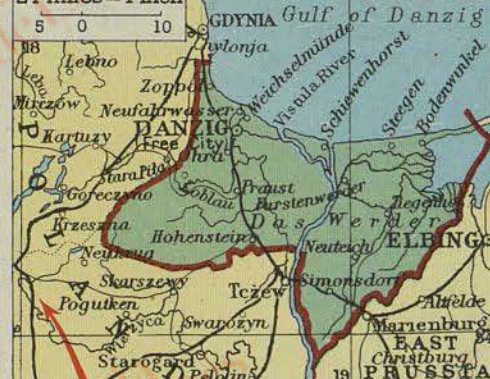
### RESURRECTION 1919-1921

240 miles = 1 inch



### DANZIG

24 miles = 1 inch

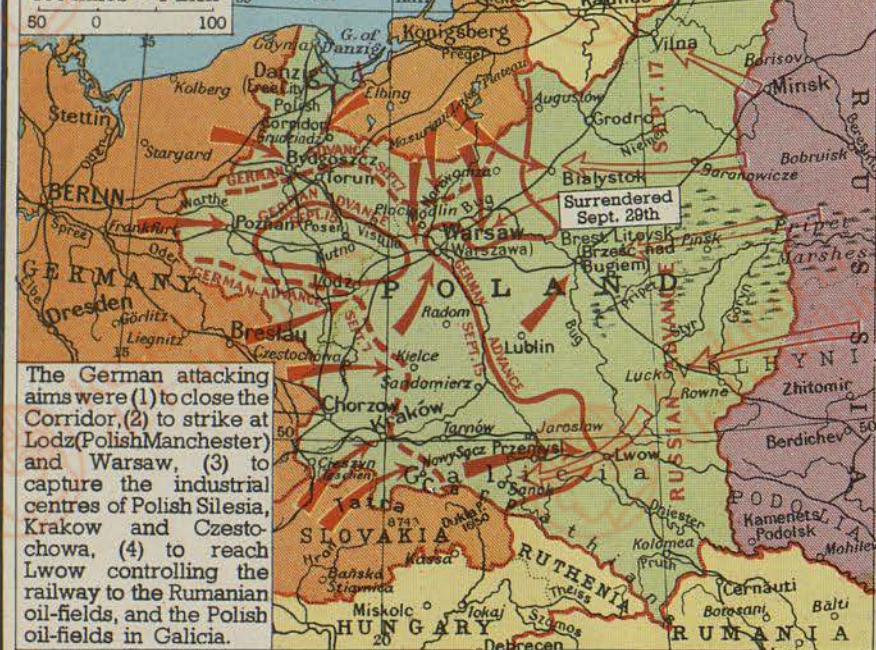


The Polish railway to the new port of Gdynia was specially built to give Polish trade direct access to the Baltic instead of passing through Danzig. In consequence the trade of Danzig declined.

### CONQUEST

SEPTEMBER, 1939

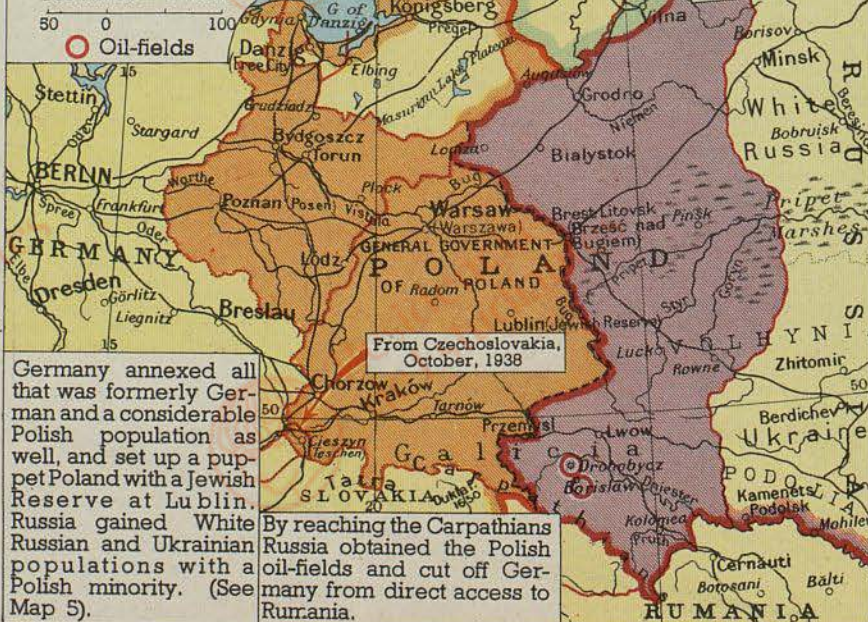
160 miles = 1 inch



### SOVIET-GERMAN PARTITION

SEPTEMBER, 1939

160 miles = 1 inch





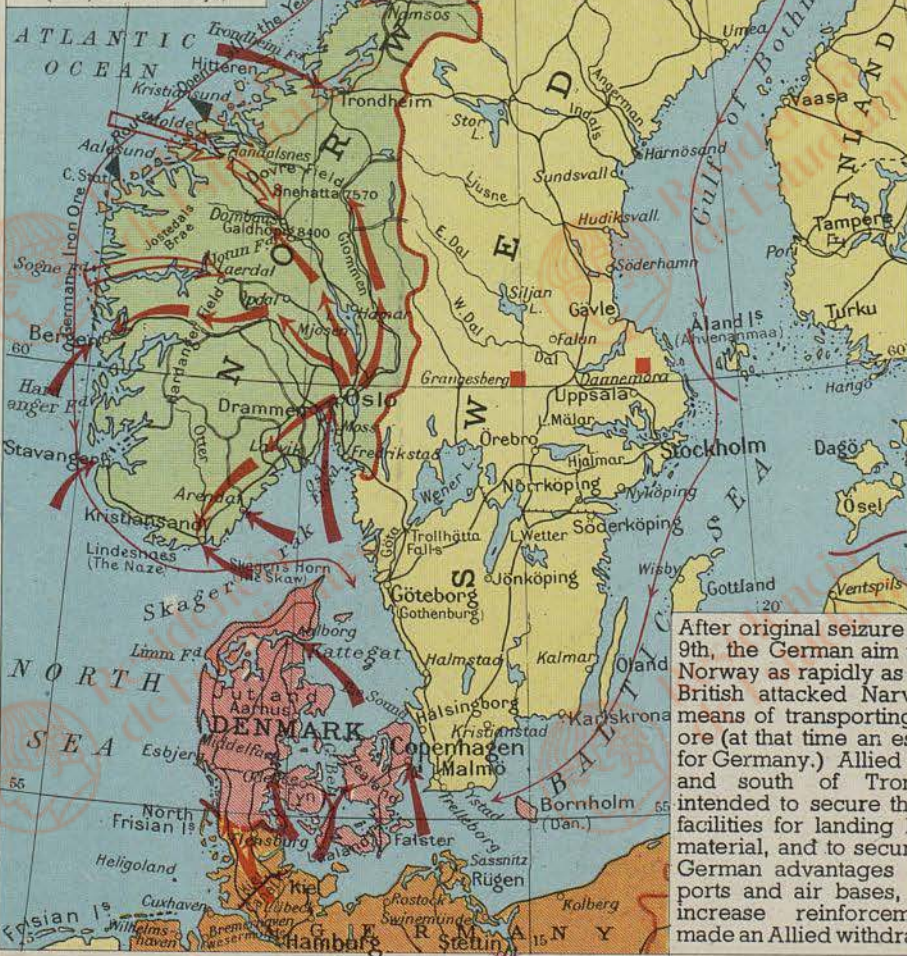
# GERMAN INVASION

APRIL, 1940

160 miles = 1 inch

50 0 50 100

- Iron Ore
- ➔ German Landings and Attacks
- ➔ Allied Landings
- ▲ British Minefields, April 8th
- Principal Railways
- Main Motor Roads (away from Railways)



After original seizure of ports, April 9th, the German aim was to occupy Norway as rapidly as possible. The British attacked Narvik to destroy means of transporting Swedish iron ore (at that time an essential supply for Germany.) Allied landings north and south of Trondheim were intended to secure this port to give facilities for landing heavy military material, and to secure an air base. German advantages in possessing ports and air bases, and ability to increase reinforcements quickly made an Allied withdrawal inevitable.



