



## Bréfa- og málasafn 1962, utanríkismál

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Bjarni Benediktsson – Stjórnsmál – Dómsmálaráðherra – Iðnaðarmálaráðherra –  
Heilbrigðismálaráðherra – Bréf – Ásgeir – Chase S. Osborn – Einar Ingimundarson – Hannes  
Kjartansson – Hermóður Guðmundsson – Markús Antonsson – Ófeigur Eiríksson – Skjöldur Stefánsson  
– Stefán Jóhann Stefánsson – W.S. Swainson – Walden Moore – NATO

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Einkaskjalasafn nr. 360

Stjórnsmálamaðurinn

Askja 2-28, Örk 1

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SECRET

DRAFT REPLY

(August 21, 1962)

Excellency:

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of Your Excellency's Note No. \_\_\_\_\_ of date \_\_\_\_\_ concerning the assumption of host country responsibilities in-connection-with for certain petroleum storage facilities for-the-use-of-the-Iceland-Defense-Forces-at-Keflavik-Airport and associated ship moorings to be located near Hvalfjörður to-be-available-for-use for the use of NATO forces in the defense of Iceland and the North Atlantic Treaty area in case of war, which reads as follows:

(Insert U.S. Note verbatim)

I have the further honor to confirm that the above proposed amendment to the Icelandic-United States Memorandum of Understanding and Annex thereto dated November 6, 1959, is acceptable to the Icelandic Government.

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

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SECRET

DRAFT NOTE

(August 21, 1962)

Excellency:

I have the honor to refer to our recent conversation(s) concerning the establishment near Hvalfjörður of petroleum storage facilities and associated ship moorings, -the-latter to be ready for the use of forces of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization in ~~time~~ the event of war. These facilities are designated as projects, Serials 4 and 6, in the 1961 Infrastructure Program of the Supreme Allied Commander Atlantic. I understand that the Government of Iceland agrees that the Government of the United States of America shall assume normal host country responsibilities in connection with the establishment of these facilities under the Infrastructure Program of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization in accordance with the provisions contained in this agreement.

1. The assumption of the above host country responsibilities by the United States Government shall be effected by an amendment to the Icelandic-United States Memorandum of Understanding and Annex thereto, dated November 6, 1959, concerning the establishment of a LORAN-A station in Iceland, so as to bring the two facilities described above within the purview, and thereby constitute an integral part of, that understanding.

2. Subject to availability of funds the Government of the United States agrees to undertake the normal host country responsibilities for these two projects, except for the provision of land.

3. The Government of the United States also agrees to the following provisions in regard to the ship moorings: and mooring buoys:

~~a) - The location of the moorings in the fjord shall be subject to the approval of the Icelandic authorities and they shall be so constructed and their laying so arranged that they will not cause hindrance or difficulty to navigation or fisheries.~~

~~b) - The exact time for laying the moorings, their configuration, as well as their arrangement on the bottom of the fjord shall be subject to the approval of the Icelandic authorities.~~

A) The moorings shall be so constructed as not to cause hindrance or difficulty to the harbor or fisheries. For the same reason the locations of the moorings and the manner of laying them on the bottom of the fjord shall be as agreed between the appropriate Icelandic and United States authorities. The moorings shall be put into place as soon as possible after such agreement is reached, ready for use under the terms of this agreement.

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-e-B) The mooring buoys will be stored ashore, at locations approved by the Government of Iceland, and their emplacement in the fjord shall be subject to the approval of the Icelandic Government.

It is understood, however, that in time of peace the Government of Iceland will give sympathetic consideration to a request for the placement of the buoys, taking into account the military exigencies existing at the time.

4. Taking note of the desire of the Government of Iceland regarding this matter, the Government of the United States ~~further undertakes to take appropriate action to~~ will endeavor to obtain a waiver of the NATO ICB procedures pursuant to paragraph 2 (c) of the Memorandum of Understanding dated November 6, 1959. The construction of these projects is conditioned upon obtaining this waiver.

Accordingly, I have the honor to propose on behalf of the Government of the United States that if the foregoing provisions meet with the approval of the Government of Iceland, this note and Your Excellency's note in reply thereto to that effect shall constitute an amendment to the Icelandic-United States Memorandum of Understanding and the Annex thereto dated November 6, 1959, to be effective on the date of Your Excellency's reply.

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

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TALKING PAPER

March 9, 1962

The United States Government continues to be concerned over the Finnish situation. We believe that Soviet actions in regard to Finland over the past few months have had the following objectives in view: (1) To assure effective Soviet control of the major Finnish policies and actions, and thus to draw Finland closer into the Soviet orbit, (2) to weaken the determination of the Nordic peoples to resist Soviet pressures, and thus sow dissension in the West over developments in the northern European area, and (3) generally to weaken free world resolve and thus, among other things, influence the Berlin situation.

In working toward these objectives, we believe that the Soviets will not attempt to make Finland a full satellite at this time nor use military force in the Finnish context alone. They will probably instead use a variety of pressures including propaganda, diplomatic moves and economic pressures; play upon divisions within anti-Soviet political parties and in the labor movement; and stimulate internal agitation and subversion by the Finnish Communist Party. They will also continue their tactics of applying heavy pressure followed by sudden relaxation. In these ways they will hope to erode the Finnish will to retain national independence and little by little create an atmosphere of weakness and subservience to Soviet desires. We have noted the application of similar tactics in the past to other nations on the Soviet periphery, such as Iran and Afghanistan.

In our opinion the Soviets have made significant progress toward their objectives in recent months. They have, for

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instance, ensured the re-election of President Kekkonen by, in effect, causing the withdrawal of the leading opposition candidate; they have elicited a statement from Kekkonen to the effect that maintenance of Soviet confidence is not only Finland's responsibility but that the loss of that confidence would be "exclusively" the fault of the Finns; and they have obtained Kekkonen's concurrence that it is the Finnish Government's duty in the light of future developments to initiate military consultations with the Soviets under Article II of the Finnish-Soviet Treaty and have thus put the onus on Finland to observe and interpret developments in northern Europe in a manner acceptable to the Soviets. The outcome of the recent Finnish elections, while showing some surface improvement, does not strengthen the current Finnish posture vis-a-vis the U.S.S.R. Delay in the formation of a new Government indicates that external pressures on Finland are deemed more important than the wishes of the electorate, since a quickly formed majority coalition government would have seemed to be the logical result of these elections. Suggestions for a minority center coalition with "technicians" from the Employers' Association and the SAK Labor Federation are not likely to strengthen Finland's body politic. Such a development would in effect bring the Skogists (who lost in the elections as a party) into the Government and damage the true Social Democrats.

During the course of recent developments as outlined above, Finland's western friends, including the United States, have maintained a hands-off policy. This has been based on our understanding that the Finns themselves wished no evidence

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instance, ensured the re-election of President Kekkonen by, in effect, causing the withdrawal of the leading opposition candidate; they have elicited a statement from Kekkonen to the effect that maintenance of Soviet confidence is not only Finland's responsibility but that the loss of that confidence would be "exclusively" the fault of the Finns; and they have obtained Kekkonen's concurrence that it is the Finnish Government's duty in the light of future developments to initiate military consultations with the Soviets under Article II of the Finnish-Soviet Treaty and have thus put the onus on Finland to observe and interpret developments in northern Europe in a manner acceptable to the Soviets. The outcome of the recent Finnish elections, while showing some surface improvement, does not strengthen the current Finnish posture vis-a-vis the U.S.S.R. Delay in the formation of a new Government indicates that external pressures on Finland are deemed more important than the wishes of the electorate, since a quickly formed majority coalition government would have seemed to be the logical result of these elections. Suggestions for a minority center coalition with "technicians" from the Employers' Association and the SAK Labor Federation are not likely to strengthen Finland's body politic. Such a development would in effect bring the Skogists (who lost in the elections as a party) into the Government and damage the true Social Democrats.

During the course of recent developments as outlined above, Finland's western friends, including the United States, have maintained a hands-off policy. This has been based on our understanding that the Finns themselves wished no evidence

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of public western support on the grounds that this would complicate their relations with the Soviets. The stakes, however, are high and the consequences to the West serious. There is the obvious danger to all of Scandinavia as well as to Finland itself in excessive Finnish accommodation to Soviet pressures; there is the danger that the Finnish policy of neutrality is becoming so impaired that the United States and the United Kingdom are having doubts as to its validity; and there is the fact that Finnish independence is due to western strength rather than to Soviet favors given in response to the constant subordination of Finnish policies to Soviet wishes.

Our desire is to assist Finland in following its chosen path of neutrality and independence. Under present circumstances, we believe that this aim might be effectively furthered if Finland's Scandinavian partners could convey to the Finns a reaffirmation of Scandinavia's solidarity and independence. We believe that the coming meeting of the Nordic Council might provide a unique opportunity to take such action, and we hope that the Scandinavian members of NATO may find an appropriate and effective means of doing so.

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January 29, 1962

Dear Mr. Benidiktson,

I enjoyed your letter, written at the request of Mr. Gross, very much indeed. My reply has been delayed because I have been awaiting the arrival of my mother from the West Coast and I wished to make some inquiries of her as to some of our relatives who still live in Iceland and also to confirm the correctness of my spelling of certain names. I speak, understand and read some Icelandic, although I'm pretty "rusty" because here in the United States there is little opportunity for me to use it. There is an Icelandic Club in Chicago, of which my mother is a member, but I do not have an opportunity to attend meetings and to talk with others of Icelandic origin.

My mother, Solveig Sveinsson, believes that you and I are kinsmen. My mother's mother was Veronica Systar Sera Johanna Thorkelessonar dom-Kiryuprests. (Here, in my spelling, you may have trouble following the family history.) Mother's father was Sveinn Kristjanson from Bjornarstadin i Bardardal Pengeyarsyska (no doubt this is incorrect, but even though my mother wrote it for me I'm not at all sure of what I have written). As a young woman mother taught at the Tjarnas (?) School for three years and she helped organize Leikfjelaget-Sja Leiknas Mal Mal 1949. Upon her return to America my mother married Simon Sveinsson who was the son of Gudren Skild Sighvati Bjornasjni i Keykjavik from Skagafyrdi. From what my mother has told me, I believe we are related to either the premier of Iceland or his wife - cousins, I think. When mother last visited in Iceland, she was their guest for a time. Perhaps, with this - even though it is badly done - you will be able to trace the family relationship, if I am correct. It would be interesting and pleasant to hear from you at your convenience.

For a little more up-to-date information as to my family and myself, perhaps I should say that I am a graduate of Loyola University, having my D.D.S. and M.D.S. I came to Elgin after my graduation and opened my offices here and have remained. Elgin has been very good to me in a business way, offering many opportunities for success. I married while still at the University and my wife was a United States Court Reporter and a law associate. After I became established in my offices she stopped her work and remained at home. We have two fine sons, Wyn Kelly Swainson, who is twenty-two years old, and Ralph Valdo, who is twenty years of age.

