894.20235/1-145--12-3146-47-48-49

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

DIVISION OF THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS
ANALYSIS AND LIAISON

January 20, 1945

RPA - Mr. Allen:
Mr. Spaeth:

JAPANESE IN ARGENTINA

In addition to material which I am sending you in accordance with your request, dealing with the status and activities of the Japanese Mission in Argentina since the breach of relations, we have a certain amount of material in our files dealing with the status and activities of other Japanese. I understand that you are not interested in those broader outlines of the subject, and from my own acquaintance with the material I do not believe that you would find anything significant. There are a good many Japanese in Argentina, but I can see nothing important for our purposes in the fact that Japanese gardeners, florists and other ordinary citizens are permitted to go about their business much as though there were no war on. Some of them no doubt are engaged in espionage but I do not understand that that concerns us at the moment. If you wish to see it I hope that Mr. Allen can come over and skim through it here in the Commerce Building (room 7628), as we dislike to let large and unassorted masses of material out of the files for very long.

There is, however, one special body of material to which I wish to call your attention. This consists of "translations from the Japanese press of Buenos Aires", a series which has been prepared for about two years by Gerald Warner of the Embassy. This gives translations or abstracts from the three Japanese newspapers of Buenos Aires. Neither the DCR nor our file had any considerable number of them until about the spring of 1944, since when we have kept them in RL and the series is nearly complete. The last one to the moment covers the period December 12 to 20 inclusive, 1944. I have skimmed through these, both as they arrived in the Department and very hastily just now, and unless you are interested in the life of the ordinary Japanese, I do not think you need to see them.

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DCR ARA Unit
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Cont.

The first issue which we have in RL has ~~the~~ a significant statement quoted from El Argentin Diario of February 8, 1944, in an editorial on "reaffirmation of Argentine sympathies" for Germany and Japan. The editorial observes that it is probable that the Argentine government will permit the German and Japanese language newspapers to continue to be published "as long as they adjust themselves to the present special situation."

So far as I can see the only importance to the file for the present purpose is its proof of the well known fact that the Argentine regime has permitted the Japanese newspapers to appear until the present. The fact that they carry completely biased and frequently dishonest news which they evidently pick up from the Japanese radio seems to me to be inherently unimportant for the inter-American system so long as they publish in Japanese. If, however, you wish to see this file, please let me know.

RL:RDHussey:CMC

PREPARING OFFICE
WILL INDICATE WHETHER

Collect

Charge Department:

Charge to

TELEGRAM SENT

TO BE TRANSMITTED
X SECRET X
CONFIDENTIAL
RESTRICTED
CLEAR

Department of State

This telegram must be closely paraphrased before being communicated to anyone. SECRET

Washington,

SECRET

FEB 2 1945
10 pm

894.20235/2-245 CS/EG

~~CS.CO/2-245 CS/EG~~

AMEMBASSY

BUENOS AIRES (ARGENTINA)

139

As one phase of preparations for conference Department is attempting to gather full information on activities of Japanese diplomats since relations broken. Warner's translation summaries of Japanese press since date of break are missing for the following dates and may contain pertinent information: February 24 to 29, April 18 to 30, July 1 to 15, and August 26 to 31, 1944.

Please summarize by airgram at earliest practicable moment extent to which restrictions upon activities of Japanese Embassy and staff normally attendant upon break in relations have not (repeat not) been enforced as well as any available specific examples of abuses of liberty enjoyed. Any facts bearing upon this subject will be useful but must be specific.

If material is brief please telegraph it.

note 835.00 701.9435/2-245 710 Conference (w/ Pw) 2-245

894.20235/2-245 Confidential File

ACTING

FC

RPA:ES:MC
2/2/45

FC- Cleared by Telephone with Mr. English.

AIRGRAM

FROM American Embassy

Buenos Aires

Date of mailing: 2/8/45

Rec'd February 17, 6p.m.

SECRET

Secretary of State,

Washington.

A-89 FEB. 7, 1945

Reference Department's 139, February 2, 10 p.m.

Information regarding activities of Japanese diplomats in Argentina since the break of relations has been covered in the Japanese Section of the Embassy's bi-monthly report entitled "Non-American Activities in Argentina..." (monthly since September, File No. 820.02.); in the Embassy's translations from the Japanese press; and in various despatches such as nos. 16088 and 16121 of September 15 and 19, 1944, entitled "Former Japanese Ambassador Effectively Prevents American Film From Being Exhibited Without Heavy Censorship", and particularly the last paragraph of enclosure no. 1 to despatch no. 16843 of December 13, 1944, entitled "Application by Argentine Government of Certain Resolutions Adopted at the Río de Janeiro Conference of Foreign Ministers". (See also XVII (A) 2 and 5, and (B) 2 in that enclosure.)

There have been no consistent restrictions, normally instituted upon a break in relations, on the activities of Japanese diplomats in Argentina, except for spasmodic Argentine surveillance over the top ranking Japanese from February 8-19, 1944, and an unsuccessful attempt to keep Naval Attaché Yukishita, Assistant Naval Attaché Kameda, and Civil Attaché Shozo MURAI under house arrest during that period.

As long

As long as Japanese diplomats remain in Argentina they constitute the directive center of Japanese activities, including espionage activities in this and possibly other American Republics. They direct the Japanese Association of Argentina which has charge of community affairs, the selection of the present panel of officers of the Association having been made in consultation with the former Japanese Ambassador and Consul in March, 1944. Delegates to regional conferences of the Association are "instructed" in Association "duties" by the former Japanese Consul and Military and Naval Attachés. Officers of the Japanese Association frequently call at the residences of the former Japanese Ambassador, Consul and Military and Naval Attachés for conferences.

Intermittent surveillance of residences of Japanese officials since the break has revealed Argentine police stationed outside the Japanese Embassy residence alone apparently for protection only, similar to the watch kept by the police over American and other Embassy residences in Buenos Aires. No police control over the entrances and departures of visitors to the Japanese Embassy residence has been noted and callers come and go at will, although it has been difficult for Argentine watchers to identify Japanese visitors.

Former Ambassador Tomii, Consul Omori, Naval Attaché Yukishita, Military Attaché Suzuki, and Commercial Attaché Nakamura still operate automobiles with diplomatic license plates nos. 225-230 inclusive, and still receive gasoline ration coupons from the Argentine Foreign Office through the Swiss Legation in amounts equal those granted other diplomats in Buenos Aires of corresponding rank. Japanese diplomats can daily be observed enjoying the liberty of Buenos Aires as freely as in former days; they still possess their telephones and shortwave radios; they have recently been receiving 1944 Japanese newspapers from Japan Proper; and their local press, as has been noted in the summary translations, often reports trips by various Japanese diplomats to the interior of Argentina.

A check

A check of the summary translations from the Japanese press, reported to be missing from the Department's files, has revealed only two items about Japanese diplomats, namely (1) the press of April 19 noted that the Japanese Embassy interpreter, Shozo MURAI, was included in the Argentine Government spy list of April 17, 1944, and (2) the press of July 11 noted that Naval Attaché Yukishita was guest of honor at the Japanese flower exhibition at José C. Paz on July 9.

There are frequent collections of funds for Japanese purposes to which Japanese diplomats have contributed, and frequent meetings of Japanese associations and clubs of various sorts as noted in the translations. These societies have continued to flourish since the break of relations and their meetings are often attended by Japanese diplomats. For instance the Big Athletic Meet at Burzaco Park on November 19, 1944, was attended by some 2000 Japanese headed by the former Ambassador, Consul, Military and Naval Attachés, who offered prizes for winners. The Consul did the caligraphy for the "certain victory" towels sold at that meet. On December 10, 1944, the Military and Naval Attachés sponsored a military arts meet with judo and kendo (sword play) events and participated in the typical routine held at such meetings, namely (1) worship of the Imperial Palace from afar; (2) silent prayer for Japanese war dead; (3) prayer for certain Japanese victory; and on this occasion (4) reading of Imperial Rescript declaring war on the United States and Britain; and (5) worship of Ise Shrine (chief Shinto shrine) from afar. Such highly nationalistic activities could well be curbed by the Argentine authorities if they were interested in doing so.

Speeches by former Japanese diplomats to Japanese groups in Argentina have been confidentially noted, in part, as follows. These meetings were not recorded in the local press and reference to them should only be used confidentially:- (1) early in May 1944 former Military Attaché Colonel Suzuki addressed a group of some 100 Japanese in Rosario on the progress of the war; (2) early in June 1944 former Assistant Naval Attaché Commander Kameda addressed

another

another meeting of some 40 Japanese in Rosario on the same subject; (3) early in July 1944 former Consul Omori and Colonel Suzuki addressed a meeting of Japanese leaders in Buenos Aires on the war situation; (4) in mid-July 1944 former Naval Attaché Rear Admiral Yukishita and Colonel Suzuki and Consul Omori addressed a meeting of some 400 Japanese in the Japanese Association Hall in Buenos Aires on the war situation. Since that time Japanese diplomats have been holding their breath in public, not due to any interference on the part of the Argentine authorities, but directly due to action of Roosevelt, Churchill, Stalin and Company.

REED

GW:jad

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

4061

DC-GPE
WHPC

DC/R

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

IN REPLY, PLEASE REFER TO
FILE NUMBER 65-52314

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL
BY SPECIAL MESSENGER

Date: March 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: ESTEBAN DELGADO (BERNAL); ANTONIO MARQUEZ (SERRANO); RAMON CLEMENTE (MUNOZ)
Argentina

For your information there is transmitted herewith a copy of a report relating to the activities of the above individuals, who have been alleged to be engaged in espionage activities. It will be recalled that the above named persons were suspected of having traveled to the Western Hemisphere for the purpose of engaging in subversive activities.

This information has been obtained from confidential sources believed to be reliable and is available to the American Embassy at Buenos Aires, Argentina.

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

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

Attention: Brigadier General Carter W. Clarke

Attachment

January 16, 1945

Re: ESTEBAN DELGADO (BERNAL), with alias,
Esteban De Sanlucar;
ANTONIO MARQUEZ (SERRANO);
RAMON CLEMENTE (MUÑOZ),
Buenos Aires, Argentina.

It was previously reported that subject DELGADO, a member of the Spanish theatrical company of CONCHITA (real name Concepcion) PIQUER, was coming to Argentina with that company and had been contacted in Spain by a known Japanese agent. It was also indicated that other members of this company, among which are subjects MARQUEZ and CLEMENTE, had possibly been contacted by the same Japanese agent in Spain prior to their departure and had possibly been enlisted as Japanese espionage agents. The entire PIQUER theatrical company arrived in Buenos Aires in mid-October, 1944, and shortly thereafter began performances at the Teatro Comico, a stage theater at Corrientes 1280. Investigation conducted from the time of DELGADO's arrival in Buenos Aires until November 9, 1944, had failed to reveal activities of a subversive nature on his part.

A surveillance of DELGADO (BERNAL) from November 16 through December 19, 1944, showed him continuing ordinary activities of an innocent nature. He has continued to reside in an apartment on the ground floor of Corrientes 1455 and Source C has established that during the time stated he has roomed in this apartment with another member of the theatrical company named MIGUEL HERRERO (VELEZ). Each afternoon he left his apartment, sometimes accompanied by HERRERO, and went to one of the several nearby bars and cafes which he and other members of the PIQUER company frequent. His associates have been almost entirely other members of the theatrical group and he has not had contact with apparently suspicious individuals. On November 12, 1944, he and two other members of the company were with an Argentine actor named ORTEGA and again on November 13 they were together; this contact did not appear in any way suspicious to Source C. On December 8, 1944, DELGADO was with the movie actor JOSE OLARRA in the Cafe Español, and again nothing suspicious was noted.

Source D, a Spaniard of strong leftist tendencies, has furnished information regarding CONCEPCION PIQUER, the star of the show. According to this source, she has been very pro-Falange in Spain and during the Spanish Civil War she gave many performances for troops of Franco in Seville. Source states that she has been the mistress of SERRANO SUÑER, former Spanish Minister of Foreign Relations.

CONCEPCION PIQUER is married to subject ANTONIO MARQUEZ, a former Spanish bullfighter. According to Source D, he also is a strong Falangist and at the outbreak of the Spanish Civil War he went from

Madrid to Marseilles, France, where he acted as an informer of Franco in conjunction with a group of other Falangists, among this group, according to Source D, were the newspapermen VICTOR DE LA SERNA and JOAQUIN GASA. According to Source D, MARQUEZ, who apparently exercises some managerial duties of the company, has forbidden members of the company to patronize restaurants, etc., of known democratic tendencies. According to this source, MARQUEZ and PIQUER have been married since 1939 and have one child.

According to Source D, it is significant that the first performance of the PIQUER company in Buenos Aires was preceded by a presentation by MANUEL DE GONGORA, strong Spanish Falangist and correspondent of the Madrid newspaper "ABC"; the Spanish Ambassador, Count BULNES, also attended the opening performance. Source D has also stated it is significant that on the day following the arrival of most of the members of this company in Buenos Aires they were entertained by JOSE IGNACIO RAMOS, literary figure and stated by source to be an agent of the Spanish Falange in Buenos Aires. Source D has stated, however, that most of the members of this company are probably harmless and innocent.

