

- 6 -

Enclosure No. 3 to
Tokyo's Despatch No. 797,
January 3, 1947.

and SUZUKI each gave TUDA at different times the sum of \$300 to give to PERRONE. TUDA noted that he had never given PERRONE any money himself since he disliked PERRONE and did not trust his judgment. He wanted PERRONE to follow the Argentine political situation but he had ascertained that PERRONE's information was not much good and accordingly he did not consider hiring him. However, he did state that he took PERRONE to dinner occasionally, at which times he talked with him about the Argentine political situation. TUDA said that both KAMEDA and SUZUKI had separate contacts with PERRONE and saw him separately without TUDA's presence. He noted that PERRONE disappeared from sight during the latter half of 1942, and then in early 1943 came back to Buenos Aires and did not explain his absence but endeavored to contact TUDA at the Tennis Club. TUDA stated that he discouraged the telephone calls of PERRONE, and that finally PERRONE had given up.

According to TUDA, PERRONE had told him he had many German friends and that the German Government had wanted PERRONE to go there and become a German radio specialist. TUDA believed that PERRONE had gone to Germany at some time in the past for this purpose and that he was a complete German and Japanese sympathizer. As far as TUDA knew, the information which PERRONE supplied to SUZUKI was merely concerning military groups and their control in Argentina, with emphasis as to the possibility of a coup by one group which might be in favor of a break of diplomatic relations between Argentina and Japan. It was this particular phase of political developments in Argentina which PERRONE supposedly was able to supply.

TUDA stated that PERRONE was completely trusted by both KAMEDA and SUZUKI, but that he did not like him and did not trust him himself. As far as TUDA knew, PERRONE had some connection with a newspaper known as "El Economistica" at Madrid in the capacity of a correspondent at Buenos Aires but TUDA was unable to furnish additional details concerning that. In this connection, TUDA stated that he did not have any other connection of any kind, direct, indirect or remote, with any Germans or German sympathizers.

TUDA was not able to state specifically as to any facts, but it was his belief that KUWAHARA of the Specie Bank not only was an informant of Ambassador TOMII but that he also had a ring of informants for TOMII's benefit. He believed that KUWAHARA also maintained the Ambassador's secret special fund for such payments, but that the actual fund itself was operated by SHOZO MURAI.

Another instance in which TUDA acted as an intermediary was in the RAOUL FERNANDEZ case in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. According to TUDA, NAKAMURA had asked TUDA if he could send somebody to Brazil in order to ascertain the situation of Japanese treatment by the Brazilian authorities sometime during the latter part of August 1942. TUDA stated that he did not want to have anything to do with this situation, so he refused and shortly thereafter Ambassador TOMII called him in and asked him to get somebody for this assignment and the Embassy would pay the expenses. TUDA did not procure anybody immediately for that, so one day an individual by the name of FERNANDEZ, who was connected with the magazine "Finance" came to TUDA and told him he had an arrangement with NAKAMURA concerning the Brazilian assignment, whereupon TUDA

was given

- 7 -

Enclosure No. 3 to
Tokyo's Despatch No. 797,
January 3, 1947

was given 6,000 pesos by TOMII with which he paid FERNANDEZ. According to TUDA, the report submitted by FERNANDEZ was no good and did not prove of value to the Embassy, and further, this was an example of the indirect dealings of TOMII in paying and handling informants.

TUDA was questioned concerning his relationship with TADASI KAMEDA, the Assistant Naval Attache. He related that when KAMEDA was in the Japanese Naval Academy he had been a pupil of TUDA's cousin, who was a professor there, and also a member of the Emperor's entourage, and accordingly KAMEDA endeavored to make a connection with TUDA, which ripened into a close social friendship. TUDA stated that it was he who actually trained KAMEDA in Argentina in the "social graces" necessary to his job as assistant naval attache in making public contacts inasmuch as KAMEDA's superior, Admiral KISHITA, the naval attache, did not speak any Spanish and accordingly all contact work was left to KAMEDA.

TUDA was asked concerning his association with other Domei correspondents, whereupon he explained that his only contact with any other Domei correspondents was the fact that he had been told by the Domei headquarters in Japan to go to Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, in order to pass on a temporary irregular correspondent by the name of SHIINO there as to whether he would be acceptable to Domei in the establishment and control of a regular main office at Rio. TUDA explained that SHIINO had been hired because he knew Brazil so well, having been there some thirty years, on the recommendation of the Japanese Ambassador at Rio de Janeiro, but that after interviewing SHIINO he had decided that the only thing Domei should do for SHIINO was to pay his office expenses, which up to that time had been paid by SHIINO himself out of his Domei salary of 150 pesos per month. Other than this incident, which was the only time TUDA had been out of Argentina during the whole course of his stay there, TUDA stated he had had no contact with other Domei correspondents.

