

DOWNLOAD PDF RESUMPTION OF DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS BETWEEN FRANCE AND ITALY DURING WORLD WAR II.

Chapter 1 : Iraq - World War II and British intervention, €45 | calendrierdelascience.com

Failure of the Hungarian-Rumanian rapprochement of Italy and the Nazi-Soviet accords of August, Italo-Soviet relations, failure of an accord Resumption of diplomatic relations between Italy and the Soviet Union during World War II Resumption of diplomatic relations between France and Italy during World War II Italian soundings to abandon the conflict prior to Mussolini's fall Specific problems in the history of World War II.

American companies, however, continue to ship food, raw materials and munitions to both the Allies and Central Powers, although trade between the Central Powers and the U. The Lusitania Sinks On May 7, , a German submarine sank the British ocean liner Lusitania , resulting in the deaths of nearly 1, people, including Americans. The incident strained diplomatic relations between Washington and Berlin and helped turn public opinion against Germany. Some Americans disagreed with this nonintervention policy, including former president Theodore Roosevelt , who criticized Wilson and advocated for going to war. Roosevelt promoted the Preparedness Movement, whose aim was to persuade the nation it must get ready for war. In , as American troops were deployed to Mexico to hunt down Mexican rebel leader Pancho Villa following his raid on Columbus, New Mexico , concerns about the readiness of the U. In response, Wilson signed the National Defense Act in June of that year, expanding the Army and the National Guard, and in August, the president signed legislation designed to significantly strengthen the Navy. Meanwhile, some Americans joined the fighting in European their own. Starting in the early months of the war, a group of U. Seeger was killed in the war in In response, the Germans issued the Sussex pledge, promising to stop attacking merchant and passenger ships without warning. However, on January 31, , the Germans reversed course, announcing they would resume unrestricted submarine warfare, reasoning it would help them win the war before America, which was relatively unprepared for battle, could join the fighting on behalf of the Allies. In response, the U. Additionally, Germany wanted Mexico to help convince Japan to come over to its side in the conflict. Declares War on Germany On April 2, , Wilson went before a special joint session of Congress and asked for a declaration of war against Germany, stating: Two days later, on April 6, the House of Representatives voted to 50 in favor of adopting a war resolution against Germany. Among the dissenters was Rep. Jeannette Rankin of Montana , the first woman in Congress. It was only the fourth time Congress had declared war; the others were the War of , the War with Mexico in and the Spanish-American War of In early , the U. Army had just , members. That May, Congress passed the Selective Service Act , which reinstated the draft for the first time since the Civil War and led to some 2. Around 2 million more Americans voluntarily served in the armed forces during the conflict. That December, the U. When the war concluded in November , with a victory for the Allies, more than 2 million U. Entry into World War I Author.

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Chapter 2 : World War II Diplomacy and Political Relations - International Relations - Oxford Bibliographies

Relations were established in after the unification of Italy. Diplomatic relations were severed during World War II when Mexico declared war on the axis powers. Relations were re-established in Mexico has an embassy in Rome and a consulate in Milan. Italy has an embassy in Mexico City.

One of these missionaries, Elias Riggs , learned Bulgarian and published the first guide to Bulgarian grammar for foreigners in . By the end of the s, American missionaries had printed and distributed a version of the Bible in the Bulgarian vernacular. Charles Morse published a full textbook of Bulgarian grammar in , and compiled the first Bulgarian-English dictionary. In , the first American school today called the American College of Sofia was founded in Plovdiv by missionaries from the Congregational Church. Besides Bible instruction, it taught mathematics, chemistry, physics, and the English language. In , a school for young women was opened in Stara Zagora. The two schools merged and moved to Samokov in . Robert College , a branch of the State University of New York , also played an important part in educating the new Bulgarian elite. It opened its campus in Istanbul in , teaching mathematics, natural history, economics, logic, political history, international law, philosophy, and the English language. American missionaries also founded the newspaper Zornitsa, which published for seventy-six years, with articles on science, history, and the theory and practice of western democracy. The model of the American Republic was frequently discussed by Bulgarian intelligentsia as one model for an independent Bulgaria. The Protestant missionaries had limited success in Bulgaria. Their work was opposed by the Bulgarian Orthodox Church and by many leaders of the Bulgarian national-liberation movement, who did not want to see Bulgaria divided by religion, but the schools and newspapers founded by the missionaries contributed to the Bulgarian National Awakening and the American missionaries who returned to the United States often became unofficial diplomats for Bulgaria. American diplomats, journalists and Bulgarian independence[edit] American Consul-General to Istanbul Eugene Schuyler American journalist Januarius MacGahan In April May by the modern calendar , a group of Bulgarian nationalists led an uprising against Ottoman rule in the area in different parts of the country. The uprising was badly planned, equipped and led, and failed. It was followed by savage reprisals and massacres carried out by Turkish regular and irregular soldiers. Bulgarian students at Robert College in Istanbul brought the stories of the massacres to the attention of Dr. Albert Long and the acting president of Robert College Dr. On June 23 Pears wrote the first article about the "Bulgarian Horrors". The article led to inquires in Parliament, and Prime Minister Benjamin Disraeli called for a formal investigation. MacGahan wrote a series of vivid articles about the massacres, particularly about what had happened in the Bulgarian village of Batak, where MacGahan reported that the entire village had been massacred. These reports, carried in the British and European press and later printed as pamphlets, caused widespread anger against the Ottoman Government. A report by British diplomat Walter Baring at the same time put the number at twelve thousand. In addition to describing the reprisals and massacres, it contained the first map of the Bulgarian population in the region. The Russian Government demanded reforms by the Ottoman Government to protect the Bulgarians and other nationalities within the Ottoman Empire. The American public, largely thanks to the reports of MacGahan and American missionaries in Bulgaria, was sympathetic to the Bulgarian cause. The Turkish Government accused Consul-General Schuyler of bias toward the Bulgarians and breach of diplomatic practice. He was withdrawn from Istanbul by the U. Government in May . With their army defeated, The Ottoman Sultan was forced to sign the Treaty of San Stefano , which granted extensive territories to a newly independent Bulgaria. However, the British, German, and French governments refused to recognize the new Russian-sponsored state. The Berlin treaty created the Principality of Bulgaria, nominally under Ottoman rule. The loss of lands which Bulgarians saw as part of their homeland was bitterly resented in Bulgaria. The re-uniting of these territories to Bulgaria became the major objective of Bulgarian foreign policy for the next sixty years. American isolationism and tentative diplomacy[edit] King Ferdinand of Bulgaria President Theodore Roosevelt America and Bulgaria had little

