

DECLASSIFIED

E.O. 11652, Sec 3(E) and 5(D) or (E) NND# 760050

894.20210/1-145--12-3146-47-48-49

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

JAN 0 1945



DIVISION **Federal Bureau of Investigation**
RESEARCH AND PUBLICATION
United States Department of Justice

Washington, D. C.

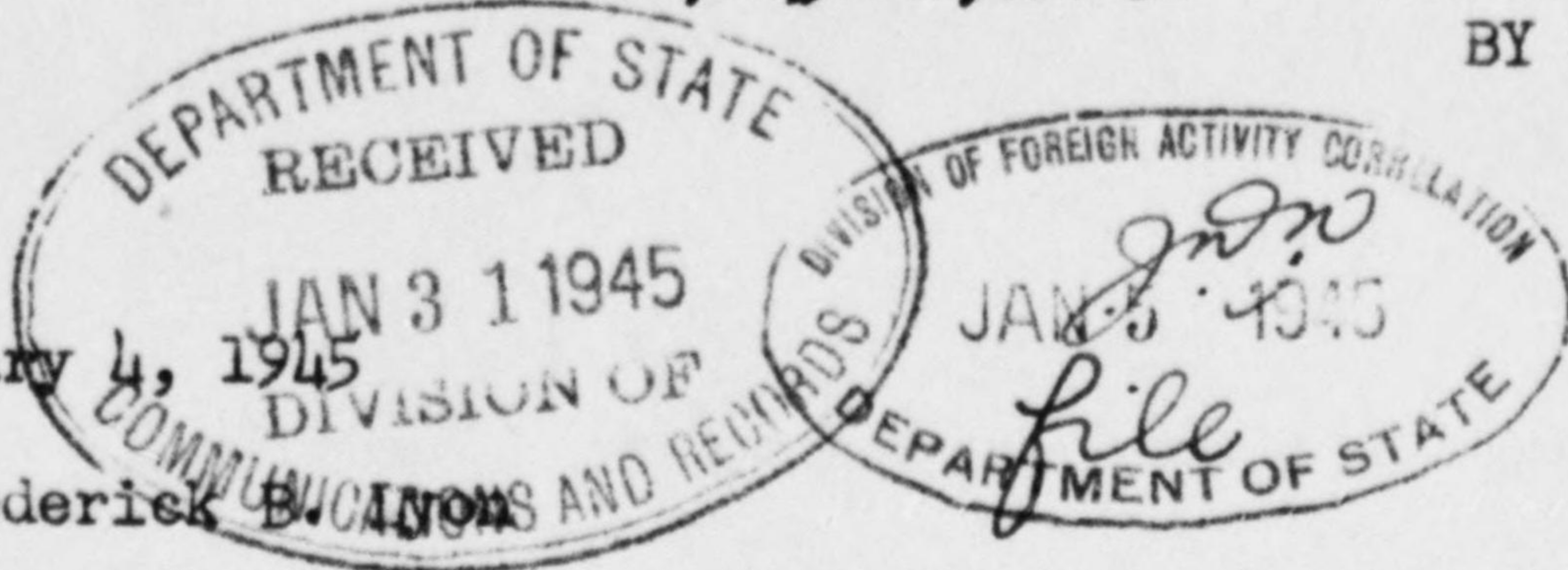
PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL
BY SPECIAL MESSENGER

RP
[Signature]

IN REPLY, PLEASE REFER TO
FILE NUMBER 110-3

Date: January 4, 1945

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



Attention: Mr. E. Wilder Spaulding
Chief, Division of Research and Publication

JED

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

Subject: Japanese Publications

With reference to your letter of December 23, 1944, RP 894. 20210/11-2444, I wish to advise that steps have already been taken to procure Japanese publications in Portuguese Nos. 22, 26, 30 and 32.

These publications will be promptly made available to you upon their receipt in Washington.

DCR - NE Unit

nal. *[initials]*
Rev. *[initials]*
Cat. *[initials]*
Dist. *[initials]*

DECLASSIFIED
Jan 23, 1976 - FBI #2
By *SSM* NARS, Date 12/7/78

JAN 3 1 1945

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894.20210/1-445
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FIS

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR



IN REPLY, PLEASE REFER TO
FILE NO. 64-21655-9

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
OFFICE OF
AMERICAN REPUBLIC AFFAIRS
FEB 1 1945
Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington 25, D. C.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
RECORDS
JAN 27 1945
DIVISION OF
COMMUNICATIONS AND RECORDS

DIVISION OF JAPANESE AFFAIRS
JAN 3 1945
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

DIVISION OF FOREIGN ACTIVITY CORRELATION
JAN 22 1945
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

FC/OS

DCR

JA

MA

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL
BY SPECIAL MESSENGER

Date: January 19, 1945

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

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

Subject: Comite Japonese de Ayuda Mutua, also known as, Comite Japonese de
Auxilio Mutuo, "Kyo-eikai" - Mexico
594.20210 Tsuru,
Kiso (dr.) "

Reference is made to my letter dated November 6, 1943.

As of possible interest to you, there is attached hereto a memorandum furnished the Bureau by a confidential, reliable source setting forth background information on the above-captioned Japanese organization. This organization functions ostensibly in the capacity of a mutual aid society assisting destitute Japanese who have been removed from various locations in the Mexican Republic and resettled in less strategic areas. Replacing H. Kato, who returned to Japan, is Luis Tadasu Tsuji as Director. The Secretary is Guillermo S. Makita. Dr. Kiso Tsuru also exercises influence in directing the committee's affairs. However, his efforts to unfreeze certain private Japanese funds in Mexico and to obtain control of Japanese Government funds there have not apparently been successful. The committee presently operates a communal farm in the State of Morelos, Mexico. A Sub-Comite Japonese de Ayuda Mutua is reportedly existing in Guadalajara, Jalisco, Mexico.

These data have been made available to the American Embassy and to the Military and Naval Attaches in Mexico, D. F.

Enclosure

- cc - Director of Naval Intelligence
Navy Department, Washington, D. C.
- cc - Assistant Chief of Staff
G-2, War Department
Washington, D. C.

DCR - ARA Unit	
Anal. <i>JH</i>	FEB 6 - 1945 RECEIVED
Rec. <i>W.M.</i>	
Dist. <i>W</i>	

Attention: Brigadier General Carter W. Clarke



DECLASSIFIED
Jan. 23, 1976 - FBI #2
By *SPM* 12/7/78

894.20210/1-1945

CS/D
894.20210/1-1945
Confidential File

December 7, 1944

RE: COMITE JAPONES DE AYUDA MUTUA, also
known as COMITE JAPONES DE AUXILIO MUTUO,
"KYOEIKAI"
MEXICO, D. F.

The Comite Japonese de Ayuda Mutua ostensibly functions in the capacity of a mutual aid society sustaining destitute Japanese who have been removed from various locations in the Mexican Republic and resettled in less strategic areas, in connection with the Republic's national defense program.

The Committee maintains offices at Calle San Antonio Abad #327, Mexico, D. F., and is presently under the directorship of LUIS TADASU TSUJI, who replaced H. KATO upon his return to Japan. The secretary is listed in the records of La Junta Inter-Secretarial Relativa a Bienes y Propiedades del Enemigo, as being GUILLERMO S. MAKITA, residence address Calle de Moctezuma #235, Mexico, D. F., according to confidential informant Source A, usually reliable.

According to the same source Dr. KISO TSURU, well known leader among the Mexican-Japanese colony, is an active personality in Committee affairs, having assumed directorship of the Committee temporarily during TSUJI'S absence, and is one of the dominating figures in Committee activities. It has also been reported that ADOLFO A. YOHIOKA has functioned in the capacity of Committee Secretary in the past.

Source B, reliable, indicates that the following firms and nationals listed on the U. S. Proclaimed List have also received mail at the San Antonio Abad address:

EL RIKKO, S. de R.L., G. MIYASAKA Y CIA., KUNIHBI
VEJI, JIRO IWAMOTO.

As indicative of the Committee's past plans and projects, a portion of a document in Japanese dated November 19, 1942, which was circulated among the Japanese colony in Mexico is set forth below. The details were furnished by Source C, reliable, and had to do with the establishment of a communal farm.

1. KYOEIKAI would be responsible for leasing the farms.
2. Twenty-five families of colonizers would be necessary for each farm.
3. The selection and gathering of colonizers would be carried out by the main office at Mexico City and the branch office, Guadalajara, although the colonizers would be principally from the area of the branch office.
4. The person in charge would be elected from among the colonizers subject to approval of the branch office.
5. The details of the farming plan would be decided in meetings under the auspices of the person in charge.
6. Capital for carrying out the plan would be the responsibility of the colonizers. Urgently needed capital though could be obtained in the amount of 10,000 pesos for a six month's period through the KYOEIKAI. However, this capital should be used as reserve capital and the applicants should be prepared to defray the expenses of colonizing and six months livelihood.
7. The capitalization plan of the farm was to be 25,000 pesos. It was thought that this plan of organization must be a self-governing cooperative plan of colonizers with all the colonizers sharing responsibilities, pooling their capital and working cooperatively.
8. Conditions of joining were to be:
 - a. The colonizers should be energetic people with experience in agriculture.

- b. The colonizers must be able to defray moving expenses and six months living expenses.
- c. Ten thousand pesos of the capital could come from the branch office, but the colonizers should decide at a meeting the method of raising the remainder (of the 25,000 pesos)
- d. There would be no housing accommodations until February, 1943.
- e. Other details for deciding on a concrete plan would be decided at a meeting.
- f. It would be best for the main office negotiating committee to arrange with the landlord for necessary dwellings and farm equipment.

The document on which the details of the plan stated above were set forth included a plain form on which the committee requested the description of the family's circumstances of Japanese living in Guadalajara. At the end of the document there was a warning to the Japanese nationals to be extremely careful in their actions and movements.

The translation of the document also revealed that two committees were formed apparently at the date of the document in Guadalajara under the auspices of the Comité Japonés de Ayuda Mutua, one for setting up the Japanese on the Hacienda Castro Urdiales at Tala, Jalisco, and the other for setting up Japanese in other occupations than farming.

The committee on occupations other than farming was listed as follows: YOSHIDA, KATSUZO, Obregon 1837, Guadalajara, Jalisco; KUMAZAWA, JINKICHI, Cinco de Febrero 218, Guadalajara; ADACHI, FUJI; NISHIJIMA, ISAO, Colone 764-6, Guadalajara; SAMEJIMA, (SAMESHIMA) SOROJE, Encarnacion Rosa 18, Guadalajara; TANADA (TANATA), JIMZO; JOSE MARIA MERCADE, Guadalajara, Jalisco.

The committee on farming occupations was listed as follows: KOBAYASHI, UMEKICHI; ADITA, HIDEO, Insurgentes 120, S. Andres, Guadalajara, Jalisco; YAMGUCHI, SUGYI, Analco 862, Guadalajara, Jalisco; FUJIMURA, SHU, Hacienda Castro Urdiales,

Tala, Jalisco; ASHIDA, TSUNEJIRO, Colonia Sur 345, Guadalajara; OYAMOTO, UAISUKE, Obregon 1574, Guadalajara; WADA, SHIRO, Hacienda Castro Urdiales, Tala, Jalisco.

According to the same source the cooperating farm known as Hacienda Castro Urdiales has since been established at Tala, Jalisco.

According to contacts available to Source A, usually reliable, the files of La Junta Inter-Secretarial Relativa a Pienes y Propiedades del Enemigo, an agency of the Secretaria de Hacienda, a petition was presented to the last named agency by Dr. KISO TSURU in the name of the subject committee in June, 1942, soliciting permission for the acquisition or rental of agricultural properties in the State of Morelos, Mexico, to be under the administration of the mentioned committee for the purpose of establishing a communal Japanese agricultural colony. It was indicated that the committee intended to purchase or rent some 2,000 hectares of terrain known as Hacienda de TEMISCO situated near Cuernavaca, Morelos, Mexico. This agricultural committee is the only one of which the Governmental Entity mentioned as recorded and has since been established having been occupied at one time by some 80 families.

Further information obtained from La Junta indicates that the purchase was handled ultimately and a portion of the money supplied by LUIS TADASU TSUJI, ROKURO TAGO, TEIJI SEKIGUEHI and MATSUTARO KADIYAMA, the money having been also furnished in part by the Japanese, MATZUMOTO, who is known to be the possessor in the Federal District of several greenhouses and to be in charge of the maintenance of the gardens on the properties of General MAXIMINO AVILA CAMACHO.

According to the plan announced to the Junta Inter-Secretarial, the proceeds obtained from the management of the communal property are to be devoted to the sustaining of the families maintained there and any overage was to be supplied to the Comite Japonese De Ayuda Mutua for the maintenance of its other activities.

It was further indicated by the above-mentioned purchasers that upon the termination of the war and the establishment of the peace the property would be exploited for their private property, and that they could be considered the personal owners thereof.

The records of the Junta indicate also that the Committee has made other solicitations requesting permission to establish additional agricultural communities, but that such establishment has not been carried out, probably due to the lack of funds, although the Junta would be disposed to concede the necessary permission in the event the committee indicates its intention to carry out the projected plan.

Varying reports have been received concerning the source of the Committee's funds.

Contacts available to Source D, usually reliable, at La Junta indicate that certain Japanese subjects were drawing out certain of the resources attached to their businesses prior to the intervention of those businesses by the Mexican Government, in spite of the fact that the books as well as the bank accounts maintained by the commercial houses transferred were reviewed by agents of La Junta, they were never successful in determining to where the funds were channeled. The opinion was privately expressed by contacts at La Junta that at least part of the funds had probably reverted to the subject committee, the opinion being based on certain investigation conducted by the Junta.

Among the intervened firms to which reference was had with respect to the charge that certain of their funds had been hidden prior to intervention were the following: El Nuevo Japon, Honichi Isaburo, 20 de Noviembre 66; JIRO IWAMOTO, Isabel la Catolica 85; TURU MENIAG, owner of a mine with offices at the address last cited.

With further relation to the sources of the Committee's funds, the following information is quoted from Source E, reliable, concerning certain observations made by the Portuguese Charge d'Affaires in Mexico, who is presently handling Japanese affairs here.

According to this information furnished in March, 1943, 1,000,000 pesos in funds of the Japanese owned La Guna Oil Company, which was formerly directed by Dr. KISO TSURU, may be used to assist interned Japanese subjects in Mexico. Dr. TSURU declared his intention to use the sum to purchase certain agricultural property to be developed by Japanese citizens and their families. It was TSURU'S proposal that not only would those able to work be aided, but that the old and infirm would also be taken care of as well. Dr. TSURU stated at that time that he had obtained permission from Mexican officials to permit the Japanese to engage in agricultural pursuits.

According to TSURU, as noted by the Portuguese Charge d'Affaires, the 1,000,000 pesos mentioned above were to constitute only the first installment, it being anticipated that when the 1,000,000 pesos in addition to the sum held by the La Guna Oil Company would be required which was to be raised by the collection of the sum of 500,000 pesos from various members of the Japanese colony and by loan of another 500,000 pesos from funds belonging to the former Japanese Legation in Mexico, which funds are now in the hands of the Portuguese Charge d'Affaires.

It was anticipated that the whole enterprise would be eventually self-supporting, providing not only for Japanese in Mexico but also without being any expense to the Mexican Government for their maintenance.

THE Portuguese Charge d'Affaires observed at the time of his statement that a total of some 1,300 Japanese had petitioned the Committee for assistance and that others who had made no formal application were also in need of help. It was indicated at this time that the Committee was assisting some 905 persons with the doubt that its funds were sufficient to enable its continuance of this aid for much longer.

Of the 905 Japanese, it was indicated that 241 were working in agricultural pursuits with the approval of the Mexican authorities. Land being tilled by these Japanese was described as situated near Morelos and that some 250,000 pesos had been invested in this agricultural venture.

Upon furnishing the information indicated above, the Portuguese Charge d'Affaires concluded by remarking that the source of his information was Dr. KISO TSURU, director of the Comite.

In April, 1943, Source F, reliable, reported that JOSE DOSE SANTOS SILVA TAVEIRA, Portuguese Charge d'Affaires, had stated that the Foreign Ministry had advised it was not possible to comply with the wishes of the Comite.

According to this source, SILVA TAVEIRA observed that he was prepared to make again a request of the Foreign Ministry for the use of these funds inasmuch as he had been informed by Dr. TSURU that the Ministry would be disposed to reconsider the request upon its being pointed out that the funds of the Committee were nearly used up, that the Japanese internees were in a poor financial condition and that the money was to be used to further a large scale agricultural undertaking. SILVA TAVEIRA stated that he intended to take no further action in the matter until he had been authorized by his own government to proceed further.

Further information from Source A furnished from La Junta, confirms the information that the Junta did not authorize the use of assets belonging to La Guna Oil Company for the purpose of sustaining the committee. It was indicated also that the Junta had no knowledge of the Committee being aided by funds belonging to the Japanese Government in the possession of the Legation of Portugal.

Information furnished by Source G in May, 1943, indicated that the subject Committee had plans on foot to resort to the collecting of funds from the Japanese colony in Mexico under an organized subscription plan for donations to aid the internees. It was said that a special group would be formed to care for these funds which would proceed to collect the money from Japanese in their respective districts either in cash or by voucher. The directors of the Comite had agreed to sign a receipt in each particular case for funds so furnished, the amount collected to be repaid during the year following the end of the war with corresponding interest which would approximate that paid on Japanese national bonds.

It was stated that the Comite requested JOSE SILVA TAVEIRA, Portuguese Charge d'Affaires in Mexico, to transmit the above-stated plan for collection to the Japanese Government in order that the consent of the latter Government might be obtained for prosecution of the plan.

Relative to activities at Guadalajara, it was reported by Source H that there is existant in that city, the Sub-Comite Japonese de Ayuda Mutua, the Secretary of which is ERNESTO M. YANOME. The Sub-Comite maintains offices at Avenida Colon 764, #6, Guadalajara, Jalisco, Mexico. This source has observed that the Sub-Comite maintains what he described as rather large offices frequented in the most part by Japanese and that committee appears to be in comfortable financial circumstances.

Although as indicated above, it has previously been reported that subject committee has set up Hacienda Castro Urdiales, Tala, Jalisco. Although Source A failed to find any record that suggest a project was being operated in the files of La Junta, contacts of the Junta advised that they were aware of the fact that many Japanese agriculturists were operating in the State of Jalisco on a share cropper basis for various land owners in that vicinity.

Relative to the attention which is being afforded the activities of the Japanese committee by the Mexican Government, it is noted that Source I, reliable, reports that all of the activities of the Japanese committee are under close supervision of inspectors in the Ministry of Gobernacion and that representatives of that Ministry attend the meetings which the committee holds. It is further indicated that the committee's agricultural activities occasionally receive attention from Mexican authorities and that TAKUGORO SHIBAYAMA, a member of the agricultural community near Cuernavaca, who usually comes to Mexico City on business for the Comite, has complained that "inspectors from the Mexican Department of Interior oppress us."

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

RP



Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
RECEIVED
JAN 31 1945
DIVISION OF
COMMUNICATIONS AND RECORDS

Washington 25, D. C.

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL
BY SPECIAL MESSENGER

IN REPLY, PLEASE REFER TO
FILE NO.

Date: January 25, 1945

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

Attention: E. Wilder Spaulding
Chief, Division of Research and Publications

Not

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

Subject: JAPANESE PUBLICATIONS

In connection with my letter dated January 4, 1945, I wish to advise that Japanese publications in Portuguese #22, #26, #30, and #32 are no longer available; however, the Bureau has secured the original Japanese texts of these publications which are being transmitted herewith as follows:

- #22 - A Study of Laws for Economy in Time of War.
- #26 - History of War.
- #30 - Album of Sino-Japanese War.
- #32 - Rural and Youth Questions.

It would be appreciated if you would return these books to the Bureau as soon as you have made use of them.

Enclosure

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
JAN 30 1945
DIVISION OF
RESEARCH AND PUBLICATION

DECLASSIFIED
Jan. 23, 1976 - FBI #2
By 875m NARS, Date 12/7/78

enclosure returned to
JAN 26 1945
file J.E.H.
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

JAN 31 1945

FILED

FBI-1-31-45
J.E.H./H.W.

894.20210/1-2545

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894.20210/1-2545



DCR - NE Unit
Anal. [initials]
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Cat. [initials]
Dist. [initials]

RP

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR



Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice

Washington 25, D. C.

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL
BY SPECIAL MESSENGER

IN REPLY, PLEASE REFER TO

FILE NO.

Date:

January 25, 1945

To:

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

Attention: E. Wilder Spaulding
Chief, Division of Research and Publications

Handwritten initials

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

Subject: JAPANESE PUBLICATIONS

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Enclosure

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
JAN 30 1945
DIVISION OF
RESEARCH AND PUBLICATION

Handwritten: returned to FBI-1-31-45
JAN 26 1945
enclosure
file JEM.
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

JAN 31 1945
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894.20210/1-2545

DECLASSIFIED
Jan. 23, 1976 - FBI #2
By *876m* NARS, Date 12/7/78



DCR - NE Unit
Anal. *mt*
Rev. *mt*
Cat. *mt*
Dist. *mt*

In reply refer to
FC

January 31, 1945.

CONFIDENTIAL

Attention: Mr. Ralph R. Roach

The Department of State returns herewith to the Federal Bureau of Investigation a package containing the following named publications which were transmitted to the Department under cover of a memorandum dated January 25, 1945, marked for the attention of E. Wilder Spaulding, Chief, Division of Research and Publications:

A Study of Laws for Economy in Time of War

History of War

Album of Sino-Japanese War

Rural and Youth Questions

The Bureau requested that these documents be returned as soon as they had served their purpose.

Enclosures:

As stated above.

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

PER - P. Unit
Final MS
Rev. MS
Cat. MS
Dist. _____

A true copy of the signed article.

FC:JDN:OPV

894.20210/1-2545

FIS

Confidential File

894.20210/1-2545

LIST OF BOOKS RELATING TO JAPAN

- Allen, G. C. Modern Japan and Its Problems
(1927)
- Blakeslee, George H. ... The Pacific Area
Conflicts of Policy in the Far
East (1934)
- Clarke, Joseph I. C. ... Japan at First Hand: Her Islands,
Their People, the Picturesque,
the Real (1918)
- Crocker, W. R. Japanese Population Problem
- Fahs, Charles B. Government in Japan: recent
trends in its scope and operation
(1940)
- Holtom, D. C. Modern Japan and Shinto National-
ism (1943)
- Latourette, Kenneth The Development of Japan (1932)
- Lory, Hillis Japan's Military Masters (1943)
- Morin, Relman Circuit of Conquest (1943)
- Quigley, H. S. Japanese Government and Politics
(1936)
- Sansom, G. B. Japan: A short Cultural History
(1938)
- Tolischus, Otto David .. Tokyo Record (1943)
- Wildes, Harry E. Japan in Crisis (1934)
- Young, A. Morgan Imperial Japan, 1926-1938

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR



**Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice**

Washington, D. C.

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL
BY SPECIAL MESSENGER FC-BA

FC/JTL

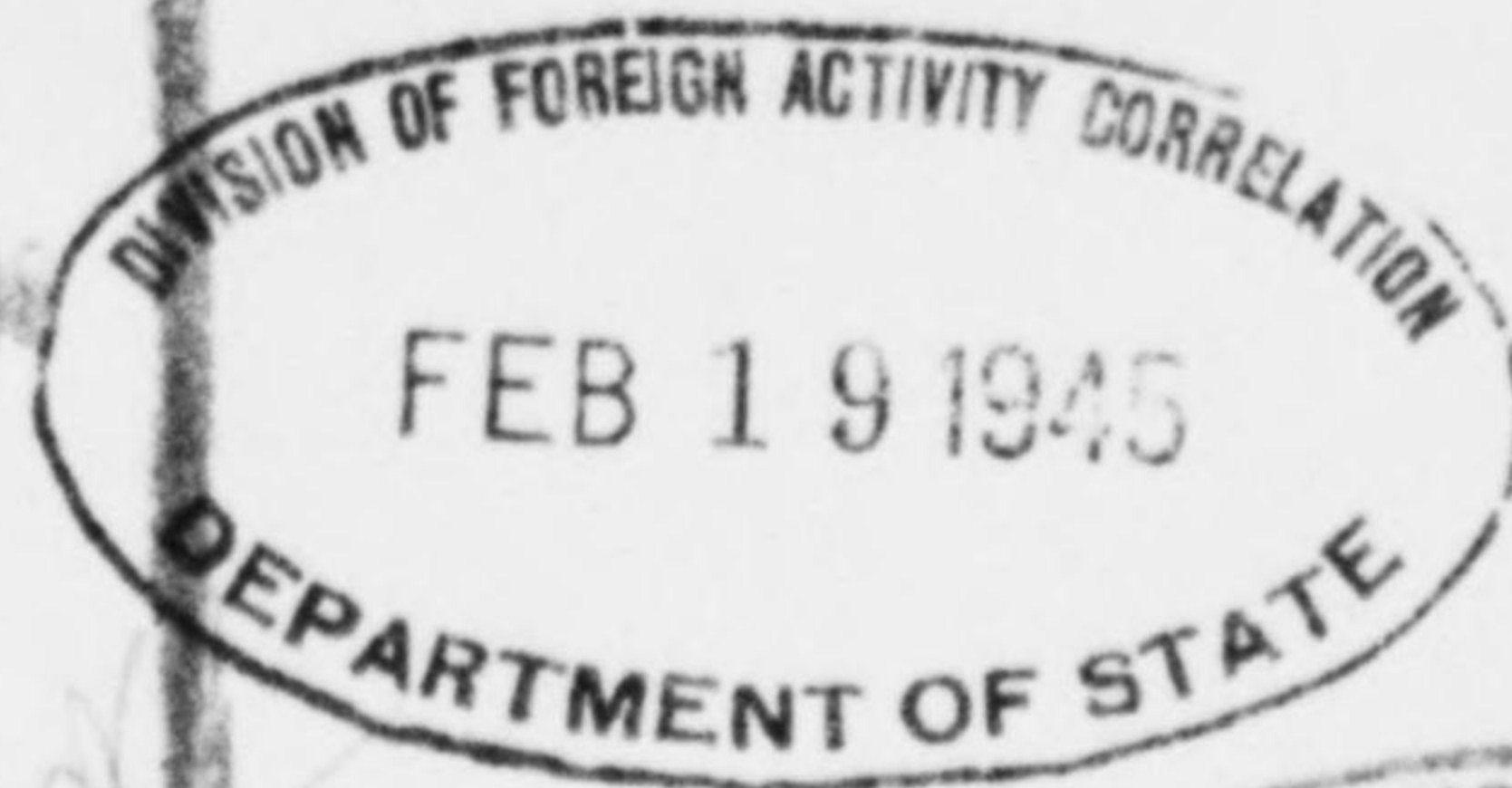
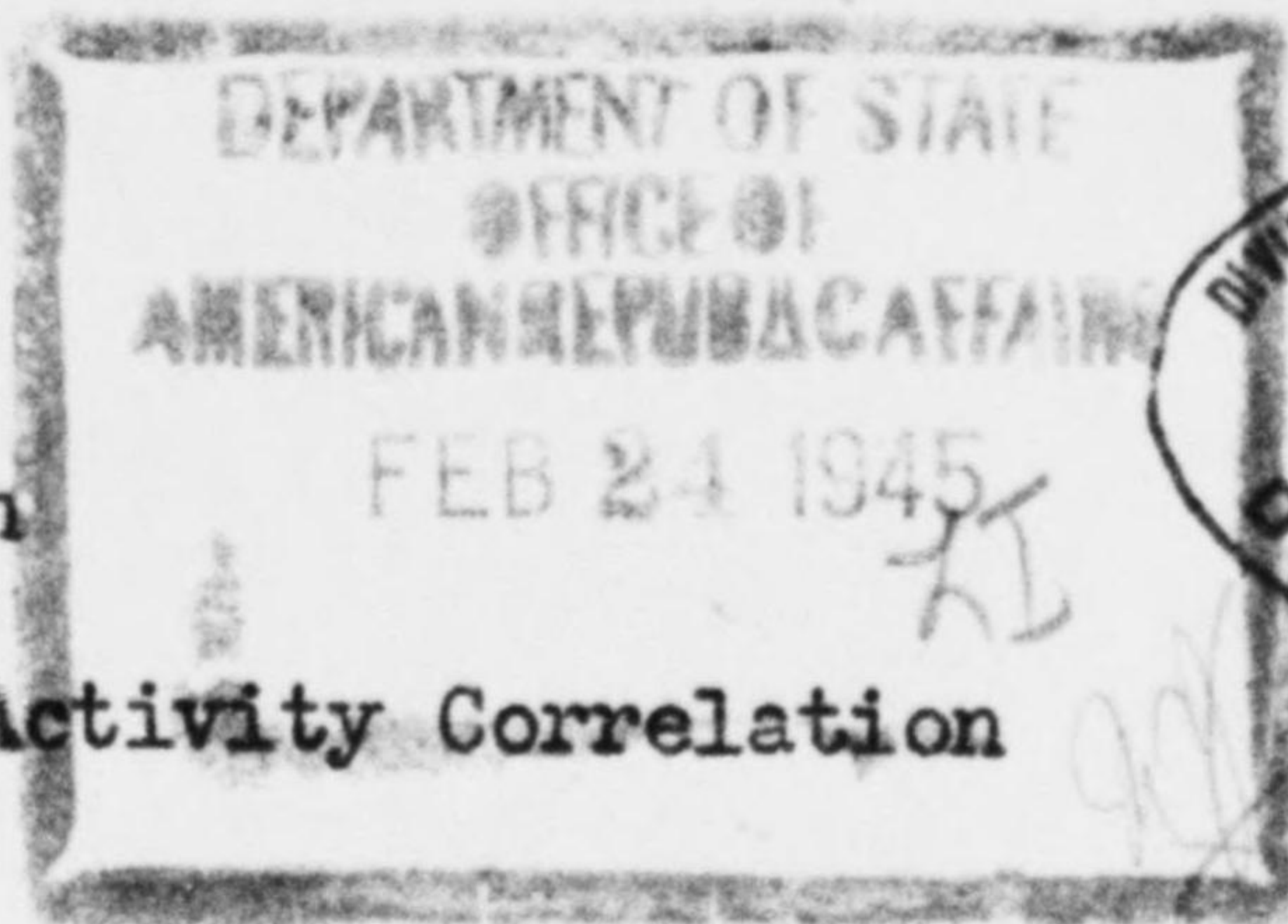
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IN REPLY, PLEASE REFER TO
FILE NUMBER 64-20032

