

APR 9 1946

UNRESTRICTED

No.

To the

American Consular Officer in Charge,
S^o Paulo, Brazil.

The Secretary of State refers to the Consular Officer's request, contained in several communications to the Department, for current Japanese newspapers and other materials concerning the American occupation of Japan.

There is enclosed one package of the following Japanese vernacular papers published, for the most part, in the smaller towns of Japan:

- 16 copies of ASAHI ShimbunNov. 5 to Nov. 12, 1946
- 16 copies of MAINICHI Shimbun....Nov. 5 to Nov. 12, 1946
- 16 copies of YOMIURI-ShimbunNov. 5 to Nov. 12, 1946
- 3 copies of TOKYO TIMESNov. 6, 7, 8, 1946.

51 copies-

894.20232/4-947

Enclosure:

1 package containing:

51 copies Japanese papers

CS/A

207
NOV 25 1946 F.M.

Enclosure sent
to Room No. 84

ADA:Rd'Eca:rs

11/20/46

A true copy of
the signed original.

894.20232/4-947

Handwritten initials and scribbles

APR 9 1947

UNRESTRICTED

No.

To the

American Consular Officer in Charge,
Sao Paulo, Brazil.

The Secretary of State refers to the Consular Officer's request, contained in several communications to the Department, for current Japanese newspapers and other materials concerning the American occupation of Japan.

There are enclosed fifteen packages of the following Japanese vernacular papers published, for the most part, in the smaller towns of Japan:

- "Yukan Okayama"
- "Chulon Mjyron"
- "Tokai Yukan"
- "Shinano Mainichi"
- "Nigata Nippo"
- "Nishi Myjron"
- "Mainichi Shimbun"
- "Yamagata Shimbun"
- "Hokuriki Yukan"
- "Osaka Jiji"
- "Shinano Mainichi"
- "Kita Nippon"
- "Shimo Zuke"
- "Akita Sakigake"
- "Kanagawa Shimbun"

Enclosure sent to Room 33 - State Dept

894.20232/4-947

OS / V

894.20232/4-947

Enclosure:

- 1 package containing:
- 15 packages (rolls) Japanese papers

ADA:Rd'Eca:mlf 2/28/47

MAR 3 1947

Handwritten initials and marks

A true copy of the signed original.

APR 9

UNRESTRICTED

No.

To the

American Consular Officer in Charge,

Sao Paulo, Brazil

The Acting Secretary of State refers to the Consular Officer's request, contained in several communications to the Department, for current Japanese newspapers and other materials concerning the American occupation of Japan.

There is enclosed one package containing the following Japanese vernacular papers published, for the most part, in the smaller towns of Japan:

- "The Nihon Keizai"
- "Asahi"
- "The Yomiuri-Shimbun"
- "The Mainichi"

894.20232/4-947

CS/A

Enclosure sent to Rm. 88 State 3/21/47

not seen in 84

Enclosure:

1 package of Japanese newspapers

ADA:MLFrancisco 3/21/47

201
MAR 25 1947

DOR 894.20232
ML
Wm
dy

A true copy of the signed original.

894.20232/4-947

APR 9

UNRESTRICTED

No.

To the

American Consular Officer in Charge,
Sao Paulo, Brazil.

The Secretary of State refers to the Consular Officer's request, contained in several communications to the Department, for current Japanese newspapers and other materials concerning the American occupation of Japan.

There are enclosed fifteen packages of the following Japanese vernacular papers published, for the most part, in the smaller towns of Japan.

- "Kanagawa Shimbun"
- "Tokushima Shimbun"
- "Hokuriku Yukan"
- "Kyoto Shimbun"
- "Fukushima Minyu"
- "Yamanashi Jiji Shimbun"
- "Chubu Nippon Shimbun"
- "Too Nippo"
- "Yukan Shin Tokai"
- "Nigata Nippo"
- "Kobe Shimbun"
- "Yukan Shin Shu"
- "Fukui Shimbun"
- "Tokushima Mimpo"
- "Yukan Hiroshima"

Enclosure sent to Rm 83 State Bldg. 3/11/47

894.20232/4-947

CS/A

894.20232/4-947

Enclosure:

- 1 package containing:
- 15 packages (rolls) Japanese papers

^{MLX}
ADA:MLFrancisco *FG* 3/11/47

Anal.	<i>WJ</i>
Rev.	<i>WJ</i>
Dat.	<i>Eht</i>
Dist.	

A true copy of the signed original.

eat
MAR 13 1947

APR 9 1947
APR 9

UNRESTRICTED

No.

To the

American Consular Officer in Charge,
Sfo Paulo, Brazil.

The Secretary of State refers to the Consular Officer's request, contained in several communications to the Department, for current Japanese newspapers and other materials concerning the American occupation of Japan.

There are enclosed sixteen packages of the following Japanese vernacular papers published, for the most part, in the smaller towns of Japan:

- "Kahoku Shimbun"
- "Osaka Shimbun"
- "Saitama Shimbun"
- "Toyama Shimbun"
- "Shinano Mainichi"
- "Fukushima Minyu"
- "Shin Iwate Nippo"
- "Yukan Hiroshima"
- "Fukui Shimbun"
- "Chigoku Shimbun"
- "Bocho Shimbun"
- "Fukushima Minpo"
- "Osaka Jiji"
- "Kyoto Shimbun"
- "Hokkaido Shimbun"
- "Yukan Nigata"

894.20232/4-947

CS/V

Enclosure:

1 package containing:
16 rolls Japanese papers

ARA
DCE
Unit
Anal. *WJ*
Rev. *m. h.*
Dat. *ELT*

A true copy of the signed original.

Enclosure sent to Room No. 814

ADA:Rd'Eqa:rs 2/20/47

FEB 25 1947

894.20232/4-947

APR 16 1947

UNRESTRICTED

No.

To the

American Consular Officer in Charge,

Sao Paulo, Brazil

The Acting Secretary of State refers to the Consular Officer's request, contained in several communications to the Department, for current Japanese newspapers and other materials concerning the American occupation of Japan.

There are enclosed fifteen packages of Japanese vernacular papers, published, for the most part, in the smaller towns of Japan.

Enclosure sent to Rm 64 - State Dept.

894.20232/4-1647

all

DCR ARA Unit	
Anal.	<i>mm</i>
Rev.	<i>mm</i>
Cat.	<i>mm</i>
Dist.	

CS/V

Enclosure:

1 package containing:

15 rolls Japanese papers

ADA:MLFrancisco 4/14/47

FG



FG

20232

APR 15 1947

894.20232/4-1647

APR 25 1947

APR 20 1947

UNCLASSIFIED

No.

To the

American Consular Officer in Charge,
Sao Paulo, Brazil.

The Acting Secretary of State refers to the Consular Officer's request, contained in several communications to the Department, for current Japanese newspapers and other materials concerning the American occupation of Japan.

There is enclosed one package of Japanese vernacular papers published, for the most part, in the smaller towns of Japan.

894.20232/4-2547

Enclosure sent to Rm. 84
State Bldg. Att. Miss Ward

DOR - AEA UNIT	
Appr	Z. B.
Call	MPW
Dist	

X

CS/A

Enclosure:

1 package of Japanese newspapers.
(15 rolls)

A true copy of
the signed original.

507
APR 24

ADA:MLFrancisco
767

4/23/47

894.20232/4-2547
PG

Form DS-302
(7-2-46)

DIVISION OF
COMMUNICATIONS AND RECORDS
TELEGRAPH BRANCH

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
INCOMING TELEGRAM

ACTION COPY

13 A

7

PLAIN

Action: ~~ARA~~
Info:
FE
DC/R

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
OFFICE OF
AMERICAN REPUBLIC AFFAIRS
APR 29 1947
1045

Control 8732

Rec'd April 29, 1947
2:24 a.m.

FROM: Sao Paulo
TO : Secretary of State
NO : 92, Twenty-eighth

894.20232/3-2547

Reference Department's A-96, April 23, 1947.

Referred to memorial was attached to despatch 210
when it left Sao Paulo.

CROSS

JMS:PPM

*presented by leaders
of the Japanese Colony*

894.20232/4-2847

MAY - 1 1947

HH
FILED

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

APR 30 1947

UNCLASSIFIED

No.

To the

American Consular Officer in Charge,

Sao Paulo, Brazil.

The Secretary of State refers to the Consular Officer's request, contained in several communications to the Department, for current Japanese newspapers and other materials concerning the American occupation of Japan.

There is enclosed one package of Japanese vernacular papers, published, for the most part, in the smaller towns of Japan.

894.20232/4-3047

Enclosure forwarded to Rm. 34 Old State Bldg. Attention. Miss Ward

Adm.	DOR - ARA Unit
Rev.	B. M. Bryan
Cst.	W. H.
Dist.	R. H.

APR 30 1947

Enclosure:

1 package of Japanese newspapers (15 rolls)

ADA:MLFrancisco 4/28/47

A true copy of the original is on file

CS/A

894.202-32/4-3047

FILE

~~DCR~~
~~OIC~~
~~ADA~~

No. 301
UNRESTRICTED

Airmail

AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL

São Paulo, Brazil, May 16, 1947.

DC/R

SUBJECT: OIC (INP) - Acknowledging receipt of Japanese newspapers

THE HONORABLE

THE SECRETARY OF STATE,

WASHINGTON.

SIR:

I have the honor to refer to the Department's Instructions dated February 17, 1947 and to acknowledge receipt of all Japanese newspapers transmitted as enclosures to the above mentioned instructions.

894.20232/2-1747
ADA

894.20232/5-1647

Respectfully yours,

Cecil M. P. Gross
Cecil M. P. Gross
American Consul General

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DEPARTMENT OF STATE
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Anal *W*
Rev. *W/TM*
Cat.
JUN 12 1947
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OIC AMERICAN REPUBLICS AREA
DIVISION - (ADA)
FILE
JUN 11 1947
Department of State

CS/A

894.20232/5-1647

MAY 19 1947

UNCLASSIFIED

To the

American Consular Officer in Charge,
Sao Paulo, Brazil.

The Secretary of State refers to the Japanese newspapers currently being forwarded to the Consulate General for distribution among the Japanese colonies in the state of Sao Paulo.

Reports and comment received from the Consulate General from time to time indicate that these vernacular papers have served a very useful purpose in convincing the rebellious Japanese groups of the real situation with regard to the termination of the War and the American occupation of Japan.

In view of the considerable amount of time and expense involved in obtaining these papers, the Department would appreciate being advised whether the Consulate General wishes to continue receiving them or whether it is believed that they have now accomplished the purpose for which they were intended.

A large shipment of Japanese vernacular papers has just been dispatched by steamer freight.

894.20232/5-1947

CS / W

Anal.	DCI	ARA
Rev.	St	Jan
Col.	<i>Ben Bryan</i>	
Dist.	<i>Mh</i>	

BA

CONFIDENTIAL FILE

894.202-32/5-1947

MAY 15 1947

DA:MLFrancisco

5/13/47

No. 328
UNRESTRICTED

Airmail

Roby *Jim*

AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL

São Paulo, Brazil, June 2, 1947.

~~ADA~~
~~HAT~~

SUBJECT: OIC (INP) - Acknowledging receipt of Japanese newspapers

IC/R

THE HONORABLE
THE SECRETARY OF STATE.
WASHINGTON.

OIC INTERNATIONAL PRESS
PUBLICATIONS DIVISION (INP)
File
JUN 24 '47
Department of State

SIR:

I have the honor to refer to the Department's Instructions dated April 2, 1947 and to acknowledge receipt of all Japanese newspapers transmitted as enclosures to the above mentioned instructions.

Respectfully yours,

Cecil M. P. Cross
Cecil M. P. Cross
American Consul General

1 copy detached for CC/R Contese

ACTION
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DCR - ARA Unit
Anal. *Bm Bryan*
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Cat. *Y*
Dist.

OIC AMERICAN PRESS AND
PUBLICATIONS DIVISION - (ARA)
JUN 26 1947

OC

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894.20232/6-247

CS/A

894.20232/6-247

NO. 333

JM

Robey

AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL

São Paulo, Brazil, June 4, 1947.

ADA
NP
REB/R

SUBJECT: Continuation of shipments of Japanese newspapers to São Paulo, Brazil.

THE HONORABLE
THE SECRETARY OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, Department of State.

RECEIVED
DEPARTMENT OF STATE
JUN 23 1947
DIVISION (JAF)
JUN 15 1947
894.202
ADA BA

SIR:

This Consulate General has the honor to refer to the instruction of the Department dated May 19, 1947 concerning the continuation of shipments of Japanese newspapers to São Paulo. These papers have proved exceedingly valuable and have probably done as much as anything else in gradually calming the acute terrorist situation in the interior of the State of São Paulo. The Japanese report that the situation, although definitely better is still far from entirely clear and they would very greatly appreciate it if the shipments of newspapers could be continued at least through the end of July.

Enclosed herewith is a press clipping indicating the present status of the Shindo-Remei movement.

CMPC
CMPC

File No. 800
CMPCross:vzp

Original and ozolid to Department.
Copy to Embassy in Rio de Janeiro.

Enclosure: *att*
Clipping from "A NOITE" of May 28, 1947,
"Nova Onda de Pavor da Terrível Shindo-Remmei".

SECTION
OIC
ARRA
FE
OCD
DC/R

894.20232/6-447

CS/A

RECEIVED
DIVISION OF INFORMATION
JUN 23 1947
Department of State
la

DCR - ARA Unit
Anal. *Bm Bryan*
Rev. *WJ*
Dist. *W*

JUN 2 1947

894.202-32/6-447

Brazil

Q.Q.