## NORWEGIAN CAMPAIGN

80 miles = 1 inch

20 0 20 40 60

Land over 3000 feet

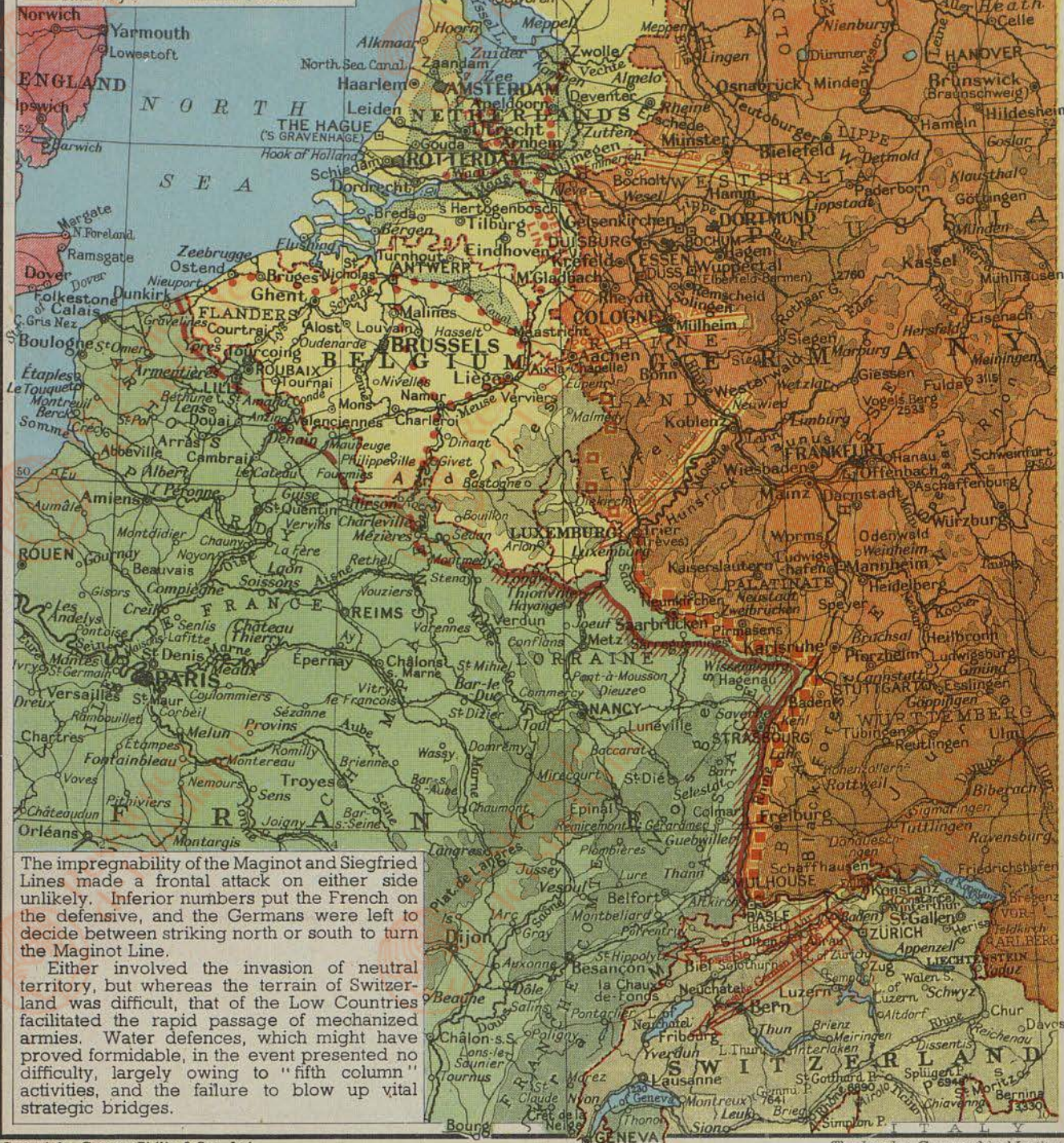


# **WESTERN FRONT BEFORE THE INVASION OF THE LOW COUNTRIES**

64 miles = 1 inch

20 10 0 20 40 60 80

- Land over 1200 feet
- Floodable Areas
- Maginot Line and Extension
- Siegfried Line and Extension
- Main Dutch and Belgian Defences
- Railways
- Canals





The impregnability of the Maginot and Siegfried Lines made a frontal attack on either side unlikely. Inferior numbers put the French on the defensive, and the Germans were left to decide between striking north or south to turn the Maginot Line.


Either involved the invasion of neutral territory, but whereas the terrain of Switzerland was difficult, that of the Low Countries facilitated the rapid passage of mechanized armies. Water defences, which might have proved formidable, in the event presented no difficulty, largely owing to "fifth column" activities, and the failure to blow up vital strategic bridges.





Reference to Maps 17—19

 Territory held by German Armies

 Main Lines of German Attack

 Allied Advance into Belgium

 Maginot Line

 Extension of Maginot Line

 Railways

 Canals

## THE DUTCH SURRENDER

MAY 14th, 1940

64 miles = 1 inch

20 10 0 20 40 60 80



## THE BATTLE OF THE BULGE

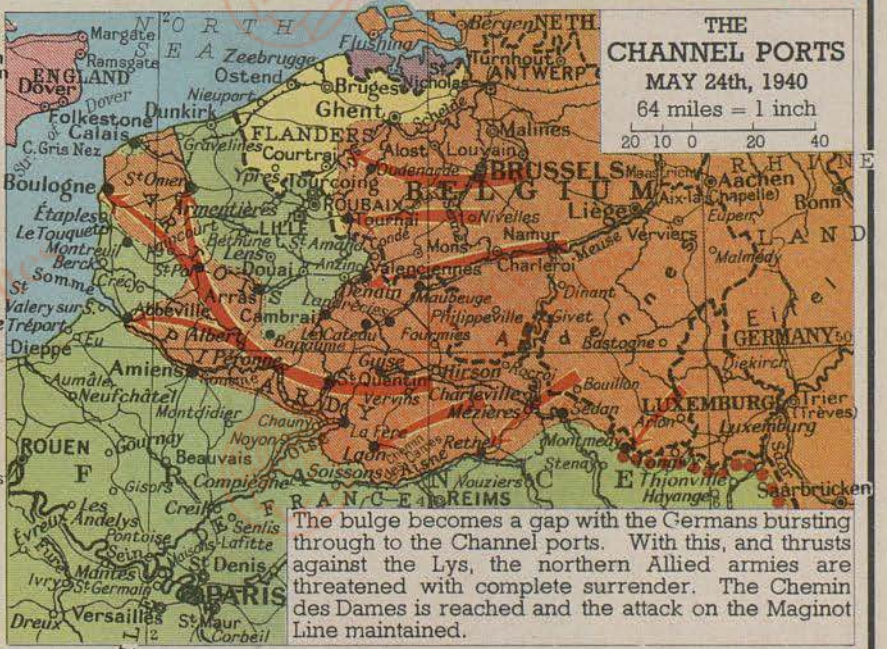
MAY 19th, 1940

64 miles = 1 inch

20 10 0 20 40



Breaking across the Meuse the Germans penetrated to the Sambre, the Oise and the Aisne, thus compelling the retreat of British and Belgian armies behind Brussels and Antwerp. Pressure continued against the Maginot Line.



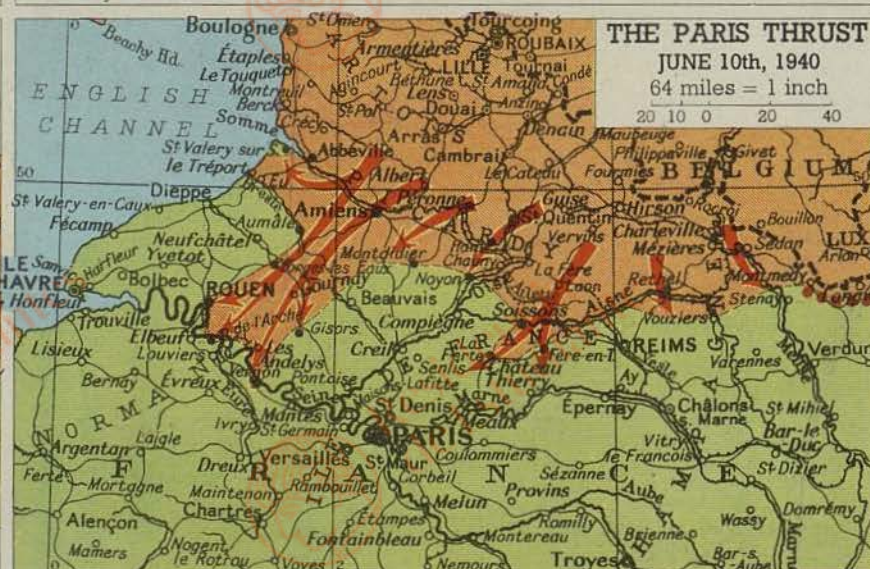
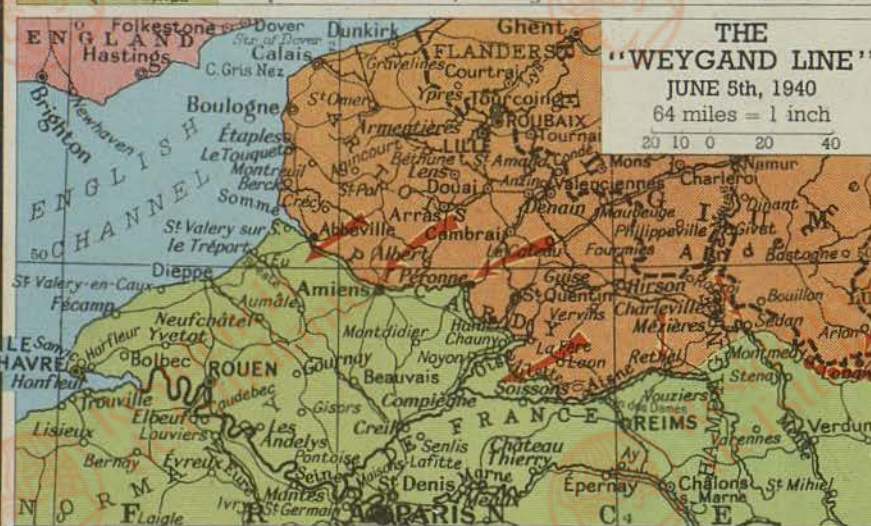
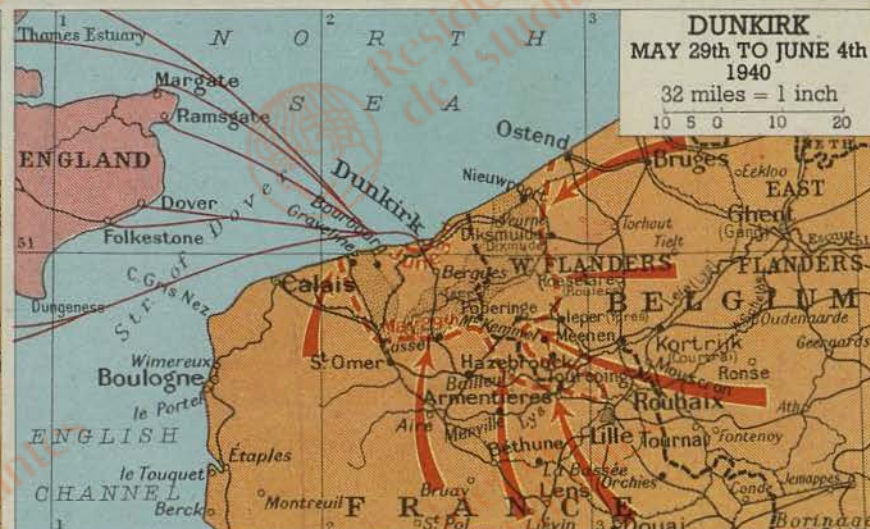
## THE CHANNEL PORTS