Concerning ISOMA KOBAYASHI, TUDA stated that he had never known this individual until he had met him when they were both in prison in Buenos Aires, and that although he talked with KOBAYASHI at that time he did not know that he was concerned with any espionage activities.

TUDA was questioned as to his knowledge of TADAO KUDO, First Secretary of the Japanese Embassy at Rio de Janeiro. He admitted that he knew him well inasmuch as they had been classmates at the university in Tokyo, and that when he had made the trip to Rio de Janeiro, mentioned above, KUDO had entertained him. Accordingly, when KUDO came on a trip to Buenos Aires and then on to Santiago, Chile, he entertained KUDO in return. It was at this time that he learned that KUDO was in Buenos Aires to help strengthen the liaison relationship and exchange of data between the Japanese Embassies at Rio de Janeiro and Buenos Aires. According to TUDA, KUDO had told him this but did not tell him the nature of the data which were to be exchanged.

As to his knowledge concerning President SADAO ANDO of the Banco Anan, TUDA stated that he was positive that the bank did send funds to

Japan

- 8 -

Enclosure No. 3 to
Tokyo's Despatch No. 797,
January 3, 1947.

Japan via the Banco de la Nacion, which were then cleared through the Central Bank of Argentina. TUDA's knowledge concerning this is positive up to the time Argentina broke relations on March 27, 1944. After that date TUDA has no information concerning this matter. He was of the opinion that President ANDO was a close friend and contact of Ambassador TOMII, but he did not know whether the relationship extended to the procuring of information. He was, however, sure that some sort of financial arrangements between TOMII and the bank were in effect and he believes that possibly monies for the secret fund of the Ambassador were procured through this bank in the early days of the war.

TUDA was also queried as to his knowledge of SUKEYE ASAYE. He advised that he knew ASAYE and that ASAYE's company, the IWAI COMPANY, had many contacts with a German company known as HUGO STINNES, LTD. and that since both companies were in the same building ASAYE naturally would have many connections with German individuals. He had no knowledge, however, of further information about Asaye.

TUDA stated that he knew a woman known as OFELIA FERNANDEZ very well and that she was well known in Japanese circles in Argentina. According to TUDA, she was an accountant second in head of her section in the Accounting Department of the Department of Agriculture. He said that she had learned to speak Japanese in an organization run by one SHIMEZU of the Japanese Tourist Bureau which was known as the "Circle of Japanese Friends". This group, which also had close contacts with the Embassy, encouraged the admission of Argentines to the circle and an interest in things Japanese. TUDA noted that OFELIA FERNANDEZ also was a very close friend of SUZEKI, the newspaper man, and KAMEDA, the Assistant Naval Attache. He believed that it was entirely possible that due to her very close intimate social connections with a number of individuals in the Japanese colony, she might have been utilized in intelligence work, but he had no knowledge about this matter.

TUDA was questioned regarding any connection he might have with GOTTFRIED SANDSTEDE, an official of the former German Embassy at Buenos Aires. He stated that he had met SANDSTEDE only twice. The first time he met him was at the German Embassy, where SANDSTEDE functioned as the German Press Attache. The background of this meeting was that when TUDA was in Washington enroute through the country, the Japanese Embassy press attache at Washington had requested the German Embassy at Washington to give TUDA a letter of introduction to SANDSTEDE as the German press attache at Buenos Aires. According to TUDA, this meeting was merely for the purpose of an introduction and went no further than the fact that they agreed that should there be matters of mutual interest they would supply each other with such data in their capacities as newspaper men. The second meeting was by an invitation from SANDSTEDE to TUDA for dinner at the German Club. TUDA went to this dinner and was introduced to the head of D.N.B., whose name TUDA cannot remember inasmuch as he never saw the man or SANDSTEDE again.

Assuring you of my desire to be of every assistance, I am,

Very truly yours,

F. G. Tillman
Liaison Officer in Charge

~~SECRET~~

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE GROUP
2430 E Street N. W.
Washington 25, D. C.

6 March 1947

3-18 ~~DATA~~
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Ref. No. DB-3317

Instr to Working file
3/31 FC/PFC:MLD
MLD

DIVISION OF CHINESE AFFAIRS
MAY - 5 1947
DEPARTMENT OF STATE
WMA

894.20235/3-647

TO: Mr. Jack D. Neal
Department of State
FROM: Chief, Source Control Branch

The attached material, which has been obtained from reliable sources, is being forwarded to you in the belief that it may be of interest.