Date

28/5/44

Paper A NOITE

Page

de 8

City - São Paulo

NOVA ONDA DA TERRIVEL "SHIN"

"O Japão não p
lonia brasileira
detido pela Seg
dores do D. I.
nizam rapidame

Depois de uma gran
suas atividades, ressur
dô Rimmel", a terrivel
de fanaticos japoneses
mitem a derrota de
guerra passada, nem co
seus patriotas tenham
ra noção dos aconteci
tados na epoca em q

DA DE PAVOR

L "SHINDÔ RIMMEI"

"O Japão não perdeu a guerra; muito pelo contrario, o Estados Unidos acabam de ceder sua colonia brasileira ao imperador Hirohito! - afirmou na policia o secretario do grupo fanatico, ontem detido pela Segurança Pessoal — Nada de novo, oficialmente, mas bastante novidades nos bastidores do D. I. — Trabalhando para destruir os elementos do "bando da morte", que se reorganizam rapidamente — Varios japoneses ameaçados de morte pelos seus patricios fanaticos — Sensacional "furo" do sherlock-reporter de A NOITE

Depois de uma grande pausa em suas atividades, ressurge a "Shindô Rimmel", a terrivel organização de fanaticos japoneses que não admitem a derrota de seu país na guerra passada, nem consentem que seus patricios tenham a verdadeira noção dos acontecimentos registrados na epoca em que vivemos.

Após a derrota final dos primeiros organizadores, os quais se encontram na ilha Anchieta e deverão ser expulsos do Brasil, novo grupo se forma, ameaçador e capaz de espalhar a dor, o odio e muito sangue em lares de niponicos pacatos que habitam o nosso Estado, onde é consideravel o numero de colonos do Imperio do Sol Nascente.

ESPALHANDO O TERROR

Vinha o "Sherlock-reporter" de A NOITE observando, há varios dias, um trabalho importante da Delegacia de Segurança Pessoal. Japoneses chegavam ao D.I. e conversavam, de portas fechadas, com a autoridade, sr. Alfredo de Assis, titular daquela especializada. Como era natural, o delegado de Segurança Pessoal nada forneceria à imprensa policial, em carater oficial. E isso nós compreendemos logo, pois o panico seria grande entre os japoneses de indole pacata e que estão ao par da grande realidade: a queda da terra de Hiroito. Semearo o terror, com bilhetes com o "símbolo da morte", varios chefes de familias niponicas comparecem à policia e pedem garantia de vida, serviço afeto à Segurança Pessoal. Tudo estava sendo feito em sigilo, enquanto o nosso "Sherlock-reporter" acompanhava, com cuidado, o prosseguimento das diligencias.

PRESO O SECRETARIO DA NOVA "SHINDÔ RIMMEI"

Ontem, porem, a policia colheu a sua primeira vitoria contra o "bando da morte". Estavamos no D. I.. Soubemos que havia sido detido o secretario da "Shindô Rimmel". O "sherlock" de A NOITE entrou em ação e conseguiu saber que o personagem em questão era Minoru Hirata, e, frustrando a propria vigilancia dos policiais, nos bastidores do D.I., obteve a fotografia do mesmo (a fotografia ilustra esta reportagem)

Colocado, em seguida, à disposição do delegado Paulo Silveira da Motta, titular da Delegacia de Ordem Política e Social, seguimos o rastro do niponico, tendo sido ele encarcerado em cela incomunicavel.

DOCUMENTOS IMPORTANTES E DISTINTIVOS

Soubemos que a policia apreendeu na residencia luxuosa e de propriedade de Hirata, em Vila Mariana, farto material de propaganda da reorganização do terrivel bando de fanaticos. Entre outros documentos, há um comunicado oficial aos suditos do Japão, que residem no Brasil, documento habilmente falsificado com a assinatura de um acordo entre os Estados Unidos da America do Norte e o Imperio de Hiroito, segundo o qual o Brasil, como colonia americana, era cedido ao país do Sol Nascente, em troca da interrupção das hostilidades entre aquelas duas nações. E isso o secretario da "Shindô Rimmel" afirmou na propria policia, falando em japonês e tendo como interprete um patricio, que o assistia em sua declarações.

MORRERÁ MUITA GENTE!

Pouco depois da policia deter o perigoso fanatico, era encontrado em sua residencia milhares de distintivos da "Shindô Rimmel", os quais deviam ser distribuidos aos japoneses que estavam se organizando, a fim de melhor se identificarem.

— "Morrerá muita gente que acredita na derrota do Japão!" — disse, ainda, o fanatico.

PROVIDENCIAS ENERGIICAS

A policia está em grande atividade. Tanto a Segurança Pessoal como o Serv. Secreto da Ordem Política e Social entraram em ação, continuando as diligencias para a detenção dos novos chefes do grupo. Pelo que se deduz, tendo conseguido os arquivos da nova organização, a policia já segue os passos dos novos dirigentes da "Shindô Rimmel"

FILE

NO. 346
UNRESTRICTED

Airmail

AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL
São Paulo, Brazil, June 12, 1947

SUBJECT: OIC (INP) - Acknowledging receipt of Japanese newspapers

~~ADA~~
~~ADA~~
79R

THE HONORABLE
THE SECRETARY OF STATE,
WASHINGTON.

SIR:

I have the honor to refer to five Departmental instructions dated April 9, 1947 and to acknowledge receipt of all Japanese newspapers transmitted as enclosures to the above mentioned instructions.

894.20232
ADA
4-947

Respectfully yours,

Cecil M. P. Cross
Cecil M. P. Cross
American Consul General

894.20232/6-1247

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JUN 17 1947

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1947 JUN 30 PM 4 16

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DOR - ARA Unit
Anal. *Z. B.*
W. W.
Dist.

AUG 1 1947

CS/JEC 894.20232/6-1247

JUL 18 1947

UNCLASSIFIED

No. 529

To the

United States Political Adviser for Japan,
Tokyo.

The Secretary of State refers to the Department's Instruction No. 486 of May 5, 1947 and despatch No. 1065 from the United States Political Advisor for Japan and encloses herewith two documents received from the United States Consulate General in São Paulo, Brazil said to supplement a memorial forwarded on April 28, 1947 but not received in the Department. One of these documents consists of a memorial prepared by certain leaders of the Japanese colony in Brazil, stating that it has continued to be difficult to convince members of the colony of Japan's defeat, particularly in view of activities of unscrupulous agents, and suggests that a visit to Brazil of certain Japanese notables be arranged to counteract the spread of dissention among Japanese residents there.

The other document is a personal letter from S. Furuya, who has been serving informally as the head of the colony, to Hitoshi Ashida.

The United States Political Advisor for Japan is requested, in his discretion, to transmit these documents to the appropriate authorities.

It may be of interest to know that the information contained in despatch No. 1065 has not yet been received by the Consulate General at São Paulo but is now being relayed to him.

Enclosures:

- ✓ 1. Memorial of Japanese Colony in Brazil.
- ✓ 2. English Translation Memorandum of Memorial.
- ✓ 3. Personal letter of S. Furuya to Hitoshi Ashida.
- ✓ 4. Translation Memorandum of Letter.

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7-15-47

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NA

Handwritten signatures and stamps

894.20232/6-1647

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894.20232/6-1647

No. 352

OFFICE OF
AMERICAN REPUBLIC AFFAIRS
JUL 8 1947

ARA
#8
DC/R

AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL

São Paulo, Brazil, June 16, 1947.

SUBJECT: Transmission of communication from Japanese in São Paulo, Brazil.

THE HONORABLE
THE SECRETARY OF STATE,
WASHINGTON.

SIR:

I have the honor to transmit herewith a memorandum from certain Japanese leaders to their government relating to the São Paulo situation.

This memorial is a supplement to that forwarded by despatch No. 273 of April 28, 1947 which has not been acknowledged from Japan. It is accompanied by a translation and a personal letter from S. Furuya who is serving informally as head of the colony at present.

Respectfully yours,

Cecil M. P. Cross
Cecil M. P. Cross
American Consul General

Enclosure:

- 1 - Translation of memorandum.
- 2 - Personal letter to Hitoshi Ashida.

File No. 800
CMPCross:vzp

Original and ozalid to Department.
Copy to Embassy in Rio de Janeiro.

ARA
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ESP
OCD
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DEPARTMENT OF STATE

894.20232/6-1647

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DEPARTMENT OF STATE

1947 JUN 30 PM 4 03

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Anal. *B M Bryan*
Rev. *may*
Dist.

JUL 18 1947

UNCLASSIFIED

No.

To the

American Consular Officer in Charge,
São Paulo, Brazil.

The Secretary of State refers to the Consulate General's despatch No. 352 of June 16, 1947 and advises that the enclosures contained therein, namely, two documents from leaders of the Japanese colony in Brazil and translation memoranda, have been forwarded to the United States Political Advisor for Japan in Tokyo.

The Department regrets to inform the Consulate General that despatch No. 273 of April 28, 1947 referred to in despatch No. 352 has not been received.

By despatch No. 1065 of May 27 the United States Political Advisor for Japan acknowledged receipt of the Department's instruction No. 486 of May 5, 1947 which transmitted a memorial forwarded by the Consulate General under Despatch No. 210 of March 25, 1947. Enclosed herewith is a copy of despatch No. 1065 and its enclosure. The Consulate General is requested to relay information contained therein according to his discretion.

894.20232/6-1647

CS/N

Enclosure:

Copy Despatch No. 1065 and Enclosure.

