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Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores, Comercio Internacional y Culto
Argentina

Mueble 7
Casilla 4

REPÚBLICA ARGENTINA

DIVISION POLÍTICA

Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores y Culto

GUERRA EUROPEA

Expediente..... Año 1939.

ACTITUD DEL GOBIERNO SUDAFRICANO

ESTADO DE GUERRA CON BULGARIA Y EL JAPON.

RUPTURA DE RELACIONES DIPLOMATICAS CON VICHY.

ZONA PELIGROSA PARA LA ENTRADA DE BUQUES NEUTRALES EN AGUAS TERRITORIALES.

EXPEDIENTE Nº 38.-

Peuser - 509812 For. 64

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FOLIO	FECHA	No.	PROCEDENCIA	OBJETO

103240 FRIGERIO BS. AS.

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Pol

MINISTERIO DE
RELACIONES EXTERIORES y CULTO
5 - SET. 1939
DIVISION DE
TRADUCCIONES

T E L E G R A M A 1.548

Ciudad del Cabo, Septiembre 4 de 1939.-

Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores,
Buenos Aires.

Tengo el honor de comunicar a V.E. que en la reunión de ayer del gabinete Sudafricano, se evidenciaron serias diferencias de opinión acerca de la entrada del país del lado de Gran Bretaña. - Fué propuesto por el Primer Ministro y secundado por otros colegas que forman minoría, que el país se mantenga neutral.- Situación política muy delicada. Posibilidad de serios disturbios internos. - El Parlamento en sesión discute la situación internacional. - Enviado en inglés por no permitir la censura más que el inglés o el francés.

CÓNSUL GENERAL ARGENTINO.

ANOTADO

Es traducción sujeta a corrección
Septiembre 4 de 1939

ROBERTO J. CARMAN
Jefe de la División de Traducciones

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MESA DE ENTRADAS Y EXPEDICIONES
A
DIVISION ASUNTOS POLITICOS

Consulado General de la República Argentina.

Nº 208 - M - 1939
S/política internacional sudafricana.

CAPE TOWN, Setiembre 4 de 1939.

MESA DE ENTRADAS Y EXPEDICIONES
26 SEPT. 1939
MINISTERIO DE RELACIONES EXTERIORES Y CULTO

Exp. 38

Señor Ministro:

Tengo el honor de dirigirme a V.E. confirmando los despachos telegráficos enviados con fechas 3 y 4 del corriente, que leen como sigue:

"3/9/939 -Comunico V.E. haberse producido reunión gabinete sudafricano serias divergencias de opinión reunión ayer, considerando entrada país lado Gran Bretaña, manifestando Primer Ministro secundado por otros colegas que forman minoría que país debe mantener neutralidad. Situación política es delicada y pueden producirse acontecimientos de gran alcance. Parlamento encuentrase reunido discutiendo situación internacional Lemoine.Consul General."

"4/9/939 - Parlamento sudafricano votó anoche contra opinión Primer Ministro General Hertzog mantener política de neutralidad provocando decisión renuncia parcial algunos ministros rechazando Gobernador General convocar pueblo sudafricano elección general y encargando según toda probabilidad formación nuevo gabinete General Smuts cuya tesis ruptura relaciones con Alemania triunfó en la cámara por 80 a 67 votos.Lemoine.Consul General."

EL ANEXO
INFORME

ANOTADO

Debo Señor Ministro hacer primero un breve historial de las fuerzas políticas que actúan en Sud Africa desde la terminación de la guerra anglo-boer, en el nuevo orden de cosas que se estableció siguiendo el acuerdo con la Gran Bretaña, y la formación de la Unión de Sud

A S.E. el Señor Ministro de Relaciones Exteriores y Culto,
Don José María Cantilo,
BUENOS AIRES

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c África como parte integrante del British Commonwealth.

Por el Estatuto de Westminster en el año 1910, este país dejó de ser una colonia para gozar los mismos privilegios de otras naciones del Imperio Británico, fraguandose una carta constitucional que le da un aspecto de relativa independencia, con un gobierno propio, parlamento, ejército y representación diplomática y consular en el exterior. Un Gobernador General propuesto en una terna es designado por Su Majestad Británica y una base naval inglesa en Simonstown, cerca de Cape Town, fueron concesiones establecidas en el acuerdo.

Desde los comienzos de su era constitucional, los destinos de la Unión de Sud África han sido dirigidos por hombres públicos, que combatieron en las filas del llamado ejército boer, manteniendo en el curso de los años estrechas vinculaciones con el gobierno inglés en el orden internacional y económico.

Una escisión entre sus dirigentes en el año 1929, dió origen a la formación del partido nacionalista encabezado por el diputado Dr. E. F. Malan, figura representativa del gobierno en aquel entonces, que renunció a su cargo de Ministro de Estado, para cohesionar las fuerzas opositoras que responden al ideal de un movimiento separatista con el Imperio Británico y el establecimiento de una república independiente.

La campaña del Dr. Malan ha sido enérgica y sistemática durante estos últimos diez años, y condiciones propias de una oratoria dinámica ha creado un partido que pesa en la balanza política, consiguiendo formar en el parlamento un bloque de diputados que responden incondicionalmente a sus fines.

La actitud inesperada del ex-Primer Ministro Gene-

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ral Hertzog, abogando ahora por la absoluta neutralidad sudafricana en el conflicto europeo e inclinandose hacia el partido opositor separatista, ha creado una situación extraordinaria en el campo político del país, pues aun cuando ha sido adverso el resultado del voto de la cámara por un margen de votos pequeño, indudablemente el aporte de su prestigio al bando contrario, ha dividido al país en dos tendencias irreductibles y de equilibrio en apariencia pareja.

Al renunciar a su cargo esta mañana despues del voto adverso producido anoche, propuso el dimitente al Gobernador General la convocatoria del electorado para una elección general, sugestión que fué rechazada en consideración a la delicada situación del momento.

El General Smuts, segundo Primer Ministro, ha sido encargado de formar el nuevo cabinete en el cual dará cabida a los elementos laboristas e independientes dándole asi un caracter de unión nacional.

La enmienda propuesta por el nuevo Primer Ministro y aprobada por la cámara, es la siguiente:

1 - Está en los intereses de la Unión que sus relaciones con Alemania sean rotas y que rehusará de adoptar una actitud de neutralidad en este conflicto.

2 - La Unión cumplirá las obligaciones de las cuales ha acordado y continúa su cooperación con sus amigos y asociados en el British Commonwealth.

3 - La Unión tomará las medidas necesarias para la defensa de su territorio y el Gobierno no enviará fuerzas a ultramar como en la última guerra.

4 - Esta casa está profundamente convencida que la libertad e independencia de la Unión están en peligro en este conflicto, y por esta razón está en nuestro interés oponernos al uso de la fuerza como un instrumento de política nacional.

Es remarcable Señor Ministro, el discurso pronun-

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ciado por el general Hertzog en el Parlamento, que acompaño a título informativo. El citado hombre de estado, que había guardado hasta el momento un discreto silencio, sobre sus pensamientos íntimos en materia de política internacional, se ha revelado como partidario de Alemania, e hizo un panegírico de la conducta de ese país fustigando de paso las condiciones impuestas por el tratado de Versailles.

Por otro lado, el general Smuts, al defender la tesis contraria, no ha hecho sino seguir la línea señalada, en las doctrinas sustentadas en sus conferencias y discursos sobre política exterior, que tanto renombre y prestigio le han dado dentro del imperio británico.

Renuevo a V.E. las seguridades de mi mas distinguida consideración.

Juan C. de Cárdenas
Consul General.

Buenos Aires, Octubre 5 de 1939.

Acúsese recibo.

MINISTERIO DE RELACIONES EXTERIORES
25 OCT 1939
DIVISION DE ASUNTOS POLITICOS

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ASSEMBLY DEFEATS NEUTRALITY MOTION

MAJORITY FOR SMUTS' POLICY TO HELP BRITAIN

UNION'S INDEPENDENCE "AT STAKE IN CONFLICT"

HER OBLIGATIONS TO EMPIRE

THE House of Assembly decided last night that South Africa should declare war against Germany, but that no troops should be sent oversea. The decision was taken, after a debate lasting all day, by a majority of 13 votes, on an amendment by General J. C. Smuts, the Deputy-Prime Minister. The House rejected a motion by the Prime Minister, General J. B. M. Hertzog, that South Africa should remain neutral, while honouring the Simon's Town Agreement and other undertakings to the British Commonwealth of Nations.

HISTORIC DEBATE IN HOUSE

THE PRIME MINISTER, General J. B. M. Hertzog, in making his promised statement on the attitude of the Government towards the international situation, said that since Friday there had been a deep-seated difference of opinion in the ranks of the Cabinet, a difference which seemed unbridgable.

The question was whether the Union should take part in the war or keep out and still maintain the most cordial relations with Great Britain.

Some members of the Cabinet were of the opinion that the Union should take part and that a statement be made to that effect. The result was that a difference of opinion in the Cabinet immediately arose, and it now seemed impossible to remove it.

The House therefore had to bear in mind that no matter what happened the Government was divided into two. In the circumstances the House would also appreciate that at this stage it was difficult to outline the attitude of the Government.

General Hertzog then made the following statement to define his own attitude which he thought was the attitude which must be adopted by the Government:

> The existing relations between the Union and the various belligerent countries will persist unchanged and continue as if no war is being waged. (Nationalist cheers.)

EXISTING RELATIONS

However, existing relations and obligations between the Union and Great Britain or any other member of the British Commonwealth relating to the Naval base at Simon's Town or to membership of the League of Nations should continue unimpaired.

No one shall be permitted to use Union territory for the purpose of doing anything which would impair these relations or obligations. (Cries of "Shame.")

SIMON'S TOWN SAFE

If this policy were adopted the Union would not only be able to keep out of the war, but would also be able to fulfil all its obligations to the British Commonwealth.

The Union, with a population of only 2,000,000 could not go further in lending assistance.

He had not met a single person who thought the Union should send troops oversea. The Union would be able to resist any attack which might be made on Simon's Town.

"I contend that under this policy as outlined by me we are being very helpful in our offer to Great Britain. Is it not a fact that during all this time I myself, General Smuts and other members of the Party have repeatedly insisted in our promise to the nation that we would not take part in any war unless it was in our direct interest to do so?

"LEFT IN THE LURCH"

It was the duty of those who were taking the opposing view to have explained their attitude before.

"I have not deserved to be left in the lurch by my colleagues in a time such as this," said the Prime Minister.

"I have said over and over again that South Africa would not be plunged into a war except when the interests of this country itself demanded such action. There I will stand to the end."

If the Afrikaner nation were plunged into a war now it would take 50 years to recover.

