

03
/ 257

20 August 1973

**MEMORANDUM FOR CAPTAIN EDWARD C. WHELAN
EA&P REGION, ISA, OSD**

SUBJECT: Territorial Claims - Atlantic Charter Micronesia

With respect to the position to be taken by the United States concerning its territorial claims to Micronesia - resulting from a plebiscite, if favorable to the United States, it would be advisable to take into account and refer to the Atlantic Charter. The United States will not, under these circumstances, be acting inconsistent with the Charter. But to deflect possible objections that might be raised, a preamble to the Compact (or other understanding) might read:

"Recalling the principles set forth in the Atlantic Charter, August 14, 1941, and in conformance with those principles the freely expressed wishes of the peoples of Micronesia (the Marianas, etc),....."

A copy of the Charter now part of United States law (55 Stat 1603) is attached.

Attachment
as

Harry H. Almond, Jr.
Office of Assistant General Counsel
International Affairs

cc: Ltc W.R. Kenty, J-5
Mr. P. Barringer, FMRA, ISA
Mr. W. Solf, JAG-A

GC
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File: ILP- Trust Territories

26

10-410744

January 1, 1942, and
August 14, 1941
[E. A. S. 230]

Declaration by United Nations respecting cooperative war effort, Washington, January 1, 1942. And declaration known as the Atlantic Charter, August 14, 1941.

DECLARATION BY UNITED NATIONS:

A JOINT DECLARATION BY THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND, 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.

The Governments signatory hereto,

Having subscribed to a common program of purposes and principles embodied in the Joint Declaration of the President of the United States of America and the Prime Minister of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland dated August 14, 1941, known as the Atlantic Charter. [1]

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

The United States of America
by FRANKLIN D ROOSEVELT

The United Kingdom of Great Britain
& Northern Ireland
by WINSTON S. CHURCHILL

[P. 1603.]

On behalf of the Government
of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
MAXIM LITVINOFF
Ambassador

National Government of the Republic of China
TSE VUNG SOONG
Minister for Foreign Affairs

The Commonwealth of Australia
by R. G. CASEY.

The Kingdom of Belgium
by C^{te} R. v. STRATEN

Canada
by LEIGHTON McCARTHY

The Republic of Costa Rica
by LUIS FERNÁNDEZ

The Republic of Cuba
by AURELIO F. CONCHESO.

Czechoslovak Republic
by V. S. HURBAN

The Dominican Republic
by J M TRONCOSO

The Republic of El Salvador
by C A ALFARO-

The Kingdom of Greece
by CIMON G. DIAMANTOPOULOS.

The Republic of Guatemala
by:—ENRIQUE LOPEZ HERRARTE.

La Republique d'Haïti
par FERNAND DENNIS.

The Republic of Honduras
by JULIÁN R. CÁCERES

India by
GIRJA SHANKAR BAJPAL.

The Grand Duchy of Luxembourg
by
HUGUES LE GALLAIS

The Kingdom of the Netherlands
A. LOUDON

Signed on behalf of the Govt
of the Dominion of New Zealand
by FRANK LANGSTONE

The Republic of Nicaragua
by LEÓN DE BAYLE

The Kingdom of Norway
by W. MUNTHE MORGENSTIERNE

The Republic of Panamá
by JAÉN GUARDIA

The Republic of Poland
by JAN CIECHANOWSKI

The Union of South Africa
by RALPH W. CLOSE

The Kingdom of Yugoslavia
by
CONSTANTIN A. FOTITCH

DECLARATION OF PRINCIPLES, KNOWN AS THE ATLANTIC
CHARTER, BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES
OF AMERICA AND THE PRIME MINISTER OF THE UNITED
KINGDOM, AUGUST 14, 1941

Joint declaration of 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, their countries seek no aggrandizement, 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;

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 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.