

Enclosure to Despatch No. 554 dated October 17, 1946 from American Embassy, Lima, Peru

El Comercio, October 16, 1946

El memorial de Abe Kenso pidiendo hablar con el Presidente de la República

Una entrevista con el Inspector General de Investigaciones.—No procedería la libertad provisional solicitada.—¿Son solventes los fiadores de Abe Kenso?—Deportarían al enigmático nipón.

Ayer, en estas mismas columnas revelamos que Abe Kenso, el enigmático nipón, detenido por actividades terroristas, había presentado un memorial pidiendo una entrevista con el señor Presidente de la República o en su defecto con el señor Ministro de Relaciones Exteriores, anticipando que él es un Enviado del Gobierno de Tokio que viaja de incógnito.

Fue con relación a esto, que ayer, con el propósito de informar a nuestros lectores de este nuevo y sensacional giro de los sucesos que se iniciaron con las detenciones que se llevaron a cabo en Huaral, ya hace algunas semanas, que nos dirigimos a la Jefatura General de Investigaciones para averiguar sobre la solicitud de Abe Kenso.

En los pasillos de la Prefectura nos encontramos con un viejo amigo, quien

nos saludó cordialmente, hablándonos del mismo asunto a que íbamos nosotros. ¿Sabían ustedes, nos manifestó, que Abe Kenso ha repartido ropa entre los presos del Sexto, y que casi diariamente les da fruta, que especialmente hace llevar por sus connacionales?... La verdad es que no lo sabíamos. Pues es cierto y sorprendente, contestamos, y en seguida nos despedimos, al ver pasar al Jefe General de Investigaciones.

Cuando llegamos a la oficina del Inspector General, nos hicimos anunciar con el ayudante, y en breves instantes fuimos recibidos. Frente a él, manifestamos nuestro propósito que fue deferido cortesmente.

—Efectivamente, la Dirección General de la Guardia Civil nos pidió informe sobre la libertad provisional de

Abe Kenso y la solvencia de los connacionales que han prestado la fianza. Ya hemos dado respuesta, la que debe estar en estos momentos en la Dirección General. En los conceptos que hemos puntualizado en dicho informe a la Superioridad el Departamento de Asuntos Internacionales opina por que NO PROCEDE LA LIBERTAD PROVISIONAL. Asimismo es necesario destacar que se niega solvencia de los fiadores de Abe Kenso.

El Jefe de los Investigadores Peruanos, nos manifestó además, que se ha comprobado que Abe Kenso daba conferencias y tenía actividades antimocráticas.

Luego, jovialmente, nos dijo que el detenido está a disposición del Ministerio de Gobierno y Policía, para ser deportado a su país, en cuanto sea posible.

Con estas palabras sellamos la entrevista y un apretón de manos fue el prólogo de la despedida que finalizaba este reportaje, que viene a hacer luz sobre el curso del sensacional memorial presentado por Abe Kenso al señor Presidente de la República.

Señor Presidente de la República,

Abe Kenso, internado en el Cuartel 60, al señor Presidente de la República, respetuosamente, dice:

Que al entregar nuestro abogado, el día de ayer, un memorial suscrito por mí y otros connacionales, que en número de 28, sufrimos detención en este lugar de reclusión, me ha informado que el señor Presidente de la República no ha recibido dos solicitudes anteriores que he elevado a su conocimiento por intermedio de la Jefatura General de Investigaciones en que rogaba se me hiciera comparecer a su presencia a fin de explicarle personalmente el motivo de mi viaje al Perú y otras Repúblicas sudamericanas, en su defecto, al no sería posible recibirme personalmente, comisionarse a vuestro Canciller a fin de que se dignara escucharme.

En pocas palabras diré a usted que el memorial de ayer, lo firmé en la creencia de que había usted recibido las dos solicitudes a que me he referido antes y que tanto usted como el señor Ministro de Relaciones Exteriores no tenían a bien oírme.

No soy señor Presidente ni malsante, ni terrorista, ni tampoco pertenezco a Sociedad o Agrupación que mantenga esos fines. Mi verdadera personalidad solo puede descubrirla ante usted o su Canciller y puedo anticiparle que soy un Enviado del Gobierno de Tokio, que viaja como incógnito, consultando sudamericanos en relación con disidencias entre mis compatriotas ocasionadas por los resultados de la guerra.

En consideración a esta verdad, es que me permito molestar su atención para pedirle ahora que se que mis solicitudes anteriores no han llegado a su poder, hacerme conducir a su presencia a fin de explicar a usted el motivo de mi viaje al Perú y otras países sudamericanos, mi verdadera jerarquía militar y otros asuntos internacionales—muy reservados—que usted con su preclaro talento sabrá juzgar, y que yo no he podido describir ante las autoridades políticas de su país, que me merecen el mayor respeto, en atención a la publicidad que la Prensa de este capital les hubiera dado.

* 2 *

Como repito, de no ser posible que usted me oiga, Señor Presidente, yo que sus múltiples atenciones en los asuntos internos del país, ocupen su preciado tiempo, le ruego disponer lo necesario a fin de que su señor Canciller se digna escucharme.

El Japón que está huérfano de representación diplomática en estos países, que está a su vez informado que el dinero que he enviado durante la guerra—por intermedio de la Legación de Suecia—para socorrer a sus connacionales en desgracia con motivo de las medidas restrictivas impuestas por la Superintendencia de Economía del Gobierno Peruano, ha sido usurpado por algunos connacionales, traidores a su Patria, y los mismos que nos han acusado para no verse obligados a rendir cuentas de sus malos actos, necesitaba documentarse de la actuación de sus hijos aquí. Re ahí, uno de los puntos básicos de mi viaje; cuyo objetivo no era doble hacer conocer tampoco a ellos, porque no habría podido empaparlos de la verdad de los hechos, si ellos hubieran conocido la misión que me traía al Perú.

Yo le ruego antes de tomar una determinación, oír a un Emisario del Gran Imperio Japonés, honrándome sobremanera y convaleciéndome de esta prisión que pacientemente sufro por mi Patria, en condiciones tan deplorables.

Entre tanto, dignese usted disponer quede momentáneamente sin efecto la solicitud de repatriación que tengo formulada.

En espera de ser escuchado por usted, se repite muy respetuosamente, su Atto y S.S. Q.B.S.M.

Abe Kenso

Otro si digo: Que solicito se sirva usted ordenar se me conceda libertad provisional, bajo garantía personal y solidaria de paisanos con residencia de mas de 15 años en el país y establecimientos públicos patentados.

Abe Kenso

FACSIMIL DEL MEMORIAL PRESENTADO POR ABE KENSO

Oct. 16

El Comercio

Enclosure to Despatch No. 554 dated
October 17, 1946 from American Embassy,
Lima, Peru

La Prensa, Oct. 15, 1946

INTERESES GENERALES

Carta de Abe Kenso

Lima, 12 de Octubre de 1946.
Sr. Director del diario "La Prensa".
Distinguido señor:

Sírvase dar acogida en las columnas de su prestigioso diario a estas pocas líneas que desde mi reclusión del cuartel sexto, las dirijo en espera de que el sentimiento humano del pueblo peruano las ha de interpretar como una queja verdaderamente sincera de un comisionado japonés que por encargo especial de su patria se halla en este país.

En primer término agradezco profundamente a la nación peruana, que ha sabido dispensar hospitalidad a 25,000 súbditos japoneses, los cuales se han portado siempre como personas verdaderamente laboriosas, entregadas al trabajo, ya sea en el comercio, la agricultura o la industria, contribuyendo de este modo a hacer en lo posible más barata la vida, como una compensación a la acogida que le ha dispensado este país de Sud América.

En segundo lugar debo referirme a mi presencia en el Perú, ella se debe, y es necesario que sea sabido, para evitar cualquier sospecha infundada, que sólo he venido en misión especial de mi gobierno a organizar a mis connacionales, no ha hacer política en ningún sentido con respecto al Perú ni ningún otro país; puesto que han llegado noticias al Japón de que un pequeño grupo que fluctúa entre 50 o 60 personas de nacionalidad japonesa han pisoteado la bandera de su patria y echado por el suelo el retrato del Emperador Hirschito. He venido a eso, a encauzar por el camino del bien a esos malos compatriotas, que se han apartado del buen

sendero, y esa misión es completamente pacífica, ajena a todo acto de terrorismo. Y aquí cabe un ejemplo: si un peruano pisoteara su bandera o insultara a su Primer Mandatario, ¿no se haría acaso acreedor a una pena? Desde luego que sí, y esto sucedería en cualquier nación del mundo. Este ejemplo no quiere decir tampoco que yo haya venido a castigar a los súbditos; no, sólo he venido a aconsejarlos.

Debo manifestar al pueblo peruano que desde que llegué a este país, he tenido y tengo hasta ahora el mismo interés de sostener una charla con el señor Presidente de la República o con el señor Ministro de Relaciones Exteriores, para explicar con mayor detalle el hecho de haber venido a este hemisferio. Si ingresé sin pasaporte, ello se debe a la ruptura de relaciones del Perú con el Imperio Japonés, ya que si tal situación no hubiera existido hubiera entrado con toda mi documentación en orden.

El día 3 de Agosto del año en curso, fueron detenidos varios japoneses sin tener ninguna culpabilidad, los cuales fueron puestos en libertad después de algunos días, solamente Gen-taro Kobayashi se encuentra detenido hace 70 días sin que exista motivo para que no se le ponga en libertad.

En cuanto a mi situación, espero que después que se lea esta carta, se tome en consideración, que hace mucho tiempo que se me tiene detenido. En todo caso, pido desde ahora, que si se me ha de deportar se me deje unos días libre para preparar mi equipaje, ya que no soy ningún terrorista.

Agradeciéndole anticipadamente la buena acogida que dispense usted a la presente me suscribo atentamente,

Abe Kenso,
Delegado del Japón para Sud América.

Reg. 30814

La Prensa Oct. 15

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PREPARING OFFICE
WILL INDICATE WHETHER

Collect

OUTGOING TELEGRAM

PREPARING OFFICE WILL
TYPE HERE CLEARLY THE
CLASSIFICATION OF THE
MESSAGE:

Charge Department:

Department of State

Charge to

Washington

SECRET

OCT 30 1946
1022

No paraphrasing necessary.
SECRET

AMEMBASSY,

LIMA.

883

Please expedite reply Deptel 850, October 9.

*message in connection with
possible deportation
of 3 Japanese*

[Signature]
Acting

894,20223/10-11

894.20223/10-3046

DCR - ARA Unit
Anal. *B M Bryan*
Rec. *[Signature]*

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10/24/46

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TELEGRAPHY
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DIRECTOR



Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

October 30, 1946



DC/R

IN REPLY, PLEASE REFER TO

FILE NUMBER Jack D. Neal

Mr. ~~Franklin D. Roosevelt~~

Chief

Division of Foreign Activity Correlation
Department of State

XX

Chief of Naval Intelligence
Navy Department, Constitution Avenue
Washington, D. C.

Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2
War Department
Washington, D. C.
Attention: Reading Panel
Military Intelligence Service

DIVISION OF FOREIGN ACTIVITY CORRELATION
OCT 30 1946
DEPARTMENT OF STATE
memo (7 dn)
11/6/46
FC: H.H.B.

PERSONAL AND ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

BY SPECIAL MESSENGER

DIVISION OF JAPANESE AFFAIRS
DEC 10 1946
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Dear Sir:

For your information, I am attaching hereto a communication
which may be of interest to you.

SPECIAL PROJECTS
DIVISION
FEB 27 1947
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Very truly yours,

J. E. Hoover

John Edgar Hoover
Director

Evaluation:

XX Received from reliable and
confidential source
From confidential source
previously found reliable
Not verified by investigation

XX Available to Embassy in
country of origin

Attachment

DECLASSIFIED
NND 780069
By TC/cj NARS, Date 8-22-28

DCR ARA Unit
anal. 3. B.
[Signature]

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Confidential File

September 27, 1946

RE: AIKOKU DOSHI KAI
Lima, Peru

SYNOPSIS: AIKOKU DOSHI KAI established by 13 Japanese nationals in Lima, December 7, 1945. Emphasis given to organization with arrival from Brazil on May 29, 1946, of KENZO ABE and TAKESHI TORIGOE, Japanese nationals from Sao Paulo. ABE admits to have been an organizer for SHINDO RENMEI in Sao Paulo and made trip to Peru to organize Japanese here in similar form. Constitution of AIKOKU DOSHI KAI adopted June 3, 1946, at meeting led by ABE. Membership limited to "loyal and patriotic Japanese in Peru," excluding all "traitors" (i.e. those who believe Japan has lost the war). Further provisions for investigation and punishment of traitors, mutual assistance for destitute Japanese, and education of children along "traditional Japanese lines." Following adoption of constitution, ABE began intensive work in Japanese colony in Lima, giving some 30 conferences during months of June and July, 1946. Membership increased to 300 in Lima area during that period. Groups also organized in Huancayo and Huaral totaling approximately 70 members. While meeting in Huaral on August 3, 1946, ABE was arrested by Peruvian police, together with approximately 35 Japanese nationals. Nine were brought to Lima and incarcerated. This was followed on August 4, 1946, by arrest of TORIGOE and 16 additional leading members of AIKOKU DOSHI KAI in Lima. Police seized 12 rolls 16 mm. home movies and two projectors, together with quantity of propaganda and documents in Japanese language. Since arrest, ABE has stated that he is "special secret envoy of Japanese Imperial Government." Although no acts of violence have taken place in Lima, members of AIKOKU DOSHI KAI have threatened non-members both in conversation and in anonymous letters. Plans were in progress for organization of female auxiliary. List of members set out. HOKOKU DOSHI KAI, an organization similar to AIKOKU DOSHI KAI, which was organized December 6, 1945, in Huancayo, Peru, applied to affiliate with AIKOKU DOSHI KAI. Constitutions and by-laws of both translated and set out. Documents in possession of arrested Japanese translated and summaries set out. Supreme

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

resolution passed by Peruvian Government ordering deportation of ABE, TORIGOE, and KINTARO KOBAYASHI, General Secretary of the AIKOKU DOSHI KAI. Police indicate Peruvian Government is planning to request assistance of U. S. Government in effecting deportation of these Japanese to Japan.

It will be recalled that the AIKOKU DOSHI KAI (Society of Patriots of Japan in Peru) was established December 7, 1945, by 13 Japanese nationals residing in Lima. The members of this organization refused to admit the defeat of Japan and formed this society to keep alive the principles of the wartime Japanese regime.

Source C, whose information has been reliable, advised that the complete names of the 13 founder members are as follows:

<u>Name</u>	<u>Carnet Number</u>
NAOKI SAKUDA	
KENICHIRO SHIMABUKURO	18810
KOZEN IZENA	22041
YOSHIKAME TOYAMA	18282
KAZUO KAZANO	
KOMESABURO YABIRU (or YBIRU)	18564
SENSHO YAGUI	15886
JOSE SAKIME	
PEDRO SUZUKI	
JUAN ARAKAKI	15002
KAME ARAKAKI	15003
YINTARO SAKUDA	20453
KINTARO KOBAYASHI	16248

Source C further advised that the officers of the organization are as follows:

President	KOZEN IZENA
Vice President	KAZUO KAZANO
General Secretary	KENICHIRO SHIMABUKURO (December 7, 1945 to May 7, 1946) KINTARO KOBAYASHI (May 7, 1946 to date of arrest August 4, 1946)
Foreign Secretary	YOSHIKAME TOYAMA
Treasurer	YINTARO SAKUDA (December 7, 1945, to June, 1946) KAME ARAKAKI (June, 1946, to date of arrest August 4, 1946).

Directors (Vocales) KENICHIRO SHIMABUKURO (After May 7, 1946)
KOMESABURO YABIKU
SHENSO YAGUI
YINTARO SAKUDA (June 1946, to date of
arrest, August 4, 1946)
YINSAKU SUZUKI
JUAN ARAKAKI
JOSE SAKIMI

Source D, who has furnished reliable information in the past regarding Japanese matters, furnished this office with a copy of a mimeographed propaganda booklet containing 27 pages and written in Japanese. He reported that between 30 and 40 copies of this publication were being circulated among the Japanese colony in Lima. A translation reflects that it contains what purports to be the true story of the Japanese victory in World War II. It follows the line of the wartime Japanese propaganda extolling the virtues of the Japanese race and condemning the United Nations. Its apparent purpose is to convince doubting Japanese that Japan did in fact win the war and that all reports to the contrary are merely propaganda efforts on the part of the United States.

Source D also made available a copy of the Constitution of the AIKOKU DOSHI KAI which was drawn up and adopted by the organization at a meeting which was held on June 4, 1946, under the leadership of ABE. A translation of this document is as follows:

"ARTICLE I

"This organization is formed by the Japanese in Peru who are devoted to a high spirit of sacrifice and who wish to conserve their traditional loyalty and faithfulness to their Emperor and to their Fatherland. All those who are traitors to their country will be excluded from membership.

"ARTICLE II

"The object of the organization will be to assist the glorious government of the Emperor, whose power is infinite, with faithfulness and bravery, obeying thus the Third Article of the Constitution.

"The individuals who are not loyal to the Emperor and to his people will be thoroughly investigated. Those who are traitors to their country will be severely punished.

"The members of the organization will listen to the legitimate news broadcasts which are sent directly from Japan and will advise their associates accordingly in order to keep abreast of the ideas of the Fatherland and its present program.

"ARTICLE III

"The obligations of the members of this organization are:

"a. To investigate and to file the names of those persons who are not loyal to the Emperor, noting the degree of the disloyalty.

"b. To arrange for the mutual protection of members of the society who need financial assistance.

"c. To commence immediately the instruction of Japanese children, emphasizing the principles and ideals upon which the organization is based and acquainting them with the true nature of the Japanese people.

"ARTICLE IV

"Funds will be collected for the expenses of the organization which will be expended in the investigation and study of the most important problems which arise in the Japanese colony in Peru. The funds will also be used for the instruction, investigation, and protection of members which has been set out above.

"ARTICLE V

"Declaration. Having been moved by the international reaction and the state of affairs existing in this country we are forming this society of mutual aid for the studying and investigating of the most important problems which are arising in the Japanese colony in order to aid the progress of the Japanese Government.

"we have to begin.

"we must begin immediately.

"SEAL"

On August 3, 1946, KENZO ABE proceeded to the Hacienda Esquivel situated on the outskirts of Huaral, Peru, to address a group of Japanese nationals. While so engaged the entire group was arrested by Peruvian police officers. Following the arrest all but nine were released. These nine were brought to Lima and incarcerated. Their names are as follows:

<u>Name</u>	<u>Carnet Number</u>
KENZO ABE	27550
CHOGORO WATANABE (SATO)	26995
TATSUZO (or YAISUKO) SHIODA	22303
KANSAKU YAMAMOTO	16159
MASAICHI YAMASHITA	15227
TOMEICHI TAKATA	22109
KATSUGORO MURATA	17614
YAICHI TANIGUCHI	27993
TSUGUO NISHIMURA	

On August 4, 1946, the police arrested the following Japanese in Lima:

<u>Name</u>	<u>Carnet Number</u>
TAKESHI TORIGOE	16248
KINTARO KOBAYASHI	
NAOKI SAKUDA	18810
KENICHIRO SHIMABUKURO	22041
KOZEN IZENA	18232
YOSHIKAME TOYAMA	18564
KOMESABURO YABIKU (or YBIKU)	15888
SENSHO YAGUI	
JOSE SAKIME	15002
JUAN ARAKAKI	15003
KAME ARAKAKI	20453
YINTARO SAKUDA	26290
ICHIRO NAKAMA	15607
YASUKICHI SATO	18972
HIDETOSHI OSHIRO	
KOKUJO KOCHI	
ITARO SAKUDA	

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ICHIRO NAKAMA	15607
YASUEICHI SATO	18972
HIDETOSHI OSHIRO	
KOKUJO KOCHI	
ITARO SAKUDA	

At the time of ABE's arrest in Hualai he had in his possession a Bell and Howell 16 mm. motion picture projector and 12 rolls of film. One of these rolls was a Japanese Mickey Mouse production which was made in Kobe, Japan, in 1931. The balance of the films consisted of Japanese home movies made in the same year in Kobe, Japan, which starred an unknown Japanese actress in the role of a spy during the Manchurian war. The pictures naturally showed the Japanese in an heroic role against a military background. It is believed that they were shown on the occasion of the meeting in Hualai as a means to assure a good attendance.

During the interrogation of KENZO ABE the following information was developed regarding his background and activities. He was born in Fukushima, Japan, July 17, 1895. On October 9, 1932 he left Japan aboard the Santosu Maru en route to Brazil. He arrived at the port of Santos, Brazil, and traveled from there to Sao Paulo where he allegedly resided for 14 years. During his residence in the latter state he was purportedly employed as an agricultural worker by OGATA and Company. He claims to have been employed by that company in the growing of silk worms. He allegedly received 500 Cruzeiros (\$25.00 U.S.) per month. It should be noted in this connection that his appearance and bearing are not those of a low class peon. On the contrary, he gives every impression of being a high class intelligent Japanese.