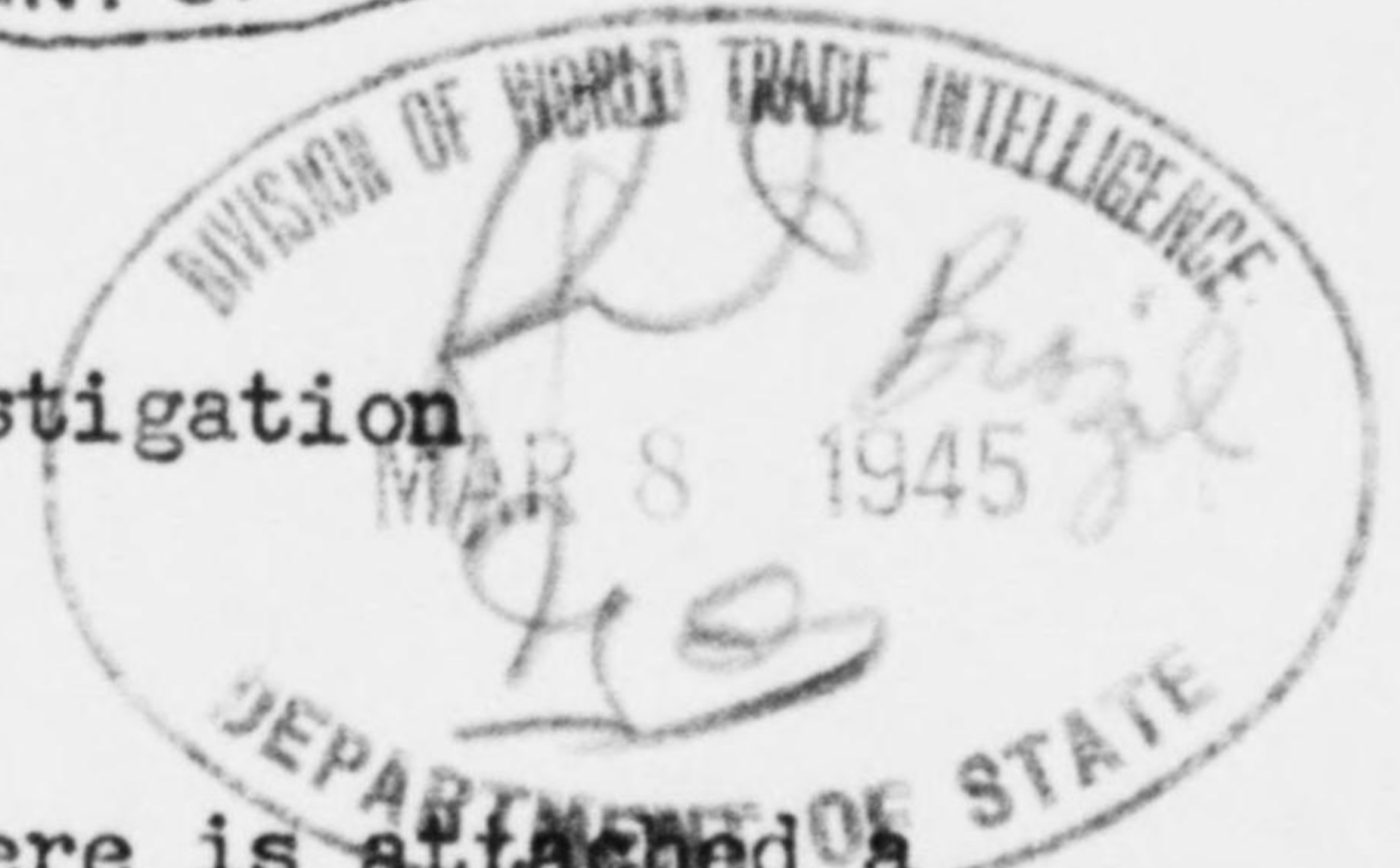
Date: February 15, 1945

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



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

Subject: JAPSA CASE, RIO DE JANEIRO, BRAZIL *894.20210/227*



Supplementing previous information furnished you, there is attached a memorandum dated December 27, 1944, received from a confidential source believed reliable regarding the activities of subjects involved in the above-entitled matter.

It will be recalled that instant case concerns a large group of Japanese nationals, who are known to be functioning on behalf of the Japanese Government throughout South America for alleged espionage and commercial purposes.

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

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

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

Enclosure

Attention: Brigadier General Carter W. Clarke

MAR 3 1945

FILED

894.20210/2-1545

894.20210/2-1545

CONFIDENTIAL

December 27, 1944

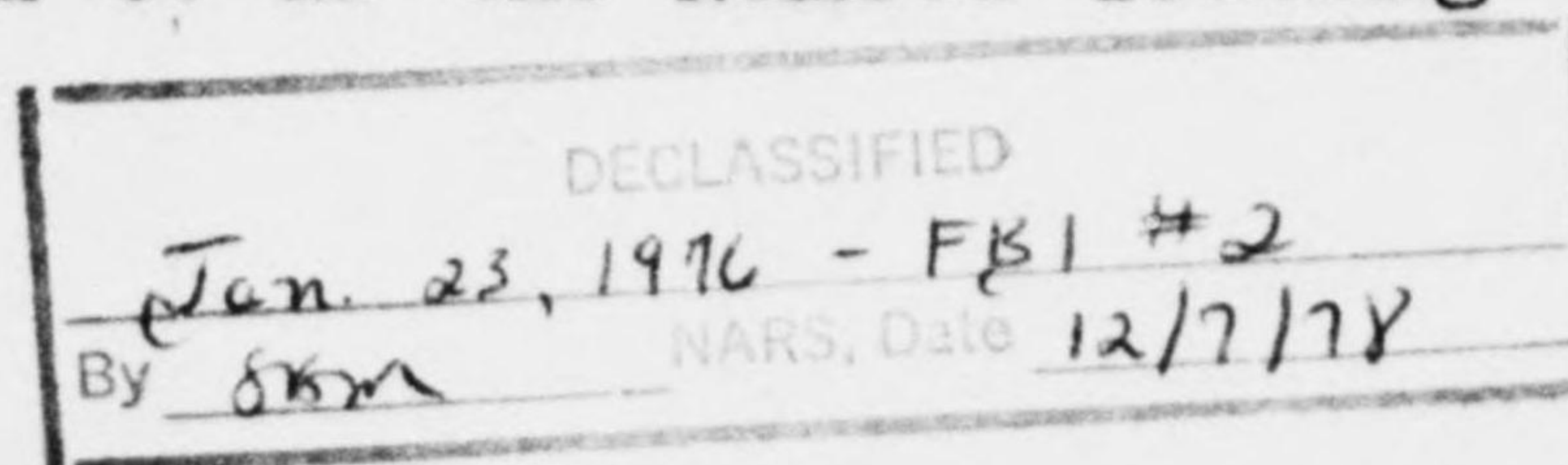
Re: RYOKICHI NAGAI; SUETAKA HAYAO;
Dr. ALBERTO GOES TELLES; ET AL
Rio de Janeiro, Brazil

Investigation in Rio de Janeiro in this case opened with the receipt of information from Source A pertaining to two letters sent through regular channels addressed respectively to Dr. ALBERTO GOES TELLES, Avenida Rio Branco 143, Fourth Floor, Rio de Janeiro, and Dr. ARY P. DE ANDRADE FIGUEIRA, Rua Rosario 107, Third Floor, Rio de Janeiro. The first of these, dated September 4, 1942, bore the return address of FRANCISCO ORTIZ, Tucuman 1687, Buenos Aires, Argentina, and with it was enclosed a second letter written in Japanese for one NAGAI which in turn bore a message in code or cipher for one HAYAO. The FIGUEIRA letter bore no return address nor was it signed. It also bore an unsigned letter in Japanese for NAGAI which on translation appeared identical in content to that enclosed in the TELLES letter. Source B has advised that the TELLES and FIGUEIRA letters were addressed by the same individual. The message for HAYAO has not been decoded.

The letter for NAGAI which TELLES was requested to deliver appeared to concern the affairs of a commercial company which has since been identified as the Sociedade Comercial Nipo-Brasileira, Ltda. (which has also been referred to in this case as the Japan Brazil Company and the Nichi-Haku Co.). The unknown writer of this letter pointed out to NAGAI that because of Brazil's declaration of war against Germany and Italy her attitude toward Japan had stiffened and stated that under such circumstances "in the future I desire more than ever to hear from you as to your well being". NAGAI was instructed among other things by his Buenos Aires principal to be brief in his letters, to refrain from sending bulky envelopes, not to use the company seal (probably to be construed as meaning not to use identifying letterheads, et cetera), and to change addresses (presumably in Buenos Aires) from time to time. He was queried as to "how it would do to send communications from here (Buenos Aires) to a lawyer of the Nichi-Haku Co. by the name of TELLES".

Subsequently, information reflected in Sources C, D, and E, revealed that these suspicious letters probably originated with someone connected with the Buenos Aires Japanese firm, Nambei-Compania de Importacion y Exportacion Anonima (which has also been referred to as the Nambei Trading

- 1 -



Company). Weighty evidence had been secured indicating that individuals connected with this firm were involved in widespread espionage operations, espionage information destined to Japan being channeled through them in Buenos Aires from Santiago, Chile.

With reference to the NAGAI letters mentioned above, it has been noted that the authorship of these letters remains unknown. In that connection, reference should be made to a letter mentioned in Source F which was found in the files of the Sociedad Comercial Chilena Oriental Limitada, Santiago, Chile. Dated September 16, 1942 and unsigned, according to this source, this letter regards matters previously agreed upon concerning correspondence between Santiago and Buenos Aires by MIURA of the Buenos Aires branch of the South American Cotton Company and TAKEO OZASA TANAKA, agent of that company in Santiago. Like the NAGAI letters, this letter among other instructions carried injunctions to be brief and not to include the names of sender and receiver. Whereas the NAGAI letters merely cautioned NAGAI to change addresses from time to time, this letter specifically set forth cover names and alternative addresses for both the sender and receiver. Reference to Source G reveals that MIURA has been identified as SUEKAZU MIURA, a principal Subject in this case in Buenos Aires. The similarity of the instructions in the letters mentioned suggests that SUEKAZU MIURA might have written the NAGAI letters. It is true that the NAGAI letters antedated the letter found in Chile by some thirteen days. However, the assumption is that the instructions in the Chilean letter had been worked out previously by MIURA and his Chilean collaborator.

Investigation in Rio de Janeiro reflected in Sources H and I has identified NAGAI as RYOKICHI NAGAI, Japanese, and an employee of the Japanese firm, Sociedade Comercial Nipo-Brasileira, Ltda., formerly engaged in exportation of strategic materials and now virtually liquidated by the Brazilian government. Dr. ALBERTO GOES TELLES has been identified as a Brazilian lawyer who in early 1943 succeeded Dr. ARY P. DE ANDRADE FIGUEIRA, another Brazilian lawyer, as agent for the Sociedade Comercial Nipo-Brasileira, Ltda. with his powers and duties defined by a Power of Attorney executed by this firm on June 5, 1942. TELLES' daughter, LYSETTE, at one time was employed by the Japanese Embassy in Rio de Janeiro and later by the Sociedade Comercial Nipo-Brasileira, Ltda. HAYAO has been identified as SUETAKA HAYAO, formerly Second Secretary of the Japanese Embassy in Rio de Janeiro and currently the Japanese representative attached to the Spanish Embassy.

On March 21, 1944, RYOKICHI NAGAI, Rua Hugo Bezerra 241, Rio de Janeiro, wrote I. KOBAYASHI, J. Evaristo Uriburu 1263, Buenos Aires, that inasmuch as the firm was now being liquidated by the Brazilian government, the Power of Attorney of Dr. ALBERTO GOES TELLES was without effect. Stating that within about two months he would be without employment, NAGAI expressed his intention of going into the interior of the State of São Paulo (Brazil) to work as a farmer and advised KOBAYASHI that he would send him his address from there. NAGAI, although not mentioning the firm's name, was obviously referring to the Sociedade Comercial Nipo-Brasileira, Ltda. Later, on April 13, 1944, NAGAI again wrote KOBAYASHI at the same address advising him that the liquidation should be completed by May 15, 1944. He explained that not only the firm's property but also the private property of its owners for which it was agent was included in the liquidation. As reflected in Source G, I. KOBAYASHI is ISOMA KOBAYASHI, manager of Nambei, Compania de Importacion y Exportacion Anonima, J. Evaristo Uriburu 1263, Buenos Aires.

On June 28, 1944, NAGAI wrote H. KIMURA, Evaristo Uriburu 1263, Buenos Aires, acknowledging receipt of a letter from him the date of which was not mentioned. NAGAI instructed him that the best way for him to send remittances to him (NAGAI) was through the Argentine Red Cross, KIMURA explaining to the Red Cross that such remittances were for NAGAI's maintenance, he being unemployed by reason of the international situation. KIMURA was instructed to send such money in care of Dr. ALBERTO GOES TELLES, and NAGAI explained that he had already left his (NAGAI's) name with the Rio de Janeiro Red Cross Chapter and had consulted the Fiscalização Bancaria e Comissão Defesa Economica (Brazilian government agency in charge of property of Axis nationals). NAGAI added that in whatever manner KIMURA sent the money, if he sent it in care of Dr. TELLES, he would receive it. On August 30, 1944, NAGAI again wrote KIMURA. He advised that a new liquidator had been appointed and that the liquidation should be completed within thirty days. He indicated that he had not heard from KIMURA in answer to his letter of June 28, 1944, and reiterated his instructions about the latter's sending remittances through the Red Cross. He again expressed his intention of going to live in the interior of São Paulo. H. KIMURA appears to be connected with the Nambei, Compania de Importacion y Exportacion Anonima, Buenos Aires, inasmuch as his address as used by NAGAI is identical to the address of that firm.

Relative to KIMURA's identity, Source J reflects that GEORGE YUKICHI OSAWA, a confessed Japanese espionage agent in Cuba, mentioned having met in January, 1934, in Washington, D. C., one LOUIS KIMURA, a Japanese, then attached to the Japanese Embassy there. OSAWA described this KIMURA as a "man of action" utilized in times of emergency by the Japanese espionage system. Shortly after his meeting with KIMURA, the latter had been sent to the Caribbean area as a crew member of some N.Y.K. Line. OSAWA related he had met him again in Havana, Cuba, sometime between 1935 and 1937, and stated that KIMURA's last known address had been, he thought, c/o M. HARA, Messrs. J. E. Turner & Co., Santos, Brazil. Investigation in the OSAWA case has failed to identify or locate this KIMURA. However, it did evolve that one TOSHITANO HARA had been agent in Santos for the Japanese KKK steamship line during 1938. Subsequently he went to Chile, and investigation there showed he had been in Chile from May, 1939 to August, 1941, ostensibly as an inspector of the K.K.K. Line, but many circumstances disclosed concerning his life there were highly suspicious. KIMURA appears to be a very common Japanese name, and the KIMURA referred to by OSAWA would apparently be E. KIMURA, NAGAI's correspondent being H. KIMURA. However, it should be noted that OSAWA erroneously referred to HARA as M. HARA, whereas his correct name was apparently TOSHITANO HARA.

To continue with information reflected in NAGAI's correspondence with his Buenos Aires principals, on August 13, 1944, he wrote to Nambei & Cia., J. Evaristo Uciburu 1263, Buenos Aires, reporting on the liquidation status of the Rio de Janeiro firm. In recapitulating expenses, he noted that he had not received since February (1944) the amount he had customarily received in addition to his salary. (As will appear, NAGAI received a salary of Cr \$1.000,00 or about \$50.00 United States money per month.)

In a letter of the Nambei Company sent in May, 1944, to Dr. ALBERTO GOES TELLES, Rio de Janeiro, there was enclosed a copy of the Power of Attorney in favor of Dr. ARY P. DE ANDRADE FIGUEIRA executed June 5, 1942, by TATSU OKI, TADASHI YAMADA, and YO MURAI, former partners of Sociedade Comercial Nipo-Brasileira. This contract is significant in showing the close tie-up between Sociedade Comercial Nipo-Brasileira, Rio de Janeiro, Nambei, Compania de Importacion y Exportacion Sociedade Anonima, Buenos Aires, and the Sociedad Commercial Chilena Oriental, Limitada, Santiago, Chile. In general, this

contract obligates the attorney to act for the Rio de Janeiro firm and/or its partners and for third parties whom the Rio de Janeiro firm might be representing. Provision (f) of the contract obligates him "to respond to all communications received from "Nabei Compania de Importacion y Exportacion S.A." of Buenos Aires, and from "Sociedad Comercial Chilena Oriental Limitada" of Santiago, Chile". By the terms of the contract, the attorney is obliged to submit reports concerning the affairs of the Rio de Janeiro firm to the Nabei firm in Buenos Aires.

Relative to NAGAI's salary and duties, provision (3a) of this contract specifies certain expenditures which the attorney is authorized to make monthly, the total not to exceed Cr \$3,500.00 (about \$175.00 U.S.). Among items enumerated are Cr \$1,500.00 for the attorney per month and a salary of Cr \$1,000.00 for NAGAI. An item of Cr \$200.00 per month (about \$10.00 U.S.) was authorized for expenses of communication in charge of KZOKICHI NAGAI.

On August 9, 1944, Dr. ALBERTO GOES TELLES, in conversation with Sources K and L, explained the circumstances under which he became the agent-attorney for the Sociedade Comercial Nipo-Brasileira, his account corresponding in the main with that of Dr. ARY P. ANDRADE FIGUEIRA, as indicated by Source I. He stated, however, that he had begun handling the affairs of this company subsequent to November, 1942, whereas information previously mentioned in instant report shows that as early as September, 1942, he was known in Buenos Aires as the lawyer of the company and was intended as the intermediary for the suspicious letters to NAGAI and HAYAO. TELLES denied that he had ever corresponded with the Sociedad Comercial Chilena Oriental, Limitada, Santiago, Chile, and asserted that all of his correspondence with the Nabei Compania de Importacion y Exportacion S.A. concerned only affairs of the Rio de Janeiro firm. He exhibited a file purporting to contain all of his correspondence which on cursory examination appeared to consist only of routine commercial correspondence. TELLES stated that the Santiago, Buenos Aires, and Rio de Janeiro firms were all subsidiaries of the Mitsui Company of Japan.

TELLS claimed that he had come into contact with NAGAI only after he began handling the affairs of the Sociedade Comercial Nipo-Brasileira (which for reasons noted also appears contrary to fact) and denied acquaintanceship with SUETAKA HAYAO. He further denied being in contact with any other Japanese in Rio de Janeiro. It is known, however, that he met KANJI SHIRATO

on various occasions on street corners in Rio de Janeiro and was also in contact with TOKOSA HIROTO, both Japanese. Concerning NAGAI, TELLES stated that he knew nothing about his activities but that in his opinion NAGAI was not pro-Japanese in sympathy, this opinion being at odds with information previously developed concerning NAGAI. Although it is known that the Sociedade Comercial Nipo-Brasileira used the Yokohama Specie Bank as its principal banking agency, TELLES asserted he knew no one connected with this bank, explaining, however, that his salary and NAGAI's were paid through this bank. TELLES emphatically denied that he had ever served as a correspondence intermediary for the Japanese or that he had ever handled correspondence for NAGAI. On the whole, during this conversation, he appeared evasive and lacking in frankness.

TELLES' description as noted by Sources K and L is as follows:

Age	50-55
Height	5' 7"
Weight	140-150
Build	Slim
Complexion	Dark, mulatto type
Hair	White and very curly, combed straight back
Eyes	Dark
Features	Thin face, small sharp nose, thin lips; has very dark complexion indicating possible Negro blood but does not have negroid features
Peculiarities	Very nervous, speaks very rapidly
Dress	On the occasion of the interview was tidily dressed in white suit; wears a ring on left hand, gold setting with a large red stone which appears to be a rubylite encircled with small diamonds.

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR



IN REPLY, PLEASE REFER TO
FILE NUMBER _____

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

63192

EC-371
RED

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SWP
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NWG

SPECIAL WAR PROBLEMS
DIVISION
MAY 18 1945
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL
BY SPECIAL MESSENGER

File
DIVISION OF FOREIGN ACTIVITY CORRELATION
MAY 14 1945
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

594-20210/5-1145

Date: May 11, 1945

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

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

Subject: Masuro Okamoto (Yokoyama), with aliases

As of possible interest to you there is being transmitted here-
with a memorandum which summarizes information received from a reliable
and confidential source concerning the activities of the above captioned
subject. You will recall that Okamoto was recently named Secretary for
Japanese affairs in the Spanish Embassy at Lima, Peru, and succeeded Victor
Tateishi, who has been deported from Peru for internment in the United States.

Enclosure

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

cc: Assistant Chief of Staff, G
War Department, Washington, D. C.
Attention: Brigadier Gen'l C. W. Clark

DCB - NE Unit
Cat. *CE*
Dist. _____

MAY 29 1945
594-20210/5-1145
OS/MAY
MAY 11 1945

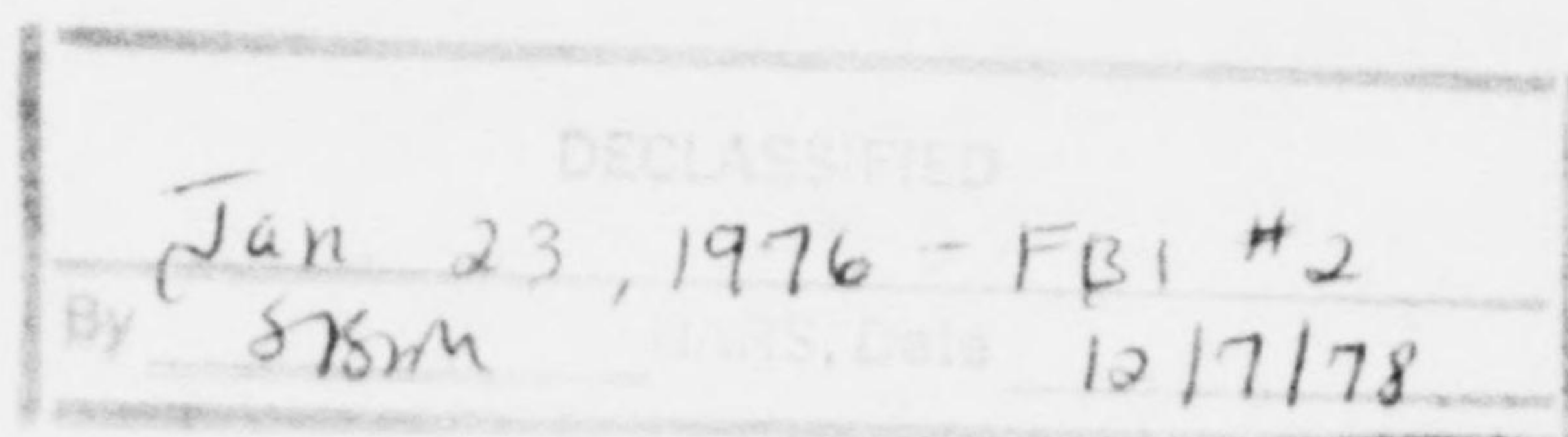
April 12, 1945

Re: MASURO OKAMOTO (YOKOYAMA) alias
Luis Okamoto (Yokoyama), Masaro Yokoyama,
Masuru Okamoto (Yokoyama)
LIMA, PERU

On January 18, 1944, VICTOR TATEISHI, also known as KAZUKI TATEISHI, was deported from Peru to the United States aboard the United States Army Transport "MADISON." According to thoroughly reliable Source C, he was born in Peru September 22, 1917, but had regarded his permanent residence as the Kagoshima Prefecture of Japan and in other ways had indicated that his allegiances were with Japan and not with the country of his birth. He had been employed by the Spanish Embassy as interpreter and Japanese adviser when it assumed the management of Japanese interests in Peru upon the breaking of diplomatic relations in January 1942.

Upon TATEISHI's deportation, the Spanish Ambassador wrote a letter, made available by reliable Source D, dated January 20, 1944, at Lima, Peru, to Mr. RICARDO DE LA PUENTE (Y GANOZA), Peruvian Minister of Government, in which the Ambassador expressed regret at the deportation of TATEISHI. He related that TATEISHI's duties consisted solely of those of an interpreter. The Ambassador continued by stating that, inasmuch as the services of a Japanese are indispensable in the proper carrying out of his obligation to the Japanese Government, it would be necessary to replace TATEISHI with someone acquainted with Japanese customs and the language. Therefore, if there was no objection, he was employing LUIS OKAMOTO (YOKOYAMA), a Peruvian by birth, to act in this capacity. However, before this person would be hired, the Ambassador expressed the desire to know if anything unfavorable appeared among OKAMOTO's antecedents which would justify his expulsion from Peru as was the case of TATEISHI. Attached to the letter was the following personal data regarding OKAMOTO:

Age	25
Address	Avenida Francisco Pizarro #377 (Rimac District)
Date of Birth	December 21, 1918
Place of Birth	Lima, Peru
Documents	Libreta Electoral #815580 Libreta Militar #283854
Education	a. 8 years preliminary instruction at the "Colegio Modelo de Lima" b. 2 years in the school of letters at "Pontificia Universidad Catolica de Lima"
Parents	SHINICHI OKAMOTO, father, Alien Registration Carnet #23332 TATSU OKAMOTO, mother, Carnet #23334. Both reside at Avenida Francisco Pizarro (Rimac District) #377.



The matter was referred to the International Brigade of the Peruvian Police, which had no derogatory information relative to OKAMOTO in its files, and hence the Minister of Government told the Spanish Ambassador that the Peruvian Government had no objection to the Embassy's hiring him.

It has been subsequently reported from diverse reliable sources, Japanese, Peruvian, and Spanish, that OKAMOTO, whose Japanese given name is variously spelled MASURO, MASARO, and MASURU, has been working at the Spanish Embassy in the post formerly held by TATEISHI since the latter's deportation. Usually reliable Source E states that he had been assisting in the Embassy for at least two years prior to that time. This same Source says that OKAMOTO's salary is S/250.00 (approximately \$40.00) per month at the present time which, according to Peruvian standards, is about average pay for clerical work.