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diplomatic contact in the nineteenth century, but it did have commercial and cultural contact. Bulgaria had a modest participation in the Chicago Exposition. The Bulgarian writer Aleko Konstantinov visited the exposition and wrote a book, *To Chicago and Back*, in which he presented America as a technological leader and a land of opportunity. The book made a strong impression on the imagination of many Bulgarian intellectuals, and shaped their image of America. In 1878, the Russian Government, which suspected Prince Alexander of liberal tendencies, organized a coup in Bulgaria. Alexander went into exile, and the Bulgarian government chose a German prince, Ferdinand Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, as their new ruler. The United States made a tentative attempt to establish diplomatic relations with Bulgaria in 1878, but the diplomat named by Washington was rejected by the Bulgarian Government, since he was based in Istanbul rather than in the principality. Finally, on September 19, 1878, John B. Special Envoy and Minister Plenipotentiary to Greece, Romania and Serbia, presented his diplomatic credentials and his accreditation letter from U. President Theodore Roosevelt to Prince Ferdinand. In 1878, when the Great Powers were distracted by the annexation of Bosnia by Austria-Hungary, Prince Ferdinand declared that Bulgaria was a fully independent state, and proclaimed himself King. In 1877 and 1878, Bulgaria fought two wars to try regain territories it felt were rightfully Bulgarian from its neighbors. During both wars, the United States remained neutral. The United States wished to stay out of any European conflict, while Bulgaria wanted to see which side, the Entente or the Central Powers, would help it regain Thrace, Dobrudzha, and Macedonia. Neither of the belligerent parties here is willing to promise this territory to her, but the other Balkan States - Serbia, Greece and Romania - are opposed to giving anything to Bulgaria. On the other hand, Germany promised to give Bulgaria the original borders it had had after the Treaty of San Stefano. Bulgaria signed an alliance with Germany on September 6, 1914, mobilized its forces, and declared war on Serbia on October 7, 1914. Britain, France and Italy, allies of Serbia, responded by declaring war on Bulgaria. He met Prime Minister Radoslavov, who told him that Bulgaria wanted to preserve friendly relations with the United States, and had joined the war reluctantly. Consul Dominick Murphy and assured him that Bulgaria was anxious to maintain good relations with the United States. President Wilson drafted a statement to Congress in December which said "I Wilson agreed to reconsider his proposal. In his final message to Congress delivered on December 4, 1918, Wilson called for a declaration of war against Austria-Hungary, but said, "The same logic would lead also to a declaration of war against Turkey and Bulgaria. They too, are tools of Germany. But they are mere tools and do not yet stand in the direct path of our proposed actions. We shall go wherever the necessities of this war carry us, but it seems to me that we should go only where immediate and practical considerations lead us and not heed any others". In Point Eleven of his Fourteen Points, given by Wilson to Congress on January 8, 1918, Wilson called for "the relations of the several Balkan states to one another determined by a friendly counsel along historically established lines of allegiance and nationality. Events in Bulgaria were strongly influenced by the Russian Revolution of February 1917, which stirred anti-monarchist and anti-war sentiment. In September 1918, there was a mutiny in the Bulgarian army, the so-called Vladaisko uprising and the combined forces of the Serbs, British, French and Greeks broke through Bulgarian lines on the Salonika front. From Sofia, Consul Murphy cabled to Washington, "Bulgaria accepts with good will the proposal that the President should be the arbiter of the Balkans. Nonetheless, the Bulgarian government felt that Wilson and the United States would look favorably upon its territorial claims. Wilson appointed a Commission of Inquiry to study the possible future map of the Balkans. We are strongly of the opinion that in the last analysis economic considerations will outweigh nationalistic affiliations in the Balkans and that a settlement which insures economic prosperity is most likely to be a lasting one. By the time the final peace treaty between the Allies and Bulgaria was negotiated, President Wilson had returned to the United States, where he faced bitter opposition to his proposed League of Nations within the U. On its proposals for restoring to Bulgaria the territory of southern Dobrudzha, largely inhabited by Bulgarians but given to Romania in 1913, and lands in Eastern Thrace along the Aegean Sea. The final treaty between the Allies and Bulgaria gave Greece formerly Bulgarian territories along the Aegean Sea in Thrace, with the promise that Bulgaria would have free access to the Aegean through Salonika, and through

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the Turkish Straits, which were to be administered by a newly created international state. Macedonia became part of the new state of Yugoslavia. In the midst of his defense of the Versailles Treaty, President Wilson suffered a stroke. Wilson was unwilling compromise with the Senate, and The Treaty was defeated in the Senate. In March Warren G. Harding became President, and the United States retreated into a policy of isolationism from European and Balkan affairs. The Treaty of Versailles reduced the territory of Bulgaria, but did not resolve any of the territorial conflicts in the Balkans. It created a powerful new state, Yugoslavia, next to Bulgaria, which claimed the Macedonian territories which Bulgaria felt belonged to it. It resulted in a flood of Bulgarian refugees out of the Yugoslavian part of Macedonia, Thrace, and of Greek refugees out of Bulgaria, and created tensions which would help lead to Bulgaria and the United States being on opposite sides in the Second World War. It saw large dislocations of populations, economic depression, and the rise of extremist parties on the left and right. When Stamboliyski officially recognized the border with Yugoslavia and banned the VMRO in , he was deposed in a violent coup and beheaded. Virtual civil war followed. Nedelya Cathedral in which resulted in the death of people. However, the Agrarian Party remained popular, and won the elections. As the effects of the worldwide repression reached Bulgaria, social division deepened, The Agrarian government was overthrown by a coup, backed by King Boris, in The signing of the Balkan Pact in with Greece and Yugoslavia gave Bulgaria more normal relations with its neighbors, but Bulgaria maintained its territorial claims to Yugoslav-held Macedonia, Greek-held Eastern Thrace and Romanian held Dobrudzha. See History of Bulgaria. Pursuing its policy of isolationism, the United States played little role in the political events of the Balkans, but it did move toward more constructing more normal diplomatic relations with the changing Bulgarian governments. A series of treaties were signed and ratified between the two countries, including agreements for postal services, conciliation, arbitration, naturalization, and extradition. The growth of Bulgarian-American commerce[edit] During the s, Bulgaria experienced an economic boom, and trade with the United States began to increase. American firms built grain elevators, dockyards, and dock facilities at the port of Varna. In Bulgaria was the largest exporter of attar of roses used to make perfume to the United States, and also a major exporter of tobacco to the U. There was even the beginning of a thriving copyright infringement of American movies in Bulgaria. On May 3, , the New York Times reported: There are no copyright laws and treaty provisions which protect American films in Turkey, Romania and Bulgaria, and consequently those countries are the happy hunting ground for film thieves. A film stolen in transit is copied and the copies sold to the Balkan countries. American Foundations were also active in Bulgaria. The Rockefeller Foundation supported educational institutions in Bulgaria, constructed a building for the Faculty of Agronomy at the University of Sofia. The Rockefeller Foundation spent about three hundred thousand dollars in Bulgaria, sending thirty doctors to study in the United States, sharing the cost of establishing a National Health Institute, and carrying out a major campaign to eradicate malaria. The American Red Cross organized a school of nursing to train new medical personnel.

