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

Caja 33

REPÚBLICA ARGENTINA

DIVISIÓN POLÍTICA

Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores y Culto

GUERRA EUROPEA

Expediente ..... **Año** 1941.

Acuerdos de carácter económico firmados por

Australia y Nueva Zelandia con Gran Bretaña.

EXPEDIENTE Nº 327.

Jorman - 75510 For. 64

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FOLIO	FECHA	No.	PROCEDENCIA	OBJETO

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OFICINA DE CLAVE
☆ 27 JUN. 1941 ☆
RELACIONES EXTERIORES

Cuna 327.

TELEGRAMA CIFRADO N: 549

Londres, junio 27 de 1941.

A S.E. el Señor Ministro de Relaciones Exteriores,

Buenos Aires.

N: 117.- En medio de graves acontecimientos militares que son los que más impresionan al público, acaba de producirse uno de carácter económico que puede tener una gran influencia en el porvenir de nuestro intercambio.

Se han concertado ayer acuerdos de Gran Bretaña con Australia y Nueva Zeelandia que originales y traducidos en vío por correo, en los cuales se arregla adquirir y conservar los productos agrícolas de exportación de esos Dominios.

Se anuncian acuerdos análogos con Canadá y Sudáfrica.

Señalo en ello, por nuestro interés especial, el estímulo a la preparación de la carne desosada y conserva, lo que reduce el efecto del factor calidad, que tanto nos ha costado formar como lo establece mi nota 72.

Señalo también como una simple coincidencia que estos acuerdos se hacen públicos pocos días después del rechazo del sumento de precios en la carne a que se refiere mi cablegrama 111.

Lo que dá más importancia a este asunto es la intervención ya iniciada de Estados Unidos en el plan de favorecer soluciones de esta índole. Se anuncia haberse tratado con el señor Harriman que Estados Unidos reciba productos agrícolas de los Dominios exportando a su turno a Gran Bretaña el equivalente en artículos de la misma categoría. Es también de Estados Unidos de donde debe salir una gran fábrica de leche desecada prevista pa-

- - - -

ANOTADO

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ra Nueva Zeelandia.

Se nota aquí en el Parlamento y en la prensa un movimiento marcado de estrechar más los vínculos del Imperio. La Corporación de los Dominios en guerra y los sacrificios de sus tropas en Africa, Grecia y Siria han inclinado a esta solución y es de prever en un futuro muy inmediato un Ministerio o Consejo Supremo en que tomen parte representantes de los Dominios en la dirección y responsabilidad gubernativa. Actualmente es evidente la consulta con los Dominios para toda decisión grave.

La intervención cada día más amplia de los Estados Unidos hace esta combinación en extremo fuerte, tanto por un combinado poder marítimo como por sus recursos económicos prácticamente ilimitados.

No abrigo mayores temores por nuestra exportación actual de carnes. Las necesidades son muy grandes y nuestra organización de producción y elaboración vigorosa para que se la deje de contemplar en primer término. Son los otros productos y el porvenir sobre lo que es necesario preocuparse para reducir la producción de lo que no tenga salida y dedicarse a cuanto pueda tener alguna demanda.

Todas estas medidas deben considerarse dentro de la orientación permanente y de carácter general que nos corresponda adoptar.

Le Breton

Es traducción :

JEFE DE CLAVE

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Cuerpo 327

POR AVION

MESA DE ENTRADAS Y EXPEDICION
A
DIVISION ASUNTOS POLITICOS

EMBAJADA ARGENTINA
EN LONDRES

17 JUL. 1941
MINISTERIO DE RELACIONES EXTERIORES Y CULTO

Londres, Junio 27 de 1941.

No.97.

Señor Ministro:

Con referencia a mi telegrama No.117, de la fecha, me es grato dirigirme a V. E. remitiéndole adjunto copia de los acuerdos firmados entre los Gobiernos de Australia y Nueva Zelandia con el de Gran Bretaña, como así tambien una traducción de los mismos. Acompaño igualmente unos recortes periodisticos de "The Times", de hoy, que comenta dichos convenios.

