



Skjöl tengd undirritun NATO

Tekið af vef Borgarskjalasafnsins

bjarnibenediktsson.is

Einkaskjalasafn nr. 3609

Utanríkismál. Minnisblöð og minnispunktur Bjarna Benediktssonar 1947-1960:

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Askja 2-10, Örk 6

THE NORTH ATLANTIC TREATY

Time Schedule for Signing Ceremony
April 4, 1949

Departmental Auditorium,
Constitution Avenue between 12th and 14th Streets

- 2:30 Music, Marine Band Orchestral Unit
2:45 Arrival of Foreign Ministers (private West Entrance)
3:00 Entrance of Foreign Ministers
3:05 Remarks by the Secretary of State

Introduction by the Secretary of each of the Foreign Ministers in alphabetical order before they speak. Each Foreign Minister will speak in the language he chooses and if other than English the interpretations will be given immediately following. Each speech will be approximately five minutes.

Remarks by the Foreign Minister of Belgium, Canada, etc.

- 4:30 Entrance of the President
(approx.)

The Secretary introduces the signers to the President

Address by the President

Signing of the Treaty

Adjournment

The Secretary of State presents his compliments to Their Excellencies and Messieurs the Chiefs of Mission of the countries signing the North Atlantic Treaty at Washington, D. C., and has the honor to present a tentative schedule of events in connection with the signing of the Treaty.

Credentials

Credentials may be deposited in the Office of the Chief, Division of International Conferences, Room 1123, 1778 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W., Washington, D. C. It is requested that credentials be deposited prior to noon Saturday, April 2, 1949.

Private Meeting of the Signatory Powers

A private meeting has been scheduled for the representatives of the Signatory Powers for Saturday,

April 2

April 2 at 11:00 a.m. in Conference Room B, Departmental Auditorium, Constitution Avenue between 12th and 14th Streets. Provisions are being made for two representatives for each country to be seated at the conference table. Accommodations will be available for approximately three others per country near the table. Suggested program for the meeting is attached.

Signing Ceremony

Signing Ceremony will take place in the Departmental Auditorium, Constitution Avenue between 12th and 14th Streets, N.W., Washington, D. C., at 3:00 p.m., April 4, 1949. The program will consist of introductory remarks by the Secretary of State, followed by remarks of the respective Foreign Ministers (in alphabetical order of their countries in the English language, followed by necessary translations), address by the President, and the signing of the Treaty. Attached as enclosure is a time schedule of the Signing Ceremony.

The Ceremony is to have wide radio coverage in the United States and abroad, and it is

of great

of great importance that the time schedule be strictly adhered to. It will be noted that the Foreign Ministers and other Signers are respectfully requested to arrive at the West Entrance of the Departmental Auditorium by 2:45 p.m.

Inquiries concerning arrangements may be directed to Mr. Clarke L. Willard, Division of International Conferences, Department of State, 1778 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W., telephone REpublic 5600, extension 5780.

Enclosures:

1. Suggested program for Private Meeting of Signatory Powers.
2. Time Schedule for Signing Ceremony.

Department of State,

Washington, March 30, 1949.



THE SIGNING OF THE

NORTH
ATLANTIC
TREATY

WASHINGTON, D. C., APRIL 4, 1949

Njanni Benediktsson
Thors Thors

THE SIGNING
OF THE
North Atlantic Treaty



WASHINGTON, D. C.
THE DEPARTMENTAL AUDITORIUM
APRIL 4, 1949 - 3:00 P. M.

