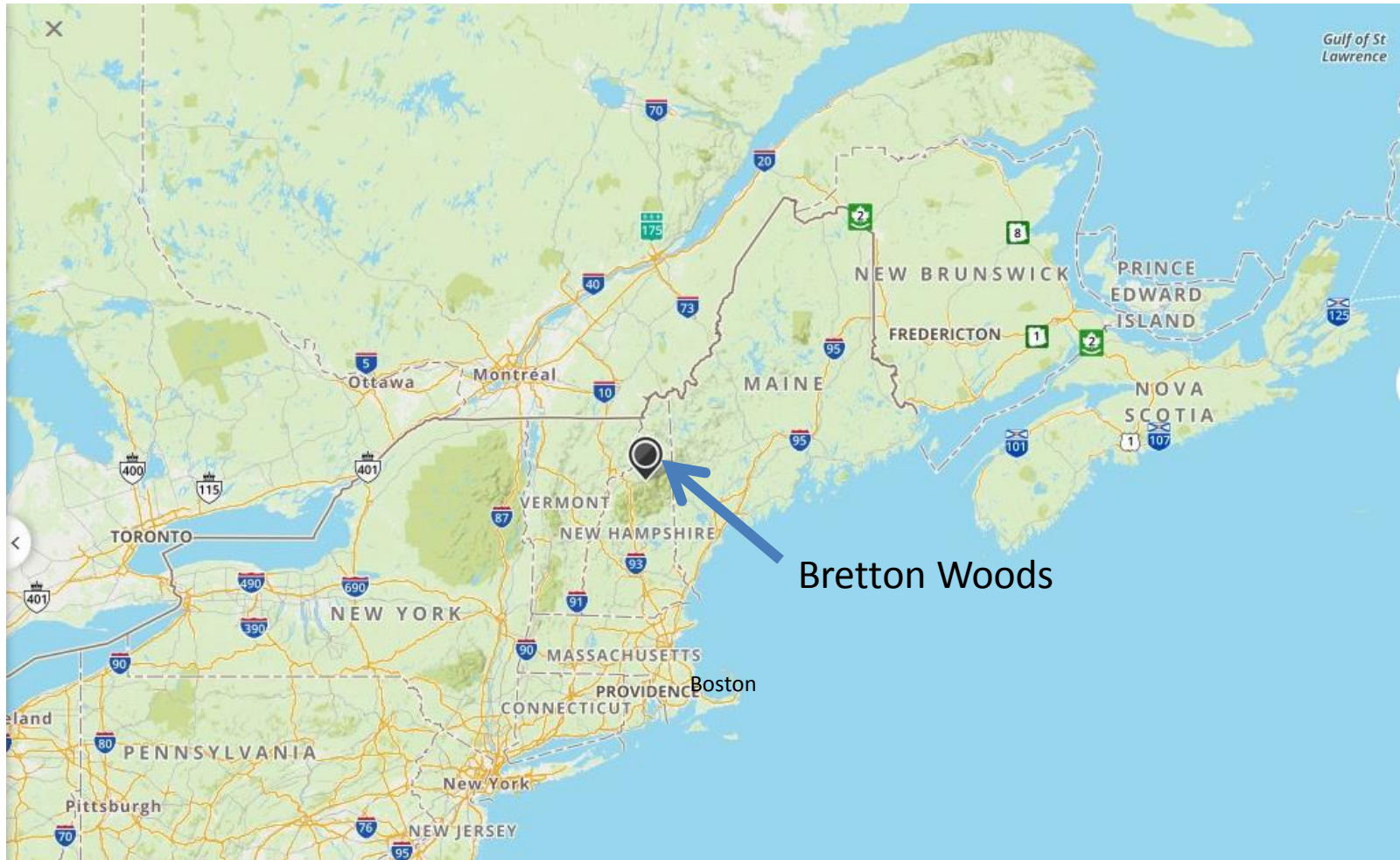


Fra Placentia Bay til Bretton Woods

Da en ny verdensorden ble skapt

Røyken Rotaryklubb
Åge Borg-Andersen/28. januar 2019

Bretton Woods, New Hampshire



<https://www.google.no/maps/place/Bretton+Woods,+Carroll,+New+Hampshire+03575,+USA/@44.2581182,-73.6824004,7z/data=!4m5!3m4!1s0x4cb388935dca1421:0xdb35b5345622a724!8m2!3d44.2581201!4d-71.4411894>

“A Friendship That Saved The World”

