

November 23, 1945

Re: KINGO KAWAI,
Buenos Aires, Argentina

KAWAI is a prominent Japanese, residing in Buenos Aires and who for years has been connected with an Argentine fishing company, Compañia Argentina Industrial de Pesqueria, S.R.L. This company has been reported as owned entirely by Japanese who have employed several Argentines to act as ostensible owners and directors of the firm to avoid suspicion. KAWAI has been alleged to be a Japanese espionage agent, but investigation conducted to substantiate these allegations has failed to do so. It has also been alleged that the two large fishing vessels of the firm (known as "CACIP") were engaging in subversive activities. It has been stated that they were provisioning Axis submarines in the South Atlantic and that their radio transmitters were being used for the transmission of clandestine Japanese messages.

It will be recalled that KINGO KAWAI was arrested by Argentine Federal Police on charges of espionage in February, 1944. Information received from Source C indicates that it was not possible for the police to take a statement from KAWAI after his arrest because of an attack of mental derangement suffered by him. He was sent to an observation ward maintained by the police and remained there during his detention.

Regarding the two ships of "CACIP", the "Presidente Mitre" and the "Presidente Roca", investigation has been conducted to ascertain the possibility of the crews engaging in the previous mentioned activities. Information received from Source D indicates that both ships have radio transmitting equipment enabled them to send radio messages up to approximately 1,250 miles under the best conditions. They are equipped with Master oscillators, have an antenna power output of 35 watts, and use the 40-45 meters and 70 meter bands. This source advises that this equipment is average for boats such as these two, which are sea-going and displace about 450 tons. The transmitters are used by the vessels to contact Argentine government stations located at Villa Real and at General Pacheco.

Crew list for these two vessels during December, 1944 were obtained by Source E from the Argentine Prefectura General Maritima. These lists on examination show only one Japanese name, that of RICARDO YAMAGUCHI, employed as "mozo" or cook's assistant aboard the "Presidente Mitre". However, information given by Source E confirms that previously reported, to the effect that since the Argentine break of relations with Japan, Prefectura Maritima has not permitted the use of crew members of Japanese nationality aboard these ships. It was the source's opinion, therefore, that YAMAGUCHI must be of Argentine nationality, perhaps being Argentine-born Japanese.

According to Source F, in July, 1945 no crew members of Japanese appearance were observed around the "Presidente Mitre" when that ship was in port in Buenos Aires. It is noted that both the ships dock in Buenos Aires in the area known as "Boca" between Almirante Brown and Martin Rodriguez Streets. However, source observed two individuals of Japanese appearance among the crew of the "Presidente Roca" when that ship was in port; one was obviously the cook and another appeared to be an ordinary seaman. It was observed by the source that several other Japanese appeared to be engaged in loading and unloading the ships while in port and that on two occasions Japanese who appear to be business men, driven by chauffeurs, were at the port watching the process of loading and unloading the ships.

From information obtained by Source F it appears that operation of the two vessels is lucrative. Source advises that each vessel makes four trips to sea per month, bringing in a cargo of fish worth about \$5,000 (U.S.) each trip, resulting in profit per vessel of about \$12,500 (U.S.) per month.

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR



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

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
OFFICE OF
AMERICAN REPUBLIC AFFAIRS
FEB 1 1946

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL
BY SPECIAL MESSENGER

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Date: January 28, 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: CHOKO SHIRAKAWA
Argentina

DIVISION OF FOREIGN ACTIVITY CORRELATION
FEB 29 1946
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

file
3-1-46
DC/R

894.20235/1-2846

As of possible interest to you there is transmitted herewith a copy of a memorandum received from a reliable confidential source concerning Choko Shirakawa who has long been suspected as a Japanese espionage agent in Buenos Aires. The memorandum sets out extensive information about the background and activities of Shirakawa who used the alias of Juan Roberto Martinez. The memorandum sets out that Shirakawa and his family are now in internment in the province of Cordoba, Argentina.

This information has been made available to the American Embassy at Buenos Aires, Argentina.

Enclosure

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

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

MAR 1 - 1946

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By *TG/cy* NARS, Date *8-24-28*



DIVISION OF JAPANESE AFFAIRS
FEB 11 1946
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

DCR - ANA Unit
Anal. *BMB*
Rev. *WJ*
Cat. *R*

CS/VJ

894.20235/1-2846
Confidential File

November 28, 1945

Re: CHOKO SHIRAKAWA, WAS, ET AL;
Buenos Aires, Argentina

This case originated with the discovery that CHOKO SHIRAKAWA, a minor employee of the former Japanese Embassy in Buenos Aires, was currently handling clandestine correspondence sent from Lima, Peru to Buenos Aires. This correspondence, some of which was in Japanese, was addressed to the cover name "JUAN ROBERTO MARTINEZ", and arrived at two apartment addresses which SHIRAKAWA has occupied, Calle Mexico 1815 and Calle San Jose 663. It was discovered that SHIRAKAWA's apartment was frequently visited by a middle-aged woman, apparently Latin, named ANGELA ACOSTA DE DOBLESKY. The latter also evidenced interest in this correspondence having indicated to a building employee at San Jose 663 that all letters arriving there for the above-named MARTINEZ should be delivered to SHIRAKAWA's apartment. It was ascertained that ANGELA ACOSTA was apparently a nurse, being known as "Doctora", that she resided in a rooming house located on the first floor of Calle Sarmiento 1775 and that possibly an elderly white woman residing with SHIRAKAWA and his family might be her aged mother.

Investigation in Peru has shown that the letters forwarded from Lima to Buenos Aires were sent by personnel of Japanese firm TAIBO (Taiheiyō Boeki Kabushiki Kaisha, or Pacific Trading Co., Ltd.). From statements made by JUAN BARTHELMES (ACEVEDO) and BUNJI OASHI (WATANABE), it appears that arrangements were originally made by a Japanese in Lima named YOSHITOMO YAMAMOTO, Secretary of the Japanese Chamber of Commerce in Lima and Secretary of the Japanese School, with the former Director of TAIBO in Lima, IWAO TAKENAKA, for the handling of clandestine correspondence by the company. OASHI stated that encoded letters were written by YAMAMOTO for mailing to Buenos Aires and that replies were received through the TAIBO firm. Both OASHI and BARTHELMES stated they had received letters which were handed over to TAKENAKA for appropriate handling. They stated that no such letters had arrived since the deportation of YAMAMOTO to the United States in January of 1944.

According to the above statements BARTHELMES received correspondence from a Japanese named either HUYAMURA or KAWAGUCHI, both members of

the TAIBO firm in Santiago, Chile. This correspondence was handled in the same way as that from Buenos Aires. Investigation in Santiago has shown that YADAHARA UYEMURA (OKUDA) was employed by TAIBO in Santiago, but returned to Japan in 1940. KENOSUKI KAWAGUCHI (MURATA) was also employed by TAIBO in Santiago and was repatriated to Japan in September, 1943. KAWAGUCHI has been previously identified as a Japanese espionage agent, active in Chile.

It was ascertained from the questioning in Lima, also, that TAKENAKA, prior to his death in October, 1943 had frequent correspondence with a Japanese named T. HAYAKAWA, located in La Paz, Bolivia. Investigation at the latter place has shown that this individual is named TOROJIRO MIWA HAYAKAWA and was engaged in business in La Paz until May of 1945. It appears that he is now in the town of Tilcara, Province of Jujuy, Argentina, where he apparently intends to settle.

Interrogation of YAMAMOTO in the United States regarding his part in the clandestine correspondence previously mentioned resulted in his denial of any knowledge or participation therein. He admitted acquaintanceship and association with other previously named individuals in Lima, but stated that all correspondence written by him was either family in nature or written for the Japanese Chamber of Commerce.

Efforts made to obtain information regarding further correspondence arriving for JUAN ROBERTO MARTINEZ at San Jose 663 since December 1944 have been negative. It is noted that according to statements made by the two TAIBO employees at Lima, clandestine correspondence was not carried on after January, 1944. It is noted likewise that on April 19, 1945 sixty-two members of the personnel of the former Japanese Embassy in Buenos Aires were taken to La Falda, Province of Cordoba, for internment. Among these sixty-two were SHIRAKAWA, his wife UMEKO, and a small daughter.

Information recently received from Source C verified that the SHIRAKAWA family had left their apartment in April and that the apartment is unoccupied. Source reports verification of the previously received information that an elderly white woman was living with the SHIRAKAWAS, and states that her last name is MARTINEZ, and that she is an aunt of ANGELA ACOSTA DE DOBLESKY. It is reported by source that the old lady has not been seen since the SHIRAKAWAS left and that she presumably went to live with her niece. The latter has likewise not been seen at San Jose 663 since the SHIRAKAWAS left. Prior to that she came almost daily, supposedly to visit her aunt, but it was noted that on occasions she left the apartment in the company of SHIRAKAWA.

Source C also reports that on occasions Japanese would gather in SHIRAKAWA's apartment, one of whom is named ROBERTO SABURO TAKEMOTO. ANGELA ACOSTA was present in SHIRAKAWA's apartment on more than one such occasion.

It has been previously reported, reliability unknown, that SHIRAKAWA possessed a transmitter in his apartment. It is noted that, according to Source C, when the SHIRAKAWAS left in April, a wooden box measuring about fifty inches in length, 28 inches in width and 48 inches in height, was carried off to the Swiss Legation for safekeeping. (It is noted that the Swiss have handled Japanese affairs in Argentina since the latter country broke diplomatic relations with the Axis).

It was previously reported that in late 1943 SHIRAKAWA received an invitation to a wedding taking place between ROBERTO S. TAHIMOTO and LAURA P. PALMA. It has since been ascertained by Source D that the Japanese TAHIMOTO must be identical with the previously mentioned ROBERTO SABURO TAKEMOTO. This source reports that TAKEMOTO married LAURA PALMA about a year and a half ago and that they presently reside in an apartment on the second floor of Curapaligüe 111, suburb of Flores, Buenos Aires, where they have been since their marriage. TAKEMOTO works as an insurance broker and performs various other jobs which come his way. He is apparently active in obtaining various employment and is known as a jack-of-all-trades. His wife sews at home to increase the family income and specializes in making linen goods for sale.

It will be recalled that SHIRAKAWA was arrested by the Argentine Federal Police on charges of espionage on February 12, 1944. He was released in May of that year. From Source E it is learned that during police questioning SHIRAKAWA denied ever having received or handled correspondence addressed to JUAN ROBERTO MARTINEZ. It was noted by the police that SHIRAKAWA is about thirty-four years old and that he arrived in Buenos Aires about 1937. After his arrival he was unemployed for four years, according to his statement, but supplied money by his father who was an official of the Japanese Government. In May, 1941 he began to work in the Japanese Embassy.

Investigation performed by Source C to ascertain whether ANGELA ACOSTA has official status in Argentina as a registered nurse has resulted negatively. It is noted that this source consulted a list of registered nurses and made inquiry at various hospitals and sanitoriums in Buenos Aires.

It will be recalled that information was previously received that an individual driving a car once called at San Jose 663 and inquired of a building employee for one "ANGELA MARTINEZ". He was directed by the employee to SHIRAKAWA's apartment, where he remained for about five minutes. From the license number of the automobile it was ascertained that the car belonged to Compañia Internacional de Transportes Automoviles, S. A., located in Buenos Aires at Calle Florida 783. This company is engaged in the transfer, express and moving business. Investigation performed there by Source F in an effort to ascertain the reason for this visit has resulted negatively. Inquiry made of the employees of the firm showed that none recalled making such a visit.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
Foreign Activity Correlation

DATE 3/6/46

NOTE:

The information contained
in the attached FBI report
should not be used as a refer-
ence without first clearing it
with FC.

FC spw

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR



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

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IN REPLY, PLEASE REFER TO
FILE NUMBER _____

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL
BY SPECIAL MESSENGER

Date: March 4, 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: Japanese Activities in Argentina

As of possible interest to you, there is transmitted herewith a copy of a translation of reports of the Buenos Aires Police on Japanese espionage activities in Argentina. This material was furnished on a strictly confidential basis and is being furnished to you with the understanding that no use will be made of it until its source has been adequately concealed by paraphrase.

Enclosure

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

Chief of Naval Intelligence
Navy Department, Washington, D. C.



APR 23 1946
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

DIVISION OF FOREIGN ACTIVITY CORRELATION
MAR 5 1946
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

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By *TG/cy* NARS, Date 8-24-78

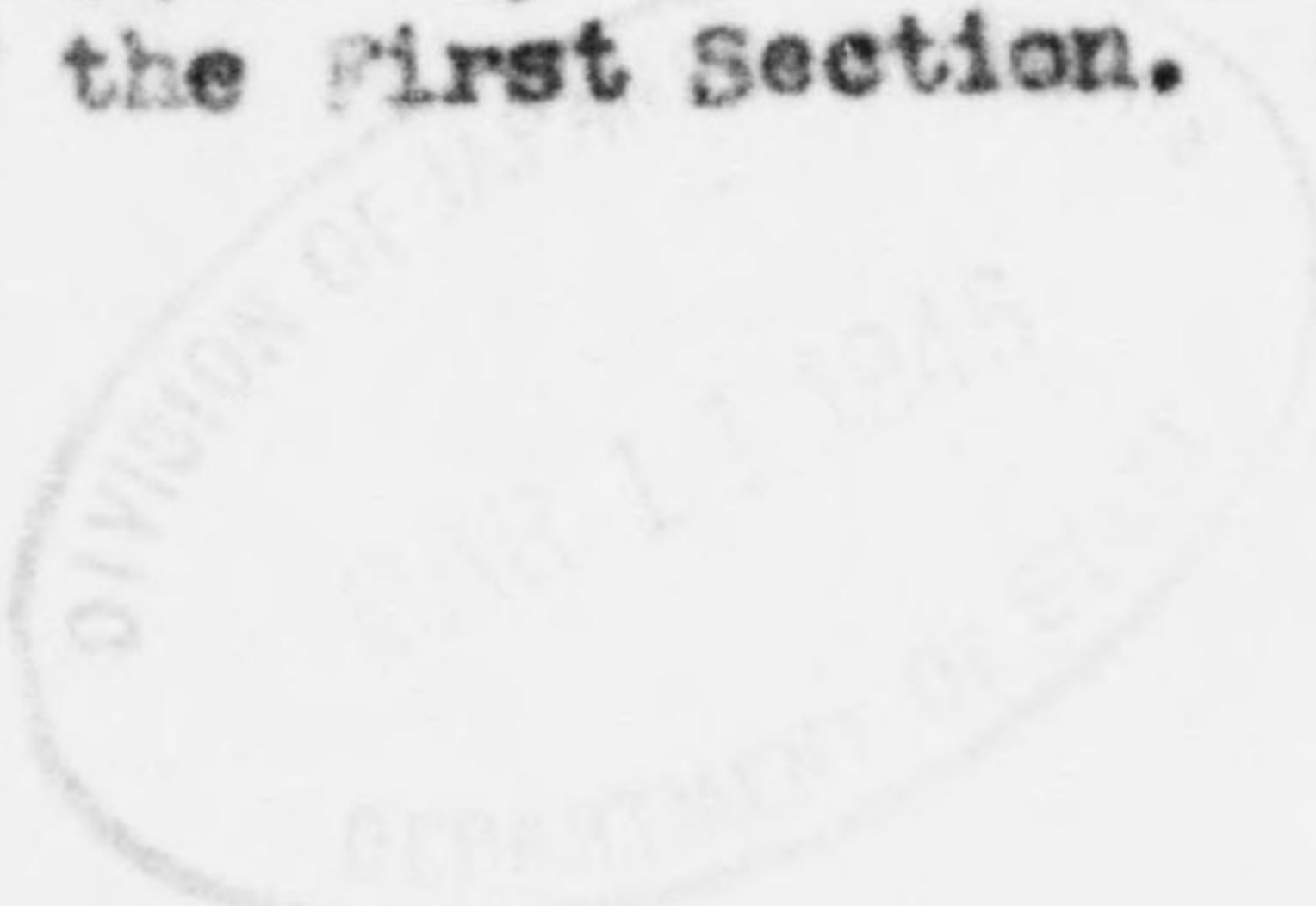
TRANSLATION FROM THE SPANISH

In Buenos Aires, Federal Capital of the Argentine Nation, on the 25th day of the month of February of the year 1944, at 4:00 P.M., the undersigned, Major of the Army, Chief of the Office of Federal Coordination, for legal purposes states: that having had knowledge through confidential information of possible espionage activities carried out by elements of the Japanese group, several persons of that nationality were arrested among whom are: Hidenosuke Ueda, to whom is attributed close connection with the person named Goro Miyasaki, accused as a spy; Isoma Kobayoshi, who according to confidential information, sent several communications in code by means of a lawyer to the Japanese Embassy of Brazil; Mario Katsuda, supposed liaison agent between the Japanese that operate in Chile and Argentina, who would receive communications destined for Tomigyo Koseki, Secretary of the Japanese Embassy, and who would be in charge of constituting a unit to foment Japanese nationalism as well as financing and directing a group of saboteurs of that nationality; Elias Jofre, accused of being an active espionage agent; Takao Arai, intermediary and mail drop used to centralize information and who would receive data on Allied Maritime Movements by means of a collaborator whom he has on the magazine, "Times of Argentina"; Shinya Jorge Yoshio, active Japanese propagandist; Choko Shirakawa, who had been assigned to receive communications in code from Chile and Peru using the pseudonym Juan Roberto Martinez; Masao Tsuda, manager of the News Agency "Doaei" from which it is adduced that he is the most important informant of Japan since he was able to send his information through the news dispatches; and Kingo Kawai, also suspected of being an espionage agent.

Since the examination of certain documents which were seized has proceeded slowly, in view of the language difficulties, it was decided to hold under arrest all those named until the translations had been made and on the basis of the translations the interrogations would be made. The undersigned, deeming that for said reasons the investigation should be delayed without prejudicing the continuation of that examination, he resolves: to consider as being initiated these proceedings on the basis of the present action, receiving statements of the employees who have made the arrests as well as those of the arrested which are attached as follows. It is added that the person named Kingo Kawai, who was held in a dependency of this department, showed evident symptoms of mental derangement for which reason on the 14th day of next month he had to be sent to the Observation Room of the Jail of the First Section. Certified.

Oscar Fregenal.

Oscar C. Contal
Major



In Buenos Aires, Federal Capital of the Argentine Nation, February 25, 1944, 7:00 P.M., there appeared in this office a person who, informed of the penalties for false testimony, swore to tell the truth in a legal manner, stating that he was named Jose R. Lamboglia, of Argentine nationality, age 28, bachelor, police employee, domiciled at Moreno 1550. Asked if he knew the parties that appear in these proceedings and if with respect to them he understood the general terms of the law which were explained to him, he replied that he knew that which he would state and was not effected.

To other questions which were formulated he stated, that according to instructions given him by his superiors on the 7th day of the present month at 10:00 A.M., he went to the house at Olleros 2456, residence of Kingo Kawai, whom he invited to appear at this office to which the latter made no opposition, having made his appearance in his normal state. That is all he has to say. In closing, this statement was read, ratified and signed in witness whereof it is certified.

J. R. Lamboglia.

Oscar C. Contal
Major

Oscar Fregenal.

The declaration of the employee Alfredo Fernandez follows.

Oscar Fregenal

Oscar C. Contal
Major

In Buenos Aires, Federal Capital of the Argentine Nation, February 26, 1944, at 9:00 A.M., there appeared in this office a person who informed of the penalties for false testimony, swore to tell the truth in a legal manner, stating that he was named Alfredo Fernandez, of Argentine nationality, age 25, bachelor, police employee, domiciled at Moreno 1550. Asked if he knew the parties that appear in these proceedings and if in respect to them he understood the general terms of the law of which he was reminded, he replied that he knew them and was not effected.

To other questions which were formulated, he declared that according to instructions which were given him by his superiors on the 9th day of the present month, at 2:00 P.M., he went to the house at San Jose 663, third floor, Apartment C, residence of the person named Choko Sirakawa, where with authorization of the latter he made an inspection, seizing a suitcase containing several letters written in the Japanese language and a quantity of photographs. That he invited the person mentioned to appear at this office, to which he made no objection, having entered it in his normal state. That on the 12th of this month he received instructions to bring in the person named Isona Kovayoshi, for which reason he made investigations and established that the latter lived at Calle Juramento 1895, 7th Floor, and that he occupies the position of manager of the Nambel Company, located at Larrea 1285, to which place he went at 4:00 P.M., inviting Kovayoshi to appear in this office, to which he made no opposition, having made his entrance in his normal state. In closing, this statement was read, ratified and signed in witness whereof it is certified.

Signed A. Fernandez

Oscar Fregenal

The statement of the employee Edgardo Humberto Amare follows.

Oscar Fregenal

Oscar C. Contal
Majer

In Buenos Aires, Federal Capital of the Argentine Nation, February 26, 1944, at 6:00 P.M., there appeared in this office a person who informed of the penalties for false testimony, swore to tell the truth in a legal manner, stating that he is named Edgardo Humberto Amare, of Argentine nationality, age 24, bachelor, police employee, domiciled at Moreno 1550. Asked if he knew the parties that appear in these proceedings and if with respect to them he understood the general terms of the law which were explained to him, he replied that he knew that which he would state and was not effected.

To other questions which were formulated, he declared that fulfilling instructions given him by his superiors he made investigations to bring to this office the person named Arai Takao, having established that the latter lived at Avenida Alvear 3900, 7th Floor, Apartment B, where he went at 8:30 P.M., on the 10th of this month, being admitted by the person named to whom he presented his credentials as an employee of the police inviting the latter to accompany him to this office to which he made no objection. That the person mentioned appeared in his normal state. That on the 12th of last month, at 5:00 P.M., according to orders received he went to the residence of the person named Elias Jofre, Uspallata 571, where with the authorization of the latter he made a search seizing eleven photographs which are the ones that are now exhibited. He proceeded to state that Jofre was found in his normal state and that he brought him to this office and that is what he has to say. In closing, this statement was read, ratified and signed in witness whereof it is certified.

Edgardo H. Amare
Oscar Fregenal

Oscar C. Contal
Major

The statement of the employee Norberto Jose Motta follows.

Oscar Fregenal.

Oscar C. Contal
Major

In Buenos Aires, Federal Capital of the Argentine Nation, February 27, 1944, at 9:00 A.M., there appeared in this office a person who, informed of the penalties for false testimony, swore to tell the truth in a legal manner, stating that he is named Norberto Jose Motta, of Argentine Nationality, age 22, bachelor, police employee, domiciled at Moreno 1550. Asked if he knew the parties that appear in these proceedings and if with respect to them he understood the general terms of the law which were explained to him, he replied that he knew that which he would state and was not affected.

To other questions that were formulated, he stated that according to orders given him on the 10th of the present month at 12:30 P.M., he went to the house at Juan Bautista 1301, residence of the person named Chesabro Marie Katsuda, whom he invited to appear in this office to which the latter made no objection. That likewise in fulfillment of instructions, the 12th of last month he brought in the person named Tuda Masao whom he found at the "Donesi" Agency, of which he is director, located at Avenida Roque Saenz Pena 868, 5th floor. That is all he has to say. In closing, this statement was read, ratified and signed in witness whereof it is certified.