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Chapter 3 : Libya - Countries - Office of the Historian

See France-Myanmar relations. Following the end of World War II, ambassador-level diplomatic relationships between France and Burma were established in , soon after the Burmese nation became an independent republic on 4 January , as Union of Burma, with Sao Shwe Thaik as its first President and U Nu as its first Prime Minister.

Japan signs five year neutrality pact with Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. April 22 Yugoslavia breaks diplomatic relations with Finland. April 23 Greece signs armistice with Axis Powers. April 24 Bulgaria declares war on Greece, Hungary and Yugoslavia. Slovakia breaks diplomatic relations with Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. June 24 Finland breaks diplomatic relations with Poland. Hungary breaks diplomatic relations with Greece. June 28 The Netherlands breaks diplomatic relations with Finland. June 29 Belgium breaks diplomatic relations with Finland. July 2 China breaks diplomatic relations with Germany and Italy. July 7 Iceland occupied by the United States. July 28 Finland breaks diplomatic relations with Great Britain. August 1 Great Britain breaks diplomatic relations with Finland. August 22 Vichy France breaks diplomatic relations with Yugoslavia. September 9 Iran accepts British and Soviet terms of occupation. October 5 Japan breaks diplomatic relations with Poland. November 16 Iraq breaks diplomatic relations with Vichy France. December 6 Finland and Romania declare war on Great Britain. Canada declares war on Finland, Hungary, Japan and Romania. Panama declares war on Japan. Greece breaks diplomatic relations with Japan. Nicaragua breaks diplomatic relations with Vichy France. Norway breaks relations with Finland. Yugoslavia at war with Japan. The United States was at peace with that nation and, at the solicitation of Japan, was still in conversation with the Government and its Emperor looking towards the maintenance of peace in the Pacific. Indeed, one hour after the Japanese air squadrons had commenced bombing in Oahu, the Japanese Ambassador and his colleague delivered to the Secretary of State a formal reply to a recent American message. While the reply stated that it seemed useless to continue the existing diplomatic negotiations, it contained no threat or hint of war or armed attack. It will be recorded that the distance of Hawaii from Japan makes it obvious that the attack was deliberately planned many days or weeks ago. During the intervening time the Japanese Government has deliberately sought to deceive the United States by false statements and expressions of hope for continued peace. The attack yesterday on the Hawaiian Islands has caused severe damage to American naval and military forces. Very many American lives have been lost. In addition American ships have been reported torpedoed on the high seas between San Francisco and Honolulu. Yesterday the Japanese Government also launched an attack against Malaya. Last night Japanese forces attacked Hong Kong. Last night Japanese forces attacked Guam. Last night Japanese forces attacked the Philippine Islands. Last night the Japanese attacked Wake Island. This morning the Japanese attacked Midway Island. Japan has, therefore, undertaken a surprise offensive extending throughout the Pacific area. The facts of yesterday speak for themselves. The people of the United States have already formed their opinions and well understand the implications to the very life and safety of our nation. As Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy, I have directed that all measures be taken for our defense. Always will we remember the character of the onslaught against us. No matter how long it may take us to overcome this premeditated invasion, the American people in their righteous might will win through to absolute victory. I believe I interpret the will of the Congress and of the people when I assert that we will not only defend ourselves to the uttermost but will make very certain that this form of treachery shall never endanger us again. There is no blinking at the fact that our people, our territory and our interests are in grave danger. With confidence in our armed forces - with the unbounded determination of our people - we will gain the inevitable triumph - so help us God. I ask that the Congress declare that since the unprovoked and dastardly attack by Japan on Sunday, December 7th, a state of war has existed between the United States and the Japanese Empire. That the state of war between the United States and the Imperial Government of Japan which has been thrust upon the United States is hereby formally declared; and the President is hereby authorized and directed to employ the entire

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naval and military forces of the United States and the resources of the Government to carry on war against the Imperial Government of Japan; and, to bring the conflict to a successful termination, all of the resources of the country are hereby pledged by the Congress of the United States. Belgium, Colombia and Mexico break diplomatic relations with Japan. Free French National Council declares war on Germany. Manchukuo declares war on the United States. December 9 China declares war with Germany, Italy and Japan. Cuba and Guatemala declare war on Japan. Egypt and Norway break diplomatic relations with Japan. The Netherlands breaks diplomatic relations with Thailand. On September 11, 1941, the President of the United States publicly declared that he had ordered the American Navy and Air Force to shoot on sight at any German war vessel. In his speech of October 27, 1941, he once more expressly affirmed that this order was in force. Acting under this order, vessels of the American Navy, since early September, have systematically attacked German naval forces. Thus, American destroyers, as for instance the Greer, the Kearny and the Rueben James, have opened fire on German submarines according to plan. The Secretary of the American Navy, Mr. Knox, himself confirmed that American destroyers attacked German submarines. Furthermore, the naval forces of the United States, under order of their Government and contrary to international law have treated and seized German merchant vessels on the high seas as enemy ships. The German Government therefore establishes the following facts: Although Germany on her part has strictly adhered to the rules of international law in her relations with the United States during every period of the present war, the Government of the United States from initial violations of neutrality has finally proceeded to open acts of war against Germany. The Government of the United States has thereby virtually created a state of war. The German Government, consequently, discontinues diplomatic relations with the United States of America and declares that under these circumstances brought about by President Roosevelt, Germany too, as from today, considers herself as being in a state of war with the United States of America. The long-known and the long-expected has thus taken place. The forces endeavoring to enslave the entire world now are moving toward this hemisphere. Never before has there been a greater challenge to life, liberty and civilization. Delay invites great danger. Rapid and united effort by all of the peoples of the world who are determined to remain free will insure a world victory of the forces of justice and righteousness over the forces of savagery and of barbarism. Italy also has declared war against the United States. I therefore request the Congress to recognize a state of war between the United States and Germany, and between the United States and Italy. Therefore, be it Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, that the state of war between the United States and the Government of Germany which has thus been thrust upon the United States is hereby formally declared; and the President is hereby authorized and directed to employ the entire naval and military forces of the government to carry on war against the Government of Germany; and to bring the conflict to a successful termination, all of the resources of the country are hereby pledged by the Congress of the United States. Mexico breaks relations with Germany and Italy. The Netherlands declares war on Italy. Poland declares war on Japan. Romania declares war on the United States of America. Honduras declares war on Germany and Italy. Italy declares war on Cuba and Guatemala. December 14 Croatia declares war on the United States of America. December 15 Egypt breaks diplomatic relations with Hungary and Romania. December 17 Albania declares war on the United States of America. December 19 Colombia breaks relations with Germany and Italy. Mexico breaks diplomatic relations with Hungary. Nicaragua declares war on Bulgaria, Hungary and Romania. December 20 Belgium declares war on Japan. Mexico breaks diplomatic relations with Bulgaria. December 24 Haiti declares war on Bulgaria, Hungary and Romania. December 31 Venezuela breaks diplomatic relations with Germany, Italy and Japan. January 6 Australia declares war on Bulgaria. Egypt breaks diplomatic relations with Vichy France. January 11 Japan declares war on The Netherlands. January 24 Peru breaks diplomatic relations with Germany, Italy and Japan. Uruguay breaks diplomatic relations with Germany, Italy and Japan. January 29 Ecuador breaks diplomatic relations with Germany, Italy and Japan. February 5 Iran breaks diplomatic relations with Vichy France. April 13 Iran breaks diplomatic relations with Japan.