It was at first believed that several members of the PIQUER company were staying at the Alvear Palace Hotel in Buenos Aires. However, Source C reports that several resided in a boarding house at Alsina 1347. Source E advises that ANTONIO MARQUEZ, his wife, PIQUER, and a small daughter of the latter, named CONCEPCION, were the only members of this company residing at that hotel by mid-November, 1944. For a time they resided in three rooms of the sixth floor of this hotel, later moving to two rooms on the third floor which were lower in cost. Source E reports that PIQUER spoke little by telephone from the hotel but that her husband, MARQUEZ, was called by many friends, all apparently Spaniards, and that many of the calls were invitations. On December 4, 1944, MARQUEZ called one JACINTO MIQUELARENA and the two, appearing to be great friends, made an appointment to meet later. MIQUELARENA is a Spaniard who is head of the Spanish news agency "EFE" in Argentina, a representative of the news agency "Havas", and is a correspondent for the Madrid newspaper "ABC". Source C reports that MIQUELARENA is a strong Falangist and is apparently pro-Axis. He is very close to the Spanish Ambassador and the Spanish Press Attache.

Source E has also reported that on December 25, 1944, CONCHITA PIQUER attempted to call from the Alvear Palace Hotel the country villa of Colonel Peron, Vice President and outstanding political figure, stating she had an appointment with an actress and movie star named EVA DUARTE; the latter is also Peron's mistress. She was unable to ascertain the telephone number of Peron's place and endeavored to call DUARTE at her home without success.

Source E has reported that in late December, 1944, MARQUEZ was endeavoring to rent a house in Buenos Aires, looking for one with a

swimming pool. On January 5, 1945, he, CONCHITA, and the latter's young daughter, left the Alvear Palace Hotel and moved into a furnished apartment in Arroyo 819, telephone 42-8252. According to the latest Buenos Aires telephone directory, this telephone number is registered to one P. F. GRIFFIN.

Source D has stated that in his estimation the most dangerous member of the PIQUER company is subject RAMON CLEMENTE (MUÑOZ). The latter is the apparent manager and representative of the PIQUER company. Source states that before and during the present war CLEMENTE has been a member of the Spanish secret police and source points out that such an individual, apparently pro-Axis in sympathy, would be a likely candidate for enlisting as an Axis agent.

Local advertising showed that on December 4, 1944, CONCHITA PIQUER began a series of radio programs over the local station "Radio Belgrano" every Monday and Wednesday at 9 P.M. This program was sponsored by a local firm named "Ricoltore". It has subsequently appeared that other members of the PIQUER company also have been performing on this program.

Source C reports that the contract of the PIQUER company to perform at the Teatro Comico terminated January 4, 1945. CLEMENTE has stated that the company has a contract to perform in New York City beginning February, 1945, but that he is endeavoring to postpone fulfillment of this contract until April or May, 1945. It appears that local success on the radio is bringing about this attempt to postpone the United States performance. Source F reports that no members of the PIQUER company have as yet applied in Argentina for a visa to the United States.

On January 11, 1945, an article appeared in the Buenos Aires newspaper "La Critica" stating that CONCHITA PIQUER had offered the entire proceeds of a performance to a fund backed by that newspaper for the benefit of children suffering from infantile paralysis in the Hospital de Niños.

Immediately upon arrival in Buenos Aires subject DELGADO (BERNAL) went to an apartment occupied by a fellow arrival, EDUARDO BIANCO. BIANCO was returning to Argentina after several years in Europe, having spent most of the present war in Germany. BIANCO is a musician and at present is performing at the theater "El Nacional", Corrientes 960, where the theater company named Compañia de Revistas de Actualidad is playing.

29209

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

~~FC-CPE~~

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

~~DC/R~~
~~JA~~
~~ERA~~

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL
BY SPECIAL MESSENGER

Date: April 6, 1945

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

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

Subject: HIDENOSUKE UEDA
Argentina

800.20235/7-844

As a matter of possible interest to you, a report has been received concerning the above-captioned individual. You will recall that Ueda was at one time connected with one Goro Miyasaki, a Japanese espionage agent in Chile who was expelled from Chile in September of 1942 and from Argentina on October 17, 1942. He left Argentina to return to Japan on an exchange vessel in September of 1943. During his stay in Argentina, Miyasaki resided in an apartment in the city of Cordoba. Hidenosuke Ueda worked for Miyasaki as a servant or secretary or both. Apparently Ueda is in or near Cordoba at the present time. He is not identical with one Heisaku Ueda who was detained in February of 1944 by the Argentine police.

This information is available to the American Embassy and the Military and Legal Attaches in Buenos Aires.

Enclosure

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

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

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

29108 ~~FC-CPE~~

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

~~DC/R~~
~~JA~~
~~RPA~~

IN REPLY, PLEASE REFER TO
FILE NUMBER 64-25073

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL
SPECIAL MESSENGER

~~RL~~

Date: April 11, 1945

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

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

Subject: NOBUO YATOH, et al - ARGENTINA

894.202

As a matter of possible interest to you, there is attached hereto a memorandum received from a reliable confidential source concerning the activities of one Hiramatsu, a Japanese who at the present time is in Buenos Aires.

894.20210 Hiramatsu, Mahoichi

You will recall that Nobuo Yatoh was in La Paz, Bolivia, from 1941 until the middle of 1943 when he was repatriated to Japan. Nobuo Yatoh wrote letters numbered 20 and 21 to Mahoichi Hiramatsu in Buenos Aires on February 1 and 3, 1943. The letters furnished information of a political and economic nature and indicated that Yatoh's expenses were paid by Hiramatsu. The attached memorandum reflects that Hiramatsu is living at the present time in a rooming house. He is still in contact with Yamada and Company, a Buenos Aires Japanese firm, and he was recently appointed to teach in the local Japanese grammar school. One intercepted message shows that in September 1944 Hiramatsu, in writing to an interned Japanese in the United States, stated he thought Japan had no hope for victory in the present war.

Enclosure

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

Attention: Brigadier General C. W. Clarke

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

3-27-45

Re: NOBUO YATOH; ET AL.
Buenos Aires, Argentina

NOBUO YATOH was in La Paz, Bolivia, from mid-1941 to the middle of 1943 when he was repatriated to Japan. He had been absent from the latter country since 1939 travelling in countries of Central and South America as a representative of the Japanese firms H. Yamamoto and Company and of the Japanese Cotton Trading Company, Ltd. From contacts made by YATOH and documents carried by him, it appears that he was a Japanese espionage agent. From La Paz he wrote letters to MANOICHI HIRAMATSU in Buenos Aires on February 1st and 3rd, 1943, numbered respectively 20 and 21. These letters forwarded information of a political and economic nature. The letters also show that YATOH'S expenses, at least, were paid by HIRAMATSU.

HIRAMATSU is the principal owner of Casa Matsuya of La Paz, a business which apparently had about five Japanese employees in 1943. HIRAMATSU entered Argentina from Bolivia in 1930 and investigation in Buenos Aires in 1943 showed he lived in Apartment B, 4th Floor, Arenales 1987, until about December of that year when he moved to a rooming house run by a widow named GRETE R. de MINNER where he had evidently lived previously. Investigation indicated that HIRAMATSU was receiving little mail at this rooming house in December of 1943, and that he had contact with a local firm of Japanese named S. Yamada y Cia. several times weekly. The latter company is located at Moreno 2037, Buenos Aires, and is agent for the Japanese Cotton Trading Company, of which company YATOH was representative in Bolivia.

More recent investigation in Buenos Aires by Source C has indicated that HIRAMATSU is presently residing at the above-named rooming house, located on 11 de Septiembre 1720, telephone 73 (Pampa) 4713. It is indicated that he leaves this address around 8:00 a.m. during the week and returns usually about 8:00 p.m. He appears wary of surveillance and on occasions turns around while walking and looks backward in an effort evidently to ascertain whether or not he is being followed.

Source has obtained the following description of HIRAMATSU:

Age	42
Height	5' 3"
Build	Medium
Complexion	Yellow-brown

It is noted that on occasions he carries a brief case.

Source D advised that an article appearing in a local Japanese newspaper of December 28, 1944, stated that HIRAMATSU had just been made an instructor in the local Japanese Grammar School of Buenos Aires, located at Patagones 840. It is noted that the term of instruction for this school begins in March, 1945.

Source E states that HIRAMATSU applied for repatriation with the Argentine Government through usual diplomatic channels in May, 1944; on the list of applicants, HIRAMATSU appears as "merchant." He is presently listed on the proclaimed list for Argentina.

Recent investigation of Yamada y Cia. by Source F indicates that this firm is active apparently in local buying and selling. The firm was organized to carry on import-export business and to represent foreign firms. It is located in a modern, medium-sized, four-story building in which the manager, HISAKU IINO, apparently resides with his family. On one occasion in February, 1945, HIRAMATSU was seen entering the building. Two Japanese connected with this firm, as yet unidentified, reside at Rincon 255 and Pozos 247, 5th Floor, Apartment 1, Buenos Aires.

Source E advises that HISAKU IINO is a very prominent member of the Japanese community in Buenos Aires, holding various official positions in local Japanese welfare, athletic, social and school organizations. He has been reported by source as assisting the former Japanese Ambassador to Argentina, Baron SHU TOMII, in the latter's duties. His firm apparently owns a button factory at Mitre 112, San Martin, suburb of Buenos Aires, which is named the Yamada Button Factory in translation. In November, 1944, IINO was reported by Source D to be busy with preparations for the opening of a button factory in Santa Fe, Argentina.

Source G advises that in a letter sent by HIRAMATSU dated September 8, 1944, to two Japanese being held in a Texas alien detention station he stated that in view of current war conditions between Japan and the United States he thought the Japanese might have no hope for victory. The letter gave his new address in Argentina as 11 de Septiembre 1720 (the rooming house) but was written on letterhead stationery of Casa Hiramatsu giving the La Paz, Bolivia, address of Casilla 475.

Source A advises that on May 19, 1944, HIRAMATSU received a cable from one TAMIOSHI in Bolivia as follows: "Ayer viajaron todos Japoneses tienda quedamos yo Ishihara motivo enfermedad esperamos instrucciones. Tamioshi." The translation from the Spanish is as follows:

> "Yesterday all Japanese of the store left. Ishihara and I remain because of illness. We await instructions."

A clarification of this message was requested by Argentine censorship and a reply from La Paz was received stating that the instructions being awaited were with reference to the business. On May 20, 1944, HIRAMATSU sent a reply in Spanish to the sender of the above message directing that he transfer the business to "Daniel," accepting a 20% discount. The message states that if the transfer is not permitted, the business should remain under lock and key until its expropriation, or should be left in the hands of "Daniel" if he should accept. HIRAMATSU further stated that TAMIOSHI and ISHIHARA should concern themselves only with the state of their health. (Descoles que solo preocupen en su estado saludo de tu y Ishihara). The above-named "TAMIOSHI" is thought to refer to TAMIYOSI HIRAMATSU SONOE, employee of Casa Matsuya in La Paz.

When subject YATOH arrived in Peru on his repatriation trip, an address book in his possession was examined and found to contain the name of one "H.E.W. Smith" with the address of Socabaya 226. This address was thought to refer to a street of that name in La Paz and SMITH was identified as probably F.E.W. SMITH of All America Cables at that address. SMITH, an Australian, was recently interviewed by Source H in Buenos Aires regarding this matter. SMITH advised that he could not recall NOBUO YATOH and did not recognize the latter's photograph. He stated that the only explanation he could furnish as to how he had come into contact with YATOH was possibly in soliciting business for his cable company in La Paz. He stated that he was there in November and December, 1940, for that purpose and solicited the business of several Japanese firms as well as others; he returned to La Paz in 1943 for a longer period. SMITH was not aided in recalling YATOH by mention of the two Japanese firms which the latter represented in La Paz.

In YATOH'S address book appeared an address for MAGOICHI HIRAMATSU, that of Garcia y Cia., General J. Cesár Diaz 2475, Buenos Aires. In parentheses after this address appeared the name of NATALIO DINSITY. Investigation in Buenos Aires has not revealed such a company at this address at present. The cross guide for Buenos Aires in 1943 shows at this address a Garcia y Cia., S.R.L., telephone number 59-4814. That cross guide also showed at the same address one NATALIO DINSITZ, with the same telephone number as the company. The 1944 cross guide shows no such address existing and this telephone number referred to a different individual at another address.

YATOH'S address book also contained the name "Yoshi Kuwahara" with the address Avenida Roque Saenz Peña 995, Office 706, and home address Rodriguez Peña 1978, Apartment A, 3rd Floor, both addresses in Buenos Aires. Investigation in Buenos Aires does not show a YOSHI KUWAHARA but does show that in the latest telephone book there is a KIYOZO KUWAHARA resident at Rodriguez Peña 1978, with telephone 44 (Juncal) 2767. Source E states that this individual is Buenos Aires representative of the Yokahama Specie Bank.

In another address book of YATOH'S, there was found an address in pencil as follows: "Arturo L. B. Wanschke (spy); Condarco 4064, Buenos Aires." An additional pencilled description below this read, "Heinz Joachim Ludewig." Investigation has failed to show either of the above names as appearing in Buenos Aires telephone directories. The address of Condarco 4064 does not appear in Buenos Aires cross guides. Investigation by Source C, however, shows that at this address there is a small house which is covered with honeysuckle. The only occupant observed by source was a woman of German appearance. Source E has given the following information regarding one HEINZ JOACHIM LUDWIG, also known as Heinz Joachim Ludwig Dolberg: born July 25, 1906, in Germany; came to Bolivia from Hamburg, Germany, August 31, 1934, using International Passport No. 3233; as of September, 1943, was associated with the Casa Findel, Oruro, Bolivia. There is strong indication that he formerly served as a member of the German storm troopers and on various occasions acted as a courier between Bolivia and other South American countries for the Nazis; his name appears on the N.S.D.A.P. membership list in Oruro, and he is locally considered particularly dangerous.

