

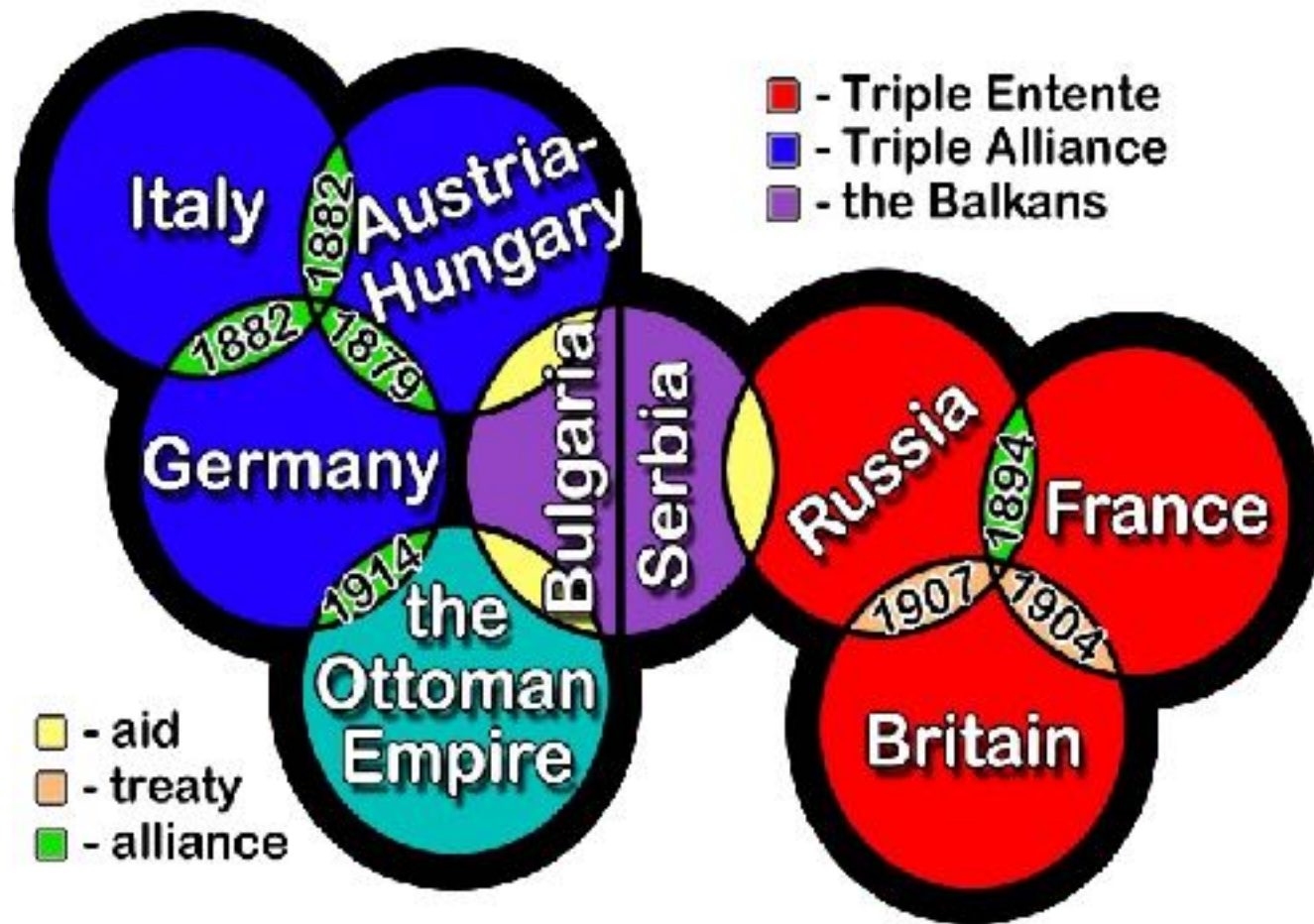
WAR

World War I

1914 - 1918: Part I of a 30-years War

World War I: 1914-1918

■ Setting the stage:



World War I: 1914-1918

- In June 1914, Archduke Ferdinand of Austria and his wife were assassinated by a Serbian nationalist in Bosnia, setting in motion a series of dominos. Once all the dominoes had fallen, World War I had begun.



World War I Domino Effect

Austria blamed Serbia for Ferdinand's death and declared war on Serbia.



Germany pledged their support for Austria -Hungary.



Russia pledged their support for Serbia.



Domino Effect Continued...

Germany declares war on Russia.



France pledges their support for Russia.



Germany declares war on France.



Germany invades Belgium on the way to France.



Great Britain supports Belgium and declares war on Germany.

World War I Sides

Allied Powers

Britain



France



Russia



Central Powers



Germany



Austria-Hungary



Ottoman Empire

World War I: U.S. Involvement

- On May 8, 1915, the Lusitania, a British supply ship bound from London from New York City was sunk by a German submarine. 1195 people (128 Americans) were killed.
- The Germans continued relentless submarine warfare, interrupting U.S. trade and supplies bound for the Allies forces.
- Additional economic, political, and ideological reasons, along with an intercepted telegram prompted President Woodrow Wilson requested Congress declare war against Germany on April 6, 1917.

World War I Weapons

- Machine Gun
- Chemical Weapons (Poison Gas)
- Submarines
- Airplanes
- Tanks

Where did all these new weapons come from?

World War I: How did it end?

- Trench warfare and new weapons led to a stalemate. Neither side could make a decisive move to win.
- Millions died without gaining any ground.

World War I: Casualties

- Total troops mobilized: 65,038,810
- Total troops missing or POWs: 7,750,945
- Total troops wounded: 21,219,452
- Total troops killed: **8,556,315**

World War I: Results

- Germany surrendered.
- Allies impose the Treaty of Versailles
 - Declares Germany guilty of starting the war
 - Requires Germany to pay reparations to Allies
 - This sets the stage for World War II
- League of Nations was formed as a diplomatic body to help prevent war in the future. This is the precursor to the United Nations.

World War I: Europe Before



World War I: Europe After



World War II

1939 - 1945: Part 2 of a 30-years War

World War II: Intro

- Largest War in Human History
- Involved Countries, Colonies, and Territories Worldwide
- By the end, *70,000,000 dead*

World War II: Causes

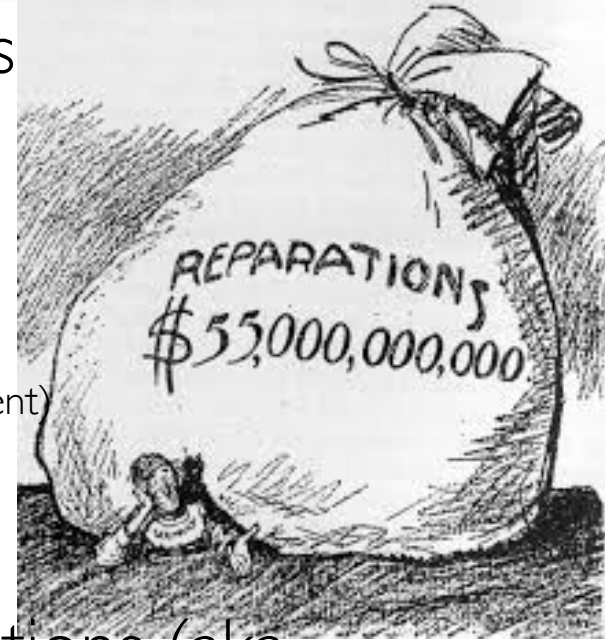
World War I and the Treaty of Versailles
- Germany and Japan

Appeasement

Rise of Totalitarianism

World War I and the Treaty of Versailles

- Germany lost land to surrounding nations
- War Reparations
 - Allies collect money to pay back war debts
 - Germany pays \$57 Trillion (modern-day equivalent)
 - Germans bankrupt, embarrassed, guilt-ridden, and desperate
- Desperate people turn to desperate solutions (aka questionable leaders)
- Japan ignored and dishonored during Versailles negotiations. Decided only way to earn respect was by force.



