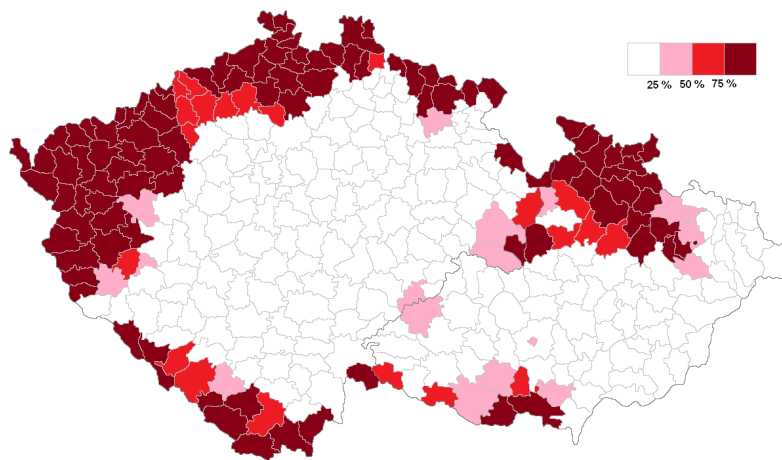


Background information

During the next years, Hitler strengthened his position by signing pacts with Italy and Japan. These two pacts formed the international alliance, which we now know as the Axis Powers. Hitler, aware of British and French fears of a new war, slowly expanded the Reich. After he annexed Austria, he turned to Czechoslovakia. After WWI, when new borders were established, over 3 000 000 Germans (around 22 % of Czechoslovak population) found themselves living in completely different and completely new country, which was according to many people, the only truly democratic country in middle Europe. Hitler and his generals were drawing up a plan for the occupation of Czechoslovakia. During the May 1938 German army started to mobilise on Czechoslovakian borders to which Czechoslovaks responded with their own mobilisation. The German army then withdrew. The Czechoslovaks were relying on military assistance from France, with which they had an alliance. The Soviet Union also had a treaty with Czechoslovakia, and it indicated willingness to cooperate with France and Great Britain if they decided to come to Czechoslovakia's defense. Neither France nor Britain felt prepared to defend Czechoslovakia, however, and both following the politics of appeasement were anxious to avoid a military confrontation with Germany at almost any cost. In September, the British prime minister Neville Chamberlain and Adolf Hitler held a few private meetings where Hitler expressed his requirements for Sudetenland rejected immediately by Czechoslovak government as well as by the French and British cabinet. On the 24th the French ordered a partial mobilization; the Czechoslovaks had ordered a general mobilization one day earlier. In a last-minute effort to avoid war, Chamberlain then proposed that a four-power conference be convened immediately to settle the dispute. Hitler agreed and despite Czechoslovak disagreement, the treaty was signed on 29th September 1938 by Adolf Hitler (Germany), Neville Chamberlain (GB), Édouard Daladier (France) and Benito Mussolini (Italy) in Munich, Germany. Czechoslovak government was asked to vacate Sudetenland before the beginning of October. Czechoslovakia was also informed by Britain and France that it could either resist Germany alone or submit to the prescribed annexations. The Czechoslovak government chose to submit, because it was also said that in case that Czechoslovakia would try to fight back, Czechoslovakia will be labelled as an aggressor.



