

BETWEEN THE WARS: 1918-1939



Global II, Mr. Violanti / Mrs. Verni

Spring, 2017



**What problems may
come when you gain
your freedom?**



What should governments do? > During the years following the horrifying destruction caused by World War I, national governments faced many challenges. In some parts of the world, independence movements challenged colonial rule. In others, government leaders felt the pressure to industrialize to catch up with Western powers. In still other countries, resentment simmered over how they had been treated at the end of the war.

Think about the issues listed below. Which of these actions do you think are appropriate for a national leader to take? Which of these actions are dangerous? Explain your opinion.

- Create a sense of pride in the national identity
- Promise to gain new territory for the country
- Build up the national military
- Take over economic planning
- Protect individuals rights
- Preserve order
- Promote education
- Provide a social safety net
- Overthrow old traditions to modernize the country



KEY TERMS

1. **Great Depression**: Economic Depression across World in 1920s and 1930s. Creates opportunity for new leaders in suffering countries.
2. **Kemal Ataturk**: Nationalist. “Father” of Modern Turkey. **MODERNIZES** Turkey.
3. **Amritsar Massacre**: 1919. British Troops massacre 379 Indian citizens who were protesting against England’s rule in India.
4. **Mohandas Gandhi**: Nationalist. Begins Non-Violent movement for Indian freedom from England. Satyagraha.
5. **Chiang Kai Shek**: new Democratic leader of China after Sun-Yiatsen’s death. Ignored concerns of Peasants.
6. **Mao Ze Dong**: leader of Chinese Communist Party. Peasants support his Communist views. Begins Revolution against Chiang Kai Shek.
7. **Fascism**: Dictatorship. Nationalistic, imperialistic, anti-communist Government. Italy, Germany after WWI.
8. **Weimar Republic**: German government after WWI. FAILED at dealing with Depression.



KEY TERMS

9. **Adolf Hitler**: Author of “Mein Kampf”, German Chancellor, 1933-1945. Fascist who begins WWII and is responsible for the Jewish Holocaust of 1933-1945.
10. **Benito Mussolini**: Fascist leader of Italy. Allied with Germany and Japan in WWII.
11. **Manchuria**: Resource rich territory of China. Brutally conquered by Japan in the “Rape of Nanking” (1937)
12. **Militarism in Japan**: Buildup of military based on Meiji Restoration and Imperialism. Attempt to make Japan a world power.
13. **Ethnic Cleansing, Genocide**: Attempt to remove a particular nationality, race, or religion from existence.
14. **Armenian Massacre**: Genocide of Armenians by the Turks following breakup of Ottoman Empire. (1915)
15. **Ukrainian Massacre**: “Holodomor” Stalin’s starvation of Ukrainians following refusal to collectivize in Soviet Union. 3.3 Million Deaths. (1932-33)
16. **Jewish Holocaust**: Germany, Europe. 6 million deaths based on Hitler’s “Final Solution” (1933-1945)



THE WORLD IN 1920

- **Treaty of Versailles** has punished Germany. (Reparations, etc.)
- 14 Points Rejected.
- **League of Nations** = No USA, No Germany.
- Austria-Hungary Empire is gone.
- Ottoman Empire is gone.
- Nationalism has started in Asia, India, and Africa.
- Russian Revolution has created Communist **Soviet Union**.



EUROPE BETWEEN THE WARS, 1918–1939



From Russian Empire to Soviet Union, 1914–1923





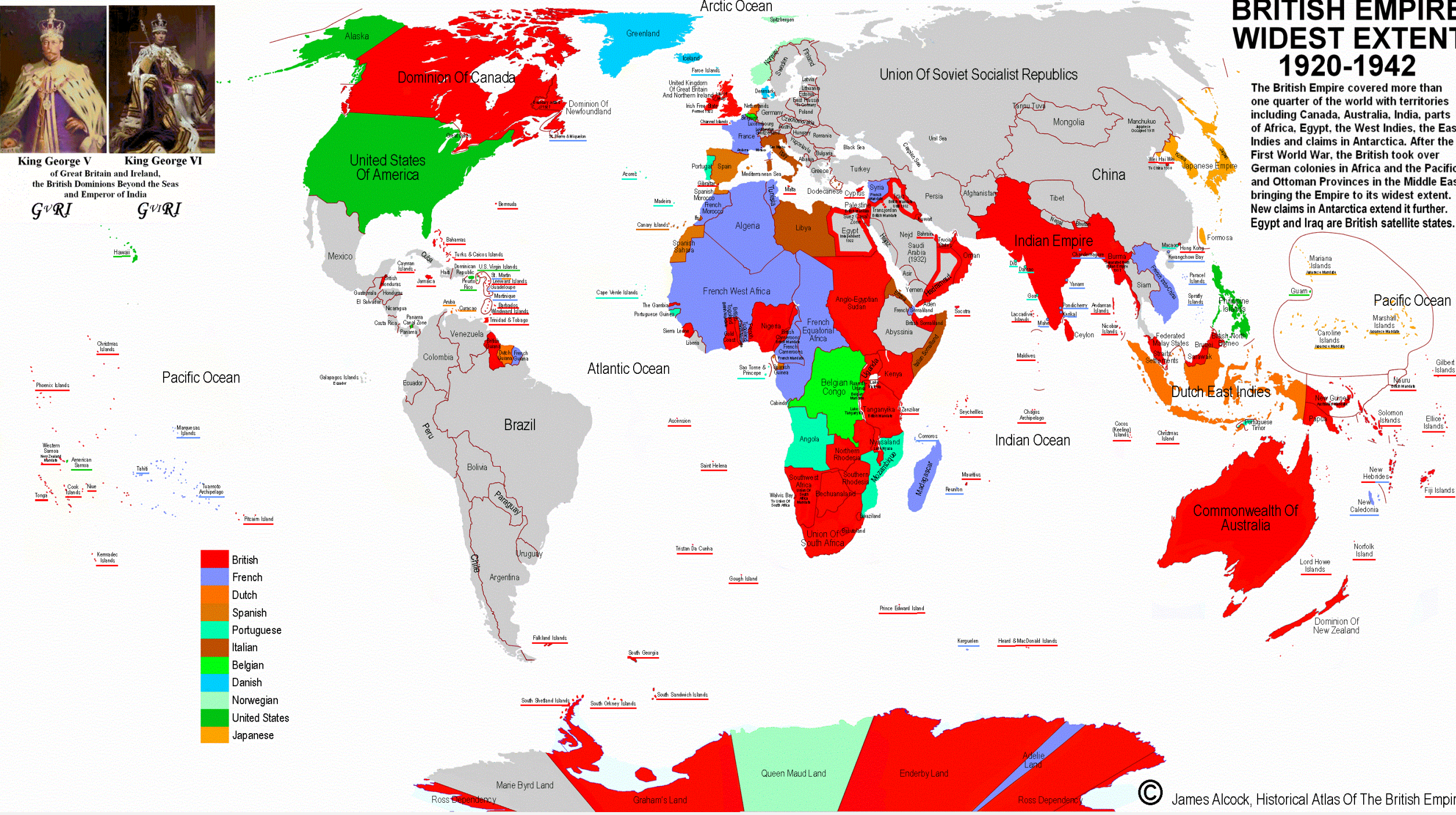
King George V
of Great Britain and Ireland,
the British Dominions Beyond the Seas
and Emperor of India

King George VI
of Great Britain and Ireland,
the British Dominions Beyond the Seas
and Emperor of India

G.V.R.I *G.V.I.R.I*

BRITISH EMPIRE WIDEST EXTENT 1920-1942

The British Empire covered more than one quarter of the world with territories including Canada, Australia, India, parts of Africa, Egypt, the West Indies, the East Indies and claims in Antarctica. After the First World War, the British took over German colonies in Africa and the Pacific, and Ottoman Provinces in the Middle East, bringing the Empire to its widest extent. New claims in Antarctica extend it further. Egypt and Iraq are British satellite states.



**What problems may
come when you gain
your freedom?**



I. CREATION OF TURKEY: OTTOMAN EMPIRE FALLS

- World War I ends the “Sick Man of Europe”.
- Ottoman Empire ends, nations gain freedom. (1918)



A. CREATION OF TURKEY: ARMENIAN GENOCIDE 1915

- As freedom neared, the **TURKS** of the Ottoman Empire tried to “clean” all **ARMENIANS** living in “Turkish Territory”
- 1.5 Million Deaths.

Armenian genocide controversy

April 24, 1915, was the start of a campaign by Turkish nationalists to deport and kill hundreds of thousands of Armenian Christians. For decades, the Turkish government has denied any genocide took place, yet acknowledges huge numbers of Armenians died.

Background

- During Ottoman Empire Armenians and Turks live in relative harmony for centuries
- Late 19th century Armenian demand for independence at odds with Pan-Turkic empire vision
- 1912-13: Turkey loses much of its European territory; fuels rise of nationalist “young Turks” who accuse Armenians of disloyalty to the state
- 1915-18 Massacres during World War I; relocation of Armenians within the country, death marches
- Armenians say as many as 1.5 million died in the genocide
- Turkish officials say 800,000 Armenians died during World War I from a variety of causes

U.S. position on commemorating the genocide

The United States has not wanted to anger Turkey, a valued strategic ally

1915 U.S. ambassador to Ottoman Empire describes the Turks' attacks on Armenians as "... an attempt to exterminate a race"	1984 President Ronald Reagan issues proclamation making note of Armenian genocide	2000 House GOP leaders pull Armenian genocide resolution from floor minutes before vote under pressure from President Bill Clinton	2006 Bush administration cuts short the service of U.S. Ambassador John Evans after he says Armenian genocide is an undeniable historical event	2007 A majority of House members endorse a genocide resolution; under White House and Pentagon pressure, the resolution stalls after 25 House members withdraw support	March 17, 2009 House members reintroduce genocide resolution with 77 co-sponsors
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Source: McClatchy Washington Bureau, "A Shameful Act" by Taner Akcam, Encyclopedia Britannica, Reuters, Eurasianet

© 2009 MCT

Map Labels: AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN EMPIRE, OTTOMAN EMPIRE (Present day Turkey), RUSSIAN EMPIRE, Present day Armenia, Black Sea, Mediterranean Sea, Area claimed by Armenian nationalists, Armenians deported, refugees, Armenian massacres.

