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894, 20232/1-145--12-3146-47-48-49

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ACCESS RESTRICTED

The item identified below has been withdrawn from this file:

File Designation 894.20232/7-146

Date JAN. 5, 1945

From 894.20234/1-545

To HOOVER → LYON

In the review of this file this item was removed because access to it is restricted. Restrictions on records in the National Archives are stated in general and specific record group restriction statements which are available for examination. The item identified above has been withdrawn because it contains:

Security-Classified Information

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Authority

4/19/76
Date

WITHDRAWAL NOTICE

ACCESS RESTRICTED

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The item identified below has been withdrawn from this file:

File Designation 894.20232/7-146

Date Nov. 20, 1945

From 894.20234/11-2045

To HOOVER & LYON

In the review of this file this item was removed because access to it is restricted. Restrictions on records in the National Archives are stated in general and specific record group restriction statements which are available for examination. The item identified above has been withdrawn because it contains:

Security-Classified Information

Otherwise Restricted Information

FBI / PRIVILEGED
Authority

4/19/76
Date

WITHDRAWAL NOTICE

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR



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

DIVISION OF JAPANESE AFFAIRS
JAN 30 1945

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL
BY SPECIAL MESSENGER

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IN REPLY, PLEASE REFER TO
FILE NUMBER 98-34344-1

Date: January 11 1945
To: Mr. Frederick B. Lyon
Chief
Division of Foreign Activity Correlation
Department of State
From: John Edgar Hoover - Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation
Subject: Hisashi Tamura - Brazil

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
RECEIVED
JAN 24 1945
COMMUNICATIONS AND RECORDS

DIVISION OF FOREIGN ACTIVITY CORRELATION
JAN 12 1945

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
OFFICE OF
AMERICAN REPUBLIC AFFAIRS
JAN 31 1945

894-PO 32/1-1145

As of possible interest to you, I am attaching a memorandum dated December 13, 1944, received from a confidential source believed reliable regarding the activities of subject Tamura. It is noted that on the night of October 10, 1944, five Japanese-owned barns containing silk worm cocoons located in the State of Sao Paulo were simultaneously destroyed by fire. Tamura, upon arrest and interrogation, admitted setting the fires.

This information is available to the American Embassy in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.

cc - Director of Naval Intelligence cc - Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2
Navy Department, Washington, D.C. War Department, Washington, D.C.
Attention: Brigadier General Carter W.

Enclosure

DECLASSIFIED
Jan 23, 1976 - FBI #2
By 557M 12/7/78

944.20232/1-1145
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FEB 2 1945

December 13, 1944

Re: HISASHI TAMURA
Rio de Janeiro, Brazil

At SÃO PAULO, Brazil

Source "A", a reliable police contact, advised that on the night of October 10, 1944, in Colonia (Colony) Iguatemi, Municipality of Andradina, near the town of Guaraçai, State of São Paulo, five barns containing silk-worm cocoons were simultaneously destroyed by fire. He added that the barns were the property of Japanese farmers and stated that after intensive investigation HISASHI TAMURA had been arrested and, upon interrogation, had made a full confession, in which he implicated an itinerant Japanese tinker, known only as MORIYAL.

The following is a translated version of the statement made to the police by subject TAMURA:

"I was born in Miazaky, Japan, but have resided in Brazil approximately 17 years, during which time I have worked on various farms in the interior of the State of São Paulo. For the past seven years I have resided in Colonia Iguatemi. On or about September 20, 1944, there appeared at my house a Japanese tinker whom I know only as MORIYAL, who desired to mend domestic utensils. It was raining and for that reason MORIYAL remained overnight. On the following day he convinced me that the cultivation of mulberry trees, the product of which would eventually reach the United States, was harmful to Japan. He pointed out that several cocoon deposits in the interior had been destroyed by good patriotic Japanese and made it clear that the barns located near my residence should be destroyed.

"On the following day MORIYAL left Colonia Iguatemi, stating that he was going to Colonia Formosa. I then began to make plans to destroy the cocoon barns located near my residence. For this I made the following incendiary device: taking a piece of wire about 25 centimeters long, at the top end I attached a cotton wick soaked in kerosene. Under the wick I attached 3 or 4 matches with the heads turned down, and at the lower end of the wire I placed a string made of cotton threads. It was my idea to hang the wire in the thatched roof of a barn and set fire to the end of the string above described. The flaming string would eventually ignite the matches, which in turn would quickly ignite the kerosene-soaked tinder, setting fire to the thatched roof immediately.

"In order to be able to set fire to more than one barn at a time, I had only to shorten the string on each succeeding device, in order that the first would take longer to burn than the second and so on. I burned a piece of string made from cotton threads and determined that it required ten minutes for a piece of such string seven centimeters long to burn completely. Thus it was easy to calculate the necessary lengths of string in order that, allowing for the time required for travel between barns, I could measure them exactly.

"Thus becoming more enthusiastic with the idea of doing something useful for Japan, I saw MORIYAL a few days later and told him of my plans. The tinker approved the idea and asked me to make some of the incendiary hooks for him. I made approximately fifteen and he took them away, we having agreed upon the approximate day to set fire to the barns and he having stated that he would use the same method to set fire to barns on the Fazenda Segunda Aliança.

"Then on the evenings of the 8th and 9th I made ten incendiary hooks, with which to set fire to the barns near my residence. These hooks were made in accordance with the necessary measurements; that is, the distance from one barn to another was calculated and the strings cut to such lengths as to allow me to set fire to all ten barns at the same time.

"On the evening of October 10, 1944, supplied with the incendiary material, I went on horseback a distance of two kilometers to the barn of the Japanese called SATO, there hung the first hook and ignited it. I then went to the barn of MASAKI HIRAMATSO, arriving at 1:45 a.m., and hung the second hook, this with a fuse shorter than the first, and so on until all ten hooks had been used. I finished my work at 4 a.m. and calculated that all of the barns must burn simultaneously. I arrived at my home at about 5 a.m. and immediately set out to do my farm work. My parents, who were old and had retired early, were still sleeping and never knew of my absence from the house. My wife was away from home, having gone to Guaraçai to see a doctor. Thus no one except the tinker MORIYAL knew of my plans and no one saw me setting fire to the barns. However, when my wife returned, I told her what I had done and she became seriously alarmed.

"Two or three days after the setting of the fires I learned that only five of the barns had been destroyed. I do not know what happened in the cases of the other five, but believe that the wind must have extinguished the burning strings.

At the time of the setting of the fires I knew the names of the proprietors of only two of the barns; that is, SATO and MASAKI HIRAMATSO. Upon the arrival of the police authorities they, in my presence, took several photographs of the barns. These photographs have been shown to me and I now recognize them as being of the barns burned by me, except that the photograph No. 1 represents one of the barns to which I set fire, but which because of unknown circumstances did not burn. Further I have learned that the names of the other proprietors are KUMENOSUKE OMODERA, TAKAZI KOSHIMA and SANDO TAKAHASHI."

/S/ HISASHI TAMURA

/S/ KUMATARO SUEYOSHI, interpreter

Source "A" furnished the following description of HISASHI TAMURA:

Age	25 yrs.
Nationality	Japanese
Place of Birth	Miazasky, Japan
Height	5 ft. 6 in.
Hair	Black
Weight	140 lbs.
Color	Yellow
Occupation	Farmer
Relatives	JUTANO TAMURA, father ASANO TAMURA, mother

Efforts to positively identify and locate the tinker, MORIYAL, have to date been unsuccessful.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

DIVISION OF THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS
Division of Brazilian Affairs

January 25, 1945.

BA - Mr. Chalmers:

Subject: Japanese in Brazil
(Rio Despatch No. 19497,
January 9, 1945)

File
701.9332/1-945

Under cover of the above despatch the Embassy transmits a report on the Japanese situation in Brazil prepared by the office of the Legal Attaché. The report is very well prepared and covers in detail the entire Japanese problem in Brazil as it exists today.

There are approximately 206,000 Japanese living in Brazil, concentrated mostly in the State of São Paulo, northern Paraná, and in the Amazon Valley (22,000). There are very few Japanese in the other states of Brazil. Prior to 1938 when the Brazilian Government took rather drastic measures against the Japanese and German colonies in Brazil there were 480 Japanese schools in Brazil, 205 of which were located in São Paulo, with a total of 26,000 students.

Ninety-three per cent of the Japanese in Brazil are engaged in agriculture, two per cent in industry and the remaining five per cent in commercial enterprises.

Most of the Japanese settlement in Brazil has been effected by colonization societies sponsored financially at least in part, by the Japanese Government. There have also been reports of secret Japanese sabotage societies in existence, and it is known that at least two do operate in the State of São Paulo. The Japanese sabotage activities have taken the form of destruction of crops through neglect or refusal to work if it were felt that such crops would be of value to the Allied Nations.

There have been indications that certain Japanese individuals in Brazil have attempted to carry on

espionage

894.20232/1-2545

FEB 21 1945

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894.20232/1-2545

DECLASSIFIED
Jan. 23, 1976 - FBI #2
By *grr*

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-2-

espionage activities but the major part of these activities have apparently been carried out through the various Japanese commercial enterprises and agricultural cooperatives, probably under the guidance of the diplomatic representatives. Several Japanese farmers have been found to be disguised members of the Japanese military forces. Propaganda activities among the Japanese have been aimed chiefly at uniting the Japanese themselves and maintaining their loyalty to Japan rather than a general propaganda campaign to spread Japanese culture or create sympathy for Japan among the Brazilians. A few clandestine publications in the Japanese language have been discovered but apparently their circulation is very limited. No smuggling operations of strategic materials by Japanese have been uncovered since the breaking of relations between Brazil and Japan. It is believed that the liquidation of Japanese firms by the Brazilian Government has made the clandestine traffic in strategic materials very difficult, if not impossible, for the Japanese in Brazil.

Since the breaking of relations between Brazil and Japan in January 1942 the Brazilian Government has undertaken to control the activities of Japanese in Brazil and has adopted the following measures:

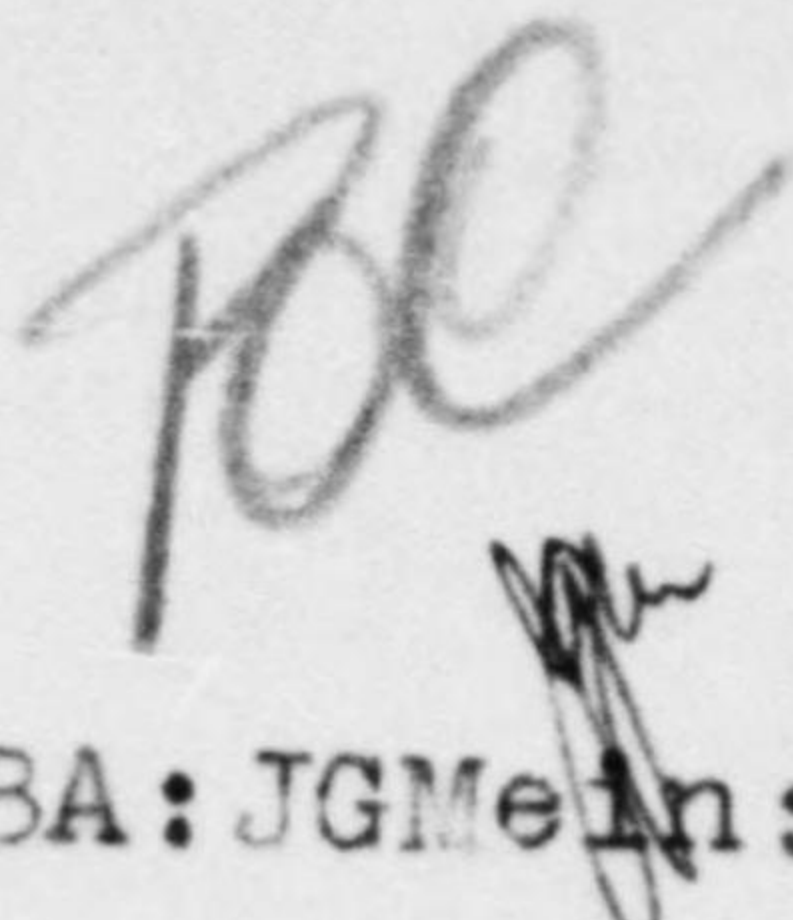
1. Removal of all Japanese citizens from the coastal area in the State of São Paulo (July 1943).
2. Japanese citizens cannot travel without a "safe conduct" issued by the local police authorities.
3. Speaking the Japanese language in public and publication of any newspaper in that language are prohibited.
4. All Japanese schools and churches have been closed.
5. Many Japanese firms have been placed in liquidation by the Brazilian Government.
6. The affairs of the Japanese colonies are being managed by federal interventors.
7. Police have been investigating the activities of all suspected Japanese.

8. Some

-3-

8. Some 369 Japanese including diplomats and nationals were repatriated on the Gripsholm on July 2, 1942. Another 89 were repatriated on the Gripsholm on September 8, 1943.

As can be seen from the brief information set forth above, the Japanese in Brazil present a problem but not necessarily a serious threat to the security of Brazil as some people would picture it. The problem seems to be one primarily for the police, and judging from some of the control measures which the Brazilian Government has already adopted as set forth above the police in Brazil have taken the necessary measures to control the problem. The police in the State of São Paulo are very effective and there is no reason, at least for the present, to question the effectiveness of their campaign in controlling the Japanese in that State.

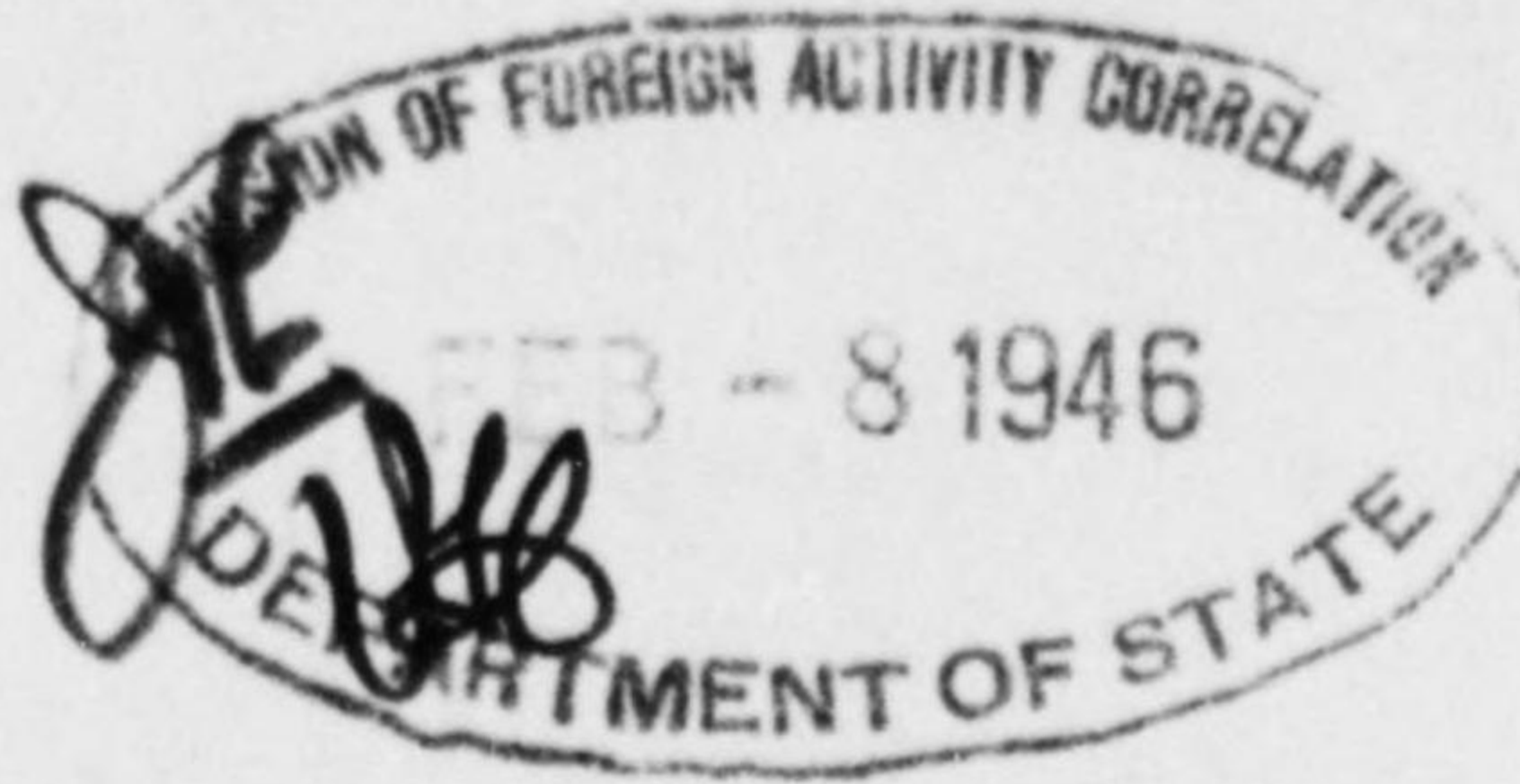

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DGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR



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

PERSONAL AND ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
BY SPECIAL MESSENGER

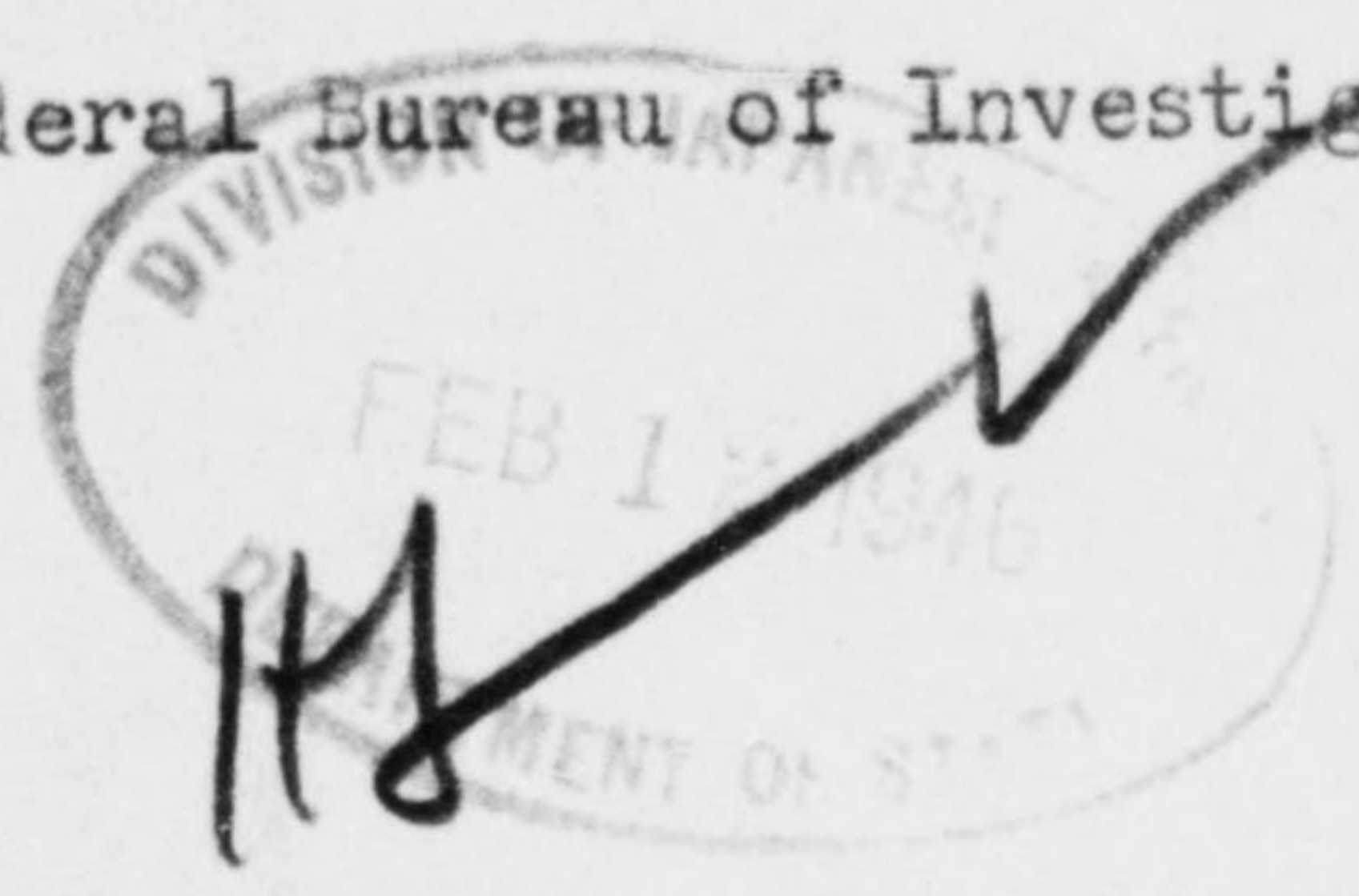


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Date: February 5, 1946

To: Mr. Frederick B. Lyon
Chief
Division of Foreign Activity Correlation
Department of State

From: John Edgar Hoover - Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation
Subject: ISAMU KANO; MASSUMI IWATA;
MAMORO MURANAGA
Brazil



3

As of possible interest to you there is being transmitted herewith a copy of a report concerning the activities of the above captioned Japanese who were arrested by Brazilian police and convicted for distribution of clandestine propaganda among Japanese colonists, said propaganda containing articles criticising Brazilian national policy.

This information has been made available to the American Embassy at Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.

Enclosure

cc: Chief of Naval Intelligence
Navy Department, Washington, D. C.

Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2
War Department, Washington, D. C.

Attention: Reading Panel
Military Intelligence Service



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By 76/ocj NARS, Date 1-24-28

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Confidential File

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894.20232/2-546

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PERSONAL AND ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
BY SPECIAL MESSENGER

Date: February 5, 1946

To: Mr. Frederick B. Lyon
Chief
Division of Foreign Activity Correlation
Department of State

From: John Edgar Hoover - Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation

Subject: ISAMU KANO; MASSUMI IWATA;
MAMORO MURANAGA
Brazil

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This information has been made available to the American Embassy at Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.

Enclosure

cc: Chief of Naval Intelligence
Navy Department, Washington, D. C.

Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2
War Department, Washington, D. C.

Attention: Reading Panel
Military Intelligence Service

January 3, 1946

Re: ISAMU KANO; MASSUMI IWATA;
MAMORO MURANAGA
Rio de Janeiro, Brazil

Investigation in this case was instituted on the basis of an article appearing in the July 13, 1945, issue of the Rio de Janeiro newspaper, "Diario da Noite", to the effect that ISAMU KANO, MASSUMI IWATA, and MAMORO MURANAGA had been arrested in November, 1944, by the police of Marilia, State of São Paulo, in the act of holding one of a series of clandestine meetings at which were discussed subjects expressly prohibited by Brazilian laws. The article further stated that the police found in the possession of the Subjects numerous bulletins written in Japanese and had placed the affair before the Tribunal of National Security.

The following background information on the Subjects was obtained from the São Paulo, Brazil, Police Department:

Name	ISAMU KANO
Born	Tokyo, Japan
Age	43
Marital status	Widower
Profession	Business man
Parents	GOICHIRO KANO and KATU KANO
Residence	Coronel Gardinho 35, Marilia, State of São Paulo, Brazil

Name	MASSUMI IWATA
Born	Gilfu-Keun, Japan
Age	38
Marital status	Married
Occupation	Laborer
Parents	KITIJIRO IWATA and KIMU IWATA
Residence	Getulina, State of São Paulo, Brazil

Name	MAMORO MURANAGA
Born	Miiazaki-Kem, Japan
Age	22
Marital status	Married

Occupation	Broker
Parents	SHIKARA MURANAGA and KEI MURANAGA
Residence	Rua São Carlos 604, Marília, State of São Paulo, Brazil

A confidential source in the Secret Service Section, Delegacy of Political Order, State of São Paulo, revealed that these three Subjects were detained in September, 1943, in Marília, a town approximately 300 kilometers northwest of the City of São Paulo, and were investigated for anti-national activities. This source also revealed that the material seized was dedicated to the clandestine propaganda of war news together with criticism of Brazilian national policy; in addition to this these three individuals are stated to have disseminated bulletins among Nipponese colonists, especially in the town of Marília. The charge was sent to the Tribunal of National Security in March, 1945. No specific mention of Brazil figuring as an occupied country was made in the material furnished by this source.

Under date of November 11, 1945, the three Subjects of this case were each sentenced by the Tribunal of National Security to six months imprisonment.

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR



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

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
OFFICE OF
AMERICAN REPUBLIC AFFAIRS

FEB 15 1946

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL
BY SPECIAL MESSENGER

EC-CFD
JFC

DOR

JGM
BA

Date: February 5, 1946

To: Mr. Frederick B. Lyon
Chief, Division of Foreign Activity Correlation
Department of State

DIVISION OF FOREIGN ACTIVITY CORRELATION
FEB 8 1946
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Rt
E
DOR

From: John Edgar Hoover - Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation

Subject: SOCIETY OF VETERANS OF JAPANESE EMPIRE RESIDING IN BRAZIL

As of possible interest to you, it has been learned that during the last three nights of January the Sao Paulo Police conducted raids which resulted in the discovery of a Japanese society with branches throughout the State of Sao Paulo established for the purpose of "maintaining order among Japanese until official word arrives from Japan concerning correct outcome of war." It is stated that until this word arrives the society assumes that the war is continuing.

Another stated objective of the organization is the education, guidance, and discipline of Japanese youth in Brazil to follow the future orders of the Imperial Japanese Government. The society was founded in September of 1945.

The raids resulted in the arrest of twenty leading Japanese, including the Secretary of the society, Keijiro Oaki. In addition, considerable printing and mimeographed propaganda was seized. In this material was included a list of the thirty-seven directors of the society.

cc - Chief of Naval Intelligence
Navy Department, Washington, D. C.

cc - Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2
War Department, Washington, D. C.

Attention: Reading Panel
Military Intelligence Service

DIVISION OF JAPANESE AFFAIRS
FEB 14 1946
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

RECEIVED
APR 13 1946



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By JL/cy NARS, Date 8-24-78

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JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR



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

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PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL
BY SPECIAL MESSENGER

IN REPLY, PLEASE REFER TO

FILE NO.

Date: March 13, 1946

To: Mr. Frederick B. Lyon
Chief
Division of Foreign Activity Correlation
Department of State

MAR 28 1946
JAK

JEA From: John Edgar Hoover, Director - Federal Bureau of Investigation

Subject: SOCIETY OF VETERANS OF THE JAPANESE EMPIRE
RESIDING IN BRAZIL (Zaihaku Dai Nipon Teikoku
Zaigo Gunjin Kai)

894.20232/2-546

Please refer to my letter dated February 5, 1946, with reference to the above captioned society in which you were advised that this society had been organized subsequent to the end of the war by a group in Sao Paulo, Brazil, for the purpose of "maintaining order among Japanese until official order arrives from Japan concerning the correct outcome of the war."

As you were advised, the Police in Sao Paulo conducted several raids on the headquarters of the group and during which 35 of the 37 directors of the group were arrested. The memorandum attached hereto contains the names of these officials.

This information is available to the American Embassy and the Military and Naval Attaches in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.

Enclosure

cc Chief of Naval Intelligence
Navy Department
Washington, D. C.

Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2
War Department
Washington, D. C.

Attention: Reading Panel
Military Intelligence Service

APR 19 1946

MAR 2 1946
MAR 14 1946
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

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Confidential File

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NND 780049

By TC/CJ NARS, Date 8.24.21

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PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL
BY SPECIAL MESSENGER

Date: March 13, 1946

To: Mr. Frederick B. Lyon
Chief
Division of Foreign Activity Correlation
Department of State

From: John Edgar Hoover, Director - Federal Bureau of Investigation

Subject: SOCIETY OF VETERANS OF THE JAPANESE EMPIRE
RESIDING IN BRAZIL (Zaihaku Dai Nipon Teikoku
Zaigo Gunjin Kai)

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This information is available to the American Embassy and the Military and Naval Attaches in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.

Enclosure

cc Chief of Naval Intelligence
Navy Department
Washington, D. C.

Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2
War Department
Washington, D. C.