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

F. L. C. Bastian

Buenos Aires, Julio 17 de 1941.-

Archívese.-

ANOTADO
17 JUL 1941
DIVISION DE ASUNTOS POLITICOS

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

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DECLARACION DE LA POLITICA A ADOPTAR CON RESPECTO A LA SUPERPRODUCCION DE AUSTRALIA.

Los Gobiernos de Su Majestad en el Reino Unido y en Australia, previo consulta mutua, han convenido la siguiente declaración de principios para negociar en base cooperativa los sobrantes de producción de Australia durante el período de la guerra.

El Gobierno de Su Majestad en el Reino Unido reconoce las serias dificultades que la falta de transporte marítimo ha producido a la industria australiana. Está ansioso de continuar recibiendo toda la producción australiana que pueda ser embarcada. Se dá cuenta además de las graves consecuencias que estos inconvenientes estan produciendo para la vida económica y financiera de Australia. Con miras a reducir al mínimo dichas consecuencias y disminuir los perjuicios que causa a Australia el esfuerzo bélico, el Gobierno del Reino Unido está dispuesto a asociarse con el Gobierno de aquél pais en medidas cooperativas tendientes a aliviar el gravámen que recae sobre Australia durante la guerra, dentro de lineamientos que no perjudicarán la situación de post-guerra.

Los dos Gobiernos han convenido la aplicación de los siguientes principios como base de tal cooperación:

1.- El Gobierno del Reino Unido adquirirá de Australia la producción que pueda ser transportada y pagará su importe al precio y bajo las condiciones que de tiempo en tiempo se convengan con el Ministerio de Alimentación.

2.- La industria australiana hará todos los esfuerzod para adaptar su producción a fin de aprovechar el espacio disponible en las embarcaciones, e.g., deshuesando, enlatando o comprimiendo la carne.

3.- Explotando donde fuera posible, mercados alternativos.

4.- El acaparamiento de reservas de alimentos capaces de ser almacenados se realizará en cantidades a ser convenidas.

5.- Las cantidades a ser almacenadas serán determinadas en relación a:

a) La probable demanda durante o despues de la guerra.

b) La importancia que la industria reviste para Australia.

6.- El costo de adquisición y almacenamiento de estos stocks de reserva, pendiente su distribución, será repartido por igual entre los dos Gobiernos.

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7.- Las cuotas a ser pagadas por la producción adquirida para formar los stocks de reserva serán convenidas entre los dos Gobiernos. Aun cuando será necesario tomar debidamente en cuenta items tales como gastos de almacenamiento, mermas, etc., está convenido que los pagos serán fijados en una base tal que permitirá dentro de lo factible, lograr el objetivo de mantener el funcionamiento eficiente de la industria, evitando a la vez la formación de existencias desproporcionadas de productos.

8.- La aplicación en detalle de los principios arriba consignados será referida a representantes competentes de ambos Gobiernos.

El Gobierno de Australia se aprestará a colaborar en toda discusión que pueda contemplarse dentro del Imperio Británico, o de carácter internacional, para considerar asuntos de compra y venta o problemas aliadas.

Es traducción.
CK.

Embajada de la República Argentina
Londres, Junio 27,1941.

(Un acuerdo semejante fué firmado en la misma fecha con Nueva Zelandia).

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Statement of Policy in regard to Australian Surpluses

Presented by the Minister without Portfolio to Parliament
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June, 1941

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His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom fully recognise the grave difficulties created for Australian industries by the shortage of shipping. They are anxious to continue taking all the Australian produce that can be shipped. They also appreciate the serious effect upon Australia's economic and financial structure which these difficulties are causing. With a view to minimising these effects and preventing the impairment of Australia's war effort, the United Kingdom Government are prepared to join with the Commonwealth Government in co-operative arrangements to ease the burden falling on Australia during the war, framed on lines that will not prejudice the post-war position.

The two Governments have agreed that the following principles should be applied as a basis for such co-operation:

1. The United Kingdom Government to purchase the Australian produce that can be shipped and to pay for such produce at the price and upon such terms and conditions as are from time to time agreed with the Ministry of Food.