N. J. Motta

Oscar Fregenal

Oscar C. Cental
Major

The statement of the employee Eduardo Felix Bravo follows.

Oscar Fregenal

Oscar C. Cental
Major

In Buenos Aires, Federal Capital of the Argentine Nation, February 27, 1944, at 2:00 P.M., there appeared in this office a person who, advised of the penalties of false testimony, swore to tell the truth in a legal manner, stating that he was named Eduardo Felix Bravo, of Argentine nationality, age 29, married, police employee, domiciled at Moreno 1550. Asked if he knew the parties that appear in these proceedings and if with respect to them he understood the general terms of the law which were explained to him, he replied that he knew what he would tell and was not effected.

To other questions that were formulated, he declared that in fulfillment of instructions given him, on the 10th of this month at approximately 9:30 he went to the house at Florida 1065, together with his fellow employee, Norberto Jose Motta, for the purpose of arresting the person named Hidenosuke Ueda. At the residence he established the fact that the person named Heisaku Ueda worked there as a servant to Dr. Heriberto Hoffman, the former being invited to appear at this office to which he made no opposition, having previously obtained authorization from Mr. Oscar Diego Hoffmann to make an inspection, he proceeded to seize two notebooks with addresses, several letters written in Japanese and some photographs all of which are introduced in the case and which are now exhibited. That continuing his efforts for the purpose of arresting the Japanese citizen, Goro Miyazaki, he made investigations and established that the latter, on September 21, 1943, went to the Oriental Republic of Uruguay on board the steamer "City of Buenos Aires", later embarking in Montevideo for Japan on the diplomatic exchange ship Gripsholm under the Swedish flag. That the embarking of Goro Miyasaki is stated in the Immigration Records of the date indicated, Page 3, Box 20. That is all he has to say. In closing, this statement was read, ratified and signed in witness whereof it is certified.

E. D. Bravo

Oscar Fregenal

Oscar C. Contal
Major

The statement of the employee Julio Cesar Almonacid follows.

Oscar Fregenal

Oscar C. Contal
Major

In Buenos Aires, Federal Capital of the Argentine Nation, February 27, 1944, at 5:00 P.M., there appeared in this office a person who, informed of the penalties for false testimony, swore to tell the truth in a legal manner, stating that he was named Julio Cesar Almonacid, of Argentine nationality, age 37, bachelor, police employee, domiciled at Moreno 1550.

Asked if he knew the parties that appear in these proceeding and if in respect to them he understood the general terms of the law which were explained to him, he replied that he knew them and was not effected.

To other questions that were formulated, he declared that for the purpose of obtaining the appearance of the person named Jorge Shinya Yoshie in fulfilment of orders given to him, he went on the 10th day of the present month at 5:00 P.M. to the latter's residence at 553 Serrano Street, inviting the subject to accompany him to this office to which he made no opposition, having appeared in his normal state. That is all he has to say. In closing, this statement was read, ratified and signed in witness whereof it is certified.

Julio Cesar Almonacid.

Oscar C. Tental
Major

Oscar Fregenal.

Note

On February 27, 1944, at 8:00 P.M., it was decided to receive the statement of the person named Choko Shirakawa which is added on the following page; and references having been made that the person named Carlos Alberto Santa Cruz Poblete, who was presumed to live at Corrientes Street 1220, would have knowledge of the facts that are being investigated, the employee Justo J. Moreno was commissioned, according to instructions given, to secure his appearance. Certified.

Oscar Fregenal

Oscar C. Tental
Major

In Buenos Aires, Federal Capital of the Argentine Nation, February 27, 1944, at 8:00 P.M., there appeared in this office a person who, informed of the penalties for false testimony, swore to tell the truth in a legal manner, stating that he was named Choko Shirakawa, of Japanese nationality, age 33, resident of the country for eleven years, married, Aide in the Japanese Embassy in Buenos Aires, domiciled at San Jose 663, third floor, Apartment C.

Asked if he knew the parties that appear in these proceedings and if with respect to them he understood the general terms of the law which were explained to him, he replied that he knew them and regardless of that he will tell the truth in his statements.

To other questions which were formulated, he stated that in the month of May of the year 1931 he arrived in Buenos Aires, from Japan on board the steamer "Buenos Aires Maru" for the purpose of getting a new start in life and attempting to get ahead. That because he had no profession for four years he did not work, living on money given him by his father who had a position as government official in Japan, who sent him various sums of money through banks which he cannot name now. That in the year 1936, he does not remember the exact date, Mr. Seiichi Shirakata, at present in Japan, but at that time owner of an import-export business located on Sarmiento Street, Number 400, gave him a recommendation to become Commercial Secretary of the Japanese Legation to which he became attached as an employee with a monthly salary of \$120 National Money, which was slightly increased later until the month of May 1941, when he became an Aide of the Japanese Embassy, receiving the sum of \$250 National Money, as salary and the sum of \$200 National Money as subsistence because the cost of living in Argentina is very high. That about three years ago he contracted an alliance with Miss Umeko Sakata, living first at 900 Solis Street and later for a year and a half at 1815 Mexico Street from which they moved to their present residence in November or December of 1943. That is what he has to say.

Asked to state whether during the time that he lived at Mexico 1815, he had received correspondence from Santiago, Chile, and Lima, Peru, in the name of Juan Roberto Martinez in which references were made to things and events of the latter city, he replied that he had never received correspondence from said places much less under the name of Juan Roberto Martinez, adding that he had received only letters from Japan from his mother and brother which ceased to come when his country entered the war. Asked to state whether he knew the following: Goro Miyasaki, Hidenosuke Ueda, Arai Takao, Yosavo Katsuda Mario, Tuda Masao, Isoma Kovayoshi, Elias Joffre, Kingo Kawai, Tomigyo Koseki, Shoso Murai, Carlos Santa Cruz Poblete and Jose Aguilera and in case of the affirmative that he state what relations he has with them, he replied that of those named he knew by sight Goro Miyasaki and Isoma Kovayoshi with whom he was not united in friendship. That with regard to Arai Takao, because of having entered as a special envoy of the government of Japan to stimulate Argentine-Japanese commerce he knows him and knows that he has official documents. Tomigyo Koseki fills the position of Secretary of the Japanese Embassy and with respect to Shoso Murai, he is the Civil Attache. That he has no relations with Takai of any kind and with respect to Koseki and Murai he is associated with them by nature of their work. Asked to state whether he has any knowledge concerning Japanese espionage activities in Argentina, he replied negatively. In closing, this statement was read, ratified and signed in witness whereof it is certified.

Choko Shirakawa

Oscar C. Contal
Major.

Oscar Fregenal

The statement of Heisaku Ueda follows. Certified.

Oscar Fregenal

Oscar C. Contal
Major

In Buenos Aires, Federal Capital of the Argentine nation, February 28, at 9:00 P.M., there appeared in this office a person who, informed of the penalties for false testimony, swore to tell the truth in a legal manner, stating that he was named Heisaku Ueda, of Japanese nationality, age 51, resident of the country for 29 years, bachelor, servant, domiciled at Florida 1065, 7th Floor, Apartment E.

Asked if he knew the parties that appear in these proceedings and if in respect to them he understood the general terms of the law which were explained to him, he replied that he knew them and regardless of that his statements will be accurate.

To other questions which were formulated, he declared that he arrived in this country on April 8, 1915, on board the steamer "Teikoku Maru" proceeding from Santos, Brazil, where he had lived for a year and a half. That a short time after his arrival he went to the province of Tucuman where he worked for three months in the sugar mills having returned to this capital he worked as a mechanic in a shop at 1367 Pedro Mendoza Street where he remained until 1927. From that time he was employed as a servant by the family of Dr. Diogenes Massa, then domiciled at 159 Carrito and at present at 1174 Carlos Pellegrini. Leaving that position in the year 1939 to seek new horizons but after four months of not being able to obtain another remunerative position he attempted to return but found that his job had been filled by another servant. That then he obtained employment, likewise as a servant with the family of Dr. Herberto Hoffmann, working for the latter from the year 1939 until the present date at a monthly salary of \$100 National Money, board and lodging. That is all he has to say.

Asked to state whether he knew Goro Miyasaki and if together with the latter he had lived at 165 Avenida Olmos, also at the Alvear Palace Hotel in this capital, he replied negatively. That he knew Goro Miyasaki only by name not having seen him nor had any kind of connection with him. That in addition he had never been in the province of Cordoba nor had he lived in any hotel such less the Alvear Palace Hotel, that his humble station in life did not permit that luxury. Asked to state if he knew Choko Shirakawa, Arai Takao, Yoshalvo Katsuda Mario, Shinya Jorge Yoshio, Tuda Masao, Kovoyoshi Isoma, Elias Joffre and Kingo Kawai, and in case of the affirmative, to state his relation with them, he replied that of those named he has only a slight acquaintance with Choco Shirakawa and knows Kingo Kawai by sight as an outstanding person in the Japanese group because of his social position. In closing, this statement was read, ratified and signed in witness whereof it is certified.

Heisaku Ueda

Oscar C. Contal
Major

Oscar Fregenal.

In Buenos Aires, Federal Capital of the Argentine Nation, February 28, 1944 at 6:00 PM, there appeared in this office a person who, informed of the penalties for false testimony, swore to tell the truth in a legal manner, stating that he was named Mario Chozabro Katsuda, of naturalized Argentine nationality, of Japanese origin, age 50, resident in the country for thirty years, married, merchant, domiciled at Juan Bautista Alberdi 1301.

Asked if he knew the parties that appear in these proceedings and if in respect to them he understood the general terms of the law which were explained to him, he replied that he knew them and that in spite of the interest that he has in the matter, his statements will be accurate.

To other questions that were formulated, he stated that he arrived in the country in the year 1914, coming from Japan entering by way of Chile, and located in the Province of Mendoza until 1919, where he contracted matrimony and worked at different jobs. That at that time he had a bird aviary and as business was bad he decided to move to the Capital where, taking advantage of the existence of numerous Japanese importing and exporting firms, he began to work as a commercial agent, later entering the firm of Brayer Brothers in the section of articles from Japan, which later took charge of the firm Kaiyo Trading Company in which the deponent continued his work as a traveling salesman until the year 1926. That at this time, the deponent wishing economic independence established a bazar at 1430 Mexico Street where he remained until 1929 when he moved to number 1474 on the same street. That he does not represent any firms in Japan because his requests for merchandise necessary for his business are made through the Kyoto Tojiki Goshi Kaisha located in the city of Kyoto, Japan, which is devoted to those activities, that is, it takes care of the needs of different Japanese commercial houses in South America which make their orders for merchandise directly to it. That is all he has to say.

Asked to state whether he receives or has received communications from Chile or any others destined for the Embassy of his country, the deponent replied that he has never received communications from any South American country and that with respect to the Japanese Embassy, he has come to the Commercial Section only for the purpose of advising them when the merchandise that has been sent has been in a bad condition. Asked to state if he knew the person named Tomigyo Koseki of the Japanese Embassy and whether he had received communications at his home for the latter, he replied, no, that he knows the person named by name only not having had any contact with him. Asked to state whether in October of 1942, the Japanese Ambassador asked him to take charge of the work being done in the country by Jofuro Morikawa, recently deceased, he replied, no. That he had no relations of any kind with the Japanese Ambassador and while he had gone to his residence on the occasion of celebrating historical anniversaries of Japan, he had had no dealings with him. That with respect to Jofuro Morikawa, he knew that the latter was proprietor of a pension for Japanese in which the deponent himself stayed many years ago when he arrived from the Province of Mendoza, that on the other hand he was ignorant of the activities of Morikawa knowing only that recently together with Mr. Chozuke Shiozawa, he had established a business of supplying the Japanese ships that came to the port of this Capital, a business that was dissolved when Japan

entered the present war. That later he learned of the death^{of} Morikawa, with whom he had no other dealings, likewise learning that Mr. Shiozawa was now working as a florist in the neighborhood of Pacheco, Province of Buenos Aires. Asked to state whether he was upon instructions from the Embassy of his country devoted to the work of establishing a Japanese Catholic group for the purpose of stimulating Japanese nationalism, he replied negatively, adding that this rumor was false because the deponent is not a Catholic but a Protestant. Asked to state if he furnished the money and directed a group of Japanese saboteurs which at present are being trained to commit acts of this nature who had previously been under the orders of Morikawa, he replied negatively, adding that he was devoted only to his commercial tasks and that on the other hand, as he has already said, he was ignorant of the activities of Morikawa with whom he was not united in friendship.

Asked to state what kind of correspondence he had exchanged with Japan, he replied that during the war he had sent only ten telegrams by means of the International Transradio Company to the Kyoto Tojiki Goshi Kaisha in the city of Kyoto, giving an account of his commercial operations according to a previous agreement which was an obligation of Japanese merchants, likewise he added that after the rupture of relations between the Argentine Republic and Japan with the authorization of the Government of this country he had sent a new dispatch to said firm stating that the treatment of Japanese subjects by Argentine authorities was excellent. Asked to state whether he knew the persons named Choko Sirakawa, Hidenosuke Ueda, Arai Takao, Shinya Jorge Yoshio, Tada Masao, Isoma Kovayoshi, Elias Joffre, Kingo Kawai and Goro Miyazaki, he replied that he knew casually only Sirakawa, Arai Takao, Tada Masao and Kingo Kawai, that he did not know the remainder. In closing, this statement was read, ratified and signed, in witness whereof it is certified.

Mario Chozabro Katsuda

Oscar Fregenal

Oscar C. Contal
Major

In Buenos Aires, Federal Capital of the Argentine nation, February 29, 1944, at 5:00 P.M., there appeared in this office a person who, advised of the penalties for false testimony, swore to tell the truth in a legal manner, stating that he was named Elias Jofre, of Argentine nationality, age 47, married, employee, domiciled at Upsalata 571.

Asked if he knew the parties that appear in these proceedings and if in respect to them he understands the general terms of the law which were explained to him, he replied that he knew them and that he was effected by the interest he has in the case, nevertheless his statements will be truthful.

To other questions that were formulated, he stated that since the year 1910 he has been an employee of the magazine "Caras y Caretas" located at Chacabuco 151, position that he filled until 1940 when he left it upon the death of its owner. That in connection with publishing photographs of receptions and other festivities the deponent had occasion to have some relations with Mr. Kosokawa who was Secretary of the Japanese Embassy, who left for his country of origin shortly before the war. That upon the departure of said Kosakawa (sic), the declarant formed a certain friendship with Mr. Shozo Murai, Civil Attache of the Japanese Embassy, who was accustomed to give the deponent the sum of \$50 national money whenever he published photographs for the different expenses and to pay for the photographs. That a short time after war had been declared by Japan Murai called the deponent to come to the Embassy, Corrientes 330, 5th Floor, where he requested the deponent to make an annual subscription for different foreign magazines and papers including American, English, New Zealand, etc., since they could not do it since they were on the black list. That for this reason the declarant went to the Mackern Company located at Leandro N. Alem 600, where he requested said subscriptions paying the corresponding amount with money that had been given him by Murai for that purpose and to whom he later gave the duplicate of the bill. That later and again at the request of Murai he continued to get subscriptions from the different countries that were at war with Japan receiving in this way the most important newspapers that appear in those countries. That the publications in question were addressed to the deponent at a post office box Murai rented for him and which later was changed to Number 1090 because the first one was too small. That said box is one for books and is used exclusively by the Japanese Embassy although it is in the name of the declarant but the key is in the hands of Shozo Murai who at the orders of the Embassy which sent him to the post office for that purpose. That he does not remember the name of the publications Murai requested but he remembers that the latter had them written down on paper. That in the month of April 1943, Murai asked the deponent to go to the port of the capital for which purpose he was given money for entrance to the wharf, and to try to have an interview on board a Spanish ship anchored there with a person named Enrique Gravet, whom he should tell to get in touch with the former. That on arriving at the ship he met Gravet who was pointed out to him by a member of the crew, giving him Murai's request after which, before withdrawing and without thinking that there was anything abnormal in what he had done, he gave to Gravet a calling card with his name, Gravet seemed to be a Spaniard with Catalan accent, about fifty years of age, slender of average build. That on the same day in the afternoon the declarant again visited Murai whom he told that he had carried out his instructions.

That two weeks later, on the corner of Avenida de Mayo and Chacabuco the deponent accidentally met Mr. Gravel who stated to him that he was interested in talking with Murai, the deponent promising to see the latter and advise him of that desire. That he did this but Murai stated that he had no interest in having an interview with Gravel. That two weeks later he again saw Gravel and in response to the latter's questions lied to him saying that Murai was in Cordoba, which he repeated some days later when he again saw Gravel. The deponent wishes to add that he did not receive any remuneration from Murai for the services given him except that the latter gave him \$50 national money per month for expenses. That the declarant continued maintaining contact with Murai who called on him each time it was necessary to renew a subscription to a paper or when he wished something new. That on the day the Argentine Republic broke relations with the countries of the Axis, the deponent went to see Murai who demonstrated that he was effected by that measure. That on that occasion Murai gave him the key to the post office box asking him to collect the magazines and papers and deliver them to the residence of the Japanese Ambassador at Arribenos 1900 since they were very necessary for his country. That the last time the deponent withdrew the contents of the mail box was in the last days of January, the mail being taken to the special residence of Hozo Murai which is at 1773 Defensa, understanding that the latter would take them to their destination later. That since then he has not withdrawn any more for which reason he thinks the post office box must be overflowing with newspapers. That is all he has to say.

Asked to state whether he knew the persons named Choko Sirakawa, Shinya Jorge Yoshio, Hidenosuke Ueda, Arai Takao, Mario Chozabro Datsuda, Tuda Masao, Isona Kovayhesi, Kingo Kawai, Goro Miyasaki, Jose Aguilera and Carlos Santa Cruz Poblete, he replied that he knew the first two with whom he had very casual relations but that he did not know the rest with the exception of Carlos Santa Cruz Poblete, whom he believed was introduced to him on one occasion in the editorial rooms of the daily "El Paupero". In closing, this statement was read, ratified and signed in witness whereof it is certified.

Elias Jofre

Oscar Fregenal

Oscar C. Contal
Major

In Buenos Aires, Federal Capital of the Argentine nation, March 1, 1944, at 5:00 P.M., there appeared in this office a person who, informed of the penalties for false testimony, swore to tell the truth in a legal manner, stating that he was named Takao Arai, of Japanese nationality, age 53, resident in this country for six years, married, special envoy of the Yokohama Specie Bank, domiciled at Avenida Alvear 3900, 7th Floor, Apartment B.

Asked if he knew the parties that appear in these proceedings and if with respect to them he understood the general terms of the law which were explained to him, he replied that he knew them and although affected by the interest that he has in the case, nevertheless his statements will be true.

To other questions which were formulated, he declared that May 11, 1938, he arrived in Buenos Aires, proceeding from the City of New York where he had remained for a year as manager of the Import Section of the Yokohama Specie Bank, an institution to which he has belonged for approximately 25 years. That at the time indicated he received orders to transfer to Buenos Aires with the following objectives, a special representative of the Yokohama Specie Bank to intensify or establish banking operations with similar institutions and at the same time put himself in contact with the Japanese Ambassador and offer him his technical knowledge in order to cooperate with him in the operations that were being carried out to stimulate commercial exchange between Argentina and Japan. That he must add that after the present war began between his country and the United States of North America this exchange was paralyzed for reasons easy to understand and he ceased to collaborate officially with the diplomatic representatives of his country. That in the beginning he had established his office at 995 Avenida Diagonal Roque Saenz Pena but that later he transferred his office to the building in which the Japanese Embassy functioned. This is all he had to say.

Asked to state whether he is receiving or has received communications from other countries of South America and in case of the affirmative to state what they were about, he replied that he had received communications only from Rio de Janeiro where the bank which he represents has a branch. That said branch is at present controlled by a Brazilian official who sent the deponent, after previous censorship by the Brazilians and Americans, the monthly bank statements exclusively. That later, by means of the International Transradio Agency, the declarant sent the figures corresponding to said balances by cable to the Yokohama Specie Bank of Tokyo. Asked to state whether he had cashed contributions from firms and individual Japanese for Japanese welfare, he replied negatively, adding that among his group it was not the custom to make this type of collection. Asked to state whether by means of a friend and collaborator that he had obtained from the commercial weekly, "Times of Argentina" information regarding maritime movements, he replied that he did not know of the existence of said magazine which he had never heard mentioned and therefore he had no collaborator on it. That he wishes to add that after war was declared he sent to the headquarters of the bank he represents, by telegraph or by International Transradio, information of economic character connected with almost all the countries of the American and European continents likewise reports of banking operations made between Yokohama Specie Bank and the banks

of the nation and of this capital as well as some other balances. That this is the only kind of information he has sent which he considers logical since in normal times it is the usual custom. Therefore he did not believe that at present it can mean anything abnormal. Asked to state if he knew any of the persons named Choko Shirakawa, Hidenosuke Ueda, Chozabro Mario Katsuda, Shinya Jorge Yoshio, Tada Masao, Isona Kobayoshi, Elias Jofre, Kingo Kawai, Goro Miyasaki, Shoso Murai and Tomigyo Koseki, he replied that with the exception of Ueda and Jofre he knew all the others either through ties of friendship or business. In closing, this statement was read, ratified and signed in witness whereof it is certified.
Insert "European". Okay.

Takao Arai

Oscar C. Contal
Major.

Oscar Fregenal.

The statement of Isona Kobayoshi follows. Because there are no major charges against the person named Choko Shirakawa, he is set free today, March 2, 1944.
Certified.

Oscar Fregenal.

Oscar C. Contal
Major

In Buenos Aires, Federal Capital of the Argentine nation, March 2, 1944, at 5:00 P.M., there appeared in this office a person who, advised of the penalties for false testimony, swore to tell the truth in a legal manner, stating that he was named Isoma Kobayoshi, of Japanese nationality, age 46, with four years residence in the country, married, merchant, domiciled at Juraento 1805, 7th floor, Apartment A.

Asked if he knew the parties that appear in these proceedings and if with respect to them he understood the general terms of the law which were explained to him, he replied that he knew them and although effected by the interest he has in the case, nevertheless his statements will be true.

To other questions that were formulated, he stated that in the month of October of 1939, on the 10th day, he arrived in this country from Japan having made the trip by way of the United States. That he remained in the latter country for only three weeks after which he left from the port of New York on board the steamer "Argentina" belonging to the McCormick Company. That for the last 25 years approximately the deponent has been an employee of the Mitsui Import and Export Company in which he was an employee at headquarters in the City of Tokyo, Japan. That in August of 1939 he was sent to work in the branch in the City of London, England, and embarked with London as his destination but on arriving in the City of San Francisco he found the present world conflict had started in spite of which he continued to New York with the idea of fulfilling his orders. That while waiting for a ship to take him to London he received a dispatch from headquarters ordering him to suspend his trip and await new instructions which arrived some days later advising him to proceed to the City of Buenos Aires which he did. That upon his arrival here the declarant was named president of the company in this capital according to election carried out by the stock holders and by orders sent from the home firm which had given him instructions to take charge of this position, for which he received a monthly salary that had reached \$2400 national money but which now is reduced to approximately \$1500. That a short time after his arrival, by invitation of fellow nationals, he was made a member of the Japanese-Argentine Cultural Institute with headquarters on Viaaonte Street, he does not remember the number, which at present is dissolved, a measure that was adopted when his country entered the war. That in that group he did not occupy any executive position nor gave it any kind of economic aid having attended it only on two or three occasions. That is all he has to say.

