

The United Nations **WAR ATLAS**

WAR MAPS

Coast Lines and
Life Lines of
the World

★

Australia
to the Fore

★

Maps of the
Pacific War

★

U. S. Pincers
Around the World

★

Roads to Berlin,
Rome and Tokyo

★

War in Russia

★

Fight for Libya

★

Menace to
Gibraltar and Suez

★

Axis Heel
Over Europe

★

New Fronts
Near Norway

★

Battle in
the Arctic



Gen. Douglas MacArthur

Supreme Commander of the United Nations
Forces in the Southwestern Pacific

WAR MAPS

A.E.F. in Eire

★

Routes across
the Atlantic

★

Jap Targets for
Flying Fortresses

★

Bases for Bombers
Against the Axis

★

Hitler's Drive
Toward Oil

★

Many Ways to
the Caucasus

★

Convoys through
the Mediterranean

★

Nazi Schemes for
the Middle East

★

Japan's Path
to India

★

Good Neighbors to
the South

★

Resources below
the Rio Grande

DANGER SPOTS IN ASIA ★ FIRES OVER AFRICA ★ ALL THE WORLD IN FULL COLOR

REACHES OF THE PACIFIC WAR



THE Pacific Ocean is the vastest battlefield in the war. It stretches across 160 degrees of longitude, or nearly halfway around the world, and covers almost 70 million square miles. It extends from the Arctic to the Antarctic, its greatest length from north to south being 7,000 miles, and

its greatest width, from the Philippines to Central America, about 10,000 miles. Along the borders of the Pacific and its adjacent seas live three-fourths of the world's population, on areas which contain three-fourths of the world's natural resources. Across the empty reaches of

the Pacific, dotted here and there with island bases for steppingstones, the United Nations, led by America, must move to wipe out the forces of Japanese aggression which have spread insidiously along the Ocean's western shores and have expanded to the Indian Ocean.

FOR the first time in history, men are fighting the same battle throughout the length and breadth of the world. This War Atlas shows where the conflict rages—from the struggle for Burma and Australia, around the world to Russia, Libya and the Mediterranean. Because it is being fought not only on land but also on the Seven Seas, maps of the great ocean battlefields are given. Several maps show the main sea routes over which the United States is transporting supplies to global battlefronts. Simple strategy maps point out anticipated assaults of the Axis aggressors and counterstrokes of the Allied Nations. Other maps graphically show the location of strategic raw materials vital to war industries.

This atlas presents the larger scope of the struggle. Modern warfare is fought at lightning speed in the air, on the land and sea. Because it is fought with a mechanized host of planes, tanks, artillery, and "subs," a goodly proportion of the maps give due attention to the all-important time-distance factor involved in war operations. World War II demands the use of the total resources of nations; for this reason colored plates of important countries have been included.

All maps in this atlas treat the geography of the war, and in so doing they serve to bring the magnitude of the conflict within range of the reader's imagination. They will enable the reader to follow in detail the changing course of the war.

THE BATAAN PENINSULA AND OAHU

IN THE Philippines, by skillful maneuvering General Douglas MacArthur united his American and Filipino forces, which had been divided while defending Manila against the Japanese invaders, and then withdrew to a shortened line on the Bataan Peninsula.

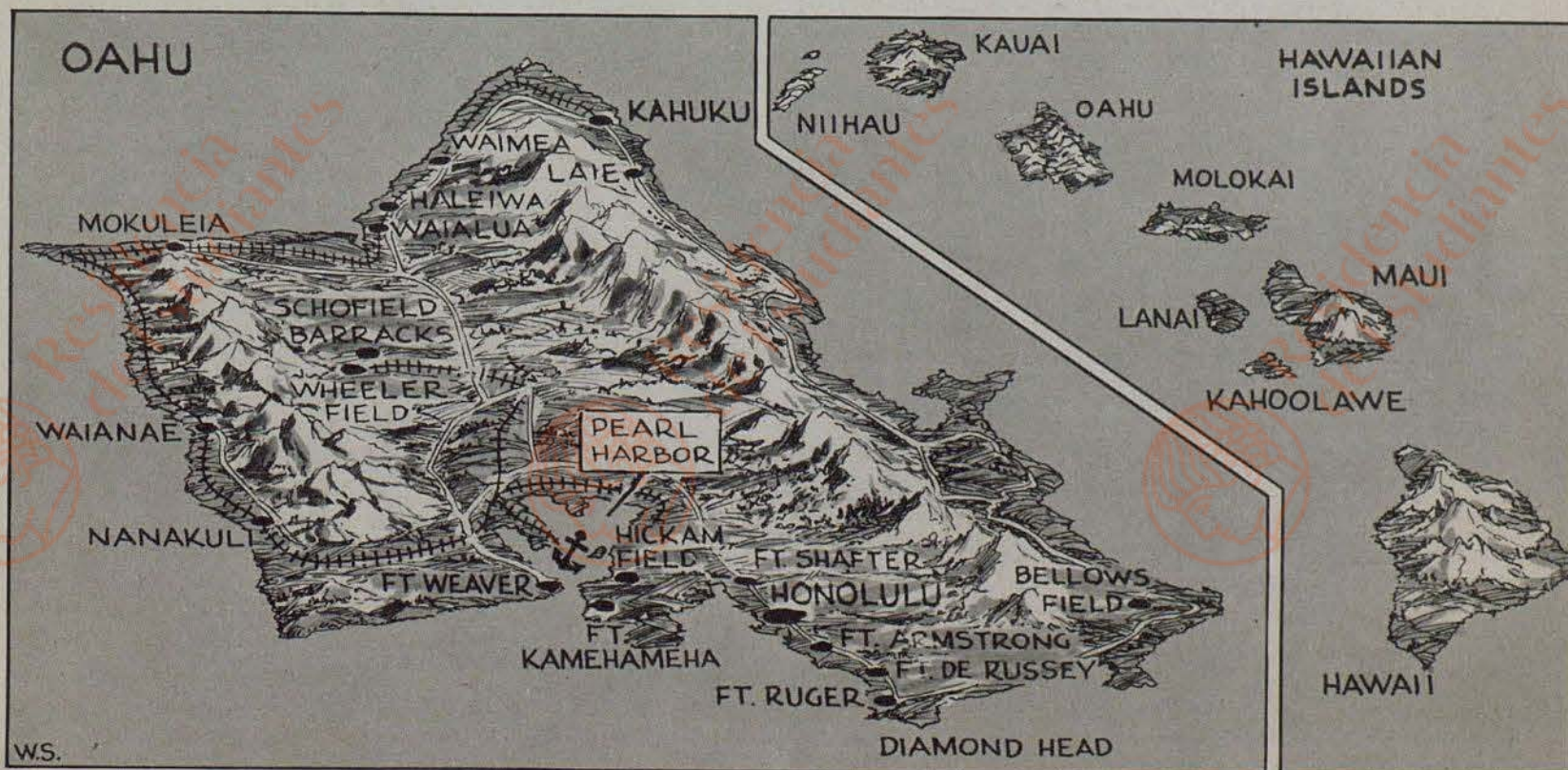
There on a narrow neck of land, MacArthur's small army, backed up by its supply base on Corregidor Island, counter attacked fiercely, exterminated soldiers sharpshooting from treetops, and resisted the infiltrating tactics of the Japanese troops. In typical fighting style, with bombers improvised from the wrecks of P-40 pursuit planes, they sank four big enemy transports. They hurled back scores of terrific Japanese assaults, and caused much loss of face in the Far East for the Japanese who were unable to conclude the campaign.

As a symbol of American resourcefulness and the American fighting spirit, MacArthur's defense of the islands will live forever in history. After commanding the Philippine campaign for three months and ten days, General MacArthur made his way to Australia where he later became commander in chief of general headquarters of the Southwest Pacific area.