Wyn Kelly, our older son, has been to Europe twice, including Russia, and the last time remained there for several months working in a German refugee camp in conjunction with his church organization and affiliation. On the latter trip he stopped over in Iceland for, I believe, two days. He would like to make a longer visit sometime in the future. He is a junior at Cornell University in Ithaca, New York but is taking a leave of absence for a year and last week left for Africa where he expects to participate in a Cornell Work Project for a hospital in Nigeria. He has also been appointed a foreign press correspondent for Nigeria. If all goes well, and he is not called back to the United States for any reason, he hopes to stay in Africa for at least a year, and the trip should provide him with much that is pleasant and worthwhile in experience. He is vitally interested in world affairs and enjoys travelling very much. He speaks several languages - not fluently - but enough so that he can manage to get along - and some day may become interested in the foreign political field. At this point, however, he has made no definite decision as to the field he will choose for a career.

Our younger son, Ralph Valdo, is a pre-medical student at Loyola University and is in his junior year. He has no desire to travel, as does his brother, but instead is very anxious to finish his medical education so that he may become a surgeon as soon as possible. He seems to have a natural ability and certainly medicine has always been his main interest. He, too, does well in his work and we are proud of him as we are his brother. At this time, it seems that when he does begin his practice he will probably locate around Chicago or Elgin as he is a home-boy and the home-environment

and his many friends are very important to him. Wyn Kelly, on the other hand, will, I think, be a long time in settling down in one area as he enjoys new locations and making friends around the world in his travels.

For myself, in addition to my practice of oral surgery, I find many things of great interest. From my father, who was a building contractor, I inherited the love of building and such time as I can spare I devote to this. In Elgin, several years ago, I had constructed (and helped to build) the first large medical center in this area. The center houses the offices of twelve doctors. It has a large drug and pharmaceutical store, as well as a large insurance office. I have since sold this center and am now contemplating the building of a large motel adjacent to one of the new United States Toll Roads. In this country motels are becoming much more popular than hotels because they are more convenient and readily accessible to the travelled roads. Much travelling is done now by automobile instead of by railroad or airplane if one is not too much in a hurry. Should my plans materialize, the motel would have approximately 120 rooms, a large restaurant and bar, as well as a number of exclusive shops. It may be that this project will be too large for me to handle personally in several ways, and in that event I will probably work on it in conjunction with a syndicate. Whatever develops, however, it will be interesting and - I hope - profitable.

I have two brothers and a sister. My sister is married and most of her children are no longer at home. She is a graduate of the Chicago Conservatory of Music. One of my brothers has a wood-working shop in which he makes many types of custom-made cabinets and similar individual items. He too is married and has a family. My other brother is employed in the engineering and maintenance department of a large building in Chicago. He also is married and has a family of three daughters and a son.

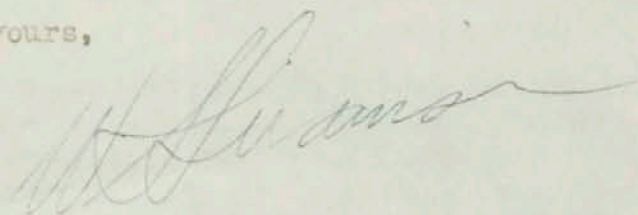
My own wife remains at home. We have a rather large house and a large lawn with many flower beds and trees. She finds plenty of things to keep her busy and interested, since she has many hobbies such as painting, music, sewing, and some writing, in addition to caring for the house and the flowers. Then too, there are always many activities outside the home-life that require attention.

In the United States we have many opportunities and our country seems to be continuing satisfactorily; business and industry are active and, in fact, seem to be getting better. We do have some unemployment in some areas, but this is generally due to seasonal work or where automation has taken over in a particular field and the necessary adjustment has not yet been made. On the whole, however, it would seem that we, here in this country, have been very fortunate, and in most instances, if a man wants to work, there is no reason why he cannot find employment.

I neglected to mention that mother told me the last time she was in Iceland she had the pleasure of hearing one of your speeches (which she found most interesting) and although she is sure that you would not remember her, she met you briefly, as well. Should you be in the United States again, it would be our pleasure if you would contact us, and, if you could find the time, we would be happy to extend our hospitality to you.

Sincerely yours,

Dr. W. S. Swainson  
361 North Alfred  
Elgin, Ill.



Phone: Sherwood 1-2215 or Sherwood 2-0378

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HR. RADHERRA

BJARNI BENEDIKTSSON

HÁUHLID 14

REYKJAVÍK

ICELAND

AÉROGRAMME • PAR AVION

FIRST FOLD

SECOND FOLD

Laramie, Wyoming

Kari Bjarni 24. júní '62.

Jonssonsson er um það gengin líma  
í Klettafjöllunum með þrumum og eld-  
ingum. Ég er þegar orðinn hálf þreyttur  
á þessum leiðangri og mér finnst ekki  
vera rétt að fara við skipulagningu  
hans. Við fáum ekki að sjá nein af  
þessum fögru náttúrufyrisbrigðum, sem  
Ameríka hefur upp á að bjóða, og mér  
finnst það grátlegt að vera að ferðast  
um Wyoming án þess að fá að sjá  
Old Faithful á hvera svæðinu uppi í  
Yellowstone. Sama er að segja um  
Grand Canyon, Magasa fossana og þetta  
sem maður hefur helt á minni  
heima. Þess í stað ferðumst við í bíl  
um í einn dag, stöngum einn dag í  
borgunum og búum á einkaheimilum,  
höldum picníc og förum svo af stað  
í bítið næsta morgun. Flitinn hefur

ekki verið mér til sérstaka þæginda  
en aftur á móti varð að senda heim  
með flugvél frá Salt Lake City norðka  
stelpu sem var í bílnum með mér.  
glin þóði ekki loftslagid. Ferðalagid  
þyrjaði ekki sérlega vel hjá mér.  
Loftleiða forskunni minni var stólið  
á vagnstöðinni í Portland með vege-  
bröfinu, myndavél og öðrum munum,  
sem kostuðu mig um 150 dollara.  
Ég fé nátt vegebröf þegar ég kem til  
New York en restina mun ég sjálfsgjafi  
sjá aftur. Þjófskyldan min  
í Corvallis keypti fyris mig ný nos-  
föt og hreinslísahöld, svo að ég  
fot um að halda í ferðina.  
Þetta var mjög lagalegt en ekki  
er við þvi að gera nema muna fram-  
vegis að ég er ekki heima á Íslandi  
og líta betur eftir þjónkum mínum.  
Það mun óveitánlega margt nýtt  
vesta á vegi mínum í þessari ferð  
en ég mun þakka mínum sala þegar  
hún er um það gengin.  
Ég hlakka mikil til að sjá ykkur. Bestu  
og hlakka mikil til að sjá þessa. Markus



*Commander Iceland Defense Force*

*23 January, 1962.*

*Dear Mr. Minister,*

*Mrs. Moore and I could never express our appreciation for your warm and heartfelt letter of 16 January expressing your sympathy over the loss of the U.S. Navy plane and its crew operating from the Keflavik International Airport.*

*Your letter is so exceptionally fine and expressive that I am taking the liberty of sending copies of it to the next of kin of all of the fine young men who went down with their plane. I realize that there is very little that can be said to alleviate their distress and sorrow. However I am certain that they will be as gratified as I am upon learning of the many expressions of the most sincere sympathy received from the people of Iceland.*

*Please express our gratitude to your wife and extend to her our warmest regards.*

*Sincerely yours,*

*R. B. Moore,*

*Rear Admiral, U.S. Navy.*

*The Honorable Bjarni Benediktsson,  
The Minister of Justice of Iceland,  
Reykjavik, Iceland.*

MEMORANDUM

May 30, 1962

To: U.S. Sponsors, Declaration of Atlantic Unity.

From: Walden Moore, Director.

Subject: Future of the Declaration of Atlantic Unity.  
(Amended and approved by the U.S. Sponsors, June 6, 1962).

1. Since its beginning in May, 1954, the Declaration of Atlantic Unity has been a unique experiment - not duplicated anywhere else - and a successful one.
2. Our unique character has consisted in our composition and in our methods of operating, as follows:

Composition. The Declaration is international in character consisting of (a) 280 eminent signers in 13 NATO countries who are committed to nothing but the moral support of what they signed; (b) 21 Sponsors - one or more in each country - who are committed to a more active role in securing implementation of the Declaration in their respective countries; (c) a Director and a secretary (in addition to Livingston Hartley as an invaluable volunteer Associate Director). It has no "organization" - officers, board, committees, chapters or national sections. This lack of "organization" has proved a real advantage in giving us both adaptability and flexibility which would not have been possible if policy decisions had required approval by a formally constituted board. Such decisions have been initiated in the first place by the U.S. Sponsors and then adjusted in agreement with the other Sponsors.

Operations. (a) In the first instance these have consisted of a great deal of correspondence - frequently with the Sponsors, occasionally with the signers and many other people. (b) Informal meetings and dinners (such as the one that initiated the NATO Parliamentarians' Conference in October, 1954). (c) Personal contacts, especially with the Sponsors and leading legislators in all countries - primarily for purposes of learning, informing, persuading, encouraging and warning. (d) Cooperating with anybody and everybody (without seeking any credit or publicity) on whatever project in our program seemed most important at the time. These included successively: (1) the first NATO Parliamentarians' Conference (1954-55); (2) the Atlantic Congress in London (1957-59) - and by our Petition, furnishing it with an agenda; (3) O.E.C.D. and the idea of an Atlantic Economic Community (1959-61); (4) the Atlantic Institute (1957-61); (5) the formation of the Atlantic Council of the United States (1960-61); (6) the Atlantic Exploratory Convention in Paris (1957-62).

*(Dates in parentheses are the date DAV worked on each project).*  
The Declaration does not, of course, claim full credit for the achievement of any of these, but those familiar with the record will acknowledge that the Declaration played a key role (and in some cases a decisive one) in each of them. This is borne out by a number of scholarly studies and can be verified by our records.

3. The coming into existence in 1961 of the Atlantic Institute and Atlantic Council of the United States and the meeting of the Atlantic Convention in 1962 opens up a new phase of Atlantic activities. For the Declaration of Atlantic Unity this presents exceptional opportunities.

We should continue our unique and informal composition and our flexible and informal methods of operation which have proved so successful in the past. We should, as in the past, be ready at all times to meet special situations which may be amenable to the kind of handling that we are adapted to give them.

But the main objective of the Declaration of Atlantic Unity for the next few years should be to secure the implementation by the NATO governments of the "Declaration of Paris" to the end of achieving a true Atlantic Community. To this end we should try to enlist the support of other international Atlantic groups, especially the NATO Parliamentarians' Conference, the Atlantic Treaty Association including the Atlantic Council of the United States - and work in the closest possible cooperation with them and with the Atlantic Institute.

