

Atlantic Charter telegram, August 14, 1941. During the Conference, FDR and Churchill negotiated a joint declaration of principles later known as the Atlantic Charter. The Allied nations referred to the Charter throughout the war, and it influenced the establishment of the post-war United Nations organization. Although called a 'Charter,' there was no formal piece of paper signed by FDR and Churchill. Rather, their joint declaration was issued in this telegram to the press. Roosevelt signed both his and Churchill's name on the last page.

*For delivery to Press and Radio at
0900 EST. on Thursday August 14.*

Quote The President of the United States and the Prime

Minister, Mr. Churchill, representing His Majesty's
Government in the United Kingdom, have met at sea.

They have been accompanied by officials of their
two Governments, including high-ranking officers of
their Military, Naval and Air Services.

The whole problem of the supply of munitions of
war, as provided by the Lease-Lend Act, for the armed
forces of the United States and for those countries
actively engaged in resisting aggression has been
further examined.

Lord Beaverbrook, the Minister of Supply of the
British Government, has joined in these conferences.
He is going to proceed to Washington to discuss further
details with appropriate officials of the United States
Government. These conferences will also cover the supply
problems of the Soviet Union. *END PART ONE //*

BERIN PART - TWO X

The President and the Prime Minister have had several conferences. They have considered the dangers to world civilization arising from the policies of military domination by conquest upon which the Hitlerite Government of Germany and other Governments associated therewith have embarked, and have made clear the steps which their countries are respectively taking for their safety in the face of these dangers.

They have agreed upon the following Joint Declaration: COLON

~~ST~~ JOINT DECLARATION X

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.

First,

First, their countries seek no aggrandisement,
territorial or other;

Second, they desire to see no territorial changes
that do not accord with the freely expressed wishes of
the peoples concerned;

Third, 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;

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; *END PART TWO //*

Fifth,

BEGIN PART THREE X

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;

Sixth; 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;

Seventh; such a peace should enable all men to traverse the high seas and oceans without hindrance;

Eighth; 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 more 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

End quote

Roosevelt

END PART THREE AND END
WHITE TWENTY THREE