

Artikel 2

Deutschland, Italien und Japan verpflichten sich, ohne volles gegenseitiges Einverständnis weder mit den Vereinigten Staaten von Amerika noch mit England Waffenstillstand oder Frieden zu schließen.

Artikel 3

Deutschland, Italien und Japan werden auch nach siegreicher Beendigung des Krieges zum Zwecke der Herbeiführung einer gerechten Neuordnung im Sinne des von ihnen am 27. September 1940 abgeschlossenen Dreimächtepakts auf das engste zusammenarbeiten.

Artikel 4

Dieses Abkommen tritt sofort mit seiner Unterzeichnung in Kraft und bleibt ebensolange wie der Dreimächtepakt vom 27. September 1940 in Geltung.

Die Hohen Vertragsschließenden Teile werden sich rechtzeitig vor Ablauf dieser Geltungsdauer über die weitere Gestaltung ihrer im Artikel 3 dieses Abkommens vorgesehenen Zusammenarbeit verständigen.

Zu Urkund dessen haben die Unterzeichneten, von ihren Regierungen gehörig bevollmächtigt, dieses Abkommen unterzeichnet und mit ihren Siegeln versehen.

Ausgefertigt in dreifacher Urschrift, in deutscher, italienischer und japanischer Sprache, in Berlin am 11. Dezember 1941 — im XX. Jahre der Faschistischen Ära — entsprechend dem 11. Tage des 12. Monats des 16. Jahres der Ära Syōwa.

von Ribbentrop
Dino Alfieri
Oshima

Dokumente betreffend die gegenseitigen Beziehungen der „Vereinigten Nationen“

1. Erklärung der Vereinigten Nationen vom 1. Januar 1942¹⁾

Joint declaration by the United States, the United Kingdom of Great Britain, Northern Ireland, the U.S.S.R., the Netherlands, China, Australia, Belgium, Canada, Costa Rica, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, the Dominican Republic, Salvador, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, India, Luxemburg, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Panama, Poland, South Africa, and Yugoslavia.

“The Governments signatory hereto, having subscribed to a common programme of purposes and principles embodied in the joint declaration of the President of the United States and the Prime Minister of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, dated August 14, 1941, known as the Atlantic Charter, being convinced that complete victory over their enemies is essential to defend life, liberty, independence, and religious freedom and to preserve human rights

¹⁾ Times vom 3. 1. 1942. — Der Erklärung ist Mexiko und der emigrierte Präsident der Philippinen Quezon am 14. 6. 1942, Abessinien am 9. 10. 1942 beigetreten (Times vom 15. 6. 1942, S. 5 und vom 10. 10. 1942, S. 4).

and justice in their own lands, as well as in other lands, and that they are now engaged in a common struggle against savage, brutal forces seeking to subjugate the world, declare: —

“(1) Each Government pledges itself to employ its full resources, military or economic, against those members of the Tripartite Pact and its adherents with which such a Government is at war.

“(2) Each Government pledges itself to cooperate with the Governments signatory hereto, and not to make a separate armistice or peace with the enemies.

“The foregoing declaration may be adhered to by other nations which are or which may be rendering material assistance and contributions in the struggle for victory over Hitlerism.

“Done at Washington, January 1, 1942.”

2. Bündnisvertrag zwischen der Union der Sozialistischen Sowjetrepubliken, Großbritannien und Iran vom 29. Januar 1942¹⁾

Das Präsidium des Obersten Rates der Union der Sozialistischen Sowjetrepubliken und Seine Majestät der König von Großbritannien, Irland und den britischen Besitzungen jenseits der Meere, Kaiser von Indien einerseits und Seine Kaiserliche Majestät der Schahinschah von Iran andererseits:

ausgehend von den Prinzipien der Atlantischen Charta, die vom Präsidenten der Vereinigten Staaten von Amerika und dem Premierminister des Vereinigten Königreichs am 14. August 1941 gemeinsam vereinbart und der ganzen Welt verkündet und am 24. September 1941 von der Regierung der Union der Sozialistischen Sowjetrepubliken gebilligt wurde, mit welcher Seine Majestät der Schahinschah sein volles Einverständnis erklärt und deren Wohltaten er auf gleichen Grundlagen mit den anderen Nationen der Welt ausnutzen will;

besorgt, die Bande der Freundschaft und des gegenseitigen Verständnisses zwischen ihnen zu festigen;

annehmend, daß diese Ziele am besten durch Schließung eines Bündnisses erreicht werden können,

sind übereingekommen, zu diesem Zweck einen Vertrag zu schließen und haben zu ihren bevollmächtigten Vertretern ernannt:

das Präsidium des Obersten Rates der Union der Sozialistischen Sowjetrepubliken: Smirnov, Andrej Andreevič, den außerordentlichen und bevollmächtigten Botschafter der Union der Sozialistischen Sowjetrepubliken in Iran,

Seine Majestät der König von Großbritannien, Irland, den britischen Besitzungen jenseits der Meere, Kaiser von Indien, im Namen des Vereinigten Königreichs Großbritannien und Nordirlands: Seine Exzellenz Sir Reader William Bullard, den außerordentlichen und bevollmächtigten Minister Großbritanniens in Iran,

Seine Kaiserliche Majestät der Schahinschah von Iran: Seine Exzellenz Ali Socheili, den Minister für auswärtige Angelegenheiten von Iran,

die, nach Vorlage ihrer Vollmachten, die in richtiger Form befunden wurden, über Folgendes übereingekommen sind:

¹⁾ Izvestija vom 30. 1. 1942, Nr. 24. Übersetzung des Instituts.