2. The Australian industries to make every effort to adapt their production to shipping possibilities, *e.g.*, deboning, canning or pressing meat.

3. Alternative markets to be developed wherever possible.

4. Reserve stocks of storable foodstuffs to be created up to certain quantities to be agreed.

5. The quantities to be stored to be determined in relation
   (*a*) to probable demand during or after the war;
   (*b*) to the importance of the industry to Australia.

6. The financial burden of acquiring and holding these reserve stocks, pending their disposal, to be shared equally between the two Governments.

7. The payments to be made for produce acquired for the reserve stocks to be agreed between the two Governments. While it will be necessary to take due account of such matters as costs of storage, depreciation, etc., it is intended that the payments shall be

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fixed on such a basis as will so far as practicable achieve the objective of keeping the industry operating efficiently while avoiding the creation of unmanageable surpluses.

8. The detailed application of the above principles to be referred to competent representatives from the two countries.

The Commonwealth Government will be ready to collaborate in any discussions which may be convened within the British Commonwealth or internationally to consider marketing or related problems.

(13511) Wt. — 1500 6/41 D.L. G. 344

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His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom fully recognise the grave difficulties created for New Zealand industries by the shortage of shipping. They are anxious to continue taking all the New Zealand produce that can be shipped. They also appreciate the serious effect upon New Zealand's economic and financial structure which these difficulties are causing. With a view to minimising these effects and preventing the impairment of New Zealand's war effort, the United Kingdom Government are prepared to join with the New Zealand Government in co-operative arrangements to ease the burden falling on New Zealand during the war, framed on lines that will not prejudice the post-war position.

The two Governments have agreed that the following principles should be applied as a basis for such co-operation:

1. The United Kingdom Government to purchase the New Zealand produce that can be shipped and to pay for such produce at the price and upon such terms and conditions as are from time to time agreed with the Ministry of Food.

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(13489) Wt. — 1500 6/41 D.L. G. 344

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can serve their purpose.

Dominion Surpluses

At the beginning of the war the British Government arranged with the Governments of Australia and New Zealand to buy the whole surplus of the wool clips of these two Dominions for the duration of the war and for the year following. A somewhat similar agreement has now been reached with regard to foodstuffs. The United Kingdom Government will buy all the produce that can be shipped and will share the cost of acquiring and holding reserve stocks of storable foodstuffs for which shipping is not available. These stocks, which will be extremely useful when the people liberated from Nazi tyranny will need food above everything else, will be determined by the probable demand after the war and by the importance of the different food industries in the economic life of the two Dominions. The price to be paid will, so far as practicable, be such as to keep the industry in efficient operation while avoiding the creation of unmanageable surpluses. In the meantime every effort will be made to develop alternative markets and to save shipping space, for example, by deboning or canning meat or by drying milk. It is possible that the United States, which is taking a great interest in these questions, may be able to help in both these respects. This agreement is chiefly concerned with meat and dairy produce. For Australia and even more for Canada, the disposal of the wheat surplus remains a problem for which a solution is being sought by the international conference about to meet in the United States. It has been a problem ever since the last War, to go back no further, and there is a depressing history of abortive attempts to keep prices at a remunerative level.

All these matters are being handled in this country by an inter-departmental committee under the chairmanship of SIR FREDERICK LEITH-ROSS, which is fully aware that they cannot be treated merely as a question of providing for the necessary war supplies or of financing producers through a difficult time. It has to look farther ahead, to ensure, first, that foodstuffs and raw materials shall be on hand in sufficient quantities to meet the needs of the countries which have been overrun and plundered by Germany as soon as relief becomes practicable, and, secondly, to work out principles, methods, and machinery by which the fluctuation of prices which wrecked the economic system after the last war can be avoided after this. Primary production is the base upon which the whole complete structure of industry, trade, and finance is built. It cannot safely carry the superstructure if prices are allowed to rise to levels at which they discourage consumption and incite to overproduction or, still less, if they are allowed to fall to levels which spell bankruptcy for individual producers and for the primary producing countries. The great reserve stocks now being built up give the Governments an opportunity to provide the stability of prices which in the long run is vital for all the elements of our economic system, as it is for the primary producers themselves.