According to Source E, OKAMOTO works under Count MARIANO FERNANDEZ BURETA, member of the Spanish Diplomatic staff charged with looking after Axis interests. OKAMOTO serves not only as translator but also handles routine matters for the Japanese. These consist principally of the following:

1. Pensions for the needy, paid out of funds which the Embassy is holding for the Japanese Government. Japanese must make application for relief and then their cases are investigated by OKAMOTO or an assistant. Periodic checks of recipients of pensions are made to ascertain that the money is not being spent on drinking or gambling and that the necessity still exists.
2. Renewals of Alien Registration at the Peruvian Extranjeria. Each six months an alien must pay thirty soles (about \$5. U.S.) or 10 per cent of his monthly salary, whichever is smaller, for this renewal. If a person claims that he cannot pay the thirty soles, he must have a guarantor who will swear that the statement as to his earnings is accurate. This the Embassy does for the Japanese. These cases may require investigation.
3. Voluntary deportations. In the past, the United States Government has allowed the families of persons deported by the Peruvian Government to the United States for internment to join the internees should they so desire. Arrangement with the Japanese families has been handled through the Spanish Embassy. Lists of persons desiring to be repatriated have been prepared for the Embassy by the Japanese assistants on the basis of requests made by the persons themselves.
4. Money sent by friends or relatives through the Spanish Embassy to persons detained in the United States. Administrative details of these transactions are handled by the Japanese assistant.
5. Complaints of Japanese nationals against mistreatment by Peruvian authorities.

6. Supervision of the disposition of the property of deported Japanese.

As will be noted, OKAMOTO is but twenty-seven years of age and it would seem logical to assume that he is guided in his activities by older, more experienced hands in the Japanese colony. Such is the opinion of the International Brigade based on its investigations, according to Source D. The same has been reported by Japanese Source F who has proved reliable in the past. The affairs of the colony are reported by Source D to be in the hands of three Japanese at the present time. They are: GENICHI ARAKI, SEIJIRO TABATA, and YOSHIYUKI TAMURA. ARAKI is the owner of a perfume factory and is known to have been acquainted with NOBUO YATCH, Japanese espionage agent who was deported from Ecuador in June 1943. TABATA, whose deportation has often been recommended because of his former prominence in Japanese affairs in Lima, has managed to avoid deportation through the intercession of Mrs. MANUEL PRADO, wife of the President of Peru and god-parent of TABATA's children. TAMURA, who has not been so prominent in the economic life of the colony as have the other two, is 38 years of age and arrived in Peru March 9, 1938, from Kobe, Japan, according to the Alien Registration records of the Peruvian Extranjeria as made available by Source G. He is a newspaper man and was employed by the Japanese newspaper "Peru Jiho," the last issue of which was published in Lima on December 8, 1941. Source F advises that TAMURA was sent to Peru by the Japanese Government as representative of the Domei Press. Inquiry made among local journalists in May 1944 by reliable Source I, however, failed to reveal that he is known to have been active in local press circles. TAMURA is presently employed at the Spanish Embassy. According to Source E, his function is that of investigator and most of his time is spent in the street.

However, Sources F and H both declare that TAMURA is in fact the person in charge of Japanese matters in the Embassy and that OKAMOTO is only ostensibly in charge in order that his Peruvian citizenship will lend to the activities immunity from interference by the Peruvian Authorities. OKAMOTO is said to be subordinate to TAMURA. Whether the Spanish Embassy condones this arrangement or is even aware of it is not known.

Source E states that OKAMOTO was a good friend of his predecessor, VICTOR TATEISHI, as well as his schoolmate. He stated further, and this is corroborated by Sources F and generally reliable Source J, that the two of them were employed by the Japanese newspaper "Peru Jiho."

Source K has reliably reported that TATEISHI, on New Year's Day, 1942, called upon the nisei or second-generation Japanese in Peru to take their stand with the country of their origin. He is regarded to have been the leader of the Japanese youth, and OKAMOTO to have been one of his lieutenants. Source F, a Japanese, declares that they both were members of the Shonen Renmai Kai or Japanese Youth Federation, formed by the leaders of the Japanese colony and supported by funds from the Japanese Legation. The Federation was dedicated to sports and the inculcation of Japanese totalitarian ideas. It is stated that the more intelligent members of this society were given scholarships to

to local universities and even at times to Japanese universities. It has been alleged by Source F that many of these youths, who enjoy the protection of their Peruvian citizenship, are presently guarding money in their bank accounts which is the property of important and, in some cases, deported Japanese.

Both Subject and TATEISHI are also said by Source F to have been contacts of YOSHITARO AMANO, Japanese businessman in Panama and known to have been an espionage agent of the Japanese government. AMANO had a business interest in K. T. SUETOMI & COMPANY in Lima and, hence, had many contacts here and occasion to frequently visit here.

The Registry of Foreign Firms maintained by the Peruvian Extranjeria reveals that OKAMOTO's parents operate a restaurant at Avenida Pizarro #377, Lima, under the firm name of SHINICHI OKAMOTO. Among those employed in the restaurant is AYAKO OKAMOTO, bearer of Alien Registration Carnet #23427, who undoubtedly is a member of the family since her address is that of the restaurant which, it will be noted, is also the family residence. OKAMOTO's mother is known both as TATSU OKAMOTO and TATSUO YOKOYAMA DE OKAMOTO.

Source L has made available a letter addressed to AYAKO YOKOYAMA, Jirón Ayacucho #321, Huancayo, and signed MASARO YKOYAMA, probably a typographical error and intended to be YOKOYAMA. Because of the fact that this is Subject's maternal name and probably that of AYAKO OKAMOTO, it is concluded that this letter was written by the Subject who signed and addressed it so, hoping thereby to confuse the censors. The letter is written in Spanish, partly in longhand and partly on the typewriter, and is dated March 27, 1944. It deals principally with family matters. At one point, the writer says: "The address is all right as you wrote it. In the future, continue the same. One can see that you are intelligent." Another note, written March 23, 1944, and enclosed in the same envelope, says: "This letter is only to ask after you and further to give you (plural) - particularly you (singular) - some admonitions that, you remember, have been made to you here. You know that you must not speak of those matters - not even a word. Surely there will be persons that, knowing you, will believe you will know something and are going to ask you a series of questions. Likewise, the old man will ask you. Not a word to anyone - not a single word. You will already know the pretexts to use to evade them. I have noted that those there are a pack of gossips."

From unreliable Source M it was reported, in the early part of 1944, that OKAMOTO's true name is not OKAMOTO but MURIOKA; that he is married to one ISABEL OKADA and persuaded her to bring suit against the Banco de Credito to have funds released which were deposited in her name by a deported Japanese, NIKAMATSU OKADA, known as the "Cotton King" of Peru. The money was unfrozen, there being charges that graft among Peruvian officials was involved in the case, and it was suggested by Source M that it might have

been smuggled into Argentina for use in Japanese espionage activities. The story has not been collaborated by any other source and, in view of the publicity given to the law suit in which ISABEL OKADA DE MURIOKA is known to have participated, it seems unlikely that, HAD OKAMOTO been her husband, this fact would not have received some publicity.

Subject is described as follows:

Name	MASURO OKAMOTO (YOKOYAMA) alias Luis Okamoto (Yokoyama), Masuru Okamoto (Yokoyama), Masaro Yokoyama
Sex	Male
Race	Yellow
Nationality	Peruvian
Extraction	Japanese
Age	26 (born 12/21/18)
Residence	Avenida Francisco Pizarro #377, Lima
Height	5'2 $\frac{1}{2}$ "
Weight	140 lbs.
Build	Slender
Hair	Black
Eyes	Brown
Complexion	Yellow
Languages	Spanish and Japanese
Occupation	Newspaperman and translator
Marital Status	Single
Immediate relatives	SHINICHI OKAMOTO, father TATSU OKAMOTO aka TATSUO YOKOYAMA DE OKAMOTO, mother Both residing with Subject
Documents	Peruvian Libreta Electoral #815580 Peruvian Libreta Militar #283854



**Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington 25, D. C.**

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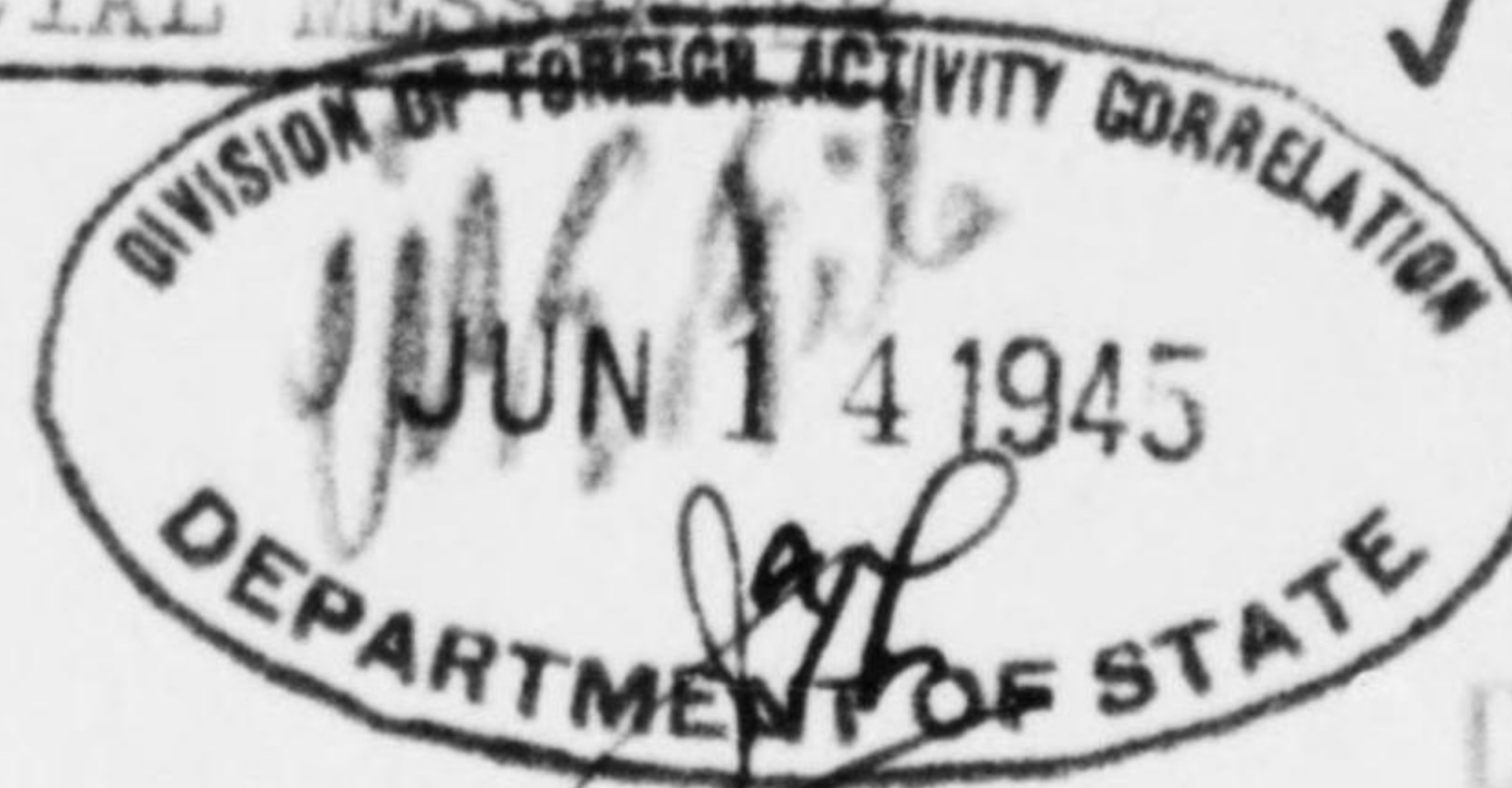


IN REPLY, PLEASE REFER TO
FILE NO. 64-21611

Date: June 14, 1945

To: (1) Mr. Frederick B. Lyon
Chief, Division of Foreign Activity Correlation
Department of State

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL
BY SPECIAL MESSENGER



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

Subject: JAPANESE ACTIVITY - PERU AND ARGENTINA

800.20235/10-2000/nc

As of possible interest to you, there is attached a copy of a memorandum received from a confidential and reliable source which reflects in detail the activities of certain Japanese in Peru who were in contact with Choko Shirakawa, an employee of the Japanese Embassy in Buenos Aires.

The information contained in this memorandum is available to the American Embassies at Buenos Aires, Argentina; La Paz, Bolivia; Santiago, Chile; and Lima, Peru.

Attachment

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

DECLASSIFIED
Jan. 23, 1976 - FBI #2
By SKM NARS, Date 12/7/77

Handwritten notes and stamps:
JTL
BEB
FOR VICTORY BUY UNITED STATES WAR BONDS AND STAMPS
JUN 14 1945
89A-20210/6-1445
89H-20210/6-1445
CONFIDENTIAL
OS/MAJ

May 5, 1945

Re: CHOKO SHIRAKAWA, wa. JUAN ROBERTO MARTINEZ;
ANGELA ACOSTA DE DOBLESKY, wa. ANGELA SARA COSTA;
SHINICHI YOKOYAMA; YOSHITOMO YAMAMOTO; HIDEO ANDO;
BUNJI OASHI (WATANABE), JUAN BARTHELMES (ACEVEDO)
Lima, Peru

This investigation was begun upon receipt of information that one CHOKO SHIRAKAWA, an employee of the Japanese Embassy at Buenos Aires, Argentina, was receiving coded airmail letters from Chile and Peru at the cover address Juan Roberto Martinez, Calle Mexico 1815, Buenos Aires. A translation of the letters received at that address dated December 15, 1943, and January 8, 1944, reflected information regarding general activity in the Japanese Colony in Lima, the fact that "IWAO TAKENAKA, the company's employee, . . . died . . . October 28 (1943)", and that further letters should be sent to the post office box in view of BARTHELMES' surveillance by Peruvian Police.

It was established that IWAO TAKENAKA, a Director of SOCIEDAD ANONIMA TAIBO, died of gastric ulcers in Lima, October 28, 1943, and that another partner in the same firm was JUAN BARTHELMES (ACEVEDO), a Peruvian who has been continuously employed by and associated with Japanese subjects since 1929. Aside from BARTHELMES, BUNJI OASHI was the sole member of the firm remaining in Peru. On April 27, 1945, OASHI and BARTHELMES were arrested by the Peruvian Police and their premises searched. The following information was developed during their interrogation by Source C, a reliable Government official.

SOCIEDAD ANONIMA TAIBO

The word TAIBO represents the letters in the Latin alphabet which form the words in Japanese meaning "PACIFIC TRADING COMPANY, LTD." The PACIFIC TRADING COMPANY was established in 1916 or 1917 in Lima as an import-export house. It is affiliated with the PACIFIC TRADING COMPANY, LTD. of Kobe, Japan, with branches and agents in Yokohama, Osaka, and Valparaiso, Chile. This company was capitalized in 1924 at 1,000,000 yen. The Lima Branch was capitalized at 50,000 yen and continued until February 10, 1926, at which time it was liquidated and the firm's representation was taken over by YASUICHI WATANO. WATANO engaged in general import-export business until the year 1934 at which time he supplemented his previous business with a project to purchase the oil fields in Northern Peru which were located in Zorritos and Villar and which were at that time owned by FAUSTO PIAGGIO. The general outlines of this project are set out in the following letter dated December 12, 1934, which was received by WATANO from the President of the PACIFIC TRADING COMPANY, LTD. in Osaka, Japan.

"PACIFIC TRADING CO. LTD.
Osaka, Japan
(P.O.Box 51)

Confidential

(Ans. 15 feb. 1935)

"Mr. Y. Watano,
Lima, Peru

Dear Sir,

Re: Crude Petroleum

"I am in receipt of your confidential letter No. 617 of November 16th in regard to Petroleum business, contents of which have been read with good deal interest. I appreciate your having given special effort to collect various informations and to make preliminary negotiations on the subject.

"In reply thereto, I would say that although it is by no means less important to communicate directly with Messrs. Lobitos Oilfields Limited, London for further negotiation, it would be by far more important to study as to possibility of purchasing the oilfields owned by the Peruvian concern, Messrs. FAUSTINO PIAGGIO S.A.

"For my own guidance, I would like to know what is meant by 'lack of fund' on the part of FAUSTINO PIAGGIO as you put it. It may be a fund required for negative purposes such as up-keep of the plant, or improvement of the present outfit in order to reduce cost of production, or simply to carry on operation, etc. While on the other hand it may also be a fund necessary for positive purposes such as drilling new wells, or erecting derricks or laying pipelines, in short, to increase production or developing enterprise.

"Another important point I wish to know is what would be current market price of Crude Oil per metric ton in Peru, at which actual business being done or the price being paid to producers for domestic consumption. Although it is secondary consideration for us to sell oil in the Peruvian market, it is very helpful for me to know the actual market price on the spot.

"Besides, as you probably be aware of, there is a secret understanding between British and American Oil interests that they shall maintain a certain limit as regards their selling price to Japan, which is

said to be U.S. \$1.80 per barrel fob shipping point whether be it from U.S.A., Persia, Dutch Indies or South America. Their pact is considered to be very solid and controls world's market. For that reason, it is essential for me to know exactly what would be the cost of crude oil fob Tarara. In order to make close calculation, I shall have to be fully acquainted with various items concerning to cost of production and other charges.

"All such informations in hand, I shall be able to figure out whether it will be paying proposition or not, which is a pivoting point in bringing this business to an ultimate success or not. In my opinion, you will have no difficulty in obtaining these valuable informations above referred to.

"Since the proposition requires huge capital and it is somewhat big enterprise to be carried out by ourselves singlehanded, I am not only giving this matter my serious consideration as for our firm, but am also in treaty with a group of financiers of A I standing, with whome I am very intimately associated, for taking them into partnership so as to reenforce financial strength of our firm.

"I am fully confident that there is least anxiety financially, should the enterprise be taken up as per outlined in your letter under reply. Therefore it is up to you to bring the matter to a final success.

"I am pleased to note that negotiation with Chilean capitalists has little chance and that option will expire by the end of the current year, when you shall probably be able to secure next chance.

"However, in order to satisfy myself and also to convince my financial friends as regards feasibility of the enterprise before making final decision, I must have your full report on the following data:-

- (1) What is the area of oilfields stating number of acres developed and that of undeveloped.
- (2) How many wells are there not under operation that are producing oil.
- (3) What is the present monthly production of crude petroleum.
- (4) What is the assessed value of the refining plants already installed.
- (5) Whether is there any possibility of increasing the present capacities of existing wells with slight improvement.

- (6) What prospect is there of drilling more wells in the premises.
- (7) What is an average depth of the wells.
- (8) What is an approximate cost of boring a new well and cost of erecting derricks.
- (9) How many reservoirs are there.
- (10) Does it require more reservoirs if production increases.
- (11) What will be the cost of a reservoir.
- (12) Is there any pipeline for conveyance, if so how many miles.
- (13) In case pipelines to be laid anew, what will be a distance.
- (14) What are the sizes of pipes required for.
- (15) What will be cost of laying new pipeline excluding pipes.

"As a matter of fact, I am contemplating to furnish pipes from this side, that are not iron pipes and will be less expensive though wear better than iron.

"In summarizing, you are requested to furnish me the foregoing details by earliest airmail, so that I shall lose no time in making final decision upon receipt of your further advice on the subject. Needless to mention here, that you will no doubt take every precaution in way of making thorough investigation finding out ways and means how to ship the oil to Japan after purchase of the property without any interference on the part of Peruvian government, as otherwise huge investment will bear no desired fruit.

"Looking forward to your early good news,

I am,

Yours very truly,
PACIFIC TRADING CO., LTD.

(illegible signature)

President"

In 1936 or 1937 one SHOTARO NISHIMURA, a Japanese who is said to have spent considerable time in the United States, came to Peru to assist WATANO in making the necessary arrangements for the purchase of the oil properties above described. NISHIMURA was reported to have come for the specific purpose of contacting the necessary governmental officials to secure their cooperation in the project. However, the Peruvian Government refused to allow the purchase of the oil properties by the Japanese. With the unsuccessful termination of the oil project in 1937, WATANO returned to Japan to take a position with the PACIFIC TRADING CO. in that country.

During the time that WATANO was in Peru his office staff consisted of BUNJI OASHI (WATANABE) and JUAN BARTHELMES (ACEVEDO). On his return to Japan WATANO indicated that he would leave the import-export business which he had developed in the hands of his two employees for their further development. Inasmuch as neither of them had had sufficient experience in the import-export business to run the establishment in Lima, arrangements were made by WATANO in Japan for the sending of two experienced import-export men from the home office of the company. These men, KATSUYOSHI FUDITA (SUZUKI) and IWAO TAKENAKA (MINAMI), arrived early in 1938 and the SOCIEDAD ANONIMA TAIBO was organized on July 27, 1938, with a capital of 10,000 soles (\$1,550.00 U.S.). The shares were distributed as follows:

KATSUYOSHI FUDITA (SUZUKI)	S/.5,000	(250 shares at S/.20)
BUNJI OASHI (WATANABE)	2,000	(100 shares at S/.20)
IWAO TAKENAKA (MINAMI)	2,000	(100 shares at S/.20)
JUAN BARTHELMES (ACEVEDO)	1,000	(50 shares at S/.20)

FUDITA was managing director of the firm until August 25, 1939, at which time HIDEO ANDO arrived from Japan to replace him. FUDITA transferred 150 shares of his stock to ANDO and left Peru for Japan. The firm continued with ANDO as managing director until November, 1941, at which time Japanese merchant vessels no longer called at ports on the west coast of South America. The firm was placed on both the British and American Proclaimed Lists of Blocked Nationals in 1941. The company owned 500 shares of stock in the SOCIEDAD DESMOTADORA E. INDUSTRIAL DE HUARAL, LTDA. which has since been sold and which had extensive business relations with the SOCIEDAD AGRICOLA RETES and with the firm of MAURICIO HOCHSCHILD.

So far as the actual conducting of the business was concerned OASHI advised that the large purchases of raw cotton, minerals, etc. which were made by the company prior to the outbreak of war were arranged by TAKENAKA and ANDO while the smaller purchases of socks, cotton goods, etc. were handled by himself and BARTHELMES.

HIDEO ANDO was deported from Peru to the United States on the USAT SHAWNEE June 16, 1942. TAKENAKA died at Lima, Peru, October 28, 1943, leaving OASHI and BARTHELMES as the sole remaining members of the firm.

BUNJI OASHI (WATANABE)

OASHI is a Japanese national who was born March 31, 1914, in Matsui, a province of Shimane on the island of Japan. He arrived in Peru in July 1932, and immediately was employed by YASUICHI WATANO as is above set out. He continued in that employ until WATANO's departure for Japan and was one of the founding members of the SOCIEDAD ANONIMA TAIBO. Since the outbreak of war he has been engaged in buying and selling various goods of local manufacture. He has been associated in all of his projects with JUAN BARTHELMES.

OASHI advised that he had never been a member of the Japanese Central Society and had had very little contact with the Japanese Legation prior to the severance of diplomatic relations. He disclaimed any activity of political nature and stated that his entire time was occupied with his business. He indicated that he had made no trips to Japan since his arrival in 1932.

When questioned regarding the correspondence of the company with representatives in Santiago and Buenos Aires, OASHI at first stated that they had no correspondence whatsoever with Buenos Aires and that they received infrequent communications from Santiago. When questioned specifically concerning the JUAN ROBERTO MARTINEZ address in Buenos Aires, OASHI stated that the address had been given to him by KAWAGUCHI, a director of the company in Santiago, Chile, so that OASHI could communicate the news of the death of TAKENAKA to Buenos Aires.

OASHI later admitted that the above statement was totally false so far as the explanation of the MARTINEZ address was concerned and stated that the correspondence in question was handled in the following manner. The letters were encoded in Lima by YOSHITOMO YAMAMOTO, Secretary of the Japanese Chamber of Commerce and Secretary of the Colegio de Santa Beatriz (Japanese School). These letters were then mailed by either YAMAMOTO himself or by IWA O TAKENAKA. To the best of OASHI's knowledge, all of the letters were sent to the JUAN ROBERTO MARTINEZ address in Buenos Aires. The replies from Buenos Aires were addressed to one of the following:

Sociedad Anonima Taibo
Apartado 460
Lima, Peru

Juan Barthelmes A.
Apartado 460
Lima, Peru

Juan Barthelmes
Ignacio Merino 1862
Lima, Peru

The foregoing are the only three addresses which OASHI admitted were utilized in this correspondence. However, the following addresses of principals in this case may possibly have been used as mail drops. Special attention is directed in this regard to the GONZALEZ SILVA address which was registered in that name but which actually was the post office box utilized by YAMAMOTO.

Bunji Oashi
Apartado 460
Lima, Peru

Yoshitomo Yamamoto
Apartado 2763
Lima, Peru

Bunji Oashi
Manuel del Pino 579
Lima, Peru

Juan Barthelmes
Apartado 2763
Lima, Peru

Gonzalez Silva
Apartado 2763
Lima, Peru

Yoshitomo Yamamoto
Huiracocha 1570
Lima, Peru

Upon receipt of the letters by BARTHELMES or OASHI, they were turned over to TAKENAKA or ANDO who in their turn delivered them to YAMAMOTO. OASHI denied any activity aside from serving as a mail drop for the instant correspondence. He estimated that approximately ten letters were received by him and BARTHELMES from Buenos Aires during the time that they acted as mail drops. He pointed out in this regard that since the original arrangements were made by YAMAMOTO with TAKENAKA, the latter handled the receipt of letters until his death at which time OASHI took over the activity. With the deportation of YAMAMOTO on January 18, 1944, the correspondence ceased according to OASHI. He denied activity of any kind since that date. At the same time, however, he indicated that if he had engaged in subversive activity of any kind he would not admit same and would do everything in his power to prevent the information from arriving in the hands of the Peruvian and American authorities. He pointed out that his country was at war with both Peru and the United States and that he at all times would conduct himself as a loyal Japanese.

With reference to the mail which was received from Santiago, OASHI advised that the letters were written by either KAWAGUCHI or HUYAMURA, both of whom were directors of the CIA. COMERCIAL TAIBO in Santiago. He stated that they received approximately one letter each month and that it was generally addressed to BARTHELMES at his home or at Apartado 460, the post office box registered to SOCIEDAD ANONIMA TAIBO in Lima, Peru. Upon receipt of these letters BARTHELMES is reported to have turned them over to ANDO, TAKENAKA, or OASHI. In the event that the subject matter of the letters had to do with the company business they were retained by them in the company offices. If they pertained to the activities of the Japanese Colony such as

the letter of January 26, 1943, they were turned over to YAMAMOTO. At the time of his arrest BARTHELMES had in his possession a letter dated at Santiago, August 6, 1942, written in English acknowledging receipt of a letter from BARTHELMES on July 30, 1942, and requesting that an accompanying letter in Japanese be delivered to HIDEO ANDO. The signature of the letter was illegible but was signed by an official of the CIA. COMERCIAL TAIBO, Santiago, Chile. The return address was Casilla 147-D, Santiago, Chile. As is above described OASHI indicated that the channels of correspondence between the two branches of the PACIFIC TRADING CO. in Lima and Santiago were utilized for correspondence of a commercial nature and also for letters from the Japanese Colony in Santiago to the Japanese Colony in Lima and vice versa. OASHI denied that he was aware of the subject matter discussed in the letters having to do with other matters than company business since such letters were always encoded or decoded by YAMAMOTO. He added, however, that on occasion YAMAMOTO would advise him as to certain matters which had been discussed in the coded correspondence.

He knew, for example, that YAMAMOTO had written to Buenos Aires requesting that funds be made available to him inasmuch as the Spanish Embassy had repeatedly denied his requests for financial assistance. He also knew of the information of TAKENAKA's death which was sent to Buenos Aires inasmuch as he had advised YAMAMOTO to send it. He professed to know nothing regarding the other items set out in the correspondence between YAMAMOTO and SHIRIKAWA.

