

Dec File

Box #

7096

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR



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

RECEIVED
JUN 20 1945

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL
BY SPECIAL MESSENGER

65-53940

Date: February 16, 1945

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

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
OFFICE OF
AMERICAN REPUBLIC AFFAIRS
JUN 13 1945

DIVISION OF FOREIGN ACTIVITY CORRELATION
FEB 15 1945
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

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

Subject: CARLOS FEDERICO TORO-MAZOTE (GRANADA)
CHILE

For your information, there is being transmitted herewith a copy of a report concerning the above individual who was reported as possibly being interested in espionage activities during a visit to the United States in October, 1944. TORO-MAZOTE, a Lieutenant in the Chilean Air Force, returned to Santiago from the United States in December, 1944. It is stated that this individual has expressed a definite pro-Allied opinion since his return from the United States. This information has been made available to the American Embassy at Santiago, Chile.

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

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

Attention: Brigadier General,
Carter W. Clarke



Enclosure

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

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CO 894.20225/2-1645

FILE

894.20225/2-1645
Confidential File
FILED

January 12, 1945

RE: CARLOS FEDERICO TORO-MAZOTE
(GRANADA), with aliases:
Carlos Toro-Mazote Granada

Information was received from Confidential Reliable Source C during October 1944 to the effect that CARLOS FEDERICO TORO-MAZOTE, a Second Lieutenant in the Chilean Air Force, was expected to travel to the United States during October for the purpose of ferrying lend lease aircraft from the United States to Chile. This source advised that TORO-MAZOTE is the step-son of BARNEND BARENDIS and has been known to frequently associate with the latter individual who is a former manager of the CIA CHILENA ORIENTAL, a company which was known to have had close dealings with Japanese merchants and business men in Santiago, Chile. Source C advised that TORO-MAZOTE had in the past made a similar trip to the United States and upon his return he was known to have made several statements which indicated his anti-American attitude and his complete contempt for the American War effort. The thought was expressed by Source C that TORO-MAZOTE during his visit to the United States might possibly have access to information of strategic value and might be induced by his step-father to contribute that information to the Japanese upon his return to Chile.

Information was subsequently received from Source A to the effect that TORO-MAZOTE was expected to depart from Santiago, Chile bound for the United States in the middle of October 1944 to travel to San Antonio, Texas where he was to accept delivery of a lend lease airplane for the Chilean Government.

Confidential Source C after having expressed interest in this matter and indicating that TORO-MAZOTE might possibly be interested in espionage activities suggested that the activities of TORO-MAZOTE be closely watched during his stay in the United States. Source stated that through the ability of TORO-MAZOTE to travel to the United States without obstacles it was possible that he might avail himself of the opportunity to act as a courier for BARENDIS to obtain information concerning the United States War effort which could be contributed to BARENDIS for delivery to the Japanese upon TORO-MAZOTE's return from the United States.

On November 21, 1944 information was received from Source D to the effect that CARLOS TORO-MAZOTE had departed from the United States bound for Chile on November 20, 1944.

On December 5, 1944 Confidential Reliable Source E advised that CARLOS TORO-MAZOTE, a Lieutenant in the Chilean Air Force, had arrived with other members of his Squadron at the El Bosque Airport at 5:30 P.M. on that date. This source stated that TORO-MAZOTE, after being received at the airport by several of his pilot friends and other military men, proceeded with members of his family to Calle Dario Urzua 1955, Santiago, Chile. Source E pointed out that this address is the home of a Chilean

Senator, GUILLERMO AZOCAR, who is the father-in-law of Subject TORO-MAZOTE. Source E added that Subject had married a daughter of Senator AZOCAR immediately prior to his visit to the United States and he had resided at the home of the Senator since his marriage.

Confidential Source E advised that a surveillance of the activities of CARLOS TORO-MAZOTE from the time of his arrival in Santiago, Chile until December 23, 1944 had failed to indicate any suspicious contacts or any suspicious activities. The same source advised that a spot surveillance of the subject's activities on December 27th and 29th, 1944 had likewise failed to indicate any suspicious activity by the Subject. Specific attention was given by Source E to any possible contact which the Subject might have had with his step-father, BAREND BARENDS, but there was no indication that TORO-MAZOTE was interested in contacting BARENDS. Source E explained that the customary activity of TORO-MAZOTE included a trip to the Air Force School each morning, and he is reported to have remained there during the entire day until 4:00 P.M. when he usually returns to his home. Activities apart from his military work have included purely social activities together with his wife and father-in-law, Senator AZOCAR.

On December 29, 1944 Confidential Reliable Source E advised that inquiry among fellow officers of the subject and employees at the Military Airport at Santiago had resulted in the information that TORO-MAZOTE has not expressed any anti-American sentiments since his return to Chile. This source advised that according to information available from several persons interviewed TORO-MAZOTE has exhibited a definitely pro-Allied sympathy and he has been heard to express great admiration for conditions in the United States as well as training methods used in pilot training and airport facilities. Source E stated that as far as he was able to ascertain TORO-MAZOTE has not divulged information of strategic value to any of his associates or contacts.

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR



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

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
OFFICE OF
AMERICAN REPUBLIC AFFAIRS
MAR 15 1945
PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL
BY SPECIAL MESSENGER

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HOC

IN REPLY, PLEASE REFER TO
FILE NUMBER 105-2821

Date: March 5, 1945

To: Mr. Frederick B. Lyon *OFFICE*
Chief
Division of Foreign Activity Correlation
Department of State *894.20225/11-2344*

OFFICE OF AMERICAN AFFAIRS
DISTRIBUTION
MAR 14 1945
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

OFFICE OF FOREIGN ACTIVITY CORRELATION
MAR 6 1945
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

RL
DETR

From: John Edgar Hoover - Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation
Subject: BAREND BARENS (SPIEKERMANN)

As a possible interest to you, there is being transmitted herewith a copy of a report concerning the activities of the above individual who has been described as a Dutch citizen, allegedly implicated in dealing with Japanese elements in Chile.

This information has been received from confidential sources believed to be reliable, is available to the American Embassy at Santiago, Chile and is being forwarded to the Foreign Economic Administration.



Enclosure

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

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

DIVISION OF WORLD TRADE INTELLIGENCE
MAR 20 1945
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

DECLASSIFIED
Jan 23, 1976 - FBI #2
By *8pm* Date 12/7/78

MAR 3 1945
CONFIDENTIAL FILE

894.20225/3-545

894.20225/3-545

February 8, 1945

RE: BAREND BAREND (SPIEKERMANN)

Reliable Source C advised that at the present time the invested capital of the CIA. CARBONERA VICTORIA DE LEBU is 26,086,000 Chilean pesos, of which 14,086,000 pesos was invested by the CORPORACION DE FOMENTO of Chile. The remaining 12,000,000 pesos of invested capital are supposed to have been invested by the heirs of BERNARDO MAINO, a deceased Italian industrialist. This Source stated that there was no indication that ANGELA GRANADA DE BAREND, the wife of the subject of this case, is the owner of any stock of this company. However, investigation conducted by Source D positively indicated that the wife of BAREND BAREND is the owner of ten percent of the stock attributable to the heirs of BERNARDO MAINO which would make her holdings 1,200,000 pesos. According to this Source, this information has been verified by BAREND.

Source E, whose reliability has been ascertained, furnished information which would indicate that possibly BAREND's wife owns 2,400,000 pesos of the stock of the CIA. CARBONERA VICTORIA DE LEBU. He verified the fact that BAREND's wife owns ten percent of the capital invested by the heirs of BERNARDO MAINO, but he stated that he received information which indicated that the amount of invested capital attributable to the heirs of BERNARDO MAINO is 24,000,000 pesos and not 12,000,000 pesos.

Source D advised that the owner of the property known as "La Estancia", which is located on the island of Maipo, is owned by DOUGLAS H. REIMER, Brasil 218, Santiago, Chile. This Source stated that REIMER advised him that at the present time he has no desire to sell this property because of the fact that he would not be able to get a good price due to its poor condition. He further advised this Source that at one time BAREND had offered to buy this property but no agreement was reached.

A thorough investigation conducted by Source F reflected that there is no record of any bank account presently being maintained by BAREND or his wife in any of the banks located in Santiago.

Source E stated that no information of significance was developed as a result of a surveillance of BAREND from December 18 to December 23 inclusive.

