

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER  
DIRECTOR



Federal Bureau of Investigation

United States Department of Justice

Washington, D. C.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE  
OFFICE OF  
AMERICAN REPUBLIC AFFAIRS  
26 1945  
mld +

FC/CP/ATL

DCR  
JAP  
SWP  
AWC

DEPARTMENT OF STATE  
RECEIVED  
JAN 15 1945  
DIVISION OF  
COMMUNICATIONS AND RECORDS

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL  
BY SPECIAL MESSENGER

IN REPLY, PLEASE REFER TO  
FILE NUMBER

Date:

January 5, 1945

To:

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

DIVISION OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS  
JAN 6 1945  
DEPARTMENT OF STATE  
JHP file

From:

John Edgar Hoover - Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation

Subject:

Julio Hoshi, with alias Teruo Hoshi - Peru

SPECIAL WAR PROBLEMS  
DIVISION  
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

As of possible interest to you, there is being transmitted herewith a report concerning the activities of the above individual who is regarded as being one of the most active and outstanding of the young Nisei Japanese in Peru. It will be observed that he is a Peruvian citizen and is engaged in the direction of the Escuela Zamudio. Moreover, he is reported to be strictly pro-Japanese and to be serving as an informant to the Spanish Embassy in Lima, Peru, as to Japanese who are not loyal to the Japanese cause.

This information has been made available to the American Embassy as well as to the Military and Naval Attaches at Lima, Peru.

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

cc - Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2  
War Department, Washington, D. C.  
Attention: Brigadier General C. W. Clarke

Enclosure

WORLD TRADE INTELLIGENCE  
JAN 11 1945  
Peru  
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

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

RL  
894.202-34/1-545  
894.202-34/1-545  
CONFIDENTIAL COPY

SECRET

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

RECEIVED: DIRECTOR'S OFFICE  
APR 1 1942  
*Bmp*  
*mtm*

TO: SAC, NEW YORK  
FROM: SAC, BOSTON

RE: [Illegible]

DATE: [Illegible]

TO: SAC, NEW YORK

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

TO: SAC, NEW YORK

DATE: [Illegible]

RECEIVED  
DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION  
APR 1 1942

RECEIVED  
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

DECLASSIFIED BY [Illegible]

December 9, 1944

Re: JULIO HOSHI, with alias  
TERUO HOSHI  
Lima, Peru

Source A, a former employee of Subject JULIO HOSHI, advised that Subject had discharged him because he was pro-Allied in his sympathies whereas Subject himself was extremely pro-Japanese.

According to Source A, he had been employed by Subject in connection with a Japanese school maintained by the latter at Calle Zamudio 630, Lima. The source advised that Subject was on the United States Proclaimed List and was also concealing merchandise belonging to Proclaimed Listed firms. The hiding place for this merchandise was said to be Apartment 20, Calle Zamudio 630, Lima.

HOSHI was described by Source A as a Japanese Peruvian, employed as manager by CASA MURONO. According to Source A, Subject has a brother, ALTO HOSHI, who was employed by ISHII y CIA. and who was also engaged in concealing merchandise belonging to Proclaimed Listed firms.

With reference to the Japanese school mentioned by Source A, Source B, extremely well informed in matters of Japanese activities in Peru, reports that its Japanese name is HOSHI-GAKU-EN and that it was established by Subject's mother, YOSHINO HOSHI, who was deported aboard the SS SHAWNEY, line 15, 1942, with her three minor children, together with the majority of the Japanese school teachers in Peru. YOSHINO HOSHI was the bearer of Peruvian foreigner's identification carnet #16906. At the present time the school is being administered by the Peruvian authorities with a Peruvian director reported in October of 1943 to be GONZALEZ (CENTENO).

Source E, a half-Japanese who is well acquainted with the subject, stated that at the present time there are two or three Japanese of Peruvian birth instructing at the school and the remainder of the instructors are Peruvians. All of the students are Japanese. Among the remaining instructors is a sister of JULIO HOSHI. The students at the school range in age from 4 and 16 years of age. Though the Peruvian security laws which were passed about the time of Pearl Harbor, December 7, 1941, make it illegal to teach courses in Japanese, it has been reported by Source C that this is being done in a clandestine manner at the school which is now known as Escuela Zamudio. According to Source B, prior to the time that the school was taken over by Peruvian authorities it had a student body of 330 odd students and a faculty of ten teachers, seven Japanese and three Peruvian.

