

●PSF

Safe: Atlantic Charter

Safe File: Atlantic Charter Meeting

(This is the secret plan to meet Churchill
made by me + Ad. King at Hyde Park
on July 19 -) 41-
file lock box

	Pass.	✓	Putman
	Ad. King	✓	N.Y. ?
	Ad. Stark	✓	N.Y.
?	Ad. Turner	✓ Return	N.Y.
	Capt. Randall		Putman
	Dr. McIntire	✓	Putman
	Sen. Marshall	✓	N.Y.
?	Sen. Burns	✓ Return	N.Y.
?	Sen. Watson		Putman

Let Wiley ^{open} Sunday Aug 3.
 Arr. New York ~~at 10~~ Aug 3 6:30 a.m.
 Arr. Buzzards Bay " 4 4 a.m.
 Special day " " " Buzzards Bay.
 To on Board Tues " 5 8 a.m.

at Littleton K.
 At Sea 800 miles = 72 hours.
 Arr. X. Fri. 8 = at 08.00.
 72 hours = av. 11 knots

Retired for preservation. There are copies of this in the open Safe File: Atlantic Charter and in PSF: Churchill-Roosevelt Messages.

*File
look book*

*Safe: Atlantic
Charter*

BRITISH EMBASSY,
WASHINGTON, D.C.

25th July, 1941.

Dear Mr. President,

In Lord Halifax' absence I enclose herein the text of a message for you from the Prime Minister which was received at this Embassy this morning.

Believe me,

dear Mr. President,

Very sincerely yours,

Avril Butler

The Honourable

Franklin D. Roosevelt,
President of the United States of America,
Washington.



Cabinet has approved my leaving. Am arranging if convenient to you to sail August 4th, meeting you some time 8th - 9th - 10th. Actual secret rendezvous need not be settled till later. Admiralty will propose details through usual channels.

Am bringing First Sea Lord Admiral Pound, C.I.G.S. Dill and Vice Chief of Air Staff Freeman. Am looking forward enormously to our talks, which may be of service to the future.



Safe: Atlantic Charter
fish back
box

BRITISH EMBASSY,
WASHINGTON, D.C.

27th July, 1941.

PERSONAL [redacted]

My dear Welles,

I should be grateful if you could arrange for the enclosed message from the Prime Minister to be passed on to the President by safe means as soon as possible. It was received here late last night.

Yours very sincerely,

Halifax

P.S. unless 'Bill' is a pseudonym for some body else, I presume it means 'Dill'

A.

The Honourable Sumner Welles,
State Department,
Washington.

DECLASSIFIED
By authority of British
Gov't. telegram, 1-13-72
By J. F. Date FEB 8 1972

[redacted]



Suggest Averill comes back Tuesday by air and I bring Harry with me. It will do him good.

Policy Middle East and air generally seem to require discussion.

Presume you wish me to bring Bill and Air Chief and necessary small staff.

Looking forward keenly to this event. Kindest regards.

WHITE TWENTY THREE X IN THREE PARTS X PART
ONE X FOR STEVE EARLY X

I am sending important
statement to be given out by
White House without comment ~~at~~
on Thursday at ~~9 A.M.~~⁰⁹⁰⁰, E.S.T.
You may inform Press and Radio
in confidence late Wednesday night
to stand by for a release the
next morning -

Please on receipt of the statement
take it to Secretary of State in
great confidence and read it to
him for his information -

There is no further news of
any kind - All well
Roosevelt X

FROM: AUGUSTA

TO: OPNAV WASHINGTON

PSF Sale: Atlantic Charter
Returned for preservation
Box 1

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

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,

BEGIN PART THREE X
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 //**

- 4 -
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

*PSF
Safe
Atlantic Charter* *Lock box*

TRB
This telegram must be
closely paraphrased be-
fore being communicated
to anyone. (SC)

London
Dated August 1, 1941
Rec'd 10:10 p.m.

Secretary of State,
Washington.

3366, August 1, midnight. (SECTION ONE).

~~MOST SECRET~~ TO THE ACTING SECRETARY FOR THE
PRESIDENT.

Re your message 2600 July 14 directed to the
Former Naval Person and with reference to my message
3308 of July 30. In the next to the last paragraph you
asked for an over all statement "Making it clear that
no post war peace commitments as to territories, popu-
lations or economies have been given" and stating that
you could back his statement in very strong terms, but
adding that there is "no hurry about this". For your
information, both Mr. Eden and the Prime Minister's
promised statements have not as yet been forthcoming.
I believe with little difficulty you could arrange the
language of the statement to be made by the Prime Minister
perhaps indicating to him the substance of your sup-
porting statement.

Two. Other thoughts have occurred to me in
relation

DECLASSIFIED
State Dept. Letter, 1-11-72

By J. Schauble Date FEB 8 1972

-2- 3366, August 1, midnight, from London. (SECTION ONE),

relation to policies adopted in regard to controls and food following the Armistice in the last War. In Mr. Churchill's book "THE AFTERMATH" the first chapter shows clearly the mistaken policy of cancelling at too early a stage the controls which had been established for the war period. He writes "There passed also, just as the new difficulties were at their heights, much of the exceptional powers of guidance and control." 'And on page 55 in a chapter on demobilization "The Armistice conditions had prescribed that the blockade of Germany was to continue - - - - in fact, the blockade of Germany was extended to the Baltic ports and was thus made more severe than before."

WINANT.

ALC

AF

This telegram must be closely paraphrased before being communicated to anyone. (SC)

London

Dated August 1, 1941

Rec'd 10:14 p.m.

Secretary of State,

Washington.

3366, August 1, midnight (SECTION TWO)

And on the following page "I made deliberately a rough exposure to the House of Commons on March 3. 'We are enforcing the blockade with rigor, and Germany is very near starvation. All the evidence I have received from officers sent by the War Office all over Germany show: first, the great privations which the German people are suffering; and secondly, the danger of a collapse of the entire structure of German social and national life under the stress of hunger and malnutrition.'"

These quotations should be read in conjunction with the first paragraph of page 156 through to the end of the chapter page 159 of Alfred Zimmern's book entitled "THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS AND THE RULE OF LAW, 1918-1935" first English edition, 1936, published by MacMillan and Company Limited, in which Joe Cotton's advice on these issues of controls and food is quoted in juxtaposition to that of Mr. Hoover who on these matters

-2- 3366, August 1, midnight (SECTION TWO) from London.

matters was authorized to represent the State Department.

The failure to realize the ultimate importance of the secret treaties was matched by the failure to understand the economic necessities of the aftermath of war. I know that your knowledge of these experiences will prevent the recurrence of the preventable tragedies which occurred in the critical years following November 1918 and which in the present crisis would extend beyond enemy frontiers to those wider areas of allied and submerged peoples now under German domination.

I hope these suggestions may be helpful. I know your deep and abiding interest in the common welfare of all people everywhere.

(END OF MESSAGE)

WINANT

AIC



LUNCHEON.

Smoked Salmon.
Caviar.

-

Turtle Soup.

-

Roast Grouse.

-

Coupe Jean d'arc.

-

Dessert.

Coffee.

Mr. President:-

The P.M. told me
this story apropos of
yours + the P.M.'s speech
about the men + the
tools.

King of Abyssinia to
the P.M.

"I have the men.
What shall I do
with the tools"

Harry



BUCKINGHAM PALACE

3rd August, 1941.

My dear President Roosevelt,

This is just a line to bring you my best wishes, and to say how glad I am that you have an opportunity at last of getting to know my Prime Minister. I am sure you will agree that he is a very remarkable man, and I have no doubt that your meeting will prove of great benefit to our two countries in the pursuit of our common goal.

Believe me

Yours very sincerely

George R.I.

The President
of the United States of America.

*Prince of Wales
August 11*

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

U.S.S. AUGUSTA
August 11th, 1941.

My dear King George:

We are at anchor in this Newfoundland harbor close to H.M.S. PRINCE OF WALES and I have had three delightful and useful days with Mr. Churchill and the heads of your three services. It has been a privilege to come to know Mr. Churchill in this way and I am very confident that our minds travel together, and that our talks are bearing practical fruit for both nations.

I wish that you could have been with us at Divine Service yesterday on the quarterdeck of your latest battleship. I shall never forget it. Your officers and men were mingled with about three hundred of ours, spread over the turrets and superstructure -- I hope you will see the movies of it.

Will you be good enough to tell the Queen that her radio address yesterday was really perfect in every way and that it will do a great amount of good.

We think of you both often and wish we could be of more help -- But we are daily gaining in confidence in the outcome -- We know you will keep up the good work.

With my very warm regards,

Sincerely yours,

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT

(Copy of handwritten letter on President's personal note paper.)

~~SECRET~~
~~SECRET~~

BF

Safe File
Atlantic
Charter

August 6, 1941

MEMORANDUM

Subject: Protection of Shipping bound to and from
Iceland.

NOW UNDERWAY: U.S. escorts provided for U.S. or
Iceland ships between North America and Iceland - no other flags
yet being escorted.

ULTIMATE: At least as many Iceland flag or U.S.
flag vessels will be made available as there will be groups of
ships en route to and from Iceland.

Groups joining Iceland flag vessels may be escorted
by either U.S. or Canadian escort units.

Groups joining U.S. flag vessels will be escorted
only by U.S. escort units.

All groups will be "covered" by U.S. heavy units
disposed in suitable positions in readiness - Argentia, Iceland.

GENERAL: Iceland has agreed to place her six ships
under our direction for escort, and orders given to King to do this.

Maritime Commission will transfer to Navy five small
ships, which will be Navy manned. These will be used for Army
and Marine Corps supplies.

Maritime Commission will provide other vessels
with British Lend-Lease cargoes or Iceland civil cargoes to make
up the necessary number of vessels.