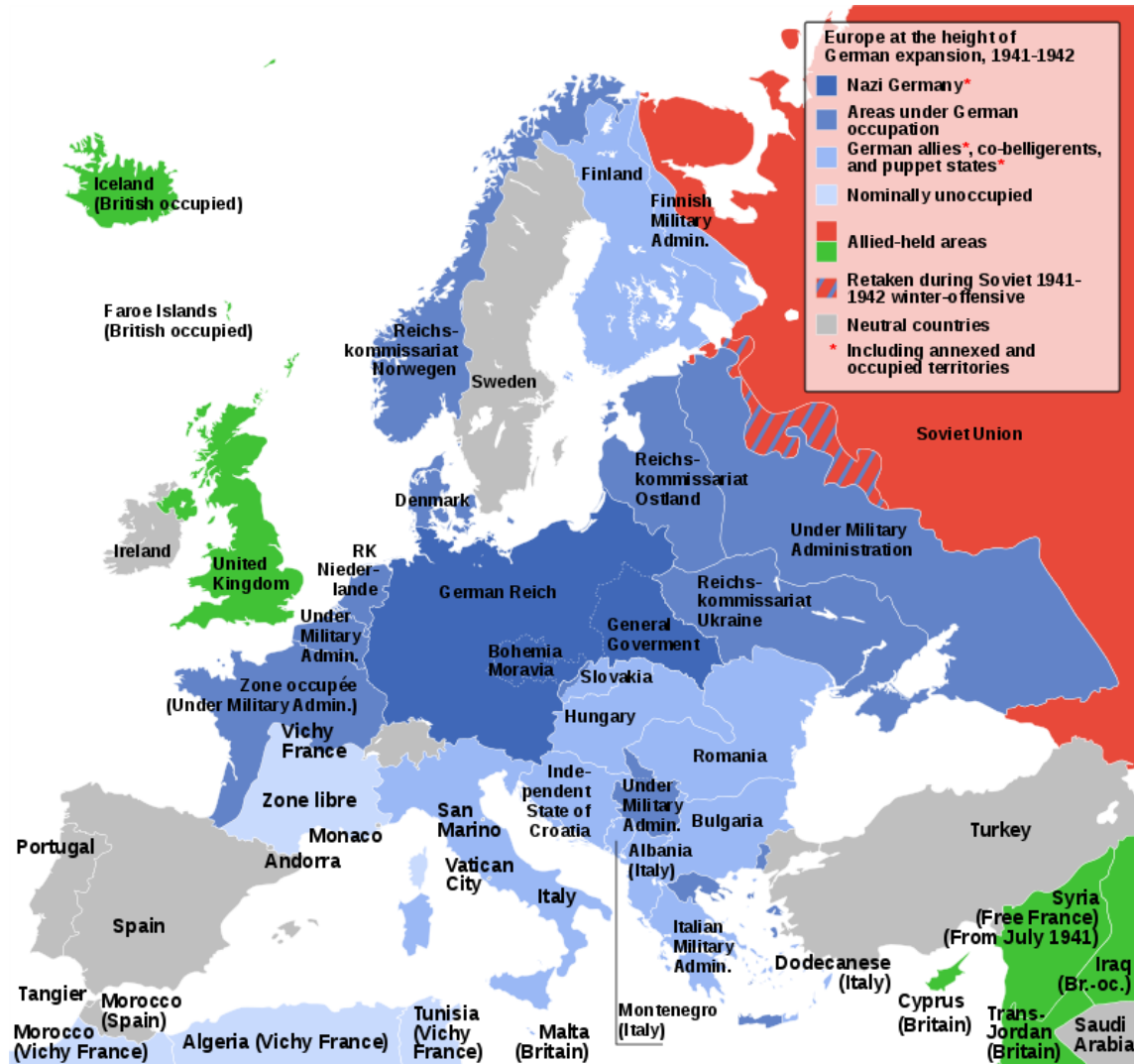


Franklin Delaware Roosevelt
(1882 – 1945)
President of US of America
1933 – 1945

Sir Winston Leonard Spencer-
Churchill (1874 – 1965)
Prime Minister of the UK
1940 – 1945, 1951 – 1955