W. H. Houch
Chief, Source Control Branch.

note 894.20235/3-647
811111 de Silva, Antonio Jose

FILED
PS/A
MAY 9 - 1947

VISA DIVISION
APR 10 1948
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Anal. *B M Bryan*
Rev. *gve*
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CONFIDENTIAL FILE
894.20235/3-647
SECRET FILE
(1964)

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE GROUP
NEW WAR DEPARTMENT BUILDING
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

COUNTRY : Argentina/China
SUBJECT : Antonio Jose de Silva (Souza)
ORIGIN : Argentina/Buenos Aires
EVALUATION : B/3
DATE : 6 March 1947
DATE OF INFO : 5 March 1947

1. It has been learned that one Antonio Jose de Silva (Souza) who is a Secretary and interpreter at the Argentine Embassy at Nanking China will shortly proceed from Buenos Aires to the Orient via the United States.
2. Subject is the bearer of Argentine official passport No. 263 which contains non-immigration visa No. 312 issued 28 February 1947 at Buenos Aires.
3. Subject was born 31 August 1862 at Hongkong, China of Portuguese-Chinese parents. It is reported that he was O.S.K. (Osaka Shosen Kaisha), Japanese shipping line intelligence agent and arranged the entry of several Japanese agents into Argentina. In spite of his age he is still considered a possible active agent by the American Embassy which desires surveillance of him in the United States.
4. The following itinerary has been furnished: Subject departs from Buenos Aires by air (PANAGRA) on 5 March via Chile and Balboa and is to arrive at New Orleans 6 March at 19:45 hours. On March 12 while in New Orleans he is to meet one ESCOBAR who is said to be Argentine Ambassador to China. Thereafter he will proceed by rail to San Francisco where he is scheduled to sail aboard the SS General Gordon on 28 March.

~~SECRET~~

APR 7 1947

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

No. 303

To the

Officer in Charge of the American Mission,
Nanking.

The Acting Secretary of State transmits for the information of the Embassy a copy of a report No. DB-3317 (evaluated B-3) dated March 6, 1947 received from an agency of the Government in regard to Antonio Jose de Silva (Souza), who it is stated is attached to the Argentine Embassy at Nanking. In connection with the information contained in the final sentence of paragraph 3 of the report the Embassy is informed that in the absence of a direct request for action no surveillance was conducted.

894.20235/3-647

Enclosure:

As stated.

DCR - Ana [unclear]
318. [unclear]

Confidential File

CS/A 894.20235/3-647

APR 4 1947

A true copy of the signed original.

CA

894.20235/3-647

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[Handwritten initials]

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

DECLASSIFIED

NND 750065

By T6/cy NARS, Date 8-10-78

FORM DS-323
7-18-46

OUTGOING AIRGRAM

CLASSIFICATION

Department of State

CONFIDENTIAL

NO. A-342

Washington, June 19, 1947

AMEMBASSY

BUENOS AIRES.

862.20 235 / 3-2647
2233 2233 862.20 235 / 3-2647

Reference is made to the Embassy's despatch 2141 of March 26, 1947, and to the Department's airgram A-286 of May 20, 1947. Since the above airgram was written, some supplementary information has come to the Embassy direct from Berlin (restricted memorandum of May 12, 1947) and from Tokyo (restricted despatch 1012 of May 3, 1947). The Department believes that the Embassy's specific questions concerning the suspect German Relief Organization have been answered by Berlin's memorandum.

x R 862.20 235

The Department would like to re-emphasize, however, that the Embassy has been given a weapon of control by being able to give formal certification to the Department of the dangerousness of any given relief organization, whether German or Japanese. The organization so certified can then be kept out of that group of organizations which alone are authorized to consign relief supplies to occupied areas. The Department awaits any such certification the Embassy, in its discretion, plans to make. It is hoped that the Embassy can arrange to discuss the Japanese relief question with the Mr. Peabody mentioned in the final paragraph of Tokyo's despatch.

894.20235 / 5-347894.48

894.20235/5-347

marshall (jwa) MARSHALL

DISTRIBUTION DESIRED (OFFICES ONLY)

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5-347

UNITED STATES POLITICAL ADVISER
FOR JAPAN

DC/L
FC
DC/A

Tokyo, May 3, 1947

RESTRICTED

No. 1012

Feb airmail to BA
drafted 5/25/47
FOBP

SUBJECT: Japanese Relief Organizations as Possible Vehicles for
Recrudescence of Japanese Imperialism.

The United States Political Adviser has the honor to refer to
despatch No. 2141 of March 26, 1947 from the Embassy in Buenos Aires
to the Department regarding German and Japanese relief organizations
as possible vehicles for a recrudescence of Japanese imperialism, a
copy of which was forwarded by the Embassy to this Mission.