When questioned regarding the activities of the SHINDO RENMEI in Brazil, ABE stated that there were some 75,000 Japanese in the state of Sao Paulo. Generally speaking, they were said by him to fall into two groups, one which believed that Japan had won the war and one which was convinced that they had lost. The former group was originally divided into four separate organizations. They were:

1. Chudō Renmei
2. Zaigō Gunyindan
3. Aikoku Sekishindan
4. Shindo Renmei

ABE stated that inasmuch as the objectives of all four groups were identical, they subsequently reorganized as one organization under the name SHINDO RENMEI. He emphasized that the motives of this organization were patriotic in nature. As members they were "united to fight for Japan" and to combat the "traitors" who believed that Japan had lost the war.

During the first part of the interrogation ABE stated that he had left Sao Paulo, Brazil, March 10, 1946, with TAKESHI TORIGOE, en route to the Panama Canal where he planned to sail for Japan aboard one of the Japanese war ships which, according to him, are presently located there. He stated that he proceeded to Peru via the following route: Sao Paulo, Campo Grande, Corumba (Brazil); Santa Cruz, Cochabamba, Oruro, La Paz (Bolivia); Cuzco, Abancay, Nazca, Ica, and Lima (Peru). They arrived in Lima on May 20, last.

Upon his arrival in Peru ABE stated that he was astonished at the lack of unity in the local Japanese colony. He thereupon decided to remain in Lima for several months to assist them in organizing into a unified patriotic group. With this end in view he gave a series of conferences designed to stimulate the patriotic spirit of the Japanese here.

Later on in the interrogation, however, ABE stated that he had come to Peru on a "mission" to organize the Japanese in this country. Following this he intended to proceed to the United States for the same purpose, pausing en route for organizational work in Colombia and Venezuela and other places where there were Japanese nationals.

In discussing his work in Peru ABE said that he had met considerable resistance from a group of Japanese whom he classified as "traitorous." He alleged that he had attempted to arrange an interview with them to convince them of the error of their ways. However, in the last moment plans were abandoned for the "conference" when ABE received the information that they were planning to attack him.

Numerous documents written in Japanese were found in ABE's possession at the time of his arrest. On a sheet of notebook paper which was found in his wallet at the time of above arrest ABE had noted the names of thirteen Japanese of that group who were described as "anti-patriotic" and as enemies of the new organization. These names are as follows:

KURIHARA (Cia. TAISHO SHOKAY)
HASHIRO SATO (JOSHIRO)
YOSHIYUKI TAMURA
SEIJIRO TABATA
SEIGORO KAWAMOTO
KATZUO KAZANO
YONUYE TAKESHI

PEDRO NABETA
ALBERTO NABETA
YOEI ARAKAKI
SENSHI SAITO (or SATO) (Barranco)
SAIZO NAGASAKI
YOSHITAKI KANASHIRO (Huaral)

During the course of his work in Peru he admits having given approximately 30 conferences in the headquarters of the AIKOKU DOSHI KAI at Calle Jose Leal 115 and at the homes of various of the members. During this period he admits to having collected some \$2,500 which had been spent in the purchase of clothes, food, lodging and transportation. Before his departure from Brazil he arranged for the mimeographing of the small booklet which contains the tenets and beliefs of the SHINDO RENMEI. Sixty copies of this booklet were allegedly brought by ABE and his companion to Peru. He distributed all but approximately 15 copies prior to his arrest. The balance was seized by the police and confiscated. In this connection ABE explained that the SHINDO RENMEI edited a monthly mimeographed magazine in Brazil for the purpose of circulating the true news about Japan. The title of this monthly publication is said to be "Noticiario." The general theme of the articles appearing therein is that Japan has not lost the war.

Later in the interrogation when ABE was questioned further regarding the SHINDO RENMEI he stated that it had approximately 30,000 members. ABE stated that although he believed in the principles and ideals of the SHINDO RENMEI, he had not wished to belong to the organization because of the violence which it had encouraged against the traitorous elements of the Japanese colony there. He added that at least 23 of the latter had been assassinated in Sao Paulo. He then stated that he had not come to Peru as a representative of the SHINDO RENMEI but had made the trip on his own initiative without having been commissioned either by his government or by any other group. When it was pointed out to ABE that his statements were inconsistent, he refused to answer. Later in the course of the questioning, however, he admitted that he had assisted in the organizational work of the SHINDO RENMEI in Sao Paulo and that he had come to Peru to continue in the same effort.

When questioned regarding his companion TAKESHI TORIGOE, ABE said that he was a patriot although too violent for his, ABE's, tastes. He said that he had fallen out with the latter because TORIGOE insisted on the principle of the use of terrorism against the "traitors." For this reason ABE explained that he had separated from TORIGOE upon his arrival in Lima and had not associated with him since then.

When ABE was questioned concerning his arrest in Brazil he admitted that he had been jailed for ten months for having carried a letter from one MURAI to another Japanese referred to as SENAGA. ABE claimed that he did not know what was contained in the letter but that both SENAGA and MURAI were arrested at the same time and that all of them remained prisoners for approximately one year.

From further documents found in his possession it was ascertained that plans were underfoot for the formation of a women's organization which would function as a feminine counterpart to the AIKOKU DOSHI KAI. This group of women apparently contributed toward the work of the AIKOKU DOSHI KAI the sum of S/520.00. A list of the founder members of the feminine organization, together with the amounts contributed by them is as follows:

NOVORIKAWA KAMEKO	S/50.00
SAKUDA TOYOKE	35.00
SAKUDA KAMIKO	35.00
SHIMABUKURO SADAOKO	50.00
YAGUE KAMAKO	30.00
SHUIKE EKUYA	30.00
TANIGUCHI JANAKE	20.00
OSHIRO KEIKO	20.00
NAKASHIMA TOYOKE	20.00
YMAFUKE SADAOKO	20.00
KANEMOTO MINEKO	20.00
KANEMOTO YONEKO	20.00
KAMINE KANE	20.00
SAKIME ZEIKO	20.00
UYEMA KIKUYE	20.00
SHIMABUKURO KAMADA	20.00
ZAKIME BEICHI	20.00
FUKINAKA KIMIKO	15.00
TAMASHIRO CHURUKO	10.00
TOYAMA UTO	10.00
ARAKAKI MASU	10.00
OSHIRO NAE	10.00
MIASHIRO KANA	10.00
CHINEN KAME	10.00
YAGUE CHURUKO	5.00
KANAMOTO SADAOKO	20.00

Another document in his possession indicated that he was collecting funds for the supposed purpose of sending a delegation to Japan. The translation of this document is as follows:

"THE OBJECT OF SENDING A DELEGATION TO JAPAN"

"The great war of Eastern Asia has terminated with the resounding triumph of Japan but the world is passing through a crisis which still does not permit the formulating of predictions concerning the future.

"However, it comforts us greatly to see in this serious hour the greatness of our mother country which is engaged in one of the most gigantic tasks of its history. This concerns the establishment of peace, for the realization of which our country is overcoming thousands and thousands of difficulties.

"Nevertheless, in spite of these actual incontrovertible facts there are individuals among the Japanese residents in various South American countries who believe that Japan has lost the war which just terminated. Worse still, they have desecrated members of the Sacred Imperial Family, thus committing one of the most irreverent and censurable acts which a Japanese subject can commit.

"In view of these circumstances we have resolved to create a committee which will undertake the sending of a delegation to Japan in order that they might bring us the true and clear picture about the situation after having made on-the-scene observations.

"Therefore, we desire that the distinguished and intelligent members of the colony will kindly make available their esteemed spiritual and material assistance.

"Drawn up June 5, 1946 (Twenty-first year of the Showa Era).

"DIRECTED TO THE MEMBERS OF THE JAPANESE COLONY RESIDING IN PERU BY THE COMMITTEE IN CHARGE OF SENDING A DELEGATION TO JAPAN.

"LIST OF DONORS"

<u>"Amount</u>	<u>Donor</u>	<u>Address</u>
1,000 pesos	Sr. Chogoro Sato	Barranca
1,000 pesos	Sr. _____ Kochi	Lima
100 pesos	Sympathizer	Barranca
170 pesos	Sympathizer	Barranca
100 pesos	Sr. _____ Watansbe	Huscho

<u>"Amount</u>	<u>Donor</u>	<u>Address</u>
10 pesos	Sr. Sakya	Barranca
130 pesos	Sympathizer	--
110 pesos	Sra. Sato Iways	Lima
A wristwatch	Sr. Kenichiro Shimabukuro	Lima
A suit and other articles	Sr. Kochi	Lima"

Also in ABE's possession at the time of his arrest was a gold medal inscribed in Japanese characters which are translated as follows: "Presented to KENZO ABE by the AIKOKU DOSHI KAI, July 13, 1946." This medal was presented to ABE on this occasion at a dinner attended by the leading elements of the AIKOKU DOSHI KAI. The speech of presentation was made by KOZEM IZENA, President of the AIKOKU DOSHI KAI. It is reported that the idea of giving ABE a medal originated with KINTARO KOBAYASHI, General Secretary of the Society.

When interrogated by the police TAKESHI TORIGOE stated that he was born November 12, 1919, in Fukuoka, Japan. He said that he had arrived in Brazil from Japan, September 26, 1933. At the time of his arrest he carried with him Certificate of Residence No. 1687 which was issued in Lins, State of Sao Paulo, Brazil, December 31, 1939.

TORIGOE stated that he had met ABE on January 5, 1946, at a bar in Lins. He said that ABE, in talking about the war, had told him that there was a Japanese squadron in Panama and that he would like to have TORIGOE accompany him on a journey which he was planning to make to that place with the idea of taking passage to Japan. TORIGOE indicated that since he was a patriotic Japanese he wished to return to his country and that therefore he had decided to accompany ABE as indicated. He said that they departed from Sao Paulo March 8 and after following the same route as above described by ABE, arrived in Lima May 29, 1946.

When questioned further regarding ABE, TORIGOE recalled that ABE had been arrested in Brazil for approximately a year and had been released by the authorities in November, 1945. He went on to say that ABE had told him that he, ABE, had been a sailor and that he was well acquainted with the Hawaiian Islands, Asia, and America. During the trip through

Bolivia he said that ABE had met with various Japanese in La Paz in the home of KOMORI TOSHIGIRO. From the latter source the travelers received 12,000 pesos Bolivianos with which they were able to continue their journey.

KAZUO KAZANO, Vice President of the AIKOKU DOSHI KAI, when questioned by the police advised that he had first met ABE at the headquarters of the organization on Calle Jose Leal 115. At that time ABE told KAZANO that he had been sent by the SHINDO RENMEI in Brazil to Peru for the purpose of organizing the Japanese in this country. KAZANO further stated that ABE had told him that he had been one of the founder members of the SHINDO RENMEI in Brazil. During the course of subsequent conversations with ABE, KAZANO said that the former had indicated that 26 Japanese had been "executed" by members of the SHINDO RENMEI in Brazil because they had opposed the work of the organization and thereby had become traitors to Japan.

As above noted, KINTARO KOBAYASHI was elected General Secretary of the AIKOKU DOSHI KAI on May 7, 1946, to replace KENICHIRO SHIMABUKURO. When questioned by the police, KOBAYASHI stated that he was 52 years of age, a gardener by profession, and that he resided in the Pasaje Central, Interior "B", Rimac, Lima. During his interrogation he confirmed the fact that ABE had stated on numerous occasions that he had come from Brazil as a representative of the SHINDO RENMEI. He further stated that he, KOBAYASHI, had resided in Peru 30 years. He indicated that he was married and had one child. He said that he had sent his wife and child to Japan prior to the war.

Several days following the interrogation by the police, the Minister of Government was approached by several Japanese whose names appear in the list of "traitors" above set out. These Japanese indicated to the Minister that they considered KOBAYASHI to be the most dangerous of the local members of the AIKOKU DOSHI KAI and requested that the Peruvian Government arrange for his deportation to Japan.

KOZEN IZENA, President of the AIKOKU DOSHI KAI, advised the police that he was 64 years of age, possessed Identification Carnet No. 22041, and resided at José Leal 115. When questioned regarding ABE, IZENA stated that he had come to Peru for the purpose of founding a "benefit" organization in the local Japanese colony. In explaining this point he added that ABE "had assisted in organizing a similar group in Brazil under the name SHINDO RENMEI." He stated further that the AIKOKU

DOSHI KAI had recruited 300 members in the Lima area by the time the arrests were made as above noted. He went on to say that the AIKOKU DOSHI KAI had the same basis and aims as the SHINDO RENMEI.

At the time of his arrest IZENA had in his possession a document carrying the title "Constitution of the Society of Patriots who Reside in Huancayo." The name of this organization in Japanese is the HOKOKU DOSHI KAI. When questioned regarding the nature of this society IZENA stated that it had been organized in Huancayo on December 6, 1945, on the same basis as that of the AIKOKU DOSHI KAI, which was organized in Lima the following day. He added that when the organization in Huancayo learned of the presence of ABE in Lima, it had sent RYOMEI HIYANE, a member of the founding committee, to Lima to contact IZENA for the purpose of suggesting that both groups be united under the AIKOKU DOSHI KAI organization. These arrangements were being made at the time IZENA was arrested, which accounts for the above document which was found in IZENA's possession. It is translated as follows:

"CONSTITUTION AND BYLAWS OF THE SOCIETY OF
PATRIOTS RESIDING IN HUANCAYO

"Article I

"This society will be called the 'Society of Patriots of Huancayo.' Its date of founding will be set as December 6, 1945, and its meeting place will be at Tambo Street No. 102 in Huancayo.

"Article II

"This society will be formed by the organization of loyal and patriotic Japanese who trust in the great Japanese Empire and the Imperial Government and who possess a real knowledge of the actual situation.

"Article III

"The society has as its ends the exalting of the Japanese spirit, the developing of a close relationship among its members in an atmosphere of unity, and the stimulating in them of the healthy desire of conquering. In the pursuing of these ends the society will contribute to the harmony of the local Japanese community.

"Article IV

"Those who are not members of this society but who are in accord with its ends will be considered as members when they have been approved by the Board of Directors.

"Article V

"The regular meetings will be held on December 6, on the Emperor's birthday, and on the 15th of August of each year. The special meetings will be called when necessary by the President with the prior approval of the Board of Directors.

"Article VI

"In order to administer and direct the society, the following positions will be established: President, Vice President, General Secretary, Treasurer, Secretary, and various directors.

"Article VII

"The positions of the society will carry no salary and the officers will hold office for one year. Prior to the termination of the term of office, the officers may be relieved of their responsibilities if circumstances demand it.

"Article VIII

"The monthly dues will be fixed at \$1.00 which the members will pay for the maintenance of the society.

"Article IX

"It will be necessary for expenditures to be approved by the Board of Directors before being paid from society funds.

"Article X

"Matters not contemplated by this Constitution and Bylaws will be discussed and approved by the Board of Directors before being placed in effect. Additions and eliminations to or from this Constitution and Bylaws must be taken up at a general meeting.

"Article XI

"In the event that the society finds itself obliged to dissolve, the funds will be delivered to the Japanese Red Cross through the Foreign Ministry of the Japanese Government.

"Addendum

"The direction of the society during the period December 6, 1945 to December 6, 1946, will be handled by the committee of founding members. Following December 6, 1946, the direction will be handled by duly elected members.

"Adopted December 6, 1945.

"List of founding members:

"COMMITTEE OF FOUNDING MEMBERS
(Board of Directors)

YAMAGUCHI, YOSHITARO
MATAYOSHI, KYUSHO (RYUSHO)
ONOJIMA (ONOSHIMA), SAKON
HOJO, RYOTA
NOMOTO, MOMOZO (HYAKUZO)
HARADA, SEIKICHI
SHIRAIISHI, KIUMA
ABE, RYOYU
HIYANE, RYOMEI

"FOUNDING MEMBERS

<u>"Name</u>	<u>"Original Domicile</u>
YAMAGUCHI, YOSHITARO	Prefecture of Wakayama
SHIRAIISHI, KIUMA	" " Ehime
ONOJIMA, SAKON	" " Yamagata
HARADA, SEIKICHI	" " Yamagata
MIURA, KUNIGORO	" " Yamagata
ENDO, SASUKE	" " Yamagata
ABE, RYOYU	" " Yamagata
AMANO, KINAI	" " Fukushima
HARUYAMA, SOJIRO	" " Fukushima
KAWASHIMA, SEIZO	" " Kumamoto
YASUDA, SHUKICHI	" " Nara
Yamashiro, Hozen	" " Okinawa

<u>"Name</u>	<u>"Original Domicile</u>
INOUE, OTSUHIKO	Prefecture of Yamaguchi
KUBOKAWA, EIKO	" " Yamanashi
MATAYOSHI, SEIKO	" " Okinawa
MATAYOSHI, KYUSHO (RYUSHO)	" " Okinawa
HIYANE, RYOMEI	" " Okinawa
HOJO, RYOTA	" " Fukushima
HIGASHIZEKO, SHINKEI	" " Hiroshima
MIYAHIRA, SHUNSEI	" " Okinawa
UENO, YASUYOSHI	" " Fukushima
NOMOTO, MOMOZO	" " Yamaguchi
SAITO, SHINSHIN	" " Yamaguchi
CHINEN, RYUEI	" " Okinawa
SAKIHAMA, SHUMEI	" " Okinawa
NAMBA, KOTARO	" " Hiroshima
ICHIKAWA, KENZO	" " Yamanashi
SUEHIRO, RIJU	" " Yamaguchi
YANO, KOJIRO	" " Fukuoka
OHATA, KOSUKE	" " Waksyama
HARA, KYUGO	" " Fukuoka
CHINEN, EIKICHI	" " Okinawa

"NEW MEMBERS

<u>"Name</u>	<u>"Original Domicile</u>	<u>"Date of Entry</u>
IWAI, MAKOTO	Prefecture of Akita	March 10, 1946
YAMAMOTO, KISUKE	" " Fukuy	June 20, 1946
KOHIRA, SHOHEI	" " Hiroshima	July 1, 1946
ENOBI, JIRO	" " Okinawa	July 9, 1946"

Upon receiving the above information the police arrested the committee of founding members in Huancayo with the exception of RYOMEI HIYANE who could not be located. These Japanese were brought to Lima and are presently incarcerated here.

On September 3, 1946, a notice appeared in "El Peruano," official Government newspaper, to the effect that a Supreme Decree had been passed by the Peruvian Government on August 26, 1946, ordering the expulsion from Peru of KENZO ABE and TAKESHI TORIGOE.

On September 25, 1946, a similar notice appeared in "El Peruano" to the effect that a Supreme Decree had been passed

on September 11, 1946, ordering the expulsion from Peru of KINTARO KOBAYASHI.

Source E, a reliable Peruvian police official, has advised the police have suggested to the Peruvian Foreign Office that efforts be made to secure the cooperation of the United States Government in effecting the deportation of the above-mentioned three Japanese to Japan.

Following the issuance of the Supreme Decree of September 11 concerning KOBAYASHI, the other Japanese who had been incarcerated as above noted were released.

During the period from September 23 through September 27, anonymous letters were received by the following Japanese, all of whom are considered as "traitors" by the AIKOKU DOSHI KAI:

ARAKAKI, YOBI
INOUE, TAKESHI
KANE, MATSUZO
KAWAMOTO, SEIGORO
KURIHARA, SHOMEI
MORIMOTO, ICHITARO
SAKAGUCHI, JINTARO
SAITO, SENSHI
SATO, HACHIRO
TABATA, SEIJIRO
TAMURA, YOSHIYUKI
KUDAKA, SHUICHI

The above letters were identical in composition. Source C advises that they were apparently written by three different individuals. However, the majority of the letters appear to have been written by one individual. After comparing the letters with handwriting specimens in his file Source C states that he is convinced that the individual who composed the letter and wrote most of the copies was KENICHIRO SHIMABUKURO.

After talking to the 12 Japanese whose names are set out above, Source C indicated that it was the consensus of opinion that YOSHICAME TOYAMA, KOZEN IZENA, and CHOGORO SATO were also involved in the writing of the anonymous letters. A translation of these letters reads as follows:

"TO THE TRAITORS

"With your persistent affirmation of the defeat of Japan in the war you, the traitors, have dishonored the sacred name of the mother country. Further, you have caused a disconcerting situation with your statements within the Japanese colony. You have also committed the unpardonable act of denouncing before the authorities of this country (Peru), who have been bribed by you, the patriotic work of those who, like ourselves, are sure of the victory of Japan.

"The Japanese colony will never forget the despicable conduct of you who have betrayed your country by placing difficulties in the way of the righteous racial campaign of the patriots. In doing so you have resorted to many forbidden methods.

"Aside from the egotistical desire to win personal gain, you are a group of human beings who, like animals, lack personality and patriotism.

"We invite you who still believe in the defeat of Japan to see with your own eyes the light of truth of the reality for which the world has suffered and especially in Eastern Asia.