~~SECRET~~

*South
in board
U.S. & Argentina
JHR*

AUGUST 6, 1941

MY DEAR MR. PRESIDENT,

AMBASSADOR WINANT STATES THAT HE WAS INFORMED BY ANTHONY EDEN THIS AFTERNOON THAT THERE HAS BEEN SOME LEAKAGE OR ELSE SOME VERY CLEVER GUESS WORK CONCERNING THE PRIME MINISTER'S MOVEMENTS. AT 2015 YESTERDAY, THE GERMAN RADIO, QUOTING A REPORT FROM LISBON, GAVE THE FIRST BREAK. LONDON REPORTERS, PUTTING TWO AND TWO TOGETHER, HAVE ARRIVED AT THE SAME CONCLUSION. BEFORE WINSTON CHURCHILL LEFT, HE PREPARED A STATEMENT WHICH IS TO BE MADE PUBLIC ONLY IN CASE OF A LEAK. EDEN IS OF THE OPINION THAT SOME SORT OF STATEMENT MAY HAVE TO BE GIVEN OUT TOMORROW BUT HE DOES NOT WANT TO SAY ANYTHING WITHOUT OUR PRIOR APPROVAL. THE GOVERNMENT HOPES TO AVOID THE NECESSITY OF MAKING A STATEMENT BUT, IF IT MUST BE DONE, EDEN THINKS IT BEST TO MAKE IT TO THE HOUSE OF COMMONS TOMORROW. THE ABSENCE OF THE PRIME MINISTER AND ATLEE WILL CERTAINLY BE NOTICED IN THE HOUSE TOMORROW AND WILL GIVE RISE TO QUESTIONS - THIS WOULD FURNISH THE OCCASION FOR MAKING THE STATEMENT.

CHURCHILL'S OWN DRAFT OF STATEMENT IS AS FOLLOWS:

" THE PRIME MINISTER ACCEPTED AN INVITATION TO MEET PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT FOR A DISCUSSION OF THE GENERAL COURSE OF THE WAR, THE METHODS OF US AID TO BRITIAN AND MATTERS OF COMMON INTEREST. THE PRIME MINISTER IS ACCOMPANIED BY THE FIRST SEA

MA DEVIS R

LORD, THE CHIEF OF THE IMPERIAL GENERAL STAFF AND THE PERMANENT UNDER SECRETARY OF STATE FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS. THE MEETING IS TAKING PLACE ON BOARD SHIP SOMEWHERE IN THE ATLANTIC. NO FURTHER STATEMENT CAN BE MADE AT THIS STAGE AS TO THE MATTERS DISCUSSED AT THE MEETING OR THE DATE OF THE PRIME MINISTER'S RETURN TO THIS COUNTRY!"

THE PRESIDENT MIGHT WANT TO HAVE A STATEMENT MADE TO THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES IF IT IS NECESSARY TO ISSUE THE ABOVE STATEMENT. A REPLY AS TO OUR CONCURRENCE OR OTHER VIEWS WOULD BE MOST USEFUL TO EDEN IF HE MIGHT HAVE IT PRIOR 1600 TOMORROW, LONDON TIME. IF THERE IS NO REPLY, HE WILL TELL THE HOUSE THAT HE HAS NOTHING TO SAY AT THE TIME.

CORDELL HULL

108D
1
AUGUST 6, 1941

MY DEAR MR. SECRETARY,

I THINK THAT IT IS HIGHLY INADVISABLE TO MAKE ANY STATEMENT AT THIS TIME. IN MY JUDGEMENT ALL THAT NEED BE SAID IS: "THE PRIME MINISTER IS ON A SHORT VACATION."

REFERENCES TO THE ACCOMPANING OFFICERS ARE ESPECIALLY BAD. ANY STATEMENT NOW IS A DIRECT INVITATION TO THE GERMANS TO ATTACK THE PRIME MINISTER AND HIS PARTY BOTH GOING AND RETURNING.

WHEN IN DOUBT SAY NOTHING !

ROOSEVELT

~~SECRET~~

*Just to me
colored
u SS August*

*PSF
Safe*

AUGUST 7, 1941

Atlantic Charter

MY DEAR MR. PRESIDENT,

IN ORDER TO PLAN FOR THE NEXT GERMAN OPERATIONS, HITLER HAS TURNED OVER THE CONDUCT OF THE CAMPAIGN IN THE EAST TO THE HIGH COMMAND AND HAS LEFT FOR OBERSALZBERG.

DUE TO THE UNLOOKED-FOR STRONG RUSSIAN RESISTANCE, IT HAS BEEN NECESSARY FOR THE GERMAN TIME TABLE, WHICH CALLED FOR THE DEFEAT OF THE SOVIET ARMY BY 15 AUGUST AND THE OCCUPATION OF EUROPEAN RUSSIA BY 30 SEPTEMBER, TO BE MODIFIED. FINDING THE SECOND RED DEFENSE LINE, EAST OF THE STALIN LINE, WITH MORE THAN 100 FRESH DIVISIONS WAS ESPECIALLY DISCONCERTING. THE NEW TIME TABLE PROVIDES FOR OCCUPYING ONLY THE TERRITORY WEST OF THE VOLGA THIS WINTER AND FOR BREAKING THE RUSSIAN RESISTANCE THEREIN AS SOON AS POSSIBLE.

BECAUSE OF THE EASTERN FRONT SITUATION, THE SPANISH-GERMAN DRIVE ON GIBRALTAR ETC., FOR WHICH ARRANGEMENTS WERE SCHEDULED TO TAKE PLACE AUGUST 12TH, HAS BEEN TEMPORARILY CANCELLED.

HITLER BELIEVED TO BE CONSIDERING EARLIER PLAN FOR AN EASTERN MEDITERRANEAN CAMPAIGN. THE ARRANGEMENTS FOR MOST OF THIS LATTER CAMPAIGN WERE COMPLETED PRIOR TO THE RUSSIAN WAR.

THERE IS NO KNOWLEDGE OF A RUMORED IMMINENT MEETING BETWEEN THE ITALIAN AND GERMAN DICTATORS.

~~SECRET~~

ALL OF THE ABOVE WAS REPORTED TO ME BY MORRIS, IN
BERLIN, WHO OBTAINED HIS INFORMATION FROM A USUALLY
RELIABLE SOURCE WHO, IN THE PAST, HAS BEEN VERY ACCURATELY
INFORMED.

CORDELL HULL

PSF Sale
Atlantic Charter
PX 67-213 (1)
(2)
(3)

★ ★ DINNER ★ ★

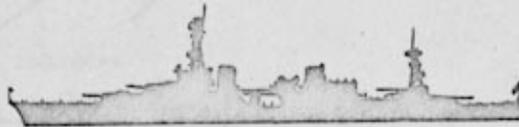
IN HONOR OF
THE RIGHT HONORABLE WINSTON CHURCHILL
PRIME MINISTER OF GREAT BRITAIN
AND HIS STAFF



GIVEN BY
THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES
FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT



ON BOARD THE
UNITED STATES FLAGSHIP AUGUSTA
SHIP HARBOR, NEWFOUNDLAND
SATURDAY AUGUST 9, 1941



The original of this is on display in Case 23, South Section of
the Main Gallery, 3/71.

W. Churchill

★ ★ PRESENT ★ ★

Franklin D. Roosevelt

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT,
PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

RIGHT HONORABLE WINSTON CHURCHILL,
PRIME MINISTER OF GREAT BRITAIN.

HONORABLE *S. Welles*
SUMNER WELLES,
UNDER SECRETARY OF STATE.

HONORABLE
SIR ALEXANDER G. M. CADOGAN,
G.C.M.G.,
Alexander Cadogan
PERMANENT UNDER SECRETARY OF
STATE FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

ADMIRAL *H.R. Stark*
HAROLD R. STARK, U.S.N.,
CHIEF OF NAVAL OPERATIONS.

ADMIRAL OF THE FLEET
Alfred D.P.R. Pound
SIR ALFRED D.P.R. POUND,
G.C.B., G.C.V.O.,
CHIEF OF THE NAVAL STAFF

GENERAL *George C. Marshall*
GEORGE C. MARSHALL, U.S.A.,
CHIEF OF STAFF.

GENERAL *John G. Dill*
SIR JOHN G. DILL, K.C.B.,
C.M.G., D.S.O.,
CHIEF OF THE IMPERIAL
GENERAL STAFF.

ADMIRAL *Ernest J. King*
ERNEST J. KING, U.S.N.,
COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF,
ATLANTIC FLEET.

MAJOR GENERAL *Henry H. Arnold*
HENRY H. ARNOLD, U.S.A.,
CHIEF OF AIR CORPS.

AIR CHIEF MARSHAL
SIR WILFRID R. FREEMAN, K.C.B.,
D.S.O., M.C.,
VICE CHIEF OF THE AIR STAFF.

HONORABLE
HARRY L. HOPKINS
Harry Hopkins

W. Chervell
LORD CHERWELL
Chervell

HONORABLE
AVERILL HARRIMAN
W. Averell Harriman



ALMONDS
VEGETABLE PUREE
CELERY OLIVES CRACKERS
BROILED SPRING CHICKEN
BUTTERED SWEET PEAS
SPINACH OMELET
CANDIED SWEET POTATOES
MUSHROOM GRAVY
HOT ROLLS CURRANT JELLY
SLICED TOMATO SALAD
ASSORTED CHEESE
CRACKERS
CHOCOLATE ICE CREAM
COOKIES CUP CAKES
COFFEE TEA CREAM
CANDY MINTS GINGER
CIGARETTES
CIGARS

TO THE CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES:

On the morning of December 11, the Government of Germany, pursuing its course of world conquest, declared war against the United States.

The long known and the long expected has thus taken place. The forces endeavoring to enslave the entire world ^{now} are ~~now~~ moving towards this hemisphere.

Never before has there been a greater challenge to life, liberty, and civilization.

Delay invites greater danger.
~~Hesitation or delay invites destruction.~~ Rapid and united effort by all of the peoples of the world who are determined to remain free will ensure a world victory of the forces of justice and of righteousness over the forces of savagery and of barbarism.

Italy ^{has} ~~has~~ also declared war against the United States.

I therefore request the Congress to recognize a state of war between the United States and Germany, and between the United States and Italy.

W. W. [Signature]
[Signature]

Published in
Pearl Harbor
Hearings

PART 14 PAGES 1254



10, Downing Street,
Whitehall.

DRAFT OF PARALLEL COMMUNICATIONS TO
THE JAPANESE GOVERNMENT.

DECLARATION BY U.S. GOVERNMENT THAT:

1. Any further encroachment by JAPAN in the South West Pacific would produce a situation in which the U.S. Government would be compelled to take counter measures even though these might lead to war between the U.S. and JAPAN.
2. If any Third Power becomes the object of aggression by JAPAN in consequence of such counter measures or of their support of them, the President would have the intention to seek authority from Congress to give aid to such Power.