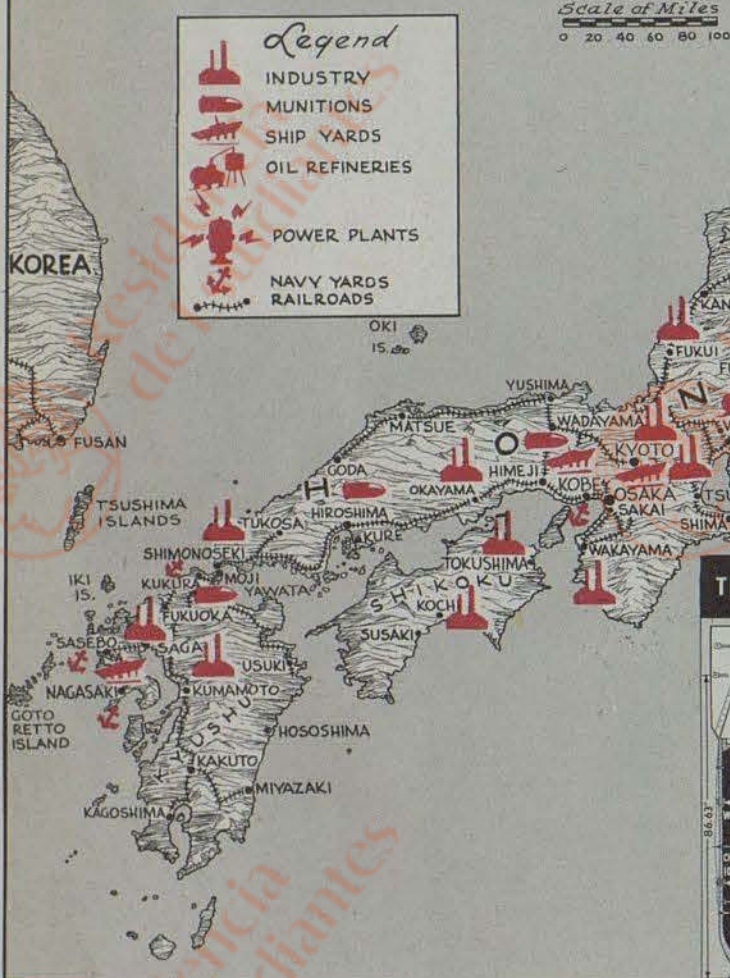
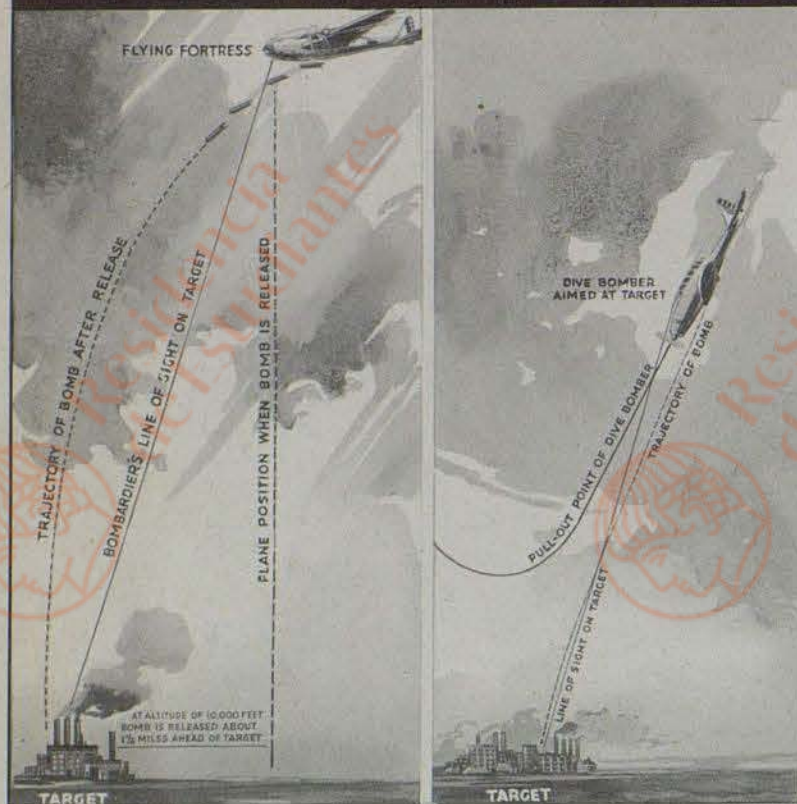
On Bataan Peninsula Lieutenant General Jonathan M. Wainwright continued to resist the Japanese onslaught directed by General Tomoyuki Yamashita, the conqueror of Malaya and Singapore. Against the Japanese army of 200,000 men, the defenders continued to resist on Bataan for weeks after the Japanese had conquered most of the Southwest Pacific. In April the Japanese began a major offensive. Their army, reinvigorated with fresh assault troops, fought with a profusion of tanks, artillery, bombers, and attack planes. The American and Filipino army, blockaded and besieged, was weakened be-

yond human endurance by hunger, lack of rest, wounds, and disease. On April 9 the gallant but outnumbered force of 36,853 men succumbed. On May 6 Corregidor was overrun. Bataan has fallen, but the spirit of its defenders lives on.

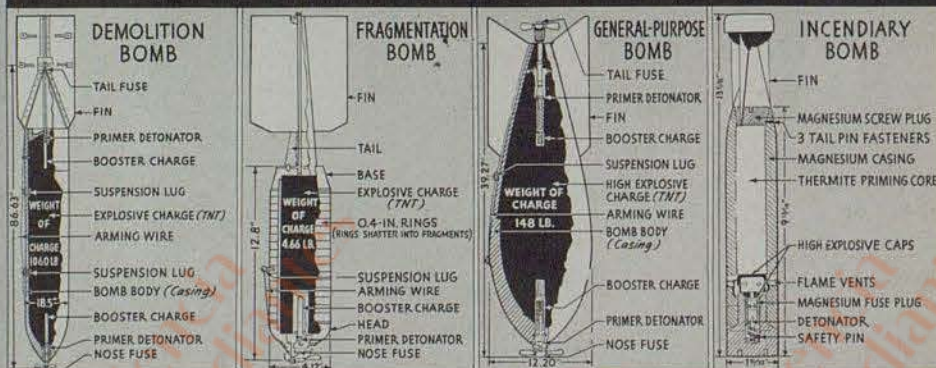
Repairs and reinforcements have made of Pearl Harbor, in the Hawaiian Islands (below), an arsenal of tremendous proportions. Flanked by outlying air bases from Dutch Harbor to Samoa, the base at Oahu makes a mid-Pacific Gibraltar.



HOW BOMBS WILL BE AIMED AT ENEMY'S INDUSTRIES



THE FOUR MAIN TYPES OF BOMBS WHICH ARE USED IN AIR RAIDS



TARGETS IN JAPAN FOR U. S. BOMBERS

WHEN U. S. bombs started falling on Japan, they found clusters of targets vital to the enemy's war effort. Bombings in the future may be made on industrial plants in the Kobe-Osaka area, the railroad center in Tokio, shipyards ringing the main island of Honshu, and a huddle of hydroelectric plants in the mountains north of the capital. The bombing of these generating stations would cripple war production, for they furnish 80 per cent of Japan's electric power. In the Kobe region are, among others, the huge plant of the Japan Dyestuffs Co., making explosives; the Kawasaki Dockyard, biggest maker of rolled steel; and the works of the great Mitsubishi and Sumitomo combines. Other strategic targets are oil refineries and huge storage tanks located throughout Japan, all above ground since the earthquake of 1923. Built mostly by American, British, and Dutch companies, these centers can easily be found by Allied

bombing squadrons. The flow of food supplies between Korea and Japan's eastern seaboard can be disrupted by the bombing of the ports of Shimonoseki and Niigata. From new and improved airfields, which are being built in northern China with the aid of American technicians, long-range bombers will carry on an air offensive against Japan.

Japan's crowded millions, housed chiefly in flimsy wood-and-paper structures, have much to fear from incendiary bombs, especially in densely populated centers: Tokio, third largest city in the world, has a population of 7,094,600; Osaka, 3,394,200; Nagoya, 1,249,100; Kyoto, 1,117,200; Kobe, 1,006,100; Yokohama, 866,200. With her air fleet dispersed widely over the Southwest Pacific and the Indian Ocean, Japan may find it difficult to defend the home front against bombing raids by the United Nations.



PINCER MOVEMENT OVER TOP OF WORLD

A WAY of striking at the two centers of Axis aggression which may appeal eventually to Allied strategists is illustrated. To get this view of the world, you have to imagine yourself off in space, looking down on the North Pole. The red arrow on the left originated in Alaska and has its point in Tokio. In 1935 General William Mitchell referred to Alaska as "the most important strategic place in the world." Alaska can be used not only as a defense base against attacks on the West Coast but also as a base for an offense against Japan. Nautical mileage from Alaska to Tokio is only 2,547—short, when you consider the great distances involved in Pacific operations. Since the Philippines have been lately occupied by the Japa-

nese, Alaska remains the closest American base for carrying the war to Japan. In the past three years this valuable northern possession has been transformed by the U. S. Army and Navy into a military stronghold. Air bases now dot this stronghold. To serve as a supply route to Alaska, a road being constructed by American troops will run from British Columbia to Fairbanks in Alaska. When completed this road, as an important link in a route to Siberia, chiefly overland, will place American and Canadian forces within short striking distance of Japan.

The other red arrow suggests an attack on Germany via Newfoundland, Greenland, Iceland, and the British Isles. New York to Hamburg by the Great Circle route is 3,749 miles.