Our first step in this process has already been taken - the drafting, in agreement with the Sponsors in all NATO countries, of a Second Declaration of Atlantic Unity incorporating in condensed form the main points of the "Declaration of Paris". This document is now open to signature by signers of the First Declaration and it is already apparent that the great majority of them will sign. The minority who do not sign can probably later be replaced by as good - ~~or in some cases better~~ - men. The support of this distinguished and well known group in fourteen countries, added to those who were members of the Convention, should in itself go a considerable way to causing the governments to take their recommendations seriously.

When all the signatures we want are in, the Second Declaration of Atlantic Unity should, like the First, be formally presented by a distinguished international delegation to the President of the North Atlantic Council, to the Secretary-General and to the President of the NATO Parliamentarians' Conference. (We hope that this ceremony can take place at a plenary session of the Eighth NATO Parliamentarians' Conference - November 12 - 16, 1962 - with the formal presentation being made by those delegates who are signers of the Second Declaration of Atlantic Unity). At the same time it should be released to the press who, we hope, will give it good coverage as they did in 1954.

4. While we should continue and increase our cooperation with all other Atlantic groups, our unique character and operating methods (see paragraph 2 of this memorandum) will continue to make it possible to further Atlantic Unity in ways that no other group (because of their more rigid nature) can. During the eight years of existence the Declaration has gained the respect and good-will of important men in and out of government in all NATO countries as well as a number of intimate and confidential personal relationships. There is no substitute for these intangible but important assets and they can not be transferred.

This gives us a unique ability to support our respective governments where we think they are right and at the same time to oppose them when we think they are wrong.

5. For the next fiscal year (July 1, 1962 - June 30, 1963) I propose the following general program:
  - a). July 1 - August 31. Concentrate on filling out the list of signers to the Second Declaration of Atlantic Unity in this and other countries and in working with Lithgow Osborne on fund-raising. One visit to Ottawa and perhaps two to Washington.
  - b). September 1 - November 22. Visit the following capital cities in order: Reykjavik, London, Paris, Copenhagen, Oslo, Bonn, Athens, Ankara, Rome, Luxembourg, Brussels, the Hague, Paris (again) and Berlin. During this trip I would (1) arrange the formal presentation of the Second Declaration of Atlantic Unity - and a simultaneous press release. (2) Attend the A.T.A. Assembly in Copenhagen, the NATO Parliamentarians' Conference in Paris and a special German-American Conference in Berlin (or Bad Godesberg). (3) Take two weeks' vacation. In each country I will, of course, confer at some length with our Sponsors and others.
  - c). November 22, 1962 - June 30, 1963. Discuss priorities with the U.S. Sponsors according to how things look then. Work on the setting up of the inter-governmental commission on Atlantic Unity (as proposed by the "Declaration of Paris") and on other priority points in our program as determined by the Sponsors.

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## Second DECLARATION OF ATLANTIC UNITY

(Adopted by the Sponsors, April, 1962)

*We, the undersigned citizens of Belgium, Canada, Denmark, France, Germany, Greece, Iceland, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Norway, Turkey, the United Kingdom and the United States address this APPEAL FOR ATLANTIC UNITY to our fellow citizens and to our governments.*

We believe:

That sovereignty of the individual and freedom under law are mankind's most precious political heritage.

That the bastion of human freedom is the Atlantic Community.

That this bastion remains in grave peril.

That only by our unity can we preserve the liberties we enjoy and only by our example will they appeal to all mankind.

International Communism believes in unity through force; its aim is a monolithic tyranny; it is determined to destroy us. Its threat to freedom is not only military but also political, ideological and economic. It is not confined to Europe or the Atlantic but is world wide. We must be united in our relevant policies on all fronts and in all areas.

We, therefore, mutually pledge our support to each other as faithful friends who share a common cultural and spiritual heritage and the institutions and processes of democracy. We dedicate our efforts to develop our alliance into a true Atlantic Community to insure that these concepts shall not perish from the earth.

We call on our governments to undertake without delay these measures to establish a true Atlantic Community, the first five of which were unanimously recommended by the Atlantic Convention of NATO Nations at Paris in January, 1962; to:

1. Establish a governmental commission on Atlantic Unity to draw up a Charter for an Atlantic Community suitably organized to meet the challenges of this era.
2. Create a permanent High Council which should act in defined cases by a weighted majority vote on matters of common concern.
3. Develop the NATO Parliamentarians' Conference into a consultative Atlantic Assembly which would review the work of all Atlantic institutions and make recommendations to them.
4. Form a trade partnership between the European Economic Community and North America as a basis for an Atlantic Economic Community, but open to all other qualified nations of the free world.
5. Establish an Atlantic High Court of Justice to decide specific legal controversies which might arise under Community treaties.
6. Promote measures to ensure more effective defense including further development of a unified Atlantic command; a common strategy both inside and outside the Atlantic area; greater standardization and a more rational production of arms and equipment; and defense contributions fairly shared among our respective countries.
7. Support and expand the Atlantic Institute as an intellectual and spiritual center for the Atlantic Community.

Only by a united and integrated effort can we provide economic aid to, and markets for, developing countries on the scale required.

Inspired by the contributions made in the past by our separate nations, we can follow a glorious destiny by joining our present strength.

\* \* \*

\* \* \* \*

June 21, 1962

Mr. Hallgrimur Fr. Hallgrimsson  
Vesturbrun 22  
Reykjavik  
Iceland

Dear Mr. Hallgrimsson:

The U.S. Sponsors of the Declaration of Atlantic Unity had a very good meeting in Washington on June 6th. One of the by-products was the enclosed Memorandum on the "Future of the Declaration of Atlantic Unity" on which we would welcome your comments.

The Board of the Atlantic Council of the United States also met on the sixth and I am now hopeful that they will get off the ground and go places. Hoover, Truman and Eisenhower are Honorary Chairmen; Chris Herter is Chairman; Dean Acheson is Vice-Chairman, and Will Clayton Chairman and Lew Douglas Vice-Chairman of the Executive Committee. Dick Wallace, who was Secretary-General of the Atlantic Convention in Paris last January, is the new Director of the Council. The A.T.A. Assembly will be held in Copenhagen September 23 - 29 and I hope as many of our friends as possible will be delegates.

In the evening of the sixth the Declaration had a dinner for our German Sponsor, Kurt Birrenbach, M.d.B., who gave a brilliant analysis of the Common Market and a number of European problems that provoked excellent discussion.

We are looking forward eagerly to receiving from you a list of the Icelandic signers (and non-signers) of the Second Declaration of Atlantic Unity. Only ten per cent of the U.S. signers have declined to sign the Second - most of them for reasons unconnected with the text. Complete returns from France, Germany, the Netherlands and Belgium show approximately the same percentage.

Our plans are now definite that we will arrive in Reykjavik from New York on Friday morning, August 31 and leave for Glasgow on Monday morning, September 3. While there I hope to have good talks with you and our other Icelandic friends.

Faithfully yours,

Walden Moore  
Director

- Enc. 1. Second Declaration of Atlantic Unity  
2. Memorandum - May 30



# DECLARATION OF ATLANTIC UNITY

51 EAST 42<sup>nd</sup> STREET, NEW YORK 17, N. Y. • MURRAY HILL 2-1611

UNITED STATES SPONSORS: Will L. Clayton, William H. Draper, Jr. Christian A. Herter, Hugh Moore, Lithgow Osborne, Hans Christian Sonne  
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August 13, 1962

The Honorable Bjarni Benediktsson, M.P.  
Morgunbladid  
Adalstraeti 6  
Reykjavik  
Iceland

Dear Mr. Minister:

I enclose a copy of a letter to Ambassador Penfield and a copy of our itinerary.

Needless to say, we are looking forward to seeing you and your charming wife. I will get in touch with you soon after our arrival.

Now that the fisheries dispute is satisfactorily settled and the Independence Party is in power, we will look forward to signs of improvement in Iceland!

Faithfully yours,

Walden Moore  
Director

Enc. 1. Letter to Ambassador Penfield - August 10.  
2. Itinerary

August 10, 1962

His Excellency  
The Honorable James K. Penfield  
United States Embassy  
Reykjavik  
Iceland

Dear Mr. Ambassador:

As you will note from the enclosed itinerary, my wife and I will arrive in Reykjavik early Friday morning, August 31st and we will stay there until Monday, September 3rd.

Soon after our arrival I will telephone your office in the hope that you will be able to spare me a few minutes.

I have previously visited Iceland in 1957 and 1958 and became good friends with your predecessor, John Muccio. While the settlement of the fisheries dispute has since made less urgent Icelandic relations with the other members of the Atlantic Community, our interest in that charming country has remained undiminished and we have several friends there whom we see occasionally in Paris, London or this country.

The general purpose of my visit will, I think, be clear from the enclosed documents on the Declaration of Atlantic Unity. We plan to make a formal presentation of the enclosed Second Declaration to the North Atlantic Council and the NATO Parliamentarians during the week beginning November 11.

While the Declaration of Atlantic Unity is an international, private and independent group, we do try to keep in close touch with the State Department and to keep them, and our Ambassadors in the NATO countries, informed on what we are up to.

Looking forward to seeing you, I am,

Faithfully yours,

Walden Moore  
Director

- Enc. 1. Itinerary  
2. Second Declaration of Atlantic Unity  
3. Folder  
4. Memorandum - May 30

WALDEN and WINIFRED MOORE

European Itinerary - 1962

Thursday, August 30, p.m. New York to Reykjavik (Hotel Borg)

Monday, September 3, a.m. to Glasgow

Surface to Aberdeen

Friday, September 7, a.m. to Edinburgh

Sunday, September 9, a.m. to London (Dartmouth House, ESU, 37 Charles Street,  
London W.)

Saturday, September 15, a.m. to Paris (Hotel du Quai Voltaire)

Saturday, September 22, a.m. to Copenhagen (A.T.A. Assembly) (Hotel d'Angleterre)

Saturday, September 29, p.m. to Oslo (Grand Hotel)

Tuesday, October 2, a.m. to Rome (Hotel Eliseo)

Saturday, October 6, a.m. to Athens (Hotel King George)

Wednesday, October 17, a.m. to Ankara (Balin Hotel)

Saturday, October 20, a.m. to Istanbul (Istanbul-Hilton)

Tuesday, October 23, a.m. to Geneva (Winifred Moore / Hotel de Famille)  
(WHO - UN Meeting October 23 - 30)

Tuesday, October 23, a.m. to Athens (Walden Moore / Hotel Athenee Palace)

Friday, October 26, a.m. to Bonn (Walden Moore / Hotel Koenigshof)

Thursday, November 1, a.m. to Luxembourg (Walden Moore from Bonn;  
Winifred Moore from Geneva / Hotel Cravat)

Sunday, November 4, a.m. to Brussels (Hotel Amigo)

Tuesday, November 6, a.m. to the Hague (Hotel des Indes)

Thursday, November 8, a.m. to Paris (NATO Parliamentarians' Conference) -  
(Hotel La Perouse)

Friday, November 16, p.m. to New York (Winifred Moore)

Friday, November 16, p.m. to Berlin (Walden Moore / Hotel Berlin-Hilton)  
(German-American Conference)

Tuesday, November 20, a.m. to New York (Walden Moore)

August 10, 1962

Dr. Alexander Johannesson  
Hringbraut 57  
Reykjavik  
Iceland

Dear Dr. Alexander Johannesson:

I enclose a copy of a letter to Ambassador Penfield, together with a copy of our itinerary. Needless to say, we are looking forward to our visit to Iceland and to seeing our friends there again.

