

Munich

Note opposed G-CZ interp. of Sudeten G. wishes - "outside agitators" vs "leaders"; "were working on the problem" vs "twenty years of oppression"

CF also Ch.-H. friendship treaty Sept. 30

L106 - FR-G allies against Bolshevism: S.V.-CZ.
(Bonnet-Deladier) L131

B337 Hitler sees poss. E alliance against S.V.
G. sphere: Europe; E. sphere: colonies.
338: part of E accepts idea. E-G naval agreement.

Ex of dispute settlement + accumulation B350 -
G-I action in Spain; I vs E-F in Ab. + Spain
G-I - G.A. agreement July '36

Ex of wishful thinking B367 Chamberlain -
Halifax' visit is a success.

Why was Ch. so afraid of G-CZ war?

1. Might spread, no one knows where G+G 113
2. Would end in general communism G+G 115 Bonnet

Note: no question of E starting a war. 121

3. Ex post interp: E might lose. Ch's view? no.

Why E firmness?

1. Oct 61: Only for public show - to fool pub. opinion
Note Ch. remarks - "taking political risks"
that is, to stay within limits allowed by pub. op.
2. Shift to firmness, temporary, by Halifax + some SL.
Chaub. in trouble in cabinet, has to go along.

why G reluctance to accept E friendship?

- ✓ 1. Suspicion - conflicting statements suggest a trick?
2. inability of H. to dominate at present?

H. could also talk that way + not mean it.
H. did not like their advice - his plans were different
Similarity to G. conservatives incl. opposition at Munich
H. lost interest as his attention shifted Eastward

Chaub. views Hitler as moderate to be strengthened against NS-radical.

Shift of utilities: successive reduction of u. of CZ to F, E with successive concessions.

Qn. MUNICH

1. Why did Hitler back down at Munich?

✓ a) Fear of war with Br.

pretext b) deference to Mussolini's fear of war

c) sense that his followers were reluctant

d) he didn't back down; got what he wanted;
glum behavior was an act.

Glum: had to give something up - march on Prague.

2. Why was Chamberlain so afraid of German invasion of Cz?

a) Might spread, no one knows where, even to E.

b) Would end in general communism

3. Why did Chamberlain want Anglo-German friendship?

a) to avoid war

b) to protect Europe from Communism

c) because of British weakness - would lose

d) because Hitler is ~~was~~ dangerous lunatic

" Hitler is the rebuilder of Germany?"

4. Br-Fr. relation. Br restraining ally?

Br dominating ally? Reducing power of ally?

(HERO)

QQ - Munich

Security
supergame.

p 147 bottom G playing chicken, E playing PD
~~Sept 26~~ E plays chicken. = immediate war crisis

149 E. dm are buying time for war prep-
cf. w. G+G. But see Colvin.

* Start Anschluss puts Cz on agenda
May 20 Cz mob. brings out critical situation

Why did Ch. value Cz. low? -

unstable state; product of Versailles,
an unjust treaty; small; uppity, dis-
turbing the peace (May mobilization)

Cliveden set - a small group whose role is exaggerated
except for communism. Hitler had, but to be
tolerated as lesser evil than Stalin. (Guinn)

Chamb. govt. wanted to be active in pursuit of
peace; took initiative in appeasing, settling.

Note: '38 is an ex. of SL-HL deadlock, producing
'40 HL-HL shift.

Nov. 26 '37 Ch.: (66107) - Germans should not use force, Br. will not use force to prevent peaceful change (In mind: Sudeten autonomy)

109 " League interference... would endanger the cherished Anglo-German rapprochement".

109 Ch. has no confidence in Blum govt.

110-11 prefers to negotiate w. Germany, not thru League

~~113~~ ~~armed~~ ~~hostile~~ alliance useless (New Statesman) - solution is to give them what they want peacefully.

120-1 20 May Cz reservists recalled on rumor of G. troop movs. Mts. prove to be routine. Coincidental Br. vacation mot. out of Berlin.

May - Br. diplomatic attempts to solve problem; mediation, observer, ^{int.} commission, ask G what it wanted.

Aug. Br. search for conference participants.

Sept. 15 Ch. agrees to transfer Sudeten area to G. ultimatum to Cz. to accept.

Sept. 22 Godesberg - Hitler wants more territory; plebiscite later,