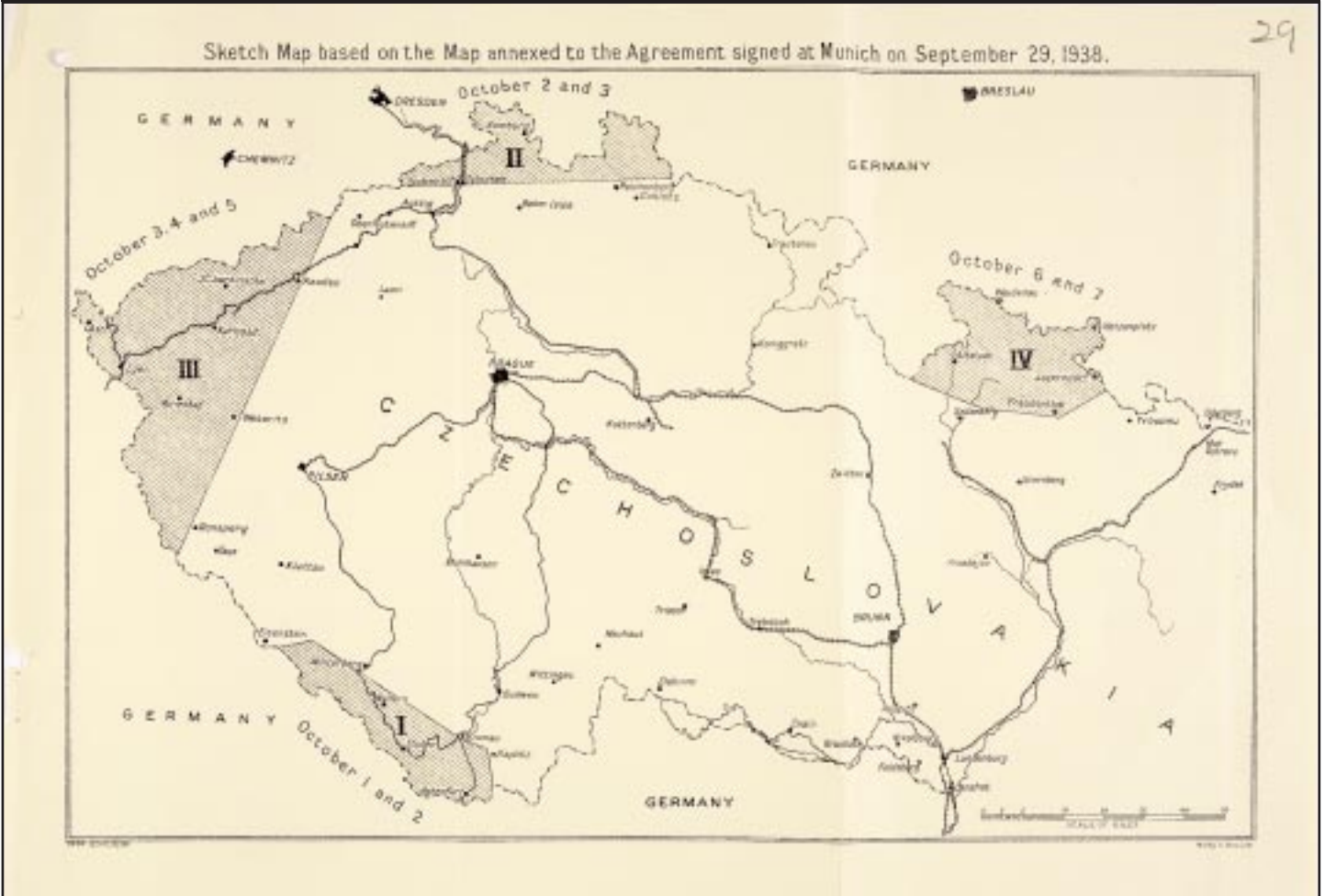


# **COLD WAR** - The Munich Agreement and after 1938-9

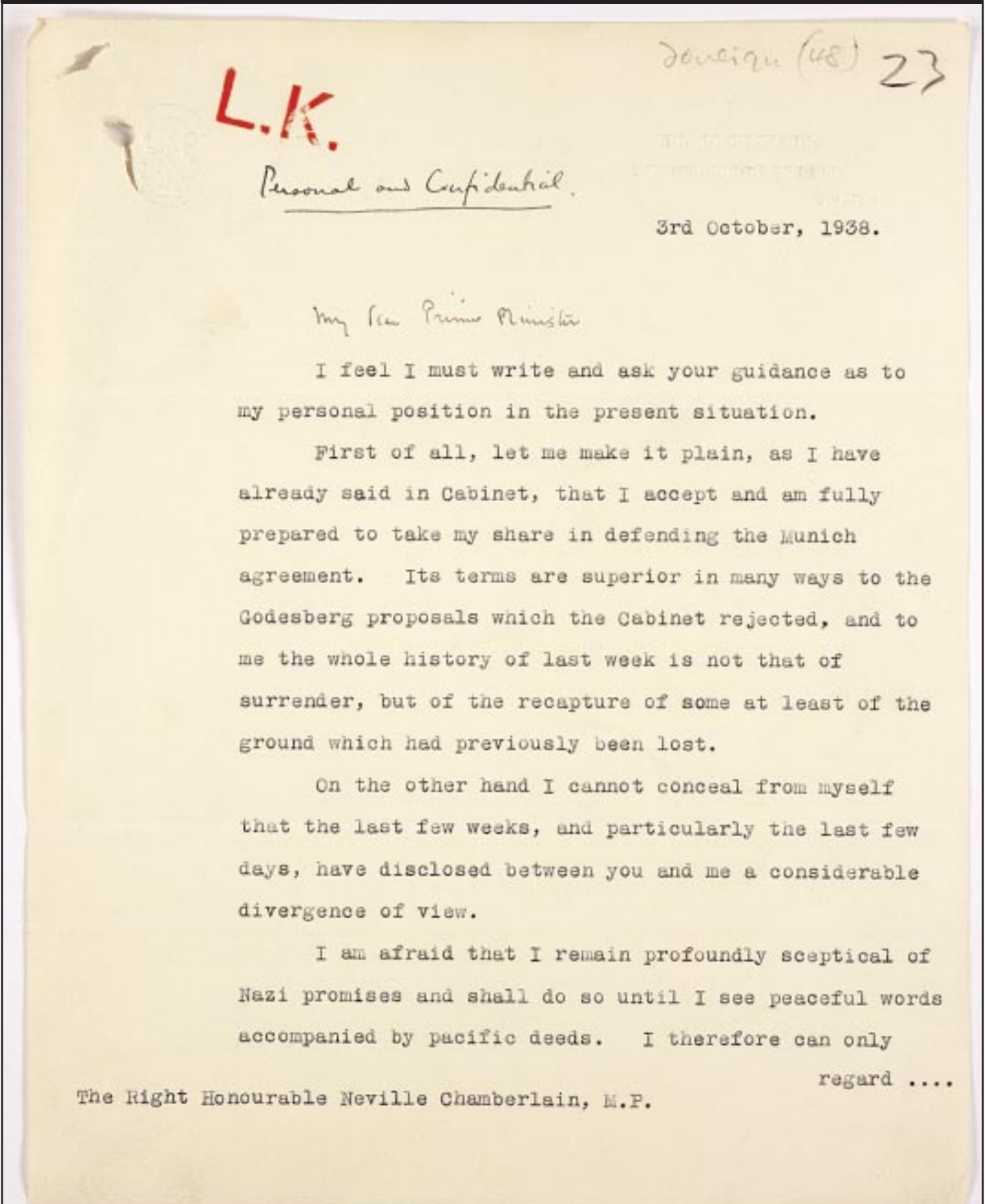
## Source 1



A sketch map attached to The Munich Agreement of September 29th 1938. The shaded areas show the areas taken from Czechoslovakia and given to Germany.

# COLD WAR - The Munich Agreement and after 1938-9

Source 2



A private letter from Trade Minister Oliver Stanley to Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain, October 3rd 1938.

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Source 2 - page 2

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regard the present situation not as "peace in our time" but as an uneasy truce, which can only be converted into a lasting peace if the interval is used drastically and energetically for the increase of our power.

In any case, such a divergence of outlook may lead from time to time to active disagreement on matters of policy, but there is an even more certain and immediate difficulty which I foresee. So strongly do I feel the necessity for an intensification of our rearmament, and so much do I fear the effect on such a policy of any lulling of public opinion, that I should feel bound publicly to express my scepticism of Nazi promises and my fears as to Nazi policy. I do not know how far speeches of such a character would be unfair and embarrassing to you and the rest of my colleagues, and despite your many preoccupations I should welcome the opportunity of a talk with you in the near future.

Yours sincerely  
Oliver Stanley



