



Declaration of Atlantic Atlantic Unity Project.

Bjarni Benediktsson – Stjórnmal – Utanríkismál – NATO

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bjarnibenediktsson.is

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DECLARATION OF ATLANTIC UNITY PROJECT

We believe that the Declaration of Atlantic Unity Project has been one of the most effective private undertakings to strengthen NATO and the Atlantic Community since the signing of the North Atlantic Treaty in April, 1949. A summary of its accomplishments can be found on page 4, but these represent only a partial achievement of its purpose.

United States Sponsors, Declaration of Atlantic Unity

Will Clayton

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William F. Draper Jr.

Lutz G. Wohlborn

Richard L. ...

NATO— A PROVEN FORCE FOR PEACE— NEEDS SUPPORT

Since the formation of the North Atlantic Treaty Alliance in 1949, *the Soviet Union has not been able to make a single territorial gain in western Europe.* Nowhere else in the world has American participation in concerted action been so effective.

This is why the Soviet Union attacks NATO so bitterly. As Lester Pearson, Canadian Minister of External Affairs, said on his return from Moscow last Fall:

"Mr. Kruschchev and Mr. Bulganin made no secret of their determination to destroy our North Atlantic Treaty Organization."

In the face of Soviet efforts to undermine its success — NATO not only merits but needs the support of leaders in all 15 nations in order to remain united and increase its defensive power.

Today NATO is seeking to increase its power by developing its non-military, civil wing, under Article II of the North Atlantic Treaty which calls for "strengthening free institutions" . . . "promoting conditions of stability and well-being" and encouraging "economic collaboration." NATO's Permanent Council has been instructed by member nations to put Article II to work.

The alliance should, in the words of U.S. Secretary of State Dulles, be "not merely military" but "a fellowship of increasing vitality". United States backing for strengthening the fellowship was emphasized by President Eisenhower in his 1956 State of the Union message as follows:

"We shall endeavor to increase not only the military strength of the North Atlantic Alliance, but also its political cohesion and unity of purpose."

In his final report as NATO Supreme Commander in March 1952 General Eisenhower said:

"There is power in our union . . . visible and within grasp we have the capability of building such military, economic and moral strength as the Communist world would never dare to challenge."

Encouragement of bold, active economic and political collaboration among NATO nations is a new challenge for the west — an antidote for relaxed neutralism.

A strong civil wing for NATO will:

prevent splits in the alliance

provide a family forum for decreasing friction between other members, such as Greece, Britain, Turkey, Iceland and the United States

give uncommitted nations a new concept of the concerted aims of the West as reflecting concern for the welfare of all humanity.

As Lord Ismay, NATO's Secretary General declares in his book: "NATO, the First Five Years":

"It may be discovered that Article II is the real battlefield: if, by building up positions of strength we are able to avoid a third world war, then the contest between the free countries and the Communist totalitarian countries may be won by those who have been the most successful in solving their economic and social problems."

But although such Atlantic Community leaders as Ismay, Pearson, Eisenhower, Dulles and many others are united in recognition of the need to extend into economic realms the success which NATO has achieved in military fields, and although they are deeply aware of the Soviet intention to prevent this progress if possible — *official* leadership can succeed only in proportion to the support given by *non-governmental* leaders. Therefore, your enlightened concern is vital to the security of the Atlantic Community and to the protection this community provides for the United States.

You can help speed NATO efforts to produce in economic and political spheres the same solidarity and security that now characterize its military commands, by helping the only American project working for this objective: THE DECLARATION OF ATLANTIC UNITY.

Among powerful and distinguished forces supporting NATO, this project is unique — in that its entire efforts are devoted to achieving coordination of external policies of NATO nations under Article II of the North Atlantic Treaty.

Two years before the North Atlantic Council undertook to support the application of Article II of the North Atlantic Treaty, 79 distinguished businessmen and statesmen who are listed as ASSOCIATES FOR ATLANTIC UNITY on the back cover of this pamphlet, made it possible to develop recognition of the need for such action among government officials and leaders of public opinion — not only in the United States — but in all NATO nations. Now that recognition has been achieved — we are pressing for action.

