Enclosure No. 1 to Despatch No. 730 dated September 10, 1946 from American Embassy, Buenos Aires, entitled "With Reference to Statements made Recently by the Minister of Foreign Relations of the Argentine Concerning Enemy Property and Aliens"

*(TRANSLATION)*

Le Nación, September 1, 1946

ON THE OCCASION OF THE APPROVAL OF THE UNITED NATIONS CHARTER AND THE ACT OF CHAPULTEPEC

Foreign Minister Bramuglia yesterday made statements to The New York Times

Our country's adherence to the Act of Chapultepec and to the United Nations Charter having been approved by Congress, the representative of The New York Times in Buenos Aires, Mr. Frank Eluckohn, interviewed the Minister for Foreign Affairs, in order to ask a few questions which he submitted in writing, at Doctor Bramuglia's request.

The following are the answers, which were also given in writing and will be published today by our great New York colleague:

Legislative approval given by the Senate and the Chamber of Deputies of the Nation to the United Nations Charter and to the Final Act of the Inter-American Conference on Problems of War and Peace, defines Argentina's foreign policy and justifies our country's constant and permanent claims based on the significance and effectiveness of its conduct, to participation in the action of hemispheric and world interests.

The Argentine Government has been able not only to make known to public opinion throughout the continent its adherence to the Charter and the Act approved, but it has also defined the guiding principles of its policy of continental unity and of friendship towards all the nations of the world. The New York Times asks whether there are any additional measures to be carried out in connection with the approval of the Act of Chapultepec and the United Nations Charter. There are no such measures because they had already been adopted and put into effect long before the parliamentary approval to which I make reference here. The measures to which the newspaper correspondent refers are well known.
known. However, it is appropriate to recall them. The first of those measures relates to the treatment to which our country's conduct was and is bound to conform with regard to enemy property.

The second measure relates to German and Japanese schools and cultural and sports organizations. As for the third measure, it refers to the trial of spies residing in Argentina. It is unnecessary to repeat what has already been said on previous occasions. These additional measures which sum up the three matters in question, are fully in effect. The country knows it, as do the nations of the continent.

Regarding the treatment of enemy property, such property is now in process of complete liquidation. Some of these concerns will be nationalized. Others have been made Argentine, while all the remainder of them have been liquidated or are in process of liquidation. No enemy property will in any way remain without being duly tried or without being subjected to negotiation whereby any commercial possibility of the elements already condemned by history shall be stopped. This procedure is applied to not only defend national interests, but also to serve the policy of the continent which we so strongly support.

As for German and Japanese schools and associations, they need not even be mentioned. There are no organizations or schools capable of radiating a disturbing influence in the continent. Much less could they do so in matters of security, to prevent Argentina from playing its rightful part in the American field of action.

With reference to spies residing in Argentina, I must state that they come under the jurisdiction of the courts of justice, courts established by our own Constitution. But, in any case, measures have been suggested to hasten procedures and conclusions. It is therefore quite evident that there practically exists no direct or additional measure that the Government has not already executed or is not executing in fulfillment of moral obligations deriving from the recommendations, resolutions and votes to which the people of this Republic have so enthusiastically adhered.

It is fitting to say on this occasion that the unity of the continent has been, is and will be strengthened by Argentina's attitude, her international policy being
being clearly defined and directed. We live
fraternally with the peoples of America and
we wish to live amicably with all the nations
of the world. Our international conduct has in
no way been altered in its course. Everything
susceptible of improving that conduct shall be
done by this Government, because it is convinced
that the improvement of the foreign policy of States
tends to improve the international policy of the
peoples who seek to assure their relations by means
of these agreements, by means of conferences and
world assemblies of States.