

sembly of the United Nations on Dec 11, 1946. Owing to the Nuremberg trials, international legislation has proved successful in response to the challenge of crimes committed by Nazi aggressors during second world war.

LONGIN PASTUSIAK

MORGENTHAU'S PLAN

Considering matters broadly, the United States have been the scene of controversy, during second world war, between two concepts of American policy in respect to post-war Germany. One of the groups of American bourgeoisie embraced the notion of re-establishing a strong post-war Germany which was to be a potential American ally. Another group contemplated the idea of a greatest possible undermining of Germany aimed at its alimination as an economic competitor of the United States. Morgenthau's plan belongs to the latter scheme.

Morgenthau wrote: "My programme of liquidating the danger of German aggression is simple and consists in depriving this country of heavy industry". Among others, the plan provided for a division of Germany; for a sanctioning by the allies of every German government; for a separation from Germany of the Ruhr and Saar Basin; for a ban on industrial production on account of agricultural economy.

In September of 1944, at a session of the committee for German affairs established by president Roosevelt, Morgenthau submits his plan under discussion. Roosevelt sympathized with the state secretary's proposals. On September 12, 1944, he asked Morgenthau to come over to Quebec where there was taking place an encounter with Winston Churchill. Having received Morgenthau's detailed exposition, Roosevelt and Churchill approved of his plan.

After the Quebec success, adherents of Morgenthau's plan started to reason on its behalf before all the Washington commissions and organizations working out concepts of American postwar policy. At the same time opponents of this scheme did not abandon their enterprise. The Quebec conference having been ended, Cordell Hull and Henry Stimson lodged a protest to president Roosevelt and issued their own counter-proposals. Official circles of Washington soon assumed a negative attitude towards the state secretary and his followers, and soon after the adversaries waged their final campaign against Morgenthau's plan.

Under the influence of this group Roosevelt suspended, in autumn of 1944, the working out of plans of the future occupation policy in Germany. This decision of his proved that opponents of the state secretary's scheme had gained sufficient authority to prevent the preparatory steps towards introducing in Germany a post-war policy based on Morgenthau's plan; at the same time they had not yet the power to force through their own concept. Little by little, however, adherents of the so called clement conditions of German capitulation became more and more influential.

ZDZISŁAW NOWAK

STRUCTURAL CHANGES IN THE ECONOMIES OF WESTERN GERMANY

In the 1950's, West-German economy exhibited a topmost dynamic development. On the author's view the underlying causes of this progress were inherent in the economic structure of the German Federal Republic and in the alterations to which it had become subject. To clarify the matter, he divides the post-war era