"What has revealed to us the happenings of Asia? What is happening to the world? Is it possible perhaps to discuss these topics without knowing the world reality?

"Do you the traitors who decree the defeat of Japan know by chance the 21 Articles of the Treaty of Peace which was signed on the deck of the ex-North American airplane carrier "Missouri" (captured by the Japanese Navy in the Philippines) which occurred in the Bay of Tokyo, September 1, 1945? Perhaps not. You who are slaves to gold are rejoicing because of the fall of our mother country in the same manner as the Jews. It is very possible also that you have forgotten the greatness of the Japanese spirit. Actually that is the case. There are no greater fools than yourselves. How are you able to walk through the streets? Pusillanimous traitors such as you are do not have the least reason to continue living on this earth as Japanese subjects. You would contribute something to the race if you would decide to place an immediate end to your days. But you, because you are cowards are not capable of adopting such a determination.

"We the patriots are working in unselfishness and with great sacrifices for the prosperity and greatness of the

"Japanese nation. You have placed difficulties in the way of this work which we have begun even to the point of having us jailed.

"Because of this attitude which you have taken against us we are not allowed to consider you as real Japanese subjects.

"Think well and consult your conscience and you will know how mistaken you are.

"Through the means which you have adopted, the result of selfish personal interest, you have only thrown a disgraceful shadow over the future of our race.

"Possibly you are satisfied with this prospect and are congratulating yourselves upon the success which you have obtained in securing our arrest and imprisonment in jail. However, this means nothing to us. Sooner or later the moment will come in which you will have to mount the execution platform to be guillotined. It will be the moment in which you will pay for having been enemies of the race and the mother country. Await this moment but beforehand wash your necks well.

"Traitors! Do not cry or scream in desperation. We have prepared everything that is necessary to prepare. We recommend to you that you say goodbye to those who are dear to you and make a toast to your ancestors even though it be only a glass of water.

"Before finishing this notice, we send to you one last word.

"What is the reason for your social position, for your fortunes, and for your knowledge? Are they not consecrated to the services of the race and of the nation?

"However, what is it that you have done? In place of serving you have impeded our patriotic racial movement and have offended the worthy name of our mother country by the most abominable acts.

"And if this were not enough, your treason has carried you so far as to place you in contact and in accord with a Padre named YONEKAWA who has been deported from Japan for his espionage activities. Furthermore, you have been groveling before the American and Peruvian authorities to have us arrested and placed in the hands of the latter.

"These censurable acts which you have committed through agents hired by you with money of the Jews cannot be forgiven.

"Traitors, what a dismal lot is yours!

"How will you account to our Mother Country?"

OUTGOING AIRGRAM

PREPARING OFFICE WILL TYPE HERE CLEARLY THE CLASSIFICATION OF THE MESSAGE:

Department of State

RESTRICTED

NO. A-161

Washington,

2617

TIME TO THE

UNITED STATES POLITICAL ADVISER TO THE
~~AMEMBASSY~~
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWER
TOKYO.

Nov 25, 1946 2617

In connection with recent Japanese terroristic activities in Brazil and Peru, the Peruvian police recently detained Japanese national Abe Kenso for his participation in these activities. Presidential decree has been issued ordering his repatriation to Japan, together with two other Japanese who collaborated with him.

Abe has requested an audience with the President of Peru "in order to explain the motives for his trip to Peru". Abe has publicly claimed to be a rear admiral in the Japanese Navy and that he was an envoy of Emperor Hirohito, charged with unifying the Japanese in South America. The Department requests that any information regarding Abe and his claims to be a rear admiral and an envoy of Emperor Hirohito be forwarded, using the heading PANJAP to expedite handling.

894.20223/10-3146

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THE FOREIGN SERVICE
OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
Lima, Peru, October 31, 1946

FR
H. G. ...
DC/A

RESTRICTED

No. 623

Subject: Abe Kenso, Detained Japanese National,
Claims to be Rear Admiral in Japanese
Navy

894.20223/10-1746

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
NOV 12 1946
DIVISION OF FOREIGN
REPORTING SERVICES

The Ambassador has the honor to refer to despatch no. 554 of October 17, 1946, concerning the appeal addressed by Abe Kenso, a detained Japanese national awaiting deportation to Japan, to the President of the Republic requesting an audience in order to explain the motives for his trip to Peru and his alleged military rank, and to report that Kenso, in a recent press interview at his place of confinement, claimed to be a rear admiral in the Japanese navy.

Abe Kenso asserted that he was an envoy of Emperor Hirohito charged with unifying the Japanese in South America. He professed to have democratic tendencies and to be a believer in the Catholic doctrine. He said that he possessed no personal documents but indicated that he might be able to obtain a Japanese military register from a co-national in Peru so as to prove his military rank.

Kenso complained that the high Peruvian authorities had ignored his appeal and that, the charges against him having been approved, he was to be deported. He stated that he felt certain that a canvass of the Japanese nationals in Peru as to his person and his mission would be favorable and would confirm that he had committed no act harmful to Japan nor endangered public order in Peru. His interviewer noted that there were about thirty Japanese at the jail waiting to see him.

711
LeslieWJohnson/ps

To the Department in
original and hectograph

1-FC
1-EUR-X
4-ARA
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6-OC-1
1-Embassy
3 War
Jewel
11/12/46

894.20223/10-3146

DIVISION OF JAPANESE AFFAIRS
NOV 21 1946
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

DIV. OF FOREIGN ACTIVITY CORRELATION
11/18/46
Tokyo
NOV 14 1946
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

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DEC 9 - 1946

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10/31/46

THE FOREIGN SERVICE
OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
Lima, Peru, October 31, 1946

RESTRICTED

No. 623

Subject: Abe Kenso, Detained Japanese National,
Claims to be Rear Admiral in Japanese
Navy

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DIVISION OF FOREIGN
REPORTING SERVICES
NOV 12 1946

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711
LeslieWJohnson/ps

To the Department in
original and hectograph

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DIV. OF FOREIGN ACTIVITY CORRELATION
NOV 14 1946
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Confidential File

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Charge Department:

Charge to

OUTGOING TELEGRAM

Department of State

Washington

1691

PREPARING OFFICE WILL TYPE HERE CLEARLY THE CLASSIFICATION OF THE MESSAGE:

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NOV 8 1946

10am

AMEMBASSY,

LIMA.

911

Your tel no. 1137, November 2.

Inform For. Off. approximate cost repatriation three Japanese \$2,000 to \$2,500. Urge guarantee of costs so that arrangements may be made promptly. Telegraph reply.

Acheson acting (jwa)

894.20223/11-246

CS/V

DISTRIBUTION DESIRED (OFFICES ONLY)

FC:HHBarger:ema
11/6/46

[Signature]

SPD cleared by phone with Chappell
TELEGRAPH RELEASE DESK

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CONFIDENTIAL

DIVISION OF
COMMUNICATIONS AND RECORDS
TELEGRAPH BRANCH

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
INCOMING TELEGRAM

ACTION COPY

File
11-12-46
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~~SECRET~~

Control 594

Rec'd November 2, 1946
3:40 p.m.

2

Action-FC
Info:

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FROM: Lima
TO: Secretary of State
No: 1137. November 2, Noon

Despite repeated requests no reply received from Foreign Office concerning payment by Peru of deportation costs three dangerous Japanese political organizers mentioned MYTEL 1035, October 1, 5 p.m. (REDEPTELS 850, October 9 and 883, October 30) who have now been given court trial but who are now under deportation orders by Executive decree and are ready for deportation soon as arrangements may be made.

Lima police are very anxious to get rid of them immediately and have informally advised Embassy Legal Attache that they are doubtful whether Peruvian funds available to pay deportation costs, saying if US Government unable to bear costs transportation to Japan, the three Japs likely will be escorted to and placed over Peruvian border with orders not to return. Embassy believes these men should not be left at large any place in the Americas. Military Attache ready arrange custody and transportation to Canal Zone soon as instructed.

COOPER

GD:CWD

CONFIDENTIAL FILE
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OIV OF FOREIGN ACTIVITY CORRELATION
The Lima
NOV 4 1946
DEPARTMENT OF STATE
NOV 12 1946
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NND 280069
By *76/cj* NARS, Date *8-24-78*

PERMANENT RECORD COPY: THIS COPY MUST BE RETURNED TO DC/R CENTRAL FILES WITH NOTATION OF ACTION TAKEN.

894.20223/11-246

*file: Jap. Terrorism
L.A.*

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

See comment at bottom of memo

TO : CON - Mr. Lyon:
FC - Mr. Neal:

~~SECRET~~

DATE: November 6, 1946.

FROM : FC - Mr. Barger:

SUBJECT: Deportation of Three Japanese Nationals from Peru.

The Department has received several telegrams from the Embassy in Lima indicating that Abe, Kenzo; Takeshi, Torigoe and Kobayashi, Kintaro, Japanese nationals, have been arrested by the Peruvian Police for their connection with Japanese terroristic activities in that country.

The Embassy stated that they had received an informal request for assistance in having these three individuals repatriated to Japan. Following a discussion with the War Department, we informed the Embassy in Lima that repatriation under custody could be effected but requested that the Peruvian Government guarantee the cost.

The Department has just received a telegram stating that despite repeated requests by the Embassy no reply was received from the Peruvian Foreign Office re payment for the deportation of the abovementioned Japanese political organizers. The telegram added that the Japanese in question are under deportation orders by Executive Decree and are ready for deportation as soon as necessary arrangements may be made.

It is indicated by the Embassy that the Lima Police are very anxious to get rid of Abe and Kobayashi and Takeshi, and have informally advised the Legal Attache of the Embassy that they are doubtful if Peruvian funds are available to defray the cost of deportation. They added, however, that if the United States Government was unable to bear the cost, the three Japanese would probably be escorted to and placed over the Peruvian border with orders not to return. The Embassy stated that it believes that these three men should not be left at large any place in the Americas and that the Military Attache can arrange custody and transportation to the Canal Zone as soon as instructed.

FC has discussed the matter with SPD, and it was decided to leave it to the Director of this office for decision as to whether or not the United States Government should undertake to defray the costs, as the War Department will undoubtedly insist that we guarantee payment.

It would undoubtedly create a precedent for Uncle Sam to underwrite the cost of deportations in the future but, on the other hand, the three Japanese mentioned are considered by us to be dangerous to hemispheric security.

It will be recalled that Abe and Takeshi were active in the terroristic activities which occurred in southern Brazil and that they came

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By TR/SY
NARS, Date 8-28-89
NND 780069



FOR AREA USE
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Confidential File

-2-

to Peru to organize a similar group through the Shindo Renmei, which was instrumental in the murders of many peaceful citizens of Brazil. There is attached a report from the FBI giving further details on the activities of these individuals should it be necessary in arriving at some decision.

The War Department has indicated that the cost of deportation under custody would probably amount to from \$2,000 to \$2,500 for the three Japanese. A telegram is being sent today to the Embassy in Lima informing them of the approximate cost of deportation and urging that they again approach the Peruvian Government with the request that it guarantee these costs. However, a decision by the Director of this office on this matter would be appreciated so that corresponding steps might be taken in the event that the Peruvian Government failed to guarantee payment.

Attachment:

FBI report, dated October 30, 1946.

I favor paying this price if the Peruvian Gov't won't pay. It should be understood, however, that this doesn't create a precedent. Is there any way that the ACPD at Montevideo might handle such cases?
- JBL -

NAB
FC:HHBarger:ema
JWA



THE FOREIGN SERVICE
OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

~~FR~~
~~HHB~~

~~SECRET~~

Lima, November 19, 1946.

No. 713

Subject: Proposed Repatriation of
Abe Kenso, Japanese Organizer,
and two other Japanese.

HCIR

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
DIVISION OF FOREIGN
REPORTING SERVICES

DEC 19 1946

RECEIVED
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

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FACILITIES BRANCH

The Honorable
The Secretary of State,
Washington.

DIV OF FOREIGN ACTIVITY CORRELATION
DEC 26 1946
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

DEPARTMENT OF JAPANESE AFFAIRS
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

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FCSPD

DECLASSIFIED

By Te/c
NND 780069
NARS, Date 8-24-78

Referring to the Department's secret telegram No. 911, dated November 8th, 10 a.m., instructing the Ambassador to inform the Foreign Office that the cost of repatriating the three Japanese who are now being held in prison at Lima will be from \$2000 to \$2500, I have the honor to report that this information was brought to the attention of the Foreign Office. The only reply so far received was the statement that the information would be brought to the attention of the Ministry of Interior (which has charge of incarceration and deportation of individuals).

The Peruvian Government clearly desires to get rid of the three Japanese but it has not yet indicated any willingness to assume the costs involved in deportation. The Legal Attaché of this Embassy has stated that the last time he talked with the Peruvian police about this matter, they seemed to have in mind that if the United States was not able to take charge of the Japanese and bear the costs of repatriation, the three men would be allowed by the Peruvian Government to pay their own passage or have it paid by any interested parties to any place outside of Peru. This line of thought does not seem to take into consideration the difficulties likely to be encountered in arranging for the entry of persons of Japanese nationality into any country other than Japan.

There is enclosed a clipping from LA PRENSA of Lima, dated November 16, 1946, quoting a further letter from Abe Kenso, the leader in the affairs leading up to the arrest of himself and the other two Japanese.

In this letter, translation of which is also enclosed, Abe Kenso takes a slightly different line from that assumed in his previous letters. He states that he was commissioned by his Government to visit Brazil, Bolivia and Peru and to inform himself of the situation of his subjects. He states that he arrived in Brazil on the 11th of November, 1945, in a warship and says (in translation) "I only wish to look after my subjects".

As soon as any further information is available on this subject, it will be brought to the Department's attention.

Respectfully yours,

For the Ambassador:

R. M. de Lambert

R. M. de Lambert,
First Secretary of Embassy.

Enclosures:
Listed on following page.

3 FC
1 EUR-X
4 ARA
1 JA
5 OIC
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AIR MAIL

American Embassy, Lima.

Despatch No. 713, Nov. 19, 1946.

-2-

Enclosures: *14 7/20* *Tu*

- ✓ 1- Clipping from LA PRENSA of November 16, 1946, in one copy only
- 2- Translation of clipping forming enclosure 1.

H ✓ RMdeLambert-hkl

American Embassy, Lima,
Despatch No. 713, Nov. 19, 1946.

Enclosure 1 to despatch No. 713 of November 19, 1946 from the Embassy
at Lima.

CLIPPING FROM LA PRENSA of November 16, 1946.

"Carta de Abe Kenso"

INTERESES GENERALES

CARTA DE ABE KENSO

Sea mi primera palabra la de agradecer a esta noble tierra peruana, la hospitalidad que brinda a todos los extranjeros que tenemos la suerte de llegar hasta aquí, y especialmente en nombre de la colonia japonesa, que 25 mil de sus hijos viven felices, al amparo de sus leyes y de su nunca bien ponderada hidalguía.

Desde el 14 de agosto de 1945, en que terminó la guerra que salvó a la humanidad de mayores desastres, fui comisionado por mi gobierno, para visitar el Brasil, Bolivia y el Perú e informarme de la situación de mis súbditos y de sus necesidades, de modo de poder llevar hasta Tokio una versión exacta de mi misión.

Habiendo llegado el 11 de noviembre del año pasado al Brasil, en un buque de guerra, mi único afán, después de mi estada en esa era visitar Bolivia y el Perú y palpar personalmente cuáles eran las necesidades de los japoneses residentes en estos pueblos de Sud-América y poder dar fidelísima información a mi Patria.

Desde el 29 de mayo de este año, en que llegué al Perú, después de visitar Brasil y Bolivia, he encontrado a mis connacionales en desacuerdo por el feliz término de la guerra; término éste que dará al Mundo verdadera democracia, tanto a los pueblos de Europa y Asia como a los de América, chicos y grandes, ricos y pobres, todos, todos deberán manejar su comercio interior y exterior con amplia libertad, negociando espontánea y libremente con cualquier otro país del Continente.

Yo no traigo ningún interés personal, solamente quiero velar por mis súbditos, por su unión, y por su bienestar y agradecer nuevamente a este gran pueblo peruano que ya desde el Japón yo quiero.

No soy terrorista como falsamente se me titula, soy hombre honrado, y no me explico quien pueda haber inventado ese ardid, para desacreditar y frustrar así mi misión. Soy, solamente, un comisionado del Gobierno de Tokio, que hasta ahora sufre más de tres meses de prisión, sin saber hasta cuándo dure mi cautiverio, el que espero termine lo más pronto y poder realizar mis ideales de conversar con el Gobierno del Perú.

Abe Kenso

Delegado del Japón.

R. 51714

AIR MAILAmerican Embassy, Lima,
Despatch No. 713, Nov. 19, 1946Enclosure 2 to despatch No. 713 of November 19, 1946 from the Embassy
at Lima.TRANSLATION

ITEMS OF GENERAL INTEREST.

Letter from Abe Kenso.

Let me first express my gratitude to the fine country of Peru, for the hospitality it offers to all of us foreigners who are lucky enough to reach here and, especially, in the name of the Japanese Colony, for the fact that 25,000 of its sons live happily, under the protection of its (Peru's) laws, the liberality of which can never be sufficiently praised.

Since the 14 of August, 1945, the date on which ended the war, thus saving humanity from even greater disasters, I was commissioned by my Government to visit Brazil, Bolivia and Peru to acquaint myself with the situation of my subjects and with their needs, in order that I might report to Tokyo the result of my findings.

Having arrived in Brazil on the 11th of November of last year, on a warship, my only desire after visiting that country was to go to Bolivia and Peru and to see for myself what were the needs of the Japanese subjects resident in these cities of South America, and make a careful report of the same to my own country.

Since the 29th of May of this year, the day on which I arrived in Peru, after visiting Brazil and Bolivia, I have encountered among my co-nationals disagreement for the happy termination of the war; a termination which will give to the world real democracy, not only to the peoples of Europe and Asia but also to the peoples of America, small and big, rich and poor, to everyone - each one should manage its own domestic and foreign commerce with the necessary freedom, dealing spontaneously and freely with any country of the Continent.

I did not come with any personal motive. I only wish to look after my subjects, - their unity and their welfare, - and again to thank the grand Peruvian people, whom I cared for even before I left Japan.

I am not a terrorist as I have been falsely titled, I am an honest man and I cannot understand who could have invented this story to discredit and frustrate my mission. I am simply an agent of the Government of Tokyo, who up to now has suffered three months of imprisonment, without knowing when I shall be released, my one hope being that I may be released as soon as possible and that I may realize my desire to talk to the Government of Peru.

Abe Kenso
Delegate from Japan

Trans. & Typed-hkl

JAN 9 1947

CONFIDENTIAL

No. 369

To the

United States Political Adviser to the
Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers,
Tokyo.

The Secretary of State refers to the Political Adviser's airgram 125 dated December 17, 1946 regarding ABE Kenso, and reports that subject, as well as two other collaborators in Japanese terroristic activities in Peru, TORIGOE Takeshi and KOBAYASHI Kintaro, all Japanese nationals, are now in Panama in army custody en route to Japan.

The above cited Japanese were arrested by the Peruvian authorities in September of 1946 for organizing a Japanese terroristic society which attempted to "punish unpatriotic Japanese in Peru". The organization, similar to the Shindo Renmei which was instrumental in the murders of many peaceful citizens of Brazil, attempted to convince the Japanese in Peru that Japan had not been defeated. Abe travelled from Brazil, where he had been active in similar activities, to Peru in May of 1946.

Following his incarceration, Abe Kenso made extravagant claims regarding his position in the Japanese Government and attempted to see the President of Peru "in order to explain the motives for [his] trip to Peru". Abe claimed to be a rear admiral in the Japanese Navy and that he was an envoy of Emperor Hirohito, charged with unifying the Japanese in South America. When he was unsuccessful in seeing the President, he wrote several letters to the newspapers, translation of one of which is enclosed. The gist of these letters was that he had been commissioned by his Government to visit Brazil, Bolivia and Peru to inform himself of the situation of his subjects. He stated that he had arrived in Brazil on the 11th of November 1945 in a warship.

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The above is being forwarded for the information of the Political Adviser and SCAP, and for such use as may seem fit.

Enclosure:

Copy ltr from Abe
Kenso from La Prensa
16 Nov. 1946

JAN 8 1947 P.M.

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FC:HHBarger:mm 1/3/47

A true copy of the signed original.

JA
gma

[Handwritten signature]



THE FOREIGN SERVICE
OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

No. 766

Lima, December 2, 1946.

~~FR~~
~~HAB FC~~

JCR

~~SECRET~~

Subject: Proposed Deportation of Kenso Abe and Two Other Japanese from Peru.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
DIVISION OF FOREIGN REPORTING SERVICES
DEC 19 1946
RECEIVED IN THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE

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DIV OF FOREIGN ACTIVITY CORRELATION
FC: HAB
A to Lima 1/3/47
DEC 26 1946
FC: HAB Instruction to Tokyo 1/3/47
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

The Honorable
The Secretary of State,
Washington.