OASHI stated that the business correspondence between the office in Lima and that in Santiago was written either on Underwood portable typewriter #529464 which was found in his possession at the time of his arrest, or on an Underwood Standard typewriter which was also located in the Subject's house. He added that a number of the letters from YAMAMOTO to Chile and Buenos Aires had also been written on one or the other of these machines. He was not aware as to whether YAMAMOTO possessed a Hermes portable typewriter or not but stated that some of the letters were written by YAMAMOTO himself at his home or some other place aside from the office of the SOCIEDAD ANONIMA TAIBO.

OASHI pointed out that YAMAMOTO had received his original instructions regarding the establishing of the clandestine correspondence and the sending of information to Chile and Argentina from one SHINICHI YOKOYAMA. The latter was formerly an Attaché at the Japanese Legation in Lima who engaged in commercial studies and reporting. YOKOYAMA left Peru January 16, 1941, aboard the Heyo Maru. The official Peruvian records indicate the destination was Kobe, Japan. However, it was OASHI's understanding that at the time of his departure he was proceeding to Buenos Aires.

JUAN BARTHELMES (ACEVEDO)

This individual is of Peruvian nationality and parentage and was born August 7, 1906, at Callao, Peru. He attended the high school in Callao, graduating in 1922. He was employed by WESSEL DUVAL from 1922 until 1929.

At the termination of that employment he worked at a lumber mill in Callao for approximately one month. He thereupon secured employment with the NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA STEAMSHIP LINE in Callao where he remained until 1932. In 1932 he was employed for three months in the cotton fields of PERU MENKA, a Japanese concern, as assistant accountant at Chancay, Peru. Following this he was employed the same year by YASUICHI WATANO whom he described as a commission broker and remained in this job until 1937 when WATANO returned to Japan. BARTHELMES indicated that he was aware of the project for the purchase of oil fields in Northern Peru in which WATANO was involved and stated that WATANO's departure came about shortly after the decision of the Peruvian Government to prohibit the transfer of the oil fields to Japanese hands.

As previously indicated BARTHELMES became one of the founding stockholders of SOCIEDAD ANONIMA TAIBO on July 27, 1938, with an invested capital therein of 1,000 soles (\$155.00 U.S.). He was an active participant in the affairs of the company as long as it was doing business. With the outbreak of war and the termination of the export-import trade between Peru and Japan, BARTHELMES engaged in various miscellaneous business projects with BUNJI OASHI. According to BARTHELMES this has consisted chiefly in the buying and selling of the small lots of merchandise which have been available on the local market.

BARTHELMES denied having engaged in any activity of a subversive nature on behalf of the Japanese at any time. He further denied that he had ever been a party to the transmittal of clandestine correspondence between Peru and any other country. He stated that he had never been a member of any Japanese societies and was not accepted socially as a Japanese inasmuch as he was a Peruvian by parentage and nationality. He further denied that any of the members of the company were members of any Japanese association or organization with the exception of YASUICHI WATANO whom he believed was a member of the Japanese Central Society. Throughout the interrogation BARTHELMES indicated a hostile attitude and gave evasive and misleading answers whenever possible.

Upon being confronted with the information given by OASHI and copies of letters actually received by him, one of which was found in his possession at the time of his arrest, he admitted that he had received a small amount of correspondence from both Santiago and Buenos Aires. However, he stated that further than that he had received the letters and given them to HIDEO ANDO or IWAO TAKENAKA. It is to be noted in this connection that he denied having given any of the letters to OASHI, a fact which was admitted by OASHI himself. BARTHELMES placed the total amount of correspondence received from Santiago at "two or three letters". As has been noted previously, OASHI indicated that at least one letter a month was received over a period of at least two years following the outbreak of war.

During the earlier questioning of OASHI the latter admitted that on several occasions prior to the outbreak of war he had suggested to BARTHELMES that the latter go to Japan at the company's expense on a business trip. When questioned in regard to this project BARTHELMES denied any knowledge of any such plan and admitted that the proposition was made to him only after confronted with the direct statement of OASHI to the contrary.

Upon finally admitting that he had acted as a mail drop for the correspondence as above indicated, he denied ever having known anything of the contents of the letters and further denied any subversive activity on behalf of the Japanese.

SHINICHI YOKOYAMA

This individual was a member of the Japanese diplomatic establishment in Lima prior to his departure on January 16, 1941. He allegedly was employed in the study and reporting of commercial activities in Peru. In 1938 he was the author of an article which appeared in a publication of the Japanese Central Society entitled "Dai Han-bei to Hon-po-jin no Katsudo" (Activities of the Japanese in Greater South America). In this article YOKOYAMA sketched briefly the commercial and industrial enterprises of the Japanese in South America. He made special reference to Brazil and Peru, emphasizing the strength of the Japanese in Brazil. He pointed out that the value of their agricultural production in the state of Sao Paulo alone amounted in the year 1936 to 150,000,000 yen. He concluded that the principal stage for Japanese activities in South America must of necessity be Brazil and Peru because of the great superiority in numbers of the Japanese residents of these two countries. A translation of the final paragraphs of this article is as follows:

"At present Japan is proceeding with significant steps in her advance on the continent of East Asia. This mission we must carry out regardless of sacrifice in order to secure and extend the vital life-line of our Empire. For this reason it is possible that expansion toward South America cannot be considered for the moment; however, for the very reason that we are engaged in the "China Incident" we must foster and develop to the fullest degree agriculture and mining in this South American area.

"Japanese activities in the South American countries have so far been in the hands of the first generation and we must await the time when the responsibility will be shifted to the Japanese of the second and third generations. Now the responsibility rests squarely on the shoulders of every Japanese here.

"Will the day not soon come when the children of the Japanese immigrants who landed on the east coast of the South American continent cross the Andes and shake hands with their brothers of the west coast in the upper reaches of the Amazon!?"

As was previously pointed out, YOKOYAMA was alleged by OASHI to have been the individual who instructed YAMAMOTO in the establishing of the clandestine correspondence upon which this investigation was predicated.

YOSHITOMO YAMAMOTO

This Subject is a Japanese national who was born in Japan in 1912 and entered Peru in 1928 from Kobe, Japan. He carried Japanese Passport #095995 and was issued Peruvian carnet #19064. While in Lima he resided at Jirón Huiracocha 1570. He was Secretary of the "Asociacion Japonesa de Comercio e Industria del Peru" (Japanese Chamber of Commerce). He was also Secretary of the Colegio de Santa Beatriz (Japanese School) which is located at Avenida Francisco J. Mariategui 1057, Lima, Peru. The subject was also a member of the VIDRIERIA I. TOMITA & CIA. which was located at Guadalupe 1027 in Lima. This was a second class store selling glass picture frames which was operated by several Japanese. This firm appears on the Proclaimed List of Certain Blocked Nationals.

At the time of the early deportations of Japanese from Peru the Subject escaped through the influence of Dr. CESAR CARDENAS (GARCIA), then Director of Government, who was removed from his post because of proof that he had received substantial sums of money to "protect" important Japanese and German nationals who had been cited for deportation. It is rumored that CARDENAS (GARCIA) furnished the Subject with a safe conduct pass to enable him to proceed at will without being molested by the police.

The Peruvian Police state that the Subject was active during his latter residence in Peru as a commercial spy and that they consider him a particularly dangerous Japanese.

According to the statements of BUNJI OASHI which have been set out above, this individual was responsible for the coded messages sent to the JUAN ROBERTO MARTINEZ address in Buenos Aires. He is also reported by the same source to have engaged in coded correspondence with Japanese in Santiago, Chile, through the medium of the correspondence between the TAIBO firms in Lima and Santiago.

The Subject was deported from Peru January 18, 1944, on the USAT MADISON.

HIDEO ANDO

This person was born in Japan and arrived in Peru in August 1939. He was sent from Japan to replace KATSUYOSHI FUDITA (SUZUKI) as managing director of SOCIEDAD ANONIMA TAIBO in Lima. He was a member of the Directorate

of the Asociacion Japonesa de Comercio e Industria del Peru and was prominent in the activities of the Japanese Colony.

As has been indicated previously, ANDO figured as intermediary for some of the letters which were sent from Chile to Peru. It is pointed out in this connection that a letter was found in the possession of BARTHELMES at the time of his arrest in which BARTHELMES was directed to hand the enclosed letter in Japanese to HIDEO ANDO. ANDO was deported from Peru to the United States June 16, 1942, on board the USAT SHAWNEE.

IWAO TAKENAKA (MINAMI)

TAKENAKA was a Japanese national who was born in 1911 and who entered Peru from Osaka, Japan, in the latter part of 1937 or the early part of 1938. He was sent from Japan by the PACIFIC TRADING CO., together with KATSUYOSHI FUDITA (SUZUKI) to assist in the founding of the SOCIEDAD ANONIMA TAIBO. He continued to work in the interests of this company until his death October 28, 1943. He held Peruvian carnet #21242 and resided at Avenida Petit Thouars 1354, Lima.

According to the statements of OASHI, TAKENAKA was contacted by YOSHITOMO YAMAMOTO to establish the SOCIEDAD ANONIMA TAIBO as the cover for clandestine correspondence between Buenos Aires and Lima. TAKENAKA is also known to have made trips to La Paz, Bolivia, during which he contacted one T. HAYAKAWA, a Japanese national residing in that city. The latter is known to have been a business client of SOCIEDAD ANONIMA TAIBO and to have also been a close personal friend of TAKENAKA. OASHI denied knowledge of any clandestine correspondence of subversive activity in which HAYAKAWA was involved. It is pointed out in this connection, however, that OASHI denied knowledge of anything aside from matters on which he believed that actual proof existed to the contrary.

All available travel records existing in Peru were searched by Source D, a reliable Peruvian official, for evidence indicating that ANGELA ACOSTA had travelled in this country, with negative results.

A description of BUNJI OASHI (WATANABE) is as follows:

Nationality	Japanese
Race	Yellow
Place of birth	Matsui, Province of Shimane, Japan
Date of birth	March 31, 1914
Hair	Black, parted on left side
Eyes	Brown, slanted, uses horn-rimmed glasses
Height	5' 7"
Weight	135 lbs.
Chin	Clean shaven
Civil status	Married
Profession	Commission merchant
Residence	Manuel del Pino 579, Lima, Peru
Date of arrival in Peru	July, 1932

The following is a description of JUAN BARTHELMES (ACEVEDO):

Nationality	Peruvian
Race	White
Complexion	Swarthy
Place of birth	Callao, Peru
Date of birth	August 7, 1906
Eyes	Brown, uses hornrimmed glasses
Hair	Dark brown
Height	5' 6"
Weight	150 lbs.
Other identifying data	Diagonal gold cap on upper front tooth
Civil status	Married
Profession	Commission merchant
Address	Ignacio Merino 1862, Lima, Peru



Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington 25, D. C.



PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL
BY SPECIAL MESSENGER

IN REPLY, PLEASE REFER TO
FILE NO. 64-21209

Date: June 29, 1945

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

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
OFFICE OF
AMERICAN REPUBLIC AFFAIRS
JUL 3 1945
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Max From: John Edgar Hoover - Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation

Subject: TOMIYA KOSEKI;
JAPANESE ACTIVITIES IN CHILE AND ARGENTINA

Reference is made to information previously furnished to you in a letter dated April 24, 1945, concerning the above-entitled matter.

As of possible interest to you, there is attached a memorandum containing additional information regarding Carlos Santa Cruz and Luz Poblete who are connected with the above-captioned Japanese individual.

This information was received from a confidential source believed to be reliable and is available to the American Embassies in Buenos Aires, Argentina, and Santiago, Chile.

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

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

Attention: Reading Panel
Military Intelligence Service

HV

DIV. OF FOREIGN ACTIVITY CORRELATION
M. E. File
JUN 30 1945
JAP
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Enclosure

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JUL 1 1945
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DECLASSIFIED
Jan. 23, 1976 - FBI #2
By *San* Date 12/7/75

64-20210/6-2945

OS/D

Confidential File
64-202-10/6-2945

May 9, 1945

RE: TOMIYA KOSEKI, with aliases, et al
Santiago, Chile

ALBERTO GONZALEZ, Diagonal Oriente No. 5320, Santiago, Chile, wrote a letter, dated May 21, 1943, to the American Ambassador at Santiago, Chile. In this letter GONZALEZ stated that CARLOS SANTA CRUZ (POBLETE), a former correspondent for the Japanese propaganda sheet in Santiago called "Mirando Hacia el Oriente" (Looking Toward the East), was sent to Buenos Aires as a reporter for the daily newspaper "Crisol" and for another publication which were both financed by the Japanese. GONZALEZ further stated that LUZ POBLETE, the mother of CARLOS SANTA CRUZ, told him that the Japanese and Germans planned to send persons in the capacity of students or tourists to the United States to conduct acts of sabotage against American war industries and that her son, CARLOS SANTA CRUZ, was one of these persons.

On April 30, 1945, GONZALEZ was interviewed by reliable Source C at his residence. At that time GONZALEZ stated that he has been acquainted with LUZ POBLETE and her son, CARLOS SANTA CRUZ, for a number of years and during these years of acquaintanceship they have always been extremely pro-Nazi in their sentiments. GONZALEZ further stated that on the basis of statements made to him by LUZ POBLETE, he knew that she acted as a courier between Chile and Argentina for the Japanese, but he said that he does not have any documentary evidence to prove her activities in this respect.

According to GONZALEZ, in the early part of May, 1943, LUZ POBLETE told him that she had to go to Buenos Aires, Argentina, in order to bid farewell to her son, CARLOS SANTA CRUZ, who was leaving for the United States. She told GONZALEZ that the Germans and Japanese had planned to send various individuals, one of whom was CARLOS SANTA CRUZ, to the United States in the capacity of students or tourists, but that in reality the mission of these individuals was to commit acts of sabotage against the American war industries. At that time LUZ POBLETE indicated to GONZALEZ that about twenty individuals were to be sent to the United States as saboteurs. She did not advise GONZALEZ of the identities of these individuals with the exception of her son, CARLOS SANTA CRUZ. She also did not furnish GONZALEZ with any further details concerning this matter.

GONZALEZ pointed out that a few months later LUZ POBLETE told him that the aforementioned plan failed due to the fact that individuals who were selected to go to the United States were unable to secure the necessary papers. She stated that all of these individuals had intended leaving for the United States from Buenos Aires, Argentina. GONZALEZ said that subsequent to making these statements, LUZ POBLETE never mentioned this matter again.

He stated that at the present time she is residing in Santiago on Calle Rodolfo Phillippi No. 82 and that apparently she is not engaged in any activities of a suspicious nature. He said that about every two months she goes to Buenos Aires to visit her son, CARLOS SANTA CRUZ, who is still being detained by the Argentine authorities.

GONZALEZ was thoroughly questioned in an effort to secure definite information concerning the espionage activities of LUZ POBLITE. GONZALEZ stated that he does not have any definite information of value in this respect. Aside from the fact that he knew that LUZ POBLITE acted as a courier between Chile and Argentina for the Japanese, he does not know whether or not she was a prominent figure in Japanese espionage operations.



Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington 25, D. C.



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JA

IN REPLY, PLEASE REFER TO
FILE NO. _____

Date: July 28, 1945

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

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL
BY SPECIAL MESSENGER

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
OFFICE OF
AMERICAN REPUBLIC AFFAIRS
NOV 8 1945
DIVISION OF AMERICAN
REPUBLIC ANALYSIS AND
LIAISON AND INVESTIGATION

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

Subject: JAPANESE ACTIVITIES IN SOUTH AMERICA

As of possible interest to you, there is attached a memorandum containing information received from a confidential and reliable source pertaining to the activities of Japanese agents in Argentina, Chile, and Peru.

The information contained in said memorandum is available to the American Embassies in Buenos Aires, Argentina, Lima, Peru, and Santiago, Chile.

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

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

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
DIVISION OF FOREIGN ACTIVITY CORRELATION
JUL 31 1945

Attention: Brigadier General Carter W. Clarke

Enclosure

DEC 6 - 1945

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894.20210/7-2845

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL
BY SPECIAL MESSENGER

Date: July 28, 1945

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

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

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

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

Attention: Brigadier General Carter W. Clarke

Enclosure

June 8, 1945

RE: CHOKO SHIRAKAWA, wa. Juan Roberto Martinez;
 ANGELA ACOSTA DE DOBLESKY, wa. Angela Sara Costa;
 SHINICHI YOKOYAMA; YOSHITOMO YAMAMOTO;
 HIDEO ANDO; BUNJI OASHI (WATANABE);
 JUAN BARTHELMES (ACEVEDO)
 Santiago, Chile

It will be recalled that questioning of JUAN BARTHELMES and BUNJI OASHI by the Peruvian Police in April of 1945 disclosed that these two subjects had received and forwarded correspondence both from and to an unknown drop box in Buenos Aires, Argentina. Both subjects stated that they had received through the use of a drop box in Peru communications from Santiago, Chile, which they said were forwarded to Lima by one HUYAMURA and one KAWAGUCHI, both members of Casa Taibo in Santiago, Chile.

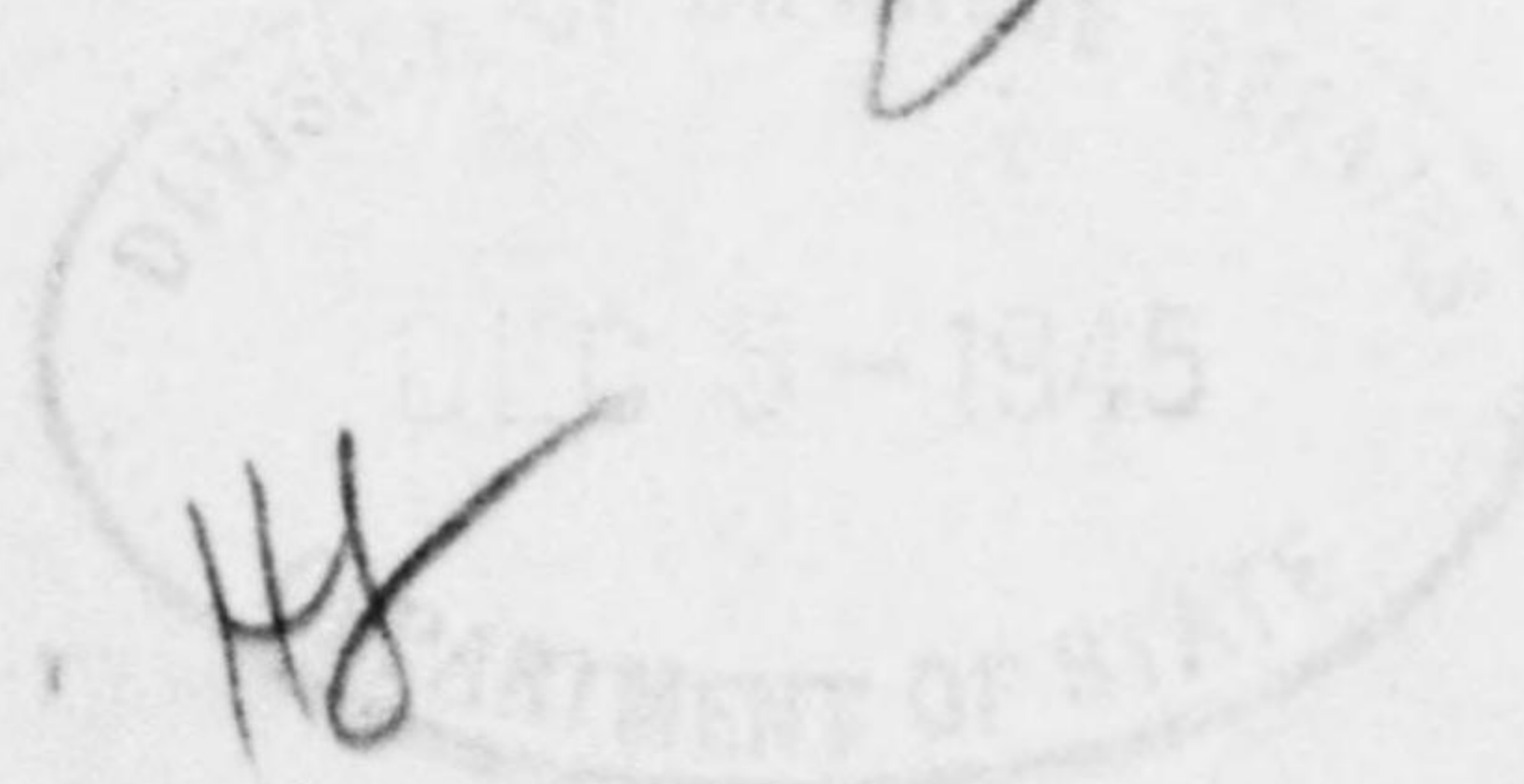
Source C advised that the only employee of Taibo in Santiago, Chile, with a name resembling HUYAMURA was YADAHARA UYEMURA (OKUDA). According to Source C, this Japanese citizen was employed by Casa Taibo in Santiago and Valparaiso, Chile. Source C was unable to state when this subject arrived in Chile except to say that it was sometime prior to 1937. In 1939 he worked in Valparaiso, leaving that City at the end of 1939 to return to Japan. According to Source C, since that date, he has not returned to Chile.

Source C furnished the following information taken from the files of the Identification Division of the Chilean Police. UYEMURA was registered with the Chilean Police under Prontuario No. 795975. He gave as the names of his parents MANASUKE and HIDE. He was born in Sakamura, Japan on September 5, 1893. He was married to HISAKO NAKAGAWA TOGA. As relatives he listed two brothers in Japan and in 1937 he gave as his address Calle Agustinas No. 1055, Santiago, Chile. At the time of registering with the Police, he presented Japanese Passport No. 533165 issued at Yokohama, Japan, August 23, 1922.

The KAWAGUCHI above referred to is believed to be KENOSUKE KAWAGUCHI (MURATA), who was employed by the Casa Taibo (Pacific commercial trading company) in Santiago, Chile. Source D advised that KAWAGUCHI was the son of the President of the Pacific Trading Company in Osaka, Japan. While in Santiago, Chile, he was very friendly with the Japanese Legation personnel and was also reported by Source D as writing complete business reports for the Legation. He served as President of Casa Taibo while in Santiago. He was described as follows:

Name - KENOSUKE KAWAGUCHI (MURATA), alias Konosuke Kawaguchi	Age - 33 in the year 1942
Weight - 154 pounds	Height - 5 feet and 6 inches
Peculiarities - Walks with slight swagger.	Glasses - Yes, is very near sighted.
Head - Small	Eyes - Small
Face - Thin and old looking with high forehead.	Teeth - Gold filled

DECLASSIFIED	
Jan. 23, 1976 - FBI #2	
By <u>SKM</u>	DATE 12/7/78



Source E advised that KAWAGUCHI was identified as a Japanese espionage agent when coded messages were intercepted in Santiago, Chile, from Buenos Aires, Argentina, in February, 1943, which messages when decoded concerned espionage operations of the Japanese and mentioned KAWAGUCHI as being an active agent in Santiago, Chile.

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR



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

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
OFFICE OF
AMERICAN REPUBLIC AFFAIRS
SEP 6 1945
RB
DCR

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL
BY SPECIAL MESSENGER

NWC

RL

DC/R

Date: August 27, 1945

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

DEPARTMENT OF FOREIGN ACTIVITY CORRELATION
AUG 28 1945
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

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

Subject: Alfonso Letelier (Ilona), with alias Alfred Letelier
Chile

As of interest to you, there is transmitted a memorandum concerning the above subject received from reliable confidential sources. Previous information had indicated that the name of this individual appeared in the personal notebook of Yoshitaro Amano, who has been an alleged chief of Japanese espionage in Panama and Costa Rica. Letelier and Amano travelled from Valparaiso, Chile, to the Canal Zone on the same ship several years ago, although you will note it appears that this subject is pro-Allied and no evidence was ascertained linking him with subversive activities of the Japanese.

This information has been made available to the United States Embassy at Santiago, Chile.

Enclosure

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

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

Attention: Reading Panel
Military Intelligence Service

DECLASSIFIED
Jan. 23, 1976 - FBI #2
By [signature] NARS, Date 12/7/78

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CS/D

894.20210/8-2745



DCR - ARA Unit
Anal. [signature]
Rev. [signature]
Cat. [signature]

FILED
SEP 1 1945

CONFIDENTIAL

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL
BY SPECIAL MESSENGER

Date: August 27, 1945

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

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

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

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

Attention: Reading Panel
Military Intelligence Service

July 11, 1945

RE: ALFONSO LETELIER (LLONA), wa.
Alfred Letelier
Santiago, Chile

Source C advised in July of 1942 that from a reliable source it was ascertained that the name of ALFRED LETELIER appeared in the personal notebook of YOSHITARO AMANO, reported chief of Japanese intelligence who had been operating in Panama and Costa Rica. The address for LETELIER was given as the Chilean Consulate in New York City. Subsequent inquiries in New York City reflected that LETELIER was not on the diplomatic list, nor was he registered with the Department of State as being a member of the Chilean Consular Staff.

However, records in New York City did reveal that A. LETELIER and his wife MARGARITA sailed from New York City on April 12, 1938, for Naples, Italy. This person had stated that he intended to return later to Chile, where he was a citizen. He gave as his nearest relative MIGUEL LETELIER, Cienfuegos No. 55, Santiago, Chile, his father.

In April, 1945, it was ascertained from reliable Source D that ALFONSO LETELIER (LLONA), a Chilean citizen, thirty-three years of age, residing at Cienfuegos No. 55, Santiago, Chile, had a reservation to travel from Buenos Aires, Argentina to Santiago, Chile on April 28, 1945, via Panagra Airlines. On that same day there was listed a reservation in the name of MIGUEL LETELIER (ESPINOLA) of the same address.

Reliable Source E determined that MIGUEL LETELIER (ESPINOLA) was a Chilean citizen about sixty-one years of age. He is an engineer by profession, having received his degree in Belgium. He is a member of the Liberal Party of Chile and was a National Deputy from 1915 to 1921. During the reign of President IBAÑEZ, he occupied the positions of Minister of Fomento and later Minister of Interior. MIGUEL LETELIER is married to LUISA LLONA (REYES) and has the following children: ALFONSO, MARTA, LUZ, JOSE, GUILLERMO and CONSUELO.

According to Source E, MIGUEL LETELIER owned the large farm "Aculeo" located near Hospital, Chile. This farm was one of the most important and productive of the entire central region, producing hemp, wheat and oranges. It was stocked with approximately 1,000 head of cattle and about 200 horses. Continuing, Source E advised that the LETELIER family enjoys a very good reputation and is considered quite wealthy.

This same source informed that ALFONSO LETELIER was an agricultural engineer by profession but spent most of his time composing music and was well-known in Santiago for his musical works. He was educated at the German School in Santiago and later the Catholic University. He married MARGARITA VALDES (SUBERCASNAUX). From a source very close to the family Source E ascertained that both ALFONSO and MIGUEL, his father, are pro-Allied, although they do not like Russia. Their common complaint against the Communists is that they disturb the tranquility of the workers.

Reliable Source F confirmed the above information regarding ALFONSO and the LETELIER family and said that it was considered one of the best families in Chile. In addition, he advised that ALFONSO has made several trips to Argentina, one of them in 1941 at the invitation of a musical society of Buenos Aires. In 1945 he was also in Buenos Aires in company with his wife and father and returned to Chile in April of that year. Investigation by Source F revealed that the LETELIER family was considered pro-Allied.

Information contained in the Biographical Dictionary of Chile for 1944 revealed that ALFONSO LETELIER (LLONA) was born in Chile on October 4, 1912. He graduated from the Catholic University in 1934. He later received the title of Composer in the National Conservatory of Music in Santiago. This book described him as the author of various musical compositions, symphony, piano and choral numbers. He was listed as a member of the Bach Society and the Sociedad de Amigos del Arte (Society of Friends of Art). From Source G it was determined that ALFONSO LETELIER (LLONA) was granted a nonimmigrant visa to enter the United States on February 14, 1938. He was accompanied by his wife MARGARITA and said he desired to go to the United States to study music and also in order to continue his trip to Italy. The only address he gave for the United States was in care of the Chilean Consul in New York City.