Program

Remarks by the Honorable Dean Acheson,
Secretary of State of the United States of America

Remarks by His Excellency Paul-Henri Spaak,
Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs of Belgium

Remarks by the Honorable Lester B. Pearson,
Secretary of State for External Affairs of Canada

Remarks by His Excellency Gustav Rasmussen,
Minister of Foreign Affairs of Denmark

Remarks by His Excellency Robert Schuman,
Minister of Foreign Affairs of the French Republic

Remarks by the Honorable Bjarni Benediktsson,
Minister of Foreign Affairs of Iceland

Remarks by His Excellency Count Carlo Sforza,
Minister of Foreign Affairs of Italy

Remarks by His Excellency Joseph Bech,
Minister of Foreign Affairs of Luxembourg

Program

Remarks by His Excellency D. U. Stikker,
Minister of Foreign Affairs of The Netherlands

Remarks by His Excellency Halvard M. Lange,
Minister of Foreign Affairs of Norway

Remarks by His Excellency Dr. José Caeiro da Matta,
Minister of Foreign Affairs of Portugal

Remarks by the Right Honorable Ernest Bevin,
Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs of the United Kingdom

Address by the President of the United States of America

The Signing of the Treaty

Adjournment

*Musical Selections by the United States Marine Band Orchestra under the direction of
Major William F. Santelmann*

List of Signers

- BELGIUM:** P. H. Spaak, Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs
Baron Silvercruys, Ambassador to the United States
- CANADA:** Lester B. Pearson, Secretary of State for External Affairs
H. H. Wrong, Ambassador to the United States
- DENMARK:** Gustav Rasmussen, Minister of Foreign Affairs
Henrik de Kauffmann, Ambassador to the United States
- FRANCE:** Robert Schuman, Minister of Foreign Affairs
Henri Bonnet, Ambassador to the United States
- ICELAND:** Bjarni Benediktsson, Minister for Foreign Affairs
Thor Thors, Minister to the United States
- ITALY:** Count Carlo Sforza, Minister of Foreign Affairs
Alberto Tarchiani, Ambassador to the United States
- LUXEMBOURG:** Joseph Bech, Minister of Foreign Affairs
Hugues Le Gallais, Minister to the United States
- NETHERLANDS:** D. U. Stikker, Minister of Foreign Affairs
E. N. van Kleffens, Ambassador to the United States
- NORWAY:** Halvard M. Lange, Minister of Foreign Affairs
Wilhelm Munthe Morgenstjerne, Ambassador to the United States
- PORTUGAL:** José Caeiro da Matta, Minister of Foreign Affairs
Pedro Theotónio Pereira, Ambassador to the United States
- UNITED KINGDOM:**
Ernest Bevin, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs
Sir Oliver Shewell Franks, Ambassador to the United States
- UNITED STATES OF AMERICA:**
Dean Acheson, Secretary of State



*The President and Mrs. Truman
request the pleasure of the company of
H. E. The Minister of Foreign Affairs
of Iceland and Mrs. Benediktsson
at dinner
on Monday evening, April 4, 1949
at eight o'clock*

Carlton Hotel



*The Secretary of State
requests the honor of your presence at the
signing ceremony of the
North Atlantic Treaty
on Monday afternoon, the fourth of April
at three o'clock*

*The Departmental Auditorium
Constitution Avenue between Twelfth and Fourteenth Streets*

Admission by card enclosed



RESORT HOTEL IN THE NATION'S CAPITAL

The SHOREHAM

2500 Calvert Street, N.W.

Washington 8, D.C.

The nations, who are now forming this new brotherhood, are unlike each other in many respects. Some of them are the greatest and most powerful in the world. Others are small and weak.

None is smaller nor weaker than my own, the Icelandic nation. My people is unarmed and has been so since the days of our Viking forefathers. We neither have nor can have an army. My country has never waged war on any country and as an unarmed country we neither can nor will declare war ^{against} any nation. ^{In truth we are quite un-}able to defend our shores from any foreign attack. ^(Thank you thank.) There was therefore

hesitation in our minds if there was a place for us as participants in this defensive pact. But our country is under certain circumstances of vital importance for the safety of the North-Atlantic Area. In the last war Great Britain took over the defence of Iceland and later we concluded an agreement with the United States for the military



RESORT HOTEL IN THE NATION'S CAPITAL

The SHOREHAM

2500 Calvert Street, N.W.

Washington 8, D.C.