VR 862.48

The contents of this despatch were brought to the attention of
the Public Health and Welfare Section of General Headquarters, which
comments as follows:

"1. Reference to above subject, at the present time
the only agency recognized by SCAP to receive and distribute
relief supplies in Japan is LARA (Licensed Agencies for
Relief in Asia). LARA's parent organization, American Council
of Voluntary Agencies, located at 122 East 22nd Street, New
York, New York, is now shipping food, clothing and medical
relief supplies from San Francisco and Honolulu to LARA,
Yokohama. Individuals in America are permitted to ship to
individuals in Japan, through International Mail Service 11
pound relief packages containing clothing, food, soap and
medical supplies.

VR 894.48

"2. Other than the two above outlined procedures, there
are no approved channels for the forwarding of relief supplies
to Japanese nationals.

"3. Relative to comments and questions contained on
pages three and four of the above referred to dispatch, PHW
is advised that LARA is willing to act as agent for any bona
fide welfare organization interested in forwarding supplies
to assist in meeting the initial needs of the indigent people
of the Japanese population. The welfare organizations in
Argentina mentioned by you could forward funds to Mr. Edward
B. Peacock, LARA Chairman, 122 East 22nd Street, New York,
New York for purchase and shipment of supplies from the
United States, or make direct shipment from ports in Argentina
to LARA in Yokohama at the expense of the shipping welfare
agency in Argentina. Of course, either of these procedures
would require export license, etc., be issued by the Argentine

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Government

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JUN 12 1947
MAY 9 1947

894.20235/5-347

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894.20235/5-347

Tokyo's NO. 1012
May 3, 1947.

-2-

Government and in the event of the second proposal, would require permission of SCAP for the supplies to be recorded by LARA.

"4. The procedures outlined above would obviate the possibility of any relief supplies secured outside Japan being utilized by relief organizations serving as vehicles for recrudescence of Japanese Imperialism inasmuch as the supplies made available through Japan's public and private welfare agencies by LARA are subject to review in each step of the operation of distribution by PHW.

"5. For your information, PHW is advised by LARA representatives in Japan that Mr. Edward B. Peabody is due to leave the United States for a visit to Brazil to study possibilities of the organization of relief groups interested in shipping relief supplies to Japan. He will keep in close touch with the Brazil Foreign Office and American Embassy regarding this work. It is expected that Mr. Peabody likewise will visit Argentina."

Original and ~~original~~ valid to Department.
Copy to American Embassy, Buenos Aires.

820.02
DCBerger:mmm

HB

W.B.

DO NOT DETACH THIS FORM!

RECORD COPY

THE ATTACHED COPY OF A DESPATCH HAS BEEN DESIGNATED THE RECORD COPY TO REPLACE THE ORIGINAL ACTION COPY WHICH WAS NOT RETURNED TO THE CENTRAL RECORDS BY THE ACTION OFFICE.

THIS COPY MUST BE RETURNED TO DC/R FOR FILING.

--oOo--

FILE NO.

894.20235/5-1947

1047 FROM TOKYO

Confidential File

FILED

NOV 24 1947

FC
DC/B

UNITED STATES POLITICAL ADVISER
FOR JAPAN

Rec'd DC/L
May 18, 1947

ACTION:
DC

Tokyo, May 19, 1947

INFO:
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JSA
SI

SECRET

JUN 1 1947

No. 1047

11-0-0-0

SUBJECT: Information Regarding Japanese Subversive
Activities in Argentina.

1/

The United States Political Adviser has the honor to refer to this Mission's despatch No. 797, dated January 3, 1947, and to previous correspondence, regarding Japanese subversive activities in Argentina, and to transmit a copy of a report entitled "Japanese Subversive Activities in Argentina" compiled by the Military Intelligence Section, General Staff, Allied Translator and Interpreter Section, of this Headquarters, after interrogation of Japanese returned to Japan from Argentina during or after the war.

Enclosure:

1. Report on "Japanese Subversive Activities in Argentina".

Original and ozalid to Department

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GAAbbey:mm

894. 20235/5-1947

JUL 3 1947

SECRET

No. 834

To the

Officer in Charge of the American Mission,
Buenos Aires.

The Secretary of State transmits for the information of the Embassy; a copy of despatch No. 1047, dated May 19, 1947 received from the United States Political Adviser at Tokyo, enclosing an interrogation report of the former Japanese diplomatic staff returned to Japan from Argentina during or after the war.

894.20235/5-1947

Enclosure:

As stated.

DOF
Out
Dist.

A true copy of the signed original.

[Handwritten signature]

CS 1A

SECRET FILE

894.20235/5-1947

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FC:HHG:ho:MLD
894.20235/5-1947

6/23/47

RAZ
NA RPA

[Handwritten signature]

SECRET

Classification approved by:
Name: *[Handwritten signature]*
Title: Acting Asst. Chief
DATE: 6-24-47



BY AIR POUCH

RESTRICTED
EMBASSY OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Buenos Aires, Argentina, July 28, 1947.