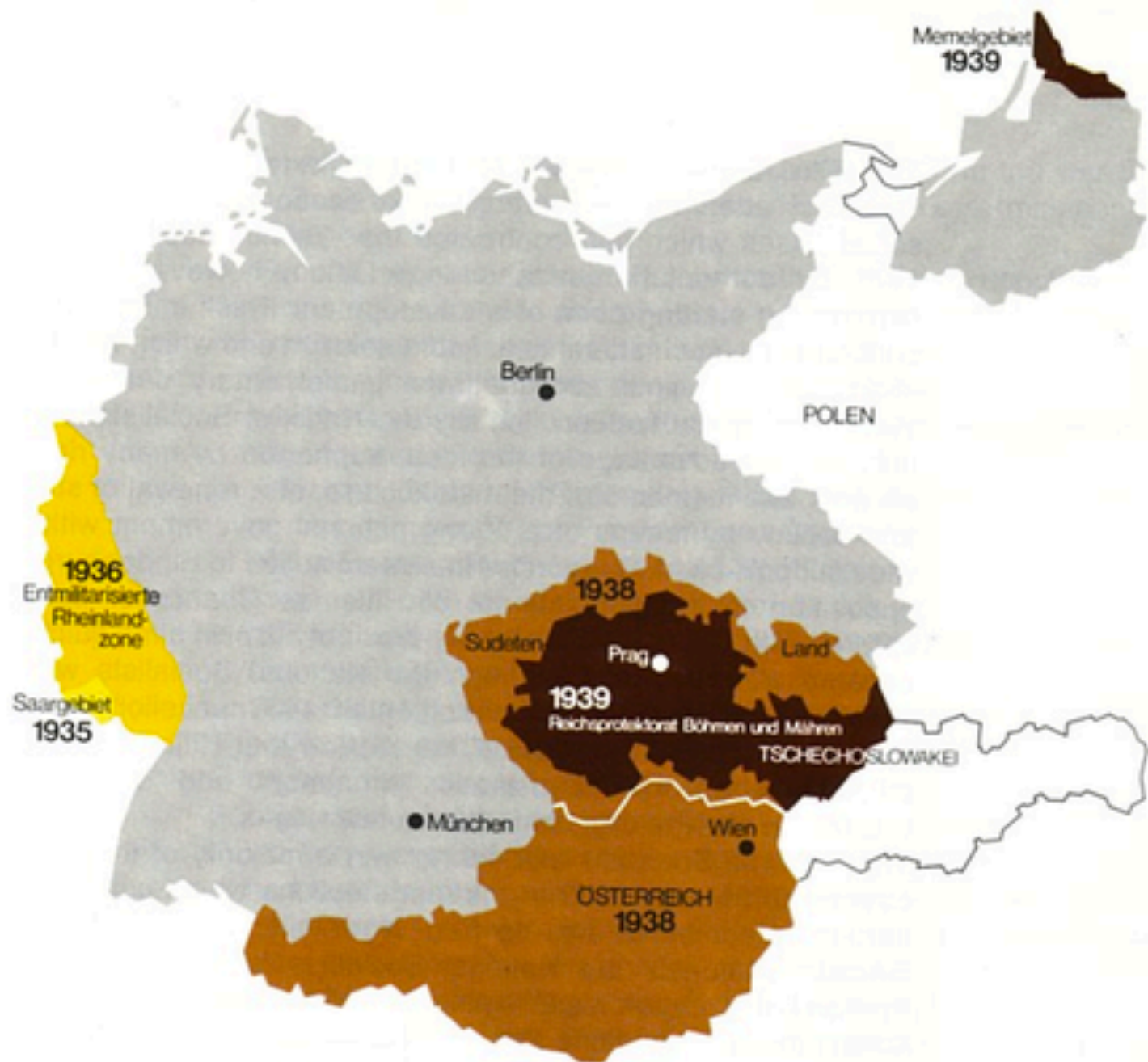
Appeasement

Appeasement: *Giving someone something to make them happy and leave you alone*

- Hitler continued to take over territory that wasn't his and the world just let him
- We were all trying to prevent another war. It didn't work.
- Appeasement just showed Hitler he could do whatever he wanted.



The German Empire 1939



Rise of Totalitarianism

Totalitarianism: *A system of government in which the leader has nearly total, unchecked control.*

The needs/rights of the people are not seen as important as the needs of the state:

- No right to vote
- No free speech
- No free press
- Command economy
- Police state