I have given my wife most enthusiastic reports of my visit to Thingvaller in 1958 with you and Mrs. Johannesson as guides. She is very eager to go there and I would like to repeat the visit on Saturday, September 1. We would like to rent a car (any kind will do as we are experienced drivers) and drive out to Thingvaller with the Johannesson's for lunch and a look around.

If you can, as we hope, again be our guides would you be good enough to book a car for us for the day - beginning Saturday morning.

With all best wishes, I am,

Faithfully yours,

Walden Moore  
Director

Enc. 1. Letter to Penfield - August 10  
2. Itinerary

22.8. 62

Director Walden Moore  
Declaration of Atlantic Unity  
51 East 42nd Street,  
New York 17, N.Y.

Sorry not likely meet you this time having  
decided vacation out of town just the few days  
you intend stay here greetings to you and your  
wife

Bjarni Benediktsson

16740

# INTERNATIONAL MOVEMENT FOR ATLANTIC UNION MOUVEMENT INTERNATIONAL POUR L'UNION ATLANTIQUE

INCORPORATED IN 1959

*Chairman:* General Pierre Billotte (France). *President:* Clarence K. Streit (U.S.A.). *Vice Chairman:* Lord Boothby, K.B.E. (United Kingdom). *Vice Presidents:* Dr. Kurt Birrenbach (German Federal Republic); Senator Wishart McL. Robertson (Canada); and Baron W. Michiels van Kessenich (The Netherlands). *Secretary:* Ambassador Robert de Dampierre (France). *Treasurer:* P. F. Brundage (U.S.A.). *Secretary for North America:* Mrs. Chase S. Osborn (U.S.A.).

*European Headquarters:*  
39, BD. du CDT. CHARCOT, NEUILLY s/SEINE  
*Phone:* MAillot 10-10 (PARIS)



*North American Headquarters:*  
2700 ONTARIO RD. N.W., WASHINGTON 9, D. C.  
*Phone:* ADams 4-2211 *Cable:* FEDUNION

En route, Paris  
January 11, 1962

Dear Dr. Jóhannesson

I have talked here with both General Billotte and Mr. Streit about the acceptance of Dr. Bjarni Benediktsson and the possibility of placing him on the Honorary rather than the Advisory Council. It is likely that not more than one or two others will be added. It is limited to those of high government rank who are outstanding also in the historical development of NATO. My nomination of Dr. Benediktsson has been based on the fact that he was the foreign minister of Iceland who signed the Atlantic Treaty for your country; and then that he has since been Acting Prime Minister. General Billotte and Mr. Streit have agreed now that I may write you, to explain to him that his acceptance, through you, when confirmed by him in a letter to me, will place his name among those on the Honorary Council. Perhaps he will send his confirmation, or a copy of it to me here in Paris, at the Hotel Vernet, rue Vernet, Paris XVIe. (I am an observer at the Atlantic Convention, January 8-20, for IMAU.)

The invitations accepted by you and Minister of Education Dr. Gylfi Gislason are to the Advisory Council. The most recent acceptances in other sections are Dr. Cyril James, Principal of McGill University (Canada) and Hon. Lewis Douglas, former Minister to St. James (U.S.A.)

I think of you often, with gratefulness and warm friendship

Sincerely  
Stellenora Osborn  
(Mrs Chase S. Osborn)



# INTERNATIONAL MOVEMENT FOR ATLANTIC UNION MOUVEMENT INTERNATIONAL POUR L'UNION ATLANTIQUE

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*Secretary for North America:* Mrs. Chase S. Osborn (U.S.A.).

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*Phone:* MAillot 10-10

*North American Headquarters:*

2700 ONTARIO RD. N.W., WASHINGTON 9, D. C.

*Phone:* ADams 4-2211 *Cable:* FEDUNION

May 14, 1962

Dear Dr. Benediktsson:

I am sure you will be interested in the enclosed copies of the letters I have sent today to your brother, Mr. Pétur Benediktsson, and to Bishop Einarsson; also in the partial list of the Advisory Council of the International Movement for Atlantic Union.

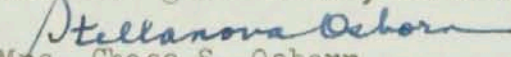
Although we thought for a time you would accept membership in the Advisory Council, because of our interpretation of talks that Dr. Jóhannesson had with you, no confirming word has reached us since the formal invitation was sent to you.

It is worthy of note by you that Paul-Henri Spaak accepted membership on the Honorary Council while in office as foreign minister, and that Arthur Gilson accepted for the Advisory Council while Minister of the Interior; in Belgium. Soon after Maurice Schumann accepted for the Advisory Council he became Minister of National Planning in France.

So many forces are at work to force us apart and set us drifting that those who are for dependable partnership--i.e., federalism--must redouble their efforts.

I am happy to hear through Dr. Jóhannesson that you were created dr. jr., h. c. at the Fiftieth Anniversary of the University of Iceland. It is especially good that the two of you should be honored together, for I know that, though you work in separated fields, you are close in your thinking and action.

With all good wishes, sincerely,

  
Mrs. Chase S. Osborn  
Secretary for North America

The Honorable Bjarni Benediktsson  
Minister of Justice and Minister of Industry and Fishing  
Reykjavik, Iceland

# INTERNATIONAL MOVEMENT FOR ATLANTIC UNION MOUVEMENT INTERNATIONAL POUR L'UNION ATLANTIQUE

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*Phone:* MAILLOT 10-10

*North American Headquarters:*

2700 ONTARIO RD. N.W., WASHINGTON 9, D. C.

*Phone:* ADAMS 4-2211 *Cable:* FEDUNION

October 19, 1962

Dear Dr. Benediktsson:

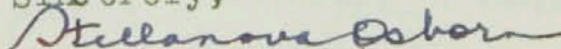
Mr. Streit left yesterday for a three-weeks' speaking tour west of the Mississippi. In the final crowded hour he was compelled to leave to me a number of matters that he had hoped to give his personal attention. Both of us regret this, yet I cannot help but be glad that the honor has come to me to welcome you to the fold for him and for General Billotte.

We are sorry for the misunderstanding that delayed this significant association. Iceland's representation, by you, completes the basic core.

Your copy of the October issue of Freedom & Union, just off the press, is on its way by air mail with Dr. Jóhannesson's. Because this issue features the Advisory Council, Dr. Jóhannesson's picture is among those on the cover. The latest listing of the Honorary Council is on page 10 and attention is pointed to your acceptance on page 7.

Thoughts of the days ahead bring grave misgivings. We believe you will find it inspiring, as we do, to be part of a steady movement toward freedom as well as peace, for a program that is strengthening as well as just.

Sincerely,

  
Mrs. Chase S. Osborn

Dr. Bjarni Benediktsson

# INTERNATIONAL MOVEMENT FOR ATLANTIC UNION MOUVEMENT INTERNATIONAL POUR L'UNION ATLANTIQUE

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*Secretary for North America:* Mrs. Chase S. Osborn (U.S.A.).

*European Headquarters:*

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Phone: MAlloit 10-10

*North American Headquarters:*

2700 ONTARIO RD. N.W., WASHINGTON 9, D. C.

Phone: ADams 4-2211 Cable: FEDUNION

September 13, 1962

Dear Dr. Benediktsson:

I am profoundly happy to hear from Dr. Jóhannesson about your memory of the invitation to become a member of the Honorary Council of the International Movement for Atlantic Union.

We have found it in this country a standard and safe procedure to base our list of members on written acceptances. But I certainly believe that the written word of Dr. Jóhannesson as to your acceptance is equal to your own. It would be pleasant to have a line or two from you, for our reading and for our files, but, with or without, your acceptance is being recorded and your name will appear on the next printed list of the Honorary Council.

This makes me glad for a number of reasons, first of all because it ties the year 930 and Thingvellir to the Atlantic Treaty and the drive for a dependable, federated future.

Personally I shall never forget the generous time you gave me in your office in 1956, to inform you about the movement to federate NATO. When, at the end of our visit, you said that Dr. Jóhannesson was the man to see, and yourself made the appointment for me, you effected a vital bond on the citizen level paralleling the bond established by your signature as Iceland's diplomatic representative on the Atlantic Pact.

My estimate of nations is not based on area or population figures but on the average intelligence and responsibility of its citizens and the enlightenment of its principles. On these points Iceland stands with the best, and I have deep respect for it.

Sincerely,

*Stella S. Osborn*

Mrs. Chase S. Osborn

Secretary for North America

Dr. Bjarni Benediktsson  
Minister of Justice  
Reykjavik, Iceland

*Dear Mrs. Osborn*

*I had understood from some correspondence I saw there were some hesitation in your mind, if it was ~~right~~ opportune to nominate me to your honorary council. As an active politician I ~~agreed~~ agreed to this ~~misgiving~~ and did ~~it~~ therefore*

*wanted therefore to be silent on the matter. On the other hand I had promised Dr. Alexander Jóhannesson to accept the nomination, if it was made, and that of course stands. Sincerely yours*

# International Movement for Atlantic Union, Inc.

## ADVISORY COUNCIL

The Movement began organizing this Council recently in the U.S., and has just begun to set it up in other nations—thus far only in six. It will be gradually extended to others. Membership is only by invitation from the Movement's officers. The invitation stresses that "a major aim of the Advisory Council is to speed Atlantic federation by mobilizing leaders who believe in trying to achieve this in time to prevent catastrophe." Minimum annual dues follow: U.S., Canada, \$10; U.K. and sterling area in Europe, 2 guineas or \$6; elsewhere on Continent, 25 NF or \$5. All dues include a subscription to *Freedom & Union*.

We list here only about half of the Council's present membership; to make this sample a representative cross section the list had to omit many members who are even better known than are now some in other fields whom it includes. **Key to nationality of members: B—Belgian; C—Canadian; D—Dutch; F—French; Ic—Icelandic; U.K.—British.** Those without a key letter are Americans. † means deceased.