When we were discussing this
fact in the Parliament of Iceland
those elements tried ~~to stop~~ ~~to hinder~~
its acceptance with force and violence
to hinder that venerable institution
in its work, ~~for the first time~~
is] Such violence has never before
been used in ~~all~~ ~~the~~ ~~thousand~~
~~year old~~ ~~history~~ ~~of~~ ~~Iceland~~ tried
against the thousand years old
Parliament of Iceland.

The misguided crowd who
tried this shouted they ^{wanted} were
for peace. This striking discrepancy
in throwing stones with your
hands ~~at~~ ~~the~~ while ^{and} your ^{and} claiming
for peace with your lips is
not in accordance with Icelandic
tradition nor is ^{it} in conformity
with western culture. We all
know where those habits are
formed, and ~~they are~~ ^{They} ^{mentality} ^{essence} indeed the
greatest menace to the world today.

protection of Iceland, our participation in this pact shows that for our own sake as well as for others we want similar arrangements in case of a new war, which we all indeed hope and pray (that) never will occur.

But it is not only this realistic reason which has decided our attitude. ~~We also~~ We also want to make it quite clear that we belong and want to belong to this free brotherhood of free nations which now is being formed.

Sociation
It is of course true what I said that we are unlike each other in many respects. But there are many things which bind us together.

Finister
We all face the same danger. In this world of ours, where the distances have vanished peace indeed is indivisible. The same disruptive elements are everywhere at their dark work. Everywhere they are accusing us who are working for peace as managers of war.

But it is not only this ^{threat} (menace)
to world-peace and well-being
which unites us. There are stronger
bonds, and not only geographical
reasons, which bind us together.

We all belong to the same
culture. We would all prefer to
die rather than lose our freedom,
either as individuals or nations.

We all believe in friendly
cooperation among nations.

We all want peace among
nations and well-being (among
men) for mankind.

Therefore we gather here
today ^{hopefully} to sign this solemn
treaty. ~~with the~~
with the

The nations who are now forming this new brotherhood are unlike each other in many respects: Some of them are the greatest and most powerful in the world -- others are small and weak.

None is smaller or weaker than my own -- the Icelandic nation. My people are unarmed and have been unarmed since the days of our Viking forefathers. We neither have nor can have an Army. My country has never waged war on any country and as an unarmed country we neither can nor will declare war against any nation as we stated when entering the United Nations. In truth we are quite unable to defend ourselves from any foreign armed attack.

There was, therefore, hesitation in our minds as to whether there was a place for us as participants in this defensive pact. But our country is under certain circumstances of vital importance for the safety of the North Atlantic area. In the last war Great Britain took over the defense of Iceland and later we concluded an agreement with the United States' Government for military protection of Iceland during the war. Our participation in this pact shows that for our own sake, as well as for the sake of others,

we want similar arrangements in case of a new war, which we all indeed hope and pray never will occur.

But it is not only this realistic reason which has decided our attitude. We also want to make it crystal clear that we belong and want to belong to this free community of free nations which now is being formally founded.

It is a fact as I said before, that we are unlike each other in many respects but there are many things which bind us solidly together.

We all face the same danger. In this world of ours, where distances have vanished, peace indeed is indivisible. The same disruptive elements are everywhere at their sinister work. Everywhere they are accusing us, who are working for peace, of being warmongers.

When we were discussing this pact in the Parliament of Iceland those elements tried with force to hinder that venerable institution in its work. Such violence has never before been tried against the thousand years old Parliament of Iceland.

The misguided crowd which tried this pretended they were shouting for peace. This contradictory behaviour of throwing stones with your hands

while you are clamouring for peace with your lips is not in accordance with Icelandic tradition nor is it in conformity with Western culture. We all know where those habits originate and this mentality certainly is the greatest menace to the world today.

But it is not only this threat to world peace and human well-being which unites us. Neither is it only the fact that we all live in the same part of the world. There are stronger bonds which bind us together.

We all belong to the same culture. We would all prefer to lose our lives rather than lose our freedom, either as individuals or nations. We all believe in friendly cooperation among nations. We all want peace for all the world and well-being for mankind.

Therefore, we gather here today hopefully to sign this solemn treaty.