MAY 24th, 1940

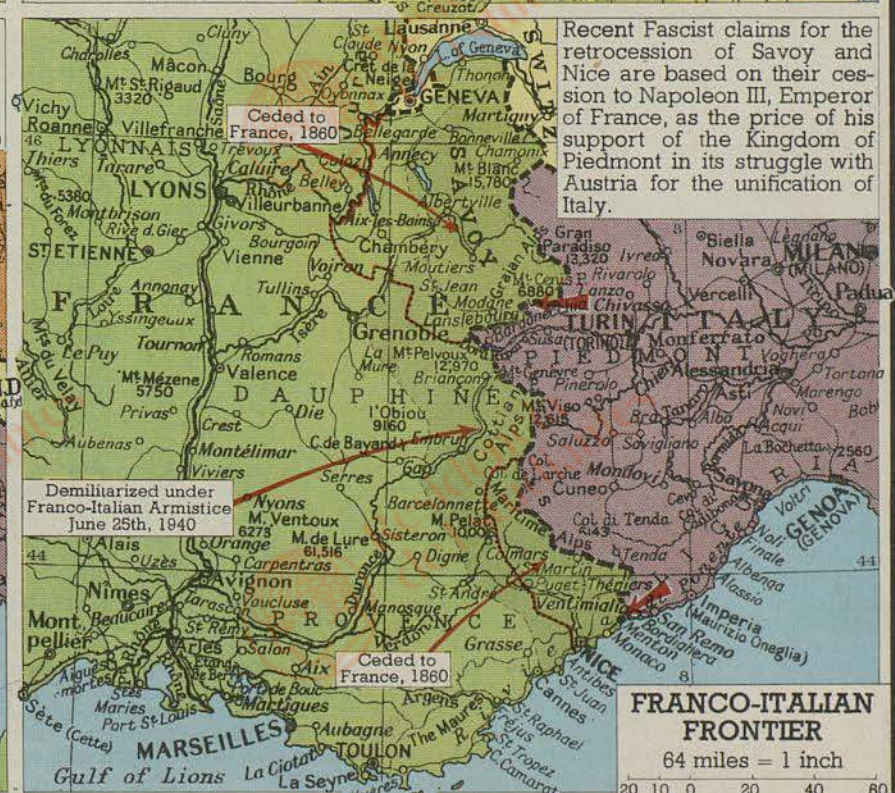
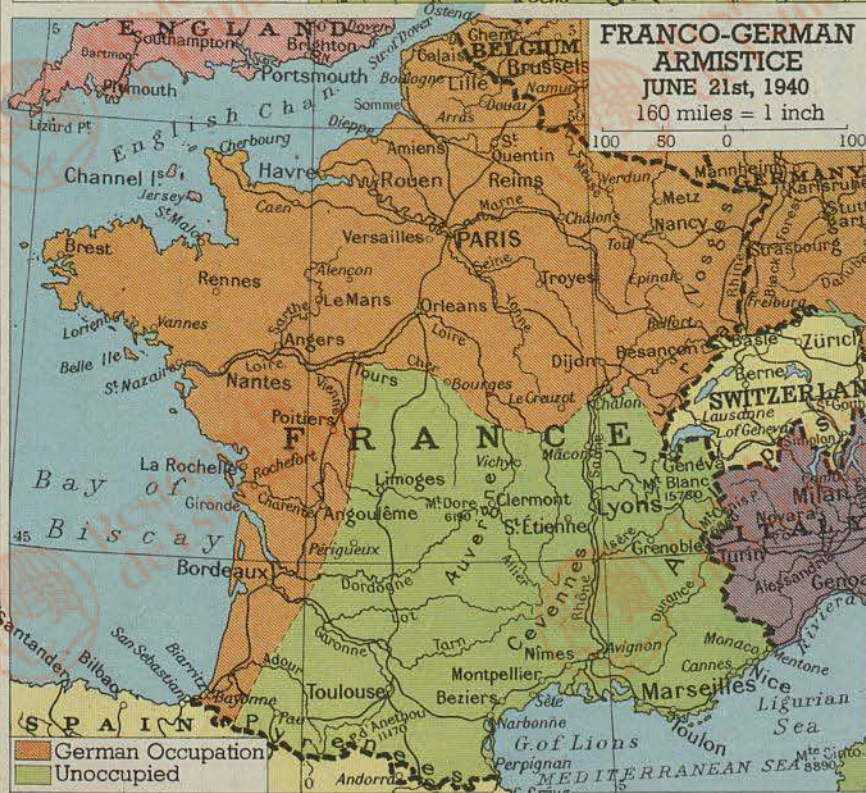
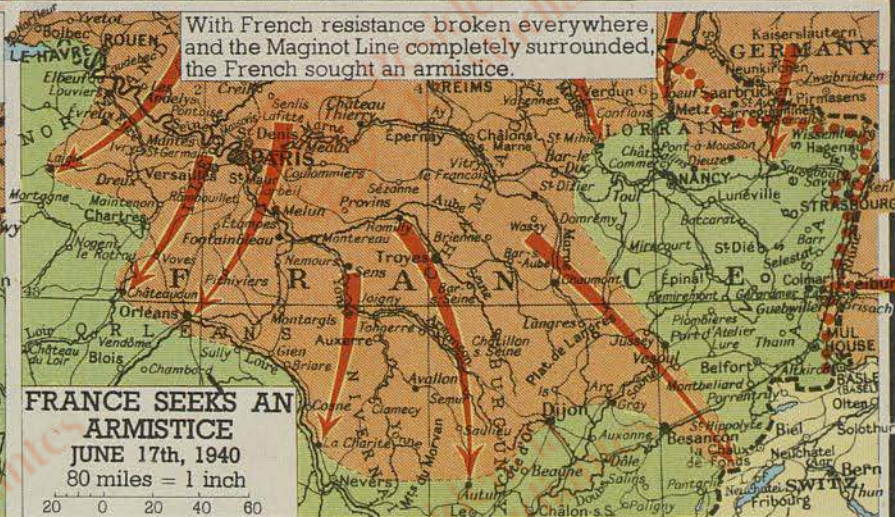
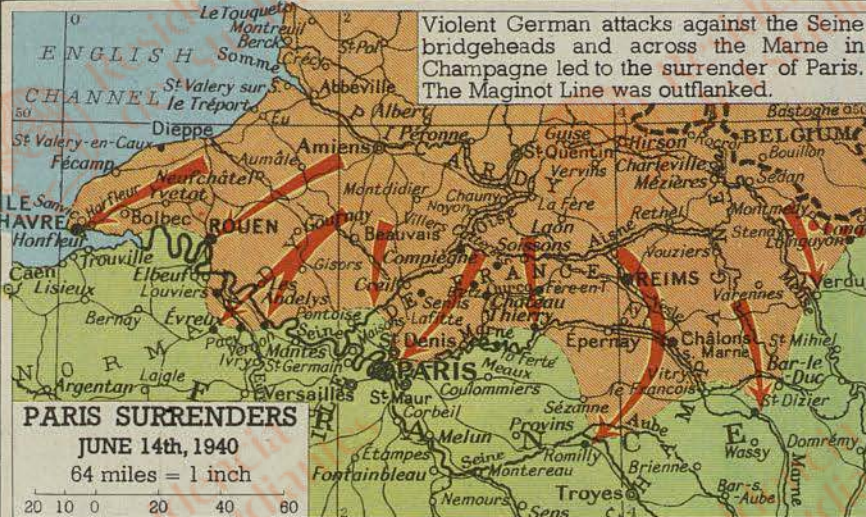
64 miles = 1 inch