ALFONSO LETELIER (LLONA), 55 Cienfuegos, Santiago, advised that he departed from Valparaiso, Chile, in company with his wife in about March of 1938 for New York City. He traveled on board one of the Grace and Company "Santa" ships, but he did not recall which one. He said that during the trip he became acquainted with many of his fellow passengers, one of whom was a Japanese. He denied knowing this Jap before he boarded the ship and stated that while he could not be positive, he believed that the Jap was YOSHITARO AMANO. He related how he talked to this Jap on several occasions and said at one time the Jap brought out a large number of pictures he had taken in Chile and Argentina. LETELIER was surprised to find that among these photographs was even one of his father's farm. However, he did not recall if the Jap had told him how he happened to have taken this picture. He advised though that there was nothing suspicious about any of the photographs and said that they were just scenic views that any tourist might take. Likewise he said there was nothing suspicious in the Jap's conversation. While he was traveling alone, he seemed to associate with all the other passengers, the majority of whom were Americans.

LETELIER could not recall just when the Jap left the ship. He also informed that the Jap never wrote down his name or address in his presence but said it was very likely during the course of some conversation he mentioned that his address would be in care of the Chilean Consul in New York City. He was positive that he had never seen or heard from the Jap after he reached New York City.

LETELIER stayed one month in the United States in New York and Philadelphia, during which time he also made a short trip over the border to Canada. Following that, he continued to France, Germany and Italy, continuing his musical career, and finally returned to Santiago, Chile during the first part of 1939.

Source H determined from his records that ALFONSO LETELIER (ILOHA) and his wife traveled from Valparaiso, Chile to New York City on the SS Santa Barbara. This ship left Valparaiso on March 3, 1938. Among the other passengers there was found the name of YOSHITARO AMANO, a Japanese. AMANO was the only Jap on board the ship. He booked his passage in Valparaiso and traveled to Balboa, Canal Zone. He occupied a first-class cabin by himself and was traveling on a round-trip ticket, which was issued in Panama on November 1, 1937.

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR



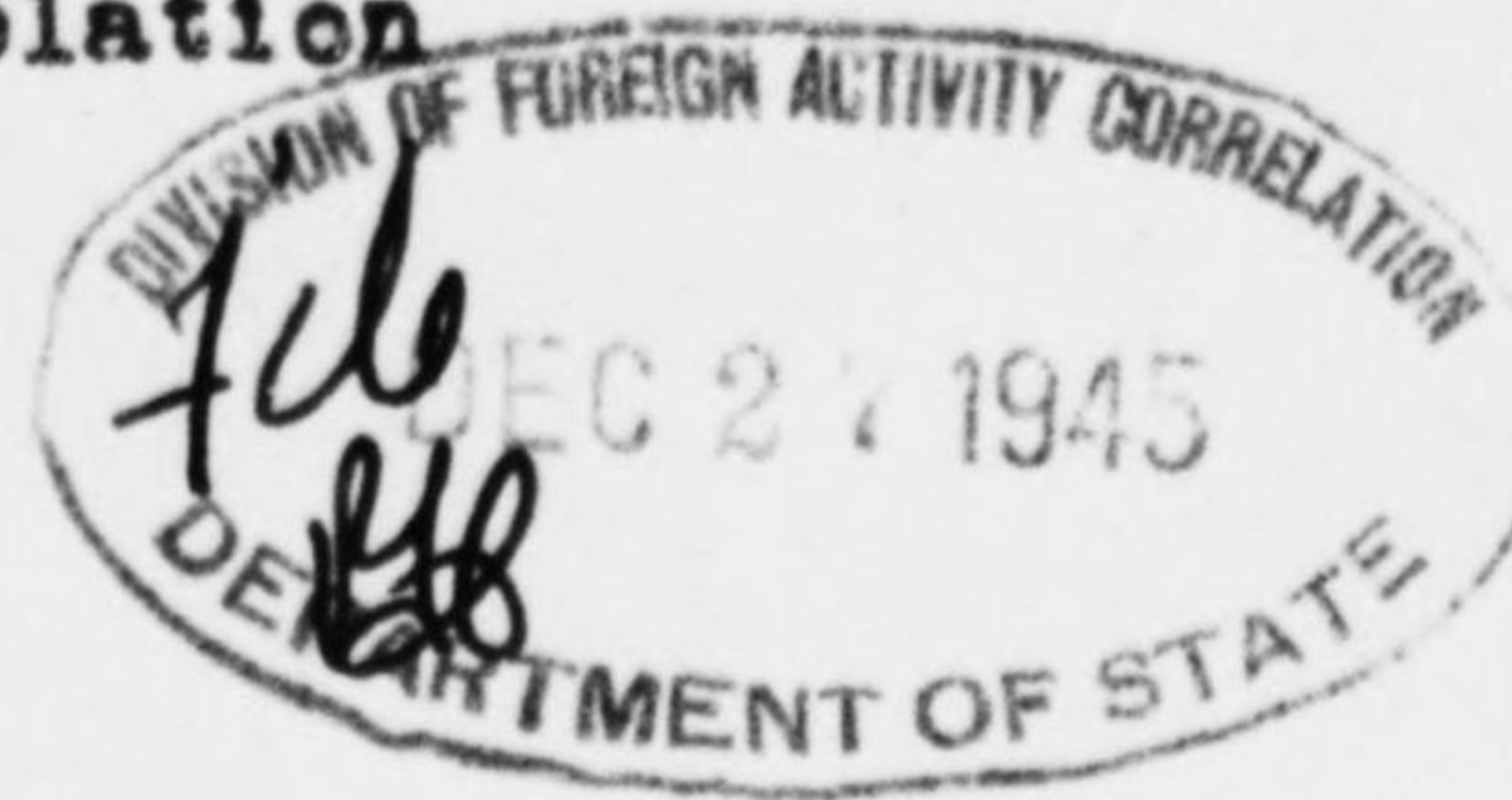
Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

~~REC TO~~
DC/R

December 26, 1945

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL
BY SPECIAL MESSENGER

Mr. Frederick B. Lyon
Chief, Division of Foreign Activity Correlation
Department of State
Washington, D. C.



Dear Freddie:

As of possible interest to you, there is trans-
mitted herewith a copy of a monograph prepared concerning
"The Japanese in Latin America."

The information contained therein has been
mainly compiled from data based on reports received from
confidential and reliable sources.

A copy of this monograph has also been furnished
to Secretary of State James F. Byrnes and Assistant Secre-
tary of State Spruille Braden.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

Enclosure

*not att.
Enc in Room 219,
FR RB*

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Anal.	<i>B. M. G.</i>
Rev.	
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JAN 4 - 1946	

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Jan 23, 1976 - FBI #2	
By <i>SKM</i>	NARS, Date 12/7/78

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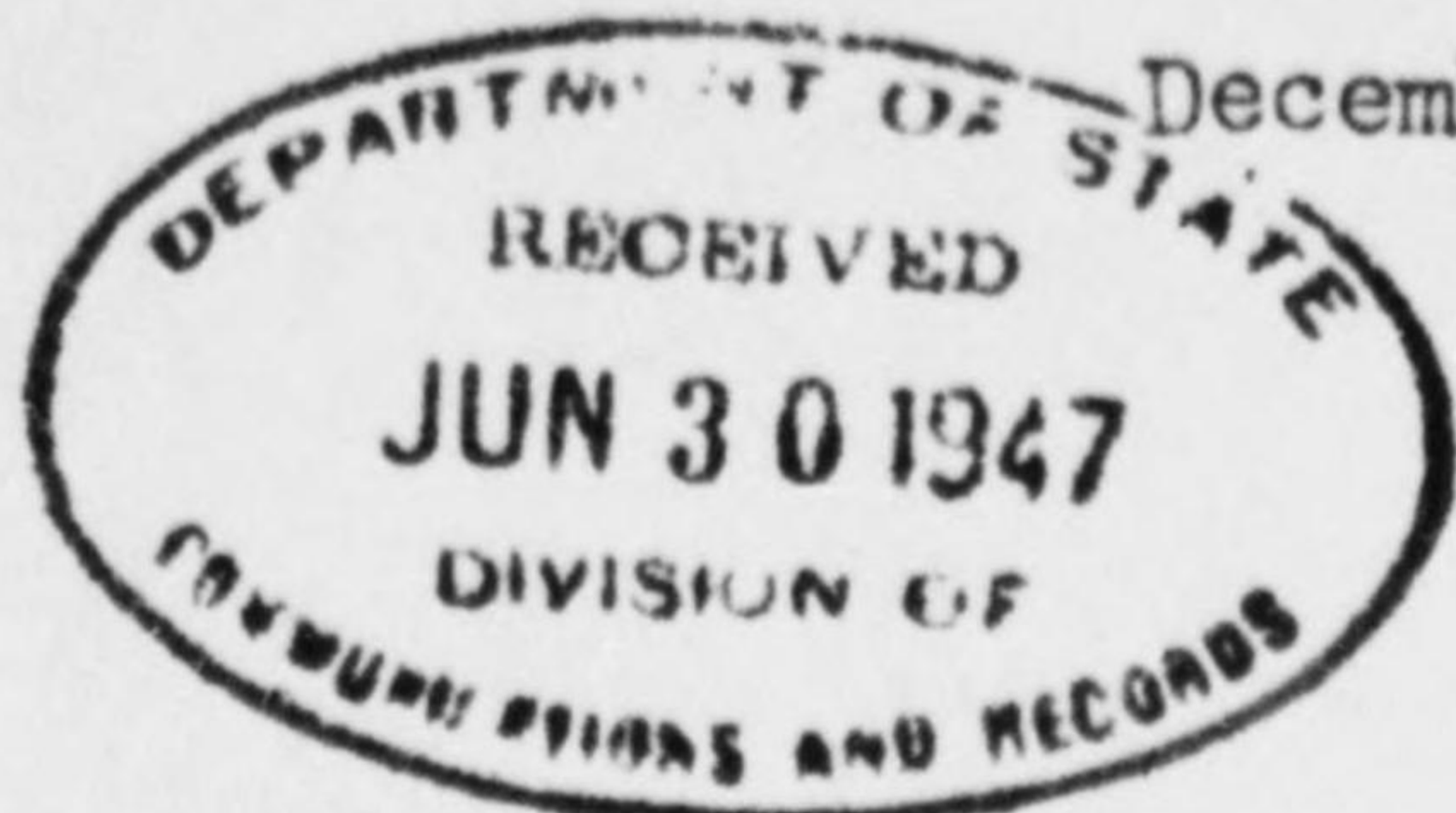
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JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR



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

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December 26, 1945

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL
BY SPECIAL MESSENGER

894.20210/12-2645

894.20210/12-2645

Honorable Spruille Braden
Assistant Secretary of State
Department of State
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. Braden:

Filed in safe

As of possible interest to you, there is transmitted herewith a copy of a monograph prepared concerning "The Japanese in Latin America."

The information contained therein has been mainly compiled from data based on reports received from confidential and reliable sources.

Sincerely yours,

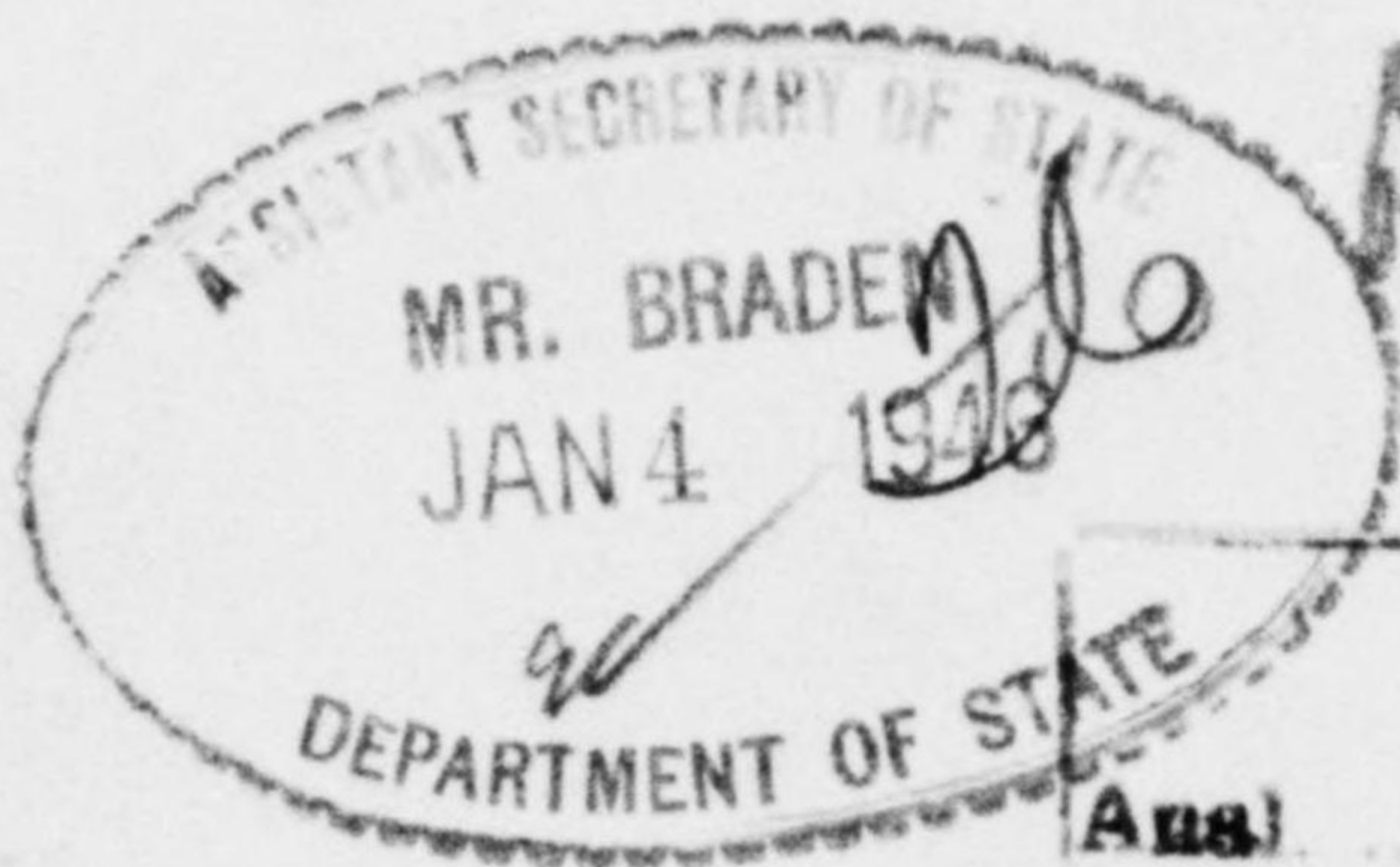
By _____

J. Edgar Hoover

Enclosure

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NARS, Date 8-29-78
NND 760050
By JG/CY



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JUN 30 1947

894.2 Filed 12-2645

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SECRET FILE

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Dist

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January 3, 1946

My dear Mr. Hoover:

Thank you for your letter of December 26th enclosing a copy of a monograph prepared by the Federal Bureau of Investigation entitled, "The Japanese in Latin America". I am glad to have this and appreciate very much your sending it to me.

Filed in safe

With best regards,

Cordially yours,

SPRUILLE BRADEN

Spruille Braden

The Honorable
John Edgar Hoover,
Director,
Federal Bureau of Investigation,
Department of Justice.

A-Br:JW

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SECRET FILE

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR



Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
OFFICE OF
AMERICAN REPUBLIC AFFAIRS
FEB 13 1946

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DC/R

~~JA~~

Washington, D. C.
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DIVISION OF
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to SY upon completion
of necessary action.

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL
BY SPECIAL MESSENGER

~~RL~~

DEPARTMENT OF FOREIGN ACTIVITY CORRELATION
FEB - 8 1946
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Date: February 5, 1946
To: Mr. Frederick B. Lyon
Chief
Division of Foreign Activity Correlation
Department of State

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

Subject: NOBUO YATOH
LIMA, PERU

As you will recall, an examination of the effects of Nobuo Yatoh, a Japanese Agent who formerly visited several Latin American countries, revealed an address book containing possible contacts in several of those countries.

There is submitted herewith, as of possible interest, a memorandum received from a confidential and reliable source in Lima, Peru identifying two of the individuals whose names were found in this address book. It is noted, however, that there is no indication of activity in Japanese affairs on the part of these individuals nor was there ever any proof that they had served as espionage agents.

Enclosure

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

DIVISION OF JAPANESE AFFAIRS
FEB 13 1946
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

FEB 18 1946

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PERSONAL AND ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
BY SPECIAL MESSENGER

Date: February 5, 1946
To: Mr. Frederick B. Lyon
Chief
Division of Foreign Activity Correlation
Department of State
From: John Edgar Hoover, Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation
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cc: Chief of Naval Intelligence
Navy Department
Washington, D. C.

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

January 3, 1946

Re: NCBUO YATCH, et al.
Lima, Peru

The information contained in this report was obtained through investigation conducted by Source C who has numerous acquaintances in the Japanese Colony and whose information is believed to be reliable. According to Source C, _____ OLISAN, a Japanese, identified the photograph of YOSIO ISHII as an individual he had met in Callao stating that he was a very prosperous businessman. A Japanese barber also identified the photograph stating that the individual was a businessman and formerly an industrialist in Central America. Many other Japanese identified the photograph saying that they knew the individual by sight but were not personally acquainted with him. This source stated that he learned from TORA SHIRAZAKA, photographer, that ISHII was the manager of a toy store on Jirón Ayacucho 786, Lima, which is presently being managed by SEIJIRO TABATA. When Japan went to war with the United States the Peruvian Government placed an embargo on ISHII's business completely abolishing it. SEIJIRO TABATA was a close friend of ISHII's and was related to him by marriage as his wife was of the ISHII family. Mrs. SEIJIRO TABATA, who resides at Calle Conventillo, San Pedro de Nolaseo 751-D, Lima, identified the photograph of YOSIO ISHII but declined to furnish any information concerning him.

According to Source D, who is believed to be absolutely reliable, YUZO ISHII was deported from Peru to the United States on the SS FREDERICK C. JOHNSON January 10, 1943. It is believed that this individual is identical with YOSIO or YOSHIO ISHII.

Source E, a United States Government official, advised that MARIO SAIKI, proprietor of the photographic shop "FOTO TERESA", Calle Brazil 60, Mexico, D.F., has not been active in Japanese affairs for some time, and all inquiries relative to possible past or present espionage on the part of this individual have resulted negatively.

DIVISION OF COMMUNICATIONS AND RECORDS TELEGRAPH BRANCH

DEPARTMENT OF STATE INCOMING TELEGRAM

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ACTION: ARA
INFO:
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SA/M
FE
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CS -P

Telegram Sao Paulo

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
OFFICE OF
AMERICAN REPUBLICAN AFFAIRS
MAY 8 1946
reply to [unclear] 9/27/46

OIG AMERICAN REPUBLICS AREA
DIVISION - (ADA)
MAY 13 1946
Department of State
2700

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ref to [unclear]

no A [unclear]

30

PLAIN

Sao Paulo

Dated May 7, 1946

Rec'd 8:58 p.m.

SECSTATE

148, Seventh

Japanese version Emperor's Proclamation received today. (Re my telegram 148, May 6) Urge again that motion picture shorts of scenes of American occupation be sent with greatest urgency as well as photographs for reproduction and public display.

CROSS

CS

PLAIN

894.20210/5-746

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120 - [unclear] relating to [unclear] occupy +

W. Edwards

SEP 25 1946

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894.20210/5-746

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SEP 13 1946

DIVISION OF
COMMUNICATIONS AND RECORDS
TELEGRAPH BRANCH

INFORMATION
COPY

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

INCOMING TELEGRAM

1946 MAY 8 AM 11 32

ACTION: ARA

INFO:

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RECORDS BRANCH

2700

PLAIN

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*XR
8/11-20200 II*

CROSS

CS

PLAIN

DCR ARA Unit	
encl.	<i>B M Ryan</i>
	<i>[Signature]</i>

894.20210 / 5-746

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The Japanese in Latin America



NOVEMBER

1945

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
J. Edgar Hoover, Director

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The Japanese in Latin America



NOVEMBER
1945

DECLASSIFIED
NND 780069
By TC/CY NARS, Date 1-29-78

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
J. Edgar Hoover, Director

File 894.20010/12-2645

Introduction

The idea underlying the expansion of Japanese activities to foreign lands has a history of many centuries. Japanese sources claim it first took root in the remote Ashikaga Period (1378-1565). It was suppressed, however, by the Tokugawa Shogunate (1602-1867), and it was not until shortly before the Meiji Era that consideration was once more given to a positive foreign policy. During the years 1542 to 1638 the government of Japan established contact with Western and other Asiatic countries. In September of 1613, 68 Japanese were sent to Spain to familiarize themselves with Spanish culture. They also traveled elsewhere in Europe and on returning to Japan submitted a report on their impressions of Western civilization.

On the basis of their increased knowledge of the Western World, the Japanese subsequently commenced to give thought to colonization of Latin America. However, in 1638 Japan formulated a policy of seclusion which was not basically modified until the appearance of Commodore Perry in 1853. During these years of isolation, Japan permitted only a very limited number of foreigners to enter the country, such as Dutch and Chinese traders. Even these traders were greatly restricted in their movements and were later ejected from Japan. The natives in Japan were compelled under the threat of death to remain in their country.

The treaties agreed upon as a result of Commodore Perry's visit worked toward the end of Japan's unique policy of inclusion and exclusion, and laid the foundation for Japanese commercial and cultural relations with the outside world. Americans and Europeans were granted the right to live in Japan and conversely the Japanese were allowed to visit and reside in foreign countries. Japan did not devise any effective measures for carrying out the terms of these treaties until legal provisions were enacted in 1866, allowing certain classes of Japanese, such as the gentry, to travel and study in Western Nations. At this particular time, Japan was primarily interested in sending students and other representatives abroad who would absorb all pertinent information in the outside world, which could later be applied for the benefit of their own nation. Later, action was taken relative to sending Japanese laborers to foreign nations and the establishment of Japanese colonies under centralized control of the mother country.

In 1868 approximately 150 Japanese laborers emigrated to Hawaii where the sugar plantation owners were suffering from a labor shortage. Labor troubles developed and the Japanese charged that the "tyrannical" landowners in Hawaii were cruelly exploiting them. The Japanese Government protested and emigration of Japanese laborers was suspended. By 1884, the difficulties had resolved themselves and more Japanese flowed into the Hawaiian Islands and into the United States. A general wave of hostility began to arise against the Japanese immigrants. This, in part, accounts for Japan's revising its expansion policy, changing its direction from the United States and its territories toward Latin America. This redirected migration began to gain momentum by 1900. However, large-scale planned migration to Latin America did not begin until after World War No. 1, being stimulated by the passage in the United States of the Exclusion Law of 1924, which is reported to be one of the early causes of friction between this country and Japan. Added to this was the cordial welcome given the Japanese laborers at first in most Latin American countries.

During the last decade of the Nineteenth Century and the first decade of the Twentieth Century, the character of the Japanese migration to Latin America was marked more by chance than by direction. As a result, mostly single men arrived and became scattered in different areas, according to the demand for their services. Later, this situation was entirely changed. The Japanese Government became keenly interested in colonization and carefully drew up plans for a systematic method of handling Japanese migration to Latin America. Propaganda was disseminated in Japan pointing out the desirability of going to Latin America. Emigrants were solicited. They were required to pass a physical examination; were given a course of instructions which would assist them in the country to which they were going, and finally the labor emigrants were furnished passage to new lands. Once there, representatives of the Japanese Government would still look after them and facilitate their adjustment.

The Japanese Government subsidized shipping companies which transported Japanese to Latin America. It also subsidized Japanese business companies throughout the continent, which in turn sought to encourage immigrants and directed, regulated and expanded Japanese colonies.

The colonies were organized on a highly centralized basis, controlled both directly and indirectly from Japan through shipping companies, Japanese business firms in Latin America, embassies and the effective use of Japanese organizations and language schools, which were unified by strong religious loyalties. Patriotism to Japan was successfully fostered. The large colonies became in a sense a state within a state; an unassimilated minority living as an isolated entity, separated from the native population and developed along oriental lines fundamentally different from the native way of life. For the most part, the average Japanese were engaged in agriculture or small business.

The Japanese in Latin America have become important to the United States for four reasons, namely, political, economic, social and military.

Where large Japanese colonies exist, for example in Brazil, Peru and Mexico, prosperous Japanese have been known to attempt to bribe government officials or otherwise influence them to act in a manner favorable to the Japanese, both in Latin America and in Japan. In some instances, they have indicated interest in influencing the foreign policy of the nation in which they reside so that it would be in accord with the point of view of the Japanese Foreign Office. In the economic sphere, particularly in Brazil, Japanese colonists have extended considerable control over some phases of agriculture. In doing this they have contributed to what was before the war a promising trade relationship with the mother country. For the most part manufactured articles were imported from Japan and raw products were exported to it. There is also some evidence reflecting that Japan purchased strategic war materials in Latin America, some of which were reshipped to Germany. Socially, through the use of cultural institutions, newspapers, public lectures and radio programs, the Japanese have attempted to favorably interpret their history and convince the natives of their intrinsic worth to Latin America and of the desirability of building closer and more permanent social ties between the natives and themselves. From the military aspect, the Japanese were considered to be a threat to the security of Brazil and Chile in particular, as the coasts of these nations were open to invasion possibilities had Japan been victorious on sea. Backed by the power of the Japanese colonies in these countries, an invasion would have been much easier and would have stood far greater chances of success. In addition to this, Latin America has been an excellent area for the operation of the Japanese Intelligence System in time of peace where it gathered data both on Latin America and on the United States.

THE JAPANESE IN LATIN AMERICA

After the outbreak of the war, the Japanese in Latin America were noticeably quiet and inactive. They have lost most of their economic and political gains. Always considered undesirable socially, they are now viewed, generally speaking, with hostility. With the commencement of the war and the closing of the Japanese embassies and consulates, their intelligence system collapsed at once. Though they have throughout the war been a potential source of danger to the United Nations, their overt acts were few and relatively ineffective.

The war is now over but many phases of the Japanese problem in the southern republics are very much alive. The facts presented here, though secured and recorded during the period of warfare are therefore believed to still possess current value. The Japanese problem remains basically unchanged since the end of the war. In view of this situation these data may serve to clarify the Japanese question in Latin America and its relationship to the United States.

This monograph, written immediately prior to the surrender of Japan, summarizes available information on the Japanese in Latin America, treating such topics as historical development, population, social and political penetration, economic growth, subversive activities and the means taken by Latin American countries to control the Japanese living within their boundaries. The development of these topics, country by country, will be presented against a brief background of the Japanese nation, migration to Latin America, organizations, religious influence, schools and the Japanese espionage pattern.