It was noted that BAREND spent most of his time in his office which is located on Arturo Prat 683. No suspicious contacts or activities were developed and there was no indication that BAREND is maintaining any close contact with JUAN ESTEBAN MONTERO.

Source G, who is quite well informed concerning the activities of the Japanese firms which formerly operated in Santiago, was questioned concerning the possibility that either BAREND or JUAN ESTEBAN MONTERO were entrusted with 20,000,000 Chilean pesos of Japanese funds. This Source said that no information has come to his attention which would substantiate this claim. He stated that he is positive that when the CIA. CHILENA ORIENTAL was closed BAREND received a sum equivalent to one month's salary for each year of service with this firm. This Source stated that this sum would not be very large inasmuch as BAREND's monthly salary was believed to have been only 2,000 pesos.



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

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
OFFICE OF
AMERICAN REPUBLIC AFFAIRS
AUG 1 1945
DIVISION OF AMERICAN
REPUBLIC ANALYSIS AND
LIAISON



IN REPLY, PLEASE REFER TO
FILE NO. _____

Date: July 27, 1945

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

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL
BY SPECIAL MESSENGER
JUL 30 1945
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

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

Subject: CARLOS FEDERICO TORO-MOZOTTE (GRANADA)
Chile

As of possible interest, there is transmitted a memorandum summarizing information regarding the above individual who was a member of the Chilean Air Force and who recently visited the United States on an official mission. As you will note, although there have been suspicions concerning his tendencies, no evidence has been ascertained reflecting that he has engaged in espionage or other subversive activities.

This information has been made available to the American Embassy, Santiago, Chile.

Enclosure

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

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

894.20225/2-1645
#17-2745
CS/LR 94,20

Confidential

REF ID: A66388
ORIGINAL AND CONFIDENTIAL
BY SPECIAL MESSENGER

Date: July 27, 1945
To: Mr. Frederick B. Lyon
Chief
Division of Foreign Activity Correlation
Department of State
From: John Edgar Hoover - Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation
Subject: CARLOS FREDERICO TORO-MOROTTE (GRANADA)
Chile

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Enclosure

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



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



IN REPLY, PLEASE REFER TO
FILE NO. 64-22257-11

AMERICAN REPUBLIC AFFAIRS
AUG 11 1945
8839w, mka

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL
BY SPECIAL MESSENGER

Date: August 7, 1945

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

From: John Edgar Hoover - Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation
940.00115 Pw/7-1145

Subject: Mutsuo Watanabe - Argentina

As a matter of possible interest to you there is transmitted herewith a report received from a reliable confidential source in Santiago concerning the background of Karon Yamada who was alleged to be an associate of a Japanese agent in Argentina named Mutsuo Watanabe. It appears that he was never repatriated to Japan but was in fact relegated by the Chilean Government. At the present time he is residing in Rengo, Chile. It does not appear that he is active.

Enclosure

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 W. Clarke

DECLASSIFIED
Jan 23, 1976 - FBI #2
By SPM NARS, Date 12/2/78

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Confidential File
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64-22257-11

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL
BY SPECIAL MESSENGER

Date: August 7, 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: Mutsuo Watanabe - Argentina

As a matter of possible interest to you there is transmitted herewith a report received from a reliable confidential source in Santiago concerning the background of Karon Yamada who was alleged to be an associate of a Japanese agent in Argentina named Mutsuo Watanabe. It appears that he was never repatriated to Japan but was in fact relegated by the Chilean Government. At the present time he is residing in Rengo, Chile. It does not appear that he is active.

Enclosure

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 E. W. Clark

July 9, 1945

Re: MUTSUO WATANABE, with aliases, ET AL.
Santiago, Chile.

On April 20, 1943, confidential source C, who is considered reliable, advised that one HATSON WATERNABE (sic), San Martin 440, Buenos Aires, Argentina, who was a sub-officer of the Japanese Navy, and who was employed as a code clerk in the Japanese Embassy in Buenos Aires, had been receiving packages of American magazines from the address 550 Calle Monjitas, Santiago, Chile. The source added that the activities of WATERNABE appeared to be rather suspicious and there existed the possibility that he was engaging in espionage activities.

Confidential source D, who is considered reliable, reported on June 19, 1943 that the following individuals had resided at 550 Calle Monjitas, Santiago, Chile: SADAYOSHI NAKAYAMA, the former Naval Attaché of the Japanese Legation in Santiago; ITSUKI TAKADA; YONOSUKE HAGIWARA, an official of the "Compañia Chilena Oriental", which was reported as being considered a center of Japanese intelligence activity in Santiago; and H. YAMADA, who was formerly an official of the Japanese KKK Line in Santiago.

On December 15, 1943, confidential source E, who is considered very reliable, informed that NAKAYAMA, TAKADA, and HAGIWARA were repatriated on September 16, 1943 to Japan, leaving H. YAMADA as the only remaining Japanese in Chile who had lived at the address in Santiago from which American magazines had been sent to WATERNABE in Buenos Aires, who was considered as possibly engaging in espionage for Japan.

On April 12, 1945, confidential source F, a member of the Chilean police, who is considered reliable, furnished the following information concerning YAMADA from the records of the Chilean police.

Name:	KARON YAMADA (KANI)
Identification No.:	1720276
Marital status:	Single
Date of birth:	September 23, 1916
Nationality:	Japanese
Place of birth:	Gifuken, Province of Tajimeshi, Japan
Date of arrival in Chile:	June 1, 1940. He arrived from Bolivia by way of Valparaiso, Chile.
Addresses:	In Santiago: Avenida Santa Maria 489, Calle Torres Roonon 684.

The records indicated that at one time he was employed in the Japanese steamship company, KAWASAKI HISEN KAISHA, LTDA., located in office No. 2 on the fifth floor at No. 4, Calle Vicuña Mackenna.

The file also reflected that YAMADA was relegated on October 19, 1944 under Relegation Law No. 6026 and No. 6880 to the city of Rengo, Chile, where he lived in the house of TAKEYASU HUMBO at 484 Condell Street, and was employed in a toy shop by JUAN SADA O HORIUCHI.

Confidential source G, who is considered reliable, on June 11, 1945 made available the information on YAMADA from the Department of Identification of the Chilean government, which revealed the following information:

Name:	KAORU YAMADA (KANI)
Nationality:	Japanese
Age:	28 years
Marital status:	Single.

The file revealed the fact that YAMADA arrived in Chile on the first of June, 1940 from La Paz, Bolivia in the capacity of an employee of the Japanese navigation company, KAWASAKI HISEN KAISHA, LTDA. It listed his address in Santiago as 419 Avenida Santa Maria but indicated that, during the month of September, 1943, his residence was definitely fixed at the house of TAKAYASU HOMBO, Calle Condell 484, in Rengo, Province of O'Higgins, Department of Caupolicán (Rengo is the capital of this department), Chile. He was listed as being a partner with SADA O HORIUCHI in a toy industry in Rengo, where he is believed to reside at present.

The file contained the notation that YAMADA was not repatriated on September 16, 1943 with the other Japanese repatriates, because his name was not on the list of those to go which was submitted by the Japanese government, in spite of the fact that he was an employee of one of the largest Japanese maritime companies.

Confidential sources A, B, and H were contacted with negative results for any additional information regarding KAREN YAMADA (KANI) or KAORU YAMADA (KANI).

Confidential source I advised that he was informed on May 25, 1944 that YAMADA was connected with the Propaganda Section of the Japanese Embassy in Santiago and that at one time his name was submitted for repatriation by the Japanese government.

May 29, 1945

RE: CARLOS FEDERICO TORO-MOZOTTE (GRANADA), wa.
Carlos Toro-Mazote Granada
Santiago, Chile

Previous information received in this case reflected that CARLOS FEDERICO TORO-MOZOTTE was a Lieutenant in the Chilean Air Force and traveled to the United States during the Fall of 1944 for the purpose of ferrying a lend lease aircraft from the United States to Chile. Source C, who furnished this information, stated that the subject was the stepson of BAREND BARENDSS, who was former Manager of the Compania Chilena Oriental, a company known to have had close dealings with the Japanese merchants and businessmen in Santiago. This subject was also reported to have made several statements which indicated his anti-American attitude and complete contempt for the American war effort.