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Winston_Churchill

Situasjonen i Europa 1941-42



Forspill UK

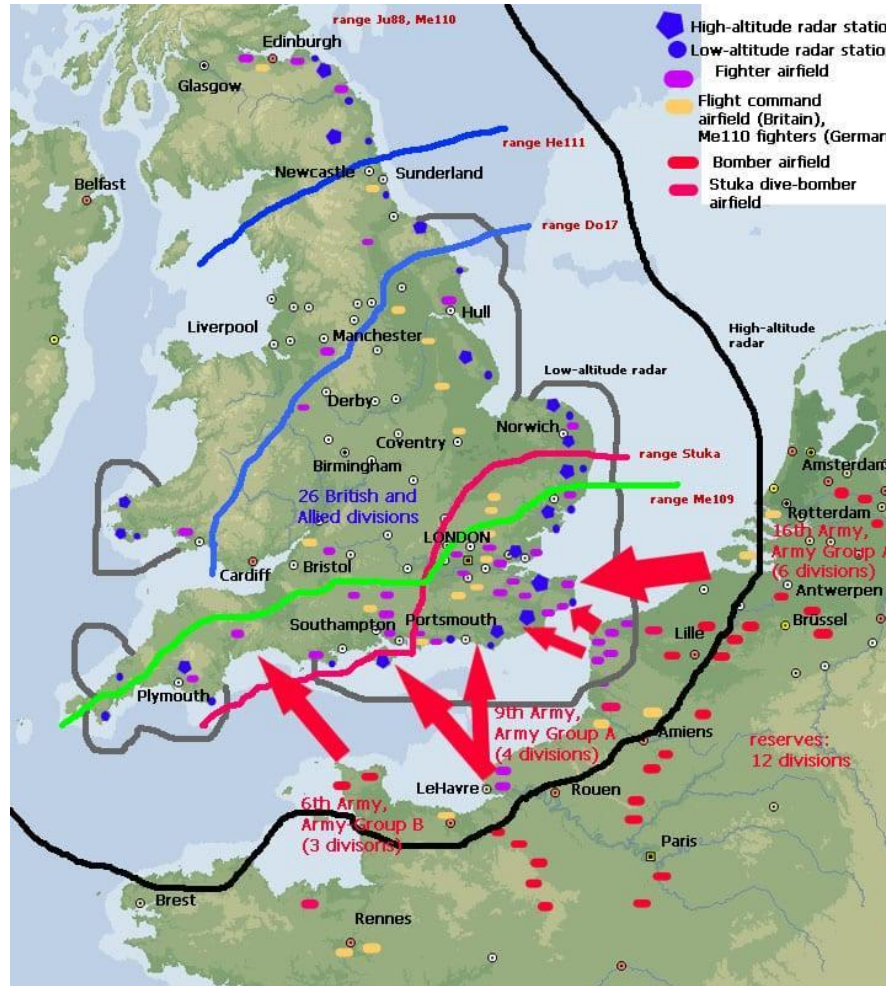


June 4, 1940

- ‘We shall go on to the end. We shall fight in France, we shall fight on the seas and oceans, we shall fight with growing confidence and growing strength in the air, we shall defend our island, whatever the cost may be. We shall fight on the beaches, we shall fight on the landing grounds, we shall fight in the fields and in the streets, we shall fight in the hills; we shall never surrender’
- Churchill whispered to a colleague *‘And we’ll fight them with the butt ends of broken beer bottles because that’s bloody well all we’ve got!’*

Battle of Britain

10 July until 31 October 1940; "The Blitz" 7 September 1940 to 11 May 1941



1,963 serviceable aircraft



2,550 serviceable aircraft



"Never was so much owed by so many to so few"
20 August 1940

Forspill USA

- **USA var nøytralt, skremt av tapene i WW1**
 - Neutrality Act of 1935
 - general embargo on trading in arms and war materials with all parties in a war
 - Neutrality Act of 1936
 - also forbade all loans or credits to belligerents.
 - Neutrality Act of 1937
 - extended them to cover civil wars
 - Neutrality Act of 1939
 - arms trade with belligerent nations (Great Britain and France)
 - licenses for all arms imports and exports
- **Cash and Carry 1939**
 - nonmilitary goods (Sept. 1939)
 - sale of military as well as nonmilitary items (Nov. 1939)
- **Neutrality Act of November 1941**
 - allowed American ships to carry cargo to nations at war.

En venn i nøden



FDR Signing the Lend-Lease Bill

- 02.09.1940: “Destroyers for Bases” Agreement
 - United States → UK: more than 50 obsolete destroyers
 - UK → USA: 99-year leases to territory in Newfoundland and the Caribbean, which would be used as U.S. air and naval bases
 - 17.12.1940: “Lend-Lease” Initiative
 - Utsatt betaling
 - Tilbakebetaling i dollar ikke forventet, men i form av krigsmateriell, teknologi, råvarer mm
 - the U.S. was given no-cost leases on army and naval bases in Allied territory during the war, as well as local supplies.
 - Støtte USA i arbeidet i en *joint action directed towards the creation of a liberalized international economic order in the postwar world*
- 35 land fikk USA-støtte gjennom “Lend-Lease”