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Chapter 4 : Bulgariaâ€™United States relations - Wikipedia

The description also fits what has come to be called World War II. In view of the enormity of the war and the vastness of the literature on it, Oxford Bibliographies has divided the wider subject into two parts: the diplomatic and political issues, on the one hand, and the military operations, on the other.

Visit Website In the previous year, Hitler had annexed Austria and had taken the Sudetenland region of Czechoslovakia; in March , his tanks rolled into the rest of Czechoslovakia. It appeared that he was determined to undo the international order set up by the Treaty of Versailles , the peace settlement that ended World War I The treaty, which required Germany to make numerous concessions and reparations, was highly unpopular with Hitler and his Nazi Party. It also seemed that Hitler was planning to strike next against its neighbor Poland. The British and French also stepped up diplomatic engagement with the Soviet Union , trying to draw it closer by trade and other agreements to make Hitler see he would also have to face Joseph Stalin if he invaded Poland. But Hitler already knew the Soviets would not stand by if he tried to occupy Polandâ€™an act that would extend the border of Germany right up to the Soviet Union. Visit Website It was clear during the tense spring and summer of that little, if anything, could be taken for granted. Hitler also wanted to put a stop to the alleged mistreatment of Germans living in the western regions of Poland. At the same time, he advanced his plans for attacking Poland in August if his demands were not met. To avoid such a scenario, Hitler had cautiously begun exploring the possibility of a thaw in relations with Stalin. Several brief diplomatic exchanges in May fizzled by the next month. On August 20, Hitler sent a personal message to the Soviet premier: War with Poland was imminent. If Hitler sent his foreign minister to Moscow for a vitally important discussion, would Stalin receive him? He was soon inside the Kremlin, face-to-face with Stalin and Soviet foreign minister Vyacheslav Molotov , who had been working with von Ribbentrop to negotiate an agreement. The Soviet minister is also the namesake for the incendiary device known as a Molotov cocktail. Ribbentrop carried a proposal from Hitler that both countries commit to a nonaggression pact that would last years. Stalin replied that 10 years would be sufficient. The proposal also stipulated that neither country would aid any third party that attacked either signatory. Finally, the proposal contained a secret protocol specifying the spheres of influence in Eastern Europe both parties would accept after Hitler conquered Poland. During the Kremlin meeting, Ribbentrop several times telephoned Hitler, who was nervously awaiting news at his country estate in Bavaria. Finally, in the early hours of August 23, Ribbentrop called to say that everything had been settled. Hitler was incensed by this counterthrust but quickly cancelled his order for the invasion. Then, in a wild gamble that France and Great Britain would not meet their treaty obligations to Poland, and knowing he had nothing to fear from the Soviet army, Hitler ordered his troops to strike east into Poland on September 1, World War II had begun. And less than two years after that, Hitler scrapped his pact with Stalin and sent some 3 million Nazi soldiers pouring into the Soviet Union on June 22,

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Chapter 5 : World War II | calendrierdelascience.com

During World War I the Ottoman Empire led a Armenian Genocide killing 1 - million people. Armenians The Ottoman Empire targeted Armenians during World War I.

To keep Austria from intervening into its plans regarding Western Europe he lent limited support to the Ottoman Empire , though the victories of Prince Eugene of Savoy destroyed these plans. In Egyptian workers -under the supervision of France- completed the Suez Canal. A rivalry emerged between France and Britain for control of Egypt, and eventually Britain emerged victorious by buying out the Egyptian shares of the company before the French had time to act. France received Syria and Lebanon. Relationships with Syria are more strained, due to the policies of that country. The war in Algeria between Muslim fighters and French colonists deeply concerned the rest of the Muslim world. France openly supported the Israeli attack on the Sinai peninsula , and was working against Nasser , then a popular figure in the Middle East. The Suez Crisis also made France and the United Kingdom look again like imperialist powers attempting to impose their will upon weaker nations. De Gaulle hoped to move France from being a follower of the United States to becoming the leading nation of a large group of non-aligned countries. Africa and the Middle East. The former French colonies in eastern and northern Africa were quite agreeable to these close relations with France. These nations had close economic and cultural ties to France, and they also had few other suitors amongst the major powers. This new orientation of French foreign policy also appealed strongly to the leaders of the Arab nations. The Middle Eastern leaders wanted to be free to pursue their own goals and objectives, and did not want to be chained to either alliance block. De Gaulle hoped to use this common foundation to build strong relations between the nations. De Gaulle also imagined that these allies would look up to the more powerful French nation, and would look to it in leadership in matters of foreign policy. France could not portray itself as a leader of the oppressed nations of the world if it still was enforcing its colonial rule upon another nation. The battle against the Muslim separatists that France waged in favour of the minority of white settlers was an extremely unpopular one throughout the Muslim world. With the conflict raging it would have been close to impossible for France to have had positive relations with the nations of the Middle East. The Middle Eastern support for the FLN guerillas was another strain on relations that the end of the conflict removed. Egypt is also the most direct example of improved relations after the end of hostilities. The end of the war brought an immediate thaw to Franco-Egyptian relations, Egypt ended the trial of four French officers accused of espionage, and France ended its trade embargo against Egypt. The French government continued to criticize Israel after the war and de Gaulle spoke out against other Israeli actions, such as the operations against the Palestine Liberation Organization in Lebanon. France began to use its veto power to oppose Israel in the UN, and France sided with the Arab states on almost all issues brought to the international body. The embargo was in fact applied to all the combatants, but very soon France began selling weaponry to the Arab states again. As early as France sold Libya a hundred Dassault Mirage fighter jets. Foreign aid[edit] In the second half of the 20th century, France increased its expenditures in foreign aid greatly, to become second only to the United States in total aid amongst the Western powers and first on a per capita basis. The vast majority of French aid was directed towards Africa and the Middle East, usually either as a lever to promote French interests or to help with the sale of French products e. France also increased its expenditures on other forms of aid sending out skilled individuals to developing countries to provide technical and cultural expertise. Nasser and de Gaulle, who shared many similarities, cooperated on limiting American power in the region. Nasser proclaimed France as the only friend of Egypt in the West. France improved relations with its former colony Syria, and eroded cultural links were partially restored. In terms of trade France did receive some benefits from the improved relations with the Middle East. De Gaulle had hoped that by taking a moderate path and not strongly supporting either side France could take part in the Middle East peace process between Israel and the Arab nations. Instead it has been excluded from any major role.