Sir:

Referring to my secret despatch No. 713, dated November 19, 1946 and to previous correspondence concerning the proposed deportation of Kenso Abe (or Abe Kenso) and two other dangerous Japanese from Peru, I have the honor to enclose a copy of a memorandum from the Legal Attaché of this Embassy concerning a conversation which he held with the Inspector General of the Division of Investigations of the Police Department of Lima. From this memorandum it will be observed that the Police Department in Lima does not seem sanguine concerning payment by the Peruvian Government of the expenses of deportation of these three Japanese organizers to Japan.

The Police now seem to have in mind that even if it does become necessary to release the two less dangerous of the three Japanese concerned, who may be regarded in the light of followers of Kenso Abe, they still hope that a way may be found to deport Kenso Abe to Japan, and suggest that the approximately \$325.00 now in his possession be used to pay for a one-way ticket from Peru to the United States, with the expectation that the United States Government will take care of the expenses of deporting him from there to Japan. This plan does not take into consideration the danger of Kenso Abe not arriving in the United States if he is transported without being under guard.

Frequent inquiry has been made at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs concerning the decision of the Peruvian Government with respect to the payment of the expenses for the deportation of the three Japanese as mentioned in the Department's secret telegram No. 911 of November 8th, 10 a.m.. The reply always is the same, that the matter has been brought to the attention of the Ministry of Interior and that any information received from that Ministry will be brought to the Embassy's attention. Thus it appears that the Peruvian Foreign Office is not taking an active interest in trying to procure the funds required for deportation and despite the clear indications that these three Japanese were actively

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SECRET FILE

AIR MAIL American Embassy, Lima,
Despatch #766, Dec. 2, 1946.

-2-

engaged in organizing the Japanese community in Peru along the lines of "Japan not having lost the war", and using terroristic methods in connection with such organization, it seems evident that the Peruvian Government has not so far felt that it should pay the amount of from \$2,000 to \$2,500 to cover the expenses of their deportation to Japan.

The Embassy feels that from the point of view of the United States Government it would be a great mistake to allow these three Japanese to be at liberty any place in the Americas for they almost certainly will continue to try to lead the Japanese residents to organize into groups that will be opposed to the interests of the United States, and their methods here have clearly been along lines that have instilled fear in the peacefully inclined Japanese.

Respectfully yours,

For the Ambassador:

R. M. de Lambert

R. M. deLambert,
First Secretary of Embassy.

Enclosure: *ad 76*
Copy of memorandum dated November 29, 1946 from the Legal Attaché
of the Embassy to Mr. R.M. deLambert.
RMdeLambert-hkl

AIR MAIL

American Embassy, Lima,
Despatch #766, Dec. 2, 1946.

Enclosure to despatch No. 766 of December 2, 1946 from the Embassy
at Lima.

Office of Legal Attache
Embassy of the United States of America
Lima, Peru

November 29, 1946.

MEMORANDUM FOR: Mr. DeLambert
From: The Legal Attache
Re: Kenso Abe, et al

171-70
Confirming our telephone conversation of this morning, the following is an account of the conversation between the writer and Dr. HORACIO CESPEDES Y QUIROZ, Inspector General of the Division of Investigations:

Dr. CESPEDES advised the writer that it is becoming increasingly difficult for them to hold ABE, TORIGOE, and KOBAYASHI in jail in view of their long incarceration and the extended period of time which has elapsed since the passing of the Supreme Decree ordering their expulsion. He stated further that he was most anxious to get the matter settled and would cooperate in any way to resolve the situation.

He went on to say that in his opinion (in which the writer concurs) ABE was the most dangerous of the three Japanese. The presence of the remaining two in the Western Hemisphere would not constitute the danger which would be the case if ABE were allowed to remain. In view of this fact Dr. CESPEDES asked the writer if it would be possible to deport only ABE to Japan. He felt that this would, perhaps, cut down the expenditure on the part of the Peruvian Government and would be likely to lead to a more expeditious handling of the entire matter.

So far as the expenses of deportation are concerned, it should be noted that ABE presently has in his possession \$275.00 U.S. and 350 soles (\$50.00 U.S.). This amount can be used to aid in the defraying of the expenses involved. As a matter of fact, Dr. CESPEDES suggested that the money in ABE's possession be utilized to buy him a one-way ticket to the United States, from whence he could be sent to Japan by the U.S. authorities. The writer indicated that the matter must necessarily be handled through diplomatic channels and that any arrangement which was made would have to be effected through the Peruvian Foreign Office and the United States Department of State.

cc: Military Attache.

OUTGOING AIRGRAM

PREPARING OFFICE WILL TYPE HERE CLEARLY THE CLASSIFICATION OF THE MESSAGE:

Department of State

CONFIDENTIAL

NO. A_x2ixx 12

Washington,

TIME _____

Jan 8, 1947

AMEMBASSY,

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① With reference to Embassy's secret despatch no. 766 of December 2, 1946, secret despatch no. 713 of November 19, 1946 and previous communications on subject of Abe Kenso, the Department has received the following information from Tokyo: The Japanese Government has stated that "according to the investigation by the Second Demobilization Bureau (former Japanese Ministry of Navy), there is not such a person by name in the Japanese Navy and there is also no fact that the Japanese Government has despatched such a person as a delegate to promote unity amongst Japanese people in South America".

This information is being submitted for the Embassy's information and such use as the Embassy sees fit to make of it.

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DISTRIBUTION DESIRED (OFFICES ONLY)

DCR - ABA Unit

Anal. *Embryan*

Rev. *W. H. J.*

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JAN 8 1947

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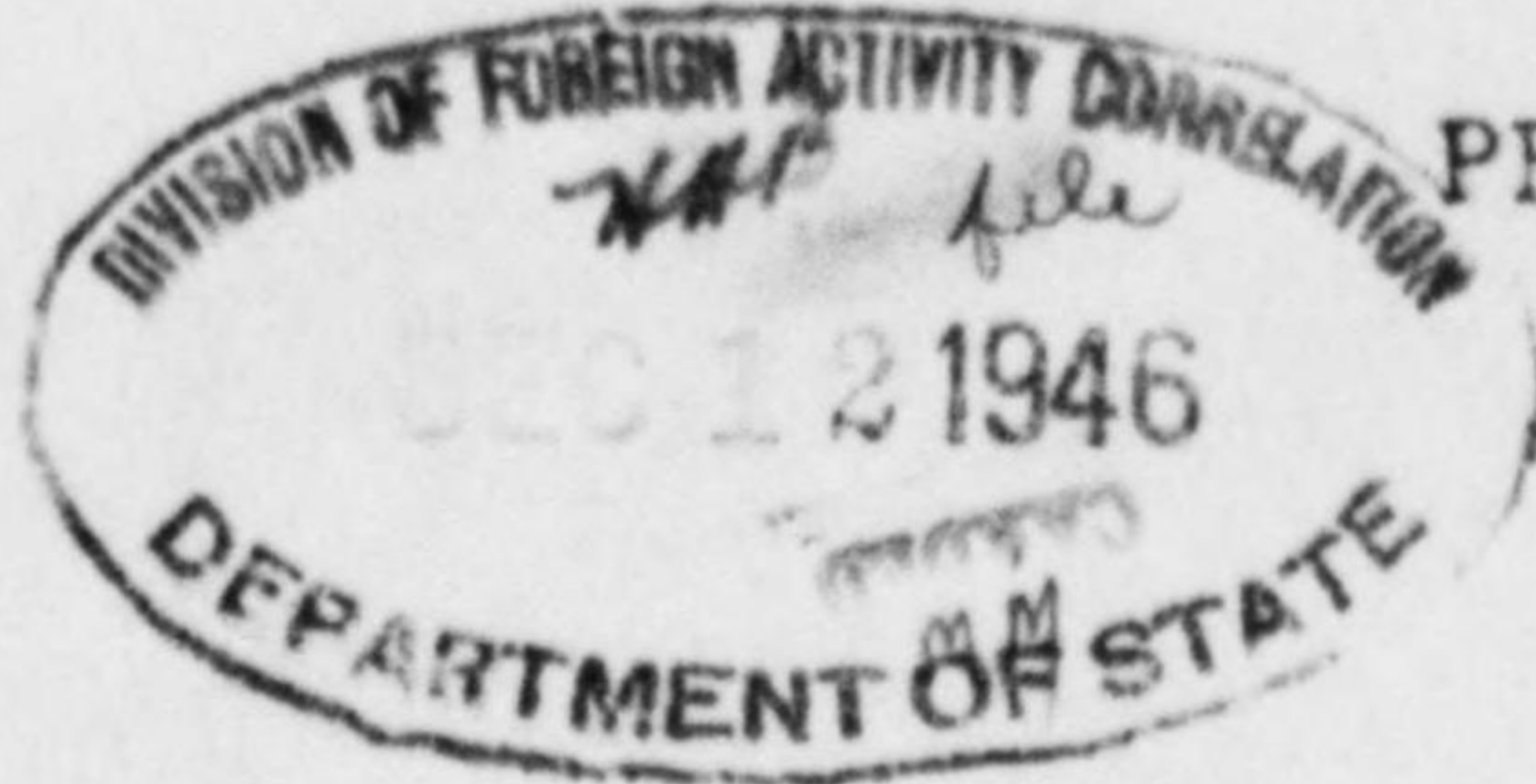
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United States Department of Justice
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.
December 11, 1946

IN REPLY, PLEASE REFER TO
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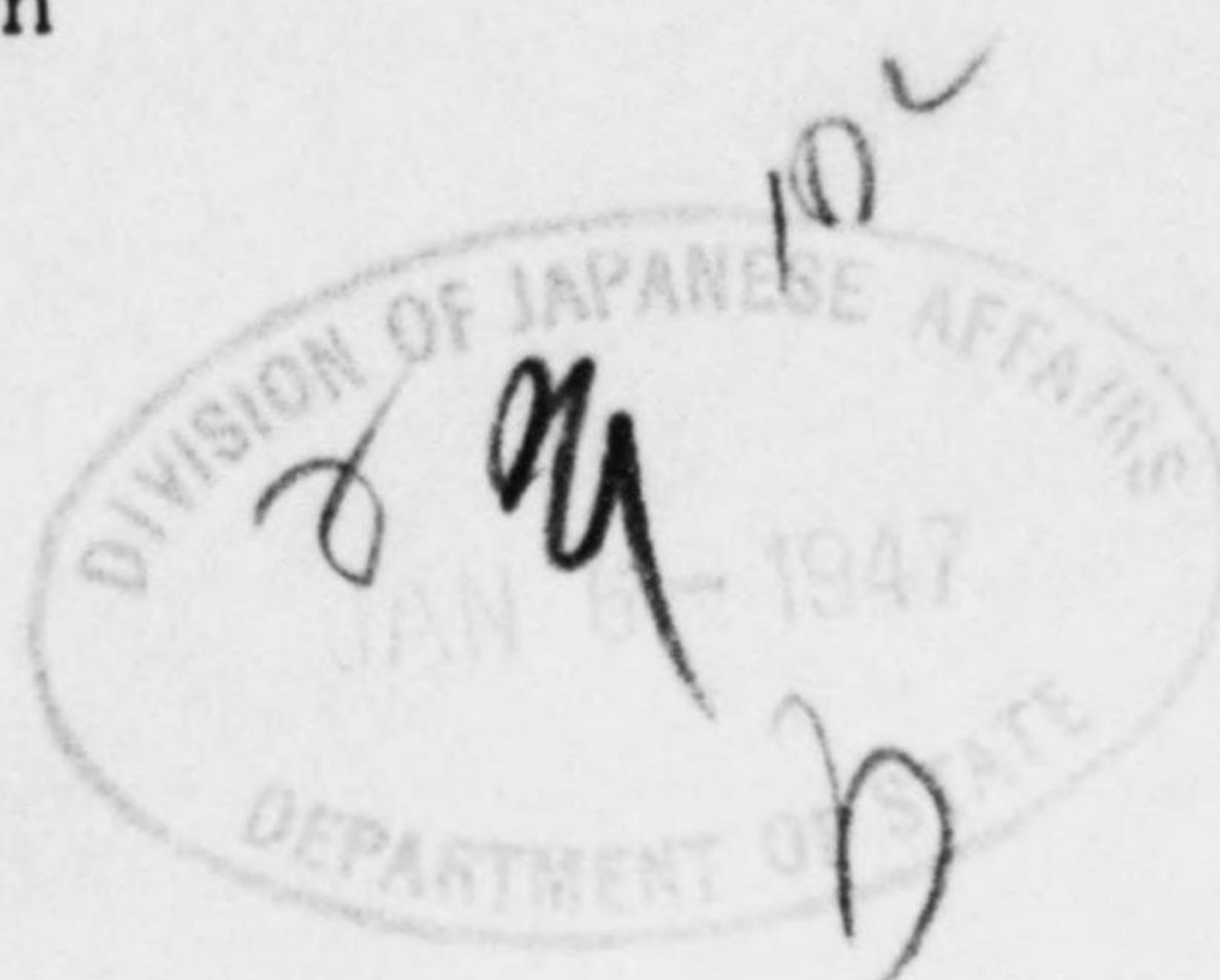
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BY SPECIAL MESSENGER

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Mr. Jack D. Neal
Chief
Division of Foreign Activity Correlation
Department of State

Chief of Naval Intelligence
Navy Department
Constitution Avenue
Washington 25, D. C.

Director of Intelligence
War Department General Staff
The Pentagon
Washington 25, D. C.
Attention: Reading Panel Branch



894.20223/12-1146

Dear Sir:

For your information, I am attaching hereto a communication
which may be of interest to you.

DCR ARA Unit
Final *lc*
Rev. *Mr. [unclear]*
Cat. *[unclear]*
Dist. _____

Very truly yours,

J. E. Hoover

John Edgar Hoover
Director

Evaluation:

- Received from reliable and confidential source
- From confidential source previously found reliable
- Not verified by investigation
- Available to Embassy in country of origin

Attachment

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NND 780069
By *TC/104* NARS, Date *8-29-28*

FEB 27 1947

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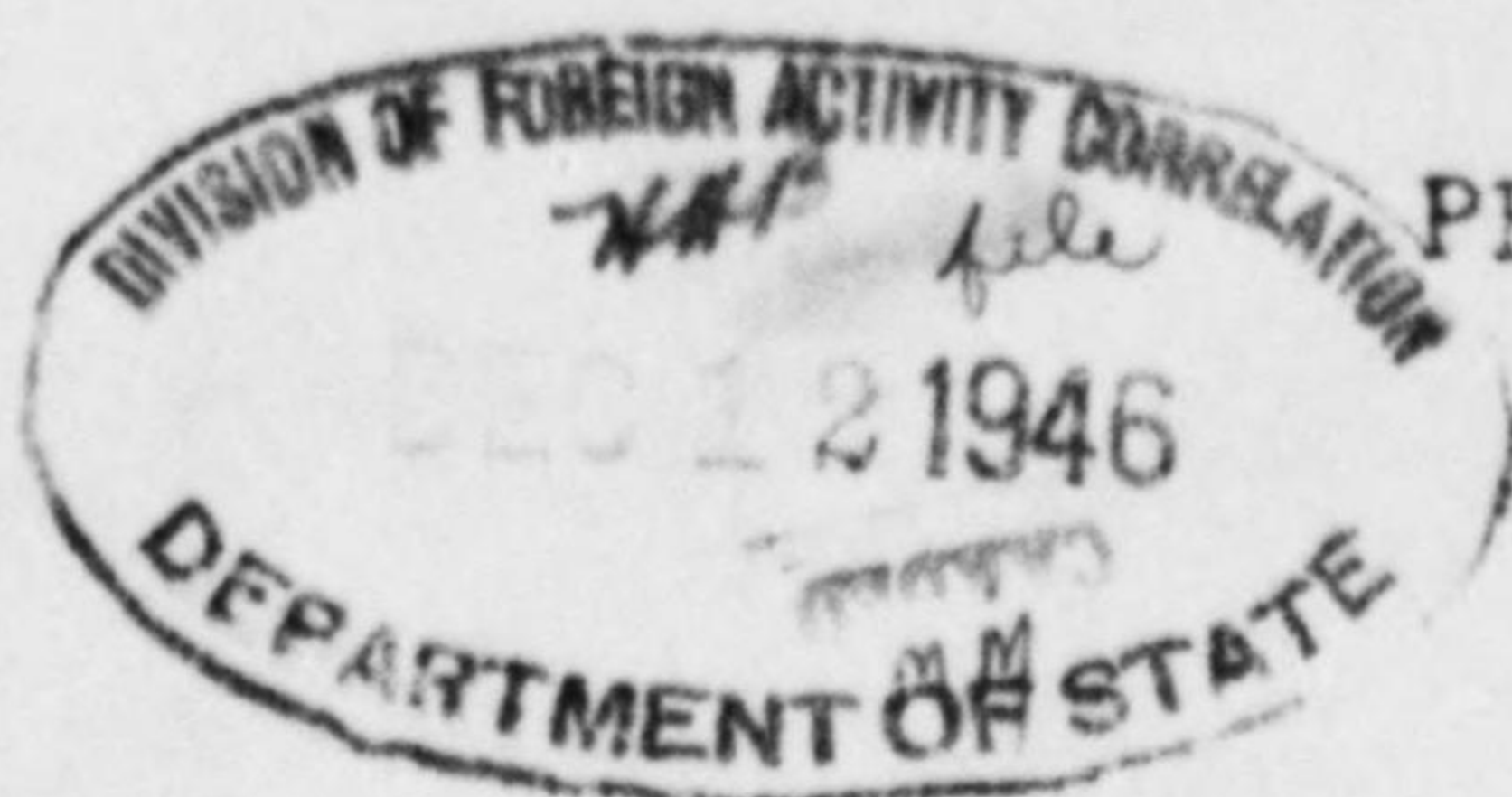
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United States Department of Justice
Federal Bureau of Investigation

Washington, D. C.
December 11, 1946

IN REPLY, PLEASE REFER TO
FILE NO. _____



PERSONAL AND ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
BY SPECIAL MESSENGER

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Mr. Jack D. Neal
Chief
Division of Foreign Activity Correlation
Department of State

Chief of Naval Intelligence
Navy Department
Constitution Avenue
Washington 25, D. C.

Director of Intelligence
War Department General Staff
The Pentagon
Washington 25, D. C.
Attention: Reading Panel Branch



894.20223/12-1146

Dear Sir:

For your information, I am attaching hereto a communication
which may be of interest to you.

DCR ASA Unit
Final *LC*
Rev. *M. J. J.*
Cat.
Dist.

Very truly yours,

J. E. Hoover

John Edgar Hoover
Director

Evaluation:

- Received from reliable and confidential source
- From confidential source previously found reliable
- Not verified by investigation

- Available to Embassy in country of origin

Attachment

DECLASSIFIED

NND 780049
By *TC/oy* NARS, Date *8-29-28*

FEB 27 1947

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OS / W Confidential File

894.20223/12-1146

November 21, 1946

RE: AIKOKU DOSHI KAI
LIMA, PERU

SYNOPSIS: Threatening letters sent to members in local Japanese colony from September 23 to September 27, last, were copies from original written by KENSO ABE. During October ABE wrote letters to the Peruvian Police, the editors of several newspapers and the President of the Republic protesting his incarceration and describing himself as an Envoy of the Government of Tokyo, traveling incognito in South America. Letters translated and set out. KOBAYASHI, ABE, and TORIGOE remain incarcerated in Lima. Description of KOBAYASHI set out.

It will be recalled that during the period September 23 - 27, 1946, a series of threatening letters were received by a number of Japanese in the local colony who were not in sympathy with the AIKOKU DOSHI KAI. This letter addressed them as "traitors" and threatened them with death for having betrayed their mother country.

Source C has advised that between 30 and 40 letters were sent. These were all identical copies from the original which was prepared by KENSO ABE and smuggled out of jail by the boy who brings him his food three times a day. The letter was delivered by him to YASUKICHI SATO at Jiron Guzco 773. As will be recalled, SATO is a member of the AIKOKU DOSHI KAI. SATO in turn contacted KENICHIRO SHIMAEUKURO, General Secretary of the AIKOKU DOSHI KAI, who made a number of copies thereof. The copies and the original were thereupon returned to SATO who placed them in envelopes, addressed and stamped them. He then delivered them to one KOKUHO KOCHI, carnet No. 15449, Calle Próceres No. 800, who mailed them at the Central Post Office in Lima. The foregoing was also checked through Source D and found to be accurate.

On October 9, 1946, the following letter was sent from ABE to the head of the Division of Investigations. It was written in Spanish by another Japanese at ABE's direction and is translated as follows:

"Señor Chief of Investigations

"Dear Sir:

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION - 1 -

"I respectfully request you not to forget the conversation which we had this morning.

"1. Do not forget what you have said concerning the point in question. It is understood among Japanese that the authorities of this country have nothing to do therewith.