Totalitarianism

```
graph TD; A["Totalitarianism"] --- B["USSR:  
Communist  
Dictatorship"]; A --- C["Germany & Italy:  
Fascist  
Dictatorship"]; A --- D["Japan:  
Military  
Dictatorship"];
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USSR:
Communist
Dictatorship

Germany & Italy:
Fascist
Dictatorship

Japan:
Military
Dictatorship



Adolf Hitler-
Germany



Hideki Tojo -
Japan



Benito Mussolini-Italy



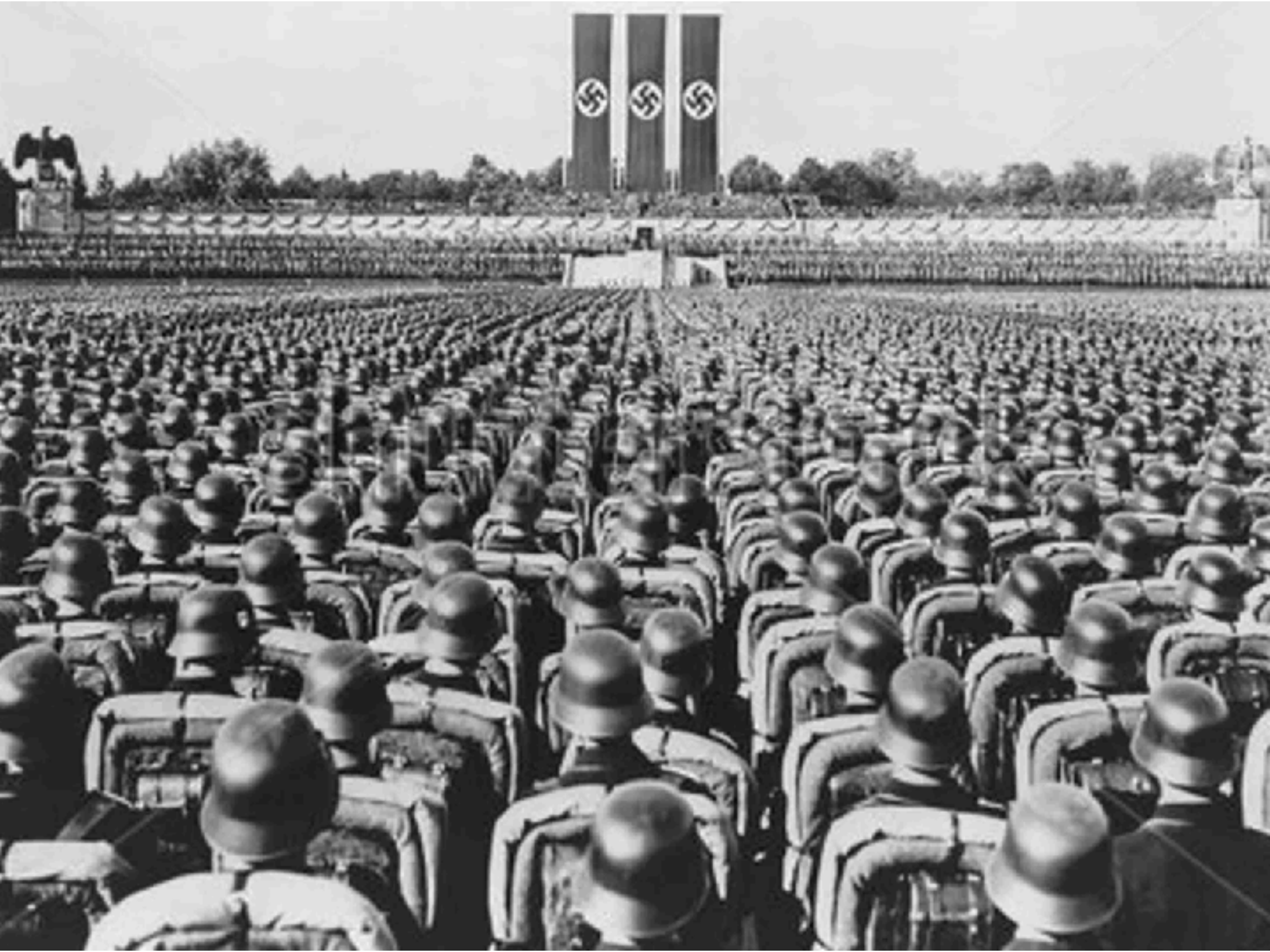
Josef Stalin-
USSR

Fascism

Fascism: *A governmental system led by a dictator having complete power, forcibly suppressing opposition and criticism, regimenting all industry, commerce, etc., and emphasizing an aggressive nationalism and often racism*

- The Nation is more important than the individual
- Glorifies violence as a needed tool to prove strength
- Germany and Italy became fascist





Hitler's Goals

- Militarism: Soon after becoming chancellor, he begins rearming Germany, breaking the Treaty of Versailles
- Rhineland: Moved troops into territory in 1936, again, breaking the Treaty of Versailles
- “*Lebensraum*:” Living Space
 - Austria: Annexed peacefully in 1938
 - Sudetenland (Czechoslovakian territory)
 - Given to Germany by UK and France
 - Hitler invades (and takes) the rest of Czechoslovakia
 - Heads to Poland in 1939
 - Allies finally wake up



World War II: It Begins

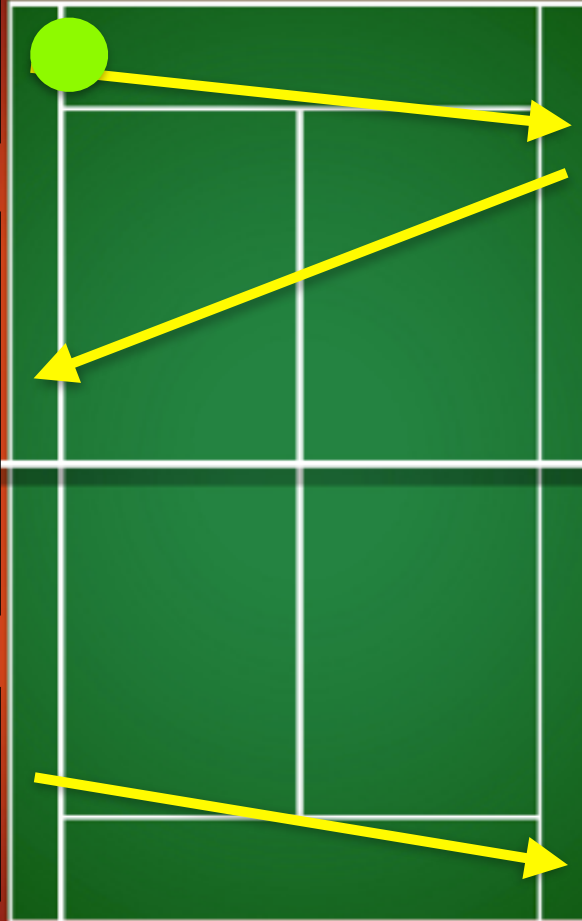
1. Germany invades Poland (1939).

3. Germany invades Belgium, on the way to France. Takes France in 6 weeks (1940).

4. Germany invades Russia (1941)!

2. Allies declare war on Germany

5. Russia joins Allies (*enemy of my enemy is my friend*)



Opposing Sides

AXIS POWERS

- **Germany**
- **Italy**
- **Japan**

ALLIED POWERS

- **Great Britain**
- **Soviet Union**
- **United States**
- **France**

(Surrendered to Germany in 1940 after six-week invasion)





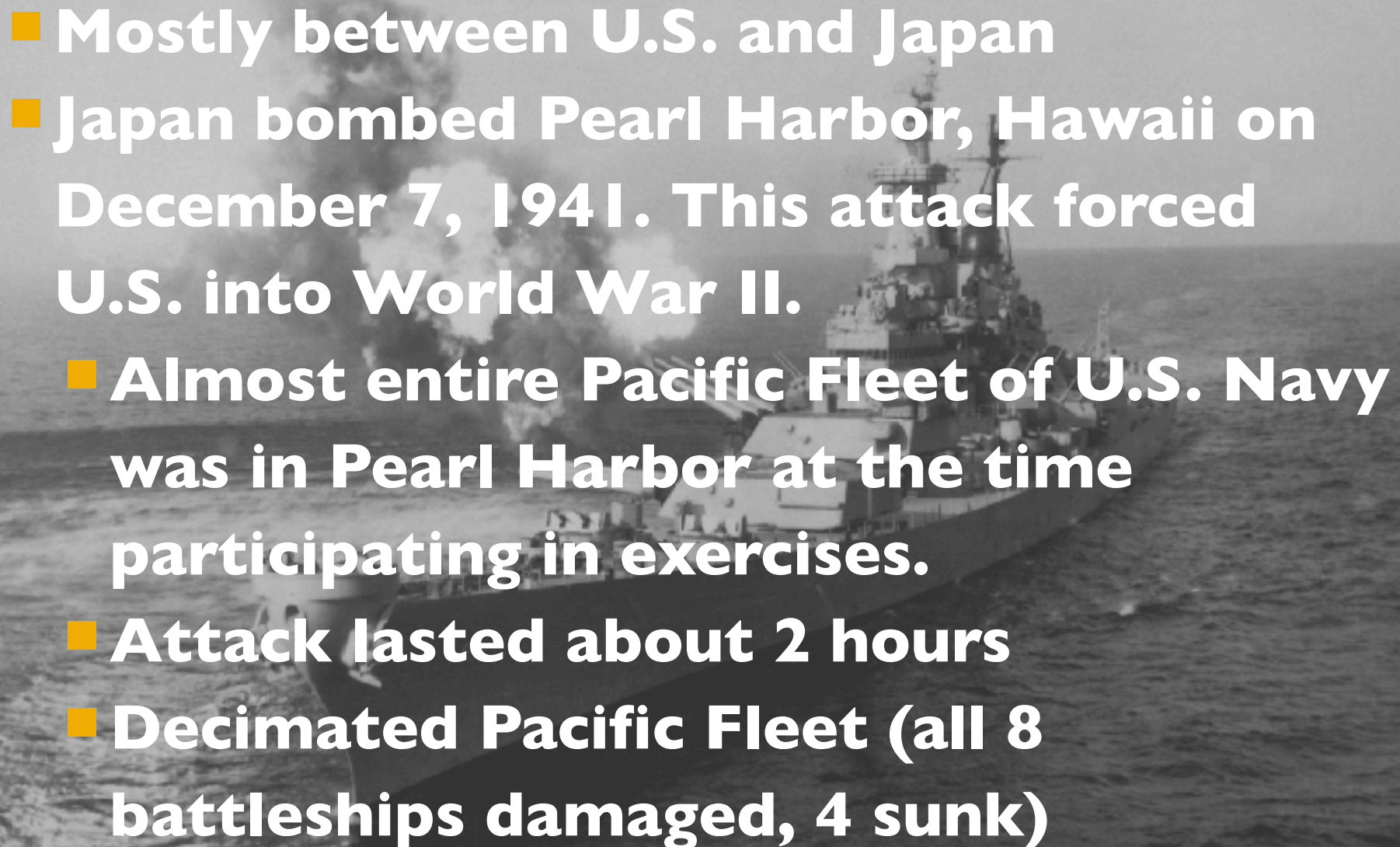


Area of maximum Axis expansion (Sep. 42)

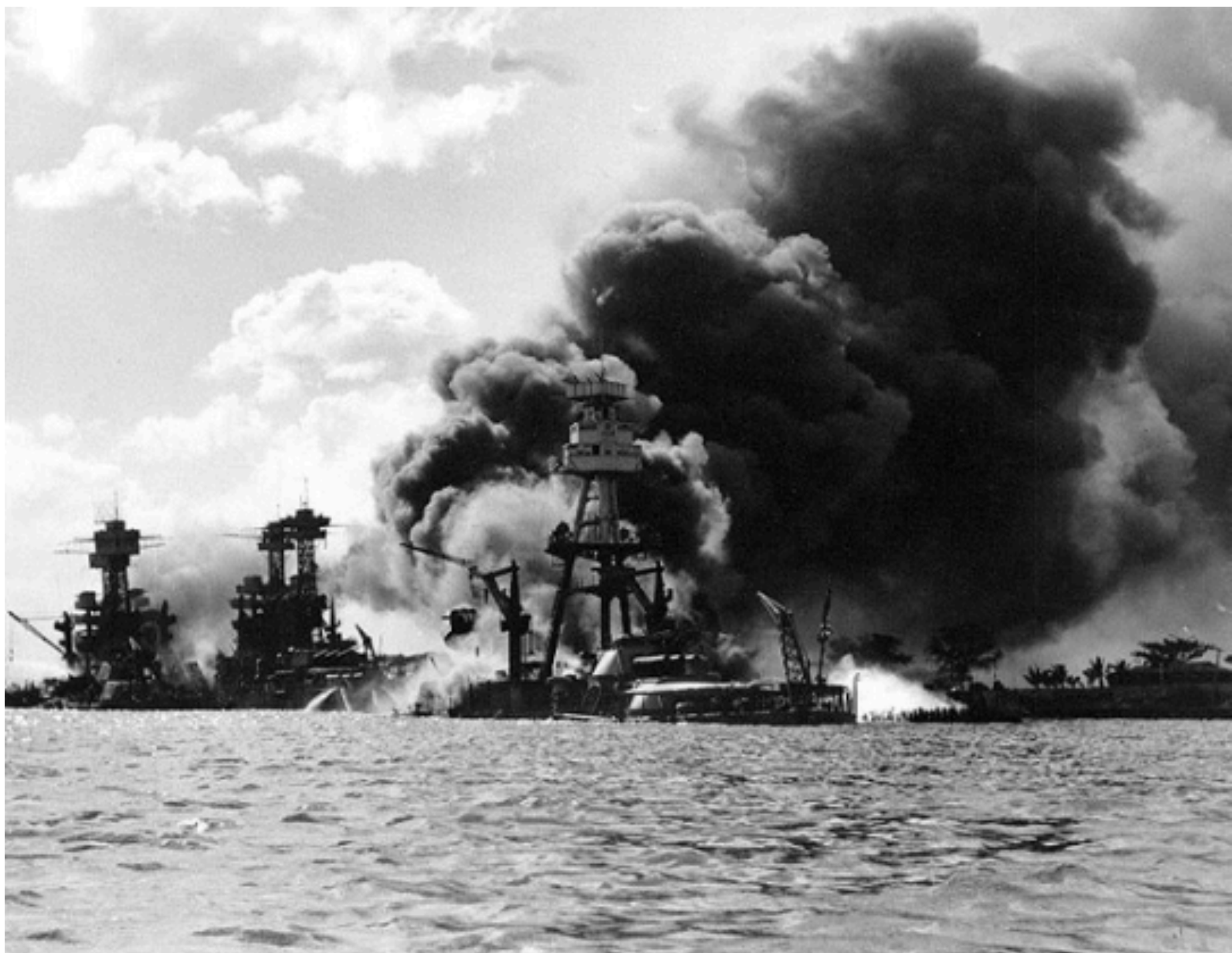
Neutral Country

WWII Combat Europe

World War II: The Pacific Theater

- **Mostly between U.S. and Japan**
 - **Japan bombed Pearl Harbor, Hawaii on December 7, 1941. This attack forced U.S. into World War II.**
 - **Almost entire Pacific Fleet of U.S. Navy was in Pearl Harbor at the time participating in exercises.**
 - **Attack lasted about 2 hours**
 - **Decimated Pacific Fleet (all 8 battleships damaged, 4 sunk)**
- 





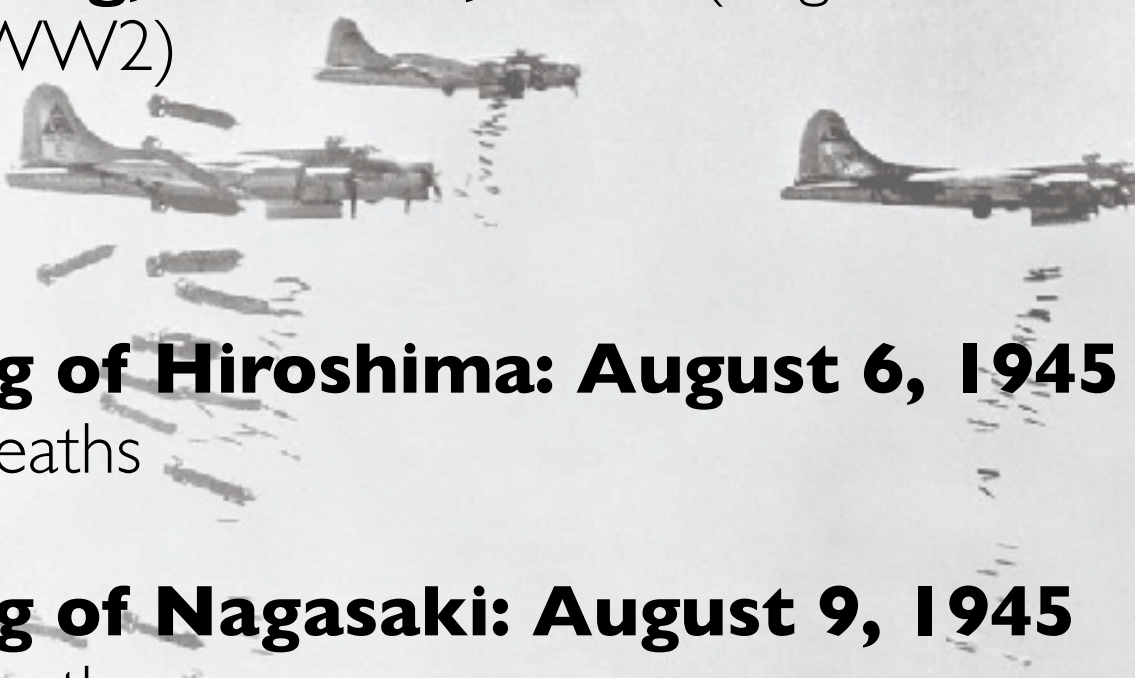




World War II, Pacific Theater, 1941-1945



U.S. Assault on Japan

- 
- **Tokyo Firebombing, March 9, 1945** (single deadliest air raid of WW2)
 - 125,000 wounded
 - 97,000 deaths
 - **Atomic Bombing of Hiroshima: August 6, 1945**
 - 60,000 - 80,000 deaths
 - **Atomic Bombing of Nagasaki: August 9, 1945**
 - 40,000 - 75,000 deaths
 - Thousands of additional people died from radiation exposure*
 - **Japan unconditionally surrendered August 15, 1945**

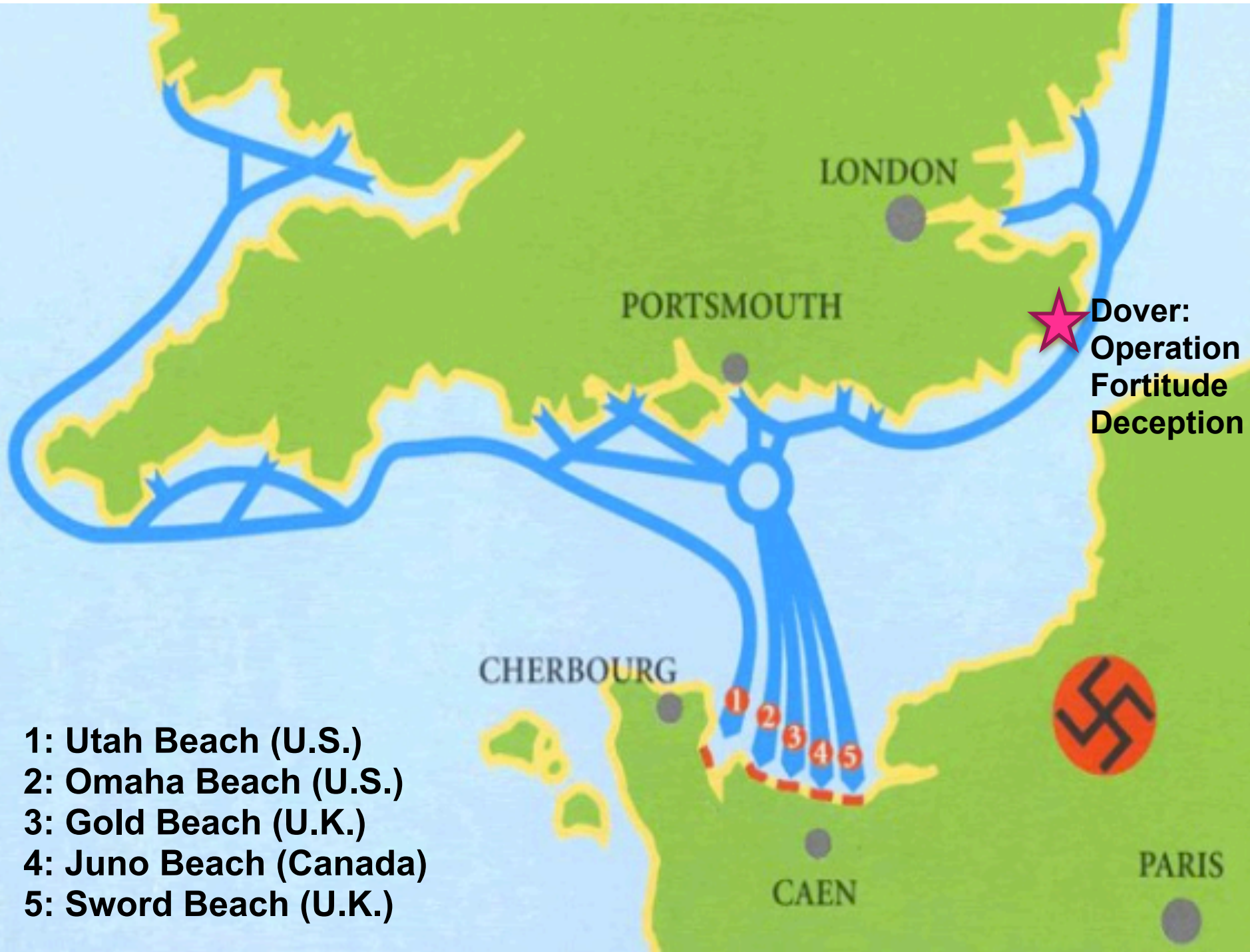
World War II: End of War in Europe

- Misinformation: Patton, Balloons, and Hollywood-style Deception
- Operation Overlord (D-Day): Allied Invasion of France on June 6, 1944. Largest sea-borne invasion in history.
 - Within a month, 1 Million Allied Troops were in Europe
 - Germany surrounded with USSR to East
- In his underground bunker, Hitler committed suicide (with his wife of two days, Eva Braun) on April 30, 1945 (they both took a cyanide pill and Hitler also shot himself)
- Germany officially surrendered to the Allies on May 7, 1945



Operation Fortitude: The *Ghost Army*





LONDON

PORTSMOUTH

★ Dover:
Operation
Fortitude
Deception

CHERBOURG



CAEN

PARIS

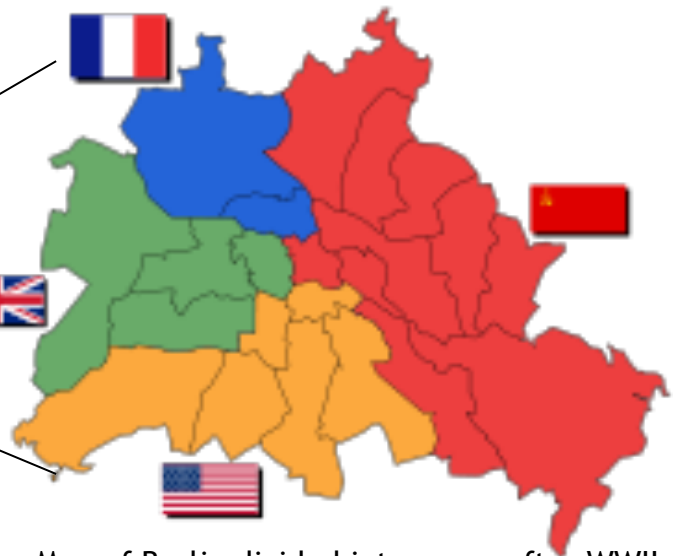
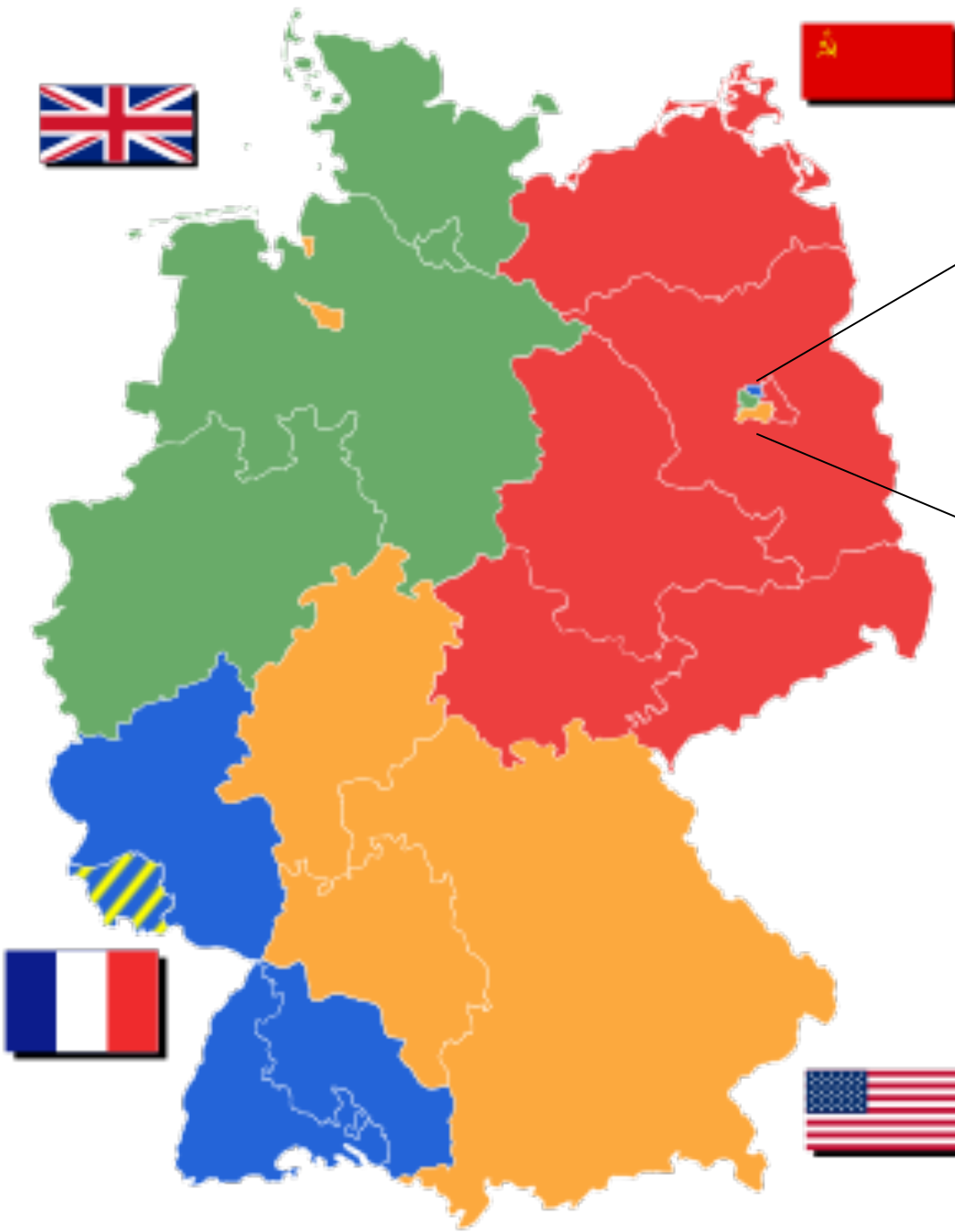
- 1: Utah Beach (U.S.)
- 2: Omaha Beach (U.S.)