# **COLD WAR** - The Munich Agreement and after 1938-9

## Source 3

pact. The communiqué announces that Tass is authorised to state that the message published in the "Prager Presse" does not correspond to reality. Monsieur Bonnet and Lord Halifax in their recent conversations with MM. Suritz and Maiski gave the latter no information which went beyond what was published daily in the press. There were no discussions and there was no agreement between the Soviet Government on the one hand and the French and British on the other regarding the fate of Czechoslovakia and the question of concessions to the aggressor. Neither France nor Great Britain consulted the Soviet Union but simply informed the Soviet Government of already accomplished facts. The communiqué concludes by repeating once again that the Soviet Government had nothing to do and has nothing to do with the Munich Conference and the decisions reached at it.

Both the "Pravda" and the "Izvestiya", which had hitherto refrained from all comment on the Munich Conference and its results, to-day publish violent leading articles on the settlement which has been reached. After declaring that it must by now be clear to all that Mr. Chamberlain and Monsieur Daladier did not, as they themselves pretend, save the peace of the world at Munich but rather accomplished an act of unparalleled shamelessness,

A report from the British Ambassador in Moscow to the Foreign Office, October 1938. It is commenting on how the Soviet newspapers reacted to the Munich Agreement.

# **COLD WAR** - The Munich Agreement and after 1938-9

Source 4



A cartoon published in the USSR in 1939 commenting on British and French policies in the late 1930s, especially the Munich Agreement.