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DOMINIONS' SURPLUS PRODUCE

BRITAIN TO PURCHASE STOCKS

There were issued yesterday two White Papers (Cmd. 6287 and 6288) containing statements of policy agreed upon between the United Kingdom Government and the Governments of Australia and New Zealand regarding cooperative arrangements for dealing with the surplus produce of the two Dominions for the period of the war. Except that one relates to the Commonwealth of Australia and the other to the Dominion of New Zealand the papers are in identical terms. The statement of policy in regard to Australian surpluses is as follows:—

His Majesty's Governments in the United Kingdom and the Commonwealth of Australia, in consultation, have agreed upon the following statement of principles for dealing, on a basis of cooperation, with the surplus produce of the Commonwealth for the period of the war:—

His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom fully recognize the grave difficulties created for Australian industries by the shortage of shipping. They are anxious to continue taking all the Australian produce that can be shipped. They also appreciate the serious effect upon Australia's economic and financial structure which these difficulties are causing. With a view to minimizing these effects and preventing the impairment of Australia's war effort, the United Kingdom Government are prepared to join with the Commonwealth Government in cooperative arrangements to ease the burden falling on Australia during the war, framed on lines that will not prejudice the post-war position.

The two Governments have agreed that the following principles should be applied as a basis for such cooperation:—

(1) The United Kingdom Government to purchase the Australian produce that can be shipped and to pay for such produce at the price and upon such terms and conditions as are from time to time agreed with the Ministry of Food.

(2) The Australian industries to make every effort to adapt their production to shipping possibilities, *e.g.*, de-boning, canning, or pressing meat.

(3) Alternative markets to be developed wherever possible.

(4) Reserve stocks of storable foodstuffs to be created up to certain quantities to be agreed.

(5) The quantities to be stored to be determined in relation

(*a*) to probable demand during or after the war;

(*b*) to the importance of the industry to Australia.

(6) The financial burden of acquiring and holding these reserve stocks, pending their disposal, to be shared equally between the two Governments.

(7) The payments to be made for produce acquired for the reserve stocks to be agreed between the two Governments. While it will be necessary to take due account of such matters as costs of storage, depreciation, &c., it is intended that the payments shall be fixed on such a basis as will, so far as practicable, achieve the objective of keeping the industry operating efficiently while avoiding the creation of unmanageable surpluses.

(8) The detailed application of the above principles to be referred to competent representatives from the two countries.

The New Zealand Government will be ready to collaborate in any discussions which may be convened within the British Commonwealth or internationally to consider marketing or related problems.

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EMPIRE FOOD AGREEMENT

BRITAIN TO TAKE OVER SURPLUS

By Our POLITICAL CORRESPONDENT

Details of important agreements under which Britain will take over the surplus food products of Australia and New Zealand were announced yesterday.

The main points of the scheme, which may be extended later to South Africa, the Colonies and South America, are:

More canned and "deboned" meat to be imported from Australia and New Zealand.

Financial co-operation between the home and Dominion Governments to build up reserves of food, wool and cotton and other materials in the Dominions.

A full year's production to be held in reserve for distribution in Europe after the war.

The chief object of the plan to store food and other materials, which was foreshadowed in THE DAILY TELEGRAPH, is to make good the scarcity which is bound to exist on the Continent when the Nazi yoke is removed.

LONDON DISCUSSIONS

A Cabinet Committee, under the chairmanship of Mr. Arthur Greenwood, Minister without Portfolio, has for some months been considering the problem of the surplus products of the Dominions and other countries.

Discussions have taken place in London with Mr. Menzies, the Australian Premier, and Mr. Fraser, the New Zealand Premier. These two countries have been particularly affected because of their distance from Britain, in peace time their principal market.

Under the new plan Britain and the United States will send tinplate to Australia and New Zealand to develop the canning industry.

U.S. CO-OPERATION

I understand that the United States Government is showing every desire to co-operate in the scheme. Negotiations are now proceeding for America to make shipping available to carry meat from Australia and New Zealand to the Pacific coast of America. Under this arrangement we should obtain an equivalent amount of meat from Canada and the United States across the shorter Atlantic route.