- 3: Gold Beach (U.K.)
- 4: Juno Beach (Canada)
- 5: Sword Beach (U.K.)





World War II: Aftermath in Europe

- Allies divided up Germany (and Berlin) between them
 - U.S., Great Britain and France gave our Germany territory back to the German people (while maintaining some oversight).
 - U.S.S.R. kept their territory
 - This helps start the **Cold War**
- Trials held in Germany and Japan to adjudicate those responsible for the war
 - Many jailed and some executed for war crimes



Map of Berlin divided into zones after WWII


Map of Germany divided into zones after WWII

Holocaust

Genocide: *Purposely exterminating an entire group of people for ethnic, religious, or racial reasons*

- 11 Million People Killed
 - 6 Million Jews
 - 5 Million Others (gypsies, homosexuals, mentally disabled, etc)
- Why? Hitler offered up these groups as the source of all of Germany's problems, and the people bought in.
 - **Scapegoat:** *A person or group blamed for the wrongdoings, mistakes, or faults of others, especially for reasons of expediency*

World War II: Quick Facts

- U.S. Debt Distribution
 - U.S. Debt in 1940: \$9 Billion
 - U.S. Debt in 1945: \$98 Billion
 - World War II Cost \$330 Billion
 - 10 Times the cost of World War I
 - Equivalent to all previous federal spending since 1776
- 

Losses of the Major Wartime Powers in WWII, 1939-1945

- Germany
 - 4.5 million military
 - 2 million civilian
- Japan
 - 2 million military
 - 350,000 civilians
- Italy
 - 400,000 military
 - 100,000 civilian
- China
 - 2.5 million military
 - 7.4 million civilians
- USSR
 - 10 million military
 - 10 million civilians
- Great Britain
 - 300,000 military
 - 50,000 civilians
- France
 - 250,000 military
 - 350,000 civilian
- United States
 - 274,000 military

The Cold War

1945 - 1990

Cold War Characteristics

Cold War: *Struggle that contains every aspect of war except for direct fighting*

- Political, strategic and ideological struggle between the US and the USSR that spread throughout the world
- Competing social and economic ideologies



Yalta Meeting: 1945

Before the end of the World War II, Stalin, Churchill and Roosevelt met at Yalta to plan what should happen when the war ended. They agreed on many points:

1. The establishment of the United Nations
2. Division of Germany into four zones
3. Free elections allowed in the states of Eastern Europe
4. Russia's promise to join the war against Japan



No agreement was reached on Poland.

Cold War Goals: U.S.A.

- Promote open markets for US goods (prevent another depression)
- Promote democracy throughout the world, especially in Asia and Africa
- Stop the spread of communism
 - “Domino Effect”



Cold War Goals: U.S.S.R.

- Create greater security for itself
 - lost tens of millions of people in WWII and Stalin's purges
 - feared a strong Germany
- Establish defensible borders
- Encourage friendly governments on its borders
- Spread communism around the world



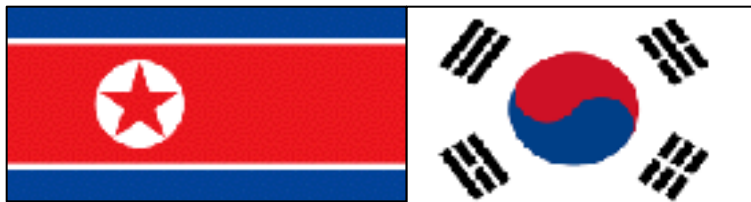
“From Stettin in the Baltic to Trieste in the Adriatic an **iron curtain** has descended across the Continent. Behind that line lie all the capitals of the ancient states of Central and Eastern Europe. Warsaw, Berlin, Prague, Vienna, Budapest, Belgrade, Bucharest and Sofia, all these famous cities and the populations around them lie in what I must call the Soviet sphere, and all are subject in one form or another, not only to Soviet influence but to a very high and, in some cases, increasing measure of control from Moscow.”

Excerpt from Winston Churchill's 1946 "Sinews of Peace" speech

Cold War Strategies

The six major strategies used by both sides were:

1. Brinkmanship
2. Espionage
3. Foreign Aid
4. Alliances (even requiring military intervention)
5. Propaganda