Investigation in December, 1943, had showed that written on a sheet of paper HIRAMATSU had the following addresses: 9 de Julio, San Isidro; Rivadavia 20042; Avenida Meeks 1293. Investigation by Source C shows that the first address is the "Tintoreria Nippon," a Japanese cleaning and pressing shop located in the Buenos Aires suburb of San Isidro. Investigation shows the Rivadavia address is a Japanese laundry named "Grand Tokio" which is run by a Japanese married couple. Investigation has not revealed the existance in Buenos Aires of an avenue or street named Meeks.

* * * * * * * * *

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

49595

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

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL
BY SPECIAL MESSENGER

Date: April 24, 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: TOMIYA KOSEKI
Argentina

As of possible interest to you, there is transmitted herewith a summary memorandum pointing out the pertinent developments in the Japanese espionage case which centers around Tomiya Koseki in Buenos Aires. The memorandum deals largely with the transmittal of a certain amount of clandestine Japanese correspondence between Chile and Argentina and the activities of certain Chilean nationals, such as Carlos Santa Cruz, who served as intermediaries for the clandestine Japanese correspondence. The memorandum furnishes information on the type of material desired by the Japanese and furnishes some information about the individuals involved in this case.

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

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

Enclosure

Attention: Brigadier General Carter W. Clarke

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

MAY 17 1945

Chief, Division of
Foreign Service Administration

April 24, 1945

Re: TOMIYA KOSEKI, was, Tomigyo Koseki,
Tomigio Koseki, Fomilla Kosheki

This case is mainly concerned with the transmittal of clandestine Japanese correspondence between Chile and Argentina and the activities of certain Chilean and Argentine nationals who serve as intermediaries for such correspondence.

Shozo Murai, former Civil Attache of the Japanese Embassy in Buenos Aires, may be regarded as the principal Japanese subject in this case, although he in turn is understood to be subordinate to Tomiya Koseki, First Secretary of the same Embassy.

Investigation of the case began when it was learned that Luz Poblete de Santa Cruz arrived in Buenos Aires from Chile on approximately the first of March, 1943, having in her possession certain letters given her by Japanese in Santiago for delivery to the Japanese Embassy in Buenos Aires. During the one month this woman remained in Argentina she was in contact with Shozo Murai, and it is understood that in addition to paying her hotel bills during her stay the Japanese paid her the sum of 5,000 Chilean pesos for the work she had performed on their behalf. Investigation in Chile has confirmed that this woman has acted as liaison between Japanese agents in Chile and the Japanese Embassy in Buenos Aires. Japanese in Chile with whom Luz Poblete de Santa Cruz was in contact have been identified as K. Kawaguchi, Julio Matsumoto, Jorge Yamamoto and Guillermo Tsunekawa. It was further learned that an Argentine cover address used in sending correspondence from Chile was as follows: Senor Fernando Garcia de la Costa, Sarandi 303, Beccar FCCA, Argentina.

One Manuel Mayo (Bodelon) was reported to have carried correspondence for the Japanese when he departed from Buenos Aires for Santiago, Chile, on July 1, 1943. It is known that this man was in contact with Carlos Santa Cruz during his stay in Buenos Aires and that while in Chile, Bodelon associated with Alberto Veloz Santa Cruz. A search of Bodelon's effects was made by the Chilean authorities at the time he entered that country en route from Buenos Aires but no documents of the nature reported were located.

The first known, specific instance of the transmission of secret correspondence in this case occurred on July 21, 1943, when Carlos Santa Cruz at Buenos Aires dispatched a letter via ordinary mail to Hernan Santelices, Correo Central, Santiago, Chile, which was actually destined for Alberto Veloz Santa Cruz and which bore the false signature of Alberto Sanchez. At the time Carlos Santa Cruz prepared this letter, he wrote a coded message on a strip of very thin paper approximately 2" x 8" and placed this message between the lining and the wall of the envelope. This was, of course, in addition to the harmless appearing letter which was contained in the envelope itself. When Carlos Santa Cruz typed the coded message on the thin slip of paper, he used another heavier sheet as backing

and later threw the backing sheet away. The typed impressions appearing on the backing sheet have been analyzed by the Technical Laboratory and a decode of the message appearing thereon is as follows:

"Bring back as many as possible of the following books. I wish preparations to be made for your return to Japan by outward-bound ship from Uruguay.

(1) United States newspapers and magazines and maps of the various countries of Central and South America.

(2) Latest publications concerning U.S., Central and South American relations in Spanish or English.

(3) Spanish and English text magazines concerning the war in East Asia, etc.

(4) I request a report on the ship ADOSES (pho) of the Smith-Gonzales (company), also course.

(5) Upon the addition of Susumu Miyasaki to the list of names of those returning to Japan, there was a telegram from your office asking continuation of consultation with the governments of the U.S.A. and Chile.

With reference to the matter of the pertinent stipulations, (thanks for the trouble - ?) of your Minister."

It is of interest to note that the code used by the Japanese in this instance is identical with the code employed in the JAPSA Case.

Another development of considerable interest occurred when on August 8, 1943, Carlos Santa Cruz received at Buenos Aires a package from Chile containing 108 sheets of letterhead paper exactly resembling that used in the United States Embassy in Santiago, Chile. Inside the package was a note reading "Para Javier" ("For Javier"). Javier is an alias used by Chilean and Argentine subjects in this case in referring to their chieftain Shozo Murai. An examination of a sample of this paper by the Technical Laboratory showed that the watermark, seal and stamp "Embassy of the United States of America" are identical with those appearing on paper actually used by the American Embassy in Chile, and it can be concluded, therefore, that this paper originated in the American Embassy in Santiago and came unlawfully into the hands of the Japanese agents responsible for sending it to Shozo Murai. The Japanese are known to have made the claim that they have contacts in the American Embassies in nearly all the South American countries and that, for example, they knew two weeks in advance of the intended departure for the United States of the American Ambassador in Argentina, Mr. Norman Armour, despite the fact that his plans for leaving had received no publicity at that time.

On August 9, 1943, Carlos Santa Cruz received an airmail letter from Alberto Veloz Santa Cruz, Santiago, Chile, which Carlos Santa Cruz then delivered to the Japanese Embassy in Buenos Aires. Before delivering this letter to the Japanese, Santa Cruz made a copy thereof and then threw away the backing sheet he used in preparing this copy. A study made of the backing sheet by the Technical Laboratory resulted in the reproduction of a letter in the Spanish language, possibly containing hidden meanings. It was reported that Carlos Santa Cruz decoded this letter for his own information using a code book given him by the Japanese. The first half of this book allegedly contained printing terms and phrases, it being noted that the cover of instant letter dealt almost entirely with various styles and sizes of type.

It is believed that this case passed into a relatively inactive status when Carlos Santa Cruz was arrested by the Argentine police on March 5, 1944, on charges of being engaged in Japanese espionage. At about that same time, the Argentine Government released an official communique denouncing Shozo Murai of the Japanese Embassy in Buenos Aires as head of Japanese espionage activities in that country. This denunciation and the arrest of Carlos Santa Cruz were undoubtedly connected. The police also arrested a close contact of Santa Cruz named Jose Augusto Carlos Rabert, and a Japanese named Mario Katsuda, who is likewise believed to be connected with this particular group. It is understood that Katsuda was subsequently released. However, Carlos Santa Cruz and Rabert are still in jail in Argentina.

In the following section information concerning the background and activities of the individual subjects in this case is set forth:

Tomiya Koseki. This individual arrived in Asuncion, Paraguay, in 1939 to take up duties as Civil Attache in the Japanese Legation there. He was the only Japanese diplomat on duty in that country and was responsible to the Japanese Ambassador in Buenos Aires. He remained in Asuncion until February of 1942 when Paraguay broke relations with the Axis countries and caused Koseki to leave for Buenos Aires. There he took the position of First Secretary in the Japanese Embassy. In September of 1942 Koseki took a trip through Chile and Paraguay, later returning to Argentina. The purpose of this trip is not known. As indicated previously, Koseki is linked with this case by virtue of the report received that he is the superior officer of Shozo Murai in all espionage matters. Koseki's diplomatic status has enabled him to escape arrest by the Argentine police and it is believed he is still enjoying full liberty in that country.

Shozo Murai. This man held the position of Civil Attache in the Japanese Embassy prior to the time Argentina broke relations with the Axis. He presently resides at Calle Defensa 1763, first floor, Buenos Aires, Argentina. He was the immediate superior of Carlos Santa Cruz in espionage activities and paid the latter 500 pesos (approximately $125 U.S.) per month for his services. It has been reported that Murai received newspapers and magazines of strategic interest at a Post Office Box which was registered in the name of Elias Jofre. In April of 1943, Murai allegedly gave 500 pesos to

one Jose Aguilera who was to go to Montevideo, Uruguay, on Murai's behalf and inspect a United States base there, however, it has not been possible to develop any evidence that this trip was actually made.

Carlos Santa Cruz Poblete. This individual is of Chilean nationality and arrived in Argentina in February of 1942. Prior to that time he had been extremely active as a pro-Axis Chilean nationalist. On one occasion he reportedly attempted to penetrate the Communist Party in Chile but was eventually uncovered and had to leave the country to avoid Communist vengeance. On his arrival in Argentina he began serving as correspondent for a magazine name "Veinte Naciones" owned by a cousin, Alberto Veloz Santa Cruz of Santiago. Later Carlos Santa Cruz obtained a job as reporter for the Argentine nationalist newspaper "Crisol", Calle Piedras 338, Buenos Aires, and continued in this work until July of 1943. The following month he obtained a job as advertising solicitor for an unofficial police gazette called "Eco Policial" owned by Julio E. Barros, Calle Sanchez de Bustamante 3084, Buenos Aires. During practically all this time Santa Cruz was in very frequent contact with Shozo Murai whom he saw both at the Japanese Embassy and at Murai's home. Santa Cruz was also in contact with another Attache of the Japanese Embassy, one Takeshi Furukawa, whose home address is Calle Alsina 440, Apartment F, Buenos Aires. It appears that Santa Cruz' main function was to serve as intermediary for mail; however, it has also been reported that he frequented the port area in Buenos Aires and delivered shipping information to his superior, Shozo Murai. Under Murai's direction, Carlos Santa Cruz changed his address many times. He resided at the following addresses in Buenos Aires: Calle Cerrito 134; Calle Moreno 524; Calle Corrientes 1220; Calle Viamonte 1319; and Calle Peru 358. Carlos Santa Cruz has lived from time to time with a girlfriend named Maria Juana Ruiz, Viuda de Cabal, who is employed in various bars and cabarets under the name Marina Sanders. Another girlfriend of Carlos Santa Cruz' is named Hilda Ankelen, last known to be residing at Calle Constitucion 1849. This woman is of German origin and is the daughter of a Captain in the Chilean Merchant Marine.

It has been reported that Santa Cruz was in frequent contact with Juan Queralto, leader of the nationalist movement in Argentina, and that on November 5, 1943, Queralto allegedly gave Santa Cruz 400 grams of glycerin, 400 grams of sulphuric acid and 400 grams of nitric acid to be used in the preparation of bombs.

Among the other contacts of Carlos Santa Cruz were the following:

Captain Octavio O'Kuinghttons, Calle Nuevo York 250, Santiago, Chile. This man is a former Chilean Army officer, expelled for having taken part in a revolutionary attempt, and is now engaged in the produce business at the above address. He is very active in Chilean nationalist circles and it is believed that his contacts with Carlos Santa Cruz have to do with such activities.

Fernando Garcia Della Costa, who is an employee of the Nazi newspaper "El Federal" resides at Calle Sarandi 303, Buenos Aires.

Alberto Alvarez Hidalgo, Armando Cossella, Fernando Mascazina, all of whom are connected with "El Federal."

Otero Fischer, a Chilean employed in Argentina as writer for the newspaper "El Chileno" and who resides at Calle Chacabuco 134, Buenos Aires.

Manuel Mayo Bodelon. This man is a suspected Japanese courier who came to Buenos Aires from Santiago, Chile, on June 19, 1943, and returned to Santiago on July 1 of the same year. It was reported that Carlos Santa Cruz received 300 pesos from Shozo Murai on June 23, 1943, to be used in defraying the expenses of Bodelon's trip. Bodelon's address in Santiago has been reported as Bellavista 0113, Casilla de Correo 84D, and also as Calle Andres Bello 923. This man is about 35 years old and was born at Valparaiso, Chile. He has been active in political affairs in Chile and is presently employed as circulation manager for the Empresa Editora Zig-Zaz in Santiago. He is also engaged in business with one Carlota Andree under the name "La Industria Casera" with offices located at the corner of Vondera and Moneda in Santiago, Chile. No evidence of current subversive activities on Bodelon's part has been developed up to the present time.

Armando Fuentes. This person resides at Calle Tucuman 1134, Buenos Aires, and is reportedly employed as telephone operator at Casa Alberto Granza Paz, Villanueva 1324, Buenos Aires. Fuentes was formerly an officer in the Chilean Carabineros.

Anibal Pinto. This man is a Chilean, 38 years of age, an electrical engineer by profession and resides at Calle Mexico 457, Buenos Aires. He is employed at the address Rivadavia 631, office #114.

Manuel Cordova. This man resides at Calle Pasco 862, Buenos Aires, and is employed in an "army" factory engaged in the manufacture of radios.

The following is a description of Carlos Santa Cruz:

Age	25
Height	5' 6"
Weight	135
Build	Thin
Eyes	Brown
Complexion	Medium
Hair	Brown, straight and receding
Mustache	Has small mustache
Criminal record	Was arrested at Santiago, Chile, on September 13, 1937, on robbery charges and on November 23, 1937, on swindling charges. He received no sentence on either charge.