A Giant Coverup



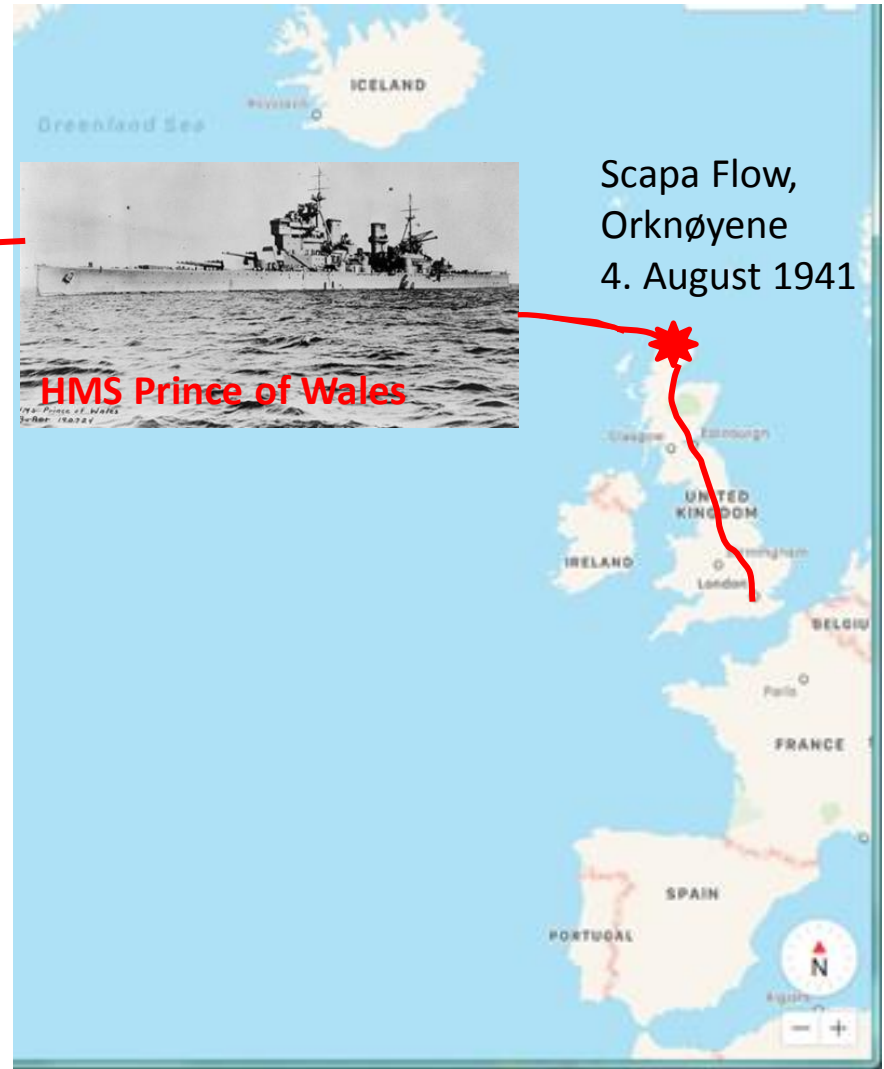
USS Augusta



USS Potomac

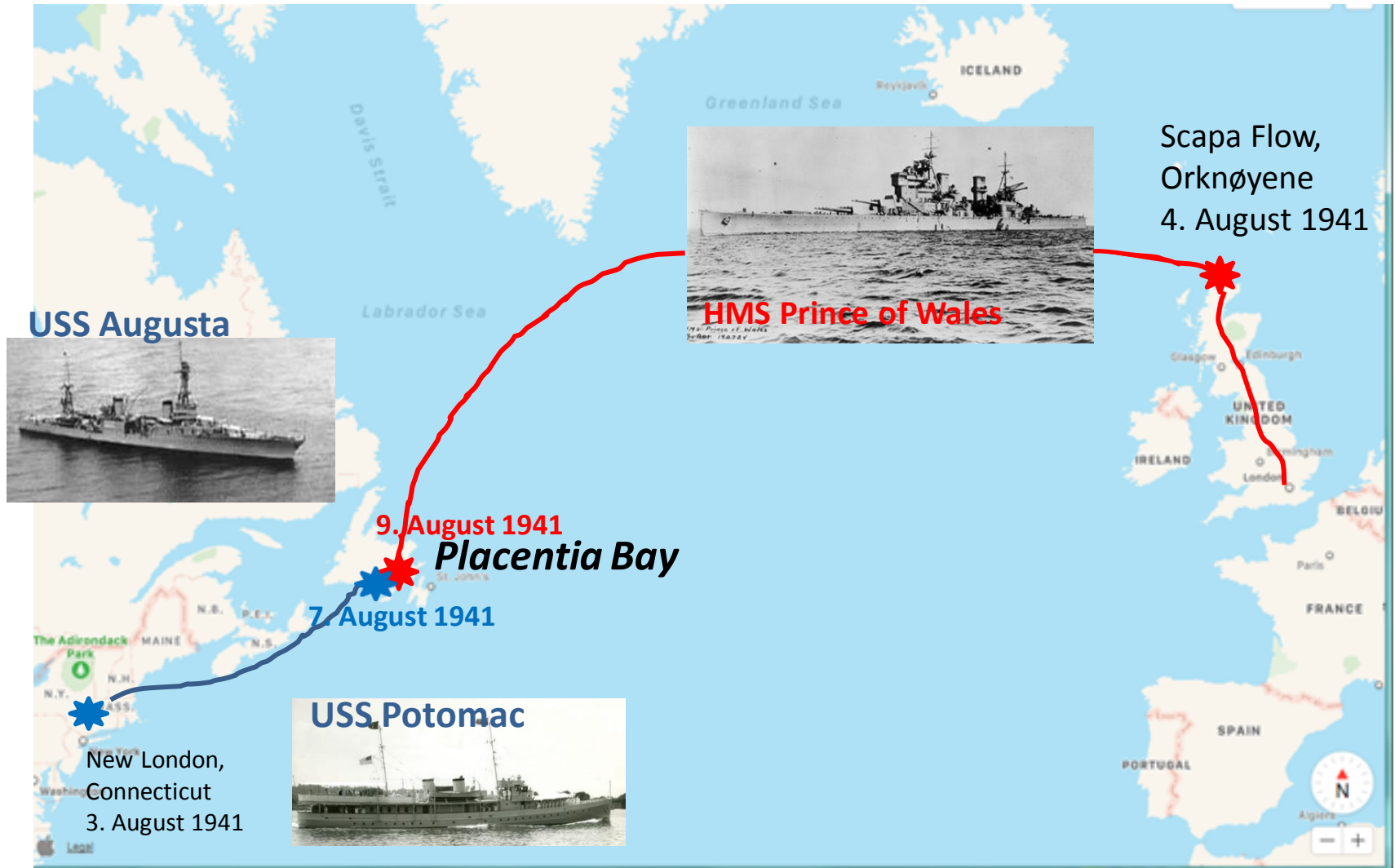


Coverup UK style

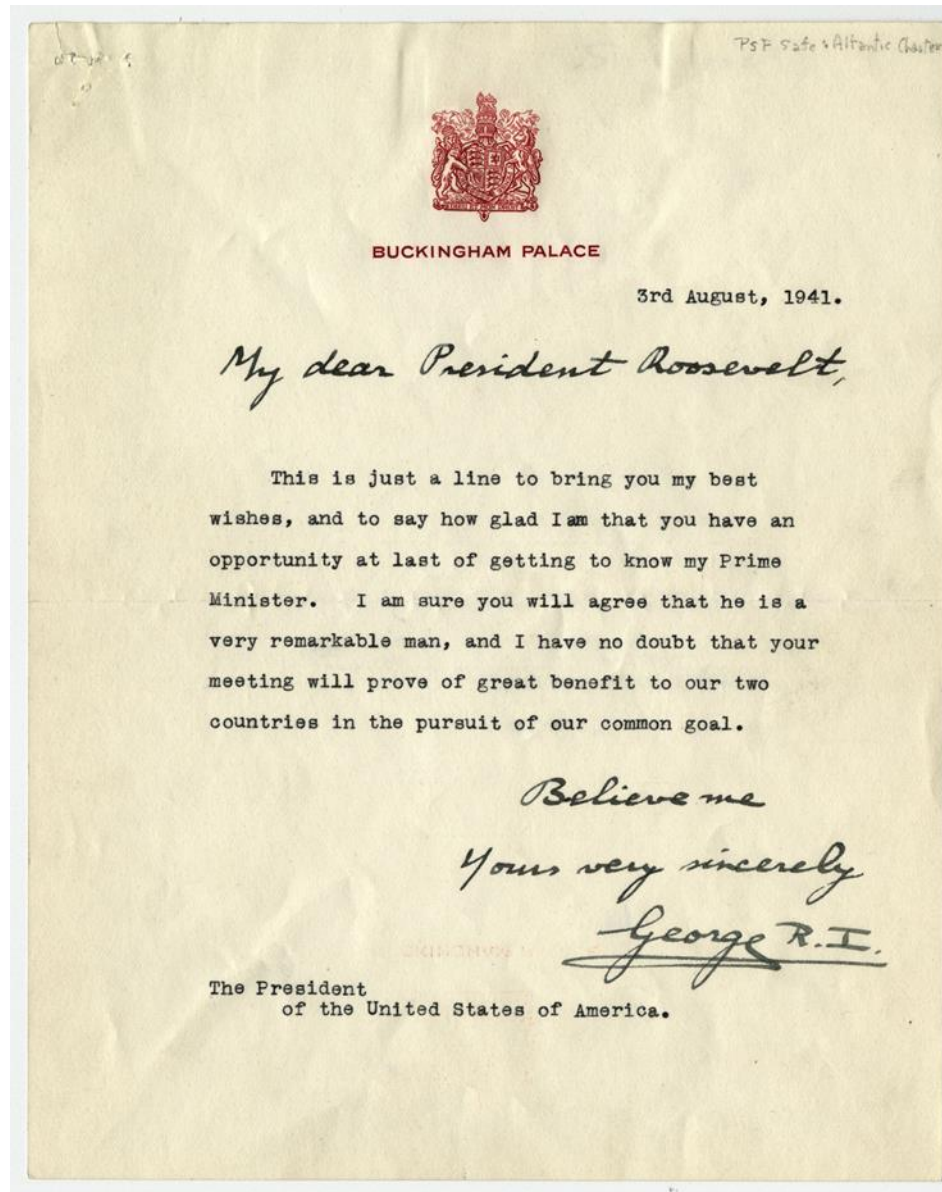


Atlantic Conference

Kodenavn «Riviera»



«My dear President Roosevelt»



Placentia Bay, Newfoundland



USS Augusta



HMS Prince of Wales

Joint Statement by President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill, August 14, 1941



<https://www.un.org/en/sections/history-united-nations-charter/1941-atlantic-charter/index.html> 1941: The Atlantic Charter

1. No territorial gains sought by the United States or the United Kingdom
2. Territorial adjustments must conform to the people involved
3. The right to self-determination of peoples
4. Trade barriers lowered
5. Postwar disarmament
6. Freedom from want and fear
7. Freedom of the seas
8. An association of nations

Disse prinsippene pekte fremover og ga støttet til en verdensomspennende bevegelse. EN NY VERDENSORDEN.

The Atlantic Charter

THE Atlantic Charter

THE President of THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA and the Prime Minister, Mr. Churchill, representing HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT IN THE UNITED KINGDOM, being met together, deem it right to make known certain common principles in the national policies of their respective countries on which they base their hopes for a better future for the world.

1. Their countries seek no aggrandizement, territorial or other.
2. They desire to see no territorial changes that do not accord with the freely expressed wishes of the peoples concerned.
3. They respect the right of all peoples to choose the form of government under which they will live; and they wish to see sovereign rights and self-government restored to those who have been forcibly deprived of them.
4. They will endeavor, with due respect for their existing obligations, to further the enjoyment by all States, great or small, victor or vanquished, of access, on equal terms, to the trade and to the raw materials of the world which are needed for their economic prosperity.
5. They desire to bring about the fullest collaboration between all nations in the economic field with the object of securing, for all, improved labor standards, economic advancement and social security.
6. After the final destruction of the Nazi tyranny, they hope to see established a peace which will afford to all nations the means of dwelling

in safety within their own boundaries, and which will afford assurance that all the men in all the lands may live out their lives in freedom from fear and want.