- |  |   |   |
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**FREEDOM & UNION**

2700 ONTARIO ROAD, N. W.

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Sept. 25, 1962

## YOUNG FEDERALISTS FOR ATLANTIC UNION Chapter Number One, American University

This is our invitation to you - if you are interested in advancing freedom and world peace . . . if you believe that in union there is strength and in disunion, catastrophe . . . and if you agree that experience has proven our American Federal Union and its principles of individual sovereignty to be the most practical way to unite democracies . . . if you find that the time has come to act vigorously and courageously to halt totalitarianism and forge the world which has been put into our reach by modern science . . . if this is the way you think, YOUNG FEDERALISTS FOR ATLANTIC UNION invites you to join the rising tide in favor of a Federal Atlantic Union.

YOUNG FEDERALISTS FOR ATLANTIC UNION is the student organization of Federal Union, Inc., the movement which arose in answer to Clarence Streit's Union Now proposals of 1939. Union Now told why a federal union of the Atlantic democracies is the surest way to stem the flood of dictatorship. While federal union has been deferred in the Atlantic community, dictatorship has continued to show gains in territory, strength and influence. The Atlantic federal union idea has grown, too, and now can count among its supporters the International Movement and its impressive members (listed on the back).

Only last February Governor Rockefeller proposed a federal union of free peoples, and President Kennedy in his July 4th "Declaration of Interdependence" called for a closer partnership with Europe. The challenge has been made, and we Young Federalists mean to rise to the occasion as did the Founding Fathers of the Republic 175 years ago. The time has come for action, and the choice is up to you . . . . Join YOUNG FEDERALISTS now!

## YOUNG FEDERALISTS FOR ATLANTIC UNION

To: Will Ahlstrom, Room 312, Mary Graydon Box 442, American University; Phone: 966-9887

I am interested in YOUNG FEDERALISTS and Federal Union and would like additional information.

I will attend the YF meeting Saturday, Sep. 29th, in the IS Lounge at 11:00 A.M.

I have read Freedom's Frontier  Union Now

Name:

Address:

Phone:

# INTERNATIONAL MOVEMENT FOR ATLANTIC UNION MOUVEMENT INTERNATIONAL POUR L'UNION ATLANTIQUE

INCORPORATED IN 1959

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*Phone:* ADams 4-2211 *Cable:* FEDUNION

October 10, 1962

Dr. Bjarni Benediktsson  
Reykjavik, Iceland

Dear Dr. Benediktsson:

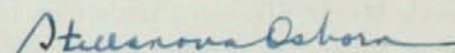
Paul-Henri Spaak of Belgium and Ambassador Beyen of the Netherlands accepted membership on the Honorary Council though they were and are in government positions.

Obviously you are the one to represent your country in this movement, and representation for Iceland should not have to wait until you retire. It has been needed for a long time, for Iceland's good as well as the good of all of us in the Western world.

Your name appears in the list of Honorary Council members for the first time on page 10 of the October issue of Freedom & Union, which should be in the mail within a week. Since this number features the Advisory Council, Dr. Jóhannesson's picture will be among those on the cover.

I am sure you will understand when I say that your membership gives me a depth of happiness that goes back not only to the signing of the North Atlantic Pact in 1949 but to Thingvellir and the year 930.

Sincerely, gratefully,



Mrs. Chase S. Osborn  
Secretary for North America

SO:ht



# Rockefeller Urges U.S. to Federate the Free

**E**MPLOYMENT of the Federal system under which this nation became great, to preserve the free world, was recommended tonight by Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller of New York," the Associated Press said Feb. 9 in a half-column report on the third of his "Godkin Lectures" at Harvard on "The Future of Federalism." He held:

"It is a tragic fact that the free world today offers no secure structure of international order within which the basic aspirations of free men may be realized and the safety and rights of free nations be guarded. . . . I believe the historic answer to the problems the free world confronts can be found in the Federal idea."

He found their problem "strikingly similar," according to the A.P., "to those met by the original 13 American Colonies—problems of security and of

trade, of growth and of order, and above all, the human aspirations of the free individual."

After recalling his 1960 statements in favor of "regional confederations—in the Western Hemisphere and in the Atlantic community" and perhaps elsewhere, the Governor, according to *The New York Times* (which gave more than a column special report) said "he had come to believe that rapidly moving events might push beyond the limits of regional concepts to the logic of applying the federal idea wherever possible among free nations, however distant, however seemingly strong in themselves.

"Mr. Rockefeller said that today it was merely a 'matter of cold political realism' to recognize that the Federal idea that 'secured freedom and order' for the U. S. in the 18th century could

also apply in the 20th century. 'Such an idea could conceivably serve to guard freedom and to promote order in a free world today.'

"Anything less than such a sweeping design is 'too puny for the time in which we live,' he said. Today, he said, nation-states are threatened with becoming as anachronistic as Greek city-states in their day." He added:

**"The historic choice fast rushing upon us is no less than this: Either the free nations of the world will take the lead in adapting the federal concept to their relations, or one by one we may be driven into the retreat of the perilous isolationism—political, economic and intellectual—so ardently sought by Soviet policy, a policy of divide and conquer."**



## STAKES "POLITICAL FUTURE" ON "FEDERAL IDEA"

DEVOTING a 16-inch lead editorial to the Rockefeller lecture, the Washington Post said on Feb. 10:

**G**OV. ROCKEFELLER has committed himself to work for extension of the American concept of federalism to the free world. His proposal, as expounded at Harvard University, is that the federal idea has given the people of this country the freedom, diversity and creativity essential to progress in the modern world, and that this means of attaining a balance between liberty and security is as applicable to the free world as it was to the 13 American colonies in 1787 . . . that the tested and proved principles of federalism offer a key to a new world order. . . .

The federal idea, by Mr. Rockefeller's definition, is a "concept of government by which a sovereign people—for their greater progress and protection—yield a portion of their sovereignty to a political system that has more than one center of sovereign power, energy and creativity." It leaves broad scope for "the free play of individual initiative, private enterprise, social institutions, political organizations and voluntary associations—all operating within the frame-

work of law and principles affirming the dignity and freedom of man."

The federalism for which he speaks "fosters diversity within unity." It "encourages creativity, imagination and innovation in meeting the needs of the people." It avoids excesses by dividing power between central and local governments and between executive, legislative and judicial authorities. In some degrees it fosters competition among governments in meeting the needs of the people . . .

Looking beyond the American experience, Mr. Rockefeller sees a harassed world in which all free peoples are confronted by some very hard choices: (1) No nation today can defend its freedom or fulfill the aspirations of its people through its own resources alone. (2) The old patterns of the international order have been shattered. (3) The U.N. has not been able to shape a new world order. (4) Communism is making a powerful bid to fill the vacuum that has been left by the passing of the old order and the failure of the free world to put anything in its place.

Gov. Rockefeller is very positive in his belief that the answer to this perilous

situation can be found in "the federal idea." While recognizing the hopeful progress made through the European Common Market and the growth of regional organization, he challenges the free world to a faster pace in order to meet the common danger.

What he urges at this time is a "common commitment to some basic principles and purposes." These would include assurance of freedom for the individual, removal of the barriers to commerce, unity in defense, movement toward some form of common taxation, and the gradual development of "authentically political forms of unity." The U. S. is the natural leader of such a movement, he contends, because "our dominant commitment from our very birth as a nation has been to everlasting concern for the individual, his freedom and his dignity."

This is a powerful appeal to the American people as well as to our friends abroad. Presumably Mr. Rockefeller is staking his political future on a "grand design" that reaches far beyond what is customarily heard from candidates for political office. Apart from any partisan overtones in these speeches, he has eloquently challenged free peoples everywhere to arise to a new concept of their destiny.

(Over)

## ATLANTIC CONVENTION, ROCKEFELLER & VOTER

**More Encouraging Than Convention.** Despite its shortcomings, we devote 50 pages to the Convention's proceedings. This reflects the importance we attach to so rare a meeting—and to the need of a full, objective report if many are to make the careful study of its shortcomings needed for success in future. Yet we confess that we find more cause for encouragement in two other later developments, though we have had time and space to give them only two pages. We refer to the stand taken in favor of Atlantic federation by Foreign Minister Spaak of Belgium and by Governor Nelson A. Rockefeller of New York. We stress this here because so many judge importance by the space given an event, and because these two experienced and rightly ambitious political leaders showed the faith in the people of Atlantica and the understanding of these revolutionary times that the majority of the Convention so lamentably lacked.

**Spaak & Rockefeller Stand.** Paul-Henri Spaak, who has often led his party to power either as Premier or Foreign Minister and is highly respected throughout Atlantica for his statesmanship, came out for Atlantic federation by accepting the invitation of the International Movement for Atlantic Union to join its already highly distinguished Honorary Council (page 5). He is the first Foreign Minister in office to take this stand, and the second former Secretary General of NATO to do so (his only predecessor, Lord Ismay, having already joined). The International Movement, incorporated only in 1959, set out to see what support it could gain by proudly flying the Atlantic Federal flag which some who favor such federation believe it "bad politics" to raise. Yet it has already gathered in its Board, Honorary Council and Advisory Council a cross-section of Atlantica that is much more distinguished and representative than the Atlantic Convention, and four times bigger.

Governor Rockefeller, a top contender for the 1964 Republican nomination for President, ended three Harvard lectures on Federalism Feb. 9 (page 4) by going far beyond his joint statement with Richard Nixon last summer in favor of "confederation" (page 28). Thoughtfully, solidly, clearly, boldly, he urged the U. S. to lead in uniting the free by the "Federal idea." He found their problems strikingly similar to those the 13 States solved by Federal Union. Repeatedly he applied such historic American words as *federal*, *union*, and *federal union* to the international field . . . as if he had never heard those who called this "political dynamite."

**Vote-Getting "Federal."** Practical politician Rockefeller treated *federal* as a word with special appeal to Americans,

## Spaak Joins Movement for Atlantic Federation

**P**AUL-HENRI SPAAK, Foreign Minister of Belgium, has joined the Honorary Council of the International Movement for Atlantic Union, which aims at federation of the NATO nations. This was announced in February by its Chairman, General Pierre Billotte, former French Minister of Defense, and its President, Clarence Streit, author of *Union Now*.

They found Mr. Spaak's action especially significant because he is the first Foreign Minister in office to accept the Movement's invitation. Formerly NATO Secretary General and Belgian Premier, he has been one of the prime movers toward European Unification.

