BOOKS ON GERMANY

By Henry A. Dunlap, Chief Librarian

A limited knowledge of world affairs can be gained from information media that do not properly come within the scope of this bibliography. The newspaper, the newsmagazine, and the radio are inexpensive and readily available sources for information on current world events. They supply up-to-the-minute information in brief, concise form. Alone, however, they do not give the reader sufficiently detailed information to make him truly well-informed. To achieve this, books are needed.

The purpose of the first three bibliographies in this series was to make known to OMGUS personnel a small portion of the published material on Germany and the occupation available in the OMGUS Reference Library. All the publications listed were mainly concerned with some aspect of German life or with some phase of the occupation. It was logical to assume that personnel of Military Government should be made aware of available information on Germany.

To have stopped the series with the third bibliography would have been in a sense leaving a task unfinished. It would have implied that occupation personnel need only know something about Germany and its people in order to perform their work well. It would have ignored the fact that there is a world about us, of which we form a very small part. What occurs in China, in India, in Palestine, affects us. The problems of the rest of the world, while not as close to us as those of Germany, are just as important. Being so important they also require some study.

The twentieth century has seen two World Wars, the League of Nations, the United Nations, and the atomic bomb. The old concepts of science, politics, and diplomacy are daily giving way to new discoveries, new theories, new inventions. Keeping pace with these often startling new developments is no easy task.

Today a veritable flood of books on all conceivable subjects is pouring forth from hundreds of publishers. Countless thousands of these publications deal with vitally important world problems. It would be a physical impossibility for any one person to collect and read all these publications. Yet if an individual is to be even moderately well-informed on world affairs he must consult a small percentage of the books of the day. His great problem is the selection of a few from the many.

The Charter of the United Nations and Statute of the International Court of Justice, together with interim arrangements (Berkeley, University of California Press, 1945, 2 vols). ... an exact facsimile of the volumes which were officially signed by the delegates to the United Nations Conference on
International Organization at San Francisco . . .” Text is in English, French, Chinese, Russian, and Spanish.

Agenda for a Postwar World, by J. B. Condliffe (New York, W. W. Norton, 1942, 232 pages). This work is an attempt to state some of the vast and intricate problems that will have to be answered in order to establish and maintain a lasting peace. It is mainly concerned with economic matters and recommends that “the peace must be politically hard, but it ought to be economically generous.”

On the Threshold of World Order, by V. M. Dean (New York, Foreign Policy Association, 1944, 96 pages). A non-technical, brief discussion of such problems as the future of the British Commonwealth, the post-war German problem, armaments, the economy of tomorrow, and similar topics. This pamphlet merely gives background information to enable the reader to form his own opinion on the problems discussed.

Documents on American Foreign Relations, January 1938—June 1944. (Boston, World Peace Foundation, 1939—1945, 6 vols). This set is specifically prepared in order to contribute “to a better popular understanding of American foreign relations.” It includes speeches, papers, statutes, and treaties. A good index in each volume facilitates the use of this work.

The United Nations Economic and Social Council, by H. Finer (Boston, World Peace Foundation, 1946, 121 pages). The Economic and Social Council is one of the principal organs of the United Nations. This book discusses the position of this Council in relation to other international agencies, and its relation to other U.N. organs.

The Origins and Background of the Second World War, by C. Grove Haines and Ross J. S. Hoffman (New York, Oxford University Press, 1943, 659 pages). Written before World War II came to an end, this work seeks to explain World War II by an analysis of world events since the first World War and a keen examination of the politics, economics, religions, and cultures of our day. An excellent bibliography is given at the end of each chapter.

War and Peace Aims of the United Nations September 1, 1939—December 31, 1942, edited by L. W. Holborn (Boston, World Peace Foundation, 1943, 730 pages). A very inclusive compilation of statements by the various nations concerning their war and peace aims. It includes agreements, treaties, and speeches of responsible statesmen. The material is arranged by country, then chronologically. Use of the work is facilitated by a good index. Appendices contain speeches and statements made by the various religious denominations and political parties.

International Conciliation (New York, Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, 1940—date). This publication is issued each month and contains short papers on current international problems by America’s greatest scholars, addresses by internationally known statesmen, treaties, state papers, and similar documents. At the end of the year all twelve issues bound together form an extremely valuable compilation of important international papers for the year.


Full Production without War, by Harold Loeb (Princeton, Princeton University Press, 1946, 284 pages). A scholarly and technical study of the problem “of adjusting production in the United States so that the needs of many of the desires of the entire population” can be met. The author maintains the thesis that non-production “created the climate which fostered the birth and growth of the Fascist-Nazi ideology.”

