



H.M. Consul-General and Mrs. A. H. Marlow, with some of the friends from Patagonia they entertained at a cocktail and musical party at their home, yesterday evening. On Mrs. Marlow's left can be seen Mr. John Scott, veteran of the party, and towards the left of the group Leading Seaman Maurice Lewis, at present on leave. Captain and Mrs. A. Forster may also be recognised on the extreme right.

FIRST WHITE BABY OF TIERRA DEL FUEGO

SON NOW SERVING IN THE BRITISH NAVY

FRIENDS from Patagonia whom H.M. Consul-General and Mrs. A. H. Marlow had met during their journeyings "down South," and two are now staying in Buenos Aires, as well as other friends whose interests lie in those parts, were entertained by Mr. and Mrs. Marlow, yesterday evening, at a most enjoyable cocktail and musical party given in their flat.

Mr. John Scott, from San Julian, and originally from Dumfries, was the well-served veteran of the party, and one of the youngest Patagonians present was fair-haired Leading-Seaman Maurice Lewis, on leave from the Royal Navy, one precious week of which has already run its course.

Mr. Scott referred to him as "One of the conquering heroes just here for a spell. He's going back to finish it off." Fresh from trips which have taken him to such places as "Gib," South Africa, Azores, "Bati" and Tristan d'Acunha—though he didn't get ashore at that Island of Loneliness, where even money is of very recent introduction—Mr. Lewis is a third generation Patagonian, hailing from Santa Cruz. His grandparents went across from the Falkland Islands and his father is said to have been the first white baby born in Tierra del Fuego, at a time when there were no Argentine authorities there and he had to be registered at the Falklands. He is the son of Mrs. Margaret Lewis, now of this city, and the brother of Miss Stella Lewis, a prominent figure in community theatrical and musical events, whose enforced absence from yesterday's gathering because she was engaged in being the "Blithe Spirit" in Quilmes, was much regretted. Educated in England, at Windsor, he used to live at the Toc H Mark here before he volunteered for the Royal Navy and saw service on board one of H.M.S. destroyers. Asked when he was likely to get his next leave the young Patagonian replied with convincing optimism, "There won't be another leave."

MUSICAL INTERLUDES

Interludes of first-class music, splendidly interpreted, added to Mr. and Mrs. Marlow's excellent hospitality and the general geniality of the gathering, and specially appreciated were such fine old English songs as "Simon the Cellarer" and "Devonshire Cream and Cider," which are so suited to Mr. Marlow's deep baritone and

its rich tones. By special request he also sang "Come Back to Erin" and "She Is Far from the Land," winning much applause and accompanied by Mrs. Adam Cowes whose pianoforte solos, embracing two splendid Chopin interpretations, were masterly in technique and expression.

Mrs. Marlow was a handsome figure in lacquer red and silver lamé, trimmed with true lover knots worked in faggot-stitching, as she received the numerous guests, among whom were the British Naval attaché, Capt. H. A. Forster, M.V.O., and Mrs. Forster, who were already well known to many of the Patagonians through their visits to that part of Argentina. Mrs. Forster was slim in black, with scarlet coq feathers trimming her black velvet beret.

Among the guests were Lieut. L. A. Harris, British Vice-Consul at Santa Cruz; Mr. H. Lively, from Lago San Martin, and native of Sussex, with Mrs. Lively, whose daughter, Miss Elizabeth James—who writes poetry—was also present, and who has a son, Sergeant D. H. V. James, in the R.A.F.

Mr. Halliday was another third generation Patagonian, and other guests included Mr. and Mrs. Victor Rathbourne, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Clifford, Mr. J. Crossley, Mr. G. Dobres, Mr. James McGeorge from Rio Gallegos, Mr. and Mrs. George Patterson and Miss Patterson, Mr. James McVinnile, Mr. Bryan Cooper, Mr. and Mrs. P. Griffin, Mrs. W. Bain, Mr. A. Gallie, Mr. and Mrs. C. Felton, Mr. P. Kelly, Mrs. John Scott, Mr. and Mrs. A. T. Waldron, Mr. E. B. Waldron, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Jamieson, Mr. van Deurs and Mrs. van Deurs, distinguished in black velvet with a hat of crimson plumes; Mr. and Mrs. R. T. Reynolds, Mr. and Mrs. J. Frazer, Mr. and Mrs. H. N. Leslie, Mr. and Mrs. F. H. H. Adamson, Mr. G. Rose Gordon, Mr. and Mrs. Cosmo Gibson, Mr. and Mrs. E. P. Senior, the Misses H. and E. Smith, Mrs. Nigel Dobree, Lt.-Com. and Mrs. James Scott and Mr. and Mrs. W. Fowler.