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Chapter 6 : U.S. Entry into World War I - HISTORY

Failure of the Hungarian-Rumanian rapprochement of --Italy and the Nazi-Soviet accords of August, --Italo-Soviet relations, failure of an accord --Resumption of diplomatic relations between Italy and the Soviet Union during World War II --Resumption of diplomatic relations between France and Italy during World War II.

Bring fact-checked results to the top of your browser search. But the French had not progressed beyond the defensive mentality inherited from World War I , and they relied primarily on their Maginot Line for protection against a German offensive. The line consisted of a series of giant pillboxes and other defensive installations constructed in depth, equipped with underground supply and communications facilities, and connected by rail lines, with all its heavy guns pointed east at the German frontier. These two armies would have to deal not only with the Dutch and Belgian armies but also with the forces that the Allies, according to their plan, would send into the Low Countries, namely two French armies and nine British divisions. The Dutch Army comprised 10 divisions and the equivalent of 10 more in smaller formations, and thus totaled more than , men. It apparently had a good chance of withstanding the German invasion, since the attacking German army comprised only seven divisions, apart from the airborne forces it would use. The Dutch, however, had a wide front, a very sensitive and loosely settled rear, very few tanks, and no experience of modern warfare. On May 10, the German attack on the Netherlands began with the capture by parachutists of the bridges at Moerdijk, at Dordrecht, and at Rotterdam and with landings on the airfields around The Hague. On the same day, the weakly held Peel Line, south of the westward-turning arc of the Maas, was penetrated by the German land forces; and on May 11 the Dutch defenders fell back westward past Tilburg to Breda, with the consequence that the French 7th Army, under General Henri Giraud , whose leading forces had sped forward across Belgium over the miles to Tilburg, fell back to Breda likewise. The German tanks thus had a clear road to Moerdijk, and by noon on May 12 they were in the outskirts of Rotterdam. Queen Wilhelmina and her government left the country for England on May 13; and the next day the Dutch commander in chief, General Henri Gerard Winkelman , surrendered to the Germans, who had threatened to bomb Rotterdam and Utrecht, as places in the front line of the fighting, if resistance continued. The news of the German onslaught in the Low Countries, dismaying as it was to the Allies, had one effect that was to be of momentous importance to their fortunes: Chamberlain , whose halfhearted conduct of the war had been bitterly criticized in the House of Commons during the debate of May 7â€™8 on the campaign in Norway , resigned office in the evening of May 10 and was succeeded as prime minister by Churchill, who formed a coalition government. On May 10 German airborne troops landed in gliders on the top of the fortress and on bridges over the canal. The chances for success of the German offensive against France hinged on a German advance through the hilly and dense Ardennes Forest, which the French considered to be impassable to tanks. But the Germans did succeed in moving their tank columns through that difficult belt of country by means of an amazing feat of staff work. While the armoured divisions used such roads through the forest as were available, infantry divisions started alongside them by using field and woodland paths and marched so fast across country that the leading ones reached the Meuse River only a day after the armoured divisions had. The defenses of this sector were rudimentary , and it was the least-fortified stretch of the whole French front. Worse still, the defending French 2nd and 9th armies had hardly any antitank guns or anti-aircraft artillery with which to slow down the German armoured columns and shoot down their dive bombers. Such was the folly of the French belief that a German armoured thrust through the Ardennes was unlikely. German newsreel of the invasion of Luxembourg, At Sedan wave after wave of German dive bombers swooped on the French defenders of the south bank. The latter could not stand the nerve-racking strain, and the German troops were able to push across the river in rubber boats and on rafts. The tremendous air bombardment was the decisive factor in the crossings. Next day, after the tanks had been brought across, Guderian widened the Sedan bridgehead and beat off French counterattacks. On May 15 he broke through the French defenses into open country, turning

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westward in the direction of the English Channel. On May 16 his forces swept on west for nearly 50 miles. When more German tanks crossed the Meuse between Givet and Namur, the breach of the French front was 60 miles wide. Giraud, who on May 15 had superseded Corap in command of the French 9th Army, was thus frustrated in his desperate plan of checking the Germans on the Oise; and Kleist, meanwhile, by lining the Aisne progressively with tanks until the infantry came up to relieve them, was protecting the southwestern flank of the advance against the danger of a counteroffensive from the south. The evacuation from Dunkirk For the Allies, all communication between their northern and southern forces was severed by the arc of the westward German advance from the Ardennes to the Somme. The Allied armies in the north, having fallen back from the Dyle Line to the Escaut Schelde , were being encircled, and already on May 19 the British commander, Viscount Gort, was considering the withdrawal of the BEF by sea. The British Expeditionary Force being surrounded by invading Germans at Dunkirk and evacuated from France by a motley rescue fleet of military ships and private boats; from The Second World War: Dunkirk was now the only port left available for the withdrawal of the mass of the BEF from Europe, and the British Cabinet at last decided to save what could be saved. The British Admiralty had been collecting every kind of small craft it could find to help in removing the troops, and the British retreat to the coast now became a race to evacuate the troops before the Germans could occupy Dunkirk. By June 4, when the operation came to an end, , British and , French and Belgian troops had been saved; but virtually all of their heavy equipment had to be abandoned, and, of the 41 destroyers participating, six were sunk and 19 others damaged. The men who were saved represented a considerable part of the experienced troops possessed by Great Britain and were an inestimable gain to the Allies. That order had been made for several reasons, chiefly: Three days passed before Walther von Brauchitsch , the German Army commander in chief, was able to persuade Hitler to withdraw his orders and allow the German armoured forces to advance on Dunkirk. But they met stronger opposition from the British, who had had time to solidify their defenses, and almost immediately Hitler stopped the German armoured forces again, ordering them instead to move south and prepare for the attack on the Sommeâ€™Aisne line. Altogether, the Germans had taken more than 1., prisoners in three weeks, at a cost of 60, casualties. The French had lost 30 divisions in the campaign so far. Weygand still managed to muster 49 divisions, apart from the 17 left to hold the Maginot Line, but against him the Germans had infantry divisions as well as their 10 divisions of tanks. The Germans, after reorganizing their units, began a new offensive on June 5 from their positions on the Somme. The French resisted stiffly for two days, but on June 7 the German tanks in the westernmost sector, led by Major General Erwin Rommel , broke through toward Rouen, and on June 9 they were over the Seine. On June 9 the Germans attacked on the Aisne: The obvious collapse of France convinced Mussolini that the time to implement his Pact of Steel with Hitler had come, and on June 10, , Italy declared war against France and Great Britain. With about 30 divisions available on their Alpine frontier, the Italians delayed their actual attack on southeastern France until June 20, but it achieved little against the local defense. There was little doubt that he was correct in this estimate of the military situation: The only decision that it could make was to move itself from Tours to Bordeaux. The Germans entered Paris on June 14, , and were driving still deeper southward along both the western and eastern edges of France. Meanwhile, Weygand was still pressing for an armistice, backed by all the principal commanders. In the night of June 16 the French request for an armistice was transmitted to Hitler. While discussion of the terms went on, the German advance went on too. Finally, on June 22, , at Rethondes, the scene of the signing of the Armistice of , the new Franco-German Armistice was signed. The Franco-Italian Armistice was signed on June Both armistices came into effect early on June The Armistice of June 22 divided France into two zones: The French Navy and Air Force were to be neutralized, but it was not required that they be handed over to the Germans. The Italians granted very generous terms to the French: The collapse of France in June posed a severe naval problem to the British, because the powerful French Navy still existed: Thus, on July 3, , the British seized all French ships in British-controlled ports, encountering only nominal resistance.