Asked to state whether during his stay in Buenos Aires he was visited by Admiral Nayakama of the Imperial Japanese Navy, he replied negatively, adding that he did not know the name of the person mentioned. Asked to state whether he knew the person named Suetaka Hayao, former Secretary of the Japanese Embassy in Rio de Janeiro and at present an employee there, and in case of the affirmative what communications he had exchanged with the latter, he replied that he had no knowledge of the mentioned Hayao and therefore he had not exchanged correspondence with him.

Asked to state what kind of communications he had sent to his country of origin, he replied that in normal times he had sent numerous dispatches with reference to commercial matters to the home office of the Nambu Company and

later after Japan entered the war by instruction from the business he began to send telegraphically news with reference to the United States of North America regarding labor matters, strikes, agricultural production, prices in general, especially with regard to rubber so that his country could make comparisons with the latter. That said news was obtained by means of publications made in different American newspapers and magazines that were acquired in any business of that kind, that said cables were dispatched by means of the International Transradio Company where of course they still had copies of them. That a year or so ago, likewise by order of the home office, he ceased to send this kind of news. That this suspension was due to the fact that the list of prices of the different articles which he had sent were no longer of any use to his country, since as in the United States, at present they are fixed and do not vary which permitted them to make the necessary comparisons. That in the news he had never sent information of military or maritime character and did not know whether some other person was designated to do this. That he wishes to add that the Nambu enterprise had two other branches in South America in the cities of Rio de Janeiro, Brazil and Santiago, Chile, which likewise sent similar news to that obtained by the deponent to the home office. That the employees in the former had left for Japan, likewise the employees of the Chilean company had passed through Buenos Aires during the year 1943. Nevertheless, both branches are at present in charge of an administrator and an employee respectively. That he wishes to add that in obtaining news which he sent to the Nambu Company he was aided on some occasions by the employees in this capital. That he wishes to add that this kind of news in normal times is sent as an obligation and therefore he did not think that it meant anything abnormal since he had sent it openly by way of International Transradio which he states was evidence of his good faith.

Asked to state whether he received communications from Brazil, Chile or Japan, directly or by means of a lawyer and if any of them were written in code, he replied that he had received numerous communications in code from Japan but under circumstances that were permitted, that is before the war. That likewise many times he had intervened in correspondence personally, that is employees in Chile and Brazil had sent him letters which he in turn had sent to their destination. That in addition he wishes to add that according to orders and an existing contract the branches in Rio de Janeiro and Santiago, Chile, had to communicate any news to the deponent in this capital, which they did, although he must state as they are existing without functioning, they limited themselves to give an account of the bank statement and balances made. That likewise on various occasions these communications were sent to him by means of the lawyer of the business, Dr. Eduardo Crespo, with office on Bernardo de Irigoyen 112.

Asked to state whether he knew the persons named Goro Miyasaki, Hidenosuke Ueda, Choko Sirakawa, Arai Takao, Mario Chozabro Katsuda, Shinya Jorge Yoshio, Tuda Masao, Elias Jofre, Kingo Kawai, Shozo Murai, Tomigyo Koseki, Carlos Santa Cruz Poblete and Jose Aguilera, he replied that he knew Miyasaki, Ueda, Sirakawa, Takao, Katsuda, Yoshio, Masao, Kawai, Murai and Koseki to the extent he will explain as follows: that he knew Goro Miyasaki,

that when the deponent arrived in this country was an employee of the Nambu business being transferred a short time later to Santiago, Chile, by disposition of the home office. That with respect to him he learned later, being in Santiago, Chile, in company with an engineer of the Nambu firm, named Kintoh, that he was transferred to a copper mine, he believes for the purpose of making studies to later buy that metal or the mine itself. That while going to the place engineer Kintoh who carried a camera, took some photographs from the plane while they were traveling. That the Chilean government interpreted that this had been done for strategic purposes but after the intervention of the Japanese Ambassador Miyasaki was permitted to leave the country although he was arrested on his arrival in Mendoza and transferred to this capital where later, he was permitted to reside in the City of Cordoba from which he returned to the capital and embarked together with Japanese diplomats from Chile for Japan on board the steamer "Gripsholm". That his relations with Miyasaki were purely friendly and with the exception of a letter which the latter sent him from the ship, passed by the American censor, he had had no further news.

That he did not know Kidenosuke Ueda but he understood that Miyasaki had a Japanese servant and cook by that name while he was living in Cordoba. That he knew Choko Sirakawa slightly as an employee of the Japanese Embassy. That he was an intimate friend of Arai Takao since they had known each other as children and attended the same school. That he knew Mario Chozabro Matsuda only by name. That he knew Sinya Jorge Yoshio because the latter was Secretary of the Japanese-Argentine Cultural Institute but he had no relations with him. That he had met Tuda Masao at some festivals but they were not close friends. That he knew Kingo Kawai casually and with respect to Shozo Murai and Tomiyo Koseki he had known them for many years because they went to the same school and their friendship had continued here. In closing, this statement was read, ratified and signed in witness whereof it is certified.

Isoma Kobayoshi

Oscar C. Contal
Major

Oscar Fregenal

On March 2, 1944, at 5:00 P.M., the person arrested named Choko Sirakawa was set free. Certified.

Oscar Fregenal

Oscar C. Contal
Major

In Buenos Aires, Federal Capital of the Argentine nation, March 3, 1944, at 5:00 P.M., there appeared in this office a person who, advised of the penalties for false testimony, swore to tell the truth in a legal manner stating that he was named Jorge Yoshio Shinya, of Japanese nationality, age 59, with 43 years residence in the country, married, agent for Japanese-Argentine Cultural Exchange, domiciled at Serrano 553, First Floor.

Asked if he knows the parties that appear in these proceedings and if with respect to them he understood the general terms of the law which have been explained, he replied that he knew what he will tell and although effected by the interest he has in the case, nevertheless his statements will be true.

To other questions that were formulated, he stated that in the month of September of the year 1900 he arrived in Argentina from Japan having made the trip on board the "Fragata Sarmiento" as an "attache" on it, since one of the officers had brought him along with the promise of giving him his support and educating him. That in Buenos Aires, said officer not having fulfilled his promise, he found it necessary to seek work filling positions in different commercial firms until the year 1907 when he became independent but he had had luck and in 1909 he began to work for the Argentine Ministry of Navy as a clerk where he remained until the following year. That at that time he got a position with the Japanese firm Matsunra, now out of business, where he worked until 1922, after which he became independent for a period, next working as an employee in an agency from 1928 or 1929 until 1931; at that time he began to devote himself to journalism especially contributing to the papers "La Razon" and "La Nacion" at the same time taking charge of the Spanish edition of "Semanario Japonés" ("Japanese Weekly"). That in the year 1933 with the aid of Admiral Donecq Garcia he established the Japanese-Argentine Cultural Institute, of purely cultural nature, whose inauguration was received with pleasure by the Argentine Social Museum at present headed by Dr. Tomas Amadeo. That the news of the efforts of the deponent having reached Japan, the Association to Promote International Culture with headquarters in the City of Tokyo offered the speaker the position of Agent Representative in order to strengthen the cultural exchange between Japan and Argentina. That toward the end of the year 1942 the Japanese-Argentine Cultural Institute decided to suspend activities because of the international situation. That the deponent is highly enthusiastic regarding cultural matters having worked actively for that purpose, wishing to add that his position as Agent was remunerated by the Association to Promote International Culture with the sum of 3600 yen annually more or less equivalent to an equal amount of Argentine pesos, a sum that was sent by means of the Central Bank of the Republic in which there should exist evidence in this respect.

That he must add that apart from these activities he continued working as a journalist contributing to different Argentine papers which published articles about Japan picturing the customs and habits there, etc. Finally, as a result of the rupture of relations, said periodicals no longer furnish space on their pages for which reason he has had to limit himself to contributing to Japanese papers. That during his stay in the country he has made four trips to his homeland: the first in the year 1908 because of having contracted a marriage alliance for the first time; later he went again in the years 1917 and 1920, sent by the

Matsuura firm for commercial reasons; that in the month of September of 1940 he went to his country for the last time because of the celebration of the 26th Centenary of the Empire the anniversary of which was February 11, but for causes of which he is ignorant it was postponed until the month of November. That the amount of his passage was furnished by the Association to Promote International Culture and the trip was used by the deponent to study how to increase the aims of that group and the one organized by the deponent in this capital. That he returned from that trip in March of 1941, resuming here his usual activities. That he wishes to state that for two years, with authorization from the Ministry of Justice and Public Instruction, Inspection of Secondary Education, he has taught classes in Japan using for that purpose a small room furnished by the office of Japanese Tourist Association which study has been paralyzed since the rupture of relations.

That he has had few communications with Japan since then limiting himself to communicate the suspension of activities of the group and a few others of little interest, soliciting instructions but he has received no reply from them. That in the month of December, 1942, by telephone the "Hochi" paper of the City of Tokyo asked the deponent to be its correspondent in this capital which he accepted beginning to send reports received here about the war between Japan and the United States, reactions in Argentina as well as impressions in this respect, communications that were made by telephone or telegraph through International Transradio, which he had to stop after that agency requested payment in this capital, a thing which the deponent could not do because he did not have the money and his payments from the paper amounted to \$200 monthly which were made through the Central Bank. That after this situation developed he continued sending his communications by way of the agency "Italcable" to which the paper in Tokyo made the payments. That in the month of June or July of 1943 the paper in question merged with another adopting the name "Yomiuri-Hochi" and the representative of the former in the City of New York was then transferred to this capital where he assumed the functions that the deponent had been exercising and thus the deponent lost his position. That said representative is named Furuta or something similar and he has an office at 66 San Martin Street. That he wishes to make it clear that he has never seen any of the communications published which he sent to the "Hochi" paper and that is all he has to say. In closing, this statement was read, ratified and signed in witness whereof it is certified,

Jorge Yoshio Shinya.

Oscar Fregenal.

Oscar C. Cental
Major

In Buenos Aires, Federal Capital of the Argentine nation, March 4, 1944, at 5:00 P.M., there appeared in this office a person who, advised of the penalties for false testimony, swore to tell the truth in a legal manner, stating that he was named Masao Tuda, of Japanese nationality, age 46, with three years and two months residence in the country, married, journalist, domiciled at Junin 1479, 6th Floor, Apartment B.

Asked if he knew the parties that appear in these proceedings and if in respect to them he understood the general terms of the law which were explained to him, he replied that he knew them and although affected by the interest which he has in the case, nevertheless, his statements will be true.

To other questions which were formulated, he declared that between the years 1935 and 1939 he was employed as a representative of Japan in the International Labor Office of the League of Nations in the City of Geneva, Switzerland, returning after that to his country because it withdrew from that group. That in the year 1939 he began to work on the Domei News Agency in the City of Tokyo where he remained for a year after which he was sent to Buenos Aires as director of the branch of that agency. That he arrived in this capital in December, 1940, on board the steamer "Uruguay" having made the trip by way of North America where he remained for four weeks. That in addition to that position he came as a correspondent of the enterprise. That in reality the deponent was sent here to attempt to reach an agreement with the Associated Press in order to get this agency to exchange news with Domei of Tokyo but his efforts were not successful because of the international situation and the deponent was limited to exercising his position as correspondent. That at first he established his office in the Safico building but later he moved to 843 Arenales to live and established his office in the vicinity of the Japanese Tourist Office at 700 Florida from which upon the closing of that agency he moved to Number 868 Diagonal Norte. That before war was declared he sent various reports from South America to Domei in Tokyo but at the beginning of the conflict, since the representative of the agency in New York had to leave, he had to send communications regarding the United States of North America and England, communications about international political matters, the war in the Pacific, news of economic character the later not being of large quantities since the deponent is not an expert in that matter, etc. Later the home office ordered him to limit his information to that regarding the United States since the information about England was obtained from Rome or Berlin. That on various occasions the Domei Agency by telegraph requested certain news such as the repercussion that some war movements had in North America but on these occasions the deponent invariably replied that it was impossible to ascertain this information since the papers in this capital made no comments in that respect. That he obtained information by means of the newspapers published in this capital and by reading certain American magazines which he got at the Mitchell Book Shop located at Cangallo and Florida where he had an annual subscription. That the reports were sent to Tokyo by means of International Transradio which later collected the amount of the cables sent by the deponent, that reached the amount of 25 or 30 daily, from the central office in Tokyo. That since the beginning of the war there have been no international transactions in order to take care of these expenses the deponent received money by means of the Central Bank of the Republic from which also was paid his salary and that of the personnel at his service which included six persons.

That likewise he has used the "Italcable" Agency to send news, but which collected the payments in Tokyo. That he wishes to make it clear that the information sent was that which in the judgment of the writer was of interest to the public reader since the Domei Agency represented all the papers of Japan which means that the news it received from its correspondents was distributed to all journalistic publications. That likewise among his reports were some related to South American countries, the American intervention, establishment of bases, movement of troops, events that happened in the Republic of Brazil for example, etc. That on one occasion for the purpose of obtaining another source of information he listened to short wave transmissions made from the United States of North America but later he discarded that idea because of the difficulties of the English language. That his last report was sent the day after the rupture of relations between Japan and the Argentine Republic and he wishes to add that always he sent his news legally, having it first passed by the censor for which reason in spite of the fact that it had information regarding economic and military matters in the United States in his judgment it does not represent anything abnormal. That is all he has to say. In closing, this statement was read, ratified and signed in witness whereof it is certified.

Masao Tuda.

Oscar C. Contal
Major

Oscar Fregenal

On March 5, 1944, at 11:00 A. M., the employee Jose Justo Moreno appeared to report on the investigations undertaken and it was decided to receive his statement on the following page. Certified.

Oscar Fregenal

Oscar C. Contal
Major

The statement of the employee Jose Justo Moreno follows. Certified.

Oscar Fregenal

Oscar C. Contal
Major

In Buenos Aires, Federal Capital of the Argentine nation, March 5, 1944, at 11:30 A.M., there appeared in this office a person who, advised of the penalties for false testimony, swore to tell the truth in a legal manner, stating that he was named Jose Justo Moreno, of Argentine nationality, age 37, married, police employee, domiciled at Moreno 1550.

Asked if he knew the parties that appear in these proceedings and if in respect to them he understood the general terms of the law which were explained, he replied that he knew them and was not effected.

To other questions that were formulated, he declared that according to instructions given him he made investigations to obtain the arrest of the person named Carlos Alberto Santa Cruz Poblete discovering that the latter lived for some time at 1220 Corrientes, later at 1319 Viamonte and at present at 358 Peru, Second Floor, Apartment C, where he was discovered at ten o'clock this morning and arrested and brought to this office in his normal condition. That is all he has to say. In closing, this statement was read, ratified and signed in witness whereof it is certified.

Jose J. Moreno

Oscar Fregenal.

Oscar C. Contal
Major

Note:

March 6, 1944, at 4:00 P.M., it was decided to commission the employee Oscar Fregenal, according to instructions he had received, to make an inspection of the domicile of the person named Carlos Alberto Santa Cruz Poblete at Peru 358, Second Floor, Apartment C, for the purpose of finding anything of interest to the investigation. Likewise the employee Alberto Jose Olavarria was commissioned to make a search of the Domei Agency at Diagonal Norte 868, 5th Floor, Office I and to seize anything of interest. As pertinent the pages containing the events as a result of procedures carried out in the residences of the persons named Choko Shirakawa, Heisaku Ueda and Elias Jofre, are attached, continuing additional legal proceedings. Certified.

Oscar Fregenal.

Oscar C. Contal
Major

In the City of Buenos Aires, Federal Capital of the Argentine nation, February 9, 1944, the undersigned, Alfredo Fernandez, officer attached to the Federal Coordination Section, states that today at 2:00 P.M., fulfilling orders given he went to the house at number 673 San Jose, 3rd floor, Apartment C, domicile of Mr. Choko Shirakawa and with expressed authorization of the latter proceeded to make a careful examination of the contents of the apartment for the purpose of seizing anything of interest to the investigation in progress with the result that a suitcase was found which contains different papers and photographs which he attached. That the procedure was aided by Agent 3163 of the 6th Section, Rodolfo Perez de Arriluca. In conclusion this statement was read aloud and those present ratified and signed it before me in witness whereof it is certified.

Choko Shirakawa
Rodolfo P. de Arriluca

A. Fernandez

This is added to the file. Certified.

Oscar Fregenal

Oscar C. Cental
Major

In the City of Buenos Aires, February 11, 1944, at 9:30 A.M., the undersigned official, Eduardo Felix Bravo, together with his partner, Norberto Jose Motta, both assigned to the Federal Coordination Section, in fulfillment of orders, went to make a search of the residence of Heisaku Ueda located at 1065 Florida, 7th Floor, Apartment E, which he occupies as a servant of Dr. Heriberto Hofmann. The search was made which resulted in the seizure of two notebooks with addresses and a large number of letters written in Japanese in addition to various papers and photographs. I wish to state that it was carried out in a normal way swearing that no money nor any object of value was taken, and that it was done in the presence of Mr. Oscar Diego Hofmann whom made no objection to the search appearing as a witness to it and in closing, this statement was read aloud and signed in witness whereof it is certified. Certified.

H. Hofmann.

E. F. Bravo

N. J. Motta

This is added to the file. Certified.

Oscar Fregenal

Oscar C. Gental
Major

In Buenos Aires, Federal Capital of the Argentine nation, at 5:15 P.M., February 12, 1944, the undersigned employee of the Federal Police, Eduardo Vicente Martinez together with my fellow employee, Edgardo Humberto Amare, in fulfillment of orders given by headquarters went to the house on Uspallata Street, Number 571, with the object of searching said house in which Elias Jofre is domiciled; a search that resulted in the seizure of eleven photographs. The proceedings were carried out with the consent of Jofre and in the presence of the witness Fortunato Cretella who lives in the same house. In conclusion the statement was read aloud to those whose names follow and without fear that anything will be added or changed, it is ratified and in witness whereof it is certified. Certified.

Elias Jofre

E. V. Martinez
Edgardo H. Amare

F. Cretella

This is added to the file. Certified.

Oscar Fregenal

Oscar C. Contal
Major

March 6, 1944, at 5:00 P.M., the employee Oscar Fregenal appeared to report on the result of the investigation with which he was entrusted and his statement is received on the following page. Certified.

Oscar Fregenal

Oscar C. Contal
Major

The statement of the employee Oscar Fregenal follows. Certified.

Oscar Fregenal

Oscar C. Contal
Major

In Buenos Aires, Federal Capital of the Argentine nation, March 6, 1944, at 5:15 P.M., there appeared in this office a person who, advised of the penalties for false testimony, swore to tell the truth in a legal manner, stating that he was named Oscar Fregenal, of Argentine nationality, age 34, married, police employee, domiciled at Moreno 1550.

Asked if he knew the parties that appear in these proceedings and if in respect to them he understood the general terms of the law which were explained to him, he replied that he knew what he will tell and was not effected.

To other questions that were formulated he stated that in fulfillment of orders given him, at 4:30 P.M., he went to the house at 358 Peru, Second Floor, Apartment C, domicile of the person named Carlos Alberto Santa Cruz Poblete, being attended by the person in charge of the house to whom he exhibited the authorization signed by Santa Cruz, and made an inspection of the rooms where he seized an envelope like those used for air mail addressed by typewriter to Mrs. Maria Santidrian de V., Calle Santo Domingo 2058, Santiago, Chile, which contained a letter typed on thin paper whose text reads:

"Buenos Aires, November 22, 1942; Dear Cousin, I have been talking with Pancho and with regard to your legal matters he must talk with his brothers and will answer next week. GIVE MUCH ATTENTION TO THE FOLLOWING: Need as soon as possible the latest telephone directory of Santiago (it is for Pancho). I regret very much what happened to U.N. and I hope that it will all have a quick and favorable solution. Greetings to all there and until later, your cousin."; a letter written in pencil on three sheets of rag paper signed by "Eng. Humberto P. Goyo Rico" in which comments are made regarding an explosive named "Cloritita" (little chlorite) and a small piece of fiber paper on which there appears writing formed by succession of letters placed in a disorderly fashion without sense which appears to be a code; likewise other papers of little importance all of which are delivered to this office. That is all he has to say. In closing, this statement was read, ratified and signed in witness whereof it is certified.

Oscar Fregenal

Oscar C. Contal
Major

On March 7, 1944, at 2:00 P.M., the items seized in the residence of Carlos Alberto Santa Cruz Poblete were added on the following pages, which were obtained as stated in the preceding declaration, and the employee Alberto Jose Olavarria having presented himself to report on the investigations which he carried out, his statement is received on the following page. Certified.

Oscar Fregenal

Oscar C. Contal
Major

I am authorizing the Chief of the Office of Federal Coordination, or an employee designated by him, to make an inspection in my residence, Peru 358, Second Floor, Apartment C, and to seize any effects or documents that he may consider necessary.

March 6, 1944

C. Santa Cruz

This is added to the file. Certified.

Oscar Fregenal

Oscar C. Contal
Major

Letter taken from the residence of Carlos Alberto Santa Cruz Poblete, Peru 358, Second Floor, Apartment C. See preceding page.

Descriptive Memorandum - "New Explosive Composition" - named "Cloritita".

The invention is connected with improving explosives for use in hunting and war and has for its object to provide a new explosive composition for the purposes indicated, in the manufacture of which are used materials easily obtained at a reduced cost which can be manufactured without the great danger that generally surrounds the manufacture of these compositions and which, nevertheless, has a high degree of efficiency and may be adapted on a vast scale, to a diversity of purposes.

The explosive composition, according to the present invention, has a simple formula which is characterized by the fact that it is composed of only two components, easily obtainable, the relative proportions of which may be varied as much as possible in either direction according to the purposes desired in each case. The product obtained after elaboration offers the characteristics of high stability and resistance to decomposition, on the other hand showing a high degree of explosive power that can be graduated and varied at will.

For the manufacture of "Cloritita" complicated machinery is not necessary.

I have requested a patent on the invention November 17, 1943, under Number 72814 and registered the trade mark on the same date under Number 251694.

I gave the Minister of War through the "Military Manufacturing" a quantity of the explosive mentioned for them to analyze and experiment and as a result I have been authorized to manufacture the explosive, "Cloritita".

The factory will be located in the suburb of San Isidro, property that has already been inspected by a technical commission and declared suitable for the factory.

Necessary capital; \$10,000 national money - 10,000 pesos national money
Eng. Humberto P. Goyo Rico.

Bs. Aires, 12/21/43.