Source A informed that the only information in his possession regarding this subject was that in 1942 he was one of the three Chilean Airforce Officers who were tried on the charge of selling the gasoline that was left over from their flights. Reliable Source D determined that the subject is still residing with his father-in-law, Senator GUILLERMO AZOCAR ALVAREZ, at Calle Baric Urzua No. 1955. However, since February of 1945 source stated that subject has been assigned to the Air Base at Colina, a new Chilean Air Base not far from Santiago. In addition, after his return from the United States, he was promoted to a First Lieutenant in the Chilean Air Force. This source determined that the subject usually leaves his home very early in the morning for Colina and does not return until late afternoon. Source said that among the local Chilean pilots he is known as the "crazy one" because of his daring acrobatics. He is also regarded as highly qualified for his present position in the Air Force and was at one time an instructor of new pilots.

MILLAN TORO, Captain in the Meteorology Branch of the Chilean Air Force, informed Source D that he knew the subject very well and said that he was always pro-Allied in his conversations and had no reason to believe that he had ever aided the Axis in any way whatever.

Source D had occasion to observe the subject's activities from May 3rd through May 7, 1945. He said that there was no indication that the subject was engaged in subversive activities, nor did he contact any suspicious individuals.

Reliable Source E advised that he talked to the following members of the Chilean Air Force, all of whom knew the subject:

First Lieutenant ANTONIO SAUD	Sub-Official Major HECTOR LEYTON
Second Lieutenant RENE RUIZ	Private DAVID RAHAMONDES

He informed that all of them believed the subject was pro-Allied. They said that since his last trip to the United States, he has spoken very favorably of the Air Force of the United States and talked continually of the fine instruction and technical preparations that he was given during his stay in the States. Continuing, they said he spoke enthusiastically of the course, the teaching methods and also the military and industrial organization of the United States, and he stated that he was very grateful for the opportunity he had to study there.

Lieutenant SAUD also told Source E that the subject in his opinion possessed ideas favorable to the Allies, even before his trip to the States. However, he added that probably due to his marriage to the daughter of the Socialist Senator GUILLERMO AZOCAR, he had picked up some ideas and thoughts that could be classified as belonging to the Left. These fellow officers all informed that subject is highly thought of as a companion, because of the fact that he is very friendly and helpful, and as a pilot is considered to be one of the best in Chile. The only derogatory information that any of these officers knew regarding the subject was furnished by Lieutenant RENE RUIZ, who said that the subject was a good friend at one time of Captain JORGE ANWANDTER B., who was attached to the Chilean Embassy in Washington, D. C. but who was known to entertain ideas favorable to the Axis while he was in Chile.

A description of the subject, as furnished by Source D, is set forth as follows:

Age - 28 to 30
Height - 5 feet and 8 inches
Hair - brown
Nose - thin
Mustache - Yes, blond
Complexion - Suntanned
Build - Medium and muscular
Dress - Always in the uniform of a Lieutenant of the Chilean Air Force.
Marital Status - Married; wife ADRIANA AZOCAR.
Occupation - Pilot
Address - Calle Dario Urrutia No. 1955, Santiago, Chile.



Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice

Washington



IN REPLY, PLEASE REFER TO
FILE NO. 105-2821

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
OFFICE OF
AMERICAN REPUBLIC AFFAIRS
AUG 24 1945
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PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL
BY SPECIAL MESSENGER

Date: August 13, 1945

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

DIVISION OF FOREIGN ACTIVITY CORRELATION
AUG 14 1945
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

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

Subject: Barend Barends (Spiekermann)
Chile

You will recall having received previous information with regard to the above-captioned Swiss individual, who has been affiliated with various Japanese interests in Chile. You will also recall that he has been suspected of espionage activities and has worked with the Japanese firm of Cia. Chilena Oriental. He has in the past admitted his pro-Axis sympathies, but as you will note recent investigation has not disclosed that he is at present engaged in subversive activities. There is attached a memorandum concerning this subject.

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

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

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

Enclosure

DECLASSIFIED
Jan 23 1976 - FBI #2
By JEM Date 12/7/78

894.20225/8-1345
CONFIDENTIAL
944.20225/8-1345

105-2821

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL
BY SPECIAL MESSENGER

Date: August 13, 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: Barend Barends (Spiekermann)
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cc - Director of Naval Intelligence
Navy Department, Washington, D. C.

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

Enclosure

July 23, 1945

Re: BAREND BARENS (SPIEKERMANN)
Santiago, Chile

Duties and Activities of BARENS at the Cia. CHILENA ORIENTAL

During a personal interview with Source C, the Subject BAREND BARENS (SPIEKERMANN) advised that he was employed by the Cia. CHILENA ORIENTAL in about 1938. He was the accountant for this company. He was paid 3,500 pesos (\$115.00 U. S. cy.) per month salary. The partner, MIYASAKI, paid BARENS an extra 500 pesos per month which was not put on the books of the company. BARENS claims that this extra 500 pesos was for the services which he rendered as an accountant and not for any subversive or clandestine work. BARENS stated that his duties included those of general bookkeeping, getting out statements, paying internal revenue taxes, showing Government agents the books, and preparing documents for law suits. He arranged export and import papers and permits. BARENS stoutly denied during this interview that he ever handled any money whatsoever for the Cia. CHILENA ORIENTAL.

BARENS insisted that his relationship with the Japanese partners of the company was very formal. His immediate superior was YONOSUKE HAGIWARA ETO. He stated that the partners kept a separate file in the office which was always locked and to which only the partners had access. He admitted that he had been to the home of at least one of the partners when they gave a party for the employees, and he also admitted having eaten meals in local restaurants with the partners of the firm. He stoutly maintained, however, that he never had any information or knowledge that these partners were engaged in subversive activities or espionage.

From Source D it was ascertained that HAGIWARA was relegated by the Chilean Government to San Francisco de Mostazal on January 27, 1943, and that KANOME NAKAYAMA NAKAYAMA was relegated to Melipilla the same date. During this interview with Source C, BARENS admitted that he went to see HAGIWARA three or four times at San Francisco after HAGIWARA had been relegated. He claimed that the purpose of these visits was to close certain matters which were pending on the books of the Cia. CHILENA ORIENTAL and had nothing whatsoever to do with subversive activities. BARENS also admitted that he went to Melipilla where he saw NAKAYAMA and NAKATSUKA. On one occasion BARENS took 4,000 or 5,000 pesos to NAKAYAMA in Melipilla. BARENS could not remember whether he received this money from HAGIWARA or from RICARDO LYON (HUBER), the latter of whom was acting as a carrier of letters and other messages between the various partners who had been relegated. BARENS stated that LYON was given various miscellaneous jobs to perform for the partners. He could not state the nature of these jobs.

Source C also interviewed LUIS LOPEZ POZO, Avenida Manuel Montt 207, Santiago. LOPEZ admitted that he was the cashier for the Cia. CHILENA ORIENTAL at the time it was dissolved after the partners were relegated. LOPEZ advised Source C that BARENDS was completely in sympathy with the Nazi philosophy and activities at that time. He said, for example, that BARENDS was obviously happy when the Japanese invaded Borneo and Dutch East India. This source stated that BARENDS claimed the Dutch have not been able to develop these possessions very well and that these countries would probably do better under Japanese control. This source also quoted BARENDS as saying that the Allies would never be able to bomb Berlin and that never under any circumstances would get past the coast of France. He stated that BARENDS was generally happy over the sinkings of Allied ships that were reported in the news as well as German victories. LOPEZ told Source C further that he never saw anything at the Cia. CHILENA ORIENTAL which made him believe that that company or its partners might be engaged in subversive activities or espionage. He expressed the opinion that BARENDS was a mere employee, that there was not a relationship of sufficient confidence between BARENDS and the partners to have permitted them to entrust him with espionage information or messages, and that the partners in general were extremely elusive and uncommunicative with the employees. LOPEZ stated that the Cia. CHILENA ORIENTAL was a partnership with a capitalization of 120,000 Chilean pesos. He said the monthly gross movement in the books of the company was between 5,000,000 and 6,000,000 pesos. He said this firm acted as agents for the Japanese MITSUI COMPANY. About January, 1942, when the firm began to liquidate, HAGIWARA ordered LOPEZ to pay OSASA some 220,000 pesos and to pay NAKAYAMA about 150,000 pesos which allegedly represented salaries. During the period from approximately December 1941 to January 1942 HAGIWARA had LOPEZ go to the various banks on five or six different occasions and cash each time checks amounting to a million pesos. LOPEZ was unable to say what was the eventual destination of this money which he gave to HAGIWARA in Chilean pesos. HAGIWARA took the money home with him at night in a portfolio.