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Chapter 7 : Germany - Countries - Office of the Historian

World War II brought a mass migration of African Americans from farms in the South to cities in the North and West. The so-called "zoot-suit" riots in Los Angeles in were targeted at.

It served as the breeding ground for the modern structure of security and intelligence, and for the postwar balance of power that formed the framework for the Cold War. Underlying the war of guns and planes was a war of ideas, images, words, and impressions—intangible artifacts of civilization that yielded enormous tangible impact for the peoples of Europe, east Asia, and other regions of the world. The name "Axis," a reference to the straight geographic line between the capital cities of Rome and Berlin, came from a pact signed by Germany and Italy in 1936, to which Japan became a signatory in 1941. Ultimately a number of other nations would, either willingly or unwillingly, throw in their lot with the Axis, but Germany and Japan remained the principal powers in this alliance. Although the roots of the conflict lay before the war, hostilities officially began with the German invasion of Poland on September 1, 1939, and ended with the Japanese surrender to the United States six years and one day later. The war can be divided into three phases: The war would include more than a dozen significant theatres in western Europe, the north Atlantic, Italy, eastern and southern Europe, Russia, North Africa, China, southern Asia, Southeast Asia, and the Pacific islands. There were even extremely limited engagements—mostly at the level of diplomacy, espionage, or propaganda—in South America and southern Africa. World War II and its attendant atrocities would exact an unparalleled human toll, estimated at 50 million military and civilian lives lost. Combat deaths alone add up to about 19 million, with the largest share of this accounted for by 10 million Soviet, 3 million United States, and the United Kingdom some 2 million. Adolf Hitler and the Nazis killed another 3 million Soviet prisoners of war, along with smaller numbers of Gypsies, homosexuals, handicapped persons, political prisoners, and other civilians rounded out the total. Principal among the Nazi executioners was the SS, led by Heinrich Himmler, which operated a network of slave-labor and extermination camps throughout central and eastern Europe. About 14 million civilian deaths have been attributed to the Japanese. They imposed a system of forced labor on the peoples of the region they dubbed the "Greater East Asia Co-Prosperty Sphere," and literally worked millions of civilians and prisoners of war POWs to death in their camps. The Japanese also conducted massacres of civilians that rivaled those undertaken by the Nazis in Russia. Soviet non-combat atrocities accounted for another 7 million deaths. Victims included members of deported nationalities, sent eastward to prevent collaboration with the Nazis; murdered German POWs; returning Soviet POWs killed because of their exposure to the West; and other campaigns of genocide conducted by Soviet dictator Josef Stalin. World War II served as a watershed between the multi-polar world of the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, and the bipolar world of the Cold War. It ended the military dominance of European powers, but also ushered in an era in which Europe, heavily aided in its recovery by the United States so as to avoid another European war, became a major economic power. The war transformed the United States from an isolationist giant, with little interest in affairs outside the Western Hemisphere, to a modern superpower. Symbolic of this transformation was the construction of the Pentagon building, commenced just before the United States entered the war. The war also marked the birth of the modern United States. Despite the wartime alliance with the Soviet Union, and the creation of the United Nations in an effort to settle international differences peacefully, the Cold War was an all but inevitable result of the war, which left only two superpowers in its wake. Thenceforth, the world would be divided between the United States and its allies—among which would be its two wartime enemies, West Germany and Japan—and the Soviet Union and its affiliates. These would include East Germany and eastern Europe; Communist China from the Sino-Soviet rift of the late 1950s; and a number of states in the gradually emerging developing world of the Middle East, Africa, and Asia. The conflict spelled an end to the European colonial empires, and brought independence to dozens of countries in the Middle East, Africa, and south and east Asia. Among the many states that owed their existence to the war was Israel. The effects of the Holocaust

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moved Western leaders to action, and Western sympathy helped ensure support for the establishment of a Jewish state. Hitler regarded Mussolini as a mentor, yet the Nazis would eclipse the Fascists in terms of strength, influence, and impact on world history. Intimately tied with this plan was his vision of conquest and colonization in Russia and eastern Europe, which would "after the Jews and Slavs had been exterminated" constitute a German empire or reich that Hitler predicted would last a thousand years. This consciously millenarian vision drew on German history and national mythology, citing as the first and second reichs the Holy Roman Empire of the Middle Ages and the German Empire of 1871 respectively. It appealed not only to longstanding strains of anti-Semitism in Europe, which dated back at least to the time of Crusades, but also to disaffection with what the Germans regarded as their betrayal and humiliation in World War I and with the Versailles Treaty of 1919, Communism and the Spanish Civil War. At a rhetorical and symbolic level, Hitler opposed Communism, and used the threat of Soviet Russia as justification for his moves to arm Germany in the 1930s. In reality, the Nazis and Soviets provided one another with mutual assistance, continuing a pattern begun in World War I, when imperial Germany had aided the Central Powers. After the war, German aristocrats, nationalists, and Communists all opposed, and helped bring down, the liberal democratic Weimar Republic. Though Hitler killed thousands of Communists after he gained power in January 1933, German military forces trained in Russia, and Germany provided Russia with equipment. This secret relationship would become public when the two sides signed the Non-Aggression Pact on August 23, 1939, but until that time, Hitler and Stalin made much of their putative opposition to one another. The Spanish Civil War 1936-39 provided them with a proxy battleground, as Germany and Italy tried out new armaments in support of the Nationalists, led by Francisco Franco. The Republican side turned to Stalin for help, but he gave them little assistance while siphoning resources and leaders, some of whom went to Moscow and never returned. On the other hand, the romance and mythology of the Republican cause provided the Soviets with a propaganda victory that comported well with their current "Popular Front" strategy. In accordance with the latter, Communists worldwide ceased calls for world revolution, and instead formed alliances with liberal, socialist, and anarchist movements. Later, Stalin would form a "popular front" on a grand scale, as he aligned himself with the United States and Great Britain. At Munich in September 1938, British and French complicity yielded Germany title to a portion of Czechoslovakia known as the Sudetenland. In the view of many historians, the Munich conference and the appeasement efforts of British Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain rendered war all but inevitable. Munich also sealed the relationship between Mussolini and Hitler. If Britain and France perceived Hitler as a buffer against Stalin, then Mussolini in the early 1930s seemed like a buffer against Hitler. What brought Italy and Germany together was the same complex of factors that eventually forged a three-way alliance with Japan: Japan, militarism, and expansionism. When its troops marched into Manchuria in 1931, Japan launched the first in the series of conquests and invasions during the 1930s that set the stage for the war. Though nominally led by an emperor, Hirohito, by that time the nation had come under the control of military officers, who had imposed a dictatorship. The Japanese lacked a single powerful leader until Hideki Tojo emerged at the top in 1941. Although certainly authoritarian and strictly controlled, the Japanese system was technically not totalitarian, in the sense that it did not have a specific, animating modern ideology. Instead, it relied on ancient national myths, combined with an abiding sense that Japan had been wronged in its struggle to make a place for itself as a world power. The Japanese belief system combined nationalistic and racial themes: This would have seemingly made the Japanese and Nazi systems mutually exclusive, but because they were at opposite sides of the world, it provided a convenient formula for dividing the planet between them. Each of the three future participants in the Axis Pact set out to test the resolve of the other powers to oppose them, and found such opposition all but nonexistent. The League of Nations, formed to put an end to wars after World War I, failed to act decisively when Italy conquered Ethiopia in 1936, when Germany occupied the Rhineland in 1936, when Japan conquered most of eastern China in 1937, or when Germany annexed Austria in 1938. Over the course of the first nine months of 1939, Germany added the rest of Czechoslovakia, while Italy occupied Albania. Britain and France, which on March 29 had pledged to support Poland, declared war, but did not attack Germany. During