> **The Afrikaners had tried twice to co-operate with the English-speaking people. Failure on this second occasion would be sufficient to shock the nation so that it would take years to recover.**

General Hertzog said he had five supporters in the Cabinet. He feared that bitterness would now follow which would make it extremely difficult for him to take the lead.

UNION'S FREEDOM

"We belong to the British Commonwealth, but at the same time we are a free, independent nation—as free as England herself—and we must exercise that freedom with the best possible effect."

Although the Union was a member of the British Commonwealth of Nations and there was the fullest goodwill towards England, the Union would never buy that goodwill at the cost of her independence.

If the Union took part in this war he could conceive no occasion upon which the Union would be able to keep out of a war.

It was being said that the Union must enter this war because Germany had shown she was out for world domination.

If Hitler was out for world domination, no one would have opposed Germany more fervently than he himself. There was, however, no proof that this was Hitler's object.

> **"In 1935 when I attended the Imperial Conference I predicted to British statesmen step for step what would happen if that monster, the Treaty of Versailles, were not altered so as to return to Germany what had been taken from her."**

General Hertzog said he had gone through the same struggle as Hitler. Unless the injustice of the Treaty of Versailles were removed the soul of Hitler and the German nation would be so embittered that Germany would do anything to put an end to her humiliation. He said this because of the false accusations which were made against Hitler.

"HUMILIATION"

"I have gone through this struggle myself and I know what it is to be trampled underfoot so long that eventually one prefers destruction to further humiliation.

"We are now being asked to go to war. We have not the least right to do that, and if we do enter the war the Afrikaner nation will suffer such a shock that it will take years before we recover."

He could hardly think of continuing with the Government of the country. He would therefore move that the policy outlined by him be approved by the House.

"The alternative will be the death, as far as South Africa is concerned, of the Commonwealth of Nations. It will be the end of South Africa's allegiance to the British Commonwealth of Nations."

UNION'S VITAL INTERESTS

SMUTS AGAINST COMPROMISE

Rising amid cheers, the **DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER**, General J. C. Smuts, said he would make clear the exact points where he and some of his colleagues differed from the policy the Prime Minister had outlined.

During the years of fusion, he had always been prepared to give way to help peace and see the young life of the nation given a chance.

"Where to-day I adopt a different attitude, it is because I am convinced that we are up against the most vital issues for the future of this country."

What was the point at issue? General Hertzog had said the point on which General Smuts and his colleagues had broken with the Prime Minister was that he, General Smuts, supported a policy of active participation in war.

WOULD BE FATAL

"The position we take up is that it would be fatal for this country not to sever relations with Germany at this stage. (Cheers.)

> **"The situation of South Africa, I am afraid, is going to be such that our active participation in the measure of the last Great War will be very difficult. We shall have to look after our interests in this country and probably that will engage all the resources and effort of which we are capable.**

"Is Germany under the circumstances of to-day to be considered as a friendly Power, or are we to take what I consider the proper course, and sever relations with her? (Cheers).

"That is the point on which we have broken. The question of our active participation is not at issue.

"If we were to take up the middle course the Prime Minister proposes, we would be adopting an attitude unknown to international law.

"The Prime Minister wants to temper his friendship with acts and behaviour which no hostile Power will ever recognise as legal or proper.

"If we are prepared to adopt this course of modified neutrality, we shall be up against the gravest difficulties possible. No nation in the world — certainly not Germany — would be under any obligation to recognise that behaviour."

In the end South Africa would probably be forced to take sides one way or the other.

"The policy we favour is that we shall sever relations with Germany, have no trade with her, have no truck with her—that her representatives in this country, her ships in our harbours, all be treated on that basis."

General Hertzog had said this was a case of Danzig, an affair of Poland, with which South Africa had nothing to do. (Nationalist cheers.)

General Smuts said he was profoundly convinced that the real issue went far beyond Danzig and Poland, and touched South Africa vitally. (Cheers and Nationalist jeers.)

There might be a difference of opinion on this matter, but in his view it was quite clear. General Hertzog had said South Africa had nothing to do with it.

"He made a statement here to-day which will be carefully pondered by the country and which, I regret to say, reads like a complete justification of Hitler.

"I wish hon. members, when they consider the difference which has arisen in the Cabinet, carefully to consider that the action of the Prime Minister is not only to minimise the importance of the present matter, but virtually to give a lengthy justification of the German Chancellor. I do not think the people in their own vital interest will be justified in taking that view."

HITLER'S REAL AIM

In September, 1938, the country had been prepared to recognise that Hitler had a strong case when he claimed the return of the Sudetenland.

> **Since then they had seen an entirely un-German people, the Czechs, forcibly absorbed by Germany. These developments had shown the real objectives and motives of the German Chancellor.**

If that was to be Germany's policy, he asked the House, What about this country? (Nationalist jeers).

A Nationalist member, Spook stories.

"The next demand after Danzig has been wiped off the slate will be the return of the German colonies. What will our position be when we are treated as Austria and Czechoslovakia have been and as Poland is now being treated, when we have to surrender what we consider vital to the Union at the point of the bayonet? (Nationalist jeers.)

"We are not dealing with a far-away problem in Eastern Europe, but with an issue which may touch us here."

He agreed entirely with the broadcast speech of the King.

"I think we are up against the same crisis as in 1914, but whatever the occasion, the fundamental issue remains. If we are not going to face up to it we shall get what we deserve."

"The Prime Minister had declared that we would observe our obligations as a member State of the League of Nations and the British Commonwealth of Nations. At the same time we were going to look upon the German Reich as a friendly nation.

UNION'S PLIGHT

"However we phrase it and attempt to disguise it and wrap it up in all sorts of subterfuge, the Prime Minister's action would practically dissociate us from our friends in the Commonwealth. Nothing would be more fatal for this country —poor as it is in defence, rich as it is in resources.

"It is not only a question of loyalty and self-respect, which I assume we all feel deeply—it is a question of the gravest importance and deepest interest for the future of South Africa.

"If we dissociate ourselves deliberately and conspicuously from the line of action taken by the other members of the Commonwealth, we are going to get what we deserve. The day will come—and it will not be far off—when the same treatment will be applied to us.

"When the German demand for the return of South-West Africa is made at the point of the bayonet, we will stand alone. From the narrowest point of view of South Africa's own interests, we would be false to the future security and safety of South Africa if we adopted the course advocated by the Prime Minister."

If South-West Africa was lost the future security of South Africa would be worthless.

INTERNAL CONDITIONS

South Africans would then see established on their frontiers the strongest Power in the world, which was very aggressive and given to methods of domination and getting its way by force and not by negotiation. In that event the Union would be in grave danger.

Referring to the Prime Minister's declaration that if South Africa did not remain neutral the country would sustain a grave shock internally, General Smuts said:

"I know as much about internal conditions in this country as any man. It is my duty to watch subversive movements. My view is that this is a gross exaggeration and people should not be misled by a bogey which does not exist.

South Africa should do the proper thing: align itself with its friends and ward off the dangers which were sure to confront it in the future if the country isolated itself.

"Under these circumstances I have differed fundamentally from the policy of the Prime Minister, and I ask the House and the country to search its conscience and do its duty, not in the light of things that may happen, but in my opinion of things that are certain to happen."

GEN. SMUTS' MOTION

General Smuts then moved the following motion:

"This House declares that the policy of the Union in this crisis shall be based on the following principles and considerations:

1. "It is in the interests of the Union that its relations with the German Reich should be severed and that the Union should refuse to adopt an attitude of neutrality in this conflict.
2. "The Union should carry out the obligations to which it has agreed, and continue its co-operation with its friends and associates in the British Commonwealth of Nations.
3. "The Union should take all necessary measures for the defence of its territory and South African interests, and the Government should not send forces oversea as in the last war.
4. "This House is profoundly convinced that the freedom and independence of the Union are at stake in this conflict, and that it is therefore in our true interests to oppose the use of force as an instrument of national policy."

PARLIAMENTARY SCENE



General Hertzog struggles through the crowd as he left the House of Assembly last night to report to the Governor-General.

PREMIER'S "SHAM NEUTRALITY"

MR. LONG ON HIGH PRICE

Seconding the amendment, **Col. W. R. COLLINS**, Minister of Agriculture, said that he had gone through the same trials as General Hertzog and the five Ministers who supported him.

The vast majority of South Africans of all sections believed that South Africa had acted rightly in 1914.

If the country took the line advocated by the Prime Minister, what would be her position when the time came for peace negotiations. What would happen to the country when Germany demanded South-West Africa?

It was unnecessary to ask what were the views of Afrikaners in South-West Africa on this point.

He would be ashamed to think that the South African nation was afraid to name its friends and its enemies. (Cheers.)

From the commercial point of view it would be in the interests of South Africa to fall in line with the rest of the Commonwealth. If General Hertzog's policy were followed our products would rot in this country. Germany would certainly not be able to fetch them.

SECESSION

Mr. G. HEATON NICHOLLS (U.P., Zululand) expressed "profound disappointment and disillusionment" in the Prime Minister. He had for years regarded him as co-operating with the other Prime Ministers of the Commonwealth. The Union was now at war in terms of the Constitution.

"Under the Act of Union the King of this country is the King of Great Britain and the Dominions, one and indivisible in all except His governmental functions in the different countries.

"In the Status Act we adopted a statement agreed to by the Prime Minister in order that there might be definiteness in the constitutional position, with these States linked together by a common allegiance to the Crown. And allegiance is something more than a word to be bandied about on platforms.

> **"The Prime Minister is proposing secession from the Commonwealth. Such secession will be fought in every possible manner by every British subject in South Africa who considers that the Constitution is a sacred thing.**

"If I am constitutionally correct, any proclamation issued by the authority of this Parliament or its Ministers requires the signature of the Governor-General. If the Governor-General were to sign a proclamation of neutrality he would in fact be seceding from the British Crown, and it would be an unlawful usurpation of the authority obtained from that Crown."

They must accept the fact that there were two races in South Africa, and one could not be "top dog" over the other. They could only co-operate under the Constitution, which they had accepted willingly.

ARMED CAMPS

Mr. B. K. LONG (U.P., Gardens) said that under the Statute of Westminster South Africa certainly had the right to declare its neutrality.

Mr. Nichols had based his case against General Hertzog's resolution on the theory that South Africa as a sovereign independent State had not the right to do what the Prime Minister now wanted to do.

"My conviction is that we have the right."

"I do not agree with Mr. Nicholls when he accuses the Prime Minister of having deceived us. He always held that we have the right to declare our neutrality."

Mr. Long was convinced, however, that it would be disastrous to take the course General Hertzog proposed.

> **The world was divided into two armed camps. Could there be any doubt that freedom, liberty and the right to live one's own life as one wanted to live it were in the camp of the British Commonwealth?**

Had anybody the effrontery to say there was any vestige of individual freedom in Germany, where the will of one man dominated every individual?