No. 2839.

Subject: Reorganization of the Japanese Association of Argentina.

The Honorable
The Secretary of State,
Washington.

Sir:

I have the honor to refer to Embassy despatch no. 2610 of May 29, 1947, concerning Non-American Activities in Argentina, and especially to the second paragraph of the Japanese section thereof, which reported the reestablishment of the Japanese Association of Argentina.

By decree no. 931 of January 16, 1947, a translation of which is enclosed, the Argentine Government canceled its decree no. 1,570 of 1946 which ordered the intervention of the Japanese Association in Argentina. Thus, the Association was allowed to renew its activities. The latter decree, however, required that the Association change its statutes to insure that the organization does not engage in subversive activities. The principal points of the required change limit the activities of the organization to purely relief and charitable work; make the benefits equal for Japanese and Argentine citizens; and prohibit the membership of persons who have engaged in activities contrary to the peace and security of the American nations.

The immediate reason for allowing the renewed activities of the Japanese Association was in order that it could raise the necessary funds for the maintenance of a tuberculosis sanatorium which it has operated for some years. The decree was issued after consultation with the Embassy which informally indicated its agreement.

The newly elected officers of the Association included several persons whom the Embassy had considered as having engaged in somewhat subversive activities. With respect to only one of these, however, did the Embassy have sufficient information to warrant any mention to the Argentine authorities. That person was Kichihei HOSHI, whose deportation had informally been suggested to the Argentine Government on June 1, 1946.

He had been elected President of the Association.

Stamp: DIV. OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS, AUG 26 1947, DEPARTMENT OF STATE

RESTRICTED

Stamp: THE ARGENTINE, DQB VBA

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894.20235/7-2847

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AIR MAIL
Buenos Aires
Despatch no. 2839,
July 28, 1947.

RESTRICTED

- 2 -

The Argentine authorities understandably preferred to deal with this matter informally. They merely suggested the convenience of Hoshi's resignation. It is understood that during this month he has submitted his resignation and that Kosei SHIMIZUKAWA, elected as Vice President, assumed the Presidency. The Embassy considers this change very satisfactory. It will, of course, continue to watch the activities of the Japanese Association and of the Japanese colony, and will inform the Department of any developments which may be considered of particular interest.

Respectfully yours,

For the Chargé d'Affaires ad interim:

R. Kenneth Oakley
R. Kenneth Oakley
Second Secretary of Embassy

*1 copy detached for Wc/R Contee
B.M.B.*

Enclosure: *att.*
Translation of Decree no. 931 of January 16, 1947.

Original, ozalid, and two copies to Department.
Copy to Chief, Division of River Plate Affairs.
File no. 820.02.
RKOakley:jad

RESTRICTED

gwm

AIR MAIL

Enclosure to Despatch no. 2839 dated July 28, 1947, from the American Embassy at Buenos Aires, Argentina.

(TRANSLATION)

THE NATIONAL EXECUTIVE POWER

No. 66.

Buenos Aires, January 16, 1947.

CONSIDERING:

FILE No. 104.933-A-46 relative to the JAPANESE ASSOCIATION IN ARGENTINA, and

WHEREAS:

From the report of the Interventor, on page 20 and following pages of Annex 1, it is evident that the institution in question has always fulfilled the purposes specified in its statutes;

The charitable work performed by it is effective;

It maintains a sanatorium for patients suffering from lung diseases in Cosquín, Province of Córdoba, treating patients at a very low price in some cases, and free of charge in other cases;

There are patients in that sanatorium who are in a very serious condition;

For purely humanitarian reasons it is necessary to restore the legal status of the institution, particularly because the members thereof have not engaged in activities against the Republican form of government, neither have they made use of the premises of the institution for such purposes;

The report of the Interventor, pages 20 Annex 1, and 58, agrees in this respect with the report of the Federal Police (see page 109) and that of the Legal Advisor of the Office of Liaison between the Ministry and the Board for the Vigilance and Final Disposal of Enemy Property (pages 124 and 125);

THEREFORE

THE PRESIDENT OF THE ARGENTINE NATION
DECREES:

Article 1. Decree No. 1,570/46 in so far as it refers to the JAPANESE ASSOCIATION IN ARGENTINA, is hereby annulled.

Article 2.