Artikel 1

Das Präsidium des Obersten Rates der Union der Sozialistischen Sowjetrepubliken und Seine Majestät der König von Großbritannien, Irland und den britischen Besitzungen jenseits der Meere, Kaiser von Indien (die im weiteren als Verbündete Staaten bezeichnet werden), verpflichten sich, zusammen und jeder für sich, die territoriale Integrität, Souveränität und politische Unabhängigkeit Irans zu achten.

Artikel 2

Zwischen den Verbündeten Staaten einerseits und Seiner Kaiserlichen Majestät dem Schahinschah von Iran andererseits wird ein Bündnis errichtet.

Artikel 3

1. Die Verbündeten Staaten verpflichten sich, gemeinsam und jeder für sich, Iran mit allen ihnen verfügbaren Kräften gegen jede Agression seitens Deutschlands oder einer beliebigen anderen Macht zu schützen.

2. Seine Kaiserliche Majestät der Schahinschah von Iran verpflichtet sich:

a) mit den Verbündeten Staaten mit allen ihm verfügbaren Mitteln und auf allen möglichen Wegen zusammenzuarbeiten, damit sie die obengenannten Verpflichtungen erfüllen können. Die Hilfe der iranischen Streitkräfte beschränkt sich jedoch auf die Erhaltung der inneren Ordnung auf iranischem Gebiet;

b) den Verbündeten Staaten zwecks Transportes der Streitkräfte und der Versorgung vom einen der verbündeten Staaten zu dem anderen oder zu anderen ähnlichen Zwecken das uneingeschränkte Recht der Ausnutzung, der Unterhaltung, des Schutzes und, falls es militärisch notwendig ist, in jeder erforderlichen Form die Kontrolle aller Kommunikationsmittel im ganzen Iran einschließlich der Eisenbahnen, der Chausseen und Landwege, der Flüsse, Flughäfen, Seehäfen, Ölleitungen, Telephon-, Telegraphie- und Rundfunk-einrichtungen zu sichern;

c) jede mögliche Hilfe und Mitwirkung bei der Beschaffung der Materialien und bei der Werbung der Arbeitskräfte zum Zwecke der Unterhaltung und Verbesserung der im Punkt b) genannten Kommunikationsmittel zu leisten;

d) in Zusammenarbeit mit den Verbündeten Staaten solche Mittel der Zensurkontrolle festzusetzen und zu erhalten, die sie für notwendig für alle im Punkte b) erwähnten Kommunikationsmittel halten werden.

3. Es ist vollkommen klar, daß bei der Anwendung der Punkte b), c) und d) des § 2 dieses Artikels die Verbündeten Staaten die wesentlichen Bedürfnisse von Iran vollkommen berücksichtigen werden.

Artikel 4

1. Die Verbündeten Staaten dürfen auf iranischem Gebiet Land-, See- und Luftstreitkräfte in solcher Anzahl unterhalten, in welcher sie es für notwendig halten. Die Aufstellung dieser Streitkräfte muß im Einvernehmen mit der iranischen Regierung bestimmt werden, soweit die strategische Lage das erlauben wird. Alle Fragen, die die Beziehungen zwischen den Streitkräften der Verbündeten Staaten und den iranischen Behörden betreffen, sind nach Möglichkeit in Zusammenarbeit mit den iranischen Behörden zu

lösen in der Weise, daß die Sicherung der obengenannten Streitkräfte garantiert ist. Es versteht sich von selbst, daß das Vorhandensein dieser Streitkräfte auf iranischem Gebiet keine militärische Okkupation darstellt und daß es möglichst wenig die normale Arbeit der Administration und der Sicherheitsorgane von Iran, das wirtschaftliche Leben des Landes, die übliche Bewegung der Bevölkerung und die Anwendung der iranischen Gesetze und Verordnungen beeinträchtigen wird.

2. In möglichst kurzer Frist nach dem Inkrafttreten des gegenwärtigen Vertrages wird ein gesondertes Abkommen oder werden Abkommen in Bezug auf alle finanziellen Verpflichtungen geschlossen werden, die die Verbündeten Staaten gemäß den Bestimmungen dieses Artikels und der Punkte b), c) und d) des § 2 des Artikels 3 in solchen Fragen wie Einkauf an Ort und Stelle, Pachtung von Gebäuden und industriellen Bauten, Miete von Arbeitskräften, Frachten u. a. m. übernommen haben.

Zwischen den Verbündeten Regierungen und der Kaiserlich Iranischen Regierung muß ein spezielles Abkommen geschlossen werden, das die Bedingungen der Übergabe von Gebäuden und anderen Bauten, die von den Verbündeten Staaten auf iranischem Gebiet errichtet sind, nach dem Kriege an die Kaiserlich Iranische Regierung bestimmen wird. Diese Vereinbarungen sollen auch die Immunität regeln, die den Streitkräften der Verbündeten in Iran zustehen wird.