The Prime Minister advocated a sham neutrality which would never be possible in practice, and for which a high price would ultimately have to be paid. If members examined the Budgets of the neutral countries they would find that they paid much for that neutrality.

GAMBLE ON VICTORY

The motion introduced by the Prime Minister was nothing but a gamble on the victory of the Commonwealth.

There was not only a material price which had to be paid for neutrality, but also a moral price. That moral price would have to be paid no matter who won the war.

If Great Britain won the Union would be stigmatised, and if Germany won the Union would receive no mercy as Germany was casting envious eyes upon the Union's possessions.

Mr. Long appealed to Afrikaners to endeavour to appreciate the point of view of the English-speaking people. It was not true that they were putting Britain's interests before those of the Union.

MALAN UPHOLDS HERTZOG

GERMANY'S "SIMPLE" DESIRES

Dr. D. F. MALAN (Nat., Piquetberg) said he and his party unanimously supported General Hertzog's motion.

His objection to the idea of coalition had been based on the belief that co-operation between the two sections on such a vital question as the right of the country to decide its neutrality was impossible.

He had felt that co-operation on such a basis would result in a time of test in a political disaster, and this had now happened. He was thankful that General Hertzog had stood the difficult test which had come. (Nat. cheers.)

He wished to ask General Smuts whether if the British connection had not existed there would have been any question that South Africa would not have entered the present war.

In 1914 General Smuts, as one of the country's leaders, had succeeded in getting the Union to throw in its lot with Great Britain. Many South Africans whose hearts were not in the war fought in it because they felt that under the Constitution General Smuts had some justification.

"SAFETY" MEASURE

The constitutional position was now very different. The British Empire has accepted South Africa as a member, while giving it the right to decide its neutrality.

Referring to the position of Danzig and the Polish Corridor, Dr. Malan said:

"After the treaty was signed that arrangement had few friends in the English-speaking world. If I remember correctly, the Minister of Justice was one of those who most strongly opposed it."

General Smuts had fallen back on the argument that Germany wished to dominate the world by force. But this argument, as the Prime Minister had said, was nothing but a propagandist argument which had been circulated in the last war and could be expected again.

> **Germany simply desired to rectify the injustices of the Treaty of Versailles and to take into the Reich all that was German. Czechoslovakia had been annexed simply for safety as it was an ideal jumping-off ground for an attack on Germany.**

If it was right for Afrikaners and for English-speaking people all over the world to unite all who belonged to their race and spoke their language, provided it was not done at the cost of oppression of others, it was only reasonable that Germany should be allowed to do the same.

Dr. Malan declared that if South Africa was to go into war simply because Britain was involved, it would mean that we were a country of slaves whose destiny was decided by a nation oversea. The problem was a matter of principle and had nothing to do with racialism.

PLEDGES MADE BY UNION

"CANNOT NOW BE SHED"

Mr. J. S. MARWICK (Dom., Illovo) said the obligations undertaken by the Union were of such a nature that the Government could not now shed them.

At the Imperial Conference in 1926 the Prime Minister and the Minister of Finance, on behalf of the Union, subscribed to a number of resolutions which irrevocably bound the Union to the defence of the countries comprising the British Empire.

There could be no doubt that the present Government was committed irrevocably to defend the trade routes and the territories of the British Empire.

Now, when the time for the redemption of those pledges arrived, one found a repudiation of those resolutions subscribed to by the Union's representatives.

AN AMENDMENT

Mr. Marwick moved an amendment requesting the Governor-General to convey an address to the King assuring him of Parliament's support in bringing to a successful issue the momentous conflict that had been forced on him in defence of the principles of liberty and of international honour, and of its wholehearted determination to take all measures necessary for defending the interests of the Union, and, in co-operation with the United Kingdom and the Dominions, to maintain the security of the Empire.

PEOPLE'S VIEWS

Mr. R. M. CHRISTOPHER (Dom., East London North) seconded the amendment. He assured General Smuts that he had the support of the Dominion Party in the attitude he had adopted.

He had received a large number of telegrams from various parts of the country asking him to support General Smuts. These telegrams represented the views of more than 20,000 people.

Among these was a telegram from the Town Clerk of East London, voicing the view of the people of East London and the City Council. In this telegram copies of which had been dispatched to the Prime Minister and other members of the Cabinet, it was stated that East London unanimously supported the attitude of Great Britain.

"RESIST NAZISM"

Mr. W. B. MADELEY (Lab., Benoni) congratulated General Smuts on the broad, statesmanlike stand he had taken, and on his determination to protect the fundamental interests of South Africa.

The Prime Minister had referred to the soul of the German people, but Hitler did not represent that soul. The Germans were a fine people and were not responsible for the present state of affairs. If Hitler represented the soul of the German people, why had 50,000 Germans fled from Sudetenland and sought sanctuary in Prague?

> **Even if South Africa had not been a member of the Commonwealth it would have been her duty to resist Nazism. "The whole question of whether the world shall be democratically run or not is at stake. The destiny of South Africa is being fought out in Poland to-day."**

By accepting the Prime Minister's proposal, South Africa would supply Germany with materials and thereby help her against Britain.

If South Africa was prepared to take protection from Britain but not move a finger till the enemy came to her door, she would prove herself a nation of beggars.

S.A. AFFECTED BY CONFLICT

MUST "MAKE STAND FOR FREEDOM"

Mr. J. H. HOFMEYR (U.P., Johannesburg North) supported General Smuts' amendment.

He was loath to participate in the debate because war was involved, and war in itself was an utterly hateful thing. He agreed with the Prime Minister that there were dangers in the fact that this was not a homogeneous population. But if they were conscious of the rightness of their action they should not flinch. He had always held that constitutionally, when one part of the Commonwealth was at war, the rest of the Commonwealth was at war.

The issue, however, was not constitutional—it was where South Africa's interests lay. Were they affected by the conflict which had begun? He believed they were affected vitally.

S.A.'s BEST FRIEND

"South Africa needs friends, and where will it get better friends than in the British Commonwealth of Nations?" (Cheers.)

General Hertzog had more than once made the point that in Great Britain the Union had its best friend.

> **As recently as in April this year General Hertzog had talked of Great Britain as the greatest friend and benefactor in the history of South Africa. General Hertzog had said he would be the last to recommend that anything should be done which would break that friendship.**

To-day he had recommended something that would have no other effect than the breaking of that friendship.

The British Commonwealth stood before an issue which might mean its destruction. If it were defeated, what would its friendship avail South Africa?

FRIENDSHIP NEEDED

They had counted on that friendship. General Hertzog's motion was a poor way of showing their gratitude. They would need that friendship in the future. General Hertzog's motion was a poor way of ensuring that they would get it. There was the more immediate issue of what might happen on the Union's borders.

If Great Britain were defeated, what would there be to stand be-

(Continued on next page, col. 1.)

Archivo Histórico
Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores, Comercio Internacional y Culto
Argentina

RELATIONS WITH GERMANY

(Continued from previous page)

tween South Africa and Hitler's colonial demands?

Members of the Government Party had reproached the Nationalists for their willingness to surrender 20,000 South Africans in South-West Africa. If they voted for General Hertzog's motion they would be guilty of that surrender. (Cries of "Nonsense.")

COLONIAL DEMANDS

General Hertzog had said he had repeatedly issued a warning that apart from the satisfaction of Hitler's demands for rectification of the Treaty of Versailles, there could be no peace. Did not this very argument imply that without the acceptance of Hitler's colonial demands there could be no peace?

"There is an indisputable danger of the ideas for which Hitler stands to-day coming to dominate the world."

In Germany parliamentary institutions had disappeared, there was no freedom of opinion, there was a servile standardised mentality, and there was intolerance toward minorities. If Germany won this war there would be a wide extension of those principles over the world.

"On that issue we cannot sit on the fence. We must take our stand now for the principle of respect for human personality, freedom and the ultimate human brotherhood, requiring us to approach international situations in a spirit, not of the ethics of the jungle, but of the family."

Mr. Hofmeyr concluded his speech amid cheers.

"IMPOSSIBLE" ACTION

Mr. D. C. BURNSIDE (Lab., Umbilo) said General Hertzog was the one head of a democratic State to have attempted to justify Hitler's actions. He maintained that the Union may not be in a position to state that it was neutral. If the Prime Minister's motion were adopted Great Britain would have every justification for saying that South Africa was an unfriendly nation.

General Hertzog had "outmalaned" Dr. Malan.

Great Britain was the Union's best friend from an economic point of view, and if this were realised by the Nationalists the House would hear much less criticism of Great Britain by the Nationalists.

It was impossible for the Union to be a member of the Commonwealth of Nations and still to remain neutral.

The supporters of General Hertzog's motion wanted to make the English-speaking citizens foreigners in their own country.

If the resolution were carried it would certainly not be accepted by the English-speaking people.

APPEAL TO LEADERS

Mr. D. B. MOLTENO (Native Rep., Cape Western) said the three representatives of the natives would support General Smuts' amendment in the interests of all races in South Africa.

Mr. M. J. VAN DEN BERG (Lab., Krugersdorp) appealed to the leaders of all political parties not to encourage the fomentation of hate and bitterness after the House had taken its decision. Nobody had convinced him that South Africa could remain Britain's friend by accepting General Hertzog's motion.

Mr. L. J. STEYTLER (U.P., Kimberley District) said the Prime Minister, after the Imperial Conference of 1926, had stated that it was in the interests of South Africa to stand by the British Commonwealth.

Mr. Steytler realised that the stand he was taking meant the end of his political career.

Gen. E. A. CONROY (U.P., Vredefort) said England had not been attacked, but had acted more like the attacker herself. He appealed to General Smuts not to part from General Hertzog as everybody appreciated what the two generals had done for the country.

'GREAT PRINCIPLE AT STAKE'

MR. FAGAN'S VIEWS

The MINISTER OF NATIVE AFFAIRS, Mr. H. A. Fagan, said this was not a question of whether South Africa was to choose sides between Britain and Germany. The question was whether or not they were to declare war against Germany.

"The only reason why we are asked to declare war is because Britain is at war with Germany. If Britain was not at war with Germany, no one would have proposed that we should declare war." (Cheers.)

A great principle was at stake: Must South Africa declare war against another country simply because another member of the British Commonwealth had done so?

"I speak as one who has repeatedly declared himself in favour of co-operation with Britain in the British Commonwealth, on condition that that co-operation should not endanger our independence."

PIROW'S STATEMENT

In May 1936 the Minister of Defence, Mr. Pirow, had said the Union would not participate in war if such participation was inimical to the true interests of South Africa. He had added that the Union would not take part even in a war in which its own interests were threatened without the consent of the people obtained through the greatest possible unanimity in Parliament.