DECLARATION BY H.M.G.

Same as above, mutatis mutandis, the last phrase reading:-

".....their support of them, H.M.G. would
give all possible aid to such Power."

DECLARATION BY DUTCH GOVERNMENT.

Same as that by H.M.G.

Keep the Soviet Government informed. It will be
for consideration whether they should be pressed to make
a parallel declaration.

August 10, 1941.



1st Brit. draft.

See: Atlantic Charter

Luckey

10, Downing Street,
Whitehall.

The President of the U.S.A. and the Prime Minister, Mr. Churchill, representing H.M.G. in the U.K., being met together to resolve and concert the means of providing for the safety of their respective countries in face of Nazi and German aggression and of the dangers to all peoples arising therefrom, deem it right to make known certain principles which they both accept for guidance in the framing of their policy and on which they base their hopes for a better future for the world.

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: they are only concerned to defend the rights of

freedom of Speech and Thought without which such choice must be illusory;

Fourth, they will strive to bring about a fair and equitable distribution of essential produce not only within their territorial boundaries but between the nations of the world.

Fifth, they seek a Peace which will not only cast down forever the Nazi tyranny but by effective international organization will afford to all States and Peoples the means of dwelling in security within their own bounds, and of traversing the seas and oceans without fear of lawless assault or the need of maintaining burdensome armaments.

next final draft
HRR

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 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 self-government restored
to those from whom it has been forcibly removed.

Fourth.

Fourth, they will endeavor to further the enjoyment by all peoples of access, ~~without discrimination and on equal terms, to the markets and to the raw materials of the world which are needed for their economic prosperity.~~

Fifth, they hope to see established a peace, after the final destruction of the Nazi tyranny, which will afford to all nations the means of dwelling in security within their own boundaries, and which will afford assurance to all peoples that they may live out their lives in freedom from fear.

Sixth, they desire such a peace to establish for all safety on the high seas and oceans.

Seventh, they believe that all of the nations of the world, ~~must be guided in spirit~~ *for realistic as well as spiritual reasons, transitions* to the abandonment of the use of force. Because no future peace can be

maintained

maintained if land, sea or air armaments continue to
be employed by nations which threaten, or may threaten,
aggressions
~~to use force~~ outside of their frontiers, they believe

that the disarmament of such nations is essential.

therefor *this objection as well as*
They will further the adoption ~~of~~ all other practicable
measures which will lighten for peace-loving peoples

the crushing burden of armaments.

PSF Safe File
Atlantic Charter

TK
This telegram must be
closely paraphrased be-
fore being communicated
to anyone. (SC).

Moscow

Dated August 15, 1941

Rec'd 3:30 a.m., 16th.

Secretary of State

Washington

TRIPLE PRIORITY.

1508, August 15, 8 p.m.

~~SECRET~~ FOR THE PRESIDENT, THE SECRETARY AND
UNDER SECRETARY.

My 1507, August 15, 7 p.m.

When we were received by Stalin, Cripps and I handed to him our respective copies of the joint message. After he had read the message in translation Stalin immediately requested Cripps and me to transmit on behalf of the people of the Soviet Union and the Soviet Government his "great thanks for the readiness of President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill to render help to the Soviet Union in its war of freedom against Hitlerism", and stated that he was ready to facilitate a meeting of American, British and Soviet representatives as suggested in the message.

He thereupon dictated the following message to
the President

-2- #1508, August 15, 8 p.m., from Moscow.

the President and Prime Minister, copies of which he handed to us and which will constitute the text of a communique to be issued by the Soviet Government as nearly simultaneously with the Washington and London press releases as possible. The following is a translation of Stalin's reply: (text of reply follows as Embassy's 1509, August 15, 9 p.m.).

Stalin then expressed certain views regarding the present military position and Soviet requirements of war material. These views will immediately follow this message in two separate telegrams.

STEINHARDT

EMB

PSF
Safe File
Atlantic Charter

KD
This telegram must be
closely paraphrased be-
fore being communicated
to anyone. (br)

Moscow

Dated August 15, 1941

Rec'd. 12:30 a.m., 16th

Secretary of State,
Washington.

TRIPLE PRIORITY

1509, August 15, 9 p. m.

"On August 15 Mr. L. Steinhardt, the Ambassador
Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States
of America, and Mr. S. Cripps, the Ambassador Extraordinary
and Plenipotentiary of England, made a joint call on
Mr. I. V. Stalin and transmitted to him a message from
Mr. Roosevelt, the President of the United States of
America, and Mr. Churchill, the Prime Minister of Great
Britain.

(At this point the full text of the joint message
appears.)

Mr. Stalin on behalf of the peoples of the Soviet
Union and of the Soviet Government, requested Mr.
Steinhardt and Mr. S. Cripps to transmit to President
Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill sincere thanks
for their readiness to assist the U.S.S.R. in its war
for liberty against Hitlerite Germany.

Mr. Stalin declared that he welcomes the proposal of
President

-2- #1509, August 15, 9 p. m., from Moscow.

President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill for the convocation in Moscow of a conference of representative of the three countries for the apportionment of raw materials and armaments.

Mr. Stalin said that he on his part is ready to take all measures in order that this conference should take place as soon as possible."

STEINHARDT.

WWC

*PSF
Safe
Atlantic Charter*

AF
This telegram must be
closely paraphrased be-
fore being communicated
to anyone. (SC)

Moscow
Dated August 15, 1941
Rec'd 12:30 am; 16th

Secretary of State,
Washington.

TRIPLE PRIORITY

1510, August 15, 10 p.m.

~~SECRET FOR THE PRESIDENT, THE SECRETARY, AND~~

UNDER SECRETARY

My 1508, August 15, 8 p.m., and 1509, August 15,
9 p.m.

In reply to an inquiry as to whether he was satis-
fied with the progress of the war, particularly in the
Ukraine, Stalin replied that he was not (repeat not)
satisfied and that the position in the Ukraine "is
very strained." After a pause, he added "today or
tomorrow, the Soviet forces must leave Nikolaev." He
remarked that the "German, Austrian, Italian, Hungarian
and Rumanian troops are acting jointly against us in
that area" and continued "there are at least three
hundred divisions against our troops on the whole
front."

He then inquired of Cripps as to the position at
Tobruk and asked specifically whether German or Italian
troops

-2- 1510, August 15, 10 p.m. - from Moscow.

troops are opposing the Empire forces at that place to which Cripps replied that both Germans and Italians are fighting at Tobruk but that there are "less Germans than before." Stalin then remarked "the Germans are mobilizing their last forces against the Soviet Union and withdrawing troops throughout the west." When Cripps stated that he had inquired of his Government as to whether something might be done to relieve the pressure on the Soviet forces, Stalin replied "it would be difficult for the English to create a new front." He then remarked "the German losses have been very heavy" and added rather sadly "but they have more planes and tanks than we; they are not very brave but their technique is good."

STEINHARDT

NK

AF
This telegram must be
closely paraphrased be-
fore being communicated
to anyone. (SC)

Moscow

Dated August 15, 1941

Rec'd 12:40 a.m.; 16th

*PSF
Safe File
Atlantic
Charter*

Secretary of State,
Washington.

TRIPLE PRIORITY

1511, August 15, 11 p.m.

~~SECRET~~ FOR THE PRESIDENT, THE SECRETARY, AND

UNDER SECRETARY

My 1510, August 15, 10 p.m.

In commenting on the requirements of war material Stalin requested me to invite the attention of the President to the difficulties of transporting tanks from the United States to the Soviet Union and said that armor plate would be the "easiest way of rendering this assistance." He added that the Soviet requirements are 150,000 tons of armor plate of 20, 37, 45 and 75 millimeter thickness and said that detailed specifications had already been sent to Washington. He also requested me to stress the Soviet need for aluminum plates. In this connection Cripps said that he would also bring the subject of aluminum plates to the attention of his Government.

STEINHARDT

EMB

DES
This telegram must be
closely paraphrased be-
fore being communicated
to anyone. (SC)

MOSCOW

Dated August 15, 1941

Rec'd 8:45 p.m.

Secretary of State,

Washington.

1511, August 15, 11 p.m. (SECTION TWO)

In so far as concerns the routing of material Stalin expressed the view that Archangel affords a safer and quicker means of entry than Vladivostok not only because of the possibility of complications with Japan resulting from the use of the latter port but because of the long Transiberian rail haul.

Stalin's attitude throughout the interview was extremely cordial. At its close he took a final look at his reply to the joint message which he had dictated and, taking the document out of my hand he remarked, with a smile "I think I should change comrade Stalin to Mr. Stalin" which he thereupon did on both drafts.

(END MESSAGE)

STEINHARDT

CSB

PSF
Safe File
Atlantic Charter

August 23, 1941

C.F.

"C. H.
O.K.
7. DR."

State - European
War folder

My dear Mr. President:

At my press conference on August 14, a correspondent referred to the fourth point in the joint declaration by you and Mr. Churchill, and said that in London they seem to interpret the phrase "with due respect for their existing obligations" as providing a means for maintaining the Ottawa preference system and the American high tariffs.

He asked for my comment and I replied that I would not undertake to take up reports of that kind at that time.

In view of the uncertainty in regard to such a vital point, I consider it essential that the attached self-explanatory draft telegram to our Ambassador at London be sent immediately, if you approve.

Faithfully yours,

Correll Hull X 20

Enclosure:
Draft telegram

The President,
The White House.

Original of this letter, with enclosure,
returned to Sec. State. 8/25/41.
H.M.

X
C.F.
"State"

X48-B
X48
X463-c
Conf. at Sea
folder

X Ottawa preference system and the American high tariffs. X 61

X 4281

PSF: Safe
Atlantic Charter

August 23, 1941.

MEMORANDUM OF TRIP TO MEET WINSTON CHURCHILL, AUGUST, 1941.
(THESE NOTES ARE DICTATED FOR HISTORICAL PURPOSES AND FOR
POSSIBLE USE IN PREPARING A MAGAZINE ARTICLE)

When Harry Hopkins went to England the first time in January, 1941, I told him to express my hope to Churchill that we could meet some day to talk over the problem of the defeat of Germany. Before Hopkins could deliver the message, Churchill expressed exactly the same thought to Hopkins. Thus it may be truthfully said that the meeting was suggested by both Churchill and me.