Comment with reference to explosive named Cloritita seized in the residence of Carlos Alberto Santa Cruz Poblete, Peru 358, Second Floor, Apartment C.

This was requested of Goyo Rico by a Mr. Pugualin.

This is added to the file; Certified.

Oscar Fregenal

Oscar C. Contal
Major

(See attached Laboratory Report dated February 21, 1946, of code.)

Paper seized in the residence of Carlos Alberto Santa Cruz Poblete, Peru 358, Second Floor, Apartment C, which appears to represent a code.

According to Goyo Rico, Santa Cruz has the key to the present code.

This is added to the file. Certified.

Oscar Fregenal

Oscar C. Cental
Major

In Buenos Aires, Federal Capital of the Argentine Nation, March 7, 1944, at 2:30 P.M., there appeared in this office a person who, advised of the penalties for false testimony, swore to tell the truth, stating that he was named Alberto Jose Olavarria, of Argentine nationality, age 40, married, police employee, domiciled at Moreno 1550.

Asked if he knew the parties that appear in these proceedings and if in respect to them he understood the general terms of the law which were explained, he replied that he knew them and is not effected.

To other questions that were formulated he stated that fulfilling instructions from his superior officer at 11:00 A.M. today together with his fellow officer, Pablo Meliton Palmer, he went to the place at Avenida Roque Saenz Pena 868, Fifth Floor, Apartment I, where the Domei Agency is located and after having lifted the seal which had been established there, he proceeded to seize different items which have been presented in detail in the statement already entered in these proceedings which was signed by Mr. Shigkatn Shimazu, in charge of the Agency, who authorized and witnessed the procedure. That the items seized have been delivered to this office and noted and that they are the same as those now exhibited; this being all that he has to say. In closing, this statement was read, ratified and signed in witness whereof it is certified.

A. J. Olavarria

Oscar C. Contal
Major

Oscar Fregenal

On March 8, 1944, at 10:00 A.M., there was added as pertinent the statement presented as a result of the seizure made at the Domei Agency, Avenida Roque Saenz Pena 868, Fifth Floor, Apartment I, the items being deposited in this office and made available for translation in order to establish whether they have any bearing in the present proceedings. Likewise it was decided to receive the statement of Carlos Alberto Santa Cruz Poblete which is added later, continuing additional legal proceedings. Certified.

Oscar Fregenal

Oscar C. Contal
Major

By the present I am authorizing the Chief of Federal Coordination, or an employee designated by him, to make a search in the office on Avenida Diagonal Norte 868, Fifth Floor, Office I, to seize items he deems necessary for the investigation in progress. The present statement is issued in the Federal Capital March 7, 1944.

Shigzkatn Shimazu
Power of Attorney for Masao Tsuda
Buenos Aires, March 7, 1944

I am designating to carry out the search and seizure of items connected with the investigation in progress the employee Alberto Jose Olavarria, First Class. Certified.

Oscar C. Contal
Major Chief of the Federal Coordination

In the Federal Capital, Monday, March 7, 1944, at 11:00 A.M., the undersigned Alberto Jose Olavarria, investigations agent first class, together with his fellow officer, Pablo Meliton Palmer, both from Federal Coordination of the Capital Police, fulfilling orders previously given, went to Avenida Diagonal Norte 868, Fifth Floor, Apartment I, and having previously lifted the seal exercised by agent of the Guard, Infantry No. 876, Osvaldo Demattei, proceeded in the presence of Mr. Shidzkatn Shimazu to examine the contents of the two bedrooms, service part and kitchen which resulted in the seizure from a cabinet three packages containing cinema films totaling twelve, five loose-leaf notebooks with copies of telegrams from International Transradio, information and clippings from newspapers with reference to the Argentine Republic, five indexed files with various annotations, fourteen envelopes containing photographs of the war, a box with used plates, a large quantity of copies of telegrams from International Transradio, several notebooks with notices for information, two automatic direction controllers. In closing, this statement was read aloud, ratified and signed in witness whereof it is certified.

S. Shimazu

J. A. Olavarria
P. M. Palmer

This is added to the file. Certified.

Oscar Fregenal

Oscar C. Contal
Major

In Buenos Aires, Federal Capital of the Argentine Nation, on the ___ day, March 1944, at ___ o'clock, there appeared in this office a person who, advised of the penalties for false testimony, swore to tell the truth in a legal manner, stating that he was named Carlos Alberto Santa Cruz Poblete, of Chilean nationality, age 25, with two years residence in the country, bachelor, journalist, domiciled at Peru 358, Second Floor, Apartment C.

Asked if he knew the parties that appear in these proceedings and if with respect to them he understood the general terms of the law which were explained to him, he replied that he knew them and regardless of the interest he has in the case, nevertheless his statements will be true.

To other questions that were formulated, he stated that until the end of the year 1937, he pursued secondary studies having received his Bachelor's on that date after which he began to work for the Petroleum Company of Chile (COPEC) where he stayed for approximately four months as salesman and clerk. That an uncle of the deponent, named Veloz, shortly before the war of 1914-1918 whom the deponent did not know, was sent to Japan as Attache to a military mission. That this circumstance caused his son and cousin of the declarant named Alberto Veloz to have relations with the Japanese group of Santiago, Chile. That at the beginning of 1939, after having completed his military service, the declarant became affiliated with the Chilean Nationalist Movement Party in which group he met his cousin Veloz who was Chief of Propaganda. That on this occasion he learned of the political affiliation of his cousin who was the acting editor of the magazines entitled "Looking Toward the Orient" and "Twenty Nations", the latter his own property and the former subsidized by the Japanese Embassy. That Veloz, knowing that the witness worked on the official paper of the Party, offered him the position of editor on the latter of the publications named which he accepted. That the work of the deponent consisted of visiting all the Embassies of the American countries with the exception of that of the United States of North America, and soliciting from each one recent events which were published with the approval of said diplomatic representatives who gave their support and acquired a certain number of copies. That the exception of the United States was due to the fact that the magazine had a Latin American character. That the magazine, "Looking Toward the Orient," was for the exclusive purpose of making Japanese propaganda being filled with material taken from other publications.

That when the declarant became affiliated with the Chilean Nationalist Movement its authorities, taking advantage of his youthfulness and the fact that he was unknown politically, attempted to introduce him into communist ranks so that he could study the organization of the Party, which the deponent did becoming Secretary of the First Cell and remaining a member for six months after which he withdrew because his true ideology was discovered. That he continued with the activities mentioned finally occupying the position of Comandante of the Nationalist Action Troops (TNA) which he resigned because of a movement to unify all Nationalists of Chile, an event which occurred a month after the deponent left Chile. Then in the month of February 1942, with the purpose of broadening his economic horizons and to get acquainted with the Argentine Republic, the deponent left for Mendoza arriving in said province on the 20th of the same month.

That he must add that his cousin Veloz, on learning of his purpose to come to Buenos Aires, proposed that he do so as correspondent for the magazine, "Twenty Nations", which he accepted. That Veloz gave him the sum of \$800, Chilean, and the declarant in turn possessed the sum of 1000 Chilean pesos as savings which permitted him to arrive in Mendoza with approximately \$200, Argentine. That instead of staying two weeks in said province, he became acquainted with a man of Argentine nationality named Estrella and the latter's concubine who invited him to make a trip to Tucuman where they lived. That the deponent, as a result of statements by the persons mentioned that they were short of money, helped them to pay hotel expenses and travel expenses depending on Estrella's promise that on arriving at his domicile he would take care of the situation. That when they arrived in Tucuman the deponent became aware that the Estrella family lived in a very humble fashion for which reason he let them have the remainder of his money, leaving himself without a peso for which reason he had to work as a mason for four days. That as a result of having sent an article to his cousin Veloz which was published in the newspaper "El Norte" and as a result of having made a speech at a meeting of journalists he became connected with them and having explained his situation they organized a subscription and obtained through the governor of the province whose name he does not remember, passage for him to Buenos Aires where he arrived toward the end of March.

That in the beginning he stayed at the Parque Retiro Hotel, Reconquista 1100, where he deposited some money for a bed and with the object of solving his situation he went to the newspaper "Pampero" and "Crisol" at the latter of which he was attended by Fernando Garcia Della Costa, its editor who learned of his condition as a journalist and Chilean nationalist, discussing themes of nationalism, after which the latter presented him to the editor of "Panphro", Enrique Pedro Oses, with whom he exchanged impressions regarding the unification of Chilean nationalism and the possibility of its contact with Argentina. That the two men having learned of his painful situation, told the declarant to go to the newspaper bar for breakfast and lunch daily and gave him the sum of \$20, national money. That some days later the deponent told them that he had some journalistic knowledge and Della Costa told him to work on "Crisol" writing some articles about Chilean nationalism which he did for the sum of \$20, national money, weekly which he used to keep himself now that he had rented a room at 524 Moreno Street, Fourth Floor, Apartment 8, for which he paid the sum of \$32 national money. That later he moved to Corrientes 1220, where he paid \$45, and still later Viamonte 1319 for which he paid a similar amount. That in May of 1943 because of the small salary that he received from the newspaper "Crisol" he left it and began to work on the newspaper "Eco Policial" as an advertiser soliciter which produced a monthly income that reached \$150 national money. That in the middle of the month of December, because of a disagreement with the editor of said publication he left it, living until the present time on his savings.

That in the month of May, 1942, the deponent received a letter from his cousin, Alberto Veloz, in which the latter advised him to visit Dr. Albino Pugnalin, Editor of the magazine, "Orient and Occident," greeting him and advising him at the same time that said publication had not reached Chile for

two months. That for this reason the declarant went to the locality of that magazine, Corrientes 330, Fifth Floor, which was the same building and floor as the Japanese Embassy, there interviewing Pugnalin to whom he stated what Veloz had expressed in his letter. That after having talked briefly with Pugnalin the latter asked him to wait and left the office, to which he returned after fifteen minutes stating that there was a person who was interested in speaking with the declarant. That in this way he was introduced to a gentleman of Japanese nationality whom he later learned was named Shozo Murai, Civil Attache of the Japanese Embassy who asked the deponent if he had any acquaintance in the Japanese Embassy of Chile, was interested in the development of the magazine, "Looking Toward the Orient," which Veloz edited and finally discussing matters connected with Chilean nationalism. That on that occasion the deponent explained to Mr. Murai that he was working on the newspaper "Crisol" adding that in the future on some occasions he would give preference in the publication to the parts that he was accustomed to send to the Embassy of Japan connected with the development of the war in the Pacific. That after this conversation Murai retired but before doing so gave the deponent an envelope containing the sum of \$50 national money. That fifteen or twenty days later, having received another letter from his cousin, Veloz, in which he stated that the magazine, "Orient and Occident," was now arriving regularly in Chile, he had another interview with Pugnalin and then with Murai on this occasion getting the latter to ask for subscription to the newspaper "Crisol" for a year. That he wishes to add that since Murai had stated to him that he was going to introduce him to some journalists so that he could help him, in accord with his suggestions he went to meet him at the "Los dos Chinos" bar located at Alsina and Chacabuco where he was accustomed to meet Juan Jose de Soiza Reilly, Albino Pugnalin, Elias Jofre, another newspaper man whose name he does not remember, one of whom gave him a card of introduction to a gentleman named Pedesta of the magazine "Aqui Esta."

That likewise on one occasion Murai asked the deponent if he had any letter or anything to send to Chile since a gentleman of Japanese nationality, who according to what he thinks he heard, was a merchant or commercial attache of the Embassy was going there; at that time the declarant entrusted to him a letter for his father. That some time later a Japanese who said he belonged to the Japanese Embassy of Santiago, Chile, came to the editorial rooms of the newspaper "Crisol" and explained to him that he was carrying a letter which had been taken from him asking if there had been anything secret written in it which might bring disagreeable consequences to which the deponent replied in a negative way. That in the middle of the year 1942, in a public place and in a completely accidental manner, the deponent became acquainted with the person named Stelvio Goio Deccia, who told him he was of Chilean nationality and of similar ideology to the declarant, for which reason they became intimate and a few days later he met the young man's father, Humberto Placido Goio Ricco, who stated that he was an engineer having been a captain in the Italian Army in 1914 and having been an officer of the Navy of Chile. That the persons mentioned lived in a very humble fashion, on several occasions the declarant having aided them with small sums. That some time later the Goio Ricco family returned to Chile as repatriates, but a year later, that is in the first months of 1943, they again returned to

Buenos Aires the deponent not knowing what measures were used because as he has said, Goio Ricco is a man very skillful in doing all kinds of things without depending on money. That at that time, through statements the declarant made to Stelvio Goio Deccia, the father learned of his relations with Mr. Shozo Murai of the Japanese Embassy requesting the deponent to introduce him because he was interested in talking with Murai although he did not make it clear with respect to reasons.

That the deponent advised Murai of Goio Ricco's desire and the following day the three met in the Toyo Cafe at 400 Corrientes Street, later having lunch in a restaurant which name he does not remember where Goio Ricco and Murai conversed in English for which reason the deponent does not know what they discussed. That later as a result of statements of Goio Ricco himself, the declarant learned that Murai had proposed that Goio Ricco make a trip to the Republic of Peru passing through Bolivia to investigate the situation of the families of Japanese nationality since according to rumors, Japanese natives were being sent to the United States of North America. That he knows that Goio Ricco made preparations and obtained necessary passports but some time later he learned that the trip was not carried out because Goio Ricco went to see Murai in a state of alcoholism and this had reacted against him. And he wishes to state that prior to the above event Mr. Murai had asked the declarant if he wished to make the trip to which the deponent had replied negatively since he wished to strengthen his situation here. That he must add that he understood that later Goio Ricco continued visiting Mr. Shozo Murai but he does not know whether they came to any agreement.

That in the month of September of 1943, approximately, Goio Ricco again began to visit the declarant at the editorial offices of the newspaper stating that he was an inventor with a formula for a new explosive named "Cloritita" and there he established relations with a draftsman named Marius who was interested in the matter, the declarant learning later that Marius presented Goio Ricco to Messrs. Diaz Vieira and Duranona who are editors of the newspaper, "Cabilde", who proposed to Goio Ricco that they form an association taking care of the expenses of the patent for the invention by promising to furnish a capital of \$10,000 for its exploitation. That he knows that a chalet in the locality of Beccar was rented in the name of Ricco and the factory functioned in it and at present the latter is domiciled there. That in the month of October, he does not know for what reasons, Diaz Vieira and Duranona withdrew from the business adducing scarcity of money. That he learned later that the explosive invented by Goio Ricco was tested in Military Manufacture of the Ministry of War where authorization was given for its manufacture since it showed good results. That in May 1943, shortly after the rupture of relations between Chile and the Axis countries the declarant received a letter from his cousin, Alberto Veloz, in which he explained that for said reasons the Japanese funds had been frozen and that the Japanese Embassy owed him a considerable sum of money for publication expenses of the magazine, "Looking Toward the Orient," asking the declarant to go to the diplomatic delegation of that country here and ask if they could supply that money. That in this way the declarant went to see Murai with whom he left said missive and who said that he would answer

as soon as he was able. That some twenty days later Veloz again wrote him insistently for which reason the deponent had another interview with Murai who stated to him that he would give a definite reply in eight days. That when that period had passed he returned to the Japanese Embassy and Murai gave him an affirmative reply adding that he should tell Veloz to come to this capital to present his statements.

That Alberto Veloz, advised of these circumstances, came to Buenos Aires together with his wife, Maria Santidrian, and his brother-in-law, Jesus Santidrian, staying at the Colon Hotel located next to the confectionary "Los Dos Chinos" where that same day the declarant introduced him to Murai with whom they discussed Chilean nationalism and the situation of the Japanese in Chile. That he knows that Veloz collected the debt some days later. That after a stay of two weeks here, Murai invited the Veloz family and the deponent to a dinner which was in a house on Alsina Street, he does not remember the number, and in addition to those already named was attended by several Japanese whose names he does not know except that one of them was called Tani and another had been Consul in Paraguay. That at the close of the dinner Murai stated he wished to speak with Veloz alone, which they did, the declarant not knowing what their conversation was about. That on the following day Veloz telephoned the declarant saying that he was expecting him in the hotel because he needed his services and on his arrival showed him a paper, impermeable and transparent, of white color on which there appeared disordered writing in code which according to what he said Veloz was to take to Chile. That Veloz indicated to the declarant that he would dictate to him letter by letter and would advise him also of the spaces between them, marking with a pen similar letters in the text of a book which he had acquired earlier that morning in a school book shop. That later as Veloz intimated he needed a copy of said writing in code he went with the deponent to the editorial rooms of the "Crisol" where the declarant made two copies on a machine one of which he kept without advising Veloz. That Veloz left for Chile one or two days later and on his arrival wrote the deponent stating that he had arrived without difficulty and to tell Pancho, Murai's nickname, that his legal affairs were going along well. That the declarant delivered that letter to Mr. Murai who kept it and since then he has had no news from his cousin Veloz. That as the original of the code remained in his desk, on one occasion Stelvio Goio Deccia saw it and asked what it was, the deponent explaining. That on learning this the person mentioned suggested that he could offer the code to the American or British Embassy and the deponent, although accepting the proposal feared that he would endanger his cousin Veloz so he told Goio Deccia that he would dictate it to him and on reproducing it some letters were changed, keeping the original himself the present whereabouts of which he does not know for he does not remember whether he lost it or threw it away.

That Goio Deccia went to the British Embassy to offer the forged document later explaining to the deponent that they had refused it saying that it had no meaning and that it was just something "made up," the deponent supposing that this was due to the letters he had changed. That is all he has to say.

Asked to state whether the fiber paper which is exhibited to him at this time was the one on which the disordered writing appeared, which seemed to be code, is the same as the one he mentioned previously, he replied that it was the document that he forged with Goio Deccia and which was offered to the British Embassy. Asked to explain the letter that was held as evidence, written on air mail paper, by typewriter, addressed to Maria Santidrian de V., Calle Santo Domingo 2058, Santiago, Chile, whose text reads: "Buenos Aires, November 22, 1943; Dear Cousin, I have been talking with Pancho and with regard to your legal matters he must talk with his brothers and will answer next week. GIVE MUCH ATTENTION TO THE FOLLOWING: Need as soon as possible the latest telephone directory of Santiago (it is for Pancho). I regret very much what happened to U.N. and I hope that it will all have a quick and favorable solution. Greetings to all there and until later, your cousin."; he answered that because his cousin Alberto Veloz had visited him not to write by air mail nor in his name since he was cataloged as a "nationalist" because correspondence addressed to him would be seized by the North Americans, the deponent sent it in the name of his wife. That Pancho, as he had stated previously, meant Shozo Murai whom he was accustomed to call by that nickname. That he does not know what was meant by "legal matters" supposing that it referred to conversation between Murai and Veloz and that the term "brothers" referred to the Japanese and the deponent used it because of having already seen that word in one of Veloz' letters.

That the request of the telephone directory was for the deponent in spite of the fact that he said that it was for Pancho because he was thinking about getting addresses from it to direct letters requiring the sending of postal stamps, which he later regretted and for which reason he did not send the letter. That finally he must make it clear that the initials U.N. belonged to "Nationalist Union." Asked about the text that appears written on three small pages of rag paper in pencil entitled "Descriptive Memorandum - New Explosive Composition - Named "Cloritita," he said that it was written by Humberto Placido Goio Rico explaining his invention of explosives which he gave to the deponent to try to interest someone to furnish capital for its development, a thing that the declarant was not interested in doing.

Asked to state whether he knew Jose Aguilera and in case of the affirmative what relations he had with him, he replied that he did not know him nor had he ever heard the name. In closing this statement was read, ratified and signed in witness whereof it is certified.

C. Santa Cruz.

Oscar Fregenal.

Oscar C. Contal
Major

On March 9, 1944, at 10:00 A.M., the employees of this personnel Nicolas Graziano and Luciano Goldaras were commissioned to make investigation and secure the appearance of the persons named Humberto Placido Goyo Ricco and Stelvio Goyo Deccia; and the employee Justo H. Gomez to attempt to establish what orderly of the Japanese Embassy went to post office box 1090 to get the correspondence and newspapers received in the name of Elias Jofre; it was likewise decided to contact International Transradio and Italcable Agencies requesting copies of the telegraphs and cables sent between December 1, of 1942 and the present date by the persons named Mario Chozabro Katsuda, Takao Arai, Isoma Kobayoshi and Jorge Yoshio Sinya, likewise those sent recently by Masao Tuda, representative of the Domei Agency. Certified.

Oscar Fregenal.

Oscar C. Contal
Major

March 9, 1944, at 6:00 P.M., the employee Justo H. Gomez presented himself to report the result of investigations entrusted to him and it was decided to receive his statement on the following page. It is recorded that a note was received on this date from the director of the jail in which was copied the report made by the Chief of the Sala Room of Observation of Aliens, Dr. Oscar Allaria Amexaga, with regard to the person arrested named Kingo Kaway in which the following is stated; "He is not an alien demented in the juridical sense; since February 26, there has been a steady improvement, symptoms continuing of preoccupation and depression as a result of arrest he has suffered an attack of psycho-motor excitation which may have been produced by a strong shock." Certified.

Oscar Fregenal

Oscar C. Contal
Major

In Buenos Aires, Federal Capital of the Argentine nation, March 9, 1944, 6:30 P.M., there appeared in this office a person who, advised of the penalties for false testimony, swore legally to tell the truth, stating that he was named Justo Horacio Gomez, of Argentine nationality, age 33, married, police employee, domiciled at Moreno 1550.

Asked if he knew the parties that appear in these activities and if in respect to them he understood the general terms of the law which were explained, he replied that he knows them with regard to what he will state and he is not effected.

To other questions that were formulated he declared that in fulfilment of instructions given him, he made investigations to establish what orderly of the Japanese Embassy went to the post office box 1090 to get the newspapers and correspondence that arrived in it under the name of Elias Jofre but in spite of having made the effort no favorable result was attained. That he found that the box mentioned had been closed for three days for lack of payment and that Jofre has at present special built box No. 41 in which he received a large quantity of pamphlets from inside the country and newspapers from abroad. This is all he has to state. In closing this statement was read, ratified, and signed in witness whereof it is certified.

Oscar Fregenal

Oscar C. Contal
Major

March 14, 1944, at 2:00 P.M., there was received and added as pertinent a letter from International Transradio Argentina Company of Telecommunications, Ltd., which states the impossibility of sending copies of the telegrams requested because of the legal conditions under which the company operates. In view of this it was decided to send a letter to General Headquarters of Post and Telegraph making the same request, since said department has copies of all telegrams sent by International Transradio. Certified.

Oscar Fregenal

Oscar C. Contal
Major

On March 15, 1944, at 4:00 P.M., the undersigned considered that at present there is no charge against Kingo Kaway, arrested and taking into account his physical and moral state aggravated probably by the fact of his arrest, has decided, after having consulted with the Chief of the Federal Police, to set him free, although in case his presence should be necessary he will again be detained. Certified.

Oscar Fregenal

Oscar C. Contal
Major

International Transradio
Argentine Company of Telecommunications, Ltd.