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the next few weeks, Germany and Russia divided Poland between themselves, and in November, the Soviet Union launched a separate war with Finland. Stalin had decimated his officer corps with his purges in the s, and his collectivization efforts had been accompanied by the imprisonment, starvation, and deaths of millions. The Soviet Union was to prove much stronger, however, than Hitler imagined. From to , the Axis unquestionably had the upper hand in the conflict. During the first part of this period, nicknamed "the Phony War," hardly a shot was fired in western Europe. The French, who relied on the defenses of the Maginot Line designed to fight a World War I-style conflict of limited movement , surrendered after a nominal resistance effort. Most of the country fell under direct Nazi control, which a small portion to the southeast, with the town of Vichy as its capital, formed a pro-Axis government. The speedy capitulation of the French left the British alone in opposition to the Nazis. In May , Chamberlain resigned, and was replaced by Winston Churchill. Yet, the position of the British was perilous, and as the Nazi Luftwaffe launched an aerial campaign against them in August, it seemed that German victory was only a matter of time. Axis victories and blunders. He thus unexpectedly offered England a venue for fighting the Axis outside of Europe, and eventually German forces would be diverted into the Africa campaign. In southern Europe, Hitler managed to compel Bulgaria , Hungary , and Romania into joining the Axis, but this advantage was overshadowed by another diversion of forces caused by Mussolini. Mussolini invaded Greece in October , and Greek resistance proved so fierce that in April , German forces rolled into southern Europe. The purpose of all other fighting up to that point had been to eliminate opposition as Germany invaded the Soviet Union, and rather than conquer Britain, Hitler preferred to enlist it as an ally against Stalin. He called off attacks on British air bases in May , but by then the Nazi bombardment had inflamed British sentiment against Germany. Operation Barbarossa, as it was called—its name a reference to the twelfth century Holy Roman Emperor Frederick I Barbarossa—was the largest land invasion in history. Fought according to the blitzkrieg "lightning war" tactics already demonstrated elsewhere in Europe, the invasion relied on mechanized infantry divisions and Panzer tank columns with heavy aerial support. The invasion would initially yield enormous victories for the Nazis, who quickly doubled the size of their territory by annexing most of western Russia. However, the Germans had started the invasion relatively late in the year and were eventually delayed in their advances, given the challenges posed by the Russian winter. This delay was partly due to the incursion into southern Europe, but also resulted from arguments between Hitler and his general staff, which put off the invasion for several weeks. When he had a good chance of taking Britain, he demurred, but a year later, he swept into Russia without taking adequate stock of the consequences. German troops were not equipped with clothing for the winter. This was in part a consequence of the fact that Hitler resisted apprising his armies or his people of the sacrifices necessary for war. Whereas the Allies immediately undertook rationing efforts, Hitler was slow to enact rationing for fear of unleashing discontent. Likewise, he was ill-inclined to equip his men for a long campaign, and thus admit that such a campaign likely awaited them. America enters the war. Japan launched its first major offensive of the war in early December , when, in addition to attacking the United States at Pearl Harbor , it swept into the Philippines , Malaya, Thailand , and Burma. The result of these decisive attacks, combined with German victories in Russia, was to bring the Axis to the height of its powers in . At that point, it seemed possible that the two major Axis powers, taking advantage of anti-British unrest in Iran and India , might even link up, thus controlling a swath of land and sea from Normandy to the Solomon Islands. In actuality, events of would serve to bring an end to Axis hopes of world conquest. While the invasion of Russia would ultimately cripple the German Wehrmacht, or army, the introduction of the United States to the war would give the Allied force a seemingly bottomless supply of equipment with which to wage the war. It also brought in a vast military force that, alongside the British, would drive back the Germans in North Africa despite impressive resistance by the tank commander German Erwin Rommel and make two key landings on the European continent, in Italy and France. Hitler welcomed the Japanese surprise attack on Pearl Harbor at the time, and quickly declared war on the United States, thus, giving him justification for sinking U. This proved a benefit to President Franklin D. Roosevelt, who, up to then, had been confronted by strong

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isolationist opposition to war with Germany. Unlike the Axis, the Allies were not bound by one single formal alliance.

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Chapter 8 : World War II - The invasion of the Low Countries and France | calendrierdelascience.com

The Avalon Project at Yale Law School hosts an extensive on-line collection of diplomatic documents including declarations of war, armistices and surrender instruments on its World War II documents page.