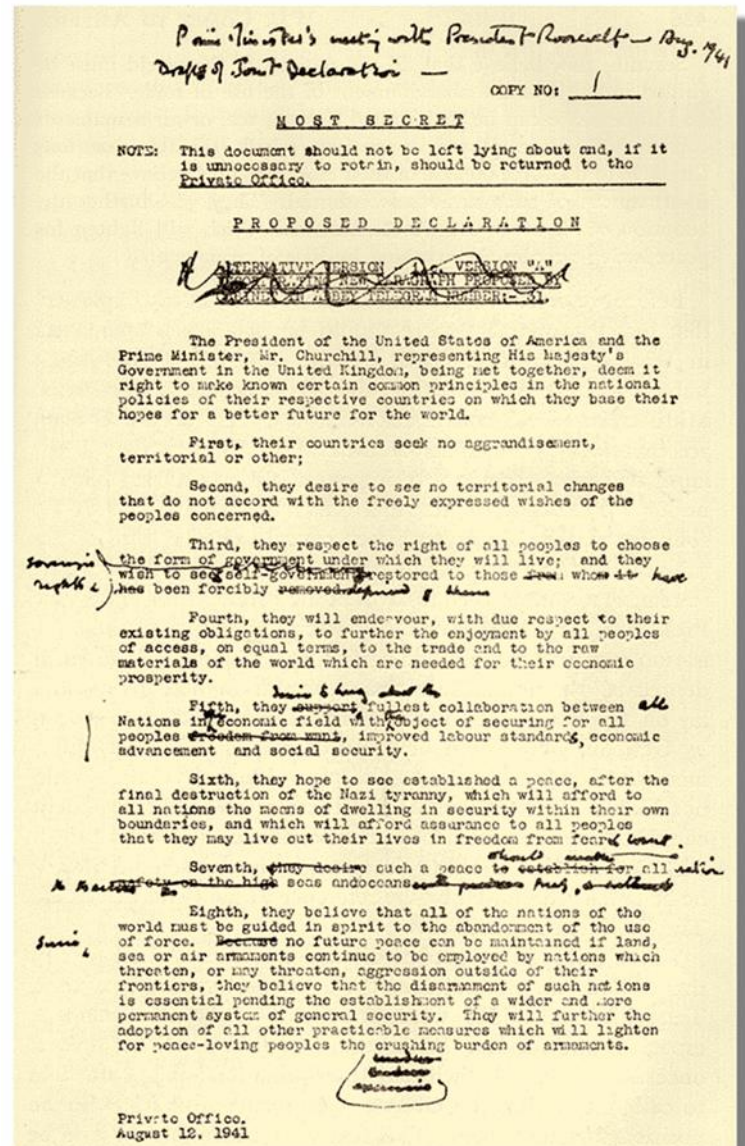
7. Such a peace should enable all men to traverse the high seas and oceans without hindrance.

8. They believe that all of the nations of the world, for realistic as well as spiritual reasons, must come to the abandonment of the use of force. Since no future peace can be maintained if land, sea or air armaments continue to be employed by nations which threaten, or may threaten, aggression outside of their frontiers, they believe, pending the establishment of a wider and permanent system of general security, that the disarmament of such nations is essential. They will likewise aid and encourage all other practicable measures which will lighten for peace-loving peoples the crushing burden of armaments.

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT

WINSTON S. CHURCHILL

August 14, 1941



1. Inter-allied meeting, 12. juni 1941

The Declaration of St. James' Palace



<https://www.divento.com/en/london/5998-st-james-palace-london.html>

INTER-ALLIED MEETING

Held in London at St James's Palace on June 12, 1941

RESOLUTION

The Governments of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Canada, Australia, New Zealand and South Africa, the Government of Belgium, the Provisional Czechoslovak Government, the Governments of Greece, Luxemburg, the Netherlands, Norway, Poland and Yugoslavia, and the Representatives of General de Gaulle, leader of Free Frenchmen, Engaged together in the fight against aggression, Are resolved

1. That they will continue the struggle against German or Italian oppression until victory is won, and will mutually assist each other in this struggle to the utmost of their respective capacities;
2. That there can be no settled peace and prosperity so long as free peoples are coerced by violence into submission to domination by Germany or her associates, or live under the threat of such coercion;
3. That the only true basis of enduring peace is the willing co-operation of free peoples in a world in which, relieved of the menace of aggression, all may enjoy economic and social security; and that it is their intention to work together, and with other free peoples, both in war and peace to this end.

<https://www.un.org/en/sections/history-united-nations-charter/1941-declaration-st-james-palace/index.html>

2. Inter-allied meeting, 24. sept. 1941

Inter-Allied Council Statement

St. James Palace, London



St. James Palace, London

snipview.com

Adherence to the principles set forth in the [Roosevelt-Churchill Declarations](#)*) by the governments allied with Great Britain was formally declared at the second meeting of the Inter-Allied Council, held in London on September 24, 1941

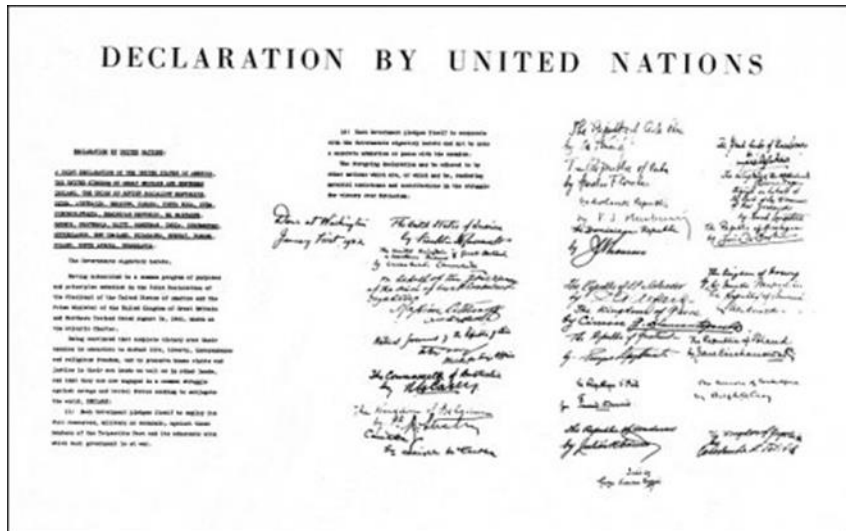
*) Atlantic Charter

Signed by The Governments of Belgium, Czechoslovakia, Greece, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, and Yugoslavia, and representatives of General de Gaulle, leader of Free Frenchmen.