America may also co-operate by supplying New Zealand with milk-drying plant. We could import large quantities of the dried milk without undue strain on our shipping resources. Both dried milk and canned meat will also be needed by our forces in the Middle East.

The position of Canadian wheat will shortly be discussed at a meeting in America of the International Wheat Commission.

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FOOD FROM THE DOMINIONS

SURPLUS STOCK FOR BRITAIN

POST-WAR RESERVE

From Our Parliamentary Correspondent

Mr. Arthur Greenwood informed the House of Commons yesterday of the agreements reached between the United Kingdom Government and the Governments of Australia and New Zealand for dealing with the surplus produce of the two Dominions during the war. The White Papers issued yesterday, and published on page 5, outline the principles on which these cooperative arrangements will be based.

Restrictions on shipping space have borne hardly upon Australian and New Zealand exports because of the great distance of those Dominions from this country, and Ministers here are deeply appreciative of the loyal and helpful way in which the Governments of these Dominions have shouldered this extra war burden. The arrangements to be made under the agreements now reached should ease the economic position of the southern Dominions and be mutually advantageous both now and in the post-war period.

This country will continue to import all the produce from these Dominions for which shipping can be found. The exportable surplus of storable foodstuffs that remains, up to quantities to be agreed, will be put into reserve stocks in Australia and New Zealand; and the United Kingdom Government will bear half the cost of acquiring and storing these reserve stocks. It is contemplated, for instance, that it should be possible to store a full year's output of meat both in Australia and New Zealand. As meat is taken out of the refrigerators for export equivalent quantities of fresh meat will be put into store, so that the reserve stock is constantly being turned over. An interesting development is that the meat industries of Australia and New Zealand are to economize shipping space by taking the bones out of meat before it is shipped. The canning of meat is also to be developed. Arrangements have been made for sending to Australia and New Zealand for this purpose a certain quantity of tin-plate from this country, and it may be possible for the Dominions to obtain further supplies from the United States. Tinned meat is specially useful for the Forces in the Middle Eastern theatres of war.

U.S. EAGER TO HELP

The United States Government are showing the keenest desire to cooperate in solving these economic problems, and Mr. W. Averell Harriman—who came to London as the special representative of President Roosevelt in connexion with the supply of war materials to Great Britain—has had discussions with various Government Departments on the subject. What form this cooperation may take remains to be seen, but one possible method which is being considered would be for the United States to import produce from Australia and New Zealand and to release equivalent supplies of foodstuffs to this country from her eastern ports by the shorter Atlantic route. Such an arrangement would greatly lessen the demands on our shipping and would be very advantageous both to the Dominions and to this country. It may also be possible to arrange for the United States to supply milk-drying plant to New Zealand. Dried milk occupies little shipping space and we should welcome increased imports of this commodity. The opportunity of establishing a new industry may also prove attractive to New Zealand.

These arrangements with the southern Dominions fit into the Government's wider policy—which will extend to other parts of the Empire and to South American countries—of building up reserves from present surpluses of foodstuffs and raw materials for the relief of the occupied territories of Europe as soon as they have been freed from the Nazi yoke. The whole subject of dealing with economic surpluses and creating reserves for future use has been for some time engaging the attention of the committee of Ministers of which Mr. Arthur Greenwood is chairman, assisted by the inter-departmental committee under the chairmanship of Sir Frederick Leith-Ross. The wheat surplus, which particularly affects Canada, is now receiving attention, and the British Government will be represented at a meeting of the International Wheat Committee to be held soon in the United States.

N.Z. SATISFACTION

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

WELLINGTON (N.Z.), JUNE 26

Mr. Nash, the acting Prime Minister, in announcing the details of the agreement with the United Kingdom for the purchase of New Zealand's exportable surplus products, emphasized the Government's great satisfaction at the manner in which the United Kingdom had striven to meet the position. He was confident that everything possible would be done to ship produce. New Zealand was glad to accept the agreement in the spirit of cooperation which she had always experienced in her negotiations with Britain and in continued determination to assist in safeguarding food supplies.

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