A true copy of the signed staff

HA:HMMidkiff:ekm
7-14-47

NA

894.20232/6-1647

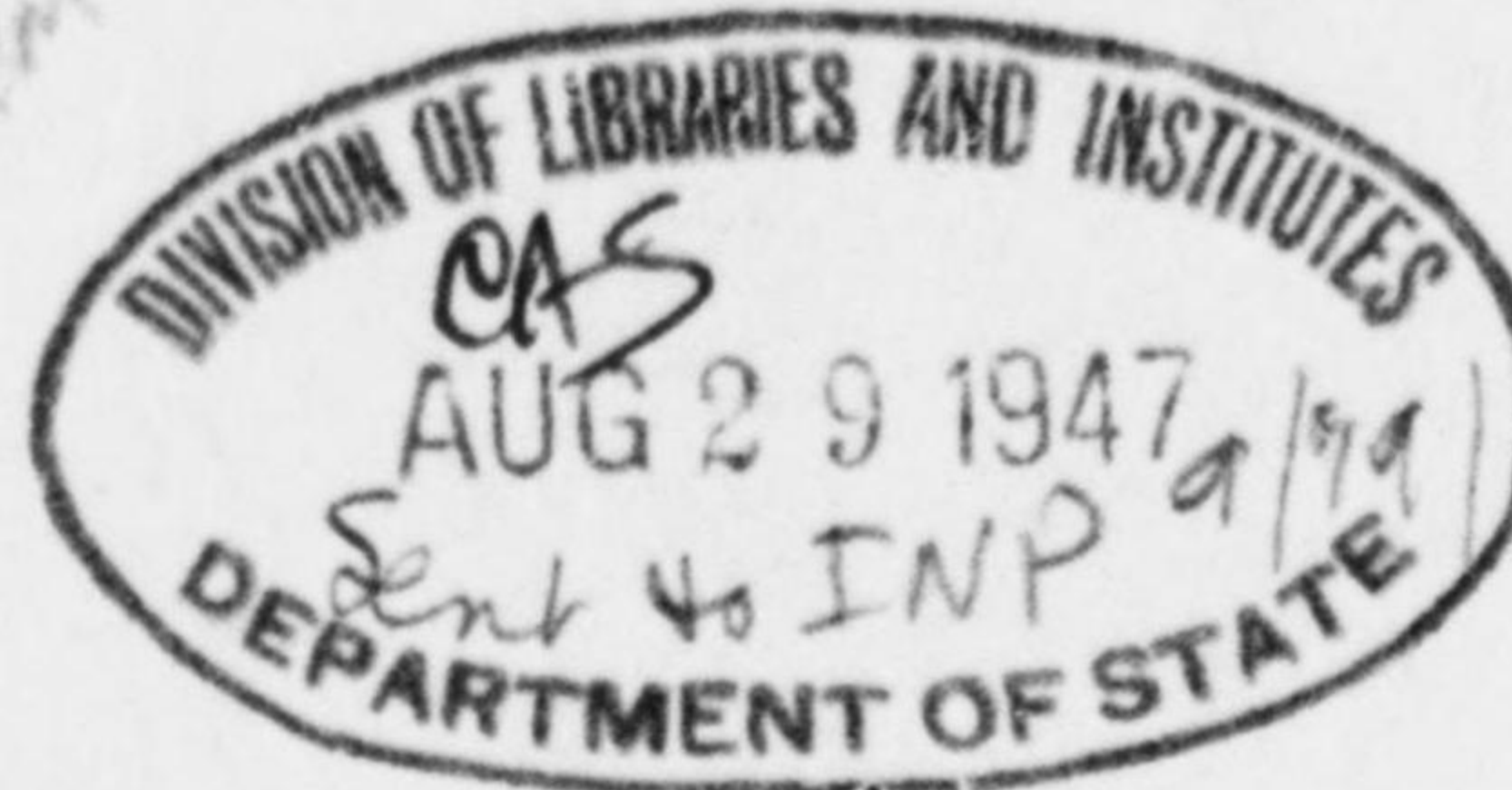
NO. 418
UNRESTRICTED

Airmail

AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL

São Paulo, Brazil, August 4, 1947

SUBJECT: OIC (INP) - Acknowledging receipt of Japanese newspapers



THE HONORABLE

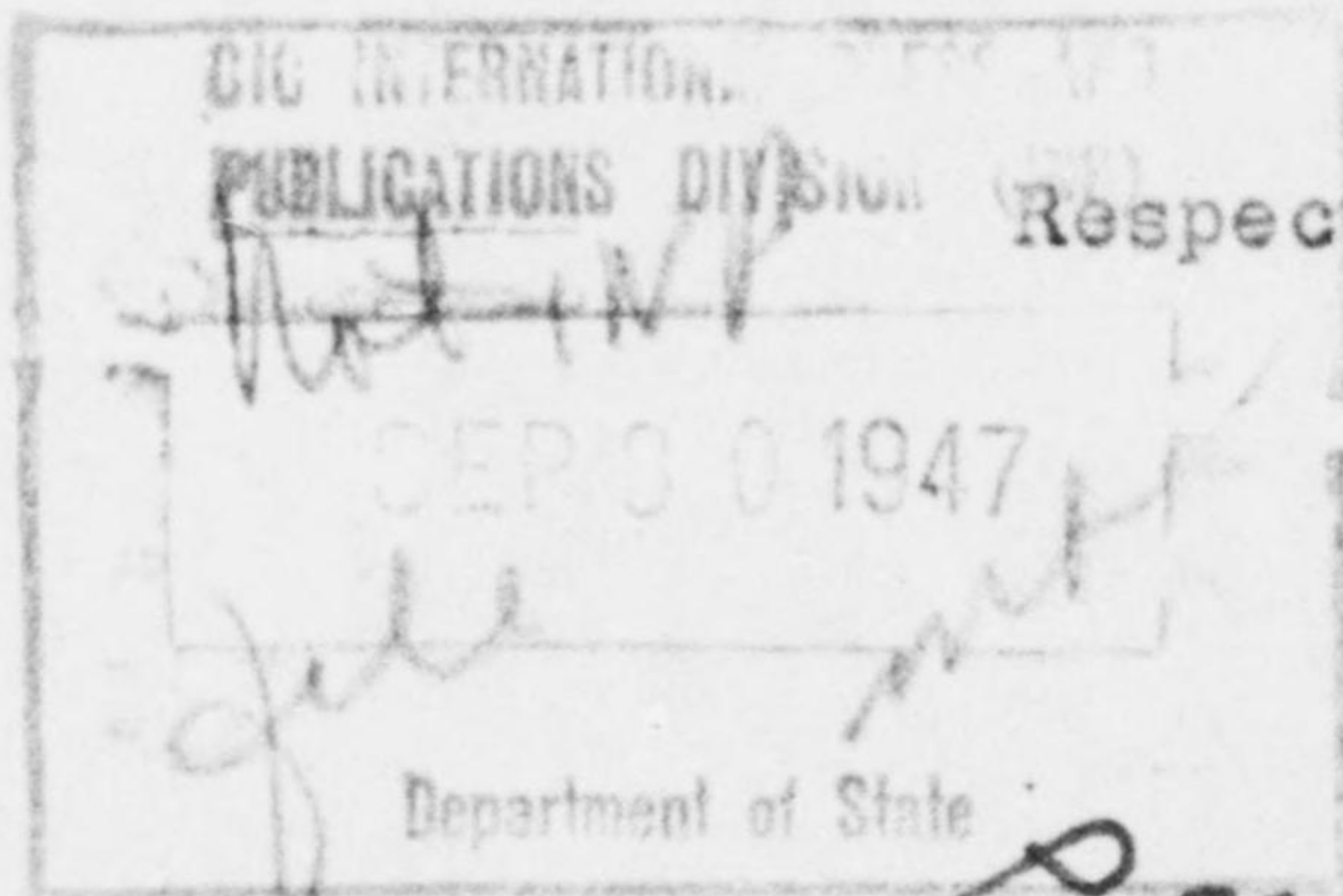
THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

WASHINGTON.

SIR:

I have the honor to refer to three Department's Instructions dated April 9, 1947, and to Department's Instructions dated April 16, 25 and 30, 1947 and to acknowledge receipt of all Japanese newspapers transmitted as enclosures to the above mentioned instructions.

Respectfully yours,



Cecil M. P. Cross
American Consul General

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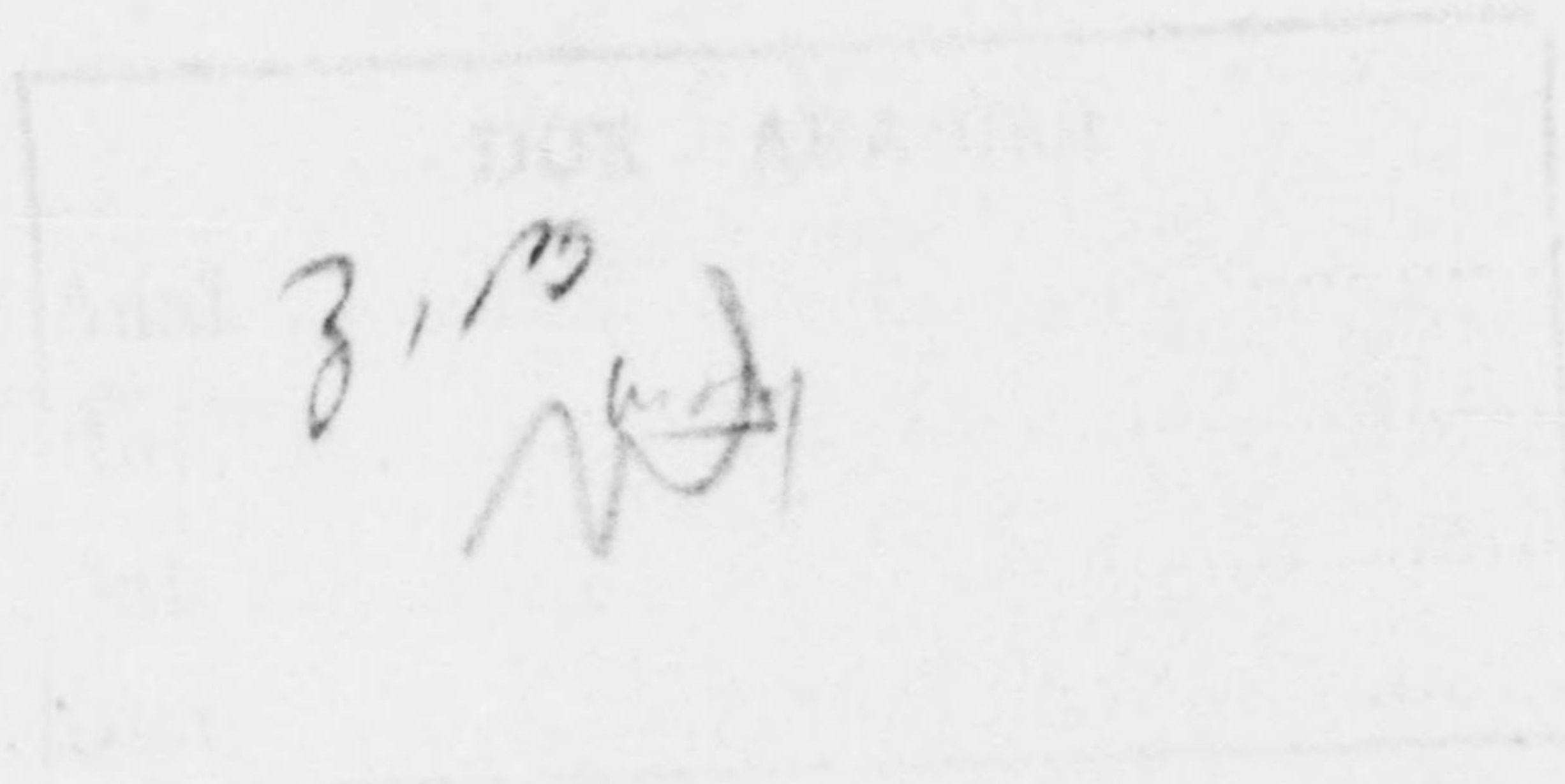
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for DC/M control



OCT 2 - 1947

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894.20232/8-447

HB

No. 435
UNRESTRICTED

Airmail

AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL

São Paulo, Brazil, August 14, 1947

SUBJECT: OIC (INP) - Availability of Japanese news

THE HONORABLE
THE SECRETARY OF STATE,
WASHINGTON.

File in 12/1/47
Mr. [unclear]
SEP 9 - 1947
copy - ADA
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

DC/R

894.20232/8-1447

SIR:

I have the honor to refer to previous correspondence referring to the distribution of Japanese newspapers in São Paulo and to submit the following request:

ACTION
OIE
COPIES
TO:
ARA
FE
OCD

Hydeo Onaga, a Nippo-Brazilian, editor of the newspaper "Jornal Paulista", Rua Pires da Mota, 1041, São Paulo, has approached this Consulate General regarding the availability of news from Japanese sources for printing in his paper. He is specially interested in receiving copies of the Tokyo newspapers "Asahi" and "Mainichi".

The "Jornal Paulista" has a wide circulation among the Japanese and has been of great assistance in the enlightenment of the colony in São Paulo.

This Consulate General would greatly appreciate all information concerning material for transmittal to the "Jornal Paulista".

Respectfully yours,

1 copy detached for DC/R Control

Cecil M. P. Cross
American Consul General

DEC 8 1947

CS/v

RECEIVED
DEPARTMENT OF STATE
1947 SEP 2 4 07
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

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894.20232/8-1447

435
UNRESTRICTED

Airmail

São Paulo, Brazil, August 14, 1947

OIG (INP) • Availability of Japanese news

I have the honor to refer to previous correspondence referring to the distribution of Japanese newspapers in São Paulo and to submit the following request:

Hydeo Onaga, a Nippo-Brazilian, editor of the newspaper "Jornal Paulista", Rua Pires da Mota, 1041, São Paulo, has approached this Consulate General regarding the availability of news from Japanese sources for printing in his paper. He is specially interested in receiving copies of the Tokyo newspapers "Asahi" and "Mainichi".

The "Jornal Paulista" has a wide circulation among the Japanese and has been of great assistance in the enlightenment of the colony in São Paulo.

This Consulate General would greatly appreciate all information concerning material for transmittal to the "Jornal Paulista".

Respectfully yours,

Cecil M. P. Cross
American Consul General800
78/jm

DEC 8 1947

894.20232/8-1447

UNCLASSIFIED

To the

American Consular Officer in Charge,
S^o Paulo, Brasil.

Acting

894.20232/8-1447

The Secretary of State refers to the Consulate's despatch No. 435 of August 14, 1947, requesting the transmittal of certain Japanese newspapers for distribution to the S^o Paulo newspaper "Jornal Paulista".

A perusal of recent shipments of Japanese newspapers to the Consulate General indicates that copies of the two leading Tokyo papers specifically referred to in the above despatch have been going forward as regularly as possible under current arrangements. Because of difficulties in shipping from Japan it is not possible for the Department to receive more than one copy of each newspaper in each shipment. Nevertheless, in view of the importance of the "Jornal Paulista" the Officer in Charge may wish to reserve for that paper's use the single copies of the "Asahi" and the "Mainichi" as received from the Department.

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(Mr. Buchanan)

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No.

To the

American Consular Officer in Charge,

Sao Paulo, Brazil.

The Secretary of State refers to the Consulate General's despatch No. 436 of August 14, 1947 requesting information on behalf of Mr. Pedro Moroni, owner of the Sociedade Grafica Brasileira Limitada, Sao Paulo, concerning the method of importing from Japan a number of books and periodicals in Japanese for sale in the city of Sao Paulo and in the small towns of the State of Sao Paulo.

Although the Department is in sympathy with Mr. Moroni's desire and efforts to import these publications into Brazil, the extreme paper shortage in Japan has made it necessary for the Supreme Command for the Allied Powers to forbid, with but few exceptions, the export of Japanese books and periodicals. Special arrangements have occasionally been made for the interchange of a small number of books and scientific publications between Japanese and American universities, but it is understood that no regular commercial ventures have been undertaken. For the present, therefore, the Department perceives no way in which Mr. Moroni can import into Brazil the publications in question.

The Officer in Charge is requested in his discretion to convey to Mr. Moroni such of the foregoing information as to him may seem appropriate in the circumstances.

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OCT 30 1947

NO. 436
UNRESTRICTED

Airmail

AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL

São Paulo, Brazil, August 14, 1947

SUBJECT: OIC(INP) - Request for the purchase of publications
in Japanese

DIVISION OF LIBRARIES AND INSTITUTES
SEP 22 1947
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

RECEIVED
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

THE HONORABLE
THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

WASHINGTON.

SIR:

I have the honor to refer to previous correspondence regarding publications for distribution among the Nipponese colony in São Paulo, and to submit herewith a request for the purchase of additional material on the subject.

The attached list of books and magazines printed in Japanese was suggested by Mr. Pedro Moroni, owner of the Sociedade Gráfica Brasileira Limitada, Rua Tagua, 202, São Paulo. Mr. Moroni, who is well-known to this Consulate General, is greatly interested in importing this material directly from Japan for sale in the city of São Paulo and small towns of the state.

This Consulate General is of the opinion that this material will prove a valuable contribution to the enlightenment of the Japanese in the state of São Paulo. Information and suggestions as to the manner of obtaining it for Mr. Moroni will be greatly appreciated.

Respectfully yours,

AMERICAN REPUBLICS AREA DIVISION
OIC - ADA
SEP 9 - 1947
ADA
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Cecil M. P. Cross
American Consul General

Enclosure:

(1 list of Japanese publications)

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UNITED STATES POLITICAL ADVISER
FOR JAPAN

1947 SEP 11 AM 9 57

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DIVISION OF
NORTHEAST ASIAN AFFAIRS
DEPARTMENT OF STATE
OCT 13 1947
AMERICAN REPUBLICS
DEPARTMENT OF STATE
Tokyo, August 29, 1947.