6. Surrogate Wars



Truman Doctrine



- 1947: British help Greek government fight communist guerrillas.
 - They appealed to America for aid and the response was the Truman Doctrine.
 - America promised it would support free countries to help fight communism.
 - Greece received large amounts of arms and supplies and by 1949 had defeated the communists.
- The Truman Doctrine was significant because it showed that America, the most powerful democratic country, was prepared to resist the spread of communism throughout the world.

Marshall Plan

- In 1947, US Secretary of State Marshall announced the Marshall Plan.
 - This was a massive economic aid plan for Europe to help it recover from the damage caused by the war.

There were two motives for this:

- Helping Europe to recover economically would provide markets for American goods, so benefiting American industry.
- A prosperous Europe would be better able to resist the spread of communism. This was probably the main motive.



A poster promoting the Marshall Plan



Secretary of State George Marshall.

Berlin Crisis: June 1948 - May 1949

- 1948: three western controlled zones of Germany united; grew in prosperity due to the Marshall Plan
- West wanted East to rejoin; Stalin feared it would hurt Soviet security.
- June 1948: Stalin decided to gain control of West Berlin, which was deep inside the Eastern Sector
 - Cuts road, rail and canal links with West Berlin, hoping to starve it into submission
- West responded by airlifting supplies to allow West Berlin to survive
- May 1949: USSR admitted defeat, lifted blockade



A plane flies in supplies during the Berlin

Military Alliance: NATO



- In 1949 the western nations formed the North Atlantic Treaty Organization to coordinate their defense against USSR.
- It originally consisted of:
 - America
 - Belgium
 - Britain
 - Canada
 - Denmark
 - France
 - Holland
 - Italy
 - Luxembourg
 - Norway
 - Portugal
- Since the fall of the Soviet Union in 1991, some former Soviet republics have applied for membership to NATO.

Military Alliance: Warsaw Pact

- Warsaw Pact: organization of communist states in Central and Eastern Europe.
- Established May 14, 1955 in Warsaw, Poland
- USSR established in response to NATO creation
- Founding members:
 - Albania (left in 1961 as a result of the Sino-Soviet split)
 - Bulgaria
 - Czechoslovakia
 - Hungary
 - Poland
 - Romania
 - USSR
 - East Germany (1956)



Greatest extent of Warsaw Pact

Arms Race



Cold War tensions increased in the US when the USSR exploded its first atomic bomb in 1949.

Cold War tensions increased in the USSR when the US exploded its first hydrogen bomb in 1952. It was 1000 times more powerful than the Hiroshima atomic bomb.



Eisenhower Doctrine



President Eisenhower with his Secretary of State John Dulles

- The Eisenhower Doctrine was announced in a speech to Congress on January 5, 1957.
- It required Congress to yield its war-making power to the president so that the president could take immediate military action.

McCarthyism



- McCarthy, a Republican senator from Wisconsin, did the most to whip up anti-communism during the '50s.
- On February 9, 1950, he gave a speech claiming to have a list of 205 Communists in the State Department.
- No one in the press actually saw the names on the list.
- McCarthy continued to repeat his groundless charges, changing the number from speech to speech.
- In the spring of 1954, the tables turned on McCarthy when he charged that the Army had promoted a dentist accused of being a Communist.
- For the first time, a television broadcast allowed the public to see the Senator as a blustering bully and his investigations as little more than a witch hunt.
