

1942

Cooperative War Effort

Recommended Citation

Cooperative War Effort, 13 J. AIR L. & COM. 343 (1942)
<https://scholar.smu.edu/jalc/vol13/iss4/6>

This Current Legislation and Decisions is brought to you for free and open access by the Law Journals at SMU Scholar. It has been accepted for inclusion in Journal of Air Law and Commerce by an authorized administrator of SMU Scholar. For more information, please visit <http://digitalrepository.smu.edu>.

INTERNATIONAL

COOPERATIVE WAR EFFORT*

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.

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 and Northern Ireland
by WINSTON S. CHURCHILL

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 of Foreign Affairs*

The Commonwealth of Australia by R. G. CASEY

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

Canada by LEIGHTON MCCARTHY

The Republic of Costa Rica by LUIS FERNANDEZ

The Republic of Cuba by AURELLO F. CONCHESO

*Department of State, Executive Agreement Series 236.

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'Haiti par FERNAND DENNIS
 The Republic of Honduras by JULIAN R. CACERES
 India by GIRJA SHANKAR BAJPAI
 The Grand Duchy of Luxembourg 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 LEON DE BAYLE
 The Kingdom of Norway by W. MUNTHE MORGENSTIERNE
 The Republic of Panama by JAEN 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.