Alberto Veloz Santa Cruz. Alberto Veloz Santa Cruz, a cousin of Carlos Santa Cruz, presently resides at Calle Santo Domingo 2058, Santiago, Chile, telephone 67497. He was born January 3, 1912, in Japan where his father was Chilean Consul in the city of Kobe. At the age of eight, Veloz Santa Cruz returned to Chile with his family. He studied law at the Catholic University there and also studied at the Teachers College of the University of Chile. Since that time he has had extensive teaching experience and has also engaged in the publishing business. In 1939, the Japanese Charge d'Affaires in Santiago requested Veloz to establish and edit a magazine designed to strengthen relations between Japan and Chile. As a result of this request, Veloz undertook the publication of a Spanish language magazine called "Mirando al Oriente." In addition to this the Japanese in Chile sponsored a radio program along the same lines and Veloz served as announcer for this program.

In the spring of 1943, Veloz organized an evening commercial school known as "Henriquez O." at Calle Bandera 154, Santiago, Chile. In addition, he presently operates at his home address a small printing business known as "Simiente." Despite these various financial interests, Veloz is known to have very little money.

He has been extremely active in Chilean nationalist circles and was the organizer and leader of a rabid nationalistic group called "Los Condores de Chile."

Veloz is married to the former Maria Santidrian, a relative of Candido Santidrian, who is known to have received coded messages in Santiago.

Among the contacts of Alberto Veloz Santa Cruz are Manuel Mayo Bodelon and Octavio O'Kuinghttons, both of whom have been previously mentioned in this memorandum as contacts of Carlos Santa Cruz of Buenos Aires. In addition Veloz is known to be in contact with Orlando Latorre, Loreto 150, Santiago, Chile, a known Leftist leader.

The following is a description of Alberto Veloz Santa Cruz:

Age	33
Height	5' 4"
Build	Pudgy
Eyes	Brown
Hair	Black
Complexion	Dark
Glasses	Wears glasses
Peculiarities	Oval shaped face, hawk nose
Marital Status	Married
Nationality	Chilean

Luzmira Poblete (Ortega). This woman resides at Calle Rodolfo Filippi 82, Santiago, Chile. She is the mother of Carlos Santa Cruz of Buenos

Aires and is the aunt of Alberto Veloz Santa Cruz of Santiago, Chile. It is very strongly suspected that she has served as courier for the Japanese as indicated by the trip to Buenos Aires she made in the spring of 1943 described previously in this memorandum. She has been in correspondence with her son Carlos Santa Cruz at Calle Piedras 338, Buenos Aires, this being the address of the Nazi newspaper "El Pampero."

Among her contacts in Santiago are Carlos Lazo, Calle Santo Domingo 258; Enrique Vergara, employee of a Chilean Wine company called Vino Tocornal; and Luis Blasco of Calle Bulnes 78.

A description of this woman is as follows:

Age	46
Height	5' 4½"
Hair	Black
Eyes	Black and small
Nose	Straight
Complexion	Light
Figure	Good
Marital Status	Reportedly single, Carlos Santa Cruz being an illegitimate son
Occupation	Dressmaking; she also sublets rooms at the home address mentioned previously

Mario Katsuda. This Japanese lives at Calle Juan Bautista Alberdi 130, Buenos Aires. It has been reported that he has served as liaison man between the Japanese in Argentina and in Chile, and that he carries out this function under the orders of Tomiya Koseki. A report received in January of 1943 reflected that Katsuda had been requested by the then Japanese Ambassador in Buenos Aires to take over the post of the nationalist Japanese leader Jojuro Morikawa who had died a short time previously. Katsuda was expected to unite all the Japanese Catholics and also to direct the operation of a group of Japanese saboteurs who were soon to become active.

Katsuda was arrested by the Argentine police on approximately February 13, 1944. As of March 23, 1944, he was known to be still in jail but no subsequent information is available as to his circumstances.

Agata Martinez. This woman lives at Calle Victor Martinez 72, Buenos Aires, Argentina. It has been reported that she allowed Mario Katsuda to use her name and residence as a drop box in connection with clandestine Japanese correspondence.

Usaburo Kikuchi. This Japanese is employed as photographer for the magazine "El Grafico" of Calle Azopardo 479, Buenos Aires. This magazine is published by the firm "Editorial Atlantida" which figures on the U.S. Proclaimed List. Kikuchi has been with this magazine for the past ten years and received

a salary of 700 pesos a month (approximately $175 U.S.). According to a report received in January of 1943, Kikuchi is an important assistant of Tomiya Koseki in Japanese espionage. Kikuchi is considered a very well educated individual and has a good command of several foreign languages.

Felix Rimpler. This individual, a German, resides with his father at Calle Sarmiento 1771, Florida, Buenos Aires, telephone 741-3712. He is employed at "El Electra Ltda," Calle 5 Julio 489, Buenos Aires. He is understood to be a close friend of Carlos Santa Cruz and of Jose Rabert, subjects in this case. Rimpler is known to have pro-Nazi sympathies and has been reported as engaged in certain contraband activities on behalf of the Japanese. Several unidentified individuals were allegedly connected with him in these activities and were accustomed to meeting at an unknown address in the 1300 block of Calle Acoyte, Buenos Aires.

Jose Augusto Carlos Rabert. This individual was born in the German hospital at Valparaiso, Chile, in July, 1920, and is the son of Jose Rabert and Ana Fate. His last known address in Buenos Aires was Calle Brandsen 2748, Sarandi (a suburb of Avellaneda). He is known to be a close friend of Carlos Santa Cruz and was probably involved with the latter in Japanese espionage activities. On May 2, 1944, following the arrests of Carlos Santa Cruz, Jose Augusto Carlos Rabert was likewise taken into custody on similar charges. It is believed that Alberto Veloz Santa Cruz in Santiago formerly sent mail to Carlos Santa Cruz in Buenos Aires by addressing it to the residence of Jose Rabert. Rabert is also suspected of having gathered espionage information of a military connection for Santa Cruz. There is also some reason to believe that Rabert may have been linked with Jorge Lorca of the Chilean Consulate in Buenos Aires in carrying on Chilean espionage in Argentina.

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

IN REPLY, PLEASE REFER TO
FILE No. _____

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

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL
BY SPECIAL MESSENGER

Date: April 30, 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: RYOKICHI NAGAI; SUETAKA HAYAO;
DR. ALBERTO GOES TELLES; et al
Argentina

As of possible interest to you, there is attached hereto a memorandum concerning the activities of certain Japanese believed to be active in Japanese espionage in Argentina. This case consists of the investigation of branches of the Japanese Mitsui firm in Rio de Janeiro, Buenos Aires, and Santiago. This memorandum deals with the Nambei Trading Company, a Mitsui branch, located at Calle Uriburu 1263, and the two managers, Isoma Kobayashi and Suekazu Miura. Previous investigation has disclosed espionage activities on the part of Mitsui personnel.

A surveillance of Isoma Kobayashi reflected him making daily trips to the Nambei office. Kobayashi made a trip on January 2, 1945, to Bauness 2064, a residence in the area of General Urquiza. On this visit Kobayashi was accompanied by a young woman of Germanic appearance.

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

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. Clarke

Re: RYOKICHI NAGAI;
SUETAKA HAYAO;
DR. ALBERTO GOES TELLES, et al
Buenos Aires, Argentina
March 13, 1945

In this case, investigation of branch offices in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, Buenos Aires, Argentina, and Santiago, Chile, of the Japanese MITSUI firm has disclosed espionage activities on the part of their personnel and communications between them in code. Investigation in Buenos Aires has been conducted mainly into the MITSUI branch, NAMBEI TRADING COMPANY, at Uriburu 1263, and the two managers, ISOMA KOBAYASHI and SUEKAZU MIURA.

Investigation of KOBAYASHI was continued in December 1944 and January 1945. Source C ascertained that KOBAYASHI was, for an undetermined length of time during December, in the HOSPITAL ALEMAN (German Hospital) at Calle Pueyrredon 1658, Buenos Aires. The reason for this internment was not ascertained, but KOBAYASHI left the hospital on December 21, 1944. During the above period of investigation, Source noticed that KOBAYASHI usually left his apartment at Juramento 1805 between 9:00 and 10:30 A. M. on week day mornings. He usually traveled by bus or other public conveyance to the NAMBEI office, and returned to his apartment any time between 12:00 and 1:30 P. M. During the afternoons, he was observed to leave his apartment on only one occasion. On only one occasion was he seen carrying anything between his home and the NAMBEI office, a small package, the contents of which could not be guessed. On no occasion during the investigation of KOBAYASHI was he seen traveling between his apartment and NAMBEI with anybody. Source observed that during the morning hours several people entered and left the NAMBEI office, and one of these was carrying a leather brief case.

On the afternoon of January 2, 1945, KOBAYASHI left his apartment building at 3:00 P. M. in the company of a woman about twenty-five years of age, believed by Source C to reside in the same building. She was described by Source as about 5' 4" tall, weighing 110 pounds, rather attractive appearance, fair complexion and Nordic appearance, possibly German, blond hair, blue eyes. The two traveled by street car to a point near the local railroad station, "General Urquiza". At this point they crossed the railroad tracks and continued walking, apparently in search of an address of which they were not certain. They consulted a policeman for directions, and subsequently the girl entered a small store and was seen consulting an individual there. After the latter, they apparently were satisfied and kept walking until they reached a street named Bauness. They walked up this street looking for a number and finally stopped at 2064. KOBAYASHI entered the house at this number, but the

girl did not, and she immediately left, going in the direction from which they had come.

Bauness 2064 is a one story residence, apparently built for occupation by one family. It is noted however, that according to cross-guides and telephone directories for Buenos Aires, it was occupied in 1943 by ANGEL E. O. PATIÑO, telephone 51-3167, whereas in 1944 it was occupied by ELDA MARIA ANGELICA PATIÑO, telephone 51-5378, and OSCAR A. WINGORD, telephone 51-3167.

Source C remained watching this address on January 2, 1945, until 6:45 P. M. at which time KOBAYASHI had not yet left. On the following day, January 3, KOBAYASHI went to the NAMBEI office as usual.

Concerning Bauness 2064, investigation by Source C in the neighborhood has developed that ANGEL EMILIO OSCAR PATIÑO has been living there since 1941; for the past two years a sister, ELDA MARIA ANGELICA PATIÑO has resided with him. The telephone stated above to be in her name was installed at the beginning of 1944. OSCAR A. WINGORD has apparently resided at this address less than a year.

Regarding the possible identity of the woman accompanying KOBAYASHI from his apartment building to Bauness 2064, it is noted that according to a cross guide of Buenos Aires. One of the occupants at Juramento 1865 is one MARIA E. DE KRETSCHMAR. Information from Source D shows that this individual subscribes to a local German publication, "Deutsche La Plata Zeitung", resides in apartment 3-A, and is a widow. In April 1943 she wrote a letter in German to a cousin in the United States, in which the following sentence appears: "Here the quiet underground work goes on very vigorously, with the result that the national feeling is rising". It is noted, however, that MARIA E. DE KRETSCHMAR has not been definitely identified as the woman who accompanied KOBAYASHI.

Source E advised that a February 7 issued of a local Japanese newspaper contained an item stating that ISOMA KOBAYASHI was at that time on vacation at La Falda in the Cordoba hills of Argentina. The same source advised that in a January 17, 1945, issued of another local Japanese newspaper, it was announced that SUEKAZU MIURA of MITSUI & CO. had moved to Maure 2467, Buenos Aires. MIURA had previously resided in an apartment on the 5th Floor of Humboldt 2477.

Interest in the occupants of a house at Pampa 2149, Buenos Aires, has been aroused by the fact that address appeared as a return address on suspicious correspondence to a post office box of an important Japanese in Bolivia named KOMORI. Pampa 2149 is a rooming house run by one ERWIN SCHILLER.

Investigation by Source C has shown that SCHILLER has a wife and two boys who attend a nearby German school; others reside at the house. The others have been recently identified by Source F as follows: OTTO WACHLIN, LUCY LOHANSEN, HERMAN SLATE, LAURA TAVARO, ELFRIDE SEVEGNANA. Three family servants at this address are as follows: JUANA and ESTER QUIROGA; ANTONIA RODRIGUEZ. Source D advised that the name of OTTO WACHLIN was included on a list of persons reported in 1941 to have contact with GOTTFRIED SANSTEDE, German diplomat and espionage agent. An effort by Source C to ascertain how much mail was sent from and received at this address, resulted negatively. The following description of SCHILLER was obtained:

Name	ERWIN SCHILLER
Height	5' 8"
Weight	155 lbs.
Build	Well proportioned
Hair	Brown, turning grey
Eyes	Grey

Information developed by Source G in Brazil shows that in 1944 the Japanese, RYOKICHI NAGAI, connected with the MITSUI branch there, wrote to one H. KIMURA, Uriburu 1263, Buenos Aires, regarding payments of money to be made to the writer by KIMURA in the future. H. KIMURA appears identical with the Japanese whose name was generally spelled in translation as HARUO KAMURA in Argentina. KAMURA, or KIMURA, was an important employee, probably one of the directors, of the NAMBEI firm, who died November 21, 1944. Information furnished by Source D shows that this individual had been reported in mid-1944 to employee a chauffer who surveilled people entering and leaving the American Embassy; this information, however, was not established as true.

It is recalled that the office of NAMBEI was formerly located at Larrea 1285, Buenos Aires. Information from Source H indicates that the former NAMBEI office is now occupied by an Argentine woman, described as peculiar, who receives correspondence arriving at that address from other countries for NAMBEI. This source added that the NAMBEI firm is making monthly reports to the Japanese Government on the situation in Argentina (presumably political and economic) and is forwarding statistics on imports and exports of the Allied Nations.