The date mentioned at that time was March or April, and the places mentioned were Bermuda or Newfoundland. I found it impossible, on account of legislation, to get away from Washington until April, and by that time the war in Greece -- and later the war in Crete -- prevented Churchill from leaving.

The trip was mentioned again in May and June and early July, and was finally decided upon about July fifteenth. Bermuda was decided against on account of the long and rather dangerous re-planing hop from there to England in case Churchill had to hurry back. The neighborhood of Newfoundland was decided on. The date of the actual rendezvous was set for August eighth, ninth or tenth.

About July twenty-seventh, the British Admiralty send us a secret recommendation that Loon Bay, on the north coast of Newfoundland, be chosen, raising certain objections to Placentia Bay, on the south coast, and another Bay west of it on the south coast. My Naval advisors and I told the British Admiralty we much preferred Argentia Harbor off Placentia Bay, especially as that was the new base recently placed in commission by the Navy and already fitted with radio and manned by a number of planes, mine sweepers, etc. The British Admiralty acceded to this choice.

We were then notified that Mr. Churchill would leave from Scotland on H.M.S. Prince of Wales, accompanied by several destroyers, on August fourth and that he would bring with him Admiral Pound, General Dill, Air Marshal Freeman and Harry Hopkins. I notified him that I would bring Admiral Stark, Gernal Marshall and General Arnold. A day or two later I was notified that he would also bring Under Secretary of State, Sir Alexander Cadogan, and I decided to bring Under Secretary of State Welles and Mr. Averell Harriman.

It was constantly emphasized, both in London and Washington, that the utmost secrecy before and during the trip was essential. This was, of course, obvious because the Prime Minister would traverse, both going and returning from Newfoundland, long distances in dangerous waters -- the danger being from bombing planes, heavy raiders and submarines. This was true, to a lesser extent, in the case of the President, whose Flagship would have to traverse waters from Nova Scotia, passed Halifax, to Newfoundland, where submarines or raiders could readily operate. It is obvious that the return trip of both the Prime Minister and the President should be kept secret.

All of this being accepted, I was faced with a practical problem of extreme difficulty. I knew that the British Prime Minister is not constantly accompanied by newspaper men nor camera men, whereas I was always accompanied -- the only exception being long distance cruises on heavy cruisers, when three newspaper men, representing the Press Associations, followed me on one of the escorting destroyers.

I considered the possibility of visiting Ottawa, being met by a cruiser at Quebec, and departing without newspaper men on a trip ostensibly to survey the defenses of the lower St. Lawrence. I realized, in the first place, that it would be difficult to explain my failure to take Prime Minister Mackenzie King with me, and I knew that it would be difficult to take the head of one Dominion Government to the Churchill Conference in the absence of the Prime Ministers of the other Dominions. I then remembered that I had told my Press Conference about ten days before that I hoped to get off for a cruise on the U.S.S. Potomac to the eastern coast of Maine in order to get some cool nights -- the Summer of 1941 being extremely hot in June and July. This became the basis for the plan of escape.

Several days before my departure I told the Press Conference that I intended to take a cruise on the "Potomac" but that being unable to accommodate three Press Association representatives on the small escort ship "Calipso", and, feeling unwilling to use an active destroyer for this purpose, I could not take the Press Association representatives with me. They asked me whether I was going to go ashore at any time, and to this I replied definitely in the negative.

Therefore, on the morning of Sunday, August third, I entrained, accompanied by General Watson, Captain Beardall and Admiral McIntire, going on board the U.S.S. Potomac at New London, Connecticut, that evening while it was still daylight. Many persons saw me and we stood out of the harbor into the Sound in full view of thousands, my Presidential flag flying from the main top.

It was still imperative to establish my location beyond a doubt, so on Monday morning, August fourth, we entered the harbor of Nonquit, Massachusetts. The launches went ashore and brought on board, again in full view of hundreds, the Crown Princess of Norway, her brother, Prince Carl, her three children and two nurses, and also Mrs. Ostgaard and Mr. Bedell. We went off-shore two or three miles and fished in full view of the beach -- the entrance to New Bedford harbor, and many passing yachts. At about 6.30 P.M. we returned to Nonquit harbor and I took the party ashore and was seen by several thousand people. Returning to the "Potomac" we stood out into the dark headed toward the Cape Cod Canal.

At eight o'clock we reversed course and, going around the south end of Cuddyhunk Island, we anchored in the midst of seven U. S. Warships at about 11 P.M., at Mememsha Bight on the western end of Martha's Vineyard. All ships were darkened. At dawn Tuesday, August fifth, the U.S.S. Potomac ran along side of the Flagship "U.S.S. Augusta" and we transferred my mess crew, provisions, etc. We found on board Admiral Start and General Marshall, who joined the "Augusta" via a destroyer from New York late the previous evening. At 6.30 A.M. the U.S.S. Augusta and the U.S.S. Tuscaloosa, accompanied by five new destroyers, stood out into the open sea. We headed east passed Nantucket Shoals Lightship until we were far outside any shall waters where hostile mines could conceivably be laid. That evening we were 250 miles out in the ocean.

At this point fits in the delightful story of what happened to the U.S.S. Potomac and her little escorting ship. When we left her at Martha's Vineyard she returned to Buzzards Bay, and in the late afternoon entered the Cape Cod Canal. Captain Leahy had dressed four or five of his crew in civilian clothes and had them sit on the after deck pretending to be the President and his party. Colonel Starling, the head of the Secret Service detail, swears that he knew all about my actual location, but I have my doubts, as the Secret Service on shore and the Massachusetts State Troopers guarded the "Potomac" on her way through the Canal, and the next day the good Colonel asked at John's house at Nahant whether he and Anne expected their father to turn up there that day or the following day!

After we had got well out into deep water, east of the Nantucket Shoals, the seven ships headed north and continued toward Cape Race, Newfoundland, at about twenty-one knots all day Wednesday. Early Thursday morning we found ourselves approaching the coast of Newfoundland. The approaches to Placentia Bay and the harbor of Argentia were swept by mine sweepers and we anchored at the head of the latter harbor at 9.30 A.M. Soon afterwards the old battleship "Arkansas" entered the harbor accompanied by two destroyers.

I had no previous knowledge of where my boy Franklin, Jr.'s ship, the destroyer "Mayrant" was, though I had been told that the ship was doing patrol duty somewhere off the north Atlantic coast. It was, therefore, a complete surprise when one of the destroyers accompanying the "Arkansas" turned out to be the "Mayrant". Captain Beardall, my Naval Aide, sent a message to the Commanding Officer of the "Mayrant" directing that Ensign Roosevelt report to the Commander-in-Chief on "U.S.S. Augusta". I think they believed he was to report to the Commander-in-Chief of the Atlantic Fleet on board the "Augusta", and Franklin was, therefore, completely surprised when he found on coming on board that he was to report to the Commander-in-Chief of the Navy himself. I detailed him as my Junior Naval Aide for the great occasion and he borrowed what I always call "the gold spinach", i.e., the aiguillettes, which a Presidential Aide wears on his right shoulder and which all other Aides wear on their left shoulder.

That afternoon Franklin and I got into the whale boat, cruised close along shore inspecting the waterfront and the Argentia base development, and doing some bottom fishing for small cod and flounders.

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On Friday, August 8th, my boy Elliott flew down from Ganda Lake and was also detailed to me as Presidential Aide. He did not know until the previous evening that I was in Newfoundland waters and was almost as much surprised as Franklin, Jr.

At four in the afternoon Sumner Welles, the Under Secretary of State, and Averell Harriman, recently back from London, arrived by plane from Washington. They dined with me but were quartered on the "Arkansas". It should be noted that every night of the whole trip, either when we were at sea or in Argentia harbor, we "darkened ship" after sun-down, and although there were twenty-eight warships in Argentia harbor, this was carried out so effectively that not a single light could be seen on any ship.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Box

September 2, 1941

MISS TULLY:

I TALKED TO THE PRESIDENT
ABOUT THIS AND IT CAN NOW BE
FILED.

HARRY L. HOPKINS

HH
Will you speak
to me about this?

Safe: Atlantic
Charter

DES
This telegram must be
closely paraphrased be-
fore being communicated
to anyone. (SC)

LONDON
Dated August 29, 1941
Rec'd 3:01 p.m.

Secretary of State,
Washington.

TRIPLE PRIORITY.
3979, August 29, 8 p.m.

PRIVATE, [REDACTED] AND PERSONAL FOR MR. HOPKINS
FROM THE PRIME MINISTER.

Dated, August 28.

I ought to tell you that there has been a wave
of depression through Cabinet and other informed circles
here about President's many assurances about no commit-
ments and no closer to war, etc. I fear this will be
reflected in Parliament. If 1942 opens with Russia
knocked out and Britain left again alone, all kinds
of dangers may arise. I do not think Hitler will help
in any way. Tonight he has 30 U-boat in line from
the Eastern part of Iceland to Northern tip of Ireland.
We have lost 25,000 tons yesterday (27th) and today
(28th) but he keeps clear of 26th meridian. You will
know best whether anything more can be done. Should
be grateful if you could give me any sort of hope.
Persia was okay. Kindest regards.

ALC

DECLASSIFIED JAN 1 1972
WINANT

PSF: Safe
Atlantic Charter

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

August 23, 1941.

MEMORANDUM OF TRIP TO MEET WINSTON CHURCHILL, AUGUST, 1941.
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Safe File: Atlantic Charter

PSF
Safe

LOG OF THE PRESIDENT'S CRUISE
ON BOARD THE
U. S. S. POTOMAC AND U. S. S. AUGUSTA
AUGUST 3-16, 1941

PSF:Safe
Atlantic Charter

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

September 5, 1941.

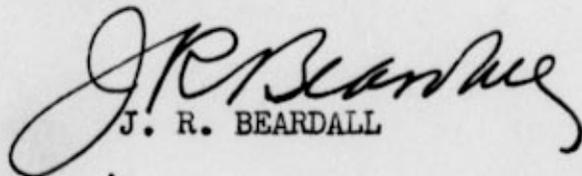
MEMORANDUM FOR

THE PRESIDENT

There is attached hereto a log, together with track chart, of the President's recent cruise in northern waters. The President will note that track of the AUGUSTA is shown in black ink and that of the POTOMAC in red ink.