R e ð a

Bjarna Benediktssonar utanríkisráðherra við undirskrift Atlants-
hafssáttmálans.

Þjóðir þar, sem nú eru að ganga í þetta nýja bræðralag, eru að mörgu leyti ólíkar hver annari. Sumar þeirra eru ~~stærri~~ stærri hinar mestu og voldugustu í heimi, aðrar eru smáar og lítils megandi. Engin er þó minni né má sín minna en þjóð mín - íslenska þjóðin. Íslendingar eru vopnlausir og hafa verið vopnlausir síðan á dögum víkinganna, forfeðra okkar. Við höfum engan her og getum ekki haft. Ísland hefir aldrei farið með hernaði gegn nokkru landi, og sem vopnlausu land hvorki getum við né munum segja nokkurri þjóð stríð á hendur, svo sem við lýstum yfir, er við gerðumst ein af sameinuðu þjóðunum. Staðreynd er, að við getum alls ekki verið okkur gegn neinni erlendri, vopnaðri árás. Við vorum þessvegna í vafa um, hvort við gætum gerzt aðilar þessa varnarbandalags. En svo getur staðið á, að Ísland hafi úrslitabýðingu um öryggi landanna við Norðuratlantshaf.

Í síðasta stríði tók Bretland að sér varnir Íslands, og síðan gerðum við samning við stjórn Bandaríkjanna um hervarnir Íslands meðan á stríðinu stóð. Aðild okkar að Norðuratlantshafs-samningnum sýnir, að bæði sjálfra okkar vegna og annarra viljum við svipaða skipan og þá á vörnum landsins, ef ný styrjöld brýst út, sem við vonum og biðjum að ekki verði.

En það er ekki aðeins þessi ástæða, sem ráðið hefir afstöðu okkar. Við viljum einnig láta það koma alveg ótvírætt fram, að við tilheyrum og viljum tilheyra því frjálssa samfélagi frjálstra þjóða, sem nú er foralega verið að stofna.

Að vísu er það rétt, sem ég áðan sagði, að aðilar þessa samnings eru ólíkir um margt. En það er einnig margt sem sameinar okkur traustum böndum. Sama hettan ógnar okkur öllum í þeim heimi sem við lifum, þar sem fjarlægðirnar eru horfnar, er það áreiðanlegt, að annaðhvort njóta allir friðar ~~með~~ eða enginn. Sömu upplausnaröflin eru hvarvetna að sinni ómurlugu iðju. Allastaðar ásaka þau okkur, sem erum að vinna fyrir friðinn, um að við viljum spilla honum. Þegar samningur þessi var ræddur á Alþingi Íslendinga, reyndu þessi öfl með valdi að hindra hina fornhelgu stofnun í starfi sínu. Slíkt ofbeldi hefir aldrei fyrr verið reynt gegn hinu þúsund ára gamla Alþingi Íslendinga. Sá afvegaleiddi hópur, sem þetta reyndi, þóttist með köllum sínum vera að heimta frið. Þetta framferði, að kasta grjóti með höndunum en hrópa á frið með vörnum, er hvorki í samræmi við arfleifð Íslendinga né vestræna menningu. Allir vitum við, hvar slíkir hettir eiga upptök sín. Heiminum stafar sannarlega ekki meiri hætta nú af öðru en þessu hugarfari.

En það er ekki aðeins þessi ógnun við heimsfriðinn og velferð mannkynsins, sem sameinar okkur. Það er heldur ekki einungis það, að lönd okkar eru öll í sama heimahluta. Sterkari bönd tengja okkur saman. Allir tilheyrum við sömu menningunni, allir mundum við fremur kjósa að missa lífið en frelsið, hvort heldur frelsi sjálfra okkar eða þjóða okkar. Allir trúum við á vinsamlega samvinnu þjóða í milli - allir óskum við heiminum friðar og mannkyninu velferðar. ~~með~~

Þessvegna hittumst við hér í dag með góðar vonir í brjósti til að tengjast tryggðaböndum með undirskrift þessa samnings.

Utanríkisráðuneytið,
Reykjavík, 4. apríl 1949.