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Stephanie Taylor & Richard Davis
University of London Computer Centre
OR 2014, Helsinki, 10/June/14

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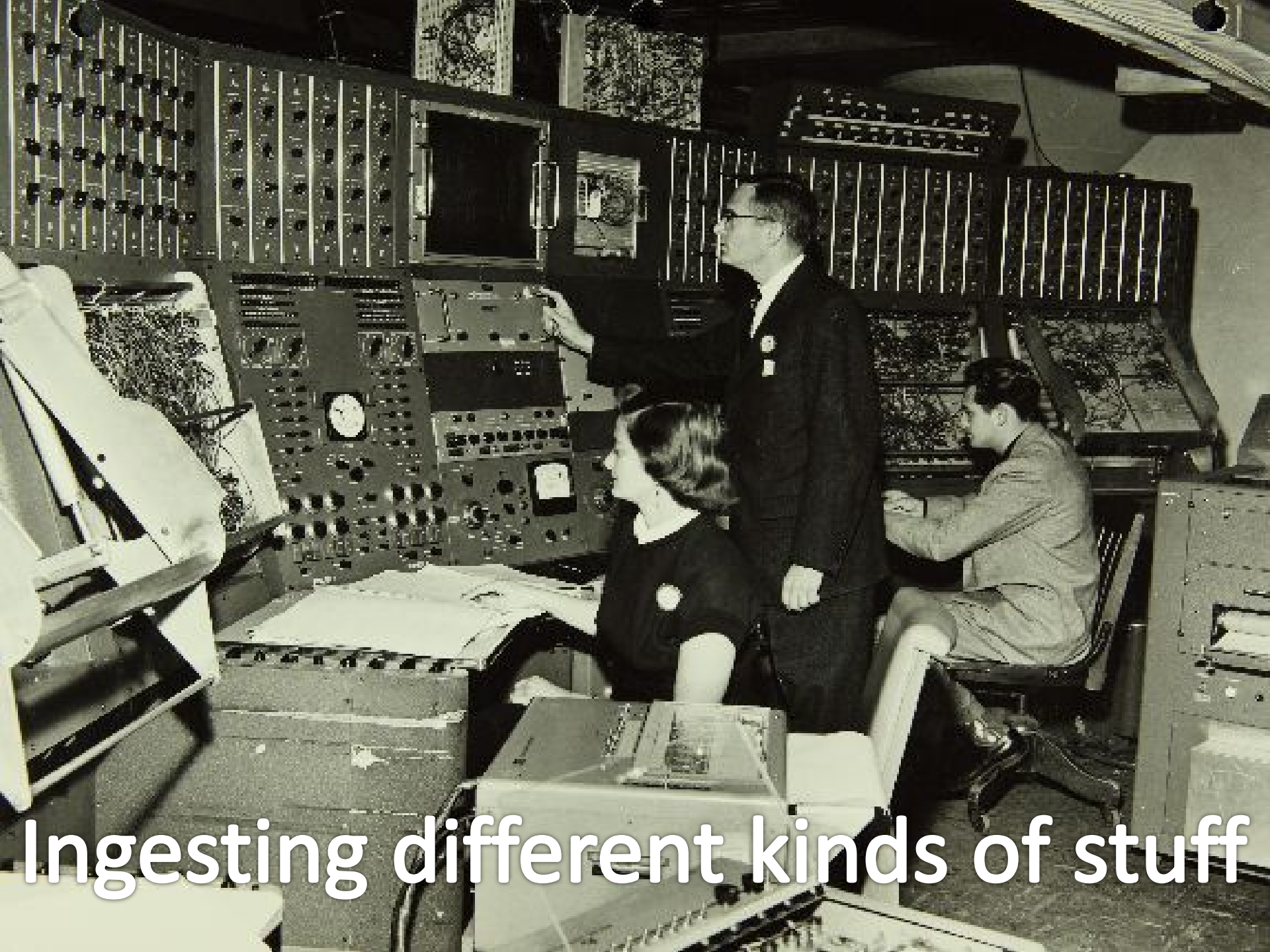
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Ingesting different kinds of stuff



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Delphinium grandiflorum

Item data

LINN 694.7 *Delphinium grandiflorum* (Herb Linn)