Narratives of the President's cruise in the TUSCALOOSA to the West Indies in December, 1940, and in the POTOMAC to the Bahamas in March, 1941, are in the process of preparation.

Respectfully,


J. R. BEARDALL

LOG OF THE PRESIDENT'S CRUISE

ON BOARD THE

U. S. S. POTOMAC AND U. S. S. AUGUSTA

3-16 AUGUST, 1941

PRESIDENTIAL DETACHMENT

3-5 August, 1941

U.S.S. POTOMAC, Presidential Flagship
Lt. Comdr. George A. Leahey, Jr., U.S.N., Commanding

U.S.S. CALYPSO, Escort Vessel
Chief Boatswain J. H. Kevers, U.S.N., Commanding

5-14 August, 1941

U.S.S. AUGUSTA, Presidential Flagship
Admiral E. J. King, U.S.N., Commander-in-Chief, Atlantic Fleet
Captain C. H. Wright, U.S.N., Commanding

U.S.S. TUSCALOOSA
Captain L. P. Johnson, U.S.N., Commanding

U.S.S. McDOUGAL
Commander L. K. Swenson, U.S.N., (Comdesdiv 17)
Commander W. W. Warlick, U.S.N., Commanding

U.S.S. WINSLOW
Commander H. R. Holcomb, U.S.N., Commanding

U.S.S. SAMPSON
Commander L. Y. Mason, Jr., U.S.N., Commanding

U.S.S. MOFFETT
Commander P. R. Heineman, U.S.N., Commanding

U.S.S. MADISON
Lt. Comdr. W. B. Ammon, U.S.N., Commanding

14-16 August, 1941

U.S.S. POTOMAC, Presidential Flagship
Lt. Comdr. George A. Leahey, Jr., U.S.N., Commanding

U.S.S. CALYPSO, Escort Vessel
Chief Boatswain J. H. Kevers, U.S.N., Commanding

THE PRESIDENT'S PARTY

Embarked in U.S.S. AUGUSTA

The President

Admiral Harold R. Stark, U.S.N.
Chief of Naval Operations

General George C. Marshall, U.S.A.
Chief of Staff, U. S. Army

Admiral Ernest J. King, U.S.N.
Commander-in-Chief, Atlantic Fleet

Rear Admiral Ross T. McIntire, (MC), U.S.N.
Surgeon General of the Navy

Major General Edwin M. Watson, U.S.A.
Military Aide to the President

Captain John R. Beardall, U.S.N.
Naval Aide to the President

Captain Elliot Roosevelt, U.S.A. (A.C.R.)
Aide to the President

Ensign Franklin D. Roosevelt, Jr., U.S.N.R.
Aide to the President

The Honorable Harry L. Hopkins

Embarked in U.S.S. TUSCALOOSA

Major General Henry H. Arnold, U.S.A.
Chief of Air Corps

Major General James H. Burns, U.S.A.
Executive to the Asst. Secretary of War

Rear Admiral Richmond K. Turner, U.S.N.
Director of War Plans, Navy Department

Commander Forrest P. Sherman, U.S.N.
Office of Chief of Naval Operations

Lt. Colonel Charles W. Bundy, U.S.A.
Assistant War Plans Officer

Embarked in U.S.S. ARKANSAS

The Honorable Sumner Welles
Under Secretary of State

The Honorable Averill Harriman

COMMUNICATION OFFICER

Embarked in U.S.S. AUGUSTA

Lieutenant Wayne R. Loud, U.S.N.

ENLISTED STAFF

Embarked in U.S.S. AUGUSTA

Chief Boatswain's Mate W. A. Bartos, U.S.N.
Chief Yeoman F. J. Terry, U.S.N.

SECRET SERVICE

Embarked in U.S.S. AUGUSTA

Mr. Michael F. Reilly
Mr. Thomas A. Qualters
Mr. Charles N. Fredericks
Mr. J. Frank Blackistone

Embarked in U.S.S. MADISON

Mr. Tom H. Hanson
Mr. Gerald A. Behn
Mr. James M. Beary

I T I N E R A R Y

<u>Arrived</u>	<u>Place</u>	<u>Departed</u>	<u>Miles</u>
	Washington, D. C.	3 August	
3 August	New London, Connecticut	3 August	353
3 August	Harbor of Refuge, Point Judith, R.I.	4 August	37
4 August	South Dartmouth, Massachusetts	4 August	33
4 August	Buzzards Bay	4 August	11
4 August	South Dartmouth, Massachusetts	4 August	5
4 August	Menemsha Bight, Vineyard Sound, Mass.	5 August	25.
7 August	Placentia Bay, Newfoundland	12 August	987
14 August	Blue Hill Bay, Maine	14 August	697
14 August	Eggemoggin Reach (Conary Nub), Maine	15 August	15
15 August	Pulpit Harbor (Penobscot Bay), Maine	16 August	28
16 August	Rockland, Maine	16 August	10
17 August	Washington, D. C.	655
		TOTAL	<hr/> 2856

N A R R A T I V E

Sunday 3 August

The President and the following members of his party, plus Secret Service Detachment, departed Union Station, Washington, D. C., at 11:00 A.M., E.S.T., enroute New London, Conn., to embark in U.S.S. POTOMAC:

Rear Admiral Ross T. McIntire, (MC), U.S.N.
Major General Edwin M. Watson, U.S.A.
Captain John R. Beardall, U.S.N.
Lieutenant Wayne R. Loud, U.S.N.
Chief Yeoman F. J. Terry, U.S.N.

Representatives of the Press accompanied the party as far as New London. The President's train arrived at the Pennsylvania Station in New York City at 4:45 P.M., D.S.T., and after a scheduled ten minute stop departed for New London at 4:55. At 8:15 P.M., D.S.T., arrived at Submarine Base, New London, Conn., where the President was met by Captain Elwin F. Cutts, Commanding Submarine Base, and the Honorable Robert A. Hurley, Governor of Connecticut, who accompanied him to the U.S.S. POTOMAC, which vessel, in company with CALYPSO, had come on ahead from Washington Navy Yard. POTOMAC and CALYPSO underway from New London at 2036, plus four time, various courses and speeds, conforming to Thames River channel. At 2347 anchored in Harbor of Refuge, Point Judith, R. I., for the night, in $4\frac{1}{2}$ fathoms of water.

Monday 4 August

0640 POTOMAC and CALYPSO underway on various courses and speeds.

Fog set in at 0809 and lifted at 0823. Came to anchor at 0955 in Apponaganset Bay in 4 fathoms of water. The President's Naval Aide, Captain Beardall, took a ship's boat to the Yacht Club Landing at South Dartmouth, Mass., and brought off the following guests of the President:

H.R.H. Crown Princess Martha of Norway
Prince Karl of Sweden
Prince Harold
Princess Ragnhild
Princess Astrid
Madame Ostgaard (Lady in Waiting)
Mr. Wedell Yarlsburg (King's Chamberlain)

At 1050 POTOMAC and CALYPSO underway and at 1111 anchored off Negro Ledge in Buzzards Bay in 5 fathoms of water. During the rest of the morning and during the afternoon POTOMAC shifted anchorage on several occasions in search of good fishing grounds. During the afternoon the President and various members of his party and guests engaged in bottom fishing from the stern of POTOMAC, with some luck.

At 1935 the POTOMAC anchored off South Dartmouth. At 1950 the President left the POTOMAC at the wheel of a Kris-Kraft speedboat and landed the following guests at the Yacht Club Landing: H.R.H. Crown Princess Martha of Norway, Princess Ragnhild and Princess Astrid. Other guests were landed in CALYPSO's boat.

The Presidential detachment got underway shortly after the President's return and at 2223 anchored in Menemsha Bight, Vineyard Sound, Mass. Following ships present:

U.S.S. POTOMAC
U.S.S. CALYPSO
U.S.S. AUGUSTA
U.S.S. TUSCALOOSA
U.S.S. MADISON
U.S.S. MOFFETT
U.S.S. SAMPSON
U.S.S. WINSLOW
U.S.S. McDOUGAL

Tuesday 5 August

At 0530 POTOMAC went alongside AUGUSTA, starboard side to. At 0617 the President and staff transferred to AUGUSTA. The President's flag remained in the POTOMAC, which vessel, in company with CALYPSO, proceeded via Cape Cod Canal to New England waters. The President's Mess was established in the AUGUSTA and was initially composed as follows:

T h e P r e s i d e n t

Admiral Harold R. Stark, U.S.N.
General George C. Marshall, U.S.A.
Admiral Ernest J. King, U.S.N.
Rear Admiral Ross T. McIntire, (MC), U.S.N.
Major General Edwin M. Watson, U.S.A.
Captain John R. Beardall, U.S.N.

At 0640 AUGUSTA underway in company with TUSCALOOSA and five destroyers previously noted, standard speed 20 knots. Destroyer Division Seventeen plus MADISON forming protective screen. At 1125 passed Nantucket Shoals lightship close aboard on port hand. At 1137 changed speed to 21 knots. Reduced speed to 20 knots at 1814 and darkened ship at 1937. At 2225 increased speed to 21 knots.

Wednesday 6 August

Steaming at 21 knots on base course 063 T., in company with TUSCALOOSA and Destroyer Division 17 plus MADISON. At 0515 encountered heavy fog and slowed to fourteen knots at 0602. Fog lifted at 0745 and ships resumed twenty-one knot speed.

Thursday 7 August

Approaching the coast of Newfoundland on course 060 T., standard speed 20 knots, in company with vessels aforementioned. At 0443 sighted three men-of-war bearing 333 T., distant about 12 miles. 0645 passed Cape St. Mary Light abeam to starboard. 0800 changed standard speed to 15 knots and steered various courses standing in to harbor. 0924 anchored in Berth No. 2, Ship Harbor, Placentia Bay, Newfoundland, in 10 fathoms of water, with 45 fathoms of chain to starboard anchor. Ships present: AUGUSTA, TUSCALOOSA, McDOUGAL, WINSLOW, SAMPSON, MOFFETT, MADISON, SALINAS, BELKNAP, ARKANSAS, RHIND, MAYRANT, YP62, G. E. BADGER, JACAMAR, CHEMANGO. 0945 Commanding Officer, Naval Air Station, Argentia, called officially on Commander-in-Chief, Atlantic Fleet.