Buenos Aires, March 14, 1944
REF. AD/GO.8
GO. 34.

Chief of the Federal Police
Colonel Juan Filomeno Velazco
S/D

With reference to your kind letter "Secret" No.262 of March 10, in which you requested telegraphic dispatches sent through this company from December 1, 1942, to the present date by the persons named Mario Chozabro Katsuda, Takao Arai, Isona Kobayoshi and Jorge Yoshio Shinya, as well as those sent recently by Madao Tuda, representative of the Domei Agency, we regret very much to advise you that we cannot assent to your request because of the legal dispositions in effect which prevent us from doing so, under which the activities of this company are carried on.

Thus, in conformity with articles 31, 32, 54, 118, 120 and 158 of national law 750 $\frac{1}{2}$, called National Telegraphs, we are permitted to give copies of telegrams only after a written order from a competent judge.

On the other hand, in accordance with resolutions of the General Headquarters of Post and Telegraphs (which, by law, exercises superintendence of this company) No. 1189, Amended February 3, 1943, and No. 18521, of December 30, 1943, any information from us regarding our services can be furnished only through said department.

Likewise, we wish to inform the Chief, for his information, that the General Headquarters of Post and Telegraphs has copies of all telegraphs sent through us by virtue of the dispositions of National Executive Decree No. 137,500 of December 2, 1942.

We salute the Chief with our highest appreciation.

(Signed) George W. Hayes - General Manager

SG/JS

This is added to the file. Certified.

Oscar Fregenal

Oscar C. Contal
Major

March 16, 1944, at 4:00 P.M., it was decided to commission the employee Pablo Meliton Palmer to make investigation for the object of identifying and citing a person named Furuta, mentioned in the statement given by Jorge Yoshio Shinya, domiciled at 66 San Martin. Certified.

Oscar Fregenal

Oscar C. Contal
Major

On March 20, 1944, at 4:00 P.M., the employee Luciano Goldaraz having presented himself to report the result of his commission, it was decided to receive his statement on the following page. Certified.

Oscar Fregenal

Oscar C. Contal
Major

In Buenos Aires, Federal Capital of the Argentine nation, March 20, 1944, at 4:30 P.M., there appeared in this office a person, who advised of the penalties for false testimony, swore to tell the truth in a legal manner, stating that he was named Luciano Goldaraz, of Argentine nationality, age 37, bachelor, police employee, domiciled at Moreno 1550.

Asked if he knew the parties that appear in these proceedings and if in respect to them he understood the general terms of the law which were explained, he replied that he knew what he will tell and is not effected.

To other questions that were formulated, he stated that in company with his fellow policeman, Nicolas Graziano and in fulfilment of instructions given by his superior officers, he made investigations to locate the persons named Humberto Placido Goio Ricce and Stelvio Goio Deccia, discovering after much investigation that they lived at present at Niesner Quinta located at Intendente Neyer Street, no number, in the neighborhood of Beccar, province of Buenos Aires, not having gone there because of the impossibility of getting there without the appropriate means of locomotion since the road is very bad

and the house is several kilometers from the railway station. This is all he has to state. In closing, the statement was read, ratified and signed in witness whereof it is certified.

Oscar Fregenal

Oscar C. Contal
Major

On March 25, 1944, at 4:00 P.M., the employee Carlos Meliton Palmer having presented himself to report on the result of his commission, it was decided to receive his statement on the following page. Certified.

Oscar Fregenal

Oscar C. Contal
Major

In Buenos Aires, Federal Capital of the Argentine Nation, March 25, 1944, at 4:30 P.M., there appeared in this office a person who, advised of the penalties for false testimony, swore to tell the truth in a legal manner, stating that he was named Carlos Meliton Palmer, of Argentine nationality, age 44, married, police employee, domiciled at Moreno 1550.

Asked if he knew the parties that appear in these proceedings, and if with respect to them he understood the general terms of the law which were explained, he replied that he knew them and regarding what he will state and was not effected.

To other questions that were formulated he stated that in fulfillment of instructions given by his superiors he made investigations to obtain the identification and citation of a person named Muruta, or something like that, who for a time had lived at 66 San Martin Street. That after much investigation he was able to prove that the person sought was named Tokuziro Huruta, correspondent of the Japanese newspaper "Yomiuri-Houschi" who had an office at the place in question on the Fifth Floor, Office 502, and who is at present domiciled at Malabia 2561, Sixth Floor, Apartment A, where he was interviewed and a citation left stating that he should appear in this office. That is all he has to say. In closing, this statement was read, ratified and signed in witness whereof it is certified.

Oscar Fregenal

Oscar C. Contal
Major

On April 1, 1944, at 4:00 P.M., in consideration of the fact that there are no serious charges against the persons named Heisaku Ueda, Takao Arai, Mario Chosabro Katsuda and Jorge Yoshio Shinya, the undersigned has resolved to set them free. Certified.

Oscar Fregenal

Oscar C. Contal
Major

On March (sic) 3, 1944, at 6:00 P.M., the person named Tokuziro Muruta having presented himself, it was decided to receive his statement which appears on the following page. Certified.

Oscar Fregenal

Oscar C. Contal
Major

In Buenos Aires, Federal Capital of the Argentine Nation, April 3, 1944, at 6:00 P.M., there appeared in this office a person, who, advised of the penalties for false testimony, swore to tell the truth in a legal manner, stating that he was named Tokuziro Muruta, of Japanese nationality, age 40, married, journalist, with two and a half years residence in the country, domiciled at Malabia 2561, Sixth Floor, Apartment A.

Asked if he knew the parties that appear in these proceedings and if with respect to them he understood the general terms of the law which were explained, he replied that he knew them for what he will state and is not effected.

To other questions that were formulated, he stated that for approximately 13 years he has worked on a newspaper in the City of Tokyo, Japan and that in the month of March 1941, appointed by it, he was sent to the City of New York as a correspondent. That he remained in that city until August of the same year when he received orders from his newspaper to transfer to this capital since it had become an important source of news. That he arrived in Buenos Aires September 2, 1941, on board the steamer "Uruguay", established his office at 66 San Martin Street, Fifth Floor, Office 502, adding that on his arrival he supplanted Jorge Yoshio Sinya as correspondent for the "Houschi" since it had been merged with the "Yomiuri" and as a consequence had now adopted the name of "Yomiuri-Houschi".

That from that time until relations were broken between Japan and the Argentine Republic he sent daily to his country different news items of all types which he obtained by means of newspapers in this country such as "La Razon", "La Nacion" and the "New York Times", etc., which he acquired from the Mitchel Book Shop and for which he had obtained subscriptions for this purpose. That in order to send his reports he had used either Transradio or Italcable Agencies, the latter on a small scale due to the fact that it took much longer than for the former to send the news to its destination. That the deponent received monthly through the Central Bank of the Republic the money for his salary, for payments to said agencies and for the maintenance of his office, having received it for the last time about the middle of last year. That since the rupture of diplomatic relations he has ceased to send news to his homeland likewise having left the office on San Martin Street.

Asked to state whether he knew the persons named Shozo Murai, Tada Masao, Isoma Kovayoshi, Jorge Shinya Yoshio, Mario Chozabro Katsuda, Takao Arai, Choko Sirakawa, Elias Jofre and Carlos Alberto Santa Cruz Poblete, he replied that with the exception of the last two he knew all those named but he had no intimate relations with them, simply acquaintanceship. Asked to state

if he has any knowledge of the development of espionage activities in this country by persons of the Japanese group, he replied negatively. This is all he has to say. In closing, this statement was read, ratified and signed in witness whereof it is certified.

T. Huruta

Oscar Fregenal

Oscar C. Contal
Major

April 4, 1944, at 10:00 A.M., in view of the statements that have been made in these proceedings the presence of the persons named Humberto Placido Goio Ricco and Stelvio Goio Deccia are necessary and the employee, Luciano Goldaraz, is again commissioned to secure their appearance. Certified.

Oscar Fregenal

Oscar C. Contal
Major

In Buenos Aires, Federal Capital of the Argentine Nation, April 5, 1944, at 11:10 A.M., there appeared in this office a person, who, advised of the penalties for false testimony, swore to tell the truth in a legal manner, stating that he was named Luciano Goldaraz, of Argentine nationality, age 37, bachelor, police employee, domiciled at Moreno 1550.

Asked if he knew the parties that appear in these activities and if in respect to them he understood the general terms of the law which were explained, he replied that he knew them regarding what he will state and is not effected.

To other questions that were formulated he stated that in fulfillment of instructions given him, in company with his partner, Francisco Cerpe, he went to Quinta Niesner located at Intendente Meyer Street, unnumbered, in the locality of Beccar, province of Buenos Aires, where last night he proceeded to arrest the person named Stelvio Goio Deccia, adopting identical procedure on the following day with respect to the father, Humberto Placido Goio Ricco, who like the former was brought to this office in his normal state. That with the consent of the latter, he made a careful search of the house proceeding to seize a large quantity of papers with different memoranda among which was found a letter typewritten on ordinary white paper whose text states: "Don Goyo Rico, try to see where we can obtain the nautical maps that we mentioned the other day, I have in my power the order and some money to undertake the work from now on, but on the other hand my friend of whom I spoke to you is interested in meeting you personally, which will be interesting, for that day let us have something done, I for my part am going to buy the material of 'Chinese' inks, pencils and other necessary articles; you will see to the price and where we can find the nautical devices that we need to make something truly worthy of being presented. Greetings, Carlos Santa Cruz." That having been done, it is ordered in these proceedings and is the same one that is now being exhibited. In closing, this statement was read, ratified and signed in witness whereof it is certified.

Oscar Fregenal

Oscar C. Contal
Major

In the neighborhood of Boulogne, region of San Isidro, Province of Buenos Aires, April 4, 1944, at 1:00 P.M., the undersigned official, Adjutant Luciano Goldaraz, of the Federal Coordination Section of the Federal Police wishes to state for legal purposes what he did. That in fulfillment of orders from his superiors, together with his partner, Francisco Gerpe, and with the cooperation of the local police represented in the affair by agents Carlos Luis Wante, Badge 8657, domiciled at Massini 1851 of Hurlingham and Justo Juan Gomez, Badge 9716, domiciled at Ituzaingo 620 of San Fernando, went to Quinta Miessner, located at Intendente Meyer Street, without number, (dirt road) for the purpose of seeking items for the investigation that is in progress. In the presence of the person named Alicia Deccia de Goio, who stated she is the wife of the principal occupant of the house, Humberto Placido Goio Rico announced that he was a representative of the police and requested authorization to make the investigation and was given access to the interior without hinderance. Having examined the contents of the house, the following effects were seized: a passport from the Republic of Chile, No. 810 in the name of Humberto Placido Goio Rico; a police certificate from Quiaca in the name of Stelvio Antonio Estaban Goio Deccia; a Chilean passport in the name of Humberto Placido Goio Rico, No. 2573; a tourist certificate issued in Bolivia to the name of Stelvio Antonio Estaban Goio Deccia, No. 75; a certificate of record issued in the name of Humberto Goio; an engineering patent in the name of the latter issued in Colcobia; a collection of clippings from the Chilean press; two photographs; a quantity of envelopes with the inscription "Argentinean" "Read and Meditate;" four letter files with various items; some envelopes and odd papers with annotations; a roll of films and odd pieces and three glass flasks with samples of a product which according to the statement of Mr. Goio Deccia, son of Humberto Placido Goio Rico, contained explosives invented by his father registered under the name of "Clorita." Because of the isolation of the place where the proceedings were carried out, he wishes to state that it has not been possible to obtain skillful witnesses. In closing this statement was read aloud to those present, its contents ratified and signed on two pages in witness whereof it is certified.

M. Alicia Deccia de Goio
Stelvio G. D.

Luciano Goldaraz
F. Gerpe

Carlos Luis Wante
Justo J. Gomez

This is added to the file. Certified.

Oscar Fregenal

Oscar C. Contal
Major

Letter seized in the residence of Humberto Placido Goio Ricco. See page 52.

This is added to the file. Certified.

Oscar Fregenal

Oscar C. Contal
Major

On April 5, 1944, at 3:00 P.M., the record of the proceedings carried out in the residence of the person arrested named Humberto Placido Goio Ricco are added on three pages, plus a letter seized at the same time whose text and characteristics are given in detail in the preceding statement of the employee Luciano Goldaraz. Certified.

Oscar Fregenal

Oscar C. Contal
Major

On April 5, 1944, at 6:00 P.M., it was decided to receive the statement of the person named Stelvio Goio Deccia. Certified.

Oscar Fregenal

Oscar C. Contal
Major

In Buenos Aires, Federal Capital of the Argentine Nation, April 5, 1944, at 6:00 P.M., there appeared in this office a person who, advised of the penalties for false testimony, swore to tell the truth in a legal manner, stating that he was named Stelvio Antonio Esteban Goyo Decia, of Chilean nationality, age 22, with one year of residence in the country, bachelor, employee, domiciled at Teniente Neyer, without number, Quinta Niesner, Beccar, Province of Buenos Aires.

Asked if he knew the parties that appear in these proceedings and if in respect to them he understood the general terms of the law which were explained, he replied that he knows what he will state and although effected by the interest he has in the case, nevertheless, his statements will be truthful.

To other questions that were formulated, he stated that in the month of May of the year 1942, he arrived in this capital, proceeding from Chile, together with his parents and eight brothers and sisters, staying at a hotel located in the vicinity of Plaza del Once. That a few days later he accidentally became acquainted on public street with the person named Carlos Alberto Santa Cruz Poblete, likewise of Chilean nationality, with whom he later became intimate. That in June of the same year, the efforts of his father to obtain employment having failed, they returned to Chile as repatriots establishing themselves in the City of Arica from which they later went to La Paz, Bolivia, then continuing to Oruro and Villazon and entering Argentine territory again by La Quiaca from which they returned to Buenos Aires, passing through Jujuy, Cordoba and various towns of that province where his father, Humberto Goyo Rico, made several addresses as an ex-combatant of the Italian Army in the last war, taking up collections from the Italian group obtaining in this way money to continue the trip.

That on their arrival they stayed in several hotels, moving frequently due to the impossibility of paying their bills because of lack of income. That a short time later he again began to frequent the company of Santa Cruz Poblete who at that time was working on the newspaper "Crisol" where the deponent visited him often. That on one occasion, he does not remember the date, Santa Cruz invited him to accompany him to the Japanese Embassy, explaining that he had to go there on an errand for his cousin, Alberto Veloz, to collect some money owed him as editor of the magazine "Twenty Nations" of Santiago, Chile. That he accepted the invitation waiting for Santa Cruz at the Toyo Cafe, 400 Corrientes, until Santa Cruz returned stating that he had asked for \$50 national money of what was owed his cousin and that he had obtained said sum. That through conversations with Santa Cruz he learned that the latter was a friend of Shozo Murai who worked at said embassy and as a bit of information he mentioned this fact to his father. That in the month of July, 1943, approximately, Santa Cruz' cousin, Alberto Veloz, together with his wife Maria Santidrian and his brother-in-law, Jesus Santidrian, arrived in this city, and stayed at the Colon Hotel located at the corner of Chacabuco and Alsina Streets. That during his stay the deponent knows that Veloz had several interviews with Mr. Murai and other Japanese although he does not know what the interviews were about except that on one occasion when the deponent went for a stroll with Jesus Santidrian and Maria Santidrian, the latter said that her husband was going to take a message in code to Chile which had been given him by the Japanese but she gave no other details regard-

ing this. That after Veloz had gone the deponent visited Santa Cruz at the office of the "Crisol" newspaper and the latter showed him a cypher explaining that it was a "matter" of the Japanese, which caused the deponent to presume that it was the message carried by Veloz. That scheming a way to obtain money the declarant proposed to Santa Cruz to make a copy of said message and offer it to the British Embassy, which they did, the declarant dictating it to the former who forged a message and for the purpose of making it longer, they added some letters and spaces. That on the following day the deponent went to said diplomatic office presenting the supposed message, which is the same that is now on exhibition and is added to page 35 of these proceedings, the person who dealt with him, after having examined it said that it was a "childish thing or something stupid," so that he returned the message to Santa Cruz after having told him what he had done, and Santa Cruz kept it he thinks. That some months later his father established relations with a Mr. Duranona of the newspaper "Cabildo" who was interested in the invention of a powder named "Cloritita" which the former possesses, having furnished the amount for the patent and was interested in obtaining a place not too far from the capital for the establishment of the factory, his father getting the one named Niesner where they live at present. That at this time Mr. Duranona has withdrawn his support but nevertheless they continue living in that place although it is his property, because of the precarious economic situation of the family he has permitted them to continue living in it without paying rent until the factory begins to function for which his father is attempting to interest various persons to furnish the necessary capital. That is all he has to say. In closing this statement was read, ratified and signed in witness whereof it is certified.

Stelvio G. D.

Oscar C. Contal
Major

Oscar Fregenal

In Buenos Aires, Federal Capital of the Argentine Nation, April 6, 1944, at 5:00 P.M., there appeared in this office a person who, advised of the penalties for false testimony, swore to tell the truth in a legal manner, stating that he is named Humberto Placido Goyo Ricco, of Chilean nationality, age 55, with two years residence in the country, married, engineer, domiciled at Quinta Miessner, Intendente Meyer Street, without number, Beccar, Region of San Isidro, Province of Buenos Aires.

Asked if he knew the parties that appear in these proceedings and if in respect to them he understood the general terms of the law which were explained, he replied that he knew them for what he will state and although effected by the interest he has in the case, nevertheless his statements will be true.

To other questions that were formulated, he stated that he arrived for the first time in this country in the year 1919 from Italy with the Demarchi Mission, remaining for six months during which he continued to travel throughout the South American continent giving addresses and showing pictures about the war as a means of Italian propaganda. That in the year 1925 he returned to Italy, remaining in that Republic for fifty or sixty days and then continuing his trip to Chile. That later he went to the Galapagos Islands for the purpose of colonizing it but as that failed he returned to Chile obtaining possession of a farm of 12,000 hectares in the southern part of Chile during the presidency of Mr. Arturo Alessandri. That as the climate was excessively cold it was not healthy for his small children so he moved to the northern part of the country and remained there until 1942, with the hope of entering the Argentine Merchant Marine he came to this country together with his family. That since his efforts were not successful on June 17, 1942, they returned to Chile as repatriots but because life in their country was difficult they decided to move to La Paz, Bolivia, conversing there with his friend, Antonio Ferruccio, who knowing that the deponent had a formula for the manufacture of powder advised him to return to Buenos Aires, arguing that he would be completely successful. That thus stimulated again in company with his family he came to Buenos Aires entering the Argentine Republic by way of the City of La Quiaca. That later he tried to obtain the support of a capitalistic partner for the exploitation of the product of his invention but he has failed until now in spite of having patented it and of having been authorized by the Minister of War who gave his approval for its manufacture after some tests. That he was in contact with Messrs. Duranona and Diaz Vieira of the newspaper "Cabildo" for that purpose and they promised to furnish sufficient capital but later changed their attitude terminating therefore his efforts with them. That for the purpose of establishing the factory, the deponent by means of propositions in the newspapers obtained the house in which he lives at present, for which he pays no rent, to which the owner agreed that there would be no rent until the powder factory began to function in view of his precarious situation. That at present, in view of the difficulties that have interfered with the beginning of said activities, he is considering seeding the farm and keeping chickens to thus take care of his necessities. That on the occasion of their stay in Buenos Aires in the year 1942 his son Stelvio, established friendship with the Chilean

citizen, Carlos Alberto Santa Cruz Poblete, who later worked on the newspaper, "Crisol" and was introduced to the deponent, establishing certain friendship and allegiance as fellow nationals. That on his last trip to this capital his son resumed his friendship with Santa Cruz Poblete and the latter came to visit them in their temporary home discussing with the deponent different subjects, on one occasion he stated that he had some friends in the Japanese Embassy with whom "he could do business" and interested the declarant asking him to attempt to obtain some nautical maps of the Pacific Ocean, or in case that was not possible, that he create some taking advantage of his own knowledge for that purpose since for many years the deponent was a sailor and knows almost the entire world. That the deponent accepted the proposition, but within himself he had decided not to get mixed up in these matters in view of their doubtful character and his true purpose was to get some money from that source and then not to comply with the promise.

That on the other hand he must add that he asked Santa Cruz to introduce him to the Japanese of the Embassy who turned out to be Mr. Shozo Murai, its commercial attache, in order to interest him in the acquisition of the formula of his invention for the manufacture of powder. That after some days Santa Cruz Poblete, through his son, Stelvio, sent him a letter written on the typewriter which is the same that is now exhibited and which was seized by the police employees in his domicile the text of which reads:

"Don Goyo Rico, try to see where we can obtain the nautical maps that we mentioned the other day, I have in my power the order and some money to undertake the work from now on, but on the other hand my friend of whom I spoke to you is interested in meeting you personally, which will be interesting, for that day let us have something done, I for my part am going to buy the material of 'Chinese' inks, pencils and other necessary articles; you will see to the price and where we can find the nautical devices that we need to make something truly worthy of being presented. Greetings, Carlos Santa Cruz."

That in view of this he again had an interview with Santa Cruz Poblete who took him to the Japanese Embassy where he saw Mr. Shozo Murai who in turn took him to the naval attache whose name he does not remember and the Secretary of the latter. That in an aside with these two, they asked him about the nautical maps of which Santa Cruz Poblete had spoken, the deponent replying that it was impossible to obtain them although he was trying to acquire them but they had not been made, however the Japanese stated they wished the prints. That on the same occasion the Naval Attache asked the deponent if he would make a trip to Bolivia and Peru, adding that in case he would "they would give him work," but did not specify its nature. that the declarant immediately accepted because he wished to go to Bolivia to discuss the matter of the powder with his friend, Ferruccio, previously mentioned; that for the purpose of obtaining the necessary passport he took steps to obtain a certificate of good conduct but by the time he had received

it he learned through Santa Cruz Poblete that Mr. Murai had stated that the deponent could not be used in that capacity because he had found him under the influence of drink, a thing completely untrue for the deponent never has had that vice.

That in a later interview with Mr. Murai the declarant asked for an explanation of these statements, the latter saying that they had been revealed by the Naval Attache. That later he again saw Murai on two other occasions but on these interviews they only discussed the matter of the powder. That he must add that he never received from any of the diplomats mentioned any money and he does not know whether Santa Cruz Poblete has received any although he supposes by the statements in his letter mentioned previously that he obtained some benefit in which the declarant did not participate. That is all he has to say. In closing, this statement was read, ratified and signed in witness whereof it is certified.

Humberto P. Goyo R.

Oscar G. Contal
Major

Oscar Fregenal

On April 20, 1944, for the purpose of duly clarifying the situation of the arrested Masao Tuda and Isoma Kovayoshi, it was decided to receive additional statements from them, likewise citing for the purpose of examination the persons named Juana Yonemoto, Shigekazu Shimazu and Carlos Francisco Zwerina, who were employees of the Domei News Agency. Certified.

