Mr. Ambassador:

I have the honor to address Your Excellency in order to bring to your knowledge the list of schools dependent on German and Japanese organizations, which were intervened and closed, as is indicated in the memorandum addressed to this Foreign Office by the Ministry of Justice and Public Instruction, a legalized copy of which is enclosed.

I avail myself of this opportunity to renew to Your Excellency the assurance of my highest consideration.

(Signed) Luis H. Irigoyen
Director General of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Enclosure: 5 sheets.

To his Excellency
the Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States of America in the Argentine Republic,
Mr. George Messersmith.
On September 10, 1945, the Executive Power of the Nation issued a decree no. 21,203, ordering the immediate adoption of the measures necessary for the taking in possession by the Government of schools administered by organizations or persons of German or Japanese nationality, functioning in the territory of the Republic. In the explanatory clauses of the decree, mention is made of the previous decree no. 6,954/45, whereby the state of war with Japan and Germany was declared, in so far as it contained provisions for the definitive suppression of any activity contrary to the security of the State or hindering the war effort of the American nations. In dictating the new decree the Executive Power considered that activities of cultural character should be included in this concept, especially those activities relating to education characterized as being inspired by principles foreign and contrary to the institutional régime of the Argentine Nation.

The Ministry of Justice and Public Instruction, to which this decree entrusted the adoption of the measures in question, issued a resolution on October 29, 1945, assigning to the Office of General Inspection of Education, the execution and control of such measures; it advanced the termination of the school year in the schools affected by the decree and it applied temporary suspension to the teaching staff.

Acting in close contact with the Ministries of the Interior and of Foreign Affairs and Worship, all adequate measures of information were made available to verify the existence within the territory of the Nation, of organizations coming under the provisions decreed, and special instructions were addressed to the Federal Interventions in the Provinces as well as to the Governments of the Territories.

It was thus possible to prepare a complete list of schools to which the provisions applied and the immediate intervention and closure of such schools was ordered. The pertinent procedure was conducted by the Office of General Inspection of Education and, in certain cases, by the School Boards dependent on local authorities in the Provinces. In connection with these interventions it was possible to verify that a certain number of school organizations depending on German or Japanese entities had ceased to function before the issuance of the resolutions of the Government of the Nation.

The closure of the schools affected took place uniformly throughout the national territory and, consequently, none of them is now carrying out educational activities.
activities. Of the total number of institutions affected, a list of which is given below, only two were reopened by order of the Ministry for the maintenance of their activities, this being a measure agreed upon after a thorough investigation was made which, with the cooperation of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Worship and of the Board for Vigilance and Final Liquidation of Enemy Properties, resulted in unquestionable proof of the clearly democratic character of the direction and activities of these two schools which are obviously opposed to the ideologies prevailing in countries whose political organization is of totalitarian nature.

The schools mentioned here having been intervened and closed, the Government then ordered—in certain cases and particularly in the Federal Capital—the occupation of the premises thereof for the purpose of establishing therein official educational institutions dependent on the Ministry of Justice and Public Instruction, thereby filling evident needs for the proper functioning of such institutions. Difficulty was encountered here as the result of action taken by entities owning the buildings and property in question and under whose direction the schools that were closed carried on their activities. They resorted to the Courts of Justice seeking protection with claims for retention or recuperation of their property. In several of these cases, the Court passed restraining orders, thus paralyzing the executive action ordered by the Government.

The Executive Power of the Nation, at a General Cabinet Meeting, issued a decree no. 6,765 on March 12 last, whereby this problem was solved by specifically authorizing the Ministry of Justice and Public Instruction to carry out the occupation of the premises in question and make use of them for purpose of official public education, "without violating the restraining orders in those cases in which claims are lodged by persons with legitimate interests, or implying modification of the status quo provided for in the Act of Chapultepec". It has therefore been possible to make use of several of the buildings occupied, installing therein educational institutions under the control of the Ministry, and authorizing, in other cases, the occupation of premises by schools of the National Board of Education.

The following is the list of schools under the control of German or Japanese entities, which were intervened and closed by virtue of Decree no. 21,203/945 of the Executive Power of the Nation:

Federal
"Cangallo" School, Cangallo 2169; "Janssen" School, 
Santa Fé 5133; "Ludwig Uhland" School, Universidad 1260; "Schiller" School, Concordia 3355; "Germania 
Schule", Ecuardor 1182; "Humboldt" School, Monroe 5061; 
"Deutscher Schulverband" School, Cheverría 2625; 
Asociación Escorial Alemana, Leguizamón 1897.

Province of Buenos Aires: Schools: "José de 
San Martín", of Morón; "Federico Froebel" of Verónica- 
Magdalena; "Ricardo Wagner" of Quilmes; "Tsiboro- 
Suárez" of Coronel Suárez; "Gutenberg Schule", of 
Martínez San Isidro; "Mariano Moreno", of Villa 
Vatteone-Florencio Varela; "Utz Smits", of Avellaneda; 
"Mariano Moreno", of Almirante Brown; "Bernardino 
Rivadavia" of Láman-á de Junio; "Argentina Germana" 
of Láman-á de Junio; "German Freres" Colonía Suiza- 
Baradero; "Mozart", Temperley-Lomas de Zamora; "General 
Belgrano", San Miguel-General Sarmiento; "Domingo 
Sarmiento", Escobar-Tiler; "Privada de Munro", Munro- 
Vicente López; "Vicente López", Vicente López; 
"Argentina Germana", Villa Ballester-General San Martín; 
"Juan Martín de Pueyrredon", Villa Ballester-General San 
Martín; "Liners", Ciudadela-General San Martín; 
"Humboldt", Villa Iris-Puán; "Coronel Rauch", Bahía 
Blanca; "Mariano Moreno", Monte Grande-Cheverría.

Province of Santa Fé: "Colegio Alemán Argentino", 
España 150-Rosario; "Asociación Japonesa" School, Santa 
Fé 1758-Rosario; "Escuela Alemana", San Jerónimo-Las 
Colonias; "Deutscher Schulverein", Correafán; "Escorial 
Alemana", Esperanza; "Escorial Alemana", Romang.

Province of Córdoba: "Colegio Alemán", Ituzaingó 
465, Córdoba; "Escuela Japonesa", of Villa Forestieri; 
Colegio "San Martín", Belgrano 1448-of San Francisco; 
"General San Martín" School, of Villa Belgrano-Calamuchita; 
"General Belgrano" School, of Villa Belgrano-Calamuchita.

Province of Entre Ríos: "Escuela Alemana de Idioma 
y Religión" of Villa Ramírez-Diamante County.

Province of Mendoza: "Colegio Alemán", Mendoza.

National Territory of La Pampa: "Escuela Evangélica 
Luterana" and "Escuela Luterana San Pablo" of General San 
Martín.

National Territory of Misiones: "Hindenburg" School, 
of Eldorado; "Monte Carlo" School of Monte Carlo; 
"Escuela Alemana" of Posadas; "Sociedad Escorial Alemana" 
of Oberá; "Sociedad Escorial Alemana", of Picada Africana.

National Territory of Chaco: "Deutscher Verein" 
School of Charata.

The foregoing
The foregoing information may be summarized by stating that a total of fifty-three (53) German or Japanese educational institutions, established in the territory of the Nation, were closed as a result of the measures adopted by the Executive Power.

Office of General Inspection of Education,
April 28, 1946.

(Signed) Justo Pallarés Acebal
Inspector General of Education.

An exact copy.