Believing that the Anglo-Iraqi alliance was the best guarantee for Iraqi security, he wanted to declare war on Germany, but his ministers counseled caution, as British victory was then in doubt. The premier accordingly declared Iraq nonbelligerent and severed diplomatic relations with Germany. Extremists advocated alliance with Germany as the country that would foster independence and unity among Arabs. Dissension among the Iraqi leaders, however, forced him to side with the pan-Arabs. During and after the war, Iraqi officers were unwilling to cooperate with Britain, and the pan-Arab leaders began secret negotiations with the Axis Powers. Britain decided to send reinforcements to Iraq. By the end of May, the Iraqi army had capitulated. The return of the regent and moderate leaders through British intervention had far-reaching consequences. Britain was given what it demanded: Four officers who were responsible for the British-Iraqi conflict were hanged. Postwar reconstruction and social upheavals, 1958 During World War II, liberal and moderate Iraqi elements began to play an active political role. The entry of the United States and the Soviet Union into the war and their declarations in favour of democratic freedoms greatly enhanced the position of the Iraqi democratic elements. The people endured shortages and regulations restricting personal liberty and the freedom of the press, trusting that the end of the war would bring the promised better way of life. The government, however, paid no attention to the new spirit, and the wartime regulations and restrictions continued after the war. He called for the formation of political parties and promised full freedom for their activities and the launching of social and economic reforms. The new government formed in January was overthrown within a few months of its inception. The parties boycotted the elections. Jabr tried to help the Arabs in Palestine in order to improve his image in nationalist circles, but he mishandled opposition leaders. Most damaging was his attempt to replace the Anglo-Iraqi treaty of 1930 without consulting with Iraqi leaders. When he was asked to consult with others, he called in only older politicians and excluded the younger leaders. Jabr entered into negotiations with Britain with the intention of enhancing his own position. When he found that Britain wanted to retain control of its air bases in Iraq, he insisted that Britain accept the principle of Iraqi control of the bases; Iraq would allow Britain to use them in the event of war. He threatened to resign if Britain refused his proposals. It was with this understanding that Jabr proceeded to London early in 1931 to negotiate a new treaty. He and Ernest Bevin, the British foreign secretary, quickly came to an agreement and signed a year treaty at Portsmouth on January 15, 1931. The two air bases, which were often the subject of criticism, were returned to Iraq. British forces were to be evacuated, and Iraq would be supplied with arms and military training. The treaty also provided for the establishment of a joint defense board for common defense and consultation. Both parties agreed to grant each other necessary facilities for defense purposes. Despite these advances, the treaty was repudiated immediately in a popular uprising. Street demonstrations had occurred before the treaty was signed, in defense of Arab rights in Palestine, but, when the news of the signing of the new treaty was broadcast in London, rioting and demonstrations in Baghdad followed. Within a week of the signing, the regent called a meeting at the royal household that was attended by both older and younger leaders. After deliberations, they decided to repudiate the treaty. Jabr returned to Baghdad to defend his position but to no avail. Rioting and demonstrations increased, and Jabr was forced to resign. The new treaty was not the root cause of the uprising. It was the culmination of a struggle between the young, liberal leaders who wanted to participate in political activities and the older leaders who insisted on excluding them. This conflict continued after the treaty was rejected. In another popular uprising flared, stirred by opposition leaders and carried out by students and extremists. The police were unable to control the mob, and the regent called on the army to maintain public order. The chief of the general staff governed the country under martial law for more than two months. The former regent, who became the crown prince, continued to control political events from behind the scenes, however, and the

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struggle for power among the leaders continued with increasing intensity until the downfall of the monarchy in 1958. Despite political instability, Iraq achieved material progress during the 1950s, thanks to a new oil agreement that increased royalties and to the establishment of the Development Board. The original oil agreement between the Iraqi government and the IPC had heretofore yielded relatively modest royalties, owing to certain technical limitations such as the need for pipelines and to war conditions. Some points of dispute between the government and the IPC were not entirely resolved. The nationalization of the oil industry in Iran and the announcement of the agreement between Saudi Arabia and Aramco Arabian American Oil Company, later Saudi Aramco, on a half-and-half basis of payment, induced the Iraqi government and the IPC to negotiate a new agreement on the division of profits. Some opposition leaders demanded that the oil industry be nationalized, but the Iraqi government and the IPC, forestalling any serious move for nationalization, agreed to negotiate on the basis of the fifty-fifty formula, to the mutual advantage of Iraq and the company. The new agreement was signed in 1954; it allowed Iraq to take part of its share of the profits in kind and to receive an increasing amount of royalties specifically agreed upon between the two parties. It was stated that Iraq would receive a set minimum amount of the proceeds in 1954 and all subsequent years. In 1954 the government had created an independent Development Board, an agency immune from political pressures and responsible directly to the prime minister. The board had six executive members, three of whom had to be experts in some branch of the development program. The prime minister, as chairman, and the minister of finance were ex officio members. An amendment to the law increased membership by two and provided for a minister of development responsible directly to the head of the cabinet. These members were appointed by the cabinet, had equal voting rights, and were not permitted to hold any other official position. Two foreign members held positions as experts, and the Iraqi members were selected on merit and past experience. The board was composed of a council and ministry. Its staff was divided into technical sections and the ministry into a number of departments. The technical sections were for irrigation, flood control, water storage, drainage, transportation, and industrial and agricultural development. Extensive work on bridges and public buildings—including schools, hospitals, a new Parliament building, and a royal house—was started. This work, especially the work on dams and irrigation projects, was a long-term investment, and many short-term projects of more direct benefit to the population were neglected. Opposition leaders attacked the Development Board for the stress on long-term projects that they claimed benefited only the vested interests—landowners and tribal chiefs. Despite criticism, the board maintained an independent status rarely enjoyed by any other government department. Nevertheless, the public remained unaware of the far-reaching effects of the projects undertaken, while the opposition attacked the board for squandering funds on contracts given to wealthy landlords and influential politicians. Before the revolution, Iraq lacked an enlightened leadership capable of achieving progress and inspiring public confidence. The new generation offered such leadership, but the older leaders resisted and embarked on an unpopular foreign policy, including an alliance with Britain through participation in the Baghdad Pact and opposition to the establishment of the United Arab Republic U. The failure of younger civilians to obtain power aroused the concern of some young military officers who, required by military discipline to take no part in politics, called themselves the Free Officers and began to organize in small groups and to lay down revolutionary plans. The number of Free Officers was relatively small, but there was a considerably larger group of sympathizers. The officers worked in cells, and the identities of the participants were kept secret. On July 14 the revolutionary forces captured the capital, declared the downfall of the monarchy, and proclaimed a republic. A Council of Sovereignty, composed of three persons, was to act as head of state. This brought him into conflict not only with Britain and Kuwait but also with the other Arab countries. Public Law 80 was enacted to prohibit the granting of concessions to any foreign company and to transfer control over all matters connected with oil to the Iraq National Oil Company INOC. A National Council for Revolutionary Command NCRC, composed of civilian and military leaders, was established to assume legislative and executive powers. Industrialization and economic development were stressed, and the role of the middle class was recognized. He began to prepare the way to entrusting power to civilian hands

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willing to be guided by him as chief executive. Power remained in military hands, but factionalism in the army was accentuated and leadership frequently changed. The Arab defeat in the Arab-Israeli War of , in which Iraq took only a nominal role, led to intense unrest within the country and within the party. Also, fearing Egyptian domination, as had happened in the Syrian province of the U. On the Israeli side this fact was fully appreciated at the time. Relations with pro-Western Iran were tense also, but the two countries avoided a direct military confrontation. The regime also alienated Egypt by rejecting the U. Events moved too fast, however, and most of the brigade was destroyed by the Israeli air force before it could reach the front line.

Chapter 9 : Foreign relations of Italy - Wikipedia

During World War II, relations between both countries were severed. In , President Juan Antonio RÃ-os suspended relations with Japan and in February , he declared a "state of belligerency". Finally, on 12 April , Chile declared war against Japan.