Oscar Fregenal

Oscar G. Contal
Major

In Buenos Aires, Federal Capital, April 21, 1944, at 5:00 P.M., there again appeared in this office, for the purpose of amplifying his statement, a person who, advised of the penalties for false testimony, swore to tell the truth in a legal manner and stated that he was named Masao Tuda whose record and other personal data appeared in previous statements. Asked if he knew the parties that intervene and if in respect to them he understood the general terms of the law which were explained previously, he said that he knew them regarding what he will state and is effected by the interest which he has in the case.

Asked if he ratifies his previous statement, he stated that he did.

Asked to state who were the employees under his orders in the Domei Agency and the function that each had, he stated that the personnel of the Agency mentioned was composed of Messrs Carlos Zwerina and Alonso Yamauchi and Misses Juana Yonemoto, Yuri Uchida, Teresa Ischii and the person named Francis whose family name he does not remember. That Miss Juana Yonemoto was secretary and translator from the English language being in charge of the administration of the office; Miss Yuri Uchida and Carlos Zwerina were likewise translators from English; Misses Francis and Teresa Ischii were typists and Alonso Yamauchi was the messenger of the Agency. That the work of the translators was to convert into Spanish articles from English newspapers and magazines, articles that with their translation were sent to Transradio to be sent to Tokyo; that also any article of interest that appeared in the newspapers of our country was translated into English and sent to Tokyo, articles which were of interest to Japan regarding the Allied countries, social, political, economic and war aspects. That is all he has to say. In closing, this statement was read, ratified and signed in witness whereof it is certified.

Masao Tuda

Oscar Fregenal

Oscar C. Contal
Major

In Buenos Aires, Federal Capital of the Argentine Nation, April 21, 1944, at 7:00 P.M., there appeared in this office a person who, advised of the penalties with which false witness is punished, swore to tell the truth in a legal manner, stating that he was named Isoma Kobayoshi, of Japanese nationality, age 46, with four years residence in the country, married, merchant, domiciled at Juramento 1805, Seventh Floor, Apartment A.

Asked if he knew the parties that appear in these proceedings and if with respect to them he understood the general terms of the law which were explained, he replied that he knew them and is effected by the interest that he has in the case.

Asked to explain in a detailed manner the circumstances that caused his nomination as president of the Nambu Company in this capital, he replied that as he had stated in his previous statement, his appointment was the result of an election made by the shareholders of the company among whom is numbered the deponent, who voted for him to assume that responsibility. That he remembers that among them were Messrs Haruo Kimura, Konazo Ioshida, Eizo Medata, Senzaburo Seino, Masaichi Hirata and Shinichi Takeda. Asked if he has kept copies of dispatches received or sent to Rio de Janeiro, Chile, and Japan and in case of the affirmative to state where they may be found, he replied that he was accustomed to keep all copies of communications sent or received but that upon the declaration of war between Japan and the United States, foreseeing ultimate international developments and that a similar situation would face the employees of the Nambu Company of Rio de Janeiro and Santiago, Chile, who had to leave for their country preparing that they should adopt the identical procedure, he began to liquidate all existing records of the company by destroying its files.

That nevertheless he wishes to state that if he happens to find any copy of the telegrams in question he would be glad to give it to the authorities to corroborate his statements that he has never participated in espionage activities since the dispatches mentioned refer to matters of exclusively commercial nature. That is all he has to say. In closing, this statement was read, ratified and signed in witness whereof it is certified.

I. Kobayoshi

Oscar Fregenal

Oscar C. Contal
Major

April 22, 1944, at 10:45 A.M., Miss Juana Yonemoto having presented herself, it was decided to receive her statement on the following pages.
Certified.

Oscar Fregenal

Oscar C. Contal
Major

In Buenos Aires, Federal Capital of the Argentine Nation, April 22, 1944, at 11:00 A.M., there appeared in this office a person who, advised of the penalties for false testimony, swore to tell the truth in a legal manner, stating that she was named Juana Yonemoto, of Argentine nationality, age 21, single, employee, domiciled at Santiago del Estero 1351, Apartment 2.

Asked if she knew the parties that appear in these activities and if with respect to them she understood the general terms of the law which were explained, she replied that she was effected in part by her knowledge of Mr. Tuda Masao by whom she was employed as secretary, nevertheless her statements will be true.

To other questions that were formulated, she declared that February 10, 1941, she began to work as secretary for Mr. Tuda Masao who had arrived in this capital in November of 1940, as representative of the Domei News Agency, beginning to work first in his own home established at 456 Corrientes Street, Safico Building. That at that time Mr. Masao was attempting to familiarize himself with Argentine journalism, reading the newspapers of this capital and foreign ones from which the deponent made different translations, some of which because of their importance and interest for readers were kept until the agency began to function and then transmitted to Japan. That after the declaration of war between Japan and the United States of North America, Mr. Tuda considered that the news published with respect to its development was of sufficient interest and it could be said that from that time on the Domei News Agency began to function officially. That since the news to be sent was too much to take care of alone, Mr. Tuda rented an office at 746 Florida Street and increased the personnel. That the positions were filled in the following manner.

Mr. Shigekadzu Shimadzu was assistant manager being in charge of all of Mr. Tuda's affairs while he has been under arrest; Mr. Carlos Zwerina and Miss Yuri Uchida as translators; Miss Teresa Ishii, typist and young Alonso Yamaguchi did the work of least importance, errands on the street, etc. That the news which was sent to Japan was edited in the Japanese and English languages, most of it in the latter, but as a result of a decree by Radio-Communications, finally everything was sent in English. The reports were obtained purely and exclusively from newspapers and magazines from this capital and some from abroad, such as the "Buenos Aires Herald", "Standard" and others as well as from American magazines and consisted, as is logical of news connected with the development of the war, some of economic character, and likewise some such studies made personally by Mr. Tuda, with reference to the cost of living, etc. That Mr. Tuda marked the news that he considered of interest in the newspapers which was then translated and sent to Japan by means of the Transradio or Italcable Agencies, where of course there must be copies in existence. That she understands that the money for the maintenance of the Agency was received by Mr. Tuda Masao directly from Japan by means of the Bank of the Argentine Nation where for each remittance received he had to make presentation of a request requiring the corresponding authorization, to which was added a resume of the expenses

in maintaining the Agency, salaries of the employees, etc. That at the beginning of May, 1943, the Domei office was moved to its present location at Diagonal Norte 868, Fifth Floor, Apartment I. That as a result of the rupture of relations between Argentina and Japan the Domei functions ceased the personnel being discharged and duly paid, with the exception of the deponent who continued taking care of the personal matters of Mr. Tuda and Miss Teresa Ishii who continued working because of her dependent economic situation but that she left this occupation when she obtained another job that enabled her to take care of her expenses. That is all she has to say. In closing, this statement was read, ratified and signed in witness whereof it is certified.

J. Yonemoto

Oscar Fregenal

Oscar C. Contal
Major

On April 23, 1944, at 4:00 P.M., the persons named Shigekazu Shimazu and Carlos Francisco Zwerina having appeared, it was decided to receive their statements. Certified.

Oscar Fregenal

Oscar C. Contal
Major

In Buenos Aires, Federal Capital, April 23, 1944, at 5:00 P.M., there appeared in this office a person, who, advised of the penalties for false testimony, swore to tell the truth in a legal manner and stated that he was called Shigekazu Shimazu, of Japanese nationality, age 29, with six years residence in the country, bachelor, employee, domiciled at Talcahuano 57, Fifth Floor, Apartment 19.

Asked if he knew the parties that intervened and if with respect to them he understood the general terms of the law which were explained previously, he said that he knew them and is effected with respect to the latter.

To questions that were made he stated that he worked in the Japanese firm "Kangnatsu Rioplatense" located at Piedras 113, which was engaged in exporting and importing but which was dissolved as a result of the war and for that reason the declarant found himself without a job and had to live on his savings. That in 1940, he does not remember the exact date, he became acquainted with Mr. Masao Tuda whom he knew had come to the country to take charge of the Japanese news agency, Domei, and that in the course of time they began to cultivate their friendship and they were together frequently either at his residence, or that of Mr. Tuda or at the Domei Agency located at Diagonal Norte 868. That he knows that said agency sent information to Tokyo in English about war, political, social and economic matters, most of which

was taken from English and North American newspapers and magazines, using for that purpose the Transradio Telegraph Agency. That he believes that the Domei Agency had a semi-official character in connection with the Japanese government but that he knows no other details, of interest in connection with it and its activities. That is all he has to say. In closing, this statement was read, ratified and signed in witness whereof it is certified.

S. Shimazu

Oscar Pregonal

Oscar C. Contal
Major

In Buenos Aires, Federal Capital, April 23, 1944, at 6:00 P.M., there appeared in this office a person who, advised of the penalties for false testimony, swore in a legal manner, to tell the truth and stated that he was named Carlos Francisco Zwerina, of Czechoslovakian nationality, naturalized Argentinean, age 41, married, employee, domiciled at Alvarez Street 2465, Fifth Floor, Apartment C.

Asked if he knew the parties that intervened and if with respect to them he understood the general terms of the law which were explained previously, he said that he knew them with regard to what he will state and is in part effected with respect to them.

To questions that were made, he stated that toward the end of the year 1941, because the Argentine Mitsubishi firm, located at Avenida Roque Saenz Pena 832, which was devoted to exporting and importing, suspended its activities as a result of Japan having gone to war with the United States of North America, upon recommendation of the chiefs of said business he began to work as a translator in the Domei Agency, after having met its director, Mr. Masao Tuda; that his work consisted in translating to English any article of interest taken from the principal newspapers of the country with reference to war, economic, political and social conditions in order that Mr. Tuda, who knew little Spanish, could understand it; likewise that he was busy extracting for the knowledge of Mr. Tuda any article on news from English and North American newspapers and magazines. That in general the work that was done at the Domei Agency was sending to Tokyo said articles in the English language which was used officially, accompanied by a translation into Spanish, according to a decree made by the Executive Power of the Nation.

That at first said news was transmitted to Japan by means of Italcable and Transradio, having used only the latter in recent times because of the difficulties of the former in sending news. That he understood that the Domei Agency is a semi-official organ of the Japanese government and that in said character he believes that Mr. Tuda assumed a function as representative. That in general all organization and functioning of the agency was carried on in the way that has been stated and that at no time

did he have occasion to see data or things that would cause him to think that it had departed from these standards. That his salary, according to the work and the hours that he worked, varied from 120 to 360 pesos monthly. That is all he has to say. In closing, this statement was read, ratified and signed in witness whereof it is certified.

Carlos F. Zwerina

Oscar Fregenal

Oscar C. Contal
Major

April 24, 1944, at 5:00 P.M., for the purpose of visiting the person arrested named Carlos Santa Cruz Poblete, there appeared in this office Carlos Ravert Pape who according to confidential reports, has knowledge of the former's activities and intimate relations with him, as a result of which it is decided to hold him under arrest while the adjutant of this personnel, Alberto Jose Olavarria, is commissioned to make an inspection of his domicile on 24 de Noviembre 329. Certified.

Oscar Fregenal

Oscar C. Contal
Major

On the same date at 9:00 P.M., Adjutant Alberto Jose Olavarria having presented himself to report on the commission given him, it was decided to receive his statement on the following page. Certified.

Oscar Fregenal

Oscar C. Contal
Major

In Buenos Aires, Federal Capital of the Argentine Nation, April 24, 1944, at 9:10 P.M., there appeared in this office a person who, advised of the penalties for false testimony, swore to tell the truth in a legal manner, stating that he was named Alberto Jose Olavarria, of Argentine nationality, age 42, married, Adjutant of the Federal Police, domiciled at Moreno 1550.

Asked if he knew the parties that appear in these proceedings and if with respect to them he understood the general terms of the law which were explained, he replied that he knew them and is not effected.

To other questions that were formulated, he declared that in accord with instructions that were given by his superiors on this day at 8:00 P.M., he went to the house at 24 de Noviembre 329, domicile of the person named Carlos Ravert Pape, where he was met by the father of the person named, Mr. Jose Ravert, to whom as police employee he presented himself and requested permission to make a search which was granted. That he made a careful inspection of the room occupied by the subject in the presence of the latter's parents and nothing of interest to the investigation in progress was found, this being all that he has to say. In closing, this statement was read, ratified and signed in witness whereof it is certified.

Oscar Fregenal

Oscar C. Contal
Major

In Buenos Aires, Federal Capital, April 25, 1944, at 10:00 P.M., Jose Augusto Carlos Rabert was caused to appear in order to have his statement received. Certified.

Oscar Fregenal

The statement of Jose Augusto Carlos Rabert follows. Certified.

Oscar Fregenal.

In Buenos Aires, Federal capital of the Argentine Nation, at 10:10 P.M., there appeared in this office a person who, advised of the penalties for false testimony, swore to tell the truth in a legal manner, stating that he was named Jose Augusto Carlos Rabert, of Chilean nationality, age 23, bachelor, single, domiciled at 24 de Noviembre 329.

Asked if he knew the parties that appear in these proceedings and if with respect to them he understood the general terms of the law which were explained, he replied that he knew Carlos Alberto Santa Cruz Poblete and what he will say will effect him in part.

To other questions that were formulated, he declared that in the month of January, 1927, he arrived in this capital from Chile together with his parents locating here permanently. That in the month of October, 1942, there appeared in the columns of the newspaper "Crisol" an announcement that requested the presentation of Chilean nationalists in Buenos Aires and as the deponent supports this ideology he answered the announcement thus getting acquainted with Carlos Alberto Santa Cruz Poblete who had come from Chile as a delegate from the Nationalist Party and who was attempting to get them together to exchange ideas and receive news from their country. That after this interview he became intimate with Santa Cruz with whom he went out frequently likewise they visited each other's domiciles.

That Santa Cruz confided confidentially on one occasion that several times he had gone to the Japanese Embassy for the purpose of collecting money owed to his cousin, Alberto Veloz, who was editor of the magazine, "Looking Toward The Orient," published in Santiago, Chile, but not explaining additional details. That through Santa Cruz he also met Stelvio Goyo Rico and Humberto Placido Goyo Rico, likewise of Chilean nationality. That last March 4, Santa Cruz gave the deponent a letter addressed to a Chilean General named Escudero, to keep but added that at the proper time he should give it to officer Valderrama of the steamer "Antofagasta" who would take charge of carrying it to its destination. That on the fifth of that same month he went to seek Santa Cruz in his domicile at Peru Street 358, learning from the woman in charge, Maria de Costa, that Santa Cruz had been arrested some moments previously, adding that the police employees, on making an inspection of his room, had found an underlined letter in which she understands there was indication of the departure of an Argentine ship. That during the following days he came to this department frequently to visit Santa Cruz

who instructed him to visit a person named Harnecker, domiciled at Bartolome Mitre 1359, who owed him the sum of \$35, he does not know why, and although he has gone and on several occasions telephoned 3806922, he has not been able to find him. That likewise Santa Cruz asked him to go to the domicile of Mr. Furukawa, member of the Japanese Embassy, who lives at 400 Alsina Street and asked for money explaining that he had been arrested and accused of espionage. That in spite of his repeated visits he was not able to find Furukawa and finally by means of a messenger sent him a letter explaining the reasons for the arrest of Santa Cruz and asking him for money but he has obtained no reply of any kind. That the deponent meets Stelvio Goyo Rico almost every day in the Toyo Cafe at 400 Corrientes Street and one afternoon they observed various gentlemen of Japanese nationality at a neighboring table, among whom according to Goyo Rico was a person named Murai of the Japanese Embassy who according to what he had heard Santa Cruz say several times, was a friend of his.

That in view of circumstances, Goyo Rico proposed that the deponent send a message to Murai letting him know that Santa Cruz was arrested therefore the declarant wrote on a piece of paper which he gave to the Japanese waiter whom he asked to give it to Murai, but he does not know whether it reached Murai since at that time Murai made no move. Asked if he had any knowledge that Santa Cruz Poblete was devoted to espionage activities in favor of Japan, or any other circumstance connected with that, he replied that he had no knowledge of such and that Santa Cruz had never expressed anything in that regard. Asked what he did with the letter given him by Santa Cruz on March 4, and what were its contents, he replied that he does not remember exactly the text of the letter addressed to General Escudero but he believes that it made some reference to the fabrication of powder. That when Santa Cruz was arrested, he telephoned Miss Hilda Ankelen since he knew that she was a friend of the officer on the steamer "Antofagasta", asking her what to do with it to which she replied that if he took it on board not to mention her because she did not wish to have any "trouble" for which reason the deponent destroyed it.

Asked to indicate what other persons connected with Santa Cruz he had occasion to meet, he replied that he knew Federico Nolf or Nolfmann, who lived at 259 Calcena Street, who had given Santa Cruz some watches to sell and another gentleman named Pinto, of Chilean nationality, whom he met at the time the Chilean Nationalists were called together by Santa Cruz but whom he has not seen since that time. That is all he has to say. In closing, this statement was read, ratified and signed in witness whereof it is certified.

Carlos Rabert

Oscar Fregenal

In Buenos Aires, Federal Capital, May 3, 1944, at 10:55 A.M., the person named Elias Jofre is caused to appear for the purpose of amplifying his statement. Certified.

Oscar Fregenal

In Buenos Aires, Federal Capital of the Argentine Nation, May 3, 1944, at 11:00 A.M., there appeared in this office a person who, advised of the penalties for false testimony, swore to tell the truth in a legal manner, stating that he was named Elias Jofre, of Argentine nationality, age 47, married, employee, domiciled at Uspallata 571.

Asked if he knows the parties that appear in these proceedings and if with respect to them, he understands the general terms of the law to which effect they were explained, he replied that he knows what he will state and is effected in part by the interest that he has in the case.

To other questions that were formulated, he declared that he ratified completely what he had previously stated, having nothing to add nor amend. That he had no further participation in the activities of Mr. Shozo Murai than what he has already mentioned nor did he receive from him money other than what he has already explained which was for his expenses.

Asked to state if he knew whether the person named Enrique Gravet was the person whom he was supposed to expect when he arrived from Europe by instructions from Murai whether he had carried correspondence to him and if through him Murai had delivered considerable sums of money, he replied that he was absolutely ignorant regarding the mission of Gravet and that he never delivered any money to him by instructions from Murai, who could ill afford to use the deponent, with whom he had little intimacy, and who therefore would certainly not entrust him with large sums of money. That is what he has to say. In closing, this statement was read, ratified and signed in witness whereof it is certified.

E. Jofre

Oscar Pregelal

In Buenos Aires, Federal Capital, May 6, 1944, at 2:55 P.M., the person named Carlos Alberto Santa Cruz Poblete was caused to appear again for the purpose of amplifying his statement. Certified.

Oscar Pregelal

In Buenos Aires, Federal Capital, May 6, 1944, at 3:00 P.M., there again appeared in this office for the purpose of amplifying his statement, a person who, advised of the penalties for false testimony, gave his oath in a legal manner and stated that he was named Carlos Alberto Santa Cruz Poblete whose personal data already appear in the proceedings.

Asked if he knew the parties that intervene and if with respect to them he understood the general terms of the law which were explained previously he said that he knew them according to what he will say and that he is affected by the interest which he has in the case.

Asked whether when he became friends with the person Humberto Goyo Rico, he requested the latter to obtain maps of the Pacific Ocean or to create them and what was the purpose of them, he replied that on the occasion of the second trip that Goyo Rico made to this country in 1943 the declarant, knowing that he was seeking some capital to edit a book on his adventures, crystalizing a series of articles that had appeared in the magazine, "Aqui Esta," more or less in the year 1942, under the title of "The Galapagos Islands," he offered himself as mediator to seek a supporter to publish the novel and with that motive he suggested to Goyo Rico that by means of drawings he should show exactly the places where he had been on said islands for a better illustration of the book, since it dealt with the period of life he had experienced, and likewise that he make a historic resume of their origin; the deponent thought in this way, by making the novel interesting and with the additions mentioned, he could get some editor or person with money to see the possibilities of profit and in this way publish the book.

That this matter was never carried out for lack of interest demonstrated by Goyo Rico, having nothing more to add in this respect. Asked to state whether at any time the Civil Attache of the Japanese Embassy, Mr. Shozo Murai, gave him the amount of 500 pesos national money for him to send in turn to his cousin, Alberto Veloz, resident in Santiago, Chile, he stated that at no time did said official give him that sum of money to be sent to Veloz, nor at any other time, he believes that the payment as employee of the Embassy for having edited in Chile the magazine, "Looking Toward The Orient," was received from the Japanese Embassy in that country; that as he has stated in his previous statement, Veloz was manager and editor of the magazine in question which was subsidized by the Embassy. That the person named is of Chilean nationality but was in Japan as a young child because his father was Military Attache or in charge of a military mission from Chile to that nation.

Asked why he went to the British Embassy at the beginning of this year and what kind of relations he maintained with it, he stated that at the request of Humberto Goyo Rico he went with his son, Stelvio Deccia Goyo to interest said Embassy in an explosive formula invented by Goyo Rico and there they were interviewed by a major, he thinks it was the Military Attache, with whom they left some samples of the powder, and who promised to let them know his reply. That on January 4, he had received a letter from the Embassy which said that the powder had been sent to London for examination. That with regard to this he learned that the English authorities were not interested

in this product by means of a letter which was sent to his domicile while he has been under arrest, this news being transmitted by his friend Carlos Rabbert. That this is the only occasion when he has had contact with the English Embassy. Interrogated with respect to a letter that it seems that he sent to the Chilean Captain O'Kuinghtons on January 7, of this year, in which after having greeted him he stated that the authorities of this country desired that a nationalist movement be established in Chile and that at the opportune moment he could cross the frontier with dozens of Chilean friends and Argentine volunteers to fight for the cause, carrying automatic arms, he stated that said military figure is a retired Captain of the Chilean Army named Octavio O'Kuinghtons, fervent nationalist with whom he is cultivating a great friendship; that he does not believe that said military figure is mixed up in any movement of that tendency to overthrow the authorities of that country, but in case that should happen he would be the first to fight and for that reason in that letter the declarant, in view of his patriotic convictions, offered to collaborate knowing that he would be accompanied by favorable Chilean elements; and with respect to the Argentine volunteers, he presumes that in such a case the nationalists of this country would not hesitate to cross the frontier to aid a movement of that tendency; and that with respect to the arms he must make it clear that he counted on the possibility of obtaining them although he does not know by what means. Asked to state whether on January 17, he received a letter from Chile sent by his father in which the latter told him to get in touch with Shozo Murai and offer him 400 tons of steel rails, he stated that his father, Carlos Santa Cruz, had sent him a letter but in it he had said that he was working with an engineer named Basarte who had 400 tons of old iron rails and that he was in charge of trying to place that amount in this country because it could be used in manufacturing, at the rate of two Chilean pesos per kilo (0.16 Argentine pesos). That it is not true that his father told him to see Murai but on the contrary he was supposed to see a retired Captain Armando J. Pimentel, whom he met, and offer the iron for the Argentine army; said military figure having stated to him that he was taking up the matter but that time passed and he had received no definite reply from him. That is all he has to say in this respect. In closing, this statement was read, ratified and signed in witness whereof it is certified.