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UNCLASSIFIED

No. 1255

SUBJECT: Japanese Government Proposal to Send Special Envoy to Brazil.

RECEIVED
DEPARTMENT OF STATE
1947 SEP 12 AM 10 47

The Honorable
The Secretary of State,
Washington.

894.2023 2/6-1647
mb
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Sir:

I have the honor to refer to the Department's air mail instruction No. 529, July 18, 1947, with which were forwarded certain documents addressed by Japanese residents in Brazil to the Japanese Government concerning the reluctance of a large section of the Japanese population there to accept the fact of Japan's defeat and requesting the visit of a Japanese notable to Brazil to counteract the spread of dissension there.

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These documents have not as yet been forwarded to the Japanese Government pending concurrence in their forwarding by concerned sections of this Headquarters.

There has now been received in this Headquarters a communication from the Japanese Government (C.L.O. No. 6425(RJ), August 15, 1947) in which a direct request is made for the favorable consideration by this Headquarters of a Japanese Government plan to send a special envoy to Brazil. A copy of this communication is forwarded herewith.

1/

The Japanese proposal is under active consideration by this Headquarters and the Department will be informed by telegram when the consensus of interested staff Sections is known and Headquarters policy in this regard formulated.

Respectfully yours,

WJ

W. J. Sebald
W. J. Sebald
Counselor of Mission

OCT 14 1947
FILED

Enclosure:

894.20232/8-2947

894.20232/8-2947

Tokyo's 1255,
August 29, 1947.

- 2 -

Enclosure: ~~AAA~~

Copy of Japanese Government
Memorandum C.L.O. No. 6425(RJ)
August 15, 1947.

Original and ~~original~~ to Department.
Copy to American Consulate General, São Paulo.

701.32
JWBurnett/blc

HB

Enclosure to Despatch No. 1255, dated August 29, 1947 from the Political Adviser for Japan, Tokyo, on the subject "Japanese Government Proposal to Send Special Envoy to Brazil".

COPY

JAPANESE GOVERNMENT
Central Liaison Office

TO : GENERAL HEADQUARTERS OF THE SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS.

FROM : Central Liaison Office, Tokyo.

SUBJECT: Dispatch of an Envoy to Brazil for Settlement of Disturbances among Japanese Residents There.

C.L.O. No. 6425(RJ)

15 August 1947

1. Reference:

- a. Memorandum of Diplomatic Section, GHQ, SCAP, file AG 311.1 (2 June 1947)DS, subject: "Transmitting Memorial from Japanese Residents in Brazil."
- b. Memorandum of Diplomatic Section, GHQ, SCAP, file AG 311.1 (12 July 47)DS, subject: "Transmittal of Note Verbale from Swedish Diplomatic Mission in Japan regarding Disturbances among Japanese Citizens in Brazil."
- c. C.L.O. Memorandum No. 2332(RJ) dated 15 May 1946, subject: "Request for Transmission of Note Verbale concerning Disturbances among Japanese Residents in Brazil."
- d. C.L.O. Memorandum No. 4307(RJ) dated 28 August 1946, subject as c. above.

2. In the State of San Paulo, Brazil, many of the Japanese residents in different parts of the State, stubbornly refusing to believe Japan's surrender, organized factions and attacked their compatriots who believed the defeat, causing a considerable number of casualties. This matter was brought to the knowledge of the Japanese Government by the Swedish Diplomatic Mission representing the Japanese interests in Brazil, through the General Headquarters, Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers. In conformity with the advice of the Swedish authorities, the Japanese Government has done its best for the correction of the deplorable situation. In April 1946, the Japanese Government sent a telegraphic message of the Foreign Minister to the Japanese residents in Brazil, and also mailed to them certain materials and printed matters including the Imperial rescript on the termination of hostilities, while private circles were asked to write to Brazil for the same purpose. 13,000 letters and postcards were sent to Brazil by the end of July this year.

3. From the message sent by well-informed Japanese residents in Brazil, as transmitted to the Japanese Government through courtesy of the U.S. Consul-General in San Paulo City and the General Headquarters under reference a. Memorandum, it appears that the disturbances were more serious in character than had been supposed in Japan, and that more than 60 per cent of the residents are still entertaining a fanatical belief in Japanese victory, and are treating the private communications from Japan as mendacious propaganda. These fanatics are not only causing troubles among the Japanese residents but also giving mischief to certain Brazilian circles.

4. Under

Encl. to Tokyo's
No. 1255,
August 29, 1947

- 2 -

4. Under the circumstances, communications from well informed Japanese nationals unanimously beseech that a man of high standing be dispatched to Brazil from Japan so that his compatriots may learn directly from him the real situation in Japan. Therefore the Japanese Government proposes a plan to send a special envoy to Brazil, to which favourable consideration of the General Headquarters, Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers is requested.

5. It is hardly necessary to say that the envoy is to behave himself in complete accordance with directions of the General Headquarters and the Brazilian Government. Expecting neither privilege nor special treatment, he will observe any conditions if only he is given, as an authorized individual, a sufficient opportunity to talk freely with Japanese nationals there. As to the length of his stay in Brazil, about one month is considered sufficient, and the trip to and from that country will be scheduled according to the directions of the General Headquarters. Regarding the expenses for the trip, the Japanese Government thinks that the required amount may possibly or preferably be contributed by the Japanese residents in Brazil. In such case, it is requested that advance be made by the General Headquarters for the expense for the outward trip.

FOR THE PRESIDENT:

/s/ K. Asakai

(K. Asakai)
Director of General Affairs,
Central Liaison Office.



UNITED STATES POLITICAL ADVISER FOR JAPAN

DATE
FE
ARA

Tokyo, September 22, 1947.

UNCLASSIFIED

No. 1294

DIVISION OF
NORTHEAST ASIAN AFFAIRS

OCT - 31947

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

DC/R

894.20232/9-2247

SUBJECT: Decision on Japanese Government Proposal to Send Special Envoy to Brazil.

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

Sir:

I have the honor to refer to this Mission's despatch No. 1255, August 29, 1947, on the subject "Japanese Government Proposal to Send Special Envoy to Brazil". As stated in the final paragraph of reference despatch, the Japanese Government proposal to send a special emissary to Brazil has been under active consideration by this Headquarters. The concurrence of the G-2 Section of Headquarters to the proposal was obtained on September 2. The views of the G-1 and Government Sections are contained in their communications dated September 8 and September 10 respectively. Copies of pertinent portions of these communications are enclosed herewith.

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On September 11, 1947, there was received from the Swedish Diplomatic Mission in Japan a Note Verbale dated September 8, 1947, addressed to the Japanese Ministry for Foreign Affairs, in which it is stated that according to the Brazilian authorities, there is no longer need for the dispatch of an emissary to Brazil. This Note, copy of which is forwarded herewith, was transmitted to the Japanese Government on September 15 by this mission, as the Diplomatic Section of General Headquarters. The Japanese Government was at the same time informed that no further action in this regard is deemed necessary at the present time.

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CS/A

Respectfully yours,

W. J. Sebald
W. J. Sebald
Counselor of Mission

OCT 31 1947

Enclosures:

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DEPARTMENT OF STATE
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Tokyo's 1294,
September 22, 1947

- 2 -

Enclosures: *att.*

1. Extract from communication from G-1, September 8, 1947.
2. Extract from communication from Government Section, September 10, 1947.
3. Copy of Note Verbale No. BB-244/47, September 8, 1947, from Swedish Diplomatic Mission to Japanese Ministry for Foreign Affairs..

Original and hectograph to Department.
Copy to American Consulate General, São Paulo.

701.32/704
JWBurnett/blc

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Enclosure No. 1 to Despatch No. 1294, dated September 22, 1947, from the United States Political Adviser for Japan, Tokyo, on the subject, "Decision on Japanese Government Proposal to Send Special Envoy to Brazil".

COPY

Extract from G-1 Communication of September 8, 1947

1. G-1 does not concur in the proposal to allow the Japanese Government to send a special envoy to Brazil for the purpose of combatting widespread propaganda there which is causing disturbance among the Japanese people.

2. It is believed that the following cogent reasons exist which would make such a course of action undesirable.

a. This matter is considered to be an internal affair of the Brazilian Government and no formal request for action has been received from the Brazilian Government. Until such time as a request is received from the Brazilian Government, it is not believed desirable for the U.S. to foster what amounts to interference in Brazilian internal affairs.

b. Information concerning such disturbances indicates that they appear to be causing no embarrassment currently to the U.S. Government or to the Brazilian Government, being confined purely to the Japanese minority in Brazil.

c. The communication from the Japanese Government indicates that a copy of the Imperial rescript ordering surrender and numerous communications sent by the Japanese have been treated as malicious propaganda and have had no deterrent effect upon the Japanese. It is apparent from this that the groups concerned are fanatical. If this is their attitude it is believed that there is not a single Japanese in public life today who could probably convince this group that Japan had actually lost the war. It is believed this is true because the Japanese in public life today were unknown in pre-war Japan except as liberals. The only type of individual who might be able to convince the Japanese that the war has actually been lost is one of the pre-war militarists or military party. All of these individuals have been purged and it is considered undesirable to return them to Japanese public life in any way.

Enclosure No. 2 to Despatch No. 1294, dated September 22, 1947, from the United States Political Adviser for Japan, Tokyo, on the subject, "Decision on Japanese Government Proposal to Send Special Envoy to Brazil".

COPY

Extract from Government Section Communication of September 10, 1947

1. Government Section does not concur in suggested visit of a special Japanese envoy to Brazil.
2. Government Section is in full accordance with the views expressed by G-1 in Paragraph 2 of Check Note 3, and for the following additional reasons:
 - a. Any project of this nature would violate established SCAP policy of not permitting the Japanese Government or any of its official agents to enter into any direct negotiation or communication with the government or agency of any foreign country.
 - b. The recommended visit would amount to a clear violation of a proposed policy decision of the Far Eastern Commission dated 15 August 1947 (FEC-240/6) which limits travel of Japanese abroad at the present time to "participation in non-governmental international conferences and conventions" and specifically states that "no interchange should be effected of persons who might engage in any political or propaganda activities".
 - c. It is felt that the idea is also inconsistent with the post-war position occupied by the Allies in that the culmination of this proposal would indicate that a group of Japanese nationals in a United Nations country can be handled only through the intervention and assistance of the Japanese Government.
 - d. Such action as requested by the Japanese Government will undoubtedly be regarded by the Government of Brazil as an unwarranted and offensive intrusion upon its internal affairs.

Enclosure No. 3 to Despatch No. 1294, dated September 22, 1947, from the United States Political Adviser for Japan, Tokyo, on the subject, "Decision on Japanese Government Proposal to Send Special Envoy to Brazil".

COPY

SWEDISH DIPLOMATI MISSION
Ref. BB-244/47

Note Verbale

The Swedish Diplomatic Mission in Japan presents its compliments to the Japanese Ministry for Foreign Affairs and, referring to the latter's note verbale of 21st August, 1947, No. 56/LJ, regarding the proposal to despatch an Emissary to the United States of Brazil, has the honour to state as follows.

The offer of the Japanese Government to despatch a qualified Emissary - subject to the approval of the proper Allied and Brazilian Authorities - to the United States of Brazil with a view to assist the Brazilian Authorities in their endeavours to halt the unrest and misunderstandings amongst certain elements of the Japanese people in Brazil has been brought to the knowledge of the Brazilian Federal Government through the intermediary of the Swedish Authorities concerned.

The Royal Legation at Rio de Janeiro, in charge of Japanese interests in Brazil, indicated in August, 1947, that in reply to this proposal the Brazilian Federal Government - after having consulted the Government of the State of Sao Paulo, where the main disturbances had occurred - have stated that they are grateful for the offer of such an Emissary from Japan but that, in view of the fact that the situation at present in the areas inhabited by Japanese citizens is calmer than earlier, they feel that it is now possible to handle the matter without the assistance of an Emissary.

Tokyo, 8th September, 1947

Japanese Ministry for Foreign Affairs,
Tokyo.

FORM DS-323
7-18-46

OUTGOING AIRGRAM

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Department of State

SECRET

NO. A- 40

Washington,

April 5, 1948

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Reference Department's instruction no. 44 of March 23, 1948 in regard to the attitude and activities of the Japanese residents in Brazil.

The Consul General at Sao Paulo now reports that although the elements fostering the belief in a Japanese victory have been curbed to the extent that they are no longer venturing as far as murder to inspire terror, they are still active and their efforts are causing doubts in the minds of thousands of Japanese as to the reality of the American victory. Consequently the receipt of the newspapers mentioned in despatch no. 57 of January 26, 1948 would be of great value.

