Germany-Interwar

REOCCUPATION OF RHINELAND, 7 MAR 1936

A Working Bibliography of MHI Sources

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- Benoist-Méchin. <u>Histoire de L'Armee Allemande, 1919-36</u>. Paris: Michel, 1938, pp. 643-44. UA712.B45.

30,000 men (19 battalions & 13 batteries).

- Churchill, Winston S. <u>The Gathering Storm</u>. Boston: Houghton Mifflin, 1948, p. 192. D743.C47. 35,000 German troops crossing boundary.
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- Haines, C. Grove, & Hoffman, Ross J.S. <u>The Origins and Background of the Second World War.</u> NY: Oxford, 1943. p. 393. D741.H3.

 35,000 regulars, joined by some 30,000 "special police."
- Hill, Lawrence W. "British Official Reaction to the Rhineland Crisis, November, 1935-May, 1936." PhD dss, TX Christian, 1972. 228 p. DA578.H55.
- Hitler, Adolf. <u>Hitler's Secret Conversations</u>, 1941-44. NY: Farrar, Straus, & Young, 1953. pp. 211-12. DD247.H5.A613.

 "The fact was, I only had four brigades."
- International Military Tribunal. <u>Trial of the Major War Criminals...</u>. Vol. 115. Nuremberg, Germany: 1948. p. 352. D804.G42.T7513. \setminus

Alfred Jodl testified that 3 battalions actually crossed the Rhine, entering Aachen, Trier, and Saarbrucken.

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Muller, Albert. Germany's War Machine. London: Den & Sons, 1936. pp. 211-29. DD253.M8413.

O'Neill, Robert J. <u>The German Army and the Nazi Party, 1933-39</u>. NY: Hineman, 1966. p. 129. UA7120.53.

Only three battalions crossed Rhine, but at noon on 7 Mar, the Landespolizei of the DMZ became four divisions of German infantry. The French estimate 265,000 German troops poured into the Rhineland, suggesting Hitler's deception had indeed succeeded.

Shirer, William L. <u>The Rise and Fall of the Third Reich</u>. NY: Simon & Schuster, 1960. p. 291. DD256.5.S48.

Mentions that Allied intelligence estimated 3 divisions or 35,000 men on 7 Mar.