

1. The United Nations must certainly co-operate in order to effect the necessary reconstruction after the war. Each country must be primarily responsible for reconstruction on its own territory. In order to ensure the co-operation it would seem necessary that delegates from each country discussed the ways and means.
  2. Norway will co-operate not only with her European Allies and with the neutral countries, but also with the United States of America and Canada, because Norway's Geographical position renders such co-operation desirable not only from the economic point of view but also for strategic reasons.
  3. Experience has shown the inter-dependence of the problems which may lead to war, and in order to obtain security for the individual countries some collective system may be found useful. The United Nations would naturally constitute the nucleus of such a system.
  4. The principles of the Atlantic Charter must, like all other principles, be applied according to the possibilities of the objects to which they are applied. As conditions in Europe vary greatly, it seems hardly possible that these principles could be applied in the same manner everywhere.
  5. Norway has no colonies, and the Norwegian Government are not likely to formulate a programme as to the colonial policy of other powers.
  6. In the view of the Norwegian public the Mandate System created by the League of Nations was based on ideas likely to be useful in the cause of peace. Whether it should be extended is a question on which I keep an open mind.
  7. The present Norwegian Government was formed in 1935. It was originally a Labour Government, which was later on supplemented with representatives of the other political parties. Before they left Norway in June, 1940, they had obtained full powers from the Parliament which was then in session. It is therefore the only legal Government of Norway. What will happen after they return will depend on the circumstances then prevailing and on the will of the people at home.
  8. The Norwegian Constitution has remained in force since 1814. No changes will be effected except in the way prescribed in the text of that Constitution itself, namely by vote of Parliament according to certain rules. It is difficult to see now when elections will be held, as that depends on future circumstances of which at present we know nothing, but they will certainly take place as soon as it will be possible.
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