Artikel 5

Die Streitkräfte der Verbündeten Staaten müssen aus dem iranischen Gebiet spätestens sechs Monate nach der Einstellung aller Kriegshandlungen zwischen den Verbündeten Staaten und Deutschland und dessen Mithelfern durch Abschluß eines Waffenstillstandes oder von Waffenstillständen gerechnet vom Datum des frühesten dieser Akte, oder unmittelbar nach Abschluß des Friedens zwischen ihnen, herausgeführt werden. Der Ausdruck »Mithelfer« Deutschlands bedeutet alle anderen Staaten, die gegenwärtig Kriegshandlungen gegen den einen oder den anderen der Verbündeten Staaten vornehmen oder in der Zukunft vornehmen werden.

Artikel 6

1. Die Verbündeten Staaten verpflichten sich, in ihren gegenseitigen Beziehungen mit fremden Staaten keine Stellung einzunehmen, die die territoriale Integrität, Souveränität oder politische Unabhängigkeit von Iran beeinträchtigt, wie auch keine Verträge zu schließen, die den Bestimmungen des gegenwärtigen Vertrages widersprechen. Sie verpflichten sich, die Regierung Seiner Kaiserlichen Majestät des Schahinschah in allen die direkten Interessen von Iran berührenden Fragen zu konsultieren.

2. Seine Kaiserliche Majestät der Schahinschah verpflichtet sich, in seinen Beziehungen mit fremden Staaten keine Beziehungen festzulegen, die mit dem Bündnis unvereinbar sind oder keine Verträge zu schließen, die mit den Bestimmungen des gegenwärtigen Vertrages unvereinbar sind.

Artikel 7

Die Verbündeten Staaten verpflichten sich gemeinsam die größten Bemühungen anzustellen, um das wirtschaftliche Leben des iranischen Volkes angesichts der Nöte und Schwierigkeiten, die als Auswirkungen des gegen-

wärtigen Krieges entstehen, zu unterstützen. Nach dem Inkrafttreten des gegenwärtigen Vertrages werden zwischen der Iranischen Regierung und den Regierungen der Verbündeten Staaten Verhandlungen über die bestmöglichen Methoden der Verwirklichung der oben genannten Verpflichtungen eröffnet.

Artikel 8

Die Bestimmungen des gegenwärtigen Vertrages sind im gleichen Maße verbindlich wie zweiseitige Verpflichtungen zwischen seiner Kaiserlichen Majestät dem Schahinschah und jeder der beiden Hohen Vertragschließenden Teile.

Artikel 9

Der gegenwärtige Vertrag tritt mit seiner Unterzeichnung in Kraft und bleibt in Kraft bis zu dem gemäß Artikel 5 für die Entfernung der Streitkräfte der Verbündeten Staaten aus dem iranischen Gebiet festgesetzten Datum. In Bezeugung dessen haben die oben erwähnten bevollmächtigten Vertreter den gegenwärtigen Vertrag unterzeichnet und ihn mit ihren Siegeln versehen. Dieser Vertrag ist in Teheran in 3 Exemplaren in russischer, englischer und persischer Sprache geschlossen. Alle Exemplare sind gleich authentisch.

gez. A. Smirnov
Ali Socheili
Reader Bullard

Beilage Nr. 1

Note des sowjetischen Botschafters an den Minister für auswärtige Angelegenheiten von Iran¹⁾:

Herr Minister,

in Bezug auf Artikel 6 § 1 des heute unterzeichneten Bündnisvertrages habe ich die Ehre, im Namen der Regierung der Union der Sozialistischen Sowjetrepubliken Eurer Exzellenz zu versichern, daß meine Regierung die Bestimmungen dieses Artikels in dem Sinne auslegt, daß sie auf die Friedenskonferenz oder auf die Friedenskonferenzen, die nach der Beendigung des Krieges zusammengerufen werden, oder auf alle anderen allgemeinen internationalen Konferenzen anwendbar sind. Dementsprechend betrachtet sie sich als verpflichtet, auf jeder solchen Konferenz nichts zu billigen, was die territoriale Integrität, Souveränität oder politische Unabhängigkeit von Iran beeinträchtigen könnte, und nichts, was die direkten Interessen von Iran betreffen würde, auf irgend einer solchen Konferenz ohne Konsultationen mit der Regierung von Iran zu besprechen.

Die Regierung der Union der Sozialistischen Sowjetrepubliken wird alles tun was von ihr abhängt, um die Vertretung von Iran auf Grundlage der Gleichberechtigung bei jeglichen Friedensverhandlungen, die unmittelbar seine Interessen berühren, zu sichern.

Empfangen Sie usw.

gez. A. Smirnov.

¹⁾ Eine Note des gleichen Inhalts ist vom Botschafter Großbritanniens in Iran an den iranischen Minister für auswärtige Angelegenheiten gerichtet worden.

Beilage Nr. 2.

Note des Ministers der auswärtigen Angelegenheiten von Iran an den sowjetischen Botschafter¹⁾:

Herr Botschafter,

in Bezug auf Artikel 6 § 2 des heute unterzeichneten Bündnisvertrages habe ich die Ehre, im Namen der Iranischen Regierung Eurer Exzellenz zu versichern, daß die Iranische Regierung gemäß diesem Artikel es als gegen ihre Verpflichtungen verstoßend betrachtet, diplomatische Beziehungen zu einem beliebigen Staat zu unterhalten, mit dem die beiden Verbündeten Staaten nicht in diplomatischen Beziehungen stehen.