"2. Why are we three Japanese held in jail? For nothing more than for letters. I wish to know more concrete reasons.

"3. Our enemies who have reported to you concerning us have told nothing but lies.

"4. On August 13 all the newspapers in Lima were saying that all the Japanese were placed at liberty through the operation of some law.

"5. Why are the Chinese colony and their newspapers given complete freedom and not the Japanese colony?

"6. I wish to speak with the six individuals face to face and question them.

"7. Peru possesses constitutional procedure but does not use it.

"s/ K. ABE"

Following is a translation of a letter directed by KENZO ABE to the editor of "La Prensa" which appeared in that paper on October 15, 1946:

"Señor Director of the newspaper 'La Prensa'

"Distinguished Sir:

"Would you please give space in the columns of your well-known newspaper to these few lines which I am directing from my cell of the 6th Comisaría in the hope that the human sentiment of the Peruvian people will lead them to interpret them as a really sincere complaint by a Japanese who is in this country (Peru) entrusted by his country (Japan) with a special mission.

"In the first place I thank the Peruvian nation profoundly for having extended its hospitality to 25,000

"Japanese subjects. The latter have always conducted themselves in a truly industrious manner devoted to their work, be it in commerce, agriculture or industry. They contribute in this manner toward reducing the cost of living as a compensation for the asylum which has been extended to them by this country (Peru) of South America.

"In the second place I must refer to my presence in Peru. In order to avoid any unfounded suspicion, it is necessary that it be known that I have come only on a special mission for my government to organize my compatriots and not to engage in local political maneuvers in any sense with reference to Peru or any other country. I have been sent because news has arrived in Japan that a small group of 50 or 60 Japanese has defiled the flag of their country (Japan) and debased the picture of the Emperor, Hirohito. I have come to place these malcontents who have left the good path on the right road. This mission is completely peaceful and far from any act of terrorism. As a case in point: If a Peruvian defiled his flag or insulted the President would he not be deserving of a penalty? It is obvious that this would be true and would happen in any country of the world. The example which I have quoted does not mean that I have come to punish these subjects; no, I have only come to give them counsel.

"I must make it clear to the Peruvian people that from the day I arrived in this country I have had and continue to have until the present moment the desire to speak with the President of the Republic or with the Minister of Foreign Relations to explain in greater detail my having come to this Hemisphere. If I entered without a passport it is owing only to the rupture of relations between Peru and the Japanese Empire. If this situation had not existed, I would have entered with all my papers in order.

"On August 3 of this year various Japanese were arrested who were not culpable in the slightest. The latter were placed at liberty after a few days with the exception of KENTARO KOBAYASHI who has remained in prison for 70 days. There exists no reason why he should not be placed at liberty.

"In view of my situation I hope that after reading this letter it will be taken into consideration that I

"have been imprisoned for a considerable period. In any event, I ask that if I must be deported I be given a few days at liberty to prepare my luggage in view of the fact that I am no terrorist.

"Thanking you in advance for the space given to the foregoing I remain

"Sincerely yours,

"s/ ABE KENSO

"Delegate of Japan for South America."

On October 16, 1946, "El Comercio" published the following letter which was sent from KENSO ABE to President BUSTAMANTE:

"Señor President of the Republic:

"ABE KENSO, presently held in the 6th Comisaría, presents his respects to the President of the Republic and says:

"That upon delivering to our lawyer yesterday a document signed by myself and other co-nationals, 28 in number, who are also detained here I was informed that you, Señor President of the Republic, have not received two earlier documents which I sent to you through the General Headquarters of Investigations. In these two earlier documents I requested that you do me the favor of granting me an audience in order that I might explain to you personally the reason of my trip to Peru and other South American Republics. In view of this and if it will not be possible to receive me personally I will refer myself to your Chancellor in order that if he will be so kind as to listen to me.

"In a few words I will tell you that the document of yesterday was signed by me in the belief that you had received the two previous above-mentioned documents and that you, as well as the Foreign Minister, did not desire to listen to me.

"I am not Señor President a criminal or terrorist nor do I belong to any society or group which has such ends. I can reveal my true identity only to you or to your Chancellor but I can say in advance that I am

an Envoy of the Government of Tokyo traveling incognito, journeying through South America in connection with certain differences among my co-nationals which were caused by the war.

"It is in consideration of this fact that I permit myself to call to your attention that my earlier requests have not arrived in your hands, and to ask you to arrange for an audience in order to explain to you the reason of my trip to Peru and other South American countries, my true military rank and other international affairs of a confidential nature which you will know how to judge with your well-known talents and which I have not been able to describe before the police authorities of your country who deserve my greatest respect, in view of the publicity which the press of this capital would have given them (referring it is believed to the "international affairs of a confidential nature").

"As, I repeat, it is not possible for you to listen to me in view of the many internal affairs of the country which occupy your time, I beg of you to make the necessary arrangements so that your Chancellor will listen to me.

"Japan is an orphan without diplomatic representation in these countries. It has received information, however, that the money, which has been sent during the war through the Swedish Legation to care for the Japanese who are in a difficult situation because of the restricted measures imposed by the Superintendency of Economy of the Peruvian Government, has been used by certain Japanese, traitors to their country, the same individuals who have accused us so that they will not be obliged to account for their misdeeds. It is necessary (for Japan) to document the activities of its subjects here. I have here one of the basic points of my trip, the object of which I was not able to make known to them (his co-nationals) because it would not have been possible for me to arrive at the truth of the facts if they had known the mission which brought me to Peru.

"I beg of you that before you arrive at any conclusions that you listen to an Emissary of the Great Japanese Empire and do me the honor of freeing me from this imprisonment which I am patiently suffering for my country in deplorable surroundings and conditions.

"Meanwhile would you do me the favor of handling my request for repatriation which I have drawn up and which, as of the present time, has not been acted upon.

"Awaiting to be heard by you, I salute you.

"Respectfully,

"s/ ABE KENSO

"P.S. I beg of you that you will order my provisional liberty under personal guarantee of individuals with more than 15 years residence in Peru and who are property owners here.

"s/ ABE KENSO"

In the afternoon edition of "El Comercio" of October 17, 1946, the following article appeared:

"The letter which ABE KENSO has directed to the President of the Republic asking for an interview with him or with the Minister of Foreign Relations has produced a sensation owing to the declarations made in the letter.

"The detainee stated through the medium of the Peruvian Police that, among other things, the money which had been sent by Japan to care for Japanese in Peru who were in a bad situation because of the restrictions placed by the Government, had been taken by other Japanese and that this was the principal reason why ABE KENSO had come to Peru and to other South American countries.

"In order to verify the matter we proceeded to the Swedish Legation where we were informed that in May, 1945, the Legation took charge of Japanese interests in Peru. Actually they continued with the routine affairs in the consular field. During this time they distributed official Japanese funds in limited sums for humanitarian motives to needy Japanese. These funds had been left in this country by the Japanese Legation. Since the date of taking over the Japanese affairs, no money was received from Japan during the war by the Swedish Legation.

"The Swedish Legation has no information that ABE KENSO is a Special Emissary of Japan nor has it received any advice to this effect from the Swedish Legation in

"Tokyo. In view of the passing of the Supreme Resolution ordering the expulsion from the country of ABE KENSO the Legation, since it was in charge of routine matters involving Japanese interests in Peru, received from ABE KENSO the request that there be transmitted to the authorities his desire that the order of expulsion be fulfilled as soon as possible....

"Finally, ABE KENSO has sent a letter to the President of the Republic asking that he be heard concerning his mission to Peru. Accompanying the letter was the request that certain of his co-nationals who have resided in Peru more than 15 years are asking for and guarantying the provisional liberty of KENSO. Following we furnish the personal data of the Japanese who are guarantying the enigmatic Japanese (ABE KENSO) with their commercial establishments and their financial solvency:

"KOJUKO KOCHI, residing at Próceres 556, Carnet de extranjeria number 25781, who has resided more than 20 years in Peru....

"DAIROKU IMAJUKU, residing at Francisco Pizarro 799, Carnet number 17377....

"KIJIRO NABORIGABU, residing at Francisco Pizarro 840, who has resided more than 20 years in Peru....

"YAICHI TANIGUCHI, residing at San Cristóbal No. 1075, who has resided more than 20 years in Peru....

"JOSÉ SAKIME, Carnet No. 26750 (A), storekeeper at Guadalupe No. 1082, states that ABE KENSO is an Emissary sent by the Government of Tokyo to unify the Japanese and is on a confidential mission of verifying certain data concerning the money which was sent from Japan to care for the needy Japanese in Peru. He guarantees that ABE KENSO does not belong to any terrorist sect and that the accusations made by certain Japanese are unjust.

"YASUKICHI SATO, residing at San Pedro Molaseo No. 773,has said that he has not signed the request of provisional liberty but that he is ready to do so at any moment. He further states that he is sure, as is the majority, that he is not a member of any terrorist group and that he is commissioned by the Japanese Government which wishes to arrange the small differences by peaceful measures."

On October 1, 1946, the Peruvian Foreign Office orally requested the Embassy for assistance in effecting the deportation of ABE, TORIGOE, and KOBAYASHI. The State Department subsequently advised that the deportation could be handled if the Peruvian Government was willing to pay the costs thereof, which would amount to between \$2,000 and \$3,500. This matter was discussed with the Peruvian Foreign Office by the Embassy but as yet no answer has been received from the Peruvian Government.

The Peruvian Police have advised that it is doubtful that they will be able to hold the Japanese indefinitely and that unless arrangements are made in the near future for their deportation to Japan, it is very likely that they will be escorted to the Peruvian border and placed at liberty.

The physical description of KINTARO KOBAYASHI is as follows:

Date of Birth	January 7, 1894
Place of Birth	Japan
Nationality	Japanese
Race	Yellow
Height	5' 3"
Weight	125 pounds
Hair	Black, graying
Eyes	Brown and Slanted
Scars and Marks	Right hand has been badly burned
Occupation	Gardener
Address	Pasaje Central, B, Rimac, Lima.

2828

PREPARING OFFICE WILL INDICATE WHETHER Collect

OUTGOING TELEGRAM

PREPARING OFFICE WILL TYPE HERE CLEARLY THE CLASSIFICATION OF THE MESSAGE:

Department of State

Washington

SECRET

Charge Department:

Charge to

[Handwritten initials]

AMEMBASSY,

LIMA.

972

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DEC 12 1946

[Handwritten initials]

Reference DEPTTEL 850, October 9 and subsequent.

Reply required by December 20. As last resort if Peruvians unwilling pay cost repatriation DEPT willing guarantee. Should understand, however, this creates no precedent.

894.20223/10-196

[Handwritten signature]

Acting

894.20223/12-1246

DISTRIBUTION DESIRED (OFFICES ONLY)

DEC 12 1946 P.M.

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Mr. Chappell

W.F.C.

Form DS-302 (7-2-46)

DIVISION OF COMMUNICATIONS AND RECORDS TELEGRAPH BRANCH

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

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INCOMING TELEGRAM

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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Action: FO
Info:
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Control 5025

Rec'd December 17, 1946
5:53 p.m.

FROM: Lima
TO: Secretary of State
NO: 1263, December 17, 4 p.m.
DEPTEL 972, December 12.

SPECIAL PROJECTS
DIVISION
DEC 17 1946
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

894.20223/12-1746

The three Japanese Nationals will leave Lima December 19 in Peruvian Air Force airplane (C-47, registration number 424) for Miami via Albrook Field, Canal Zone and Jamaica. This is Peru's contribution to cost repatriation. Minister Foreign Affairs and other government departments here assuming responsibility for custody Japanese to Miami where they will turn them over to our authorities. Expect airplane arrive Miami December 20. I have informed Peruvian officials our military authorities Canal Zone will take custody Japanese upon arrival here and turn them over to Peruvian authorities upon departure plane for Miami.

Three Japanese names reported EMBTEL 1035 October 7. They are being deported from Peru under supreme resolutions August 26 and September 11.

Repeated Panama for General Crittenberger.

COOPER

DES:EPS

DEPT. OF FOREIGN ASSETS CONTROL
SPD for action
12-18-46
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

*4 copies to WFC
3 copies to Navy
12-18-46
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DEC 23 1946

FILED

Confidential File

Major Wright, MIS informed by telephone and in agreement with above. WFC

CONFIDENTIAL

*Tels to Lima
12/18/46
WFC/jjf*

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By *TL/gy* NARS, Date *F. 12-28*

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PREPARING OFFICE WILL TYPE HERE CLEARLY THE CLASSIFICATION OF THE MESSAGE:

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Department of State

Charge Department:

Washington

Charge to Dept

CONFIDENTIAL

AMEMBASSY,

LIMA.

CONFIDENTIAL

DEC 18 1946

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NIACT 980

894.20223/12-1246

Prefer three Japanese (Urtel 972) be turned over to military authorities Canal Zone rather than carried Miami as suggested.

Furnish copies Peruvian deportation orders to military Canal Zone.

Repeated to Panama as Dept's 614.

Byrne (Carc)

894.20223/12-1746

CODE ROOM: Please repeat to Panama as 614.

DISTRIBUTION DESIRED (OFFICES ONLY)

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- FC
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- EUR
- ESP

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W.F.C.

SPD:WFChappell:JSF 12/18/46

DEC 18 1946

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DEC 18 1946

DEC 18 1946

INCOMING AIRGRAM

DEPARTMENT OF STATE DIVISION OF COMMUNICATIONS AND RECORDS TELEGRAPH BRANCH

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JAN 9 1947

DIV OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS
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 DEPARTMENT OF STATE
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DIVISION OF JAPANESE AFFAIRS
 JAN 7 - 1947
 DEPARTMENT OF STATE

AIRGRAM

FROM: 4374

TOKYO

DATED: December 17, 1946.

REC'D: Dec. 27, 9:36 a.m.

A
 ACTION: FC
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RESTRICTED

Secretary of State,
 Washington.

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A-175, December 17, 1946.

Reference Dept's A-161, November 25, 1946, regarding **AKI Keneo**, a Japanese national, now detained by the Peruvian Government.

The Japanese Government has stated that "according to the investigation by the Second Demobilization Bureau (former Japanese Ministry of Navy), there is not such a person by name in the Japanese Navy and there is also no fact that the Japanese Government has despatched such a person as a delegate to promote unity amongst Japanese people in South America".

The Japanese Government has requested the local police authorities to check for a proof-of-**AKI**'s identity.

ATTACHED

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
 JAN 10 1947
Yuma
12-28-46
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JAN 13 1947

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894 • 20223 / 12-1746

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Form DS-302
(7-2-46)

DIVISION OF
COMMUNICATIONS AND RECORDS
TELEGRAPH BRANCH

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
INCOMING TELEGRAM

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CONFIDENTIAL

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Control 5079

Rec'd December 17, 1946
7:08 p.m.

FROM: Lima
TO: Secretary of State
NO: 1264, December 17, 4 p.m.

Permission requested flight per Air Force C-47 regular No. 424 departing Lima December 19. Itinerary Albrook Field, Canal Zone, Jamaica, Miami, San Antonio, Washington.

Purpose of flight transport personnel to ferry aircraft recently purchased.

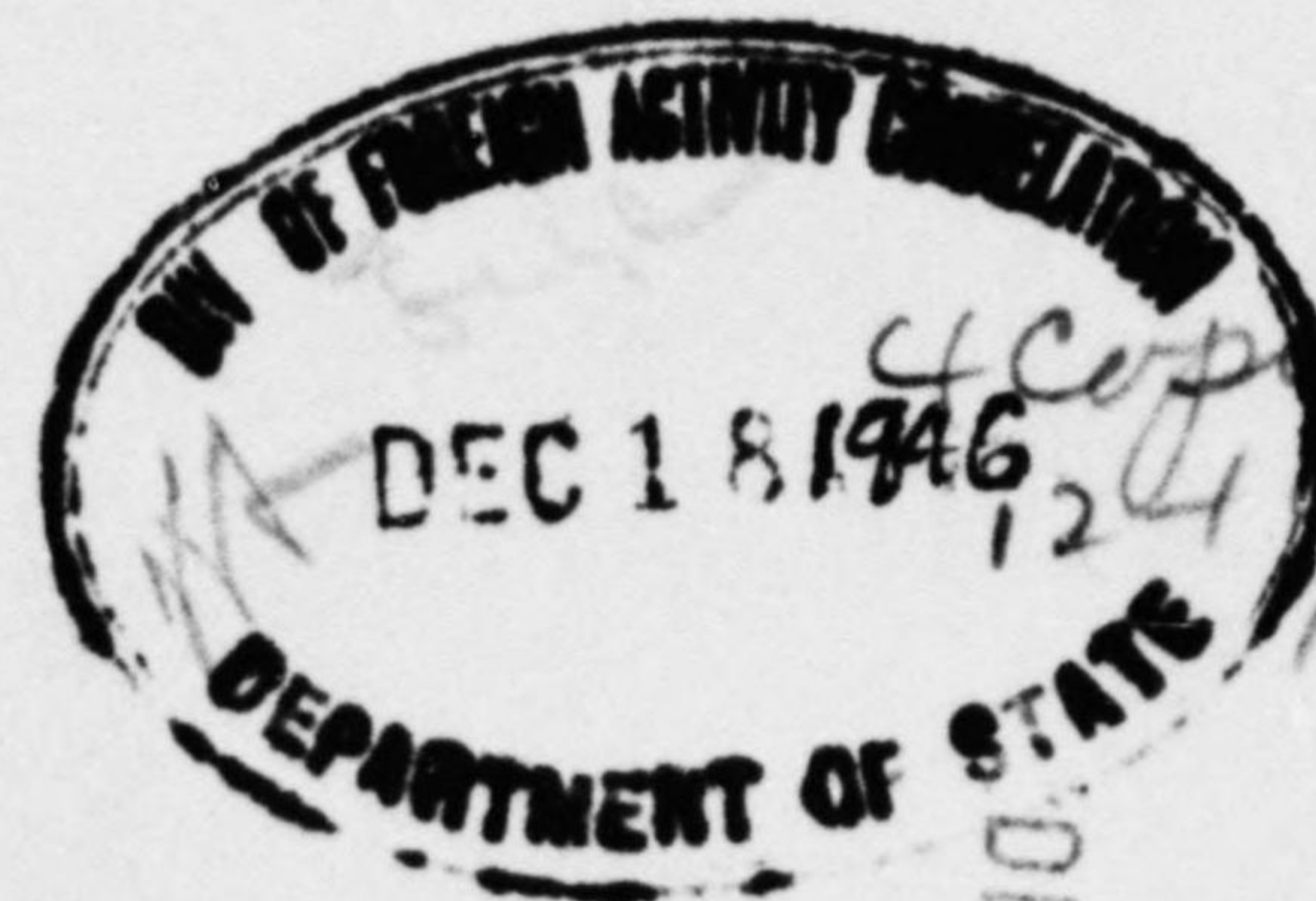
Plane will also transport 3 Japanese nationals being deported to Japan in accordance agreement between United States and Peru (DEPTEL 972, December 12).

Repeated Panama for General Crittenburger.

COOPER

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DEC 19 1946

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894.20223/12-1746

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894.20223/12-1946

APR 14 1947

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COMMUNICATIONS AND RECORDS
TELEGRAPH BRANCH

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RECORDS BRANCH

Rec'd December 19, 1946
11:28 p.m.

FROM: Lima

TO: Secretary of State

NO: 1271, December 19, 7 p.m.

894,20223/12-1746
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rf

Reference Department's telegram NIACT/980, December 18, noon.

Three Japanese left Lima on Peruvian Air Force plane early this morning in custody pilot of plane who stated he had copies of Peruvian expulsion orders which he will deliver to United States military authorities Canal Zone.

About 50 Japanese at airport to see deportees off.

Am advised by American Embassy Panama that United States Army will take charge of them upon arrival Canal Zone.

COOPER

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Rev.	JM
Col.	C.R.T.

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NND 780069

By Tapey NARS, Date 8-29-28

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894,20223/12-1946
SECRET FILE



THE FOREIGN SERVICE
OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

AMERICAN EMBASSY
Lima, December 19, 1946

Handwritten initials and scribbles

RECEIVED
DEPARTMENT OF STATE
JAN 2 1947
DIVISION OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

No. 890

Subject: Deportation of three Japanese nationals from Peru

The Honorable
The Secretary of State,
Washington.

Sir:

Handwritten: 894.20223/12-1946
SPD

SPECIAL PROJECTS
DIVISION
JAN 7 1947
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

1/

I have the honor to refer to the Embassy's telegram No. 1271, December 19 and to enclose copies of a report prepared by the Legal Attaché of the Embassy on the departure of the Japanese from Lima.

The airplane left Limatambo airport at 6:30 a.m. today and is scheduled to arrive at Albrook Field, Canal Zone, this afternoon. The Japanese nationals will be turned over to the custody of the military authorities in the Canal Zone.

Respectfully yours,

Prentice Cooper
Prentice Cooper

ACTION
3 SPD
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1 TO: FE
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Enclosure:

- 1. Report by the Legal Attaché

711
WJDonnelly:rvb

To the Department in original and hectograph.

