

## The Terms of 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 on 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.

A purpose and principles embodied in the joint declaration of the President of the United States of America and the Prime Minister of the United Kingdom in Great Britain and Northern Ireland dated August 14, 1941 known as the Atlantic Charter, but also stated that they were "convinced that complete victory over their enemies is essential to defend life, liberty, independence & religious freedom and to preserve human rights and justice in their own lands as well as ~~other~~ lands".

The Twenty-two nations attempted here to add to the Atlantic Charter what had been omitted in it namely, a guarantee of religious freedom, freedom of the press & of speech.

There is another omission to which they made no reference, namely, The Atlantic Charter gives no indication as to the body - international - which will see to it that the terms of the Charter are carried out by those who have

submitted to it.

4. They will endeavour, with due respect for their existing obligations to further the enjoyment of 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 labour standards, economic adjustment 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 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 further 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 practical measures which will lighten for peace-loving peoples the crushing burden of armaments.

August 14, 1941.

This agreement made between the United States & Great Britain was later, on January 2, 1942, subscribed to by 26 other nations who not only "subscribed to the a common programme

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