Empfangen Sie usw.

gez.: *Ali Socheili.*

Beilage Nr. 3.

Note des Botschafters der UdSSR. in Iran an den Minister für auswärtige Angelegenheiten von Iran²⁾:

Herr Minister,

ich habe die Ehre, im Namen der Regierung der Union der Sozialistischen Sowjetrepubliken Eurer Exzellenz folgende Versicherung abzugeben:

1. In Bezug auf Artikel 3 § 2 des heute unterzeichneten Bündnisvertrages werden die Verbündeten Staaten von Iran keine Beteiligung seiner Streitkräfte in irgendwelchem Kriege oder in kriegerischen Handlungen gegen irgendeinen Staat oder Staaten fordern.

2. In Bezug auf Artikel 4 § 2 gilt es als selbstverständlich, daß der Vertrag keine Bedingungen enthält, welche es erfordern würden, daß die Iranische Regierung Ausgaben für irgendwelche Arbeiten trägt, die die Verbündeten Staaten für ihre eigenen militärischen Ziele ausführen und die für die Bedürfnisse von Iran nicht als notwendig erscheinen.

3. Es wird angenommen, daß die Beilage Nr. 1 in Kraft bleibt, auch wenn der Vertrag gemäß Artikel 9 vor dem Friedensschluß außer Kraft tritt.

Empfangen Sie usw.

gez.: *A. Smirnov.*

3. Abkommen zwischen Großbritannien und den Vereinigten Staaten von Amerika über die für die gegenseitige Hilfe bei der Fortführung des Krieges gegen die Aggression geltenden Grundsätze vom 23. Februar 1942³⁾

Agreement between the Governments of the United Kingdom and the United States of America on the Principles applying to Mutual Aid in the Prosecution of the War against Aggression

[Washington, February 23, 1942.]

Whereas the Governments of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America declare that they

¹⁾ Eine Note des gleichen Inhalts ist vom iranischen Minister für auswärtige Angelegenheiten an den Botschafter Großbritanniens in Iran gerichtet worden.

²⁾ Eine Note des gleichen Inhalts ist vom Botschafter Großbritanniens in Iran an den iranischen Minister für auswärtige Angelegenheiten gerichtet worden.

³⁾ United States Nr. 1 (1942). Cmd. 6341. — Entsprechende Abkommen haben die Vereinigten Staaten mit der Sowjetunion (Text des Abkommens vom 11. 6. 1942

are engaged in a co-operative undertaking, together with every other nation or people of like mind, to the end of laying the bases of a just and enduring world peace securing order under law to themselves and all nations;

And whereas the President of the United States of America has determined, pursuant to the Act of Congress of the 11th March, 1941, that the defence of the United Kingdom against aggression is vital to the defence of the United States of America;

And whereas the United States of America has extended and is continuing to extend to the United Kingdom aid in resisting aggression;

And whereas it is expedient that the final determination of the terms and conditions upon which the Government of the United Kingdom receives such aid and of the benefits to be received by the United States of America in return therefor should be deferred until the extent of the defence aid is known and until the progress of events makes clearer the final terms and conditions and benefits which will be in the mutual interests of the United States of America and the United Kingdom, and will promote the establishment and maintenance of world peace;

And whereas the Governments of the United States of America and the United Kingdom are mutually desirous of concluding now a preliminary agreement in regard to the providing of defence aid and in regard to certain considerations which shall be taken into account in determining such terms and conditions, and the making of such an agreement has been in all respects duly authorised, and all acts, conditions and formalities which it may have been necessary to perform, fulfil or execute prior to the making of such an agreement in conformity with the laws either of the United States of America or of the United Kingdom have been performed, fulfilled or executed as required;

The undersigned, being duly authorised by their respective Governments for that purpose, have agreed as follows: —

Article 1. The Government of the United States of America will continue to supply the Government of the United Kingdom with such defence articles, defence services, and defence information as the President shall authorise to be transferred or provided.

Article 2. The Government of the United Kingdom will continue to contribute to the defence of the United States of America and the strengthening thereof, and will provide such articles, services, facilities or information as it may be in a position to supply.

Article 3. The Government of the United Kingdom will not, without the consent of the President of the United States of America, transfer title to, or possession of, any defence article or defence information transferred to it under the Act, or permit the use thereof by anyone not an officer, employee or agent of the Government of the United Kingdom.

Article 4. If, as a result of the transfer to the Government of the United Kingdom of any defence article or defence information, it becomes necessary for that Government to take any action or make any payment in order fully to

nebst Notenwechsel: Izvestija vom 13. 6. 1942), mit der chinesischen Regierung in Chungking, mit den emigrierten Regierungen von Belgien, Griechenland, der Niederlande, Norwegen, Polen und der Tschechoslowakei sowie mit Island abgeschlossen (Times vom 2., 10., 11. und 13. 7. 1942 S. 3).

protect any of the rights of a citizen of the United States of America who has patent rights in and to any such defence article or information, the Government of the United Kingdom will take such action or make such payment when requested to do so by the President of the United States of America.