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November, 1945

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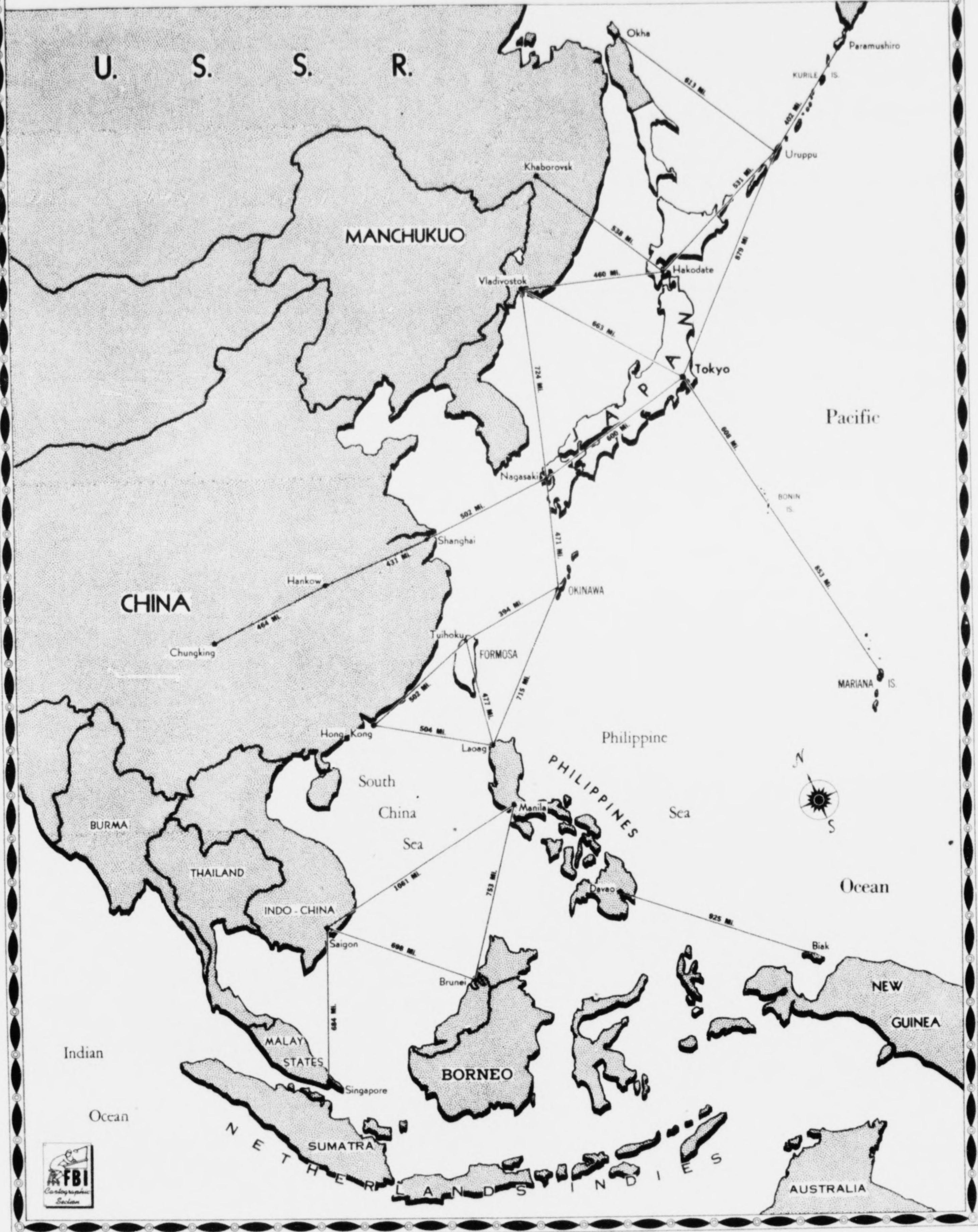
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Geographical Location of Japan



THE JAPANESE IN LATIN AMERICA

Chapter 1

JAPAN

PHYSICAL BACKGROUND

Japan is composed of a group of islands. The four largest are Honshu, Kyushu, Hokkaido and Shikoku. These islands are located in the North Temperate Zone, spreading from approximately 30 degrees to 48 degrees north latitude near the coast of Asia. The land area of Japan proper is estimated to be 147,000 square miles.

The Japanese Empire includes additional territories such as Korea, Formosa and other possessions comprising an extensive empire expanding through the Orient in many different directions.

The Japanese islands are mountainous and contain much scenic beauty. As they are related to volcanic ranges, these islands are often exposed to ruinous earthquakes. Typhoons are also common in the southern portion. The climate is generally mild, with severe winters being experienced in the northern section of Hokkaido. Mineral resources are not sufficient for Japan's needs, gold, lead, zinc, coal, oil, copper and iron ore exist but not in abundance. Much of the land is covered by forests. There is a sufficiency of rainfall in Japan which contributes considerably to the richness of the soil. However, less than 20 per cent of the complete area is cultivable because of the mountains and the thickly-forested sections.

RACE

Anthropologists maintain that the Japanese race is of a Mongolian origin, having probably migrated from Siberia at some time in the dim past to the islands now known as Japan. Their racial stock subsequently became blended with Malayan elements. As a result of their insular position, there has been less intermingling of races than there was among people living in proximity to each other as in Europe. This appears to have created unity among the Japanese which they otherwise might not enjoy.

In physical appearance the Japanese are relatively small with slant eyes and a yellow skin. Scientists of our Western hemisphere were inclined to regard the Japanese as physical inferiors and unimpressive as a worldconquering people. However, the effective conduct of the Japanese in their war against China in 1894 and their victory over Russia in 1905, plus the display of their present durable fighting qualities, have made necessary a revision of this outmoded opinion.

POPULATION

For a great world power, Japan has a very small area, but this area is densely populated.

The most recent figures indicate that Japan has a population of over 70,000,000. The density of this population to the square mile is about ten times as great as it is in the United States.

Japan has not always been so heavily populated. For some time prior to the opening of the country by Commodore Perry during the middle of the 19th century, the population had remained more or less constant at an estimated figure of 28,000,000. Since that time, the population has rapidly increased. The steady growth in Japan's population during the past 65 years has had a direct bearing on its expansion, policy formation and development as a world power. The overpopulation of these islands contributed to the pursuing of an imperialistic program. Colonies in Asia and in the Western Hemisphere served a twofold purpose. They relieved the pressure of population in Japan proper and also served to supply the mother country with badly needed imports which had an important bearing on the growing industrialization of the nation.

CULTURE

As previously indicated, the Japanese race has been relatively free from a mixture of other racial strains. No foreign peoples have ever overpowered their islands or subjected them to modes of life other than those of their own choosing. In spite of their isolated position, however, their culture is not, in the true sense, original and unique with them. To a considerable extent it is a borrowed culture. Their religion, literature, arts and sciences have come to them from outside sources. Some flowed into Japan from China, Korea and other parts of Asia, some from Europe and the Americas. The Japanese proved themselves to be effective assimilators of these derivative strains of culture which were gradually woven into a Japanese pattern of national conduct.

One of the most vital elements of Japanese culture is the family life. It is inflexible and firmly formed along definite unchanging traditional lines of activity. The male is the undisputed head of the family unit and rules with a firm hand. Women are expected to be meek and relatively enslaved. The industrialization of Japan has probably rendered their position more dependent and undesirable than before.

The Japanese are educated to be extremely courteous and genteel in human relations. They have displayed delicate tastes for the cultivation and appreciation of flowers and gardens. Their creative work in some phases of art has won the admiration of western artists and has

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JAPANESE MONOGRAPH - LATIN AMERICA

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influenced their own work. Fine libraries exist throughout the urban areas. The Japanese are eager students, exploring the fields of literature, art, social sciences and natural sciences. They have been particularly anxious in recent years to develop knowledge useful to them in furthering industrialism. This attitude represents a change in emphasis, for prior to our modern age Japanese culture was more academic and less practical. Poetry, drama, essays and short stories were preferred to the sciences. Their culture then served a feudal society protected by an ineffective military caste which treated the masses cruelly. Today Japanese thought shows positive signs of consideration given to utility value as a means of shaping its changing culture to fit into the configuration of an industrial, materialistic, scientific age. At the same time, it seeks to keep basically unchanged the concepts underlying the national life, purposes and aspirations of its people. In pursuing this objective, the Japanese scholars have been hindered during the past decade by the restrictive vision of the militarists, with a subsequent lowering of the intellectual standards of the nation.

EDUCATION

During the past 30 years, Japan has made rapid progress in education. Illiteracy is now almost eliminated from its society. There are about 50,000 schools in Japan serving over 15,000,000 students. Before the war, the public educational system was steadily expanding and was considered to be far superior to any other oriental educational program. In 1941, provisions were made for establishing compulsory education for children up to the age of 14 years. Due to the war, it is believed that this idea has not been applied and the six years of compulsory schooling is still in effect. The schools provide primary, intermediate, technical and professional education. At the apex of the system are six important universities.

The Japanese schools not only instruct students in general knowledge and in specific skills, but also in an over-all philosophy of life. In view of this situation, Japanese education has the opportunity and the means of shaping the minds of the students to fit the economic, political and social needs and perspectives of the nation. With the approach of the present world conflict, Japanese education turned more and more to political indoctrination, which has undoubtedly impaired the quality of the instruction and lowered standards.

RELIGION

The great majority of Japanese people embrace the doctrines of either Buddhism or Shintoism. Both of these religions are divided into different sects. Some Japanese absorb the elements of both religions. The Buddhist sect Nichiren believes that Japanese must serve as an instrument to carry their religion throughout the world. In view of this opinion, some Buddhists are extremely nationalistic. National Shintoism is linked directly to nationalism

and imperialism, serving as a vehicle for political propaganda as well as a religion. Its shrines and clergy are state-supported. This religion comes under the direction of the Department of Home Affairs, whereas all other religions are subject to the control of the Department of Education.

Christianity was first introduced to the Japanese by the Jesuit Order during the middle of the 16th century. No notable numerical successes have been achieved but it is believed that Christianity has exercised an influence in Japan out of proportion to its numerical strength. Mohammedanism likewise has not flourished in Japan.

In 1940, Japan passed a Religious Organizations law, designed to bring different religions more closely under the supervision of the government. One of its stipulations was the refusal to permit religions to receive foreign aid and the insistence that their official leaders be of Japanese ancestry. Protestant denominations were asked to merge into one unit forming a Japanese Christian church severed from any outside directing influence. As a result of these mergers, the government was better able to use religion as an instrument of domestic and foreign policy.

More details will be furnished on this subject in another section as it relates to Japanese activities in Latin America.

ECONOMICS

About 50 per cent of the Japanese earn their living through agricultural pursuits although less than 20 per cent of the land is cultivable. Approximately 33 per cent own their farms while the others are share-croppers and tenant farmers. The farms are quite small and are usually not equipped with modern facilities. Fifty per cent of the cultivable land is used in growing rice while the remainder is taken up with producing other grains, fruit and vegetables. The most profitable crop for export purposes is the silkworm output amounting to about 79 per cent of the world's total supply. Some cotton, rubber, wool and considerable wood pulp are produced. Though much of the land is forested, relatively little use is made of it. As a result of this inadequate agricultural development, Japan is forced to resort to the sea as a means of augmenting her food supply. In this enterprise, the nation has been very successful and between 25 and 33 per cent of the fisheries in the world are owned and operated by the Japanese.

Industrialism has only a 70-year history, but in that brief time great progress has been made, particularly during the last decade. Japan occupies a position in this field equal in importance to those of many European nations. From minor industries, such as textiles, Japan has grown into the sphere of major industries, turning out heavy machinery and similar products. The industrial revolution came late to Japan, but its progress has been so rapid that it is now abreast of many nations which experienced the same revolution in the 18th

century. Before the war, access to raw materials had been satisfactory. Profits were large, labor plentiful and cheap.

The financial system of Japan is considerably different from the systems prevailing in other countries. It is an oligarchy built around four gigantic family combines of Sumitomo, Mitsui, Yasuda and Mitsubishi. These trusts are not only interwoven throughout the economic life of Japan but permeate the political and social spheres as well, having influence over national and international policies.

The Merchant Marine of Japan in 1941 was one of the world's largest. As a result of extensive development in this field, Japan was able to maintain a prominent place in foreign trade, though it weakened somewhat in the late 1930's. Because of her isolated island position, it became a matter of necessity for Japan to build up a shipping fleet to carry exports and imports needed to maintain the nation's economy.

GOVERNMENT

Under normal conditions Japan enjoys a constitutional monarchy largely under oligarchical control. It is an outgrowth of feudalism. The military clique is currently in power. The form of the modern Japanese Government dates back to 1867, when basic changes were made toward centralization. In 1889 a constitution was written incorporating these transitions. The emperor, theoretically, was established as an absolute power, having both political and religious significance. Actually, however, he has been informally limited by the recommendations of his advisers in various high-ranking government positions.

Some recognition is given to principles of representation in that the lower house is elected by the people. Universal suffrage for males was granted in 1925. Today, however, the executive branch of the government is the controlling factor in the political life of the nation.

POLITICAL EVOLUTION

Background

Japanism, if the totalitarian ideology of Japan may be so termed, is far older and dominates more completely the Japanese mind and nation than its more recent European counterparts, Nazism and Fascism, have in the countries of their origin. It may be partly expressed in their concept of the "Manifest Destiny" of Japan reaching beyond the dawn of their history, if the interpretations of their nationalist historians are considered correct. Out of the fog of Japanese mythology there survived the stories of the ancient Japanese concerning the creation of their insular world and their emergence as a Japanese people, the Yamato race, into history as a nation governed by a supreme ruler, a "Manifest God," who was at once the head of the Japanese as a large family, the Emperor and the God. These tales and beliefs have persisted to

this day and constitute the foundation of the national government of Japan, with, of course, astute additions and modifications to suit the needs of the government and rapidly developing people, and have provided a fictitious racial homogeneity and superiority long antedating German racial theories.

The Japanese Empire according to legendary account, was founded about 660 B. C. when the first Emperor, Jimmu-Tenno, the "Divinely Brave Emperor" ascended the throne after establishing himself in Yamato, a former state in central Japan. Traditionally, the Emperor Jimmu was fifth in descent from the Sun Goddess, who ordered her grandson to descend upon Oyashima (Japan) and found an empire. He was invested with the three Imperial regalia - the sword, mirror and jewel - devices which may be seen in Shinto temples and rituals - and was instructed, "the land shall be ruled hereditarily by my descendants."

World Outlook

The Emperor Jimmu, on ascending the throne, is said to have declared his intention to "make the world one household," an ideal which purportedly animates the Japanese nation. This historical policy, "Hakko Ichiu," literally, "eight directions, one world," symbolizing the domination of the world by Japan has been constantly stressed by Japan's leaders as the foundation of their Greater East Asia Co-prosperity Sphere, thereby tying into this modern political device the "divine" expressions of the Sun Goddess and their "Manifest Destiny." A reference to this myth was made by Premier Tojo as late as January 28, 1943, in his radio broadcast of that date, and in the past similar allusions were made by other Japanese leaders and in authoritative Japanese publications. It even appears in the Imperial Rescript declaring war on the United States and Britain as "the task bequeathed by our forefathers," a sophistry apparently directed to the Japanese people. It is expressed in the often reiterated "Kodo" or "Way of the Emperor," an innovation combining the precepts of "Shinto," the "Way of the Gods"; "Bushido," the "Way of the Warrior" and "Yamato Damashii," the "Japanese Spirit," adopted to rationalize their nationalism and militarism and bring them within their older beliefs.

The story of Japan's creation, like other myths, rapidly loses its unity with many omissions and inconsistencies but is accepted by the Japanese as true, particularly those legends pertaining to the Emperors "of lineage unbroken for ages eternal" from Jimmu-Tenno in 660 B.C. downwards. These myths and traditions were elaborated upon and made official in the "Kojiki" and the "Nihongi," outlines of history dating from the eighth century A. D. Upon these vague legends the Japanese have proclaimed themselves a superior, "Divinely appointed" race and have twisted their purported descent from the Sun Goddess and therefore superior origins into a modern ideology. The real history of Japan, exclusive of these legends, begins in 532 A.D. rather than the thousand years before to which

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the Japanese like to refer to their civilization may be compared to that of the Chinese in antiquity. Recorded history began with the introduction of Buddhism.

Chinese Influence

Buddhism was brought into Japan in the sixth and seventh centuries by Chinese missionaries who carried with them Chinese institutions, science and a written language. Soon after, sweeping political changes were made and in 645 A.D. the governmental system was remodeled largely on the government and institutions of China. A centralized bureaucratic plan with ministers responsible to the sovereign was installed. From the seventh to the thirteenth centuries a reaction set in against the domination of Chinese influence and there was an attempt to create a purely Japanese government, art and culture. At this time the Shingon sect was brought in which reconciled Buddhism with the native cult of Shinto, the beginning of the so-called "double aspect Buddhism." During this period Buddhism was "finally and fully naturalized on Japanese soil" by the founding of the Nichiren, Jodo and Shin Sects.

In the twelfth century, Japan was feudalized politically and the real master of the Empire was the Lord with the strongest army who became the "Shogun," literally, "generalissimo," comparable to the "Imperator" of early Rome. The Mikado was retained as the theoretical head of the state and as the descendant of the Sun Goddess but during this period the Emperors were usually discarded upon reaching adolescence and replaced by another infant in arms. From then on the Japanese government was broken by internecine wars and conflicts extending even to the establishment of two Emperors each supported by different feudal chiefs.

Isolation

In 1542 the Portuguese and Spanish came to Japan and brought with them the Christian religion which added to the discord then existing in the country. In the latter part of the sixteenth century the Tokugawa family installed themselves as Shoguns. These Shoguns tried to exterminate all the believers in the Catholic faith, purportedly to gain peace in internal affairs and prevent complications with the Spanish and Portuguese. In 1612 the Christian clergy were expelled and in 1636 all Japanese were prohibited from going abroad and no Japanese were allowed to return from abroad. Following the rebellion of Christian believers in 1637, the Shogunate prohibited the entry of foreigners with the exception of Hollanders who were allowed to trade at Nagasaki under strict supervision.

This policy of exclusion and inclusion was strictly adhered to until the conclusion of treaties of amity between the United States and Japan in 1855, following the appearance of Commodore Perry in 1853. This period, the Tokugawa, extending from 1615 to 1868 was one of national consolidation as a feudal state

characterized by the complete withdrawal from contact with the outside world. It is important to Japanese history as it provides the foundation of their xenophobia, a dislike of foreigners which continues to manifest itself to this day.

The Tokugawa was a totalitarian military government. Although its nominal head was the Emperor, the real power was exercised by the Shogun. The Daimyo, or feudal lords, exercised absolute power within their own provinces through samurai, or warriors, who owed allegiance to them. The Daimyo in turn owed their allegiance to the Shogun, not the Emperor. The higher offices of the government were then directed by councils rather than individuals, a heritage of their family system found in their local and national governments of today as well as in their minor activities, organizations and businesses. Informers to report political dissent, the precursors of the modern Japanese "thought police," were utilized to suppress opposition. In this period the laws were broad and considered as ethical concepts rather than specific statutes. This characteristic is noted in present Japanese law and is particularly obvious in the vague and inclusive Imperial Rescripts. The laws are, as a rule, very general with the details filled in by the department charged with their enforcement.

For some time before the arrival of Commodore Perry, there was a rising conflict between different factions of Japanese: the native religion, Shinto, against the foreign religion, Buddhism; Japanese literature against Chinese literature; and the dynasty of the Mikados against the rule of the Shoguns. The appearance of the American ships provided an opportunity for the reactionaries to seize the government. The Shoguns allowed entry to foreigners and concluded treaties of amity and commercial treaties with the United States and other countries. This action presented ample opportunity for the loyalists to take advantage of the Shogunate government and restore the Mikado to sovereign authority. The view of these reactionaries was that "the land of the Gods" should not be polluted by outsiders and that the "barbarians" should be expelled at all hazards. However, upon seizing power the forces who got control of the Mikado continued the policy of trading with the world although they had gained power by advocating continued seclusion.

Westernization

The Meiji Restoration marks the beginning of another cycle in Japan's periodical upheavals: it marks the turning point toward westernization and the beginning of the industrial revolution and the modern era in Japan. The feudal system was abruptly ended and a centralized bureaucracy was set up in 1871. Buddhism was disestablished and its place taken by the Shinto Cult. Europeanism came into vogue and Western scientific knowledge and technical achievement were assimilated in much the same manner in which the Japanese had absorbed Chinese civilization more

than a thousand years before. In the meantime there were a number of uprisings and rebellions which were suppressed.

According to Japanese sources, the failure of protracted negotiations for treaty revisions in 1887 caused a strong reaction to set in against foreigners and foreign influences and the pendulum began to swing against westernization, much as it had against the Chinese civilization of an older day. However, many social reforms were brought about and many institutions, copied from westerners, were developed in Japan. A military system modeled after that of Europe was introduced in 1872 and in 1889 a constitution was promulgated.

Commenting on the adoption of the Western constitution, Tatsuo Kawai, spokesman for the Japanese Foreign Office in 1937, later head of the Information Bureau of the Foreign Office, then Minister at Large and subsequently Minister to Australia, stated:

"The first few years of the Meiji era saw the reactionary forces of an ill-advised conservatism opposed to equally ill-advised but powerful forces in favour of Westernization. The rift grew wider as the conservatives formed a common front with the German school of nationalism to confront those who advocated political reform in the direction of liberty and enfranchisement, and finally divided the nation into two camps, nationalism on the one hand and democracy on the other. In February, 1889, the Constitution was promulgated. As soon as people learned the intrinsic difference between this Constitution, granted by the Emperor, and those of England, France and other countries, great was the disappointment among the ardent followers of Montesquieu and Rousseau. The voices of the radicals were suddenly stilled, for there was no longer any room left for political agitation save for controversy on the interpretation of the Constitution. With the decline of the radical reformers, there came to prevail throughout the nation a certain type of thinking closely akin to the German type of political philosophy.

"Nevertheless, the Imperial Constitution failed to quell the storm in the social and educational fields. The forces of Westernization, including Christianity, continued to carry on a furious three-cornered battle with the schools of national classicism and of Confucianism until there was issued in 1891 the Imperial Rescript on Education.

"While the Constitution provided a careful and well-elaborated modern system of government of an Occidental type, the Imperial Rescript on Education was intended to elucidate the eternal virtues of old Japan. Exhorting the nation to loyalty, patriotism and solidarity, the Rescript put a healthy check upon the overzealous campaigners for 'liberty and equality.'"

Liberalism

Because Japan adopted a constitution, eliminated many class distinctions of its feudal period, established compulsory primary education and took away the privileges of the

samurai, it appeared that Japan was being reconstituted along liberal lines. However, this constitution, modeled after that prepared by Bismarck for the Hohenzollern Monarchy, made possible rule by groups or cliques with the army in a key position.

For some time it appeared that Liberalism would gain ground but this was checked by the arrest and execution of alleged socialists for having plotted to blow up the Emperor's train. A Japanese source stated that "the extraordinary growth of capitalism after the Russian war stimulated all the more the propagation of socialist thoughts, culminating in the anarchist-socialist plot of 1910," and that in spite of rigid surveillance the establishment of the Soviet brought on unprecedented activity of socialists under the banner of "class warfare." It was said that vigorous anti-socialist movements were started to counter every imported socialistic doctrine. This same propagandist alleged that "the Manchurian Incident cleared the air of these conflicting doctrines, revealing Japan's real soul which had been submerged for years" as the doctrines were not strong enough to contaminate "the virile blood of the Japanese."

Immediately following the world war liberal movements developed in Japan and political parties became significant forces in the government. Party government first came into existence in Japan immediately prior to the suspension of the Diet in 1914 when there were five parties, including all independents as one. These parties changed in name and number from time to time and the government shifted from one to the other. The existence of these political parties and political associations was marked with violence.

Communism had always been looked upon with disfavor by the Japanese government and was rigorously suppressed. The Communist movement in Japan, the Nippon Community Society, was broken up in 1914 and 1915. The Peace Preservation Law passed in 1925 allowed the authorities to interpret almost any organized political action as a subversive movement, and, when the Community Society was reorganized in 1927, all of its members were arrested after a brief interim and again in 1932, which eliminated, for all practical purposes, Communism in Japan. It was said that the Tokyo earthquake of 1923 provided an opportunity for reactionaries to turn police terror against liberal organizers and socialists. There were mass arrests and many executions of Koreans and persons suspected of liberal views.

The political power of the liberals waned, according to Japanese sources, due "mainly to the nationalistic atmosphere generally prevailing in the political world," but in 1935 liberalism appeared to be regaining strength and liberals criticized the militarists. This did not last long and the country swung back to nationalism. On February 26, 1936, 1,480 soldiers rose against the Cabinet and assassinated a number of high officials including army and navy officers, an outgrowth of the killing of a Japanese general at the War Ministry in 1935.

Military Nationalism

The army, as the power in Japanese politics, insisted upon and caused the resignation of the Hirota Cabinet in 1937. Prince Fumimaro Konoe was recommended as Premier on June 1, 1937, and remained in that office until January 4, 1939. During this period Japan was rapidly progressing toward the present war and was involved in its preparations for the prosecution of its war against China. It was often reiterated that Japan could not tolerate the existence of the Comintern in East Asia and that the war was a defensive measure to forestall the danger of aggression from the continent.

Under Konoe's leadership there was concluded the German-Japanese agreement against the Communist International on November 25, 1936, which was reinforced by the participation of Italy on November 6, 1937, in what is now referred to as the Tripartite Agreement against Comintern Activity. This is distinct from the Axis Tripartite Pact signed on September 27, 1940.

The resignation of Prince Konoe as Premier of Japan was followed by the formation of the Hiranuma, the Abe and the Yonai Cabinets. On July 20, 1940, Konoe was again installed as Premier and he remained so until General Kideki Tojo assumed that office on October 17, 1941, and formed a new Cabinet. He remained until July of 1944 at which time Kuniaki Koiso formed a new Cabinet. On April 7, 1945, this Cabinet was dissolved and another Cabinet was created under the leadership of Admiral Baron Kantaro Suzuki.

On August 28, 1940 Prince Konoe announced that there had been considerable agitation for the formation of a new national political party to help Japan through its emergency period, and that the Emperor issued a message on February 11, 1940, showing the way to the formation of such an organization. The political parties were urged to dissolve their organizations and join the single party under the leadership of Konoe. As a result, the 41 year career of the Seiyukai and the 50 year career of the Minseito parties came to an end. The minor Japanese political parties such as the Social Mass Party and the rightist Japan Reformist Party also dissolved to cooperate in this aim.

Konoe stated, "The new national structure movement aims at superseding the old party politics postulated upon Liberalism. It is essentially national, all embracing and public spirited in character." It was also stated that the new party was necessary for harmonious cooperation between the High Command and the administrative branches of the government and was also essential in order to allow people to more effectively assist the Imperial throne. Premier Konoe averred that the national movement was required for the successful "realization of their national structure" and the successful prosecution of their war.

It was pointed out that party government was not acceptable in Japan because it was "contrary to the basic principle of their national policy of one sovereign over all," and at the same time it was asserted that implicit obedience to the Emperor was the essence of their national policy.

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JAPANESE MONOGRAPH - LATIN AMERICA

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Military Dictatorship

Thus Japan secured a single party, the Taisei Yokusan Kai, or Imperial Rule Assistance Association, not a political party but a device to extend the rule of the military clique now in power, and at the same time, a dictator, not an individual but a collective one, the army, a leadership understandable in the light of the Japanese character, rooted in their family system and tradition of group leadership and made possible by a past history of authoritarian government and belief in the rule of the warrior.

Throughout the tides of Japanese nationalism there was a desire for the perpetuation of the old Japanese way of life and a yearning to restore the old values accompanied by a vigorous reassertion of Japanese authority and nationalism based upon their myths of divine origin. Their hatred of foreigners was enhanced by the lack of recognition by foreign countries, intolerable to their excessive pride of race. This desire for recognition was exemplified by an amendment to the Covenant embodying principles of racial equalities submitted to the Commission of the League of Nations and by their antagonism toward the American Immigration Act of 1924 which prohibited their free immigration and denied them the right of citizenship.

While the rebellions and civil wars within Japan were being quelled, they engaged in a punitive expedition against Formosa financed by a private company, the Mitsubishi. Japan then waged war against China in 1894-95 to settle a dispute over Korea. This gave them the Island of Formosa, the Pescadores and a heavy indemnity. It is interesting to note that the expansionist policy at this time was stopped by the intervention of European powers. Their next military expedition was participation in the Boxer Rebellion at Peking, China, in 1900. In 1904-05 Japan engaged in what they termed a defensive war by torpedoing Russia's fleet at Port Arthur two days before they declared war on February 10, 1904. The Japanese complained that Russia menaced Japan and maintained a most aggressive attitude which compelled them to take a firm stand. As a result of this war Japan gained Port Arthur and Dairen in Manchuria, practical control of Korea and was established as the foremost Asiatic power. Although expressing the desire only to give Korea a more stable government, that country was annexed in 1910 and is now an integral part of the Japanese nation. As an Ally in the World War, Japan secured by mandate the former German possessions in the Pacific, the Caroline, Marshall and Marianas Islands which they occupied during that war thus providing a foundation for its so-called "Greater East Asia Co-prosperity Sphere," its "Manifest Destiny." In 1920 Japan sent armies to Siberia and occupied the island of Sakhalin but subsequently withdrew.

Military Imperialism

Japan claims it was attacked by China in 1931, a conflict which marked the beginning of Japan's widespread military expansion into the Asiatic mainland but at the same time states

that this war was motivated not only by the necessity of improving conditions at home but also was a defensive measure to forestall aggression from the continent. This "incident" was followed by the setting up of the Japanese puppet state, Manchukuo, consisting of the several northern Chinese provinces more accurately termed Manchuria. Japan insists that Manchukuo is an independent state yet at the same time it provides them with a corridor for their expansion on the Asiatic mainland. In 1937, Japan attacked China proper in what is professed as an effort to repel, in self-defense, pressure from the continent. This is the undeclared war which Japan asserts was inspired by humanity and should not be confused with aggression for gain at the expense of other nations. She claims to seek only common economic progress and political security based upon the cooperation and collaboration of Asiatic peoples. This is the line of propaganda which was distributed throughout the Western Hemisphere. This attitude is also reflected in the Imperial Rescript formally declaring war on the United States and Great Britain. This Rescript places the war guilt on the United States and its Allies but states at the same time that the present war is to carry out "the task bequeathed them by their forefathers."