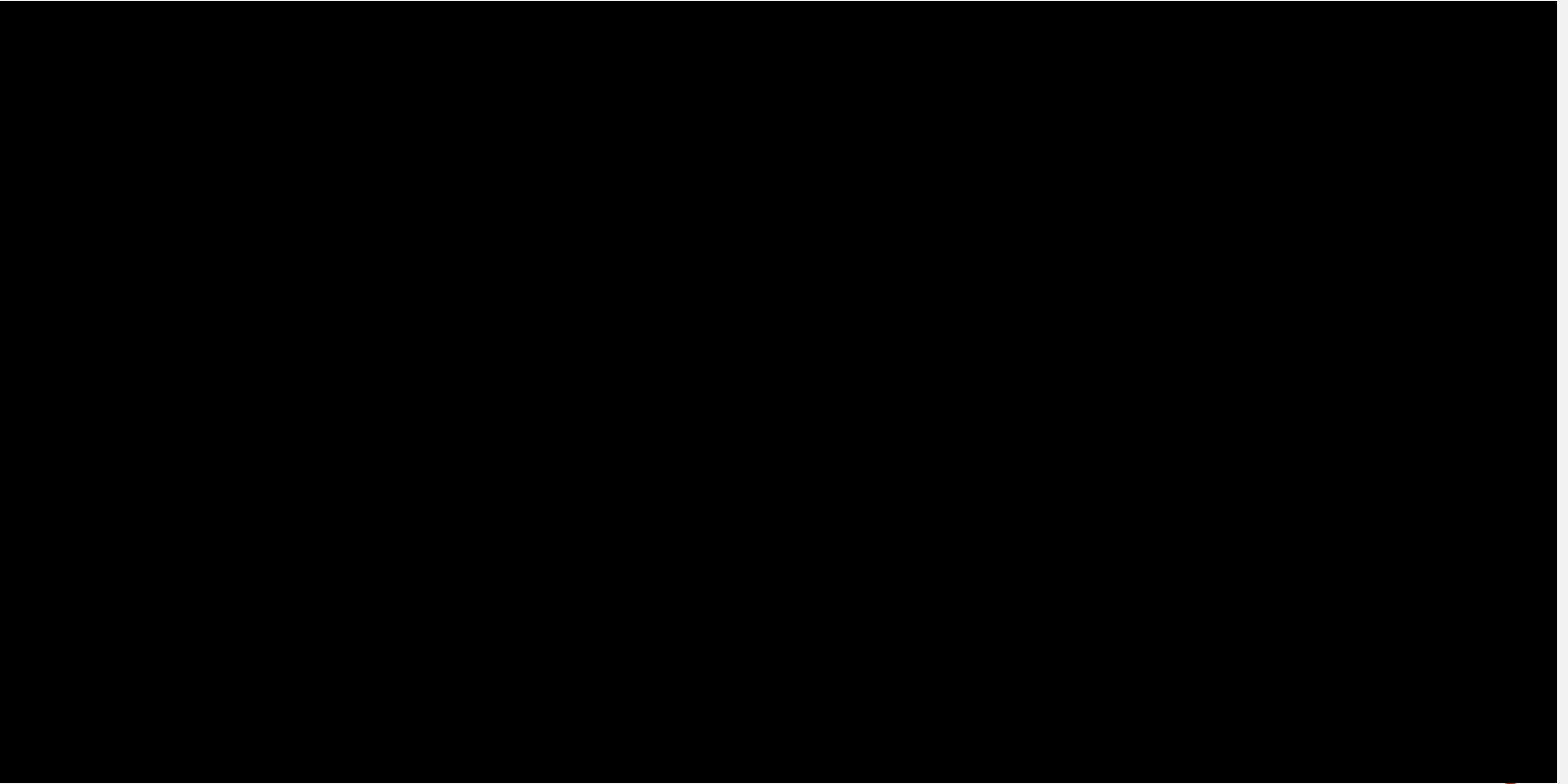
Legend: EUROPE, Med. Sea, AFRICA, Ottoman Empire (green), Area claimed by Armenian nationalists (yellow).

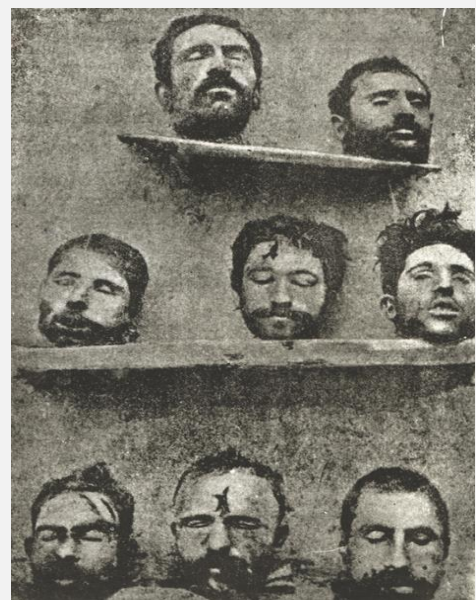
Genocide Memorial Day
April 24 is commemorated worldwide by Armenians

1915: AGHET, THE ARMENIAN MASSACRE

1915 AGHET

ARMENIAN GENOCIDE





POINT OF VIEW / PERSPECTIVE

“I find it deeply offensive, and even blasphemous to compare the Holocaust of European Jewry during the Second World War with the mass extermination of the Armenian people during the First World War. Jews were killed because they were Jews, but Armenians provoked Turkey and should blame themselves.”



II. CREATION OF TURKEY: ATATURK

- **Kemal Ataturk:** Father of Modern Turkey. 1st President.
- **Nationalist** who brings many changes to Turkey:
 - **WESTERNIZATION:** imitated Western Powers. (Peter the Great, Meiji Restoration)
 - **DEMOCRACY**
 - **TOLERANCE**
 - *Equality for women*
- **RESENTED** by many Muslims who are “Anti-West”.





Atatürk (center) sought to modernize, Westernize, and secularize Turkey. He is still honored throughout the nation. His portrait appears on postage stamps and all currency.

Nationalism and Conflict in the Middle East



Analyze Maps Population movement, the Treaty of Versailles, and foreign influences changed the Middle East after World War I. How did foreign influences affect the Middle East?

“A civilized, international dress is worthy and appropriate for our nation, and we will wear it. Boots or shoes on our feet, trousers on our legs, shirt and tie, jacket and waistcoat – and of course, to complete these, a cover with a brim on our heads. I want to make this clear. This head-covering is called ‘hat’.”

— Kemal Atatürk

The clothing rules established by Kemal Atatürk indicated that he wanted Turkey to

1. retain its traditional culture
2. westernize its society
3. give women equal rights
4. establish Islamic fundamentalism

One way in which Peter the Great and Atatürk (Mustafa Kemal) are similar is that they sought to

1. gain a warm-water port
2. adopt western-style reforms
3. limit the role of women in society
4. return to traditional values