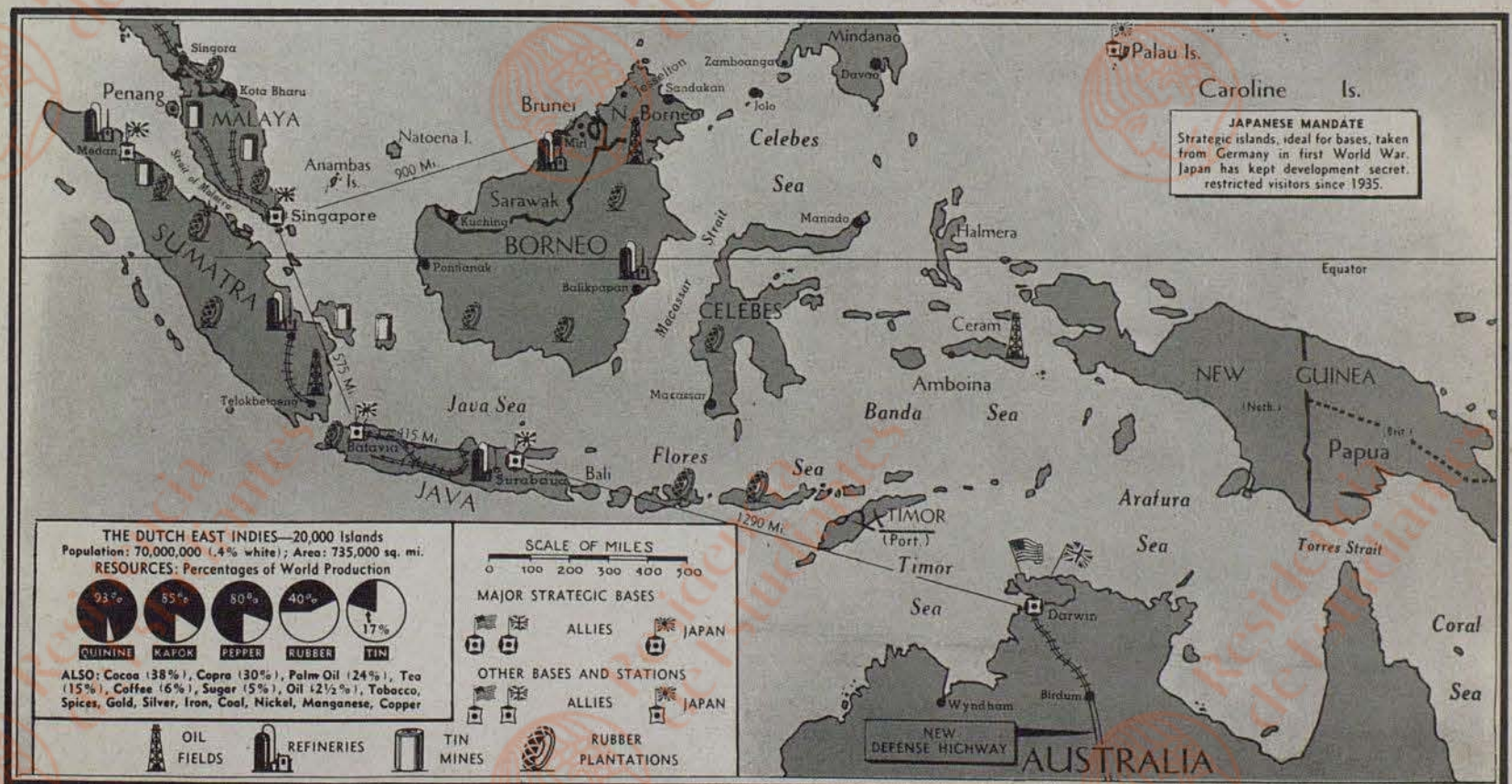
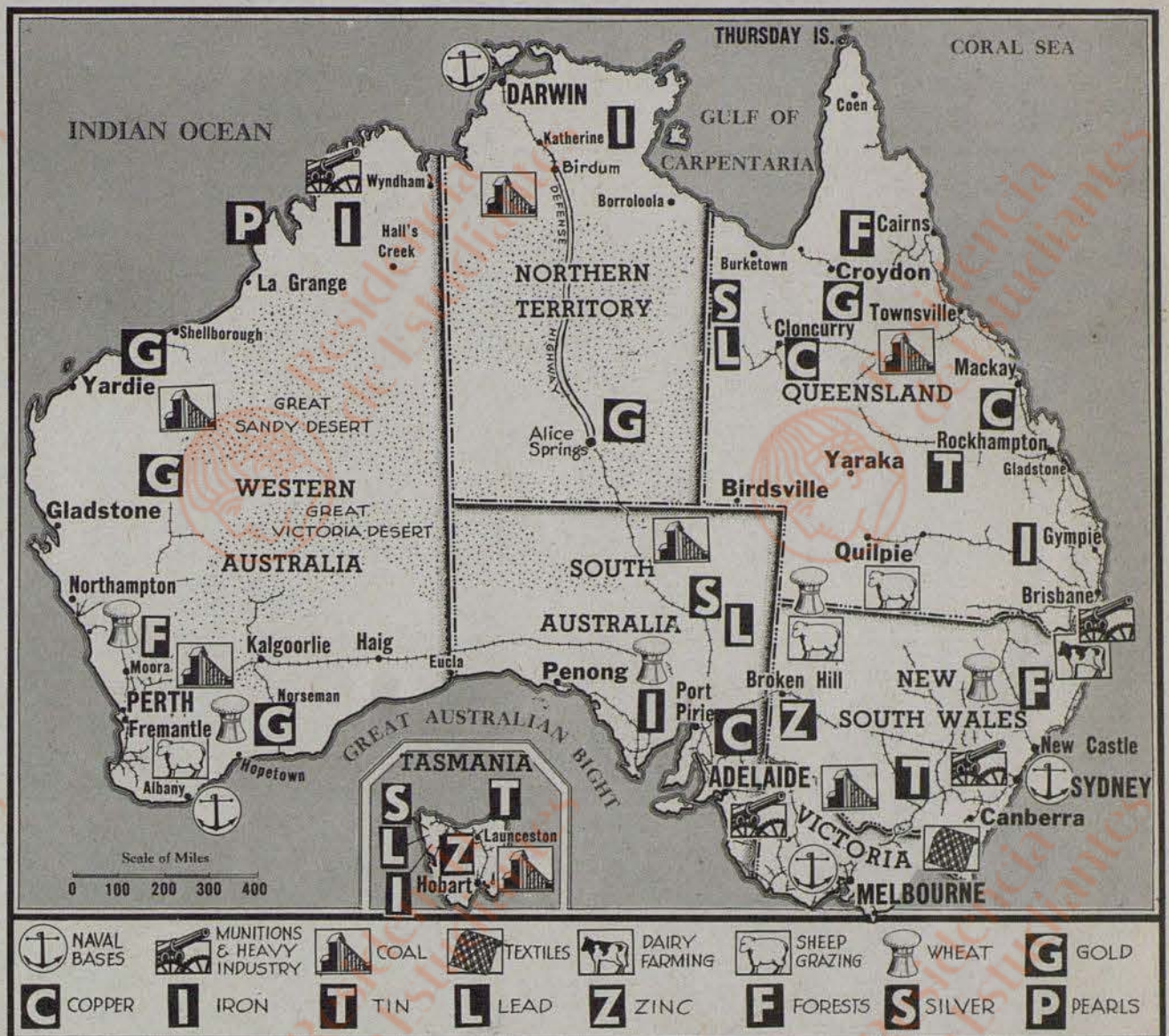


THE cutting of United Nations' shipping routes through the Indian Ocean is a major objective for the Axis, inasmuch as such cutting would stop the flow of lend-lease goods from American assembly lines to Russia and Free China. This disruption could best be accomplished by a giant German-Japanese pincer movement against India, as shown on the smaller map. Most likely moves to this end by Japan appear on the larger map. Since gaining Singapore and the Indies, Japan has driven deep into Burma and has occupied the Andaman Islands off the Burmese coast. Thus she is in position to threaten seriously anti-Axis supply routes leading up from Australia and around the Cape of Good Hope. Allied ships plying the waters of the Indian Ocean to all fighting fronts, except the one of Australia, must first pass through the channel separating the Vichy-administered island of Madagascar from its neighbor continent of Africa. To forestall a Japanese thrust for this strategically located island, British Commando forces backed by a fleet of warships were landed on Madagascar early in May. A few days later the Commandos overcame the Vichy forces and gained the island's chief naval base.

The Japanese dagger continues to be pointed at the naval bases of Bombay, Ceylon, and Trincomalee. The fact that numerous attacks have been made on Ceylon and coast towns between Calcutta and Madras by carrier-based planes, indicated that heavy units of the Japanese navy were in the Indian Ocean and the Bay of Bengal.

SOUTHWESTERN PACIFIC BATTLEGROUND

IN Australia General Douglas MacArthur, commander in chief of general headquarters of the Southwest Pacific area, is laying the groundwork for defense of the Australian continent and for an eventual offensive against the Japanese. To these ends American, Australian, British, and Netherlands air, naval, and military controls are being organized as a unit. The United Nations, striking from their Australian base, hope to roll back the Japanese, island by island, from New Guinea to Java and the Philippines. Australia's strength for the coming struggle has been greatly increased by the return of Australian expeditionary forces to the homeland and the arrival of American troops numbering many thousands. Australia's factories are now busy turning out ships, planes and munitions. For this and other wartime produc-



tion the country is well equipped. Whole mountains of iron ore are found close to vast beds of coal to furnish power for the great steel plants. Also produced in quantity are tin, bauxite for aluminum, copper, a fifth of the world's wool, mutton, wheat, and dairy goods. Labor and industry are working these resources to the utmost for the defense of the continent.