In an interview with Source C, JORGE VARELA (VIDELA), Castro 214, Santiago, advised that he was the assistant accountant of the Cia. CHILENA ORIENTAL between September 1, 1939 and about January 31, 1942. His principal duties were in regard to obtaining import and export licenses and dealing in matters of exchange. According to Source C, VARELA substantially corroborated the statements by LOPEZ which have been set out above in regard to BARENDS' sympathies, his relations with the Japanese partners, and his lack of knowledge of espionage activities or participation therein.

Mr. JUAN ESTEBAN MONTERO, an ex-President of the Republic of Chile, advised Source C that he was an attorney for the Cia. CHILENA ORIENTAL, and that as such he had conducted litigation for that company and the partners involved and had assisted them in their

general legal business. He disclaimed any knowledge whatsoever of any funds belonging to or which had been the property of the Cia. CHILENA ORIENTAL or the partners. He insisted that he knew absolutely nothing whatsoever about any subversive activities or espionage activities on the part of the partners of the Compania. Mr. MONTERO stated further that he has been for many years and still is a very close personal friend of Subject BAREND BARENS. He added that in his opinion BARENS was not in the confidence of the partners of the Cia. CHILENA ORIENTAL and that he in no way engaged in subversive or espionage activity and knew nothing of such activities which might have been carried on by that company.

Cia. CARBONERA VICTORIA de LEBU and Mrs. BARENS' Financial Interest Therein.

BAREND BARENS advised Source C that about 1934 or 1936 his wife invested 33,333 pesos in the SOCIEDAD SCHIAVETTI, BERTOTTI y Cia., Ltd. The assets of this company were trucks, sacks, coal and general equipment of a coal selling agency. Its business was that of selling coal from the Cia. CARBONERA de LEBU. On August 27, 1938 this company was reorganized into a new organization known as BERNARDO MAINO y CIA., Ltd. The capital of the new company was divided as follows:

BERNARDO MAINO (TAVOLARA)	200,000 pesos	40% of profits and losses
PABLO SCHIAVETTI	300,000 pesos	30% of profits and losses
FRANCISCO BERTOTTI	100,000 pesos	30% of profits and losses

This Source stated that the Subject's wife, Mrs. ANGELA GRANADA de BARENS owned one third of the interest which is attributed to BERTOTTI in the above tabulation. This represented her share of the old SOCIEDAD SCHIAVETTI, BERTOTTI y Cia. Her interest was 5.55% of the capital and 10% of the profits and losses. This company has never had more than 600,000 pesos capital.

BARENS advised Source C that the Cia. CARBONERA de LEBU failed to deliver coal when contracted, and made other commitments which resulted in their becoming indebted to the SCHIAVETTI-BERTOTTI Cia. in the amount of 455,492.14 pesos by May 31, 1938. Mr. MAINO loaned them an additional sum of approximately 500,000 pesos. Then, on February 23, 1940, in consequence of this debt and the 500,000 pesos loan, and an additional 3,000,000 pesos (a total of approximately 4,500,000 pesos), a deal was made whereby the BERNARDO MAINO company became owners of the entire assets of the Cia. CARBONERA de LEBU. The 3,000,000 pesos cash for this transaction was loaned by BERNARDO MAINO personally, and the BERNARDO

MAINO Cia. assumed the obligation of repaying him. This debt has not been paid to date. Since that time, the CORPORACION de FOMENTO, a Governmental agency, has loaned and invested various amounts at various times in the coal property which this company holds. Then on February 27, 1940 they forced the formation of a new company known as Cia. CARBONERA VICTORIA de LEBU which has the following shareholders:

CORPORACION DE FOMENTO	54 per cent
BERNARDO MAINO Y CIA., Ltd.	46 per cent

The total amount which has been loaned or given to the company by the CORPORACION DE FOMENTO to date is approximately 20,000,000 pesos. According to Source C, BARENDT stated that an analysis was made of the coal properties of this company by an independent accountant as of December 31, 1944. The purpose of this analysis was to attempt to sell the property to prospective buyers in Buenos Aires. The accountant evaluated the property at 37,288,004.5 pesos at that time. The company statement is as follows:

General Balance, December 31, 1944

Assets

(Bienes Raices)--Fixed assets	242,000.00	
Mining Accessories	3,800,000.00	
Manto Grande mine	345,000.00	
Consolidated mine	6,833,106.88	
Other mines	572,002.73	
Machinery	5,723,603.00	
Washing grounds and patio	453,300.00	
Cars, ways and inclines	599,145.70	
Vehicles and transport facilities	104,863.80	
Tools and fixtures	136,380.00	
Furniture and equipment	175,679.70	
Roads and ground movement	400,000.00	
Shipping facilities	355,130.00	
Buildings	2,309,301.00	
		<u>22,049,492.81</u>
Warehouses	1,353,459.55	
Coal stock	1,389,548.00	
Various debtors	392,979.63	
		<u>3,135,985.18</u>
Italian Bank	210,717.41	
National Savings Dept.	52,252.56	
Cash	6,343.78	
		<u>269,313.75</u>

(Assets, continued)

Rights and concessions		10,000.00
Agricultural and forest lands		10,990,283.76
Losses for 1943	728,065.40	
Losses for 1944	<u>115,043.64</u>	
		833,109.04
		<u><u>37,288,004.54</u></u>

Liabilities

Capital	26,086,956.55	
Amortization fund	5,390,689.64	
Various provisions	<u>32,842.14</u>	
		31,510,488.33
<u>Long term demands</u>		
Caja Credito Minero	1,022,576.99	
Corporacion de Fomento	4,055,302.10	
<u>Short term demands</u>		
Accounts payable	237,180.90	
Various creditors	<u>193,366.64</u>	
		5,508,426.63
Pending operations	98,705.52	
Administrative (Labor)	32,235.43	
Salaries and wages	80,525.52	
Social laws (tax)	<u>57,623.11</u>	
		269,089.58
		<u><u>37,288,004.54</u></u>

BARENDS stated that because of the large debt which the company owes to the CORPORACION de FOMENTO, because of the failure of the company to make profits, and because of poor management, it is impossible to place an evaluation on the stock of this company nor on the stock which his wife owns. At the present time

she holds 5.55 % of the BERNARDO MAINO Y CIA., Ltd. interest in the Cia. CARBONERA de LEBU.

Source E ascertained from the files of the CORPORACION DE FOMENTO that at the present time the CORPORACION DE FOMENTO has loaned the Cia. CARBONERA VICTORIA de LEBU approximately 15,000,000 pesos, and has invested approximately an additional 5,000,000 pesos. Source F independently checked the figures representing Mrs. BARENDS' interest in the Cia. CARBONERA VICTORIA de LEBU in the files of that company. The statement given by BARENDS appears to be in substantial agreement with regard to the percentages of interest held by his wife.

Subject's Personal Financial Condition and Political Sympathies.

Source C advised that in a personal interview, BAREND BARENDS admitted that at the beginning of the war he was in favor of Germany. At that time he thoroughly disliked England and he still does. He claims that its history has been one of dominating Dutch interests. BARENDS stated that sometimes when he sees how England dictates to Holland, he is ashamed of his Dutch ancestry. He is in sympathy with the Japanese colonization of Borneo and the development of Japanese interests in the East Indies. During his interview with Source C, BARENDS claimed to be a "Dutch patriot" but at the same time stated that he would like to become a Chilean citizen. Regarding his financial interests, BARENDS claimed that he did not own any lands, bonds, stock or other tangible assets. He also claimed that he did not have any bank accounts and that he was virtually destitute financially. He claimed that for a considerable period of time he had been selling his furniture in order to live.