Image Landsat

Data SIO, NOAA, U.S. Navy, NGA, GEBCO

Google e

The Middle East, 1920s



THE CHANGING MIDDLE EAST

MIGRATION 1920s

1,300,000 GREEKS

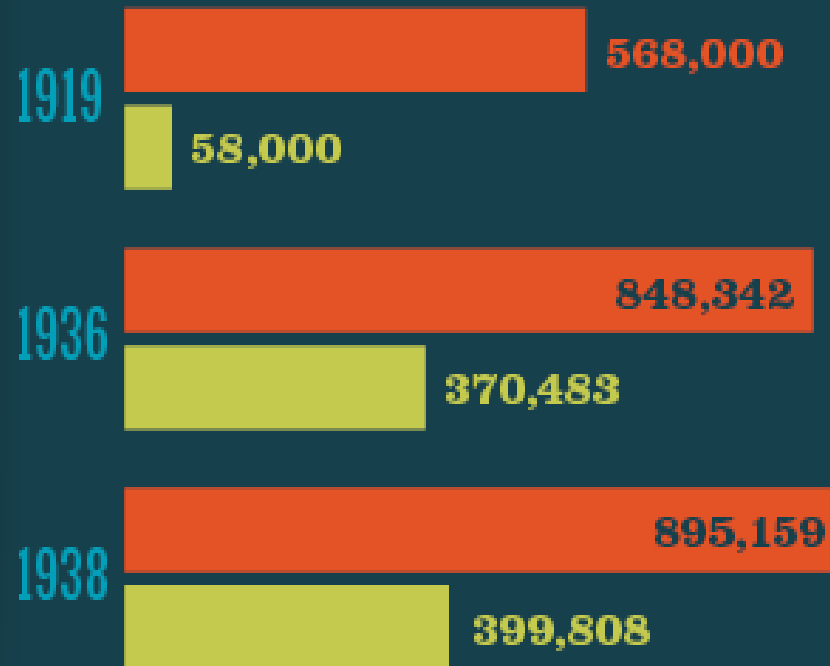
GREECE

TURKEY

400,000 TURKS

Source: Encyclopedia Britannica

MUSLIM & JEWISH POPULATIONS IN PALESTINE MANDATE



Sources: Columbia Encyclopedia, 1945 UN Report

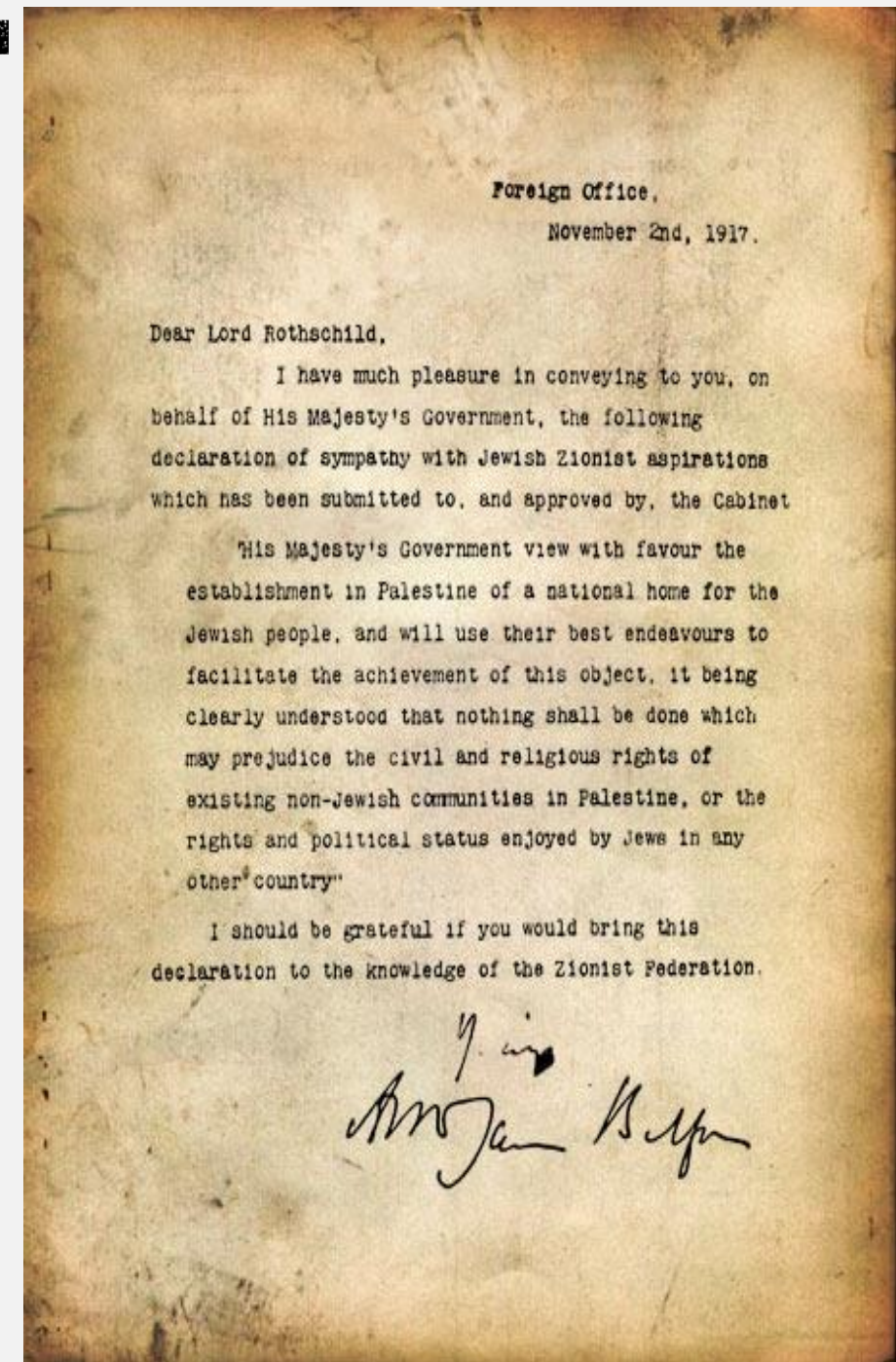


OIL DISCOVERIES

- **1908** First oil field discovered in southwestern Iran by British businessman William Knox D'Arcy
- **1927** Baba Gargur in British-mandated Iraq
- **1931/1932** Bahrain in Persian Gulf
- **1938** Saudi Arabia and Kuwait
- **1940** Qatar

III. TENSION IN THE MIDDLE EAST

- **Zionism:** Jewish people seeking their own homeland. Nationalism.
- **BALFOUR DECLARATION:** England promise Jews a homeland in Israel if they assist the Allies in WWI. (1917)
- England also promised Muslims in Palestine a homeland. **Balfour Declaration ignored**, Jews begin to leave Palestine. (refugees)



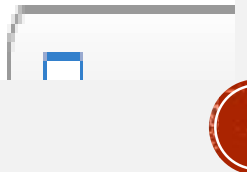


The movement to establish a Jewish homeland in Palestine is best known as

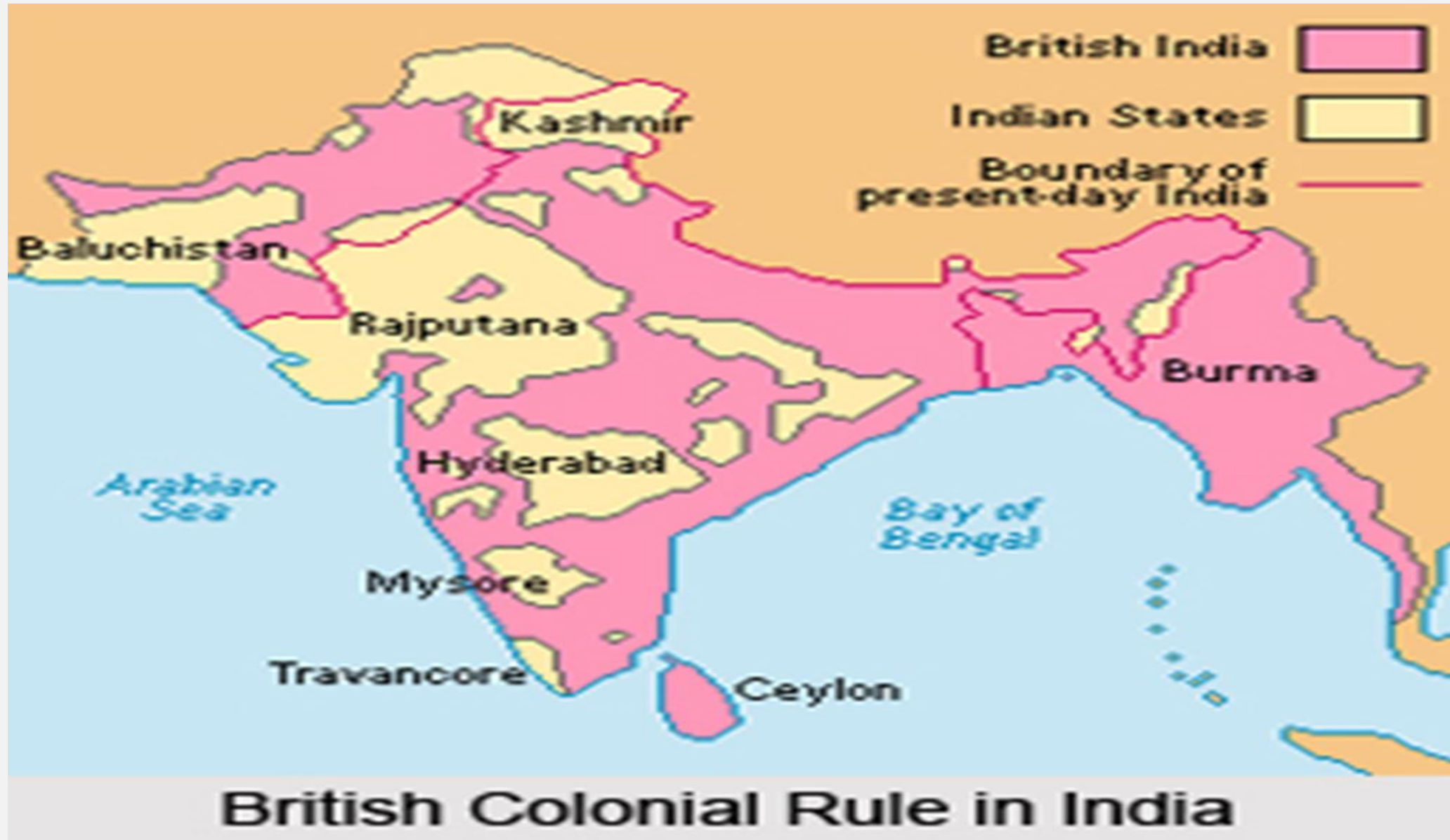
1. Zionism
2. multi-culturalism
3. Marxism
4. militarism

Which has been a major goal of both the Zionists and the Palestinian Arabs in the Middle East?

1. to unite the Middle East under their religion
2. to improve their relations with the Soviet Union
3. to become leaders in the world economy
4. to have their own independent country



BRITISH IMPERIALISM IN INDIA





A lasting effect of British colonial rule in India has been the establishment of

1. racial equality in housing, education, and government
2. widespread transportation and communication systems
3. a Christian-dominated government
4. a one-crop economy





IV. NATIONALISM IN INDIA

- One million Indian people had fought for England in WWI. Now, they are looking for freedom.
- **AMRITSAR MASSACRE:** 1919, public meeting on independence is attacked by British Troops. 379 Killed, 1200 wounded.
- British had made public meetings illegal.

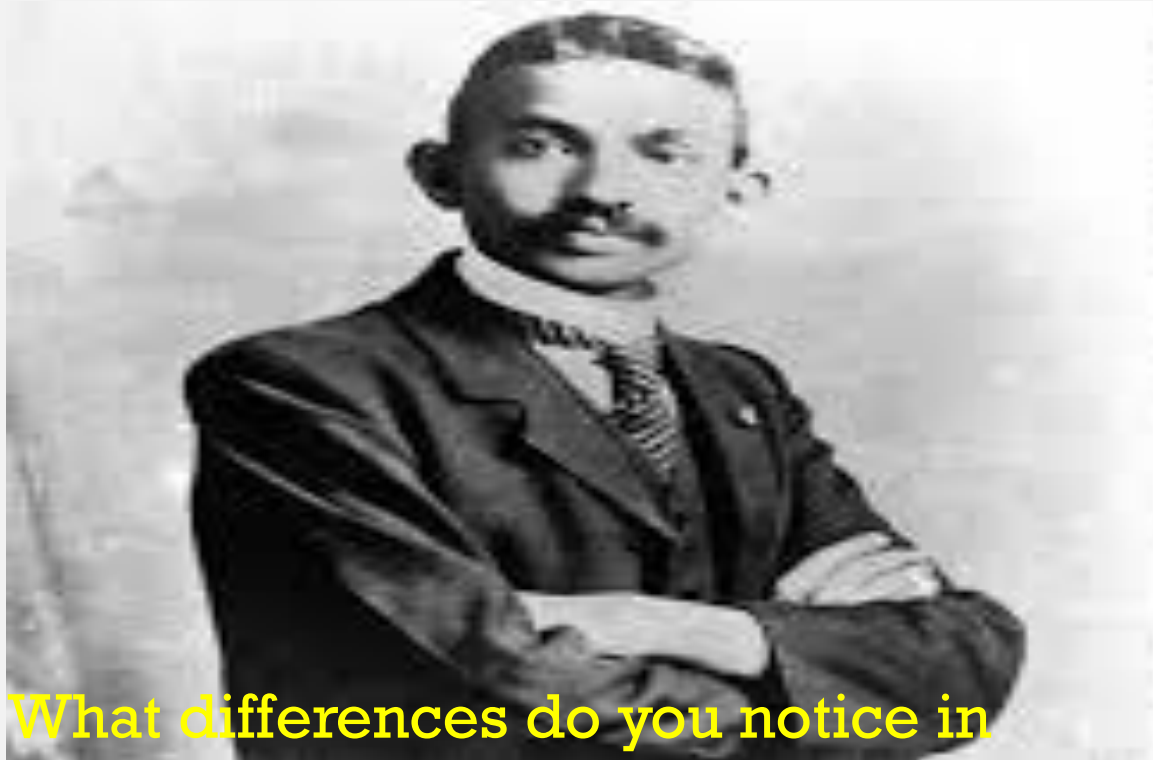


AMRITSAR MASSACRE, 1919.