Source D, a Peruvian with wide acquaintances among the young Japanese of Lima whose information in the past has proved to be reliable, reports that JULIO HOSHI is, in fact, the director of the Escuela Zamudio. He is living

December 9, 1944

Re: JULIO HOSHI, with alias  
TERUO HOSHI  
Lima, Peru

Source A, a former employee of Subject JULIO HOSHI, advised that Subject had discharged him because he was pro-Allied in his sympathies whereas Subject himself was extremely pro-Japanese.

According to Source A, he had been employed by Subject in connection with a Japanese school maintained by the latter at Calle Zamudio 630, Lima. The source advised that Subject was on the United States Proclaimed List and was also concealing merchandise belonging to Proclaimed Listed firms. The hiding place for this merchandise was said to be Apartment 20, Calle Zamudio 630, Lima.

HOSHI was described by Source A as a Japanese Peruvian, employed as manager by CASA MURONO. According to Source A, Subject has a brother, ALTO HOSHI, who was employed by ISHII y CIA. and who was also engaged in concealing merchandise belonging to Proclaimed Listed firms.

With reference to the Japanese school mentioned by Source A, Source B, extremely well informed in matters of Japanese activities in Peru, reports that its Japanese name is HOSHI-GAKU-EN and that it was established by Subject's mother, YOSHINO HOSHI, who was deported aboard the SS SHAWNEE June 15, 1942, with her three minor children, together with the majority of the Japanese school teachers in Peru. YOSHINO HOSHI was the bearer of Peruvian foreigner's identification carnet #16906. At the present time the school is being administered by the Peruvian authorities with a Peruvian director reported in October of 1943 to be GONZALEZ (CENTENO).

Source E, a half-Japanese who is well acquainted with the Subject, stated that at the present time there are two or three Japanese of Peruvian birth instructing at the school and the remainder of the instructors are Peruvians. All of the students are Japanese. Among the remaining instructors is a sister of JULIO HOSHI. The students at the school range between 4 and 16 years of age. Though the Peruvian security laws which were passed about the time of Pearl Harbor, December 7, 1941, make it illegal to teach courses in Japanese, it has been reported by Source C that this is still being done in a clandestine manner at the school which is now known as Escuela Zamudio. According to Source B, prior to the time that the school was taken over by Peruvian authorities it had a student body of 330 odd students and a faculty of ten teachers, seven Japanese and three Peruvian.

Source D, a Peruvian with wide acquaintances among the young Japanese of Lima whose information in the past has proved to be reliable, reports that JULIO HOSHI is, in fact, the director of the Escuela Zamudio. He is living

at the present time on the premises with his two brothers, ALFREDO and AGUSTO. According to Source D, there is a young Peruvian at the school who appears to be the director and there are two other Peruvian employees. Nevertheless, Subject, who is holding the property in the absence of his mother, manages the school. According to source D, the school teaches young Peruvians of Japanese race love of Japan and carries on its teachings through the Sociedad Ex-Alumnos de la Escuela Japonesa, an alumni association of which Subject is the head. At the present there are 150 students in the school. Source D states that HOSHI is manager of N. MURONO y CIA., "Pluma de Oro", whose store is located at La Virreyna 488, and is assisted in his work by his brother, AGUSTO. Subject is a partner in the firm. Subject has served in the Peruvian Army as a volunteer soldier during the Peruvian-Ecuadorean conflict in 1942. Both Subject and his mother, according to Source D, have been active in Japanese affairs and have entertained not only Japanese but also Peruvian politicians. Although Subject was born in Peru, he is strongly pro-Japanese, and it has been said to Source D that he has often made the statement that Japan has been preparing for 35 years for the present war and that victory is sure. Many Okinawan Japanese hate HOSHI but are afraid to show it because if any Japanese should indicate sentiments adverse to the ideals of Japan HOSHI would advise Japan through the Spanish Embassy and the families of these Japanese might suffer reprisals in Japan proper. This, at least, is what Source D has been told by Okinawans of his acquaintance. (It should be noted that the Okinawan Japanese do not come from the main islands of Japan and have not been as thoroughly inculcated with Japanese ideals as the others.)