In mid-March the Japanese completed conquest of the rich and populous Dutch East Indies, where lived 70,000,000 people

on 735,000 square miles of territory stretching 3,000 miles across the southern part of the China Sea. Here Japan's purpose was in part defeated, however, when the Dutch made large-scale applications of the "scorched earth" policy. Thus the Japanese, in addition to the big problem of transporting raw materials back to Japan for processing, are faced also with the tedious task of repair before they can successfully exploit the oil, tin, rubber, spices, and other rich resources of the Indies.



Should Australia fall to the Japanese, or should the enemy gain a foothold on the strategic Hawaiian Islands, or on the Aleutian Islands chain extending westward from Alaska, the long Pacific coastline of North America would be exposed to attack. To meet the threat of a Japanese blow against Alaska, the U. S. has joined hands with Canada to build a highway to Alaska. Over this western inland route, supplies could be rushed to America's arctic line of defense.

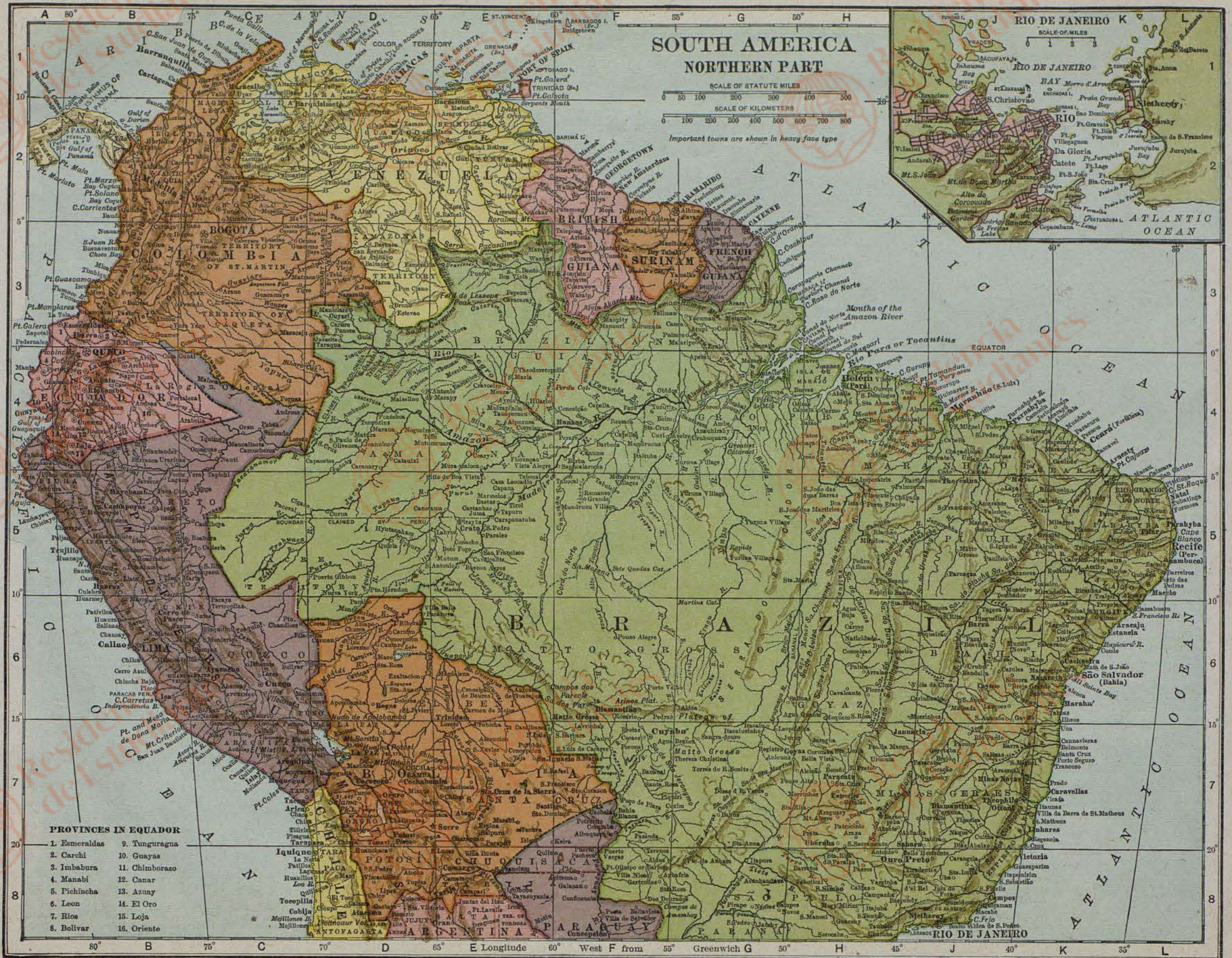
Since the attack on Pearl Harbor, the U. S. Army has moved on the Coast to prevent all enemy aliens and citizens

of Japanese descent—potential fifth columnists—from working with invaders striking across the Pacific. It has designated a zone in the western states as Military Area No. 1 from which these nationals must be moved inland. American-Mexican defense has been co-ordinated, and mobile defense forces are being added to protect Mexico's western coast from attack. Beginning in mid-January, the U. S. eastern coast felt the impact of the Battle of the Atlantic when oil tankers and merchant vessels were torpedoed and sunk within a few miles of American shores.



ON THE Continent proper only Sweden, Switzerland, Portugal and European Turkey are left as neutrals and non-belligerents in Europe. The major part of Europe, as shown by the underlined boundaries on this map, has been conquered by or has come under the control of Nazi Germany. In the process, the Nazis have turned Europe into a prison house. Beginning in 1941, mass executions became frequent. Members of groups, as hostages, were charged with "collective responsibility" for "crimes" committed against German occupation forces; then they were arbitrarily sentenced to death without court trial. Against the iron rule of the Nazis the peoples of occupied Europe have shown seething unrest, violence, and open warfare.

Adolf Hitler is attempting to impose the "New Order" upon Europe. The Fuehrer has promised the partners of the Axis bloc (France, Norway, Yugoslavia, and Greece are not "partners") that they will become co-equal beneficiaries in the New Order. But if Hitler's New Order should not be challenged and defeated, non-German Europe will eventually become a huge German colonial empire. If the Fuehrer is permitted to work out his scheme for totalitarian economy on a colossal scale, the heavy industries of Europe will be concentrated in Germany; the peoples of conquered Europe will be reduced to the slave-role of supplying foodstuffs and raw materials to Germany; and they in turn will consume German manufactures.



SOUTH AMERICA NORTHERN PART

SCALE OF STATUTE MILES
0 100 200 300 400 500

SCALE OF KILOMETERS
0 100 200 300 400 500

Important towns are shown in heavy face type

PROVINCES IN ECUADOR

- | | |
|---------------|----------------|
| 1. Esmeraldas | 9. Tungurahua |
| 2. Carchi | 10. Guayas |
| 3. Imbabura | 11. Chimborazo |
| 4. Manabí | 12. Canar |
| 5. Pichincha | 13. Azuay |
| 6. Leon | 14. El Oro |
| 7. Rios | 15. Loja |
| 8. Bolivar | 16. Oriente |



SOUTH AMERICA is a vast continent which comprises ten republics and three colonies. Its population of more than 90,000,000 is sparsely settled on a land area of 6,800,000 square miles. South America has united with North America in a good-neighbor policy. At the conference of foreign ministers of the American republics held at Rio de Janeiro in January, the twenty-one republics agreed to work out a mighty economic and military defense of the Western Hemisphere in face of attack by the Axis powers. Only Argentina, the second largest country on the continent, and Chile, a neighboring republic on the west coast, have not broken off relations with the Axis, thus remaining neutral. Nevertheless, these two countries accepted the policies of the conference.

Throughout the length and breadth of South America are German, Italian, and Japanese nationals, many of whom are serving as an entering wedge for Axis fifth-column activities. Axis agents are strategically located in government circles, military positions, and commercial concerns. By causing intrigue and confusion, they have attempted to insinuate totalitarian ideas among the native Indian population and the white masses. The continent is the scene of a battle in which Axis propaganda is increasingly challenged by Allied counter-propaganda.



THE Japanese, if not soon stopped by a United Nations offensive, may succeed in consolidating their recent gains in Malaya, the Indies, and Burma, in which case they will be in position to collaborate with the Nazis in a giant pincer in Asia. Experts envision attacks by Nazi troops carried in Japanese freighters from Basra for landings at Karachi, India, or in Baluchistan, where the level terrain favors tank operations. Less probably, they will attack at Khyber Pass near Peshawar. A Nazi drive would doubtless be synchronized with a Japanese sea-borne invasion of India's eastern side, where the country's long coast line is vulnerable.