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(ACTING)

*Lovett, Acting
(9/11/48)*

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DIVISION OF
NORTHEAST ASIAN AFFAIRS

UNITED STATES POLITICAL ADVISER FEB 13 1948

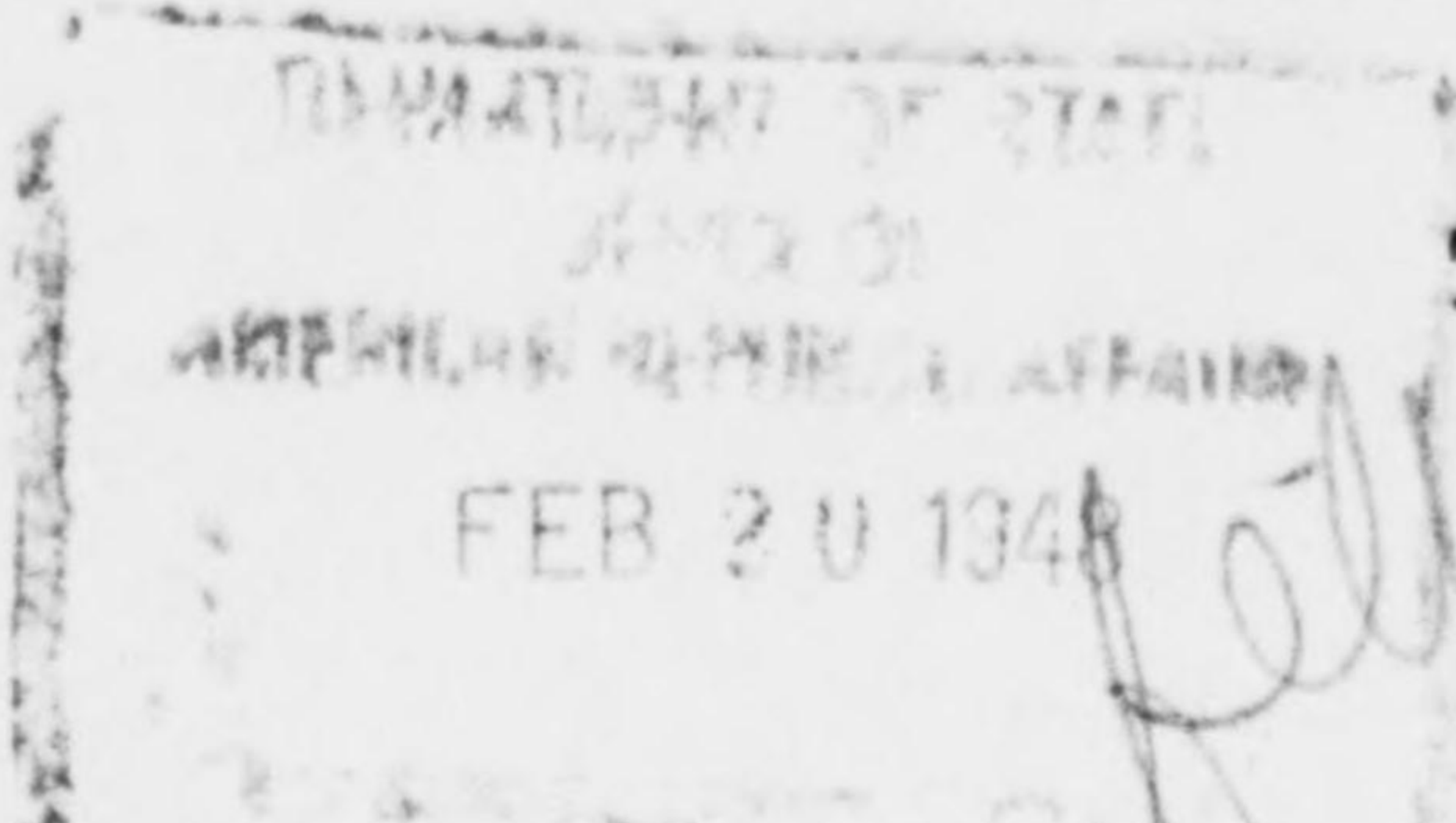
FOR JAPAN

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

No. 57

Tokyo, January 26, 1948.

SECRET



Subject: Attitude and Activities of Japanese Residents in Brazil.

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

Sir:

I have the honor to refer to this Mission's despatch No. 1294, September 22, 1947 and previous on the subject of the attitude and activities of Japanese residents in Brazil. Despite the assurances contained in the note dated September 8, 1947 addressed by the Swedish Diplomatic Mission to the Japanese Foreign Office that there is no longer a need for the dispatch of an emissary to Brazil, subsequent information available to this Mission indicates that there is still considerable unrest among Japanese in South America. Press reports continue to state that many Japanese overseas still do not believe that Japan was defeated, and that some of them have banded into nationalistic societies for the purpose of terrorizing other Japanese who admit their country's defeat.

In this connection there is forwarded herewith copy of an article entitled "Reaction of Japanese in the Americas," which was prepared by the Civil Intelligence Section of this Headquarters and published in its "Periodical Summary," No. 24, January 15, 1948.

That the Japanese Government is aware of the situation in Brazil is evident from the receipt recently of a request from the Japanese Government for permission to send by air mail 140 copies daily of three major Japanese newspapers to residents in Brazil, Mexico, Peru and Argentina. This request has not yet been acted upon by the competent authorities of this Headquarters.

Respectfully yours,

W. J. Sebald
W. J. Sebald
Acting Political Adviser

Enclosure:

Article entitled
"Reaction of Japanese
in the Americas," from
"Periodical Summary" No.
24, January 15, 1948,
published by GHQ, FEC.

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JWBurnett:cgf

Original and ozalid to the Department.

cc: American Consulate General, Sao Paulo, Brazil.

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DEPARTMENT OF STATE
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Enclosure to Despatch No. 57 dated January 26, 1948
from the Office of the United States Political Adviser
at Tokyo, entitled "Attitude and Activities of Japanese
Residents in Brazil."

SECRET

Source: Civil Intelligence Section
PERIODICAL SUMMARY, Issue
No. 24, January 15, 1948,
GHQ, FEC.

REACTION OF JAPANESE IN THE AMERICAS

Did Japan Win the War? A Review of Comments from
Japanese Abroad.

- a. Brazil's Japanese Cut Off from Communication;
Believe Japan Victor
- b. Ultra-Nationalistic League Spreads Wild Tales;
Reign of Terror
- c. Opportunists Swindle Compatriots, Sell Land,
Ship Tickets, Yen
- d. Ask for Letters, Photos, Delegation from Japan
to Convince Fanatics
- e. Victory Virus Spreads to Other Countries;
Fanatics Won't Face Facts

General: A study of postal intercepts during the past six months reveals that thousands of Japanese living abroad are convinced that Japan has won the war. More than 80 percent of these letters come from Brazil (whose 350,000 Japanese and Nisei are largely concentrated in the State of Sao Paulo). Similar ideas, however, are expressed in correspondence from Peru, Hawaii, Mexico, Cuba, Sweden and the United States. Such a state of affairs, while not presently serious, is both interesting as a phenomenon and significant in that it illustrates the gullibility and fanaticism common to many Japanese.

Most of the Japanese farmers, living in comparative isolation, cut off from Japanese communication and having only a meager knowledge of the language of the country, were easily led by propagandists after the war to believe their fatherland had been victorious.

In Brazil, where propaganda activities are being directed by a well organized group of ultra-nationalists, "victory believers" have been causing considerable trouble to Brazilian authorities as well as to their less credulous compatriots. The following paragraphs contain a more detailed analysis of this anomalous situation.

a. Brazil's Japanese Cut Off from Communication;
Believe Japan Victor:

As Japanese language publications had been abolished since before the war and communication with Japan had been interrupted for four or five years, short wave radio broadcasts were the only source of news for

Japanese

Enclosure to Tokyo's
No. 57, January 26, 1948.

- 2 -

Japanese living in Brazil. Then, as one correspondent put it, "on 15 Aug 45, the Japanese overseas broadcast came to a stop. The last thing we heard was the Imperial Rescript, and after that the only news came from foreign countries. Therefore, there was no knowing the true situation of Japan." Under these circumstances, it was a simple matter for propagandists to disseminate "news" of Japan's great victory, with the result that an estimated 70-95 percent of the Japanese colony in Brazil, thoroughly convinced that Japan had conquered her enemies, celebrated the joyous occasion with appropriate festivities, while some writers mentioned plans for visiting Rio de Janeiro to welcome the victorious Japanese fleet.

b. Ultra-Nationalistic League Spreads Wild Rumors; Reign of Terror:

Shortly after Japan's surrender, an ultra-nationalistic organization was formed under the leadership of a former lieutenant colonel in the Japanese cavalry. This group, the Japanese Nationalists' League (Shindo Renmei) lost no time in circulating rumors to the effect that General MacArthur was a prisoner of war; that the Japanese fleet, led by the Emperor, had sunk or captured the entire American navy, and that Japanese forces, having annihilated the enemy by means of a super atomic bomb, had retaken Okinawa. So strongly has this propaganda taken hold in the minds of the simple people, that efforts of responsible Japanese leaders to acquaint them with the true state of affairs have been entirely unsuccessful. Persons who speak of Japan's defeat, say the benighted ones, have been bribed by the Jews; letters from relatives in Japan were actually written, or rewritten, in the United States before they reached Brazil; and the Imperial Rescript announcing Japan's surrender is an American forgery.

"When you send me a letter," a Sao Paulo Japanese instructs his friend in Japan, "please don't write about the war. The influence of the people who believe in Japan's defeat is so strong at present, that they open all mail and rewrite the contents."

Proof of this is contained in the following intercept in which the writer, a Japanese living in Brazil said: "The handwriting on the envelope of your letter is similar to those of your other air mail letters, so I shall not return the envelope. However, the contents, which I am returning is apparently not yours because the handwriting, paper and composition are different. I am inclined to think someone must have intercepted the letter and changed the contents. Would you be

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kind

Enclosure to Tokyo's
No. 57, January 26, 1948.

- 3 -

kind enough to certify that the enclosed letter is a forgery." The enclosed letter which was dated Sep 47 read as follows: "Hoisting the flag of unconditional surrender, all the Allied Forces came into Tokyo Bay on 9 Aug 45....We hear bad propaganda claiming that Japan was defeated is being spread in Brazil. However, the contrary is the truth. As Greater East Asia is too vast to be dominated by only those in the homeland, the overseas residents will be called back to Japan in the near future to help in the great work."

"The propaganda about Japan's defeat is tremendous," writes another Paulista, "but there is virtually no evidence warranting it. Presumably due to some trick, Japan has ceased sending radio news since 18 Aug 45. Availing themselves of this opportunity, Brazilian papers began propagating word of the surrender of Japan, and some imprudent Japanese believe it."

Under the aegis of the Shindo Renmei, a Special Attack Corps (Tokko Tai) was formed to take care of "defeatists"--anyone who admitted Japan's defeat. By May, 47, this terrorist group had assassinated more than 30 of the most prominent members of the Japanese who had tried to bring the people to their senses.

Correspondents report that of the five Japanese-language newspapers published in Brazil, only one, The Paulista (Paurisuta Shimbun), dares to acknowledge Japan's downfall. "It take a lot of courage to read this paper," says one subscriber grimly, "since readers are ipso facto, identified with the defeatist group. Other newspapers print the news in such a manner as to imply Japan's victory, or else they adopt an ambiguous attitude."

c. Opportunists Swindle Compatriots, Sell Land, Ship Tickets, Yen:

Taking advantage of the confusion, unscrupulous opportunists proceeded to buy up the property of Japanese eager to return to their homeland. "According to other reports, Japanese colonists are also being victimized by speculators who "sell spurious ship tickets for Japan, offer land for sale in Java, Sumatra and Borneo, market worthless Japanese currency." Relief movements which had been started by the summer of 1947 are still seriously hampered by the widespread feeling among Japanese residents that victorious Japan needs no help from abroad.

d. Ask for Letters, Photos, Delegation from Japan to Convince Fanatics:

Correspondence indicates that the "victory" propaganda reached its peak early in 1947. However, letters

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Enclosure to Tokyo's
No. 57, January 26, 1948.

- 4 -

written as late as October and November indicate that more than half the Japanese in Brazil still refuse to consider the possibility of Japan's defeat. Responsible Japanese, fearing for the reputation and future status of the colony, ("These foolish people are making us the laughing stock of the town.") are urgently requesting letters, photographs and information from Japan which will help them combat the campaign of fanaticism. ("Tell as many fellow countrymen as possible to write to us about the true result of the war, so that many lives here may be saved.") Other letters request that a delegation of well known Japanese (former Education Minister Tanaka Kotaro, and athlete Nambu Chuhei) be sent to Brazil to enlighten the people.

e. Victory Virus Spreads to Other Countries;
Fanatics Won't Face Facts:

In Peru, where the Japanese population is more integrated, the situation did not arise until one Abe Kenzo smuggled himself into the country, from Brazil. Unfortunately, before his arrest by Peruvian authorities, Abe succeeded in creating two hostile camps among the Japanese in that country. In Hawaii, various "victory societies" have sprung up to prey upon the naivete of a small proportion of Japanese residents. At least seven such societies have been reported. However, a correspondent reports that "The American Government deals very leniently with them and the people in general look upon them with pity." Victory organizations have sprung up in Mexico, Cuba, and Sweden. Even in the United States, a few Japanese have managed to retain the illusion of Japan's invincibility. From Seattle, comes the quixotic notation that "Japan has nothing to be anxious about. Even the white men in the US say that Japan has won the war...."

cgf

SECRET

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

SECRET

A-40 April 5, 1948
*[Signature]**Office Memorandum* • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENTTO : NA - Mr. Bond
FROM : BA - Mr. Allan Dawson

DATE: February 18, 1948

SUBJECT: Attitude and Activities of Japanese Residents in Brazil

In reply to your memorandum dated February 17, BA offers the following comments in connection with your inquiry:

1. While it is perfectly true that some months ago there was reason to believe that a limited number of Japanese resident in Brazil were not convinced that Japan had lost the war, it now appears that this situation has completely changed. There is no current indication that the troubles previously reported have continued. On the contrary, everything now seems to be quite tranquil with no suggestion that any of the so-called "nationalistic societies" are now conspicuous by their activities.