Attention: Reading Panel
Military Intelligence Service

February 20, 1946

Re: SOCIETY OF VETERANS OF THE JAPANESE EMPIRE RESIDING
IN BRAZIL (Zaihaku Dai Nipon Teikoku Zaigo Gunjin
Kai);
Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.

Initial information regarding the above Society was provided by Source C in early January of 1946. It was stated that the Society had its headquarters at Rua Carolina Augusta 20 in the city of São Paulo, and that another center of the Society existed in the Rua Castro Alves 301. The name of the Society's President was given as one YAMANOUCHI, and its Secretary was reportedly named AOKI. According to the source, AOKI resided at the first address given above. According to information provided by the source, the Society was not legally registered in São Paulo, but attempts were being made by the members of the Society to have it registered through a Japanese lawyer in São Paulo. The name of this lawyer was not provided.

The source further advised that the Society had at that time some twenty thousand members in the entire State of São Paulo and in northern Paraná. Although the title of the Society seems to show that all members are ex-soldiers of Japan, it was stated by the source that it was not absolutely necessary for all members to be ex-soldiers, but that any person supporting the ideals and objectives of the Society could be registered as a member.

In connection with the objectives of the Society, Source C provided a complete statement of these objectives which are set out as follows in translation:

- 1.) The prevention of criminal action and of the disturbance of public sentiment through the spreading of rumors and unfounded news;
- 2.) To behave rigorously in order to bring to an end the action of their compatriots who are acting blindly and forgetting their duties by spreading rumors and unfounded news, thus disturbing the others and at the same time giving work to Brazilian authorities;
- 3.) To advise our compatriots to maintain their dignity and complete their duties obeying the laws of this country (Brazil) and to await thus the day in which there shall arrive from our own land news of the final result of the World War, which war until that day they should consider continuing as before;
- 4.) To organize an effective organ to educate, guide and discipline our youthful compatriots residing in Brazil in order that they may better fulfill the future orders of the Imperial Government of Japan;

- 5.) We hope then that this organ will be strong and exemplary, at the same time dutifully following the regime of the new state of the Imperial Government of Japan and modifying the political guidance adopted up to the present within the Japanese colony.

The above statement of the objectives of the Society of Veterans was dated September, 1945. According to Source C, the false and unfounded news referred to in the above statement of objectives refers to news being carried by many Japanese that Japan was unconditionally defeated in the war. The objective of the group, then, is to point out to its members that since no official news has been received from Japan concerning such surrender, such surrender must be deemed not to have taken place.

In this connection, the source points out that among the Japanese in the State of São Paulo since the war there have arisen a number of secret Japanese societies, some of which are actually secret like Subject Society, and illegal, and others which have been duly registered with the State authorities. Of the most important societies, the source lists the following, in addition to the Subject Society:

SHINDO REMMEI (League of Loyal Foreign Born Japanese)
Located in the Rua Paracatu 8, São Paulo. The President is given as one JINGI KIKKAWA.

SEIKWA FUJINKAI (Womens Society)
Central location not yet known.

SEIKWA DOSHI KAI (Mens Society)
With center in Baurú, State of São Paulo.

Of these additional societies, the SHINDO REMMEI is stated by the source to be much the most important. Among the recently arisen Japanese societies there are two distinct tendencies. One group is called the "firm group", and the other the "defeatist group". The Subject Society belongs to the "firm group" and is endeavoring to counteract the activities of the "defeatist group" which is publishing the fact of the unconditional surrender of Japan. Those of the "defeatist group" have published various bulletins which have circulated among the Japanese colony, supposedly with the permission of the São Paulo Police. Some time ago, according to the source these same defeatist groups tried to recall the bulletins which they had published, saying that a mistake had been made in connection with the statement "Approved by the Police", and in order to make sure of regaining all of the bulletins they paid Cr.\$200.00 (US\$10.00) for each one. The cause of the recall of these bulletins is believed by the source to have been due to action taken by members of the "firm group". Members of the latter group have circulated in Japanese settlements collecting deposits for the

support of the Japanese Government and to receive the representative of the Emperor who has been stated to be enroute to Brazil. According to the degree of financial support given this movement, there have been promised governorships, magistracies, and other official positions in lands conquered from the North Americans in the Pacific.

According to the source likewise, the Subject Society was considered to be the most dangerous because of the fact that it was composed principally of ex-soldiers of Japan who might be expected to work with organization and more purpose than a loosely governed society.

On the night of January 28 the Political Police of São Paulo conducted searches and arrests at the two addresses of the Society given above. At that time propaganda was seized consisting of two hundred odd booklets, all identical, various order books, records of the organization indicating dues payments to at least five different individuals, a small shrine containing portraits of the Emperor of Japan and two hand-printing presses. Also seized was a framed list of thirty-seven leaders of Subject Organization.

At the same time approximately twenty arrests were made, but of these arrests only six were of members of the group of leaders shown in the framed list. According to an interview subsequently conducted by the Police, the organization apparently exists in three centers, São Paulo and Mogi das Cruzes in the State of São Paulo, and also in Londrina, State of Paraná. According to these interviews, the Society was formed in September of 1945. On the night of January 30, 1946 another raid was made by the São Paulo Police, and on this occasion more leaflets, some identical with those found on the previous raid, and another mimeograph machine more modern in type and of Japanese make was discovered. On January 30, by telephone, the arrest of members of the Society in Mogi das Cruzes was ordered, and it was stated by the Police on February 2 that of the group of leaders contained in the above-mentioned list thirty-five had already been arrested. There was obtained from the Police a complete list of these leaders which is set forth herewith together with the addresses of these individuals wherever procurable:

KIYO YAMAUCHI - President, Rua Bertioga 20, São Paulo
KOZO KATSUNAGA - Vice-President, Mercado - Barraca 26, São Paulo
KEIJIRO AOKI - Secretary -Treasurer, Rua Carolina Augusta 20,
São Paulo
TITOMO NISHIKAWA - Secretary of Diplomacy, Rua Conde de Sarzedas 149,
São Paulo
SHINICHIRO YAKUSHIJIN - Director General, Poá, State of São Paulo.
SEIHACHI KIMURA - Rua Conde de Sarzedas 255, São Paulo
KIYOSHI KAWANO - Estrada São Caetano, São Paulo
KUMATA NAKAMURA - Jabaquara (Cabaret), São Paulo
SHICHINI YOSHINAGA - Rua Cantareira, (Relojoaria), São Paulo

KIYOMASA NOMURA - Rua Bertoga, São Paulo
 NISUKE SHIGETO - Rua Jorge Tibiriçá 175, São Paulo
 NORITAKA YAMAOKA
 TETSUYA KIKUCHI, Rua dos Ingleses 187, São Paulo
 SONOSUKE IWAYA
 SHYUZO IZUKA
 YOSHIHARU SUGIYAMA - Rua Conde de Sarzedas 139, São Paulo
 IWAO TADAMURA
 YASOKICHI MATSUMOTO - Rua Consolação 730, São Paulo
 TAKEO KAWANAMI
 TOHEI OKUDA - Santo Amaro, São Paulo
 TOMKICHI MURAKAMI - Freguezia do Ó, São Paulo
 ICHISAKU NAKAMURA - Santana, São Paulo
 FUJIO KIKUCHI - Rua 11 de Julho 973, São Paulo
 YOSHITARO MURAKAMI - Estrada de São Miguel, São Paulo
 TOKUJIRO TAMURA - Rua Sinimbu 252, São Paulo
 KEIJIRO OTSUBO - Estrada de São Roque, São Paulo
 SEIJI KAWAUCHI - Rua 13 de Maio, São Paulo
 TADAMI CHIBA - Rua Manoel Dutra 2422, São Paulo
 KOICHIRO KAKUDA - Mogi das Cruzes, State of São Paulo
 SHOTARO INAKAKE - Itaquera, State of São Paulo
 SEITARO MIZOBATA - Suzano, State of São Paulo
 IWAO HAGASHIMA - Itaquera, State of São Paulo
 MUTSUO SAKAI - Mogi das Cruzes, State of São Paulo
 YOSHIO OGISO SAKAI - Londrina, State of Paraná
 ARAKAWA FUJIMATSU - Londrina, State of Paraná
 RYOJI UNE - Juquiá, State of São Paulo
 KAMESAKU YAMASHIRO - Juquiá, State of São Paulo

There were obtained from the Police copies of two of the more numerous propaganda publications taken during their search. These were turned over to Source C for translation and comment. The first item is a booklet approximately six by eight inches in dimension which purports to be a monthly bulletin of the Society of Veterans and according to Source C is filled with poetry, stories, philosophical advice and other comparatively harmless literature. There is the recommendation in the bulletin that Japanese compatriots in this delicate moment should not discuss but should avoid any ill considered attempts to cause any disturbance, should maintain silence and dedicate themselves to their work, thus being worthy of their Japanese nationality and correspond to the sentiments of the Emperor. The bulletin is otherwise completely harmless, according to this source.

The second item is a mimeographed leaflet of normal legal size paper written in Japanese and purporting to be the statutes of the Society. According to Source C, the statutes are not so much the constitution of an active organization but resemble more a propaganda pamphlet preparing the ground for considerable fraud on the part of some Japanese, presumably the leaders of Subject Society. The object of the Society as stated in these

statutes is consecration to the will of the Emperor, a revival of the military spirit and interest in the collective well being and moral enlightenment of the Japanese colony. According to the statutes, also, the monthly dues of the Society are Cr.\$5.00 (US\$.25), beyond certain assessments. In this connection, Source C stated that the Society's President, KIYO YAMAUCHI, has made several trips in the Japanese colony during which he has lectured and received expense money to the tune of some thousands of Cruzeiros. It is the opinion of this source that the expense money far outweighs the actual expenses incurred by the President.

Also in connection with the fraud exercised by various members of the Subject Society, Source C points out that TITOMO NISHIKAWA, who it will be noted is charged with the diplomatic section of the Society, was once a chauffeur in São Paulo, and at one stage of the war circulated in the Japanese colony selling photographs which purported to be pictures of Japanese troops disembarking in California but which were actually proven later to be old photographs of the Chino-Japanese War. According to the source, these photographs at the time were sold for Cr.\$5.00 (US\$.25) each.

The Police of São Paulo are still occupied with their investigation of Subject Society, due to the objectives stated to be those of the Society, and because of the fact that the Society is a secret one and not registered with the proper state authorities.

C.S.M. Sept. 14, 1946

Brazil Takes Stern Measures Against Japanese Terrorists

By Robert K. Shellaby

Staff Writer on Latin-American Affairs for The Christian Science Monitor

Brazil, which never declared war on Japan, has just won a postwar "war" against internal terrorists of Japanese extraction who had refused to admit the Allies won.

Leaders of the "Shindo Remmei," aligned with the notorious Black Dragon Society's gangster objectives, have signed a declaration admitting the defeat of Japan. They promised to instruct other Japanese colonists in the proper caption for the photograph of the surrender ceremony aboard the Missouri in Tokyo Bay.

The terrorist group, which had killed several persons and badgered the rest of a colony perhaps larger than those of Japanese stock under the United States flag, had circulated photographs of the Missouri ceremony saying the Allies were bowing to Emperor Hirohito.

Industrious Workers

Most of Brazil's Japanese colony live in São Paulo. A tribute to their share of industry and foresight was contained in this week's report that this State ranks first in Brazilian industry. It has one fourth of the nation's 44,084 industries, with more than one third of the nation's 944,318 industrial employees, producing nearly half the nation's \$1,125,627,600 output estimated for this year.

Most of the terrorization, however, was carried out among farms in hinterlands of little communication.

At least five political assassinations were recorded in the Shindo drive against anyone thinking the "dangerous thought" that Japan was beaten. Terrorism reached a high pitch just before the April 29 birthday of Hirohito. This date was selected for a climactic, patriotic demonstration. Many Japanese sought protection of police. More than 800 arrests were made.

Fates less than that of being on the gangsters' black list for having recognized the surrender included bilking. Tsuguio Kishimoto, described by the police as the chief terrorist, tried to impress the settlers with Japan's "victory," and then sell passages back to Japan and real estate in "conquered Asia." Many farm workers told police they thus had been victimized.

Terrorism ran highest in villages where only Japanese is

spoken and where Nipponese customs rigidly prevail.

Brazilian police, who noted an intensification of repression after the Japanese surrender, disclosed that the society aimed not only to uphold the imperial fiction but also to take over São Paulo State. Shindo, according to Kayo Sikato, Japanese aid in the Swedish Legation in Rio de Janeiro, was connected with the Black Dragonists and other groups outlawed by Gen. Douglas MacArthur in the homeland.

Kishimoto, the leader, came to Brazil in 1920, returned to Japan in 1934, and stayed four years. Back in Brazil once more, he organized imperial support.

Brazil imprisoned him when it declared war on Germany and Italy and broke relations with Japan. He was released and then imprisoned again after the wave of assassinations.

Either the proimperial propaganda didn't "take" among all the settlers or the risks were regarded as too great. In any event, many settlers, whom the Brazilians regarded as at least well-meaning, sought help to become law-abiding, to have a supervised newspaper in Japanese to tell the truth to the colonists, and to help families of the terrorists' victims.

Unfavorable Attitude

However, this attitude on the part of some settlers, together with their impressive agricultural and commercial record, has not been enough to win general approval of Brazilians.

To the contrary, anticolonist feeling runs higher than the general tone of California in regard to its Japanese settlers, who equal about half the Brazilian number.

A Manha, a Brazilian Government paper, declared:

"Conscientiously refraining from assimilation, the mass of Japanese residents is a tremendous and constant threat to the nation. Bringing them to Brazil was an error for which posterity will justifiably blame our generation."

That the terrorism has prejudiced more immigration to Brazil is indicated by a statement of Joao Neves da Fontoura, Foreign Minister. He opposed future immigration on grounds they had proved "unassimilable." He made his statement while his Government was leading the hemisphere in efforts to attract war-ravaged immigrants from Europe.

Japanese in Brazil Formally Admit Nipponese Defeat

Rio de Janeiro, Sept. 11 (U.P).—
Japanese secret societies in Brazil,
"bowing to reality," today formally
admitted Nippon's defeat in a
signed manifesto given to the po-
lice for distribution among the
large Japanese communities.

Written in Japanese, the mani-
festo said: "We, the undersigned,
on awakening from the illusory
dream that has lasted one year,
formally declare that we recognize
and accept as true "Japan's defeat
and pledge ourselves to stimulate
the task of enlighting those who
still maintain any illusion."

Some of the Japanese communi-
ties in isolated farming areas still
are unaware of Japan's surrender.
Police said the initiative for the
manifesto had come spontaneously
from the Japanese. 9/11/46

No. 3886

LCB

AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL

São Paulo, Brazil, March 21, 1946.

SUBJECT: Activities of Japanese Secret Societies in São Paulo.

STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL
MAY 29 1946
THE HONORABLE
THE SECRETARY OF STATE
WASHINGTON.

SIR:

I have the honor to enclose a copy of a secret letter of March 14, 1946, directed to the Embassy at Rio de Janeiro giving a preliminary report upon the serious situation in connection with secret Japanese societies which has developed in the State of São Paulo, principally in the interior where large Japanese colonies are located.

Since the preparation of this report our office has been visited by Kiyoshi Yamamoto and Shigetshuma Furuya who were referred to in my Airgram A-175 of October 29, 1945, which requested a supply of Japanese newspapers in order that some effort might be made to convince the colony that Japan has been defeated. The newspapers in question have just been received at this office under cover of restricted instruction of January 17, 1946 (File 894.911/12-1545), and they have already been delivered to the applicants who have arranged for their distribution in consultation with the Swedish Consul of this city who is charged with Japanese interests. Arrangement has been made that a few copies will be sent to each town in the interior where there is a considerable number of Japanese residents. The papers have been gratefully received but their value has already been largely prejudiced by advance propaganda made by the Secret Societies who claim that all such publications and announcements in newspapers and radios controlled by the Allies are false.

It is at least of some interest that among the eight persons resident in the city of São Paulo who have been marked for assassination by the Shindo Renmei are both of the two men above mentioned. The full list of those in the city of São Paulo whom the terrorist organization have widely announced are to be killed are the following with an indication identifying each;

OCR NE Unit
To
Cc
Dist

L. Sr. C. Miyakoshi

DEPARTMENT OF JAPANESE AFFAIRS
APR 16 1946
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

APR 21 1947

FILED

Confidential File

894.20232/3-2146

CS/WJ

194.20232/3-2

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
DIVISION OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS
APR 2 - 1946

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
RECEIVED
JUN 7 1946
OFFICE OF INTELLIGENCE
COLLECTION AND DISSEMINATION

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
RECEIVED
APR 19 1946
OFFICE OF INTELLIGENCE

FR
DABBA
RTJA
OCS

Handwritten notes and signatures

- 2 -

- | | |
|---------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. Sr. C. Miyakoshi | Kaigai Kogyo K. Kaisha |
| 2. Sr. K. Shimomoto | Cooperativa de Cotia |
| 3. Sr. S. Hachiya | Hachiya & Cia. (PL) |
| 4. Sr. S. Furuya | Retired |
| 5. Sr. K. Yamamoto | Casa Tozan |
| 6. Sr. S. Fujihira | Producer of Rami (a fiber) |
| 7. Sr. M. Kinoshita | Lawyer |
| 8. Sr. C. Nomura | Duck breeder. |

The number one marked man Chibata Miyakoshi, and also Kiyoshi Yamamoto were mentioned in Despatch No. 4169 of February 5, 1946, from the Embassy at Rio de Janeiro, as possible candidates for repatriation. These eight men are victims of the terrorists because they were considered leaders responsible for the divul-gation of an announcement that Japan had been defeated in the war, and for the publication of a transcript of the Emperor's message to his people. It is widely reported that 160 young men have been selected by the Shindo Renmei, as a "Suicide Squadron", and that each has been assigned one man for assassination, the vic-tims having been chosen as those who have most courageous-ly announced the defeat of their Fatherland. Especially, have their homes been painted with Japanese symbols, announcing that they are "traitors to their country".

Yamamoto and Furuya visited this office to make certain pleas that our Government be requested to take immediate action to aid in suppressing this regime of terror and to support their leaders who have been en-deavoring to make known the truth about Japan. They state (1) that the only really effective measure would be if arrangements might be made with the Occupation authorities to allow at least some Japanese residents of São Paulo to receive letters from their relatives in Japan. Only if such letters come can the terrorists be confronted with any evidence which is not "propaganda from the enemies of Japan". They do not ask for free exchange of correspondence, but only that a certain number of letters, fully censored, be allowed to come through from Japan from relatives of agricultural workers in São Paulo.

(2) Secondly they request that they be permitted to place at least 10 subscriptions to newspapers published in Japan and that these may be sent to the Consulate General for delivery to them. They advise that they will be happy to defray the cost of these subscriptions at once. Two subscriptions were placed by this office on their behalf to the Colorado Times, a newspaper published largely in Japanese, and these have already proved of great usefulness. It was impossible for them to subscribe directly, since they could not obtain a draft from the bank, and furthermore, the publishers have declined to send papers out of the United States

to Japanese

- 3 -

to Japanese of Brazilian birth who were able to remit. A reply is desired from the Department as to whether this office may place such subscriptions to newspapers in Japan.

The intelligent leaders of the local colony are preparing a petition to be presented to this office, and this will be forwarded, when received, but it has been felt expedient, to send immediate notification to the Department of this grave situation, and proposals for its amelioration.

Sr. Masão Kinoshita, a young lawyer, Naturalized Brazilian, who is No. 7 of those marked to die in the city of São Paulo, visited this office yesterday, and he is a real zealot in his eagerness to work against the campaign of the terrorists. He has inquired as to the possibility of his securing permission to go to the United States in the hope that he can proceed from there to Japan. He asserts with religious fervor that the only possibility of relieving the present terrorism is if he can secure permission from the Occupation authorities for letters to come out from Japan, and he feels that can be accomplished promptly only if he goes as a special emissary. He is ready to sell his property and proceed at his own expense. Kinoshita came to Brazil at the age of twelve years, took a commercial course in the Y.M.C.A., studied in a Christian evangelical high school, and took 4 years of advanced work at Mackenzie College the long established Presbyterian school in this city. He later studied law and received a degree from the University of São Paulo. As far as his own character and sincerity is concerned, this office knows nothing against him, but it is not known whether any such proposal could be entertained at this time by the American Government. The young lawyer has presented a memorial which ^{he} proposes to leave behind to his people, in case he were able to proceed on his mission. This document is quite informative as to the present situation and is forwarded herewith in translation.

The situation is being studied by the local police, but it is believed that any assistance that can be afforded in relieving the present situation will be welcomed.

Further report will be made as soon as

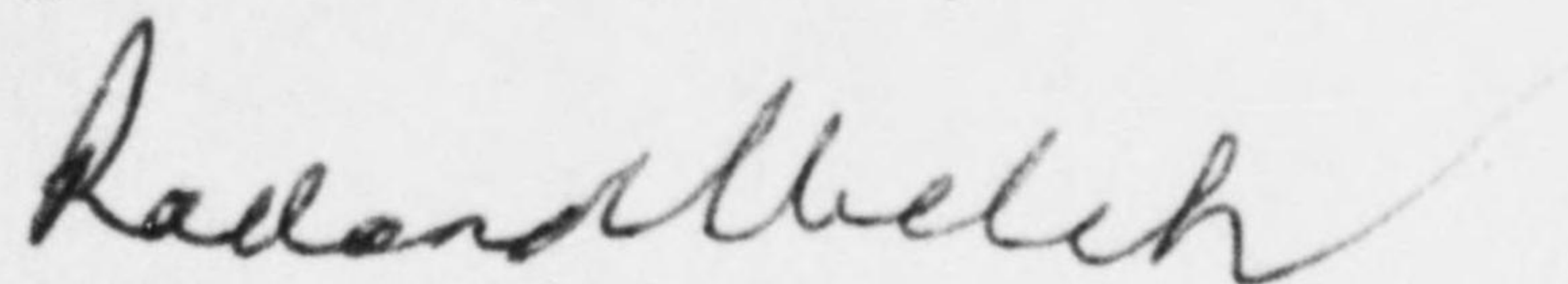
Dr. Francisco

- 4 -

Dr. Francisco Antonio de Toledo Piza has received additional information concerning the attacks which are being made upon his nationalized cooperatives, and news is received as to the success of the terrorist plans to interfere with the harvesting of crops.

It is suggested that in connection with the Repatriation Program, concerning which this office has reported to the Embassy, the enclosed list of officers of the secret society Shindo Remmei may well be given consideration.

Respectfully yours,



Rolland Welch
American Consul

Enclosures: *att H*

1. Copy of letter to Embassy dated March 14, 1946, with its two enclosures: Report from Cooperativa Agricola de Bastos to Dr. Piza, dated January 1946. (in Portuguese and in translation). List of officers and representatives of Shindo-Remmei
2. Memorial prepared by Massão Kinoshita to issue to the Japanese colony in case he is able to proceed as an emissary to the United States and Japan.

*in cc -
+ added
7.R
Ref.*

800
G.T.Colman/sl

Hectograph and original to the Department.

NO 3888

AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL

São Paulo, Brazil, March 21, 1946.

Subject: Activities of Japanese Secret Societies in
São Paulo.

STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL

The Honorable

The Secretary of State

Washington.

Sir:

I have the honor to enclose a copy of a secret letter of March 14, 1946, directed to the Embassy at Rio de Janeiro giving a preliminary report upon the serious situation in connection with secret Japanese societies which has developed in the State of São Paulo, principally in the interior where large Japanese colonies are located.

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2. Sr. K. Shimomoto	Cooperativa de Cotia
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6. Sr. S. Fujihira	Producer of Rami (a fiber)
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Rolland Welch
American Consul

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800
G.T.Colman/sl

Hectograph and original to the Department.

711.3
GTC:mpg

General

São Paulo, Brazil, March 14, 1946.

SECRET

Paul C. Daniels, Esquire
Chargé d'Affaires ad interim
American Embassy
Rio de Janeiro.

Sir:

Information has been received at this office that one Ikuta Mizobe, a Japanese who was prominent in the nationalized Cooperativa Agricola de Bastos, was murdered last week and that it had been publicly announced in that region that he had been marked for elimination by a secret society which is assuming alarming power in the interior of the State of São Paulo. A report upon this society has already been made by the Special Section of this office and forwarded to the Embassy and it is understood that they are preparing a further statement concerning the recent murder.

Inasmuch as this subject is undoubtedly of great current interest on account of the repatriation program, communication was made with Dr. Francisco Antonio de Toledo Piza, who is well known to the Embassy in connection with reports made concerning the nationalization of the Japanese cooperatives. He has immediately visited this office today and has submitted a report, including a list of the leaders of this secret society both in São Paulo and in the interior of the state, as per copy attached. He states that he has been aware of the existence of this society for some months and that he was much concerned since it was evident their program includes heavy sabotage of production. It seems that the leaders have been persisting in reports that all rumors of Japan's defeat are false and they have been extorting money from the well-to-do Japanese, pretending to sell real estate in Singapore, the Philippine Islands, etc. and they have

/been

- 2 -

been especially organizing a group of Japanese youth to succeed the suicide squadrons of the war.

Snr. Piza reports that in December 1945, he held a meeting of the Japanese which have been working directly for him in control of the national cooperatives. At that time he distributed copies of Em Guarda in order that they might endeavor to confirm to the Japanese of the interior the truth of the defeat of Japan. He was very severe with his representatives, demanding that they make counter propaganda in order to suppress this rising secret society and prevent its domination in the centers where the cooperatives exist. His men have reported that the secret society, which is called Shindô Remmei (Associação Divina) has had two main objectives: (1) to eliminate the old chiefs and leaders of the Japanese colony, who have admitted the defeat of Japan; and (2) to gain complete domination of the Japanese and to put into effect a widespread program of sabotage especially of agricultural production.

Perhaps the man of greatest confidence in Piza's work has been Ikuta Mizobe, who has been his chief Japanese representative in handling the Cooperativa Agricola de Bastos. Piza has called him repeatedly to São Paulo for conferences and particularly he had asked him to secure information concerning the plans of the secret society to interfere with the harvest coming in the months of April and May. Mizobe prepared to come to São Paulo to make his report and it is stated that he was marked to be killed at the station at Tupan, when he left on that mission; however, there was difficulty in obtaining transportation and he returned to his home. He was then shot in his own back-yard by a man who concealed himself behind the out-house.

Piza had been aware that the society has marked all of his confidential men for killing and that Mizobe was No. 1 on the list to die in Bastos. He states that he had reported this to the local police, but that no protection had been afforded to the marked men. Others whom the society have listed for death in Bastos are:

Ssenjiro Hatanaka
Takanobu Matsumoto

The Embassy will recall that the two are mentioned in my repatriation report of November 8, 1945. Locally it has been announced that the society has marked for death:

/Kioshi

- 3 -

Kiyoshi Yamamoto
S. Furuya

who were mentioned in my airgram of October 29, 1945 as the men who visited this office seeking cooperation in the securing of Japanese newspapers in order that their people might be convinced of the truth.

In the face of these facts, it would appear that these recent developments put an entirely different aspect upon the whole repatriation program of Japanese, as it has been considered by this office. It would appear that these new and dangerous elements who are competing with the old conservative leaders of the colony would be suitable subjects for immediate and energetic action toward repatriation. As Piza has stated, to simply arrest and release these leaders, as has been done upon occasions in the past, means that they report that they have been released through the intervention of the Government in Japan and they come out as heroes to their people, with greatly reinforced power and prestige.

Snr. Piza's present plan is to proceed to Rio de Janeiro on Monday, March 18th in order that he may confer with the Minister of Justice. He expects to call at the Embassy for conference with regard to these matters. This preliminary report has, therefore, been prepared hastily in the hope that it will reach the hands of the Proclaimed List section before his arrival.

Respectfully yours,

Rolland Welch
American Consul

Enclosure:

Report from Cooperativa Agricola de Bastos to Snr. Piza, including a list of the leaders of the secret society.

Copy to:

British Consulate General.

