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## SUPPLEMENTAL REPORT ON FREED PRISONERS

*The text of an agreement reached at the Big Three conference concerning prisoners liberated by the Allies' forces invading Germany follows:*

A comprehensive agreement was reached at the Crimea conference providing detailed arrangements for the protection, maintenance and repatriation of prisoners of war and civilians of the British Commonwealth, Soviet Union and United States liberated by the Allied forces now invading Germany.

Under these arrangements each Ally will provide food, clothing, medical attention and other needs for the nationals of the others until transport is available for their repatriation. In caring for British subjects and American citizens, the Soviet Government will be assisted by British and American officers. Soviet officers will assist British and American authorities in their task of caring for Soviet citizens liberated by the British and American forces during such time as they are on the Continent of Europe or in the United Kingdom, awaiting transport to take them home.

We are pledged to give every assistance consistent with operational requirements to help to insure that all these prisoners of war and civilians are speedily repatriated.

(The Department of State Bulletin, Vol. XII, No. 297, March 4, 1945)

**III. ACT OF CHAPULTEPEC****DECLARATION ON RECIPROCAL ASSISTANCE AND  
AMERICAN SOLIDARITY**

WHEREAS:

1. The peoples of the Americas, animated by a profound love of justice, remain sincerely devoted to the principles of international law:

2. It is their desire that such principles, notwithstanding the present difficult circumstances, may prevail with greater force in future international relations:

3. The Inter-American Conferences have repeatedly proclaimed certain fundamental principles, but these must be reaffirmed and proclaimed at a time when the juridical bases of the community of nations are being established.

4. The new situation in the world makes more imperative than ever the union and solidarity of the American peoples, for the defense of their rights and the maintenance of international peace:

5. The American states have been incorporating in their international law, since 1890, by means of conventions, resolutions and declarations, the following principles:

(a) The proscription of territorial conquest and the non-recognition of all acquisitions made by force (First International Conference of American States, 1890).

(b) The condemnation of intervention by a State in the internal or external affairs of another (Seventh International Conference of American States, 1933, and Inter-American Conference for the Maintenance of Peace, 1936).

(c) The recognition that every war or threat of war affects directly or indirectly all civilized peoples, and endangers the great principles of liberty and justice which constitute the American ideal and the standard of its international policy (Inter-American Conference for the Maintenance of Peace, 1936).

(d) The procedure of mutual consultation in order to find means of peaceful cooperation in the event of war or threat of war between American countries

(Inter-American Conference for the Maintenance of Peace, 1936).

(e) The recognition that every act susceptible of disturbing the peace of America affects each and every one of them and justifies the initiation of the procedure of consultation (Inter-American Conference for the Maintenance of Peace, 1936).

(f) That any difference or dispute between the American nations, whatever its nature or origin, shall be settled by the methods of conciliation, or unrestricted arbitration, or through the operation of international justice (Inter-American Conference for the Maintenance of Peace, 1936).

(g) The recognition that respect for the personality, sovereignty and independence of each American State constitutes the essence of international order sustained by continental solidarity, which historically has been expressed and sustained by declarations and treaties in force (Eighth International Conference of American States, 1938).

(h) The affirmation that respect for and the faithful observance of treaties constitutes the indispensable rule for the development of peaceful relations between States, and treaties can only be revised by agreement of the contracting parties (Declaration of American Principles, Eighth Internatinoal Conference of American States, 1938).

(i) That in case the peace, security or territorial integrity of any American republic is threatened by acts of any nature that may impair them, they proclaim their common concern and their determination to make effective their solidarity, coordinating their respective sovereign wills by means of the procedure of consultation, using the measures which in each case the circumstances may make advisable (Declaration

of Lima, Eighth International Conference of American States, 1938).

(j) That any attempt on the part of a non-American State against the integrity or inviolability of the territory, the sovereignty or the political independence of an American State shall be considered as an act of aggression against all the American States. (Declaration XV of the Second Meeting of the Ministers of Foreign Affairs, Habana, 1940).

6. The furtherance of these principles, which the American States have practiced in order to secure peace and solidarity between the nations of the Continent constitutes an effective means of contributing to the general system of world security and of facilitating its establishment: and

7. The security and solidarity of the Continent are affected to the same extent by an act of aggression against any of the American States by a non-American State, as by an American State against one or more American states.

