

of the same proposal of indemnification for Poland is that the Polish frontier should be carried as far east as the line of the River Oder. Heligoland and the Kiel Canal might well be taken away for strategic reasons, and the same consideration may lead to suggestions of further adjustments along the western frontier.

The territories mentioned above would be ceded to neighboring states. There have also been under discussion various plans for dividing up the remainder of Germany into separate units. The draft drawn up in the United Kingdom for the zones of military occupation shows the influence of this tentative policy. The plan calls for three zones. One is old South Germany, below the River Main; and the remainder of Germany (exclusive of East Prussia) is divided at the boundaries of Hanover and Saxony. Although the arrangement is explicable in itself, as giving three zones of roughly equal size, it is noteworthy that the lines of demarcation follow on the whole the boundaries of states, divide north from south, and cut Prussia at both sides. Whether or not such division for separate armies of occupation would, in fact, help or hinder German nationalism is a question for debate.

A variety of schemes of division have been under consideration, and are to be further examined. In the days when a newly-united Germany was seeking her place in Europe, a cartoon represented the problem as a fat man entering a crowded railway carriage, demanding a seat, and being greeted by the other passengers with cries of "no room". That man is still too fat to be accommodated with comfort to his neighbours, but smaller passengers might be fitted in. Proposals have been made for the division of Germany into five or into two: One approach is the isolation of Prussia with preferred treatment for the remaining part or parts. Another calls for the splitting up of Prussia, as the source of German aggression. The plan of a Rhenish Buffer state will no doubt be revived. Another series of ideas is based on Catholic grouping in the South, to include Austria and Bavaria, and perhaps Wurttemberg. There are almost endless permutations; all have the same objective, and all similar advantages and disadvantages.

#### Separation in Germany

Can the work of German unity be undone? A study of the Bismarck period has always suggested that unification was forced from Berlin, and rendered only partially palatable by economic benefits and outside pressure. The Kulturkampf seems to give force to that interpretation, even if the reported general dislike of South Germans for Prussians be discounted. Hitler - to the surprise of observers - did not follow Bismarck on the road to Canossa; indeed he successfully challenged both Church and States, and welded Germany with a more compact unit than the Iron Chancellor had dreamed possible.

The evidence now available - and it is necessarily limited - suggests that separatist sentiment exists, in part because of the traditional Catholic and Southern sentiments, in part because of a desire to avoid the allied wrath, which, it is expected, will fall mainly on Prussia. There is an expectation in Germany, too, that the allies will demand a division of Germany. How real is this separatist sentiment? All indications are that it not widespread, and that a portion of that which does exist is purely opportunist, based more on a desire to escape trouble than to create permanently a series of smaller states out of the Reich.