The Dutch Consul in Santiago, Dr. HERMAN GERHARD Von OVEN, Pedro de Valdivia 2454, supplied to Source C the following derogatory information concerning Subject BARENDS:

1. That he understood from people in the Dutch colony that only German was spoken in BARENDS' home;
2. That at least before Pearl Harbor, BARENDS' children attended the German School;
3. That it is general knowledge in the Dutch colony that BARENDS had very pro-Nazi sympathies;
4. That BARENDS refused to pay a tax which the Dutch Government in London assessed on all Dutch citizens outside occupied countries for a period from October 1941 to November 1942;

5. That BARENDS is on the Black List of the Dutch colony and was the first person in Santiago to be placed there. The penalty for being placed on this list is that BARENDS will be refused all help by the Dutch Consul and will be unable to get a passport or any kind of documentation from that office. Von OVEN admitted to Source C that he had been completely out of contact with BARENDS since the local colony began taking sides during the early part of the war.

Subject's Background and Physical Description

Name	BAREND BARENDS (SPIEKERMANN)
Address	(As of July, 1945) Comendares 0400, Santiago, Chile
Telephone	47612
Date of birth	May 23, 1881
Place of birth	Noord Scharwoude, Holland
Nationality	Dutch
Height	6' 1" (approximately)
Weight	182 pounds
Eyes	Blue
Hair	White
Foreigner's Identification Card	No. 1491458
Occupation	Accountant
Distinguishing Characteristics	Has distinguished appearance and manner; he has a white moustache
Languages	He speaks English, Spanish, Dutch, German, and reads French
Clubs and Societies	Before the war, Subject was a member of the German Sports Verein, and the German Club, but has not been active since his marriage. He has been a member of the Bethesda Masonic Lodge in Santiago since 1907 until he asked for a demit May 30, 1942 because he had been placed on the Proclaimed List.
Marital status	Married at Santiago, Chile, May 30, 1927, to ANGELA GRANADA (CHAMBERLAIN), a Chilean.
Arrival in Chile	Subject arrived in Chile in November, 1905 from England.
Former employment	1905-1910 W. R. GRACE & CO., in the principal cities of Chile; 1911-1921 Subject engaged in the mule trade in Antofagasta, owned a share in the Grand Hotel, and bought nitrate interests; 1921 ENRAZURIZ SIMPSON & CIA., Ltd. 1938 Cia. CHILSEA ORIENTAL



EMBASSY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Santiago, Chile, August 24, 1945

No. 12,671

Subject: Enclosing a copy of the Legal Attaché's Report dated August 9, 1945, concerning TAKAYASU HOMBO former Japanese Espionage Agent.

CONFIDENTIAL

The Honorable The Secretary of State, Washington.

Sir:

I have the honor to transmit a copy of the Legal Attaché's report of August 9, 1945, regarding TAKAYASU HOMBO, a Japanese national and a former espionage agent of the Japanese Government.

The Legal Attaché's summary of his report is quoted herewith:

"Surveillance of subject, Japanese national, who, prior to rupture of diplomatic relations with Japan was known to have engaged in Japanese espionage activities, has indicated that subject is presently inactive. Although subject was relegated by decree on January 26, 1943 to Rengo, Chile, it is alleged decree has not been enforced because of the gift by subject of a 1942 Buick automobile to JORGE GARRETON, former Director of Investigaciones."

Respectfully yours,

Claude G. Bowers

CLAUDE G. BOWERS



Enclosure: att.m

Copy of Legal Attaché's report of August 9, 1945.

GDA/lcn

Copies to the Legal, Military and Naval Attachés of this Embassy.

Transmitted to the Department in original and hectograph.

HECTO SENT TO DOW/0

DECLASSIFIED stamp: Jan 22, 1996 - FBI #2, By 87878, NARS, Date 12/17/78

Routing slip: DOR - ARA Unit, Add: LC, Rev: mtm, Cat: 97

894.20225/8-2445 CS/MA Confidential File

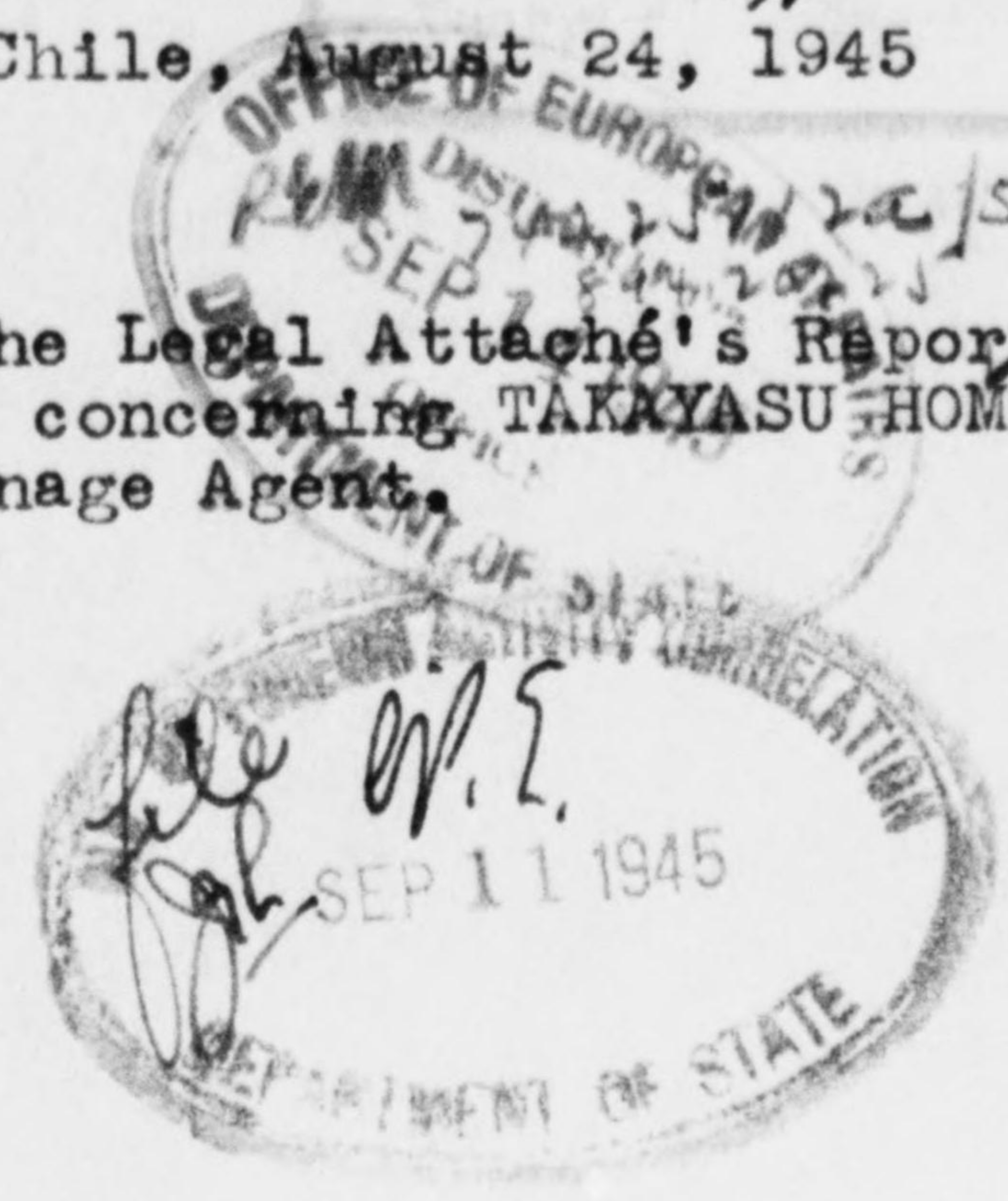
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RECEIVED DIVISION OF CENTRAL SERVICES

SEP 7 1945 AM 11 37

Stamp: OCT 1 - 1945



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AIR MAIL

Enclosure No. 1
Despatch No. 12,671
Santiago, Chile
August 24, 1945

August 9, 1945

Re: TAKAYASU HOMBO (HOMBO)
Chile

It was ascertained through reliable source C that the above-captioned subject, who, prior to the rupture of diplomatic relations between Chile and Japan was known to be a frequent visitor of the Japanese Embassy and to have been their contact man toward negotiating "loans" to important Chilean politicians, so as to ultimately exert pressure on such persons on behalf of the Japanese government, continues to reside at Calle Laurian Gandarillas 355, Santiago, Chile.

A spot surveillance conducted by source C of subject's activities has revealed that all of his activities have been normal and have not been suggestive of subversive activities.