RISE OF GANDHI IN INDIA

- Amritsar Massacre *inspires* young Indian man **Mohandas K. Gandhi** (A Lawyer) to act against British rule in India.
- Begins a campaign of “**Civil Disobedience**” to force British to leave.
- Protests rising violence between Hindus and Muslims in India.



What differences do you notice in



Gandhi between the two pictures?



GANDHI: THE TRAIN IN SOUTH AFRICA



GANDHI IN SOUTH AFRICA



HOMESPUN MOVEMENT. **NO BRITISH CLOTH!**

“English Factories make the cloth that makes our poverty.”



“WESTERN” VS. “TRADITIONAL”

Mohandas Gandhi



Source: Stanley Wolpert, *Gandhi's Passion: The Life and Legacy of Mahatma Gandhi*, Oxford University Press

Kemal Atatürk



Source: *Mustafa Kemal Atatürk*, Compiled by İlhan Akşit, İstanbul (adapted)



CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE

- Marches, Fasting, protests. NON-VIOLENT Civil Disobedience.
- Works with INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS to gain independence.
- Great Salt March to the Sea.
- Dharasana Salt Factory
- Hunger Strikes



Which action was most opposed by Mohandas Gandhi?

1. using violence to obtain independence
2. boycotting foreign businesses
3. engaging in protest marches
4. supporting the development of native industries



Gandhi Takes a Stand



The Salt March, shown here, began at Gandhi's ashram in Sabermati. When Gandhi reached the shore, he picked up a handful of salt and claimed he was shaking the British empire's foundation.

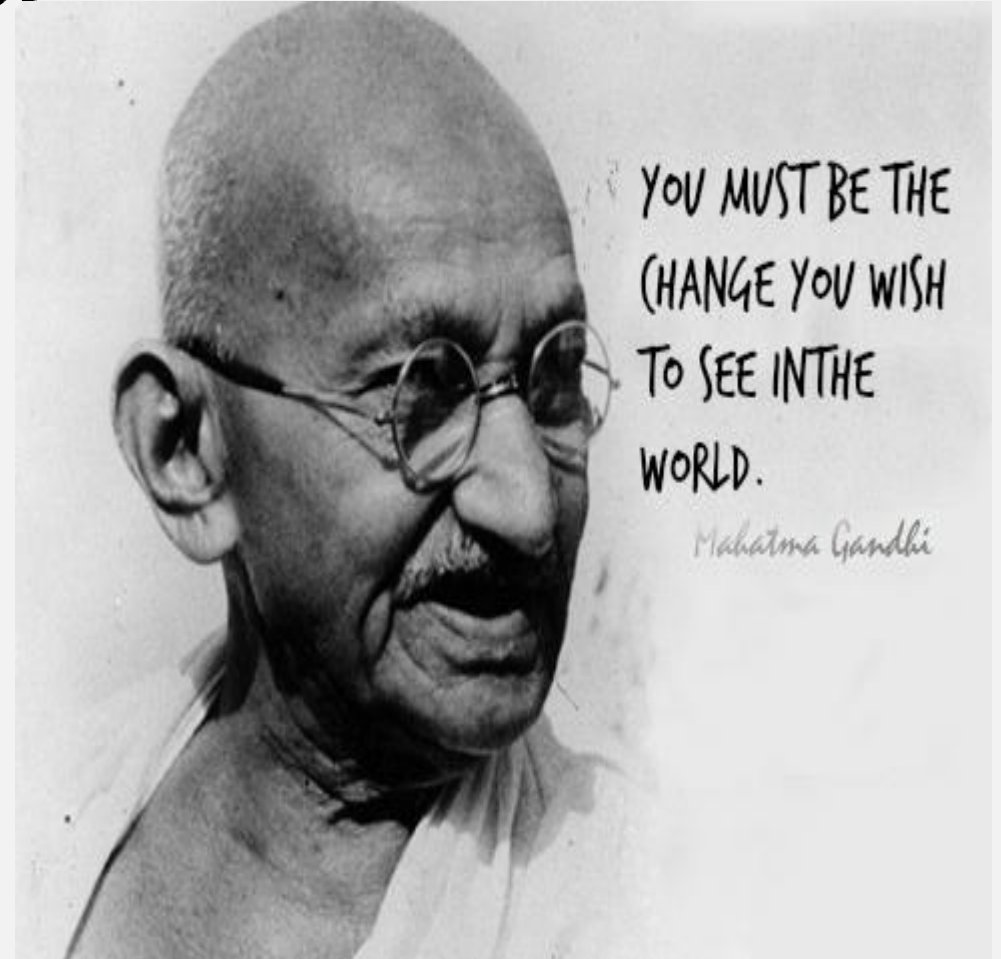
“AN EYE FOR AN EYE ONLY MAKES THE WHOLE WORLD BLIND.”

-MOHANDAS K. GANDHI

Gandhi on Satyagraha



“I have also called it love-force or soul-force. In the application of satyagraha, I discovered in the earliest stages that pursuit of truth did not admit of violence being inflicted on one’s opponent but that he must be weaned from error by patience and compassion. For what appears to be truth to the one may appear to be error to the other. And patience means self-suffering. So the doctrine came to mean vindication of truth, not by infliction of suffering on the opponent, but on oneself.”



The primary goal of the Indian National Congress (1885-1947) was to

1. reform the Hindu religion
2. partition India between Muslims and Hindus
3. create a socialist economy
4. gain independence from Great Britain



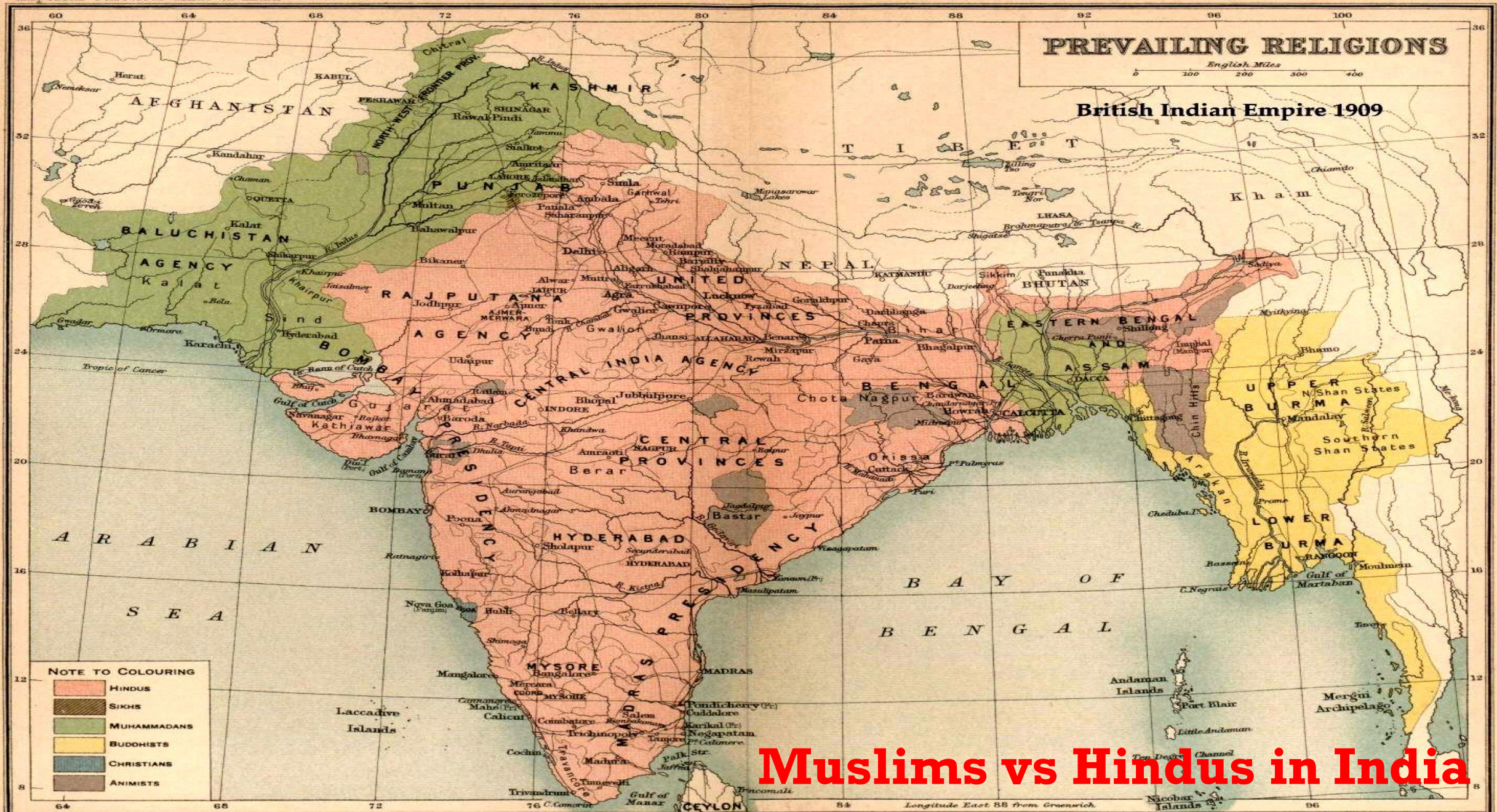
Gandhi's Philosophy of Civil Disobedience



Gandhi taught his ways to people throughout India. Here, he speaks to harijan workers at his ashram, or spiritual retreat, in the village of Sevagram.

DHARASANA SALT FACTORY





HUNGER STRIKE. PROTESTING VIOLENCE BETWEEN HINDUS AND MUSLIMS.