Inside Minute Paper.

DETROIT NEWS - 10.3.44.

Saturday, THE STANDARD, April 27, 1946.

The Breach With Argentina

By PHILIP A. ADLER

A DOLF HITLER, the cause of many an American woe, cannot solely be blamed for our current difficulties in Argentina. Hitler has done everything within his power to widen the breach between the two countries. But the breach is older than Hitler.

Friction between the United States and Argentina is more than a century old. American students agree that in many instances Argentina was the offended rather than the offending party. Nazis, fascists and fallangists merely poured oil on a fire which had long been smoldering.

Trouble between the two countries broke out in 1824, over the Monroe Doctrine. Argentina was the first South American country to recognize it. It wanted to go a step farther than intended by President Monroe.

Argentina wanted the Monroe Doctrine applied also to American powers. Had it succeeded, Mexico never would have ceded Texas and our Southwestern territories to the United States. Latin America looks differently on that transfer of territory than we do.

THE FALKLAND CASE

THEN CAME THE Falkland Islands episode, reverberations of which can still be heard in Buenos Aires. These islands, off Argentina, on the southernmost tip of South America, were claimed for the King of France, in 1764, by the famous French explorer Bougainville.

The following year Commodore John Byron, grandfather of the English poet, planted the British flag at Port Egmont and claimed the islands for George III.

When Spain heard about the French colony in the Falklands, it protested on the ground that it was within her geographical sphere of influence. France recognized Spain's claim.

In 1768, Spain ordered her governor in Buenos Aires to kick the British out of the Falklands. This he did, in 1770. The British were furious and threatened war. Spain apologized. The English returned to Port Egmont in 1771, but found things so unpleasant that they voluntarily abandoned the colony in 1774. The Falkland Islands automatically reverted to Spain.

ISLANDS SEIZED

LITTLE WAS HEARD about them till the South American Revolution. In 1820, following South America's separation from Spain, Col. Daniel Jewit took possession of the islands in the name of the Government of Buenos Aires.

Things began to pop in 1831. That year a former English naval officer, Louis Vernet, who had obtained exclusive fishing rights in the Falklands and subsequently rose to the position of Argentina's governor of the islands, seized three American vessels for violating the Argentine laws of seal hunting. Whereupon Capt. Silas Duncan, of the American 18-gun sloop the Lexington, sent a letter of protest to Buenos Aires, proceeded to the Falklands, blew up everything worth destroying and proclaimed the islands free of all government.

Later, the United States charge d'affaires informed the government of Buenos Aires that the United States recognized the British sovereignty over the islands. The British took possession of the Falklands in 1833, two years after their recognition by the United States.

CLEVELAND PROTESTS

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND in 1835 rejected Argentina's claim of indemnity for the Falklands, on the ground that it was a "piratical colony." Argentina vehemently objected to the President's argument and language. She has been a bitter foe of the Monroe Doctrine ever since. Argentina also has been the hotbed of propaganda against "Yankee imperialism" and the chief opponent to President Roosevelt's plans for pan-American solidarity.

Hitler picked up the Argentine cry of "Yankee imperialism" and disseminated it among the Latin American republics. He also promised to return the Falkland Islands to Argentina after he had won the war.

So much for foreign policy. Other factors in our relation to Argentina will be discussed in subsequent articles.

Det. News
Mar. 10, '44

STILL CALLING FOR FALKLANDS

Radical Youth Plaint

THE declaration that they "maintain unchangeable a permanent claim for the return of the Falkland Islands," is contained in a statement sent to the British Embassy, according to a report made yesterday by a group of young Radicals.

The statement affirms that in these days in which notable efforts are being made to build up bases for a lasting peace, after the bloody war which has just been won by the glorious armies of the United Nations, and at a moment in which the peoples of the world are proclaiming their legitimate aspirations, young Argentines of the Radical Party believe that it is their duty to state once again to world opinion, to the governments of all nations, and especially to His Majesty's Government, that they maintain unchangeable a permanent claim for the return of the Falkland Islands.

The declaration adds that they never have and never will indulge in any compromise which might endanger the sovereignty of the country, and that their claim demands that the Falkland Islands, whose separation they have never admitted, be returned to Argentina.

The statement is signed by Sres. Miguel Araya, Daniel Anderson, Carlos Anzardi, Ruben Anzoategui, Alberto Climent Peral, Nestor Grancelli Cha. Raúl J. Zarriello and 30 others. — (A.P.)

Friday, THE STANDARD, May 10, 1946.

Argentina to Ask for Return Of Falkland Is.