C. Santa Cruz

Oscar Fregenal

On the date May 27, 1944, at 8:30 P.M., there being no cause to continue holding the arrested persons Isosa Kobayashi and Masao Tuda, it was decided to set them free. Certified.

Oscar Fregenal

DECLASSIFIED

NND 780069

By *Te/c* MARS, Date 8-24-28

JFE
SEB-FC

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR



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

IN REPLY, PLEASE REFER TO
FILE NUMBER _____

Date: March 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: ~~TOMIYA KOSEKI~~? *Carlos Santa Cruz*
Argentina

DIVISION OF JAPANESE AFFAIRS
PERSONNEL AND CONFIDENTIAL
MAY 2 - 1946
SPECIAL MESSENGER
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

DIVISION OF FOREIGN ACTIVITY CORRELATION
MAR 7 1946
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

DO/A
RPA
NWC
RT
UA
FC

894-20235/3-546

894-20235/3-546

As of possible interest to you there is transmitted herewith a copy of a memorandum received from a reliable confidential source concerning Carlos Santa Cruz who worked for the Japanese in Argentina during the war. Santa Cruz was detained by the Argentine police and finally was released and returned to Chile.

This information has been made available to the American Embassy at Buenos Aires, Argentina and at Santiago, Chile.

Enclosure



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

Anal. *R. M. Lyon*
Rev. *h. t. m.*
Dist.

MAY 6 1946
CS/VAW

CONFIDENTIAL FILE

February 8, 1946

Re: TOMIYA KOSEKI, was. et al
Buenos Aires, Argentina

Investigation in this matter has centered around a Chilean Nationalist named CARLOS SANTA CRUZ (POBLETE), who has been in Argentina since 1942 and has reportedly acted for the Japanese as an espionage agent and mail drop. He was in contact with a cousin in Chile, ALBERTO VELOZ (SANTA CRUZ), also a Nationalist and likewise in contact with Japanese in Chile. In Buenos Aires SANTA CRUZ was acquainted with several individuals of whom some were Chileans, reportedly assisting him in pro-Japanese activities in various ways. SANTA CRUZ was arrested by the Argentine police on March 5, 1944. SANTA CRUZ was released by the Argentine police on July 8, 1945. He subsequently gave information regarding his past activities to Source C, of which a resume is set forth below:

CARLOS SANTA CRUZ stated that he first became interested in political activity in Chile in 1937. At that time he became a member of a local Chilean party known as the Falange Nacional. According to SANTA CRUZ, the aims of this party were primarily democratic. At the end of 1937, he entered the Chilean army as a conscript to perform a year's service. In late 1938, having left the Army, he resigned from the Falange since he considered he had been duped by its leaders.

SANTA CRUZ then joined the Chilean Nationalist Party known as Movimiento Nacionalista Chileno, in which his cousin, ALBERTO VELOZ, held an important position. However, his joining this party was secret, since it was decided by his cousin and other leaders of the organization that he should work under cover in attempting to join the Communist Party in Chile and report its activities to the leaders of the Nationalist Party. SANTA CRUZ stated he was able to become a member of the Communist Party and reported its activities for about six months. His cousin requested that his reports be made in triplicate, and SANTA CRUZ suspects that one or more copies were given to Axis embassies, including the Japanese with whom ALBERTO VELOZ had close connections.

After six months of this activity, SANTA CRUZ was discovered by the Communists and had to cease his under cover activity. About this time also, VELOZ was almost expelled from the Nationalist Party for complaining about the manner in which Party activities were being financed by the German and Italian Embassies. As a result of all this SANTA CRUZ and his cousin VELOZ resigned from the Nationalist Party together.

SANTA CRUZ then worked for CARLOS IBÁÑEZ DEL CAMPO in the latter's presidential campaign in Chile in January, 1942. In February of that year JUAN ANTONIO RIOS was elected president of Chile and SANTA CRUZ' work brought him nothing. Because of his many enemies in Chile and his lack of prospects in that country, SANTA CRUZ left for Argentina on February 19, 1942. He brought with him to Argentina a small amount of pocket money and the representation in Argentina of the pro-Axis magazine put out by his cousin in Chile named "Veinte Naciones". This magazine was, according to SANTA CRUZ, at that time financed by the Japanese Embassy because it was a medium for the presentation of propaganda to maintain Chilean neutrality in the face of Allied pressure to join the Allied cause. SANTA CRUZ stated that VELOZ was at that time receiving 3000 Chilean pesos per month (at that time roughly equivalent to \$100 U. S.) for his work in aiding this magazine.

After entering Argentina SANTA CRUZ evidently came to Buenos Aires where he fell in with Argentine Nationalists and secured a position working on the Nationalist and pro-Axis publication "Crisol". In this he was helped by FERNANDO GARCIA DELLA COSTA and ENRIQUE P. OSES of the better known Nazi daily paper "El Pampero".

After his arrival in Buenos Aires, SANTA CRUZ received a letter from VELOZ in Chile asking him to pass by the office of Dr. ALBINO PUGNALIN, editor of the Japanese propaganda magazine in Buenos Aires "Oriente y Occidente" to give him VELOZ' regards and perhaps get assistance in his journalistic career. SANTA CRUZ ascertained that PUGNALIN had an office next to offices of the Japanese Embassy at Corrientes 330 and paid a visit. They discussed at length the political situation in Chile, according to SANTA CRUZ, and the reception of PUGNALIN's magazine in Chile. Before leaving, SANTA CRUZ was told by PUGNALIN that an official of

the Japanese Embassy would like to speak to him and they went to that Embassy next door. SANTA CRUZ was introduced to a Japanese whose name he subsequently ascertained to be SHOZO MURAI, Civil Attache of the Japanese Embassy.

MURAI and SANTA CRUZ discussed politics again and MURAI seemed particularly interested in Communist matters. Before his departure SANTA CRUZ was asked by MURAI concerning his finances and the latter handed him an envelope containing fifty Argentine pesos (about \$12.50 U.S.).

Shortly after this SANTA CRUZ received a letter from VELOZ stating that individuals in the Japanese Embassy in Chile had asked VELOZ about SANTA CRUZ and that he had given good references. The next time SANTA CRUZ saw MURAI the latter appeared even more affable than formerly. On this subsequent meeting MURAI asked SANTA CRUZ for a memorandum on what he knew about the Communist Party. At this time also, according to SANTA CRUZ, MURAI offered him more money, which offer was refused. They talked at length regarding the possibility of printing articles about Japan and printing favorable news about Japan in "Crisol".

In about February, 1943, SANTA CRUZ received a letter from VELOZ stating that Chile's break of diplomatic relations with Japan had made it impossible for him to collect money owing him from that Embassy for his propaganda work. VELOZ requested SANTA CRUZ to ask MURAI if he could be paid by the Japanese in Buenos Aires, whose Embassy was still open. SANTA CRUZ showed this letter to MURAI and MURAI agreed that VELOZ could be paid. MURAI gave SANTA CRUZ enough money to purchase two round trip railway tickets from Santiago to Buenos Aires for VELOZ and his wife and SANTA CRUZ sent these to his cousin by the travel agency Villalonga.

VELOZ and his wife traveled to Buenos Aires and were accompanied by VELOZ' brother-in-law whose passage was never paid by the Japanese. They stayed at the Hotel Colon in Buenos Aires where lodging was paid by MURAI. VELOZ stayed in Buenos Aires for several days and it is the impression of SANTA CRUZ that he received the expected payment from the Japanese. He had brought with him, as requested, evidences of indebtedness to him on the part of the Japanese in Chile. The nature of this evidence is not known. SANTA CRUZ was given 200 pesos (\$50 U.S.) by MURAI to spend entertaining VELOZ and his wife. VELOZ attended several dinners given by the Japanese. Before his departure VELOZ bought books and printing materials to take back to Santiago. SANTA CRUZ noted that VELOZ and his brother-in-law, JESUS SANTIDRIAN, were

working one entire afternoon over the books which they had purchased, apparently making notes of some sort in them. These books were then sent to Chile. SANTA CRUZ pointed out that the notes and other markings made in the books might have been of assistance to the Japanese in espionage activity. On the same afternoon SANTA CRUZ saw them prepare a letter on the typewriter. This letter was written in capital letters and appeared to be code since it made no sense when SANTA CRUZ read it. SANTA CRUZ was able to take a copy of this letter since VELOZ gave it to him to mail by ordinary mail.

In the course of subsequent contact with SHOZO MURAI, SANTA CRUZ ascertained, according to the statement, that MURAI and another Civil Attache of the Japanese Embassy named TAKESHI FURUKAWA, and a lesser employee of that Embassy named SHINTARO TANI, were in frequent contact with a few Argentine newspapermen. It appeared that the latter were giving them information. These newsmen have been identified as follows:

ANTONIO PODESTA, who appeared to be connected with a magazine and worked in an office at Calle California 2020;

ANTONIO CORRIERI, who seemed to reside in an apartment at San Juan 1122 and is believed presently employed in a book shop on Calle Esmeralda;

SOIZA REILLI and _____ VACCAREZA.

In mid 1943, SANTA CRUZ became acquainted with a young Chilean named STELVIO GOYO (DECIA). The latter then introduced him to a HUMBERTO PLACIDO GOYO (RICO). This family consisted of about nine members. The GOYOs were in dire straits and SANTA CRUZ assisted them, according to him, with small gifts of money. They saw each other frequently and as a result the GOYOs came to know that SANTA CRUZ was in contact with the Japanese. HUMBERTO GOYO asked SANTA CRUZ to ^{be} introduced to a Japanese stating he had information of interest regarding Ecuador and the Galapagos Islands. SANTA CRUZ did not make the introduction immediately but subsequently MURAI asked him whether he knew of anybody who would travel to Peru and Bolivia on a confidential mission. The mission was explained as an ascertainment of how many Japanese in those countries had been taken to the United States. For this service MURAI stated he would pay 100 pesos (about \$25 U. S.) per day and a flat sum of 10,000 pesos (about

\$2,500 U. S.) upon return. SANTA CRUZ suggested HUMBERTO GOYO for this mission and the introduction was made. MURAI, however, subsequently discovered that the older GOYO is addicted to drink and refused to consider him for the job. The GOYOS believed that SANTA CRUZ dissuaded MURAI from employing the old man and this resulted in their later informing the police regarding activities of SANTA CRUZ and his connection with the Japanese.

SANTA CRUZ stated that he was never given a salary by MURAI or other Japanese and that, in all, he received relatively small sums of money from MURAI on about four or five occasions. One of these was at the end of 1943 when MURAI sent him 200 pesos of which 100 was to be sent to VELOZ.

According to SANTA CRUZ, he was arrested on March 5, 1944, by the Argentine police and charged with espionage. He was held incommunicado for sixty-three days and accorded rough treatment. He became ill and was given freer confinement until his release.

SANTA CRUZ was questioned further by Source C regarding any activity on his part in the nature of espionage for the Japanese. He finally stated that in late 1942 or early 1943, he was asked by MURAI whether he would travel to Central America and Moscow as a crew member of a ship belonging to the Argentine Merchant Marine (Flota Mercante del Estado). The purpose of this trip was to be an observation of the nature of goods embarked, ship sailings, and other information of a maritime nature. The manner in which this information would be transmitted was, according to SANTA CRUZ, not specified. SANTA CRUZ, according to his statement, refused this offer and stated he does not know whether MURAI obtained another agent or agents for this work. He told the source that MURAI, at that time, evidently knew an important official in the merchant fleet who could obtain positions for him among the crew of Argentine ships.

On being further questioned regarding his knowledge of Japanese espionage activity, SANTA CRUZ only stated that he knew that MURAI and SHINTARO TANI frequently saw newsmen in Buenos Aires, among whom were those previously mentioned. He stated he does not know whether the Japanese had an observer in the port of Buenos Aires. It was his impression that an Argentine named ELIAS JOPRE acted as mail drop for the Japanese and received newspapers and magazines which he handed to TANI. SANTA CRUZ stated he did not know what

might have been the source of money used by the Japanese for subversive purposes and that he himself did not know any Japanese except MURAI, TANI and FURUKAWA. He stated HUMBERTO GOYO was presented to several Japanese of the Embassy, including Lt. TADASI KAMEDA, assistant Naval Attache of the Embassy. It was SANTA CRUZ' impression that KAMEDA was an important figure in Japanese espionage circles, apparently outranking MURAI in that activity.

SANTA CRUZ advised Source C that the only encoded message possibly connected with the Japanese that he knew about was the one previously mentioned as written by VELOZ and mailed to Chile. The only individual in Buenos Aires, according to SANTA CRUZ' statement, whom he suspected as acting as a mail drop or handling subversive mail in any way was the previously mentioned JOPRE. He stated that VELOZ used to send him from Santiago copies of the Communist daily newspaper "El Siglo" which he read and handed to MURAI inasmuch as the latter seemed interested in Chilean and Communist newspapers.

SANTA CRUZ was queried by Source C regarding a reported plan of the Germans and Japanese in Chile to send sabotage agents to the United States in 1943 under the guise of students and tourists. He advised that he knew absolutely nothing about this nor had he previously heard thereof.

SANTA CRUZ stated that a middle aged Chilean woman named ALESSANDRI resided in Buenos Aires and appeared to be in some way connected with the Japanese. Specifically, SANTA CRUZ stated she was acquainted with Lt. KAMEDA and apparently with other Japanese. He thought that this acquaintance dated back two years before the war and advised he did not know the nature of it. He stated this woman is a niece of ex-President ARTURO ALESSANDRI of Chile. (Investigation has disclosed that the woman undoubtedly referred to is OLGA ALESSANDRI, who is apparently so related to the former President of Chile and who resides in Apartment 4, 2d floor, of a building at Charcas 817, Buenos Aires.)

SANTA CRUZ was questioned by the source concerning his receipt in Buenos Aires of a package containing 108 sheets of letterhead paper exactly resembling that used at the U. S. Embassy, Santiago, Chile. This occurred on August 8, 1943, and SANTA CRUZ stated flatly that he knew nothing about this and he had not heard mention of such a thing before.

He was likewise questioned by the source on a report that in November, 1942, he was given glycerin and sulfuric and nitric acids by one JUAN QUERALTO, at that time leader of a Nationalist organization called Alianza de la Juventud Argentina. SANTA CRUZ stated this had not occurred but that in reality STELVIO GOYO had made some bombs in his, SANTA CRUZ', apartment on one occasion using a celluloid formula for making explosives which his father was trying to sell to the Argentine Government. These bombs were apparently not successful but SANTA CRUZ stated that QUERALTO and other Nationalists were apparently intending to use them.

Regarding SHOZO MURAI, SANTA CRUZ had little to say in addition to what has been set forth above. MURAI resided in an apartment at Alsina 292, living with an Argentine woman about thirty years old known only as "Elsa". This woman was unmarried and had been a cabaret hostess in Buenos Aires. She was described as blond, thin, and fairly attractive. SANTA CRUZ stated it was his opinion that among cabaret hostesses she would appear to be a rather high type. He gave the following description of MURAI:

Age	42
Height:	5' 8"
Weight:	160 pounds
Hair:	Dark, turning gray
Appearance:	clm, protruding upper front teeth.
Languages:	English and Spanish.

SANTA CRUZ affirmed that MURAI was known by the nickname "Pancho" but stated he had never heard him referred to as "Javier", a nickname previously reported used as referring to MURAI and other Japanese.

Regarding his mother, LUZ POBLETE (Ortega), SANTA CRUZ had little to say. He was asked concerning her activity on her trip from Santiago to Buenos Aires in the Spring of 1943. He stated that his mother had not acted as a courier on this trip or on her return to Chile and that she had nothing to do with the Japanese except to visit MURAI and "Elsa" in their apartment and have dinner with them on one occasion at a Japanese boarding house located along Calle Defensa somewhere in the 1700 block. This resulted from the fact that SANTA CRUZ introduced her to MURAI after her arrival in Buenos Aires. He said his mother saw MURAI about three or four times. He denied that his mother had visited him while he was under

arrest in Argentina but subsequently stated that a Chilean acquaintance of hers, a woman who buys clothes in Buenos Aires for resale in Chile, did inquire about SANTA CRUZ on behalf of his mother.

SANTA CRUZ was quired by the source regarding whether or not he had been in contact with CARLOS IBÁÑEZ in Buenos Aires. He stated that on one occasion in 1943 he heard that IBÁÑEZ was in Buenos Aires at the Continental Hotel and that he went to visit him there with another Chilean named ARMANDO FUENTES (QUEZADA). They did not succeed in seeing IBÁÑEZ on this occasion.

SANTA CRUZ told the source that HUMBERTO GOYO is about fifty-five years old, Chilean, and apparently formerly an officer in the Italian Army. He appeared to SANTA CRUZ on first acquaintance to be rather hapless and because of this SANTA CRUZ lent them financial assistance. He stated that HUMBERTO's son, STELVIO, possesses an unusually active imagination and suffers delusions of grandeur which make him completely unreliable. As previously stated, SANTA CRUZ said that the GOYOs betrayed him to the Argentine police, giving the latter a considerable amount of false information regarding his connection with the Japanese. The last known address for the GOYO family is in Villa Lynch, a suburb of Buenos Aires where they were evidently residing at Alberti 238.

SANTA CRUZ gave some further information regarding his cousin ALBERTO VELOZ (SANTA CRUZ). He stated that VELOZ spent some time in Japan when he was young and that in the late 1930s, after his return to Chile, he was employed by the Japanese Embassy there as director of their propaganda magazine known as "Mirando Al Oriente". VELOZ was fond of the Japanese and, along with his mother, attended Japanese dinners and social activities in Chile. He made many trips within Chile to give lectures at social centers on Japan and on occasion Japanese propaganda films were shown after these lectures. VELOZ apparently also had something to do with the distribution of Japanese propaganda film to local theaters in Chile. After the start of the Pacific war VELOZ, as previously stated, was financially backed by the Japanese in printing pro-neutrality magazine "Veinte Naciones". VELOZ employed his wife, his brother-in-law, JESUS SANTIDRIAN, and CARLOS SANTA CRUZ on this magazine. SANTA CRUZ was questioned by the source as to whether VELOZ had aided the organization in Chile known during 1943 as "Los Condores de Chile", and stated that he did not know about this but would not be surprised if he did.

SANTA CRUZ was questioned regarding Dr. ALBINO PUGNALIN and whether the latter was connected with Japanese espionage. SANTA CRUZ again stated he did not know whether he was but had always noted that PUGNALIN seemed very timorous. When the political revolution occurred on June 4, 1943, PUGNALIN packed a suitcase and was ready to leave for Uruguay at any time, a trip which he apparently never made. SANTA CRUZ was also questioned concerning JOSE AUGUSTO CARLOS RABERT Y PAPE, a Chilean about twenty-five years old with whom he had been acquainted in Buenos Aires. He stated that RABERT had never, to his knowledge, engaged in subversive work of any sort for the Japanese. His arrest in early 1944 occurred as a result of false information given by the GOYOS to the Argentine police. RABERT was detained by the police for eight months. He stated that RABERT is presently engaged in a manufacturing enterprise in Buenos Aires, apparently named Cia SATA, S. A.

Concerning MANUEL MAYO BOVELON, a Chilean who came to Buenos Aires in 1943 and was in contact with SANTA CRUZ, the latter stated that his trip was not paid for by the Japanese nor was it connected in any way with the Japanese. BOVELON stated to SANTA CRUZ that he wished to be presented to some Japanese in Buenos Aires, apparently making the request at the instigation of VELOZ. SANTA CRUZ stated he refused to make the introduction because of the trouble caused by MURAI's having discovered HUMBERTO GOYO's inclination to drink.

It was previously reported that SANTA CRUZ was associating, prior to his arrest, with an Argentine named FERNANDO GARCIA DELLA COSTA, residing in a Buenos Aires suburb known as BECCAR, and it was suspected that this individual was acting as a mail drop for the Japanese. SANTA CRUZ denied that GARCIA DELLA COSTA had anything to do with the Japanese or acted as a receiver of mail for them. He stated that GARCIA DELLA COSTA is presently active in Argentine Nationalist affairs but has steady employment as a solicitor of business for several printing shops. He did state, however, that GARCIA DELLA COSTA is extremely anti-United States and that his political views are governed entirely by this antipathy. GARCIA DELLA COSTA presently resides, according to SANTA CRUZ, at Calle Culpina 117, Buenos Aires, with telephone 66-2493. On the other hand, SANTA CRUZ stated that ENRIQUE OSBS, formerly director of

"El Pampero", did receive a regular monthly salary from the Japanese, the amount being unknown. This was apparently for OSES' propaganda activity on their behalf. SANTA CRUZ did not know whether OSES is presently connected with the Japanese in any way but said he is employed in a book shop located in the 300 block of Avenida Corrientes. Information was previously given that a young individual of German descent named PELIX RIMPLER, residing in a Buenos Aires suburb of Florida, was connected with SANTA CRUZ and was engaging in certain contraband activities on behalf of the Japanese. SANTA CRUZ told Source C that any such contraband activity on behalf of young RIMPLER is unknown to him. Likewise, RIMPLER had no known connection with the Japanese. He stated that RIMPLER was acquainted with several sailors of the former "Graf Spee" and that he frequently went armed but the latter was apparently done without any real purpose.

Source C has advised that it was impossible to evaluate exactly the truth of statements made to him by SANTA CRUZ. It should be pointed out that it was stated by the Chilean Consul General in Buenos Aires, AUGUSTO MILLAN (IRIARTE), that SANTA CRUZ was released by the Argentine police after throwing all blame for his subversive activity on his cousin VELOZ in Chile. It is noted that SANTA CRUZ said nothing to Source C concerning a Chilean acquaintance of his in Buenos Aires named ARMANDO FUENTES (QUEZADA); (this individual has been previously reported as in contact with SANTA CRUZ under suspicious circumstances but his name was then given as ARMANDO FUENTES (PERMANDEZ)). SANTA CRUZ stated to Source D after his release by the Argentine police that FUENTES was employed by the Japanese. FUENTES had a job as building porter and janitor at the residence of the director of the newspaper "La Prensa", Dr. ALBERTO GAINZA PAZ, at Villa Nueva 1324, Buenos Aires.

In the course of his duties FUENTES ascertained the identity of all callers on Dr. GAINZA PAZ at his home and was paid by the Japanese for this information. The amount paid for this was unknown. SANTA CRUZ stated that on one occasion FUENTES assisted him in obtaining maps from a retired Argentine Army captain whom they got drunk. These maps, according to SANTA CRUZ, set forth the Argentine defenses along certain unidentified Southern channels and were obtained long enough to be photographed. This matter was not elaborated upon further by SANTA CRUZ. It is noted that SANTA CRUZ also told Source D that FUENTES operates a roulette wheel illegally three or four

times a week in a house somewhere in the 600 block of Calle Maipu. PUENTES apparently resides at Tucuman 1134.

After his release on July 8, 1945, SANTA CRUZ resided in a rooming house at Morano 540, Buenos Aires. He paid 35 pesos (about \$8.75 U.S.) per month for his room there.