Article 5. The Government of the United Kingdom will return to the United States of America at the end of the present emergency, as determined by the President, such defence articles transferred under this Agreement as shall not have been destroyed, lost or consumed, and as shall be determined by the President to be useful in the defence of the United States of America or of the Western Hemisphere or to be otherwise of use to the United States of America.

Article 6. In the final determination of the benefits to be provided to the United States of America by the Government of the United Kingdom, full cognisance shall be taken of all property, services, information, facilities or other benefits or considerations provided by the Government of the United Kingdom subsequent to the 11th March, 1941, and accepted or acknowledged by the President on behalf of the United States of America.

Article 7. In the final determination of the benefits to be provided to the United States of America by the Government of the United Kingdom in return for aid furnished under the Act of Congress of the 11th March, 1941, the terms and conditions thereof shall be such as not to burden commerce between the two countries, but to promote mutually advantageous economic relations between them and the betterment of world-wide economic relations. To that end, they shall include provision for agreed action by the United States of America and the United Kingdom, open to participation by all other countries of like mind, directed to the expansion, by appropriate international and domestic measures, of production, employment, and the exchange and consumption of goods, which are the material foundations of the liberty and welfare of all peoples; to the elimination of all forms of discriminatory treatment in international commerce, and to the reduction of tariffs and other trade barriers; and, in general, to the attainment of all the economic objectives set forth in the Joint Declaration⁽¹⁾ made on the 12th August, 1941, by the President of the United States of America and the Prime Minister of the United Kingdom.

At an early convenient date conversations shall be begun between the two Governments with a view to determining, in the light of governing economic conditions, the best means of attaining the above-stated objectives by their own agreed action and or seeking the agreed action of other like-minded Governments.

Article 8. This Agreement shall take effect as from this day's date. It shall continue in force until a date to be agreed upon by the two Governments.

Signed and sealed at Washington in duplicate this 23rd day of February, 1942.

¹⁾ Cmd. 6321.

On behalf of the Government of the United Kingdom
of Great Britain and Northern Ireland:

(L. S.) HALIFAX.

*His Majesty's Ambassador Extraordinary and
Plenipotentiary at Washington.*

On behalf of the Government of the United States of America:

(L. S.) SUMNER WELLES.

Acting Secretary of State of the United States Government.

4. Bündnisvertrag zwischen der Sowjetunion und Großbritannien vom 26. Mai 1942¹⁾

Treaty of alliance in the war against Hitlerite Germany and her associates in Europe and of collaboration and mutual assistance thereafter between the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

His Majesty The King of Great Britain, Ireland, and the British Dominions beyond the Seas, Emperor of India, and the Presidium of the Supreme Council of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics;

Desiring to confirm the stipulations of the Agreement between his Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom and the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics for joint action in the war against Germany, signed at Moscow on July 12, 1941, and to replace them by a formal treaty;

Desiring to contribute after the war to the maintenance of peace and to the prevention of further aggression by Germany or the States associated with her in acts of aggression in Europe;

Desiring, moreover, to give expression to their intention to collaborate closely with one another as well as with the other United Nations at the peace settlement and during the ensuing period of reconstruction on the basis of the principles enunciated in the declaration made on August 14, 1941, by the President of the United States of America and the Prime Minister of Great Britain, to which the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics has adhered;

Desiring, finally, to provide for mutual assistance in the event of an attack upon either High Contracting Party by Germany or any of the States associated with her in acts of aggression in Europe,

Have decided to conclude a treaty for that purpose and have appointed as their Plenipotentiaries: —

His Majesty The King of Great Britain, Ireland, and the British Dominions beyond the Seas, Emperor of India,

For the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland:

The Right Honourable Anthony Eden, M. P., His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs;

The Presidium of the Supreme Council of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics:

M. Vyacheslav Mikhailovich Molotov, People's Commissar for Foreign Affairs,

Who, having communicated their full powers, found in good and due form, have agreed as follows: —

¹⁾ Times vom 12. 6. 1942, S. 5. — Text des Agreement for Joint Action by His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom and the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics in the War against Germany (with Protocol) vom 12. 7. 1941 siehe Treaty Series No. 15 (1941). Cmd. 6304.

PART I

Article I. In virtue of the alliance established between the United Kingdom and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the High Contracting Parties mutually undertake to afford one another military and other assistance and support of all kinds in the war against Germany and all those States which are associated with her in acts of aggression in Europe.

Article II. The High Contracting Parties undertake not to enter into any negotiations with the Hitlerite Government or any other Government in Germany that does not clearly renounce all aggressive intentions, and not to negotiate or conclude except by mutual consent any armistice or peace treaty with Germany or any other State associated with her in acts of aggression in Europe.

PART II

Article III (1) The High Contracting Parties declare their desire to unite with other like-minded States in adopting proposals for common action to preserve peace and resist aggression in the post-war period.

(2) Pending the adoption of such proposals, they will after the termination of hostilities take all the measures in their power to render impossible a repetition of aggression and violation of the peace by Germany or any of the States associated with her in acts of aggression in Europe.