A PROJECT to the effect that the Chamber of Deputies should express its desire that the Argentine Government should begin negotiations with the British Government for the return of the Falkland Islands, has been put forward by the National Deputy, Dr. Ernesto Sanmartino, it was reported last night. — (A.P.)



NO COMMENT ON FALKLAND IS. DEVELOPMENT

LONDON, Friday. — The bill submitted to the Argentine Chamber of Deputies by Deputy Ernestino Sanmartino, demanding that the government should place Argentina's claim to the Falkland Islands before the UN Security Council, is being variously commented upon here.

No official declaration is expected from Britain, however, while this new Argentine move remains in a purely internal stage.

Informed observers consider that the question is untimely because the Security Council has its hands full with more pressing questions and because it might create a new sore spot in inter-American relations. The United States, it is argued, would have to be consulted if the matter was brought forward. But it would be more advisable, it is pointed out, to keep off questions liable to create U. States-Argentine friction, at least till the former differences between the two countries have been settled.

ARGENTINE QUARTERS SILENT

Argentine circles here to-day declined to comment, but they recalled that the claim has always been maintained with periodical representations to the British authorities.

Argentine postage stamps on which Argentina and the Falkland Islands appear in the same colour were the object of a recent question in the British Parliament.

Argentine officials abroad do not recognise the legality of British passports issued in the islands and consequently refuse visas. — (Reuter).



30th May, 1946.

Sir,

With reference to Sir Andrew Noble's despatch No.149 of May 4th, I have the honour to report that the appearance of a new British postage stamp to be used in the Falkland Islands Dependencies has been the occasion for an article in "La Prensa" dated May 17th.

2. The article is headed with a reproduction, which I enclose, of the new stamp. The earlier history of the Argentine claims to the Falkland Islands, the South Orkneys and South Georgia are recapitulated in some detail and the conclusion is expressed that the claims should be vigorously pressed in the future.

3. Since the despatch of Sir Andrew Noble's telegram No.501 of 13th May, in which he reported that Dr. Amato San Martino had introduced into Congress a Bill to authorise the Government to raise the Falkland Islands' question in the United Nations Assembly, there has been a certain amount of newspaper comment on this subject. "Democracia" of Bahia Blanca, (not the Peronista newspaper of the same name in La Plata) in an editorial dated 15th May, praises Dr. San Martino for his patriotic proposal and, while admitting that previous claims to the Falkland Islands were inopportune since they were inspired by Berlin against the best interests of Argentina and the United Nations, points to the forthcoming independence of India and the evacuation from Egypt, both countries of incalculable strategic value as was proved in the recent war, to draw the conclusion that England should also promptly evacuate the Falkland Islands.

4. "La Voz del Interior" of Córdoba which is an influential paper of definitely pro-British tendencies and which has been one of our strongest supporters in the war, has had a two column article of considerable violence on the same subject.

5. On 18th May, the Press reported that Dr. Alfredo Palacios, the Socialist leader, who has frequently in the past protested against Great Britain's continued occupation of the Falkland Islands, has drawn attention to the fact that the new postage stamp includes an area described as the Falkland Whaling Sector" which was extended to cover the Orkney Islands. In protesting against this Dr. Palacios stated that the entire world knew that the only expression of sovereignty in the Orkneys was the observatory maintained by the Argentine Government, but this had not restrained Great Britain's rapacity. He expressed surprise that this should have occurred while a Labour Government was in power; it was evident that in Great Britain Argentina was still merely considered as a market for her goods and not a sovereign state.

6. The dispute took a new turn with the appearance in "Ahora", an illustrated magazine appearing three times a week,

/of an

The Right Honourable
Ernest Bevin, M.P.,
etc., etc., etc.,
Foreign Office,
London.

of an unsigned article entitled "Islas y Lagunas". He had been given prior notice of the appearance of this article through the Press Attaché, and, although the editors were careful to state that they were not responsible for the ideas expressed in unsigned articles, we learn that this particular article was in fact the work of Señor Rafael Rizzo Baratta, the Chief Editor. "Ahora" is a scandal-mongering production with a large circulation specialising in the latest "crimes passionnels". It is reasonably pro-British but became a violent supporter of Colonel Perón's when Mr. Braden accused it of being pro-Nazi. Briefly, the gist of the long article is that the Falkland Islands are indisputably part of the Argentine national territory. That Argentina is not in de facto occupation of the Islands is due not so much to the rapacity of the British as to the interference of the Americans, who were responsible for the first attack upon Argentine sovereignty. "Ahora" asks why "La Prensa" and Dr. Palacios have simultaneously protested against an occupation which has been a fact since the 3rd January, 1853. The United States is at the bottom of these protests. It is all part of the infamous Truman plan and Mr. Braden, once he has secured the evacuation of the British hopes to convert the Falkland Islands into a base for hemisphere defence. He also hopes to embroil the new government of Colonel Perón in an international dispute. The article concludes by advising the public to leave everything to Colonel Perón who will secure justice for Argentine claims and will prevent the United States from taking advantage of the dispute.