He was apparently very low in funds at this time. His name was included among those of several Axis espionage agents named by the Argentine Government in September, 1945, as soon to be expelled from Argentina. By Presidential Decree dated November 7, 1945, his expulsion was ordered and it was stated that he would be held under detention until his departure; however, on September 26, SANTA CRUZ had left Buenos Aires aboard the Chilean ship "SS Aviles" traveling to Chile by way of the Straits of Magellan.

Previous mention has been made of TAKESHI FURUKAWA Civil Attache of the Japanese Embassy with whom SANTA CRUZ was in touch. This individual resided in an apartment at Alsina 440, Buenos Aires. Investigation of his activities during February by Source E failed to disclose any activity on his part of interest. It is noted that FURUKAWA and SHOZO MURAI were interned in April, 1945, along with other personnel of the Japanese Embassy at La Falda, Province of Cordoba. FURUKAWA was described by SANTA CRUZ as follows:

Age:	40
Height:	5' 3"
Weight:	150 pounds
Hair:	Black, cut short
Peculiarities:	Wears mustache

From Source F the results of the questioning of SANTA CRUZ by the Argentine police (Coordinacion Federal) have been obtained. These results show that he was arrested March 5, 1944, at his then residence of Apartment C, 2d Floor, Calle Peru 358. His statement to the police follows in general that previously set forth as given to Source C. However, it is noted that he told the police he is sure his cousin VELOZ obtained the money he was owed by the Japanese from MURAI. He also stated that after VELOZ had been in Buenos Aires for two weeks, MURAI invited him and his family to dine at an unknown address on Calle Alsina, which dinner was also attended by several Japanese, including TANI and the former Japanese Consul in Paraguay (probably TOMIYA KOSEKI). After dinner MURAI stated he wanted to speak to VELOZ alone, which the two did.

It was apparently as a result of this conversation that the following day VELOZ called SANTA CRUZ by telephone and arranged to meet him. VELOZ showed SANTA CRUZ a sheet of paper which was waterproof and transparent on which there appeared a jumbled message written in code. VELOZ stated he was to carry this message to Chile and requested SANTA CRUZ to assist him in copying the message into the text of a book by punching holes over letters with a pin. This was done and VELOZ then stated he would like to have the message copied on a typewriter. The two made this copy on a typewriter at the "Crisol" office. SANTA CRUZ was able to keep a copy of this message.

VELOZ left for Chile two days later according to SANTA CRUZ' statement to the police and upon arrival wrote SANTA CRUZ saying he did arrive safely and he should tell "Pancho" (MURAI) that his legal matters were going along well. SANTA CRUZ gave this message to MURAI. Subsequently, the copy of the coded message which SANTA CRUZ had kept was seen by STELVIO GOYO and was explained to him. GOYO suggested the message be sold to the British or American Embassies, to which SANTA CRUZ agreed once a few letters in the message had been changed. GOYO went to the British Embassy to try to sell the message but his offer was refused with the statement that it represented what must be the work of a child.

In searching SANTA CRUZ' apartment, the police found a typewritten letter, or a copy of a letter, dated November 22, 1942, and of which the contents in translation from the Spanish are as follows:

"Dear Cousin:

I have been talking with Pancho and he agreed to talk with his brothers about your legal affairs and to reply next week. PAY STRICT ATTENTION TO THE FOLLOWING: I need urgently a telephone directory for Santiago (this is a matter for Pancho). I am very sorry for what has happened to the U.N. and I hope that everything will soon be favorably settled. Regards to all and until the next, Your Cousin."

SANTA CRUZ stated that this letter was written to his cousin VELOZ in Chile but sent to his wife, since VELOZ feared interception of mail addressed to him by Americans. He stated that "Pancho" is SHOZO MURAI and that he did not know what the "legal affairs" referred to but supposed this

must have reference to a conversation VELOZ had had with MURAI. The term "brothers" referred to other Japanese. SANTA CRUZ stated that the telephone guide was really for his own use in writing letters, even though he stated in the letter it was at the request of "Pancho" that he was asking that it be sent directly. SANTA CRUZ stated that this letter really was not sent. He also stated that the initials U.N. stand for "Union Nacionalista."

Information obtained by the police from the GOYOs after their arrest was also obtained from Source F. The GOYO family was found by the police on April 4, 1944, residing in a house on what is known as Quinta Niesner, situated near the suburb of Beccar, Province of Buenos Aires. The information obtained from the GOYOs corresponds to a fair extent to that previously set forth as obtained from SANTA CRUZ. However, it is noted that HUMBERTO GOYO stated that he knows that on one occasion SANTA CRUZ went looking for MURAI to request another fifty pesos for himself as an advance on the money owed by the Japanese to his cousin VELOZ. He also stated that SANTA CRUZ had the key to the encoded message which has been previously mentioned.

In searching the GOYO house the police found a letter addressed to HUMBERTO which, translated from the Spanish, reads as follows:

"Mr. Goyo Rico:

Try to see where we can get the nautical maps of which we spoke the other day. I have in my possession the order and a little money to begin immediately the work. Also, my friend whom I mentioned to you is interested in meeting you personally and it would be well to have something ready by the time the meeting occurs. For my part, I am going to buy the ink, pencils, and other necessary materials and I leave it to you to get the necessary nautical information to make something really worth while.

Greetings from Carlos Santa Cruz".

SANTA CRUZ was questioned about this matter and stated that it referred to drawing maps of the Galapagos Islands to illustrate a book which the elderly GOYO was writing on them. The maps were to make the book more interesting. SANTA CRUZ stated that GOYO never drew the maps because he lost interest.

Source F also advised that JOSE AUGUSTO CARLOS RABERT Y PAPE was arrested by police and questioned on May 25, 1944. He told the police that after the arrest of SANTA CRUZ, he went to jail to visit the latter and SANTA CRUZ told him to go to the apartment of FURUKAWA and state that he (SANTA CRUZ) had been arrested for espionage activity and to ask for money. RABERT stated he never found FURUKAWA at home and finally sent a letter to the Japanese asking for money and setting forth the circumstances. He received no answer to this letter, according to his statement. RABERT also stated he subsequently sent a similar message to MURAI to which he apparently never received an answer.

Previous information was given to the effect that JORGE LORCA was an honorary consul at the Chilean Embassy in Buenos Aires and had possibly acted as leader of a Chilean espionage organization in this city. Information given by Source D reveals what was said by the Chilean Consul General, AUGUSTO MILLAN, when this matter subsequently came to his attention. MILLAN stated that he knows such an allegation is untrue. He said that LORCA has been, throughout the war, pro-German but that he has never helped the German or Axis cause in any active way, and above all, has not taken part in Japanese espionage activities.

On November 9, 1945, it was decreed by the Argentine Government that HUMBERTO GOY RICO should be expelled from Argentina for having engaged in Japanese espionage.



IN REPLY, PLEASE REFER TO
FILE NO. 64-28146

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

DECLASSIFIED

NND 780069

By TG/cy NARS, Date 8-24-88

DIVISION OF JAPANESE AFFAIRS
MAY 2 - 1946



~~PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL~~
BY SPECIAL MESSENGER

DIVISION OF FOREIGN ACTIVITY CORRELATION
MAR 11 1946
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Date: March 8, 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: JULIO GUIDO AMUCHASTEGUI - ARGENTINA

As of possible interest to you, there is transmitted herewith a copy of a memorandum received from a reliable, confidential source concerning the above-captioned individual. Amuchastegui was active on behalf of the Japanese in Argentina during the war.

This information has been made available to the American Embassy in Buenos Aires, Argentina.

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

FORWARDED TO
RMB
MAY 11 1946
OS/VJ

894.20235/3-846
894.20235/3-846

File 5-7-46

SEB FC

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DC/R

January 31, 1946

Re: JULIO GUIDO AMUCHASTEGUI
Buenos Aires, Argentina

It has been previously noted that AMUCHASTEGUI was reported to be engaging in Japanese espionage and propaganda activities. He was reported to have received, in 1942, the equivalent of about \$250 U. S. per month from the Japanese for his services. It was reported that he held post office boxes 396 and "Especial 8" and through these boxes received magazines, newspapers, and mail from the United States. This correspondence was then turned over to the Japanese. Subsequent investigation has shown that AMUCHASTEGUI is presently employed by an advertising firm named Agencia de Publicidad Lintas, Ltda. located in Buenos Aires at Fraga 1163. He has recently been married for the second time and is residing in the Buenos Aires suburb of Borges at J. B. Alberdi 954.

Further investigation conducted by Source C of the activities of AMUCHASTEGUI have not shown that he is presently in contact with Japanese. Investigation has also failed to disclose that he is engaging in any type of activity other than his advertising work. It has been noted that he and his wife frequently visit the home of Dr. CONSTANCIO LARGUIA ESCOBAR at Rio Bamba 611, first floor. The reason for this contact has not been ascertained but it is apparently innocent in nature.

Source D has supplied information obtained from an examination of secret reports of the former Japanese Embassy in Argentina, which reports were placed in the custody of the Swiss Legation after Argentina's breaking of diplomatic relations with Axis nations. The source advises that among these reports is a list of Japanese Embassy accounts of propaganda expenses for December, 1941.

Among these accounts is an item of 2,640 pesos (about \$660 U.S.) paid to the Acme News Agency located at Bartolome Mitre 552, on December 30, 1941, for pay subscriptions each to "Time", the "Chicago Tribune", and the

"New York Herald Tribune" to run from February 2, 1942 to January, 1943, in the name of JULIO G. AMUCHASTEGUI, Arenales 1984. It will be recalled that AMUCHASTEGUI formerly resided at Arenales 1984, Buenos Aires.

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR



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

PERSONAL AND ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
BY SPECIAL MESSENGER

In reply, please refer
to 64-23401

Date: March 8, 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: HENRI CATHERIN GRAVET - ARGENTINA

JPH

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*DC/R
File
5-15 46*

As of possible interest to you, there is transmitted herewith a copy of a memorandum received from a reliable, confidential source concerning the activities of Henri Catherin Gravet and Elias Jofre in Argentina on behalf of the Japanese during the war.

This information has been made available to the American Embassies in Buenos Aires, Argentina, and Santiago, Chile.

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



*85-1946
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MAY 1 4 1946*

*894.20235/3-846
CONFIDENTIAL
VJ File*

DECLASSIFIED
NND 780069
By *TC/cy* NARS, Date *8-24-78*

894.20235/3-846

PERSONAL AND ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
BY SPECIAL MESSENGER

In reply, please refer
to 64-23401

Date: March 8, 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: HENRI CATHERIN GRAVET - ARGENTINA

As of possible interest to you, there is transmitted herewith a copy of a memorandum received from a reliable, confidential source concerning the activities of Henri Catherin Gravet and Elias Jofre in Argentina on behalf of the Japanese during the war.

This information has been made available to the American Embassies in Buenos Aires, Argentina, and Santiago, Chile.

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

Buenos Aires, Argentina
February 6, 1946

Re: HENRI CATHERIN GRAVET, was, et al

Investigation in this case originated when GRAVET came to Buenos Aires on a Spanish ship in May, 1943. He was sent by Japanese to the Western Hemisphere to commit espionage, and from Buenos Aires was to travel north to Guatemala and Mexico. However, in November, 1943 he took return passage to Spain and was removed from the vessel on which he was traveling, being subsequently taken to England. Investigation of his contacts in Buenos Aires is being continued.

Upon his arrival in Buenos Aires GRAVET was met at the pier by an Argentine named ELIAS JOFRE. This individual was apparently active as a Japanese liaison agent and mail drop. JOFRE was arrested February 12, 1946 by Argentine Federal Police on charges of espionage.

The results of the police questioning of JOFRE have been obtained by Source C and are, in summary, as follows:

JOFRE, when arrested, was 47 years old, married and residing in Buenos Aires at Uspallata 571. He was employed from 1918 to 1940 by the magazine "Ceres y Carotas" with office at Chacabuco 151. In 1940 the magazine apparently went bankrupt. About that time JOFRE became acquainted through social contact and activities, according to his statement, with a former secretary of the Japanese Embassy in Buenos Aires named KOSOKAWA. The latter left Argentina shortly before Pacific War began. After the departure of KOSOKAWA, JOFRE became acquainted with CHOKO MURAI, Civil Attache of the former Japanese Embassy, who paid JOFRE periodically sums of fifty pesos (\$12.50 U.S.) in return for JOFRE's getting Japanese photographs and pictures published in local periodicals.

Shortly after the start of the Pacific War, MURAI called JOFRE to the Japanese Embassy and requested him to subscribe to various foreign magazines and newspapers. JOFRE stated that these publications were American, English, Australian, and New Zealand publications. He placed the subscriptions with Cass Mackern, Avenida Leandro Alem 457, Buenos Aires. JOFRE continued taking out more subscriptions

until, he stated, he was receiving most of the important publications of the Allied countries. These he received through casilla (post office box) 1090 in the Central Post Office. It was subsequently arranged that MURAI should have a key to this box and would have the publications withdrawn by an unnamed person and brought to him. By this time, apparently, MURAI was paying JOFRE fifty pesos a month which, JOFRE stated, was only for expenses incurred.

JOFRE stated that in April, 1943 MURAI gave him some money (amount unstated) and told him to meet a Spanish ship arriving in the Port of Buenos Aires and get in touch with a passenger aboard named GRAVET. (Jofre must have referred to May 11, 1943, the day when GRAVET arrived in Buenos Aires). JOFRE stated that he reached the boat just after its arrival and "gave MURAI's message to GRAVET." He stated he also gave GRAVET a calling card, although it is not clear whose card this was. Later that afternoon JOFRE contacted MURAI and told him that he had done as directed. Two weeks later, JOFRE stated, he accidentally met GRAVET in the street at the corner of Avenida de Mayo and Chacabuco. GRAVET told JOFRE that he wanted to speak to MURAI, and JOFRE said he would pass on that request to MURAI. The latter, however, stated that he did not wish to see GRAVET and, per JOFRE's statement, the meeting apparently did not occur. Two weeks later JOFRE again met GRAVET by chance and this time, feeling sheepish about MURAI not seeing GRAVET, lied to the extent of saying that MURAI was in the Province of Cordoba.

As JOFRE stated his case to the police, the above meetings were all that occurred between him and GRAVET. He stated that he does not know whether GRAVET brought correspondence or anything else from Spain to MURAI or whether the latter gave GRAVET money, either directly or through intermediaries.

JOFRE stated he had continual contact thereafter with MURAI concerning the subscriptions and the obtaining of new subscriptions when MURAI requested. When Argentina broke relations with the Axis countries MURAI appeared very dejected and returned his casilla key to JOFRE telling

the latter to thereafter bring the periodicals arriving at the box to the Japanese Ambassador's residence. He stated the periodicals were very necessary to Japan. JOFRE stated he last withdrew periodicals from casilla 1090 at the end of January, 1944 and on this particular occasion carried them to MURAI's residence, at that time Defensa 1773.

Casilla 1090 was rented on March 6, 1944 because of JOFRE's failure to pay rent thereon. The police, however, discovered that JOFRE was also renting casilla apartado especial librerias number 41 in the Central Post Office. In this last box JOFRE had received large quantities of foreign newspapers (not specified) and Argentine newspapers from the interior provinces of the country.

Further information regarding ELIAS JOFRE was obtained from Source D in September, 1945. That source had just been released from prison by the Argentine Federal Police and while imprisoned had known JOFRE. He stated that JOFRE appeared in prison to be a very servile individual who would undertake anything for money and who was generally made the butt of jokes on the part of other prisoners. JOFRE appeared very pro-Axis in sympathy but source believes that his sympathies could be bought. He stated that JOFRE appeared unusually religious and spent considerable time reading religious books. This source stated that JOFRE's wife continued to bring allied magazines and newspapers to prison for her husband and that JOFRE used to turn these over to GUILLERMO OTTO BRIDLITZ and JUAN HARMAYER, German espionage agents, who were also imprisoned at that time.

Source D advised he had no idea of how much money JOFRE had received from the Japanese but that his wife must have received money after JOFRE's arrest because she seemed never to lack resources.

Source D described ELIAS JOFRE as follows:

Age	45
Height	5'5"
Weight	160
Build	Fat
Hair	Black, turning gray over the ears
Appearance	Latin; no moustache; unintelligent.

Source D stated that JOFRE was released from prison on May 25, 1945. After his release he continued on friendly

terms with proprietors of the confiteria "Los Dos Chinos" at Alsina 702 and the Hotel Colon at Chacabuco 221. The source stated that JOFRE continues residing at Uspallata 571 where he can be reached by calling telephone number Saray 2615. It is noted that this telephone is registered in the name of FORTUNATO O. CRETELLA at this address. Source D stated that JOFRE was apparently unemployed as of September, 1943.

It has been previously mentioned that an unidentified individual contacted GRAVET in Buenos Aires at the Cathedral on October 31, 1943. It was subsequently stated that this individual was probably named FERNANDO SABATER. It is known that the individual GRAVET actually contacted was staying at that time at the Hotel Rei, Corrientes 782. A check of the guest registers at this hotel by Source E, however, shows that no one named FERNANDO SABATER has stayed at this hotel since 1941.

During his stay in Buenos Aires GRAVET was also in contact with an individual believed to be one of two brothers named ANTONIO and DOMINGO BRUNI staying at the Hotel Portones Del Palermo, Santa Fe 4180, Buenos Aires.

Investigation conducted by Source F in September of 1943 showed that these two brothers had recently again been in Buenos Aires, having left August 25. They apparently stay at this hotel when in Buenos Aires. It was ascertained by Source that they are known as stockraisers and that DOMINGO BRUNI works, apparently, as an overseer on the estancia of a Dr. GUSTAVO PUERTREDON known as "El Haras". This estancia is located near the town of Cahan located about one hundred miles from Buenos Aires in the Province of Buenos Aires. According to hotel employees the BRUNI brothers have been pro-Axis in sympathy during the war. This opinion was based on statements made by the brothers and was believed by the employees to be due to their Italian descent.

DIRECTOR



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



DC/R

RDA

NWC

JA

DC/R

894.20235/3-2646

894.20235/3-2646

IN REPLY, PLEASE REFER TO
FILE NUMBER _____

DIVISION OF JAPANESE AFFAIRS
MAY 23 1946
PERSONAL AND ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
BY SPECIAL MESSENGER
DEPARTMENT OF STATE
MAR 28 1946
CORRELATION

Date: March 26, 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: Nabuo Yatch, et al
Argentina

You will recall previous communications regarding Nabuo Yatch, a Japanese agent who visited several Latin American countries and who was deported from Lima, Peru in 1941.

There is transmitted herewith information received from a reliable source regarding statements made in Buenos Aires, Argentina by Magoichi Hiramatsu concerning Yatch. The name of Hiramatsu, a former businessman in Bolivia, was contained in an address book found in the possession of Yatch when he was deported.

This information is available to the American Embassy in Buenos Aires, Argentina.

cc Chief of Naval Intelligence
Navy Department
Washington, D. C.

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

Attention: Reading Panel
Military Intelligence Service

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By TL/cy NARS, Date 8-27-28

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PERSONAL AND ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
BY SPECIAL MESSENGER

Date: March 26, 1946
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cc Chief of Naval Intelligence
Navy Department
Washington, D. C.

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

Attention: Reading Panel
Military Intelligence Service

February 20, 1946

Re: NOBUO YATOH, et al
Buenos Aires, Argentina

Investigation in Argentina has been conducted into the activities of a Japanese named MAGOICHI HIRAMATSU, who was in contact with the Japanese NOBUO YATOH by correspondence prior to the latter's repatriation from Bolivia in the middle of 1943. YATOH was suspected of Japanese espionage activity and the nature of some correspondence exchanged by him with HIRAMATSU in Buenos Aires indicated HIRAMATSU might be receiving political and economic information for forwarding to Japan. It is noted that HIRAMATSU had been the owner of a business located in La Paz named Casa Matsuya.

Investigation of HIRAMATSU's activities by Source C since March, 1945, indicates that he continued residing at the rooming house at Calle 11 de Septiembre 1720. He customarily leaves this house, located in the suburb of Belgrano, early each morning and travels by commuters train to Retiro Station in the center of Buenos Aires. From there he travels by subway to Constitucion Station and walks to the Buenos Aires Japanese Grammar School located at Patagones 840. Previous information indicated that he is employed as instructor there. HIRAMATSU was seldom seen leaving this school and apparently ate lunch there on most occasions. Activity of a subversive nature or appearance on his part was not observed. The investigation did indicate that HIRAMATSU is frequently in contact with a Japanese named TOYOKICHI MOCHIZUKI who did reside at Uspallata 489 but moved in June, 1945, to Calle Humberto 1663. It is noted that the latter Japanese is rather prominent in local Japanese affairs and has been in Argentina for over thirty years, being an officer in the "Thirty Year Society".

HIRAMATSU was interviewed by Source D on January 10, 1946. It is noted that statements made by him to the source are not necessarily true, although HIRAMATSU appeared to speak frankly. His attitude during this interview was rather belligerent. He stated that he had resided in Buenos Aires since June, 1942, having come directly from Bolivia. He knew YATOH in La Paz, since the latter had arrived there a year or

two previous. He stated that YATOH had always been an employee of minor importance in Japan and that he is sure YATOH was never connected with the Japanese Government. He stated YATOH was not very intelligent and that he came to South America from Japan in 1939 for the purpose of obtaining representatives in Latin American countries for firms in Japan named H. YAMAMOTO and Company and the Japanese Cotton Trading Company, Ltd. YATOH was caught by the war in Bolivia and could only remain there until repatriated. As time passed YATOH's circumstances became strained because he could not receive in Bolivia money from his companies in Japan.

HIRAMATSU stated he himself had no connection whatsoever with the firms represented by YATOH; however, YATOH sent him several messages to forward to Japan by commercial radio means. These messages were in English and since HIRAMATSU does not speak that language he was not sure of the contents. However, it was his impression the messages dealt with family matters and had to do with his expenses and other matters concerning his business mission. HIRAMATSU repeated that he forwarded these messages purely through friendship and because YATOH could not send them from Bolivia. He said he had no other connection whatsoever with YATOH and had certainly exercised no control over his activities.

Previous information indicated that HIRAMATSU had contact with the Japanese firm Yamada y Compania in Buenos Aires. HIRAMATSU told Source D that this contact was only in connection with business since he sometimes bought goods from this Buenos Aires firm to send to La Paz for sale in his store there. Previous information also indicated that a notebook carried by YATOH during his repatriation contained the name of NATALIO DIMSITZ and in connection with this name the address of Garcia y Compania, Calle General J. Cesar Diaz 2475, Buenos Aires. HIRAMATSU stated that he knows DIMSITZ but only to the extent of a speaking acquaintance. DIMSITZ is an Argentine about thirty-five years old who was employed about three years ago as a salesman for YAMADA y Compania. HIRAMATSU knew nothing about Garcia y Compania.

It is also recalled that YATOH's notebook contained the following in pencil: "Arturo L. B. Wanechke (spy), Condarco 4064". HIRAMATSU told Source D that he knows no such person and knows nothing about the house at this address. He likewise stated that he had never heard of a HEINZ JOACHIM LUDWIG, whose name also appeared in YATOH's book.