20 10 0 20 40

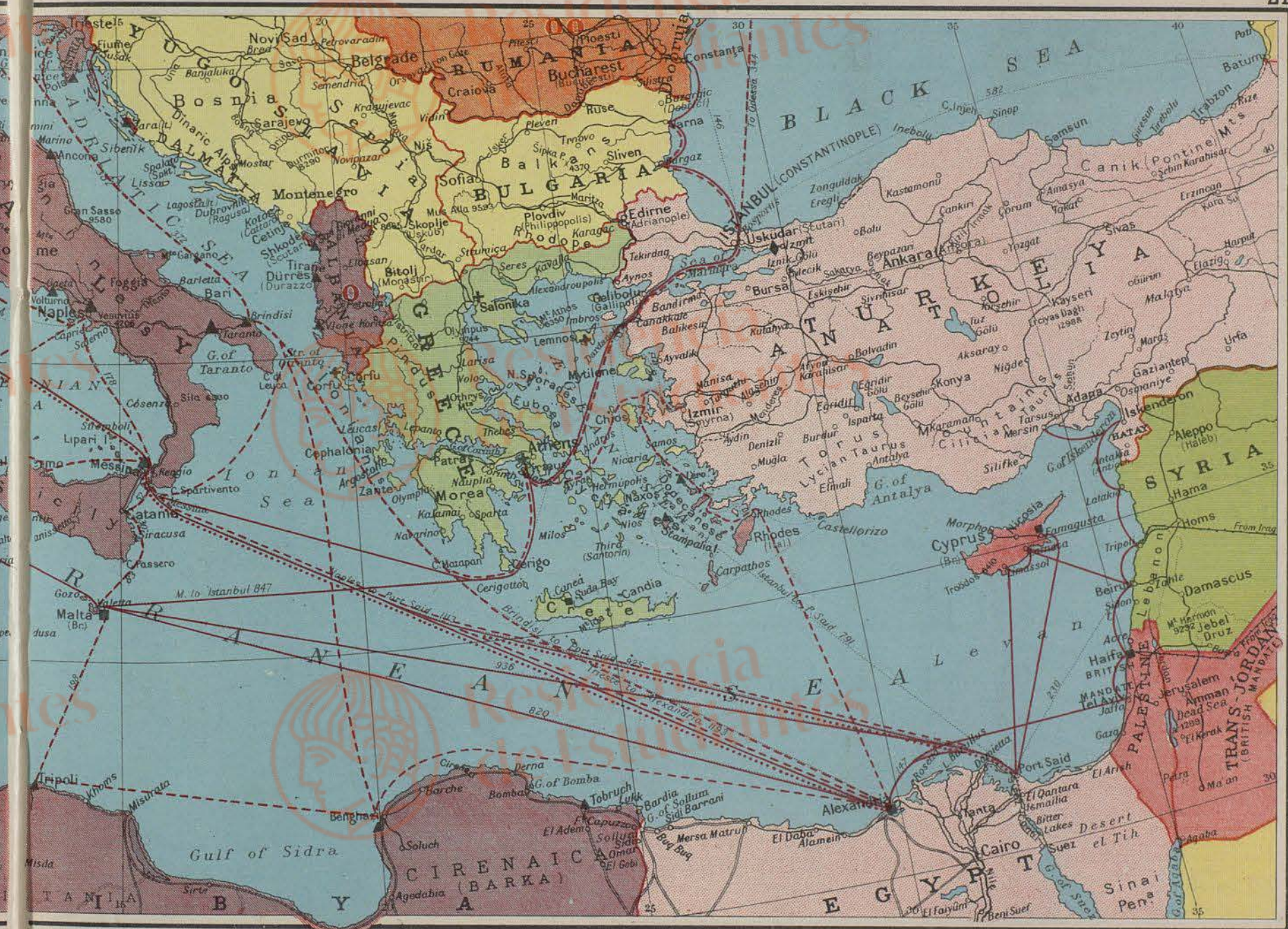
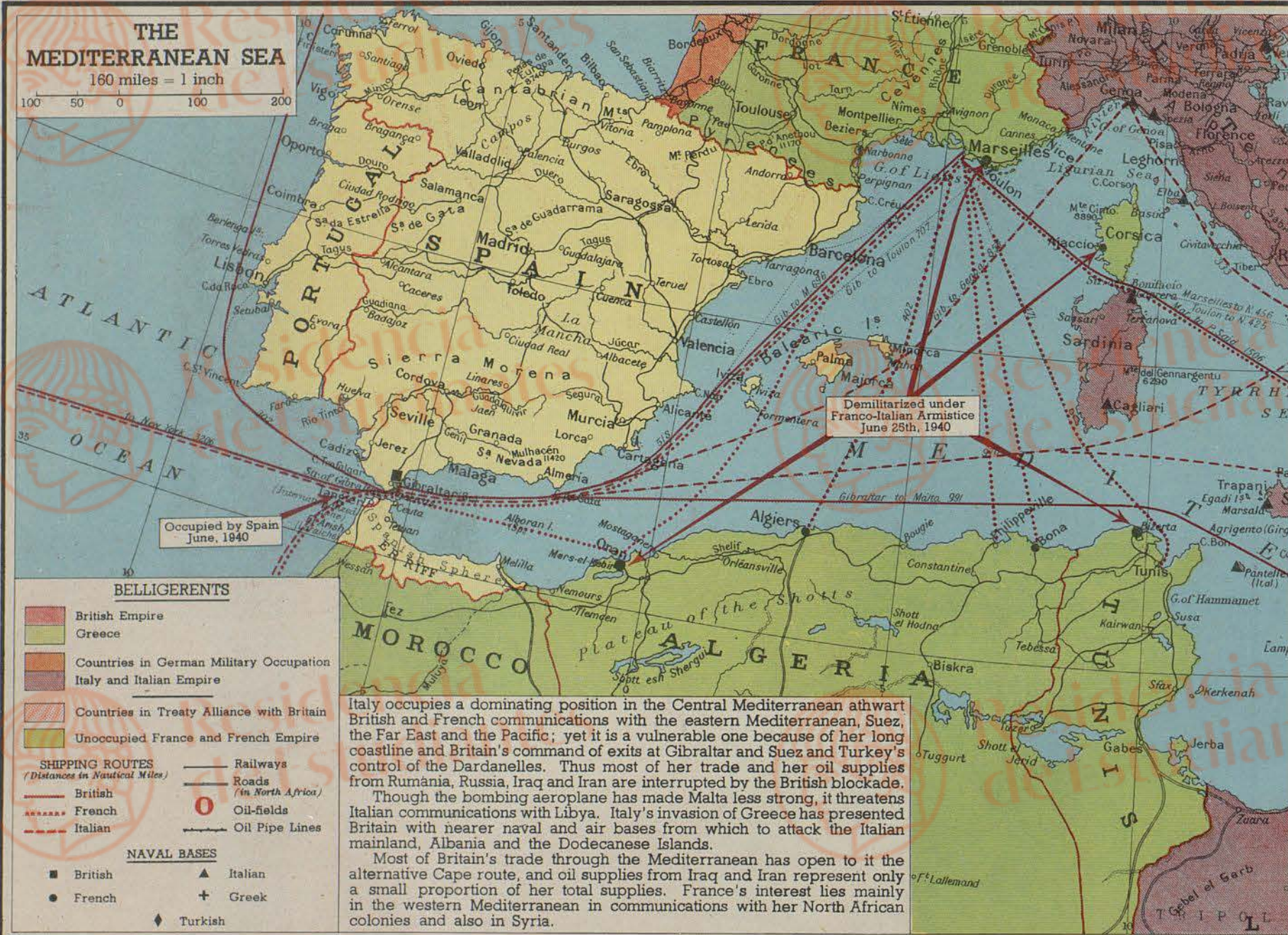














GERMANY HUNGARY 18 U. S. 40 S. R.