7. On May 28th "La Prensa" followed up its article referred to in paragraphs 1 and 2 above with a leading article drawing attention to the recent Press comments regarding the issue of this postage stamp. In referring to the periodical Argentine claims for the return of the territory the article states that there has been no evidence so far that the renewed protests so strongly recommended by various public bodies and by the Press in general have had any effect on the Argentine Government. It is added that in November, 1941 the Argentine postal authorities established an office in the Orkneys which are included in the territory covered by the new British stamp. The article concludes by recommending vigorous renewal of the Argentine protest.

8. On the whole, we seem to have come fairly well out of the freccas which was inevitable when the issue of this new stamp became more widely known here. Press comment, considering that there was no local news of any great importance to fill the newspapers, was remarkably slight. It is significant that the main Peronista organ "Epoca" has not commented and in fact has not reported on any of these reactions, and that no member of the present or future governments has made any public statement on the subject. This tends to confirm the view expressed in Sir A. Noble's despatch under reference that agitation about the Falkland Islands is likely to come mainly from the opposition in an attempt to embarrass Colonel Perón and embroil him with us.

9. I am sending a copy of this despatch to His Majesty's Ambassador at Washington and His Excellency the Governor at Port Stanley.

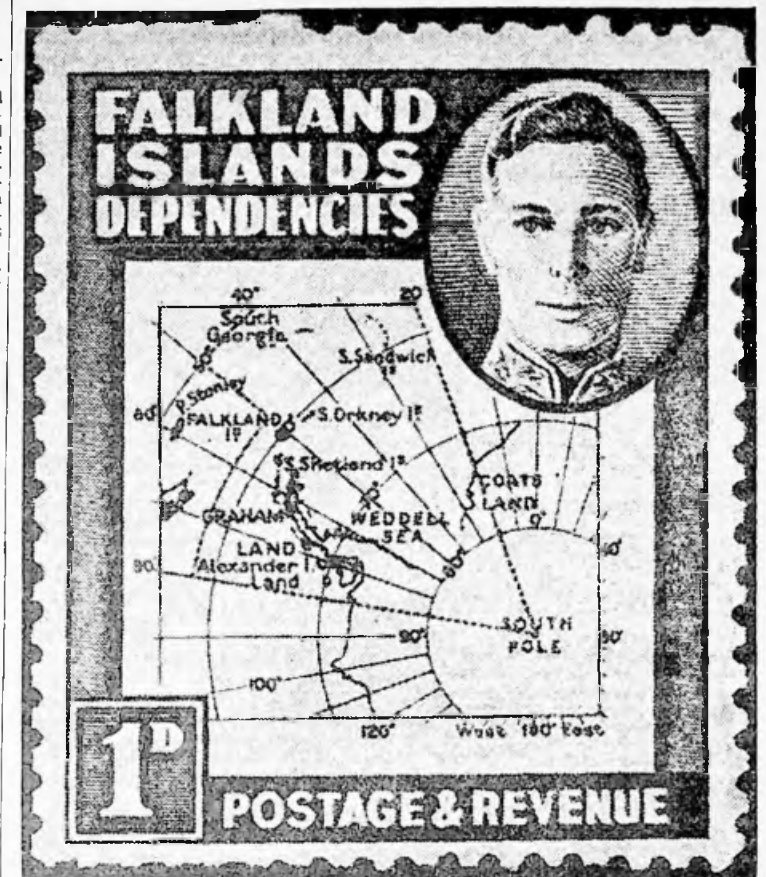
I have the honour to be, with the highest respect,

Sir,

Your most obedient, humble servant,

Sgd. R. A. Leeper

Un Sello Británico de Correo Sobre Las "Dependencias de las Malvinas"



Reproducción de la nueva estampilla británica, aumentada tres veces y media

Un nuevo sello de correos británico destinado a las "Dependencias de las islas Falkland" (o Malvinas) vuelve a plantear la cuestión muchas veces encarada por nuestro país y especialmente hace más de 20 años a raíz de una emisión postal semejante.