A majority obtained in Parliament now in favour of participation would not by any means be the highest possible majority. To plunge a country into war without the consent of the largest possible majority was dangerous in the extreme.

In addition, General Smuts' motion meant that the Union would declare war with its hands tied behind its back.

"ABSURD" DECLARATION

It would be the most absurd declaration of war ever made, to declare war and then say that South Africa would not send troops to fight Germany. Once a country had declared war its subsequent actions did not lie exclusively within the decision of that country.

Mr. Fagan read a statement General Smuts had made in Parliament on August 25, last year, to the effect that if England were attacked the Union would go to her assistance, but not if she were involved in a war in Central Europe as the ally of France.

Now they were asked to depart from that attitude. England had entered the war in a way which did not concern South Africa at all.

GRAVE CONSEQUENCES

At the moment they were only on the threshold of hostilities, and it could not be said where these would end. General Smuts acknowledged that the Union could not do anything to assist England.

In 1914 the Union Parliament decided with an overwhelming majority to enter the war and the results were disastrous then. Now there was a very decided division, and the consequences would undoubtedly be much more disastrous.

MR. HARM OOST (U.P., Pretoria District), after remarking on the calmness and sense of responsibility with which the debate had been conducted, appealed for the vote to be postponed so that members could consult their constituents.

He knew the views of one of his constituents—he was Jan Christiaan Smuts—but there were 5,000 others. (Laughter.)

The Prime Minister's motion was defeated by 80 votes to 67.

Mr. Marwick's amendment was rejected without a division, and General Smuts's amendment adopted by 80 votes to 67.

General Hertzog then moved the adjournment, and the House rose at 9.10 p.m.

SENATE BILL

The Senate Bill was passed through its remaining stages without opposition, though Mr. J. S. Marwick (Dom., Illovo) moved an amendment in the Committee stage for the time limit for the functioning of the new Senate to be changed from March 31 to October 31. This was rejected without a division.

SENATE PASSES BILL

"TALK OF GENERAL ELECTION"

All the stages of the Senate Bill were passed by the Senate yesterday afternoon.

Speaking on the second reading of the Bill Senator F. S. Malan said that it had been introduced so that the country would not be without a Parliament during a time of external crisis.

He had now heard talk of a general election which would mean that the country would be without a Parliament despite the prolongation of the life of the Senate. It was essential that Parliament should remain in existence "until we can see things more clearly."

Senators M. R. Hartog and T. Boydell associated themselves with Senator Malan's remarks.

"It will be disastrous if South Africa has to face a general election in these times," said Senator Boydell.

The Senate sat for only 16 minutes after which it adjourned until this afternoon.

Archivo Histórico
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Argentina

DOMINIONS' LOYALTY

Offers of Help to Britain

Northern Ireland's Determination

LOYAL statements offering co-operation with Britain in the war were made yesterday in Northern Ireland, India, Canada and Australia.

The following messages were transmitted by Sapa-Reuter yesterday:

Lord Craigavon, Prime Minister of Northern Ireland, speaking in the Northern Island House of Commons, said: "We are prepared with the rest of the United Kingdom and the Empire to face all the responsibilities that a state of war imposes. There is no slackening in our loyalty, there is no falling off in our determination to place the whole of our resources at the command of the British Government."

The Government of Nepal has offered to send 8,000 Nepalese troops for service with His Majesty's forces in India during the present emergency. The British Government has expressed to the Nepalese Government warm appreciation of this act of friendship.

An appeal to the Punjabis to do their duty to their King and country has been made by Sir Sikander Hyat-Khan, Premier of the Province. Urging them to place their services and resources at the disposal of the Crown, the Premier says he is confident that the Punjab will again establish its proud claim to be the "sword arm of India."

The first reaction in the Indian quarter of Bombay to Mr. Chamberlain's announcement was one of whole-hearted sympathy and support for Britain.

"RIGHT ON OUR SIDE"

The Prime Minister of Australia, Mr. R. G. Menzies, has cabled to Mr. Chamberlain: "Your broadcast moved Australia deeply and we have proclaimed a state of war. I broadcast on behalf of the Government that we stand with Britain. We believe the right to be on our side and victory to be sure."

The Prime Minister of Canada, Mr. Mackenzie King, in a broadcast message, announced that all necessary measures for the defence of Canada and for co-operation with the United Kingdom would be placed before the Dominion Parliament when it met on Thursday.

He had no doubt that the Government's policy would be approved and he had already been given assurances by the leader of the opposition and other parties in Canada.

He appealed to all people of the dominion for unity in the struggle ahead.

SERVING



Capt. Mervyn B. Williams, Town Clerk of Cape Town, who will report for duty to-day as commander of the Fort Wynyard Battery.

MUNICIPAL EMPLOYEES

SUSPENSION OF RHODES SCHOLAR ELECTIONS

CABLE advice has been received in Cape Town to the effect that the Rhodes Trustees have issued instructions that the elections for the 1940 Rhodes Scholarships are to be suspended. Scholars elected for 1939 are to postpone sailing. Their scholarships are suspended but will be revived later, if possible.

CONTRABAND CONTROL SERVICE

S.A. Press Association.—Reuter.

LONDON, Monday.

THE Admiralty announces that all British merchant vessels are liable to examination by the British naval contraband control service.

British ships coming under any of the following categories will not normally be detained on interception longer than is necessary to establish identity: Ships on Government charter, ships bound direct for British or Allied ports and which will discharge all their cargo and passengers in these ports, and ships whose last port of call was British or Allied and which have a special war clearance from there.

Other British ships may on interception on certain routes be required to put into a contraband control base for more detailed examination.

SUSPENSION OF CHEMIST

PHARMACY BOARD JUDGMENT

S.A. Press Association.

JOHANNESBURG, Monday.

At the meeting of the Pharmacy Board to-day Shlom Harold Levin, of Johannesburg, was suspended for three months for improper and disgraceful conduct.

He was convicted in the Johannesburg Magistrate's Court in January on four counts of falsitas and was sentenced to one month on each of three counts, the sentences to run concurrently with a sentence of two months' hard labour on the fourth count.

Mr. L. D. Kirsch, who appeared on Levin's behalf, said that his client had charged for goods he had not supplied under the Railway Sick Fund scheme. His act had been more foolish than anything else, and he had been punished enough for it.

The board adjourned until to-morrow.

Earlier proceedings—page 6.

RADIO NEWS

HOURLY "FLASH" SERVICE

S.A. Press Association.

JOHANNESBURG, Monday.

FROM to-morrow and until

B.E.S.L. THANKED BY THE KING

FOR LOYAL SUPPORT OFFER

S.A. Press Association.

BLOEMFONTEIN, Monday.

An expression of thanks for the message of loyal support sent to the

Archivo Histórico
Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores, Comercio Internacional y Culto
Argentina

Buenos Aires, Octubre 5 de 1939.

D.A.P.

Señor Cónsul General:

Tengo el agrado de dirigirme a V.S. para acusar recibo de su nota nº 208 de fecha 4 del mes ppdo., confirmatoria de los telegramas de ese Consulado General, del 3 y 4 del mes pasado, en la que se hace una pequeña síntesis histórica de la política internacional sudafricana desde la terminación de la guerra anglo-boer.

Saludo a S.S. con lasseguridades de mi distinguida consideración.

MINISTERIO DE RELACIONES EXTERIORES Y CULTO
05 OCT 1939
DIVISION DE ASUNTOS POLITICOS

PABLO SANTOS MUÑOZ
SECRETARIO GENERAL

A S.E. el Señor Cónsul General de la República Argentina en Cape Town,

Don Juan B. de Lemoine.

Archivo Histórico
Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores, Comercio Internacional y Culto
Argentina

MINISTERIO DE
RELACIONES EXTERIORES y CULTO
5 - SET. 1939
DIVISION DE
TRADUCCIONES

T E L E G R A M A

Ciudad del Cabo, setiembre 5 de 1939.

Ministro de Relaciones Exteriores
Buenos Aires.

Transmitido en inglés por no permitir la censura sino el inglés o el francés. Anoche el Parlamento Sudafricano votó por 80 contra 67 en contra de la opinión del Primer Ministro, el General Hertzog, de mantener la política neutral, causando la decisión la renuncia de parte del Gabinete. El Gobernador General se negó a llamar a elecciones generales, y con toda probabilidad confiará la formación del nuevo Gabinete al General Smuts, cuya tesis de romper relaciones con Alemania triunfó.

LEMOINE

Cónsul General

Es traducción
Setiembre 5 de 1939

ROBERTO J. CARMAN
Jefe de la División de Traducciones

ANOTADO

Archivo Histórico
Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores, Comercio Internacional y Culto
Argentina

Cables "Sakon"

Ref. B.A. 8/4/1.

UNIE VAN SUID-AFRIKA
UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA

6th.September,1939.

KONSULAAT GENERAAL VAN
DIE UNIE VAN SUID-AFRIKA
CONSULATE GENERAL OF THE
UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA
Esmeralda 135,
Buenos Aires.

Your Excellency,

I have been directed by the Government of the Union of South Africa to inform Your Excellency that a state of war now exists between the Union of South Africa and the German Reich and that the Union will enforce all her belligerent rights, recognised under International Law, to the utmost of her power.

Proclamations will be issued by my Government in due course to provide inter alia for the following:

a) The prohibition of Union Nationals trading with the enemy;

b) The publication of lists of absolute and conditional contraband; and

c) The prohibition of certain exports or imports.

Details of these will be furnished to Your Excellency at a later date.

With the renewed assurances of my highest esteem and regard,

I have the honour to be,
Your Excellency's
Obedient Servant,
(ALWYN ZOUTENDYK)

ANOTADO

CONSUL GENERAL FOR THE UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA.

His Excellency,
Señor Dr. Don Roberto Gache,
Subsecretary for Foreign Affairs,
BUENOS AIRES.

Archivo Histórico
Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores, Comercio Internacional y Culto
Argentina

TRADUCCION SIN RESPONSABILIDAD.

UNIE VAN SUID-AFRIKA
UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA

Septiembre 6 de 1939.

KONSULAAT GENERAAL VAN
DIE UNIE VAN SUID-AFRIKA
CONSULATE GENERAL OF THE
UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA
Esmeralda 135,
Buenos Aires.

Su Excelencia,

He recibido instrucciones del Gobierno de la Unión de Sud Africa de informar a V.E. que existe un estado de guerra entre la Unión de Sud Africa y el Reich Alemán y que la Unión implantará todos sus poderes beligerantes, reconocidos bajo la Ley Internacional, con su máximo poder.