The Great Crusade

Woven into the very heart of this political ideology directed against the Western Hemisphere were the potent forces of religion, and it is at this point that the Japanese world view reached its peak. It is through religion that the Japanese vision transcends the drab world of matter. It is from religion that life flows into the national body, producing a concerted action which might otherwise not be possible. Authorities therefore agree that people who analyze the Japanese as being a totally avaricious, materialistic, stupid and savage people misinterpret the essence of their character. Observing them from our point of view and judging them by our standards leads to one conclusion. Seeing them from their own point of view and judging them by their standards leads to a second and different conclusion. The Japanese in their own minds are as convinced of the justness and rightness of their cause as we are of ours.

Because of this belief, irrespective of its

validity, it is not surprising to find Japanese in Latin America and elsewhere intensely loyal to the "Mother Country" and eager to give their nation all possible assistance. It also accounts in part for their exclusiveness throughout Latin America and their desire to exist apart from the natives as a "nation within a nation." The Japanese scholar Hirata has assured his countrymen that:

"From the fact of the divine descent of the Japanese people proceeds their immeasurable superiority to the natives of the other countries in courage and in intelligence."

From childhood the Japanese are taught:

"Japan is the only divine land.
Japan's Emperor is the only divine emperor.
Japan's people are the only divine people.
Therefore, Japan must be the light of the world."

Their egoism is further enlarged by the assimilation of the idea expressed by Emperor Jimmu:

"We shall build our Capital all over the world, and make the world our dominion."

The Japanese who have sincerely accepted this national ideology and are thoroughly indoctrinated consider the war against the west to be in the nature of a crusade. Japan is "begotten of God" and exists for the divine purpose of purifying the world. The Emperor is the "Heavenly King," not wholly of this world. The War Office has therefore promulgated the following idea:

"To bring together all the races of the world into one happy accord has been the ideal and the national aspiration of the Japanese since the foundation of this Empire. We deem this the great mission of the Japanese race. We also aspire to make a clean sweep of injustice and inequity from the earth and to bring about everlasting happiness among mankind."

A knowledge of this social perspective appears to be essential to an understanding of the Japanese activities in Latin America. In those southern nations, the Japanese settlers have quite accurately reflected the official view of the Japanese Government and sought to act in accordance with the program of its leaders.

Outline History of Japan

Political Evolution

Chronology

	Japanese periods	Japanese dates	Western dates	
PATRIARCHAL PERIOD of self-sustaining clans.	LEGENDARY PERIOD	CHUAI 9	660 B.C.	Founding of the Japanese Empire by Emperor Jimmu.
		O-JIN 15	200 A.D.	Korean expedition of Empress Jingo.
		KIM-MEI 13	284	Japanese court sends to Paikche (Korea) for scribe Wani. (Official adoption of Chinese script follows.)
		SUIKO 12	552	Paikche sends image of Buddha, volumes of the sutras, and, in 554, men learned in the classics, medicine divination, etc.
	YAMATO	TAIKWA 2	604	Shotoku Taishi, regent for Empress Suiko, issues a code, first formulation of law in Japan.
		TAIKWA 2	646	Nakatomi no Kamatari (founder of the Fujiwara family) formulates the Taikwa reform edict, in essence the application to Japan of the centralized bureaucratic system of the Chinese Empire.
BUREAUCRATIC SYSTEM imported from China (646), changing shortly to ARISTOCRATIC SYSTEM with one dominant clan family assuming regency.	NARA	WADO 3	710	Nara, first permanent capital, laid out on model of the Chinese Capital.
		TEMPEI 13	741	Buddhism becomes in effect the state religion.
	HEIAN	ENRYAKU 13	794	After ten years of building a new capital at Nagaoka, Emperor Kwammu switches to Kyoto, five miles distant, and rebuilds his capital there.
		ENRYAKU 21	802	Successful campaign against the Ainu, indigenous barbarians in the north of Japan.
		BUNJI 1	1185	Taira clan defeated at Dan-no-ura; Minamoto no Yoritomo supreme in Japan. Struggle between Taira and Minamoto clans. Epic period in Japanese history. Formation of samurai caste.

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Political Evolution

Chronology

MILITARY DICTATORSHIP exerting limited authority over feudal society. Decentralization and civil wars. Destruction of power of old families. Emergence of adventurer-dictators.

Japanese periods	Japanese dates	Western dates	
KAMAKURA	KENKYU 3	1192	Yoritomo made Sei-i-Tai-Shogun (Barbarian-Subduing-Generalissimo); sets up Bakufu (military headquarters) at Kamakura, in eastern Japan.
	SHOJI 1	1199	Hojo Regency begins on death of Yoritomo.
	SHOKYU 1	1219	Fujiwara puppet Shogun set up in Kamakura.
	BUNEI 11	1274	First invasion of Japan by Kublai Khan.
	KO-AN 4 GENKO 3	1281 1333	Second invasion. Emperor Go-Daigo destroys Kamakura; Hojo Regency ends with suicide of last regent.
NAMBOKO-CHO	ENGEN 1	1336	Rival courts: Go-Daigo establishes "Southern" Court; Ashikaga Takauji sets up Emperor Komyo in Kyoto.
	GENCHU 9	1392	Half-century struggle over succession, fundamentally a redistribution of feudal power, ends with Ashikaga supremacy.
MUROMACHI	ONIN 1	1467-77	Feudal Wars of Onin. Many families destroyed.
	BUNMEI 9	1477	Collapse of central government as result of civil war. Ashikaga Shoguns powerless. Imperial House penniless.
SENGOKU	MEI-O 9	1500	Whole of Japan at War. Many peasant uprisings.
	TEMBUN 11	1542	Contact with the West; three Portuguese shipwrecked. Traders and Jesuit priests follow.
	TEMBUN 18 EIROKU 11	1549 1568	Spanish Missionary St. Francis Xavier reaches Japan. Nobunaga de facto Shogun; end of Ashikaga power.
	GENKI 2	1571	Nobunaga destroys warlike monasteries and crushes Buddhism as a political force.
ADZUCHI-MOMOYAMA	TENSHO 10	1582	Toyotomi Hideyoshi succeeds Nobunaga. Imposes peace.
	TENSHO 15	1587	First Christian persecution.
	BUNROKU 1	1592	Unsuccessful Korean expedition, terminated in 1598 by death of Hideyoshi.
	KEICHO 2	1597	Second Korean expedition.
	KEICHO 3	1598	Iyeyasu, founder of Tokugawa family, succeeds Hideyoshi.

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Political Evolution

Chronology

CENTRALIZED, SELF-ISOLATED, FEUDAL SYSTEM. Collapse of agricultural economy Bankruptcy, social disintegration, and economic chaos. End of isolation.

Japanese periods

Japanese dates

Western dates

YEDO

Japanese periods	Japanese dates	Western dates	Chronology
YEDO	KEICHO 5	1600	Battle of Sekigahara, won by Iyeyasu, against rebel chiefs. Yedo, later called Tokyo, becomes capital. Iyeyasu becomes Shogun.
	GENWA 1	1615	Iyeyasu becomes master of Japan by victory at Osaka Castle.
	GENWA 8 KENIAN 4	1622-51	Zenith of feudal institutions, under third Tokugawa Shogun, Iyemitsu.
	KANEI 1	1624	Expulsion of the Spaniards. Increasing anti-foreign feeling. Drastic anti-foreign and anti-Christian edict. Shimabara rebellion, primarily caused by agrarian troubles, but given moral impetus by Christianity, leads to expulsion of Portuguese and closure of country to foreign influence.
	KANEI 14	1637	
	MEIREKI 3	1657	Great fire in Yedo.
	KYOH0 1	1716	Increased pressure from changing economic conditions. Yoshimune, an enlightened Shogun, tries to remedy desperate situation by a "back to Iyeyasu" program. Relaxes bar against Western learning by allowing Dutch books to enter.
	TEM-MEI 3-7	1783-7	Rice Riots. Attempted reforms of Matsudaira Sadanobu. Growing feeling against the shogunate.
	TEMPO 9	1838	Famines; financial embarrassment of shogunate; general economic collapse threatened.
	KAEI 6 ANSEI 1	1853-4	Perry's "black ships" arrive; first treaty with U. S. signed.
	ANSEI 5	1858	Commercial treaty with U. S. signed without Emperor's sanction. Opposition to shogunate foments anti-foreign demonstration in which "outside lords," especially of Satsuma and Choshu, are leaders.
	BUNKYU 3	1863	Reprisal bombardment of Kagoshima, capital of Satsuma clan, by British fleet. American, Dutch, and French vessels fired on by Choshu forts at Shimonoseki.
	GANJI 1	1864	Reprisal movement of four powers. Choshu forts destroyed by allied squadron of Dutch, French and British ships.
	KEIO 3	1867-8	Shogunate overthrown. "Restoration" of power to Emperor. Mutsuhito accedes as Emperor Meiji; moves to Yedo, names it Tokyo, "Eastern Capital".

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Political Evolution

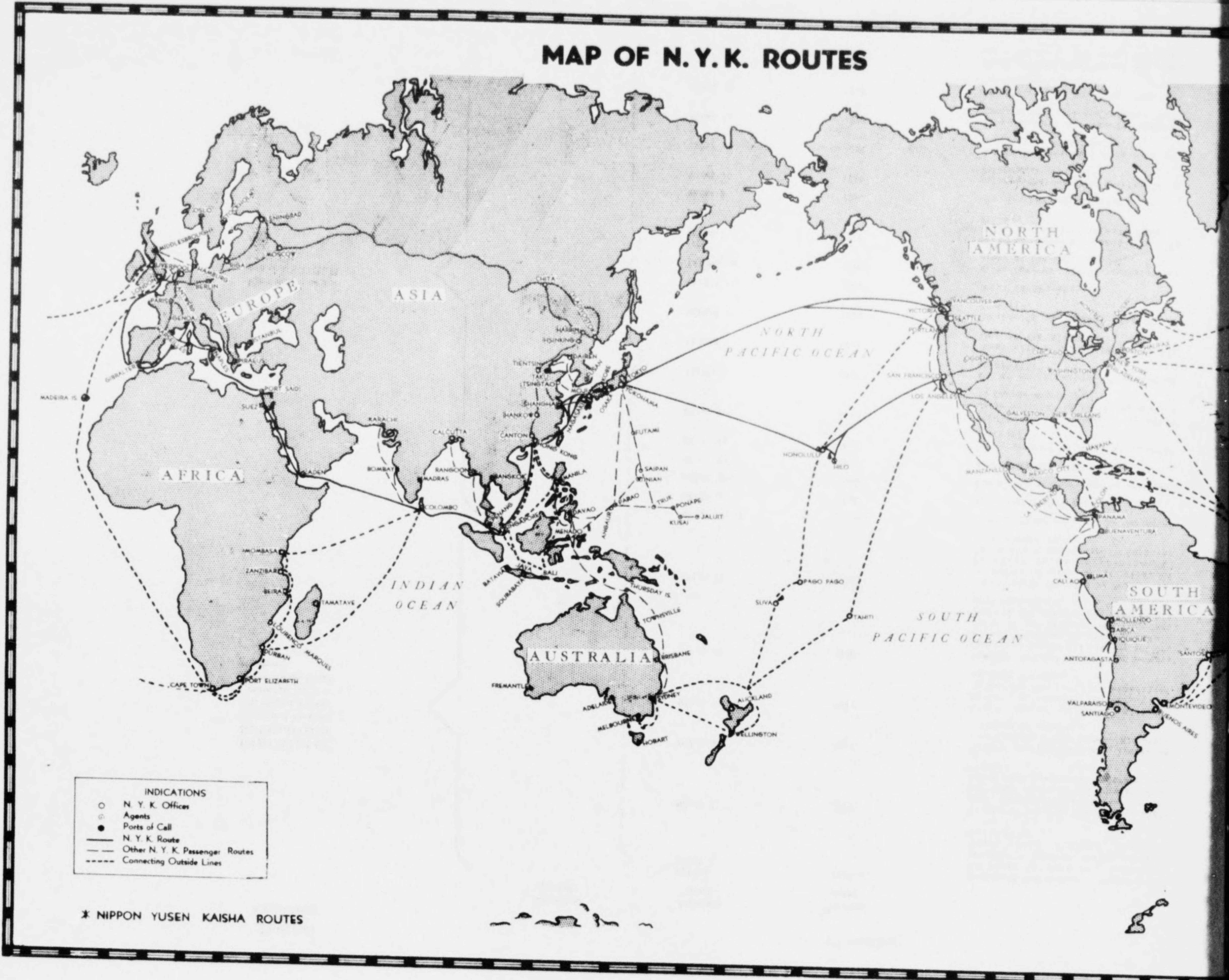
INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION imported. Feudalism ended. Power "restored" to Emperor under Constitution.

Emergence of Japan as a WORLD POWER.

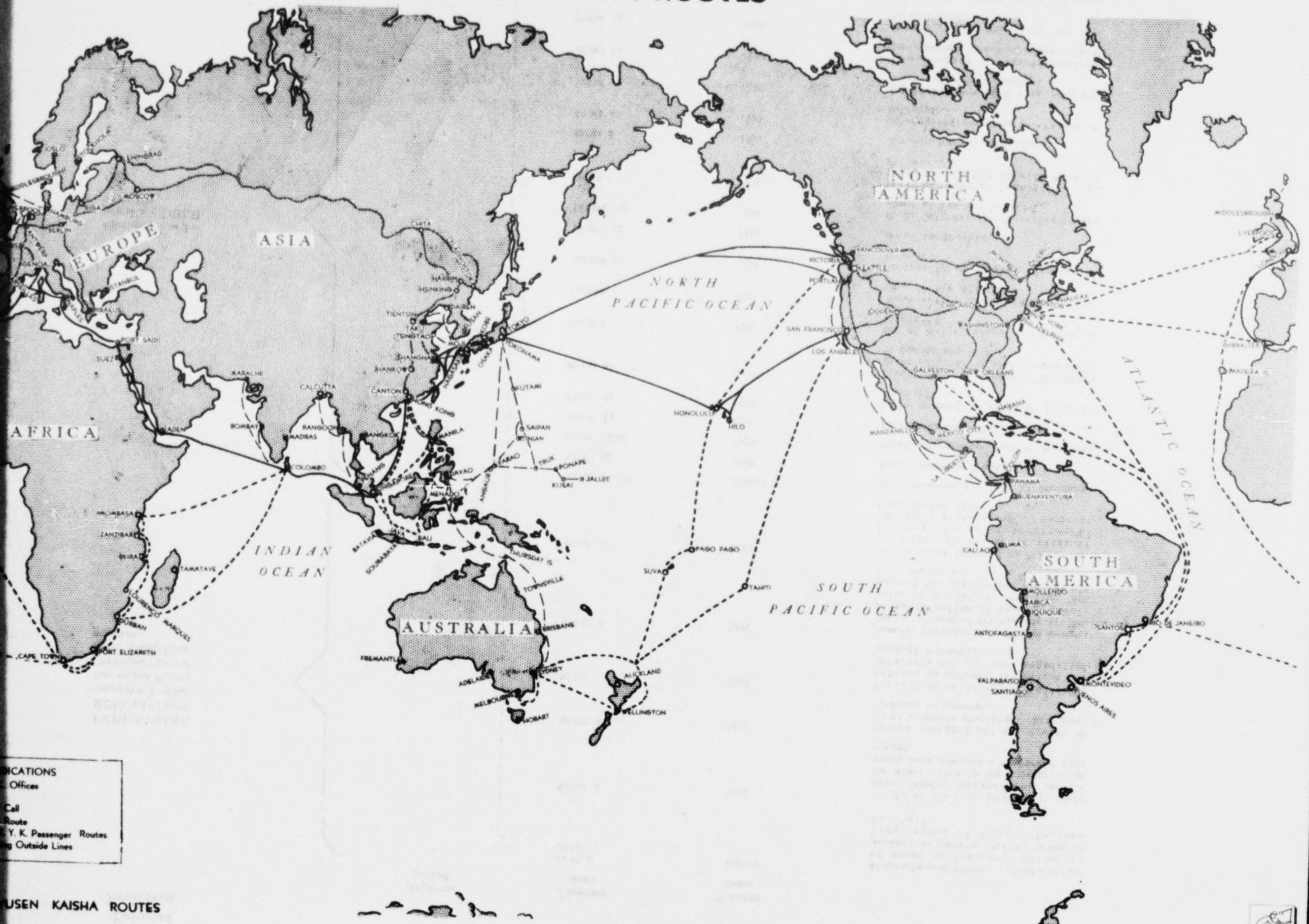
Chronology

Japanese periods	Japanese dates	Western dates	
MEIJI	KEIO 3 MEIJI 1	1867-8	Shogunate overthrown. "Restoration" of power to Emperor. Mutsuhito accedes as Emperor Meiji; moves to Yedo, names it Tokyo, "Eastern Capital".
	MEIJI 2	1869	Chiefs of the four great clans (Satsuma, Choshu, Tosa and Wizen) surrender their fiefs to the Emperor, clan heads made governors of former provinces.
	MEIJI 4	1871	Second reorganization. System of local autonomy abolished. Disestablishment of samurai.
	MEIJI 7	1874	First Popular Assembly. Alliance between government and Mitsubishi interests for punitive expedition against Formosa.
	MEIJI 9	1876	Samurai forbidden to wear two swords. Conscript army of all classes set up. Dissatisfaction of samurai culminates in the Satsuma rebellion "not against the Emperor but against his evil counselors."
	MEIJI 22	1889	Constitution (drafted by Prince Ito, on German model, after study of European forms of government) "solemnly promulgated". Imperial Diet opened 1890.
	MEIJI 27-28	1894-5	Sino-Japanese War, won by Japanese.
	MEIJI 36	1902	Anglo-Japanese Treaty.
	MEIJI 37-8	1904-5	Russo-Japanese War, won by Japanese.
	MEIJI 38	1905	Anglo-Japanese Alliance.
TAISHO	MEIJI 43	1910	Korea annexed to Japan by imperial rescript.
	MEIJI 44	1911	"Gentlemen's Agreement," by which Japan voluntarily limits emigration to Canada and U. S.
	TAISHO 1	1912	End of Meiji reign. Accession of Yoshihito.
	TAISHO 3	1914	Japan enters the World War on the side of the Allies.
SHOWA	TAISHO 10	1921	Incapacity of Taisho. Regency of Hirohito.
	TAISHO 12	1923	Great Earthquake.
	TAISHO 13	1924	U. S. Congress passes exclusion law aimed at the Japanese.
	SHOWA 1	1926	Death of Emperor Yoshihito. The Showa period begins with Emperor Hirohito.
	SHOWA 6	1931	The Manchurian Adventure.
	SHOWA 10	1935	Japan withdraws from the League of Nations.
	SHOWA 11	1936	Anti-Comintern Pact concluded between Germany and Japan.
	SHOWA 12	1937	Sino-Japanese War starts. Italy becomes member of Anti-Comintern Pact.
SHOWA 15	1940	Germany, Italy, and Japan form Tripartite Pact.	
SHOWA 16	1941	Japan attacks Pearl Harbor and opens war with U. S. and Great Britain.	

MAP OF N. Y. K. ROUTES



MAP OF N. Y. K. ROUTES



Chapter 2

MIGRATION AND ORGANIZATIONS

BACKGROUND

Japanese foreign expansion is not new. It has a history of several centuries. Japan maintained contact with the western nations and its Asiatic neighbors during the years 1542-1638 and Japanese established settlements as far south as the Philippines and Siam. During the same period it was also in contact with Europe. On September 15, 1613, Hasekura Tsunenaga and sixty-eight men were sent to Spain to study conditions there. These Japanese visited other European countries, their leader was welcomed by the Vatican and granted Roman citizenship and, upon their return after seven years' absence, they brought with them evidence of European civilization.

Consideration was given to colonization possibilities in Latin America early in the seventeenth century. However, in 1638 Japan adopted a policy of seclusion which remained in effect until the advent of Commodore Perry in 1853. During these years foreigners, except for a limited number of Dutch and Chinese traders restricted in their movements, were expelled and kept out of the country. The natives at the same time were compelled to remain, under penalty of death, within Japanese territory. The treaties concluded by Commodore Perry and the first American diplomatic representative to Japan, Townsend Harris, brought to an end the Japanese policy of inclusion and exclusion. These secured to Americans the right to visit and reside in Japan and, conversely, extended the right to the Japanese to visit and live in the United States as did similar treaties with other powers foreign to Japan with respect to their nationals and their countries. Japan did not permit its people to leave though until legal provisions were made in 1866 enabling certain classes of Japanese, the gentry, to study in western countries. Laws were subsequently enacted in Japan which, with Imperial clarification, abolished the seclusion laws and encouraged foreign education. Nothing was done at this time which would even permit the emigration of laborers and therefore the first wave of Japanese emigrants was one of students, seeking to absorb western technology and scientific knowledge much in the manner in which Japan had absorbed the Chinese civilization 1200 years before.

In 1868 about 150 Japanese contract laborers immigrated to Hawaii. This movement was arranged by James M. Van Reed, Hawaiian Consul General to Japan, at the request of the Hawaiian sugar planters, who were suffering financially from constant labor shortages. Economic motives were sufficient at the time to overcome racial prejudice and the Japanese were sought after and they began to arrive in the Islands in increasing numbers.

Many difficulties soon arose from the use of these Japanese laborers and accusations of ill treatment were directed against "tyrannical landowners" by the Japanese Government. General emigration was suspended by the Japanese for some years, primarily because of the troubles experienced in Hawaii and their apprehension for the safety of their people.

The Japanese Government finally adopted a policy of allowing its laborers to emigrate to foreign countries. This decision was aided by the desire to fulfill Japan's imperial views, to relieve the pressure of population, and to provide for an increased export and import market. In 1884, Japan entered into an agreement for the importation of Japanese laborers to Hawaii, and soon after, in 1885, a law was enacted by the Japanese Government permitting general emigration of the working classes.

However, Japan kept in mind the disturbances in Hawaii and also recalled that the Japanese were not looked upon with favor in the United States, where the "Gentlemen's Agreement" of 1907 was soon to control their immigration to this nation. As a result of these two factors plus the wish of the Japanese Government for expansion, the Japanese migration altered its direction about 1900 and turned toward Latin America. By 1908, over 8,000 Japanese had been shipped to Mexico alone with large numbers also going to Peru and Brazil. However, large-scale organized migration of Japanese to Latin America did not begin until after World War I. It was further stimulated at that time by the passage in the United States of the Exclusion Law of 1924. This law, which the Japanese believed was directed specifically against them, was one of the early causes of their hostility toward the United States.

In Latin America the immigration policy relative to Japanese was totally different than in the United States. Japanese were strongly encouraged to migrate to Latin American nations. The Latin American attitude is largely explained by economic motives. Natural resources needed developing. This required man power, which was lacking. The businessmen of Latin America badly needed a supply of labor, particularly cheap labor. They looked to Japan to supply these laborers and Japan was willing to do so.

When slavery was finally abolished in Latin America, labor shortage was more acute than ever before. The Japanese laborer, it was thought, would take the place of slave labor. Chinese were also regarded as desirable for this purpose.

Following their victorious war with Russia in 1904, the Japanese sent representatives to Latin America to study the possibilities of systematic colonization of that continent. Though natives planned to exploit Japanese labor,