Aun cuando la Argentina mantiene en las Orcadas desde el 22 de febrero de 1904 un establecimiento meteorológico, instituto desde el cual se despacharon en dicha fecha cartas y tarjetas de los expedicionarios con nuestra estampilla postal, Gran Bretaña, que no ejerció nunca posesión de hecho sobre las mencionadas islas, decretó su anexión a mediados de 1909; en 1923, además, hizo pública su apropiación, y también la de una parte importante del continente antártico, asignando a cada una de sus más importantes colonias un sector del mismo. El denominado "The Falkland whaling sector" o sector de la pesca de ballenas en las Malvinas, al cual se destina el nuevo sello que reproducimos, comprende dos grandes zonas: una al sur de los 50 grados de latitud entre los 20 y los 50 de longitud oeste, y otra al sur de los 58 grados de latitud, entre los 58 y 80 de longitud oeste. En la primera de esas zonas se hallan los archipiélagos argentinos de Georgia del Sur y de las Orcadas del Sur.

Ante la emisión de un sello postal, la Dirección de Correos y Telégrafos de la Argentina hizo saber en 1923 a la Unión Postal Universal que la jurisdicción de nuestra patria "se extiende de derecho y de hecho a la superficie continental, al mar territorial y a las islas situadas sobre las costas marítimas; a una parte de la isla de Tierra del Fuego; a los archipiélagos de los Estados, de Año Nuevo, Georgia del Sur y Orcadas del Sur y a las tierras polares no delimitadas". De derecho, agregaba la comunicación —debido a la ocupación mantenida por Gran Bretaña— le corresponde también a la República el archipiélago de las Malvinas. Una reclamación interpuesta por Londres fue contestada el 15 de diciembre de 1927, remitiéndose a otra nota del 30 de noviembre de 1925 según la cual todos los precedentes confirman la situación legal argentina sobre esa zona, especialmente porque fuimos los argentinos los primeros en hacer efectiva la ocupación y en mantener ésta con carácter permanente. Otra presentación británica fue contestada en iguales términos el 20 de enero de 1928.

A pesar de todo, la cuestión subsiste, al menos a juzgar por la emisión de este nuevo sello postal que trata de llevar a la práctica en el campo de las comunicaciones, aquel decreto o proclama de Gran Bretaña por el que Georgia del Sur, Orcadas, Shetlands del Sur, el grupo

de Sandwich, la tierra de Graham y una parte amplia del Antártico fueron colocadas bajo el mando del gobernador de las Malvinas con el nombre de "Falkland Islands Dependencies", zona representada en la estampilla a que nos venimos refiriendo.

Hace apenas tres años, a comienzos de 1943, nuestro país también hizo notar a la Oficina Internacional de la Unión Postal Universal con asiento en Berna —cuando Gran Bretaña ratificó un acuerdo sobre cartas y cajas de valor declarado— que la inserción de las islas Malvinas en la jurisdicción del Imperio era impropia, lo mismo que la de Georgia del Sur, Orcadas del Sur y demás tierras y mares antárticos sobre los que tenemos derechos inalienables. En la reunión de consulta entre los cancilleres de América, celebrada en Panamá a fines de 1939, nuestra delegación, al tratarse la declaración que aseguraba la defensa de las aguas adyacentes a América, dentro de ciertos límites, contra cualquier acto hostil de los beligerantes no continentales, formuló expresa reserva según la cual la República "no reconoce la existencia de colonias o posesiones de países europeos", y afirmó, además, que el país mantiene sus legítimos títulos y derechos a islas como las Malvinas y cualesquiera otras tierras argentinas que resulten ubicadas dentro o más allá de la línea demarcatoria de la zona a protegerse.

Igual actitud asumió el delegado de nuestro país al suscribir en la segunda reunión consultiva celebrada en La Habana en julio de 1940, la convención sobre el futuro de las colonias o posesiones europeas en nuestro hemisferio, pues dejó constancia de que ella no se refiere ni comprende a las Malvinas, que son parte del territorio argentino lo mismo que otras regiones australes a las que se había hecho referencia en las deliberaciones de la comisión redactora del acta.

Se ve, entonces, que en distintas oportunidades hemos reivindicado los derechos del país al ejercicio de una soberanía innegable sobre tierras y mares incluidos nuevamente en un sello postal británico. La amplitud que da el mismo a la zona dependiente de las Malvinas agrava las consecuencias de la ocupación puramente material que sobre las mismas ejerce el Imperio. Por más que no lleguen al terreno práctico sino indirectamente, afectan intereses argentinos como los afectaba la inclusión, en la proclama de 1903, de una parte de nuestra Patagonia en el sector mencionado, error que se rectificó en 1917. Con motivo de la nueva emisión postal británica, corresponde, pues, que se formule la fundada protesta argentina.