## PART I

### *Declaration*

THE GOVERNMENTS REPRESENTED AT THE INTER-AMERICAN CONFERENCE ON WAR AND PEACE

DECLARE:

First. That all sovereign States are juridically equal amongst themselves.

Second. That every state has the right to the respect of its individuality and independence, on the part of the other members of the international community.

Third. That every attack of a State against the integrity or the inviolability of territory, or against the sovereignty or political independence of an American State, shall, conformably to Part III hereof, be con-

sidered as an act of aggression against the other States which sign this declaration. In any case invasion by armed forces of one State into the territory of another trespassing boundaries established by treaty and demarcated in accordance therewith shall constitute an act of aggression.

Fourth. That in case acts of aggression occur or there may be reasons to believe that an aggression is being prepared by any other State against the integrity and inviolability of territory, or against the sovereignty or political independence of an American State, the States signatory to this declaration will consult amongst themselves in order to agree upon measures it may be advisable to take.

Fifth. That during the war, and until the treaty recommended in Part II hereof is concluded, the signatories of this declaration recognize that such threats and acts of aggression as indicated in paragraphs Third and Fourth above constitute an interference with the war effort of the United Nations, calling for such procedures, within the scope of their constitutional powers of a general nature and for war, as may be found necessary, including:

- recall of chiefs of diplomatic missions;
- breaking of diplomatic relations;
- breaking of consular relations;
- breaking of postal, telegraphic, telephonic, radio-telephonic relations;
- interruptions of economic, commercial and financial relations;
- use of armed force to prevent or repel aggression.

Sixth. That the principles and procedure contained in this declaration shall become effective immediately, inasmuch as any act of aggression or threat of aggression during the present state of war interferes with the war effort of the United Nations to obtain

victory. Henceforth, and with the view that the principles and procedure herein stipulated shall conform with the constitutional principles of each republic, the respective Governments shall take the necessary steps to perfect this instrument in order that it shall be in force at all times.

## PART II

### *Recommendation*

#### THE INTER-AMERICAN CONFERENCE ON PROBLEMS OF WAR AND PEACE

##### RECOMMENDS:

That for the purpose of meeting threats or acts of aggression against any American Republic following the establishment of peace, the Governments of the American Republics should consider the conclusion, in accordance with their constitutional processes, of a treaty establishing procedures whereby such threats or acts may be met by:

The use, by all or some of the signatories of said treaty of any one or more of the following measures:

recall of chiefs of diplomatic missions;

breaking of diplomatic relations;

breaking of consular relations;

breaking of postal, telegraphic, telephonic, radio-telephonic relations;

interruption of economic, commercial and financial relations;

use of armed force to prevent or repel aggression.

## PART III

This declaration and recommendation provide for a regional arrangement for dealing with matters relating to the maintenance of international peace and security as are appropriate for regional action in this Hemisphere and said arrangements and the activities and procedures referred to therein shall be consistent

with the purposes and principles of the general international organization, when established.

This declaration and recommendation shall be known as the ACT OF CHAPULTEPEC.

#### **IV. FURTHER RESOLUTIONS OF INTER-AMERICAN CONFERENCE**

##### **RESOLUTION ON ESTABLISHMENT OF A GENERAL INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION**

(The Department of State Bulletin, Vol. XII, No. 299, March 18, 1945)

WHEREAS:

The American Republics have at all times demonstrated their attachment to the principles of peaceful international relationships based on justice and law;

The tradition of universal cooperation, that has consistently inspired the inter-American system into which such principles have by now been definitely incorporated, has struck deeper roots and gained in strength due to the interdependence of the nations of the modern world which makes peace indivisible and the welfare of one country conditional upon that of all the others;

The Proposals for the Establishment of a General International Organization formulated at Dumbarton Oaks by the representatives of the United States of America, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, and the Republic of China were made available on October 9, 1944, to all countries for their full study and discussion;

These Proposals are capable of certain improvements with a view to perfecting them and to realizing with greater assurance the objectives which they enunciate;

The Organization to be created must reflect the ideas and hopes of all peace-loving nations participating in its creation;