To an Axis attack India is vulnerable. Her army numbers nearly 1,250,000 men, but her best-trained and best-equipped divisions have been sent to the Middle East and Burma; and the small British army in India necessarily is concentrated on the Northwest Frontier. Although possessed of good airfields, India has few planes. Moreover, India must depend on America and Britain for heavy ordnance, tanks, and planes. As regards smaller matériel the picture is brighter. India has produced during the war large quantities of rifles and machine guns, 600,000 complete shells, and 150,000,000 rounds of small-arms ammunition.



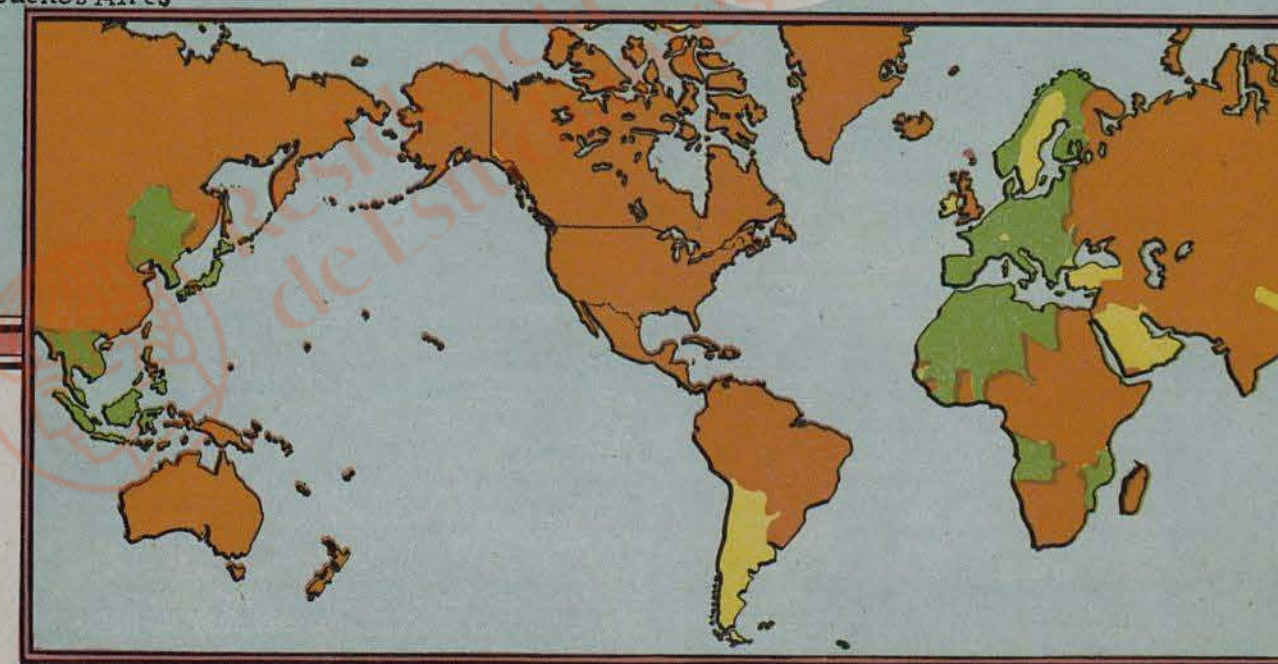
AS A part of the United Kingdom the six Ulster counties, constituting Northern Ireland, are at war with the Axis. It was in Ulster, at "a northern Irish port," that several thousand American troops were landed in January after a secret crossing of the Atlantic. This "second A.E.F." (known officially as United States Forces in the British Isles) was later reinforced by another contingent of American soldiers. As a base-manning operation the presence of American troops in Ulster has these aims: to release British troops for service elsewhere; to bolster British morale; and to place United States forces within jumping-off distance for invasion of the Continent through Norway, the Low Countries, or France.

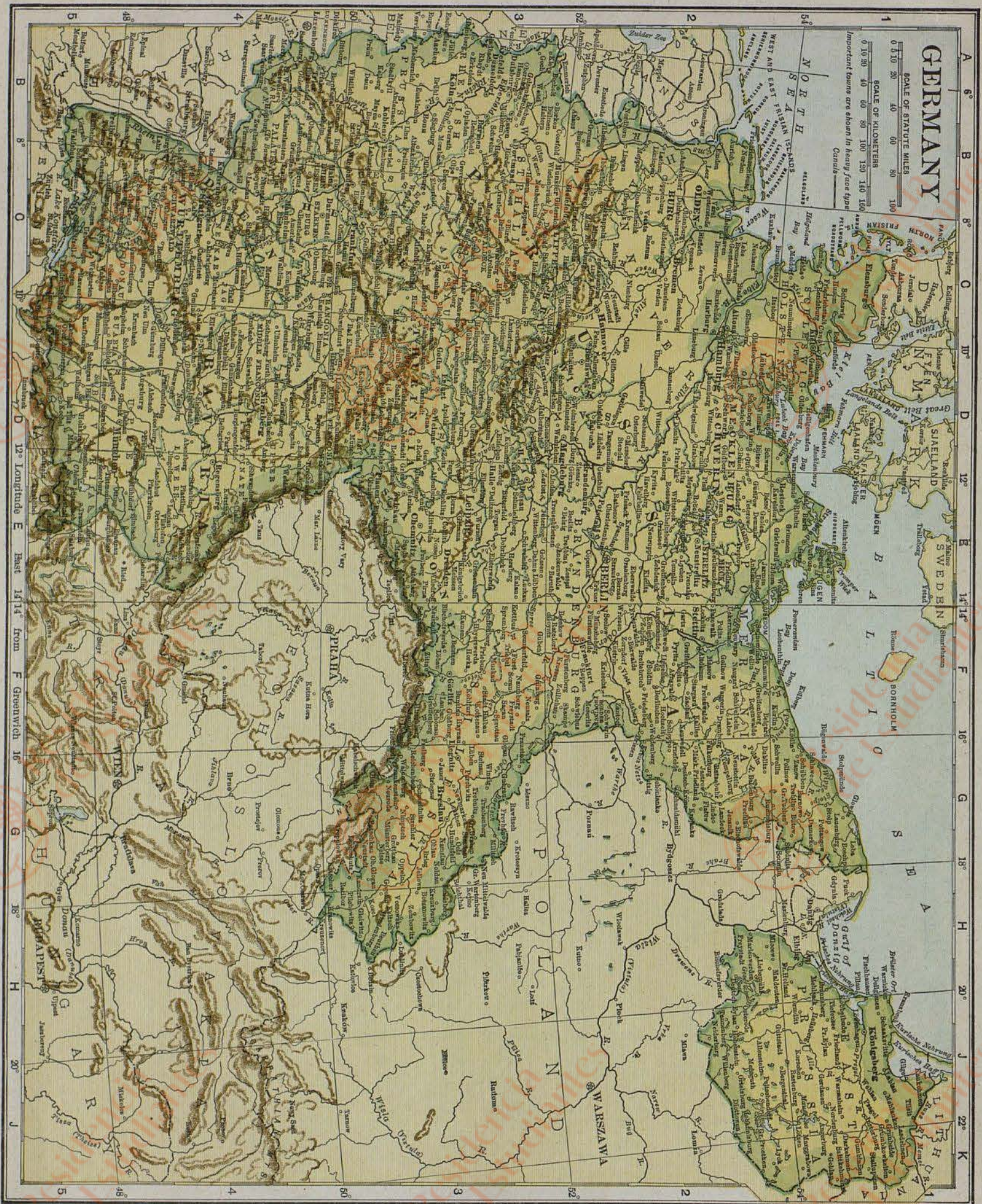
Eire, however, has remained neutral. Its neutrality has caused uneasiness in Great Britain, inasmuch as Eire represents a weak spot where a Nazi invasion of Britain possibly could originate. Britain, moreover, has long needed the naval bases at Cobh (Queenstown), Berehaven, and Lough Swilly, which were surrendered to Eire by the Anglo-Irish accords of 1938. The use of these bases would simplify the problem of patrolling the Atlantic sea lanes. As defensive measures Eire has undertaken the expansion of its army and the enrollment of a local defense force, which now numbers over 100,000. In addition, parish committees have been established to serve in emergencies, and commissioners appointed to take charge of supplies.



DEPICTED on this map are the long sea routes along which the United States—the Arsenal of Democracy—is shipping supplies to the United Nations. On these shipping routes (shown in white on the map) war supplies are being delivered. Arms stamped "Made in U.S.A." are now in service from Australia to the British Isles. But the supply lines are often endangered by Axis raiders. To insure final victory to the United Nations, these routes must be kept open; this is the prime duty of the United States.