2. It is the opinion of BA that copies of major Japanese newspapers might serve a very useful purpose in Brazil although a special distribution arrangement would undoubtedly have to be set up with the Brazilian authorities. It is felt, however, that such papers and their utilization would not justify their being forwarded via airmail. They could probably serve the same purpose by being forwarded to the distribution agency through the regular mail or through the steamer pouch provided the São Paulo Consulate General is to be identified in any way with their distribution.

Allan Dawson

[Signature]
BA:DGClark:ekm
2-19-48

SECRET

SECRET FILE
8/29-1/26/48
FW 894, 20032/1-26/48

MAR 23 1948

SECRET

No. 44

To the

Acting United States Political Adviser for Japan,
Tokyo.

The Secretary of State refers to despatch no. 57 of January 26, 1948 in regard to the attitude and activities of Japanese residents in Brazil. It is noted that the Acting Political Adviser forwarded a copy of this despatch to the American Consulate General at São Paulo.

The Consul General at São Paulo has now reported the despatch has been read with great interest and that full corroborations can be given to the information contained therein. It is also reported that in general the situation in São Paulo has improved materially during recent months largely because of the increased number of personal letters being received from Japan as well as Japanese newspapers.

The Consul General believes that the request of the Japanese Government for permission to send by air-mail 140 copies of three major Japanese newspapers to residents in Brazil, Mexico, Peru and Argentina should, as far as Brazil is concerned, be given every consideration as it would afford a very powerful influence toward eliminating the nationalist groups which, although for the present are relatively quiet, are by no means dissolved. The Consul General reports that the proposed visit of a Japanese delegation to São Paulo would be effective but is opposed by the Brazilian authorities who are reluctant to admit their failure to cope with the situation.

894.20232/1-2648

CS/A

Q.V.
CH

MAR 22 1948

894.20232/~~2-1248~~
FC:HHGoshō: jr
3/11/48 *YWB*

A true copy of the signed original.

SECRET

894.20232/1-2648
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No. SECRET
57

AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL

São Paulo, Brazil, February 17, 1948

SUBJECT: Attitude and Activities of Japanese Residents in Brazil.

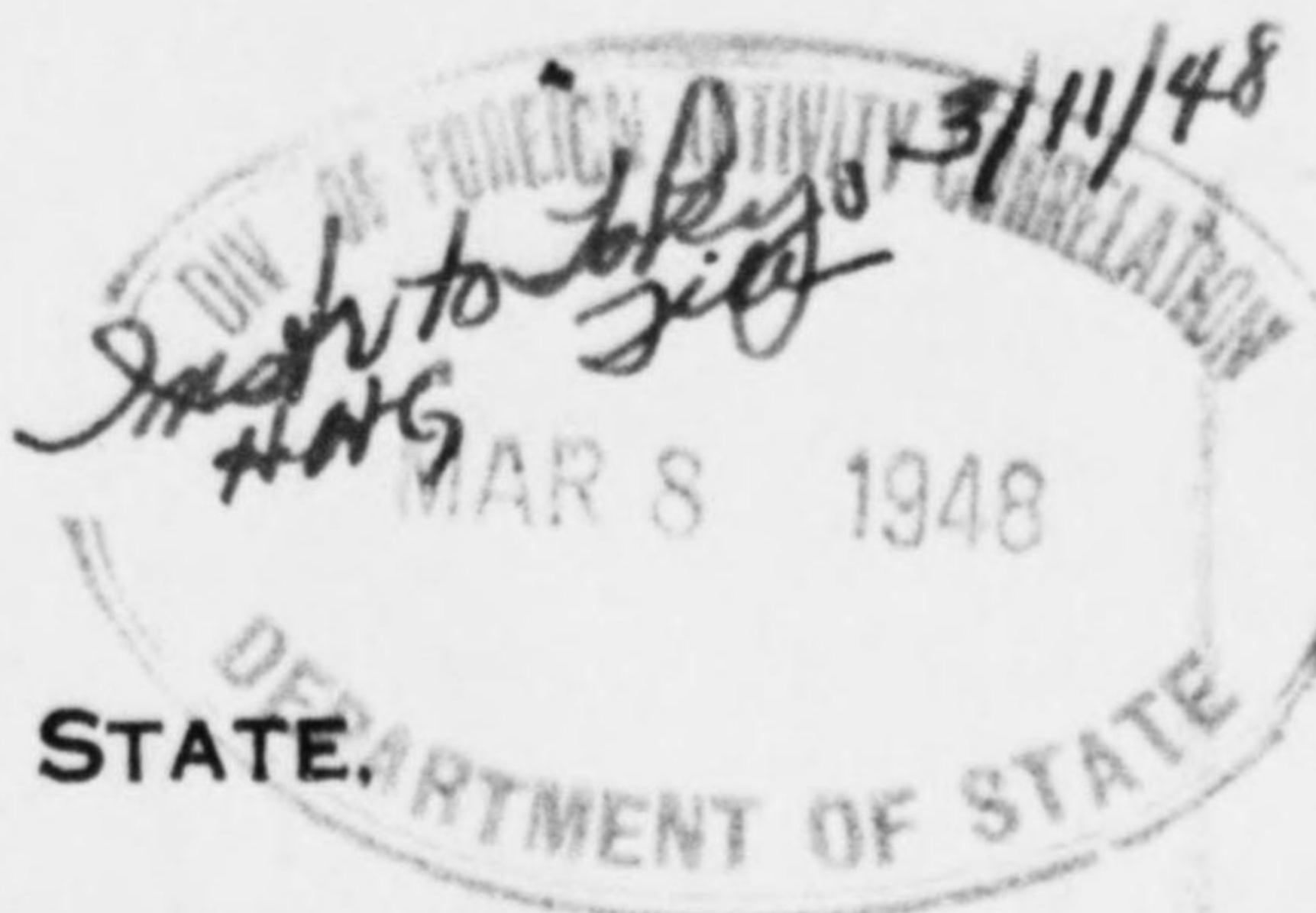
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DEPARTMENT OF STATE

1948 FEB 26 PM 1 40

THE HONORABLE

THE SECRETARY OF STATE

WASHINGTON.



AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL
SÃO PAULO, BRAZIL
MAR 15 1948

SIR

I have the honor to refer to Despatch No. 57 from the Office of the United States Political Adviser for Japan, Tokyo, January 26, 1948. The despatch has been read with great interest and full corroborations can be given to the information contained therein.

In general the situation in São Paulo has improved materially during the past 6 months largely because of the increased number of personal letters being received from Japan and also because of the Japanese newspapers which the Department so ably arranged for. It is believed that the request of the Japanese government for permission to send by airmail 140 copies of three major Japanese newspapers to residents in Brazil, Mexico, Peru, and Argentina should, as far as Brazil is concerned, be given every consideration as it would afford a very powerful influence toward eliminating the nationalist groups which although for the time being at least are relatively quiet are by no means dissolved.

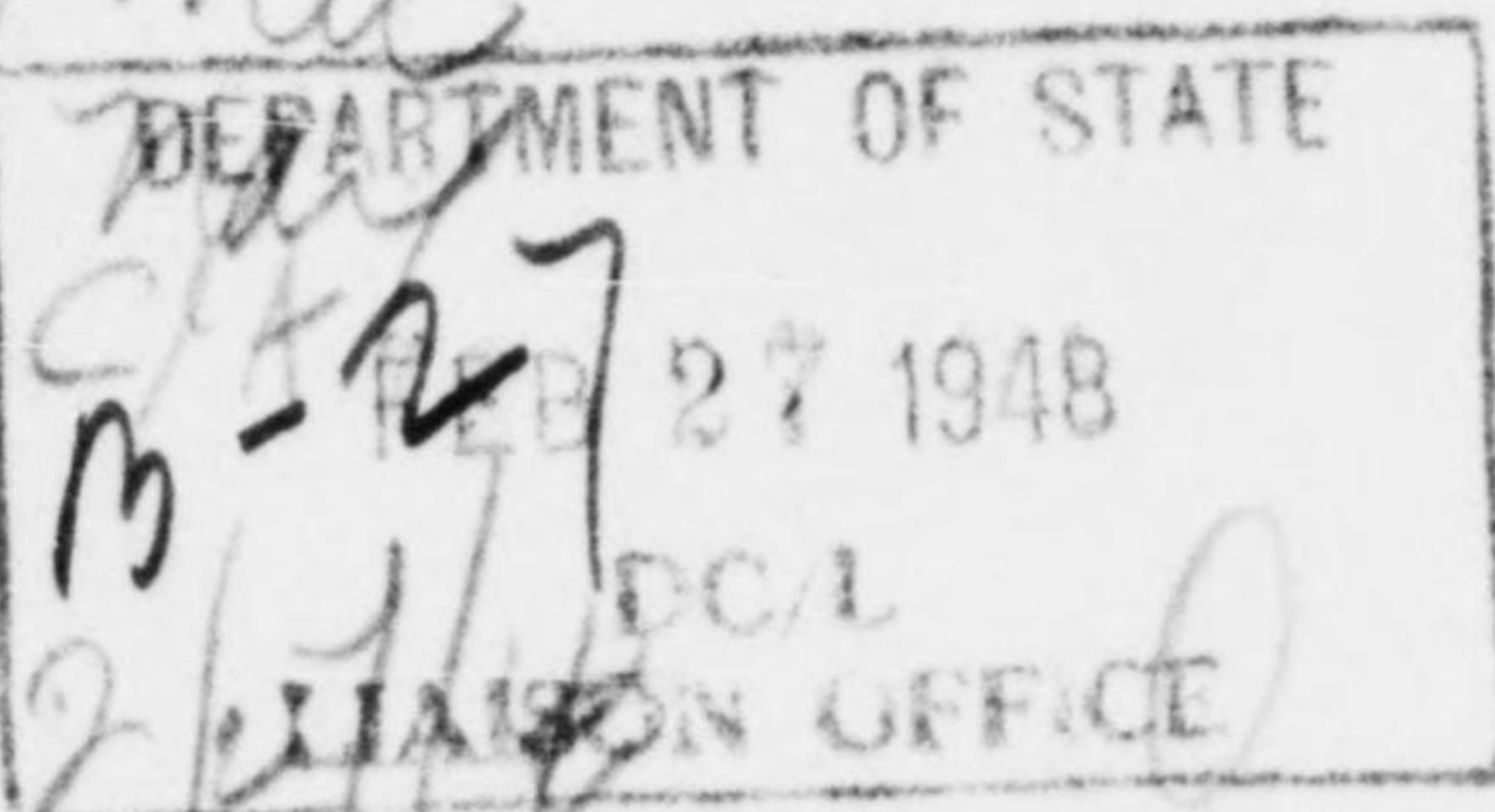
The proposed visit of a Japanese delegation would be very effective, but is opposed by the Brazilian authorities who are reluctant to admit their failure to cope with the situation.

Respectfully yours,

Cecil M. P. Cross
Cecil M. P. Cross
American Consul General

SECRET FILE

CS/A



File No. 800
CMPCross:vzp

SECRET

DOR - ARA Unit	
Anal	B M Bryan
R	
Obj	AM
Dist	

MAR 29 1948

FILED

894.20232/2-1748

894.20232/2-1748

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894.20232/2648

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62

FORM DS-323
7-18-46

OUTGOING AIRGRAM

CLASSIFICATION

Department of State

CONFIDENTIAL

NO. A-20

Washington,

March 1, 1948.

17

AMERICAN CONSUL

SÃO PAULO, BRAZIL

The Department is recently in receipt of an indication from the office of the United States Political Adviser for Japan which states that there is still considerable evidence that many Japanese in Brazil are not yet convinced that Japan has been defeated. It is stated that much of this evidence is based upon intercepts during the past six months. It is further reported that the Japanese Government is aware of the situation in Brazil and has requested permission to send by airmail copies of three major Japanese newspapers to residents in Brazil.

The Department would be appreciative of your comments regarding the present situation as regards the Japanese in your district and whether you feel that the distribution of copies of Japanese newspapers would be helpful in combating any still remaining nationalistic sentiment and propaganda that Japan has not been defeated.

At the moment no information is available as regards the number of Japanese newspapers which might be available for distribution and it is doubtful whether it could be arranged for their despatch to be handled by airmail for the complete journey. Presumably any distribution of such newspapers would have to be made on the basis of permission granted by Brazilian authorities. Your recommendations and comments on this aspect of the problem are also requested.