Problems of the Postwar World, edited by T. C. T. McCormick (New York, 1945, 526 pages). This is a symposium on post-war problems, divided into three main parts: Economic Policy, Government and Society, and International Relations. “The papers in this volume are addressed to the educated and thoughtful layman and not to the social scientist.” Some of the topics covered are: Income and Employment, Bases of Economic Foreign Policy, Post-war Education, American-British Relations, and The Peoples of Germany.

The New Europe, by Bernard Newman (New York, Macmillan, 1944, 568 pages). Written before the end of World War II this is a suggestion for the organization of post-war Europe. The plan is based on the principles of the Atlantic Charter, and after an introduction entitled “Approach to the Problem” the author devotes separate chapters to Poland, Russia, the Baltic states, Finland, Rumania, Yugoslavia, Bulgaria, Albania, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, France, Italy, and Germany. Each chapter treats briefly the historical growth of the nation, its racial elements, geography, and its position in relation to the rest of Europe. Of great value are the clear statements of the problems faced by these nations at the end of the war.

Look to Frontiers, by R. Peattie (New York, Harper, 1944, 246 pages). The subtitle of this work is: “A Geography for the Peace Table.” It is not so much concerned with politics nor history, but largely with “the earth factors,” which includes geopolitics, regionalism, boundaries, and related matters. The book is avowedly written for popular consumption.

United Nations Agreements, edited by M. B. Schnapper (Washington, American Council on Public Affairs, 1944, 376 pages). “Primarily a record of those important agreements, pledges, and declarations which have been made by two or more of the United Nations and associated countries since the outbreak of the war.” Included are broad general agreements such as the Atlantic Charter; broad post-war agreements; food and agriculture agreements; lend-lease and military service agreements; special agreements between the United States and other nations; special arrangements among other nations to
Milch Sentence is Confirmed

The Deputy Military Governor confirmed the sentence of Erhard Milch to life imprisonment by Military Tribunal II at Nuremberg. Milch, age 55, was field marshal of the Luftwaffe, 1940-45, also undersecretary of state and head of the Reich Air Ministry and inspector general of the Luftwaffe.

Milch as indicted on 14 November 1945 of committing war crimes involving the use of slave labor and misuse of prisoners of war and with responsibility for medical experiments conducted on human beings. He was found guilty by Military Tribunal II of crimes involving the use of slave labor and the misuse of prisoners of war but he was acquitted on charges involving medical experiments.

Following his conviction of 16-17 April, a petition was filed on his behalf by his attorney, Dr. Friedrich Bergold, to the Military Governor asking that the sentence be quashed as illegal under Articles 60, 63 and 64 of the Geneva Convention of 1929 on treatment of prisoners of war, or in the alternative, that the sentence be reduced because certain findings of the Tribunal were not supported by the evidence. The Deputy Military Governor took action on this petition pursuant to authority delegated to him by the Military Governor in Regulation No. 1 under MG Ordinance No. 7. The Deputy Military Governor’s action denied the petition and confirmed the sentence of the Tribunal in all respects.

At the time that he forwarded his petition to the Military Governor, Dr. Bergold also forwarded two other petitions on behalf of Milch, one addressed to the President of the Swiss Confederation, and the other to the Supreme Court of the United States. These two petitions were forwarded by the Military Governor to the War Department in Washington with appropriate recommendations as to disposition. In both of these petitions, Milch contends his conviction was illegal under the Geneva Convention of 1929.

The Director of the Legal Division, OMGUS, stated that in his opinion this contention had been resolved against Milch by the decision of the US Supreme Court in the case of "In re Yamashita," decided in February, 1946. That case involved the Commanding General of the Fourteenth Army Group of the Imperial Japanese Army in the Philippine Islands who had been convicted and sentenced to death by a Military Commission for having failed in his duty as an Army Commander to control the operations of his troops, thereby permitting them to commit specific atrocities against the civilian population and prisoners of war.

The Supreme Court held that the Articles of the Geneva Convention in question related only to substantive offenses which prisoners of war commit during their imprisonment and not to offenses which they have committed prior to their imprisonment. The Legal Division Director pointed out that Milch, likewise, was convicted of crimes committed by him before he became a prisoner of war.

Milch is the first of the major war criminals to have been convicted by the Military Tribunals established at Nuremberg in order to implement Control Council Law No. 10, which was enacted by the Control Council for the purpose of bringing to justice the major German war leaders who were not tried by the International Military Tribunal. There are at present four US Military Tribunals conducting trials at Nuremberg, and it is anticipated that two more Tribunals will shortly begin to function. It is contemplated that more than 200 major war leaders will be brought to trial before these Military Tribunals at Nuremberg, before the present program is completed.

Alcohol Tax Changed

Control Council Law No. 54 amended Control Council Law No. 27 by exempting "alcohol contained in schnaps issued to miners as rations" from an alcohol tax provided in the earlier law. Otherwise, the tax law is unchanged.