The small inset map at the right shows the line-up of the powers. Red areas indicate the anti-Axis group of nations; green, Axis countries and territory under Axis domination; yellow, neutral and nonbelligerent nations. At sight, it is apparent that by far the greater part of the world is active for, or at least friendly to, the United Nations. Equally impressive are the statistics which count 1,600,000,000 involved in the war; 1,000,000,000 of them on the side of the Allied powers. Such is the pattern of the world-wide conflict as the war enters the third year.





WITHIN the boundaries of Germany, as prescribed by the Versailles Treaty, Adolf Hitler built up his powerful war machine. Upon assuming power in 1933, Hitler began to use rod-of-iron rule to break down systematically all political opposition. He then established a totalitarian state, or dictatorship, in which the Nazi philosophy became the supreme ideal and unifying force.

Hitler's army of mobile armored forces and the Luftwaffe is the product of the co-ordination of the total resources and energies of the German nation during the past decade. Under the rigid one-party control of the Nazis a totalitarian military economy was adopted in building up a war machine. The Nazis

reduced unemployment by an expanding rearmament and public-works program. They conscripted labor for employment on military projects. They imported necessary raw materials and made intensified use of them. They also devoted an increasing amount of labor and capital to the production of substitute (Ersatz) products—synthetic rubber, gasoline, textiles, soap, and plastics.

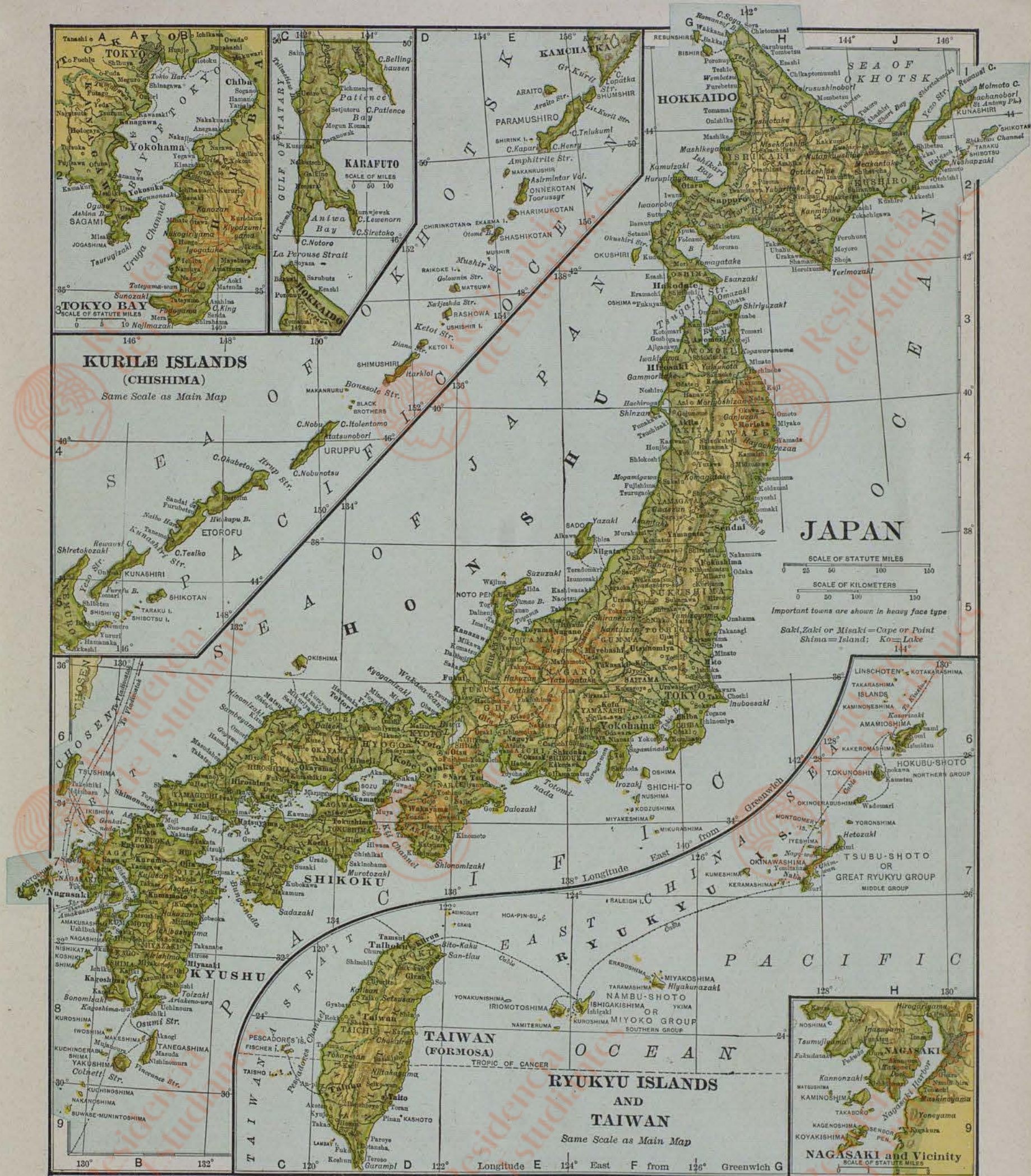
The cost of building Germany's war machine, according to a public statement made by Hitler in 1939, was 90,000,000,000 marks (about \$36,000,000,000). Its running has been financed by current taxation, government borrowings from public credit institutions, and huge assessments on German-occupied countries.



REICHSFUEHRER HITLER, when he attacked Russia, essayed an undertaking too large for his mechanized forces. Russia's population is more than twice that of Germany; its area constitutes one-sixth of the world's land surface; it is a nation that is fabulously rich in natural resources; and latterly it has made gigantic strides in industrial development. In the U.S.S.R., during the ten years preceding the present war, production of coal was more than tripled, as was that of pig iron and ferro-alloy. Oil production increased 3.7 times in thirty years. Railway trackage in the U.S.S.R., despite a fifty per cent increase since 1913, still totals only about one-sixth of that in the United

States; nevertheless the Soviet system now carries about three-fourths as much freight traffic as United States railroads.

Construction during the third Five-Year Plan (1938-43) has been marked by a strategic shifting of industry to the east. The new plants concentrated in the Urals include a huge steel mill at Nijni Tagilsk, rivaling famed Magnitogorsk. However, the unstrategic concentration of oil supply in the Caucasus has been remedied only in small part through development of the "Second Baku" in the Urals. New grain areas have been developed east and north of this region, new cotton areas in Central Asia.



THE Japanese Empire—a sea-island empire located off the coast of Asia in the western Pacific—is comprised chiefly of Japan proper; the four main islands of Honshu, Hokkaido, Shikoku, and Kyushu; of adjacent smaller islands; and of the colonies: Chosen (Korea), Taiwan (Formosa), and Karafuto (South Sakhalin). The total area of the main four-island group is only 148,000 square miles; of the Empire, 260,000 square miles.

The Japanese Empire is densely populated with 105,000,000 inhabitants; it is vulnerable to attack by air from Russia and by sea from the Pacific Fleet. Before Japan attacked Pearl Harbor, Honolulu, its armies were scattered over China and

Manchuria; since that attack, it has driven deep into the Southwest Pacific and overrun 1,000,000 square miles stretching from Burma to the islands of the Bismarck archipelago. Japan's natural resources are poor; its masses have been obliged to live on a low economic level while supporting an army estimated at between three and five million men. The great naval base at Yokosuka is located on Tokyo Bay, below Yokohama and Tokyo. Near Nagasaki is located Sasebo, the naval base and great shipbuilding center. To shipbuilding and large manufacturing centers, Japan's laborers have flocked since the beginning of the prolonged war with China.



BRITISH forces succeeded in capturing Italian East Africa in November, 1941, but the repeated attempts of Imperial forces to drive through Libya to Tripoli and the borders of Vichy-French Tunisia and Algeria have been checked by the German General Rommel's mobile armored troops. The Nazis have threatened a drive through Egypt to Suez where they could join other forces descending from the Balkans into Turkey and Arabia. In May, 1942, the British occupied Madagascar

which was in Vichy hands, thus thwarting Axis schemes to threaten Britain's chief supply line around the southern tip of Africa to the British Middle East, India, and Free China. On the west coast of Africa, Vichy-held and Axis-controlled Dakar remains a menace to the Americas. Although South Africa does not figure directly in the strategy of the war as do north and west Africa, its war industries, if supplied with essential materials, could make a vital contribution to the Allied war effort.



THREATENED with a Japanese drive through Bengal from Burma, and attacks along its eastern shore, India as never before needs internal unity. To gain India's co-operation at this critical time, Sir Stafford Cripps, as Britain's special envoy to India, recently advanced proposals to India of dominion status, effective immediately after the conclusion of the war. Great Britain sought to retain control of Indian defenses until the Japanese menace is overcome, while the chief parties in India wanted self-government—and self-defense. Consequently, the proposals were rejected.