894.911
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894.20232/3-148

CS/A

894.20232/3-148

DISTRIBUTION
DESIRED
(OFFICES ONLY)

DCR - ARA Unit	
Att:	B/M Bryan
x	W. Ray
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MARSHALL

BA:DGClark:ekm
2-27-48

Cleared with
NA - Mr. Lory

CR CLEARANCE

FEB 27 1948

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

INCOMING AIRGRAM

DEPARTMENT OF STATE DIVISION OF COMMUNICATIONS AND RECORDS TELEGRAPH BRANCH

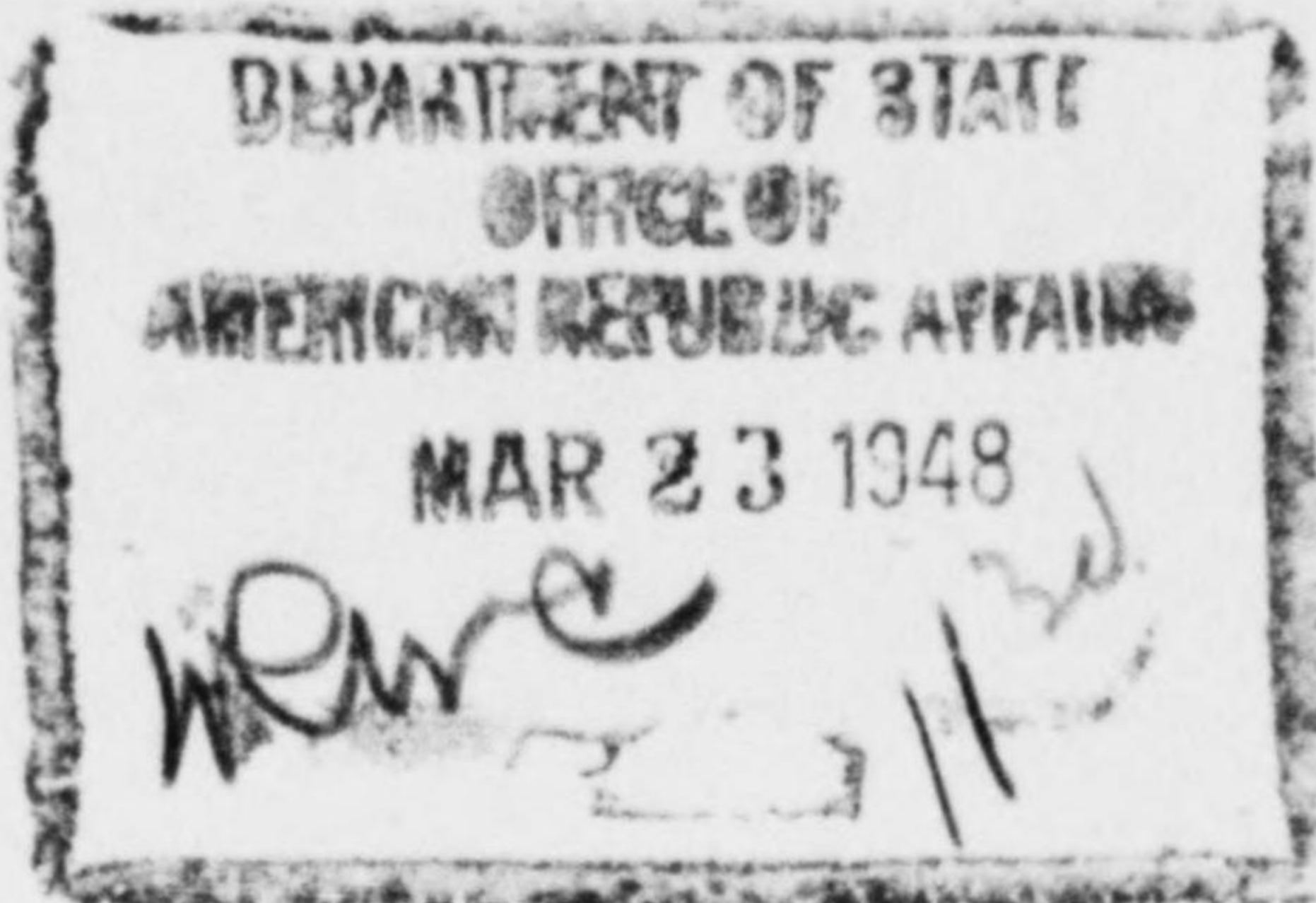
gasho - FC

PA

CONFIDENTIAL

AIRGRAM

3410



FROM

São Paulo, Brazil

Dated March 8, 1948

Dated Dispatched: March 12, 1948

Date Received: Mar. 22, 1948
9:36 AM

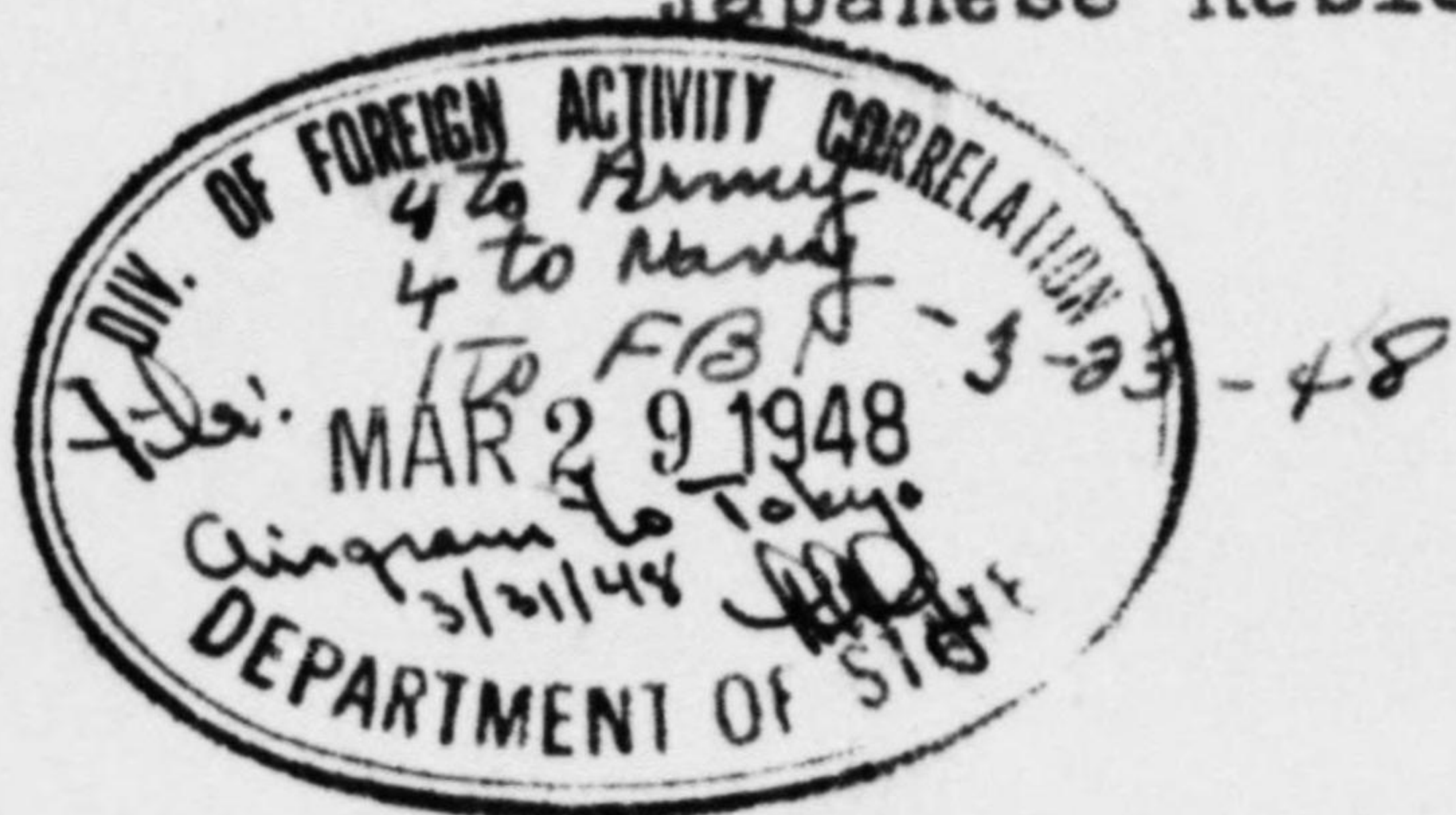
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FC Secretary of State,
Washington.

A-43, March 8, 1948

The Japanese situation subject of Airgram-20, March 1, 1948 is still a source of concern. The elements fostering the belief in a Japanese victory have been curbed to the extent that they are no longer venturing as far as murder to inspire terror, but they are still active and their efforts are causing doubts in the minds of thousands of Japanese as to the reality of the American victory. The receipt of the papers indicated would be of great value.

In this connection see my Despatch No. 57 dated February 17, 1948 entitled "Attitude and Activities of Japanese Residents in Brazil."



CROSS

CMPC:vzp
File No. 800

CONFIDENTIAL

PERMANENT RECORD COPY.—This copy must be returned to DC/R central files with notation of action taken.

894.20232/3-848

APR 6 1948

FILED

Confidential

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum · UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

DATE: March 6, 1951

TO : NA Mail Room

FROM : SY - H. H. Goshon ~~SY~~

SUBJECT :

The attached ~~file~~ documents are
believed to be a part of NA files.
They are returned herewith.

DCH
file

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

MG

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

DATE: Feb. 16, 1948.

TO : NWB ✓
FROM : MG *mg*
SUBJECT: Attached.

Sebald forwards a copy of an article "Reaction of Japanese in the Americas", prepared by the Civil Intelligence Section on the basis of postal intercepts.

Many thousands of Japanese in the Americas -- mostly in Brazil -- are still convinced that Japan won the war. So strong is the Japanese ultra-nationalist League in Brazil, that of the 5 Japanese language newspapers in Brazil, only one dares to acknowledge Japan's downfall. Responsible Japanese citizens of Brazil urgently request letters, photographs, information and personal representation by leading Japanese to combat the fanatics' campaign.

Sebald comments that the Japanese government has offered to send by air mail 140 copies daily of 3 major Japanese newspapers to residents in Brazil, Mexico, Peru and Argentina; but that this offer has not yet been acted upon by SCAP HQ.

[It might be advisable to refer this despatch to ARA for comment, particularly upon the last paragraph of the covering despatch. If ARA is of the opinion that the forwarding of these newspapers would materially assist in the campaign to root out Japanese ultranationalism in Latin America, we might forward ARA's comment to POLAD.]

Agree
brief memo
to ISA
2/16/48
NA:MG/hhc

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

CONFIDENTIAL

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : NA - Mr. Bond

FROM : BR - Mr. Clark

SUBJECT: Attitude and Activities of Japanese Residents in Brazil.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

RECEIVED
NOV 23 1951
DIVISION OF
STATISTICS AND RECORDS
March 24,
1948

With further reference to your memorandum of February 17 regarding subject topic and the inquiry sent to Rio by BR on March 1, I can now report the receipt of airgram A-43, March 8, 1948 from São Paulo which reads as follows:

"The Japanese situation subject of Airgram-20, March 1, 1948 is still a source of concern. The elements fostering the belief in a Japanese victory have been curbed to the extent that they are no longer venturing as far as murder to inspire terror, but they are still active and their efforts are causing doubts in the minds of thousands of Japanese as to the reality of the American victory. The receipt of the papers indicated would be of great value.

"In this connection see my Despatch No. 57 dated February 17, 1948 entitled 'Attitude and Activities of Japanese Residents in Brazil.'"

There would seem to be no doubt that the provision of Japanese newspapers can serve a useful purpose in São Paulo. I accordingly suggest that the necessary arrangements be made with the occupation authorities in Japan, and as soon as the papers begin arriving we can work out some plan for sending them along to São Paulo. As soon as we know that we can count upon these newspapers coming along in a steady flow, we can advise São Paulo and ask the Consulate General to establish a regular distribution plan and inform us of this plan so that we will know how this matter is being handled.

DGC
DuWayne G. Clark

BR:DGClark:mb

CONFIDENTIAL

894.20232/3-848

NOV 23 1951

FILED

CS/H

894.20232/3-848

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

fid *MG*
Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : NA - Mr. Allison

DATE: July 6, 1948

FROM : NA - Mr. Green *mg*

SUBJECT: Attached.

The highlights of Civil Censorship for June are as follows:

1. Japanese fanaticism in Brazil. Correspondents estimate that at present about three-fourths of Brazil's Japanese colony, consisting of some 350,000 settlers and Nisei concentrated mainly in the state of Sao Paulo, remain steadfast in their belief that Japan was victorious in the war. Various circumstances have increased the isolation of the Japanese community, rendering it easy prey to the Shindo, an extremist-terrorist Japanese clique in Brazil of extensive influence. Prior to the war publication of Japanese language newspapers was banned by the Brazilian Government. Most of the Japanese were unable to read the Portuguese-language press. Correspondence with Japan was broken off. Japanese short wave broadcasts ceased.

While restrictions on Japanese language publications were lifted by the Brazilian Government in 1947, four of the five local Japanese newspapers that subsequently appeared have been under the control of the Shindo. The Shindo has also fostered the belief in Japan's military supremacy by tampering with the mails, falsifying news photos and billing militant movies.

An analogous situation has arisen in Peru, although on a decidedly smaller scale. Small Japanese extremist organizations also thrive in Mexico, Hawaii, Cuba and Canada.

MG
Clear
date

Comment: You will recall that NA arranged several months ago with BR and USPOLAD to have copies of Japanese metropolitan newspapers sent regularly to Brazil. We have received no word from USPOLAD whether these newspapers are being sent. Perhaps we had better send a follow-up airgram to Sebald.7

2. Public attitudes on the Japanese Government. Based on an impressive number of mail intercepts, Civil Censorship has come to a number of significant conclusions about the Japanese voter. Politically naive, he currently shows no appreciation of the difficulties

confronting

CSA

FW 894.20232/7-1548

FW 894.20232/7-1548

SECRET FILE

-2-

confronting the Cabinet. At the same time he is exhibiting declining interest in political polemics and is expressing weariness over the frequent cabinet crises.

Before ^aCabinet's fall, Civil Censorship points out, the tempo of criticism shifts from general disapproval to a rabid denunciation of national leaders and all their works. The Ashida Government has not yet entered upon this latter stage of public disfavor; and on this basis Civil Censorship predicts that Ashida's position is temporarily secure. Voters who originally predicted his downfall by late Spring are now said to be redating their obituaries for late summer or fall.

DCR NE Unit
Anal. <u>VVL</u>
Re.
Cat. <u>AM</u>
Dist.

NA:MGreen:lt

JUL 15 1948

SECRET

No. 112

To the

Acting United States Political Adviser for Japan,
Tokyo.