During the forenoon the President and members of his party fished from the forecastle of AUGUSTA. The President caught a large and ugly fish which could not be identified by name and which he directed be preserved and delivered to the Smithsonian Institute upon return to Washington. At 1335 the President left AUGUSTA in

ship's boat to fish in nearby waters, accompanied by several members of his party and by his son, Ensign Franklin D. Roosevelt, Jr., U.S.N.R., (U.S.S. MAYRANT), who had come on board AUGUSTA shortly before noon. Some fish were caught, mainly small cod and a few flounder. It was reported later, on good authority, that these fish were wormy and their edibility questionable. During the afternoon the President cruised close along the shore, inspecting the waterfront and the Argentia Base development. On return to the AUGUSTA the President held a conference with the Military and Naval members of his party. After this conference the following officers from TUSCALOOSA remained on board for dinner as guests of the President:

Major General Henry H. Arnold, U.S.A.
Major General James H. Burns, U.S.A.
Rear Admiral Richmond K. Turner, U.S.N.
Commander Forrest P. Sherman, U.S.N.
Lt. Colonel Charles W. Bundy, U.S.A.

A motion picture, "The Shepherd of the Hills," was shown on deck after dinner, but the President did not attend. Ships present darkened ship at 2200.

Friday 8 August

During the forenoon Brigadier General Harms, U.S.A., and Captain Elliot Roosevelt, U.S.A. (A.C.R.), flew down from Gander Lake and came on board to call on the President. Ensign Roosevelt and Captain Roosevelt were assigned additional duty as Aides to the President.

At 1637, Mr. Sumner Welles and Mr. Averill Harriman came on board to call on the President, having just arrived by plane from the United States. The Under Secretary of State and Mr. Harriman were guests of the President at dinner and left the ship at 1950. Mr. Welles and Mr. Harriman are being quartered on board the U.S.S. ARKANSAS. Darkened ship at 2200.

Saturday 9 August

At 0906 H.M.S. PRINCE OF WALES stood in and anchored close by AUGUSTA. H.M.S. PRINCE OF WALES was accompanied by the following destroyers:

H.M.S. RIPLEY	Lt. Comdr. J. A. Agnew, R.N.
H.M.C.S. RESTIGOUCHE	Lt. Comdr. D. W. Piers, R.C.N.
H.M.C.S. ASSINIBOINE	Lieutenant J. H. Stabbs, R.C.N.

The President and various members of his party were on deck at the time of the PRINCE OF WALES' arrival and at 0912 the President sent Captain Beardall to that vessel to call on Prime Minister Churchill and make further arrangements for the Prime Minister's call on the President and other details in connection with the conference. Captain Badger, Chief of Staff to Admiral King, accompanied Captain Beardall for the purpose of making customary boarding call on PRINCE OF WALES. At 1100 the Right Honorable Winston S. Churchill, Prime Minister of Great Britain, called on the President and presented a letter from the King. At this time the Prime Minister also presented to the President the principal members of his staff. A list of the persons who accompanied the Prime Minister from England, on board PRINCE OF WALES, follows:

THE PRIME MINISTER'S PARTY

Sir Alexander Cadogan
Permanent Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs

Lord Cherwell
Personal Assistant to the Prime Minister

Mr. J. M. Martin
Principal Private Secretary to the Prime Minister

Commander C. R. Thompson
Personal Assistant to the Prime Minister

ADMIRALTY PARTY

Admiral of the Fleet Sir Dudley Pound
First Sea Lord and Chief of Naval Staff

Captain B. B. Schofield
Director of Trade Division, Admiralty

Commander M. G. Goodenough
Plans Division, Admiralty

Paymaster-Captain R. V. Brockman
Secretary to First Sea Lord

Captain R. P. Pim, R.N.V.R.
Operations Division, Admiralty

Lt. Comdr. H. W. McMullan, R.N.V.R.
Operations Division, Admiralty

WAR OFFICE PARTY

General Sir John G. Dill
Chief of the Imperial General Staff

Brigadier V. Dykes
Director of Plans, War Office

Captain A. R. S. Nutting
Military Assistant to the Chief of the
Imperial General Staff

AIR MINISTRY PARTY

Air Chief Marshal Sir Wilfrid R. Freeman
Vice-Chief of the Air Staff

Group Captain W. M. Yool
Staff Officer to the Chief of the Air Staff

OFFICE OF THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE

Colonel L. C. Hollis
Lt. Colonel E. I. C. Jacob

PUBLICITY ARRANGEMENTS

Paymaster Captain L. A. da C. Ritchie

The President and the Prime Minister had luncheon together in the President's cabin, while the members of their respective staffs were guests of Admiral King at a buffet luncheon in his cabin. At 1310 the Prime Minister's staff left AUGUSTA to return to PRINCE OF WALES and Mr. Churchill followed at 1424.

Mr. Harry Hopkins, returning from his trip to London and Moscow, made passage from England as the guest of the Prime Minister on board PRINCE OF WALES, and transferred from that vessel to quarters on board the AUGUSTA.

During the afternoon a total of 1950 gift boxes, each containing cigarettes, fresh fruit and cheese, were distributed to British vessels present, as follows:

H.M.S. PRINCE OF WALES	1500
H.M.S. RIPLEY	150
H.M.C.S. RESTIGOUCHE	150
H.M.C.S. ASSINIBOINE	150
	<u>150</u>
	1,950

Each of the above boxes was a gift from the President and contained a card of greeting reading as follows:

"The Commander-in-Chief
United States Navy
Sends Greetings and Best Wishes

Franklin D. Roosevelt
President of the United States"

The boat officers brought back word to the AUGUSTA that the Prime Minister was on deck when boxes were delivered to PRINCE OF WALES and that he showed great interest and appreciation in the distribution of the President's gifts to the men of His Majesty's Ships.

This evening the President gave a dinner on board AUGUSTA in honor of the Prime Minister, at which the following persons were present:

The President	The Prime Minister
Under Secretary Welles	Under Secretary Cadogan
Admiral Stark	Admiral Pound
General Marshall	General Dill
Admiral King	Air Chief Marshal Freeman
Major General Arnold	Lord Cherwell
Mr. Harry Hopkins	
Mr. Averill Harriman	

After dinner the Prime Minister talked informally to a gathering of the dinner guests, additional members of the President's party who had not attended the dinner, and a number of senior officers from AUGUSTA and other United States ships present.

At 2345 the Prime Minister and the other British dinner guests left the ship for PRINCE OF WALES, while Mr. Welles and Mr. Harriman returned to ARKANSAS.

Sunday 10 August

The U. S. S. McDOUGAL came along port side of AUGUSTA at 1008 and at 1029 the President and his party embarked in McDOUGAL for passage to PRINCE OF WALES. The McDOUGAL went alongside PRINCE OF WALES at 1100 and the President went on board that vessel and was received with

appropriate honors.

The President and the Prime Minister attended Divine Services on the quarterdeck of the PRINCE OF WALES, as did the officers and other members of their respective staffs. This service was well attended by the ship's company of PRINCE OF WALES, plus about 250 bluejackets and marines from United States ships present. The ship's pulpit was decked with the American flag and the British colors and Morning Prayer was conducted by two chaplains, one English and one American. As is customary in the Royal Navy, the lesson was read by the Captain of the ship. The following hymns were sung by all hands in the order named:

"Our God, Our Help in Ages Past."

"Onward, Christian Soldiers."

"Eternal Father, Strong to Save."

This was an inspiring religious service and the President was later to go on record as believing it to be the keynote of the historic meeting.

During and after church services numerous moving and still pictures were taken, following which the President inspected the top side, received the officers of PRINCE OF WALES, and remained on board as the luncheon guest of the Prime Minister. The members of the President's staff were also Mr. Churchill's luncheon guests. At this gathering the Prime Minister toasted the President and the President replied by proposing a toast to the King. Following luncheon the

President talked informally to the Prime Minister's staff plus a number of officers from PRINCE OF WALES who had been invited to hear the President's remarks. The President re-embarked in McDOUGAL at 1505 and returned on board AUGUSTA at 1538.

This evening the President again had Mr. Churchill on board for dinner. A number of the Prime Minister's personal aides were also on board as the President's dinner guests, the informal supper being attended as follows:

The President
The Prime Minister
Lord Cherwell
Commander C. R. Thompson, R.N.
Mr. J. M. Martin
Rear Admiral Ross T. McIntire, (MC), U.S.N.
Major General Edwin M. Watson, U.S.A.
Captain John R. Beardall, U.S.N.
Captain Elliot Roosevelt, U.S.A. (A.C.R.)
Ensign Franklin D. Roosevelt, Jr., U.S.N.R.
Mr. Harry L. Hopkins

Monday 11 August

The Prime Minister called on the President at 1056 and remained on board AUGUSTA until 1256, when he returned to PRINCE OF WALES. At 1505 His Excellency, Sir Humphrey Walwyn, K.C.S.I., K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O., Governor of Newfoundland, accompanied by his private secretary, Lt. Colonel L. C. Outerbridge, C.B.E., D.S.O., called on the President and left the ship at 1515. During the afternoon a pouch of mail which had been received from the White House via the plane which transported Under Secretary Welles from Washington, and which had been

signed by the President, was despatched to Washington via Navy plane.

The Prime Minister came on board at 1900 to dine with the President and returned to PRINCE OF WALES at 2338. The following persons were present at the President's table this evening:

The President
The Prime Minister
Mr. Harry Hopkins
Captain Elliot Roosevelt
Ensign Franklin D. Roosevelt, Jr.

Tuesday 12 August

At noon, the Prime Minister and Lord Beaverbrook, Minister of Supply of the British Government, who had this day arrived by plane from England, called on the President and remained for luncheon. Mr. Hopkins also lunched with the President. Other members of their staffs (Opposite Numbers) conferred and lunched on board AUGUSTA in the Admiral's cabin. Final draft of "Eight Points" was completed at this meeting. At 1450 the President and his staff assembled on the quarterdeck of the AUGUSTA to bid the Prime Minister and his staff farewell. The guard and band were paraded, other honors rendered, after which the Prime Minister preceded by Admiral Pound, General Dill and Air Marshal Freeman, left the ship for the last time, as the band played "God Save The King." At 1657 H.M.S. PRINCE OF WALES underway and when close aboard AUGUSTA passing honors were rendered, after which the band played "Auld Lang Syne." At this time the President and members of his staff were on deck to observe the PRINCE OF WALES' standing out of the harbor.