Declaration by The United Nations (1)

Washington, 1. januar 1942

Allied Nations Support Atlantic Charter
Washington, 1–2 January 1942



A Joint Declaration by
the United States, the United Kingdom,
the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics,
China, Australia, Belgium, Canada, Costa
Rica, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Dominican
Republic, El Salvador, Greece,
Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, India,
Luxembourg, Netherlands, New
Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Panama,
Poland, South Africa, Yugoslavia

*United Nations var de som hadde
undertegnet Atlantic Charter*

The main treaty that formalized the Allies of WWII

Declaration by The United Nations (2)

Washington, 1. januar 1942

The Governments signatory hereto,

Being convinced that complete victory over their enemies is essential to defend life, liberty, independence and religious freedom, and to preserve human rights and justice in their own lands as well as in other lands, and that they are now engaged in a common struggle against savage and brutal forces seeking to subjugate the world,

DECLARE:

- (1) Each Government pledges itself to employ its full resources, military or economic, against those members of the Tripartite Pact and its adherents with which such government is at war.

- (2) Each Government pledges itself to cooperate with the Governments signatory hereto and not to make a separate armistice or peace with the enemies.

The foregoing declaration may be adhered to by other nations which are, or which may be, rendering material assistance and contributions in the struggle for victory over Hitlerism.

Done at Washington

January First, 1942

<http://avalon.law.yale.edu/wwii/interall.asp>

The Atlantic Charter og Bretton Woods

Atlantic Charter:

Fourth, they will endeavor, with due respect for their existing obligations, to further the enjoyment by all States, great or small, victor or vanquished, of access, on equal terms, to the trade and to the raw materials of the world which are needed for their economic prosperity;

Fifth, they desire to bring about the fullest collaboration between all nations in the economic field with the object of securing, for all, improved labor standards, economic advancement and social security;

BRETTON WOODS CONFERENCE, 1. – 22. juli 1944

The United Nations Monetary and Financial Conference, New Hampshire

- 44 nasjoner
- 730 delegater

Formål: Legge planer for internasjonal økonomisk samarbeid etter WW2, basert på prinsippene i The Atlantic Charter

Bretton Woods Agreements



Harry Dexter White (left) and John Maynard Keynes (right) at the Bretton Woods Conference

- International Monetary Fund (IMF) (1944)
- International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) (1944)
 - senere World Bank
- (Gjeninnføring av) gullstandarden (1946)
 - faste valutakurser mot US Dollar
 - USD 35/oz

Keynesianisme:

- Makroøkonomisk modell
- Blanding av plan- og markedsøkonomi
- Staten som en aktiv part for å motvirke store konjunktursvingninger.

Mount Washington



Mount Washington 1 917 moh



Mount Washington Hotel Foto: ÅgeBA



Utsikt mot Presidential Range

Foto: ÅgeBA



<https://www.brettonwoods.com/winter-sports/trail-maps>

Mount Washington Hotel



1. – 22. juli 1944



23. September 2018

Foto: ÅgeBA





The Gold Room



Foto: ÅgeBA



Foto: ÅgeBA



The Gold Room – in memory



Foto: ÅgeBA



Arven fra Atlantic Charter

- International Monetary Fund (IMF) (1944)
- International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) (1944)
- United Nations (1945)
The San Francisco Conference
25 april - 26 juni 1945
- Marshall Plan (1947)
- International Trade Organization (GATT) (1948)
Erstattet av World Trade Organisation (1994)
- North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) (1949)
- G6 (1975)/G8, Den europeiske kull- og stålunion (1952)



“It is fun to be in the same decade as you.”



http://www.waymarking.com/waymarks/WMTDX5_Churchill_and_Roosevelt_New_Bond_Street_London_UK

Jeg vil sende en takk

Que Vadis, Verden?



President of the European council Donald Tusk, Theresa May, Angela Merkel and Donald Trump at the G7 summit, 2018.

<https://www.theguardian.com/news/2018/sep/04/atlanticism-trump-ideology-cold-war-foreign-policy>