- In December 1954, the Senate voted to censure him for his conduct and to strip him of his privileges.
- McCarthy died three years later from alcoholism.
- *The term "**McCarthyism**" lives on to describe anti-Communist fervor, reckless accusations, and guilt by association.*

Cuban Missile Crisis

- Context: Bay of Pigs Invasion 1961
 - U.S. tried to invade Cuba to overthrow communist dictator Fidel Castro. It FAILED.
 - Embarrassed U.S., made Cuba wary



Cuban leader Fidel Castro watches events during the Bay of Pigs Invasion.

Cuban Missile Crisis



CIA map showing range of Soviet supplied intermediate and medium range missiles if

- This was the closest the world ever came to nuclear war. The US armed forces were at their highest state of readiness ever, and Soviets in Cuba were prepared to launch nuclear weapons to defend the island if it were invaded.
- In 1962, the USSR lagged far behind the US in the arms race. Soviet missiles were only powerful enough to be launched against Europe but US missiles were capable of striking the entire Soviet Union.
- In April 1962, Soviet Premier Khrushchev deployed missiles in Cuba to provide a deterrent to a potential US attack against the USSR.
- Meanwhile, Fidel Castro was looking for a way to defend his island nation from an attack by the US. Ever since the failed Bay of Pigs invasion in 1961, Castro felt a second attack was inevitable. Consequently, he approved of Khrushchev's plan to place missiles on the island. In the summer of 1962 the USSR secretly installed the missiles.

Cuban Missile Crisis



From top: Castro, Kennedy, Khrushchev, and poster for a movie about the crisis called *Thirteen Days*

- The crisis began on October 15, 1962: Reconnaissance revealed Soviet missiles under construction in Cuba.
- After seven days of intense debate within the White House, Kennedy imposed a blockade around Cuba to stop the arrival of more Soviet missiles.
- On October 22, Kennedy went on TV and announced the discovery of the missiles and his decision to blockade Cuba and that any attack launched from Cuba would be regarded as an attack on the US by the USSR and demanded that the Soviets remove all of their offensive weapons from Cuba.
- October 27 was the worst day of the crisis. A U-2 spy plane was shot down over Cuba.
- Tensions finally began to ease on October 28 when Khrushchev announced (due to UN pressure and irrefutable evidence) that he would dismantle the installations and remove the missiles, expressing his trust that the US would not invade Cuba.
- Further negotiations were held to implement the October 28 agreement, including a US demand that Soviet bombers be removed from Cuba, and specifying the exact form and conditions of US assurances not to invade Cuba.

Berlin Wall: 1961 - 1989

- In the dark on August 13, 1961, a low, barbed-wire barrier rose between East and West Berlin. Within days, workers cemented concrete blocks into a low wall, dividing neighborhoods and families, workers and employers, the free from the repressed.
- The USSR called the wall a barrier to Western imperialism, but it also was meant to keep its people going to the West where the standard of living was much higher and freedoms greater.
- The West Germans called it Schandmaur, the "Wall of Shame." Over the years, it was rebuilt three times. Each version of the wall was more higher, stronger, repressive, and impregnable. Towers and guards with machine guns and dogs stood watch over a barren no man's land. Forbidden zones, miles wide, were created behind the wall. No one was allowed to enter the zones. Anyone trying to escape was shot on sight.



The Berlin Wall

The crossing points between
West and East Berlin:

- 1 - Checkpoint Charlie
- 2 - Heinrich-Heine-Strasse
- 3 - Bornholmer Strasse
- 4 - Chausseestrasse