Although subject HOMBO was relegated to Rengo, Chile by decrees No. 489 and No. 3305, dated January 26, 1943 and March 15, 1943, respectively, the decrees have not been enforced against the subject by the Dirección General de Investigaciones, the reason given by reliable source D being that JORGE GARRETON (GARRETON), former Director of Investigaciones, had fallen victim to the Japanese scheme by which they bestowed gifts and made loans so as to ultimately exert pressure on such persons for the purpose of obtaining favors on behalf of the Japanese government.

Source D explained that, in the latter part of 1943, GARRETON had received from HOMBO a 1942 Buick automobile and that GARRETON later, following the rupture of diplomatic relations between Chile and Japan, realizing that he had fallen victim to a Japanese scheme, refused to issue instructions for the purpose of effecting the enforcement of the relegation decree for fear that, if same were effected, HOMBO would disclose GARRETON's acceptance of the above mentioned automobile and such a disclosure would result in a scandal and loss of position as Director of Investigaciones.

Source E, who has had an opportunity to frequently observe subject, advised that, although subject HOMBO is still very pro-Japanese and has never attempted to shield his belief, he has not been known since the rupture of relations between Chile and Japan to participate in any activity of a suspicious nature. According to source E, HOMBO has not maintained any business but is living on the money derived from the sale of his business establishment, "Casa Hombo" to JUAN CROVETTO, which sale was executed on February 27, 1943.

Source F, who had occasion to converse with EDUARDO BAHANONDES (MUÑOZ), who was formerly the owner of "Teatro Comedia", an Axis-propaganda theatre, as well as a frequent visitor of the Japanese Embassy, learned from this person that HOMBO had never had any interest in the theatre and that his relationship with HOMBO was nothing more than that of a mutual friend. He explained that, in 1942, HOMBO

loaned

AIR MAIL

-2-

him 10,000 pesos (approximately \$300 U.S.), which amount has since been repaid. He also stated that HOMBO made other loans to him, totaling approximately 250,000 pesos (approximately \$7,500 U.S.). These loans, according to BAHANONDES, were made on the strength of his personal checks.

A true copy of
the signed original.
lew



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



PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL
BY SPECIAL MESSENGER

IN REPLY, PLEASE REFER TO
FILE NO. _____

Date: September 13, 1945

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

SEP 14 1945
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

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

Subject: Takayasu Hombo Hombo
Chile

As of interest there is transmitted a memorandum regarding the above Japanese subject which has been received from reliable confidential sources. You will note that in the past it has appeared that this individual was engaged in Japanese espionage activities in Chile although he seems to be inactive at the present time.

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

Enclosure

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

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

SEP 21 1945
DIVISION OF FOREIGN ACTIVITY CORRELATION

894.20225/9-137
894.20225/9-1345
CS/MAJ

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

**PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL
BY SPECIAL MESSENGER**

Date: September 13, 1945

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

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Navy Department
Washington, D. C.

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War Department, Washington, D. C.
Attention: Brigadier General C. W. Clarke

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

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL
BY SPECIAL MESSENGER



IN REPLY, PLEASE REFER TO
FILE NO. 105-8297

Date: November 7, 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: DENNOSUKE NAKAGAWA
Chile

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
DIVISION OF FOREIGN ACTIVITY CORRELATION
NOV 10 1945
File June

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
DIVISION OF FOREIGN ACTIVITY CORRELATION
NOV 8 1945
File

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11-745

894.20225/
11-745
FILED
DEC 28 1945
Confidential File
CS/WV

As of possible interest there is enclosed a copy of a memorandum received from a reliable confidential source which sets forth information regarding the above subject. You will note that this individual has represented Japanese commercial firms in Chile.

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

Enclosure

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

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

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

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL
BY SPECIAL MESSENGER

105-8297

Date: November 7, 1945

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

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

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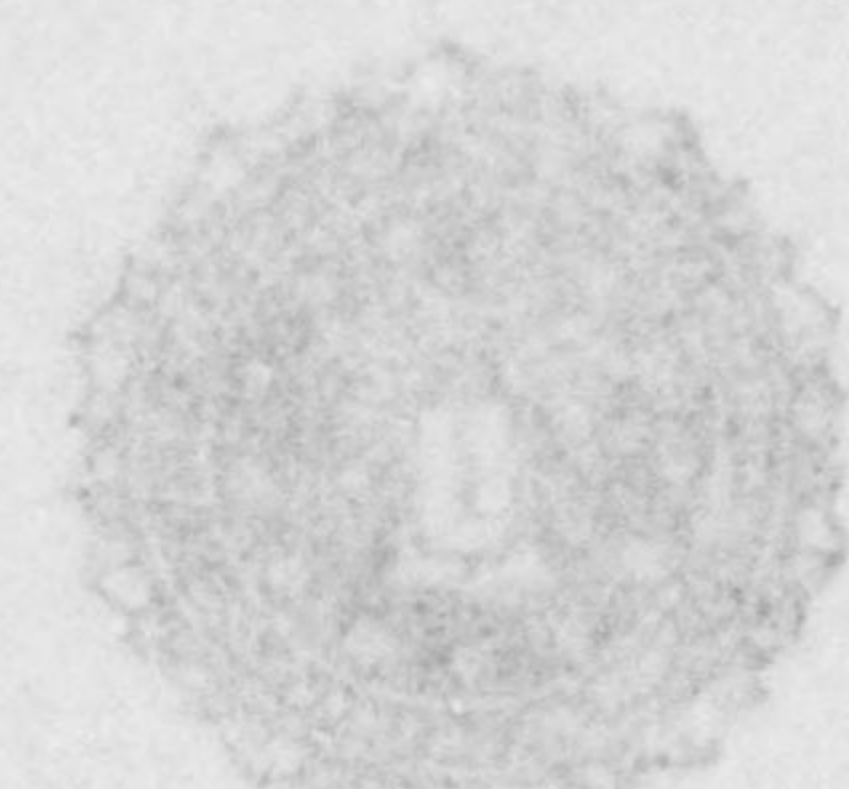
Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2
War Department, Washington, D. C.
Attention: Reading Panel
Military Intelligence
Service

DCR - ARA Unit.
 Anal. *LC*
 Rev. *W.H.*
SP

TO: [Illegible]
 FROM: [Illegible]
 SUBJECT: [Illegible]

TO: [Illegible]
 FROM: [Illegible]
 SUBJECT: [Illegible]

UNIT NO. [Illegible]
 BY [Illegible] DATE [Illegible]



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE
 OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE
 WASHINGTON, D. C. 20301



105500.428
 047-11

September 24, 1945

Re: DENNOSUKE NAKAGAWA
Chile

Source C furnished the following information, obtained as the result of an investigation at Melipilla, Chile:

DENNOSUKE NAKAGAWA resides at Calle Libertad No. 457, Melipilla, in the home of Sra. MAGDALENA HENRIQUEZ, viuda de JERIAS. He has rented a room at that address for the past five months.

According to friends of the Subject, he is a heavy drinker, belongs to several social clubs, and is a happy-go-lucky type of individual with no apparent occupation and one recreation-- tennis. At a party one night when NAKAGAWA was in his cups he told JOSE CONTRERAS URZUA, an employee of the Internal Revenue Office in Melipilla, that he was formerly a merchant in Japan and that his family are still in Japan. He said that in Chile he represented Japanese commercial firms and that he made a substantial income as a result of his business dealings. Subject discussed his past with URZUA and commented on the fact that some time ago he had been accused by Chilean authorities of engaging in espionage activities. He denied ever having worked as an agent for Japan or the Axis and stated that he loves Chile and has no intention of leaving or being forced to leave.

Sr. GERMAN PEREZ HERMOSILLA, a Melipilla merchant, stated that NAKAGAWA traveled frequently to San Antonio and Valparaiso ostensibly in connection with his business. PEREZ recalled that Subject used to laugh at the Chilean authorities for believing him to be a spy.

Sra. MAGDALENA HENRIQUEZ viuda de JERIA advised that Subject lives in a little room in the house by himself. He frequently leaves for a few days to travel to surrounding cities and is usually accompanied by another Japanese whose name she never knew. Sra. HENRIQUEZ stated that September 4 this other Japanese called for Subject and they left Melipilla together; she has not seen the Subject since that time.