Article IV. Should one of the High Contracting Parties during the post-war period become involved in hostilities with Germany or any of the States mentioned in Article III (2) in consequence of an attack by that State against that Party, the other High Contracting Party will at once give to the Contracting Party so involved in hostilities all the military and other support and assistance in his power.

This Article shall remain in force until the High Contracting Parties, by mutual agreement, shall recognize that it is superseded by the adoption of the proposals contemplated in Article III (1). In default of the adoption of such proposals, it shall remain in force for a period of twenty years, and thereafter until terminated by either High Contracting Party, as provided in Article VIII.

Article V. The High Contracting Parties, having regard to the interests of the security of each of them, agree to work together in close and friendly collaboration after the re-establishment of peace for the organization of security and economic prosperity in Europe. They will take into account the interests of the United Nations in these objects, and they will act in accordance with the two principles of not seeking territorial aggrandisement for themselves and of non-interference in the internal affairs of other States.

Article VI. The High Contracting Parties agree to render one another all possible economic assistance after the war.

Article VII. Each High Contracting Party undertakes not to conclude any alliance and not to take part in any coalition directed against the other High Contracting Party.

Article VIII. The present treaty is subject to ratification in the shortest possible time, and the instruments of ratification shall be exchanged in Moscow as soon as possible.

It comes into force immediately on the exchange of the instruments of ratification, and shall thereupon replace the agreement between the Govern-

ment of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and his Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom, signed at Moscow on July 12, 1941.

Part I of the present treaty shall remain in force until the re-establishment of peace between the High Contracting Parties and Germany and the Powers associated with her in acts of aggression in Europe.

Part II of the present treaty shall remain in force for a period of 20 years. Thereafter, unless 12 months' notice has been given by either party to terminate the treaty at the end of the said period of 20 years, it shall continue in force until 12 months after either High Contracting Party shall have given notice to the other in writing of his intention to terminate it.

In witness whereof the above-named Plenipotentiaries have signed the present treaty and have affixed thereto their seals.

Done in duplicate in London on the 26th day of May, 1942, in the Russian and English languages, both texts being equally authentic.

5. Erklärung des britischen Premierministers Churchill im eigenen Namen und im Namen des Präsidenten Roosevelt über die Schaffung eines Combined Production and Resources Board und eines Combined Food Board vom 9. Juni 1942¹⁾

In order to complete the organization needed for the most effective use of the combined resources of the United States and United Kingdom for the prosecution of the war, there are hereby established a Combined Production and Resources Board and a Combined Food Board.

Combined Production and Resources Board. — This Board shall consist of the chairman of the War Production Board [Mr. Donald Nelson], representing the United States, and the Minister of Production [Mr. Oliver Lyttelton], representing the United Kingdom.

The Board shall: —

(a) Combine the production programmes of the United States and the United Kingdom into a single integrated programme, adjusted to the strategic requirements of the war, as indicated to the Board by the Combined Chiefs of Staff, and to all relevant production factors. In this connexion the Board shall take account of the need for maximum utilization of the productive resources available to the United States, the British Commonwealth of Nations, and the United Nations, the need to reduce demands on shipping to a minimum, and the essential needs of the civilian populations.

(b) In close collaboration with the Combined Chiefs of Staff, assure the continuous adjustment of the combined production programme to meet changing military requirements.

To this end, the Combined Chiefs of Staff and the Combined Munitions Assignments Board shall keep the Combined Production and Resources Board currently informed concerning military requirements, and the Combined Production and Resources Board shall keep the Combined Chiefs of Staff and the Combined Munitions Assignments Board currently informed concerning the facts and possibilities of production.

To facilitate continuous operation, the members of the board shall each appoint a deputy, and the board shall form a combined staff. The board shall arrange for such conferences among United States and United Kingdom

¹⁾ Times vom 10. 6. 1942, S. 4.

personnel as it may from time to time deem necessary or appropriate to study particular production needs, and utilize the Joint War Production Staff in London, the Combined Raw Materials Board, the Joint Aircraft Committee, and other existing combined or national agencies for war production in such manner and to such extent as it shall deem necessary.

Combined Food Board. — This board will be composed of the Secretary of Agriculture for the United States [Mr. Wickard] and the head of the British Food Mission [Mr. R. H. Brand], who will represent and act under the instructions of the Minister of Food. The purpose of the Board shall be to coordinate and obtain a planned and expeditious utilization of the food resources of the United Nations.

The duties of the board shall be to consider, investigate, inquire into, and formulate plans with regard to any question in respect of which the Governments of the United States and the United Kingdom have, or may have, a common concern, relating to supply, production, transportation, disposal, allocation, or distribution in or to any part of the world, of foods, agricultural materials from which foods are derived, and equipment and non-food materials used in the production of such foods, and agricultural materials, and to make recommendations to the Governments of the United States and the United Kingdom in respect of any such question.

To work in collaboration with others of the United Nations towards the best utilization of their food resources and, in collaboration with any interested nation or nations, to formulate plans and recommendations for development, expansion, purchase, or other effective use of their food resources.

The Board shall be entitled to receive from any agency of the Government of the United States and any department of the Government of the United Kingdom any information available to such agency or department relating to any matter with regard to which the board is competent to make recommendations to those Governments, and in principle the entire food resources of Great Britain and the United States will be deemed to be in a common pool about which fullest information will be interchanged.