AIR MAIL

Enclosure

Despatch no. 2839

July 28, 1947

- 2 -

Article 2. The authorities of the Association will proceed to summon a General Assembly of its members for the modification of the Statutes to conform with the following points, within a maximum time-limit of sixty days;

a. Modification of Article 3, maintaining as a single objective the purpose specified in the second paragraph (aid and charitable action);

b. Elimination of discrimination between members so that all rights, benefits, and prerogatives granted to those of Japanese nationality will likewise be granted to those of Argentine nationality;

c. It is strictly prohibited to make use of the premises of the Association for activities other than those that are specifically established in the Statutes;

d. Whosoever has engaged in activities contrary to the well-being, the peace and the security of the country or of the American nations, shall not be a member, day laborer, employee, et cetera, of the Association.

Article 3. The fulfilment of the present decree shall be supervised by the General Inspection of Justice.

Article 4. The present decree shall be countersigned by the Ministers for Foreign Affairs and Worship and of Justice and Public Instruction.

Article 5. Let this be communicated, published, forwarded to the National Registry, and filed.

(Signed) PERON

J. ATILIO BRAMUGLIA

B. GACHE PIRAN

Decree No. 931.

Tr. AA:jad

Dept

RESTRICTED

BY AIR POUCH

Buenos Aires, Argentina, July 28, 1947.

No. 2839.

Subject: Reorganization of the Japanese Association
of Argentina.The Honorable
The Secretary of State,
Washington.

Sir:

I have the honor to refer to Embassy despatch no. 2610 of May 29, 1947, concerning Non-American Activities in Argentina, and especially to the second paragraph of the Japanese section thereof, which reported the reestablishment of the Japanese Association of Argentina.

1/

By decree no. 931 of January 16, 1947, a translation of which is enclosed, the Argentine Government canceled its decree no. 1,570 of 1946 which ordered the intervention of the Japanese Association in Argentina. Thus, the Association was allowed to renew its activities. The latter decree, however, required that the Association change its statutes to insure that the organization does not engage in subversive activities. The principal points of the required change limit the activities of the organization to purely relief and charitable work; make the benefits equal for Japanese and Argentine citizens; and prohibit the membership of persons who have engaged in activities contrary to the peace and security of the American nations.

The immediate reason for allowing the renewed activities of the Japanese Association was in order that it could raise the necessary funds for the maintenance of a tuberculosis sanatorium which it has operated for some years. The decree was issued after consultation with the Embassy which informally indicated its agreement.

The newly elected officers of the Association included several persons whom the Embassy had considered as having engaged in somewhat subversive activities. With respect to only one of these, however, did the Embassy have sufficient information to warrant any mention to the Argentine authorities. That person was Kichihei HOSHI, whose deportation had informally been suggested to the Argentine Government on June 1, 1946. He had been elected President of the Association.

The Argentine

RESTRICTED

Buenos Aires
Despatch no. 2839,
July 28, 1947.

RESTRICTED

- 2 -

The Argentine authorities understandably preferred to deal with this matter informally. They merely suggested the convenience of Hoshi's resignation. It is understood that during this month he has submitted his resignation and that Kosei SHIMIZUKAWA, elected as Vice President, assumed the Presidency. The Embassy considers this change very satisfactory. It will, of course, continue to watch the activities of the Japanese Association and of the Japanese colony, and will inform the Department of any developments which may be considered of particular interest.

Respectfully yours,

For the Chargé d'Affaires ad interim:

R. Kenneth Oakley
Second Secretary of Embassy

Enclosure:

Translation of Decree no. 931 of January 16, 1947.

Original, ozalid, and two copies to Department.
Copy to Chief, Division of River Plate Affairs.
File no. 820.02.
RKOakley:jad

A true copy of
the signed original.
jad

RESTRICTED

Enclosure to Despatch no. 2839 dated
July 28, 1947, from the American Embassy
at Buenos Aires, Argentina.

(TRANSLATION)

THE NATIONAL EXECUTIVE POWER

No. 66.

Buenos Aires, January 16, 1947.

CONSIDERING:

FILE No. 104.933-A-46 relative to the JAPANESE
ASSOCIATION IN ARGENTINA, and

WHEREAS:

From the report of the Interventor, on page 20 and
following pages of Annex 1, it is evident that the in-
stitution in question has always fulfilled the purposes
specified in its statutes;

The charitable work performed by it is effective;

It maintains a sanatorium for patients suffering
from lung diseases in Cosquín, Province of Córdoba,
treating patients at a very low price in some cases,
and free of charge in other cases;

There are patients in that sanatorium who are in
a very serious condition;

For purely humanitarian reasons it is necessary to
restore the legal status of the institution, particularly
because the members thereof have not engaged in activi-
ties against the Republican form of government, neither
have they made use of the premises of the institution
for such purposes;

The report of the Interventor, pages 20 Annex 1,
and 58, agrees in this respect with the report of the
Federal Police (see page 109) and that of the Legal
Advisor of the Office of Liaison between the Ministry
and the Board for the Vigilance and Final Disposal of
Enemy Property (pages 124 and 125);

THEREFORE

THE PRESIDENT OF THE ARGENTINE NATION
DECREES:

Article 1. Decree No. 1,570/46 in so far as it refers
to the JAPANESE ASSOCIATION IN ARGENTINA, is hereby
annulled.