DIV OF FOREIGN ACTIVITY CORRELATION
JAN 8 1947
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

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By *TG/C* NARS, Date 8-24-78

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894.20223/12-1946

894.20223/12-1946

Enclosure 1, despatch No. 890, December 19, 1946, American Embassy, Lima

December 19, 1946

MEMORANDUM FOR: THE AMBASSADOR

ATTENTION : MR. DONNELLY

FROM : THE LEGAL ATTACHE

**RE : AIKOKU DOSHI KAI - DEPORTATION OF ABE,
TORIGOE, AND KOBAYASHI**

In accordance with the arrangements discussed yesterday the writer proceeded to the Prefectura this morning at 4:30 a.m. where the three above-captioned Japanese were ready for departure. They were then taken to the airport in the custody of five Peruvian detectives. At the airport their persons and luggage were searched by the Peruvian investigators aforementioned. They were thereupon delivered into the custody of Captain Gervasi, the pilot of the plane carrying the deportees to Panama.

Captain Gervasi advised the writer that he had in his possession copies of the orders of expulsion which he would present to the United States Military Authorities in Panama. Immediately prior to the take-off Señor Justo Frias, Subinspector of Investigations, delivered to Captain Gervasi the salvoconductos for the three deportees. There were some 50 Japanese at the airport to see the deportees off. No effort was made by the Peruvian soldiers at the airport to prevent the entry of these individuals. However, all arrangements were made without incident and the plane took off at 6:25 a.m. Including the prisoners there were 21 passengers and five crew members. The deportees were situated in approximately the middle of the passenger space in the plane and Captain Gervasi advised the writer that as soon as they were placed on board he would order that they be placed in handcuffs in the interests of security.

JAN 14 1947

In reply refer to
SPD

Gentlemen:

In accordance with the telephone conversation on December 26, 1946 between Major Cole and Mr. Walter F. Chappell of this Division, the Department is furnishing the following information in connection with the three Japanese who were deported from Peru and are now held by the United States military authorities in the Panama Canal zone for further disposition.

The three Japanese involved are: 1. Abe Kenzo, also called Kenzo Abe or Matzushima, 2. Takishi Torigoe, 3. Kintaro Kobayashi. These three Japanese were found by the Peruvian Government to be the principal leaders of the Japanese nationalistic and terroristic society, Aikoku Doshi Kai, in Peru.

The Peruvian police state that Kintaro Kobayashi held the position of Secretary General and was one of the founding members of the Japanese nationalistic society referred to. He is considered to be the most dangerous of the Japanese residents in Peru. He has lived in Peru for thirty years and the Peruvian police report that Kintaro Kobayashi sent his wife and child to Japan prior to the last war.

According to his own statement, Abe Kenzo describes himself first as an envoy of the Government of Tokyo and later as an emissary of the Great Japanese Empire. He denied he was a terrorist or a member of a society or group pursuing those ends. He alleged that one of the principal reasons for his trip was to obtain an accounting of the funds sent from Japan to Peru through the Swedish Legation to aid distressed Japanese nationals. In a letter to the local Peruvian newspapers he further states that it was his intention to give counsel to fifty or sixty Japanese who defiled the Japanese flag and debased the picture of Emperor Hirohito.

There is no information on Takishi Torigoe beyond the statement by the Peruvian Government that he was considered dangerous and was one of

the principal

War Department General Staff,
Plans and Operations Division,
Washington 25, D. C.

Kenzo Kobayashi
W.F.C.
JK

894.20223/1-1447

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1-1447

CONFIDENTIAL FILE

-2-

the principal leaders in the Japanese nationalistic and terroristic society, Aikoku Doshi Kai.

Peru has called upon the United States Government to assist in repatriating these three dangerous Japanese in the interest of Hemispheric security under Resolution 7 at Mexico City. It would also be to the interest of this Government to remove all enemy aliens who constitute present or future threats to the welfare of the American Republics. The Peruvian Government has been informed that the United States Government will assist in the repatriation of these individuals.

It is therefore requested that the three individuals under reference be kept in custody by the United States military authorities and transported by War Department facilities as soon as practicable to Japan. The Department is prepared to reimburse the War Department for expenses incurred in connection with the custody and transportation of these three Japanese from the Panama Canal Zone to Japan.

The Department has no wishes with regard to the ultimate disposition of these three Japanese after their arrival in Japan. It is felt that the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers with knowledge of their background and reason for deportation from this Hemisphere will dispose of these persons as he sees fit.

Sincerely yours,

Al
Albert E. Clattenburg, Jr.,
Chief, Special Projects Division

JAN 24 1947 P.M.

W. J. C.
SPD:WFChappell:as

12/26/46

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JAN 14 1947

In reply refer to
SPD

Intelligence Division,
Fiscal Branch,
War Department,
Washington, D. C.

894.20223/1-1447

Sirs:

This letter is written to confirm an oral understanding arrived at between Major Wright of the Intelligence Division and Mr. Chappell of the Special Projects Division of the State Department with regard to the cost involved in transporting three Japanese from the Canal Zone to a West Coast city in the United States and thence to Japan. These Japanese are being deported by the Peruvian Government, which is transporting them at its own cost by air to the Canal Zone. The Department of State is interested in assisting the Peruvian Government in this connection, since these Japanese are considered dangerous to hemispheric security.

The Department of State therefore agrees to reimburse the War Department for transportation costs for these three individuals from the Canal Zone to Japan via the United States.

CS/A

Very truly yours,

Boz
Albert E. Clattenburg, Jr.
Chief, Special Projects Division

894.20223/1-1447

OK ✓
JAN 9 1947 P.M.
JAN 14 1947 P.M.

A true copy of the signed original.

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SPD:WFChappell:JSF 12/18/46

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Mr. ~~Bayer~~ Mr. Lyon

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INCOMING AIRGRAM

DEPARTMENT OF STATE DIVISION OF COMMUNICATIONS AND RECORDS TELEGRAPH BRANCH

AIRGRAM

FROM 2144

TOKYO

Dated: January 28, 1947

rec'd: Feb. 11, 1947
12:51 p.m.

DIV OF FOREIGN ACTIVITY CORRELATION
No action
 FEB 13 1947 *Kap*
3740
 DEPARTMENT OF STATE
 2760 *bb*
 2/13/47
 RESTRICTED 10A

Secretary of State,
Washington.

A-17, January 28, 1947.

reference Department's A-161 of November 25, 1946, my A-125 of December 17, 1946, and Department's confidential mail instruction No. 369 of January 9, 1947, concerning the expulsion from Peru of the Japanese national, Kenzo Abe.

There is quoted below for the Department's information the text of note verbale No. 1/R.J. of January 6, 1947, from the Imperial Japanese Ministry of Foreign Affairs to the Swedish Diplomatic Mission in Japan on this subject:

"The Imperial Japanese Ministry of Foreign Affairs presents its compliments to the Swedish Diplomatic Mission in Japan and with reference to the latter's Note Verbale BB-351/46, dated 7 November 1946 and the former's Note Verbale No. 39/R.J., dated 29 November 1946, concerning the Japanese national, Kenzo ABE, who is reported to be expelled from Peru owing to unlawful entrance into the said country, has the honour to inform the Swedish Diplomatic Mission of the following additional information on the subject person furnished by the police station of the subject person's domicile to the inquiry from the Ministry:

"Name: Kenzo ABE.

"Birth date: 17 July 1895.

"Legal domicile: 24, Uye-hata, Sasaya-mura, Shinobu-gun, Fukushima Prefecture, Japan.

"Personal History: He was born as the fourth son of a farmer, Tomikichi ABE (legal domicile: 56, Funashi, Sakuramoto, Mizuho-mura, Shinobu-gun, Fukushima Prefecture, Japan) and

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Tokyo's -17
January 28, 1947.

-2-

engaged in agriculture at home. But thereafter he removed to Osaka and was employed by the Electric Bureau of that city as motor-man. In August 1928 he set up a separate establishment at the above-mentioned legal domicile but has never been there. It is rumored that about May 1939 he removed from Osaka to Tokyo and was engaged in chauffeur there. It seems that he thereafter changed his address often. But even his true elder sister, Tsugi HONDA, who is now engaged in agriculture at the same village of his legal domicile, has not heard from him since he removed to Osaka.

"Military Service: He was to serve in the navy but exempted owing to physical disqualification on the occasion of the physical examination when he was going to enter his barracks.

"Previous Offence: No records at his legal domicile.

"Family: According to the registry book at the village office of his legal domicile, it is mentioned that he married Taka ONISHI, the second wife, in July 1932."

The foregoing note verbale was transmitted to the Swedish Diplomatic Mission through this Mission.

BISHOP

Acting

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RAPoole:mf

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DIRECTOR



IN REPLY, PLEASE REFER TO
FILE NUMBER _____

**Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.**

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
OFFICE OF
AMERICAN REPUBLIC AFFAIRS
MAR 31 1947
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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
BY SPECIAL MESSENGER



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Mr. Jack D. Neal
Chief
Division of Foreign Activity Correlation
Department of State

Chief of Naval Intelligence
Navy Department
Constitution Avenue
Washington 25, D. C.

Director of Intelligence
War Department General Staff
The Pentagon
Washington 25, D. C.
Attention: Reading Panel Branch

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DIVISION OF FOREIGN ACTIVITY CORRELATION
FEB 27 1947
DEPARTMENT OF STATE
file

DIVISION OF JAPANESE AFFAIRS
MAR 25 1947
DEPARTMENT OF STATE
J

894.20223/2-2547

Dear Sir:

For your information, I am attaching hereto a communication which may be of interest to you.

Very truly yours,

J. E. Hoover

John Edgar Hoover
Director

DECLASSIFIED
NND 780069
By *TC/cy* NARS, Date *8.24.78*

Evaluation:

- Received from reliable and confidential source
- From confidential source previously found reliable
- Not verified by investigation

- Available to Embassy in country of origin

Attachment

DOB - ARA Unit
Anal. *m*
Rev. *WFB*

FILED 894.20223/2-2547
JUN 10 1948 / A

January 29, 1947

RE: AIKOKU DOSHI KAI
LIMA, PERU

SYNOPSIS: KENSO ABE, KENTARO KOBAYASHI, and TAKESHI TORIGOE departed from Lima, Peru via Peruvian Army aircraft 12-19-46. Plane proceeded to Panama where it left deportees in custody U. S. military authorities for later deportation to Japan. Additional documents found in ABE's possession regarding formation of secret society under name "AIKOKU RENMEI." Translation set out. Form letter for use in threatening non-members of organization translated and set out.

DETAILS:

KENSO ABE, KENTARO KOBAYASHI, and TAKESHI TORIGOE were deported from Lima, Peru December 19, 1946 on board Peruvian Army transport aircraft No. 424. On the same date they were delivered by the Peruvian military authorities to the United States military authorities at Panama, C. Z. for future deportation to Japan.

Prior to the deportation, additional documents in the Japanese language were found in ABE's possession. The first document deals with the organization of a patriotic society entitled the "Aikoku Renmei". It is translated as follows:

"PREFACE

"The mission of the Japanese race is of great importance. It must construct a better world out of the present state of things.

"Closely united we men and women must work to make an Asiatic world free of sorrow and suffering.

"To bring about this great task it is necessary to have complete awareness concerning the present world situation, and, likewise, for the Japanese residing in the various Central and South American countries to be perfectly united.

Mission of the members of the Japanese colony
during the present historical stage

"Compatriots: In view of the important situation assumed by the Japanese race in the concert of nations of the world, following recent events in Asia as in other parts of the globe, we believe it proper to address ourselves to you in order to advise you that it is necessary for us to reflect on what we are to do in the future so that we may efficiently carry out our role in the task of aiding our Fatherland.

"One of the principal problems, the solution of which rests upon our shoulders, is to attain unity among the members of the colony. We must endeavor that this task be carried out with the clear purpose of reforming the present state of things, impressing the new directions which characterize the march of humanity and eliminating the shameful diversion created by discussions of the outcome of the war.

"We must not forget that we owe our existence to our Fatherland. Thanks to it, we are today living and working in these countries. Those who, without taking into account this essential condition of our life, try to discuss problems concerning our nationality, are putting forth opinions which lack seriousness and which are, rather, destructive, egotistical or interested.

"As loyal Japanese we must be spiritually united to the fate of our race. Among us there must be community of happiness or sorrow. There must exist a spirit of mutual aid, which constitutes the basis of social harmony.

"Time continues inexorably to march on.

"We find ourselves in the era of radio and aviation, the progress of which has lessened time and distance enormously.

"At a stage like the present there is no room, as heretofore, for egotistical or isolationist ideas. It is time for Japanese subjects scattered in the diverse Central and South American countries to form a spiritual unity and to dedicate themselves, always in close relationship, to economic and social activities in such a way that posterity will in no wise deplore our work.

"Our purpose is, therefore, to carry out a great movement tending to unify Japanese subjects under the inspiration of new pacifistic ideals.

"Hoping that this will soon take place, we request of you your decided cooperation for the accomplishment of the serious mission which devolves upon us.

"The shooting of 216 traitors

"At dawn on December 16 there were shot a group of 216 traitors who, during the war, had blasphemed by word and deed against members of the Imperial Family and had criticized the national harmony.

"These traitors arrived in Japan in two groups: one with Yokohama as destination and the other enroute to Kobe. Numerous subjects repatriated from the United States had traveled on the same ships.

"The shooting took place on the deck of the ship in which they traveled, after a list of all the traitors had been read.

"The elimination of such disloyal subjects is due to the fact that their presence is unnecessary and would only make difficult the prosecution of national plans.

"We Japanese must remember this event well and, along these lines, we advise those who believe through questioning their own consciences that they have deviated from the true line which Japanese must follow to reconsider their present status.

Feminine Movement

"The feminine movement has no other object than to stress what has been expressed in previous opportunities by authorized individuals concerning the rights of women.

"At present, with the exception of a few nations, women are not given the proper importance as regards their right to discuss political affairs.

"In this respect, the event which has just taken place in the 96th Ordinary Legislature of the Japanese Parliament in which thirty-seven representatives are females, can be considered as a great event in the history of feminine movements.

"It is truly a transcendental event which induces us to consider the new turn taken by the social movement.

"Previously there were numerous mutual aid societies formed by women; but a feminine association, political in character, with a directing purpose, has not existed.

"It is due to the present war that the feminine movement has begun to acquire importance, to such a point that womankind is today offered a broad horizon with multiple possibilities of social conquest.

"In this way women have been able to satisfy one of their dearest aspirations. They have been able to exile an old regime which subjected them to dependency upon man, and to create a new one in which both have equality of rights and opportunities.

"Now then, for the free exercising of the right which has been concurred, it is indispensable to face seriously the problem of home life, especially wherever woman's work in the home can be an obstacle for her political activities.

"It is necessary to renew completely the previous regime since without such a renewal it would be very difficult, though not impossible, for women to maintain their rights. The problem for immediate solution, therefore, is that of the hours of which women can dispose for activities in the political field.

"Now then, how can the necessary time for such activities be obtained from the hours dedicated to housekeeping?

"There must be found a formula which will permit the constitution of an ideal home.

"There are many interesting matters which, after being discussed by women, can be rapidly solved. Such are, for example, research concerning preparation of nourishing foods, education of children in the home, hygiene, social relations with neighbors and relatives, religious life, etc.

"Due to the importance of such matters it is necessary for women to have available two or three hours daily for the discussion of those problems which are vital for the normalizing of social life.

"The participation of women in the solution of social problems is necessary and desirable inasmuch as their presence means not only the contribution of their health and constructive judgment, but also because it is likely to give a certain softness to the harshness of life.

"Women today have a most important role. Their authority, in consequence, has gone beyond the narrow limits of the home and encompasses society and humanity as a whole.

Contents of the peace treaty

"Declarations of an important government official regarding the contents of the Peace Treaty which was signed on September 1 of last year in the Gulf of Tokyo.

"The Peace Treaty consists of 21 articles, and the outstanding points are as follows:

- "1. The Panama and Suez Canals are to be administered by Japan for thirty years from date.

- "2. The heavy industries of the United States are to be administered by Japan for five years from this date.
- "3. World commerce will be directed by Japan during the following two years.
- "4. Recognition of the independence of Germany.
- "5. Concentrate in Arabia and Palestine all the Jews who are now scattered throughout the world and place them under the custody of an international organism.

"Upon analyzing the twenty-one articles of this Peace Treaty, what can we deduct concerning the Chiang Kai Shek regime? If this war has ended with a great Allied victory, why, then, has the Chiang Kai Shek regime joined the Nanking Government? Has it been forced to do so? What is the meaning of the abandonment of the city of Chungking by Chiang and the transfer of his government to Naruto, which is located in the interior of the country.

THE ASIATIC NATIONS CONSTITUTE THEMSELVES
INTO INDEPENDENT AND SOVERIGN STATES

- "1. French Indochina becomes independent and calls itself the Kingdom of Annan.
- "2. The Kingdom of Burma, as you know, became independent before the Great East Asia War.
- "3. Borneo, Sumatra and Java become independent kingdoms.
- "4. On the 4th of March of this year India declared itself independent.
- "5. Australia is about to announce its independence.
- "6. The Allied occupation forces in Germany are evacuating that country slowly.
- "7. The concentration of Jews in Palestine is taking place. Great Britain, in the first instance, and the different European countries are carrying this out. In South America, as local newspapers have reported, the Argentine government has decreed the deportation to Palestine of Jews resident in the country.
- "8. The Japanese Navy has begun to inspect merchant ships in the three oceans (Pacific, Atlantic and Indian).

"As we informed in the previous issue, as soon as the war ended our navy started inspecting foreign ships sailing the Atlantic Ocean.

"9. It is also a fact that such inspections are taking place in the Pacific, as attested by the statements of the crew of a North American merchant ship which arrived at the port of C..... a short time ago.

"CREATION OF THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE
OF ECONOMIC STABILIZATION

"There has just been created in Japan the Central Committee of Economic Stabilization for the purpose of insuring and protecting the economic life of the people.

"It is considered an absolute necessity to readjust the economic structure of Japan in order to face the problems which will arise as a result of the return of Japanese occupation troops presently in different places of Asia, as well as the repatriation of Japanese subjects resident in various countries.

"WHY ISN'T JAPAN'S VICTORY
ANNOUNCED TO THE WORLD?

"We have learned that many people are surprised that Japan abstains from announcing to the world its victory in this war, if it has really been won. Here is the reason:

"Above all, it is necessary to understand well the meaning of the war in which Japan was engaged. As Konoye stated, its principal purpose was the establishment of the Asiatic sphere and the realization of the happiness of humanity as a whole. To announce the victory of Japan would be the same as proclaiming the defeat of the Allied Nations. If this announcement had been made, the United States would have been dealt a mortal blow in the political and economic order, as well as in a moral sense. Its international prestige would have been unhinged. The value of its money would have suffered such devaluation that it might have brought about misfortune and misery to millions of men in the nations which comprise its sphere of influence.

"OBJECT OF THE CONSTITUTION OF THE
'AIKOKU RENMEI' (Patriotic League)

"The war in Greater East Asia, which lasted four years, ended a year ago and since its termination to date there is still no trustworthy official news concerning the true result of the war. This situation has given rise to Japanese subjects making a series of suppositions and of opinions being divided into two groups - some maintain that Japan has been victorious and others assert that it has been defeated.

"But, instead of engaging in discussions of this nature among fellow citizens, we must above all know exactly the purpose pursued by Japan in the war. Once this point has been made clear, matters can be discussed and better appreciated.

"During the war we Japanese residing abroad had been unable, much to our sorrow, to help the Fatherland materially; nevertheless, we believe that this desire to help can be manifested in other ways. As is known, the pacifying of the world has begun in Asia, led by Japan. In view of this encouraging reality, how can we help our Fatherland in the great task that it is accomplishing? By joining together in an atmosphere of open harmony. We have organized the Patriotic League "Aikoku Renmei" for the purpose of unifying the Japanese in order to give a vigorous push to the task of re-establishing justice in the world.

"May God desire that our dear compatriots join as soon as possible and sponsor our purpose.

"PRINCIPAL PURPOSES (Of the "Patriotic League")

- 1. To exalt the Japanese spirit through an adequate collective education;
- 2. To give the broadest material and spiritual aid to the Fatherland;
- 3. To refute all propaganda and to give true news.

"BLANK FORM FOR REGISTRATION
IN THE PATRIOTIC LEAGUE

"The undersigned,, being in agreement with the purpose pursued by the Patriotic League and wishing to belong to it, promises to pay the sum of S/ for dues, corresponding to the months of
Date

To the gentlemen of the Patriotic League.