- Item Type:** Specimen
- Family:** Ranunculaceae
- Genus:** Delphinium
- Species:** grandiflorum
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694.7







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Abstract

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W.P. (41) 202.
August 20, 1941.
TO BE KEPT UNDER LOCK AND KEY.
It is requested that special care may be taken to ensure the secrecy of this document.
WAR CABINET.
MEMORANDUM.
I GIVE below, for the information of the Cabinet, some account of the conversations which took place at my recent meeting with President Roosevelt.
This indicates, in broad outline, the course of the discussions and the final results achieved under the various headings. To it is appended, in Annex III, a report on the conversations between the British and American Chiefs of Staff.
I also attach (Annex IV) a diary and record of the personnel of the Mission.
I would draw special attention to the holding of Divine Service on the quarter-deck of H.M.S. Prince of Wales, attended by President Roosevelt, with his staff of officers and representatives of all ranks of the United States Navy and

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JOINT ANGLO-AMERICAN DECLARATION OF PRINCIPLES.
AT one of our first conversations, the President told me that he thought it would be good if we could draw up a joint declaration laying down certain broad principles which guide our policies along the same road.
Wishing to follow up this most hopeful suggestion, I gave him, on August 10, a tentative outline of such a declaration. The text was as follows :
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 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;

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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 organisation 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.

At our meeting on the morning of August 11 the President gave me a revised draft (Annex B), which we took as a basis of discussion.

Before examining this document the President explained that his idea was that there should be issued simultaneously in Washington and London, perhaps on the 14th August, a short statement to the effect that the President and the Prime Minister had held conversations at sea, that they had been accompanied by members of their respective staffs; that the latter had discussed the working out of aid to the democracies in the Lease and Lend Act; that these naval and military conversations had in no way been concerned with future commitments other than as authorised by Act of Congress.

The statement would proceed to say that the Prime Minister and the President had discussed certain principles relating to the civilisation of the world and had agreed on a statement of them.

I deprecated the emphasis which a statement on these lines would lay on the absence of commitments. This would be seized on by Germany and would be a source of profound discouragement to the neutrals and to the vanquished. I very much hoped, therefore, that the President could confine the statement to the positive portion which dealt with the question of aid to the democracies, more especially as the President had guarded himself by the reference to the Lease and Lend Act.

The President accepted this.

There followed a detailed discussion of the revised text of the declaration.

Several minor alterations were easily agreed.

The chief difficulties were presented by Points 4 and 7, especially the former. With regard to this, I pointed out that the words "without discrimination" might be held to call in question the Ottawa agreements, and I was in no position to accept them. This text would certainly have to be referred to the Government at home and, if it was desired to maintain the present wording, to the Governments in the Dominions. I should have little hope that it would be accepted. Mr. Sumner Welles indicated that this was the core of the matter, and that this paragraph embodied the ideal for which the Administration had striven for the past nine years. I mentioned the British experience in adhering to Free Trade for eighty years. I said that, if the words "with due respect for their existing obligations" could be inserted, and if the words "without discrimination" could disappear, and "trade" be substituted for "markets," I should be able to refer the text to His Majesty's Government with some hope that they would be able to accept it.

As regards Point 7, I pointed out that while I accepted this text, opinion in England would be disappointed at the absence of any intention to establish an international organization of peace after the war. I promised to try to find a suitable modification, and later in the day I suggested to the President the addition to the second sentence of the words "pending the establishment of a wider and more permanent system of general security."

I telegraphed these amendments for immediate submission to the Cabinet. I had not finished dictating the telegram much before 2 p.m., and that I should have had in my hands within the next 12 hours the Cabinet's most helpful reply reflects the utmost credit on all concerned.

The Cabinet, in their reply, suggested a further variant of Point 4, and desired the insertion of a new paragraph between Points 4 and 5.

Meanwhile, I had heard that the President had accepted all the amendments which I had submitted to him on 11th August.