6. Notenwechsel zwischen Großbritannien und den Vereinigten Staaten von Amerika vom 3. September 1942¹⁾

a) Note des Botschafters Lord Halifax.

In the United Nations' Declaration of January 1, 1942, the Contracting Governments pledged themselves to employ their full resources, military or economic, against those nations with which they are at war, and in the Agreement of February 23, 1942, each Contracting Government undertook to provide the other with such articles, services, facilities or information, useful in the prosecution of their common war undertaking, as each may be in a position to supply. It is further the understanding of the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland that the general principle to be followed in providing mutual aid as set forth in the said Agreement of February 23, 1942, is that the war production and the war resources of both nations should be used by the armed forces of each, and of the other

¹⁾ Times vom 4. 9. 1942, S. 8. — Am gleichen Tage ist ein entsprechender Notenwechsel des amerikanischen Staatssekretärs mit den diplomatischen Vertretern Australiens und Neuseelands in Washington erfolgt (a. a. O. S. 4).

United Nations, in ways which most effectively utilize the available materials, man-power, production facilities, and shipping space.

With a view, therefore, to supplementing Article 2 and Article 6 of the Agreement of February 23, 1942, between our two Governments for the provision of reciprocal aid, I have the honour to set forth below the understanding of the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland of the principles and procedures applicable to the provision of aid by the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to the armed forces of the United States and the manner in which such aid will be correlated with the maintenance of those forces by the United States Government.

1. While each Government retains the right of final decision, in the light of its own potentialities and responsibilities, decisions as to the most effective use of resources shall, so far as possible, be made in common, pursuant to common plans for winning the war.

2. As to financing the provision of such aid, within the fields mentioned below, it is the understanding of the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland that the general principle to be applied, to the point at which the common war effort is most effective, is that as large a portion as possible of the articles and services which each Government may authorize to be provided to the other shall be in the form of reciprocal aid, so that the need of each Government for the currency of the other may be reduced to a minimum. It is accordingly the understanding of the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland that the United States Government will provide, in accordance with the provisions of, and to the extent authorized under, the Act of March 11, 1941, the share of its war production made available to the United Kingdom. The Government of the United Kingdom will provide, on the same terms and as reciprocal aid, so much of its war production made available to the United States as it authorizes in accordance with the Agreement of February 23, 1942.

3. The Government of the United Kingdom will provide the United States or its armed forces with the following types of assistance, as such reciprocal aid, when it is found that they can most effectively be procured in the United Kingdom or in the British Colonial Empire: —

(a) Military equipment, munitions and military and naval stores.

(b) Other supplies, materials, facilities and services for the United States forces, except for the pay and allowances of such forces, administrative expenses, and such local purchases as its official establishments may make other than through the official establishments of the Government of the United Kingdom as specified in paragraph 4.

(c) Supplies, materials, and services needed in the construction of military projects, tasks and similar capital works required for the common war effort in the United Kingdom or in the British Colonial Empire, except for the wages and salaries of United States citizens.

(d) Supplies, materials, and services needed in the construction of such military projects, tasks, and capital works in territory other than the United Kingdom or the British Colonial Empire or territory of the United States to the extent that the United Kingdom or the British Colonial Empire is a more practicable source of supply than the United States or another of the United Nations.

4. The practical application of the principles formulated in this note, including the procedure by which requests for aid by either Government are made and acted upon, shall be worked out as occasion may require by agreement between the two Governments, acting when possible through their appropriate military or civilian administrative authorities. Requests by the United States Government for such aid will be presented by duly authorized authorities of the United States to official agencies of the United Kingdom which will be designated or established in London and in the areas where United States forces are located for the purpose of facilitating the provision of reciprocal aid.

5. It is the understanding of the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland that all such aid, as well as other aid, including information, received under Article 6 of the Agreement of February 23, 1942, accepted by the President of the United States or his authorized representatives from the Government of the United Kingdom will be received as a benefit to the United States under the Act of March 11, 1941. In so far as circumstances will permit, appropriate record of aid received under this arrangement, except for miscellaneous facilities and services, will be kept by each Government.

If the Government of the United States concurs in the foregoing, I would suggest that the present note and your reply to that effect be regarded as placing on record the understanding of our two Governments in this matter.

b) Antwortnote des Staatssekretärs Hull.

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Note of to-day's date concerning the principles and procedures applicable to the provision of aid by the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to the armed forces of the United States of America.

In reply I wish to inform you that the Government of the United States agrees with the understanding of the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland as expressed in that Note. In accordance with the suggestion contained therein your Note and this reply will be regarded as placing on record the understanding between our two Governments in this matter.

This further integration and strengthening of our common war effort gives me great satisfaction.

7. Notenwechsel zwischen den Vereinigten Staaten von Amerika und Kanada über wirtschaftspolitische Zusammenarbeit in der Nachkriegszeit vom 30. November 1942¹⁾

Department of State,
Washington, D. C., Nov. 30, 1942.

Sir:

I have the honor to set forth below my understanding of the conclusions reached in conversations which have taken place from time to time during the past year between representatives of the Government of the United States and the Government of Canada with regard to post-war economic settlements.