En oportunidad se emitirán las proclamaciones por mi Gobierno para tomar disposiciones en lo siguiente:

a) La prohibición a los Nacionales de la Unión de comerciar con el enemigo;

b) La publicación de listas de contrabandos absolutos y condicionales;

c) La prohibición de ciertas exportaciones é importaciones.

Todos éstos detalles serán suministrados a V.E. dentro de breve.

Con las seguridades de mi mayor estima y consideración,

S. S. S.
(ALWYN ZOUTENDYK)

CONSUL GENERAL DE LA UNION DE SUD AFRICA.

Su Excelencia,
Señor Dr. Don Roberto Gache,
Subsecretario del Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores
y Culto,
S/D.

Archivo Histórico
Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores, Comercio Internacional y Culto
Argentina

Buenos Aires, septiembre 8 de 1939.

El Secretario General doctor Santos Muñoz hizo presente al Encargado de Negocios de Gran Bretaña señor Charles Dodd, que la Cancillería no podía aceptar del Cónsul General de Sud Africa una comunicación de carácter tan eminentemente político como la notificación del estado de guerra en que se hallaba su país con Alemania. Que dicha comunicación debía ser dirigida al Gobierno argentino por la Embajada británica. El señor Dodd estuvo de acuerdo con esta opinión y manifestó que trataría de regularizarla en su oportunidad. No manifestó si pasaría dicha comunicación porque dijo que no tenía ninguna instrucción al respecto.

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Argentina

Polit

Esp.

MINISTERIO DE
RELACIONES EXTERIORES y CULTO
7 - SET. 1939
DIVISION DE
TRADUCCIONES

T E L E G R A M A

Capetown, Septiembre 7 de 1939.-

Ministro de Relaciones Exteriores
Buenos Aires.

El General Smuts ha sido designado Primer Ministro con las carteras de Relaciones Exteriores y de Guerra. - Su primera medida fué declarar la guerra a Alemania con el consentimiento del Gobernador General.

ANOTADO

LEMOINE

Cónsul General

Es traducción,
Septiembre 7 de 1939

ROBERTO J. CARMAN
Jefe de la División de Traducciones

Archivo Histórico
Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores, Comercio Internacional y Culto
Argentina

MESA DE ENTRADAS Y EXPEDICIONES
A
DIVISION ASUNTOS POLITICOS

Consulado General de la República Argentina.

CAPE TOWN, Setiembre 7 de 1939.

MESA DE ENTRADAS Y EXPEDICIONES
26 SEPT. 1939
MINISTERIO DE RELACIONES EXTERIORES Y CULTO

Nº 211 - M - 1939
S/formación nuevo cabinete.

Señor Ministro:

Tengo el honor de dirigirme a V.E. confirmando el siguiente despacho telégrafico que envío en inglés, por haber establecido la censura que las trasmisiones por cable, sean redactadas solamente en francés, aquel idioma o código diplomático:

"7/9/939. General Smuts designado Primer Ministro manteniendo carteras Relaciones Exteriores y Guerra, disponiendo como primera medida declarar con asentimiento Gobernador General estado guerra con Alemania. Lemoine.Consul General."

ANOTADO

El nuevo gabinete sudafricano que prestó juramento ante el Gobernador General, ha quedado desde hoy formado con los siguientes miembros:

General J. C. Smuts, Primer Ministro con las carteras de Relaciones Exteriores y Guerra.

Coronel Deneys Reitz, Ministro de Asuntos Nativos.

Sr. J. H. Hofmeyr, Ministro de Hacienda y Educación.

Sr. R. Stuttaford, Ministro de Comercio e Industrias.

Coronel W. R. Collins, Ministro de Agricultura y Bosques.

Sr. H. G. Lawrence, Ministro del Interior y Salud Pública.

Sr. F. C. Sturrock, Ministro de Ferrocarriles y Puertos.

SE TOMÓ RAZÓN

A S.E. el Señor Ministro de Relaciones Exteriores y Culto,
Don José María Cantilo,
BUENOS AIRES

Archivo Histórico
Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores, Comercio Internacional y Culto
Argentina

Mr. C. F. Clarkson, Ministro de Correos y Telégrafos y Trabajos Públicos.

Mr. W. B. Madeley, Ministro de Trabajo y Bienestar Social.

Senador A. M. Conroy, Ministro de Tierras.

Dr. Colin Steyn, Ministro de Justicia.

Coronel C. F. Stallard, Ministro de Minas.

Mayor P. V. G. van der Byl, Ministro sin cartera.

Renuevo a V.E. las seguridades de mi mas distinguida consideración.

Consul General.

Buenos Aires, Octubre 5 de 1939.

Acúsese recibo.

MINISTERIO DE RELACIONES EXTERIORES Y CULTO
05 OCT 1939
DIVISION DE ASUNTOS POLITICOS

Archivo Histórico
Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores, Comercio Internacional y Culto
Argentina

Buenos Aires, Octubre 5 de 1939.

D.A.P.

Señor Cónsul General:

Tengo el agrado de dirigirme a S.S. para acusar recibo de la nota nº 211 de fecha 7 del mes ppdo., confirmatoria del telegrama de ese Consulado General del 7 del corriente, referente a la designación de nuevo gabinete en ese país, y a la declaración de guerra a Alemania como su primera medida.

Saludo a S.S. con las seguridades de mi distinguida consideración.

PABLO SANTOS MUÑOZ
SECRETARIO GENERAL

MINISTERIO DE RELACIONES EXTERIORES Y CULTO
25 OCT 1939
DIVISION DE ASUNTOS MARITIMOS

A S.S. el Señor Cónsul General de la República Argentina en Cape Town,

Don Juan B. de Lemoine.

Archivo Histórico
Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores, Comercio Internacional y Culto
Argentina

V.

Exp. 38

No. 140

BRITISH EMBASSY,

BUENOS AIRES,

September 12th, 1939.

Monsieur le Ministre,

On September 6th last His Majesty's Consul-General for the Union of South Africa had the honour to address to Your Excellency a note in the following terms:

"I have been directed by the Government of the Union of South Africa to inform Your Excellency that a state of war now exists between the Union of South Africa and the German Reich and that the Union will enforce all her belligerent rights, recognised under International Law, to the utmost of her power.

Proclamations will be issued by my Government in due course to provide inter alia for the following:

a) The prohibition of Union Nationals trading with the enemy;

b) The publication of lists of absolute and conditional contraband; and

c) The prohibition of certain exports or imports.

Details of these will be furnished to Your Excellency at a later date."

ANOTADO

I have the honour hereby formally to confirm Mr. Zoutendyk's communication.

I avail myself of this opportunity, Monsieur le Ministre, to renew to Your Excellency the assurance of my highest consideration.

Ernest Doyle

His Excellency
Señor Don José María Cantilo,
Minister for Foreign Affairs,
Buenos Aires.

Archivo Histórico
Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores, Comercio Internacional y Culto
Argentina

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(Signed) ESMOND OVEY

His Excellency
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Minister for Foreign Affairs,
Buenos Aires.

Archivo Histórico
Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores, Comercio Internacional y Culto
Argentina

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His Excellency
Señor Don José María Cantilo,
Minister for Foreign Affairs,
Buenos Aires.

Archivo Histórico
Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores, Comercio Internacional y Culto
Argentina

Buenos Aires, setiembre 13 de 1939.

D.A.P.

Señor Embajador:

Tengo el honor de acusar recibo de la nota del 12 del corriente, en la que V.E. tiene a bien ratificar la nota presentada el 6 del mismo por el señor Cónsul General de Sud Africa relativa al estado de guerra entre dicho Dominio y Alemania.

Al manifestar a V.E. que se toma debida nota del contenido de la misma, reitérole las seguridades de mi consideración más distinguida.

MINISTERIO DE RELACIONES EXTERIORES Y CULTO
14 SET 1939
DIVISION DE ASUNTOS POLITICOS

ROBERTO GACHE
SUB SECRETARIO DE RELACIONES EXTERIORES

A S.E. el señor Embajador Extraordinario y Plenipotenciario de Gran Bretaña, Sir Esmond Ovey.

Archivo Histórico
Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores, Comercio Internacional y Culto
Argentina

Buenos Aires, setiembre 13 de 1939.

D.A.P.

Señor Cónsul General:

En respuesta a su nota de fecha 6 del corriente mes, me es grato remitir a S.S. una copia de la nota que en la fecha se envía a la Embajada de Gran Bretaña.

Reitero, con este motivo, al señor Cónsul General las seguridades de mi más alta y distinguida consideración.

PABLO SANTOS MUÑOZ
SECRETARIO GENERAL

MINISTERIO DE RELACIONES EXTERIORES Y CULTO
16 OCT 1939
DIVISION DE ASUNTOS POLITICOS

A S.S. el señor Cónsul General de Sud Africa,
Don Alwyn Zoutendyk

Archivo Histórico
Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores, Comercio Internacional y Culto
Argentina

MESA DE ENTRADAS Y EXPEDICIONES
A
DIVISION ASUNTOS POLITICOS

Consulado General de la República Argentina.

Nº 229 - M - 1939
S/comunicaciones telegráficas.

CAPE TOWN, Setiembre 15 de 1939.

MESA DE ENTRADAS Y EXPEDICIONES
-4 OCT. 1939
MINISTERIO DE RELACIONES EXTERIORES Y CULTO

Señor Ministro:

Tengo el honor de dirigirme a V.E. confirmando el siguiente despacho telegráfico:

"15/9/939 - Ministerio Relaciones Exteriores sudafricano solicita comunique V.E. que levantose censura telegramas enviados representantes extrangeros autorizando trasmisiones idioma cada país con direcciones y cargo firmante escritos solamente en idioma inglés. Lemoine. Consul General."

El oficio que corre agregado al presente y a que hago referencia en el telegrama transcripto, explica que la censura fué establecida por el Gobierno de Su Majestad Británica, que posee en propiedad los cables y estaciones de radio al exterior.

Renuevo a V.E. las seguridades de mi mas distinguida consideración.

ANOTADO

Jean J. de Lemoine
Consul General.

CON EL ANEXO
CONFORME

Buenos Aires, Octubre 18 de 1939.

Acúsese recibo, y remítase cópia a la Oficina de Clave.

MINISTERIO DE RELACIONES EXTERIORES Y CULTO
19 OCT 1939
DIVISION DE ASUNTOS POLITICOS

A S.E. el Señor Ministro de Relaciones Exteriores y Culto,
Don José María Cantilo,
BUENOS AIRES

Archivo Histórico
Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores, Comercio Internacional y Culto
Argentina

Buenos Aires, Octubre 19 de 1939.

D.A.P.

Señor Cónsul General:

Tengo el agrado de dirigirme a S.S. para acusar recibo de su nota nº 229 de fecha 15 del mes ppdo., confirmatoria del telegrama de ese Consulado General del 15 de septiembre último anunciando el levantamiento de la censura impuesta por el Gobierno británico a los cables de los representantes extranjeros en esa ciudad.