It has been previously reported that an Argentine named SIDNEY CARLOS SMITH was formerly employed by NAMBEI and is now in touch with that FIRM through a Japanese member of the firm, YOKOBORI. It was also stated that his brother-in-law, named ROQUE MARCO, apparently has some connection with the Japanese of that firm since a car registered in his name was observed parked in front of the NAMBEI office and later used by a Japanese

who left the NAMBEI address. Source I reports, however, that although the license number of this car, capital 148669, is registered in the name of MARCO, it really belongs to SMITH and is used by him. This source reports that MARCO resided in the Province of Entre Rios, Argentine, and is pro-Allied. Source has previously stated that SMITH makes frequent trips in his car to Concepción del Uruguay, ostensibly to visit relatives. On December 30, 1944, SMITH left on such a trip; before his departure, Source was able to ascertain that the travel meter registered 66,303 kilometers. He returned to Buenos Aires January 5, 1945 and left again for Concepción del Uruguay on January 11, 1945. Just before the latter departure, the meter showed 66,944 kilometers. On his return to Buenos Aires on January 16, 1945, the meter showed 67,945 kilometers. It will be observed that on his last trip from January 11 to 16, SMITH traveled about 1,000 kilometers, or 600 miles. Concepción del Uruguay is a town located in the Province of Entre Rios, Argentina, on the Uruguay River. Measured on a map, it appears to be about 150 miles from Buenos Aires by direct line, but the distance by road is considered much greater.

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

50230

~~FC OPE~~
~~DC/R~~
~~JA~~
RPA
~~RL~~

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. _____

DC/R

Date: April 30, 1945

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

Jack

101.9435

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

Subject: TOSHIYUKI SHIBATA
Argentina

As of possible interest to you, there is attached hereto a memorandum concerning the investigation in Buenos Aires of the above-captioned Japanese. You will recall that it had previously been reported that Shibata was connected with the Japanese Embassy in Buenos Aires and had used hostesses in Buenos Aires night clubs to obtain shipping information. At the Casanova Cabaret in March, 1943, he was observed to be carrying a package which was found to contain several sheets of paper containing data on Argentine foreign trade and the ships owned by the Argentine Government.

This memorandum reflects that Shibata resides at Calle Alvarez 2457, Apartado 7A, Buenos Aires. He is living quietly with his wife and no activity of any suspicious nature has been observed, but he receives local newspapers in Japanese, Spanish, English, German, and French. He is an employee of the Mitsubishi company and no connection with the Japanese Embassy has been confirmed.

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

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. Clarke

Re: TOSHIYUKI SHIBATA
Buenos Aires, Argentina
March 10, 1945

It has been previously stated that subject, a Japanese, resides at Calle Alvarez 2457, Apartment 7A, Buenos Aires, with his wife. They were said to employee Japanese servants in their home. Subject was reported connected with the Japanese Embassy and to use hostesses in Buenos Aires cabarets and night clubs as informants to obtain shipping information. It was noted that SHIBATA spent money freely in these cabarets and was reported to state that his income was quite large. At the Casanova Cabaret in March 1943, he was carrying a package which was found to contain several sheets of paper containing data on Argentine foreign trade and the ships owned by the Argentine Government. On a subsequent night, SHIBATA was carrying a note book which contained a map of South America with significant markings which could not be analyzed. A surveillance of two days showed SHIBATA going four times to the Japanese Embassy in Buenos Aires.

Investigation conducted by Source C in October 1944 showed that subject and his wife were residing at the above address of Alvarez 2457 on the seventh floor, apartment A. Source ascertained that SHIBATA had resided there for about two and one-half years and that a female servant had recently been discharged by subject in order to economize. It is believed by neighbors who know SHIBATA that he is a member of the Japanese Embassy personnel. (It is noted that no reliable information verifying this can be obtained and that SHIBATA's name does not appear on an official list of February 1944 of the Japanese Embassy personnel.)

Source C reported that SHIBATA was at that time not engaged in any apparent activity and remained almost all the time at home. He received local Japanese newspapers and local newspapers in Spanish, English, German and French. Among the last named was a newspaper called "Le Courrier de la Plata". Source reported that prior to Argentina's breaking of relations with the Axis in January 1944, SHIBATA entertained frequently at home and received many visitors there; since the break, he receives almost no one at home.

It was reported by Source D that in February 1944, SHIBATA and his wife, MICHIKO SHIBATA, applied for repatriation to Japan at the first opportunity. SHIBATA was listed as an employee of MITSUBISHI Company of Japan.

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FC ~~PE~~
~~DC/R~~
~~JA~~
~~RPA~~

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

IN REPLY, PLEASE REFER TO
FILE NUMBER _____

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

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL
BY SPECIAL MESSENGER

DC/R

Date: July 14, 1945

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

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

Subject: Japanese Activities in Argentina

As of possible interest to you, there is attached a memorandum containing information received from a confidential source believed to be reliable pertaining to the activities of Japanese in Buenos Aires.

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

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

June 16, 1945

Re: MUTSUO WATANABE, was, HATSON WATENHABE,
HATSON VATANAVE, MUTUO HATSON, MUTU WATSON,
M. WATSON; SHINTARO TANI
Buenos Aires, Argentina

Subject WATANABE was a clerical employee of the former Japanese Embassy in Buenos Aires and was suspected of espionage activity on behalf of the Japanese. He was previously reported to receive correspondance from Japanese in Chile addressed to him in the name of "WATSON". Some of these letters were sent by the former Japanese Military Attache in Santiago, Chile, HARUO TESIMA. American magazines also arrived in Buenos Aires for WATANABE from a Santiago book store. This correspondence, according to the original report, was received by WATANABE at his former address of San Martin 440. He resided in a room on the third floor of latter address, a rooming and boarding house, until September 1943 when he moved to apartment 44 on the seventh floor of Tucuman 810, Buenos Aires.

Some of the letters from Chile were said to have borne the name of M. WALSCH as return addressee, but investigation in Santiago has not disclosed the existence of such a person. Some of the letters arriving from Chile contained on the envelope the return address of Calle Monjitas 550, Santiago. The latter address was formerly the residence of several Japanese officials, all of whom were repatriated to Japan, with the exception of one H. YAMADA.

Investigation by Source C at Tucuman 810, Buenos Aires, has shown that WATANABE resided at this address from September, 1943 until April 19, 1945. He continued to take the noon-day meal at the boarding house where he formerly resided, San Martin 440. The latter boarding house is owned by a Spaniard named MANUEL FERNANDEZ. When formerly residing at the boarding house WATANABE apparently resided with another Japanese also employed as a clerk in the Japanese Embassy, named SHINTARO TANI.

Source C ascertained from the building employees at Tucuman 810 that WATANABE formerly received correspondence arriving at this address from Chile, Brazil and Uruguay. It appears that this correspondence arrived until about mid 1944 and that some of the letters were sent to WATANABE as intermediary and were intended for other Japanese in Buenos Aires. WATANABE was visited in his apartment at this address by several Japanese, among whom Source C was able to identify TOMIYA KOSEKI, Secretary of the former Japanese Embassy, and TADASI KAMEDA, Assistant Naval Attache of the former Japanese Embassy.

Source C has reported that it appears likely that since mid 1944 the mail which formerly arrived for WATANABE at Tucuman 810 has been sent to subject TANI at the latter's residence, an apartment in the building at Calle Libertad 443.

At the boarding house at San Martin 440 Source D ascertained that WATANABE lunched daily with subject TANI and another Japanese believed to be FUMIO TAKINAMI. These meals were taken in a separate room and the three Japanese had little contact with other patrons of the boarding house who lunched together in a larger room. FERNANDEZ, the boarding house owner, explained to Source that this was done at the request of the Japanese and that they paid extra for the privacy. Source noted that TANI and TAKINAMI accorded considerable respect to WATANABE, opening doors for him to pass through, etc. It should be noted that according to Japanese Embassy personnel files, WATANABE and TANI are both listed as civilian clerks, or chancellors.

According to Source E, FUMIO TAKINAMI is a prominent member of the Japanese Colony in Buenos Aires and has been in business with his father locally for many years. The Takinami Company was established in Buenos Aires in 1909 and was closed in May, 1944 for lack of imports from Japan.

According to Source F, SHINTARO TANI worked in the Japanese section of the Swiss Legation from February 19, 1944 until April 19, 1945, assisting the Swiss in their representation of Japanese interests in Argentina after Argentina broke diplomatic relations with Japan in January, 1944.

From his contact with subject WATANABE at previously-mentioned boarding house Source D ascertained that WATANABE had infrequent contact with other individuals using the boarding house telephone. On two occasions WATANABE spoke in good English, although the conversation seemed to be with other Japanese. From these conversations it appeared that WATANABE was in frequent contact with an Argentine woman identified only by the name "ELSIE". It also appeared that WATANABE, TANI and other unidentified Japanese went occasionally to fourth rate dance halls on Avda. L. N. Alem, named The Epsom Bar, The Avion Bar and The Royalty.

According to Source D, on March 1, 1945 at 12:45 P. M., WATANABE called from the boarding house to an unidentified individual in the Argentine Ministry of Interior. WATANABE mentioned the name of Admiral Teisaire, Minister of Interior, evidently indicating that his message was for that individual. WATANABE stated that "they" were being bothered again and that instructions should be given to Major Contal, Chief of Argentine Federal Counterespionage, to stop bothering them. WATANABE stated that the Minister knew that "they" were doing nothing, apparently referring to subversive activities.

Source D observed that on March 4 and March 6, 1945 WATANABE and TANI came for lunch at the boarding house accompanied by a white person who was evidently Argentine. The three lunched together in a separate room and it was noted by Source that when they were walking out together on March 6 they were conversing in Spanish. The Argentine said, in translation, "There are only those two things for today". WATANABE replied, "Yes". The Argentine then stated, "Well then, I'll go to your home tonight". WATANABE replied that he should call by telephone first. This Argentine individual was never seen again and was not identified. He is described as follows:

Age	31 years
Height	5 ft. 11 in.
Weight	155 lbs.
Build	Thin
Hair	Blond, cut short
Complexion	Fair
Peculiarities	Wears horn-rimmed spectacles.
Appearance	Italian
Speech	Argentine Spanish

Source D reports that WATANABE apparently attempted in March, 1945 to leave Argentina, probably intending to go to Uruguay. He was evidently unable to obtain Argentine Governmental permission and so did not leave.

According to Source E, subjects WATANABE and TANI were among the sixty-seven individuals connected with the former Japanese Embassy in Argentina who were sent by train to La Falda, Province of Cordoba, for internment by the Argentine Government on April 19, 1945. Source E reports that at the time the Swiss Diplomatic Representatives in Buenos Aires stated they would attempt to obtain the return of TANI to Buenos Aires to assist with the Japanese work in the Swiss Legation.

Source D has advised that he saw TANI in Buenos Aires on June 4, 1945 and that he is apparently still residing at Libertad 443.

MUTSUO WATANABE is described by Source D as follows:

Age	45 years (appears to be 32)
Weight	135 lbs.
Hair	Black
Complexion	Dark
Marital Status	Married (wife in Japan)
Peculiarities	Clean-shaven, walks very erect, does not wear glasses.

The same source has described SHINTARO TANI as follows:

Age	27 years
Height	5 ft. 6 in.
Build	Very thin
Hair	Black, very straight
Peculiarities	Dresses well, wears glasses

The third Japanese, who is tentatively identified as FUMIO TAKINAMI, is described as follows:

Age	50 years
Height	5 ft. 4 in.
Weight	165 lbs.
Build	Fat
Hair	Gray

UNDEVELOPED LEADS

THE SANTIAGO OFFICE

At Santiago, Chile

Will ascertain the location of H. YAMADA, formerly residing at Monjitas 550, and determine whether he is known to have been in communication with subject MUTSUO WATANABE in Buenos Aires and whether he is engaged in subversive activities.

THE BUENOS AIRES OFFICE

AT Buenos Aires, Argentina

Will ascertain whether SHINTARO TANI, residing at Libertad 443, is acting as a mail drop for Japanese correspondence.

SOURCES OF INFORMATION

The sources of information referred to in the report of Special Agent LAURENCE L. ARNOLD, dated June 16, 1945 at Buenos Aires, in the case entitled "MUTSUO WATANABE, was, et al; ESPIONAGE - J", are as follows:

Source C - Confidential Informant 363-22.
Source D - Confidential Informant 263-16.
Source E - Gerald Warner, Secretary of U. S. Embassy, Buenos Aires.
Source F - Dispatch #17824 from Buenos Aires to the Department of State, dated April 28, 1945.

FC/CPE
DC/R
JA
RPA
BL

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

IN REPLY, PLEASE REFER TO
FILE NO. 64-24243

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL
BY SPECIAL MESSENGER

Date: July 18, 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: YUICHI TAKEUCHI
Japanese Activities in Argentina

As of possible interest to you there is attached a memorandum containing information received from a confidential source believed to be reliable concerning the activities of Yuichi Takeuchi in Buenos Aires, Argentina.

The information contained in said memorandum is available to the American Embassy in Buenos Aires, Argentina.

cc Director 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

Attachment

64-24243

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL
BY SPECIAL MESSENGER

Date: July 18, 1945

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

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

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

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

Attention: Reading Panel
Military Intelligence Service

Attachment

5-29-45

Re: YUICHI TAKEUCHI, with alias ; ET AL
Buenos Aires, Argentina.

Information has been received in the past concerning possible espionage and other subversive activities on the part of subject, a Japanese, in Argentina. It has been reported that he has been Argentine representative of the Japanese trading firm of Okura & Company in Argentina since 1941. For this purpose he set up offices on the 6th floor of an office building in Buenos Aires located at San Martin 235, Offices 70 and 71. He has resided for several years at Conesa 1980-90, a private residence in the Belgrano section of Buenos Aires.

