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as it does an immediate threat to the liberty and independence of America.

II. The American Republics reaffirm their complete solidarity and their determination to cooperate jointly for their mutual protection until the effects of the present aggression against the Continent have disappeared.

III. The American Republics, in accordance with the procedures established by their own laws and in conformity with the position and circumstances obtaining in each country in the existing continental conflict, recommend the breaking of their diplomatic relations with Japan, Germany and Italy, since the first-mentioned State attacked and the other two declared war on an American country.

IV. Finally, the American Republics declare that, prior to the reestablishment of the relations referred to in the preceding paragraph, they will consult among themselves in order that their action may have a solidary character.

#### XXXIV. COMBINED STAFF CHIEFS PLAN

(War Dept. press release, Feb. 6, 1942)

The "combined chiefs of staff group" has been established by the United States and Great Britain to insure complete coordination of the war effort of these two nations, including the production and distribution of their war supplies, and to provide for full British and American collaboration with the United Nations now associated in prosecution of the war against the Axis powers. The combined chiefs of staff as representatives of the United States and British military and naval

effort, have two principal subdivisions—one is of the United States chiefs of staff, the other the British chiefs of staff.

United States membership of the combined chiefs of staff consists of:

Admiral Harold R. Stark, chief of naval operations.

General George C. Marshall, chief of staff, United States Army.

Admiral E. J. King, commander in chief, United States Fleet.

Lieut. Gen. H. H. Arnold, chief of Army air forces.

The British chiefs of staff are represented in Washington by:

Field Marshal Sir John Dill (until recently chief of staff of the Imperial general staff).

Admiral Sir Charles Little.

Lieut. Gen. Sir Colville Wemyss.

Air Marshal A. T. Harris.

They are in constant communication with Admiral Sir Dudley Pound, General Sir Alan Brooke, and Air Chief Marshal Sir Charles Portal, the British chiefs of staff in London.

#### SECRETARIES NAMED FOR GROUP

Brig. Gen. W. B. Smith, formerly secretary of the War Department general staff, has been designated as United States secretary of the combined chiefs of staff and also as secretary for the joint board, and for many other boards and agencies established by the United States War and Navy Departments to insure coordination and unity in major strategical direction and military operations.

General Smith's staff of assistants, initially about eight officers, will be selected from officers of the United States Army and United States Navy.

The British secretary of the combined chiefs of staff will be Brigadier V. Dykes, who served for some years as the secretary of the Committee of Imperial Defense and War Cabinet in London. He will be assisted by officers of the British Navy, Army, and Royal Air Force.

While the action of the combined chiefs of staff on broad strategical questions will be in the form of joint recommendations to the heads of their respective governments, in minor and immediate matters relating to current operations they are prepared to take action without delay. The setup therefore amounts to a combined command post for the conduct of all joint operations of the two governments in the war. It will be the control agency for planning and coordinating.

#### LIAISON FOR UNITED NATIONS

In addition, it will provide a medium for adjusting such joint operations as involve other governments of the United Nations, such as China, the Netherlands East Indies, Australia and New Zealand at the present moment. The representatives of these governments will participate with the combined Chiefs of Staff in the consideration of matters concerning their national interests.

The organization described is being established in the Public Health Building on Constitution Avenue, directly opposite the War Department.

In addition, a most important factor in this setup will be the *Munitions Assignments Board*, of

which Mr. Harry Hopkins is the chairman and *Major Gen. James H. Burns, the executive*, and which has its counterpart in London, both with British and United States membership. These proposals of these committees will be submitted to the combined Chiefs of Staff for their recommendation to the heads of their governments.

Mr. Hopkins's committee will also be established in the Public Health Building. In the same building will be representatives of the central agency to allocate shipping and of the agency to allocate raw material. Officers of other governments of the United Nations will be established in the same building.

#### **XXXV. COORDINATION OF BRITISH AND AMERICAN ECONOMIC WARFARE PROCEDURES**

(Dept. of State Bulletin, Vol. VI, No. 138, Feb. 14, 1942)

Arrangements have been made between the Governments of the United States and the United Kingdom for the coordination and simplification of their respective economic warfare procedures.

Heretofore it has been necessary for exporters sending goods from the United States to certain countries in Europe, Africa, and the Near East, or to their colonial possessions, to obtain two documents—an American export license and a British navicert. On April 1, 1942 a new arrangement will come into effect under which only one document, the American export license, need be obtained. British consuls in the United States will not issue navicerts for exports to be shipped from this country after April 1.