ITALY YUGOSLAVIA ROMANIA Bulgaria BLACK SEA Istanbul Ankara Athens

Palermo Messina Tunis Malta (Brit) Tripoli Benghazi

919 L I B Y A (TRIPOLI) Murzuk Ghat 1919

CAIRO Alexandria Port Said Suez Agaba

SAUDI ARABIA Medina Mecca

ITALIAN PROT. 1889-96 Italian Empire 1936

ANGLO-EGYPTIAN SUDAN Khartoum

FRENCH WEST AFRICA FRENCH EQUATORIAL AFRICA

ITALIAN ABYSSINIA (ETHIOPIA) Addis Ababa

BRIT SOMALILAND

ITALY DODECANESE ISLANDS Rhodes (Rodi) 1912

64 miles = 1 inch

THE ITALIAN EMPIRE

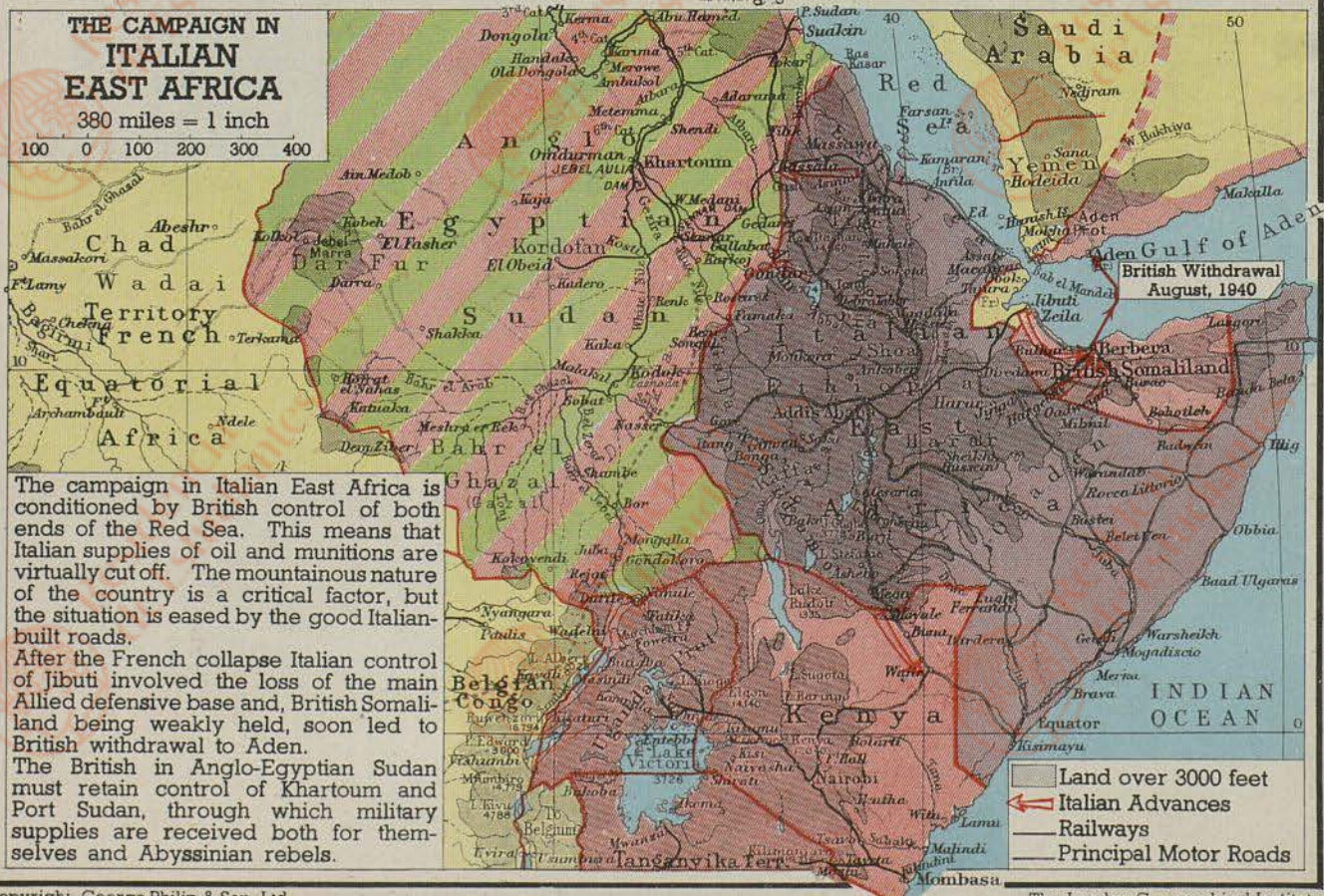
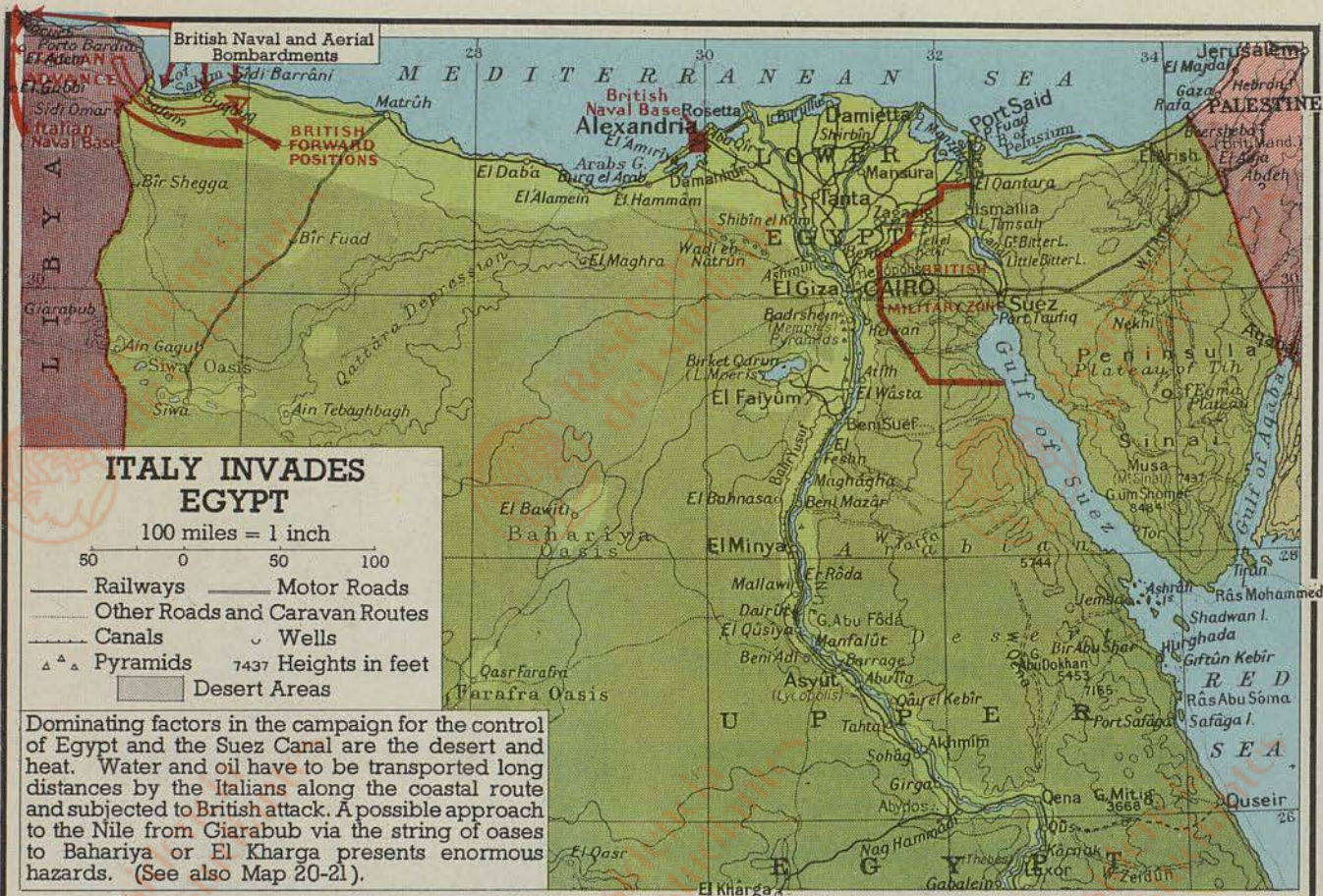
640 miles = 1 inch

200 0 200 400 600 800

Railways

Italy lagged behind other European Powers in the partition of Africa. She secured Eritrea and Somaliland before 1900, but failed to conquer Abyssinia in 1896. Disappointed in 1881 at Tunis she later obtained compensation in Tripoli (now known as Libya) after the Italo-Turkish War of 1911-12, and in the Dodecanese Islands. Subsequent to the Great War frontier adjustments were made with her by Britain in Jubaland and by France in French West Africa. Further expansion saw the conquest of Abyssinia in 1936 and the military occupation of Albania in 1939.