Even longer he has championed Atlantic unification. As early as 1944, when he was already Foreign Minister of the Belgian Government (in exile), he declared, in a statement published in *Federal Union World* in February, 1944, that the future world organization should not aim at universality but "at binding strongly together peoples and states" that are "democratic." He said:

"The democracies are necessarily peace-loving. . . . But it is also necessary that they should be strong. . . . They cannot be strong unless they form a block in which the interests of each will be linked with the interests of all the others, and in which those who pursue other aims and practice other methods will not be allowed to play a dissolving and demoralizing role." Prophetically, he added:

"There will not be many opportunities like that which we have today. . . . The daily example of so many young men sacrificing their lives emphasize our duty and our responsibilities. To return to the past, with its economic disorder and international

standing for a system they were familiar with—an answer they had cause to trust in the dangerous international field—a word that would win votes. In answering questions on an earlier TV program Jan. 11 he said that "what the people want . . . are waiting for" is "to get the initiative . . . win this cold war peacefully" and that "I think it's got to be done" by a "union of free people." In his written lecture at Harvard he was—to quote a *Washington Post* editorial—so "very positive that the answer to this perilous situation can be found in 'the federal idea,'" that it concluded: "presumably Mr. Rockefeller is staking his political future on a 'grand design' that reaches far beyond what is customarily heard from candidates for political office." And the *Post* applauded. —CLARENCE STREIT

anarchy, or to create a new world—that is the choice before us.

"Either we shall sweep away the old selfishness, destroy and prejudices and overcome the obstacles, or else, after having fought and seen our sons fight in their turn, we shall have to begin already to prepare to see the infants of today doing the same. To be bold today is to be reasonable. May we be bold enough and in good time."

Earlier, Joseph Bech, the "grand old man" of little Luxemburg who has held every important office in it from Premier down and is now President of its Chamber of Deputies, joined the Movement's Honorary Council.

Other members of the Honorary Council include H.R.H. the Prince of the Netherlands, Prince Bernhard; Lord Avon (former British Prime Minister Eden); J. W. Beyen, Dutch Ambassador to Paris and former Foreign Minister; Dr. Heinrich von Brentano, leader of Chancellor Adenauer's Christian Democrat party in the Bundestag, former Foreign Minister; W. L. Clayton, former U. S. Under Secretary of State; Franz Etzel, former Finance Minister, Bonn; Christian Herter, former U. S. Secretary of State; Lord Ismay, former NATO Secretary General; Gaetano Martino, former Italian Foreign Minister, Lester B. Pearson, leader of the Opposition and former Secretary for External Affairs in Canada; Robert Schuman, former Premier of France, and Paul van Zeeland, former Belgian Premier.

"A major aim of the Honorary and Advisory Councils," the invitation explained, "is to speed Atlantic federation by mobilizing leaders who believe in trying to achieve this in time to prevent catastrophe and build the higher civilization that is now in reach. Membership in these Councils enables such leaders to make their name count for it day in, day out—as did Washington, Franklin and Hamilton when they identified themselves with federal union when confederation failed the 13 States."

The movement has added to its Board: Alistair Stewart of Canada, former M. P., Winnipeg; Ivan Matteo Lombardo, former Italian Minister of Industry and former President of the Atlantic Treaty Association (ATA) Rome; Prof. Ahmet Sükrü Esmer, Director of the Institute of External Relations, University of Ankara, and head of the Turkish ATA section; Admet Emin Yalman, editor of *Hür Vatan* and dean of Turkish journalists, Istanbul. All four are members of the Atlantic Convention and were outspoken for federal union at its recent session in Paris.



23. febr. 1962

Gát. minn!

Ég þakka kærlega brög þitt  
14. þ.m. það var stórkæla helga  
öblandin á megin að hitta þig  
og þú sigurati, og þú varst hei-  
a þóðinni. Þú sendir stórkæra  
hjáminna, þaði þess og sitas,  
þessi veit stórkæra mik  
á meginnefni. Þú hefur  
gjarnan viljat þessa stórkæra  
lengur og betur hjá stórkæra.  
Þú vil þessu vörum að hitta  
stórkæra þessi sitas þú um,  
á miðan þú lorum þess, það,  
þú veitir umt að hitta þess.  
Þú veitir samnáðlega alltaf  
aufrisingu þessa stórkæra.

Eftir ásk þeirri seuti íg þei  
heirnet Smíðuband og sping,  
á samt eftirmynd af íslenska  
stíkrössinum. Getu þú þá  
valit á milli spangarinnar  
og nallanna, en kvantveggja  
þinnur meir nora þekkar  
smekklegt og ríma sjó.  
Þú heitir meirki. Viltu eg  
meira vanda að þú getur  
natað þetta. Þú hefur sjálfur  
mælu þínu mitti glöggum,  
ég tel að þú sért þetta á  
kjál. En ef þú nær eitthvát  
þekkar í sambandi við útlæg-  
andi á þessum hlutum, þá  
nær meir og reudivárin  
sestik á meirni að gilda þínu þú  
þínu þig. Þú telur mig þá vita  
sitar ef þú nær ~~at~~ gera  
eitthvát þekkar þínu þig í þessum  
efnum. Þú heitir meirki  
þú getur.

Í þat gleði mig samvæga  
að þú ad allt gausi, eftir  
atvikum með i ykkar ágætu  
virkisgjör. Ég var á einum  
tíma ill umdætt meðal sumra  
flarkvæmna mína fyrir þess  
saki að ég gat hugað mér  
frjál samstofs um virkisgjör,  
líka og mi hefð komit á  
laggjör. Ég vil vara að þat  
geti hallit, ekki einhverju af  
kjötnáskil, heldu líningi eftir  
meitu koringa.

Vil þú sendum ykkar ljón-  
umum bestu kveðin og skil.

Í minn trú þú  
Sýndur þú þú

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NEW YORK 17, N. Y.

MURRAY HILL 2-5433

June 6, 1962

Mr. Bjarni Benediktsson  
Minister of Justice  
Reykjavik

Dear Bjarni:

The books which you recently asked me to buy for you have been forwarded today by government mail. I have debited your account with me for the amount of \$12.65, as per enclosed invoice.

I hardly have to repeat that if there is anything you or your family need from here, I shall be only too glad to get it for you.

I expect to be going to Iceland on June 19th and stay for about two weeks. Until I leave I will be at the U.N. which resumes its sessions tomorrow.

I look forward to seeing you some time during my stay in Reykjavik.

Very best regards from Elin and myself to you and Sigridur,

HK:BF  
encl.

*Elin and  
Hannes*

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Siglufirði, 7. sept. 1962.

hr. ráðherra Bjarni Benediktsson.

Góði vinur.

Til mín hefir leitað Jóhann Örn Matthíasson, Túngötu 12, hér í bæ og beðið mig um að reyna að útvega sér skipsrúm á einhverju af skipum Eimskipafélagsins, (háseti, léttadrengur eða eitthvað þess háttar) - Jóhann er 17 ára gamall og hefir verið í 3 - 4 ár á togurum bæjarútgerðarinnar hér og er, að því er ég bezt veit, hinn duglegasti sjómaður. Var hann ásamt föður sínum, Matthíasi Jóhannssyni á b.v. Elliða, þegar skipið sökk á síðastliðnum vetri og komust þeir nauðulega af eins og flestir félagar þeirra. Faðir drengsins, Matthías er annars góðkunningi minn og trúr og traustur Sjálfstæðismaður. - - Ég veit, að það er tæplega við-eigandi af mér að snúa mér beint til þín út af þessu, en sannleikurinn er sá, að ég hefi oftast en einu sinni leitað til þeirra, sem hafa með mannráðningar að gera hjá félaginu með svipuð erindi, en með litlum árangri. - - Héðan er annars allt sémilegt að fréttu. Sumarið hefir verið ágætt og fólkið er ánægt. Pólitískt hljóð í mönnum hér heyrir mér vera sémilegt yfirleitt. Bið ég þig svo að afsaka þetta kvabb mitt og auka þannig á annir þínar, sem ég veit að eru nógar fyrir.

Beztu kveðjur okkar hjóna til ykkar hjónanna.

Vertu blessaður,

þinn einl.

*Árinn Einarsson*

Góði vinur!  
Þetta bréf þitt dags. 7. sept.  
Ég talaði við Guðjón Einarsson  
um möguleikann á að útvega þitt vinu  
og tók hann þá vel hlotið  
að hafa samband við þig staðan.  
Þetta er þetta þínu fólki  
þinn einl.



Reykjavík, 17. september 1962.

Góði vinur :

Þakka bréf þitt dags. 7. sept. Ég talaði við Guðjón Einarsson um möguleikann á að útvega piltinum vinnu og tók hann því vel. Lofaði að hafa samband við þig eða hann, þegar þar að kæmi.

Bið að heilsa þínu fólki.

Þinn einlægur,

Til

hr. bæjarfógeta Einars Ingimundarsonar,  
Siglufirði.

SKJÖLDUR STEFÁNSSON,

BÚÐARDAL.

--

Búðardal, 4. júlí 1962.

Herra formaður Sjálfstæðisflokksins,  
Bjarni Benediktsson,  
Dómsmálaráðherra.

Með þessum fáu línum vildi ég endurtaka ósk mína, sem við ræddum um í Borgarnesi, 9. júní s.l., að loknum fundi í Kjördæmisráði Vesturlands.

Vona ég, ef mögulegt er, að erindi mitt nái fram að ganga nú sem allra fyrst og stuðningur þinn komi því heilu í höfn. - Væri á hinn bóginn ekki hægt að koma þessu í kring, þætti mér vænt um að ég fengi vitneskju um það við fyrsta tækifæri. Vona ég að afstaða mín hafi komið glöggst fram í viðtali okkar, enda verð ég að gera einhverjar aðrar ráðstafanir, ef ég fæ ekki einhverja launakækkun nú á næstunni.

Fjölyrði þetta ekki meir. Þakka góða viðkynningu og vona að húmegi haldast sem lengst í anda Sjálfstæðis-  
stefnunnar til heilla fyrir land og lýð.

Með bestu kveðju.

*Skjöldur Stefánsson*

Ófeigur Eiríksson,  
Neskaupstað.

Neskaupstað, 28. 8. 1962.

Í stuttu fríi er ég fékk mér í sumar hafði ég hugsað mér að fara til Reykjavíkur og kynna mér hvort ekki væri möguleiki að skipta um starf, en ég þurfti að hætta í fríi fyrr en ég hafði ætlað þannig að ekkert varð úr þeirri ferð.

Út á starf mitt hefi ég ekkert að setja, en mér líkar ekki staðurinn og vildi komast hédan eins og flestir sem hingað flytjast.

Ég er orðinn vanur starfinu, enda búinn að vinna við þetta í áratug og vildi því gjarna komast í hliðstætt starf, en sjálfsagt er það ekki auðvelt. Hinsvegar vildi ég með þessum línun ganga hróint til verks og spyrjast fyrir um hvort nokkur möguleiki sé <sup>á</sup>annað sambærilegt starf.

Ég hefi ekki sótt um bæjarfógetaembættið í Keflavík vegna þess að ég frétti að mér eldri og reyndari menn hefðu sótt um það. og þar sem ég taldi vonlaust að umsókn mín yrði tekin til greina taldi ég af ýmsum ástæðum ekki rétt að senda hana.