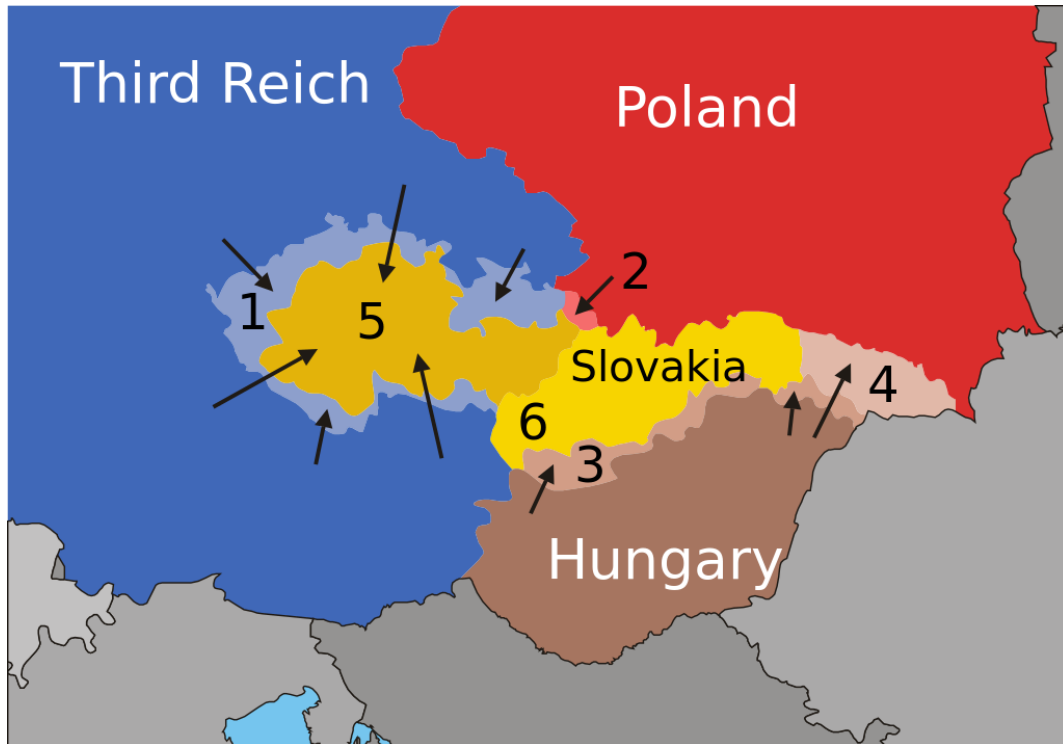
Czech districts with an ethnic German population in 1934 of 25% or more (pink), 50% or more (red), and 75% or more (dark red) in 1935.

THE JEWISH QUESTION It is still a matter of discussions why did Hitler hate Jews so much, but the fact is that whole interwar Europe was alarmingly anti-Semitic. In 1935 the Nuremberg race laws were published. Three years later, the Kristallnacht (the Night of Broken Glass) took its place and became one of the first great pogroms of Nazi regime. About 30 000 Jews was escorted to Nazis' concentration camps that night.

Positions

It is absolutely fundamental to find as much information about your country policy as possible. I would also like to inform every delegate that if he/she won't follow the policy of his/her country, it is not only a right but also the duty of other delegates to inform the delegate that his/her policy is incorrect. Here are countries to choose from:

- | | |
|--------------------------------|--------------|
| 1. The Czechoslovak government | 10. Finland |
| 2. Czechoslovakia – Sudetes | 11. Poland |
| 3. Great Britain | 12. Hungary |
| 4. Germany | 13. Austria |
| 5. France | 14. Greece |
| 6. Italy | 15. Belgium |
| 7. USSR | 16. Portugal |
| 8. Yugoslavia | 17. The USA |
| 9. Romania | |



Axis and allies of Nazi Germany

The policy of this group is quite simple to understand, but not so simple to play. You have to bear in mind that for example Hitler didn't say "We want to rule the world", not really. He has it all nicely excusable ("They are oppressing our German brothers.") This group will also have to be really passionate about the Jewish problem.

Apart from the Axis Powers **Germany** and **Italy**, this block included annexed **Austria**, **Hungary** and the **Sudetes Germans**.

Poland's role in the conflict is special: its politics was to maintain normal and friendly relations with Nazi Germany. In October 1938, the Munich Agreement allowed Germany to take over Sudetenland, Czechoslovakian areas with a s German minority. Poland had long been hostile to Czechoslovakia and now sided with Germany. Poland demanded that Czechoslovakia give up the Teschen, where Poles made about 70% of inhabitants, or otherwise Poland threatened to take it by force.

Czechoslovakia and its allies (the former Little Entente)

Easily enough, the Czechoslovak government doesn't want a war with Germany, but doesn't really want to abandon the Sudetenland either.

The Little Entente was an alliance formed in 1920 and 1921 by **Czechoslovakia**, **Romania** and **Yugoslavia** and supported by **France**. On May 16, 1935 the Czechoslovak–Soviet Treaty of Alliance was signed between the two states as the consequence of Soviet alliance with France (which was Czechoslovakia's main ally). Not invited to the Munich, shortly after, the **USSR** tends to follow its own interests.

Appeasement countries

The most important thing for these countries is that they ARE NOT willing to go to another war no matter what it costs. The appeasement movement was represented by the western block: **USA**, **GB** and **France** (even though France had an alliance with Czechoslovakia)

Neutral countries

Are neutral. However, most of these countries have an experience from the WWI because they were attacked by the Central Powers so they could somehow predict what could happen. That included

Created by **Karolína Pavlíková.**

Greece, Belgium and Portugal and Finland having a strategic key position between Germany and USSR, where Germany might use Finland as a base for operations against the Soviet Union. But USSR assured Finland, that if it fights against Germany, then the Soviet Union would offer all possible economic and military assistance.