March 27, 1946

Dr. Quo Tai-chi
President of the Security Council
United Nations Organization
Hunter College
Bronx, New York

Dear Sir:

The Nation Associates at this time renews its request for action by the Security Council to suspend Argentina from membership in the Organization.

Such a request was first made to the General Assembly of the United Nations in January, 1946, by The Nation Associates, an organization representing a broad cross-section of democratic public opinion in the United States.

With this request was submitted a supporting Memorandum calling for the action on the score that, since its admission to the United Nations, Argentina has persistently violated the United Nations Charter, the agreement of Chapultepec, and that its purpose is aggression. The facts detailed offered incontrovertible evidence that the military regime controlled by Colonel Peron followed a pattern created by the Nazis, and that it constituted a threat against security and against peace.

It was recalled that in Nuremberg an Allied tribunal was trying as war criminals the leaders of the Nazi party whose plans and methods the Argentine regime has been emulating.

Less than a month after the presentation of this Memorandum, the State Department of the United States, on February 11, issued a Blue Book (Consultation Among the American Republics With Respect to the Argentine Situation), offering authentic and conclusive data proving the links between the military government of Argentina and the Nazis. Named as the leader of the group of Colonels with Nazi connections, responsible for the military coup which set up the present government with its pro-Nazi orientation, was Colonel Juan D. Peron, then a candidate for election as the President of the Republic of Argentina.

In the Blue Book the State Department charged:

"1. Members of the military government collaborated with enemy agents for important espionage and other purposes damaging to the war effort of the United Nations."
"2. Nazi leaders, groups and organizations have combined with Argentine totalitarian groups to create a Nazi-Fascist state.

"3. Members of the military regime who have controlled the government since June, 1943, conspired with the enemy to undermine governments in neighboring countries in order to destroy their collaboration with the Allies and in an effort to align them in a pro-Axis bloc.

"4. Successive Argentine governments protected the enemy in economic matters in order to preserve Axis industrial and commercial power in Argentina.

"5. Successive Argentine governments conspired with the enemy to obtain arms from Germany.

"This information warrants the following conclusions:

"1. The Castillo Government and still more the present military regime pursued a policy of positive aid to the enemy.

"2. Solemn pledges to cooperate with the other American republics were completely breached and are proved to have been designed to protect and maintain Axis interests in Argentina.

"3. The policies and actions of the recent regimes in Argentina were aimed at undermining the Inter-American System.

"4. The totalitarian individuals and groups, both military and civilian, who control the present government in Argentina, have, with their Nazi collaborators, pursued a common aim: The creation in this Hemisphere of a totalitarian state. This aim has already been partly accomplished.

"5. Increasingly since the invasion of Normandy, and most obviously since the failure of the last German counteroffensive in January, 1945, the military regime has had to resort to a defensive strategy of camouflage. The assumption of the obligations of the Inter-American Conference on Problems of War and Peace to wipe out Nazi influence and the repeated avowals of pro-democratic intentions proceeded from this strategy of deception."

On February 24, 1946, a national election was held in Argentina. Although at this writing the final results are not available, it is apparent from the present trend that Colonel Peron will be "elected" as President of Argentina.

This election should not mislead world public opinion into believing that the elevation of Colonel Peron to the presidency of the Republic represents a free choice of the people, or that the danger of aggressive moves by Argentina has been averted.

An election cannot be considered free in a country which for almost three years has been living under a military dictatorship. The fact that the riots and shooting affrays which had characterized the campaign were prevented by the army on the day of the balloting is no reason to regard the election as
free. For three years Peron and his associates have alternately intimated and bribed the country. By decreeing wage increases and promising other social benefits, Peron won a following among elements in the population which could not be expected to understand the price they were paying, not only in liberty, but in increased living costs and the burden of a huge military establishment.

Peron's strategy, directly copied from his Nazi preceptor, Adolf Hitler, has proved successful, as it did in Germany. Hitler, too, used the votes of the people to entrench himself in power and prepare the nation for the war which followed.

The issue before the world today, and more especially before the United Nations as the protector of world peace, is the creation of a dynamic policy which will act with dispatch and vigor to prevent the use of the new weapons by which wars are being fought.

Specifically, in the case of Argentina, the issue is to prevent the use by Colonel Peron of those weapons by which his masters, the Nazis, conquered half a continent bloodlessly. These weapons, as detailed in the Nuremberg indictment of the Nazi war criminals, were (1) the capture of the government by "legal" forms, supported by terrorism; (2) to instill fear in the hearts of the people through an extended system of terror against supposed or suspected opponents; (3) the destruction of trade unions; (4) the reshaping of the educational system to prepare the people psychologically for war; (5) the direction of the economy of the country toward the preparation and equipment of the military machine.

Nothing in the action or statements of Colonel Peron, since the submission of the attached Memorandum and the issuance of the State Department Blue Book, indicates any change in his professed intention to prepare his country for aggression.

Germany, it will be recalled, after the enslavement of its own population in the six years which intervened between Hitler's assumption of power and the outbreak of the war, conquered half of Europe bloodlessly by three new weapons: (1) The institution of a worldwide propaganda network; (2) the development of Quislings; (3) the institution known as the Fifth Column.

Colonel Peron, in order to satisfy his ambitions of establishing on the American continent a network of satellite fascist governments, and hostile to the United States, may accomplish his aims without firing a shot.

Bolivia and Paraguay are already under Argentine domination. Peron has openly indicated his intention to bring other countries within Argentina's orbit. Such action would only be the continuation of previous policy. For, as the Blue Book of the State Department charges (and it quotes an authoritative German official to this effect), "the great goal of Argentine foreign policy after the revolution of June 4, 1943, was the formation of a bloc of South American states whose center Argentina should be. This policy was directed principally against the United States and its Good Neighbor Policy. The bloc was to comprise Argentina, Chile, Bolivia, Paraguay, Uruguay, and possibly later Brazil (through the help of the Brazilian
Integralists). This plan was activated with respect to Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Paraguay and Uruguay. In each of these countries Argentine S.D. collaboration with domestic pro-Axis forces was pressed forward under the guidance and with the aid or promises of it from the Argentine military government. A principal leader of the Argentine conspirators was Colonel Juan D. Peron."

The State Department Blue Book says that these efforts were not more successful only because the Latin American republics in January of 1944 joined in refusing to recognize the Bolivian government or any government established by force during the emergency period.

The Blue Book explains how the Nazis subsidized the efforts to create a Latin American bloc of Fascist states. It charges that the plot was a full-fledged "conspiracy of subversion aimed at the pro-Allied governments of neighboring countries *** the driving force of which was the pro-Axis clique among the Argentine officer corps known as the GOU. This clique was dominated by Colonel Juan D. Peron."

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We urge, therefore:

1) That the time has come for the United Nations to give a new definition to aggression to include the use of propaganda, Quislings, and Fifth Column activities in neighboring states.

2) That a dictatorship which maintains links with Nazis and has an announced aggressive expansionist program cannot be permitted to find safety in the claim that its domestic affairs are its own concern.

It was on this theory that the democratic powers failed to act against Adolf Hitler and his associates, thus making possible World War II. The principle of collective non-intervention is obsolete and dangerous. Its continued acceptance would mean the death of the UNO. Under it any country could prepare for war and, until the first guns were fired, the UNO would be powerless to act.

The time has come, therefore, to give to aggression a broader definition derived from the experiences of the past fifteen years. Under that new definition action against Argentina becomes inevitable. For Argentina, under Peron, safehaven of Nazi wealth and resources will, unless halted now, be the focal point of new aggression.

Respectfully yours,

Freda Kirchwey
President