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Inside Min

NEW BISHOP FOR SOUTH AMERICA



BISHOP D. IVOR EVANS

LONDON, Wednesday.—The Rt. Rev. Daniel Ivor Evans is to be appointed Church of England Bishop to the new Diocese of Argentina and Eastern South America with the Falkland Islands.

The Bishop will thus have jurisdiction over the largest diocese in the world created by the fusion of the former Diocese of Argentina and South America and that of the Falkland Islands. — (Reuter).

The following statement was issued yesterday evening from the Diocesan Office:

"The Vicar-General of the Anglican Diocese announces that the Archbishop of Canterbury has appointed the Right Reverend Daniel Ivor Evans, B.A., to be Bishop of the Anglican Diocese in Argentina and Eastern South America with the Falkland Islands in succession to the Right Reverend John, Reginald Weller, M.A., resigned".

With the recent fusion, early this year, of the two Anglican dioceses in South America, Bishop Evans will have the supervision of the Church of England in all this continent, as did the first and that of the Falkland Islands the late Rt. Rev. Waite Hockin Stirling, and after him Bishop E. F. Every, and finally Bishop J. R. Weller.

But though the newly-appointed prelate is the fourth Anglican bishop to exercise authority in Argentina, he is the sixth in the line of bishops of the Falkland Islands, for in Bishop Every's time the diocese was divided into two parts, that of Argentina and Eastern South America on one hand, and that of the Falkland Islands latter under Bishop Blair—the later under Bishop Blair and Bishop de Jersey—in chronological order before Bishop Weller undertook the supervision of the two separate dioceses in 1937 on the resignation of Bishop Every.

Strictly speaking, the Anglican Diocese in Argentina and Eastern South America with the Falkland Islands is not the largest Anglican diocese in the world, for the geographical area of the Diocese of the Arctic is vaster, though uninhabited for the greater part.

NEW BISHOP'S CAREER

The newly-appointed bishop is no stranger to South America in general and the British communities in Argentina and Brazil in particular, for he has been a well known figure amongst them since he came out to this country in 1930, when he was licensed to be assistant chaplain of St. John's Pro-Cathedral on July 9. He has also many friends all over the Republic which he made in the days when, as camp chaplain, he visited many of the scattered British communities. His wife, too, has lived for many years in Argentina, for on August 2, 1940, he married Leone Ernestine Helene Lefevre, of Hurlingham widow of the late Charles Trety.

The Rt. Rev. D. Ivor Evans,

who is only in his mid-forties, was born on July 5, 1900, and is the seventh child and elder of the twin sons of the late David Hugh Evans and Mary Rowlands, of Lampeter, Cardiganshire.

He served in the Royal Naval Voluntary Reserve in the first world war, graduated at St. David's College, Lampeter, in 1922 and was ordained by Bishop Latham Bevan at Brecon in 1924 to a title at St. John-Juxta-Swansea with the Rev. Canon N. L. James, M.A.

Three years later he was transferred to St. Martin's, Roath, Cardiff, under the late Chancellor Dr. Hopkin James, coming out to the Anglican diocese in Argentina and Eastern South America in 1930, as assistant to Archdeacon W. H. Hodges at St. John's Pro-Cathedral.

He was nominated secretary to the standing committee and to the Diocesan Synod in 1931, appointed domestic chaplain to the late Bishop E. F. Every in 1932, made an honorary canon of St. John's Pro-Cathedral in 1936, and appointed rector of Christ Church, Rio de Janeiro, in March, 1938, after a period as chaplain in Hurlingham and Villa Devoto.

On St. Matthias Day, February 24, 1939, he was consecrated bishop at Westminster Abbey by the late Archbishop Lang, then Archbishop of Canterbury, and returned to Rio de Janeiro afterwards where he remained until October of that year when he assumed the duties of assistant to Bishop J. R. Weller, visiting the missionary districts in the Argentine and Paraguayan Chacos, all the chaplaincies in Brazil, Argentina and Uruguay, as well as the Falkland Islands and South Georgia.

WORK IN BRAZIL

In August, 1940, Bishop Evans re-assumed the charge of Christ Church, Rio de Janeiro, and relieved the senior bishop of superintendence of the northern Archdeaconry, making periodic visits to the River Plate for confirmation services during Bishop Weller's absences.

In Brasil many changes and developments were taking place that were to affect church life. Brasil was soon to enter the war in active participation with the Allies, and the following years imposed many new demands on an Anglican bishop in Rio de Janeiro. Apart from the charge of two chaplaincies and the Missions to Seamen, and the calls of visiting troopships, Bishop Evans was commissioned to act for the American Episcopal Church in ministering to United States troops in Brazil.