On 12th August, about noon, I went to see the President, to agree with him the final form of the Declaration. I was accompanied by Lord Beaverbrook, who had arrived that morning. I put to the President the Cabinet's revised version of Point 4, but he preferred to adhere to the phrasing already agreed,

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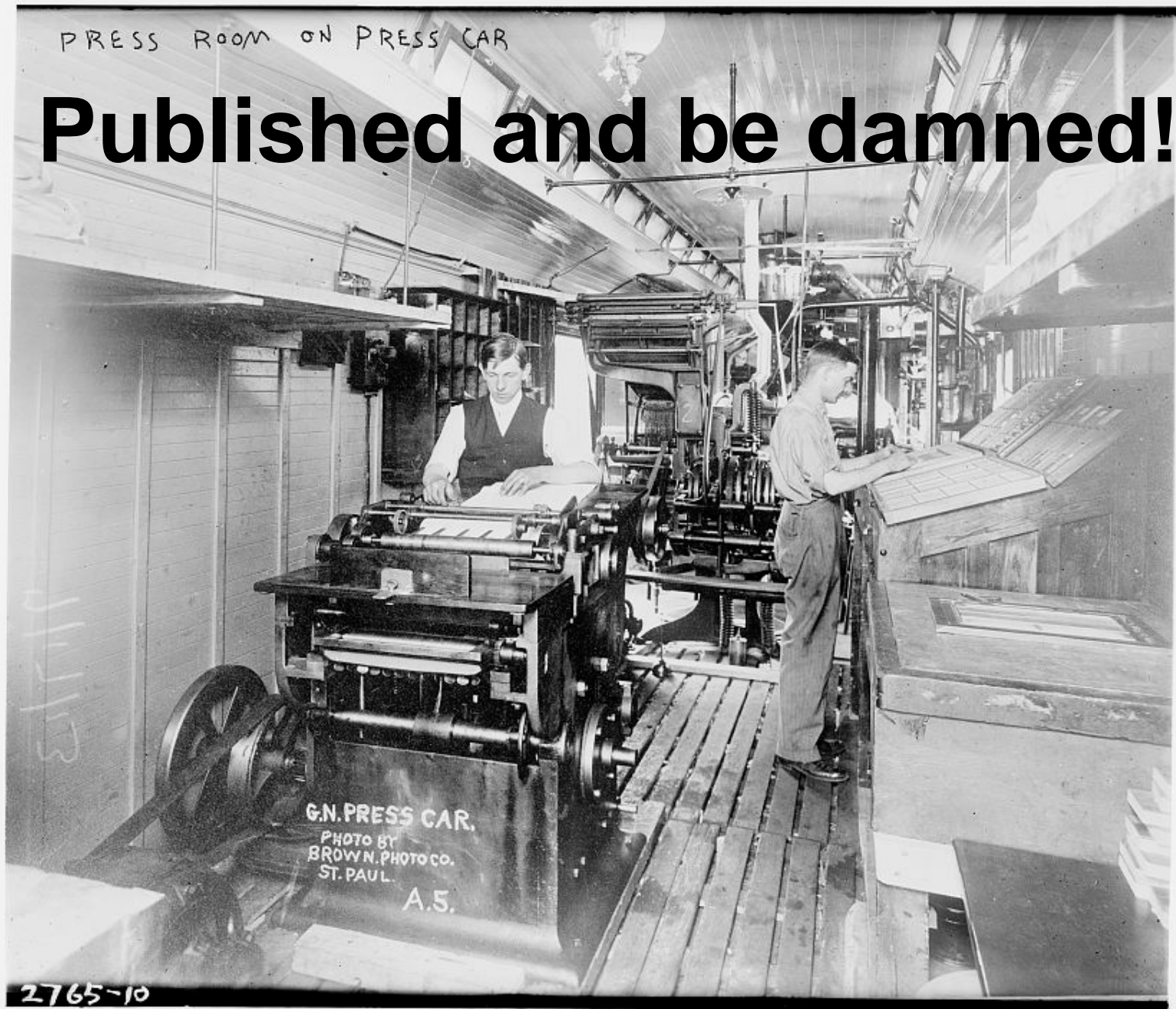
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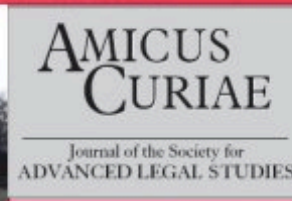
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Thank you!

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