- 5 - Invalidenstrasse
- 6 - Oberbaumbrücke
- 7 - Sonnenallee
- 8 - Friedrichstrasse Station

The crossing points between
West Berlin and GDR:

- 9 - Heiligensee/Stolpe
- 10 - Staaken
- 11 - Dreilinden/Drewitz
- 12 - Waltersdorfer Chaussee

 Berlin Wall

0 5 10 km



Cold War Economic Alliances

European Union

The EU began in 1951 with six members (France, Italy, Belgium, Luxembourg, Netherlands, West Germany) as the European Coal and Steel Community, (ECSC) and became the European Economic Community (EEC) in 1958. The European Union usurps the EEC in 1993 and expands its role.

The European Union was formed to help restore Europe to an economic giant and secure peace, ultimately healing scars left from WWII.



Council for Mutual Economic Assistance

COMECON was an economic organization from 1949 to 1991 under the leadership of the Soviet Union that comprised the countries of the Eastern Bloc along with a number of communist states elsewhere in the world.

COMECON was designed to promote trade and sharing of natural resources among Communist states.



Balance of Power

Balance of Power: *A condition of roughly equal strength between opposing alliances.*

The Cold War shifted the Balance of Power in the world.

- **Pre- World War I:** Eight great powers (Austria, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, Russia, UK, USA)
- **Post- World War II:** Bipolar (2) between US and USSR
 - Every other country in the world fell under the realm of one of these two countries\
- The Cold War officially ended on December 26, 1991, after Soviet satellite states declared independence, Mikhail Gorbachev stepped down as president of USSR, and the Supreme Soviet dissolved itself.

Multinationalism

Strength in Numbers

United Nations: International Peacemaking

- Organized in 1945 with 51 member states
- Currently, there are 193 members (every country + 2 observers)
- League of Nations was a precursor, but ineffective (U.S. not even a member, even though Wilson initiated idea)
- Intervene to keep the peace, both between countries and within countries, but maintains neutrality.
 - Rely on member states to contribute troops
 - Any permanent Security Council member (U.S., U.K., China, Russia, France) can veto any peacekeeping operation
- Has shortcomings, but it is a vital diplomatic forum to promote international cooperation
 - Discuss issues before going to war
 - Collaborate on global economic problems
 - Promote human rights
 - Provide humanitarian relief



European Union: Inception and Expansion

- With the end of the Cold War, economic cooperation was increasingly important in Europe to facilitate recovery from WWII. Initially,
- Expansion
 - Founded: 1955 as ECSC with West Germany, Italy, Luxembourg, Belgium, the Netherlands, and France
 - 1970s-1980s: Original 6 to 12 (added Denmark, U.K., Ireland, Greece, Portugal, Spain)
 - 2000-2010: Up to 28

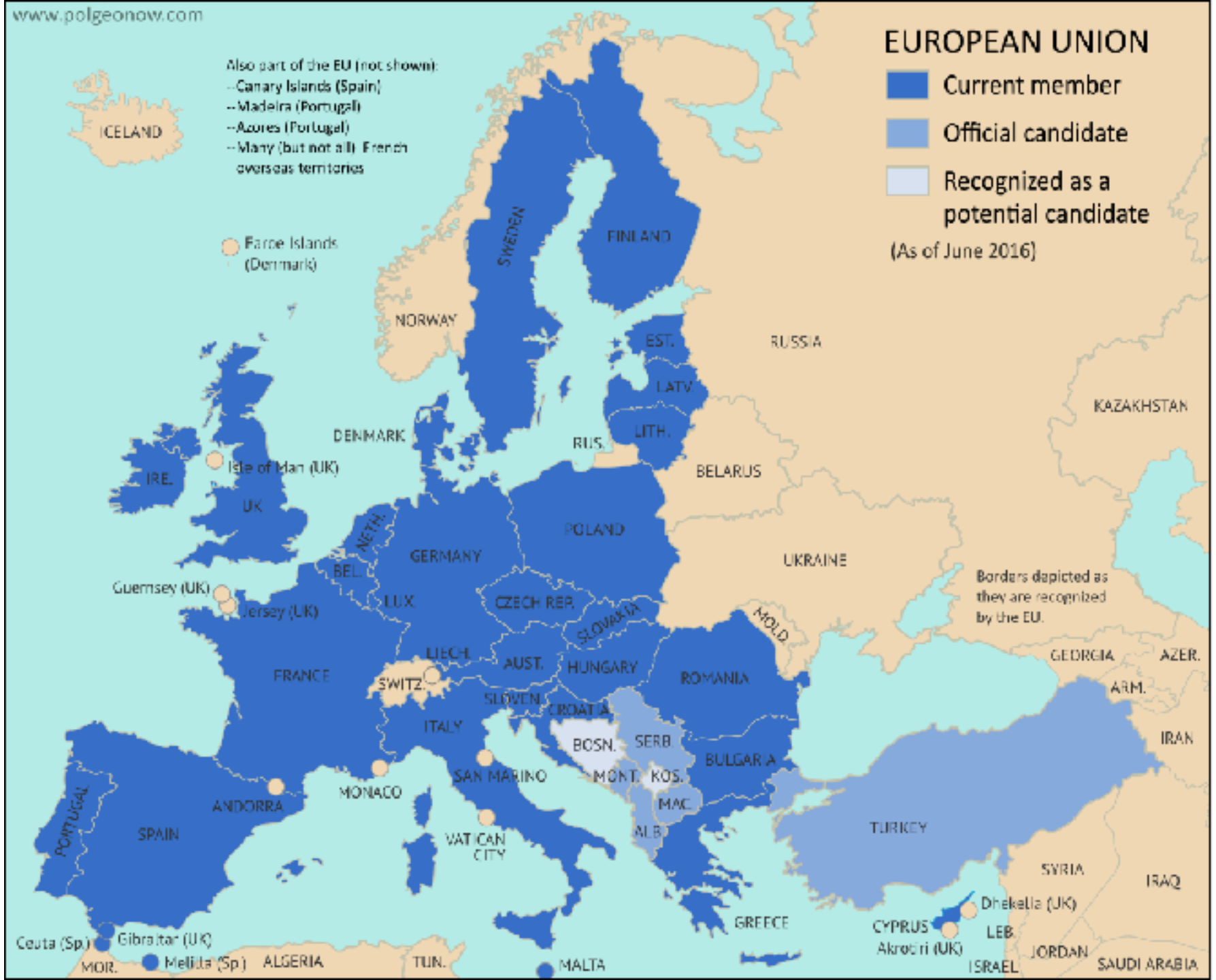
EUROPEAN UNION

- Current member
 - Official candidate
 - Recognized as a potential candidate
- (As of June 2016)

Also part of the EU (not shown):

- Canary Islands (Spain)
- Madeira (Portugal)
- Azores (Portugal)
- Many (but not all) French overseas territories

Faroe Islands (Denmark)



European Union: Presently

- **Purpose:** Promote development through economic and political cooperation
- **European Parliament** elected by people in each member state simultaneously
- **Schengen Area:** Free movement of goods/people
- A citizen of one EU member state can work in other member states
- **Eurozone:** European Central Bank sets interest rates, minimizes inflation, and facilitates the Euro

Terrorism

Terrorism: *The systematic use of violence by a group calculated to create an atmosphere of fear and alarm among a population or to coerce a government into actions it would not otherwise undertake or refrain from actions it wants to take.*