COPY

Bastos, Janeiro de 1946.-

Ilmo. Snr.
Dr. Francisco Antonio de Toledo Piza,
Presidente da Cooperativa Agricola Central de São Paulo,
Praça João Mendes, 154 - 3^o andar.
São Paulo

Atenciosas Saudações

Em primeiro lugar, temos a apresentar a V.S. os nossos sinceros agradecimentos pelos progressos verificados dia em dia da nossa Cooperativa Agricola de Bastos, graças ás suas especiais solicitações empenhadas desde a sua posse na presidencia da Cooperativa Central.

Formulamos a presente a firma de pedir a V.S. o especial obséquio de suas providencias, apresentando-lhes-as circunstancias vergonhosas a nos suditos japonezes, o que, alias, de nosso profundo sentimento; pois, e da questão da destruição da nossa Cooperativa de Bastos, se este problema não fôr radicalmente resolvido agora.

O caso é motivado do ultimo acontecimento da situação de beligerancia entre o Japão e aliados; existiam alguns patricios fanaticos que, sob o pretexto de que as culturas de hotelã e as sericulturas sejam prejudiciais á patria, ameaçavam os lavradores, como por exemplo do tal de Kagawa, atualmente preso pela policia em Marilia, que, com estes pretextos estorquiam esses labradores, atingindo essas importancias, segundo dizem, em mais de Cr.\$80,000,00.

Tambem, em Bastos, tem acontecido os casos semelhantes, incendiando os ranchos de sericultura cheios de seus produtos. E ainda, ultimamente, apreendo outros fanaticos que formam uma especie de sociedade secreta (chamam eles "Shindo Ketumei Dan) que agem para acreditar no falso pretexto da vitoria do Japão na ultima beligerancia. Segundo dizem este "Shindo Ketumei Dan" tem a sua Sede em São Paulo e suas secções em mais de 60 zonas como em Bastos, que por sua vês á dividida em sub-secções; São cobradas dos seus socios as joias de admissão e as mensalidades de Cr.\$7,00; elas abrangem os estrados de São Paulo e Paraná, calculando os seus socios em 30,000.

Neste Bastos, são os seguintes os membros principais da referida sociedade; Tida, Kato, Honda, Hida, Semajima e Kawabata.

Expõdo os exemplos dos atos praticados em Bastos para fazer ideia de que eles são tão perturbadores para os honestos agricultores e habitantes de Bastos, são os seguintes;- a) ameaçam incendiar os ranchos de sericultura, que é da principal produção de Bastos no momento; chamam de traidores da patria a quem não acreditarem na vitoria do

/Japão

2.

Japão e colocam cartazes na própria casa e nas ruas; c) fizeram as cruzes das sepulturas dos 5 que são: Ikuta Mizobe Senjiro Hatanaka, Yoshimatsu Kusahara, Hiroshi Yamanaka e Morio Oda que falavam, na realidade da derrota, guardando-as em caso de seu secretário da sociedade, Tadashigue Kato, e levaram as suas respectivas coroas no cemitério no último Dia dos Mortos; d) ameaçavam de morte para os 5 referidos acima; e) mandaram cartões com desenhos de caveira para aqueles que acreditam na derrota; f) fazem boato de que todos os japoneses em breve vão à pátria e dizem para que não façam mais plantações, pois não dão mais tempo para a colheita; g) distribuem os semanários que disturbam os lavradores; h) o seu principal objetivo deles em Bastos é, por meio desta sociedade, derrubar a Cooperativa e para isso, obrigando o Sr. Mizobe a sua demissão ou pelo contrário, ameaçam eliminá-lo.

De fato, são diversas vezes pelas cartas intimidavam o Sr. Mizobe para a sua demissão; ameaçando até da sua morte, - deixando-o sem o socego.

Desta maneira, atualmente em Bastos, está numa verdadeira situação sem o policiamento, pois, eles mesmo menosprezam a polícia em Bastos, dizendo que, em qualquer caso, poderiam resolver entendendo-se pelo dinheiro. Há uns 4 meses, o cabo da polícia prendia o tal de Mizuno que, com outros 4 elementos estava lendo o plano secreto para perturbar os lavradores, porém, foi preso e solto logo após o referido documento secreto fora devolvido a uma pessoa, - pelo delegado suplente, devido aos entendimentos por ventura havido e entre eles.

Se de fato, conforme os rumores, o Sr. Mizobe se demitisse do atual cargo da Cooperativa, a sua bancarrota seria questão de dentro de uma semana, o que é do conhecimento de todos os cooperadores. É por isso mesmo, que ele, à pedido de todos, e mercê do auxílio de V.S., suportava o seu cargo durante a situação difícil da administração no tempo da guerra, e as ameaças daqueles, mesmo correndo o risco da vida.

Aumentando, ultimamente, essas ameaças pelo plano daqueles maus elementos, parece que o Sr. Mizobe tem a intenção da sua demissão, talvez devido, também a vontade do pessoal da família que houve, ultimamente, a infelicidade perdendo o seu pai e mais dois dos seus filhos.

O desenvolvimento e o progresso da Cooperativa Agrícola de Bastos, é principalmente devido ao seu incansável esforço e sacrifício durante há mais de 10 anos da sua gestão, o que é do reconhecimento de todos os cooperados.

Existem, porém, os elementos, membros daquele grupo "Shindo Ketumei Dan", que agem contra os objetivos sociais; tais como o Konomu Honda que planeja ativamente a

/dissolução

- 3 -

dissolução desta Cooperativa, agindo no meio dos seus membros com o intuito de reorganizar uma nova Cooperativa; este Konomu Honda durante ha 10 anos, foi sempre o anti-cooperativista e prejudicial a Cooperativa, criando - maus boatos e agindo sempre a impedir as finalidades sociais; é um sujeito que ha de 20 anos, em Noroeste, teve cometido até o crime de assassinio.

A Cooperativa, com os seus 14 anos de existencia desde a sua fundação tem conseguido a sua firme posição economica e social, porem, se ela quebrasse agora, pela demissão do Snr. Mizobe, desapareceria tudo o que tem conseguido durante esse periodo e seria a questão de morte de todos produtores de Bastos, pois é claro, como é do conhecimento de V.S., de haver da Cooperativa o credito de Cr\$.7.500,00 em relação com os seus socios.

E, será, também absolutamente impossivel a questão da reorganização da nova cooperativa, conforme aqueles planejaram.

Pelos motivos expostos acima, vimos, por meio desta, solicitar de V.S., apesar dos seus muitos afazeres e preocupações a especial finesa de providenciar, com a possivel urgencia, no sentido de convidar o Snr. Mizobe a vir a São Paulo, e indagando a sua verdadeira intenção de demissão, sugerir para que continue no seu atual cargo, e, ao mesmo tempo, por meio da policia de São Paulo, mandar fiscalisar severamente os maus elementos para que não corra mais o perigo em torno dele e poder trabalhar socegradamente a bem da Cooperativa.

Aproveitando esta ocasião, pedimos providenciar para que expulse do Bastos, para sempre, cerca de 10 elementos do membro da referida "Shindo Ketumei Dan", especialmente, os dois maiores perturbadores da Cooperativa, que são: Konomu Honda e Rintaro Tatibana, pois isso sera, não só para o bem da Cooperativa, mas também para que todos os lavradores de Bastos possam dedicar-se aos seus trabalhos sem as incomodações.

Outrossim, informamos a V.S. que dizem haver pessoas como os srs. Iwataro Matubara e Yoshimatu Kusahara, que estão dispostos a vir até S.Paulo a chamada da policia, para servirem de testemunhas, informando as verdadeiras situações em que esta o Bastos - com aqueles elementos do seu grupo, pois, eles acham que não adiantaria falar com a policia local.

Sendo o que

- 4 -

Sendo so o que nos apresenta no momento, esperamos ser atendidos prontamente. Outrossim, sendo esta tratar de suma importancia para o futuro da Cooperativa de Bastos, pedimos conservar em sigilo o motivo da presente.

Sem mais,

A COMISSÃO dos interessados da
COOPERATIVA AGRICOLA DE BASTOS

TRANSLATION

Bastos, January, 1946.

Dr. Francisco Antonio de Toledo Piza,
President of the Cooperativa Agricola Central de São Paulo
Praça João Mendes, 154 - 3^o andar.
São Paulo

Cordial greetings.

In the first place we desire to present our sincere gratitude for the progress which has been achieved day by day by our Cooperativa Agricola de Bastos, thanks to the great attention which you have given it since taking the presidency of the Cooperativa Agricola Central.

We are writing in order to ask your energetic action in view of the shameful situation now prevailing among the Japanese, much to our deep regret; it will mean the destruction of our Cooperativa de Bastos, if this problem does not receive serious attention.

The situation has resulted from the belligerency between Japan and the Allies; there have been a number of our fanatic fellow citizens who, upon the pretext that the production of mint and of silk might be prejudicial to Japan, have made threats against the farmers, as for example Kagawa who has been arrested by the police in Marilia. He is charged with having extorted from these farmers sums amounting to more than Cr. \$ 80.000,00.

Also in Bastos there have been similar cases, setting fire to the silk culture establishments, full of merchandise and recently there have appeared other fanatics who have formed a secret society (called "Shindo Ketumei Dan") which is acting upon the false pretext of believing in the victory of Japan in the war. It is reported that "Shindo Ketumei Dan" has its headquarters in the city of São Paulo and has branches in more than 60 areas including Bastos. These branches in turn are divided in subsections. Members are charged an entrance fee and monthly dues of Cr. \$ 7,00. It is calculated that there are more than 30,000 members covering the states of São Paulo and Parana.

In Bastos the following are the principal members of society: Tida, Kato, Honda, Hida, Semejima and Kawabata.

The following

- 2 -

The following examples of the acts, practiced in Bastos will give an idea of the great disturbance being caused to the honest agricultural workers and inhabitants:

a) Threats are made to burn the silk culture establishments which are at present the principal production of this area;

b) all those who do not accept the victory of Japan are called traitors to their country and placards are placed on private houses and on the streets;

c) burial crosses have been erected for the following five individuals; Senjiro Hatanaka, Yoshimatsu Kusahara, Hiroshi Yamanaka and Morio Oda who acknowledged the reality of the defeat and these are kept at the house of Tadashigue Kata, secretary of the society. Burial wreaths in their names were carried to the cemetery on the Day of the Dead.

d) threats of death have been made against the five men named:

e) cards have been sent bearing the design of a skull to those acknowledging the defeat of Japan;

f) Rumors are spread that all Japanese will soon return to the Fatherland and they state that there must be no more planting and that there is no time for the harvest;

g) they distribute bulletins to disturb the farmers;

h) their principal objective in Bastos is through the activity of their society to destroy the Cooperative and force Snr. Mizobe to resign, or in the contrary they threaten his death.

In fact, at various times letters have been sent to Mr. Mizobe to this effect.

As a result, in this way, Bastos is now in a very serious situation without proper police supervision, for these men have no respect for the Bastos police stating that in any case they can arrange everything by bribery. Four months ago a police sergeant arrested a certain Mizuno who with four others was captured reading a secret pla to disturb the farmers. He was arrested, but soon released, and the secret document was returned by the assistant officer, through some understanding that they arranged.

If indeed according to the rumors Mr. Mizobe resigns his position in the Cooperative, its bankruptcy will

be a question

14
- 3 -

be a question of a very short time as all the members realize. It is for this reason that, on the urgent request of the members, and thanks to your assistance, he has endured his position during difficult time of the war and has risen his life in the face of threats.

Since recently these threats have increased through the activities of these bad men, it appears that Mr. Mizobe will present his resignation, in part due to the insistence of his family who recently have had the misfortune to lose the father and two children.

The development and progress of the Cooperativa Agricola de Bastos has been principally due to his constant efforts and sacrifices during more than ten years of activity, as is recognized by all of the members.

There exist among the members of this Society "Shindo Ketumei Dan" such men as "Konomu Honda", who are actively seeking the dissolution of this Cooperative, seeking to organize a competitive Cooperative; this Konomu Honda, for the past ten years has always been a prejudicial element, spreading false rumors and endeavoring to interfere with the purposes of the Cooperative. He is a person who twenty years ago committed an act of assassination.

The Cooperative during its fourteen years existence has achieved a firm economical and social position. However, should it break now through the resignation of Mr. Mizobe, there would disappear all that has been achieved during this period and it would be fatal for all the producers of Bastos, as you well know the Cooperative has a credit of Cr. \$ 7.500,00 standing to the benefit of its members.

The question of reorganizing a new Cooperative is absolutely impossible in accordance with their plans.

In view of the above exposition, we beg you in spite of your many duties and concerns to arrange with all urgency to invite Snr. Mizobe to come to São Paulo and in view of his intended resignation, to suggest that he continue at his post. At the same time, we beg that you arrange through the police of São Paulo to control

the bad

- 4 -

The bad elements here in order that he may not run further danger and may work peacefully for the good of the Cooperative.

We beg also that steps be taken to the effect that the ten elements mentioned above as members of "Shindo Ketumei Dan" are expelled from Bastos, especially the two greatest enemies of the Cooperative namely "Knomu Honda and Rintaro Tatibana". This will be for the good not only of the Cooperative but also of all the farmers of Bastos in order that they may carry on this production without difficulties.

We would advise also that there are persons such as "Iwataro Matubara" and Yoshimatsu Kusahara" who are ready to go to São Paulo at the call of the police in order to serve as witnesses, testifying as to the true situation in Bastos. They feel there is no purpose in discussing the matter with the local police.

Assuring you that we believe that this matter may be of the highest importance to the future of the Cooperative, we request you to preserve this communication in strictest confidence.

THE COMMITTEE OF THOSE INTERESTED IN
THE COOPERATIVA AGRICOLA DE BASTOS

16

SHINDO-REMMEISão Paulo

Junji Kikkawa	-	President
Ryotaro Negoro	-	Director-Manager
Teiji Kimura	-	Superintendent
Zensaku Ogawa	-	Director
Kanji Waki	-	Director
Sakuzo Kawashima	-	Director
Saijiro Tanita	-	Director
Kanji Aoki	-	Director
Masao Sato	-	Director

<u>BRANCHES</u>	<u>NUMBER OF MEMBERS</u>	<u>LOCAL REPRESENTATIVES</u>
LUCÉLIA	5.500	Takai e Vemoto Tchuji Yokoyama, Sakuzo Kawashima
CALIFORNIA	850	Saniti Chimen, Yujiro Asahi
BASTOS	3.500	Ichisaburo Chida - chief
TUPÁ	8.200	Shinso Nakamine, Eiti Sakane, Isamu Matsumoto - Takaki - chief of propaganda
POMPÉIA	10.000	Sub-chief - Matsushiro Kunii, Masami, Tsuji, Mansaku Fusada - Shiguo Hanada - Seiji Kuroki e Kajuiki Iokoi and Riozo Tsuguiama
MARILIA	12.000	Chief - Sanae Ito, Gempo Tamashiro, Zensaku Ogawa - sub-chief
VERA CRUZ	1.100	Juniti Yasaka
GÁLIA	1.700	Eiti Siozaki
GARÇA	1.500	Kokiti Sawada, Yonejiro Kokubo (or Okubo)
BAURÓ	500	Matsutane Miyasato - Kenji Nakamura - Propaganda
PIRAJUI	500	Mitsuo Tkui, Kuniyoshi Maeda, Goshitiro Noda
GUARANTÁ	500	Shigeto Murakami
CAFELANDIA	3.500	Magosaburo Ozaki, Yoshio Uikawa, Shichiro Ono
LINS	3.500	Kisaburo Yoshii, Shosuke Tanaka
GUARAÇAI	800	Eiti Kimura, A. Hashimoto
PROMISSÃO	3.500	Junji Shimizu, Magosaburo Ofuji (or Daito)
PENÁPOLIS	2.500	Kinzo Idemori, Kenzo Kajita, Naokiti Marui, Otokiti Marui, Takeichi Maeda
BIRIGUÍ	4.500	Kozo Kato
ARAÇATUBA	3.000	Mokishi Ito
GUARARAPES	2.500	Tokuji Shigematsu

- 2 -

<u>BRANCHES</u>	<u>-NUMBER OF MEMBERS</u>	<u>LOCAL REPRESENTATIVES</u>
VALPARAIZO	5.000	Shojiro Imai, Daisaburo Sasaya Tamotsu Yamamura, Shigeru Kubo
LAVINIA	1.500	Shinichiro Iwahara
MIRANDOPOLIS	5.700	Seikichi Sonohata, Mankiti Azuma, Mitsuru Miike, Hajime Ota
GUAICARA	1.000	Motiyasu Seto
ANDRADINA	500	Chusaburo Abe
ALFREDO CASTILHO	500	Shiguo Fukuoka, Shuzo Nakayama, Takesaburo Kobayashi, Kiyoshi Hirose, Yasokiti Ikuso (?)
JACAREZINHO	250	Tatsuo Matida
BANDEIRANTE	2,750	Yukiti Matida
TRÊS BARRAS	5.500	Toshio Mori, Saijiro Tanita
URAI	1.500	Shokichi Shibukawa
S. CRUZ DO RIO PARDO	2.500	Chuemon Shoji, Shinzo Matida, Hiroshi Sato
OURINHOS	1.500	Shosuke Uematsu
ASSIS	800	Minosuke Yokota
PARAGUASSU	2.000	Morihisa Sakihara
RANCHARIA	1.200	Shoichi Kodama
PRESIDENTE PRUDENTE	2.000	Kaneo Michiura - Kenjiro Nishikioshi Inoue
MARTINÓPOLIS	1.500	Tadashi Hiroshima, Masao Nakano, Jiichi Yamaguti
ARARAQUARA	1.000	Masamitsu Hokuso
MOTUCA	300	Soiti Yamada, Shinzo Shimizu, Masato Morita
MATÃO	100	Chujiro Okazawa
TAQUARITINGA	1.000	Asaji Omori
JABOTICABAL	1.000	Takezo Takada
MONTE ALTO	1.500	Sanzo Hamada
NOVA GRANADA	500	Kanji Matsuo, Fukusada Hirata
IGARAPAVA	500	Tomizo Waga
CAXINGUÍ	50	Chojiro Kitashiro - Sogoro Ojura - Kondo Tsami, Kondo Riukiti
MAUÁ	200	Itsue Otsuki
PINDAMONHANGABA	500	Keizaburo Noguchi, Masao Tejada

- 3 -

18

<u>BRANCHES</u>	<u>NUMBER OF MEMBERS</u>	<u>LOCAL REPRESENTATIVES</u>
CAMPOS DO JORDÃO	600	Masaji Kimura, Yoshishigue Na-kauchi
BELO HORIZONTE	200	Torazo Nonaka, Maso Baba
CAMPO GRANDE	2.500	Seitoku Ishikawa
DIVERSOS	80	e Eiti Sakane
	<hr/>	
	115,430	
QUINTANA		Tanaka (Dealer of dry goods)
OSWALDO CRUZ		Fujivara (real estate agent) Chimen (Assahi (Merchant - cupboards.)

TRANSLATION

MEMORIAL prepared by Massão Kinoshita to issue to the Japanese Colony in case he is able to proceed as an emissary to the United States and Japan.

Japanese Citizens of Brazil!

We have shared with you the inexpressible moral suffering when the well known Imperial Rescript of August 15, 1946, arrived, ordering the acceptance of the combined declarations of the four Allied powers, a suffering so deep that it is transforming rapidly into a combat of ideas and finally into bloodshed among your own brothers.

When we organized the meetings and endeavored to communicate to you the official note from the Japanese Government, transmitting the Imperial Rescript and the message from the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Japanese Government, received through the International Red Cross, we had no other purpose than to lessen your suffering, save you from a deep confusion which involved you, make you see the truth and encourage you to confront it.

In this gigantic effort we have spared no effort. We have done everything however, in vain, because the explorers of the situation intentionally, in bad faith have misinterpreted all our acts inculcating in the minds of the ingenuous hatred against us, qualifying us as infamous traitors of Japan.

It may be added that the police authorities, the Delegacia da Ordem Politica e Social of the state of São Paulo have mysteriously seized the copies of the official note of the Government of Japan, above referred to, whose distribution in the Japanese colony was authorized by Itamarati in accordance with the letter from the International Red Cross and whose translation into Japanese (because the original was written in English) and urgent distribution had been recommended by this very police authority. Some person with bad intentions may have insinuated that the official note was false; the same authority declared to us that the note referred to may have been altered and that there must be another true one in the hands of Itamarati! The agitators did not lose time in spreading the rumor that the Imperial Rescript was false, inasmuch as copies were seized by the police authorities making you believe that the reports were confirmed by this police action and that finally high officials of the police were cognizant that Japan had won the war.

As you know, all of those who were arrested by the police authorities because of suspicious conduct went out from

prison

- 2 -

20

prison more enthusiastic than ever, launching the imagined announcement of the victory of Japan, stating openly, some, that the police recognized the victory of Japan and others, that the police stated that it was no crime to believe in and to preach the victory of Japan!

Workers in the fields, residents in the interior, in the majority of cases in the far distant sertão where unfounded rumors glorifying the victory of Japan reappear deafening you to the scarce and distressing notices concerning the true situation of Japan, you have been taken by surprise, being thrown against your own brothers who acknowledge the Imperial Rescript of August 15.

How many honest and good men have suffered the disagreeable and revolting experience of seeing their houses painted in Japanese characters, denouncing them as "Infamous traitors of the Fatherland" only because they accepted the Imperial Rescript!

The supposed victory of Japan has been celebrated, the Japanese flag hoisted, causing disturbances suppressed by the police, among which the most serious was that in Tupan, where a Brazilian army regiment is stationed.

Hatred and deep distress between brothers fill the Japanese colony. Frantic discussions and threats of death are daily repeated throughout the colony, culminating recently in the treacherous assassination of the chief of the Cooperativa de Bastos, a very peaceful and honest man whose only blame was that he gave publicity, in view of the duties of his position to the Imperial Rescript of August 15!

The police are searching for the author of the crime. This happening is one of the symptoms of the gravity of the evil which afflicts the Japanese colony.

If we do not find a quick remedy for this evil, bloody scenes will be repeated, transforming soon the whole colony into an infernal massacre.

During our tireless struggle of the last six months to relieve the situation we have come to the conclusion that appeal can not be made to reason. Reason is good for the head but the colony suffers in its heart.

The evident and incontestible proofs of truth do not convince. The fanatical conviction that Japan never could lose the war carries the colony blindly to the precipice.

I cannot more endure this scene, which suffocates me.

With an almost superhuman effort at the moment, I have

resolved

- 3 -

resolved to confront all the imaginable difficulties, including death, in search of the only sure relief from our misery: the receipt of letters from your relatives in Japan, from your parents, from brothers or children, in their own handwriting, which you cannot fail to recognize and which will speak to your hearts. Resolutely, I depart at this moment on a trip to Japan. This plan no one will disapprove. Only those who love darkness, under cover of which they desire to act in their own selfish interests, could desire that my undertaking should fail. I beseech you to observe the greatest vigilance against evildoers who might, as in the story of "Tazan", attempt to kill my child while I am absent in search of a miraculous means of saving the dear life of my child.

I should explain that I have taken this resolution exclusively on my own initiative, independent of any other advice. Therefore, if my undertaking is subject to just criticism as being unnecessary or foolish, I am the only one responsible and no one else should bear any reproach.

It is my duty to confess that I have been an active promoter of everything which has been done up to the present in order to convince you of the true situation as a leader of those who have recognized the defeat of Japan. I have encouraged them in the desperate struggle to explain to you the truth and to indicate to you what is the only honorable attitude of a son of Japan.

Punishment, therefore, should fall only upon me in the case the acts practiced by us should be considered crimes of high treason, as the fanatical assert. In this case, I will gladly deliver myself to the Government of Japan who will render justice in the case.

The struggle among us Japanese should, therefore, be suspended at this moment and an armistice declared. No crime originating due to this confusion in the minds of the Japanese colony in Brazil should be repeated. No imprudent act which might give rise to police intervention should be practiced by any of you. Be obedient to the imperial will as expressed in the Emperor's rescript:

"Endure the insupportable. Guard yourselves with the greatest rigor against any emotional explosion which can give rise to unnecessary complications and cause a struggle between brothers leading you to destruction and causing you to lose the confidence of the world".

As for the crimes which have been committed, we should

leave

25

- 4 -

leave them to the judgment of the competent authorities.

Exercise the maximum caution against those who would explore the situation and who may desire to continue to act with deceit. Be sincere and tireless in the search for truth, be courageous and do not avoid our responsibilities of any sort. Respect the laws and the customs of this country where you have had unequalled hospitality and whose people with their magnanimity of heart have provided for your surroundings of peace and of happiness, even during the years of the world's conflict, in which Brazil fought on the side opposed to Japan.

ACTION COPY

DIVISION OF
CENTRAL SERVICES
TELEGRAPH SECTION

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

INCOMING TELEGRAM

ACTION: ARA

INFO:

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RAA-P-X
Paraphrase before com-
municating except to
Government Agencies

647

Sao Paulo

Dated April 2, 1946

Rec'd 4:20 p.m.

RESTRICTED

SECSTATE



90, April 2, 3 p.m.

Referring to my despatch number 3886 of March 21, 1946 yesterday attacks were made here on lives of 2 men listed Furuya and Tomura and latter was killed. Confirming requests reported my despatch Japanese leaders have submitted petition asking (1) that some correspondence properly censored be allowed to come from relatives in Japan to Japanese in Sao Paulo (2) that subscriptions be placed for Japanese newspapers to come to this office (3) that official advice regarding Japan's defeat be sent from Japan through the Swedish Legation for distribution to local Japanese as recently done in India (4) that the Swedish Legation in Rio de Janeiro be encouraged to send an emissary on a trip through the Japanese colonies in Sao Paulo to publicize the truth.

This office further recommends that our Government intervene with the Brazilian Government to facilitate the repatriation of the leaders of the Shindo Renmei secret society listed in my despatch. Our Embassy reports it considers the expelling of objectionable Japanese the only practical solution to this problem created by disruptive Japanese elements.

In addition it is urged that Begg collect and forward with all speed 16 mm films showing American troops in actual occupation of Japan especially armed troops for Japanese have distorted scenes of surrender of MISSOURY into a surrender of the American fleet and other scenes into surrender of American troops.

CROSS

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RESTRICTED

894.20232/4-246

Confidential File

FILED
MAY 8 - 1946

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

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

W
file

TO : JK - GA

DATE: May 10, 1946

FROM : BA - Mr. Mein

SUBJECT: Despatch number 3907

Attached is the original of São Paulo despatch number 3907 of April 2, 1946 enclosing for transmission to addressees in Japan and Germany two letters from Franciscan Fathers in São Paulo. Recently the Consulate General also transmitted under a separate despatch five letters to addressees in Japan, and these were returned to the Consulate General since the Department did not feel that under present policy it would be justified in making an exception in that case. I assume that you will want to act in connection with these two letters also.

F. W. 894. 20232/4-246

Attachment
Despatch number 3907

CS/A

OCT 21 1946

DIVISION OF JAPANESE AND KOREAN
ECONOMIC AFFAIRS
DEPARTMENT OF STATE
MAY 14 1946

FILED
Confidential File

F W 8 94. 20232-4-246

BA:JGMein:ifd

DOR - ARA Unit	
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Rev.	<i>MTH</i>
Dist.	

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT *file*

TO : BA - Mr. Mein *6/*
FROM : JK - George Shaskan
SUBJECT: Letters requested to be transmitted to Japan.

DATE: May 24, 1946

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
OFFICE OF
AMERICAN REPUBLIC AFFAIRS

OCT 16 1946

MAY 29 1946

With reference to the attached letters which the Consulate General in São Paulo requested the Department to transmit to Japan, the question of opening mails to Japan for personal messages is currently under consideration and will probably be approved in the not too distant future.

In view of this, I thought that you might want to so inform the Consul General and hold the letters pending action in this matter rather than returning them to him.

DIVISION OF JAPANESE AFFAIRS
OCT 1 1946
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

F. W. 894.20232/4-246

CS/A F W 894.20232/4-246

OCT 21 1946

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ CONFIDENTIAL FILE

DCR - ARA Unit
Anal. *Z. B.*
Rev. *W. H.*
Cat. *mm*
Dist.

JK:GShaskan:emh

OCT 16 1946

CONFIDENTIAL

To the

American Consular Officer in Charge,
Sao Paulo, Brazil.