ASSASSINATION OF MAHATMA GANDHI



The primary goal of the Indian National Congress (1885-1947) was to

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A satellite image of the Earth showing the Middle East, North Africa, and parts of Europe and Asia. The image is a composite of satellite data, showing land in shades of green and brown, and water in blue. The Persian Gulf, Red Sea, and Mediterranean Sea are clearly visible. The landmasses are detailed with topographical features like mountains and rivers.

Data SIO, NOAA, U.S. Navy, NGA, GEBCO
Image Landsat / Copernicus
Image IBCAO

COMMUNISM IN CHINA



V. RISE OF COMMUNISM IN CHINA

- Death of **Sun Yat-Sen** causes a civil war between Nationalists (**Guomindang**) and Communists for power. (1925-1947)
- Nationalists (**Democracy**) led by **Chiang Kai-Shek**. (**Jiang Jieshi**) Supported by upper and middle class.
- Communists led by **Mao Zedong**. (**Mao Tse-Tong**) Supported by peasants.

Mao Zedong



Chiang Kai-Shek



MAO ZEDONG



Believes in the power of the GROUP over the Individual.

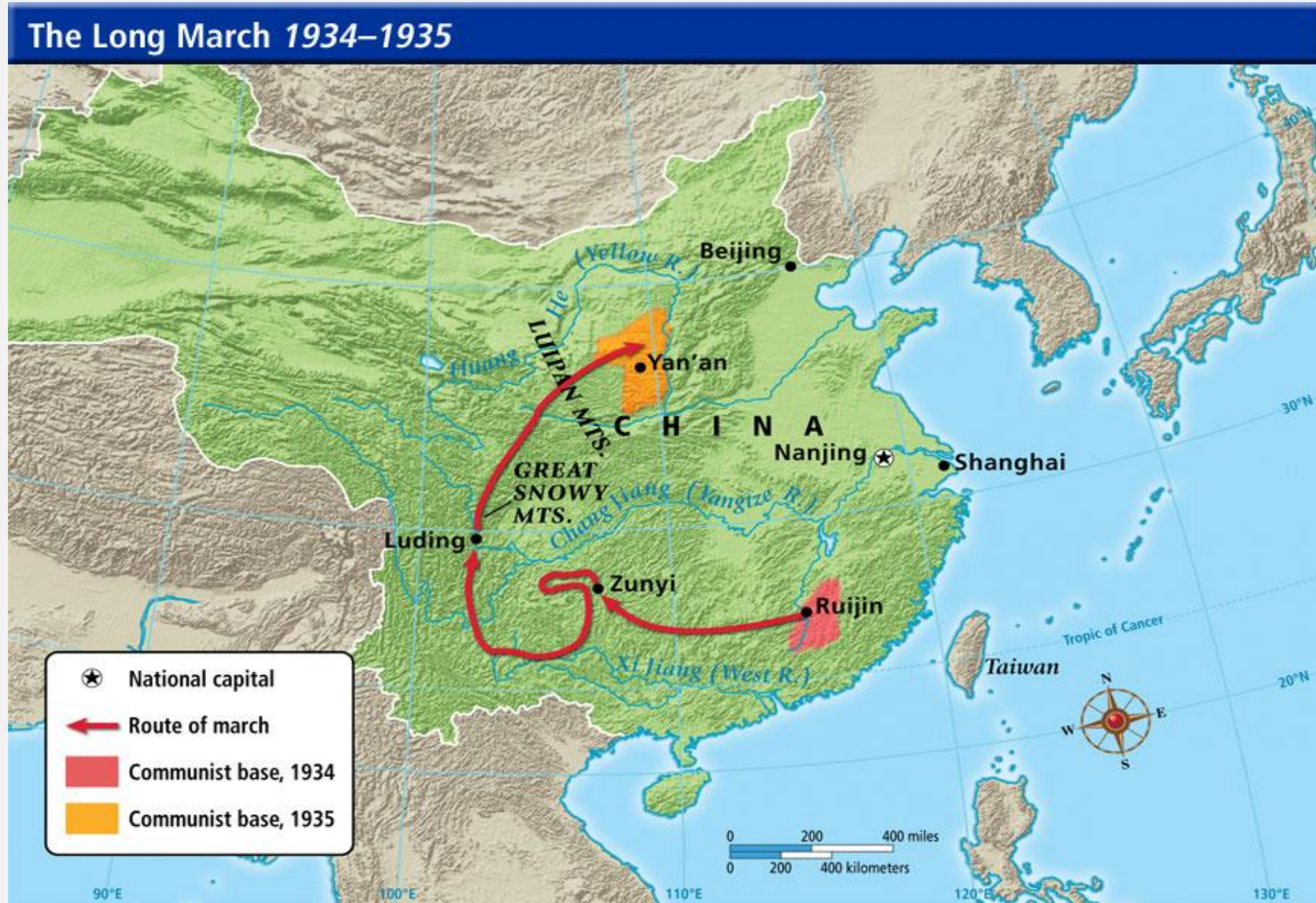
Marxism,
Socialism,
Communism.

Supported by
Peasants!



THE LONG MARCH

- 1934: Mao leads 100,000 Communist supporters in retreat from forces of Chiang Kai Shek.
- 20,000 Survive. Set up base in Northern China to continue fight for control.

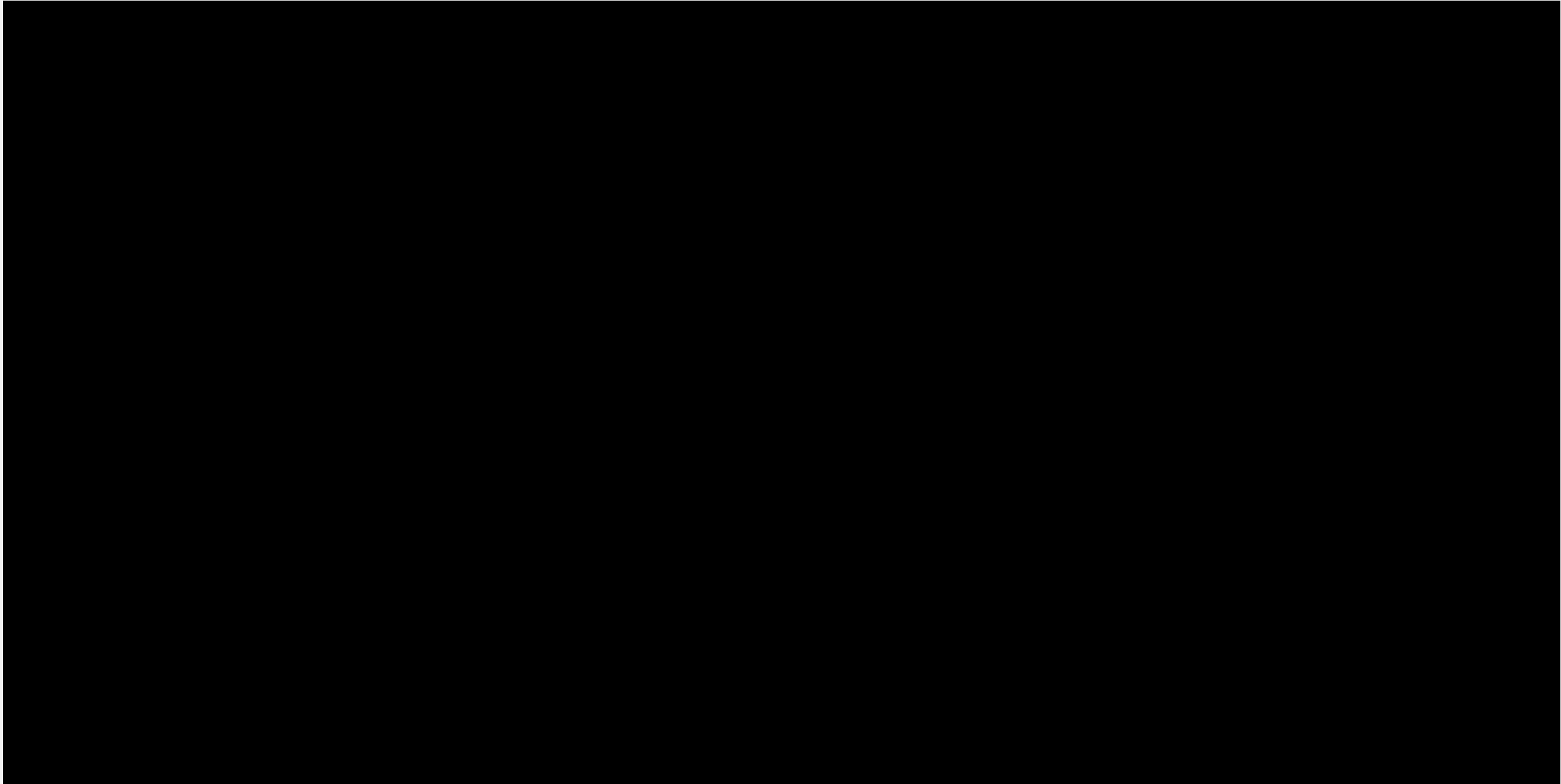


The philosophies of Confucius (K'ung-fu-tzu) and Mao Zedong both emphasized

1. individual rather than cooperative gain
2. industry rather than agriculture
3. group rather than individual welfare
4. religious values rather than economic profits



THE LONG MARCH



The Long March is significant in Chinese history because it

1. ended Japanese occupation of China
2. reinforced the concept of the Mandate of Heaven
3. caused the Boxer Rebellion
4. established Mao Zedong as a revolutionary leader



VI. NATIONALISM IN ITALY, RISE OF **FASCISM**

TOTALITARIAN Government.

4 Characteristics:

***NATIONALISTIC**

***DICTATORSHIP**

***IMPERIALISTIC**

***ANTI-COMMUNIST**



The Doctrine Of Fascism



ITALIAN FASCISM

- Mussolini takes advantage of high unemployment, loss of land from WWI.
- 1922: Ended free speech, free elections, free press.
- Italians put order over individual rights.
- Forms an alliance with Adolf Hitler in Germany.