Characteristics of Terrorism:

1. Achieve objectives through organized acts that spread fear
2. Viewing violence as a means to bring attention to perceived grievances
3. Believing in a cause so strongly they choose to act, knowing it most likely means their death

Terrorist Organizations: Al-Qaeda

Al-Qaeda (the “foundation” or “base”)

- **Founding:** Osama bin Laden, around 1990
- **Funding:** bin Laden’s hefty inheritance
- **Base:** Afghanistan, but with cells worldwide, basic hierarchy
- **Context:** bin Laden issued a declaration of war against the U.S. in 1996 because of U.S. support for Saudi Arabia and Israel. He wanted to destroy the Jewish State and the Saudi government in order to liberate the three most holy Islamic cities (Makkah, Medina, and Jerusalem)
- **Goal:** Rid Islamic countries from “profane influence of the West”
- **Attacks:** 9/11, Charlie Hebdo Newspaper in Paris in 2015

Jihad: Holy War

Fatwa: Religious Decree

Terrorist Organizations: Islamic State

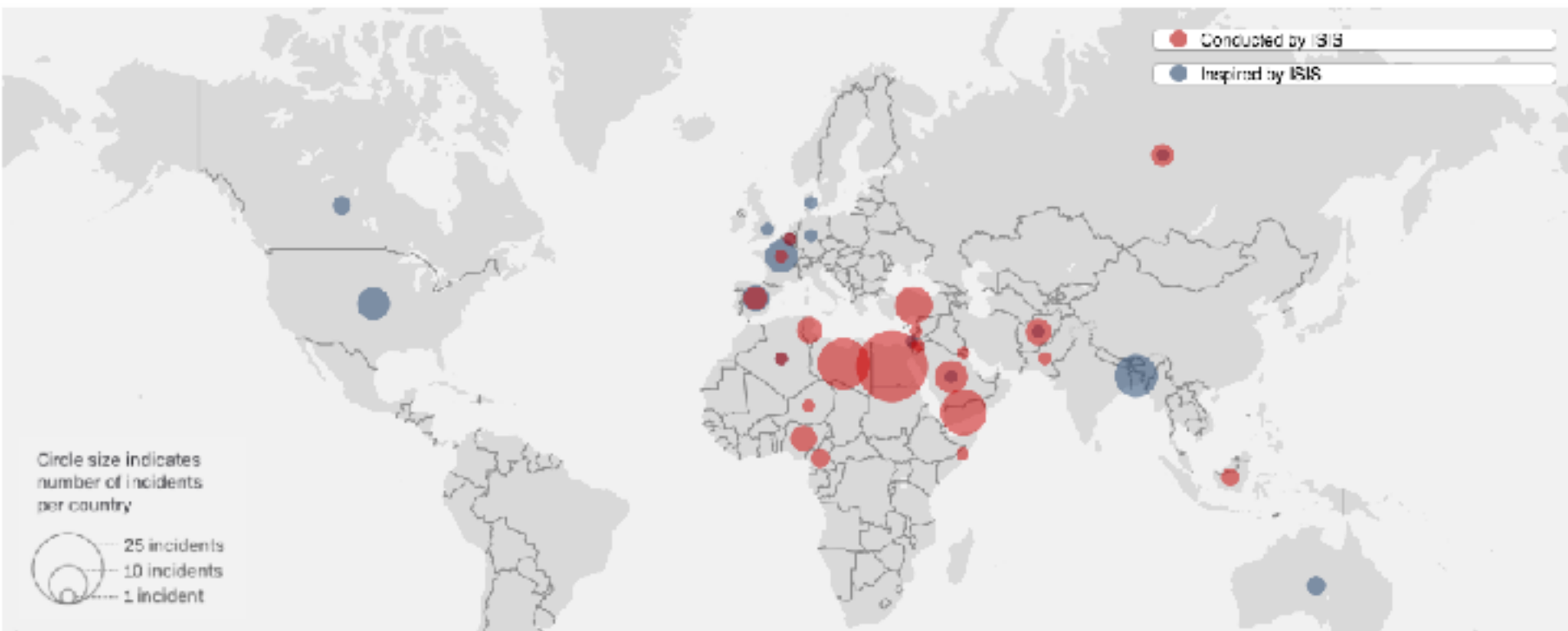
ISIS (Islamic State of Iraq and Syria) or **ISIL** (Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant)

- **Founding:** Abu Masab al-Zarqawi, 1999
- **Current Leader:** Abu Bakr Al-Baghdadi (following disparate)
- **Funding:** Oil and Natural Gas Fields
- **Base:** Eastern Syria and Northwestern Iraq
- **Alliance:** Al-Qaeda from 2004-2014
- **Context:** Sunni Muslims who seek to impose strict Islamic Law throughout SW Asia (Middle East)
- **Control:** Maintained through extreme violence and human rights violations
- **Recruitment:** Through Internet and Social Media
- **Attacks:** Paris 2015, Brussels Airport 2016

ISIS

143 Attacks in 29 Countries have killed 2,043 People

As of February 12, 2018



Terrorist Organizations: Boko Haram

Boko Haram (“Western Education is Forbidden”)

- **Founding:** Mohammad Yusuf, 2002
- **Current Leader:** Abubakar Shekau (following mostly localized)
- **Base:** Nigeria
- **Alliance:** Initially aligned with Al-Qaeda, but in 2014, they became aligned with ISIS
- **Context:** Originally ran a religious complex and school peacefully. There was a violent uprising in July 2009, and ever since then, they have resorted to terror tactics.
- **Goal:** Turn Nigeria in to an Islamic State and oppose Western cultural practices
- **Recruitment:** Through Internet and Social Media
- **Attacks:** 2011 Nigerian Presidential Inauguration, Kidnapped 276 girls from boarding school in April 2014 (many released, some still held)

State Sponsored Terrorism

State Sponsored Terrorism: *Where the government of a sovereign country provides support for terrorist groups or acts.*

- **Provides sanctuary for terrorists wanted by other countries**
 - **Example:** Taliban allowed al-Qaeda members to live and operate from Afghanistan. After U.S. forces ousted the Taliban, al-Qaeda leadership fled to Pakistan
- **Supplies weapons, money, and/or intelligence to terrorists**
 - **Example:** Iran is run by a radical ayatollah (Khomeini), proclaiming it an Islamic Republic. They seized the U.S. embassy in 11/4/79 and held 52 hostages until 1/20/81. Iran is also suspected to harbor al-Qaeda members and fund Hezbollah. Plus, they are working to develop nuclear weapons without global approval.
- **Plans attacks using terrorists**
 - **Example:** Libya bombed Pan Am flight 103 (Scotland) and UTA flight 772 (Niger). Libyan leader Muammar el-Qaddafi violently opposed Libyan protestors in 2011, but Qaddafi was ultimately overthrown (Libya entrenched in civil war - with ISIS involvement - ever since).

Thomas Mann

“War is only a cowardly escape from the problems of peace.”