Ófeigur Eiríksson

Árnesi 11/4 1962

Hr. ráðherra Bjarni Benediktsson.

Kæri flokksbróðir.

Eg vil með þessu bréfi fara þess á leyt við þig, að þú hlutist til um það, að afgreiðslu frumvarpsins um Stofnlánasjóði landbúnaðarins, sem nú liggur fyrir Alþingi, verði frestað um sinn. Gjaldþö, sem frumvarpið gerir ráð fyrir á framleiðslu- og söluvörur landbúnaðarins er bæði óheilbriggt og afar óvinsælt meðal bænda, eins og kosti þeirra er nú þrengt á flestum sviðum.

Útaf þessu máli ritaði eg grein, sem eg sendi Morgunblaðinu, en fékk ekki birta þar. Hér eg nú sent Tímanum greinina til birtingar, í mótmæla skini fyrir þessa afstöðu ritstjórnarinnar.

Eins og þú sjálfsagt manst flutti eg ræðu á síðasta Landsfundi, þar sem eg skoraði á Sjálfstæðisflokkinn, að tryggja sér aukið fylgi meðal bænda, með raunhæfri landbúnaðarstefnu, sem flokkurinn hafði nú í fyrsta skipti, um langt skeið, tekifæri til þess að framfylgja. Mér til mikilla og sárra vonbrigða hefur flokkurinn meira en daufheyrst við þessari áskorun minni, samanber fram vindu landbúnaðarmála á yfirstandandi þingi.

Vegna alls þessa, ásamt frávísun Morgunblaðsins á fyrnefndri grein minni, er það vísaði mér á dyr eftir langt samstarf, er afstaða mín orðin slík til flokks míns, sem eg frá barnæsku hef heilshugar stutt, að engu má muna að eg segi skilið við hann. En vissulega mun eg berjast ákveðið fyrir málefnum stéttar minnar, og beita mér gegn hverskonar rangsleytni í hennar garð, úr hvaða átt, sem hún kemur fram.

Verði eg tilneyddur - sóma míns vegna - að ganga úr flokknum, en til þess sýnist mér draga að óbreyttri stjórnarstefnu, álit eg að fleiri bændur muni á eftir koma, og þurfið þið þá tapast að reikna með atkvæðum bænda við næstu þingkosningar.

Mér fannst hreinlegast og drengilegast að skýra þér frá þessu viðhorfi mínu, svo að þér gæfist kostur á því að íhuga málið, með til liti til þess, að flokkurinn komi á einhvern raunhæfan hátt til móts við óskir mínar og kröfur í málefnum bændastéttarinnar, til dæmis eins og eg, í upphafi þessa bréfs, fer framá, eða þá með fullri leiðréttingu á hinum rangláta verðlagsgrundvelli, sem bændum er, nú með dómi, skipað að búa við.

Það er bjargföst samfæring mín, að þetta væri Sjálfstæðisfl. og stefnu hans fyrir bestu. Svar óskast sem allara fyrst við þessu bréfi.

Með vinsemi og virðingu.

Hermóður Guðmundsson

*Hermóður Guðmundsson*

Borgarnesi 2/2. 1962.

Góði vinur.

Ég ætlaði að heilsa uppá þig síðast þegar ég kom í bæinn og þakka þér alt gamalt og gott, en þú varst á rh.fundum.

Auk einkaerindis, sem verður að bíða þar til ég finn þig, ætlaði ég að skýra þér í áeinum atriðum, sem varða Sementsverksmiðjuna. Svo var líka enn eitt atriði sem mig langaði til þess að "orientera" þig um og sendi þér þessar línur til þess að þú vitir um það mál, því sennilega er rétt að það dragist ekki.

Þú manst án efa að ég ræddi við þig í sumar um hina brýnu nauðsyn þess, að komið yrði upp bankaútibúi frá Búnaðarbankanum hér í Borgarnesi. Við erum hér fremur vopnlitlir í baráttunni og alt fjármálavald í höndum Framsóknar síðan mannaskiftin urðu við Sparisjóð Mýrasýslu. Við eigum fárra kosta vöð að styrka okkur, en þó greinilega einn góðan kost, sem er útibúi Búnaðarbankans í höndum hlutlausra manna. Verður þessi kostur enn betri þegar litið er á það, að stofnun slíks útibús er líka í samræmi við stefnu bankans, að koma deildum upp úti á landi, og þegar svo er komið, að það er talið bankanum eðlilegt og hagnæmt að stofna útibúi, fæ ég ekki betur séð en að Borgarnes sé vel og hyggilega valinn staður, því hvar á Búnaðarbanki ~~á~~ að stofna útibúi, ef það er ekki í hjarta landbúnaðarins í landinu? Annað mál væri ef Útvegsbankinn setti slíkt upp hér í kjörðæminu, þá væri Akranes sjálf-sagður staður. Þetta munu þeir góðu menn, Magnús Jónsson, bankastj. og bankaráðsmennirnir Friðjón Þórðarson og Jón Pálmason, báðir fallast á. En þar með mun vandinn ekki leystur. Tillitið til Benedikts Guttormss. spilar þar inn í. Magnús Jónsson, sem er eins og ég sagði velviljaður kjarna málsins, telur erfiðleika vera á ferðinni, ef Benedikt sækir um útibússtjórnastöðuna. Nú þarf auðvitað ekki að taka fram, að við höfum nóg hér af Framsóknarmönnum og viljum auðvitað ekkert bankaútibúi hér með slíkum manni.

Ég hygg að mál þetta verði e.t.vill rétt í pingflokknum og vil þessvegna setja þig inn í viðhorf manna hér til málsins. Ég tek þó fram, sem þú auðvitað veizt, að það er aðeins á vitorði fárra trúnaðarmanna okkar að við séum að fást við þetta mál.

Svo hagar til, að Friðrik Þórðarson, sem verið hefur hinn traustasti flokksmaður okkar um áratuga skeið, er nú ráðinn í því að hætta sem verzlunarstjóri hér. Væri því ekki nema samngjarnt að hann kæmi mjög til greina, er valinn verður forstöðumaður útibúsins. Ég ætla að þú munir hlyntur þeirri skoðun. En ég spyr nú. Er ekki hægt að leysa þetta mál með því að gera Benedikt að aðstoðarbankastjóra í Búnaðarbankanum? Hann hefir sjálfsagt hvort eð er góð kjör, svo fjárhagslega getur slíkt tæplega skift miklu máli, en pólitískt væri slíkt nokkur plástur á sár Framsóknarmanna, sem vitaskuld eru í fýlu yfir vali banka-stjórnans í haust. Að því er Alþýðuflokkinn varðar, getum við tæplega vænst þess að þeir krefjist að fá að ráða forstöðumanni bankaútibús hér. Þeir hafa fengið Stefán Hilmarsson, sem a.m.k. hefir stíð, að því ég bezt veit, verið hlyntur Alþýðuflokknum.

Á hinn bóginn getum við gert þeim Alþýðuflokksmönnum gott boð. Flokksmaður þeirra Ingi Ingimundarson, sonur höfukempu Alpfl. hér, Ingimundar Einarssonar, sem nú er orðinn aldraður, ervefnilegur, ungur maður og er nú gjaldkeri hjá Kaupfélagi Borgfirðinga. Ingi hefur gefið í skyn, að hann óski eftir að komast undan atvinnuoki Framsóknar. Væri ekkert sjálfsagðara en að hann gengi næstur forstöðumanni næntanlegs útibús. Gestu Alþýðuflokksmenn vel við það unað, enda gæti Ingi þá

Óhindraður sinnt flokksmálum Alpfl., ef honum sýndist svo, en slíku telur hann sig ekki frjálstan að, meðan hann vinnur í Kaupfélaginu, sem vanta má.

Ég segi þér frá þessu þannig, að þetta verði ekki rætt án þess að þú sért kunnugur hnútunum. Þetta eru engar tillögur.

Af okkur er annars allt skaplegt. Mér fellur vel við starfið. Sirra og dæturnar kunna vel við sig í Nesinu. Þetta er því allt í góðu lagi.

Skilaðu beztu kveðju til fjölskyldu þinnar frá okkur öllum. Þakka þér svo traust þitt og góða vináttu.

Blessaður  
Þinn einl.

Asger

Borgarnesi, 6. júní 1962.

Góði vinur.

Þegar ég hittí þig nest etla ég að reða um fáein atriði við þig. Sendi þér þessar línur m.a. til þess að orientera þig.

Kosningin hér fór eins og þú veizt, að við fengum 183 atkv. Fengum 186 síðast. Hinsvegar hefur fjölgað á kjörskrá, og töpum við því hlutfallslega nokkrum atkvæðum. Sem betur fór, unnum við á hinn bóginn sýslunefndarkosninguna hér í Borgarnesi. Þorkell Magnússon (fulltr. hér í skrifst.) fékk 218 atkv., en Sig. Guðbrandsson, sem er form. Framsóknarfélags Mýrasýslu, fékk 212 atkv. Þetta hefur talsvert gildi fyrir mórallinn hjá okkur.

Hreppsnefndin er skipuð 3 sjálfstæðismönnum og 4 framsóknarmönnum. Munaði 1 eða 2 atkv. á 1. manni Kommúnista og 4. manni Framsóknar.

Mismunur sá, sem er á fylgi okkar í sýslunefnd og í hreppsnefnd, sýhir það að einhver óánægja var með lista okkar. Er því ekki að leynd að framboð Friðriks var ekki vinselt. Kom þar raunar á daginn það sem ég sagði þér í vor, að bezt hefði verið, ef Friðrik hefði fengið fyrirheit um starf hjá hugsanl. bankaútibúi. Ég var búinn að semja um það við F. að fengi hann starfið, hetti hann þáttöku í hreppsnefnd og yrði ekki í framboði. Það gekk ekki með starfið. Þá taldi Friðrik sitt síðasta tekiferi að sanna mönnum getu sína með því að fara enn í framboð. Ég geri langt má stutt með því að segja það, að við reyndum að fá hann af þessu. Það varð þó ekki unnt. Kom þá nest til álita að ýta honum út úr framboði. Við urðum í uppstillingarnefnd sammála um það að ekki væri stött á því að fara þannig að Friðriki, að samtímis því, sem honum var neitað um banka-

starfið af flokksbræðrum hans, veri honum einnig sparkað úr hrepps-  
nefnd. Veri slíkt tæplega samrýmanlegt starfsháttum okkar Sjálfstæðis-  
manna, því sannarlega hefur þessi maður gegnt hverju kalli flokksins  
í 30 ár. Við siðferðislega hlið málsins, þéttist svo áhettan á  
nokkrum átökum, sem yrðu að eiga sér stað á óheppilegum tíma. Töldum  
við því, úr því sem komið var, skársta kostinn að láta Friðrik fara  
fram. Skýringin á því að ég vildi ekki fara á listann var einfaldlega  
sú, að mér fannst ég vera of nýkominn hingað til þess að fara strax  
í hreppapólitíkina, kjördæmispolitíkin veri mér nóg í bili. Þar við  
þéttist að ég er óviss um að heppilegt hafi verið að við F. verum  
saman á lista.