Our two governments are engaged in a cooperative undertaking, together with every other nation or people of like mind, to the end of laying the basis of

¹⁾ New York Times vom 2. 12. 1942, S. 13.

a just and enduring world peace, securing order under law to themselves and all nations.

They have agreed to provide mutual aid, both in defense and economic matters, through the Ogdensburg and Hyde Park agreements and subsequent arrangements. They are in agreement that post-war settlements must be such as to promote mutually advantageous economic relations between them and the betterment of world-wide economic relations.

To that end the Governments of the United States of America and of Canada are prepared to cooperate in formulating a program of agreed action, open to participation by all other countries of like mind, directed to the expansion, by appropriate international and domestic measures, of production, employment and the exchange and consumption of goods, which are the material foundations of the liberty and welfare of all peoples; to the elimination of all forms of discriminatory treatment in international commerce, and to the reduction of tariffs and other trade barriers; and, in general, to the attainment of all the economic objectives set forth in the Joint Declaration made on Aug. 14, 1941, by the President of the United States of America and the Prime Minister of the United Kingdom.

Our governments have in large measure similar interests in post-war international economic policy. They undertake to enter at an early convenient date into conversations between themselves and with representatives of other United Nations with a view to determining, in the light of governing economic conditions, the best means of attaining the above-stated objectives by agreed action on the part of our two governments and other like-minded governments.

In the conversations to be undertaken between the Governments of the United States of America and of Canada they will seek to furnish to the world concrete evidence of the ways in which two neighboring countries that have a long experience of friendly relations and a high degree of economic interdependence, and that share the conviction that such reciprocally beneficial relations must form a part of a general system, may promote by agreed action their mutual interests to the benefit of themselves and other countries.

If the Government of Canada concurs in the foregoing statement of conclusions, I would suggest that the present note and your reply to that effect should be regarded as placing on record the understanding of our two governments in this matter.

Accept, Sir, the renewed assurances of my highest consideration.

Cordell Hull.

Canadian Legation,
Washington, D. C., Nov. 30, 1942.

Sir:

I have the honor to refer to your note of Nov. 30, 1942, setting forth your understanding of the conclusions reached in conversations between representatives of the Government of Canada and the Government of the United States with regard to post-war economic settlements. That understanding is as follows:

Our two governments are prepared to cooperate in formulating a program of agreed action, open to participation by all other countries of like mind, directed to the expansion, by appropriate international and domestic measures,

of production, employment, and the exchange and consumption of goods, which are the material foundations of the liberty and welfare of all people; to the elimination of all forms of discriminatory treatment in international commerce, and to the reduction of tariffs and other trade barriers; and, in general, to the attainment of all the economic objectives set forth in the Joint Declaration made on Aug. 14, 1941, by the President of the United States of America and the Prime Minister of the United Kingdom.

Our governments have in large measure similar interests in post-war international economic policy. They undertake to enter at an early convenient date into conversations between themselves and with representatives of other United Nations with a view to determining, in the light of governing economic conditions, the best means of attaining the above-stated objectives by agreed action on the part of our two governments and other like-minded governments.

In the conversations to be undertaken between the Governments of Canada and of the United States of America, they will seek to furnish to the world concrete evidence of the ways in which two neighboring countries that have a long experience of friendly relations and a high degree of economic interdependence, and that share the conviction that such reciprocally beneficial relations must form part of a general system, may promote by agreed action their mutual interests to the benefit of themselves and other countries.

I am instructed to inform you that the Government of Canada concurs in the foregoing statement of conclusions and agrees to your suggestion that your note of Nov. 30, 1942, and this reply should be regarded as placing on record the understanding of our two governments in this matter.

Accept, sir, the renewed assurance of my highest consideration.

Leighton McCarthy.

Dokumente betreffend die Auflösung des dänisch-isländischen Bundesverhältnisses und die Änderung der isländischen Verfassungsordnung¹⁾

Vorbemerkung. Im Juni 1942 setzte das isländische Alting einen Ausschuß von fünf Mitgliedern zur Ausarbeitung einer republikanischen Verfassung ein. Der Verfassungsentwurf sollte ursprünglich in der Sommertagung des Altings beraten werden, doch unterblieb seine Vorlage zunächst auf Grund des Einspruchs der Vereinigten Staaten von Amerika. Statt dessen legte die Regierung ein verfassungsänderndes Gesetz folgenden Inhalts vor: »Wenn das Alting die in der Resolution vom 17. 5. 1941 erwähnte Verfassungsänderung annimmt, so hat diese Änderung die Kraft eines Grundgesetzes, wenn sie von einem neuen Alting angenommen wird und wenn die Mehrheit der stimmberechtigten Wähler des Landes sie in einer geheimen Abstimmung gutgeheißen hat.« Diese Verfassungsänderung wurde vom Alting angenommen²⁾. Sie steht in Widerspruch zu Art. 18 des dänisch-isländischen Bundesgesetzes, der für das die Auflösung des dänisch-isländischen Bundesverhältnisses betreffende Plebiszit eine Dreiviertel-Mehrheit der Wähler vorsieht.

¹⁾ Zur Vorgeschichte vgl. die oben S. 112ff. abgedruckten Dokumente.

²⁾ Berlingske Tidende vom 28. 4. und 2. 5. 1943.