Meanwhile some advance can be said to have been made in the chaplaincies. In Rio de Janeiro and Recife new municipal deve-

lopments threatened expropriation of church sites, and in both places disposal was made to advantage and new churches built. New Missions to Seamen premises, with the Chapel of St. Hilda, were erected in Santos, and in Sao Paulo a new scheme of enlargement of the church and parish hall was taken in hand.

The date of Bishop Evans' enthronement is not yet known.

ant — x

Tuesday, THE STANDARD, June 4, 1946.

FALKLAND ISLANDS 'NOT BRITISH'

ARGENTINE NOTE TO GREAT BRITAIN

(CORRESPONDENCE REACHING THIS COUNTRY FROM the Falkland Islands, franked with the special stamps recently issued by the British Government, will be considered as unstamped by the Argentine authorities, it was announced in a note of protest made by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to the British Embassy, made public yesterday by the Press Division of the Chancellery. The text of the statement is as follows:

"Mr. Ambassador, This Chancellery has just learned, from information received from its Ambassador in London, that the Government of Great Britain has issued a new series of postage stamps of the Falkland Islands and its geographic dependencies, whose sale was authorised as from April 5, of the current year.

"The Argentine Press has also published recently a reproduction of the aforesaid stamps, in whose vignette corresponding to the Antarctic sector, between the 20th and 80 meridians, appear, together with those islands, the Georgias, South Orkneys, South Shetlands and others.

"Your Excellency's Government is well aware that the Argentine Republic has not abandoned, for a single moment, the just right which allows it to claim a portion of territory which comes under its own domain — the aforementioned Falkland Islands — by virtue of geographical, historical and juridical titles which it would be useless to enumerate. To that is added her unquestionable right to the lands situated to the south of the 60th parallel, between 25° and 63° 34' degrees W. Longitude. It is especially worth while remembering in this respect, among the allegations made, the formal reservation made in general terms in the note dated September 1940, addressed to the Embassy as an outcome of a publication, made by the Commonwealth of Australia, of a map of the Antarctic; the reservations made personally, in February 1943 — ratified by a written memorandum in the same month — by the then Minister of Foreign Affairs to Y.E.'s predecessor, as an outcome of the possess we acts committed in those lands by the British authorities, and finally the most recent reservation, made on December 29, 1945, by the undersigned, immediately following a note sent by the Embassy provoked by the declarations of the Argentine delegate to the San Francisco Conference. On each one of these occasions the Argentine Government knew what line of action to take as demanded by the situation and to safeguard the plenitude of an imprescriptible right.

"In that last communication to the British Embassy, this Government stated that its permanent desires were to maintain unalterable, with the British Government, the firm and friendly relations which have always existed between the two countries. But it is also an unavoidable obligation to safeguard, as often as the situation may call for it, the unquestionable

rights over portions of its territorial patrimony, making the necessary reservations. Under such conditions and with that aim in view I now repeat it to Y.E. by reason of the issue of the aforementioned postage stamps.

"At the same time it is my duty to inform Y.E. that the Argentine Government has decided to inform the Universal Postal Union, as it did in 1943, on the occasion of the issue British stamps commemorating the centenary of the occupation of the Falkland Islands, that correspondence which may come to this Republic bearing the aforesaid stamps, will be considered as unstamped, and the corresponding sanctions will be applied."



Thursday, THE STANDARD, June 13, 1946

Efforts to Recuperate Falklands

AN organisation known of as the Junta de Recuperación de las Islas Malvinas, continues to maintain the claim to Argentine mandate over the Falkland Islands, and celebrated yesterday another anniversary of the nomination of Luis Vernet as political and military governor of those islands.

The Junta declare that the island in question passed automatically to the Argentine Nation by legitimate succession from Spanish rights, from the very first National government set up in 1810.

They also manifest their support of the Government's statement made recently to the British Embassy with regard to the issue of postage stamps showing the Falklands as British possessions.

The organisation declare that they affirm most energetically the undeniable rights of sovereignty over the isles and express their firm desire to see the Argentine Government commence negotiations with Great Britain for their return to the National territory.— (A.P.)



C.S.O. No.

Falklands Before U.N.?

LONDON, Sunday. — Commenting on a recent resolution reached by the Argentine Chamber of Deputies on the return of the Falkland Islands to Argentina, a spokesman at the Foreign Office today declared that although Britain is officially unaware of the said decision, and of the announcement that the demand would be voiced by President Perón, His Majesty's Government has no objection to the case being submitted for decision to the UN Security Council.

The spokesman added that there has never been any dispute with the Argentine Government concerning the incorporation of the Islands in the British Empire and that there was nothing to prevent the Argentine Government ventilating the case before the UN Security Council, since any country is allowed to present its claims to the Council. He added that for instance, there was nothing to prevent the French Government to present its claims for the revindication of Louisiana, if it so desired. — (I.N.S.)