Saludo a S.S. con mi mayor consideración.

MINISTERIO DE RELACIONES EXTERIORES Y CULTO
19 OCT 1939
DIVISION DE ASUNTOS POLITICOS

PABLO SANTOS MUÑOZ
SECRETARIO GENERAL

A S.S. el Señor Cónsul General de la República Argentina en Cape Town,

Don Juan B. de Lemoine.

Archivo Histórico
Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores, Comercio Internacional y Culto
Argentina

D.A.P.

La Oficina Europa, Asia y Africa de la División de Asuntos Políticos tiene el agrado de dirigirse a la Oficina de Clave para remitirle, adjunto, una cópia de la nota nº 229 de fecha 15 del mes ppdo., de nuestro Consulado General en Cape Town, anunciando el levantamiento de la censura impuesta por el Gobierno británico a los cables de los representantes extranjeros en esa ciudad.

Buenos Aires, Octubre 18 de 1939.

MINISTERIO DE RELACIONES EXTERIORES Y CULTO
18 OCT 1939
DIVISION DE ASUNTOS POLITICOS

Fdo.: M. A. Barrenechea.

A LA OFICINA DE CLAVE.

Archivo Histórico
Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores, Comercio Internacional y Culto
Argentina

Union of South Africa

Department of External Affairs,

Pretoria,

11th September, 1939.

Sir,

You will be aware that the right of censorship over all tele-communications is at present being exercised by His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. As most telegraphic messages from the Union of South Africa are being transmitted via Great Britain, such messages are in that country also liable to censorship.

In order, however, to minimise the inconvenience which censorship might cause to you, arrangements have been made to allow the transmission of telegrams in code cipher or any language exchanged between the Argentine Consula te-General and the Argentine Government without delay or censorship, provided such telegrams fulfil the following conditions:-

A. Every telegram emanating from the Argentine Consulate-General to be certified by the actual signature of yourself or a member of your staff empowered by you to do so.

B. Every telegram to include the official designations, in plain English or French, of both the addressee and the sender. This Condition will also apply to telegrams in the reverse direction and it is suggested that you be so good as to request your Government to issue instructions that such telegrams conform to the same requirements. The object of this precaution is to ensure that the British censors at intermediate stations may recognise the nature of the telegram and pass it on at once. The code address of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in a foreign capital and the name of a foreign representative in the Union might not be known to the British censor at an intermediate station, and in such a case considerable delay would probably result.

In order that adequate instructions may be given to the

The Consul-General of the Argentine,
28, St. George's Street,
Cape Town.

postal/. . . .

Archivo Histórico
Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores, Comercio Internacional y Culto
Argentina

postal authorities concerned, I sould be grateful to receive at your earliest convenience specimen signatures of yourself and a member of your staff, or of two members of your staff, if you do not yourself certify the messages, who are authorized to frank the official messages.

It is regretted that no arrangements can be made for messages in code cipher or any language other than English or French to be transmitted by wireless.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

fdo.

Secretary for External Affairs.

ES COPIA:

S D de B Forsyth

Archivo Histórico
Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores, Comercio Internacional y Culto
Argentina

Emb. 38

MESA DE ENTRADAS Y EXPEDICIONES
A
DIVISION ASUNTOS POLITICOS

MESA DE ENTRADAS Y EXPEDICIONES
18 SEPT. 1939
MINISTERIO DE RELACIONES EXTERIORES Y CULTO

No. 52 Buenos Aires, 16 de Septiembre de 1939.

Excelencia:

Con referencia a la nota de la Embajada No. 44 del 6 de Septiembre, 1939, con la que tuve la honra de transmitir a Vuestra Excelencia copia de la Declaración del Presidente Roosevelt sobre neutralidad de los Estados Unidos y embargo de armas, tengo ahora instrucciones para informar a Vuestra Excelencia que dicha Declaración ha sido extendida para aplicarse igualmente a la Unión Sud Africana y Canadá en virtud de las proclamaciones del 8 y el 10 de Septiembre respectivamente dictadas por el Presidente de los Estados Unidos.

H. R.

Aprovecho esta oportunidad para reiterar a Vuestra Excelencia las seguridades de mi más alta consideración.

ANOTADO

Su Excelencia
Doctor José María Cantilo,
Ministro de Relaciones Exteriores y Culto,
Etc., etc., etc.

Archivo Histórico
Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores, Comercio Internacional y Culto
Argentina

-----nos Aires, septiembre 19 de 1939.

Acúsese recibo.

MINISTERIO DE
RELACIONES EXTERIORES Y CULTO
19 SET 1939
DIVISION DE
ASUNTOS POLITICOS

Archivo Histórico
Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores, Comercio Internacional y Culto
Argentina

Buenos Aires, septiembre 19 de 1939.

D.A.P.

Señor Embajador:

Tengo el honor de acusar recibo a V.E. de su nota N° 52 de 16 del corriente, por la cual tiene a bien comunicar que la Declaración del Excmo.Señor Presidente Roosevelt sobre neutralidad de los Estados Unidos y embargo de armas, que el Señor Embajador trasmitiera con la nota N° 44 de 6 del mes en curso, ha sido extendida para aplicarse igualmente a la Unión de Sud Africa y Canadá, en virtud de las proclamaciones del 8 y 10 del actual, respectivamente, dictadas por el Primer Magistrado de la Unión.

Al agradecer la información trasmitida, aprovecho la oportunidad para reiterar a V.E. las seguridades de mi más alta consideración.

ROBERTO GACHE
SUB SECRETARIO DE RELACIONES EXTERIORES

MINISTERIO DE RELACIONES EXTERIORES Y CULTO
19 SET 1939
DIVISION DE ASUNTOS

A S.E. el Embajador Extraordinario y Plenipotenciario de los
Estados Unidos de América,
Señor Norman Armour.

Archivo Histórico
Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores, Comercio Internacional y Culto
Argentina

CONSULADO GENERAL DE LA REPUBLICA ARGENTINA

N°.238.- Exp. 38

Cape Town, septiembre 25 de 1939.-

Señor Ministro:

Tengo el honor de comunicar a V.E. que el Gobierno de la Unión de Sud Africa, ha promulgado un decreto que aparece en la Gaceta Extraordinaria que acompaño en triplicado con el presente oficio, con las medidas de emergencia que entran en fuerza inmediatamente, a raíz de haberse envuelto el país en la guerra europea al lado de la Gran Bretaña.

Una Comisión Nacional de Control ha sido formada, que tendrá poderes para intervenir muy drasticamente, con las personas en el comercio que especulen con el precio de las mercaderías, o traten de acaparar stocks, para beneficiarse indebidamente con las mismas.

Fuertes multas son impuestas, las cuales restringirán las actividades de esos que intenten obtener injustos beneficios.

El Ministro de Comercio e Industrias, está facultado para fijar precios y controlar los suministros, y empleados oficiales serán nombrados en diferentes areas, con poderes para compelir a los acaparadores de devolver las diferencias que resulten en los precios en exceso fijados sobre las compras normales.

El propósito inmediato del Gobierno sudafricano, evidentemente, es detener en la forma más estricta posible la intencionada explotación del público por una minoría de comerciantes, que al paso de la declaración de guerra llevaron los precios a límites exagerados.

ANOTADO

Otra importante sección de estas disposiciones y que aparece en la misma Gaceta Oficial, es la que capacita al Gobierno,

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A S.E. el Señor Ministro de Relaciones Exteriores y Culto,
Don José María Cantilo.-

Archivo Histórico
Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores, Comercio Internacional y Culto
Argentina

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para tomar todas las medidas necesarias para tratar con actividades subversivas en la Unión en la forma de reuniones públicas, mantenidas con el propósito de agitación política o de inflamar el espíritu público en días de nacional ansiedad.

Similarmente, poderes son tomados para prohibir las publicaciones de declaraciones, calculadas de subvertir la autoridad del Gobierno o el Parlamento, o incitar al público a resistir o embarazar al estado, en conexión con cualquier medida adoptada en cumplimiento de estas disposiciones.

Estas últimas medidas, tienen sin duda, algún alcance político, y han sido inspiradas para detener la acción del partido nacionalista, que engrosado con los hombres que dejaron ultimamente el poder, estaban agitando el país con una campaña de neutralidad, que al haber continuado, hubiera arrastrado el sentimiento público a una seria disensión interna.

Renuevo a V.E. las seguridades de mi más distinguida consideración.-

Fdo.: Juan B. de Lemoine.-

Es copia.-

Archivo Histórico
Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores, Comercio Internacional y Culto
Argentina

.....nos Aires, noviembre 2 de 1939.-

Acúsese recibo y transmítase en copia a los Ministerios del Interior y Agricultura con un ejemplar del anexo. Pase la presente a conocimiento de la División de Asuntos Políticos y vuelva para su archivo.-

Fdo.: Juan L. Torriani.-

Buenos Aires, noviembre 6 de 1939.-

Tomado conocimiento pase a la División de Asuntos Económicos para su archivo.-

Fdo.: C.Kier.-

MINISTERIO DE RELACIONES EXTERIORES Y CULTO
8 NOV 1939
DIVISION DE ASUNTOS POLITICOS

Archivo Histórico
Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores, Comercio Internacional y Culto
Argentina

MESA DE ENTRADAS Y EXPEDICIONES
A
DIVISION ASUNTOS POLITICOS

Consulado General de la República Argentina.

Exp. 38

CAPE TOWN, Setiembre 26 de 1939.

Nº 240 - M - 1939
S/permisos para salir de la Unión.

MESA DE ENTRADAS Y EXPEDICIONES
30 OCT. 1939
MINISTERIO DE RELACIONES EXTERIORES Y CULTO

Señor Ministro:

Tengo el honor de elevar en triplicado para conocimiento de V.E. el decreto promulgado a traves del Ministerio de Guerra de la Unión de Sud Africa, por el que se dispone la prohibición de dejar el país a todos los sudafricanos nativos comprendidos entre los 16 y 60 años, que no posean una autorización expresa acordada por el Secretario de Defensa, y en caso de enemigos extrangeros, un permiso extendido por el Jefe de la Oficina de Control.

Agregado:
1 decreto triplicado.

Renuevo a V.E. las seguridades de mi mas distinguida consideración.

Cónsul General.

CON EL ANEXO
CONFORME

Buenos Aires, Noviembre 20 de 1939.

Acúsese recibo y remítanse cópia de la presente nota con el anexo a los Ministerios del Interior y Guerra.