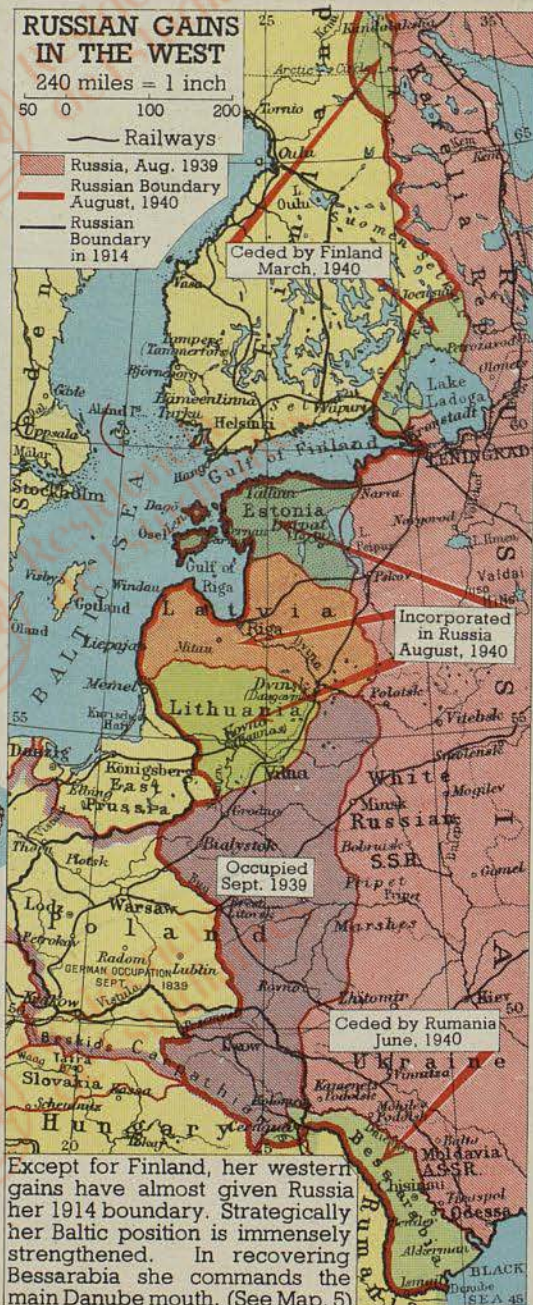
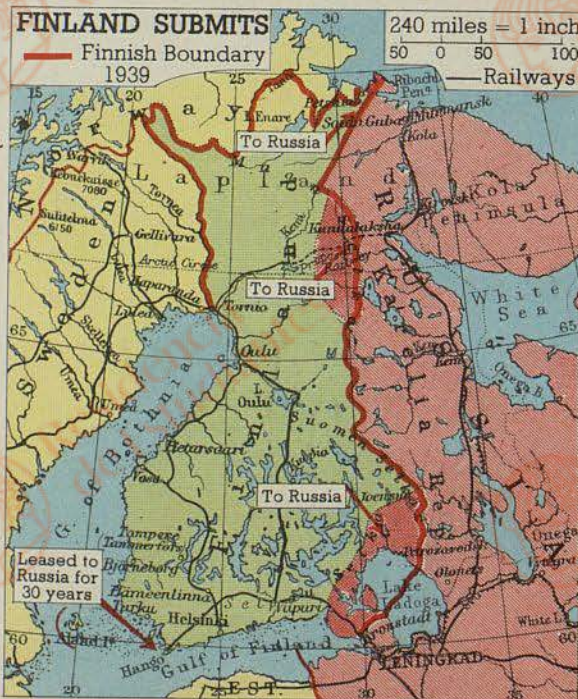
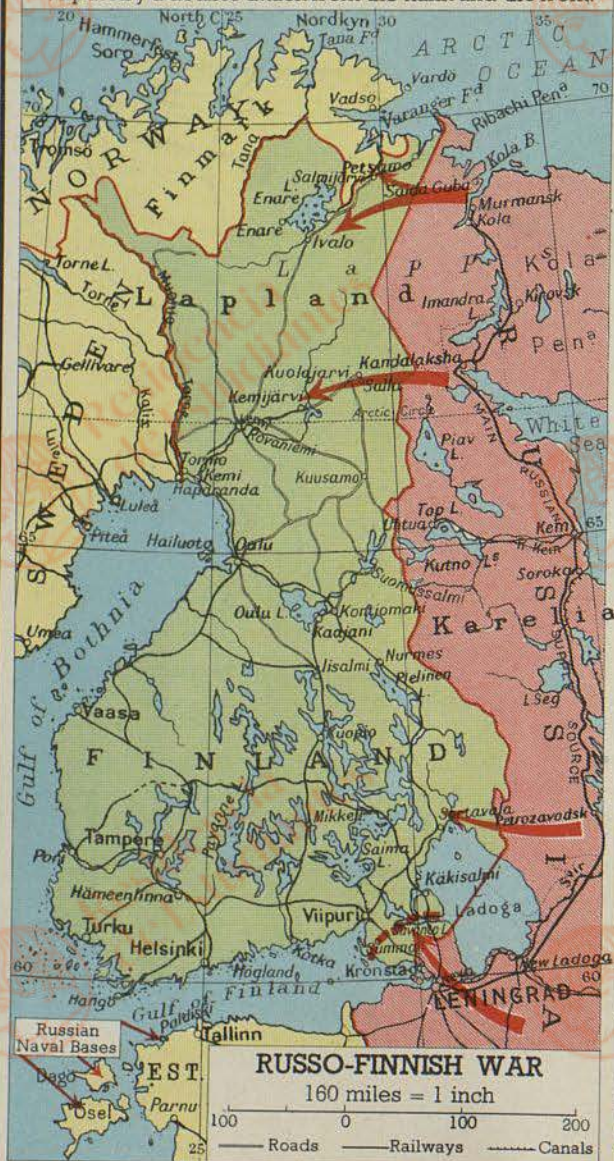








The campaign in Finland was conditioned by snow and ice, extreme cold, and long Arctic nights. Russian military aims were (1) the capture of Petsamo, an ice-free port, (2) the severance of communications between north and south, and (3) the capture of Viipuri by a double attack from the flank and the front.



Except for Finland, her western gains have almost given Russia her 1914 boundary. Strategically her Baltic position is immensely strengthened. In recovering Bessarabia she commands the main Danube mouth. (See Map. 5)



Though the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics comprises several constituent republics the direction of foreign policy is reserved to the Union government. Its policy must naturally concern itself with those of its powerful neighbours—Germany in the west and the Japanese Empire in the east.

The Russo-German Pact does not lull Stalin's fear of Hitler's desire for the Ukraine and the Caucasian oil-fields. Russia could supply all Germany's requirements in regard to timber and

manganese, but could not meet them in regard to wheat, oil, and vegetable oils and fats, as her exportable surpluses after meeting her own needs are less than Germany's imports of these commodities, in spite of her huge production.

Export is handicapped by the enormous distances that have to be traversed and by her broad gauge railway system necessitating re-loading at the frontiers on to the standard gauge systems. By sea Germany can import directly by the Baltic route, but the Black Sea route involves

further transport on the Danube and Balkan railways.

In the east Russia established a virtual protectorate over Mongolia to stem the tide of Japanese westward advance through Manchukuo and Inner Mongolia, to drive a wedge between China and herself.

Though large industrial areas exist in the Donetz Basin and near Moscow in the west, the trend of modern policy is the development of new areas in less vulnerable localities, such as the Ural mineral region.