"PROJECTED STATUTES OF THE PATRIOTIC LEAGUE

"Art. 1 - The League would be known as "Aikoku Renmei" (Patriotic League)

"Art. 2 - The headquarters of the League will be established at

- "Art. 3 - The purposes of the League are: To obtain for its associates a correct view of the reality of the world; to lead its efforts towards a more effective help for Japan; to assist the indigent.
- "Art. 4 - The League will be constituted by the union of institutions which have over ten Japanese members resident in Peru.
- "Art. 5 - The League will summon an Ordinary General Assembly once a year, at which time a statement will be made concerning the progress of the institution, as well as of the financial status.
- "Art. 6 - The General Assembly is constituted of delegates of affiliated institutions and the members of the Executive Board of the League.
- "Art. 7 - The League will call for an Extraordinary General Assembly in the following cases:
- (a) If accorded by the Executive Board of the League.
 - (b) If accorded by the majority of the members.
- "Art. 8 - For the development and fulfillment of administrative functions, the League will establish the following offices, which are to be held for the period of one year:
- (1) Several advisors
 - (2) A President
 - (3) A Vice President
 - (4) A Treasurer
 - (5) A Vice Treasurer
 - (6) A Secretary
 - (7) Two Treasury Inspectors
 - (8) Several specialists for each branch of activity
 - (9) Several members at large.
- "Art. 9 - The President of the League represents the League. The Vice President helps the President and takes his place in the event that the latter should be unable to perform his duties.
- "Art. 10- The Vice Treasurer is in charge of keeping books for the League.
- "Art. 11- The Secretary will be in charge of office matters and will be at the orders of the President.
- "Art. 12- The Treasury Inspector shall advise the financial state of the League and his signature must be attached to all financial reports.

- "Art. 13 - The Specialists will be in charge of the direction of each branch according to the orders of the President and will be guided by the Secretary of the League.
- "Art. 14 - The Advisors of the League are the consultative organ of the President of the League and have the right to express their points of view at meetings of the Executive Board and at general assemblies.
- "Art. 15 - The members at large may vote on projects introduced by the Executive Board. They may also fill the post of director of any one of the branches.
- "Art. 16 - Delegates from institutions affiliated to the League must attend general assemblies. Affiliated entities may send one delegate for every ten of their members.
- "Art. 17 - Monthly dues amount to S/ and should be paid to the treasury of the League.
- "Art. 18 - The League will establish the following departments:
- (1) Department of Control and Orientation
 - (2) Department of Investigations and Information
 - (3) Department of Organization and Propaganda
 - (4) Department of Education and Printed Matter
 - (5) Department of Assistance and Foreign Relations
 - (6) Department of Feminine Matters
- "Art. 19 - Individuals who have been outstanding for their services to the League shall be rewarded at the Executive Board meetings or at the General Assemblies.
- "Art. 20 - Members of the League who have impeded in the development of its work and who have attempted against the good name of the Japanese race shall be expelled from the League at Executive Board meetings or General Assemblies.
- "Art. 21 - In the event of the dissolution of the League, its assets shall be destined to aiding indigent Japanese."

- - - - -

Accompanying the foregoing document was the draft of a form letter which was apparently to be used in warning those Japanese who did not cooperate with the members of the secret society. This is translated as follows:

"W A R N I N G

"Dear Friends:

"Because of our patriotic desire to defend the unity of the Japanese race, we take the liberty to give you the following warning:

"We advise you that we are firmly decided to put an end, if necessary by force and at your own residence, to your machinations which tend to harness or to create difficulties for the campaigning in which we are engaged.

"We are not making this warning only through capriciousness or the desire to provoke conflicts. On the contrary, we are making this warning so that you shall have a real understanding concerning the true situation in Japan and also so that you shall become loyal Japanese in order to help us.

"But if your attitude or conduct continues to be contrary to our purposes, in spite of this warning, we shall regret to be forced to take some measures against you for the sake of the interests of our nationality.

"August, 1946

"Members of the Patriotic League

"To Mr.: _____"

- - - - -

Following the deportation, three thousand membership carnets for the AIKOKU DOSHI KAI were found by the Peruvian Police in the possession of KOZEN IZENA, the President of that society. These were confiscated by the Police.



THE FOREIGN SERVICE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

American Embassy, Lima, Peru, May 12, 1949.

CONFIDENTIAL

No. 430

6 DIVISION OF NORTHEAST ASIAN AFFAIRS Subject: Japanese Activities in Peru

MAY 24 1949

The Honorable The Secretary of State, DEPARTMENT OF STATE Washington.

Sir:

I have the honor to report that it has been learned that there are three Japanese societies functioning in Peru with headquarters in Lima. They are as follows:

Asociación Mutual-Cultural Japonesa (Japanese Mutual-Cultural Association) (Raza Yamoto)

Sociedad Mutualista Japonesa (Japanese Mutualist Society)

Liga Mutualidad Japonesa (Japanese Mutuality League).

All three of these organizations also have Japanese names.

Before the end of the war the Swedish Legation in Lima had charge of welfare interests of Japanese in Peru, and also represented Japanese Government interests here. Following the end of the war, the United States, British and Chinese Embassies took over from the Swedish Legation the representation of Japanese Government interests including especially the sum of more than \$140,000 in cash which is still on deposit at the Lima branch of the Royal Bank of Canada, subject to joint action by the Ambassadors of the three governments indicated above. The Swedish Legation continued in charge of Japanese welfare interests in Peru, and besides keeping control of Japanese welfare funds, has continued to maintain at the Swedish Legation a Japanese clerk who is principally in charge of Japanese welfare. The information contained in this despatch with respect to Japanese organizations was prepared by the Japanese clerk in the Swedish Legation.

It has been learned that the first two organizations listed above are as they are supposed to be, purely for mutual welfare and cultural association of the Japanese resident here. The first one mentioned, the Asociación Mutual-Cultural Japonesa, sent a delegation to the Swedish Legation in order to request information about the proposed Japanese Commercial Mission

scheduled

CONFIDENTIAL

REC'D MAY 17

ACTION ARA

INFO DCR OLI FE POS

XR 701.5823

C

Action Assigned to Action Taken

Date of Action Action Office

File of Officer

894.20223/5-1249

ACTION COPY

RETURN TO DC/R FILES WITHIN 14 DAYS, WITH A NOTATION OF ACTION TAKEN.

JUN 6 1949

FILED

DMR

American Embassy, Lima,
May 12, 1949

-2-

CONFIDENTIAL

scheduled to visit Peru. They stated that besides wishing to be in contact with the delegation for commercial purposes they also would wish to organize an official reception and other social activities for the members of the commercial mission.

The second organization, the Sociedad Mutualista Japonesa, has twice, last year and this year, requested permission from the Peruvian Government to hoist the Japanese flag together with the Peruvian flag over their homes on April 29, the Emperor's birthday. Neither last year nor this year was any answer received and therefore the members of the Society did not raise their flags.

Instead of asking for permission to raise their flags, as is required under Peruvian law, the President of the Liga Mutualidad Japonesa sent a circular in the Japanese language to the members of that organization instructing them to raise the Peruvian and Japanese flags at their homes or places of business on April 29, and in the circular indicated the manner in which this should be done. So far as has been learned, the flags were raised at the house of the President of the Society and of two other persons (possibly more), but when the local police in the neighborhood instructed them to take down the flags, that was done without further incident.

It has been learned that despite the fact that the Japanese are permitted to maintain only organizations of a mutual and cultural nature in Peru, the Liga Mutualidad Japonesa is in effect a diehard Japanese organization which still preaches the gospel of Japanese infallibility and claims that Japan has not lost the war.

There are enclosed copies of documents concerning each of the three organizations listed above, in the order in which they are listed. For the Asociación Mutual-Cultural Japonesa there is a list of the Directing Council, together with one copy of the Spanish text of the Constitution of this Association. For the Sociedad Mutualista Japonesa there are enclosed a statement giving various information about the organization, including the name of the President, two pages of text of Japanese characters and a translation of an invitation to celebrate the Emperor's birthday on April 29, as well as a copy of the request addressed to the Minister of Interior and Police for authorization to fly the Japanese flag on April 29. For the Liga Mutualidad Japonesa there are enclosed a copy of a letter in Spanish, addressed to the Swedish Minister in Lima under date of April 19, 1947, giving a list of the officers of the organization, a brief sheet of information in English, and a copy of the Japanese text of the leaflet issued by the organization together with a Spanish translation thereof, issued by the organization under date of April 22, 1949.

Respectfully yours,

Harold H. Tittmann
Harold H. Tittmann.

Enclosures:

- 1-2/ Documents pertaining to Japanese Mutual-Cultural Assn.
3-6/ Documents pertaining to Japanese Mutualist Society
7-10/ Documents pertaining to Japanese Mutuality League.

321.5

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ASOCIACION MUTUAL -- CULTURAL JAPONESA

(RAZA YAMATO)

NOMINA DE JUNTA DIRECTIVA

Presidente	Nakaichi Sakamoto Sakamoto
Vice-Presidente	Masayasu Tanaka Etc
Secretario	Shinichi Maeda Iwamoto
Tesorero	Heishiro Saito Saito
Fiscal	Yonesuke Shigyo Shigyo
Sub-Secretario	Akiro Mori Ishizuka
Sub-Tesorero	Shinsuke Kuwahara Okai
Bibliotecario	Siichi Sakurai Sakurai
<u>Vocal</u>	Yasuta Makino T.
	Sasaichi Furukawa Kino
	Tamekichi Hirata Inoue
	Muichi Tajiri Tajiri
	Chiri Nagai Seki
	Suikichi Taira Kuriyama

Adjunto Dos compia de TESTIMONIO

Copied/jm

Dispatch No. 700
May 12, 1949

SOCIEDAD MUTUALISTA JAPONESA

Address: Jirón Huanta 876
Lima

President: Dairoku Imafuku

Note: The seal of the society reads in Spanish:
"SOCIEDAD MUTUALISTA JAPONESA"
but in Japanese:
Zaihi Nipponjin Kodo (ej Koydo) Renmei

(Renmei - sociedad, liga
Kodo - el camino del Emperador
Koydo - mutual
Nipponjin-japoneses
Zaihi - en el Peru)

The actual translation into Spanish,
therefore, is:

"La Liga de los Japoneses residentes en el
Peru, que siguen el camino; señalado por el
Emperador"

Invitation for the 29th of April (Birthday of the
Japanese Emperor) - see translation.

Note: Several songs appealing to the old Japanese faith

- No. 14 "Song of the People from the Victorious
Country"
- 22 "Loyalty"
- 28 "To our Navy (to our battle-ships)"
- 46 "The Traitors Against the Country Must
be Punished"
- 60 "The Certainty of Victory" (Japan can
never be beaten)
- 67 Same theme as 46

Appealed to Peruvian authorities for permission to hoist
Japanese flags on April 29th (copy from similar application
last year enclosed) No answer.

Copied/jm

TRADUCCION

INVITACION

Le saludo muy atentamente y le felicito de que usted y su familia se hallen bien y prosperando día a día. Con motivo del próximo feliz día de "Tenchosetsu", organizada por la Zaihi Nipponjin Kodo Renmei (Sociedad Mutualista Japonesa, se llevará a efecto el día de 29 de Abril, a la 1.00 de la tarde, la tercera gran actuación literaria de jóvenes y niños para exaltar el espíritu japonés y, al mismo tiempo, un nutrido programa bailes regionales, en el Teatro Apolo, y espero se sirva darnos su opinión sobre la actuación. Esperando ser honrado con la asistencia de usted y de su digna familia, me suscribo de usted como su atto. y S. S.

22 de Abril

Presidente de la Zaihi Nipponjin Kodo Renmei

Dairoku Imafuku

Copied/jm

Sello Ministerio de Gobierno
Abril 21 de 1948
MESA DE PARTES

Señor Ministro de Estado en el Despacho de Gobierno y
Policia:

Dairoku Imafuku y Shinichiro Shimabukuro, Presidente
y Secretario, respectivamente de la "SOCIEDAD MUTUALISTA
JAPONESA" ante su digno despacho nos presentamos y decimos:

Nos permitimos solicitar, muy respetuosamente de Ud.,
señor Ministro, autorización para poder izar nuestra bandera
en día 29 del presente, en que la Colonia Japonesa, radicada
en este Gran Peru, celebra su aniversario patrio, sujetándose
a las leyes y reglamentos que norman la colocación de banderas
de los países extranjeros.

Si es verdad que no están todavía completamente res-
tablecidas las relaciones diplomáticas de nuestro país con el
Peru, también es verdad, que ya se han levantado las restric-
ciones que pesaban contra los países que integraban el Ejedirante
la Guerra Mundian última, conforme el decreto supreme del 3 de
setiembre de 1946.

Por estas razones, pedimos a usted señor Ministro,
que previo los trámites a que haya lugar, se nos conceda dicha
autorización y a más o menos 20,000 mil japoneses residentes
en este hospitalario país durante más de 20 años, aunque sea
por ese día en que como ya hemos expresado, se celebra el
Aniversario del Japón.

Lima, 20 de abril de 1948.

Copied/jm

C O P I A

LIGA DE MUTUALIDAD JAPONESA

Lima - Peru

Lima, 19 de abril de 1947.

Of. n° 8.-

Exmo. señor Ministro de Suecia.

Lima.-

Me es particularmente grato dirigirme a Ud., para poner en su conocimiento, la nómina que compone la Junta Directiva de ésta Liga y que verbalmente ofreciera enviar a esa Legación, por intermedio de su Agregado Civil.

Presidente	Kokuho Koche.
Vice-Presidente	Toku Matayoshi
Secretario	Maritake Sueyoshi
Tesorero	Sayo Uyike
Consejeros	Kansaku Yamamoto
"	Chogoro Watanave
"	Kissaburu Nakamura
Prosecretario	Seiei Nagata
Pro-Tesorero	

Asimismo cumplimos señor Ministro, con enviar una copia de nuestros Estatutos elevado a Minuta Pública con fecha 23 de enero del presente año é inscrito en los Registros Públicos con fecha 17 de los corrientes.

Dios guarde a Ud.

(firmado)

Kokuho Koche
Presidente

Sello.

Copied/jm

LIGA MUTUALIDAD JAPONESA

Address: Av. Próceres 356 (may be 556)

President: Kokuho Koche, address see above

Seal here indicates correctly "KYODO" (mutual).

Issued pamphlet (encl.) for April 29, the birthday of the Japanese Emperor, urging the Japanese in Peru to hoist Japanese flags (together with Peruvian ones) - see Translation.

No permission asked for - nor granted.

Flags actually hoisted - among others - on the following houses

Av. Próceres 356 (maybe 556) house of
Kokuho Koche, President of Society
Av. Próceres 401
Av. Próceres 585

Flags taken down after police intervened.

brazos abiertos la esperada Fiesta Nacional (Tenchosetsu) que ya se avecina. (Aparece dibujado un sol naciente y las banderas peruana y japonesa con una leyenda que dice: Felicitacion.- Tenchosetsu (Fiesta Nacional que se celebraba antes de la guerra para festejar el natalicio del Emperador del Japón).

Debajo de los dibujos figura la siguiente leyenda: "Intervenid (o Asistid) a la Gran Fiesta Deportiva en conmemoración de este feliz día, izando cada miembro las banderas del Japón y del Peru.//El programa de las pruebas deportivas serán repartidos INFORMACION!!! /en su oportunidad. Compatriotas que habeis recibido la sangre de la raza Yamato:

Al hallarnos en la víspera de nuestra esperada y brillante fiesta del Tenchosetsu, todos, desde los ancianos hasta los jóvenes, unidos, celebremos con toda solemnidad el feliz día, izando las banderas del Japón y del Peru!! Mirad (aquí figura dibujado un sol radiante) la majestuosa figura del Emperador que ilumina al mundo, y todos los países del orbe así como todos los seres del espacio reciben el calor de Su Majestad, habiendo logrado inspirándose en su grandioso ideal del "Hakko ichu" (Esta palabra traducida literalmente significa: Todos bajo un solo techo), establecer la paz mundial eterna. Los dirigentes de las diferentes naciones del mundo actual, todos, se afanan por constituir un nuevo mundo. Además los pueblos de las naciones atrasadas así como otros pueblos de las naciones débiles, están siendo librados completamente de las desgracias de la guerra mundial, gracias a la bondad de nuestro Emperador. Y es, por lo tanto, que actualmente todos los hombres del mundo le rinden a nuestro Emperador el más fevoroso y respetuoso homenaje por los favores recibidos.

Los japoneses que no festejen el feliz día que se avecina, izando.

Copied/jm

Enclosure no. 2 to despatch no. 430
dated May 12, 1949 from the
American Embassy, Lima.

CONSTITUCION DE ASOCIACION DENOMINADA

"ASOCIACION MUTUAL - CULTURAL JAPONESA"

(Raza Yamato)

En Lima, a siete de abril de mil novecientos cuarenta i siete, ante mí, Gastón García Rada, Notario Público y de Hacienda de esta Capital y testigos que al final se expresan, comparecen: los señores Nakaichi Sakamoto Sakamoto, japonés, casado, comerciante, con carnet de extranjería número veintiun mil cuatrocientos nueve, con el impuesto respectivo pagado al día; Masayasu Tanaka Eto, japonés, de estado civil viudo, mecánico, con carnet de extranjería número veinte y dos mil doscientos veinte y cuatro, con el correspondiente impuesto pagado al día; Shinichi Maeda Ywamoto, japonés, casado, comerciante, con carnet de extranjería número veinte y nueve mil trescientos veinte y dos, con el impuesto respectivo pagado al día; Heishiro Saito Saito, japonés, casado, relojero, con carnet de extranjería número veintiun mil ciento treinta y cuatro, con la constancia de encontrarse con el impuesto pagado al día; Yonesuke Shigyo Shigyo, japonés, casado, mecánico, con carnet de extranjería número diez y nueve mil seiscientos setenta y nueve, con el correspondiente impuesto pagado al día; Akira Mori Ychizuka, japonés, casado, agricultor, con carnet de extranjería número cinco mil novecientos setenta y seis, con el correspondiente impuesto pagado al día; Shinsuke Kawuhara Okay, japonés, soltero, comerciante, con carnet de extranjería número diez y seis mil quinientos ochenta y dos, con el correspondiente impuesto pagado al día; Seiichi Sakuray Motosakurai, japonés, casado, comerciante, con carnet de extranjería número veinte y tres mil ciento ochenta y seis, con la respectiva constancia de validez; Yasuta Makino Taie, japonés, casado, agricultor, con carnet de extranjería número diez y seis mil setecientos cincuenta y siete, con el correspondiente impuesto pagado al día; Sasaichi Furukawa Kino, japonés, casado, avicultor, con carnet de exrtanjería número diez y ocho mil setenta y seis, con //

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el correspondiente impuesto pagado al día; Tamekichi Hirata Ynone, japonés, casado, comerciante, con carnet de extranjería número quince mil cuatrocientos tres, con el impuesto pagado al día; Muichi Tajirá Tajiri, japonés, soltero, comerciante, con carnet de extranjería número quince mil ochocientos cincuenta y dos, con el impuesto respectivo pagado al día; Chiri Nagay Seki, japonés, casado, comerciante, con carnet de extranjería número veinte mil cuarenta y tres, con la constancia de haber pagado el impuesto respectivo; y Suikichi Taira Kuriyama, japonés, casado, empleado, con carnet de extranjería número veinte y dos mil ochocientos noventa y seis, con el correspondiente impuesto pagado al día. - - - - -

Los comparecientes son mayores de edad, de esta vecindad, inteligentes en el idioma castellano, y en ejercicio de sus derechos civiles, a quienes conozco, de que doy fé; como de haber cumplido con lo prescrito en los artículos treinta y ocho al cuarenta y uno de la Ley de Notariado; me entregan una minuta firmada para que su contenido sea elevado a instrumento público, la que señalada con el número "trescientos seis", queda archivada en mi legajo correspondiente y cuyo tenor literal es como sigue: - - - - -

MINUTA.--- - - - -

Señor Notario:- Sírvase usted extender en su Registro de Escrituras Públicas, una de constitución de asociación que, nosotros, Na-kaichi Sakamoto, Presidente; Masayasu Tanaka, Vice-Presidente; Shinichi Maeda, Secretario; Heichiro Saito, Tesorero; Yonesuke Shigyo, Fiscal; Akira Mori, Pro-Secretario; Shinsuke Kawuhara, Pro-Tesorero; Seiichi Sakuray, Bibliotecario; Yasuta Makino, Sasaichi Furunaka, Tamekichi Hirata, Muichi Tajira, Chiri Nagay y Suikichi Taira, Vocales, de la Asociación Mutual - Cultural Japonesa (Raza Yamato), debidamente autorizados por la Asamblea General de Asociados, de fecha diez y nueve de los corrientes, como consta del acta de fojas nueve, del libro respectivo que se servirá usted insertar, suscribimos en los términos siguientes: - - - - -

P R I M E R O

La "ASOCIACION MUTUAL-CULTURAL JAPONESA" (Raza Yamato), domiciliada

en la calle Pachacutec número mil quinientos quince, Lima, fundada el veinte y cuatro de enero del presente año, cuya acta de fundación pasará a formar parte de esta escritura, por asamblea general de asociados de diez y nueve del mes en curso, nos ha conferido mandato especial, para elevar a escritura pública sus estatutos y recabar su personería jurídica.- - - - -