Disunity among India's millions is evident. The Indian National Congress party has long sought complete independ-

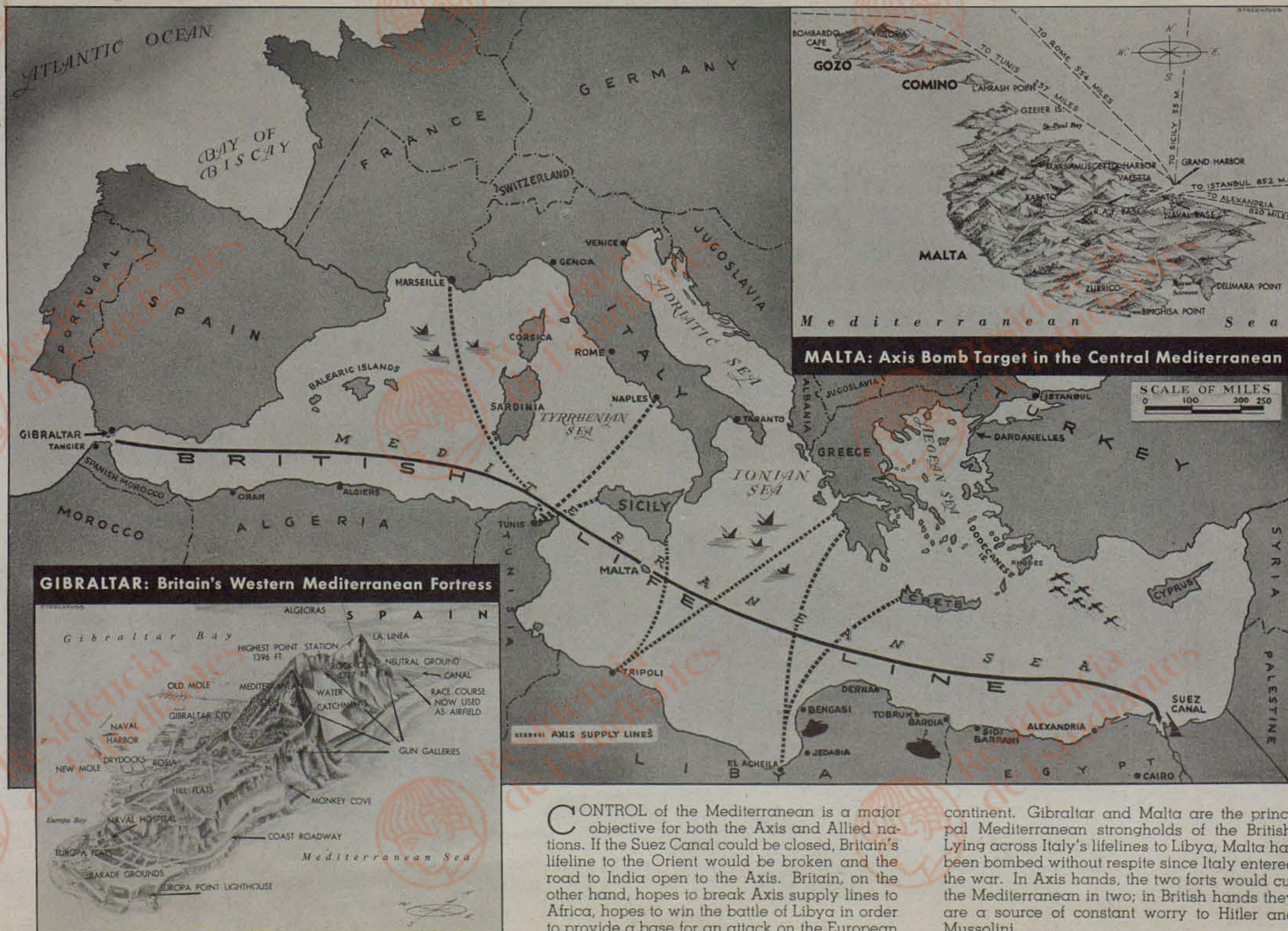
ence for India and self-government. Until recently, this Hindu party has followed Gandhi in the pursuance of a policy of passive resistance to Britain's war effort. On the other hand, are members of the Moslem League who fear that the 250,000,000 Hindus would dominate the 80,000,000 Moslems in a unified, self-ruling India. At variance with both the Congress and the Moslem League on many matters are the Mahasabha or Hindu extremists; above all, they fear the tyranny of the Moslems in the northern provinces. Finally, the six hundred wealthy Indian princes who rule over one-fourth of India, and who have long been supported by the British, fear a drastic change in the status quo, which would bring their power to an end.

Australia is almost as large as the United States but its population is smaller than that of New York City. Approximately 87 per cent of its 7,000,000 people live in and around the cities of the southeast, from Adelaide to Brisbane, and on nearby sheep ranches behind the east-coast mountains. The rest of the continent is largely barren except for a few small coastal towns. Thus the populous southeast must be the ultimate objective of a Japanese invasion attempt.

Obstacles: those hundreds of miles of flat wasteland that must yet be crossed after landings in the west coastal or Darwin areas; remoteness of the "back door" (Adelaide to Perth) from Japanese bases; ever growing military strength under U. S. General Douglas MacArthur. From bases on islands north of the continent the Japanese can threaten Allied communications to Australia. The United Nations overcame this threat temporarily when they defeated the Japanese in the Battle of the Coral Sea.



THE STRUGGLE FOR MEDITERRANEAN SUPREMACY





SOVIET ANSWER TO NAZI AMBITION

WITH an eye to the enormous treasure chest of natural resources in the Soviet Union, Hitler's armies struck at Russia on June 22, 1941. In the number of men engaged and in the first large-scale resistance to mass mechanized war, the conflict has been without parallel. Nazi forces won for the Germans an area of Russia 1,500 miles long and from a few miles to 300 miles deep. In the south, Axis thrusts went even farther. Epitomizing their scorched-earth policy in its most violent phase, Russia reported destruction of the pride of the Soviet—the \$110,000,000 Dneprostroy Dam, largest hydroelectric plant on the continent. Leningrad was surrounded and Moscow threatened when, on Nov. 28, the Russians began a huge counteroffensive, forcing the Nazis on all fronts into a retreat which continued throughout the sub-zero winter. Thus the Russians in four months regained one-fifth of the ground that the Nazis had taken. Second only to the Soviet army in the counter

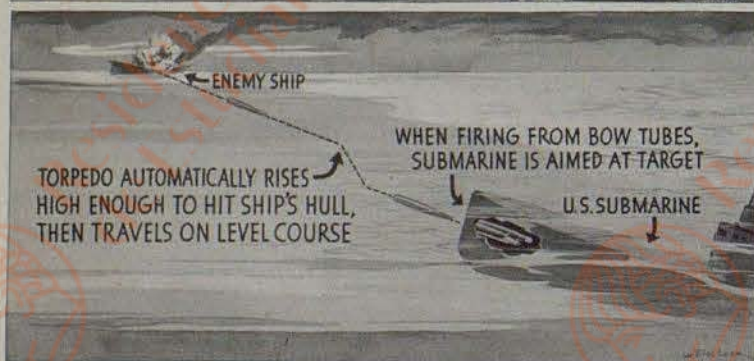
offensive was the part played by Russian guerrillas. They sapped the striking power of the Nazi army and weakened its morale. The guerrillas infested the territory overrun by the Germans; they lived in hideouts and kept their arms buried in secret places. At night in bands of three to fifty they struck at Nazi communications, killing the invaders, wrecking troop trains, trucks, tanks, and planes.

For a 1942 spring offensive the Nazis had on the front 250 divisions, including 25 Panzer divisions, a total of 5,000,000 men, according to estimates by experts. Marshal Voroshilov was ready with his new reinforcements estimated to comprise 75 infantry divisions, 20 tank divisions, 12 motorized, 15 cavalry. With these additions, Russian troops would outnumber the Nazi forces. As regards equipment, the Nazis would in all probability still have the advantage, except in artillery, but by no such overwhelming margin as when they first attacked Russia.

THE ATLANTIC: AMERICA STANDS GUARD



How P T Boats and Submarines Aim Torpedoes



FROM bases located within these arcs, American warcraft operate not only in defensive roles, such as patrol duty and guarding convoys to Britain, but also offensively, fighting the Axis submarine menace. This far-ranging patrol of the Atlantic cut Allied shipping losses drastically in the latter half of 1941, but once more the tide in the Battle of the Atlantic has turned against the United Nations. Since Japan attacked the United States, the war has spread to all the oceans. Part of American naval strength has been diverted to the Pacific, and this has left to the overburdened British navy the problem of patrolling the Atlantic. Consequently, the Axis has gained temporary advantage in the Atlantic. German U-boat wolf packs have been sinking ships of the United Nations at the rate of more than one a day. The loss of these ships makes more acute the problem of shipping, the lack of which now threatens the whole war effort of the United Nations.