The Acting Secretary of State refers to the Consulate General's despatch no. 3907 of April 2, 1946, "Activities of Japanese Secret Societies in Sao Paulo", and encloses for return to the writers the following letters:

1. From the Franciscan Fathers of Sao Paulo to the Most Reverend Father Superior P. Gerhard Huber, Sapporo (Hokkaido), Kita 11 jo, Higashi 2 chome, Shindoin;
2. From the Franciscan Fathers of Sao Paulo to the Reverend Father Deleg. Prov. Willigis Hess, O.F.M., Fulda, Frauenberg, Germany.

These letters were held in the Department pending a decision on the question of opening the mails to Japan and Germany for personal messages. A restricted mail service between Japan and the rest of the world, except Germany, was established on September 10, 1946. The service extends only to the islands of Honshu, Kyushu, Shikoku and Hokkaido and communications are restricted to postcards containing messages of a personal or family nature written in English, Chinese, Japanese, French, Korean, Russian or Spanish. The mails to Germany were open for personal messages on April 1, 1946. The Consulate General, therefore, may wish to suggest to the Franciscan Fathers that they communicate directly with the addressees in Japan and Germany, using postcards in the case of the former. These communications should be transmitted through the regular mail channels.

Enclosures:

1. Letter to Most Reverend Father Superior Huber
2. Letter to Reverend Hess

A true copy of the signed original.

894.20232/4-246

CS/A

Confidential File

894.20232-4-246

OCT 15 1946

894.20232

BA:JGMein:ifd
10/4/46

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No. 3907

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AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL

São Paulo, Brazil, April 2, 1946.

File 1077-46
DC/R

SUBJECT: Activities of Japanese Secret Societies in São Paulo.

SPECIAL PROJECTS
DIVISION *W.S.C.*
MAY 6 1946
DEPARTMENT OF STATE
5/6/46

THE HONORABLE
THE SECRETARY OF STATE
WASHINGTON

my main - PA says alright for war + navy
CB

FRRA JH ocd
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SIR:

I have the honor to refer to my despatch No. 3886 of March 21, 1946, upon the same subject as above mentioned. As stated in the previous despatch, there has now been received a copy of a formal petition from the leaders of the Japanese colony in São Paulo dated March 18, 1946, and copies are enclosed in translation. Today there has been sent to the Department telegram No. 90 of April 2, - 3 P.M. summarizing the requests in this petition.

Since the receipt of this petition, definite threats upon the lives of two of the signers have been made, namely Shigetsuna Furuya and Kioshi Yamamoto. These are the same two men who were referred to in my airgram A-175 of October 29, 1945, which requested the supply of Japanese newspapers which have since been forwarded by the Department to this office. Furuya was attacked in his home yesterday morning and only very narrowly escaped with his life as the assassins poured twelve bullets into his bedroom. The two attackers were arrested and they confessed to the police that Yamamoto was chosen as one of three other victims for immediate execution. Yesterday, also, Tchuzabro Nomura was attacked in his home and was killed outright by five Japanese who fired three bullets into him in his bed, dragged the body into the living room and there poured in three more shots. Nomura was No. 8 in the list marked for death by the terrorist organization Shindo-Remmei as submitted with my despatch No. 3886.

There is enclosed a copy of the front page from the "Folha da Noite" of April 1st., 1946, which reports these crimes. The clipping is entitled "Japanese

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DEPARTMENT OF STATE
DIVISION OF FOREIGN REPORTING SERVICES
APR 15 1946

RECEIVED
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

1946 APR 11 PM 3 38

DC/R
RECORDS BRANCH

gestapo

Rundgren
W.H.

OCT 1 1946

Confidential

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- 2 -

gestapo organized in São Paulo. Fanatics of a Secret Japanese organization attempted to assassinate in this capital the former Japanese Ambassador to Argentina. Four Japanese who admitted the defeat of their Fatherland have been condemned to death by the terrible organization of fanatics. The execution of the sinister plan was begun this morning, one of the Condemned having been killed, the others escaping miraculously".

There are also enclosed copies of clippings from the Estado de São Paulo for March 26 and March 31, 1946. Both of these articles are particularly significant because they show pictures of the surrender of the Japanese plenipotentiaries to the Americans, but altered by the fanatics in the interior so that they show the "Unconditional Surrender" of the United States to Japan. The article of March 26, reports the murder of Ikuta Mizobe who was the superintendent of the nationalized Cooperative of Bastos and who had been known as one of those who acknowledged the defeat of Japan and who was opposing the efforts of the terrorists to impede agricultural production. The article is entitled as follows: "A Cowardly Crime In The City of Bastos. How there has been created a new Japanese "Cyst" in the upper region of the Paulista Railroad - progress and riches. Advice given by Brazilian congressmen against the formation of the Japanese colonies - A stupid report which has been gaining wide circulation: "Japan did not lose the war, it was the American army which surrendered unconditionally" - Photographic proofs to this effect. Secret Japanese Society in action. The former police Delegado of Bastos and his energetic action against Japanese arrogance in that region - Cowardly assassination by treachery of the superintendent of the Japanese Cooperative, who did not believe in the "Victory" of Japan - The criminal was able to flee with strange facility."

The article from the Estado de São Paulo of March 31, 1946, is entitled; "In Tupan the situation is not better than in Bastos - a city of great commercial importance where policing is necessary. The presence of a company of the Third Battalion of the army and its participation in the most serious cases - Japanese flag hoisted at a festival - Attempted assault upon the Delegacia da Policia. The presence of a group of machine guns has been sought in order to calm the spirits of the Japanese - Japanese school closed... Japanese commemorations."

In my telegram of today's date the request is

repeated

- 3 -

repeated that regular subscriptions of newspapers from Japan be forwarded to this Consulate General as mentioned in my despatch No. 3886. It was fortunate to confront the present crisis that some Japanese newspapers were received from the Department under cover of the instruction of January 17, 1946. Snr. Furuya reports that he discovered in the newspapers which were received two articles, one written by his son and another by his son-in-law. He was, of course, greatly pleased to know that his close relatives are still alive, but he was also satisfied to learn that they are evidently looked upon with favor, and that their articles are being permitted publication, with the approval of the military authorities in Japan. It is reported, however, that this very fact, having become known, has prejudiced his position with the fanatics and it may have had some relation in hastening the attempt upon his life yesterday.

Attention is drawn to the desirability of steps being taken toward the repatriation of the Japanese leaders of the Shindo-Remmei as listed in despatch No. 3886. In this connection the Embassy has written in its letter of March 25, 1946, to this office as follows:

"The plan of repatriation or expelling objectionable Japanese is, of course, favorably regarded and is believed to be the best, if not the only practical solution to the problem which is created by the disruptive Japanese elements."

There are enclosed the following letters which it is requested be forwarded to the addressees, if such action is approved by the Department. 1 - A letter from the Franciscan Fathers of São Paulo to; Japan (Japão) - Most Rev. Father Superior - P. Gerhard Huber - Sapporo (Hokkaido) - Kita 11 jo - Higashi 2 chome - Shindoin. 2 - Letter from the Franciscan Fathers of S. Paulo to; Rev. Fath. Deleg. Prov. - Willigis Hess, O.F.M. - Fulda - Frauenberg - Germany.

These Franciscan fathers have assisted in the distribution in Bastos of the Japanese newspapers which were received from the Department, and they have requested that, if possible, these personal letters be transmitted to clergy in Japan and in Germany.

Respectfully yours,


Cecil M. P. Cross
American Consul General

Enclosures:

1. Copy of formal petition dated March 18, 1946
2. Copy of the "Folha da Noite" dated April 1, 1946
3. Copy of the "Estado de São Paulo" for March 26 and March 31, 1946.
4. Personal letters transmitted to clergy in Japan and in Germany.

800

G.T. Colman/sl

Hectograph and original to the Department

São Paulo, March 18, 1946

The American Consul General,
São Paulo.

Respectful greetings:

The undersigned, Japanese agriculturists and merchants resident in the state of São Paulo for many years desire very respectfully to report and to make the following solicitation:

1) - The great majority of the Japanese domiciled in this state are farmers scattered in distant parts where in general notices concerning the world situation penetrate only with difficulty and deficiency.

2) - The agricultural workers in the far interior in the course of the last world war have achieved the highest degree of efficiency in production, thanks to the protective and wise orientation of the Brazilian authorities.

3) - It has happened, however, that, after the cessation of hostilities, last August, there have arisen within the Japanese community itself certain unscrupulous elements, true "fishermen in dirty waters". Some of them are desirous of gaining popularity; others are eager for position and social distinction and there have appeared those who with the object of illicit gain have given themselves to the most condemnable and ignominious activities in seeking to explore the ignorance of their own countrymen through the diffusion of false notices concerning "The Victory of Japan", notices which have given rise to rumours, each more deceptive and absurd.

4) - These activities have had the most lamentable and destructive effects, causing hatreds and resentments between those who believe in such rumours and those who do not. There has resulted a serious dissension and confusion of feelings and ideas in the heart of the Japanese colony throughout the interior of the state of São Paulo.

5) - This state of things has brought as a consequence in some places a kind of panic, great moral depression and confusion of ideas in the midst of the Japanese agricultural workers, the majority of whom are unable to know the real truth of the present realities in the world, since they do not have the means of securing information as, for example, through newspapers printed in Japanese.

6) - The continuation of/

- 2 -

6) - The continuation of such a state of things will bring without doubt spiritual confusion as well as cruel doubts concerning the future, contributing in this way to the diminution or cessation of daily agricultural productivity, which now more than ever is of great importance and indisputable necessity in these difficult post-war times. This situation has caused concern among all those who seek for the welfare, progress and happiness of mankind.

7) - One of the most efficient and surest methods of combatting with security this abnormal situation would be the reestablishment of the means of correspondence between these people and their friends and relatives in Japan, through letters, printed matter and especially newspapers and magazines in Japanese. These might be forwarded by their relatives and friends describing the true situation in Japan and would serve to convince those who maintain themselves intransigent.

8) - Such being the case, the undersigned beg to apply to the Christian feeling and cooperative spirit of your Excellency, soliciting that you take steps towards the reestablishment as soon as possible of correspondence between Brazil and Japan, subject naturally to any measures of control and fiscalization upon the part of the competent authorities.

Confident that the undersigners will be given consideration in this petition on one side on account of the highly humanitarian significance and, on the other, because of the great economic-social importance, seeking to increase the productive efficiency of the agricultural class, which the post-war world so greatly needs, we sign with the highest esteem,

(sig.)
Shigetsuna Furuya

(sig.)
Senichi Hachiya

(sig.)
Chibata Miyakoshi

(sig.)
Kunito Miyasaka

(sig.)
Kiyoshi Yamamoto

*Fanaticos de uma organização secreta
assassinar nesta capital o ex-embaixador*

GESTAPO JAP ORGANIZADA EM S

Quatro niponicos que se conformaram com a derrota de sua pátria foram condenados à terrível organização de fanaticos -- A execução do sinistro plano foi iniciada esta manhã, morto um dos condenados, escapando os outros milagrosamente -- Fuzilaria na rua

A "gestapo" japonesa em São Paulo manifestou-se novamente na manhã de hoje, pondo em grande atividade as autoridades policiais do plantão da Central, Segurança Pessoal e Departamento de Ordem Política e Social. Há pouco tempo, em Bastos, "hinterland" de São Paulo, elemento japonês conhecido nos meios agrícolas, foi misteriosamente assassinado. Hoje, em plena Capital, outro elemento importante da colonia niponica foi fuzilado em sua propria residencia, ao mesmo tempo que um terceiro japonês, em bairro diferente, escapava milagrosamente de morrer da mesma forma,

tragicamente, varado por 6 tiros, enquanto outro escapou da mesma sorte. Nesta ultima tentativa, a ação louvavel de um guarda-noturno, que conseguiu prender dois dos encarregados do crime, levou a policia a conhecer os nomes de quatro japoneses condenados à morte. Um é o que não foi atingido, outro mora nesta Capital e dois outros no interior. O que foi assassinado não constava da lista dos dois japoneses presos, acreditando-se, assim, que outro grupo pertencente à "gestapo" estaria encarregado de sua morte.

FUZILARIA NA RUAS BRÁS CUBAS
Seriam 6 horas, quando terrível fuzilaria foi ouvida na rua Brás Cubas pondo em polvorosa os moradores da vizinhança. Numerosos disparos foram feitos. Um guarda-noturno de serviço nas proximidades correu em direção ao local dos tiros, apurando que tudo ocorria no prédio numero 258 daquela rua. O guarda em questão, agindo de maneira rapida e segura conseguiu prender dois japoneses autores dos tiros, em poder dos quais foram apreendidos dois revolvers.

Cientificada do fato, a autoridade que se achava de plantão na Policia Central rumou para a rua Braz Cubas, apurando, então, que o niponico Shigetsumura Furuya, ali residente com a familia, havia sido visado pelos dois patricios presos.

Removidos para o plantão, constatou-se que os niponicos detidos eram Tatsuuro Watanab e Matsuo Ikedo, cuja residencia e atividade não ficaram esclarecidas.



ganização secreta japonesa tentaram
o ex-embaixador japonês na Argentina

O JAPONESA DA EM SÃO PAULO

de sua pátria foram condenados à morte pela
seu plano foi iniciada esta manhã, tendo sido
magrosamente — Fuzilaria na rua Brás Cubas



FOLHA ÚLTIMA NOITE

Diretor-presidente — ALCIDES RIBEIRO MEIRELLES
Diretor-superintendente — JOSÉ NABANTINO RAMOS
Diretor-tesoureiro — CLOVIS M. DE QUEIROGA

A N O X X V

N . 7 . 7 3 6

SÃO PAULO — Segunda-feira, 1.º de Abril de 1946

A LISTA DOS QUATRO CONDENADOS A MORTE

Grças à habilidade do rápido interrogatório a que Tatsuro Watanab e Matsuro Ikedo foram submetidos no plantão da Polícia Central, foi possível o conhecimento dos nomes dos quatro nipônicos "condenados à morte" pelos detidos. São eles: Shigetsumura Furuya, morador à rua Brás Cubas, 253, que escapou milagrosamente do fim que lhe estava reservado, Nakagawa, residente em Pompéia, Imamoto em Herculândia e Tamamoto, domiciliado nesta Capital.

Os dois nipônicos presos parece terem chegado há pouco tempo do interior.

ENCARREGADO DAS EXECUÇÕES

Ainda em consequência dos interrogatórios no plantão da Central, o japonês Tatsuro Watanab procurou incentivar o companheiro, chamando para si a culpa, dizendo-se chefe do grupo encarregado de executar os quatro patriotas acima mencionados.

FUZILADO EM SUA PRÓPRIA RESIDÊNCIA

Enquanto os trabalhos estavam nessa fase, quando os dois nipônicos pre-

so prédio 12 lá se encontrava grande massa de curiosos. Atravessando-se um jardim, alcança-se o alpendre e, em seguida, a sala-de-estar da família Nomura. Nesta sala jazia Tshuzabro Nomura, de 48 anos, chefe da família. Seu corpo encontrava-se em decúbito dorsal, em meio a grande poça de sangue. Logo ao primeiro exame, pareciam-se várias perfurações, umas situadas no pescoço e outras no peito. O corpo vestia somente calça de pijama, estando nu da cintura para cima.

FERIDA A MULHER DA VITIMA

Entrando em contacto com as circunstâncias do fato, a autoridade policial que para lá rumou determinou, preliminarmente, a remoção para o posto médico da Assistência, de Sumie Nomura, esposa do homem fuzilado, pois ela achava-se ferida no pescoço, apresentando escoriações produzidas por unhas.

Sumie, que tem 42 anos, deu entrada naquele posto e no plantão da Central aguardou o retorno da autoridade, que procedia a investigações no local.

A SEGURANÇA PESSOAL EM AÇÃO

O sr. Roque Arnobio, autoridade que fazia o plantão na Central, dian-

amente de morrer da mesma forma.



Tchuzabro Nomura, a vítima

pois dez tiros foram disparados em seu domicilio. Como se ve, dos golpes de hoje um falhou.

POLITICA E LAVOURA

Segundo as informações colhidas pela nossa reportagem, entrevistando as famílias dos japoneses visados hoje pela "gestapo" niponica, trata-se de uma organização de fanaticos, que ainda não acreditaram na derrota do Japão, incumbida do extermínio dos elementos conformados, isto é, dos naturais daquele país que já se conformaram com a situação da terra natal. Por outro lado, existe uma versão que talvez tenha sido posta em evidencia, pelos japoneses aqul residentes, para acobertar a circunstancia primeira, da existencia da "gestapo". Esta versão prende-se a questão de lavoura, referente à seria luta que está sendo travada entre cooperativas japonesas.

QUATRO JAPONESES CONDENADOS A MORTE

De uma maneira ou de outra, o certo é que um elemento perdeu a vida

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Removidos para o plantão, constatou-se que os nipônicos detidos eram Tatsuro Watanab e Matsuo Ikedo, cuja residencia e atividade não ficaram esclarecidas, pois, persistindo no mutismo característico dessa raça, nada mais lhes foi possível arrancar.



Sentado à esquerda, o principal criminoso Tatsuro Watanab ao lado do seu cú

VISADO PELOS CRIMINOSOS o ex-embaixador japonês na Arge

O atentado contra a sua vida verificou-se em sua residencia, à rua Brás Cubas. Aclimação — Quase foi morto porque tem tendencias democr

São fechados os japoneses que o guarda-noturno prendeu na rua Topazio. As informações que conseguimos nos chegaram através de frases que eles balbuciam com dificuldade. Estão muito nervosos e enquanto um deles se inocenta, dizendo que foi convidado pelo companheiro para a sinistra empreitada, o outro chama a si a responsabilidade de tudo o que houve. — "Eu me entreguei ao guarda-noturno, pois se quizesse poderia matá-lo. O mesmo aconteceu com meu amigo.

No local, isto é, a rua Braz Cubas, 258 residencia de Shigetsumura Furuya a reportagem da "Folha da Noite" colheu interessante informações, que confirmam de modo irrefutável que motivos politicos provocam essa serie de crimes contra suditos niponicos, iniciada recentemente em Bastos. Shigetsumura Furuya é um velho diplomata que durante muitos anos foi embaixador de seu país na Argentina. Afastou-se da carreira ha cerca de 20 anos, mas, ao que parece, pelas suas tendencias democraticas que manifesta ao reporter, foi alvo de japoneses fanaticos que não acreditam ainda na derrota do Império do Sol Nascente.

FUGINDO AO BOMBARDEIO

No local, a reportagem da "Folha da Noite" já encontra a policia trabalhando. Um escrivão mal educado, Adalberto Azevedo, que, mais tarde no edificio da Policia Central tenta embaraçar a reportagem, destrutando-a e desrespeitando portarias da 1.ª Delegacia Auxiliar que garante absoluta liberdade à imprensa na policia.

Voinoff é o perito da Policia Técnica, que examina vestigios de balas na casa, colnendo impressões. A uma pergunta do reporter sobre quantos tiros foram desfechados, o perito Voinoff, que facilitou nossa tarefa, nos disse que ainda não tinha concluido o seu trabalho.

Furuya, o ex-diplomata nipônico, atende gentilmente o reporter.

Escapa de uma saralvada de tiros e, inicialmente, tenta fugir ao bombardeio de perguntas que lhe fazem os dois reporteres da "Folha da Noite".

Parece-nos, atravez da conversa que com ele mantivemos, que ele tenta esconder motivos politicos que motivaram o atentado contra sua vida.

Não esconde, porem suas tendencias democraticas, dizendo-nos que não faz parte do contingente de seus patricios, que não acreditam na derrota irremediavel de seu país na guerra contra os Estados Unidos.

Ele nos contou tambem os maus minutos que passou, fugindo a saralvada de balas que procuravam atingi-lo. Correu desesperado para o quarto de seu filho, que está doente e por varias vezes, ouvindo o estronco de espelho que fora arrematado por um tiro ou pelo ruído de outras balas que bateram contra a parede, teve a impressão de que fora atingido.

Essa impressão de desespero o ex-embaixador japonês da Argentina guardará eternamente, embora, horas depois da ocorrencia, quando o avistamos, tenha nos labios um sorriso

Sua esposa está calma e compartilhou dos minutos de angustia de seu marido.

Ela parece querer falar muita coisa ao reporter, mas o ex-diplomata, de espaço a espaço, quando nossas perguntas são indiscretas, adverte-a em Japonês.

Adalberto Azevedo, o escrivão da Segurança Pessoal está distante. Não vê nada, não pergunta coisa alguma. Julga-se diante de um crime rotineiro, quando as circunstancias estão indicando que a brutal ocorrencia tem razes profundas, tem ligações politicas realmente interessantes e que devem ser esmiuçadas.

As tantas, quando mal havíamos iniciado a serie de perguntas, o escrivão tenta embaraçar nosso trabalho, pedindo-nos que abandonemos a casa do ex-diplomata nipônico. Insistimos e ficamos.

QUERO MORRER

As perguntas rapidamente feitas, exigindo medite, antes da resposta. — Quantos tiros foram disparados em seu domicilio? — "Quatro". — Há alguma explicação? — Há cerca de dez dias, quando fui feita pelo Brás Cubas, quis aqui em minha casa. Amo passar os ultimos dias de minha vida. — O senhor não tem medo de morrer? — Não tenho medo de morrer, mas tenho medo de não morrer.



O reporter examina o espelho estilhaçado pelos disparos. — O japonês Shigetsuna Furnya, falando ao reporter



principal criminoso Tatsu Watanab ao lado do seu cúmplice Matsuo Ikedo

OS CRIMINOSOS japoneses na Argentina

ou-se em sua residencia, à rua Brás Cubas, na to porque tem tendencias democraticas

Cubas, Furuya a "Noite" que, que a serie niponicos, minutos. velho di- anos tot Argentina cerca de, pelas que ma- de japo- acreditam do Sol

DEIO

a "Folha lica tra- educado, tarde no eta em- ando-a e a Dele- absoluta lica. lica Tec- de balas A uma quantos rito Voi- reia, nos chuido o

niponico, ter. de ti- fugir ao a lhe fa- Folha da

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QUERO MORRER NO BRASIL PORQUE AMO ESTE PAIS

As perguntas são respondidas às vezes rapidamente e outras de forma lenta, exigindo que o sr. Shigetsuna medite, antes de satisfazer nossa curiosidade.

— Quantos anos o senhor permaneceu na Argentina como embaixador?

— "Quatro — responde-nos o diplomata.

— Há quanto tempo abandonou a diplomacia?

— Há cerca de 20 anos. Passei certa feita pelo Brasil e gostei de seu pais. Quis aqui instalar-me com minha familia. Amo este pais e aqui quero passar os ultimos dias de minha vida.

— O senhor tem negocios com japoneses que poderiam resultar no atentado contra a sua vida?

(Conclui na pag. 4)

te" pelos detidos. São eles: Shigetsuna Furuya, morador à rua Brás Cubas, 258, que escapou milagrosamente do fim que lhe estava reservado. Nakagawa, residente em Pompeia, Imamoto em Herculândia e Tamamoto, domiciliado nesta Capital.

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ENCARREGADO DAS EXECUCOES

Ainda em consequencia dos interrogatorios no plantão da Central, o japonês Tatsu Watanab procurou inocentar o companheiro, chamando para si a culpa, dizendo-se chefe do grupo encarregado de executar os quatro patriotas acima mencionados.

FUZILADO EM SUA PROPRIA RESIDENCIA

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que, logo ao primeiro exame, percebiam-se varias perfurações, umas situadas no pescoço e outras no peito. O corpo vestia somente calça de pijama, estrado na da cintura para cima.

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A SEGURANÇA PESSOAL EM AÇÃO

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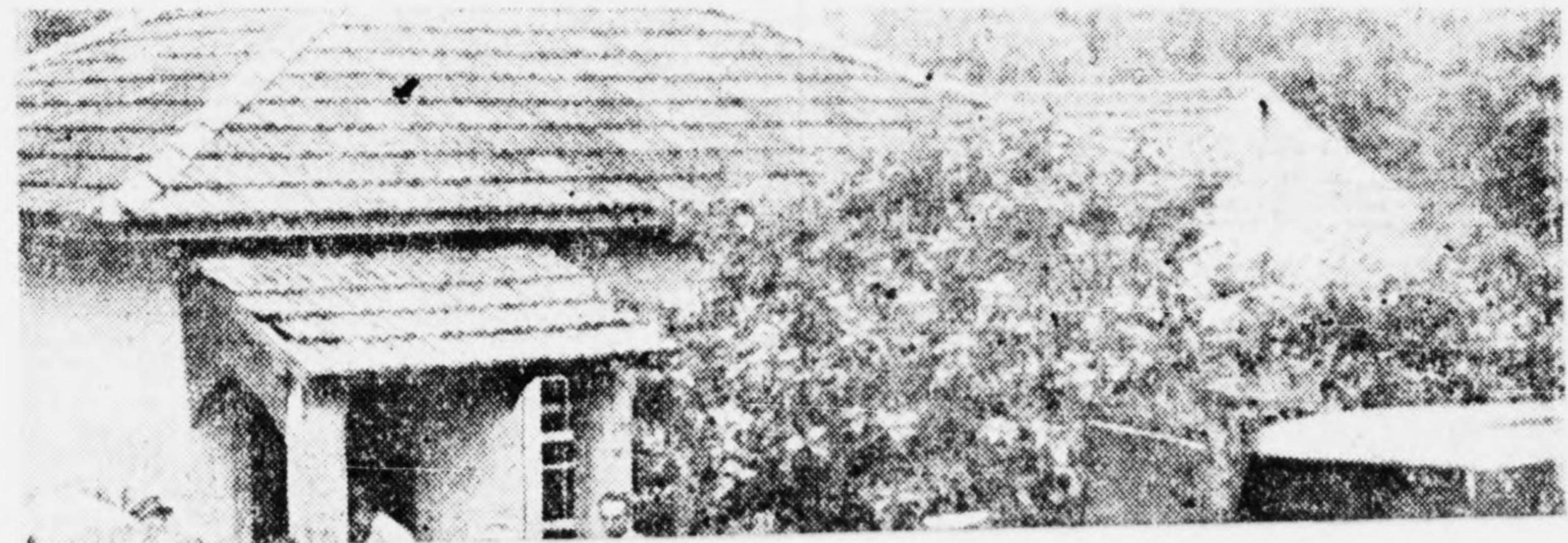
Makomoto Nomura, filho da vitima, mostra ao repoter por onde entraram os assassinos

tos estavam sendo encaminhados para o Departamento de Ordem Política e Social, o plantão na Policia Central tomara conhecimento de um crime misterioso ocorrido no alto do Jabacuará. O informante alegava que um japonês havia sido assassinado em sua propria residencia, por um grupo de patriotas.

Rurando para o local indicado, isto é, para a rua Zacarias Grey, delronte

te das circunstancias misteriosas do homicidio, pois os criminosos eram desconhecidos, solicitou o concurso da Delegacia de Segurança Pessoal Assim, decorridos alguns minutos, o sr. Alfredo de Assis alcançara o local, dando inicio, sem perda de tempo, aos trabalhos de pesquisas para desvendiar o crime e identificar seus autores.

(Conclui na pag. 4)





A casa onde residia a vítima. O clichê fixa um flagrante do momento em que o corpo de Nomura é removido para o carro da Polícia



Um sapato e uma das capas abandonados pelos criminosos

(Conclusão da 1.ª pag.)

COMO OCORREU O CRIME

Na residência do homem assassinado encontravam-se seus cinco filhos, dos quais o mais velho é Makoto Nomura, de 18 anos. Interrogado pelo nosso reporter, Makoto contou como se desenrolaram os fatos. Revelou que estava recolhido ao leito, quando às 6 horas, mais ou menos, ouviu que batiam na porta da cozinha, que dá para o quintal da casa. Sua progenitora, Sumie, levantou-se e abriu a referida porta. Al percebeu que eram cinco patriotas, os quais empunhavam armas. Sumie tentou fechar novamente a porta, mas foi impossibilitada de fazê-lo pois os intrusos a empurraram e, enquanto dois deles a agarravam pelo pescoço, quase sufocando-a os demais invadiam a casa. Estes três dirigiram-se para o quarto onde Tshuzabro dormia e ali deram-lhe três tiros à queima-roupa.

Em seguida, os mesmos três arrastaram o corpo da vítima para a sala de estar e, nesse local, dirigiram-lhe mais três tiros, para estarem certos de que o japonês estava morto.