So that you can gain insight into how this informal but carefully planned project operates—here are a few highlights of its past accomplishments and future plans.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS

OF THE DECLARATION OF ATLANTIC UNITY PROJECT

1954-1956

5 specific steps toward strengthening NATO's non-military aspects were proposed by the DECLARATION OF ATLANTIC UNITY published by the ASSOCIATES FOR ATLANTIC UNITY in the Fall of 1954. Essentially, all 5 recommended programs and machinery to develop coordinated economic and foreign policies among member nations.

The record of achievement, two years later, is:

One proposal – the creation of an Atlantic Assembly composed of legislative representative from NATO nations, is now operating.

The first conference of NATO parliamentarians was held in Paris, July 1955, with 200 legislators from 15 countries attending. At its conclusion, NATO Secretary-General Lord Ismay wrote the DECLARATION sponsors as follows:

"The July meeting of NATO Parliamentarians was an unqualified success and I feel that great credit is due to you . . . for the contribution you made towards it."

The second conference is scheduled for November, 1956, with a Standing Committee and a Secretariat carrying on between meetings.

A second proposal – the formation of parliamentary associations for NATO to be established in member nations by their legislatures – has been carried out in Canada, Belgium, France and Norway. In the United States there exists an Inter Governmental Committee which operates on an executive (as against legislative) level, financed by Congressional appropriation.

A third proposal – means of increasing cooperative non-military action by NATO members is now being studied by NATO's Permanent Council as a result of instructions from all members to "examine and implement measures conducive to this end." This resolution was introduced in December, 1955 to the NATO Ministerial Council by two signers of the *Declaration*, Foreign Minister Gaetano Martino of Italy and Defense Minister Pierre Billotte of France.

Three out of Five proposals made in the DECLARATION are now under way.

Spadework responsible for this progress includes:

1. Publication and distribution of 17,000 copies of the Declaration of Atlantic Unity (5,000 copies in French financed by French sponsors; German and Italian editions of the pamphlet are projected by supporters in those countries).

- drafted by 20 authorities in 7 NATO nations
- sponsored by 19 prominent citizens in 9 countries
- signed by 244 influential leaders in 9 countries
- commended by the foreign ministers of all 9, by NATO's Secretary General, Lord Ismay and Supreme Commander, General Gruenther
- formally presented to the North Atlantic Council by a delegation of sponsors and signers from 8 countries
- widely publicized in leading newspapers throughout the Atlantic Community

2. Follow up Action:

- Series of private meetings for parliamentarians from all NATO countries to develop machinery for establishment of NATO conferences of parliamentarians.
- Washington visits by Speaker of the Canadian Senate, Wishart McL. Robertson, P.C. to confer with American Congressional Leaders.
- Result: a bill appointing American delegates to the NATO Parliamentary Conference which passed the House 330-32 and the Senate 67-2. Another bill providing for permanent U.S. representation (H.J. RES. 501) has now been unanimously reported out by the House Foreign Affairs Committee, and approved by the Rules Committee.
- Conferences with legislative leaders in 9 NATO capitals by Walden Moore, Director of the DECLARATION PROJECT, prior to the July 1955 Conference of NATO Parliamentarians.

FURTHER ACTION FOR ATLANTIC UNITY

Planned by the Declaration Project 1956-57.

To help NATO build a united front from diverse economic and foreign policies of member nations, the United States Sponsors of the Declaration project plan the following 9 point program:

1. **Formation of 11 more NATO Parliamentary Associations** to complete the roster of countries supporting NATO through legislative action.
2. **Encouragement of Foreign Offices** – suggesting to *Declaration* Sponsors in all NATO countries that they stimulate citizens' groups to petition and visit their foreign ministers and foreign affairs offices for the purposes of giving these officials confidence in popular support for the implementation of Article II of the North Atlantic Treaty.
3. **Assistance to the Standing Committee of the NATO Parliamentarians' Conference** assuring the success and significance of continuing parliamentary meetings by helping the Standing Committee in publicity and other vital arrangements. *This assistance has been requested of us by officers of the Standing Committee.*
4. **Pro-NATO Planks in Party Platforms.** Support of pro-NATO planks in the foreign policy platforms of the Republican and Democratic Parties on a non-partisan basis is essential. We should try to secure informed discussion of NATO in electoral campaigns and to remind signers of the *Declaration* who may be elected or appointed to public office of their commitment to its principles.
5. **Enlisting organized support for DECLARATION proposals for NATO in the 6 NATO countries** not yet directly participating in our work (Germany, Iceland, Greece, Turkey, Portugal, Luxembourg). This endeavor is already going forward in Germany – is urgently needed in such crisis areas as Greece and Iceland.
6. **Persuading Atlantic Community Conferences of Citizens Groups** to increase support for NATO's non-military aspects. There are at least 6 such conferences scheduled in the next 12 months.
7. **Promotion of Bilateral Parliamentary Conferences on the North Atlantic Community.** In particular we should help to bring about conferences between members of the Canadian Parliament and the United States Congress in Washington or Ottawa. Such a conference is planned in Ottawa for April 26, 1956.
8. **Publicizing in NATO member countries the advantages of joint action at economic and foreign policy levels.** In so far as funds allow all available communication media in 15 nations will be used for this purpose. We have already been assured by important participants in NATO activities, both here and abroad, of their willingness to write magazine articles dealing with their experiences . . . the way is also open for television documentaries using footage available from official sources. Also contemplated: speaking tours of the United States by prominent leaders in NATO countries, with a news spotlight trained continuously on their tours.
9. **Stimulating Research.** Through our resources for information from abroad and our contacts with educational and research centers in the U.S., we are in a position to promote useful and authentic research into critical Atlantic Community problems – as well as to publicize the findings. These can supply answers to the questions legislators and the public are asking. For example, two current vexing problems are:

PROBLEMS

- how to train an Atlantic Community pool of engineers and scientists – to serve not only urgent western needs, but also to permit service to uncommitted nations. *Moscow is now training several hundred a year for duty in India, Indonesia and Burma. The training is given in the dialects spoken in these countries.*
- how to pool technical aid for uncommitted areas, through NATO, in such a fashion as to overcome fears of colonialism and exploitation and to overshadow the Russian promises which now tempt 870 million people in these areas. The North Atlantic Council is already grappling with the question of its role in this problem.

Now before the House Foreign Affairs Committee is a bill (H. Con. Res. 216) requesting the President to explore with our NATO partners the implementation of Article II for the purpose of solving these and similar problems.

The purpose of the 9 point program is, of course, to complete all the steps outlined in the DECLARATION for full application of Article II of the North Atlantic Treaty.

As Winston Churchill aptly phrased the need for helping NATO grow stronger in his Freedom Award speech on October 9, 1955:

"What improvement there may have been during the past few years in international affairs we owe to the unity of the Western world and to the sacrifices we have made to maintain a strong, bold and united front. If this improvement continues, there may well be felt on either or both sides of the Atlantic a temptation to drift apart again, and for nations to go their own way. Nothing could be more disastrous than that, and it would surely lead sooner or later to a catastrophe such as mankind has never known."

WILL YOU HELP NATO BECOME A REAL ATLANTIC COMMUNITY?

You can do it . . . in two immediate ways:

1. **Let us have your comments on the continuing program we plan for this purpose— together with your ideas for broadening it.**
2. **Send us your check to make action possible.**

Checks should be made out to The Hugh Moore Fund, and sent to Mr. Lithgow Osborne, 127 East 73rd Street, New York 21, N.Y. in the envelope enclosed for your convenience. *Contributions are deductible for tax purposes.*

Your advice and your financial support will be used as follows:

FOR: Trans-Atlantic administration, development and co-ordination of activities, official and civic, as described in previous pages, including headquarters' maintenance, modest staff and necessary travel.	\$25,000.00
FOR: Public education and interpretation, including production and distribution of materials, publicity and travel expenses in the United States of NATO leaders on lecture tours.	20,000.00
TOTAL.	\$45,000.00

UNITED STATES SPONSORS, DECLARATION OF ATLANTIC UNITY

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