HOW WE CAN SMASH THE NAZIS



IN 1938 Adolf Hitler, apparently impelled by the dream of Nazi world domination, began blitzkrieg invasions of countries in Central Europe. Everywhere, his armored troop units were aided by Nazi fifth columnists already on the ground. In March he seized Austria and decreed its absorption into the Reich. In October, in the wake of the Munich pact, German troops occupied the Sudeten area of Czecho-Slovakia. In March of 1939 Bohemia and Moravia were seized. In September Germany and Russia conquered Poland, 72,500 square miles going to Germany. In May, 1940, the Nazis unleashed a blitzkrieg unparalleled in speed and ferocity, taking Denmark in a day, swiftly overrunning Norway, crushing the Low Countries in ten days and France in twenty. In April, 1941, the Nazis invaded Yugoslavia and Greece. In June they attacked Russia, pushed deep into Soviet territory and all but took Moscow in late November before being turned back by a Soviet counter-

offensive which, as yet, has not been stopped. All told, the Fuehrer has grabbed by occupation and conquest 3,243,174 square miles, including his farthest advance in Russia. He has spread over most of Europe, across the prewar national boundaries shown on this map, on which the dark areas indicate his conquests. The United States and Great Britain can launch against him, however, smashing drives from bases they now control and from territory they may soon occupy. Three great offensives could sweep out of Northern Ireland into Norway, France and the Low Countries. Others could start in Turkey and North Africa, meeting in Jugoslavia, already seething with rebellion. Another, based on French Tunis, could march through disaffected Italy. If such offensives were executed, Nazi forces necessarily would be diverted to the western front, relieving the pressure on Russia; and the Allied powers would be forcing the enemy to spend his strength in fighting a two-front war.

HITLER'S NEXT GOAL—OIL



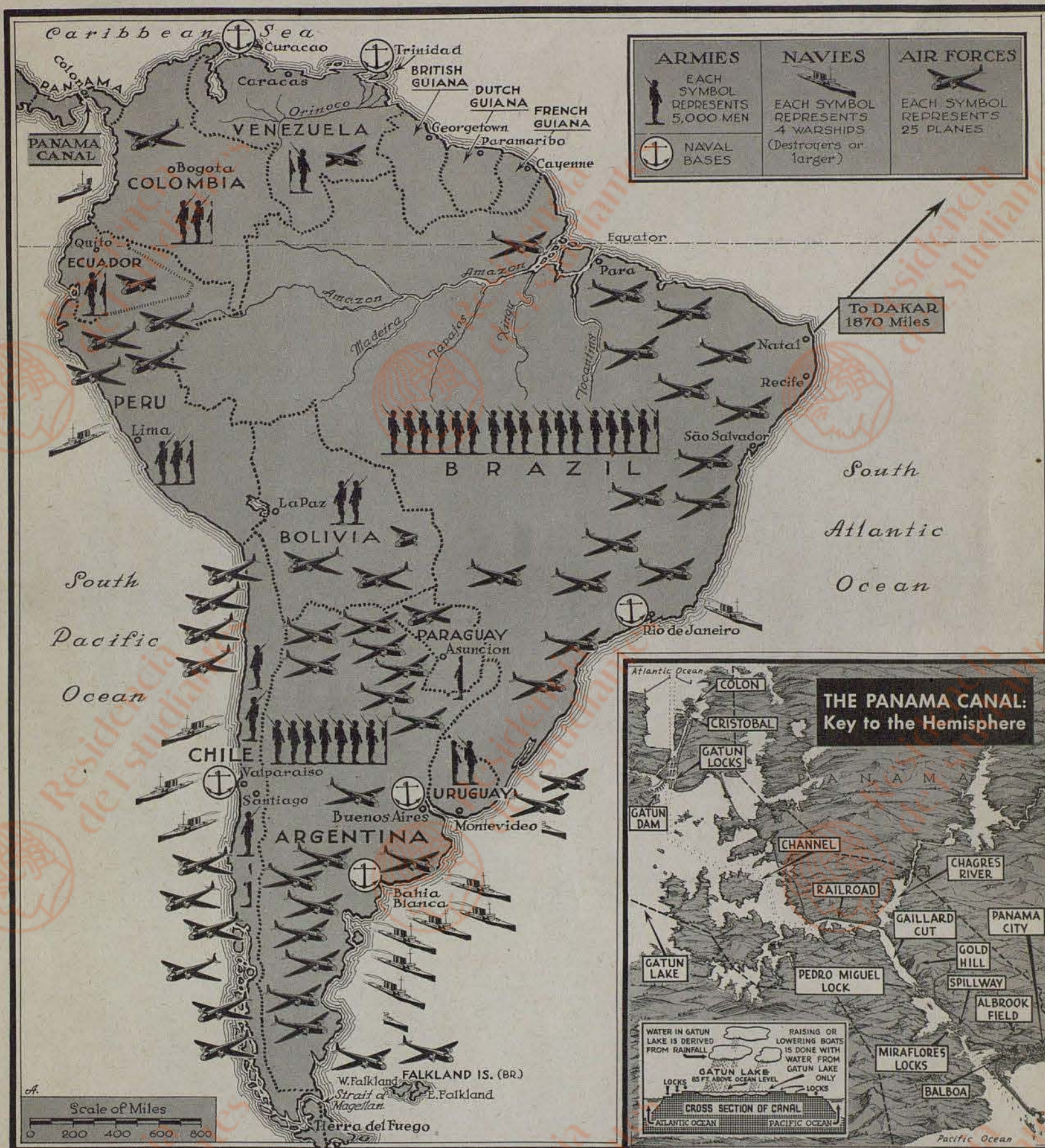
UNLESS Adolf Hitler can replenish his fuel stocks soon, his mechanized forces will be severely handicapped in the future. For this reason, he may attempt a concentrated push against the Caucasus to gain his primary objective of oil. If he succeeded in accomplishing this objective he would be in position to join hands with the Japanese in the Middle East.

Hitler's armies, however, are separated from the oil-rich Middle East by mountains, seas, and heavily-fortified terrain. The formidable Dardanelles, which the British failed to force in World War I, holds the sea approach. Across the Sea of Marmora, 122 nautical miles away, is Istanbul, guardian of the

Straits of Bosphorus. Still-neutral Turkey commands these areas and guards 180 miles of Black Sea coast. The naval power of the Soviet government controls the Black Sea. Beyond these barriers can be found the fertile soil and treeless plains of the Northern Caucasus; beneath its soil lies "black gold." Oil wells in the western districts of the Northern Caucasus supply 28,000,000 barrels of petroleum annually, about 10 per cent of the U.S.S.R. production. Farther yet, across the formidable 18,000-foot peaks of the Caucasus Mountains, is located the oil-producing region bordering the Caspian Sea. This region is the site of the celebrated Baku wells, which produce 160,000,000 barrels of oil each year. The output of these wells makes up 70 per cent of the Soviet oil production. The airline distance from the Crimea's Kerch Peninsula to Baku is 750 miles. The British-controlled Mosul fields to the south produce about 30,000,000 barrels yearly. The lower Ukraine and the Crimea could easily serve as springboards for a drive into the Caucasus between the Black and Caspian seas. A Nazi drive toward these areas could also be made by an attack on Turkey or an over-water push from Axis-held Mediterranean islands.

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SOUTH AMERICA UNITES FOR ACTION

AMERICANS have more and more realized the importance of South America to the defense of the United States. The southern continent, fourth in magnitude among the great land masses of the world, could serve as an Axis base for an attack on southern North America. Specifically, the Amazon River could serve as a highway by which an enemy force could penetrate 2,000 miles into the South American continent, thereby reaching within striking distance of the Panama Canal. In order to strengthen the defense of the Western Hemisphere at this vital point, the United States in January advanced a loan of \$20,000,000 to five Central American republics, to speed work on their parts of the Pan-American Highway, the route that will serve as a land lifeline to the Panama Canal.

The Central American and Caribbean republics were already at war with the Axis powers when the third Conference of the Foreign Ministers of the American republics met and welded the Western Hemisphere into a unit against the Axis. While the countries of South America have not declared war on the Axis, they have severed diplomatic relations with the Axis

(with the exception of Argentina and Chile). They are now aiding the United States in the prosecution of the war in degrees ranging from political co-operation to granting use of their territory for bases for hemisphere defense, particularly the defense of the vital Panama Canal. At Rio de Janeiro, moreover, machinery was set up for the unification of defense measures through a meeting of a commission of military and naval experts.

Since the United States lost valuable markets in Europe and essential raw materials—crude rubber and tin from the Netherlands East Indies, and chromite from the Philippines—it has sought through the granting of lease-lend funds to Latin-American republics, the development of their strategic products: tin, lead, bauxite, manganese, iron, antimony, petroleum, and rubber. These were taken into account at the conference, which pledged economic mobilization of the American republics for war and postwar purposes. Axis attacks on the shipping of these countries are serious because these republics need ships both for export and for importation of raw materials.