ENCURRALADO NO QUARTO

Enquanto isto ocorria, o jovem Makoto foi encurralado no quarto de dormir e um tiro em sua direção foi disparado, tendo o projétil se alojado na parede. Nesse mesmo quarto dormia outra moça, filha de Nomura, que também escapou de ser alcançada pelos criminosos graças à ação posta em prática pelo irmão, que segurou fortemente a porta para que o quarto não fosse invadido.

FUGA DOS CRIMINOSOS

Praticado o crime, os cinco elementos encarregados do extermínio de Tshuzabro retiraram-se pelo mesmo lugar por onde entraram, isto é, pela porta da cozinha, desaparecendo nos fundos do quintal. O rapaz ainda

pôde vê-los em fuga, percebendo que dois corriam por uma direção e os outros três saíam por outra rua.

DUAS CAPAS E UM SAPATO

Em resultado das buscas levadas a efeito no local, as autoridades policiais lograram encontrar um calçado recentemente usado, que se achava preso à cerca de arame por onde, na fuga, passaram os criminosos. O referido calçado é de cor preta e de tamanho pequeno. Sobre a mesa existente ao lado da porta que dá acesso à cozinha, foi encontrada uma capa, espécie de guarda-pó, de cor caqui, e dentro de um tanque, situado nas proximidades, outra capa igual foi encontrada. Ambas as peças não apresentavam vestígios de uso e são perfeitamente iguais. Aqueles objetos não foram reconhecidos pela família do homem morto e, nessas condições, acredita-se que pertenciam aos assassinos.

A ATIVIDADE DA VITIMA

Tshuzabro Nomura, o homem assassinado, conhecido nos meios cooperativistas, era agora diretor presidente da "Cooperativa Rami", cujo escritório funciona à sua Barão de Paraná, placaba 25 3o andar, sala 7, cooperativa aquela ainda em organização.

FANATISMO

Interrogando os membros da família visada pelos assassinos todos foram unânimes em afirmar que outro motivo não existia a não ser a questão de fanatismo. Adiantaram que Tshuzabro já se conformara com a sorte da sua pátria e por isso estava condenado a quele fim por uma organização de fanáticos que não acreditam ainda na derrota do Japão.

TRABALHA A POLICIA

As autoridades policiais, tanto do Departamento de Investigações como do Departamento de Ordem Política trabalham incessantemente para desvendar a situação, isto é, desmascarar a organização e prender seus elementos.

Visado pelos criminosos

(Conclusão da 1.ª pag.)

— Absolutamente. Sou proprietário de uma fazenda de bananas em Juquiá e apenas cuido da exportação, não havendo desinteligências com outras pessoas. Não acredito que tenha inimigos por questões de negócios.

— E entre elementos da colônia, por motivos políticos, de vez que suas tendências são democráticas e o senhor, como já nos disse, condenou acerbamente a política imperialista de seu país?

O ex-diplomata japonês pensa antes de responder e, afinal de contas, não satisfaz de maneira categorica à nossa curiosidade:

— Como vou saber se tenho inimigos políticos? Devo ter.

E prossegue:

— Não constitui segredo para mim que há milhares de súditos nipônicos que não acreditam na derrota de meu país. Dele, eu estou convencido. Não tenho dúvida alguma. Mas, acontece que muitos patriotas meus não acreditam na rendição incondicional do Japão e tem havido, nestes últimos tempos, a influencia de elementos inescrupulosos que se aproveitam da ignorancia de japoneses para incutir-lhes e fortalecer-lhes no espirito essa crença errônea.

Acrescentou o ex-diplomata japonês que esses elementos vislumbraram a oportunidade de fazer fortunas fáceis à custa dessa crença de que o Japão não foi derrotado. Há interesses econômicos em jogo, muitos súditos de Hiroito têm terras e demais propriedades no Japão e da ilusão de que seu país não foi esmagado pelo poderio militar americano surgem vantagens para os que fanatizam seus patriotas.

Há detalhes sensacionais do atentado contra o ex-diplomata japonês.

Ele costuma — segundo nos disse — acordar às 5 h 30, dirigindo-se para a janela de seu quarto, que dá para o "hall", onde observa um termometro, para saber a temperatura.

Na madrugada de hoje, seguiu seu velho hábito. Acordou e quando abriu a referida janela, ouviu o primeiro tiro que fora desfechado através de outra janela que dá para um corredor que conduz aos fundos do prédio.

Sua esposa gritou, pedindo-lhe que fechasse a janela. Foi o que fez, para começar a viver em seguida minutos de um terror que ele não sabe descrever.

Os criminosos atiraram encostando os revólveres na veneziana, observando

do encontravam-se seus cinco filhos, dos quais o mais velho é Makoto Nomura, de 18 anos. Interrogado pelo nosso reporter, Makoto contou como se desenrolaram os fatos. Revelou que estava recolhido ao leito, quando às 6 horas, mais ou menos, ouviu que batiam na porta da cozinha, que dá para o quintal da casa. Sua progenitora, Sumie, levantou-se e abriu a referida porta. Ai percebeu que eram cinco patriotas, os quais empunhavam armas. Sumie tentou fechar novamente a porta, mas foi impossibilitada de fazê-lo pois os intrusos a empurraram e, enquanto dois deles a agarravam pelo pescoço, quase sufocando-a os demais invadiam a casa. Estes três dirigiram-se para o quarto onde Tshuzabro dormia e ali deram-lhe três tiros à queima-roupa.

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Durou cerca de meia hora a saravada de balas que procuravam atingir o ex-diplomata nipônico. Ele correu para o quarto de seu filho, que está acamado e ali ficou esperando talvez a morte. Rezando, possivelmente, para os seus deuses, para implorar que as balas não o alcançassem.

— "Quantos tiros foram disparados?" — indaga o reporter.

— "Não sei. Sei apenas que, felizmente, escapei com vida."

Meia hora depois de cessarem os disparos, soube que um guarda-noturno prendera dois homens que não conheço.

A POLICIA DIANTE DE UMA PROVA DECISIVA DE SUA EFICIENCIA

Deixamos a casa da rua Bras Cubas com o ex-diplomata japonês que ainda tem muita coisa interessante para contar e que pode fornecer elementos de grande importancia para a policia. Esta se encontra, desde a madrugada de hoje, diante de uma prova decisiva de sua eficiencia. Conseguirá prender todos os componentes dessa organização que espalha o panico entre centenas e talvez milhares de japoneses que estão dispostos a levar uma vida pacifica e já se conformaram com a derrota de seu país? Terá forcas a policia para desmantelar essa organização que parece ter ramificações em todo o Estado e talvez em todos os recantos do país onde exista um imigrante do Imperio do Sol Nascente?

UM CRIME COVARDE NA CIDADE DE BASTOS

Como surgiu o novo "quisto nipônico da alta paulista — Progresso e riquezas — Palavras parlamentares que devem ser lembradas — Uma lenda estúpida que corre mundo: — "o Japão não perdeu a guerra; quem se rendeu incondicionalmente foi... o exercito americano" — As "provas" fotograficas da afirmativa — Sociedades secretas japonesas em ação? — O antigo delegado de Bastos e suas energicas represalias contra a arrogancia dos nipões do lugar — O covarde assassino, a traição, do superintendente da Cooperativa dos proprios japoneses, que não acreditava na "vitoria" do Japão — O criminoso pôde fugir com "exquisita" facilidade

Bastos, até bem pouco tempo simples distrito de paz, foi elevado a município em fins de 1944. Em 1.º de janeiro de 1945, instalou-se a Prefeitura. E, pois, um dos mais novos municípios do Estado, e está situado em região servida pela Estrada de Ferro Paulista, que faz ponto final em Tupã. De Tupã a Bastos medeia a distancia de 35 quilômetros, com passagem obrigatória pelo distrito de S. Luis de Jacri. Estradas de rolagem esburacadas, mal conservadas e, em certos trechos, até perigosas.

A cidade tomou o nome de "Bastos" em homenagem ao sr. Cicero Bastos, vendedor das terras onde a localidade se assenta — terras estas tiradas de sua grande fazenda, destinadas a serem colonizadas. Foi compradora a "Sociedade Colonizadora Brasileira S.A.", que, em 1928, adquiriu uma gleba de doze mil alqueires. Como se sabe, a Sociedade Colonizadora Brasileira S.A. é uma poderosa organização japonesa, e suas atividades se estendem a varios municípios de nosso Estado. Da porção comprada em 1928, separou-se uma parte para a fundação da cidade, com um plano bem delineado de arruamentos, começando desde logo a venda de lotes para construções. O restante foi retalhado em pequenas glebas de dez alqueires, para serem povoadas por japoneses. Fruto de boa propaganda, a fertilidade das terras de Bastos entrou a gozar de grande fama. Para elas foram atraídos, em escala sempre crescente, milhares de pequenos agricultores, povoando-se rapidamente a zona rural do antigo distrito. Ao mesmo tempo, surgiu a zona urbana, e de tal forma progrediu, que, em menos de vinte anos, se tornou cidade e sede de município. Como logo se compreende, para ali acorreu o elemento japonês em esmagadora desproporção com o elemento nacional. Assim, Bastos, tanto na zona urbana como na zona rural, é um forte núcleo de nipônicos, ou, melhor dizendo, um perfeito "quisto" encaixado naquela rica região do Estado, como sucede em Marília, Pompeia, Garça, Tupã e outros municípios da alta Paulista, e também em certas regiões da alta Sorocabana, na Noroeste etc.

A Sociedade Colonizadora, alem de doar a area necessaria á funda-



Uma das fotografias apreendidas pela policia, sobre a "rendição incondicional dos Estados Unidos"... segundo a lenda que corre de boca em boca em Tupia Bastos

gou mesmo a completar a burla, vendendo aos patriotas reproduções fotograficas da "rendição dos Estados Unidos". Para isso, applicou letreiros japoneses em fotografias da rendição do Japão, trocando os papéis das personagens que nelas figuram. Assim, na foto onde se vê o general Kawabe "acompanhando" alta patente do Exército dos Estados Unidos para o local da assinatura da rendição japonesa, o fotografo fazia passar o acontecimento como sendo um flagrante do momento em que, "preso", o oficial americano era "conduzido" para assinar a rendição de seus exercito... E, para que o grosseiro truque fosse completo, o "artista" pintou, ao lado esquerdo de

seguinte expressivo comunicado: "Aos Japoneses. — Não obstante a ação amena, complacente mesmo, desta Delegacia, para com os suditos de uma nação — ontem a caminho da derrota, hoje humilhante e fragorosamente vencida, — não tendes sabido compreender nosso benevolencia, nosso humano proceder para convosco. Vindes abusando da nossa paciencia, da superior condescendencia das autoridades que governam um povo superior, que não vos vem tratando como inimigos, como derrotados inimigos. Nós vos vimos tratando como da especie humana, — porem tem sido inutil nossa superioridade condescendente.

belecimentos que permitirem a pratica dos atos constantes de supraditas prohibições; d) O bato será energicamente reprimido. Bastos, 8 de setembro de 1945 — O delegado de Policia, Luis Bernardo de Godoi e Vasconcelos".

O CRIME DE BASTOS

Um crime barbaresco e covarde se registrou na linguagem cidade paulista, quase boca do sertão, na noite de 7 de agosto, por volta das 23 horas, — crime que tem custado ao atual delegado de policia, dr. Castillo Garcia Pereira, mesmo com o auxilio de inspectores sagazes e especializadas do Gabinete de Investigações, dias e noites de incansavel e ininterrupto labor, não só para esclarecê-lo devidamente, como para a prisão do criminoso.

Os habitos profundamente discretos dos japoneses, seu mutismo impenetravel — por temerem as represalias tanto da "Shindo Keiunmei Dan" como de "Shindo Reimei", e, mais do que tudo, a dificuldade de fazê-los compreender o que se lhes diz ou pergunta, dada a extraordinaria diferença de idiomas, — tudo concorreu para a dificuldade do trabalho da policia, num crime que, além de ser de natureza política e cujo objetivo, embora apassionalizado, ligou a uma questão de ordem economica, foi, não podendo deixar de eliminar o homem que não acreditava no idiotismo da lenda da "vitoria" do Japão. Homem de certa cultura, clarividente e de muita responsabilidade, fazendo parte do pequeno núcleo que não se deixaram coher pela malha insidiosa dos misteriosos orientadores da massa, a vitima do crime traço-iro pagu com a vida sua reputação á insensatez que se proclamava, não se sabe com que habito.

Como superintendente da Cooperativa dos japoneses e tecnico do instituto de sericicultura, — organizações calosas que demandam espirito de ordem, força moral e atuação energica — o sr. Ikuta Mizobe vinha-se desempenhando a contento das funções que lhe estavam cometidas.

Vencida a guerra das nações aliadas contra o Japão, todos se lem-

gão), certamente não chegaria ao conhecimento dos suditos de s. majestade. Para isso, entendeu-se com as autoridades locais, obtendo a necessaria permissão. A reunião realizou-se, concorridamente. Mas o seu resultado foi verdadeiramente decepcionante — não só porque muitos não acreditaram na verdade do conteúdo da proclamação como porque outros nem acreditaram na existencia de tal documento — e o pobre do sr. Ikuta Mizobe passou a ser olhado quase como intrusão, ou como inimigo dos seus-patriotas, pois acreditavam na vitoria das Nações Unidas sobre os invenciveis exercitos de sua majestade Hirohito, o Divino. E começou, logo a seguir, o trabalho das cartas anônimas e das ameaças ferozes. A "Shindo Reimei" em ação!

Conhecendo o fanatismo dos amarelos, Mizobe não desdenhou das ameaças. Tratou de preaver-se contra elas, obtendo que, a falta de soldados no destacamento local, que se compõe irrisoriamente de um amopeçada e de uma praça, fosse a sua residencia vigiada, a noite, por um guarda noturno, da pequena corporação que presta serviços á localidade.

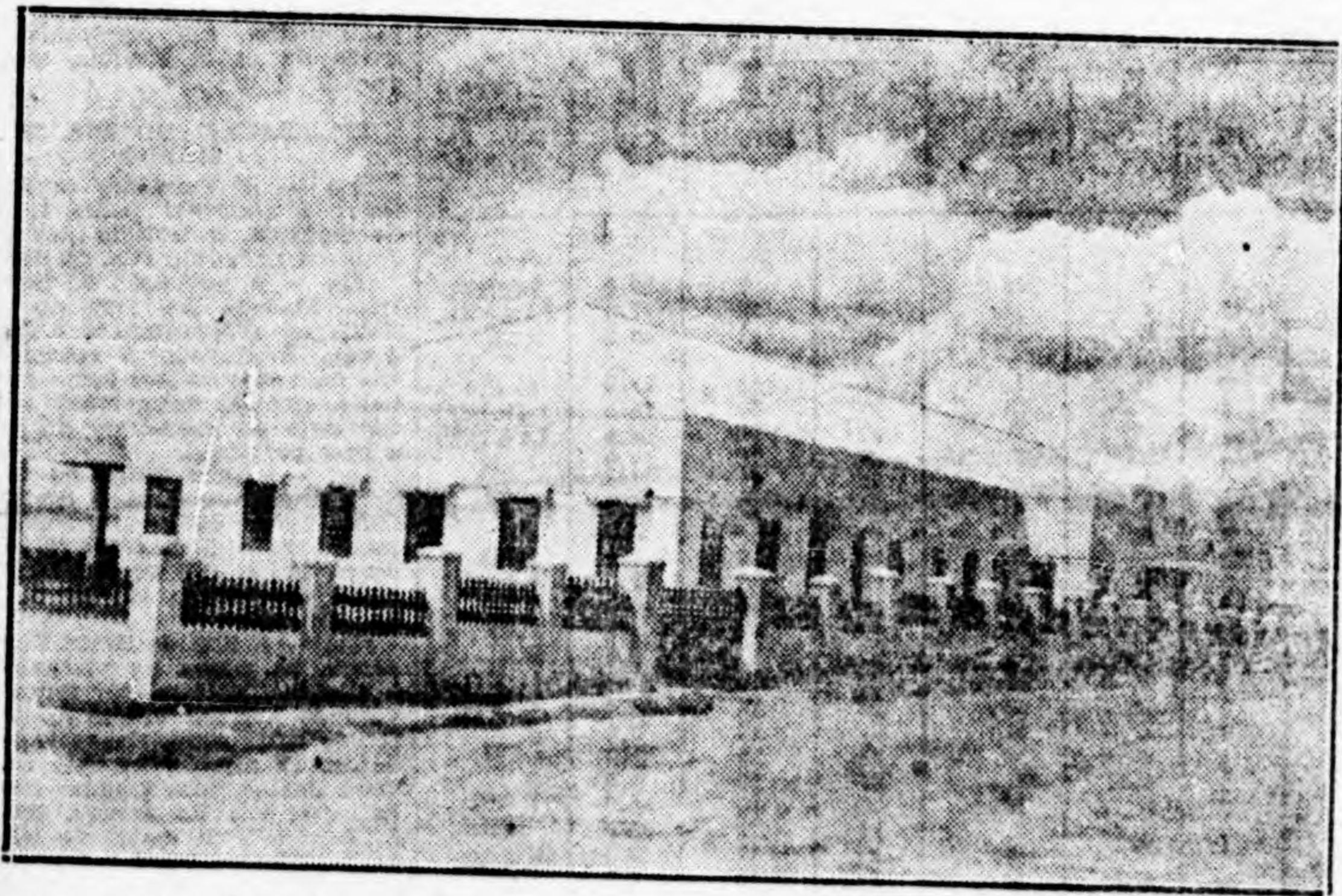
Estavam as coisas nesse pé, quando um outro acontecimento veio agravar a situação do sr. Mizobe, a partir de fevereiro deste ano: é que elementos da juventude nipônica de Bastos, formando um grupo de 16 moços, e alegando os prejuizos que os funcionarios superiores da Cooperativa estariam dando á organização, entenderam de forçar a sua destituição. Não sendo atendidos, promoveram uma greve, e em consequencia desta resolveu-se que uma comissão se dirigisse ao superintendente, para solicitar (ou impôr) a demissão dos aliciados funcionarios. O sr. Ikuta Mizobe não atendeu ao pedido, e fez ver que a alegação não tinha base, pois os serviços da Cooperativa eram suficientemente controlados e estavam perfeitamente em ordem, conforme provavam os balanços. Terminou por dar bons conselhos aos rapazes, convidando-os a voltarem ao trabalho, sob pena de ter que



A vitima, sr. Ikuta Mizobe, que era o superintendente da Cooperativa de Bastos e não acreditava na "vitoria" do Japão

fazer valer a sua autoridade de superintendente para salvaguardar os interesses da instituição. A comissão saiu insatisfeita do escritorio do superintendente.

Nessa mesma noite, foi o sr. Ikuta Mizobe assassinado, com um tiro, a traição, quando procurava abrir a porta da privada do quintal de sua residencia, e o assassino — a despeito de estar a casa "guardada" ou, pelo menos, "vigilada" pelo guarda noturno — pôde fugir com a maior facilidade, saltando um pequeno gradil do jardim na frente



Edifício do Instituto de Sericicultura e Departamento de Sementagem, da Cooperativa de Bastos, do que era superintendente Ikuta Mizobe

ção da cidade, ainda a brindou com varias construções, como predio para grupo escolar, predios para escolas isoladas, para delegacia de policia etc. — Isso tudo no interesse de seus proprios negocios ligados ao desenvolvimento do lugar e valorização de seus terrenos.

Kawabe, a ponta da bainha de uma espada — quando todos sabem que delegados militares japoneses compareceram desarmado...

Mas o fotografo foi surpreendido por um cabo do destacamento de Tupã. Vendo-se enroscado na

Em face, pois, da vossa demonstrada má fé, da vossa velocidade de resistir, da vossa insana teimosia, esta Delegacia, sob pena de severa punição, vos informa o seguinte:

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Tem hoje Bastos uma população de 3.500 almas na cidade e cerca de 20.000 na zona rural, onde é raro e raro o elemento nacional.

Uma das maiores culturas é a que se entregam os japoneses a da amoreira, para criação do bicho da seda. Mais de seis mil alqueires estão empregados nessa lucrativa lavoura, onde a criação do bicho da seda se faz em larga escala. Também se cultivam, além do algodão, e também em escala elevada, o arroz, com extraordinária produção, e outros cereais — para cujo benefício foram instaladas diversas mquinas.

Como sempre acontece nos aglomerados de japoneses — uma grande Cooperativa de produção e consumo foi logo organizada, tanto para fornecimento de gêneros e utilidades aos japoneses, como para recebimento e colocação da produção agrícola. E tais proporções assumiram o plantio de amoreiras e a criação do bicho da seda, que se impôs a montagem de um Instituto de sericicultura, com seu departamento de "sementagem", ocupando grande número de operários. Montaram-se, também, três fiações de seda — "Brasão", "Fiação Cruzeiro do Sul" e "Fiação Ueda", as quais ocupam cerca de 400 operários.

Nada haveria a dizer sobre o trabalho dos povoadores nipônicos e suas multiformes atividades — se eles não fossem, como são, elementos inassimiláveis, tornando nitidamente japonês o ambiente onde se enquistam, com repúdio completo, indistigável, aos nacionais, além das ideologias exóticas por que vivem embevecidos e fanatizados.

ADVERTÊNCIAS E CONCEITOS DE PARLAMENTARES BRASILEIROS

Bem razão tinham o senador Cunha Melo e o deputado Xavier de Oliveira, quando, em 1906 e 1907, nas respectivas casas do Parlamento, se insurgiram contra a colonização em larga escala da região amazônica e outra parte do território nacional, São Paulo inclusive. Do que então disseram, lembramo-nos destes topicos sempre oportunos:

"...Ora, como o trabalhador japonês não é o trabalhador da terra que vem para o Brasil aumentar com o seu braço a nossa riqueza, mas um coração japonês, um elemento da alma japonesa, um representante da sua cultura moral — tudo indica que levemos o nosso exame até ali. E, então, não se trata de examiná-lo apenas nos seus característicos econômicos e físicos, mas nos seus característicos políticos e psicológicos. Ali é que está a chave do problema".

E depois de outras longas considerações no mesmo sentido:

"...Porque, afinal, o homem não é apenas ser material, ser vivo, ser animal; — é também ser espiritual, ser intelectual, ser moral, ser social. Ora, o japonês, tipo ético, o japonês-capacidade-de-trabalho, o japonês espírito-de-organização — é que tão pacífica. O que se discute como impróprio para o país é a "colônia" japonesa e a ação político-social dela sobre nós".

Não poucas vezes, o "Estado" tratou do mesmo assunto, chamando para ele a atenção das autoridades, e fez ver os inconvenientes, senão o perigo de uma colonização de todo inassimilável e já recusada por outros países, como a japonesa. Os fatos têm vindo provar que tinham razão, como a tinham, também, os parlamentares que, obstinadamente, combateram o flagelo que então nos ameaçava.

A MENTALIDADE QUE O REPORTE ENCONTROU NOS LUGARES VISITADOS

Essa mentalidade — nós a fomos encontrar em Tupã e em Bastos — agravada agora com esta burla inqualificável e grotesca, que anda de boca em boca nas camadas japonesas de cultura inferior, animada por certos orientadores em quem a polícia se esqueceu de deixar as mãos: — "O Japão não perdeu a guerra; quem perdeu a guerra, foram os Estados Unidos, que se renderam incondicionalmente aos exércitos de Hiroito".

Um fotógrafo de Tupã — Masashige Onishi, japonês — che-

Kawabe, a ponta da bainha de uma espada — quando todos sabem que delegados militares japoneses compareceram desarmados...

Mas o fotógrafo foi surpreendido por um cabo do destacamento de Tupã. Vendo-se enroscado nas malhas da polícia, ofereceu mil cruzinhos ao militar para que não o denunciasse. O cabo aceitou. Recebeu o dinheiro e... entregou-o ao delegado. A autoridade não se prendeu o "artista", como apreendeu as fotografias e instaurou processo.

De sorte que o que sabem os amarelos fanáticos é que "o Japão não perdeu a guerra" e que "os americanos assinaram a sua rendição".

E ali de quem afirmar o contrário? Entra imediatamente para a "lista negra" dos inimigos e traidores do Japão; recebe cartas ameaçadoras, ou tem o desprazer de encontrar, pela manhã, as pa-

Em face, pois, da vossa demonstrada má fé, da vossa velocidade de resistir, da vossa insana teimosia, esta Delegacia, sob pena de severa punição, vos informa o seguinte:

a) Deveis-vos expressar em idioma português, em lugares públicos ou de acesso ao público (vias públicas, casas comerciais, escritórios etc.);

b) Até segunda ordem, fica terminantemente proibido: — vos reunirdes sem licença da autoridade, em casas particulares, em clubes, escolas, sob qualquer pretexto; praticardes os esportes atléticos; ouvirdes irradiações estrangeiras;

c) Serão responsabilizados os proprietários de casas comerciais, os diretores ou gerentes de esta-

com a vida sua repulsa à insensatez que se proclama, não se sabe com que intentos.

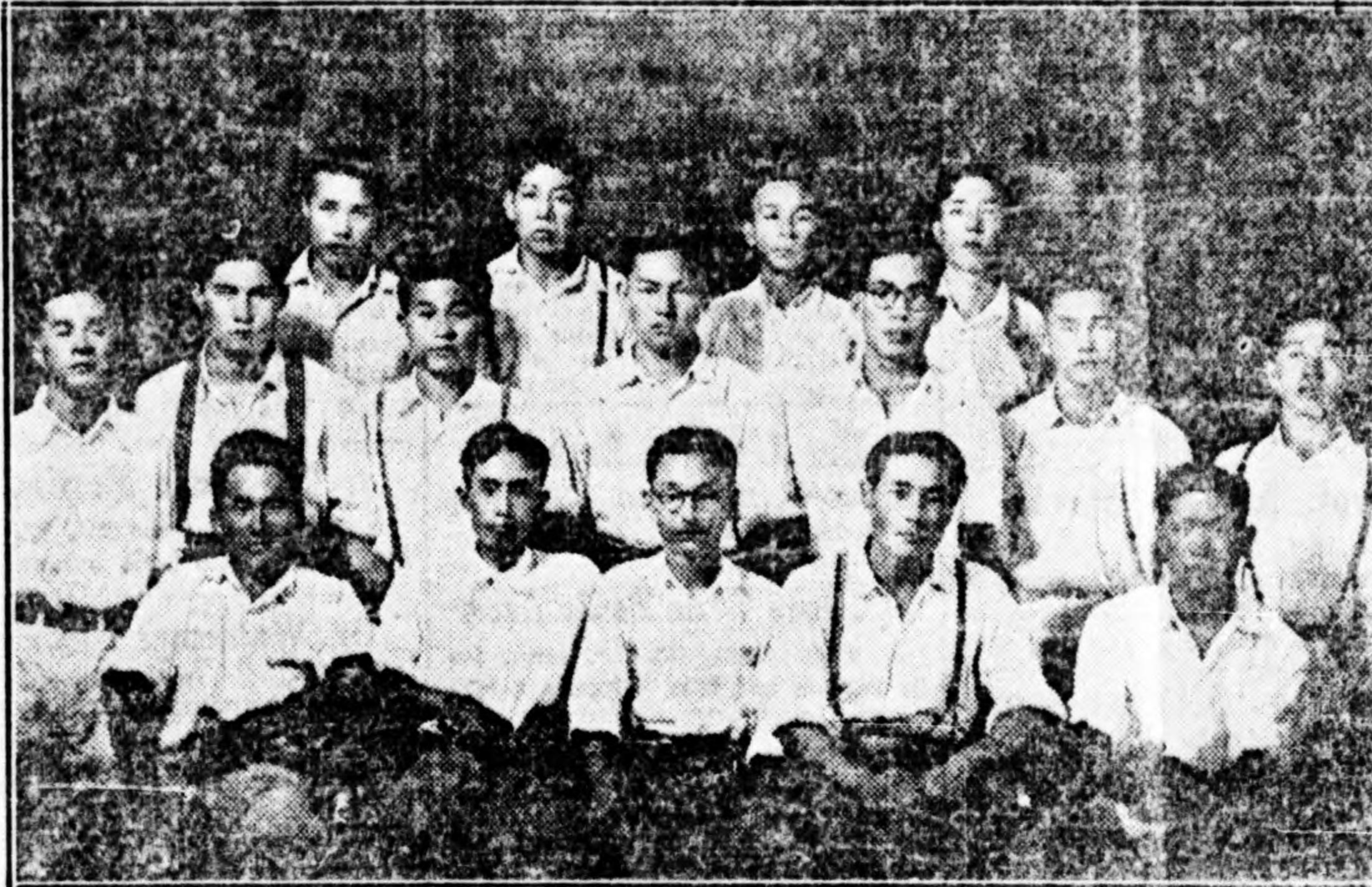
Como superintendente da Cooperativa dos japoneses e técnico do Instituto de sericicultura, — organizações coloniais que demandam espírito de ordem, força moral e atuação energética — o sr. Ikuta Mizobe vinha-se desempenhando a contento das funções que lhe estavam cometidas.