It was reported that meetings of about 40 Japanese took place in the Okura offices; that TAKEUCHI had large amounts of money at his disposition and that he was in contact with the Japanese and German Embassies. It was alleged that he collected money from members of the Japanese colony in Argentina, using threats were necessary to obtain it. He was said to receive mail at his office addressed to the names of ANTONIO MARTINEZ and JOSE MANUEL FERNANDEZ. It was also stated that TAKEUCHI often went at night to the apartment of a Japanese dentist, TETSUZO KOKUBO, located on the 5th floor of Piedras 692. The activities of TAKEUCHI at the latter address were not known but it was reported that unusual numbers of Japanese congregated at this address also. It was also alleged that subject was in contact with one CHRISTIAN EDMUNDO PFEIFFER (SAENZ), who occupied offices 97 and 98 on the same floor of the building occupied by the Okura offices. PFEIFFER was reported to be a Nazi and possibly engaged in espionage.

A surveillance of TAKEUCHI'S residence was conducted by Source C from October 22nd to December 2nd, 1944, inclusive. This source reported that Conesa 1990 is the address of the house proper while 1980 is merely a garage connected to the house. The surveillance did not show indications of subversive activities at this address; TAKEUCHI appeared to be inactive. He rerely left home and when he did leave he was accompanied by a woman presumed to be his wife. They usually went shopping, went to have tea, etc. Several Japanese, however, were seen entering the house at 1990 during the period of the surveillance.

Investigation conducted by Source D in April and May, 1945, indicates that TAKEUCHI employs in his home a maid of German nationality and a Japanese gardener named JUAN HIRATA. This investigation showed that in the recent past TAKEUCHI was visited by many Japanese, most of them unidentified. Source was able to identify the following officials of the former Japanese Embassy in Buenos Aires as having visited TAKEUCHI: Ambassador SHU TOMII; Admiral

KATSUMI YUKISHITA, Naval Attaché; YOSHIO NAKAMURA, Commercial Secretary; KEN USUI, 3rd Secretary.

Source D reports that TAKEUCHI owns a Buick automobile, license Capital 108438, which he brought from the United States when he came to Buenos Aires in 1941. Source ascertained that TAKEUCHI purchases gasoline for this car in a garage at Juramento 2971. At this garage, at least, TAKEUCHI is in occasional contact with a retired German army officer named SCHUBERT. From descriptive details and residence obtained by Source D, it appears that SCHUBERT is identical with Major VICTOR SCHUBERT on whom Sources A and E have given considerable information in the past. These sources report that Major SCHUBERT came to Argentina as the representative of the Carl Zeiss Optical Firm of Jena, Germany, and subsequently sold arms and munitions for an unidentified German firm until this business was stopped by the war. SCHUBERT is reported to now live on a pension received from the Dornier Air Plane Company through Siemens-Schubert, S.A. SCHUBERT is stated by sources to be openly pro-German, having stated publicly he would do all possible to help Germany win the war, and is said to have been connected in an unidentified way with the former German Embassy. It was alleged in mid-1944 that SCHUBERT was newly appointed head of German espionage in Argentina and he was named by the former Argentine Congressional Investigating Committee as connected with Nazi Party activities in Argentina.

Investigation performed by Source D at San Martin 235 has revealed that Offices 70 and 71 at this address were abandoned by Okura & Company in February, 1944; this is verified by Source F who reports that the February 19, 1944, issue of a local Japanese newspaper reported the Okura company would close at the end of that month. Source D was unable to ascertain whether offices had been taken elsewhere by this company.

Inquiry made by Source D at San Martin 235 regarding a connection between TAKEUCHI and the previously-mentioned PFEIFFER elicited the information that the two are apparently friendly and have met each other from time to time in the office building but that their association did not appear to be close within the past two years. Source D ascertained that PFEIFFER is an Argentine dealing in imported machinery and that he resides at Carlos Pellegrini 1219.

Source D ascertained at San Martin 235 that TAKEUCHI was sometimes visited by BUMPEI TAKINAMI and TEIKICHI OKIMURA. TAKINAMI is reported by Source F to be the oldest Japanese businessman in Buenos Aires at present, having established his business in 1909; his business was shut down in May, 1944, for lack of imports from Japan. OKIMURA is reported by Source F to reside at 9 de Julio 867, 6th Floor, Apartment 35, and to represent the publishing house in Japan named "The Greater Japan Oratorical and Lecture Society"; source states he is a respected member of the Japanese colony in Buenos Aires.

Source D made particular inquiry among the employees at San Martin 235 concerning the arrival of mail for ANTONIO MARTINEZ and JOSE MANUEL FERNANDEZ, or the existence of such persons. Source was advised that they had never heard of such individuals nor of mail coming to that address for them. Source was informed, however, that letters formerly arrived from Japan, Germany, Switzerland, Spain, Chile and the United States addressed to TEOFILO IQUEDA. The employees stated that an individual of this name was unknown to them but that this mail was received by Okura & Company. It is noted that NOBUO IKEDA is a Japanese resident in Buenos Aires who has in the past been reliably reported as engaging in espionage activities and said to have been employed by Okura & Company.

Source D was informed that mail still arrives at San Martin 235 for Okura & Company since that firm still rents a small receiving mail box, called a "Casillero," number 69. It was stated that TAKEUCHI passes by two or three times each week to pick up the mail arriving here and that it has been noted he receives by this means copies of "Life" and "Fortune" magazines, apparently sent from the United States.

It is noted that Source G reliably reports that one TANABE of Okura & Company in Buenos Aires was added to the staff of the Japanese Embassy in early 1942 as a special employee to aid in "United States research." This appears to refer to KENZO TANABE, reported by Source H to be the addressee of a letter once sent to San Martin 235 in care of TAKEUCHI. The Buenos Aires telephone directory for March, 1944, lists KENZO TANABE as residing at Conesa 1980, address occupied by TAKEUCHI. Previous directories and a later one, November, 1944, do not list him. Source F reports that a local Japanese newspaper of October 11, 1944, stated that TANABE had moved to Juramento 3370.

A partial description of YUICHI TAKEUCHI obtained by Source D is as follows:

Age	40
Height	5'5"
Build	Slender
Appearance	Very serious and reserved
Dress	Wears no hat; inclined to wear dark blue suits

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

IN REPLY, PLEASE REFER TO
FILE NO. 65-55652

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL
BY SPECIAL MESSENGER

Date: July 23, 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 ACTIVITIES IN ARGENTINA

As of possible interest to you there is attached a memorandum containing information received from a confidential source believed to be reliable concerning the activities of Kingo Kawaii, a prominent Japanese residing in Buenos Aires, Argentina.

The information contained in said memorandum is available to the American Embassy in Buenos Aires, Argentina.

cc Director 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

Attachment

65-55652

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL
BY SPECIAL MESSENGER

Date: July 23, 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 ACTIVITIES IN ARGENTINA

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cc Director 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

Attachment

June 19, 1945

Re: KINGO KAWAII
ESPIONAGE - J

Subject has been reported by Sources A and B, as well as others, to be engaged in Japanese espionage activities in Argentina. These activities have been stated to be connected with those of several other Japanese in Buenos Aires and it has been alleged that they were connected with an Argentine named ALBINO PUGNALIN. The latter is a lawyer who was formerly legal adviser for the Japanese Embassy in Buenos Aires and nominally head of the former Japanese propaganda magazine "Oriente y Occidente"; investigation of his activities, however, has not confirmed reports of his espionage activities.

KAWAII is an elderly Japanese about sixty years old who is prominent in the local Japanese company. He has for several years been connected with a Japanese fishing company operating in Buenos Aires, and his espionage activities have been linked in most reports to espionage activities in connection with the two fishing trawlers owned by this company. The previous mentioned company is the COMPANIA ARGENTINA INDUSTRIAL DE PESQUERIA, S.R.L. This company was first organized as a partnership in 1936 and was incorporated under this name in mid 1941. Its charter authorizes the company to fish in the Atlantic Ocean and in rivers and lakes of Argentina. The company operates, according to all sources, two vessels of its own which were built in Japan, "PRESIDENTE MITRE" (480 tons), and the "PRESIDENTE ROCA". According to Source B, these vessels are quite sea worthy and can remain at sea for forty to fifty days.

According to Source B, the fishing company, whose name is usually abbreviated CACIP, was organized with a subscribed capital of 1,700,000 pesos, equivalent to approximately $425,000 U.S. The directors named in 1941 were as follows:

President - Dr. JUANO JOSE MAON
Vice President - Engineer - DOMINGO SELVA (deceased May, 1944)
Director - Dr. LUIS BARBERIS
Director - JORGE L. ORTIZ
Director - Engineer - MARTIN EZCURRA

Source B reported in December, 1944, that investigation had shown that none of these directors has or ever had sufficient capital to make up that subscribed to this company and that the above named are mere fronts for the Japanese who really own the company. One of these Japanese owners is believed to be subject KAWAII and it is noted that he was one of the partners in the firm before 1941.

Source C reported, in December 1943, that by order of the Argentine Prefectura Maritima, crew members of the two trawlers were restricted to native born Argentines, although one or two of the engineers on board were said to be German-born naturalized Argentines. The source reported that at that time expenses of operation of the two ships were so great as to make their operation almost unprofitable. According to Source C, during the Spring and Summer of late 1943, these two vessels were operating as far south as Mar del Plata, Argentina.

Source B reported in September, 1944, that both of the above named fishing ships were fitted with powerful radios and from a source on board one of the vessels it was learned that the radio was used frequently and two messages were sent in the Japanese language. The source stated that on one occasion, an unknown message was sent when a U. S. vessel passed. Sourde B also reported that the previously mentioned order of restricting crew members of these two ships to native born Argentines was evidently not being followed and that some crew members were Japanese naturalized Argentines.

CACIP formerly had offices at the following addresses in Buenos Aires: Defensa 1595-97; Brandsen 36; Villarino 2444. It is noted that according to the November 1944 telephone directory for Buenos Aires, offices of this company are listed as Brasil 476 and Villarino 2444. Investigation by Source B has established that at the first address, Brasil 476, the CACIP office is located on the third floor of a house apparently occupied by families in moderate circumstances.

Intermediate surveillance by Source B at this address during May, 1945, showed that apparently several Japanese were employed in the fishing company's offices and that the company owns a chrysler automobile, Capital license number 109-526. The firm was intervened by the Argentine Government in April of this year and one OTTILO J. FAZCO was named interventor. According to Source D, this interventor told members of the firm that he would come to the office every day or two to countersign checks and that his activities would extend no further. Source D reports that two automobiles with Capital license numbers 99587 and 109735 were frequently parked in front of the Brasil address and apparently belonged to individuals working there.

KINGO KAWAII was originally reported by Source E to have moved in late 1942 from the address of Avenida Alvear 3303 to a house at Olleros 2156 in the suburb of Belgrano, Buenos Aires. It is noted that the November 1944 telephone directory lists KAWAII as residing at the latter address. Source E also reported that subject owns a Dodge automobile with Capital license No. 108074. Source A has reported that KAWAII was arrested on February 8, 1944, by Argentine Federal Police on charges of espionage activity. He was evidently released a few days thereafter but Source A reports that his arrest caused apprehension among Japanese agents in Argentina because they feared he might be induced to tell where important secret documents were hidden. The source subsequently reported that KAWAII did not give such information.

Source A reported, in February, 1945, that KAWAII was spending his summer vacation at a chalet named "Villa Enriqueta" located in La Falda, Province of Cordoba. According to Source A, KAWAII had his automobile there. Intermediate surveillance of KAWAII'S residence in Buenos Aires by Source D during March, April, and May, 1945, showed that KAWAII and his Japanese wife were apparently absent during March. A caretaker and his family, German appearing, were apparently staying in the house during their absence. Subject was first seen by Source D on April 20 as KAWAII left his house at 7:15 a.m. Subsequent to that time, subject apparently resided at home continuously although sometimes he would not leave his house for successive days. He appeared to leave and arrive at irregular hours and traveled in his car. His trips were usually to the CACIP office at Brasil 476. Subject was observed working in the yard in front of his house in his shirt sleeves on May 30 and spent his entire afternoon at this activity. Nothing unusual or significant was observed in his activities during the period of surveillance and on only one occasion were other Japanese seen at his house, when on April 25 a Japanese couple arrived in an automobile with Capital license No. 107463, and visited one-half hour inside.

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

IN REPLY, PLEASE REFER TO
FILE NO. 64-22099

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL
BY SPECIAL MESSENGER

Date: July 25, 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 ACTIVITIES IN ARGENTINA

As of possible interest to you there is attached a memorandum containing information received from a reliable and confidential source concerning the suspected espionage activities of Japanese in Argentina.

The information contained in said memorandum is available to the American Embassy in Buenos Aires, Argentina.

cc Director 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

Attachment

June 4, 1945

Re: DAIZABURO SUEMATSU;
SUKEYE ASAYA, wa SYKEYE ASAYA
Buenos Aires, Argentina

It has been previously reported that subversive activities of an espionage nature were being carried on in the offices of the firm Iwai Argentina S.R.L. This firm was formerly located at Bartolome Mitre 539, and was moved in mid 1942 to Room 401, 4th floor of 25 de Mayo 145, Buenos Aires. This firm was a branch of the Japanese firm, Iwai and Company Ltd. of Osaka, and was originally formed in Argentina in 1941 by the following Japanese:

SUKEYE ASAYA	DAIZABURO SUEMATSU
KENKICHI SUDA	HIROSHI ISAWA.

ASAYA was Manager of the firm in Argentina and it appears that in early 1942 he sold his share in the firm to Subject SUEMATSU. The firm imported from Japan celluloid, textiles, chemicals, etc., and exported to Japan prime materials such as wool and minerals. The Iwai firm in Argentina is reported to have closed in February, 1944.