Source C advised that NAKAGAWA had been investigated some time ago by the Investigaciones because of reports of his suspected activity. He said nothing developed as a result of the investigation.



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



IN REPLY, PLEASE REFER TO
FILE NO. 64-29448

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL
BY SPECIAL MESSENGER

Date: November 28, 1945

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

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

Subject: KYUTARO TSUNEKAWA (TOYO), wa
Chile

As of possible interest, there is transmitted a memorandum from reliable confidential sources concerning the above subject. You will note that he denies ever having engaged in subversive activities and states he has no knowledge of espionage or sabotage organizations of Japanese Nationals in Chile.

This information has been made available to the American Embassy in Santiago, Chile.

Enclosure

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

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

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JAB
894.20225/11-2845
894.20225/11-2845
Confidential
CS/ID

DIVISION OF FOREIGN ACTIVITY CORRELATION
DEPARTMENT OF STATE
JAN 3 - 1946
DIVISION OF JAPANESE AFFAIRS

64-29448

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL
BY SPECIAL MESSENGER

Date: November 28, 1945

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

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

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As of possible interest, there is transmitted a memorandum from reliable confidential sources concerning the above subject. You will note that he denies ever having engaged in subversive activities and states he has no knowledge of espionage or sabotage organizations of Japanese Nationals in Chile.

This information has been made available to the American Embassy in Santiago, Chile.

Enclosure

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

October 18, 1945

KYUTARO TSUNEKAWA (TOYO), with alias
Guillermo Tunokawa
Chile

It will be recalled that a previous report has been submitted on this individual listing the following information: He was born April 30, 1898 in Tokyo, Japan; he is a professional photographer and lives with his wife, ITO IKEDA, in his photography shop in Santiago; he was formerly in close contact with the Japanese Naval Attaché and members of the local Japanese Colony. A surveillance indicated no evidence of active participation in subversive activities, although he was thought to be a Japanese sympathizer. He was not relegated by the Chilean Government.

Source C, whose reliability is unquestioned, interviewed TSUNEKAWA at which time he stated that he had been a member of the Japanese Society in Santiago which had consisted of approximately 150 members, each of whom paid a minimum of five pesos per month dues and was assessed more if in a position to pay an additional rate. He asserted that he joined the organization in 1935 and at that time TAKAYASUHOMBO was the President of the organization. The purpose, according to TSUNEKAWA, was to have an organization for mutual aid to Japanese in Chile, to assist in obtaining employment and to have financial assistance in the case of dire necessity.

TSUNEKAWA asserted that shortly after Pearl Harbor the Japanese Minister in Santiago dissolved the Japanese organization. He admitted that there was some activity on the part of the Japanese Colony after this, but that upon the departure of the Japanese diplomats the members of the Japanese Colony in Santiago refrained from having meetings and engaging in political and social activities because of the fear they had for reprisal from the local authorities.

He was questioned quite thoroughly as to his possible knowledge regarding Japanese subversive activities, including espionage and sabotage in Chile, but he maintained that he did not know of one instance where any Japanese National had engaged in such activities, and was equally unaware of any Chileans engaging in such activities at the instigation of the Japanese.

TSUNEKAWA was questioned regarding the Japanese agricultural Society "Caupolican". He related that in 1943 he was primarily responsible for the soliciting of 20,000 pesos (approximately \$600.00 USC) from more or less thirty Japanese individuals in Santiago for the purpose of creating an agricultural society that could rent land in the south of Chile in order to have a colony where the Japanese could go to seek employment and to benefit themselves fully by selling their agricultural products. The reason for this was, according to TSUNEKAWA, the fact that the Japanese in Santiago found themselves in a similar

1946

position to the Japanese in other South American countries and that was that it was difficult for them to continue in their commercial activities because of the war and because of the economic control maintained by the Allied Governments. With the money that they obtained they rented a fundo (ranch or farm) near Rengo, Chile. He advised that, in spite of the fact that the original idea was received enthusiastically, the venture has not been a success inasmuch as the Japanese did not wish to move to the fundo and work in agriculture. In the past year they lost 100,000 pesos (approximately \$3,000.00 USC), and he stated that the venture would probably be discontinued at the end of April, 1946, at which time their rental contract expires. He continued by pointing out that this year they planted a considerable amount of sunflowers, from which they planned to get cooking oil, but that during February of this year when southern Chile had an unusually rainy season the sunflowers were all broken down and the crop was ruined.

Source D, an officer in the Chilean Police Department, stated that a search of the files of the Chilean Police failed to reveal that the subject had engaged in any subversive activities and gave the following prontuarial information:

Prontuario number: 8202
Father: TSUMEDICHI TSUNEKAWA
Mother: HASU TSUNEKAWA
Nationality: Japanese
Date of Birth: April 30, 1898
Wife: ITO TSUNEKAWA
Profession: Photographer



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

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
OFFICE OF
AMERICAN REPUBLIC AFFAIRS
DEC 28 1945



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NWOC
~~RL~~
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IN REPLY, PLEASE REFER TO
FILE NO. 112-1-1554

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL
BY SPECIAL MESSENGER

Date: December 19, 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: YSAO TAKEDA (TERASHIMA), With Aliases Isao Takada,
Itaso Takeda - CHILE

DEC 21 1945
DEPARTMENT OF STATE
DIVISION OF FOREIGN ACTIVITY CORRELATION

DC/A

As of possible interest, there is transmitted a memorandum containing information received from reliable confidential sources setting forth information with regard to the above Japanese subject. You will note that he was employed as a secretary of the Japanese Trade Agency in Santiago, Chile and appeared to be engaged in Japanese espionage.

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

Attachment

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

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

DIVISION OF JAPANESE AFFAIRS
JAN 5 - 1946
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

894.20225/12-1945

CS/WJ Confidential File

894.20225/12-1945

DECLASSIFIED
Jan 23, 1976 - FB 142
By SKM NARS, Date 12/7/78

DCR - ARS
FILED
JAN 8 - 1946
FK

112-1-1554

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL
BY SPECIAL MESSENGER

Date: December 19, 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: YSAO TAKEDA (TERASHIMA), With Aliases Isao Takada,
Itaso Takeda - CHILE

As of possible interest, there is transmitted a memorandum containing information received from reliable confidential sources setting forth information with regard to the above Japanese subject. You will note that he was employed as a secretary of the Japanese Trade Agency in Santiago, Chile and appeared to be engaged in Japanese espionage.

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Attachment

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

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

November 5, 1945

RE: YSAO TAKEDA (TERASHIMA), with aliases
Isao Takada, Itaso Takeda
Chile

Investigation by reliable Source C and a review of the information available to reliable Source A reflects that YSAO TAKEDA came to Santiago, Chile, from Buenos Aires, Argentina, in January, 1941. Source D reported that TAKEDA was employed in 1941 as the Secretary of the Japanese Trade Agency at Santiago, and Source B advised that subject had received employment, in December, 1941, or January, 1942, in the office of the Military Attache at the Japanese Legation in Santiago, Chile, and worked there for one year.

Source E, whose reliability has not been verified, advised that ITSUKA TAKATA, who was thought to be identical with YSAO TAKEDA, had withdrawn approximately \$32,250 (USC) from the Banco Español, in December, 1941. Source E further stated that TAKATA, as agent for the Yokohama Specie Bank, had withdrawn 850,000 Chilean pesos (\$27,000 USC), by check No. 653, on December 13, 1941, and had withdrawn 150,000 pesos (approximately \$5,000 USC) from the same bank on December 15, 1941. Reliable Source G advised that TAKEDA is not identical with ITSUKA TAKATA.

Source F, who has been found to be generally reliable, advised that TAKEDA had at one time resided at a pensión at 550 Monjitas, Santiago, Chile, that he had visited with ELSE METZGE, a German girl who resided at the same address, and that on at least one occasion, a Miss SPRISTAH acted as a courier of correspondence for METZGE from the Spanish Embassy.

Source F also advised that on Sunday, June 14, 1942, two automobiles arrived at the home of the president of the CIA. SUD AMERICANA DE VAPORES, and that the occupants of the two automobiles included TAKEDA; one NAGAMINE, Secretary of the Japanese Legation; one NAKAYANA, Assistant Naval Attache of the Japanese Legation; three officials of the German Embassy; one official of the Italian Embassy and a Captain of the Chilean Navy.