Telephone: 33 Av. 2938

15 cts.

Falkland Stamps Complicated

Now Chile Complains

SANTIAGO de Chile, Wednesday.

— The Government of Chile has protested before the British Government against what it considers the non-recognition of Chilean sovereignty of antarctic territories as demonstrated by stamps of the Falkland Islands on which the Argentine Government is maintaining a controversy with the British Government.

The Chancellor had handed over to the Foreign Office a note under date July 2, through the intermediary of the Chilean Ambassador in London, Sr. Manuel Bianchi "portesting for the recent issue of British stamps for the use of the Falkland Islands Post Office, showing as the principal motive a map of the Polar Regions showing disregard to the claims of Chile to the Chilean Antarctic regions, or Chilean Antarctic Territories, the limits of which were delineated in 1940 by the Chilean Government.

The Chilean Foreign Ministry's note stated: "Great Britain had as early as 1944 issued and put into circulation postage stamps with an inscription saying "South Snetlands" and "Graham Land" — that is to say making appear as British, antarctic regions which form part of the Chilean Antarctic Territory since the formation of our national territories.

"Chile then, as now, made the corresponding representations to the British Government." — (A.P.)

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"Chile then, as now, made the corresponding representations to the British Government." — (A.P.)

Falklands Issue to Lie Dormant

IT was authoritatively reported yesterday that the Argentine Government will not take the Falkland Island question to the United Nations Security Council.

It was added that the resolution tabled recently with the Secretariat of the Chamber of Deputies requesting that the Government place the question before the Security Council, constituted a mere platonic gesture principally destined to maintain alive the people's patriotism. — (A.P.)

Falkland Case Before UN?

A BILL was unanimously approved yesterday by the Chamber of Deputies authorising the government to request the intervention of the United Nations Security Council to obtain the return to Argentina of the Falkland Islands, at present under British dominion.

The bill was tabled by the Radical Deputy Dr. Ernesto Sanmartino and was approved by acclamation by the 130 members present.

Deputy Sanmartino speaking in support of his project first alluded to British postal stamps including the Falkland Islands as territory of the British Empire.

He then referred in detail to the history of the islands up to the time when Britain took possession of them—which he termed a high-handed action—and affirmed that biological and botanical investigations had demonstrated that the Falkland Islands are a part of Patagonia to which it is united by a plateau stretching 200 metres under the sea.

"Argentina—he added—has historical and geographical rights to the islands and in the last instance it should be the United Nations who should consider this dispute between a militarily powerful nation and a weaker one in that sense; but which in every moment has submitted its disputes to arbitration." — (A.P.)

NO COMMENT IN LONDON ON FALKLANDS

LONDON, Saturday. —

The Foreign Office declined to comment on the action of the Argentine Chamber of Deputies in petitioning the Government to seek UN intervention for the annexing of the Falkland Islands by Argentina. — (A.P.)

(65/46)

BRITISH EMBASSY
Buenos Aires
20th December, 1946

By Air Bag

Dear South American Department,

You may be interested in the enclosed translation of a newspaper report which appeared in "La Razón" on the 6th December.

2. We have no record of Peter Charles Robertson and he is not registered at the Consulate.

3. We are sending a copy of this letter with enclosure to the Colonial Secretariat at Port Stanley.

Yours ever,

BUENOS AIRES CHANCERY

South American Department,
Foreign Office,
London.

TRANSLATION

THOSE BORN IN THE FALKLAND ISLANDS (ISLAS MALVINAS)

ARE ARGENTINE CITIZENS

Declared by a Judge in the Civil Court

Peter Charles Robertson, born in the Falkland Islands, presented himself before the Civil Magistrate, Dr. Adrián Fernández Mouján in charge of the Secretariat of Dr. Amuchástegui Keen, petitioning his registration as an Argentine in the Civil Registry of this Capital in view of the fact that he had not up to the present been registered since there were no national registers in those distant regions.

The magistrate gave judgment in favour of Robertson's petition, ordering the registration of the applicant in the Civil Registry of the Capital and exempting him from the fine imposed by Law 1565 for the non-registration of births in view of the facts of the case and the lack of national offices for such purposes in the Falkland Islands.

**A FALKLAND
ISLANDER IS
AN ARGENTINE**

THE Courts of Civil Justice has disposed that, Pedro Carlos Robertson born in the Falkland Islands be registered as an Argentine citizen. The intervention was as a result of Robertson's allegation that he was unable to inscribe himself because there is no Argentine Registration Office in the Falklands.

The Standard
7 December 1946