VII: RISE OF GERMAN NAZISM

- Adolf Hitler (Germany)
- **Weimar Republic** was weak & Failing to solve German Depression.
- Inflation High (800%), Unemployment High, Depression due to Treaty of Versailles.
- Pride in Germany low, want revenge for WWI.
- Certain ethnic groups blamed for problems



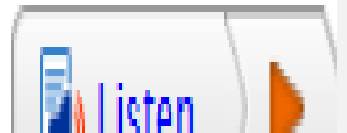
Date:	German Marks needed to buy one ounce of gold
Jan 1919.....	170.00
Sept 1919.....	499.00
Jan 1920.....	1,340.00
Sept 1920.....	1,201.00
Jan 1921.....	1,349.00
Sept 1921.....	2,175.00
Jan 1922.....	3,976.00
Sept 1922.....	30,381.00
Jan 1923.....	372,477.00
Sept 1923.....	269,439,000.00
Oct 2, 1923.....	6,631,749,000.00
Oct 9, 1923.....	24,868,950,000.00
Oct 16, 1923.....	84,969,072,000.00
Oct 23, 1923.....	1,160,552,882,000.00
Oct 30, 1923.....	1,347,070,000,000.00
Nov 5, 1923.....	8,700,000,000,000.00
Nov 30, 1923.....	87,000,000,000,000.00

The German hyperinflation occurred over a period of several years



Which statement about both the Bolshevik Revolution in Russia and the rise of fascism in Germany and Italy is accurate?

1. Economic conditions led to political change.
2. Industrialization hindered national development.
3. Goals were achieved by peaceful means.
4. Communist ideals fueled both movements.



- Hitler elected Chancellor (1933) of Third Reich
- Begins Public Works Programs to end unemployment (Autobahn, Schools, Military Machinery)
- Industry improves, re-arming begins
- **Nuremberg Laws** (1935) passed. Remove Jews from German Society.



LIFE

The Nuremberg Laws

Law for the Protection of German Blood and German Honor of 15 September 1935

Thoroughly convinced by the knowledge that the purity of German blood is essential for the further existence of the German people and animated by the inflexible will to safeguard the German nation for the entire future, the Reichstag has resolved upon the following law unanimously, which is promulgated herewith:

SECTION 1

1. Marriages between Jews and nationals of German or kindred blood are forbidden. Marriages concluded in defiance of this law are void, even if, for the purpose of evading this law, they are concluded abroad.
2. Proceedings for annulment may be initiated only by the Public Prosecutor.

SECTION 2

Relations outside marriage between Jews and nationals of German or kindred blood are forbidden.

SECTION 3

Jews will not be permitted to employ female nationals of German or kindred blood in their household.

SECTION 4

1. Jews are forbidden to hoist the Reich and national flag to present the colors of the Reich.
2. On the other hand they are permitted to present the Jewish colors. The exercise of this authority is protected by the State.

SECTION 5

1. A person who acts contrary to the prohibition of section 1 will be punished with hard labor.
2. A person who acts contrary to the prohibition of section 2 will be punished with imprisonment or with hard labor.
3. A person who acts contrary to the prohibitions of sections 3 or 4 will be punished with imprisonment up to a year and with a fine or with one of these penalties.

SECTION 6

The Reich Minister of the Interior in agreement with the Deputy of the Führer and the Reich Minister of Justice will issue the legal and administrative regulations which are required for the implementation and supplementation of this law.

SECTION 7

The law will become effective on the day after the promulgation, section 3 however only in 1 January 1936.



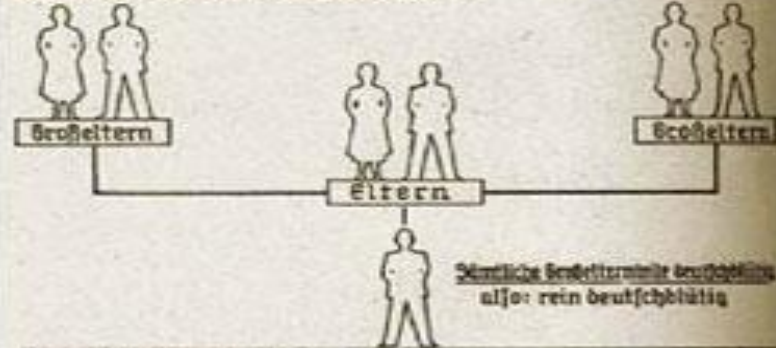
NUREMBERG LAWS

Das Gesetz unterscheidet :

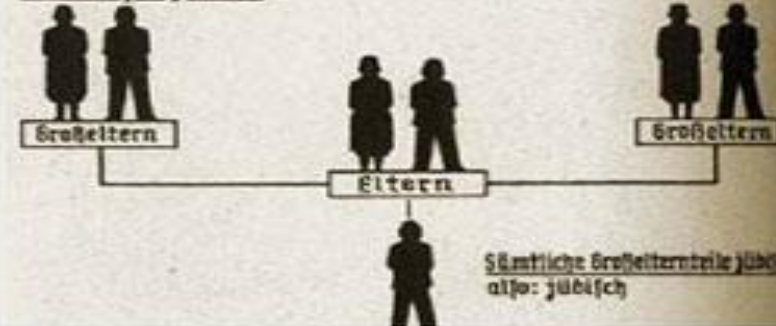


Erkennungsmerkmal für die Zugehörigkeit zu einer dieser Gruppen ist die rassische Zugehörigkeit der Großeltern

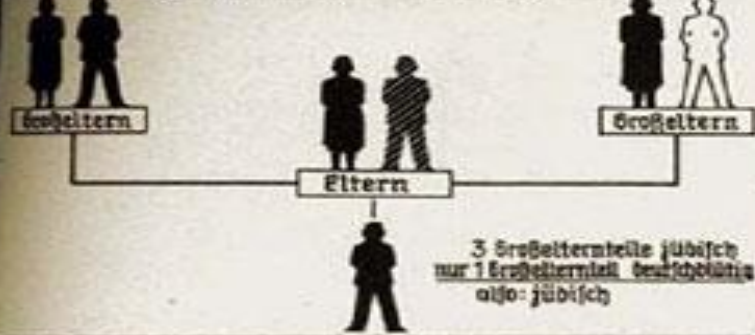
Wer ist Deutschblütiger ?



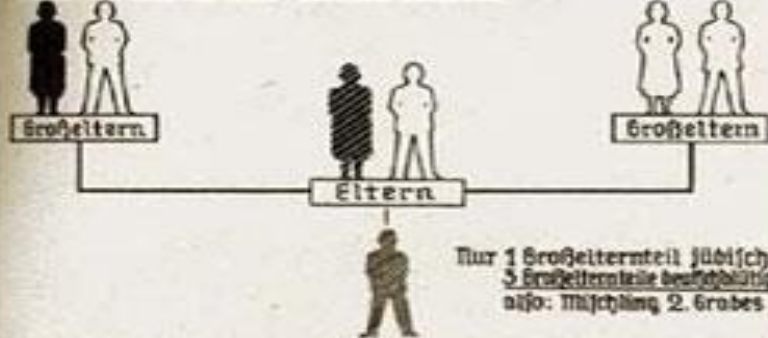
Wer ist Jude ?



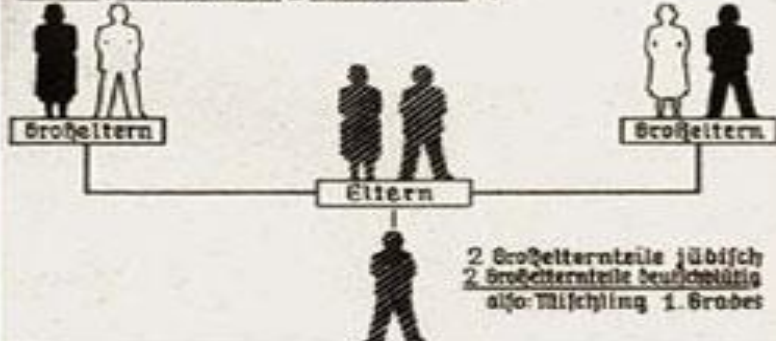
Ebenfalls zur jüdischen Rasse gehörig :



Wer ist Mischling 2. Grades ?



Wer ist Mischling 1. Grades ?



Als Jude gilt auch:

ein Mischling, der der jüdischen Religionsgemeinschaft angehört.

Als Jude gilt auch:

ein Mischling, der mit einem Juden verheiratet ist. Kinder werden Juden.

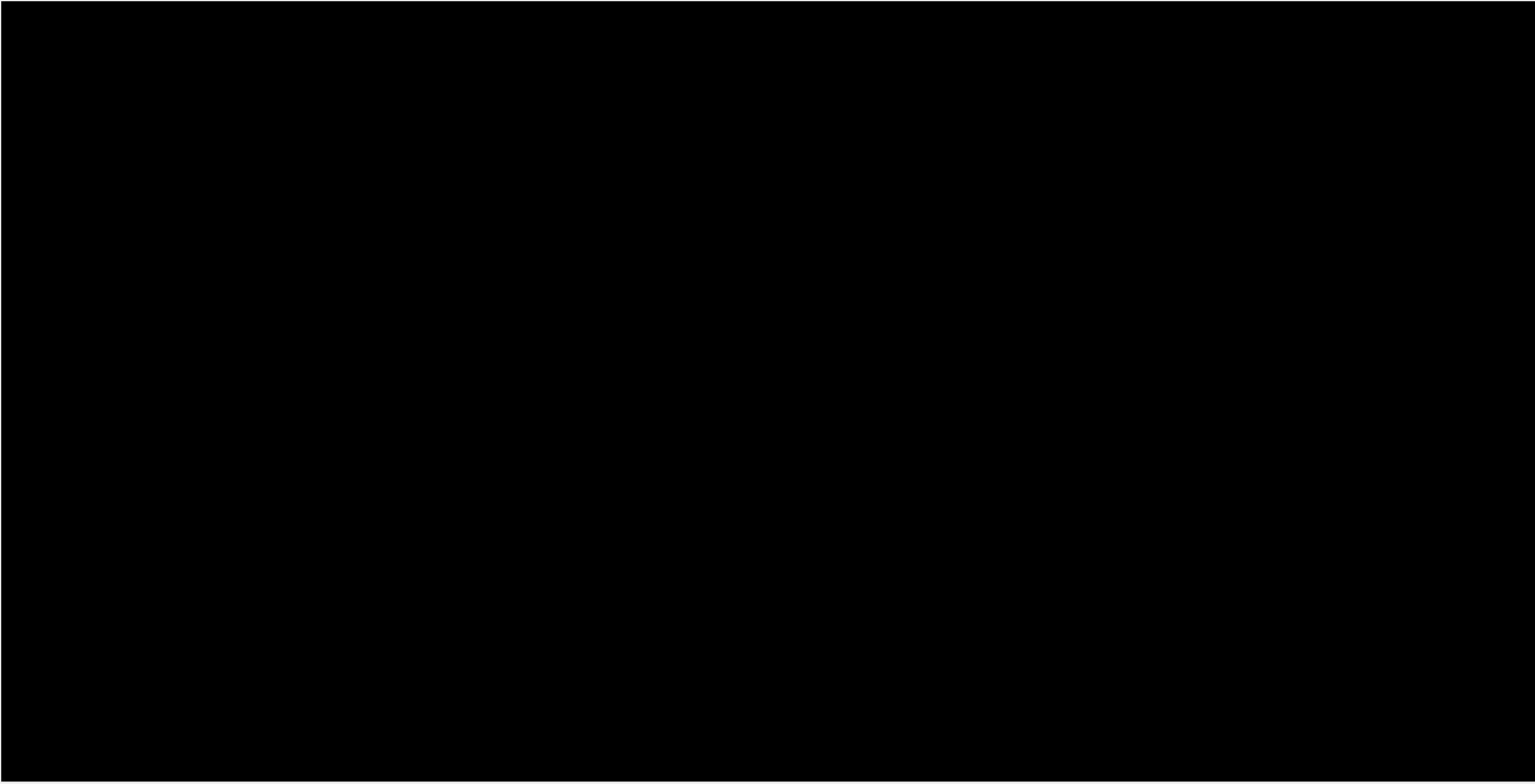
Als Jude gilt auch:

ein Mischling, der aus einer Ehe mit einem Juden stammt, die nach dem 17.9.1935 geschlossen ist.

Als Jude gilt auch :

ein Mischling, der aus verbotenem außerehelichen Verkehr mit einem Juden stammt und der nach dem 31.7.1936 außerehelich geboren ist.

NUREMBURG YOUTH RALLIES





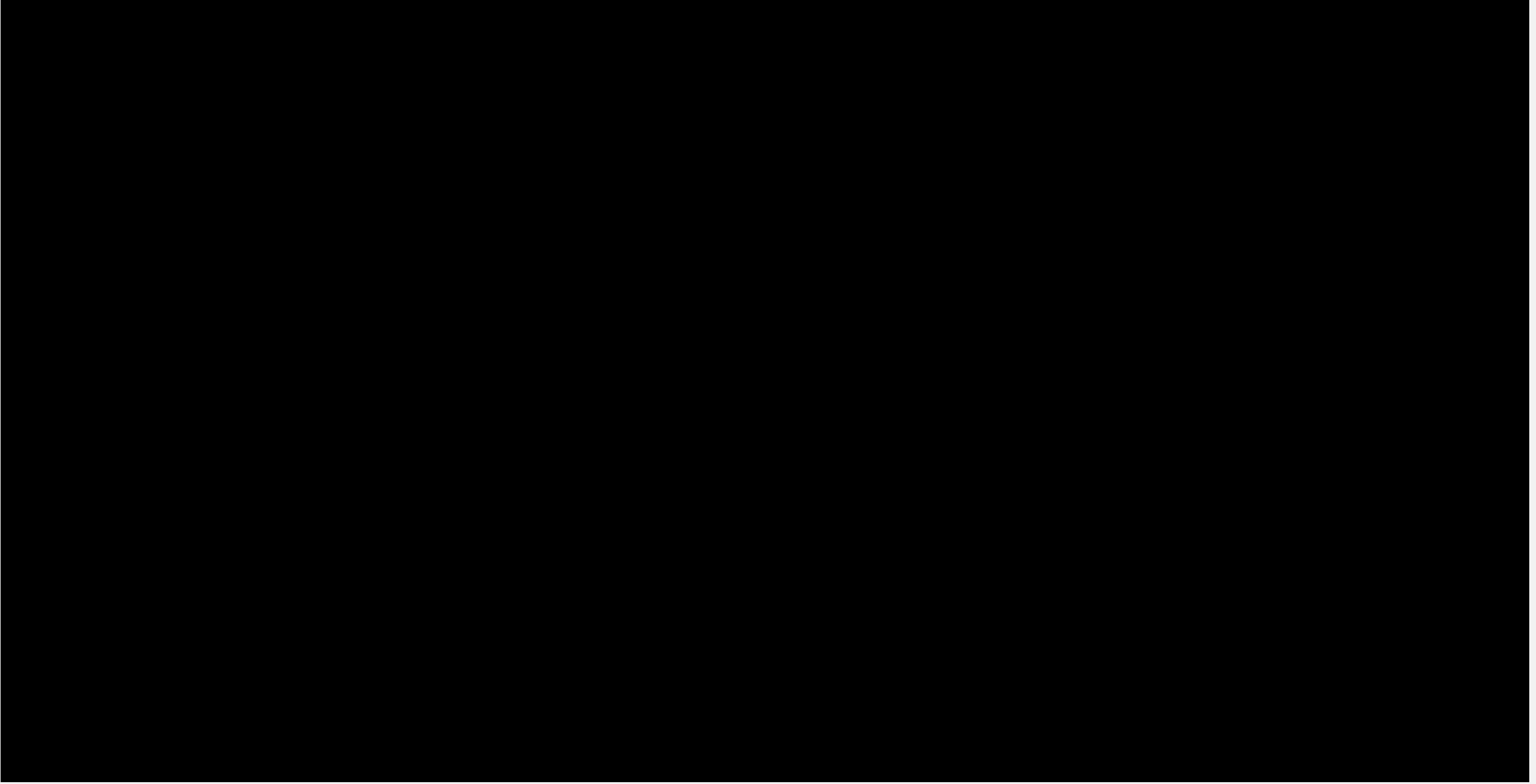
DER
EWIGE
JUDE

EIN DOKUMENTARFILM ÜBER DAS WELTJUDENTUM
GESTALTUNG: FRITZ HIPPLER - MUSIK: FRANZ S. FRIEDL



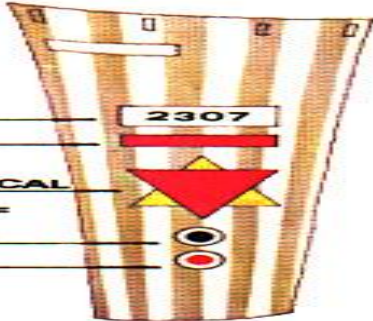


EDUCATION FOR DEATH.



MARKINGS OF CAMP INMATES IN THE CONCENTRATION CAMPS

Form and Color of Markings

	POLITICAL	HABITUAL CRIMINALS	EMIGRANTS	JEHOVAH'S WITNESSES	HOMO- SEXUALS	VAGRANTS
Basic Colors						
Markings for Repeaters						
Inmates of Penal Battalions						
Markings for Jews						
Special Markings	 Race Defiler Male	 Race Defiler Female	 Escape Suspect	 Number of Inmate	 <p>NUMBER OF INMATE REPEATER</p> <p>2307</p> <p>JEW-POLITICAL</p> <p>MEMBER OF PENAL BATTALION</p> <p>ESCAPE SUSPECT</p>	
	 Pole	 Czech	 Members of Armed Forces	 Special Inmate		

First they came for the unionists and
socialists, and I did not speak out
because I was not a socialist.

Then they came for the 'incurables'
and I did not speak out
because I was not weak or sick.

Then they came for the Gypsies, Jews,
Slavs, the homosexuals, all the different,
and I did not speak out
because I was a not one of these.

And finally they came for me,
and there was no one left
to speak out for me.

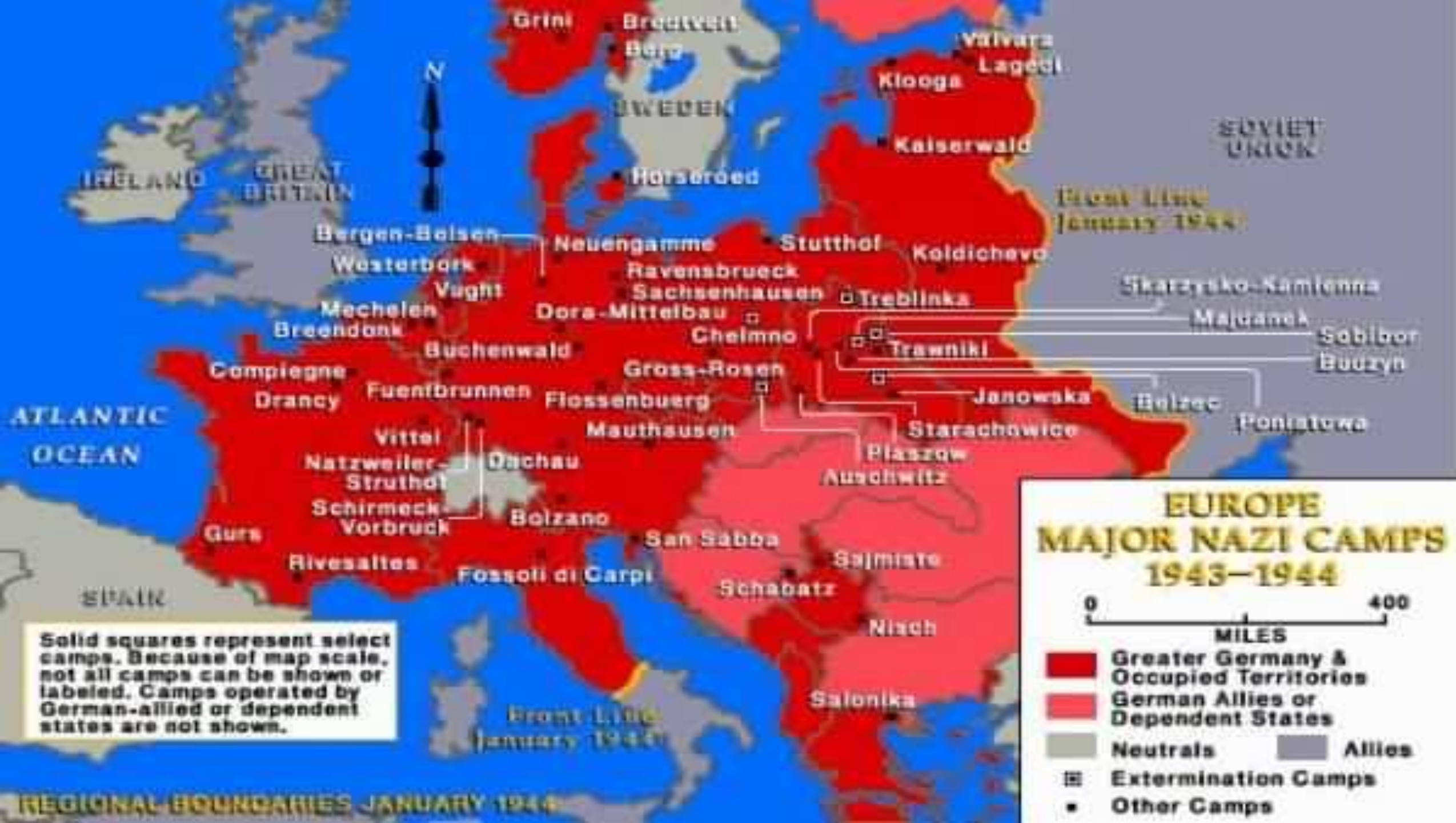
Martin Niemöller







Albert Speers Modell der künftigen „Welthauptstadt Germania“, Blick vom Südbahnhof über den Triumphbogen bis zur Großen Halle, 1939. Die Planungen des Generalbauinspektors für die Reichshauptstadt sollten das Berliner Stadtbild komplett verändern. 1943 wurden alle bereits ergriffenen Baumaßnahmen





