

## C. THE MOSCOW DECLARATION ON GENERAL SECURITY

On October 30, 1943, the Foreign Ministers of the United States, the United Kingdom and the U.S.S.R. and the Chinese Ambassador to Moscow issued the Declaration of Four Nations on General Security, which contemplated the establishment at the earliest practicable date of a general international organization, based upon the principle of the sovereign equality of all peace-loving States and open to membership by such States, large and small, for the maintenance of international peace and security.

The text of the Declaration<sup>1</sup> is as follows:

The Governments of the United States of America, the United Kingdom, the Soviet Union and China:

United in their determination, in accordance with the Declaration by the United Nations of January 1, 1942, and subsequent declarations, to continue hostilities against those Axis powers with which they respectively are at war until such powers have laid down their arms on the basis of unconditional surrender;

Conscious of their responsibility to secure the liberation of themselves and the peoples allied with them from the menace of aggression;

Recognizing the necessity of ensuring a rapid and orderly transition from war to peace and of establishing and maintaining international peace and security with the least diversion of the world's human and economic resources for armaments;

## JOINTLY DECLARE:

1. That their united action, pledged for the prosecution of the war against their respective

enemies, will be continued for the organization and maintenance of peace and security.

2. That those of them at war with a common enemy will act together in all matters relating to the surrender and disarmament of that enemy.

3. That they will take all measures deemed by them to be necessary to provide against any violation of the terms imposed upon the enemy.

4. That they recognize the necessity of establishing at the earliest practicable date a general international organization, based on the principle of the sovereign equality of all peace-loving States, and open to membership by all such States, large and small, for the maintenance of international peace and security.

5. That for the purpose of maintaining international peace and security pending the re-establishment of law and order and the inauguration of a system of general security, they will consult with one another and as occasion requires with other members of the United Nations with a view to joint action on behalf of the community of nations.

6. That after the termination of hostilities they will not employ their military forces within the territories of other States except for the purposes envisaged in this declaration and after joint consultation.

7. That they will confer and co-operate with one another and with other members of the United Nations to bring about a practicable general agreement with respect to the regulation of armaments in the postwar period.

V. Molotov  
Anthony Eden  
Cordell Hull  
Foo Ping-sheung

Moscow, October 30, 1943

D. UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCES ON ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL PROBLEMS<sup>2</sup>

Before the establishment of a general international organization, as contemplated in the Moscow Declaration, a number of United Nations conferences were held to discuss certain special problems. As a result of these conferences a number of specialized agencies were subsequently established.

The first of these conferences was the United Nations Conference on Food and Agriculture, held in Hot Springs, Virginia, from May 18 to June 3, 1943, which set up an Interim Commission on Food and Agriculture to draw up a Constitution of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations.

On October 16, 1945, FAO came into being when its Constitution was signed.

The Conference of Allied Ministers of Education, which first met in London in October 1942, drafted plans for a United Nations Educational and Cultural Organization. These plans served as a basis of discussion at the United Nations Conference for the Establishment of an Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, held in London from

<sup>1</sup> U. S. Department of State Bulletin, November 6, 1943, pp. 307-311.

<sup>2</sup> For fuller information on these conferences see Part Two of this Yearbook.