894 20232/2-1748

The Secretary of State refers to his Instruction No. 44, dated March 23, 1948, recommending that favorable consideration be given by General Headquarters to the request of the Japanese Government for permission to send copies of major Japanese newspapers to Japanese residents in Brazil, Mexico, Peru and Argentina. Information on the present status of the Japanese Government's request would be appreciated.

In this connection it is noted that censorship intercepts from Brazil (see the June issue of the Civil Intelligence Section's Periodical Summary) indicate that a sizable proportion of the Japanese residents in that country still refuse to believe that Japan is defeated and that local Japanese ultra-nationalistic societies continue to exercise strong influence.

894.20232/7-1548

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JUL 15 1948

SECRET

A true copy of the signed original.

NA:MGreen/pm
7/12/48

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HMS

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894.20232/4-1548



THE FOREIGN SERVICE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

UNITED STATES POLITICAL ADVISER FOR JAPAN

ACTION is assigned to



Tokyo, August 13, 1948.

DIVISION OF NORTHEAST ASIAN AFFAIRS

SEP 7 1948

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

No. 521

SECRET

RECEIVED DEPARTMENT OF STATE

PM

1948 SEP 4

DC/M FACILITIES BRANCH

Subject: Japanese Publications Being Sent Abroad.

The Acting Political Adviser has the honor to refer to the Department's instruction No. 112 of July 15, 1948 requesting information concerning the sending of Japanese newspapers to Japanese residents in Brazil, Mexico, Peru, and Argentina and to enclose two tables showing the number of magazines and newspapers forwarded, one showing figures from April through July 1948 and the other showing the figures after August 1.

The Department's attention is invited to the fact that figures for other countries are also included since they have been furnished to this office by Mr. KOJIMA Tasaku, Chief of Overseas Japanese Section, Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Mr. Kojima pointed out that the number of publications being sent abroad has been drastically reduced as of August 1 because of the rising price of publications and the limited funds available to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. This reduction has been necessary even though the Overseas Japanese Relief Association is now cooperating in sending the publications. Mr. Kojima stated that efforts would be made to obtain additional funds to defray the expenses of sending larger numbers of publications. This Mission encouraged Mr. Kojima to exert as much effort as possible to obtain such funds.

A list of organizations and individuals to whom the newspapers and magazines are being sent is also enclosed. Mr. Kojima reported that some letters expressing appreciation for the papers have thus far been received from persons in Brazil, Colombia, Cuba and the United States.

Enclosures: art

1. List of Japanese Newspapers being sent Abroad from April through July, 1948.
2. List of Japanese Newspapers being sent Abroad from August 1, 1948.
3. List of Organizations and individuals to whom Newspapers are being sent.

Original and ozalid to Department.

704 WHLawrence, Jr.:mhp

SECRET

894.20232/8-1348

CS/V

SECRET FILE

894.20232/8-1348

XK 894.20232
1/2/ ACTION FE COPIES TO: 10 59005
PC/R ON 9/3/48

ENCLOSURE
DUB - NE Unit
OCT 12 1948

Enclosure No. 1 to Tokyo's Despatch
No. 521 dated August 13, 1948 from
the Office of the Political Adviser for
Japan, Tokyo, on the subject, "Japanese
Publications Being Sent Abroad".

SECRET

(COPY)

Forwarded Number of Newspapers and Magazines
From April through July 1948

Forwarding Address	Asahi	Mainichi	Chuo-Koron	Kaizo
Brazil	50	50		20
Argentina	7	7	10	
Paraguay	3	3		
Chile	2	2		
Bolivia	2	2		
Peru	10	10	10	
Colombia	3	3		
Cuba	2	2		
Mexico	6	6	10	
U.S.A.	25	25	20	
Hawaii	20	20		20
Canada	10	10		10
China	10	10		
Total	150	150	50	50

SECRET

Enclosure No. 1 to
Tokyo's No. 521
August 13, 1948.

SECRET

-2-

Forwarding Address	Sekai-no-Ugoki	Sunday Mainichi	King
Brazil	10	15	25
Argentina		5	5
Paraguay		5	
Chile		5	
Bolivia		5	
Peru	10		5
Colombia		5	
Cuba		5	
Mexico		5	5
U.S.A.	25		25
Hawaii		20	20
Canada		5	10
China	5	25	5
Total	50	100	100

SECRET

Enclosure No. 2 to Despatch No. 521
dated August 13, 1948 from the Office
of the Political Adviser for Japan, Tokyo,
on the subject, "Japanese Publications
Being Sent Abroad".

SECRET

(COPY)

Forwarded Number of Newspapers and Magazines
After August 1, 1948

Forwarding Address	Asahi	Mainichi	Chuokoron	Sekai no Ugoki
Brazil	20	20	15	15
Argentine	5	5	3	3
Paraguay	2	2	2	2
Chile	2	2	2	2
Bolivia	2	2	2	2
Peru	5	5	3	3
Colombia	2	2	2	2
Cuba	2	2	2	2
Mexico	5	5	3	3
U.S.A.	15	15	10	10
Hawaii	10	10	10	10
Canada	5	5	3	3
China	5	5	3	3
Total	80	80	60	60

SECRET

Enclosure No. 3 to Despatch No. 521
dated August 13, 1948 from the Office
of the Political Adviser for Japan,
Tokyo, on the subject, "Japanese
Publications Being Sent Abroad".

SECRET

(COPY)

Destination of Newspapers and Magazines

Encarregado dos Intereses Japoneses, Consulado da Suecia,
Sao Paulo, Brazil.

Asociacion Japonesa en Buenos Aires, Argentine.

Colonia Japonesa, Colmena, Paraguay.

Takayasu Hombo, Santiago, Chile.

Gozo Suematsu, La Paz, Bolivia.

Encargado de Intereses Japoneses, Consulado de suecia, Lima, Peru.

Koichi Tamura, Cali, Colombia.

Kiichi Iwama, Havana, Cuba.

Comite Japones de Ayuda Mutua, Mexico, Mexico.

The Nichi Bei Times in San Francisco and other 4 places, U.S.A.

The Hawaii Times, Honolulu, Hawaii.

New Canadian, Toronto, Canada.

The Japanese Association, Shanghai, China.

SECRET

No. 344
UNCLASSIFIED

Airmail

ACTION
is assigned to

POS-011

AMERICAN CONSULATE

São Paulo, Brazil, October 14, 1948

File
POS/J
all
DCR

SUBJECT: OII (INP) - Transmitting Copies of Book on Japanese Terrorism in Brazil for Department and General McArthur

THE HONORABLE
THE SECRETARY OF STATE,
WASHINGTON.

894.20232/10-1448

SIR:

I have the honor to transmit herewith two copies of a book entittled "Shindo Renmei - Terrorismo e Extorsão", dealing with Japanese terrorist activities in Brazil, by Dr. Mario Botelho de Miranda. One of these the author has submitted as of possible interest to the Department, and the other, an autographed copy, he has requested be forwarded to General Douglas McArthur.

Dr. Mario Botelho de Miranda was sent to Japan in 1940 by the Brazilian Government on a cultural mission and left that country in 1942 on the exchange ship, Gripsholm. An expert on Japanese affairs, his services are understood to be utilized by the local police authorities in dealing with the assassinations and other disturbances which frequently occur in the Japanese colony.

It is respectfully requested that, if there is no objection, the Department forward the autographed copy to General McArthur.

Respectfully yours,

Cecil M. P. Cross
Cecil M. P. Cross
Consul General

copy detached for
DCR Embassy
Embassy

PUBLIC AFFAIRS OVERSEAS PROGRAM STAFF
American Republics Branch
POS/A
OCT 20 1948

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
2 copies received & sent to POS/J
att

PUBLIC AFFAIRS OVERSEAS PROGRAM STAFF
Japan Korea Branch
OCT 26 1948
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
RECEIVED

OCT 22 1948

8428
ST/sfg

1 Copy for the Embassy: Rio de Janeiro
End att

Enclosure:
as stated above

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CS/A

FILE

10-1448

POS-011
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ARA
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DO NOT DETACH THIS FORM

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FILE NO.

894.20232/10-1448

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

SAO PAULO DESP. 344

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

JUL 21 1949

FILED

COPY FOR THE EMBASSY

Airmail

344
UNCLASSIFIED

OCT 25 1948

DC/R
CONTINUED
POS-001

São Paulo, Brazil, October 14, 1948

OII (IMP) - Transmitting Copies of Book on
Japanese Terrorism in Brazil for
Department and General McArthur

I have the honor to transmit herewith two copies of a book entitled "Shindo Remmel - Terrorismo e Extorsão", dealing with Japanese terrorist activities in Brazil, by Dr. Mario Botelho de Miranda. One of these the author has submitted as of possible interest to the Department, and the other, an autographed copy, he has requested be forwarded to General Douglas McArthur.

Dr. Mario Botelho de Miranda was sent to Japan in 1940 by the Brazilian Government on a cultural mission and left that country in 1942 on the exchange ship, Gripsholm. An expert on Japanese affairs, his services are understood to be utilized by the local police authorities in dealing with the assassinations and other disturbances which frequently occur in the Japanese colony.

It is respectfully requested that, if there is no objection, the Department forward the autographed copy to General McArthur.

Respectfully yours,

Cecil M. P. Cross
Consul General342
ST/sfg1 Copy for the Embassy: Rio de Janeiro
Enclosure:
as stated aboveUNCLASSIFIED

894.202 32 / 10-1948

NOV 18 1948

UNCLASSIFIED

No. 184

To the United States
Acting Political Advisor for Japan,
Tokyo.

The Acting Secretary of State transmits under separate cover an autographed copy of a book in the Portuguese language entitled SHINDO REMMEI by Dr. Mario Botelho de Miranda. The volume is an account of the activities of the ultra-nationalistic and militaristic group of Japanese who have terrorized many peaceful and law-abiding Japanese settlers in Brazil. The author has requested that the autographed volume be placed in the hands of General MacArthur. The Acting Political Advisor is authorized in his discretion, to transmit the volume to General MacArthur.

A copy of this instruction is being sent to the American Consul General, Sao Paulo, Brazil, for his information.

Under Separate Cover:
Book entitled SHINDO REMMEI

894.20232/10-1448

CS/A

DCR NE Unit
mjb
ESW

A true copy of
the signed orig-
inal

894.20232/10-1448

EGH/1
NOV 15 1948
NOV 17 1948

DCB
P:POS/J:DCBuchanan/rk

11/5/48

RM. GFL
POS POS/A

NA
mmg

894.20232/10-1448

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum · UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

DATE: December 29, 1948

TO : POS - Mr. Cody

FROM : POS - Mr. Schuler *MS*

SUBJECT: Transmission of book entitled Shindo Remmei.

You will note from Tokyo's despatch No. 779 dated December 13, 1948 attached that the auto-graphed copy of the book "Shindo Remmei" was delivered to General MacArthur who expressed his appreciation of the author's thoughtfulness and generosity.

yes

You may wish to draft an instruction to Rio embodying the above information and requesting the cultural officer to transmit to Dr. Miranda the appreciation, cordial regards, and good wishes of General MacArthur.

P:POS:DCBuchanan/dfc

12/29/48



THE FOREIGN SERVICE
OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

ACTION
is assigned to

POS

United States Political Adviser
for Japan

Tokyo, December 13, 1948

PUBLIC AFFAIRS BUREAU PROGRAM 43
Japan-Korean Branch
POS/1

No. 779

UNCLASSIFIED

894.20232/10-448

DEC 22 1948

P: POS POS/A NA

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Subject: Transmission of book entitled Shindo Remmei.

The Acting Political Adviser has the honor to refer to the Department's instruction No. 184 of November 18, 1948 concerning a book by Dr. Mario Botelho de Miranda entitled Shindo Remmei and the desire of the author that an autographed copy sent to this Mission under separate cover be delivered to General MacArthur.

The volume was delivered to General MacArthur who has expressed his appreciation of Dr. Miranda's thoughtfulness and generosity and has asked this Mission to transmit his cordial regards and good wishes to the author. The Department's assistance in this regard would be appreciated.

Copy to: American Consulate General,
Sao Paulo, Brazil.

Original and ozalid to Department.

020
CNSpinks:mhp

UNCLASSIFIED

DCR Gen. Unit	
Appal.	<i>[Signature]</i>
Rev.	<i>[Signature]</i>
Cal.	<i>[Signature]</i>
Dist.	<i>[Signature]</i>

JAN 25 1949
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894.20232/12-1348

CS/A

894.20232/12-1348

ACTION
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DEPARTMENT OF STATE

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RECEIVED
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

18

JAN 13 1949

UNCLASSIFIED

No.

To the

American Consular Officer in Charge,
São Paulo, Brazil.

The ~~Acting~~ Secretary of State refers to despatch No. 779 of December 13 from the United States Political Adviser in Tokyo, Japan, copy of which was sent to the American Consulate General in São Paulo. This despatch refers to a copy of a book entitled Shindo Remmei by Dr. Mario Botelho de Miranda. This book, autographed by the author, was delivered to General MacArthur.

The Officer in Charge, at his discretion, is requested to convey General MacArthur's appreciation of Dr. Miranda's thoughtfulness and generosity as well as his cordial regards and good wishes to the author.

894.20232/12-1348

CR ✓ 607
JAN 12 1949 P.M.

Copy to: American Embassy, Rio de Janeiro.

[Signature]
POS/A:MCody:mp

1/7/49

[Signature]
POS/J
[Signature]

this should not be done + has been with the strategy

OS/A

894.20232/12-1348

A true copy
the signed copy
sent

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