Subject SUEMATSU formerly resided in an apartment in Buenos Aires at Avda. 9 de Julio 885 with HIROSHI ISAWA. SUEMATSU has been reported as formerly in Bolivia with ISAWA and as having just escaped to Argentina from Bolivia when the latter country broke diplomatic relations with the Axis. He has been reported as engaging in espionage activities, having requested an individual in Buenos Aires to obtain movie film of the United States battle ship "Utah" and as having requested a Buenos Aires cabaret girl to obtain shipping information from United States sailors.

Subject ASAYA has been reported as active in obtaining intelligence information of an economic nature for the Japanese Government and was reported to have been a contact man between the Japanese in Argentina and the former German Embassy located in Buenos Aires. ASAYA resides in Apartment C, 2nd floor of Arenales 1947, and is described briefly as follows:

Age	45
Height	5 feet 10 inches

Build	Thin
Hair	Dark brown
Complexion	Dark
Appearance	Neat, clean-shaven and reserved in manner

Source C has reported that a decoded message from the Japanese Ambassador at Buenos Aires to Tokyo dated May 26, 1942 stated that, among others, ISAWA of the Iwai firm had been added to the Japanese Embassy Staff to assist in "United States Research" and that SUDA of Iwai had been working on "South American Research." The message requested permission to appoint these, and others, as special employees on the Embassy Staff. It is believed that the ISAWA mentioned is HIROSHI ISAWA and that SUDA is KENKICHI SUDA. ISAWA is presently residing at Rivadavia 764, 3rd floor, apartment E, according to Source D.

Investigation recently performed by Souce E regarding DAIZABURO SUEMATSU has established that he is presently residing alone in apartment 26, 4th floor, Calle Estados Unidos 815, and that he has been there for about three years. Inquiry by Source at this address has shown that SUEMATSU formerly went to the Japanese Embassy frequently and received an ordinary number of visitors in his apartment. These visitors were apparently all Japanese. Among them were GASHO TAKUKADO of Calle Humberto 1° 1604, and TARO TAKEHARA of Lima 1352. Source F reports that TAKUKADO is an employee of Japanese firm Murai and Company in Buenos Aires, a firm reportedly engaging in espionage activities. Source F also reports that TAKUKADO is the proprietor of a cleaning establishment at his address stated above. Investigation at SUEMATSU's address by Source E established that he does not receive correspondence there at present.

SUEMATSU is reported by Source E to leave home about 10:00 or 11:00 a.m. and usually return home alone about 10:00 or 11:00 p.m. He associates considerably with one MARIO CAMPIGLIO, who has resided for four years at Calle Mexico 814, 3rd floor, apartment 20. CAMPIGLIO is an Argentine who has spent most of his life in Italy. The reason for their association is unknown but SUEMATSU apparently takes all his meals at CAMPIGLIO's apartment which meals are prepared by the latter's wife, ANGELA MARIA PAGNONI de CAMPIGLIO. It is reported by Source that CAMPIGLIO's wife also does the cleaning in SUEMATSU's apartment. Source E also reports that SUEMATSU and CAMPIGLIO frequently use the latter's car, license number Capital 29060. It was reported to Source that these two used to go occasionally together to the former Japanese Embassy and that before the Argentine break of relations in Japan in January, 1944 CAMPIGLIO received at his house considerable correspondence from

Germany, Czechoslovakia, Chile, Mexico, and Uruguay. CAMPIGLIO is reported to have been a radio technician presently employed at "Casa America", Avda. de Mayo 959.

Source E obtained the following description of DAIZABURO SUEMATSU:

Age	31
Height	5 feet 5 inches
Build	Slim
Marital Status	Single
Argentine Cedula Number 2,522,809	

Source also obtained the following description for MARIO CAMPIGLIO:

Age	36
Height	Average
Build	Slight
Complexion	Fair
Nationality	Argentine

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

IN REPLY, PLEASE REFER TO
FILE NO. 64-26826-23

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: Angel A. Perrone
Argentina

As of possible interest to you there is transmitted herewith a report received from a reliable confidential source concerning the activities of Angel A. Perrone, Buenos Aires correspondent for the Madrid newspaper "El Economista." It has been previously reported that Perrone would be used by the Japanese for forwarding intelligence reports from Argentina to Madrid.

A surveillance of Perrone in May and June, 1945 did not show any activity of a definite subversive nature. He is employed by the Argentine Ministry of Interior but the nature of his duties is not known. Perrone indicated great interest in a newspaper article on June 19, 1945 about Japanese killing of Australian prisoners. Perrone has apparently ceased sending cable messages to Madrid and has indicated that future reports would be sent by air mail.

Enclosure

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

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

64-26826-23

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: Angel A. Perrone
Argentina

As of possible interest to you there is transmitted herewith a report received from a reliable confidential source concerning the activities of Angel A. Perrone, Buenos Aires correspondent for the Madrid newspaper "El Economista." It has been previously reported that Perrone would be used by the Japanese for forwarding intelligence reports from Argentina to Madrid.

A surveillance of Perrone in May and June, 1945 did not show any activity of a definite subversive nature. He is employed by the Argentine Ministry of Interior but the nature of his duties is not known. Perrone indicated great interest in a newspaper article on June 19, 1945 about Japanese killing of Australian prisoners. Perrone has apparently ceased sending cable messages to Madrid and has indicated that future reports would be sent by air mail.

Enclosure

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

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

July 14, 1945

Re: REPRESENTATIVE OF
NEWSPAPER "EL ECONOMISTA";
ANGEL A. PERRONE;
Buenos Aires, Argentina

ANGEL PERRONE is Buenos Aires correspondent for the Madrid economic newspaper "EL ECONOMISTA". It has been previously reported that the representative of this newspaper in Argentina would be used by the Japanese for forwarding intelligence reports, and it has been suggested that he might also be used by the Germans. PERRONE has in the past had contact with the Japanese in Buenos Aires. He is an Argentine citizen. Previous investigation has shown him to reside at Peru 1417, third floor, apartment 34, and to have telephone number 23-Buen Orden 1672, which number has not been registered in recent Buenos Aires telephone directories.

A surveillance of PERRONE conducted by Source C in May and June, 1945 has not shown activity of definite subversive nature. He has employment with the Argentine Government and works in a building of the Ministry of Interior, located at Avenida de Mayo 760. The exact nature of his work has not been determined. PERRONE leaves home between 8:00 A. M. and 9:00 A. M. during week days and usually goes straight to work by street car. He returns home at noon, apparently lunching there, and returns to work about 3:00 P. M. or 4:00 P. M. He leaves the office at 6:00 P. M. and usually goes straight home, again traveling by street car. The variation in hours when he goes to the office suggests that he does not have a definite working schedule which he must follow.

PERRONE owns an automobile, a red Studebaker, with Capital license number 35970, which he keeps in a garage located at Brasil 540. He uses this car very infrequently, probably due to the shortage of gasoline. So far as could be ascertained the car is only used on an occasional afternoon when PERRONE takes his family riding. On July 2, for example, he and his wife left their home, driving in the car, at 4:00 P. M. and traveled a considerable distance in Buenos Aires with occasional stops for PERRONE's wife to get out and enter a store for apparent shopping purposes.

The surveillance showed interesting activity on June 19. At 2:15 P. M. PERRONE took a street car from his house to the center of Buenos Aires and while walking through the center stopped and read an article from a British newspaper on display in the window of Perkins Book Store, an English book store at Cangallo 542. The article dealt with the killing of Australian prisoners by Japanese soldiers. PERRONE entered the book

store in an apparent effort to buy the newspaper but came out without it. He then went successively to two other book stores which sell English publications, again seemingly trying to buy the newspaper, but being unable. He then went to the electrical shop of MENTRUYT Y CIA. at Maipu 32, where he entered and spent twenty-five minutes talking with a middle-aged man in the back of the shop and making an unidentified purchase. He emerged carrying a square box measuring about five inches on each side, wrapped in brown paper. He then went to his office at Avenida de Mayo 760.

PERRONE has been observed making occasional visits to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, located at Arenales 761, but the reason for these visits is not known. PERRONE was formerly connected with the Buenos Aires newspaper "La Prensa" and Source D reports that his brother, VICTOR A. PERRONE, is presently employed by that newspaper in the editorial section. ANGEL PERRONE has been in contact with another employee of the Ministry of Interior on occasion. They have left the Ministry about 6:00 P. M. and sometimes gone to a nearby coffee shop for a drink. This companion has been described by Source C as about forty years of age, 5 ft. 7 in. tall, weighing 160 pounds and having black hair.

Prior information indicated that PERRONE sent his information to "EL ECONOMISTA" in Madrid by TRANSRADIO, a commercial radio telegraph company. Source A has reported that PERRONE filed his messages personally with that company. Source E, however, says that ANGEL PERRONE recently stated he was told by "EL ECONOMISTA" to cease sending reports by radio or cable as of May 1, 1945 and thereafter send them only by air mail. PERRONE indicated that he thought this was because "EL ECONOMISTA" intended to use his reports to a lesser extent than previously. These reports have apparently contained only information of an economic nature concerning Argentina and other Western Hemisphere countries, and some of this information, it is noted, was several months old when sent.

With the assistance of Source F a list of telephone calls made between Spain and Buenos Aires through the Union Telefonica (Argentine telephone system) for the period of January 1st to October 20, 1944 was examined. No record of a telephone call made to Spain by PERRONE, or to Argentina by "EL ECONOMISTA" was found.

Investigation by Source G at PERRONE's home, Peru 1417, showed that he has resided there with his wife and small child for about the last four years. He apparently receives no mail at home. It was the impression of a building employee at that address that PERRONE is employed by the Argentine Ministry of War.

Source C obtained the following description of ANGEL A. PERRONE:

Age	40 years
Height	5 ft. 6 in.
Weight	140 pounds
Hair	Black, combed straight back but unruly-looking.
Complexion	Olive
Peculiarities	Dark circles under eyes; Nose turned down on end; Unusually high forehead;
Spectacles	Pince-nez type with oval shaped rose colored lens.
Dress	Brown hat, low and flat on top; dirty appearing gabardine raincoat, alternated with brown overcoat; sometimes appears rather shabby.

August 14, 1945

CCA--Mr. Cochran

ARA--Mr. Warren

Panama

Pancho Arias says the new Constitution will be approved by the end of the year or early 1946 and that Presidential elections will be held in April or May of 1946.

He ridiculed reports that President Jimenez intends to perpetuate himself in office. He denied reports of any friction between the President and himself.

CCA--MMWise

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

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

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL
BY SPECIAL MESSENGER

Date: September 11, 1945

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

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

Subject: JULIO GUIDO AMUCHASTEGUI - ARGENTINA

As of possible interest to you, there is transmitted herewith a report concerning the activities of Amuchastegui in Argentina.

It will be recalled that allegations were received that Amuchastegui was engaged in Japanese espionage and propaganda activities. The report reflects that Amuchastegui is employed by the advertising firm, Lintas, Ltda., in Buenos Aires. It is reported that he receives a salary of 700 pesos a month. A surveillance did not establish subversive or suspicious activities on the part of Amuchastegui and the contacts which he made were evidently in line of business or of an innocent nature.

Amuchastegui resides at J. B. Alberdi 954, Borges (suburb of Buenos Aires).

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

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

64-28146

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL
BY SPECIAL MESSENGER

Date: September 11, 1945

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Chief, Division of Foreign Activity Correlation
Department of State

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

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

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

8-4-45

Re: JULIO GUIDO AMUCHASTEGUI
Buenos Aires, Argentina

Previous information was received that AMUCHASTEGUI was engaging in Japanese espionage and propaganda activities. He was reported to have received in 1942 over 1,000 pesos (about $250 U. S.) per month from the Japanese for his services. It was stated that he held Post Office Boxes 396 and "Especial 8" and through these boxes received magazines, newspapers, and mail arriving from the United States. This correspondence was then turned over to the Japanese. Previous investigation has shown that in 1944 he was employed by the advertising firm of AGENCIA de PUBLICIDAD LINTAS, Ltda., located at Fraga 1163, Buenos Aires. At that time he was married to a woman of Hungarian origin, although they were separated. Investigation showed that AMUCHASTEGUI was fond of drinking and was apparently not considered a good financial risk because of past unpaid debts.

Investigation by source "C" has shown that AMUCHASTEGUI is still employed by the LINTAS advertising firm and that he apparently has a position of importance there. This source was informed that he is considered very clever at writing the texts of advertisements and was informed by a fellow employee that his only difficulty is in overcoming his tendency to drink heavily. The LINTAS firm is a subsidiary of two other firms -- LEVER HERMANOS, Ltda., and E. ATKINSON y CIA., Ltda., both located also at Fraga 1163. The LINTAS Company was formed by the latter two to conduct their advertising and also advertise for other firms employing their services.

A surveillance of AMUCHASTEGUI was conducted by sources "C", "D", and "E" intermittently from January through July 10, 1945. It was established that he resides at J. B. Alberdi 954, Borges, a suburb of Buenos Aires, although, according to the latest telephone directory he is living at Darregueira 2337. The latter address is still occupied by members of the subject's family, including his brother, CARLOS, who is employed in a garage at the corner of Cangallo and Libertad streets. It was observed that AMUCHASTEGUI leaves home between 8:00 and 9:00 AM, goes to work by suburban train, and returns home about 11:45 AM for lunch. He returns to the office about 2:00 PM and remains until 5:30 when all employees leave.

It was ascertained by Source "E" that AMUCHASTEGUI was again married on May 24, 1945 to one BEATRIZ MAISSA y PARDO, an Argentine girl, age 23. It was source's opinion that AMUCHASTEGUI must have obtained a prior divorce or annulment of his former marriage.