S E G U N D O

La "Asociación Mutual - Cultural Japonesa" (Raza Yamato), goza de peculio propio, constituido por los muebles y enseres de su local social y por la suma de soles oro un mil trescientos noventa, depositados y a cargo del Tesorero de la Institución; y, además, se ha previsto, en sus estatutos, la manera de asegurar y, al mismo tiempo, aumentar, su patrimonio.- - - - -

T E R C E R O

Habiendo, antes, la Asociación practicado actos de los que están permitidos por la ley, la Asamblea General de Asociados ha convenido retrotraer los efectos de la inscripción a las fechas en que dichos actos se practicaron, declarándolos, en consecuencia, válidos y conformes.- - - - -

C U A R T O

Los estatutos de la Asociación, que deben ser elevados a escritura pública, han sido aprobados por la Asamblea General de asociados, en sesiones de nueve y diecinueve de los corrientes; y son los que a continuación se trasuntan: - - - - -

E S T A T U T O S

DE LA ASOCIACION MUTUAL - CULTURAL JAPONESA (Raza Yamato)

C A P I T U L O P R I M E R O

DE SU CONSTITUCION Y FINES

ARTICULO PRIMERO

La "Asociación Mutual - Cultural" Japonesa (Raza Yamato), está constituida por todos los japoneses residentes en el Perú, cualquiera que sea su estado civil, edad, sexo, condición económica o lugar de residencia, que hayan cumplido con inscribirse en el registro de asociados de la Institución, conforme al reglamento interno de la misma. - - - - -

ARTICULO SEGUNDO

La Asociación se ha fundado y establecido para cumplir las siguientes finalidades: - - - - -

- a).- Para procurar una mayor vinculación y acercamiento cultural, económico y social con los peruanos; - - - - -
- b).- Estrechar los vínculos de amistad entre los asociados y sus familias y establecer recíproca ayuda y cooperación; - - - - -
- c).- Procurar el auxilio mutuo, la defensa jurídica gratuita y demás beneficios específicamente consignados en los presentes estatutos; - - - - -

ARTICULO TERCERO

La Asociación tomará a su cargo, como una de sus principales finalidades, el auxilio económico y humanitario de los japoneses que aún no siendo miembros de la institución, se encontraran en condiciones de no sufragar sus gastos de curación, enfermedad, invalidez, vejez y funerales.- - - - -

C A P I T U L O S E G U N D O

DE LA DURACION Y DOMICILIO

ARTICULO CUARTO

La duración de la Asociación es por tiempo indefinido.- - - - -

ARTICULO QUINTO

El domicilio de la Asociación es la ciudad de Lima, donde se encuentra su centro principal. - - - - -

Sin embargo, puede establecer filiales en cualquier lugar de la República cuyos domicilios serán los de sus respectivas sedes. - -

C A P I T U L O T E R C E R O

DE LAS ACTIVIDADES DE LA ASOCIACION

ARTICULO SEXTO

Son actividades de la Asociación: - - - - -

- a).- Celebrar charlas, conferencias, concursos o eventos deportivos en forma periódica; - - - - -
- b).- Mantener relaciones culturales, intelectuales y deportivas con toda clase de instituciones del país; y, - - - - -
- c).- Desarrollar el humanitarismo y cooperación entre sus asociados,

1 estrechar los vínculos con el Perú.- - - - -

ARTICULO SEXTO

La Asociación y sus miembros no podrán intervenir en actividades de índole política o cooperar individual o colectivamente a favor de una ideología o partido político peruano.- La infracción de este artículo será causal para separar de la Asociación a los responsables.- - - - -

C A P I T U L O C U A R T O

DE LOS SOCIOS

ARTICULO SEPTIMO

Son socios todos los japoneses residentes en el Perú que hayan cumplido con inscribirse en el Registro de asociados y reúnan los requisitos exigidos por el reglamento interno. - - - - -

ARTICULO OCTAVO

Los socios son: - - - - -

a).- Socios activos, que a su vez se dividen en dos categorías, a saber: - - - - -

Primero.- Socios activos fundadores; y, - - - - -

Segundo.- Socios honorarios.- - - - -

ARTICULO NOVENO

Son considerados como socios activos fundadores a todos los que directa o indirectamente hubieran intervenido en la constitución de la Asociación y que hubieren firmado el acta de su fundación.- - - - -

ARTICULO DECIMO

Todos los socios activos, fundadores o nó, gozan de iguales derechos y obligaciones, y tienen las mismas oportunidades en la participación, dirección y gobierno de la Asociación.- - - - -

ARTICULO UNDECIMO

Son obligaciones de los socios activos: - - - - -

a).- Pagar sus cotizaciones ordinarias y extraordinarias; - - - - -

b).- Asistir a las juntas generales y a todos los actos sociales de la Institución; - - - - -

c).- Elegir la junta Directiva y aceptar todos los cargos que se le encomienden, sea por elección o designación; - - - - -

d).- Cumplir las disposiciones del presente estatuto.- - - - -

ARTICULO DUODECIMO

Son derechos de los socios: - - - - -

a).- Elegir y ser elegido; - - - - -

b).- Gozar del amparo de la institución dentro de los límites fijados por su reglamento; - - - - -

c).- Recibir los beneficios establecidos en estos estatutos; y, - -

d).- Denunciar ante las juntas generales las infracciones que se hubieran cometido contra los presentes estatutos por la Junta Directiva o por cualquiera de los asociados.- - - - -

ARTICULO DECIMO TERCERO

Se pierde la calidad de asociado y los goces que esta calidad otorga:

a).- Por expulsión; y - - - - -

b).- Por suspensión.- - - - -

ARTICULO DECIMO CUARTO

La suspensión procede por adeudar tres mensualidades; por desconocer los acuerdos legítimamente tomados por la junta general o por la junta directiva; por atentar contra la salud o la honorabilidad de algún asociado; y, por tomar el nombre de la Asociación para fines lucrativos o de otra índole. - - - - -

ARTICULO DECIMO QUINTO

En caso de adeudo de mensualidades la pérdida de los derechos comenzará a regir desde el día siguiente al de la notificación de la decisión tomada por la Junta Directiva.- Sin embargo, ésta, por equidad, puede conceder un plazo de tolerancia, no mayor de treinta días, para que el asociado conforme su situación. - - - - -

ARTICULO DECIMO SEXTO

La expulsión procede cuando el asociado atente contra la seguridad económica, estabilidad institucional, o contra el patrimonio y buen nombre de la Asociación; cuando atenten en forma grave contra los bienes, familia, salud u honor de uno o más asociados; y, cuando intervengan en actividades de índole política nacional o extranjera, incompatible con el régimen del País.- - - - -

ARTICULO DECIMO SETIMO

Los socios suspendidos están en la obligación de pagar sus cotizaciones y los excluidos las cuotas que adeuden. - - - - -

ARTICULO DECIMO OCTAVO

Para que proceda la expulsión o la suspensión es indispensable que se haya comprobado, clara e inequívocamente el hecho o causa imputado; que la Junta Directiva acuerde por mayoría absoluta de votos y que la Junta General ratifique por igual mayoría; que la resolución sea puesta en conocimiento del expulsado o suspendido; que éste haga su defensa y que medie, cuando menos, ocho días, desde la ratificación de la Junta General y el comienzo de su ejecución. - - - - -

ARTICULO DECIMO NOVENO

También la Junta Directiva puede imponer la sanción de multa a los socios que incurrieran en la falta de pago de sus cotizaciones ordinarias o extraordinarias; a los inasistentes a las Juntas Generales y cuando haya motivo o causa suficiente, a juicio de la Junta Directiva, para imponerlas.- Las multas no podrán ser menores que el valor de una cotización mensual ni mayor que el total de las cotizaciones correspondientes a un semestre.- Las multas se harán efectivas por el Tesorero y el Vocal de turno conjuntamente. - - - - -

CAPITULO QUINTO

ARTICULO VIGESIMO

Es patrimonio de la Asociación todos los bienes que actualmente posee y los que en el futuro adquiera por compra, legado, donación, cesión o por otro título oneroso o gratuito, y las sumas de dinero que recaude por concepto de cotizaciones y el producto de las multas impuestas a sus asociados; y el de las actuaciones sociales y deportivas. - - - - -

ARTICULO VIGESIMO PRIMERO

La Junta Directiva es la encargada de la administración del patrimonio de la Asociación.- Sólo ella podrá disponer de sus bienes y rentas en los casos y hasta los límites fijados por este estatu-

te.- No podrá contratar sobre el total del patrimonio de la Asociación. - - - - -

ARTICULO VIGESIMO SEGUNDO

En todos los casos en que la Directiva trate o contrate sobre los bienes o rentas de la Asociación, deberá, obligatoriamente, comunicar a la Junta General acerca de la forma y condiciones del acto o contrato a celebrarse.- - - - -

ARTICULO VIGESIMO TERCERO

Las rentas de la Asociación, primordialmente, están constituidas por las siguientes entradas: - - - - -

- a).- Por el pago de la cotización mensual de soles oro tres, por socio; - - - - -
- b).- Por el abono de las cuotas mutuarías, sobre enfermedad y muerte, cuyo monto quedará determinado de acuerdo con el número de socios; - - - - -
- c).- Las multas que eventualmente imponga a los miembros de la Junta Directiva, la que no podrá ser menor de soles oro cien, y a los demás socios infractorios, que no podrá ser menor de soles oro uno; - - - - -
- d).- Las sumas que se recauden en las actuaciones sociales y deportivas; y, - - - - -
- e).- Por el derecho de otorgamiento de carnet e insignia de la asociación.- - - - -

ARTICULO VIGESIMO CUARTO

La economía de la Asociación estará a cargo y responsabilidad del Tesorero, el que está obligado a faccionar trimestralmente balances bajo la supervigilancia de la Junta Directiva; y, anualmente, rendirá cuenta detallada y justificada de todo el movimiento económico de la Asociación.- Todo ingreso o egreso se hará constar mediante recibos y se anotará en los libros de contabilidad abiertos con arreglo a ley. - - - - -

C A P I T U L O S E X T O

DE LOS BENEFICIOS

ARTICULO VIGESIMO QUINTO

La "asociación Mutual - Cultural Japonesa" (Raza Yamato), reconoce los siguientes beneficios a favor de sus asociados: - - - - -

- a).- A percibir la suma de soles oro doscientos, en caso de muerte de su cónyuge, hijos o padres; - - - - -
- b).- A que sus deudos reciban la suma de soles oro quinientos en caso de su fallecimiento; - - - - -
- c).- A recibir la suma de soles oro doscientos cincuenta cuando estuviere enfermo el asociado; - - - - -
- d).- A recibir soles oro cien cuando enfermaren su cónyuge, hijos o padres; y, - - - - -
- e).- A la defensa jurídica gratuita en todos sus asuntos civiles y comerciales en que sean parte y en aquellos que lo sean sus padres, hijos o cónyuge.- - - - -

ARTICULO VIGESIMO SEXTO

Los beneficios reconocidos en el artículo anterior se podrán reclamar a partir del tercer mes de la inscripción como asociado y siempre que el beneficiado estuviere al corriente con sus cuotas ordinarias y extraordinarias.- Empero, si el asociado falleciere antes de vencido el plazo a que se contrae este artículo, los deudos tendrán derecho a percibir una suma igual a la mitad de la cuota mutuaría.- - - - -

C A P I T U L O S E T I M O

DEL GOBIERNO DE LA ASOCIACION

ARTICULO VIGESIMO SETIMO

La Asociación está dirigida, gobernada y administrada por: - - -

- a).- la Asamblea o junta general de asociados; - - - - -
- b).- Por la Junta Directiva; y, - - - - -
- c).- Por los comités o delegados. - - - - -

ARTICULO VIGESIMO OCTAVO

La Asamblea General es el órgano supremo de la Asociación y está constituida por todos los asociados.- Sus decisiones son inapelables.- - - - -

ARTICULO VIGESIMO NOVENO

Las Juntas o asambleas generales serán ordinarias y extraordinarias.-

Las primeras se realizarán el veinte de enero y el veinte de junio de cada año; y las extraordinarias cuando acuerde la Junta Directiva o sea solicitado por la quinta parte de los Asociados.-

ARTICULO TRIGESIMO

El organismo inmediato a la Asamblea o Junta General es la Junta Directiva, y está constituida por doce miembros, distribuidos en los siguientes cargos: -

- a).- Presidente; -
- b).- Vice-Presidente; -
- c).- Tesorero; -
- d).- Secretario; -
- e).- Fiscal; -
- f).- Pro-Secretario; -
- g).- Pro-Tesorero; -
- h).- Bibliotecario; e
- i).- Seis Vocales. -

ARTICULO TRIGESIMO PRIMERO

Todo socio que se encuentra al corriente en sus obligaciones y no está suspendido, puede ser elegido para ocupar cualquier cargo de la Junta Directiva. -

ARTICULO TRIGESIMO SEGUNDO

La Junta Directiva representa oficialmente a todos los asociados y está encargada de cumplir y hacer cumplir las disposiciones de estos estatutos y los acuerdos y decisiones tomados por las Asambleas o Juntas Generales.- Igualmente está obligada a auspiciar las actuaciones, culturales, sociales, y deportivas de la Asociación, así como proteger las aspiraciones constructivas de sus asociados. -

ARTICULO TRIGESIMO TERCERO

La Junta Directiva está facultada para resolver todos los casos

que no estén contemplados por estos estatutos.- Sin embargo no podrá modificar ninguna de sus decisiones sin previa consulta y acuerdo de la Asamblea o Junta General. - - - - -

ARTICULO TRIGESIMO CUARTO

El Presidente es la autoridad máxima de la Junta Directiva; constituye su representante legal y tiene las siguientes atribuciones:

- a).- Cumplir y hacer cumplir las disposiciones de los presentes estatutos; los acuerdos de la Junta Directiva y de las Asambleas o Juntas Generales, bajo responsabilidad; - - - - -
- b).- Suscribir con el Secretario todas las actas y despacho de la Asociación; - - - - -
- c).- Autorizar y poner el visto bueno a todos los pagos que efectúe la Caja de la Asociación y verificar las cuentas de la Tesorería; - - - - -
- d).- Convocar y presidir las sesiones de la Junta Directiva y de las Juntas o Asambleas Generales ordinarias y extraordinarias; y
- e).- Presentar una memoria anual que comprenda su gestión administrativa y las sugerencias necesarias para la mejor marcha institucional. - - - - -

ARTICULO TRIGESIMO QUINTO

El Vice-Presidente tendrá las mismas funciones y atribuciones del Presidente cuando éste se encuentre impedido en sus funciones por razón de ausencia, enfermedad o muerte. - - - - -

ARTICULO TRIGESIMO SEXTO

La Presidencia queda vacante: - - - - -

- a).- Por ausencia que dure más de dos meses; - - - - -
- b).- Por enfermedad que lo imposibilite seguir ejerciendo sus funciones; y - - - - -
- c).- Por inasistencia a más de tres sesiones consecutivas por causas no justificadas. - - - - -

ARTICULO TRIGESIMO SETIMO

El Tesorero es el depositario y responsable inmediato de todo el patrimonio de la Asociación.- El guarda los valores y el dinero

que ingresa a la Caja de la institución.- Sus atribuciones son:

- a).- Girar los recibos de cotizaciones ordinarias y extraordinarias y demás obligaciones que importen una obligación en dinero; y pasarlos al Presidente para su visación; - - - - -
- b).- Pagar los auxilios mutuales por razón de muerte, enfermedad o invalidez; - - - - -
- c).- Presentar trimestralmente el balance de la institución para su aprobación por la Junta Directiva; y al finalizar el año social, presentar el balance documentado de todo el año de su gestión; - -
- d).- Remitir al Secretario la relación de todos los asociados aptos para votar que estén al corriente en sus pagos; - - - - -
- e).- Retener, constantemente, en la Caja de la Institución hasta soles oro quinientos para atender los gastos e imprevistos que pudieran presentarse; y - - - - -
- f).- Controlar y mejorar la economía social. - - - - -

ARTICULO TRIGESIMO OCTAVO

El Secretario, tendrá las obligaciones siguientes: refrendar las resoluciones adoptadas por la Junta Directiva, después de la firma del Presidente; remitir las listas de nuevos socios al Tesorero para los efectos de sus funciones; inscribir a los asistentes a las asambleas o juntas generales y anotar a los incorrientes para los efectos de las multas; citar a las sesiones de Junta Directiva y de Asambleas o Juntas Generales; ejercer sus funciones propias en dichas sesiones; y llevar el libro de actas, suscribiéndolo de su puño y letra y refrendándolo con su firma. - - - - -

ARTICULO TRIGESIMO NOVENO

El Pro-Secretario y el Pro-Tesorero, tendrán las mismas funciones y las mismas atribuciones que el Tesorero y el Secretario, cuando éstos se hallen impedidos por ausencia, enfermedad o licencia.- También en caso de fallecimiento de aquellos los sustituirán. - -

ARTICULO CUADRIGESIMO

Cuando el Tesorero y Secretario están en funciones, el Pro-Tesorero y el Pro-Secretario, actuarán como inmediatos colaboradores de aque-

llos, y también, como organizadores de las actuaciones culturales, sociales y deportivas. - - - - -

ARTICULO CUADRIGESIMO PRIMERO

El Fiscal tendrá a su cargo el mantenimiento de la organización y disciplina dentro o fuera de la Institución, procurando en todo momento que los asociados observen la mejor ^{y más elevada} conducta con relación a los fines y objetivos de la Asociación. - - - - -

En los casos en que la Junta Directiva juzgue las faltas graves cometidas por un asociado, está obligado a formular la correspondiente denuncia escrita y controlar la investigación y esclarecimiento de los hechos denunciados. - - - - -

Así es su obligación cuidar y controlar a los empleados de la institución. - - - - -

ARTICULO CUADRIGESIMO SEGUNDO

Los Vocales ejercerán las funciones de control y vigilancia, conjuntamente con el Fiscal de la buena marcha de la Asociación, durante el turno que les corresponde. - - - - -

Los Vocales ejercerán alternadamente de dos en dos, cada tres meses.

ARTICULO CUADRIGESIMO TERCERO

El Bibliotecario estará encargado de formar la Biblioteca de la Asociación mediante el plan que debe formular previamente cuidando de la integridad de los volúmenes a su cargo y organizando el rol de lecturas, charlas, conferencias y demás actuaciones culturales, conjuntamente con los miembros de la Junta Directiva facultados para este fin en los artículos trigésimo noveno y cuadragesimo. - - -

ARTICULO CUADRIGESIMO CUARTO

La Junta Directiva se reunirá para deliberar sobre los asuntos concernientes a la Asociación por lo menos una vez al mes en sesiones; pudiendo hacerlo extraordinariamente cuantas veces lo requiera la marcha institucional. - - - - -

ARTICULO CUADRIGESIMO QUINTO

La Asociación podrá constituir "Comités" provinciales o departamentales en cualquier lugar de la República, en las poblaciones donde

existan por lo menos diez socios activos.- Estos comités se organizarán de acuerdo con estos estatutos y con las disposiciones y acuerdos que tome la Junta Directiva, las Juntas Generales o los que ellos mismos se impongan, siempre que no sean contrarios a las normas generales que rigen a la Asociación.-----

El Presidente de esta Asociación será el inmediato enlace con la Junta Directiva de la Asociación, con sede en Lima.- Las atribuciones y funciones de los comités se regirán, por las disposiciones contenidas en el Reglamento interno de la Asociación.- - - - -

ARTICULO CUADRIGESIMO SEXTO

La Junta Directiva podrá, en atención a sus actividades y finalidades, designar comisiones que la asesoren y coadyuven en su labor. Las comisiones estarán compuestas de tres miembros, y serán las siguientes: de Cultura; de Deportes; de Asuntos Femeninos; Mutua- lidad y Socorro; Asuntos Legales y Control Económico.-- - - - -

ARTICULO CUADRIGESIMO SETIMO

Las comisiones se designarán por mayoría absoluta de votos y serán ratificadas por la Asamblea o Junta General; pero el control y vi- gilancia corresponde a la Junta Directiva.- - - - -

C A P I T U L O O C T A V O

DE LAS SESIONES

ARTICULO CUADRIGESIMO OCTAVO

Para la realización de las sesiones de Juntas o Asambleas Generales es requisito indispensable la concurrencia del setenticinco por ciento de los socios aptos para votar y que haya sido convocada por el Presidente.- - - - -

La citación se hará por medio de los periódicos o por esquelas o por ambos medios a la vez, con una anticipación de ocho días, y estará a cargo del Secretario. - - - - -

ARTICULO CUADRIGESIMO NOVENO

Si a la primera citación no pudieran concurrir el número de socios a que se refiere el artículo anterior, se convocará para una se- gunda fecha declarándose en este último caso que la sesión se efec-