Vencida a guerra das nações aliadas contra o Japão, todos se lembram que o imperador Hiroito dirigiu uma proclamação ao mundo, justificando a derrota de seus exércitos e apelando para seus súditos de todas as partes do globo para que aceitassem o fato consumado e se dedicassem pacificamente aos seus trabalhos, pois, de seu lado, o Japão tudo empreenderia para voltar redimido ao seio das nações de que vivera afastado, depois de curar as feridas da guerra etc.

O sr. Ikuta Mizobe achou que seria de grande alcance reunir os melhores elementos da colônia e para eles traduzir os termos da proclamação de Hiroito, já que a publicação feita em português nos jornais (e estes pouco lidos na re-

interesse da instituição. A comissão saiu insatisfeita do escritório do superintendente.

Nessa mesma noite, foi o sr. Ikuta Mizobe assassinado, com um tiro, a tração, quando procurava abrir a porta da privada do quintal de sua residência, e o assassino — a despeito de estar a casa "guardada" ou, pelo menos, "vigilada" pelo guarda noturno — pôde fugir com a maior facilidade, saltando um pequeno gradil do jardim (na frente do prédio), pois não foi perseguido e nem houve alarme por parte do policial que, armado, e tendo ouvido o tiro, não se lembrou de disparar o seu revólver na direção do criminoso. Sua preocupação não foi correr atrás do assassino, mas... correr para ir ver a vítima!... Foram os moradores da casa, foi a vuvuza, Koto Mizobe, em gritos lancinantes, foram os vizinhos que acudiram alvoroçados, para pedir socorro! Enquanto isso, o assassino, que se premunira com um cavalo arreado, fugia, a bom galope, para os lados do bairro denominado Esperança. O fato, neste particular, tem também o seu quê de misterioso, como veremos na próxima notícia, quando também daremos todos os pormenores do crime covarde que prostrou sem vida "o homem que não acreditava na vitória" do Japão!...



Grupo da juventude nipônica de Bastos, que promoveu a greve e pleiteou a demissão de dois funcionários da Cooperativa, — tendo-se fotografado como "pioneiros da renovação" daquela entidade. Estará no meio deles o criminoso?

redes de sua casa cobertas de inscrições em caracteres japoneses, como estas: "Traidor!" "Morte a traição!" — como aconteceu para a firma Tschuchida & Cia., estabelecida com a "Casa Universal" de Tupã, e como aconteceu para um cunhado do sr. Nakai, residente em Pompéia, que, também ameaçado de morte, teve de fugir para São Paulo.

Perseguições dessa ordem visam apenas os elementos da colônia, que, parece, ha oculta conveniência em trazer amarrados aquela lenda perfeitamente idiota. Dessa modalidade de fanatismo não participam alguns raros japoneses de certa clarividência e de bom senso, para os quais o Japão perdeu a guerra, rendendo-se incondicionalmente às forças aliadas.

ORGANIZAÇÕES TERRORISTAS EM AÇÃO?

A frente das tropélias andam ramificações que aqui existem das organizações japonesas "Shindo Ketumei Dan" ("Dragão Negro"), de que fazem parte indivíduos capazes de toda a ação que tenha por fim anular os inimigos do Japão, inclusive assassinatos, e elementos do "Shindo Remei", organização secreta de patriotas que tem por escopo principal manter viva no coração dos nipônicos a chama do amor da pátria e da "divindade" do imperador. — Organizações de origem e fins nitidamente políticos — em pátria alheia! Além do mais, — organizações temidas e respeitadas, agindo nas trevas e á sombra, com flagrante desrespeito á soberania e ás leis de nosso país.

Os japoneses de "Bastos", se grupo parece, já supunham que isto aqui fosse "terra conquistada". Constituído um núcleo dos mais fortes, com maioria na população do município, na lavoura, no comércio, na indústria, — permitiam-se o luxo de atitudes arrogantes, quase desafiantes.

Não esteve pelos autos o então delegado de polícia local dr. Luis Bernardo de Godoi e Vasconcelos, que, em 26 de setembro do ano passado, fez afixar na delegacia e espalhar por todos os recantos da cidade e redondezas o

EM TUPÁ A SITUAÇÃO NÃO É MELHOR QUE A DE BASTOS

Uma cidade de grande movimento, onde ha necessidade de policia — A presença de, uma Companhia do 3.º batalhão do 5.º R. I. e sua atuação nos casos mais graves — Bandeira japonesa hasteada numa festa de bairro — Tentativa de assalto á sede da Delegacia de Policia — Requisitada a presença de um pelotão de metralhadoras, para acalmar os animos niponicos — Escola japonesa fechada — O quartel da guarnição do Exército exige a atenção das autoridades competentes — Comemorações japonesas



Antigos barracões de uma fabrica, onde se encontra a Companhia do 3.º batalhão do 5.º R. I. — em Tupá.

Tupá é um município de cerca de 30.000 habitantes, ponto terminal da linha Paulista no ramal que tem o seu nome. Está erigida em 1945. A cidade, conquanto muito nova é um centro comercial e industrial de extraordinário movimento, onde se recebe e beneficia a produção agrícola da circunscrição, em tonagem elevadíssima. Índice expressivo de sua importância é o numero de bancos que ali operam: Banco do Brasil, Banco do Estado de São Paulo, Banco do Comercio e Industria, Banco Noroeste, Banco Bandeirantes do Comercio, além de agencias bancárias.

Como em outros municípios da alta Paulista o elemento nipônico, se não predomina inteiramente, corresponde a uma altíssima porcentagem da população. — com os seus hábitos tão destoantes da civilização brasileira e seus costumes. Como em toda parte, são elementos inassimiláveis, de vida "separada", — com os braços aqui e o pensamento no Japão e na divindade do seu Imperador.

A força de serem tolerados benevolamente, entretanto, os nipônicos de Tupá tomam de vez em quando, atitudes desaforadas, obrigando as autoridades a agir com energia. A policia local não tem elementos para se impor, com o seu modestissimo destacamento de três soldados e um cabo, a incrível precariedade de sua cadeia, cujas instalações berram contra os novos foros de civilização mais ou menos adiantada. A cadeia de Tupá é um escarneo! E ajunte-se a isso o fato de não haver, a testa dos serviços policiais, um delegado de permanencia assegurada, pois os que recebem, ao que se diz na cidade, têm uma unica preocupação: a promoção. Quando estivemos recentemente na localidade, o delegado estava de férias, e quem respondia pelo expediente era o escrivão, sr. José Lemes Filho, removido para ali havia poucos dias.

Sobre essa anomalia, ouvimos varias pessoas. A opinião geral é de que o governo deveria melhorar a "classe" da delegacia, não só porque o cargo se tornaria mais "convidativo", como porque se melhoraria, correspondentemente, o destacamento, aumentando-lhe o numero de soldados.

Em materia de garantia da ordem e tranquillidade dos lares, a confiança do publico repousa na permanencia de uma Companhia do 3.º Batalhão do 5.º R. I. A Companhia conta cerca de duzentos elementos, e seu comandante é o capitão Gil Mess Simões dos Reis.

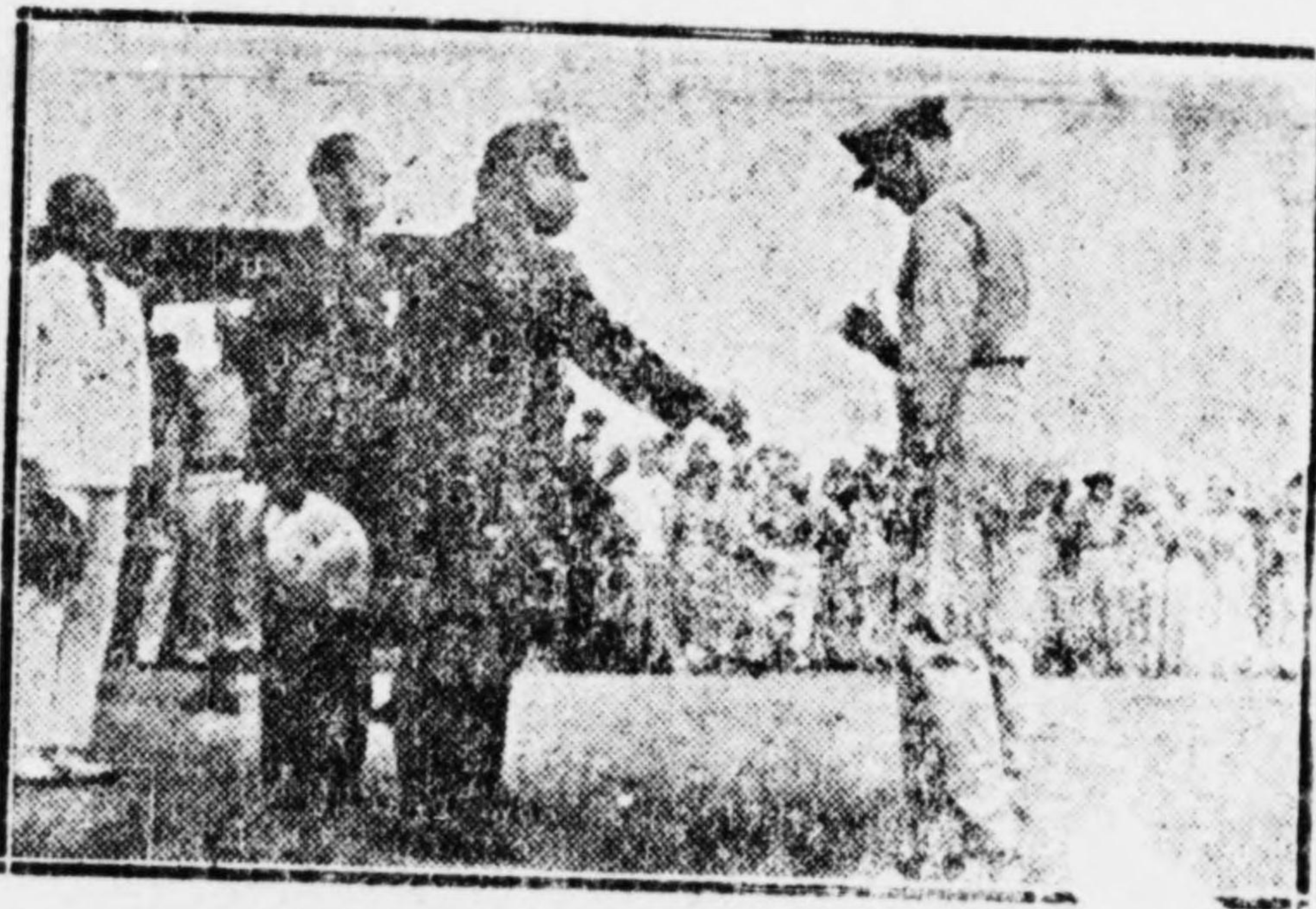
Ora, o fato está a indicar a que grau de atrevimento chegou a petulancia desses nipões. Para um caso desses, que poderia fazer a policia local — com três soldados e um cabo? Eis por que dissemos que a segurança das familias, em Tupá, repousa na presença de uma Companhia do Exército e na energia de seu comandante.

Como em Bastos, também em Tupá — embora cidade muito mais adiantada — corre a lenda, entre japoneses, de que "o Japão não perdeu a guerra; quem a perdeu foram os Estados Unidos"... Os que afirmam o contrario disso são considerados traidores e ameaçados pelas organizações terroristas nipônicas que obedecem ao mandado de entidades desconhecidas e misteriosas.

— higienica e saudavel, em ambiente que o estimule e eleve. Para o fato, que foi verificado pela nossa reportagem, chamamos a atenção do sr. general comandante da Segunda Região, que por muitas maneiras tem demonstrado o seu amor á tropa.

COMEMORAÇÕES JAPONESAS

Os japoneses, onde quer que se encontrem, não deixam passar sem comemoração as suas datas nacionais. Como não podem fazer-o ostensivamente, lançam mão dos mais variados truques: um casamento, um aniversario, a bodas de um amigo. Aparentemente, nada mais natural que festejar um casamento. Mas o sentido oculto da festa é homenagear a data que



"Um dos plenipotenciarios militares do Japão, no momento em que "exigia" de Mac Arthur a "rendição incondicional dos Estados Unidos" — segundo a lenda que corre entre japoneses de Tupá

Ocorre, também, assinalar o des-caso com que taes elementos pretendem passar por cima de nossas leis. Há pouco tempo, descobriu a policia que, em certo bairro, funcionava uma escola japonesa, com livros japoneses e orientação japonesa, infringindo determinações das autoridades. La comparecendo, apreendeu os livros e prendeu o professor, que está sendo processado. A importância do caso está em que a proibição vem de longa data e é de toda sabida. Mas o tal professor entendeu de

lembra qualquer feito glorioso do Japão, o aniversario do Imperador, etc.

Em Marília, pelo carnaval, houve uma comemoração estranha que assim foi narrada pelo "Diario Paulista", daquela localidade:

"Noticiou o nosso colega "Correio de Marília", que uma estranha ar-mação, com dizeres em japonês, foi erguida no Bairro do Pombo, nestes ultimos dias, constando que se tratava de uma homenagem funebre ao general Yamashita, recentemente entornado pelos ame-

elementos inassimiláveis, de vida "separada", — com os braços aquilados e o pensamento no Japão e na divindade do seu Imperador.

A força de serem tolerados benevolamente, entretanto, os nipônicos de Tupã tomam, de vez em quando, atitudes desaforadas, obrigando as autoridades a agir com energia. A polícia local não tem elementos para se impor, com o seu modestíssimo destacamento de três soldados e um cabo, a incrível precariedade de sua cadeia, cujas instalações berram contra os nossos foros de civilização mais ou menos adiantada. A cadeia de Tupã é um escarneo! E ajunte-se a isso o fato de não haver, à testa dos serviços policiais, um delegado de permanência assegurada, pois os que recebem, ao que se diz na cidade, têm uma única preocupação: a promoção. Quando estivemos recentemente na localidade, o delegado estava de férias, o subdelegado estava de viagem, e quem respondia pelo expediente era o escrivão, sr. José Lemes Filho, removido para ali havia poucos dias.

Sobre essa anomalia, ouvimos várias pessoas. A opinião geral é de que o governo deveria melhorar a "classe" da delegacia, não só porque o cargo se tornaria mais "convidativo", como porque se melhoraria, correspondentemente, o destacamento, aumentando-lhe o número de soldados.

Em matéria de garantia da ordem e tranquilidade dos lares, a confiança do público repousa na permanência de uma Companhia do 3.º Batalhão do 5.º R. I. A Companhia conta cerca de duzentos elementos, e seu comandante é o capitão Gil Moss Fimões dos Reis, um oficial energético que todos respeitam — porque sabe fazer-se respeitar.

Um caso entre muitos, em que se fez valer a autoridade do referido oficial da 2.ª Região Militar: — em 5 de janeiro, chegou ao conhecimento do capitão que no bairro "Santa Helena" estava sendo realizada uma festa escolar de japoneses e que estes haviam hasteado ali a bandeira do Japão. O capitão Gil providenciou para que o cabo do destacamento local, acompanhado de um soldado fosse ao local tirar a limpo o caso. Lá chegados, os policiais verificaram a veracidade da denúncia. E, não só prenderam oito dos cabeças da nomenagem à pátria longínqua, como apreenderam a bandeira. Mas, imprudentemente, e dando provas de não ter noção alguma de suas responsabilidades, o cabo (Edmundo de tal, vulgo "Plauí") cometeu o gesto absolutamente reprovável de limpar a perneira com o pano da farda. — o que, chegando ao conhecimento dos japoneses, provocou indignação. Em vez, porém, deles se dirigirem à autoridade, fazendo a sua reclamação e pedindo a punição do cabo, — resolveram assaltar a Delegacia para matar o policial, e, sem dúvida, dar liberdade aos presos. Imediatamente foram chamados o suplente do delegado, o escrivão da polícia, e o capitão Gil teve de ser acordado no hotel onde reside para intervir com a sua autoridade. Sendo grave o acontecimento, s. s. j. mandou reforçar a guarnição da delegacia por um contingente de sua companhia, devidamente armado. Puzeram-se entre os assaltantes, várias prisões. Serenados os ânimos, foi providenciado o recolhimento do cabo Edmundo ao seu batalhão da Força Policial aquartelado em Bauru. Mas acontece que, logo a seguir, a cidade se encheu de boatos terroristas. Dizia-se que a massa japonesa de Tupã, ligada a elementos de Bastos, resolvera, em represália, "tomar" a cidade. O capitão Gil, por meio de rádio, requisitou de Lins a imediata presença de um pelotão de metralhadoras, que compareceu em trem especial. Distribuídos pela cidade, esses elementos asseguraram a ordem — integral e convincentemente...



"Um dos plenipotenciários militares do Japão, no momento em que "exigia" de Mac Arthur a "rendição incondicional dos Estados Unidos" — segundo a lenda que corre entre japoneses de Tupã

Ocorre, também, assinalar o des-caso com que tais elementos pretendem passar por cima de nossas leis. Há pouco tempo, descobriu a polícia que, em certo bairro, funcionava uma escola japonesa, com livros japoneses e orientação japonesa, infringindo determinações das autoridades. La comparcendo, apreendeu os livros e prendeu o professor, que está sendo processado. A importância do caso está em que a proibição vem de longa data e é de toda sabida. Mas o tal professor entendeu de sobrepor-se à lei, menosprezando determinações superiores.

Contra tudo isso há necessidade de vigilância policial.

Segundo pessoas do lugar, com quem conversamos, a estada de uma Companhia do Exército em Tupã impõe respeito aos elementos agitadores. Entretanto, segundo essas pessoas, o que ali devia estar era o próprio batalhão, construindo-se para isso um quartel, para o que já foi escolhido terreno. Já se levantaram as plantas, etc. Porque aquilo a que agora dão o nome de "quartel", e onde está acantonada a Companhia, com o maior desconforto imaginável, absoluta insegurança e sem as menores condições de higiene, não passa de um barracão em péssimas condições de conservação, antigamente aproveitado para o funcionamento de uma fábrica... Os soldados acham-se péssimamente alojados, e o salão de refeitório não passava de um mísero rancho de sapé, desabrigado dos lados. Que não se dê aos soldados o luxo de habitação granfina, mas ao menos

lembra qualquer feito glorioso do Japão, o aniversário do Imperador, etc.

Em Marília, pelo carnaval, houve uma comemoração estranha que assim foi narrada pelo "Diário Paulista", daquela localidade:

"Noticiou o nosso colega "Correio de Marília", que uma estranha armação, com dizeres em japonês, foi erguida no Bairro do Pombó, nestes últimos dias, constando que se tratava de uma homenagem fúnebre ao general Yamashita, recentemente enforcado pelos americanos, próximo a Manila. Logo depois, o mesmo jornal esclareceu que as inscrições em japonês, segundo a tradução de um "nisei", continham 50 nomes japoneses que acreditam na derrota do Japão, sendo por isso apontados à execração dos demais.

A estranha armação continha ainda tocos de vela e uma tigelinha de arroz, mas foi atacada e destruída a pontapé por um japonês, que, segundo consta, figurava entre os denunciados na inscrição.

Nessa reportagem pôde constatar que, no alto do Bairro do Pombó, além do Hospital Espirita, desenvolveram-se grandes reuniões esportivas e outras solenidades durante o carnaval, delas participando elementos nipônicos de toda a região. Houve mesmo cobrança de ingressos e distribuições de convites especiais, estes com uma fita verde-amarela no canto, e uma fitinha vermelha. Não conseguimos apurar as razões desses festejos nipônicos durante o carnaval".

caso, recomenda-se verificar

NO. 3907

AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL
São Paulo, Brazil, April 2, 1946.

SUBJECT: Activities of Japanese Secret Societies in
São Paulo.

The Honorable

The Secretary of State

Washington

Sir:

I have the honor to refer to my despatch No. 3886 of March 21, 1946, upon the same subject as above mentioned. As stated in the previous despatch, there has now been received a copy of a formal petition from the leaders of the Japanese colony in São Paulo dated March 18, 1946, and copies are enclosed in translation. Today there has been sent to the Department telegram No. 90 of April 2, - 3 P.M. summarizing the requests in this petition.

Since the receipt of this petition, definite threats upon the lives of two of the signers have been made, namely Shigetsuna Furuya and Kioshi Yamamoto. These are the same two men who were referred to in my airgram A-175 of October 29, 1945, which requested the supply of Japanese newspapers which have since been forwarded by the Department to this office. Furuya was attacked in his home yesterday morning and only very narrowly escaped with his life as the assassins poured twelve bullets into his bedroom. The two attackers were arrested and they confessed to the police that Yamamoto was chosen as one of three other victims for immediate execution. Yesterday, also, Tehuzabro Nomura was attacked in his home and was killed outright by five Japanese who fired three bullets into him in his bed, dragged the body into the living room and there poured in three more shots. Nomura was No. 8 in the list marked for death by the terrorist organization Shindo-Remmei as submitted with my despatch No. 3886.

There is enclosed a copy of the front page from the "Folha da Noite" of April 1st., 1946, which reports these crimes. The clipping is entitled "Japanese

gestapo

- 2 -

gestapo organized in São Paulo. Fanatics of a Secret Japanese organization attempted to assassinate in this capital the former Japanese Ambassador to Argentina. Four Japanese who admitted the defeat of their Fatherland have been condemned to death by the terrible organization of fanatics. The execution of the sinister plan was begun this morning, one of the Condemned having been killed, the others escaping miraculously".

There are also enclosed copies of clippings from the Estado de São Paulo for March 26 and March 31, 1946. Both of these articles are particularly significant because they show pictures of the surrender of the Japanese plenipotentiaries to the Americans, but altered by the fanatics in the interior so that they show the "Unconditional Surrender" of the United States to Japan. The article of March 26, reports the murder of Ikuta Mizobe who was the superintendent of the nationalized Cooperative of Bastos and who had been known as one of those who acknowledged the defeat of Japan and who was opposing the efforts of the terrorists to impede agricultural production. The article is entitled as follows: "A Cowardly Crime In The City of Bastos. How there has been created a new Japanese "Cyst" in the upper region of the Paulista Railroad - progress and riches. Advice given by Brazilian congressmen against the formation of the Japanese colonies - A stupid report which has been gaining wide circulation: "Japan did not lose the war, it was the American army which surrendered unconditionally" - Photographic proofs to this effect. Secret Japanese Society in action. The former police Delegado of Bastos and his energetic action against Japanese arrogance in that region - Cowardly assassination by treachery of the superintendent of the Japanese Cooperative, who did not believe in the "Victory" of Japan - The criminal was able to flee with strange facility."

The article from the Estado de São Paulo of March 31, 1946, is entitled; "In Tupan the situation is not better than in Bastos - a city of great commercial importance where policing is necessary. The presence of a company of the Third Battalion of the army and its participation in the most serious cases - Japanese flag hoisted at a festival - Attempted assault upon the Delegacia da Policia. The presence of a group of machine guns has been sought in order to calm the spirits of the Japanese - Japanese school closed... Japanese commemorations."

In my telegram of today's date the request is

repeated

- 3 -

repeated that regular subscriptions of newspapers from Japan be forwarded to this Consulate General as mentioned in my despatch No. 3886. It was fortunate to confront the present crisis that some Japanese newspapers were received from the Department under cover of the instruction of January 17, 1946. Snr. Furuya reports that he discovered in the newspapers which were received two articles, one written by his son and another by his son-in-law. He was, of course, greatly pleased to know that his close relatives are still alive, but he was also satisfied to learn that they are evidently looked upon with favor, and that their articles are being permitted publication, with the approval of the military authorities in Japan. It is reported, however, that this very fact, having become known, has prejudiced his position with the fanatics and it may have had some relation in hastening the attempt upon his life yesterday.

Attention is drawn to the desirability of steps being taken toward the repatriation of the Japanese leaders of the Shindo-Remmei as listed in despatch No. 3886. In this connection the Embassy has written in its letter of March 25, 1946, to this office as follows:

"The plan of repatriation or expelling objectionable Japanese is, of course, favorably regarded and is believed to be the best, if not the only practical solution to the problem which is created by the disruptive Japanese elements."

There are enclosed the following letters which it is requested be forwarded to the addressees, if such action is approved by the Department. 1 - A letter from the Franciscan Fathers of São Paulo to; Japan (Japão) - Most Rev. Father Superior - P. Gerhard Huber - Sapporo (Hokkaido) - Kita 11 jo - Higashi 2 chome - Shindoin. 2 - Letter from the Franciscan Fathers of S. Paulo to; Rev. Fath. Deleg. Prov. - Willigis Hess, O.F.M. - Fulda - Frauenberg - Germany.

These Franciscan fathers have assisted in the distribution in Bastos of the Japanese newspapers which were received from the Department, and they have requested that, if possible, these personal letters be transmitted to clergy in Japan and in Germany.

Respectfully yours,

Cecil M. P. Cross
American Consul General

Enclosures:

1. Copy of formal petition dated March 18, 1946
2. Copy of the "Folha da Noite" dated April 1, 1946
3. Copy of the "Estado de São Paulo" for March 26 and March 31, 1946.
4. Personal letters transmitted to clergy in Japan and in Germany.

800.

G.T. Colman/sl

Hectograph and original to the Department

São Paulo, March 18, 1946

The American Consul General,
São Paulo.

Respectful greetings:

The undersigned, Japanese agriculturists and merchants resident in the state of São Paulo for many years desire very respectfully to report and to make the following solicitation:

1) - The great majority of the Japanese domiciled in this state are farmers scattered in distant parts where in general notices concerning the world situation penetrate only with difficulty and deficiency.

2) - The agricultural workers in the far interior in the course of the last world war have achieved the highest degree of efficiency in production, thanks to the protective and wise orientation of the Brazilian authorities.

3) - It has happened, however, that, after the cessation of hostilities, last August, there have arisen within the Japanese community itself certain unscrupulous elements, true "fishermen in dirty waters". Some of them are desirous of gaining popularity; others are eager for position and social distinction and there have appeared those who with the object of illicit gain have given themselves to the most condemnable and ignominious activities in seeking to explore the ignorance of their own countrymen through the diffusion of false notices concerning "The Victory of Japan", notices which have given rise to rumours, each more deceptive and absurd.

4) - These activities have had the most lamentable and destructive effects, causing hatreds and resentments between those who believe in such rumours and those who do not. There has resulted a serious dissension and confusion of feelings and ideas in the heart of the Japanese colony throughout the interior of the state of São Paulo.

5) - This state of things has brought as a consequence in some places a kind of panic, great moral depression and confusion of ideas in the midst of the Japanese agricultural workers, the majority of whom are unable to know the real truth of the present realities in the world, since they do not have the means of securing information as, for example, through newspapers printed in Japanese.

6) - The continuation of/

- 2 -

6) - The continuation of such a state of things will bring without doubt spiritual confusion as well as cruel doubts concerning the future, contributing in this way to the diminution or cessation of daily agricultural productivity, which now more than ever is of great importance and indisputable necessity in these difficult post-war times. This situation has caused concern among all those who seek for the welfare, progress and happiness of mankind.

7) - One of the most efficient and surest methods of combatting with security this abnormal situation would be the reestablishment of the means of correspondence between these people and their friends and relatives in Japan, through letters, printed matter and especially newspapers and magazines in Japanese. These might be forwarded by their relatives and friends describing the true situation in Japan and would serve to convince those who maintain themselves intransigent.