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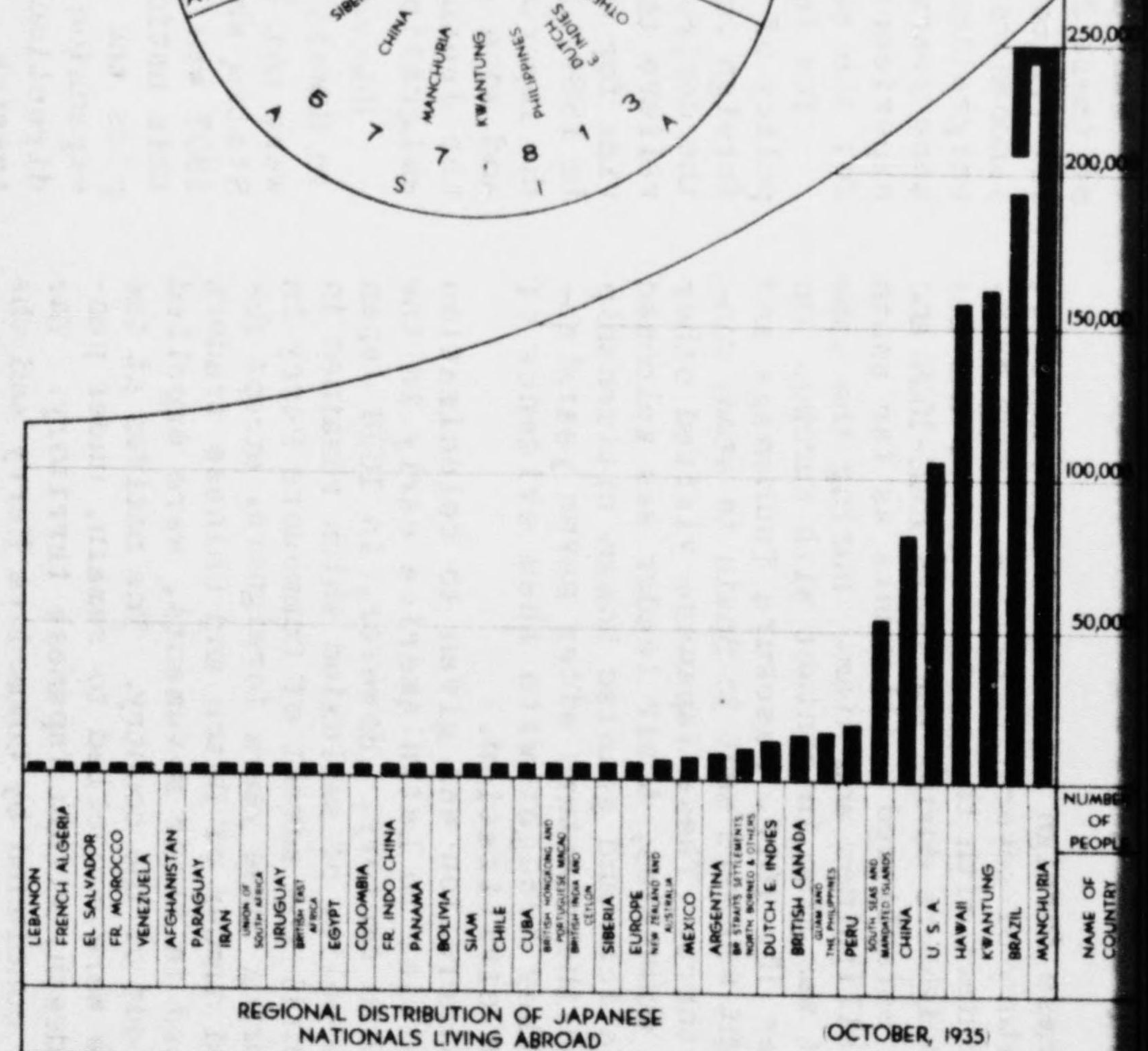
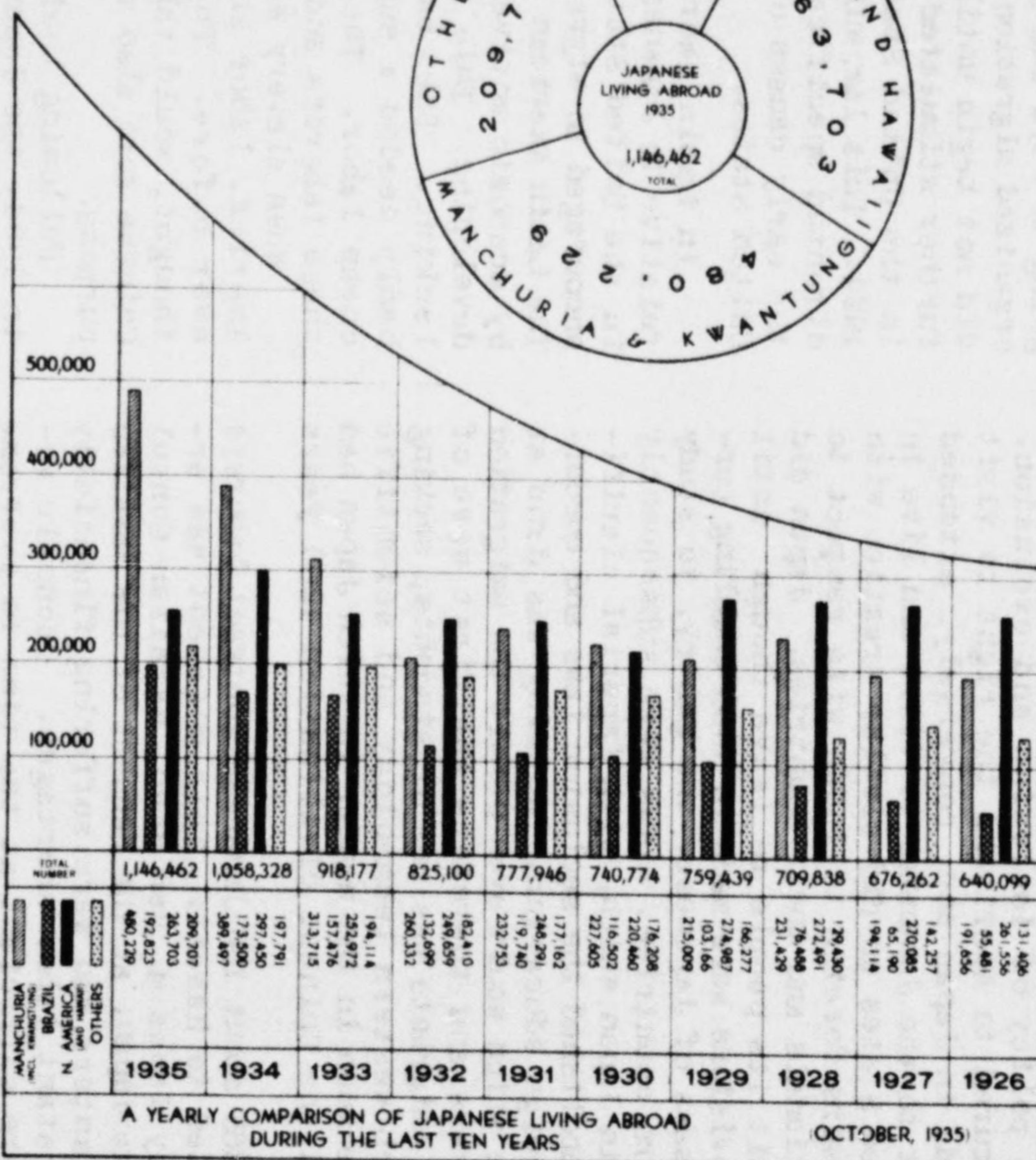
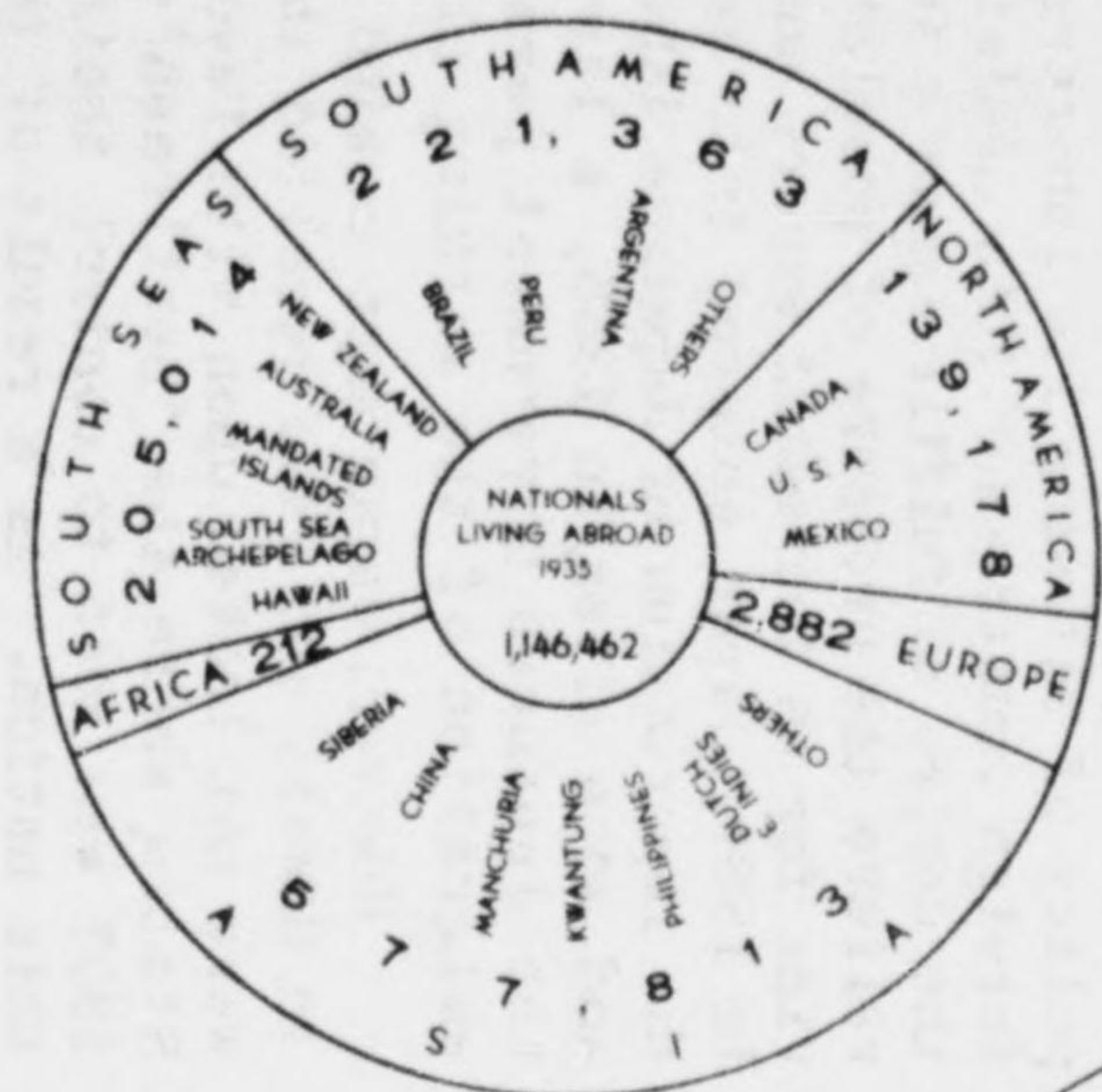
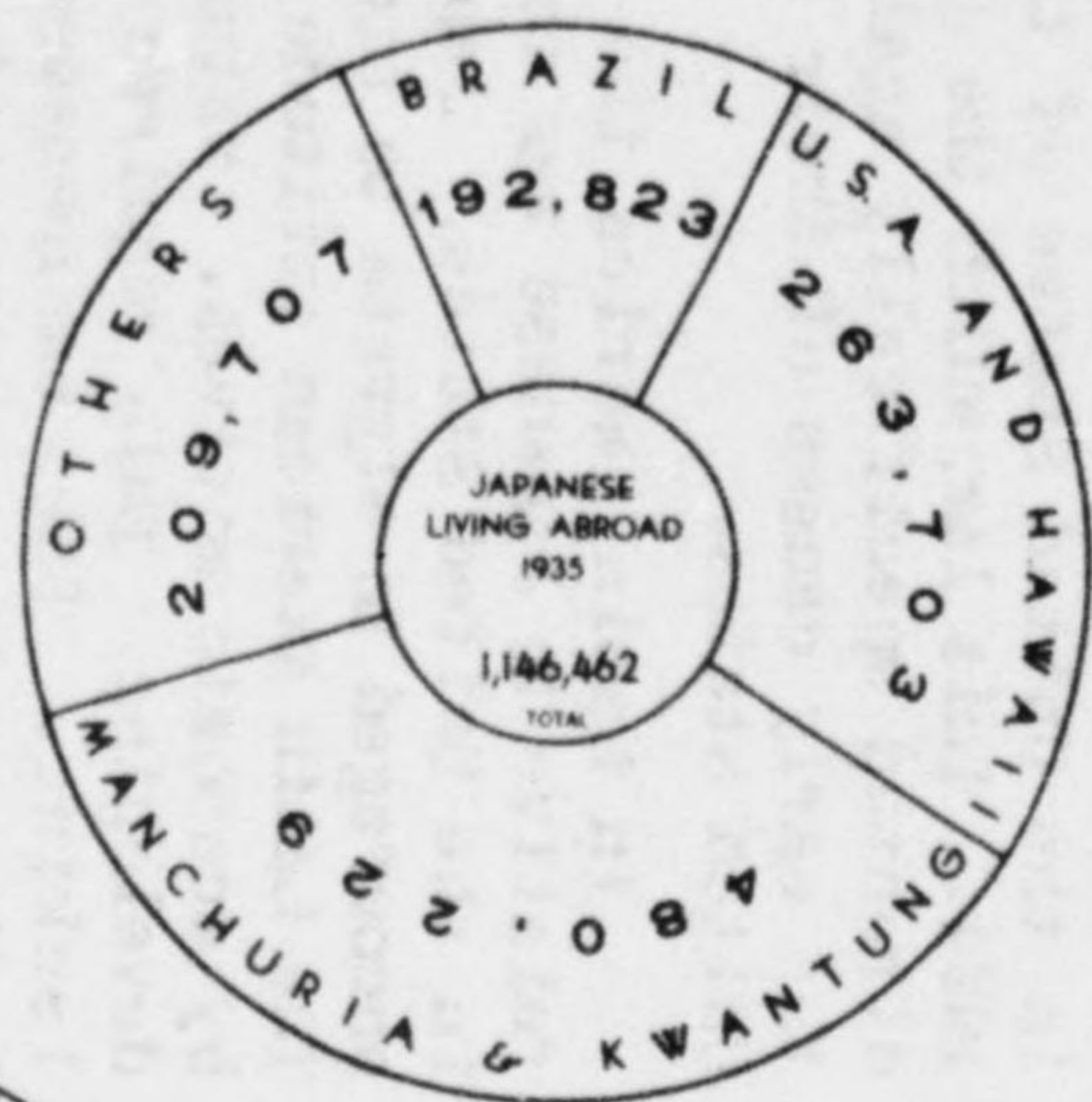
JAPANESE MONOGRAPH - LATIN AMERICA

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Japanese Nationals Living Abroad

Total
1,146,462

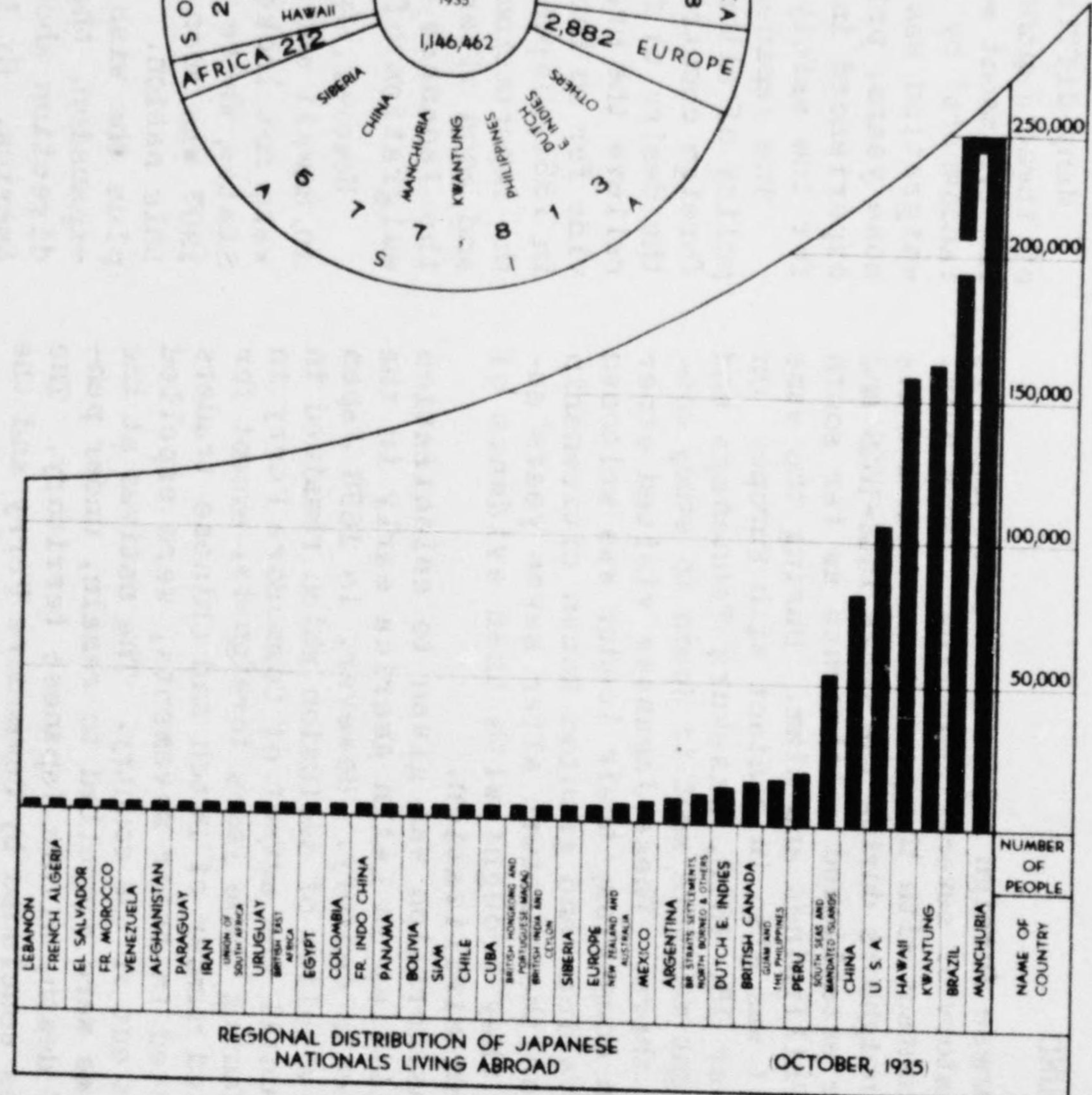
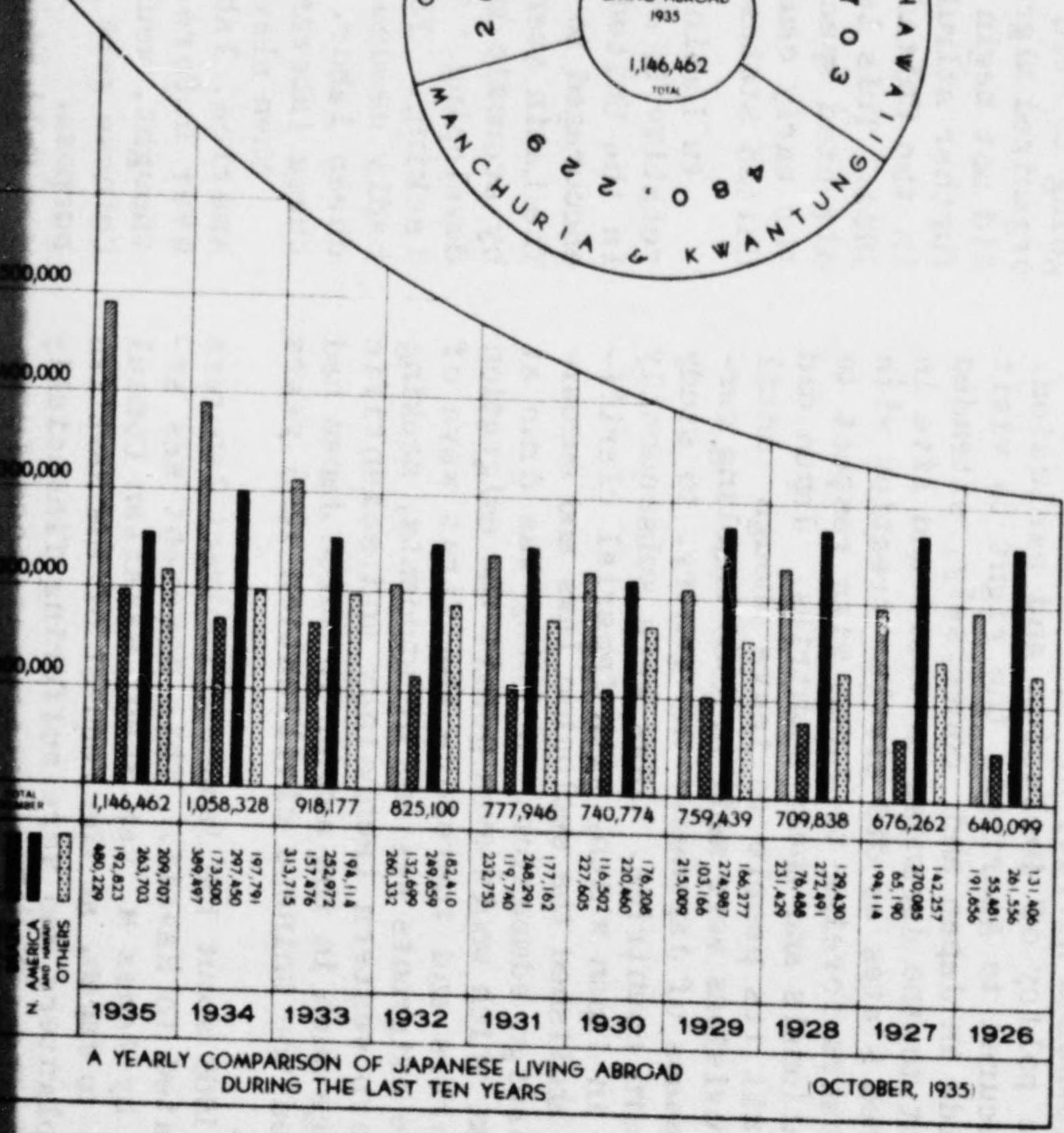
(OCTOBER 1935)



Japanese Nationals Living Abroad

Total
1,146,462

(OCTOBER 1935)



JAPANESE DEPARTURES TO LATIN AMERICA

1903 -- 1937

Year	Argentina	Brazil	Mexico	Peru	Latin America	World Total
1903	126		281	1,303	1,710	14,055
1904			1,261		1,261	14,663
1905			346		346	13,302
1906			5,068	1,257	6,325	36,124
1907	1		3,822	85	3,908	25,060
1908		799		2,880	3,679	10,447
1909	1	4	2	1,138	1,145	4,278
1910	2	911	5	483	1,401	6,951
1911	2		28	456	494	8,071
1912	16	2,859	16	714	3,606	14,912
1913	103	6,947	47	1,126	8,250	20,966
1914	41	3,526	35	1,132	4,743	17,974
1915	33	39	19	1,348	1,447	12,543
1916	135	35	22	1,429	1,637	14,586
1917	127	3,883	53	1,348	6,036	22,862
1918	134	5,956	128	1,736	7,975	23,574
1919	174	2,732	64	1,597	4,501	18,244
1920	42	970	53	836	1,922	13,541
1921	53	970	69	717	1,835	12,944
1922	52	986	77	202	1,328	12,879
1923	66	796	68	333	1,271	8,825
1924	58	3,689	76	651	4,474	13,098
1925	121	4,908	160	922	6,111	10,696
1926	182	8,599	336	1,250	10,367	16,184
1927	262	9,625	319	1,271	11,477	18,041
1928	387	12,002	353	1,410	14,152	19,850
1929	430	15,597	249	1,585	17,861	25,704
1930	489	13,741	434	813	15,477	21,828
1931	362	5,565	283	299	6,509	10,384
1932	239	15,108	149	369	15,865	19,028
1933	135	23,299	85	480	23,999	27,317
1934	112	22,960	80	473	23,625	28,087
1935	201	5,745	53	814	6,813	10,813
1936	349	5,357	62	593	6,361	11,119
1937	307	4,675	65	166	5,213	10,744

Sources: Japanese Foreign Office Statistics;
Frenczi, "International Migrations."

the Japanese Government probably considered the project from a long-time point of view and saw in it desirable political, military, and economic potentialities.

ORGANIZATION

During the last quarter of the nineteenth century there were some small, irregular migrations of Japanese to Latin America. They were sporadic attempts and of no real consequence from the aspect of colonization. They became scattered about the continent. At the turn of the century when Latin American nations solicited Japanese labor, the Japanese Government at once took an interest and devised a scheme of systematic, regulated and well-controlled migrations to Latin America.

Brazil was the first South American country to feel the full effect of controlled Japanese immigration. In 1907, officials of Sao Paulo, Brazil, negotiated a contract with the Japanese corporation, Kokoku Shokumiu Kaisha. A subsidy was given to this corporation with the understanding that it furnish Brazil within three years, 3,000 able-bodied Japanese for work on the coffee plantations. The plan was a failure. Less than 200 families arrived and these found themselves so ill-adapted to local conditions as to prove ineffective as settlers. Further attempts were made on a smaller scale between 1907 and 1914 with some degree of success.

In 1917, five Japanese emigration companies were merged into the Kaigai Kogyo Kabushiki Kaisha, known as the Overseas Development Company. Later this firm absorbed other emigration

companies until it practically had a monopoly on providing transportation for Japanese emigrants. Japanese were carried to many different sections of the world, but by 1924 the emphasis was placed upon Brazil.

The plans of organizations provided for a leader in each locality, known as the Society Head. Directly subordinate to this individual were five superintendents and eleven directors. In connection with the governing activities of the eleven directors, there was a secretary who acted as a liaison contact between two subordinate organizations known as the Enterprise Section and the General Affairs Section. Under the Enterprise Section were four subdivisions: The Propaganda Agent, Colonization Agent, Transportation Agent and Kobe Branch Office Agent. Under the General Affairs Section, there was a Treasurer for the community and an individual who was in charge of general administrative affairs. This Overseas Emigration Society is reported as having purchased thousands of acres of land in Brazil, and promoted the emigration of about nineteen hundred families.

were to be based on old Japanese guild principles. The cooperatives served a two-fold purpose, patriotic and economic. They bound the Japanese immigrants closer together socially protecting their loyalty to Japan, and they also served as a means for buying land and assisted the immigrants in material successes.

If one element characterized the Japanese system of migration more than anything else, it was probably that of centralization. Carefully, step by step Japan assumed strong central control over all her people and their colonies in Latin America. This centralized control, extended over politics, economics, social mores and religion. By this method, the Japanese settlers were welded closely to Japan, and their intense loyalty was maintained.

Again in 1927, unified control was heightened when various Emigrant Societies merged into one great unit, The Kagai Iju Kumiai Ken-gokai, known as the Association of Overseas Emigration Partnerships. Among other things, it assisted in securing large tracts of territory for the Japanese in Latin America.

JAPANESE RESIDING IN NORTH AND
SOUTH AMERICA, 1925-38

Year	North America	South America	World
1925	295,641	64,191	617,929
1928	169,569	98,037	709,838
1931	127,964	142,648	509,754
1932	131,152	146,678	635,227
1933	129,429	160,387	672,266
1934	174,230	201,740	872,807
1935	123,611	200,786	689,818
1936	137,587	223,655	997,115
1937	141,481	228,478	1,043,412
1938	142,395	200,820	1,059,913

Source: Japanese Foreign Office statistics

To further the expansion of Japanese to Latin America, various societies were formed in Japan such as the Latin American-Japanese Society, the Japanese-Chile Trade Association, and the Japanese-Mexico Association. Japan also began to take part in various exhibitions in Latin America and to establish centers of commercial advertising.

The Japanese Emigration Council in 1924 ordered a mission to South America to study the conditions relative to future migrations of Japanese to that continent. Following the report of its mission, Japan commenced to direct more attention to Brazil than elsewhere in South America. Migrations were organized on an extensive basis.

The Japanese Government had furnished a subsidy to Kaigai Kogyo Kabushiki Kaisha since 1921. In 1927, it assisted in the establishment of a Colonization Bank. The Japanese Government through this company conducted a propaganda campaign to persuade people to migrate to Brazil. In that same year, 1927, the Overseas Emigration Societies Act went into effect for the purpose of developing cooperatives for immigrants in Latin America. These cooperatives

After listening to persuasive propaganda about the desirability of immigrating to Latin America and after definitely making a decision in favor thereof, Japanese citizens would submit their candidacy to this Association for consideration. It became, theoretically, a selective process. Their financial status was examined. They had to pass a physical examination. On completing these two requirements, they were directed to a school for training to become a successful immigrant. It was impressed upon them that they were representing their country, Japan, in foreign lands and whatever was done by them, good or bad, would reflect upon their nation and their race. Therefore, they had better be successful. The educational program included instruction in foreign languages, farming, practical medicine, and appropriate modes of conduct for the country in which the immigrants were to live.

There were generally two classes of immigrants, the "labor immigrant" from the poorer class and the "colonist immigrant" from the more prosperous groups. The "labor immigrant" was usually under contract for a designated period

of years with the emigration companies and was quite commonly exploited by these companies. On arriving in Latin America, he worked out his contract and was then permitted to join a Japanese cooperative colony. The "colonist immigrant" could become a member of the cooperative colony at once upon arriving in his new country.

The earlier immigrants were chiefly adventurous young men, but these were followed by older men who brought their wives and established stable communities.

STEAMSHIP COMPANIES

Transportation to Latin America was provided for the Japanese immigrants by two main shipping companies "Osaka Shosen Kaisha" and the "Nippon Yusen Kaisha." These companies were subsidized by the Japanese Government. In conjunction with the emigration companies, they provided the Japanese settlers with everything down to the most minute detail, but they demanded in return a strict adherence to centralization as outlined by the Japanese Government and operated in the interests of that Government.

anti-Japanese legislation in the United States, labor and business competition by the Japanese in their adopted countries, and general racial prejudice.

In a few years, Latin America had changed from welcoming the Japanese to restricting them. When they were badly needed as laborers, they were admitted to the countries. When they were no longer needed for economic reasons, they were barred as individuals.

TRADE AND MIGRATIONS

The growth of Japanese trade was directly related to the growth of Japanese migrations to Latin America. With the development of Japanese colonies in Latin America, trade with Japan developed accordingly. From 1930 to 1936, Japanese trade in Latin America increased rapidly and gave indication of concentrated action being directed against Great Britain in Latin America. The commercial interests of Japan and Great Britain were in conflict with each other. Both cast covetous eyes on Latin American commerce. Competition in some areas was very keen between these countries.

Japan exported to Latin America manufactured articles such as textiles. Particular emphasis

OCCUPATIONS OF JAPANESE IN SOUTH AMERICA,

OCTOBER 1, 1937

	Brazil	Peru	Argentina
Total Japanese	197,728	22,150	5,267
Percent in:	%	%	%
Agriculture	19.4	9.3	18.2
Manufacturing	0.5	2.1	20.3
Commerce	9.9	18.6	14.7
Domestic work	0.2	0.5	2.2
Civil Service, etc.	3.4	0.7	0.9
without occupation	79.0	68.0	40.1

Source: Japan Year Book

IMMIGRATION RESTRICTIONS

Curtailement of Japanese immigration to Latin American countries first took place in Central America. As early as 1896, Costa Rica took measures to restrict Japanese immigration, and Guatemala followed in 1909. As we can see, this was done before the period of large-scale Japanese migrations to Latin America. The attitude manifested by these Central American nations was displayed by South American countries such as Colombia and Paraguay. By 1936, most of the Latin American countries had taken measures to restrict Japanese immigration either directly or indirectly. The reasons for these measures have been related to the fear created by the rising Japanese Empire in the Orient,

was placed on cotton textiles, and it was in this field that competition with Great Britain was most acute. Japan's imports from Latin America were for the most part raw materials such as raw wool, cotton, minerals, rubber, oil, hides, and grains. Much trade was carried on with Peru, Argentina, and Brazil. During the 1930's, Japan began to import large quantities of raw materials from Latin America which could be valuable to war preparations. There are indications that Japan was negotiating for war materials as a "purchasing agent" for Germany; that her purchases eventually reached Germany in an attempt to assist that country to break the British blockade. Japanese businessmen were willing to pay exorbitant prices to secure the desired imports. As a result of this they

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