Source A advised that ISAO TAKEDA had maintained an apartment on the third floor of the building at Monjitas 550, and that the walls of the apartment were covered with several maps, including one of South America, which was reported to have been marked with green pencil, indicating places which would be of military importance.

During the course of an interview with TAKEDA on October 25, 1945, it was determined that the information which

he furnished concerning his early background checks closely with the information furnished by Sources C and D. TAKEDA was born on August 13, 1922, in Tokyo, Japan, and traveled with his parents and younger brother and sister to Buenos Aires, Argentina, in December, 1932. In January, 1941, he traveled to Santiago, Chile, with a schoolboy friend and, during the course of his visit to Chile, secured employment as a translator in the office of the Japanese Trade Agency. Besides the manager and two assistant managers, there were three employees other than TAKEDA. He continued to work for the Japanese Trade Agency until December, 1941, when the office was dissolved. He then obtained a position as translator and interpreter in the office of the Military Attache of the Japanese Legation and worked there from December, 1941, until that office was closed in January, 1943. He was relegated by the Chilean Government to Peumo, where he lived for six months.

At the termination of this period of relegation, TAKEDA sought permission from the Government to return to his parents' home in Lomas de Zamora, which is near Buenos Aires, Argentina. His request was not approved and he took up residence with a Japanese friend, CHOZO OTA, a farmer, at Talagante, Chile. He has continued to reside at Talagante, where he engages in no work, studies ceramics and occasionally sells pieces of pottery and objects of ceramic art. TAKEDA stated that he had given no thought to returning to Japan and enlisting in a branch of the Japanese armed forces because he had left his homeland at the age of 10 and felt no sense of patriotism towards Japan.

During the time that he worked as translator in the office of the Japanese Trade Agency, TAKEDA stated he observed nothing which indicated that this agency did other than further and cement trade relations between Chile and Japan and in his position as translator he was not assigned any work of a confidential nature. At the conclusion of his work for this agency he was without funds and obtained a position in the office of the Military Attache at the Japanese Legation. He insisted that he knew nothing concerning the work done in this office and that he performed no work other than that of a routine nature.

TAKEDA denied knowing persons named ELSE METZGER and a Miss SPRISTAH. He stated he had resided at 1520 Monjitas, rather than at 550 Monjitas as reported by various sources. He claimed that the walls of his room were bare and that the only articles kept in the room, with the exception of his personal belongings, were two or three objects of art.

TAKEDA also denied any connection with or knowledge of the activities of NAGAMINE, Secretary of the Japanese Legation; NAKAYANA, Assistant Naval Attache, and members of the diplomatic staffs of the German and Italian Legations. He stated emphatically that he was not acquainted with the President of the CIA, SUD AMERICANA DE VAPORES and that he had never been at the Valparaiso home of this individual. He recalled that SHIRAKAWA TAKUMA was

a Japanese national who had been employed as a private secretary of the Japanese Military Attache and that this person had frequently accompanied the officials of the Japanese Legation on missions concerning which TAKEDA had no knowledge. TAKEDA also stated that he had never been employed as agent for the Yokohama Specie Bank and had no account in the Banco Español, Santiago, Chile. TAKEDA said it was his recollection that the agent of this bank had a name similar to his own, had diplomatic status and had returned to Japan along with other repatriated Japan nationals. A check of the information in the files of Source G reflected that an individual named ITSUKA TAKADA was Commercial Attache of the Japanese Legation and that this person was repatriated to Japan in 1943.

Descriptive and background information concerning TAKEDA as obtained through interrogation and through information submitted by Sources C and D is as follows:

Name: YSAO TAKEDA (TERASHIMA)
Parents: ALNINA and EAMA TAKEDA
Father employed as sculptor
Birth date: August 13, 1922
Marital status: Single
Whereabouts of relatives: Father and mother, as well as younger sister and brother reside in Lomas de Zamora, P.C.S. Argentina.
Travel: Tokyo to Buenos Aires, August, 1932; Buenos Aires to Santiago, Chile, January, 1941.
Employment: Translator and interpreter in office of Japanese Trade Agency, January, 1941-January, 1942; Translator and interpreter in Office of Japanese Military Attache, January, 1942-1943.
Present occupation: None
Education: Attended school for 8 years in Argentina and presently studies Ceramics.
Place of residence: Parcela No. 7, Colonia, (Las Cadenas), Talagante, Chile, with CHOZO OTA.
Height: 5 ft. 6 inches
Weight: 140 lbs.
Hair: Black
Eyes: Dark
Complexion: Dark

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR



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

IN REPLY, PLEASE REFER TO
FILE NUMBER 64-23401



PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL
BY SPECIAL MESSENGER

JTE-PC
HJC
DC/R
440C
RPA
RL
DC/R
File
6-1446

Date: April 15, 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; EDWIN R. MULLER - CHILE

3
XPR 894.20225

As of possible interest to you, there is transmitted herewith a memorandum prepared by a confidential and reliable source in Santiago, Chile. It will be recalled that investigation in Argentina revealed that a Japanese by the name Nobuo Ikeda, living in Buenos Aires, is known to have engaged in subversive activities together with other individuals, including Henri Catherin Gravet. Ikeda was reliably reported to have received letters from Santiago, Chile, giving the return address of Edwin R. Muller, Calle Morande 510.

As reflected in the attached memorandum, investigation in Santiago revealed that Edwin Muller was born in Germany and became a naturalized Chilean citizen in 1934. He formerly resided in Santiago and Concepcion, Chile, and in the latter part of 1945 purchased Hotel Pacifico in Algarrobo, Chile. Upon interview, Muller denied having sent any letters to Nobuo Ikeda in Buenos Aires and disclaimed any connection with Japanese espionage activities in Chile or Argentina.

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

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

DCR - ARA Unit
Anal B.M. Bryan
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Enclosure

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By T6/cy NARS, Date 8-24-78

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CS/VJ

64-23401

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL
BY SPECIAL MESSENGER

Date: April 15, 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; EDWIN R. MULLER - CHILE

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

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

Attention: Reading Panel
Military Intelligence Service

Enclosure

March 12, 1946

RE: HENRI CATHERIN GRAVET, was., et al
Chile

It will be recalled that investigation in Argentina had revealed that one NOBUO IKEDA living in Buenos Aires had engaged in subversive activities and had received letters from Santiago, Chile, which letters showed the return address of EDWIN R. MULLER, 510 Morandé.

Confidential Source C, a police officer of the Chilean Investigaciones, conducted an investigation to locate EDWIN R. MULLER. It was found that a residencial (boarding house) located at 510 Morandé had formerly been operated under the name of EDWIN R. MULLER. The investigation then revealed that EDWIN MULLER himself was not living at that address but that he was living at the Hotel Pacifico in Algarrobo, Chile, and furthermore that the residencial, which had been operated by MULLER'S wife, was sold during the latter part of 1945. Mrs. MULLER is reported to have departed for the country. Her address is not known. In view of this information Confidential Source C traveled to Algarrobo, Chile, for the purpose of interviewing EDWIN MULLER. In the interview MULLER advised that he was born in Germany but became a naturalized Chilean citizen under Supreme Decree No. 946 during the year 1934. He stated that he married LINA RIEDER, a German, in 1925 but that he had been separated from her since March of 1943. He went on to state that he had lived at 510 Morandé only on one occasion since he was separated from his wife and that was during the latter part of that year when he stayed at that address for approximately twenty days. His marriage was annulled during the middle of 1945 at which time he was residing in Concepcion, Chile. At the end of the year 1945 he acquired with his brother the Hotel Pacifico in Algarrobo. MULLER denied completely and emphatically that he had been residing at 510 Morandé and that he had sent any letters to NOBUO IKEDA in Buenos Aires. He also denied having ever engaged in subversive activities or of having any knowledge of any groups of espionage agents or groups engaging in subversive activities in Chile or Argentina. He was unable to explain the reason for the letter being sent to Argentina which carried his name and return address except by stating that it must have been someone who was living at the residencial.

Source C returned to Santiago and conducted an investigation at the residencial at 510 Morandé. He stated that it was impossible to obtain any information in this manner in view of the fact that no records of guests were kept at the residencial. In fact, it was a low class residencial which patronized low class individuals and most of the guests stayed for one night only.