8) - Such being the case, the undersigned beg to apply to the Christian feeling and cooperative spirit of your Excellency, soliciting that you take steps towards the reestablishment as soon as possible of correspondence between Brazil and Japan, subject naturally to any measures of control and fiscalization upon the part of the competent authorities.

Confident that the undersigners will be given consideration in this petition on one side on account of the highly humanitarian significance and, on the other, because of the great economic-social importance, seeking to increase the productive efficiency of the agricultural class, which the post-war world so greatly needs, we sign with the highest esteem,

(sig.)
Shigetsuna Furuya

(sig.)
Senichi Hachiya

(sig.)
Chibata Miyakoshi

(sig.)
Kunito Miyasaka

(sig.)
Kiyoshi Yamamoto

APR 23 1946

UNRESTRICTED

To the
American Consular Officer in Charge,
São Paulo, Brazil.

CR
894.20232(1)
894.20232/4-546 #RA

The Secretary of State refers to the Consulate General's telegram no. 102 of April 5 and Department's airgram A-76 of April 9 and encloses photograph copies of the Imperial rescript of January 1, 1946, in which the Emperor of Japan denies his divinity, and of the front page of the January 1, 1946 edition of the Tokyo newspaper Asahi which also contains the rescript.

894.20232/4-546

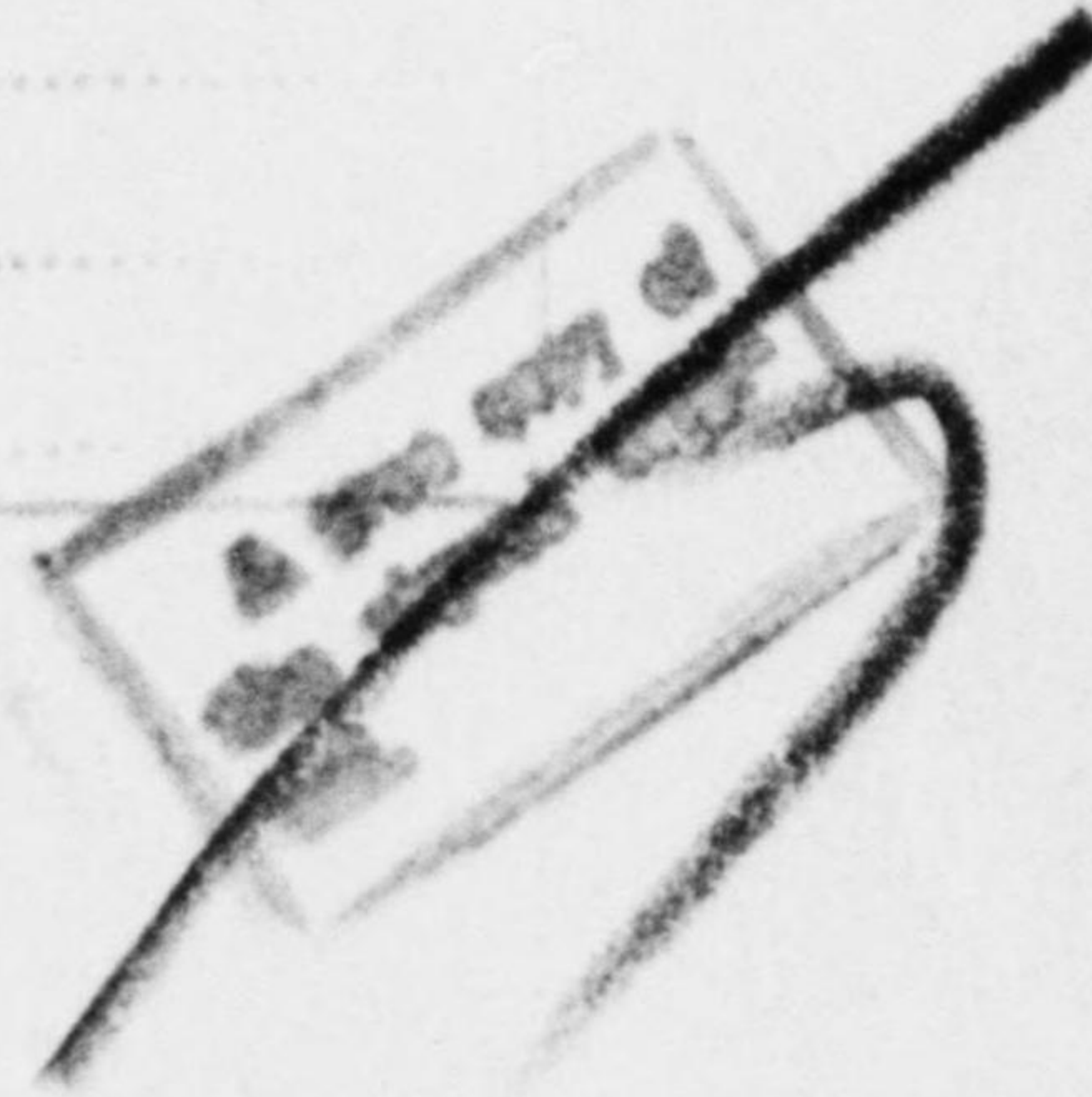


CS/VJ

Enclosures:

Imperial rescript
Tokio newspaper

DCR - ARA Unit	
Anal.	_____
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APR 22 1946
no file

BA:JGMein:ifd
April 16, 1946

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894.20232/4-546
Confidential

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TO BE TRANSMITTED
SECRET
CONFIDENTIAL
RESTRICTED

AIRGRAM SENT

Department of State

PLAIN

NO. A-76

Washington,

1075

TIME

1075

April 9, 1946

AMERICAN CONSUL

SÃO PAULO (BRAZIL)

894.20232/4-546
C
811.20200(P)

Following is the text of the Imperial Rescript of January 1, 1946, in which the Emperor of Japan denied his divinity (your telegram 102, April 5). Japanese text of the rescript is being forwarded to the Consulate General under cover of air mail instruction.

"In greeting the New Year, We recall to mind that Emperor Meiji proclaimed, as the basis of our national policy, the Five Clauses of the Charter-Oath at the beginning of the Meiji Era. The Charter-Oath signified:--

- 1. Deliberative assemblies shall be established and all measures of government decided in accordance with public opinion.
- 2. All classes, high and low, shall unite in vigorously carrying on the affairs of State.
- 3. All common people, no less than the civil and military officials, shall be allowed to fulfil their just desires, so that there may not be any discontent among them.
- 4. All the absurd usages of old shall be broken through, and equity and justice to be found in the workings of nature shall serve as the basis of action.
- 5. Wisdom and knowledge shall be sought throughout the world for the purpose of promoting the welfare of the Empire.

"The proclamation is evident in significance and high in its ideals. We wish to make this oath anew and restore the country to stand on its own feet again. We have to reaffirm the principles embodied in the Charter, and proceed unflinchingly towards elimination of misguided practices of the past, and keeping in close touch with the desires of

894.20232/4-546

CS/WJ

894.20232/4-546

811.20200(P)

AIRGRAM SENT

TO BE TRANSMITTED
SECRET
CONFIDENTIAL
RESTRICTED**Department of State**PLAIN

NO. _____

Washington,

TIME Sao Paulo A 76

-2-

the people, we will construct a new Japan through thoroughly being pacific, the officials and the people alike, attaining rich culture, and advancing the standard of living of the people.

"The devastation of war inflicted upon our cities, the miseries of the destitute, the stagnation of trade, shortage of food, and the great and growing number of the unemployed are indeed heart-rending. But if the nation is firmly united in its resolve to face the present ordeal and to seek civilization consistently in peace, a bright future will undoubtedly be ours, not only for our country, but for the whole humanity.

"Love of the family and love of the country are especially strong in this country. With more of this devotion should we now work towards love of mankind.

"We feel deeply concerned to note that consequent upon the protracted war ending in our defeat, our people are liable to grow restless and to fall into the Slough of Despond. Radical tendencies in excess are gradually spreading and the sense of morality tends to lose its hold on the people, with the result that there are signs of confusion of thoughts.

"We stand by the people and we wish always to share with them in their moments of joys and sorrows. The ties between Us and Our people have always stood upon mutual trust and affection. They do not depend upon mere legends and myths. They are not predicated on the false conception that the Emperor is divine, and that the Japanese people are superior to other races and fated to rule the world.

"Our Government should make every effort to alleviate their trials and tribulations. At the same time, we trust

AIRGRAM SENT

TO BE TRANSMITTED
SECRET
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RESTRICTED

Department of State

PLAIN

NO. _____

Washington,

TIME _____

Sao Paulo A 76

-3-

that the people will rise to the occasion, and will strive courageously for the solution of their outstanding difficulties, and for the development of industry and culture. Acting upon a consciousness of solidarity and of mutual aid and broad tolerance in their civic life, they will prove themselves worthy of their best tradition. By their supreme endeavours in that direction, they will be able to render their substantial contribution to the welfare and advancement of mankind.

"The resolution for the year should be made at the beginning of the year. We expect our people to join us in all exertions looking to accomplishment of this great undertaking with an indomitable spirit."

Byrnes

Byrnes
(DB)

APR 9 1946 P.M.

BA:JGMein:mb
4/9/46

ACTION COPY

DIVISION OF
CENTRAL SERVICES
TELEGRAPH SECTION

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

INCOMING TELEGRAM

ACTION-ARA *BA*

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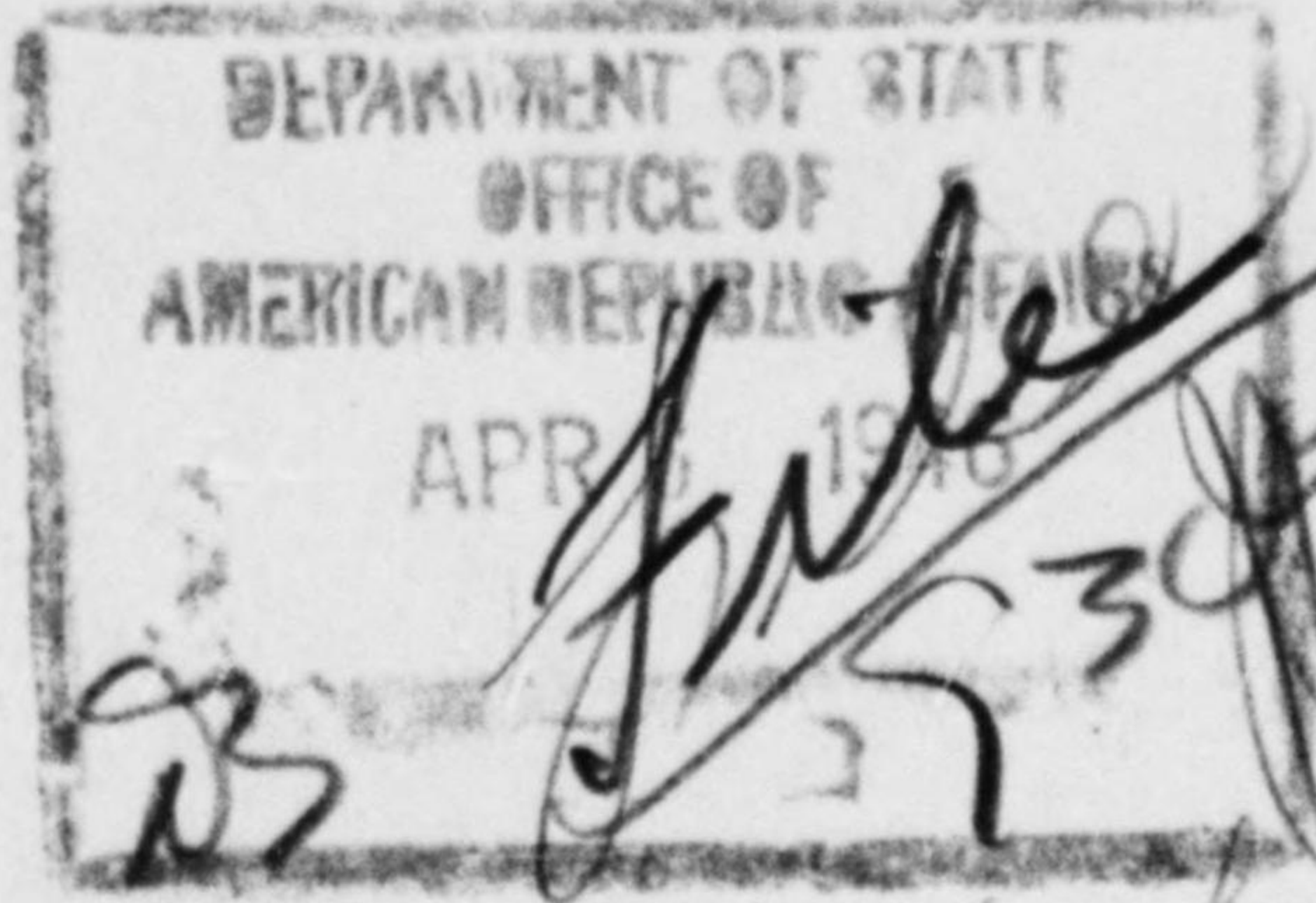
1945

PLAIN

Sao Paulo

Dated April 5, 1946

Rec'd 20:05 p.m., 5th



SECSTATE

*Telegram to São Paulo
4-9-46 - BA JGM*

102, Fifth

Authorities request telegraph re proclamation
Hirohito denying divinity and any others demonstrating
Japanese defeat and forward air courier Japanese texts
that can be reproduced photographically for distribution.
(Re my 90, April 2).

894.20232/4-46 CROSS

JT

PLAIN

894.20232/4-546

APR 11 1946

Confidential File

DIVISION OF
CENTRAL SERVICES
TELEGRAPH SECTION

ACTION COPY

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

INCOMING TELEGRAM

See Washington

BA

ACTION: ARA

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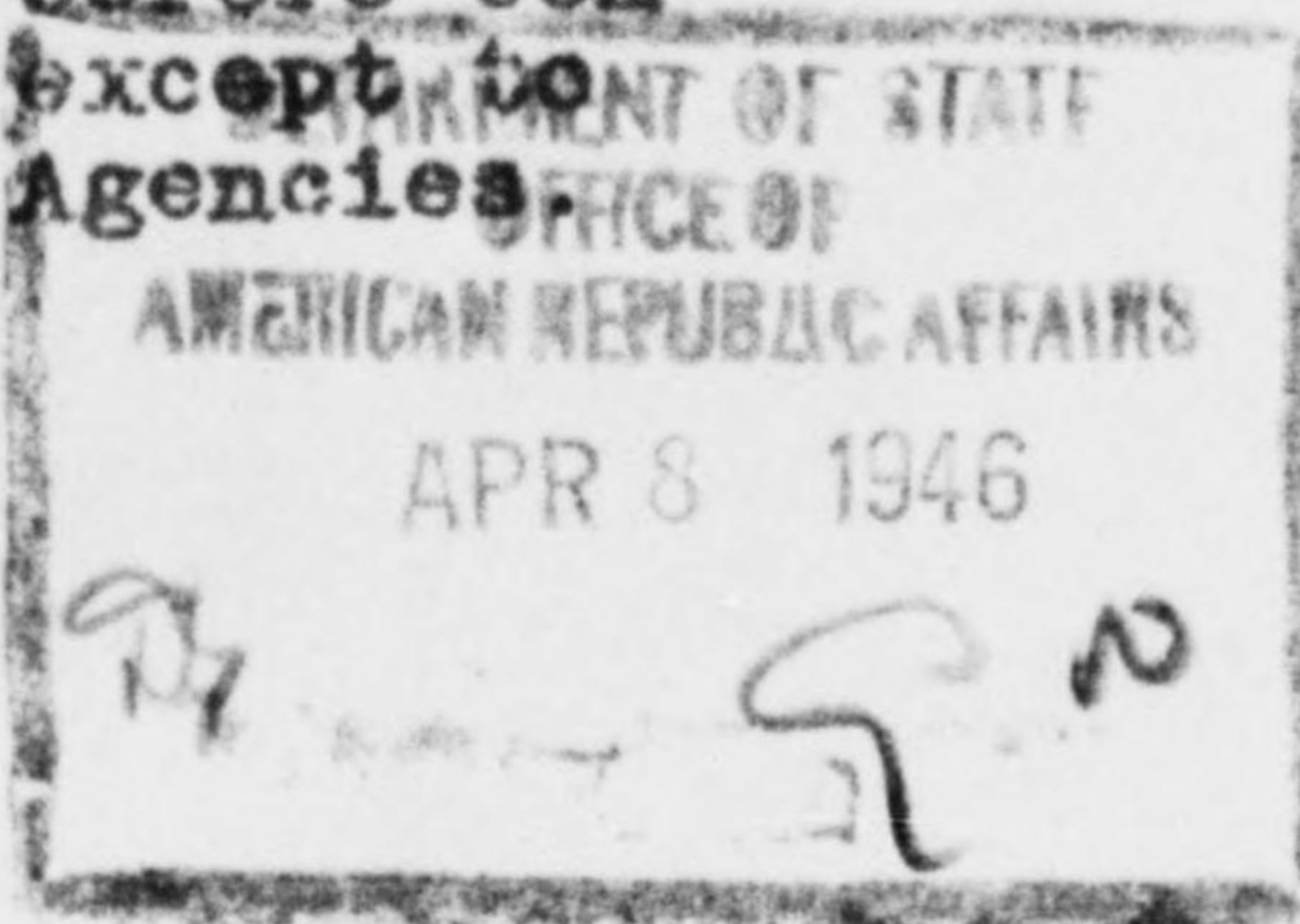
S JB-C-D
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2368

Sao Paulo

Dated April 6, 1946

Rec'd 1:32 p.m.



File

103, April 6, 1 p.m.

FOR BENTON

A section of the Japanese colony which numbers 250,000 does not yet believe in the American victory and headed by what is believed to be an off-shoot of the Black Dragon Society is assassinating those who believe in and accept the Japanese defeat.

See my telegrams 90, April 2 and 102, April 5. Repressive measures are being taken which may or may not be successful.

This situation should be met by appropriate information but our information organization has been allowed to disintegrate and we have absolutely no one to use even the material we have. This situation has been before the Dept for months and some personnel recommendations date back over 8 months. I personally spent most of March in Washington trying to get urgent appointments through but without success.

Only your personal attention and effort can cut through the talking and paper shuffling which has already contributed to two murders. I appeal to you.

The Japanese explosion is only one of several volcanoes on which we are sitting in Sao Paulo.

CROSS

WTD

RES TRICTED

FILED
MAY 8 - 1946

Confidential File

894.20232/4-646

DIRECTOR



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



PERSONAL AND ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
BY SPECIAL MESSENGER

IN REPLY, PLEASE REFER TO
FILE NUMBER _____

Date: April 9, 1946

To: Mr. Frederick B. Lyon, Chief
Division of Foreign Activity Correlation
Department of State

gen From: John Edgar Hoover - Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation

Subject: Secret Japanese Societies in Brazil

Please refer to my previous correspondence with reference to the above-captioned matter in which the information was furnished to the effect that numerous radical Japanese societies have banded together in Brazil. These groups apparently are all represented on a central society known as the "Shinto Renmei."

These fanatical Japanese who, according to publicity, have named some of their leaders to be killed because they have taken as true the fact that the war has ended have been blamed for the murder of two Japanese and the attack on another, S. Furuya, former Minister of the Japanese Legation in Argentina.

It has now been learned that following the latest murder on April 4, severe repressive measures were taken by Brazilian Police which resulted in the arrest of some one hundred and forty individuals at the headquarters of the "Shinto Renmei" society and at other places.

The murders have not yet been proved to be connected with this society although other Japanese purportedly on the "elimination" list are being guarded by the police.

Although it is publicized that the fanatical nationalism of Japanese in Brazil is responsible for these murders, it is reliably reported that considerable politics in Japanese circles is also involved.

cc Chief of Naval Intelligence
Navy Department, Washington, D. C.

cc Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2
War Department, Washington, D. C.

Attention: Reading Panel
Military Intelligence Service

DCR - ARA Unit	
Ana. <i>DL</i>	
Rev. <i>mtj</i>	
Out. <i>on</i>	
Date	



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

894.20232/4-746

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Confidential File

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CS/A

1-1-2

ACCESS RESTRICTED

The item identified below has been withdrawn from this file:

File Designation 894. 20232

Date April 9, 1946

From Hoover

To Lyon

In the review of this file this item was removed because access to it is restricted. Restrictions on records in the National Archives are stated in general and specific record group restriction statements which are available for examination. The item identified above has been withdrawn because it contains:

- Security-Classified Information
- Otherwise Restricted Information

FBI / ~~Revised~~ Paiv.
Authority

4.19.76
Date

4

WITHDRAWAL NOTICE

MAY 8 1946

UNRESTRICTED

To the

American Consular Officer in Charge,
São Paulo, Brazil.

In reference to the Consul General's despatch no. 3933 of April 10, 1946, subject "Request that letters be forwarded to Japan", the Department advises that at the present time there are no facilities for the forwarding of letters to individual Japanese in Japan. Revision of the current policy is now under consideration, and since it may be expected that the mails will soon be open to such correspondence, the Department considers it preferable to await the policy determination (of which the Consulate will be informed) rather than make an exception in this case. The six letters enclosed with the Consulate's despatch are accordingly being returned. Notification of the present situation should be made to any interested individuals.

It is felt also that the efforts now being made, through War Department channels, directed towards the dissemination of reliable information from Japan among the Japanese residents of Brazil, may in part accomplish the results which Mr. Furuya seeks. It is not desirable at present to duplicate the work now being done.

Enclosure:

Six letters.

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS SPACE

Handwritten: mrd

Handwritten: K.F.

RECEIVED

DATE

DIST.

A stamp with a large handwritten flourish over it.

CR *[initials]*
MAY 7 1946 P.M.

894.20232/4-1046

[Signature]
JK:JEMacDonald:emh 5-6-46

JA *[initials]*

BA *[initials]*

CONFIDENTIAL FILE

894.20232/4-1046

CS/A

Handwritten: 894.20232/4-1046

NO. 3933.

AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL
São Paulo, Brazil, April 10, 1946.

SUBJECT: Request that letters be forwarded to Japan.

Handwritten: BA, JK, JCR, File, 5-10-46

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
OFFICE OF
AMERICAN REPUBLIC AFFAIRS
APR 25 1946

THE HONORABLE
THE SECRETARY OF STATE.
WASHINGTON.

RECEIVED
DEPARTMENT OF STATE
3

SIR

I have the honor to refer to my Despatch No. 3907 of April 2, 1946, entitled "Activities of Japanese Secret Societies in São Paulo."

Handwritten: 894.20232/4-246
CF
FR 132
+ R 832.43

Mention is made in that despatch of Shigetsuna Furuya and of the fact that he found articles by his son and son-in-law in the Japanese newspapers which were forwarded to this office by the Department. It will be recalled that Furuya is one of those who requested last October that the newspapers be secured in order to convince, if possible, the local Japanese community of the reality of the defeat of Japan. He has been helpful recently in the distribution of the papers and in attempting to oppose the terrorist activities of the secret societies, which have included an attempt by five armed Japanese to assassinate him in his home. Furuya is a graduate of the University of Michigan and has been generally known for his democratic ideals.

Mr. Furuya and his assistant Yasusiro Okinega have asked that the enclosed letters be forwarded to the Department with the request that they be sent to Japan to the following addressees:

Mr. Tsunatake Furuya
c/o The Editor of the Tokyo Shimbun
10 Nichôme Uchisaiwaicho
Kôjimachiku, Tokyo, Japan

Mr. Yoritsuna Furuya
Atage-machi, Uwajima-shi, Ehime-ken, Japan
or
Akamma, Shimeuwa-mura, Higashiwa-gun
Ehime-ken, Japan

DIVISION OF JAPANESE AND FOREIGN
ECONOMIC AFFAIRS
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Handwritten: Drafted Reply
APR 29 1946
JK-5/6/46
JK MacD

MAY 10 1946

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CONFIDENTIAL File

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/Mr. Tsunamasa Furuya

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- 2 -

Mr. Tsunamasa Furuya
c/o The Editor of the Mainichi Shimbun
11, Itchôme Yûrakucho, Kôjimachiku
Tokyo, Japan


Mr. Shiu Takizawa
Actor, member of the "Shinkyogekidan", who
was reported to have called on the American
Army Head Quarters in Tokyo in the latter
part of the last year. He is anyway one of
the most famous actors.
In kind care of the American Army Head Quarters,
Tokyo.

Miss Wuki Tokunaga
c/o Hoikuen
No. 4, Asahi-machi
Yotsuya-ku
Tokyo, Japan

Mr. Kumataro Okinago
Nagahama Machi Kitagan
Ehimeken, Japão

If it is possible and expedient for the Department to forward these letters at this time, it will be greatly appreciated by Mr. Furuya.

Respectfully yours,


Cecil M. P. Cross
American Consul General

Enclosures: *att JW*

Six letters, as listed above. *unt orig*

800.
G.T.Colman/mpg

Original and hectograph to the Department.

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DIVISION OF
CENTRAL SERVICES
TELEGRAPH SECTION

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
INCOMING TELEGRAM

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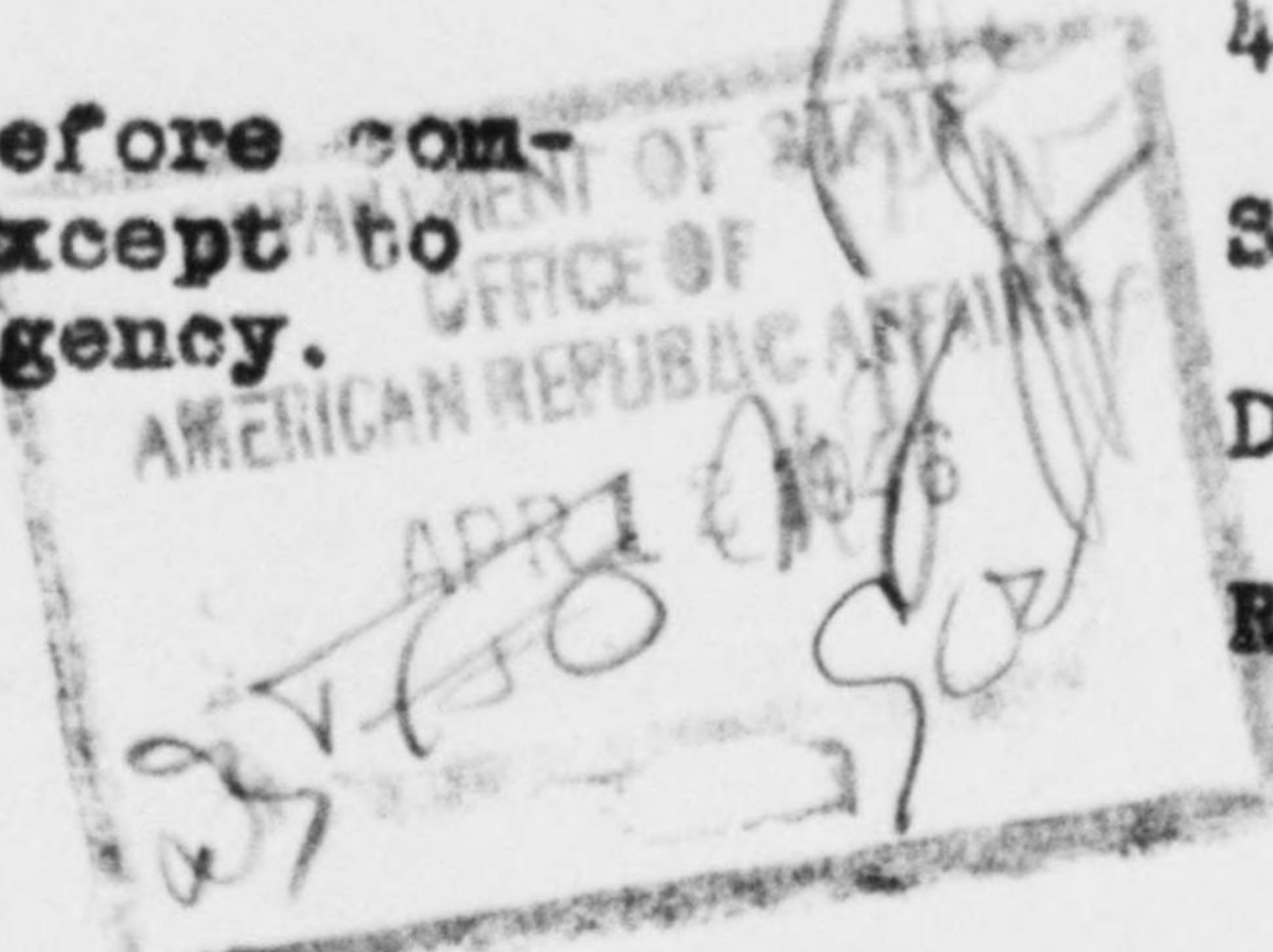
CS -P-X
Paraphrase before communicating except to Government Agency.