Source C adds the following concerning subject. After graduating from his parents' school, he entered a Peruvian college, later studying medicine which he discontinued before his course was completed. As a youth he was employed by the Japanese Central Society. He is quite athletic, is one of the best baseball players among the Japanese in Lima and has among his other activities the job of teaching athletics at the Escuela Zamudio. Eight years ago he served on the reception committee for the Japanese athletes and swimmers who were sent on a good will tour by the Japanese Government to Peru. During the time of the anti-Japanese riots which took place in 1940, Subject served on the committee of assistance to the victims of the riot. He has served in the Peruvian Army and is a reserve sergeant. For the past five years, he has been in the employ of N. MURONO y CIA., "Pluma de Oro". His younger brother ALFREDO, also known as MITSUDO, is 19 years of age and is presently studying in Colegio Alfonso Ugarte. Of the seven Japanese teachers that were employed at the school while it was in the hands of Subject's mother, four had been sent to Peru by the Japanese Government, the remaining three being Mrs. HOSHI and her two daughters. The Japanese Government also lent financial assistance to the school. From time to time reports have been received that meetings have been held on the school premises.

Source E, a source within the Peruvian police, has reported that on January 1, 1944, 36 young Japanese who were holding a gathering at the

school were arrested. Of these, 11 proved to be Japanese citizens and the remainder Nisei Japanese. SHUKEI KATSURO, who was one of the Japanese in attendance, was deported March 1, 1944, aboard the USAT CUBA as a result of activities in connection with the gathering. The police found nothing subversive in the gathering, and it has been reported by Source C that its character was purely social. It was, however, in violation of security laws passed by the Peruvian Government which make it illegal for alien enemies to gather together in large groups.

It has also been reported by an anonymous source of unknown reliability early in 1944 that a group of Japanese were meeting at the school to discuss activities and plans for the Japanese Central Society. These Japanese are as follows: MOROMISHATO, owner of a restaurant at Abascal 190, Lima; the brothers INAMI, owners of a shirt factory, Calle Acobamba; SHEMGIU YAGUI, owner of a coffee factory in the Lince district of Lima; KIMBOKO TERUYA, owner of a restaurant in Viterbo, Lima; the brothers NAKACHI, owners of a cafe in Jirón Colmena, Lima; and UYENA, owner of a restaurant on Calle Veinticuatro, Lince, Lima. It is possible that the YAGUI referred to above is identical with SENTEI YAGI, also known as NOBUSADA YAGI, an officer of the Japanese Central Society in 1927 through 1929 and president in 1928, who has been deported from Peru.

In November of 1944, Source C also reported that Subject is in charge of the Sociedad Ex-Alumnos de la Escuela Central Japonesa, an organization of alumni of the Central Japanese School which was founded in 1930 and reorganized recently by subject.

In December of 1942 it was reported by Source F, regarded as reliable, that JAIME VIDAL (PERALTA), Avenida Francisco Pizarro 673, Lima, requested a credit of the Banco de Credito in Lima, Peru, to import stationery supplies since he was not engaged in the stationery business. Inquiry was instigated by the bank which revealed that he was acting as agent for JULIO HOSHI and the N. MURONO y CIA., "La Pluma de Oro", which deals in stationery and sports goods. Further investigation revealed that Subject and one MOTOR YAMASHITA were attorneys in fact for PERALTA and that PERALTA's checking account in the Banco de Credito was handled exclusively by YAMASHITA. That this cloaking operation had succeeded in evading the sanctions of the Proclaimed List is indicated by the fact that the store "La Pluma de Oro" featured in its window displays such items of manufacture as Carter's Ink.

