

ÉTATS-UNIS D'AMÉRIQUE,
ROYAUME-UNI DE GRANDE-BRETAGNE
ET D'IRLANDE DU NORD,
UNION DES RÉPUBLIQUES SOVIÉTIQUES SOCIALISTES,
CHINE, AUSTRALIE, BELGIQUE, etc.

Déclaration des Nations Unies, Washington, le 1^{er} janvier 1942, et documents y relatifs :

- 1) Déclaration de principes connue sous le nom de Charte de l'Atlantique, par le Premier Ministre du Royaume-Uni et le Président des Etats-Unis d'Amérique, rendue publique le 14 août 1941 ;
- 2) Pacte tripartite, signé à Berlin, le 27 septembre 1940.

Texte officiel anglais communiqué par le secrétaire d'Etat aux Affaires étrangères de Sa Majesté en Grande-Bretagne. L'enregistrement a eu lieu le 29 octobre 1942.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN
AND NORTHERN IRELAND,
UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS,
CHINA, AUSTRALIA, BELGIUM, etc.

Declaration by United Nations, Washington, January 1st, 1942, with Related Documents :

1. Declaration of Principles, known as the Atlantic Charter, by the Prime Minister of the United Kingdom and the President of the United States of America, made public on August 14th, 1941 ;
2. Tripartite Pact, signed at Berlin, September 27th, 1940.

English official text communicated by His Majesty's Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs in Great Britain. The registration took place October 29th, 1942.

No. 4817. — DECLARATION BY UNITED NATIONS, DONE AT WASHINGTON ON JANUARY 1ST, 1942, WITH RELATED DOCUMENTS.

I.

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, CZECHO-SLOVAKIA, DOMINICAN REPUBLIC, EL SALVADOR, GREECE, GUATEMALA, HAITI, HONDURAS, INDIA, LUXEMBURG, NETHERLANDS, NEW ZEALAND, NICARAGUA, NORWAY, PANAMA, POLAND, SOUTH AFRICA, YUGOSLAVIA.

The Governments signatory hereto,

Having subscribed to a common programme 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 14th, 1941¹, known as the Atlantic Charter,

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 co-operate 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 nations² which are, or which may be, rendering material assistance and contributions in the struggle for victory over Hitlerism.

Done at Washington, the 1st January, 1942.

The United States of America, by Franklin D. ROOSEVELT.

The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, by Winston S. CHURCHILL.

On behalf of the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Maxim LITVINOV,
Ambassador.

National Government of the Republic of China, Tse-Vung SOONG, Minister for Foreign
Affairs.

The Commonwealth of Australia, by R. G. CASEY.

¹ The Declaration was drawn up by the Prime Minister and the President of the United States of America on August 12th, 1941, and made public on August 14th.

² Mexico adhered to the Declaration by United Nations on June 5th and the Commonwealth of the Philippines on June 10th, 1942.

The Kingdom of Belgium, by Cte. R. v. STRATEN.
Canada, by Leighton McCARTHY.
The Republic of Costa Rica, by Luis FERNÁNDEZ.
The Republic of Cuba, by Aurelio F. CONCHESO.
Czecho-Slovak 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 République d'Haïti, par Fernand DENNIS.
The Republic of Honduras, by Julián R. CÁCERES.
India, by Girja Shankar BAJPAI.
The Grand-Duchy of Luxemburg, by Hugues LE GALLAIS.
The Kingdom of the Netherlands, by A. LOUDON.
Signed on behalf of the Government of the Dominion of New Zealand, by Frank LANGSTONE.
The Republic of Nicaragua, by Léon 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.]

II.

DECLARATION OF PRINCIPLES

KNOWN AS THE ATLANTIC CHARTER, ISSUED BY THE PRIME MINISTER OF THE UNITED KINGDOM AND THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, AUGUST 14th, 1941¹.

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 endeavour, 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 want to bring about the fullest collaboration between all nations in the economic field with the object of securing, for all, improved labour 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 ;

¹ For Resolutions bearing upon the Atlantic Charter, adopted at the Inter-Allied meetings held in London on June 12th and September 24th, 1941, see Cmd. 6285 and Cmd. 6315.

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.

III.

TRIPARTITE PACT SIGNED AT BERLIN, SEPTEMBER 27th, 1940

(*Referred to in Declaration by United Nations.*)

* TRANSLATION.

The Governments of Germany, Italy and Japan, considering it as a condition precedent of any lasting peace that all nations of the world be given each its own proper place, have decided to stand by and co-operate with one another in regard to their efforts in Greater East Asia and the regions of Europe respectively wherein it is their prime purpose to establish and maintain a new order of things calculated to promote the mutual prosperity and welfare of the peoples concerned.

Furthermore, it is the desire of the three Governments to extend co-operation to such nations in other spheres of the world as may be inclined to put forth endeavours along lines similar to their own, in order that their ultimate aspirations for world peace may thus be realised.

Accordingly, the Governments of Germany, Italy and Japan have agreed as follows :

I. Japan recognises and respects the leadership of Germany and Italy in the establishment of a new order in Europe.

II. Germany and Italy recognise and respect the leadership of Japan in the establishment of a new order in Greater East Asia.

III. Germany, Italy and Japan agree to co-operate in their efforts on the aforesaid lines. They further undertake to assist one another with all political, economic and military means when one of the three contracting Powers is attacked by a Power at present not involved in the European war or in the Chinese-Japanese conflict.

IV. With a view to implementing the present pact, joint technical commissions, the members of which are to be appointed by the respective Governments of Germany, Italy, and Japan, will meet without delay.

V. Germany, Italy and Japan affirm that the aforesaid terms do not in any way affect the political status which exists at present as between each of the three contracting parties and Soviet Russia.

VI. The present pact shall come into effect immediately upon signature and shall remain in force ten years from the date of its coming into force. At the proper time before the expiration of the said term the high contracting parties shall at the request of any one of them enter into negotiations for its renewal.¹

* Translation of His Britannic Majesty's Foreign Office.

¹ The German Government have announced the following accessions to the Tripartite Pact of Berlin : Hungary (November 20th, 1940), Roumania (November 23rd, 1940), Slovakia (November 24th, 1940), Bulgaria (March 1st, 1941), Croatia (June 15th, 1941). Yugoslavia, which signed the Pact on March 25th, 1941, refused later to ratify.