ANOTADO

MINISTERIO DE RELACIONES EXTERIORES Y CULTO
20 NOV 1939
DIVISION DE ASUNTOS POLITICOS

A S.E. el Señor Ministro de Relaciones Exteriores y Culto,
Don José María Cantilo,
BUENOS AIRES

Archivo Histórico
Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores, Comercio Internacional y Culto
Argentina

Buenos Aires, Noviembre 20 de 1939.

D.A.P.

Señor Cónsul General:

Tengo el agrado de dirigirme a S.S. para anusar recibo de su nota nº 240 de fecha 26 de septiembre último, con la que se remite por triplicado el texto del decreto promulgado por el ministerio de guerra de la Unión Sudafricana, prohibiendo abandonar el país a sus ciudadanos nativos, que no posean, para ello, autorización expresa de las autoridades pertinentes.

Saludo a S.S. con las seguridades de mi distinguida consideración.

MINISTERIO DE RELACIONES EXTERIORES Y CULTO
20 NOV 1939
DIVISION DE ASUNTOS POLITICOS

PABLO SANTOS MUÑOZ
SECRETARIO GENERAL

A S.S. el Señor Cónsul General de la República Argentina en Cape Town, Don Juan B. de Lemoine.

Archivo Histórico
Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores, Comercio Internacional y Culto
Argentina

Buenos Aires, Noviembre 20 de 1939.

D.A.P.

Señor Subsecretario:

Tengo el agrado de dirigirme a S.S. para enviar a ese Departamento, a simple título informativo, el texto del decreto del Gobierno de la Unión Sudafricana, promulgado por el ministerio de guerra, por el que se prohibe a los ciudadanos nativos abandonar el país, sin previa autorización de las autoridades pertinentes, y a los nativos de paises enemigos sin permiso del Jefe de la Oficina de Control.

Saludo a S.S. con las seguridades de mi distinguida consideración.

ROBERTO GACHE
SUB SECRETARIO DE RELACIONES EXTERIORES

MINISTERIO DE RELACIONES EXTERIORES Y CULTO
21 NOV 1939
DIVISION DE ASUNTOS POLITICOS

A S.S. el Señor Subsecretario del Interior,

Doctor José C. Castells.

Archivo Histórico
Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores, Comercio Internacional y Culto
Argentina

Buenos Aires, Noviembre 20 de 1939.

D.A.P.

Señor Jefe:

Tengo el agrado de dirigirme a S.S. para enviar a ese Departamento, a simple ttítulo informativo, el texto del decreto del Gobierno de la Unión Sudafricana, promulgado por el ministerio de guerra, por el que se prohibe a los ciudadanos nativos abandonar el país, sin previa autorización de las autoridades pertinentes, y a los nativos de paises enemigos sin permiso del Jefe de la Oficina de Control.

Saludo a S.S. con mi mayor consideración.

ROBERTO GACHE
SUB SECRETARIO DE RELACIONES EXTERIORES

MINISTERIO DE RELACIONES EXTERIORES Y CULTO
21 NOV 1939
DIVISION DE ASUNTOS POLITICOS

A S.S. el Señor Jefe de la Secretaría de Guerra,

Coronel Don Víctor Majó.

Archivo Histórico
Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores, Comercio Internacional y Culto
Argentina

CAPE TOWN, Unión de Sud Africa.

CONSULADO GENERAL DE LA REPUBLICA ARGENTINA

PROHIBICION DE SALIDA DEL PAIS A SUDAFRICANOS Y ENEMIGOS EXTRANGEROS

Destino: Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores y Embajada en Londres.

Anexo a oficio Nº 241 - M - 1939

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE.

The following Government Notices are published for general information:—

No. 1475.] [22 September 1939.

Under and by virtue of the powers vested in me by regulation 14 of the Annexure to Proclamation No. 201 of 1939, dated the 14th September, 1939, as amended, I do hereby prohibit any of the persons mentioned in the Annexure hereto from leaving the Union or the Mandated Territory of South West Africa, unless he or she has been authorised to do so by a permit issued, in the case of a Union National, by the Secretary for Defence, or in the case of an enemy alien by the Chief Control Officer.

J. C. SMUTS,
Minister of Defence.

ANNEXURE.

Persons prohibited from leaving the Union of South Africa or the Mandated Territory without a permit—

(*a*) any male enemy alien;
(*b*) any male Union National who is over the age of sixteen years and under the age of sixty years;
(*c*) any female Union National under the age of fifty-five years who is registered with the South African Medical Council as a medical practitioner, or as a dentist, or as a chemist and druggist, or as a nurse, or as a medical student, or as a dental student, or who is apprenticed to a chemist and druggist; and
(*d*) any female Union National under the age of fifty-five years who is a qualified physiotherapist or who is a qualified member of the St. John Voluntary Aid Corps or of the South African Red Cross Voluntary Aid Corps.

NOTE.—Application for a permit for a Union National should be addressed to the Overseas Permit Officer, Impala House, Schoeman Street, Pretoria.

Application for a permit for an enemy alien should be addressed to the Chief Control Officer, Department of Justice, Pretoria.

Archivo Histórico — Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores, Comercio Internacional y Culto Argentina

Guerra Exp. 38

MESA DE ENTRADAS Y EXPEDICIONES
28 NOV. 1939
MINISTERIO DE RELACIONES EXTERIORES Y CULTO

MESA DE ENTRADAS Y EXPEDICIONES
A
DIVISION ASUNTOS POLITICOS

República Argentina
Ministerio de Guerra

Buenos Aires, 27 de noviembre de 1939.

MINISTERIO DE GUERRA-SECRETARIA
Letra U. Nº 5287
Cde. 1 Foja —
ENTRÓ Día 1 Mes Año
SALIÓ Día 27 Mes XI Año 1939

SEÑOR SUBSECRETARIO:

(253)

U.5287
MG

Tengo el agrado de dirigirme al Señor Subsecretario, acusando recibo a su atenta nota, por la que se sirve tener a bien remitir el texto del decreto del Gobierno de la Unión Sudafricana, promulgado por el Ministerio de Guerra, por el que se prohibe a los ciudadanos nativos abandonar el país, sin previa autorización de las autoridades pertinentes, y a los nativos de paises enemigos sin permiso del Jefe de la Oficina de Control.

Al agradecer al Señor Subsecretario su gentil atención, aprovecho la oportunidad para saludarlo con las expresiones de mi consideración más distinguida.

VICTOR MAJÓ
CORONEL
JEFE DE LA SECRETARÍA

Buenos Aires, Noviembre 30 de 1939.

Agréguese a sus antecedentes.

MESA DE ENTRADAS Y EXPEDICIONES
1 Dic 1939
DIVISION ASUNTOS POLITICOS

Al Señor Subsecretario de Relaciones Exteriores, Doctor D. ROBERTO GACHE.

S/D.

Archivo Histórico
Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores, Comercio Internacional y Culto
Argentina

MESA DE ENTRADAS Y EXPEDICIONES
A
DIVISION ASUNTOS POLITICOS

Guerra: Cap. 38-

DELEGACIÓN PERMANENTE
DE LA
REPÚBLICA ARGENTINA

Nº 22
M.R.E.

Con anexo

Ginebra, marzo 18 de 1940

MESA DE ENTRADAS
Y EXPEDICIONES
23 ABR. 1940
MINISTERIO DE RELACIONES
EXTERIORES Y CULTO

Señor Ministro :

Tengo el honor de dirigirme a V.E. remitiendo adjunto el documento de la Sociedad de las Naciones C.M. 303.1939.VII, que contiene la comunicación del Gobierno de la Unión sud-africana, haciendo conocer el estado de guerra con Alemania.

Saludo a V.E. con mi más alta y distinguida consideración.

Cadarday

EL ANEXO
CONFORME

Buenos Aires, abril 25 de 1940.

Acúsese recibo.

MINISTERIO DE
RELACIONES EXTERIORES
25 ABR 1940
DIVISION DE

A S.E. el Señor Don José María Cantilo
Ministro de Relaciones Exteriores y Culto
BUENOS AIRES

ANOTADO

Archivo Histórico · Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores, Comercio Internacional y Culto Argentina

DELEGACIÓN PERMANENTE
REPRESENTACIÓN
ANTE LA
SOCIEDAD DE LAS NACIONES

SOCIETE DES NATIONS.

Communiqué au Conseil
et aux
Membres de la Société.

C.398.M.303.1939.VII.

Genève, le 21 décembre 1939.

ETAT DE GUERRE ENTRE L'UNION DE L'AFRIQUE DU SUD ET LE REICH ALLEMAND.

COMMUNICATION DU GOUVERNEMENT DE L'UNION DE L'AFRIQUE DU SUD.

(Traduction)

Genève, le 12 décembre 1939.

Au Secrétaire général.

J'ai l'honneur, d'ordre du Ministre des Affaires étrangères de l'Union de l'Afrique du sud, de communiquer par la présente, aux fins d'information et d'enregistrement, le numéro extraordinaire 2676, du 6 septembre 1939 de la Gazette du Gouvernement, contenant la proclamation No.197, de 1939, par laquelle l'Union de l'Afrique du sud est déclarée être en guerre avec le Reich allemand, à dater du 6 septembre 1939.

(signé) H.T. ANDREWS

Représentant accrédité.

PROCLAMATION

de son Excellence le très Honorable Sir Patrick Duncan, Membre du très Honorable Conseil Privé de Sa Majesté, Chevalier Grand' Croix de l'Ordre très distingué de Saint-Michel et Saint-Georges, Juriste-Consulte de Sa Majesté, Docteur en Droit, Gouverneur général de l'Union de l'Afrique du Sud.

No.197(1939).

Attendu qu'il est dans l'intérêt de l'Union que les relations pacifiques avec le Reich allemand soient rompues et qu'elle soit en guerre avec le Reich allemand:

En conséquence, par suite et en vertu des pouvoirs qui me sont conférés aux termes de l'article six de la loi dite "Royal Executive Functions and Seals Act, 1934 (Act No.70 of 1934)", je déclare et fais connaître par la présente Proclamation, au nom et pour le compte de Sa Majesté le Roi, qu'à dater du six septembre 1939, les relations pacifiques entre l'Union et le Reich allemand sont rompues et que l'Union est, aux fins de toutes lois, en guerre avec le Reich allemand à partir de la date susmentionnée.

Dieu sauve le Roi !

Fait et revêtu de ma signature et du Grand Sceau de l'Union de l'Afrique du Sud, au Cap, le six septembre 1939.

(signé) Patrick DUNCAN

Gouverneur-général.

Par ordre de S.E.
le Gouverneur-Général
en Conseil.
(signé) J.C. SMUTS.

Archivo Histórico
Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores, Comercio Internacional y Culto
Argentina

Buenos Aires, abril 25 de 1940.

D.A.P.