At 1710 AUGUSTA underway in company with TUSCALOOSA and Destroyer Division Seventeen plus MADISON, standard speed 20 knots. Just prior to getting underway, General Arnold, General Burns, Admiral Turner, Commander Sherman and Lt. Colonel Bundy, who had been quartered on board TUSCALOOSA, took off by plane for return to the United States. Mr. Sumner Welles transferred from ARKANSAS to TUSCALOOSA, shortly before the latter vessel got underway, for passage to the United States. Mr. Averill Harriman accompanied Lord Beaverbrook by air to the United States. Darkened ship at 1854 and at 2100 increased speed to 22 knots, making passage from Placentia Bay, Newfoundland, to Blue Hill Bay, Maine, for rendezvous with U.S.S. POTOMAC and U.S.S. CALYPSO.

Wednesday 13 August

At 0911 encountered dense fog and speed was reduced to thirteen knots. Fog cleared at 1012 when speed was increased to 22 knots. During the day the President and members of his party relaxed and rested. During the afternoon and early evening preparations were made for return to the POTOMAC on the morrow. At 2100 reduced speed to 15 knots.

Thursday 14 August

At 0233 passed Cape Sable light abeam to starboard, distance about nine miles. During the forenoon the President listened to radio broadcasts giving the first authentic news of his meeting with the Prime Minister and releasing to the world the text of the Eight Point Program. At 1015 the President went on deck to witness launching and

recovery of aircraft by U.S.S. LONG ISLAND (ex-SS MORMACMAIL) which vessel joined our formation this morning. U.S.S. LONG ISLAND launched three fighters by catapult method, following which six observation-scouting planes executed conventional carrier take-off. All aircraft recovered except one fighter (directed to proceed to nearest landing field) whose engaging hook was lost when this plane was catapulted prematurely due to catapult material failure.

The President and his staff were guests of Admiral King at luncheon this afternoon. AUGUSTA came to anchor in Blue Hill Bay, Maine, at 1228 and at 1245 POTOMAC moored starboard side to port side of AUGUSTA and transfer of baggage and other gear commenced. The POTOMAC received fresh water and provisions from AUGUSTA. At 1413 the President, accompanied by Admiral McIntire, General Watson, Captain Beardall, and Mr. Harry Hopkins, transferred to POTOMAC. At this time Admiral Stark and General Marshall took off by plane for return to Washington. TUSCALOOSA proceeded to Portland, Maine, to land Mr. Sumner Welles. At 1418 POTOMAC cast off from alongside AUGUSTA and proceeded in company with CALYPSO. During the afternoon made several stops in Eggemoggin Reach, Maine, in search of good fishing, but with little success resulting. The President and members of his party enjoyed a fine lobster dinner this evening through the courtesy of Mr. L. R. Betts, of Deer Island, Maine, who brought a large basket of Maine lobsters to the POTOMAC and presented them to the President.

At 1710 POTOMAC and CALYPSO anchored in Eggemoggin Reach, off Canary Nub, for the night.

Friday 15 August

This was an uneventful day during which the President and members of his staff relaxed and rested. POTOMAC and CALYPSO were underway at 1028 and at 1142 passed under Deer Island Bridge. Occasional stops were made for fishing, with indifferent luck. At 1616 anchored for the night in Pulpit Harbor, Penobscot Bay, Maine, in 5 fathoms of water. After dinner, Mr. Thomas W. Lamont came on board to call on the President.

Saturday 16 August

POTOMAC and CALYPSO remained at anchor during the morning and early afternoon during which time the President had a number of callers on board, including Dr. Peabody and family, Mrs. Peters and her son, and Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Hamlen and their son William. At 1357 got underway from Pulpit Harbor, enroute to Rockland. A number of fog patches were encountered during the ten mile run to Rockland. POTOMAC moored starboard side to Tilson's Wharf in Rockland at 1512, and soon thereafter the President held a press conference in the POTOMAC's cabin, following which he went to the upper deck and allowed moving and still photographs to be taken.

The President and his party left the ship at 1558 and proceeded by automobile to the waiting train at the uptown depot. Comparatively

large crowds of people lined the streets on the President's route to the station and applause greeted him along the way. The President's train departed Rockland at 4:30 P.M., enroute to Washington. Mr. Adlai Stevenson, Special Assistant to Secretary Knox, boarded the train at Portland for a short conference with the President in connection with the Kearney Shipbuilding Plant.

Sunday 17 August

The train bearing the President and the remaining members of his party arrived at Union Station, Washington, D. C., at 10:30 A.M., E.S.T.

FDR Personal

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

October 3, 1941

*PSF
Safe*

*Atlantic
Charter*

MEMO FOR GRACE

Please put in my personal
files.

F. D. R.

PSF
Safe File
Atlantic
Charter

S.W.
OK
75R.

October 21, 1941.

Original
referred to
Mr. Miller
10/23/41

My dear Mr. President:

At the time of your meeting with Mr. Churchill in August, with your approval I inquired of Sir Alexander Cadogan, for the information of this Government, whether the British Government had entered into any commitments or secret understandings covering territorial readjustments after the close of the war. You will remember that some six weeks previously you had sent a personal message to Mr. Churchill expressing the opinion that the British Government should make no secret commitments to any of its allies without the knowledge of the United States or without the agreement of the United States.

Sir Alexander Cadogan gave me the most specific and positive assurances that the British Government had entered into no agreements and had made no commitments which had to do with frontier or territorial readjustments, with one possible exception. He stated that

The President,

The White House.

that this one exception was an oral statement made to the Government of Yugoslavia prior to the Yugoslav coup d'état that the British Government believed that at the conclusion of the war the subject of the jurisdiction of Istria was a matter which might well come up for reconsideration. He went on to say that this did not constitute any firm commitment and added that no mention whatever had been made by the British Government of either Gorizia or Trieste.

Sir Alexander Cadogan further stated that, should the British Government at any future time intend to make any commitments of this character, the Government of the United States would be advised prior to the making of such commitments.

I received yesterday a letter from Lord Halifax under date of October 18 which contains a message to me from Sir Alexander Cadogan. I am enclosing a copy thereof for your information.

Unless you see some objection I propose in reply merely to state that this Government has taken due note of the contents of this message and that we have no comment to offer and no suggestions to make.

As

As you know, the treatment by the Italians of the Senussis has been shocking and, from the standpoint of humanity alone, a statement of the kind proposed by the British Government would seem to me to be one which would be welcomed by public opinion everywhere.

I shall appreciate it if you will let me have your views.

Believe me

Faithfully yours,

Signed) Sumner Welles

Enclosure

C O P Y

BRITISH EMBASSY,
WASHINGTON, D.C.

BY SAFE HAND

Ref: 3425/2/41

October 18, 1941.

My dear Welles,

I have been asked to give you the following message from Sir Alexander Cadogan:-

"We are considering the early publication of a declaration to the effect that after the war the Senussis in Cyrenaica shall in no circumstances again fall under Italian domination.

"The Senussis have suffered much from Italian oppression during the last twenty years. Soon after the collapse of France, a British Senussi force was raised from Senussi exiles, which performed valuable ancillary duties in Cyrenaica and is still serving in the western desert. Their offer of service with us was made unconditionally but lately they have endeavoured to extract some undertaking from us as to their future status.

"The above is, we feel, all that we can say at the moment. I feel bound to tell you, as this declaration might be represented as a commitment."

Yours very sincerely,

HALIFAX

The Honourable
Sumner Welles,
Under-Secretary of State of the United States,
Washington, D. C.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
DIVISION OF CURRENT INFORMATION

MEMORANDUM

August 1, 1942

CI/L - Mr. McDermott:

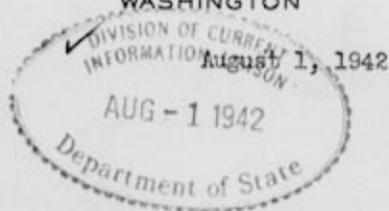
Eu and Mr. Dunn approve the Churchill statement.

Mr. Dunn suggests that in the statement for Stalin, Page 1, third paragraph, the words "the Indies, the thatched villages of the South Pacific" be omitted. Mr. Davis might wish to substitute the expression "the torrid and temperate zones."

CI/L:RTPell:FW

*PSF
Safe
Atlantic Charter*

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON



MEMORANDUM FOR MR. MICHAEL MC DERMOTT:

Dear Mac:

August fourteenth will be the first anniversary of The Atlantic Charter.

Elmer Davis has prepared drafts of cablegrams to be sent by the President, on that occasion, to Churchill, Chiang Kai-shek, and Stalin. Before I lay these drafts before the President for consideration, I would like to have the approval or suggestions of the State Department.

Please return these to me as quickly as possible.


STEPHEN EARLY
Secretary to the President

Enclosures.

August 3, 1942

Mr. Stephen Early

Dear Steve:

I return herewith the drafts of proposed cablegrams to be sent by the President on August 14 to Prime Minister Churchill, Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek and Premier Joseph Stalin.

Suppose I start with the proposed message to Chiang Kai-shek, as suggestions made regarding it may have general application to the other two:

The officers to whom this draft has been submitted offer the suggestion that the word "compact", appearing at the beginning of the second paragraph, might well be changed to "declaration of principles", the thought being that "compact" signifies the reaching of an agreement, whereas the phrase "declaration of principles" could signify merely the announcement of something in regard to which the declarers were already in agreement. It is further suggested that the phrase "at sea" is inaccurate in that the declaration became known as the "Atlantic Charter" not because it was signed on water, but because it was signed on a particular body of water. Mr. Davis might wish to change this phrase to "on board ship in the Atlantic". He might also wish to change the last sentence of paragraph 2 to read: "This charter has now been accepted by the twenty-eight countries subscribing to the Declaration by United Nations of January 1, 1942".

Still another suggestion is that the phrase "and Coral Sea" in the second paragraph be deleted on the ground that it is redundant, being included in the areas already named. The accuracy of the phrase "to the farthest corners of the globe", paragraph 3, has been questioned on the ground that the horrors and tragedy of war are not known (for example) to some of the countries of South America. It has also been suggested that a comma be inserted after the word "victory" in the last sentence of paragraph 4.