A composite description of Subject as furnished by Sources C and D is as follows:

Age	29
Height	5' 5"
Weight	150 lbs.
Sex	Male
Race	Oriental
Nationality	Peruvian by birth (Japanese descent)
Build	Athletic

Hair  
Eyes  
Occupation  
Avocation  
Languages  
Marital Status

Black  
Dark  
Merchant, school director  
Sports, particularly baseball  
Speaks Japanese, Spanish, English  
Single



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

DEPARTMENT OF STATE  
OFFICE OF  
AMERICAN REMITTANCE SERVICES  
NOV 27 1946



DCIR

IN REPLY, PLEASE REFER TO  
FILE NO. 64-3708-B

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL  
BY SPECIAL MESSENGER

Date: November 20, 1945  
To: Mr. Frederick B. Lyon  
Chief  
Division of Foreign Activity Correlation  
Department of State

DIVISION OF FOREIGN ACTIVITY CORRELATION  
NOV 28 1945  
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

jun

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

Subject: JAPANESE COLONY AT YBYTYMI, PARAGUAY

As of possible interest there is forwarded herewith a memorandum dated October 23, 1945 concerning the above captioned matter.

This memorandum reports information concerning the Japanese school located near Ybytymi, Paraguay and the transfer of its assets to the Paraguayan government.

This information is available to the American Embassy at Asuncion, Paraguay.

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

DECLASSIFIED  
Jan 23 1976 - FBI #2  
By 830m 12/1/78

894 20234/1-2045

894.20234/11-2045

CS/D

74894.42



PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL  
BY SPECIAL MESSENGER

64-3708-B

Date: November 20, 1945  
To: Mr. Frederick B. Lyon  
Chief  
Division of Foreign Activity Correlation  
Department of State  
From: John Edgar Hoover - Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation  
Subject: JAPANESE COLONY AT YBYTYMI, PARAGUAY

As of possible interest there is forwarded herewith a memorandum dated October 23, 1945 concerning the above captioned matter.

This memorandum reports information concerning the Japanese school located near Ybytymi, Paraguay and the transfer of its assets to the Paraguayan government.

This information is available to the American Embassy at Asuncion, Paraguay.

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

October 23, 1945

RE: JAPANESE COLONY AT YBYTYMI, PARAGUAY

---

Reliable Source of Information C, an official of the Paraguayan Government, explained that by Decree No. 9863, dated August-9, 1945, the juridical persons of the German and Japanese Schools were abolished. A further decree dated August 27, 1945, and numbered 9980 provided for the assets of the German and Japanese Schools to be taken over by the Paraguayan Government.

The latter decree charged the Ministry of Hacienda with the making of an inventory of the property of the schools to be confiscated. The law further provided that when the inventory was terminated any engravings, books, flags, symbols, etc., of a fascist, Nazi, or imperialistic nature should be turned over to the Ministry of Education. The remainder of the assets, including the archives of the schools, was to be taken over by the Director of the National Schools for use in those national schools.

Source of Information C has previously pointed out that the Japanese population of Paraguay has been under effective control and virtual relegation at Colonia La Colmena near Ybytymi. Unlike other nationals of the Axis, the Japanese have been effectively restrained in Paraguay because their colony is under the close scrutiny of an efficient government interventor.

According to Source C, in June of 1945, ENRIQUE SCARONE, the Government Interventor in the colony, advised the Minister of Interior that previously there had been one Japanese and two Paraguayan schools functioning. Because of violations of regulations laid down by the Interventor regarding the type of instructions to be given to the children, he had merged the Japanese School into the official government school and named a Paraguayan director and Paraguayan teachers to replace the Japanese.

Acting under Paraguayan Decree No. 9863 and No. 9980, the Government Interventor at the colony had headed a group of officials who conducted an inventory on September 24, 1945, of the assets

belonging to the Japanese School.

Source of Information C reported that the inventory listed real property described as a lot 150 meters by 150 meters fenced by wire. A valuation of 1800 Guaranies (\$600) was placed on that property. The school building was listed for 3,457.56 Guaranies (\$1,152.52 U.S.). A more detailed inventory was made listing the scant amount of furniture, books, teaching material, and tools present in the building. No value was given to these latter articles. Source C explained that evidently their value had been included in the sum assessed to the building.

On October 8, 1945, the Government Interventor in filing the inventory stated that a representative of the National Schools had taken charge of the furniture, books, tools, and school materials, and all property had now passed to the Paraguayan Government. This source explained that the Ministry of Education receives title to the building and real estate.