

end. Shirer offers a journalist's first-hand account of many of the events he witnessed while in Nazi Germany.

Snyder, Louis L. *Encyclopedia of the Third Reich*. New York: Paragon House, 1989. This is a very useful reference to have when studying the Second World War and Hitler's Reich in particular. It contains names, events, and a great deal of information that makes it a handy reference.

* Taylor, A. J. P. *The Second World War, An Illustrated History*. London: Penguin Books, 1975. A fascinating historian who offers divergent views on traditional topics. This text is readable and informative though brief.

Taylor, James, and Warren Shaw. *The Third Reich Almanac*. New York: World Almanac, 1987. Another useful reference book with a great deal of information about the Reich.

Thomson, David. *Europe Since Napoleon*. New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1970. A cogent and informative text about modern European history. Much of Thomson's analysis concerning the Second World War is exceedingly useful. He goes into depth and detail on selected topics.

Toland, John. *Adolf Hitler*. New York: Ballantine Books, 1976. A text which seems to transport the reader into the Reich. Useful for understanding the context of the times.

Winter, J. M. *The Experience of World War I*. New York: Oxford University Press, 1989. A pictorial history of World War I. Contains many photos, charts, maps, and is a rich source of material for this period.

NOTE: Refer to the existing Resources on pages 302-319.

Appendix 1

Excerpts from the Treaty of Versailles

Article 42. Germany is forbidden to maintain or construct any fortifications either on the left bank of the Rhine or on the right bank to the west of a line drawn 50 kilometers to the east of the Rhine.

Article 43. In the area defined above, the maintenance and the assembly of armed forces, either permanently or temporarily, and military maneuvers of any kind, as well as the upkeep of all permanent works for mobilization, are in the same way forbidden.

Article 44. In case Germany violates in any manner whatever the provisions of Articles 42 and 43, she shall be regarded as committing a hostile act against the Powers signatory of the present Treaty and as calculated to disturb the peace of the world. . . .

Article 81. Germany, in conformity with the action already taken by the Allied and Associated Powers, recognizes the complete independence of the Czecho-Slovak State. . . .

Article 87. Germany, in conformity with the action already taken by the Allied and Associated Powers, recognizes the complete independence of Poland.

Article 119. Germany renounces in favor of the principal Allied and Associated Powers all her rights and titles over her oversea possessions. . . .

Article 160. By a date which must not be later than March 31, 1920, the German Army must not comprise more than seven divisions of infantry and three divisions of cavalry. After that date the total number effectives in the Army of the States constituting Germany must not exceed 100,000 men, including officers and establishments of depots. The Army shall be devoted exclusively to the maintenance of order within the territory and to the control of the frontiers. . . .

Article 198. The armed forces of Germany must not include any military or naval air forces. . . .

Article 231. The Allied and Associated Governments affirm and Germany accepts the responsibility of Germany and her allies for causing all the loss and damage to which the Allied and Associated Governments and their nationals have been subjected as a consequence of the war imposed upon them by the aggression of Germany and her allies.