AUSCHWITZ CAMP, POLAND



AUSCHWITZ CAMP, POLAND



A photograph of a large, dark stone cross standing in a cemetery. In the foreground, a smaller, light-colored stone cross is visible, with a small black container resting on its top. A bouquet of colorful flowers (red, pink, and white) lies on the ground near the base of the smaller cross. The background is filled with green foliage and trees.

IN HONOR OF 42ND RAINBOW DIVISION
AND OTHER U.S. 7TH ARMY LIBERATORS
OF DACHAU CONCENTRATION CAMP
APRIL 29, 1945 AND IN EVERLASTING
MEMORY OF THE VICTIMS OF NAZI
BARBARISM, THIS TABLET IS
DEDICATED MAY 3, 1992.

EN L'HONNEUR DE LA 42^{ème} DIVISION
"ARC-EN-CIEL" ET DES AUTRES ELEMENTS DE LA
7^{ème} ARMEE AMERICAINE QUI ONT LIBERE LE CAMP
DE CONCENTRATION DE DACHAU LE 29 AVRIL 1945
ET A LA MEMOIRE INEFFACABLE DES VICTIMES DE LA
BARBARIE NAZIE CE MEMORIAL A ETE INAUGURE LE
3 MAI 1992.

ZU EHREN DER 42. REGENBOGEN - DIVISION UND ALLER
ANGEHÖRIGER DER 7. US ARMEE, DIE DAS
KONZENTRATIONSLAGER DACHAU AM 29. APRIL 1945
BEFREIT HABEN UND DEM FORTWÄHRENDEN GEDENKEN
AN DIE OPFER DER NAZI BARBAREI GEWIDMET
AM 3. MAI 1992

RAINBOW DIVISION
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LIFE

“And in the last analysis, success is what matters.”

-Adolf Hitler

“What luck for rulers that men do not think.”

-Adolf Hitler

“Afterwards, you rue the fact that you have been so kind.”

-Adolf Hitler

“It is the curse of the great that they have to step over corpses to create new life.”

-Heinrich Himmler

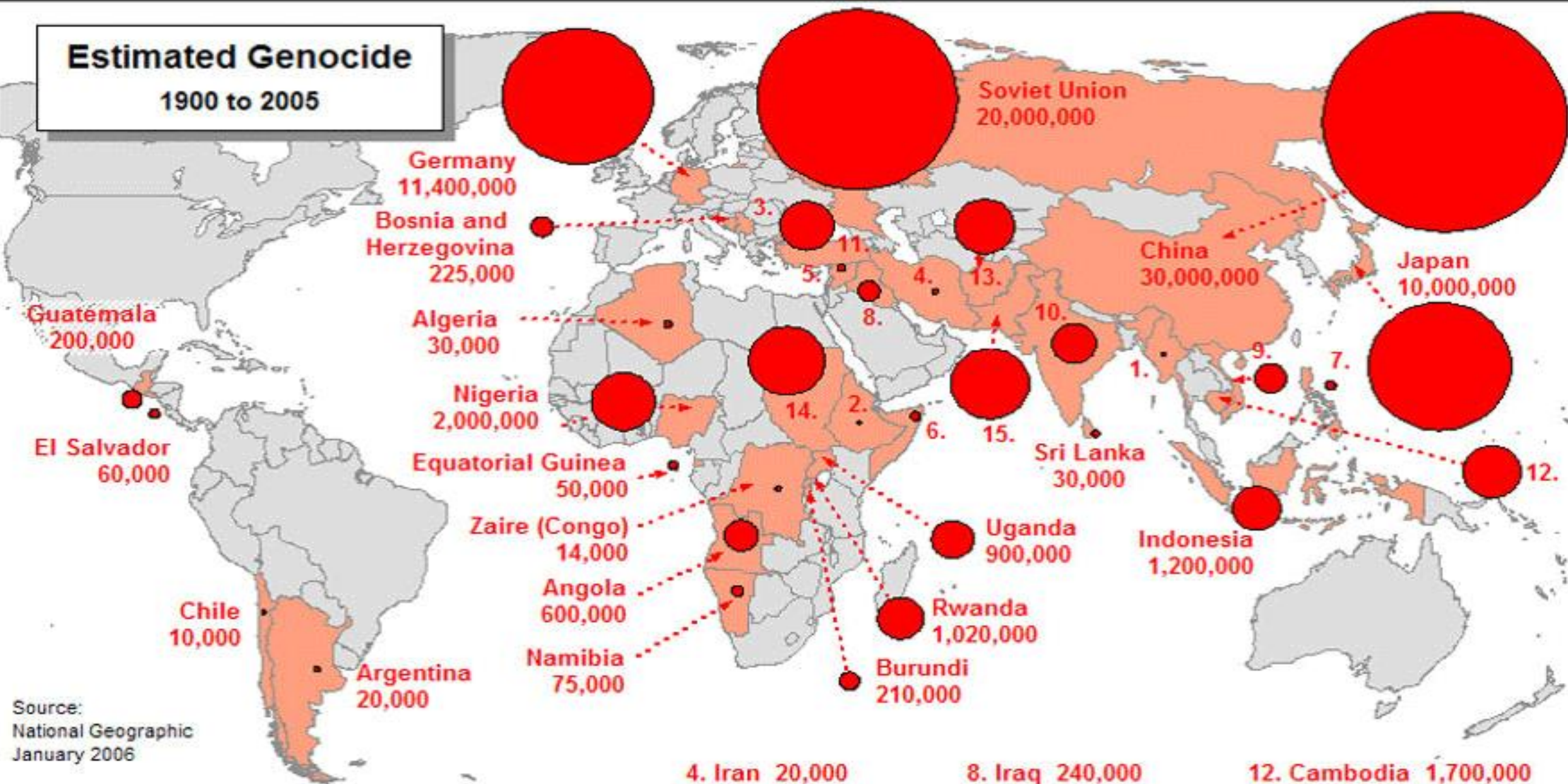
“We must be decent, honest, loyal, and comradely to members of our own blood and to no one else...it is a crime to our blood to worry about them...”

-Heinrich Himmler



Estimated Genocide

1900 to 2005



Source:
National Geographic
January 2006

Woody (Jim Woods)
Geography Department
California State University, Long Beach
January 2008

- | | | | |
|----------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. Burma 5,000 | 4. Iran 20,000 | 8. Iraq 240,000 | 12. Cambodia 1,700,000 |
| 2. Ethiopia 10,000 | 5. Syria 30,000 | 9. Vietnam 500,000 | 13. Afghanistan 1,800,000 |
| 3. Yugoslavia 10,000 | 6. Somalia 50,000 | 10. India 1,000,000 | 14. Sudan 2,850,000 |
| | 7. Philippines 60,000 | 11. Turkey 1,500,000 | 15. Pakistan 3,010,000 |

EXPANSION OF NAZI GERMANY



Austria

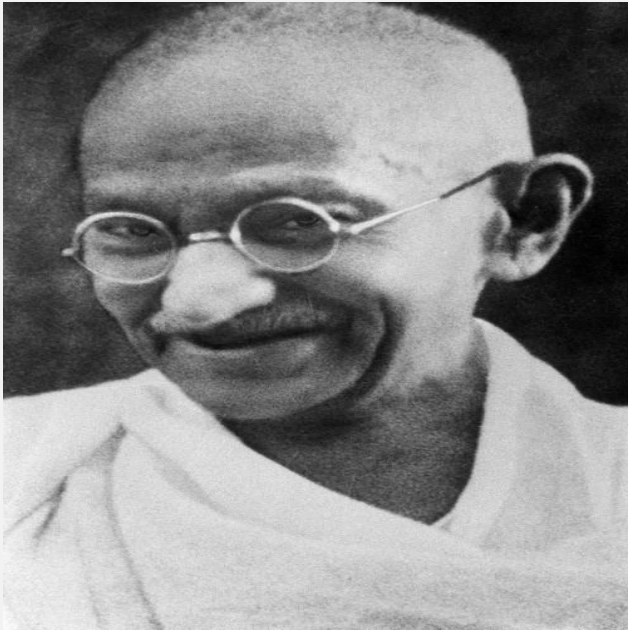


Sudetenland



German territory





As at Wardha
C.P.
India.
23.7.'39.

Dear friend,

Friends have been urging me to write to you for the sake of humanity. But I have resisted their request, because of the feeling that any letter from me would be an impertinence. Something tells me that I must not calculate and that I must make my appeal for whatever it may be worth.

It is quite clear that you are today the one person in the world who can prevent a war which may reduce humanity to the savage state. Must you pay that price for an object however worthy it may appear to you to be ? Will you listen to the appeal of one who has seliberately shunned the method of war not without considerable success? Any way I anticipate your forgiveness, if I have erred in writing to you.

Herr Hitler
Berlin
Germany.

I remain,
Your sincere friend

M.K. Gandhi

The Austrian Anschluss