4232

Sao Paulo

Dated April 11, 1946

Rec'd 5:43 p.m.



RESTRICTED

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SECSTATE

110, April 11, 6 p.m.

Investigation of Japanese secret societies subject of my 103 April 6, 102 April 5, 90 April 2 is continuing and several hundred have been arrested. Indications have been discovered that in part the refusal to believe defeat of Japan has been fostered by those interested in fraudulent selling of land in Java and elsewhere in East and reserving steamer passages and supplying yen to the deluded buyers. Situation is still threatening. A clerk in employ of Swedish Consulate, the protecting power, is now number 4 on list of those to be murdered. Swedes are circularizing Japanese but we still have neither films nor press officer and are helpless.

CROSS

ECB

RESTRICTED

894.20232/4-1146

Confidential File

APR 21 1946

*mg
JCS*

3300

ADD

PREPARING OFFICE
WILL INDICATE WHETHER

TELEGRAM SENT

PREPARING OFFICE WILL
TYPE HERE CLEARLY THE
CLASSIFICATION OF THE
MESSAGE

Collect

Department of State

OIC OCCUPIED TREAS DIVISION
UNCLASSIFIED
APR 16 1946
Department of State

Charge Department:

Washington

Charge to

Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers

Tokyo
250 ELEVENTH
For Acting Political Adviser

file DCR

Recent assassinations and disturbances in Brazil make it imperative that authentic information regarding Japan's defeat reach Japanese residents there. Consulate General Sao Paulo appreciates material sent previously and requests urgently ten copies of Japanese newspapers for regular distribution in Colony. DEPT requests you procure two copies each of five leading Tokyo dailies and send regularly by pouch in envelopes addressed Consulate General Sao Paulo which will reimburse any expenses involved.

894.20232/4-1146

*Byrnes
(JCS)*

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*103.9/61 Bureau of
Latin American Research*

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BA
FE
APR 10 1946 P.M.

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DIVISION OF
CONFIDENTIAL FILE
894.20232/4-1146
Cleared by telephone with Mr. Schuler OIC.

AIRGRAM SENT

TO BE TRANSMITTED
SECRET
CONFIDENTIAL
X RESTRICTED

Department of State

NO. A-90

3346

Washington,

TIME _____

3346

AMERICAN CONSUL

April 30, 1946

SAO PAULO (BRAZIL)

Reference Consulate General's Despatch Number 3881, March 21 and Telegrams Numbers 90, April 2 and 110, April 11, concerning activities of the Japanese secret societies in São Paulo.

*894.20232/4-246
XR 832.43
103.916/Bur.
of Int. Aff.
Research
/3-246*

1. The Department is prepared to recommend to the War Department that some correspondence be allowed to proceed from relatives in Japan to Japanese in São Paulo. Before doing so, however, it is necessary that the Consulate General furnish the Department with the names of persons in Japan, preferably in Tokio or other large cities, from whom correspondence is desired.

*894.20232
/4-1146
ARA*

2. The Department has requested the occupation authorities in Japan to place two subscriptions to each of the five leading newspapers published in Tokio, to be transmitted directly to the Consulate General in São Paulo, the cost to be defrayed by the Japanese leaders in São Paulo (Despatch Number 3881). The Consulate General may also wish to consider the desirability of placing subscriptions for Japanese papers published in the United States. The following weeklies, which are considered better for the Consulate General's purpose than the Colorado Times (Despatch Number 3881) can undoubtedly be obtained without too much difficulty: Chicago Shimpō, 1325 East 47th Street, Chicago, 15, Illinois (Price \$4.50 per year); Hokubei Shimpō, 11 West 18th Street, New York 11, New York (Price \$5.00 per year).

894.20232/4-1146

*CS/RH
894.20232/4-1146*

3. It does not appear advisable at this time to have a special official message sent from Japan to the Japanese in Brazil advising them of the surrender. The surrender document as published in Brazil, together with any distribution made of the rescript of the Emperor denying his divinity, which was transmitted to the Consulate General in English in Airgram Number A-76 of April 9, 1946 and is

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AIRGRAM SENT

TO BE TRANSMITTED
SECRET
CONFIDENTIAL
RESTRICTED

Department of State

NO. _____

-2- A-90 to ^{Washington,} Sao Paulo

TIME _____

being transmitted in Japanese under cover of an airmail instruction, should serve the purpose. The Department will be glad to obtain any other publications or statements which the Consulate General may wish for distribution among the Japanese.

4. The sending of a Swedish Legation emissary on a trip through the Japanese colonies in São Paulo to publicize the facts concerning the surrender and occupation of Japan cannot be authorized at this time.

Department's Circular instruction of September 25, 1945 requested that appropriate steps be taken for the compilation of a list of obnoxious Japanese nationals who might be repatriated. The Department is anxious to obtain the repatriation of all Japanese who may be considered dangerous to the security of the United States and of the Western Hemisphere. The principal difficulty in effecting the repatriation of these persons is the shortage of ships, but this Government is prepared to assist the Brazilian Government in taking the necessary steps to carry out any repatriation program which may appear desirable. The Consulate General should discuss with the Embassy in Rio the possibility of including the leaders of the Japanese secret societies in any group of Japanese which may be repatriated.

No complete reels of films dealing specifically with Japanese as requested by the Consulate General are available. Newsreel material of Japanese surrender and occupation, which could be lifted and assembled, should be available in the Consulate General's and Embassy's film libraries. The few Japanese occupation still photographs available are being expedited to you. The Embassy has entire collection of surrender stills which may be requested from Egan.

Handwritten: 20 1945 P.M. Copy sent to Embassy at Rio.

Handwritten: ~~Raymond~~ Alexander
(D) acting

Handwritten: B
BA:JGMein:ifd
4/15/46

Handwritten: 910
ARA JA SFD ADA FHL EK
#13 Bel w.h.s. TD ADO

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR



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

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL
BY SPECIAL MESSENGER

IN REPLY, PLEASE REFER TO
FILE NUMBER _____

Date: April 17, 1946

To: Mr. Frederick B. Lyon
Chief
Division of Foreign Activity Correlation
Department of State

From: John Edgar Hoover - Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation

Subject: Secret Japanese Societies; Society of Veterans of
the Japanese Empire Residing in Brazil, (Zaihaku
Dai Nipon Teikoku Zaigo Gunjin Kai); Society of the
Imperial Divine Road and/or League of Loyal Brazilian
Born Japanese, (Shindo Renmei)
Brazil

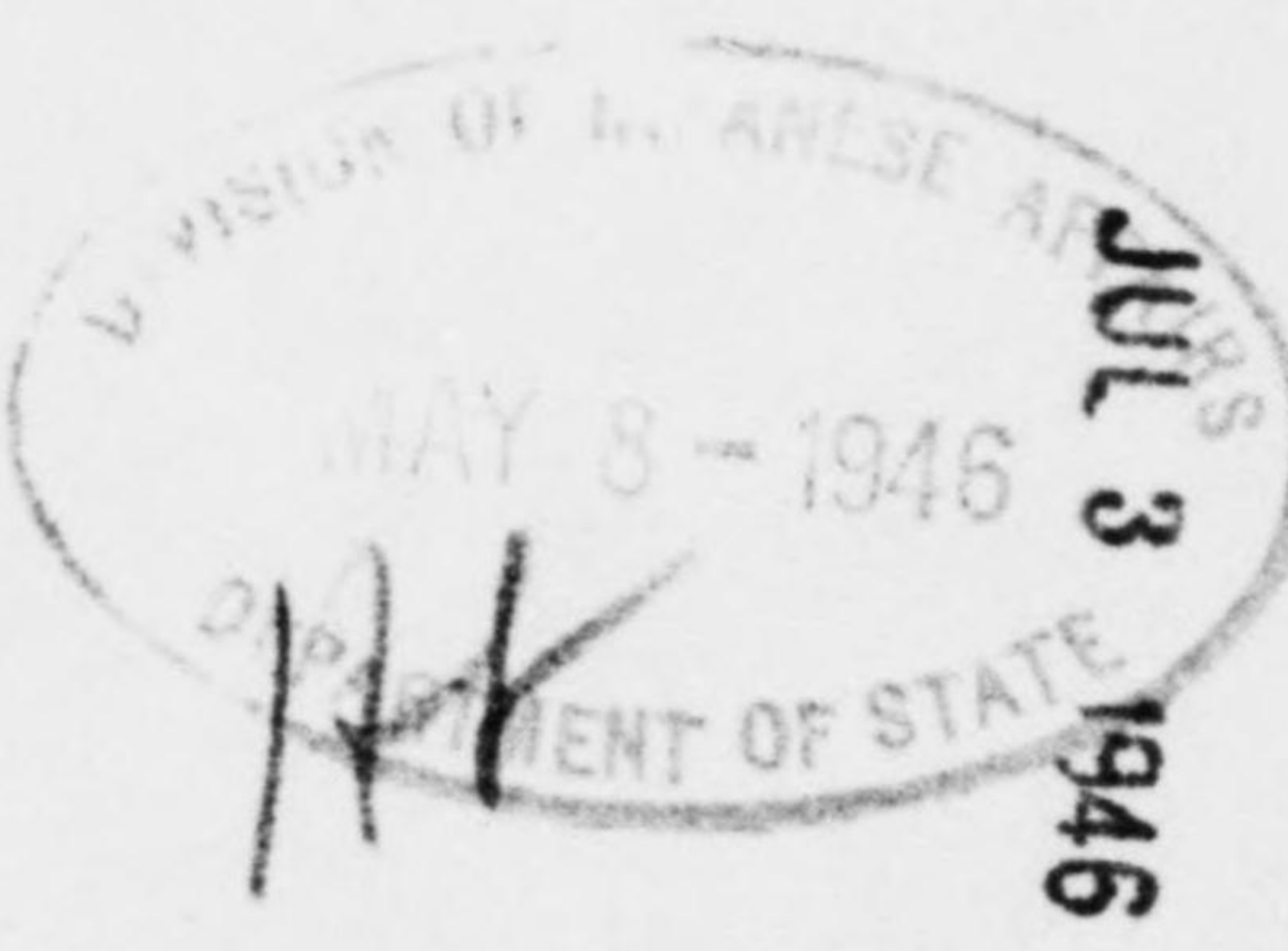
Please refer to my previous communications regarding secret Japanese societies in Brazil wherein it is reflected that a group of terrorists is playing upon the sentiments of ignorant Japanese in that country.

There is transmitted herewith a report received from reliable sources setting out further activities of the members of these societies in Brazil.

This information is available to the American Embassy in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, and the American Consulate in Sao Paulo, Brazil.

Enclosure

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



DCR - ABA Unit

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DECLASSIFIED
NND 780069
By TC/CJ NARS, Date 8-21-78

894.20232/4-1746

Confidential File

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RE

3

894.20232/4-1746

~~PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL~~
BY SPECIAL MESSENGER

Date: April 17, 1946

To: Mr. Frederick B. Lyon
Chief
Division of Foreign Activity Correlation
Department of State

From: John Edgar Hoover - Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation

Subject: Secret Japanese Societies; Society of Veterans of
the Japanese Empire Residing in Brazil, (Zaiheku
Dai Nipon Teikoku Kaigo Gunjin Kai); Society of the
Imperial Divine Road and/or League of Loyal Brazilian
Born Japanese, (Shindo Renmei)
Brazil

Please refer to my previous communications regarding secret Japanese societies in Brazil wherein it is reflected that a group of terrorists is playing upon the sentiments of ignorant Japanese in that country.

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Enclosure

cc - Chief of Naval Intelligence
Navy Department, Washington, D. C.

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

March 30, 1946

Re: SECRET JAPANESE SOCIETIES;
SOCIETY OF VETERANS OF THE JAPANESE EMPIRE
RESIDING IN BRAZIL, (Zaihaku Dai Nipon Teikoku
Zaigo Gunjin Kai); SOCIETY OF THE IMPERIAL
DIVINE ROAD and/or LEAGUE OF LOYAL BRAZILIAN BORN
JAPANESE, (Shindo Renmei),
Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.

The investigation of the SOCIETY OF VETERANS OF THE JAPANESE EMPIRE RESIDING IN BRAZIL (Zaihaku Dai Nipon Teikoku Zaigo Gunjin Kai) by the São Paulo, Brazil, Police and others has established a connection between that Society and another known as the SHINDO RENMEI, (Society of the Imperial Divine Road and/or League of Loyal Brazilian Born Japanese), which has been shown to be more wide spread than the first Society and to include some of its members. The prominence of this Society has increased greatly in the past month, due to publicity given its action, because of the Police investigation in which the Society is accused of being ultra-nationalistic in character and to have threatened those who have refused to believe in the hypothesis that Japan actually won the war.

The general fear of the Brazilian authorities with regard to the Secret Japanese Societies is to the effect that wide spread Japanese nationalism is convincing Japanese agricultural workers that there is no further need to work for their living, and that in a short time they will all be settling either at home in Japan or in occupied territories. This, it is expected, may cause a serious decline in the agricultural production of Brazil since the percentage of Japanese workers in agricultural occupations is extremely high.

SHINDO RENMEI

The name of this Society has been variously translated as the Society of the Imperial Divine Road and as the League of Loyal Brazilian Born Japanese.

Information on this Society was first received through Source C in February of 1946 at which time it was noted that the site of the Society in São Paulo was Rua Paracatu 8, and that its President was one JUNGI KIKAWA. This individual was stated to be an ex-colonel of the Japanese army, and it was stated at that time that he was using his prestige with the Japanese colony and the Society of which he was the leader in order to extract money from local Japanese residents.

In substantiation of the claim, it was stated that KIKAWA, through one MASAO SATO, a former Professor of the Japanese language, and one NEGORO, had been enlisting people into the SHINDO RENMEI society and had been selling lands in Borneo, the Philippines and Singapore, stating that these areas had been captured by the Japanese and that there would be opportunities for Japanese who contribute liberally to be named as officials of these territories or at the very least to acquire rich land in the conquered areas.

Along with the selling of "conquered territories" went the sale of Yen which was stimulated by the conclusion that since Japan had won the war Brazilian and other Allied moneys would readily depreciate.

On March 8, information was received from Source D to the effect that a Japanese in Bastos, State of São Paulo, had been assassinated as he was about to board the train for the capital city, and that the assassination had been performed by the SHINDO RENMEI. It was further stated by this source that the group accomplishing the murder had been a small part of the SHINDO RENMEI and was composed of youth who had accepted the "kamikaze" tradition and had taken it upon themselves to kill and otherwise terrorize those who persisted in the belief that Japan had been defeated.

On March 10, Sources C and E began an investigation at Bastos, a city approximately three hundred miles in the interior of the State of São Paulo. It was discovered that the murdered man, IKUTA MIZOBE, a Director of the COOPERATIVA AGRICOLA DE BASTOS (The Bastos Agricultural Cooperative) had been murdered in the back yard of his home at about half-past eleven on the night of March 7, 1946. All efforts were made to clarify the situation and ascertain who had been the guilty party. To date the guilty one has not been discovered. However, during the investigation there were interviewed the following people, all associated with the Cooperativa in Bastos:

✓ KINSHI MINO
✓ GENITI KOKUMAI
✓ TSUNENOBU CHIKAZAWA

These individuals stated that the SHINDO RENMEI existed in Bastos and that the contingent of that town was headed by AZUMA SANEJIMA, HIDEKI YOSHIDA, KAEMON KAWABATA, TADASHIGE SATO, and SEMATSU KAJITA.

During the interviews, it was learned that these officials were leaders of the SHINDO RENMEI who had been detained by the Police at Bastos during the month of February and prior to being freed had had their heads and eyebrows shaved and had been obliged to pay Cr. \$50.00 (US\$2.50) each before being set at liberty. Those interviewed stated that the

prisoners advised them that these acts on the part of the police had been committed at the request of one ✓SENJIRO HATANAKA and IKUTA ✓ MIZOBE, both of whom were Directors of the Cooperativa.

According to information obtainable at Bastos, the above mentioned prisoners later came to the city of São Paulo to consult a lawyer named ✓BERNARDO MORAIS who was well known for handling Japanese affairs and who claims to be a close friend of President DUTRA. Their purpose was to discover who had denounced them to the police at Santos, since the SHINDO RENMEI society was supposed to be a secret one. It appears that they were advised at this time that the individuals causing the imprisonment were the above mentioned ✓SENJIRO HATANAKA and IKUTA ✓ MIZOBE.

From the incident mentioned above, it would appear that suspicion would fall on these former prisoners of the Bastos police who are apparently publicly known in Bastos as members of the SHINDO RENMEI. Another incident at Bastos was a strike among the workers of the agricultural Cooperativa which was aimed at a reform of the Directorate of the organization, this reform to bring about the extraction from the Directorate of the murdered man. One of the promoters of the strike, named ✓NOBUYOSHI SHIBATA, is known to have participated in a heated discussion at MIZOBE's house on the night of the murder. He is known also to have advised at least one worker friend of his not to appear for work on the following day, March 8, because "an important event was about to happen". Suspicion, therefore, lies in his direction also.

These same sources, while at Bastos, discovered the existence of a local society known as the SANSUI RENMEI (Society of Industrial Youths) which may or may not be the portion of the SHINDO RENMEI previously referred to as a suicide group. Of the local members, the name of ✓NOBUYOSHI SHIBATA is considered the leader. Other individuals known to be members of this society are ✓TEIKICHI TAKEDA, ✓SHIGENATSU MORI, ✓BITATSU ANUKI and MISAO YOSHIMOTO.

Knowledge of the existence of this local society and of the difficulties between SHIBATA and the murdered man are believed to lend strength to the report of the suicide youth group affiliated with the SHINDO RENMEI. The connection, however, has not been substantiated by anything concrete. In opposition to the theory that the SHINDO RENMEI was responsible for the death of MIZOBE, the report developed at Bastos by the same sources shows that one KUNIYUKI, who operated an oil of mint business in Bastos, had been in difficulties with the Cooperative over a dishonest business transaction. It is thought that the murdered man, MIZOBE, being a member of the Cooperativa, had been coming to São Paulo to expose KUNIYUKI. The police at Bastos have reportedly given this angle considerable consideration.

The incident of the murder of MIZOBE at Bastos has received considerable publicity in the São Paulo press. The manner in which the killing was accomplished, pictures of the town of Bastos, and statements by the Police Delegado of the area have been featured by at least two papers within the last week. In each case it has been stated that the murder was due to operatives of the SHINDO RENMEI, which is pictured as a nebulous organization covering the entire State of São Paulo and including some fifty thousand of the Japanese population.

Source F advised that there appeared at the American Consulate in São Paulo Dr. FRANCISCO ANTONIO DE TOLEDO PIZA, who is the Brazilian governor of the Japanese cooperatives for the State of São Paulo. He advised that there existed in the interior of the State of São Paulo a Japanese secret society called SHINDO RENMEI whose main objectives were (1) to eliminate the main chiefs and leaders of the Japanese colony who have admitted the defeat of Japan, and (2) to gain the complete domination of the Japanese and to affect a widespread sabotage of agricultural production in the State of São Paulo. According to him this Society have spread reports that all rumors of Japan's defeat are completely erroneous and have been extorting money from the Japanese, pretending to sell real estate in conquered territories. He reported that in December of 1945 he held a meeting of the Japanese who have been working for him and at that time was very severe with them, demanding that they should make counter-propaganda in order to suppress the secret society and prevent its domination in the rural areas. Since one of his closest cooperators was the murdered man, IKUTA MIZOBE, PIZA was particularly impressed by the fact that MIZOBE had been publicly threatened by posters displayed in Bastos. According to the source, others marked for killing were SENJIRO HATANAKA and YAKANOBU MATSUMOTO. Also marked for killing, according to posters in Bastos were KIOSHI YAMAMOTO and S. FURUYA. Dr. PIZA presented for inspection a letter received by him in January of 1946 from a Committee of the agricultural Cooperativa at Bastos which pointed out that there were some Japanese fanatics in that town who had threatened the laborers and who had extorted more than Cr. \$80,000.00 (US\$4,000.00) from the workers of the area. According to this letter, this society, in addition to threatening with death MIZOBE, HATANAKA and three other members of the Directorate of the Cooperativa, had spread the rumors that all the Japanese in a short time would return to their country, and that for that reason there was no further necessity for planting crops. The society's principal objective in Bastos, according to this Committee, was to disrupt the Cooperativa and thus oblige MIZOBE to resign or to frighten him into resigning. This Committee expressed itself as of the opinion that in the event MIZOBE should resign, the bankruptcy of the Cooperativa would be a matter of no more than a week. According to this letter from the members of

the Japanese society carrying out the above activities is SHINDO KATUMEI DAN (translation unknown). No mention is made in this letter of the SHINDO RENMEI.

On March 20, Dr. PIZA and one MANUEL CARLOS FERROZ DE ALMEIDA, a São Paulo lawyer connected with the Central Cooperative in São Paulo appeared at the American Embassy in Rio de Janeiro and asked for assistance in the case of the Cooperativa at Bastos.

They stated as their opinion that all of the Japanese in their area were dominated by some two or three thousand men who had organized a number of secret societies and were seeking to eradicate all of the trustworthy Japanese leaders who had been cooperative with the Brazilian government and who had been working with the Central Cooperative in São Paulo, since its nationalization due to the war. They advised that several of their trusted Japanese employees had been marked for assassination by leaders of the secret societies affiliated with SHINDO RENMEI and pointed out that the first person on the list, IKUTA MIZOBE, had already been murdered. According to them, the attitude of the Japanese arrested by the police and later released was due to the fact that the Japanese Imperial Government had given MacArthur orders to request the Brazilian government that they be released. According to Dr. PIZA and Dr. ALMEIDA, this served only to enhance the prestige of those imprisoned by the police.

Dr. PIZA brought with him to the Embassy the original list of SHINDO RENMEI leaders and associates which had been previously presented to the Consulate General in São Paulo by him. This list had been supplied Dr. PIZA by the Committee of the Cooperativa at Bastos, Brazil. It is noted that the name of the President and Director-General as shown by Dr. PIZA's list coincides exactly with the names mentioned above as supplied by Source C. The entire list follows:

"SHINDO-REMNEI

São Paulo

✓ JUNJI KIKKAWA	President
✓ RYOTARO NEGORO	Director-General
✓ TEIJI KIMURA	Superintendent
✓ ZENSAKU OGAWA	Director
✓ KANJI WAKI	Director
✓ SAKUZO KAWASHIMA	Director
✓ SAIJIRO TANITA	Director
✓ KANJI AOKI	Director
✓ MASAO SATO	Director

<u>BRANCHES</u>	<u>NO. OF MEMBERS</u>	<u>REPRESENTATIVES</u>
LUCÉLIA	5,500	Takai e Vemoto Tehuji Yokoyama, Sakuze Kawashima
CALIFORNIA	850	Saniti Chimen, Yujiro Asahi
BASTOS	3,500	Ichisaburo Chida - Chief
TUPÃ	8,200	SHINSO NAKAMINE, Eiti Sakane, Isamu Matsumoto - Takaki - Propaganda Chief
POMPÉIA	10,000	Sub-Chief - Matsushiro Kunii, Masami, Tauji, Mansaku Fusada - Shiguo Hanada - Seiji Kuroki e Kajuiko Iokoi e Rizo Tauguama
MARILIA	12,000	Chief - Sanae Ito, Gempo Tamashiro, Zensaku Ogawa - Sub-Chief
VERA CRUZ	1,100	Juniti Yasaka
GÁLIA	1,700	Eiti Siozaki
GARÇA	1,500	Kokiti Sawada, Yonejiro Kokubo (or Okubo)
BAURÚ	500	Matsutane Miyasato - Kenji Nakamura- Propaganda
PIRAJUI	500	Mitsuo Tokui, Kuniyoshi Maeda, Goshitiro Noda
GUARANTÃ	500	SHIGETO MURAKAMI
CAFELANDIA	3,500	Magosaburo Ozaki, Yoskio Oikawa, Shichiro Ono
LINS	3,500	Kisaburo Yoshii, Shosuke Tanaka
GUARAÇÁ	800	Eiti Kimura, A. Hashimoto
PROMISSÃO	3,500	Junji Shimizu Magosaburo Ofuji (or Daito)

<u>BRANCHES</u>	<u>NO. OF MEMBERS</u>	<u>REPRESENTATIVES</u>
PENÁPOLIS	2,500	Kinzo Idemóri, Kenzo Kajita, Naokiti Marui, Otokiti Marui, Takeichi Maeda
BIRIGUÍ	4,500	Kozo Kato
ARAÇATIBA	3,000	Mokichi Ito
GUARARAPES	2,500	Tokuji Shigematsu
VALPARAIZO	5,000	Shojiro Imai, Daisaburo Sasaya, Tamotsu Yamamura, Shigeru Kubo
LAVINIA	1,500	Shinichiro Iwahara
MIRANDOPOLIS	5,700	Seikichi Sonohata, Mankiti Azuma, Mitauru Miike, Hajime Ota
GUAÍÇARA	1,000	M. tiyasu Seto
ANDRADINA	500	Chusaburo Abe
ALFREDO CASTILHO	500	Shiguo Fukuoka, Shuzo Nakayama, Takesaburo Kobayashi, Kiyoshi Hirose, Yasokiti Ikuso
JACAREZINHO	250	Tatsuo Inomata
BANDEIRANTE	2,750	Yukiti Matida
TRÊS BARRAS	5,500	Toshio Mori, Saijiro Tanita
URAI	1,500	Shokichi Shibukawa
S. CRUZ DO RIO PARDO	2,500	Chuemon Shoji, Shinzo Matida, Hiroshi Sato
OURINHOS	1,500	Shosuke Uematsu
ASSIS	800	Minosuke Yokota
PARAGUASSÓ	2,000	Morihisa Sakihara
RANCHARIA	1,200	Shoichi Kodama
PRESIDENTE PRUDENTE	2,000	Kaneo Michiura - Kenjiro Nishi, Kioshi Inoue

<u>BRANCHES</u>	<u>NO. OF MEMBERS</u>	<u>REPRESENTATIVES</u>
MARTINÓPOLIS	1,500	Tadashi Hiroshima, Masao Nakano, Jiichi Yamaguti
ARARAQUARA	1,000	Masamitsu Hokuso
MOTUCA	300	Soiti Yamada, Shinzo Shimizu, Masato Morita
MATÃO	100	Chujiro Okazawa
TAQUARITINGA	1,000	Asaji Omori
JABOTICABAL	1,000	Takezo Takada
MONTE ALTO	1,500	Sanzo Hamada
NOVA GRANADA	500	Kanji Matsuo, Fukusada Hirata
IGARAPAVA	500	Tomizo Waga
CAXINGUÍ	50	Chojiro Kitashiro, Sogoro Ojura, Kondo Tsami, Kondo Riukiti
MAUÁ	200	Itsue Otsuki
PINDAMONHANGABA	500	Keizaburo Noguchi, Masao Terada
CAMPOS DO JORDÃO	600	Masaji Kimura, Yoshishigue Nakauchi
BELO HORIZONTE	250	Torazo Nonska, Maso Baba
CAMPO GRANDE	2,500	Seitoki Ishikawa
DIVERSOS	80	Eiti Sakane
	<u>115,430</u>	
QUINTANA		Tanaka (Merchant)
OSWALDO CRUZ		Fujivara (Real Estate Agent) Chimen (Saw Mill) Assahi (Merchant) "

Concerning the officers of the SHINDO REMNEI as they appear on the above list, complete information has not yet been received; however, it is known that JUNJI KIKKAWA, shown as President, is an ex-Colonel of the Japanese army, and at the present time is in poor health. According