Article 2.

Enclosure
Despatch no. 2839
July 28, 1947

- 2 -

Article 2. The authorities of the Association will proceed to summon a General Assembly of its members for the modification of the Statutes to conform with the following points, within a maximum time-limit of sixty days;

a. Modification of Article 3, maintaining as a single objective the purpose specified in the second paragraph (aid and charitable action);

b. Elimination of discrimination between members so that all rights, benefits, and prerogatives granted to those of Japanese nationality will likewise be granted to those of Argentine nationality;

c. It is strictly prohibited to make use of the premises of the Association for activities other than those that are specifically established in the Statutes;

d. Whosoever has engaged in activities contrary to the well-being, the peace and the security of the country or of the American nations, shall not be a member, day laborer, employee, et cetera, of the Association.

Article 3. The fulfilment of the present decree shall be supervised by the General Inspection of Justice.

Article 4. The present decree shall be countersigned by the Ministers for Foreign Affairs and Worship and of Justice and Public Instruction.

Article 5. Let this be communicated, published, forwarded to the National Registry, and filed.

(Signed) PERON
J. Atilio Bramuglia
B. Cache Piran

Decree No. 931.

Tr. AA:jad

DO NOT DETACH THIS FORM.

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FILE NO.

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DESP 2859 FROM
BUEN OS AIRES

---oOo---

MAR 12 1948

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FC

Buenos Aires, Argentina, August 5, 1947.

No. 2859.

AUG 13 1947

Subject: Reorganization of Japanese Committee for Relief to Japan.

The Honorable
The Secretary of State,
Washington.

Sir:

I have the honor to refer to the Embassy's despatch no. 2141 of March 18, 1947, regarding German and Japanese relief organizations as possible vehicles for a recrudescence of Nazi and Japanese imperialism. Reference also is made to subsequent communications from the Department and from the Office of the United States Political Advisor at Tokyo concerning the Japanese aspect of this question.

As the Department was informed in the Japanese section of the Embassy's despatch no. 2610 of May 29, 1947, concerning non-American activities in Argentina, the Japanese relief group, Comité de Ayuda a las víctimas de la Guerra en el Japón, was reported to have been reorganized. This reorganization subsequently has been confirmed. Its purpose was to eliminate persons objectionable to the Embassy. It is anticipated therefore that relief shipments from this entity probably will go forward from Argentina in the near future.

Respectfully yours,

For the Chargé d'Affaires ad interim:

R. Kenneth Oakley
Second Secretary of Embassy

Original, ozalid, and two copies to Department.
Copy to Chief, Division of River Plate Affairs.
Copy to United States Political Advisor at Tokyo.
File no. 820.02.
RKOakley:jad