Hérna á dögnum var um það talað að við Þorvaldur í Hjarðarholti  
töluðum við þig um fjármálin hér. Geri ég ráð fyrir að við reynum  
að fara suður að finna þig, að höfðu samráði við þig um tíma.

Það veri synd að segja að vinur okkar, Þorvaldur, gengi ekki  
hreint til verks. Þetta er svona álíka eins og ég fer í Eystein til  
þess að reyna að stöðva áform framsóknar. En hvað um það, Þorvaldur  
er góður drengur, og verður að sýna honum fulla kurteisi.

Þorvaldur mun hafa litið svo á að ég væri ef til vill fánlegur  
til þess að láta af því áformi að reyna að koma hér upp bankaútibúi.  
En svo er þó ekki. Þegar Þorvaldur kom hingað lagði hann mál sitt  
þannig fyrir að spyrja mig hvort ég teldi svo mikla hlutdregni í  
lánveitingum sparisjóðsins að óhjákvæmilegt væri fyrir okkur  
Sjálfstæðismenn að koma upp annari stofnun. Ég svaraði þessu ekki  
miklu, en sagði það eina, sem að mínu viti var unnt að segja við  
Þorvald, þ.e. að bankaútibúi veri ekki ætlað að skaða neinn, og  
veri engin hefndar- eða gagnráðstofun. Hér veri einungis á ferðinni  
þróun. Bendur hér um slóðir yrðu bætur settir ef Búnaðarbankinn  
setti hér upp þjónustustofnun við landbúnaðinn. Það veri búið að  
marka þá stefnu að þessi banki setti upp útibú úti á landi, og hvar  
á Búnaðarbanki að setja upp útibú, ef það er ekki í helstu land-  
búnaðarhéruðum landsins?

Það er nauðsynlegt að fara eins rólega í þessar sakir og unnt  
er, og reyna að draga úr illindum út af þessu. Ég hef rætt við þessa



menn og bent þeim á þá staðfeynd að lánsstofnunum fjölgar allsstaðar. Allt okkar efnahagslíf og atvinnulíf er í vaxandi þenslu, og það er aðeins eðlileg þróun að hér komi bankaútibú. Líka hef ég, svona óbeint, reynt að láta Þorvald finna það út sjálfan, að bendur á Vesturlandi kynnu að verða svolítið skrítnir í framan, ef þeir kæmust að því að einhverjir menn veru að reyna að hindra það, að hér komi búnaðarbanki.

Um málið sjálft er svo það að segja, að nú tel ég réttan tíma til þess að hnýta endahnút á það. Er nú eftir engu að bíða, og lausnin á máli Friðriks er sennil. sú að hann verði ekki forstöðumaður, heldur starfsmaður útibúsins. Er ég búinn að tala um það við hann, og hann fallist á það. Verðum við nú að finna e.h. ungan og duglegan mann. Vonandi fer þetta allt vel.

Besta kveðja,

Þinn

Asger

# Þinkamál, til Jónanns Sjálfstæðisflokksins.

Við undirritaðir, Sjálfstæðismenn og þandur í Skagafirði, höfum að gefnu tilefni óskað eftir að koma á fund Vignis Guðmundssonar blaðamanns, er við fréttum að hann væri staddur hér á Hólum. Við viljum biðja hann fyrir þessa orðsendingu til Bjarna Benediktssonar ráðherra og formanns Sjálfstæðisflokksins. Við treystum ráðherranum manna best til að leysa þann vanda, sem nú steðjar að okkur Sjálfstæðismönnum hér nyrðra vegna afdrifaríkra atburða, er skeð hafa hér á Hólastað. Biðjum við Vigni að fara þessa orðsendingu fundarins í letur.

Við viljum í fyrsta lagi mótmæla því, að Gunnar Bjarnason hætti hér skólastjórn, og teljum að hann hafi verið borinn röngum sökum. Við vitum að allar slúðursögurnar, sem gengið hafa ~~hér~~ um staðinn í vetur, eru ýmist hreinn uppsuni, eða svo ýktar, að enginn trúnaður er á þær leggjandi. Okkur er ekki kunnugt hvaðan þær eru upp runnar, en við fræbiðjum okkur þær með öllu og vitum að þær falla dauðar og ómerkar, er menn hafa kynnt sér hið sanna. Þá þykir okkur hart, að við höfum ekki fengið birtar í málgaðni okkar, Morgunblaðinu, grein ~~þar~~ er við höfum sent til varnar í málinu.

Við fögnum því að Árni Pétursson er aðeins settur en ekki skipaður skólastjóri hér á Hólum og væntum þess að meðan ráðherra Sjálfstæðisflokksins fer með landbúnaðarmál, verði ekki settur okkur til höfuðs Framsóknarmaður til stjórnar á okkar kæra Hólastað.

X Slin Gunnar  
Skólastjóri  
Komi fram  
hætt á s.l.  
Stuuri,

Við styðjum eindregið þá hugmynd, (sem fram hefir komið),<sup>X</sup> að Hólar skuli gerðir að almennu menntasetri, samfara því að vera bandaskóli. Slíkt menntasetur vantar okkur Skagfirðinga. Við höfum séð, að hér hefir verið gert stórátak á stuttum tíma undir stjórn Gunnars Bjarnasonar. Staðurinn ber þess órákt vitni. Þykir okkur hart að una því, að sá maður, sem mest hefir gert staðnum til góða í áratugi, skuli verðlaunaður með því að hrekja hann þaðan burt.

Við Sjálfstæðismenn eigum engin svör, er við erum spurðir um hinar furðulegu ráðstafanir landbúnaðarráðherra hér

á Hólum. Okkur hefir verið tjáð, hverjir eru ráðgjafar hans í málinu, að einungis einn þeirra leit hingað í skólastjóratíð Gunnars, en enginn skoðaði staðinn <sup>er</sup>ráðdi við staðarmenn hér fyrr en eftir að Gunnar hefði verið neyddur til að segja af sér.

Við Sjálfstæðismenn hér í Skagafirði getum ekki setið undir því, án þess að eiga við því andsvör, að sá maður, sem jafn mikið hefir gert fyrir Hóla og Gunnar Bjarnason, skuli þaðan hrakinn. Við viljum fá að vita hverjar sakir eru á hann bornar, sem réttlæti að í sæti hans sé settur flokksbundinn andstæðingur okkar og maður, sem sýndi litla viðleitni að hamla brotthlaupi nemenda hégan í vetur, meðan skólastjóri var fjarverandi í erindum skólans.

Reynt hefir verið með söguburði að blanda einkamálum skólastjórans inn í mál staðarins undir stjórn hans. Okkur þykir furðu gegna, ef ráðherra hefir látið slíkt hafa áhrfi á gerðir sínar.

Við kvíðum því að horfa nú á Hólastað hverfa á ný í niðurlagingu, því við höfum enga trú á að sá, er nú hefir verið settur til forráða hér á staðnum, lyfti hér neinum Grettistöfum. ~~Þetta er bú að komast á góðan~~ Hér er bú að komast á góðan rekspöl, sem áður var koðnað niður. Einmuna fallegir gripir eru í fjósi, hrossakynbótabú ríkisins komið í gott horf og nú fyrst líklegt til að skila árangri og fjarbúið rekið með tilraunir fyrir augum, sem koma áttu í þágu landbúnaðarins í heild.

Við höfum verið kunnugir háttum og högum hér á Hólum um langan tíma, og þykjumst því mæla af reynzlu, enda sumir okkar fæddir og uppaldir hér á næstu grösum.

Við viljum að síðustu endurtaka það, að við treystum Bjarna Benediktssyni allra manna best til að koma þeim málum, sem varða Hólastað, og nú eru í algeru óefni, í rétt horf.

Við Sjálfstæðismenn hér í Skagafirði getum ekki unað því, að eiga engin andsvör við jafn fálmenndum aðgerðum og hér hafa átt sér stað síðustu mánuði.

Í trausti þess að úr retist biðjum við fyrir þessa  
orðsendingu til flokksformanns vors og ráðherra og ventum  
aðgerða hans og svars við fyrsta takifæri.

Staddir á fundi á Hólum í Hjaltadal 13. maí 1962.

Frjálf. Arnason Kálfsstöðum Hólum  
Sigríður Þóring Hofsós.  
Guðni Jónsson Sautárkróki  
Betty Marselluísard (frá Skaftá) Hofsós.  
Margrét Guðmundsdóttir Sautárkróki,  
Rynn Guðnason Sautárkróki  
Þrági Þ. Þrafatsson Sautárkróki  
Guðm. Stefánsson Hrafnhóli Hjaltadal  
Pétur Þásson Þjorvaldstöðum  
Arni H. Arnason Kálfsstöðum Hjaltadal  
Hallafríður Pétursson Þjorvaldstöðum - - -  
Resgur Guðmundsson Skaftá  
Þóroddur Stefnason Hrafnhóli  
Þorvaldur G. Óskarsen Smaragrunn  
Sigríður Þorvaldsdóttir Sleitustöðum  
Óskar Gíslason Sleitustöðum  
Sigríður Sigrúðsson Sleitustöðum  
Jón Sigrúðsson Sleitustöðum  
Alfa Guðbránsdóttir Sleitustöðum

Þ fundinum voru ekki staddir allir  
þeir, og undir þessu skjal hafa skrifast,  
en þeir hafa óskaf eftir að samþykka  
álit fundarinn, og ósk, með undirskrift sinni.

Við undirritaðir, Sjálfstæðismenn og bændur í Skagafirði, höfum að gefnu tilefni óskað eftir að koma á fund Vignis Guðmundssonar blaðamanns, er við fréttum að hann væri staddur hér á Hólum. Við viljum biðja hann fyrir þessa orðsendingu til Bjarna Benediktssonar ráðherra og formanns Sjálfstæðisflokksins. Við treystum ráðherranum manna best til að leysa þann vanda, sem nú steðjar að okkur Sjálfstæðismönnum hér nyrðra vegna afdrifarikra atburða, er skeð hafa hér á Hólastað. Biðjum við Vigni að fara þessa orðsendingu fundarins í letur.

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á Hólum. Okkur hefir verið tjáð, hverjir eru ráðgjafar hans í málinu, að einungis einn þeirra leit hingað í skólastjóratíð Gunnars, en enginn skoðaði staðinn en ræddi við staðarmenn hér fyrir en eftir að Gunnar hafði verið neyddur til að segja af sér.

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Staddir á fundi á Hólum í Hjaltadal 13. maí 1962.