There

There has been some questioning as to the advisability of closing the message with the depressing "ill wind" phrase, but this ending presumably is deliberate and premeditated.

The only suggestion made regarding the proposed statement for Stalin is that the words "the Indies, the thatched villages of the South Pacific" on page 1, third paragraph, be omitted. It is suggested that Mr. Davis might wish to substitute the expression "the torrid and temperate zones".

No suggested revisions were made concerning the proposed statement for Mr. Churchill.

M. J. McDermott

CI/L:LW:MWS

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
DIVISION OF CURRENT INFORMATION

August 1, 1942.

Mr. Adams:

August 14 will be the first anniversary of the Atlantic Charter.

Mr. Elmer Davis has prepared the attached draft of a telegram to be sent by the President to Chiang Kai-Shek. Mr. Steven Early has requested the approval or suggestions of the State Department before he lays this draft for the President. Mr. Early requests that this draft be returned to him as quickly as possible.

M J. McDermott

Submitted to FE and Pa

Mr Hornbeck questioned the phrase "coral sea" on the ground that it is already included in other areas mentioned. He also questioned the phrase "to the farthest corner of the globe" on the ground that it is factually incorrect.

MJ

CI/L:RTP:DRJ

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

DIVISION OF FAR EASTERN AFFAIRS

August 3, 1942

PSF
3afe
atlantic
Charter

CI/L

Mr. McDermott:

Reference your memorandum of August 1, 1942, in regard to the "Draft of Proposed Message to be Sent by President Roosevelt to Chiang Kai-shek".

FE offers the suggestion that the word "compact" appearing at the beginning of the second paragraph might well be changed to "declaration of principles", the thought being that "compact" signifies the reaching of an agreement whereas the phrase "declaration of principles" could signify merely the announcement of something in regard to which the declarers were already in agreement. FE suggests that the phrase "at sea" is inaccurate in that the declaration became known as the "Atlantic Charter" not because it was signed on water but because it was signed on a particular body of water. It is suggested that this phrase might be changed to "on board ship in the Atlantic". FE also suggests that the last sentence of paragraph two be changed to read as follows: "This charter has now been accepted by the twenty-eight countries subscribing to the Declaration by United Nations of January 1, 1942".

Mr. Hornbeck suggests the deletion in the second paragraph of the phrase "and Coral Sea" on the ground that it is redundant, being

included

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

DIVISION OF FAR EASTERN AFFAIRS

-2-

included in the areas already named. Mr. Hornbeck also questions the accuracy of the phrase "to the farthest corners of the globe" on the ground that the horrors and tragedy of war are not known (for example) to some of the countries of South America. In the fourth paragraph Mr. Hornbeck also suggests the insertion of a comma after the word "victory".

I suppose that the depressing
"ill wind" ending is deliberate
and premeditated.

~~WAA~~

~~WAA~~

FE:Adams:MHP

*Safep: Atlantic
Lock Box Charter*

August 10, 1942

[REDACTED]

For Joe Barnes from Mr. McDermott. Please give following to Elmer Davis urgently. The following is text of State Department's proposed statement for the President to make on August 14:

"(Draft of proposed statement for the President to make on the anniversary of the Atlantic Charter - See attached sheet.)"

In view of the telegram which you discussed with Mr. Welles on the telephone and the difficulty in arriving at an understanding with distant party, we believe it better that the President make his statement which will please all twenty-eight nations and create no rancor. Have not yet submitted this draft to the President or distant party. May I have your view?

M. J. McDermott

DECLASSIFIED

State Dept. letter, 1-11-72

By RHP Date FEB 8 1972

DRAFT OF PROPOSED MESSAGE TO BE SENT BY
PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT TO CHIANG KAI-SHEK

A year ago this day Prime Minister Churchill and I, as representatives of two free peoples, set down certain principles which all free people hold in common -- principles upon which we have firmly anchored our hopes for a better future for human beings everywhere.

This ^{declaration of principles,} ^{on board ship in the Atlantic,} ~~compact~~ because it was signed (at sea) has become known as the Atlantic Charter. But in solemn truth it was then, and since has increasingly become, a world-wide charter, an Atlantic and Pacific and Mediterranean and Indian Ocean [and Coral Sea] charter. It is a promise to all men that they will have the right to work out their own destinies under such form of government as they may choose, free from fear and want, free from tyranny and oppression. This ~~compact~~ ^{charter,} [has become embodied in the Declaration of the United Nations,] ^{has} now ^{been} accepted by ^{twenty-eight [nations] countries subscribing to the} ^{declaration by United Nations of January one, 1942.}

The year since the signing of the charter has seen the horrors and tragedies of war spread like the waves of a hurricane-sea to the farthest corners of the globe. The polar north, the Indies, the thatched villages of the South Pacific, all these now know war. Neither time nor distance nor even indifference itself can insulate regions or communities from the common foe.

Yet out of the suffering forced upon us during this difficult year, out of the fighting and dying, out of the striving and starving, there has been born a united brotherhood of nations which transcends the barriers of geography and race, and represents man's greatest hope that the world of the future will be one of freedom, security and peace. This unity of nations against evil, this unity of purpose and program, will bring us the victory, however long the struggle.

I think it is fitting today that we of the United Nations should join in rededicating ourselves to the high principles we have espoused. Let us redouble our efforts to ensure the approach of a time when the life of men and women everywhere will be more than "a dark night and an ill guide, a boisterous sea and a broken cable, a hard rock and an ill wind."

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT

DRAFT

Sent E. Davis
Aug 10th 1942

Cancelled

August 10, 1942

Draft of proposed statement for the President to make on the anniversary of the Atlantic Charter.

A year ago today the Prime Minister of Great Britain and I, as representatives of two free peoples, set down certain common principles in the national policies of our respective countries on which we based our hopes for a better future for the world. This declaration of principles has become known as the Atlantic Charter.

The year since the issuance of our Joint Declaration of ~~the Charter~~ has seen the horrors and tragedy of war spread like the waves of a hurricane sea to many other parts of the world. Neither time, nor distance, nor even indifference itself can insulate regions or communities from the common foe.

Since then all twenty-eight of the United Nations have subscribed to a common program of purposes and principles embodied in the Atlantic Charter and declared their conviction 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.

It is with this common ~~purpose~~ ^{objective} that the United Nations have pledged all their resources and efforts

to

to the single and supreme purpose of defeating the
Axis forces of aggression.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

PSF
Safe
Atlantic Charter

August 13, 1942.

MEMORANDUM FOR

ADOLF A. BERLE, Jr.

Please show to Hull and
send to Churchill, and a copy of it
to the heads of the other 26 United
Nations.

F.D.R.

Enclosure.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

August 13, 1942.

MEMORANDUM FOR

STEVE:

Send a copy of the attached statement to Elmer Davis with a statement that it was sent to Churchill and the heads of the other 26 United Nations.

F.D.R.

Enclosure

A year ago today ^{you} ~~the Prime Minister of Great Britain~~
and I, as representatives of two free nations, set down and
subscribed to a declaration of principles common to our peoples.
We based, and continue to base, our hopes for a better future
for the world on the realization of these principles. This
declaration is known as the Atlantic Charter.

A year ago today the nations resisting a common,
barbaric foe were units or small groups, fighting for their
existence.

Now, these nations and groups of nations in all the
continents of the earth have united. They have formed a great
union of humanity, dedicated to the realization of that common
program of purposes and principles set forth in the Atlantic
Charter, through world wide victory over their common enemies.
Their faith in life, liberty, independence and religious freedom,
and in the preservation of human rights and justice in their
own lands as well as in other lands, has been given form and
substance and power through a great gathering of peoples now
known as the United Nations.

Freedom and independence are today in jeopardy --
the world over. If the forces of conquest are not successfully
resisted and defeated there will be no freedom and no independence
and no opportunity for freedom for any nation.

It is, therefore, to the single and supreme objective
of defeating the Axis forces of aggression that the United Nations
have pledged all their resources and efforts.

When victory comes, we shall stand shoulder to shoulder in seeking to nourish the great ideals for which we fight. It is a worthwhile battle. It will be so recognized through all the ages, even amid the unfortunate peoples who ~~will be misled~~ ~~and~~ follow false gods today.

We reaffirm our principles. *They will bring us to* ~~the~~
a happier world.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

THE SECRETARY

August 11, 1942

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

Herewith is attached a proposed draft for the President to make on the anniversary of the Atlantic Charter.

CH

CH

A year ago today the Prime Minister of Great Britain and I, as representatives of two free nations, set down and subscribed to a declaration of principles common to our peoples. We based, and continue to base, our hopes for a better future for the world on the realization of these principles. This declaration is known as the Atlantic Charter.

A year ago today the nations resisting a common, barbaric foe were units or small groups, fighting for ~~their~~ ^{their} ~~same~~ existence.

Now, these nations and groups of nations in all the continents of the earth have united. They have formed a great union of humanity, dedicated to the realization of that common program of purposes and principles set forth in the Atlantic Charter, through ~~complete~~ ^{world wide} victory over their common enemies. Their faith in life, liberty, independence and religious freedom, and in the preservation of human rights and justice in their own lands as well as in other lands, has been given form and substance and power through a great gathering of peoples now known as the United Nations.

Freedom and independence are today in jeopardy -- the world over. If the forces of conquest are not successfully

successfully resisted and defeated there will be no freedom and no independence and no opportunity for freedom for any nation.

It is, therefore, to the single and supreme objective of defeating the Axis forces of aggression that the United Nations have pledged all their resources and efforts.

Add dictation

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

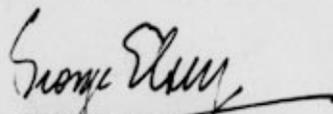
PSF
Safe
Atlantic Charter

November 27, 1951

Dear Herman:

The envelope from Miss Tulley's safe concerning the meeting of President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill in August 1941, is attached. These are the papers we looked through briefly yesterday, and they include all of the official records I know about concerning the Atlantic Charter meeting.

Sincerely yours,



GEORGE M. ELSEY
Administrative Assistant
to the President

Mr. Herman Kahn,
Director,
Franklin D. Roosevelt Library,
Hyde Park, New York.