2

Señor Jefe:

Tengo el agrado de acusar recibo de la nota de S.S. Nº 22 de marzo 18 ppdo., con la cual envía el documento de la Sociedad de las Naciones C.M.303.1939.VII, conteniendo la comunicación del Gobierno de la Unión Sud-Africana, por la que informa sobre el estado de guerra con Alemania.

Saludo a S.S. con mi distinguida consideración.

MINISTERIO DE RELACIONES EXTERIORES Y CULTO
25 ABR 1940
ASUNTOS

PABLO SANTOS MUÑOZ
SECRETARIO GENERAL

A S.S. el Señor Secretario Don Carlos A.Pardo, Jefe de la Oficina Permanente de la República Argentina ante la Sociedad de las Naciones.

GINEBRA.

Archivo Histórico — Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores, Comercio Internacional y Culto Argentina

MESA DE ENTRADAS Y EXPEDICIONES
A
DIVISION ASUNTOS POLITICOS

19

Guerra 38 y 90.

POR VALIJA

EMBAJADA ARGENTINA

EN LONDRES

MESA DE ENTRADAS Y EXPEDICIONES
23 MAR. 1942
MINISTERIO DE RELACIONES EXTERIORES Y CULTO

Londres, Enero 5 de 1942.

No. 5

Señor Ministro:

Tengo el honor de dirigirme a V.E. a fin de comunicar que el Alto Comisionado de la Unión Sudafricana en Londres, ha dirigido una nota a esta Embajada informando que su Gobierno ha proclamado el estado de guerra entre la Unión de Sud Africa y Bulgaria, a partir del 13 de diciembre de 1941.

Reitero a V.E. las seguridades de mi más alta y distinguida consideración.

Ricardo Siri

Encargado de Negocios a.i.

ANOTADO

Buenos Aires, marzo 24 de 1942.

Acúsese recibo por planilla.

MINISTERIO DE RELACIONES EXTERIORES
25 MAR. 1942
Dirección General Asuntos Políticos

A S.E. el señor Ministro de Relaciones Exteriores y Culto,

Doctor Don Enrique Ruiz Guiñazú,

BUENOS AIRES.-

Archivo Histórico
Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores, Comercio Internacional y Culto
Argentina

Legs 382 G 208.

EMBAJADA ARGENTINA
EN LONDRES

MESA DE ENTRADAS Y EXPEDICIONES
23 MAR. 1942
MINISTERIO DE RELACIONES EXTERIORES Y CULTO

MESA DE ENTRADAS Y EXPEDICIONES
A
DIVISION ASUNTOS POLITICOS

No.10

Londres, Enero 8 de 1942.

Señor Ministro:

Tengo el honor de dirigirme a V.E. para llevar a su conocimiento que esta Embajada ha recibido una comunicación del Alto Comisionado de Sud Africa en ésta, informando que dicho país ha declarado estado de guerra con el Imperio Japonés, desde el día 8 de Diciembre de 1941.

Sin otro motivo, aprovecho la oportunidad para reiterar al Señor Ministerio las seguridades de mi más alta y distinguida consideración.

Ricardo Pirí

ANOTADO

Buenos Aires, marzo 24 de 1942.
Acúsese recibo por planilla.

MINISTERIO DE RELACIONES EXTERIORES
25 MAR. 1942
Dirección General Asuntos Políticos

A S.E. el Ministro de Relaciones Exteriores y Culto,
Señor Doctor Don Enrique Ruiz Guiñazú,
BUENOS AIRES.

Archivo Histórico
Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores, Comercio Internacional y Culto
Argentina

MESA DE ENTRADAS Y EXPEDICIONES
A
DIVISION ASUNTOS POLITICOS

Guerra 38. (a)

Embajada
de la
Republica Argentina

Berlin, Abril 25 de 1942

Original por via aerea

No. 164

Señor Ministro:

5 JUN. 1942

La ruptura de las relaciones diplomaticas entre la Union Sudafricana y Vichy, que acaba de producirse, se registra en Berlin en forma objetiva sin que, por el momento se saquen del hecho consecuencias politicas o militares. Queda en pie la cuestion de si Smuts ha obrado por propio impulso o si se ha visto movido a ello por ordenes de Londres o Washington. En este caso se derivarian sin duda alguna ciertas conexiones de interes - en la prensa internacional se ha aludido ya a Madagascar - pero en los circulos bien informados de este pais no se hacen conjeturas en tal sentido. Se tiene la impresion de que los proximos acontecimientos revelaran muy pronto si se trata unicamente de una medida platonico de un acto inspirado por verdaderos puntos de vista politicos.

ANOTADO

Saludo al Señor Ministro con mi mas alta y distinguida consideracion.

Encargado de Negocios a.i.

A S.E. el Señor Doctor Enrique Ruiz Guiñazú
Ministro de Relaciones Exteriores y Culto
Buenos Aires

V.

Archivo Histórico
Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores, Comercio Internacional y Culto
Argentina

-----nos Aires, junio 8 de 1942.

Acúsese recibo por planilla.

MINISTERIO DE RELACIONES EXTERIORES
9 JUN. 1942
DIRECCION
Buenos Aires

ANULADO

Archivo Histórico
Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores, Comercio Internacional y Culto
Argentina

POR AVION

MESA DE ENTRADAS y EXPEDICIONES
DIRECCIÓN GENERAL DE ASUNTOS POLÍTICOS (EUROPA)

Cuna 38 (E)

EMBAJADA ARGENTINA
EN LONDRES

Londres, Julio 28 de 1942.

MESA DE ENTRADAS Y
18 AGO. 1942
MINISTERIO
EXTERIORES Y CULTO

No. 134

Señor Ministro:

Remito adjunto copia de la comunicación recibida del Alto Comisionado de Sud Africa en Londres, informando que su Gobierno ha declarado peligrosa la entrada de buques neutrales en aguas territoriales de Sud Africa, a menos que lo hagan con el propósito de dirigirse a puerto.

Saludo a V.E. con mi más alta y distinguida consideración.

MINISTERIO
RELACIONES EXTERIORES
25 AGO. 1942
Dirección
General

ANTECEDENTE

Buenos Aires, agosto 19 de 1942.

Con el anexo, pase la presente, a sus efectos, a la Oficina de Traducciones.

CON EL ANEXO
CONFORME

MINISTERIO
RELACIONES EXTERIORES
20 AGO. 1942
Dirección
General Asuntos Políticos

Bue///

A S.E. el señor Ministro de Relaciones Exteriores y Culto,
Doctor Don Enrique Ruiz Guiñazú,
BUENOS AIRES.-

Archivo Histórico
Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores, Comercio Internacional y Culto
Argentina

///nos Aires, agosto 21 de 1942.-

Con la traducción efectuada, vuelva a la Dirección General de Asuntos Políticos.

MINISTERIO DE RELACIONES EXTERIORES Y CULTO
21 AGO 1942
DIVISION DE ARCHIVO Y ANEXOS

Buenos Aires, agosto 24 de 1942.

Trasmítase la traducción de la nota acompañada al Ministerio de Marina.

MINISTERIO RELACIONES EXTERIORES
25 AGO. 1942
Dirección General

ANOTADO

Archivo Histórico
Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores, Comercio Internacional y Culto
Argentina

Anexo a la nota de la Embajada Argentina en Londres, Nº. 134 del 28 de julio de 1942.-

MINISTERIO DE RELACIONES EXTERIORES Y CULTO
21 AGO. 1942
DIVISION DE TRADUCCIONES

SOUTH AFRICA HOUSE
Trafalgar Square
Londres, W.C. 2

A N E X O

UNION SUDAFRICANA

El Alto Comisionado de la Unión Sudafricana saluda a su Excelencia el Embajador Extraordinario y Plenipotenciario de la Argentina, y tiene el honor de comunicarle que el Gobierno de Su Majestad en la Unión Sudafricana ha dado a publicidad la siguiente declaración:

"No es conveniente para buques neutrales penetrar en aguas territoriales de la Unión o del territorio bajo mandato del Africa Sud-Occidental, salvo con el propósito de entrar en puerto.

"Si por esta u otra razón satisfactoria fuera necesario penetrar en esas aguas, los buques deben estar preparados para identificarse de inmediato cuando se los intime a ello, pues las consecuencias de no hacerlo pueden ser graves. Sin embargo, esto no librará a dichos buques de la responsabilidad de identificarse en su propio interés cada vez que se los intime a ello."

El Alto Comisionado agradecerá que los términos de la declaración que antecede sean comunicados al Gobierno de la Argentina

7 de julio de 1942.-

Es traducción.
Agosto 21 de 1942.-

Archivo Histórico
Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores, Comercio Internacional y Culto
Argentina

Telephone: WHITEHALL 4488.
Telegraphic Address:—
"OPPOSITELY, LESQUARE, LONDON."

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA.

SOUTH AFRICA HOUSE,
TRAFALGAR SQUARE,
LONDON, W. C. 2.

MINISTERIO DE RELACIONES EXTERIORES Y CULTO
21 AGO. 1942
DIVISION DE TRADUCCIONES

The High Commissioner for the Union of South Africa presents his compliments to His Excellency

The Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of Argentina,

and has the honour to state that the following declaration has been issued by His Majesty's Government in the Union of South Africa.

> "It is undesirable for neutral vessels to enter territorial waters of the Union or mandated territory of South West Africa, save for the purpose of entering a port.
>
> If for this or any other satisfactory reason it should be necessary to enter such waters vessels are to be prepared to identify themselves immediately when challenged as consequences of failure to do so may be serious. This will not, however, absolve such vessels from their responsibility in their own interests to identify themselves at all times whenever challenged."

The High Commissioner will be grateful if the terms of the above declaration might be communicated to the Government of

Argentina.

7th July, 1942.

Archivo Histórico
Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores, Comercio Internacional y Culto
Argentina

Buenos Aires, agosto 24 de 1942.

D.A.P.
(G)

Señor Jefe:

Tengo el agrado de dirigirme a S.S. llevando a conocimiento de ese Ministerio, copia de la nota que con fecha 7 de julio último el Alto Comisionado de Sud Africa en Londres enviara a nuestra Embajada en dicha Capital, informando que su Gobierno declaró peligrosa la entrada de buques neutrales en aguas territoriales sudafricanas, a menos que lo hagan con el propósito de dirigirse a puerto.

Saludo a S.S. con mi más distinguida consideración.

CARLOS L. TORRIANI
SUB-SECRETARIO INTERINO DE RELACIONES EXTERIORES

MINISTERIO
RELACIONES EXTERIORES
25 AGO. 1942
Dirección
General Asuntos Políticos

A S.S. el Señor Jefe de la Secretaría de Marina,
Capitán de Navío Don Francisco R.Renta.

Archivo Histórico
Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores, Comercio Internacional y Culto
Argentina

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103240 - FRIGERIO BS. AS.