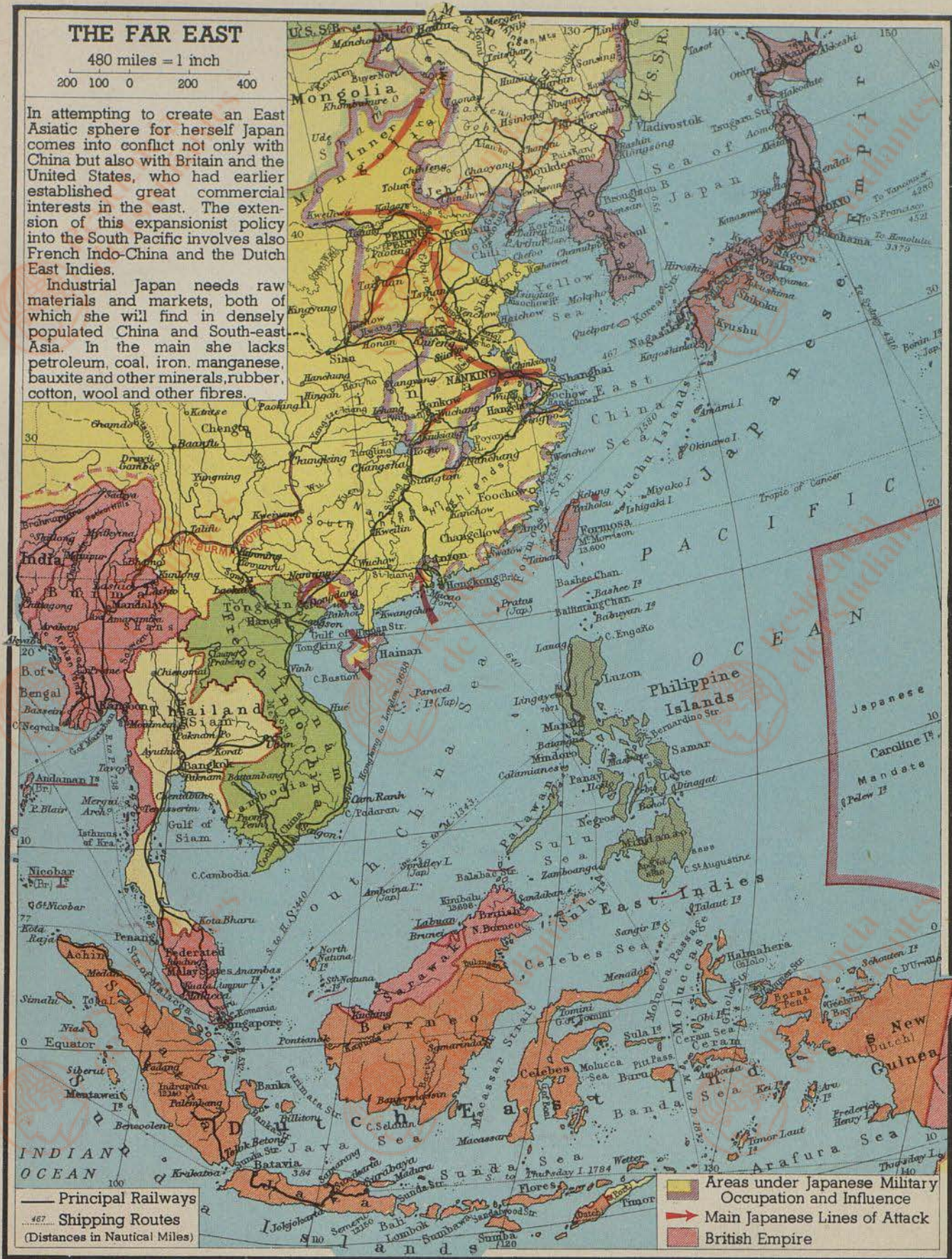
# THE FAR EAST

480 miles = 1 inch

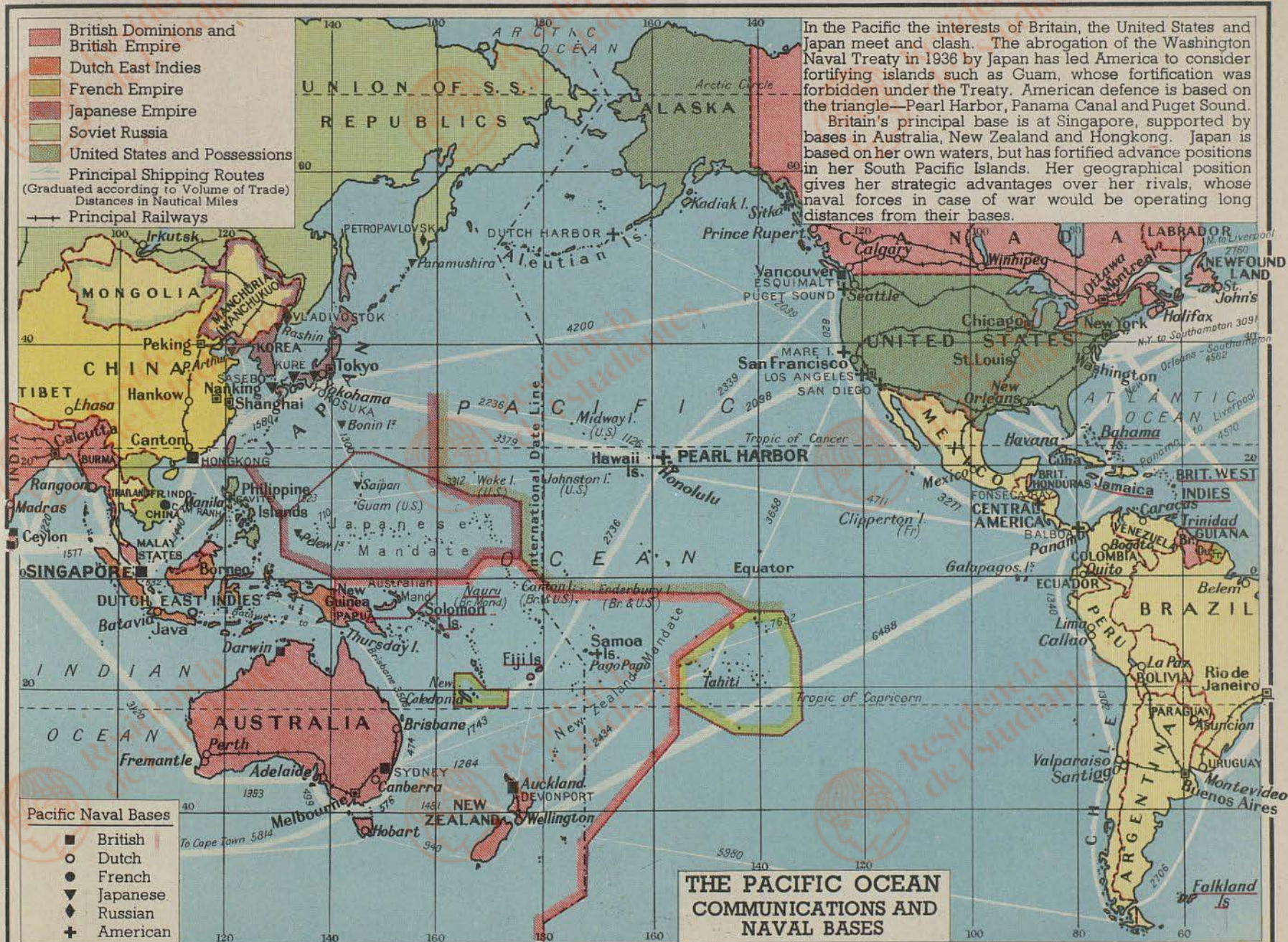
200 100 0 200 400

In attempting to create an East Asiatic sphere for herself Japan comes into conflict not only with China but also with Britain and the United States, who had earlier established great commercial interests in the east. The extension of this expansionist policy into the South Pacific involves also French Indo-China and the Dutch East Indies.

Industrial Japan needs raw materials and markets, both of which she will find in densely populated China and South-east Asia. In the main she lacks petroleum, coal, iron, manganese, bauxite and other minerals, rubber, cotton, wool and other fibres.









The role of the British Navy as a first line of defence of the Atlantic front of the United States is now widely recognized there. The threat of German attack, were the British Navy defeated, might be by way of Iceland, Greenland and Newfoundland towards the St. Lawrence in the north, or by way of French Africa to Dakar, thence to Brazil across the shortest South Atlantic route and onwards to the Caribbean Sea in the south. The additional bases leased by the United States from Britain will complete the ring of defences protecting the Atlantic coast.