A true copy of
the signed original.
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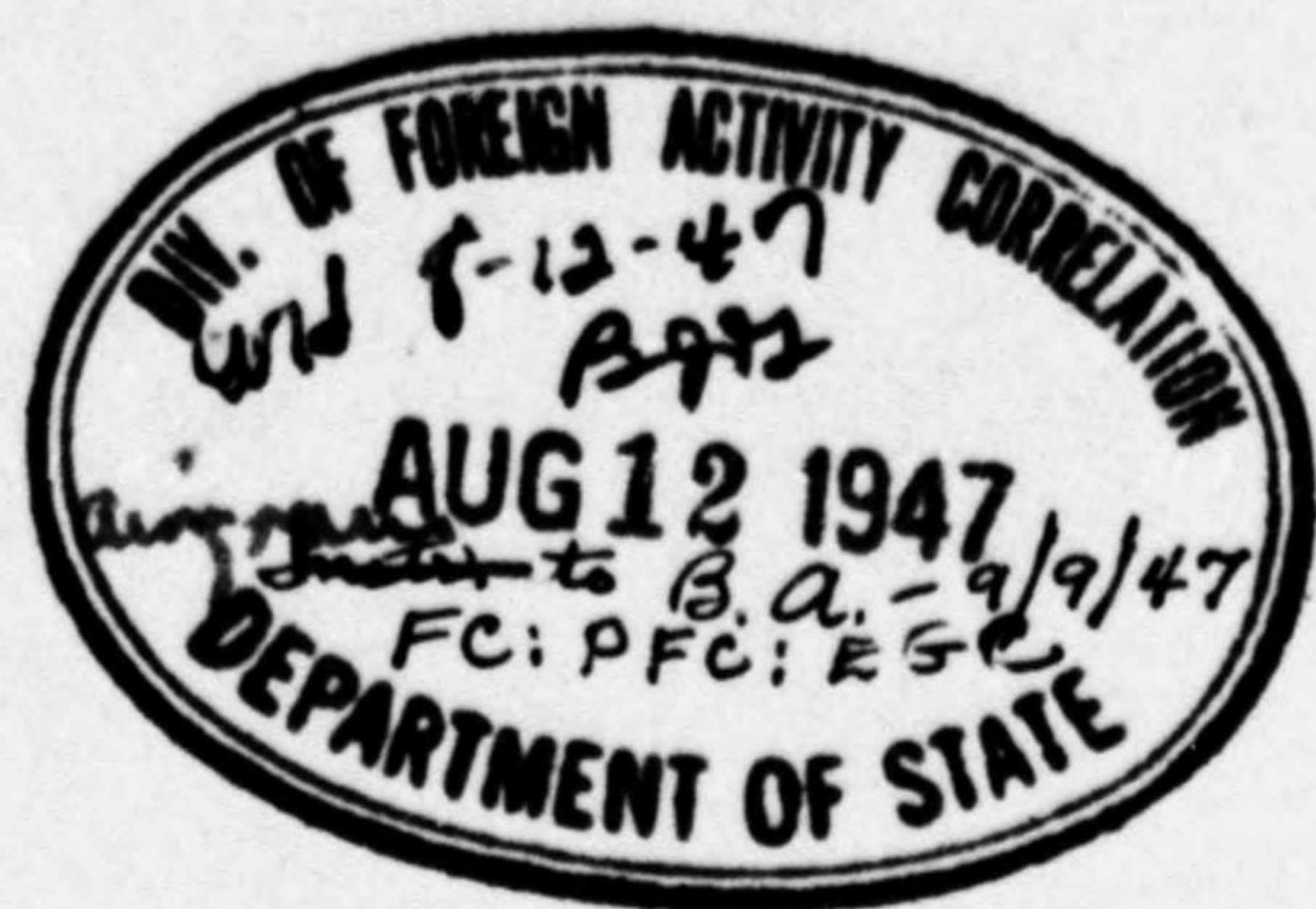
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DEPARTMENT OF STATE DIVISION OF COMMUNICATIONS AND RECORDS TELEGRAPH BRANCH

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DIVISION OF
NORTHEAST ASIAN AFFAIRS
1243

FROM: Major SEP 12 1947 sy

Buenos Aires DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Date of mailing: Aug. 5, 1947

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Aug. 11, 1947
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Secretary of State,
Washington.

A- 491 Aug. 5, 1947

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
OFFICE OF
AFRICAN REPUBLIC AFFAIRS
SEP 12 1947

*aug 11 1947
D.A. - 9/9/47
copy of Tokyo despatch
sent under
transmitted
slip
P.P.M.*

894.20235/8-647

Reference the Department's instruction No. 834 of July 3, 1947, which enclosed a copy of despatch No. 1047 from the United States Political Adviser at Tokyo dated May 19, 1947.

The Embassy would appreciate being furnished additional copies of the Tokyo despatch under reference if these are available in the Department. The Embassy contemplates furnishing a copy to the Foreign Office.

RAY

Original in hectograph and one copy to Department
Copy to Chief, Division of River Plate Affairs

DKBallentine:el

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CW

FORM DS-323
7-18-46

OUTGOING AIRGRAM

CLASSIFICATION

Department of State

CONFIDENTIAL

NO. A-443

Washington,

Sept 23, 1947

AMEMBASSY,
BUENOS AIRES.

1694

secret file
894.20235/5-1947

1694

The Department is reluctant to authorize the transmission to the Argentine Government of a copy of the enclosure to Tokyo's secret despatch no. 1047 dated May 19, 1947, of which the Embassy requested additional copies in its airgram no. A-491 of August 6, 1947, in view of its present secret classification and the fact that the information contained in the enclosure reflects adversely upon the Argentine Government. In the event, however, that the Embassy believes that some positive advantage might be gained in making all or a great part of the information contained in the enclosure available to the Argentine Government, the Department will attempt to arrange with the Political Adviser in Tokyo for its declassification and, if necessary, prepare for the Embassy any additional copies that it would require.

The only extra copy of the despatch and its enclosure now available is being forwarded to the Embassy under a transmittal slip.

894.20235/8-647

CS/A

LOVETT
Lovett
Acting
(RSA)

Classification approved by:
Name: *R. Attwood*
: *Acting RPA*
Date: *9/18/47*

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9/16/47

*Checked by
Chung by
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SEP 10 1947
SEP 23 1947