

THE AMERICAN INDUSTRIAL COLLEGE
at WASHINGTON, D. C.Course 1930-1931**"Procurement Planning and Industrial Mobilization in France"**Lecture by
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This lecture will consist of an analysis of the French law of 1928 entitled "Law for the Organization of the Nation for War."

Below is an epitome of the law which should be read prior to and brought to the lecture.

Section I. General principles. This section summarizes the provisions of the other sections.

Art 1. Measures provided for passing from a peace to a war footing shall be kept up to date at all times. They are to be put into effect only in case of imminent aggression against which the country must make an immediate defense, or in cases provided for by the pact of the League of Nations.

Art 5. The entire Government is responsible for the national defense, which is assured by two actions: the mobilization of the armed forces, and the utilization of all the resources of the country in the prosecution of the war.

Art. 32. The mobilization of the armed forces is prepared, executed, and sustained by the Ministers of War and of Marine both as to men and material. This mobilization is the prime factor in the national defense and all other actions are subordinate to it; it is the responsibility of the Ministers of War and of Marine in which other ministerial departments collaborate.

For the execution of this law the Government is provided with the Superior Council of National Defense.

Section II. This section deals with (1) The utilization of the services of individuals, (2) the utilization of property, and, (3) details common to the utilization of either.

- provisions covering the utilization of labor in time of war. The bill provides for the unlimited requisition of labor of males in time of war. Persons requisitioned cannot be used in a militarily mobilized status, they have no claim to an indemnity other than a salary, the salary is fixed at the prevailing rate on the day of mobilization and may be increased by a bonus.
- Art. 6. Art. 7. Art. 23. Art. 8. Art. 9. Art. 10. Art. 12. Art. 13. Art. 14. Art. 15. Art. 16.
- In time of war, local commissions, representing the various ministerial departments, and upon which later no industry are equally represented, will supervise the requisition and the employment of requisitioned labor.
- Directs may, in time of peace, register volunteers for war work, either in public service or in private establishments. These volunteers will be given a contract and an assignment to be effective upon the outbreak of war.
- provisions for the utilization of resources in time of war
- The resources needed to assure the national defense are to be obtained either by private agreement or by requisition.
- Purchases under private agreement prices to be paid under private agreement are fixed, in the case of agricultural products, by current market quotations, and in the case of industrial products, by the net cost of production plus a bonus, the maximum of which is to be set by the Council of State.
- provisions covering the requisition of property. Any real or personal property may be requisitioned for the needs of the national defense. The indemnity allowed shall represent the effective loss to the owner on the day of requisition, considering all the circumstances of the particular case, but disregarding the profit which might accrue to him in the free exchange of the article in the market, particularly any gain of a speculative nature or due to a state of war. Evaluation is made by the commissions appointed by the ministerial departments concerned. For certain classes of property the ministerial departments may establish schedules of indemnities to be paid.
- Industrial plants may, by the requisition of personnel, plant, and products, be required to work on products required by the state. In this case the indemnity will be the net

cost of production increased by only one half what the bonus would have been had the products been delivered under private agreement.

Art.17. Or the state may requisition and physically take over any plant and operate it. In this case the indemnity shall represent the interest on the invested capital at the rate of public loans at the time

Regulations for making effective the provisions covering private agreement and requisition.

Art 19. The right of requisition is vested in each ministerial department. In peace time, the Governmental decree and ministerial regulations will fix the composition, qualifications and duties of appraisal commissions

Art.22. Inventories to be made in time of peace. The Government is authorized to make a census of personnel, animals, material, objects, houses, real estate, plants, and establishments which might be used in case of mobilization, and may proceed to such tests as it desires.

Art 23. Penalties in peace time, refusal to give information and giving false information on inventories or appraisals is subject to fine. In time of war, disobedience of a requisition is subject to fine and imprisonment

Section III This section deals with the duties of the Government and Parliament in the preparation for and in the direction of war.

Art 25. In time of war the legislative branch continues its functions. It has full right of investigation and inspection over ministries and all activities in the armies, zone of the interior, and abroad. The Chambers delegate this right to commissions who are limited to making report of fact. The ministries will facilitate the investigations of the commissions, and all civil and military authorities must answer all questions presented to them.

Art.29. The Government is charged with the direction of war. It may reorganize as a Committee of war, and in war time may

Art 30 combine several ministries under a single minister. It defines the ends to be sought by the force of arms and allocates the means to the theaters of operations and supervises their employment, and prepares and assures the execution of the measures necessary

Art.31. to meet the needs of the armed forces and the nation.

Commanders-in-chief are charged with the conduct of military operations

- Art 32 The public services and private organizations which each ministerial department is to supervise in time of war will be designated by the Government in time of peace,
- Art 33 decrees will announce the war time function of the ministerial departments and public services. Any new organizations or agencies, including nuclei of other ministries which are to be taken over in time of war will be organized in peace time within the ministerial departments concerned.

Section IV Economic Organization in War

- Art 36 Each ministerial department is provided with a war planning body in which detailed plans will be prepared for the conduct of the department and for the use of each public service or private organization which it will supervise in time of war. Each minister will, in time of peace, make all arrangements with private organizations and establishments which he is to supervise in time of war.
- Art 37 A single ministry is designated as responsible for the procurement and production of each class of material and will become the procurement agency for such material for all other consuming ministries.
- Art 38 Under penalties for non-compliance, the Council of Ministers at the request of a procuring minister, may regulate the production, sale, circulation, or taxation of any resource needed for the national defense.
- Art 39 Ministers designated as procuring agents in time of war for any class of resource are assisted by a consulting committee organized in time of peace, upon which labor, industry and the consuming ministries of the material in question will be represented. In time of war, procurement may be delegated to private commercial and industrial organizations.
- Art 42 All communications (both transport and transmission) are centralized under a single ministry, but in the theaters of operations, the commanders-in-chief are in complete command of all communications.
- Art 43 In time of war, the manufacture and distribution of finished products of common use to several ministries are centralized under one ministry.
- Art 44 Likewise all matters connected with the procurement and distribution of food stuffs are centralized under one ministry.
- Art 45 The utilization of labor in time of war is centralized under a single ministry.

182

Art.50 The ministers who, in time of war, are to assume the charges defined in this section, will be designated in time of peace, and will prepare their ministries for that purpose.

Each minister will submit an annual report upon the state of preparation of his department and the Superior Council of National Defense will submit a combined report to the president of the Republic which is sent to the Committees of Army, Navy, and Finance of both Chambers.

Section V. Territorial Organization

Art.51. Economic and administrative districts for the execution of the law will be territorial departments, headed, in peace and war, by the prefect liaison with the Corps Area Commander is provided for.

Art.52. For certain commodities several districts may be combined Art.56 under a single civil official Local advisory boards representing all the ministerial departments, and the economic interests of the area, to be appointed in peace, are provided for.

Section VI and Section VII. These articles deal respectively with organization of the ground for defense and with the authority of territorial governments in the colonies In the former case, the bill merely directs that studies be made