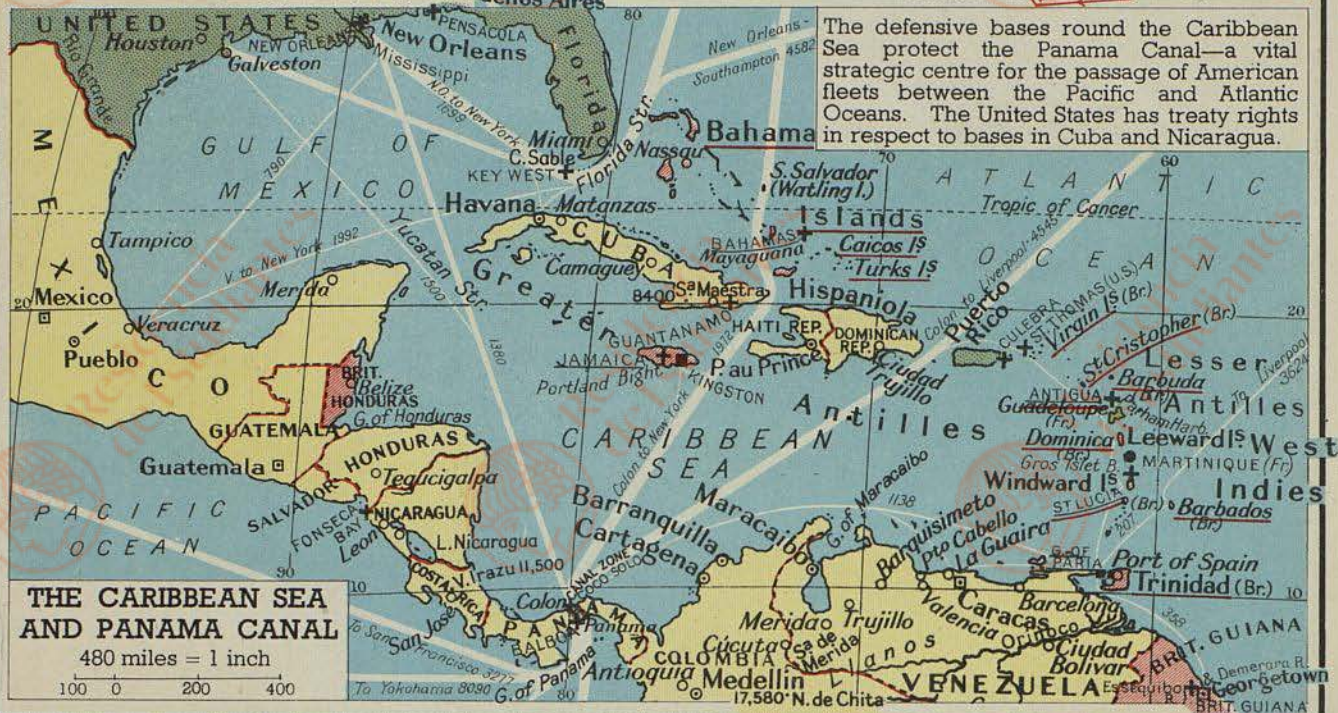
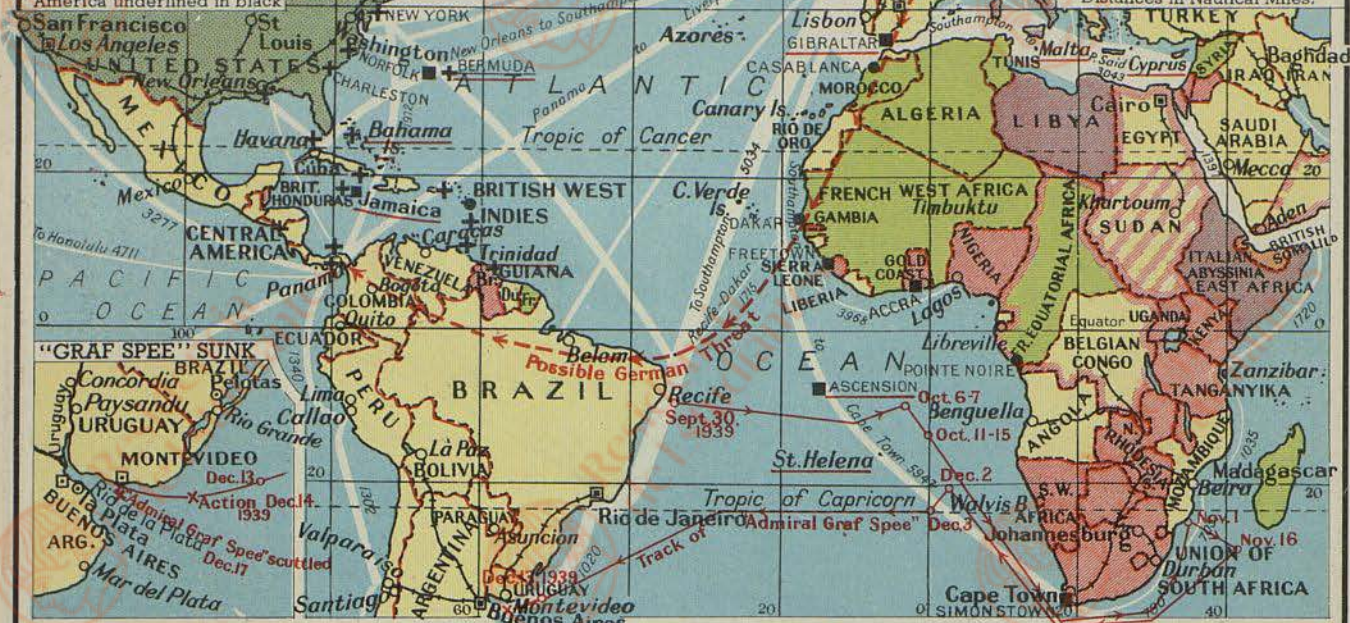
## THE ATLANTIC OCEAN COMMUNICATIONS AND NAVAL BASES

- United Kingdom, Dominions and British Empire
- Countries in British Military Occupation
- "Free" French Territory
- Germany
- Countries in Enemy Military Occupation
- Italy and Italian Empire
- Remaining France and French Empire
- United States and Possessions
- Principal Shipping Routes (Graded according to Volume of Trade). Distances in Nautical Miles.

### Atlantic Naval Bases

- British
- French
- ✕ German
- + American

Bases leased from Britain to America underlined in black

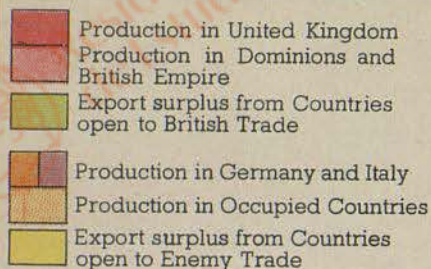


The defensive bases round the Caribbean Sea protect the Panama Canal—a vital strategic centre for the passage of American fleets between the Pacific and Atlantic Oceans. The United States has treaty rights in respect to bases in Cuba and Nicaragua.









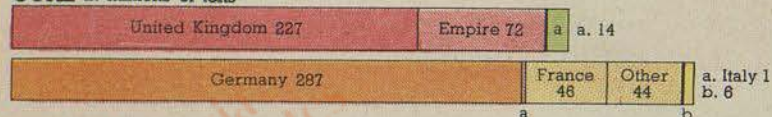
## ESSENTIAL WAR MATERIALS

Figures are mainly for 1938, but in some instances are estimates only.

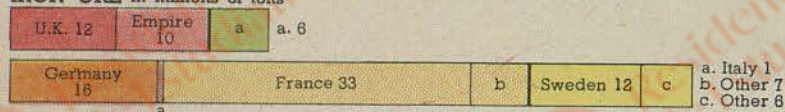
The diagrams below contrast Britain's access to certain essential war materials with that of Germany and Italy, based on the latest figures available. The intensification of war production will have altered the balance somewhat but, even so, the immensely greater resources of the British Empire in all but coal, iron and steel, and aluminium are apparent.

In addition to production the export surpluses of various foreign countries open to the trade of either group are shown (see also Map 2-3). The whole of the resources shown above would not necessarily be used by the British Empire and Germany, surpluses being available for export to finance the war.

### COAL in millions of tons



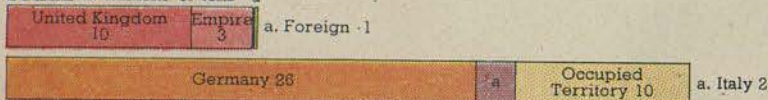
### IRON ORE in millions of tons



### PIG IRON AND FERRO ALLOYS in millions of tons



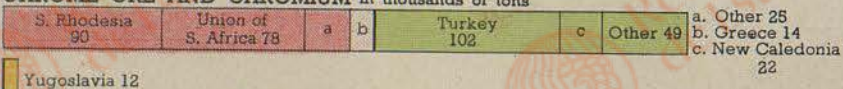
### STEEL in millions of tons



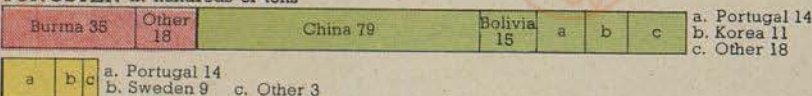
### MANGANESE in thousands of tons



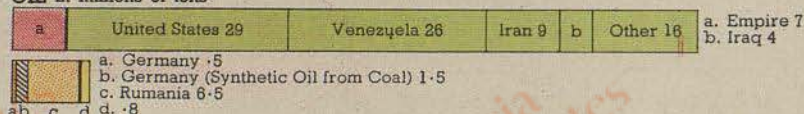
### CHROME ORE AND CHROMIUM in thousands of tons



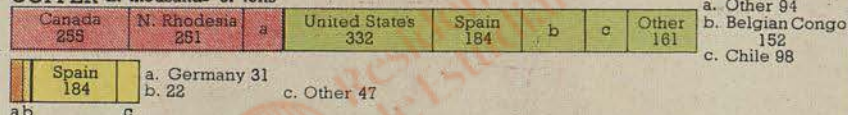
### TUNGSTEN in hundreds of tons



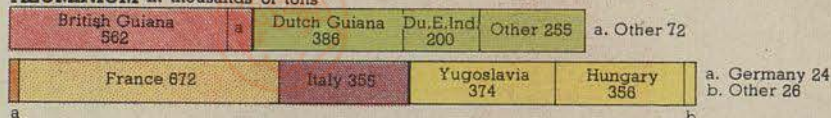
### OIL in millions of tons



### COPPER in thousands of tons



### ALUMINIUM in thousands of tons



### NICKEL in thousands of tons



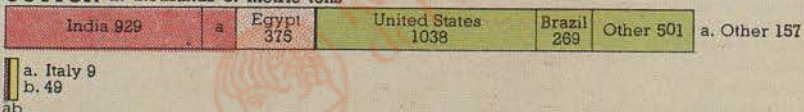
### RUBBER in thousands of metric tons



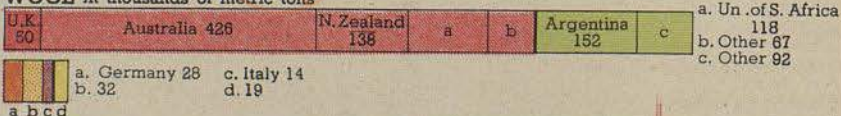
### BUNA (SYNTHETIC RUBBER)

Germany 2.5

### COTTON in thousands of metric tons



### WOOL in thousands of metric tons











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