The surveillance has not shown AMUCHASTEGUI to be in contact with Japanese or other suspected individuals and has revealed few contacts on his part. It has been observed that he sometimes leaves work and enters an automobile with Buenos Aires Province license plates 223245, which car belongs to OSCAR BERNARDO CARIBOTO, said to reside at Ameghino 382 Avallaneda. It was observed that on June 27 AMUCHASTEGUI and his wife visited the home of a Dr. CONSTANCIO LARGUIA ESCOBAR, Rio Bamba 611 for almost two hours. On July 3 subject was followed into the center of Buenos Aires after leaving work in the afternoon where he met two men. These two have been identified as RAUL ROGER of Cerrito 242, and one VALDEZ. The former was previously in the advertising business for "Palm Olive Colgate" and the latter is employed by PROPAGANDA PUEYRREDON, an advertising firm in which AMUCHASTEGUI formerly worked.

Source "D" was subsequently able to talk to ROGER and was told that AMUCHASTEGUI is very competent in his field and is well educated, speaking several languages. He estimated that AMUCHASTEGUI receives about 700 pesos ($175 U. S.) per month.

With reference to Post Office Box "Especial 8" Source "F" has reported that one JUAN BALDINELLI is now authorized to draw mail from this box and that it is apparently not registered in AMUCHASTEGUI'S name.

BY COURIER

EMBASSY OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Buenos Aires, Argentina, September 28, 1945,
Central Information Office
(C.I.O.) Report.

No. 920

Subject: Note Verbale to Foreign Office Regarding Japanese Social Organizations.

CONFIDENTIAL

The Honorable
The Secretary of State,
Washington.

Sir:

I have the honor to enclose a copy of a Note Verbale read by the Ambassador to the Foreign Minister when Ambassador Braden called on Foreign Minister Cooke on September 19, 1945. This communication submitted to the Argentine Government a list of Japanese social organizations existing in Argentina on May 8, 1945, and considered to be centers of Axis influence. This list has already been transmitted to the Department as Enclosure No. 2 to Despatch No. 17902 of May 16, 1945.

The Foreign Minister stated that the case would be referred to the proper authorities for investigation.

Respectfully yours,

John M. Cabot
Chargé d'Affaires ad interim

Enclosure:
1. Copy of Note Verbale to Foreign Office on September 19, 1945 Regarding Japanese Social Organizations in Argentina.

Original (for Ozalid machine) to Department.
File No. 820.02.
Gerald Warner:vl

AIR MAIL

Enclosure No. 1 to Despatch No. 920 dated September 28, 1945, from the American Embassy at Buenos Aires, Argentina.

NOTE VERBALE

The Embassy of the United States of America presents its compliments to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Worship and has the honor to refer to Resolution VII of the Inter-American Conference on Problems of War and Peace contemplating eradication of centers of Axis influence in the Western Hemisphere.

In this connection reference is made to the fact that a large number of Japanese social organizations continue to operate in Argentina. In the belief that the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Worship may wish to have the proper authorities inquire whether these centers are engaged in subversive activities, there is attached a memorandum containing data in regard to these Japanese organizations.

Buenos Aires, September 19, 1945.

Enclosure:
Memorandum entitled "Entidades Sociales Japonesas en la Argentina al 8 de Mayo de 1945.

Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Worship
of the Argentine Republic.

GW:vl

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

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

IN REPLY, PLEASE REFER TO
FILE No. 64-22017

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL
BY SPECIAL MESSENGER

Date: November 9, 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: ALBINO PUGNALIN (BREVEDAN) - ARGENTINA

As of possible interest to you, there is transmitted a copy of a report received from a reliable, confidential source regarding the activities of Albino Pugnalin concerning whom allegations have been received that he was engaged in espionage activities on behalf of the Japanese during the war.

The report sets out that no subversive activities on Pugnalin's part were observed during June, 1945. It is reported that Pugnalin lives frugally and has good relations with some officials of the present Argentine Government, but he is not connected with the Argentine Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

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

cc - Acting 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

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL
BY SPECIAL MESSENGER

64-22017

Date: November 9, 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: ALBINO PUGNALIN (BREVEDAN) - ARGENTINA

As of possible interest to you, there is transmitted a copy of a report received from a reliable, confidential source regarding the activities of Albino Pugnalin concerning whom allegations have been received that he was engaged in espionage activities on behalf of the Japanese during the war.

The report sets out that no subversive activities on Pugnalin's part were observed during June, 1945. It is reported that Pugnalin lives frugally and has good relations with some officials of the present Argentine Government, but he is not connected with the Argentine Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

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

cc - Acting 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

October 5, 1945

Re: ALBINO PUGNALIN (BREVEDAN);
ANTONIO AGEITOS (LAGOS);
Buenos Aires, Argentina

PUGNALIN is a former Argentine diplomatic representative in Japan and has been connected with Japanese activities in Argentina. He has acted as legal advisor for the Japanese Embassy and is known to have an office at Corrientes 330, 5th floor, office 504, besides rooms formerly occupied by the Japanese Embassy prior to Argentina's break of relations with the Axis in January, 1944. He has been reported as the owner of the former Japanese propaganda magazine "Oriente y Occidente" and to be connected with the Japanese Tourist Office formerly located at Florida 746, Buenos Aires. He has been reported as in touch with several Japanese engaged in espionage activities and that he himself directs espionage activities in the ports of Buenos Aires and Rosario, Argentina, by means of agents in his employ.

ANTONIO AGEITOS has been reported as one of the espionage agents with whom PUGNALIN is in contact. He is a crew member aboard the SS "Rio Grande" traveling between Argentina, other Latin-American countries, and the United States. Investigation of AGEITOS, like investigation of PUGNALIN, has been conducted without revealing espionage activities.

PUGNALIN was surveilled by Source C during the month of June, 1945 without there appearing any activity of an unusual or espionage nature. It was observed that PUGNALIN rides streetcars on most occasions when traveling between his home at Esmeralda 1386 and his office at Corrientes 330. On these trips he is alone. It was observed by the source that PUGNALIN works in his office rather irregularly and that his law business appears at present to be slight. It was the opinion of the source that if PUGNALIN has any subversive contacts, they must be made in his office, which could not be adequately covered, since he does not receive suspicious visitors at his home.

Investigation by Source D showed that PUGNALIN lives frugally and apparently has no employees in his office.

This source consulted with the Director of "Noticias Graficas", Senor AGUSTI, regarding PUGNALIN and was informed that the latter has been in the pay of the Japanese Embassy for the "past few years". AGUSTI, however, did not know the exact nature of the work PUGNALIN had performed for that Embassy and appeared to think it consisted only of legal work. Source D also advises that PUGNALIN apparently has good relations with some officials of the present Argentine government, although the identity of these officials was not ascertained.

It has been indicated by Source A that PUGNALIN has a position in the Argentine Ministry of Foreign Affairs at present. However, investigation conducted by Source E in the nature of inquiries among employees of that Ministry has failed to show that PUGNALIN has any known position or employment there.

Source A reports that on March 10, 1945 Dr. PUGNALIN was personally interviewed by a reliable individual. During the interview PUGNALIN stated that he engages in the following activities: Practicing as a private lawyer; fulfilling a position with the National Education Council; occasional advisor of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; attending other private matters which were not specified. The views of Dr. PUGNALIN were summarized by the source as follows: Anti-American and against several unspecified Latin-American countries; support of the strong type of government, using strong measures to preserve order; denying that Argentina ever had any aggressive intentions; that the foreign policy of the United States is responsible for the outbreak of the recently terminated war in the Pacific; that the foreign policy of Argentina was correct in view of certain problems existing in the Americas.

During the interview, as reported by Source A, PUGNALIN stated that he had no idea how World War II would end, referring to the Pacific. He stated that the Japanese people have an intense pride and are unforgiving. He said that the average diplomat going to Japan keeps away from the Japanese because his way of living is so completely different from that of the Western World, but that he had taken an active interest in their mode of life and that, in turn, understood his interest and he had found true friends among them. He stated at the end of the interview that he still had friends among the Japanese. Regarding the United States he stated he had visited that country many years ago and gathered the impression

that it was a vigorous nation, going places, and that this impression had made him think of the influence the United States might have on Argentina.

It has been reported by Source F that Dr. PUGNALIN was instrumental in securing the reappearance of two Japanese newspapers in mid 1945 after their publication had been suspended on March 27, 1945 by the Argentine government. These Japanese papers had petitioned the Argentine government immediately after suspension to be allowed to reappear in a form approved by the Argentine government, which petitions were apparently approved, resulting in the reappearance of these two as stated.

It was previously reported that Japanese subversive activities with which PUGNALIN was connected were being carried on in a printing shop thought to be located on Calle Humberto 1°, No. 1493. It was stated that PUGNALIN had been seen with members of the Japanese Embassy visiting this address and that a Japanese newspaper was printed there.

Investigation by Source G at this address shows that the printing shop referred to is probably one entitled "Imprenta Furman" located at Humberto 1°, No. 1499, Buenos Aires. FURMAN, the proprietor, it was ascertained by source to be a Russian born in the Ukraine, who had been in Argentina for more than thirty years and is a naturalized Argentine citizen. Source discussed with him propaganda and whether FURMAN would print pro-Axis propaganda. The source was advised that FURMAN would print anything, Communist, Nazi, or other kind of propaganda and that no trouble would be caused on his, FURMAN's, part as long as he was well paid. It did not appear that a Japanese newspaper had ever been published there.

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

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

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL
BY SPECIAL MESSENGER

Date: December 14, 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: Osaka Shosen Kabushiki Kaisha
Argentina

As of possible interest to you, there is transmitted herewith a copy of a memorandum received from a reliable and confidential source concerning the above captioned shipping line. The memorandum reflects that this shipping line was reported to be the Japanese espionage center. Investigation showed that meetings of Japanese and some Caucasians took place at the shipping line offices at Avenida R. S. Pena 995, Buenos Aires. The investigation reflected that one Maria Ramos, telephone girl for the shipping line, received British publications at Villanueva 1355, an address at which she did not reside.

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

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

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

Attention: Reading Panel
Military Intelligence Service

Enclosure

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL
BY SPECIAL MESSENGER

Date: December 14, 1945

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

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

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

Attention: Reading Panel
Military Intelligence Service

Enclosure

October 24, 1945

RE: OSAKA SHOSEN KABUSHIKI KAISHA
Buenos Aires, Argentina

It was reported by Source A that the above-named Japanese shipping company, sometimes known as the "O.S.K. Line," was considered by that source as one of the five most dangerous Japanese firms in Argentina. The firm had offices in Apartment B, 7th Floor, of a business building located at Calle Roque Saenz Peña 995, and the source stated that during the war many Japanese visited these offices daily and it was believed that an espionage ring was being operated from there.

Source A reported that a large quantity of newspapers and other publications were received by this company regularly from the United States and Great Britain. The American papers came addressed to "ENRIQUE SABAN," Sub-Manager of the company residing at Calle Altolaguir 2392. The English papers came addressed to "MARIA RAMOS," at the address of Calle Villanueva 1355, Buenos Aires. MARIA RAMOS was formerly employed by the company as telephone operator and on February 5, 1942, subscribed to the British "Shipping World," through the Acme News Agency of Buenos Aires, and on February 26, 1943, renewed the subscription for one year. It was observed by the source that RAMOS was not believed to reside at Villanueva 1355 and that this house was occupied by a Japanese named SHIGEYO MIMOTO, who was manager of O.S.K. until 1940 and was thought by source to be one of the Japanese agents working with the subversive organization "NIPPON GAWA."

Information obtained from Source C shows that the personnel of the O.S.K. Line, aside from MARIA RAMOS, is as follows:

General Manager - TARO SUKUGAWA
Assistant Manager - DJO TAKAKUWA
General Counsel - ANTONIO J. de SOUZA
Assistant Counsel - ENRIQUE SABAN
Employees - TOMOTSUGU KONDO; KOICHI ASHIYA; KUNITSUNA SASAKI; USABURO OGAWA; HIDEO KAMO.

Investigation performed by Source D beginning February, 1945, showed that the offices of this company were located as set forth by Source A, except that the apartment was numbered "C" rather than "B". It was noted that the telephone for this company was number 35-0414 and was in the name of TAKAO ARAI, Japanese in Buenos Aires connected with the Yokohama Specie Bank. It was noted by Source D that the O.S.K. offices were, during February and March, the center of some Japanese activity in the form of meetings taking place therein amounting sometimes to an estimated fifteen individuals. These were mostly Japanese but on occasions there appeared to be several individuals of Latin origin present. Conversations were carried on mostly in Japanese but, when the Latins were present, sometimes in Spanish. At times the discussions appeared quite heated and source believed they were discussing the progress of the Pacific war, but contents of the conversations could not be ascertained.

It is noted that Argentina declared war on the Axis countries on March 27, 1945. According to Source D, on March 28, the O.S.K. office was the center of considerable coming and going on the part of Japanese and that on the night of March 28, several Japanese in the office were engaging in tearing up papers, pulling out files, and apparently destroying many records maintained in the office. On March 29, the Japanese in the office gave a large box of these torn papers to the maid employed in cleaning that floor to burn. On the following day, March 30, another large quantity of papers and records were given to the building porter to burn. At 9 A.M. of that day, a truck arrived in front of the building and some furniture and boxes were removed from the offices and carried off in the truck. This truck returned the following day and again carried off more furniture and a large wicker basket, contents unknown.

It was noted by Source D that among the papers to be burned were considerable American magazines, including "Life" and "Time."

It was ascertained by Source D that the O.S.K. company was supposed to have moved out of this office as of May 17, 945. No forwarding address was left with the building authori- es or employees. However, individuals connected with this w called subsequently at this office on occasion and it is d that the July, 1945, Telephone Directory for Buenos Aires the O.S.K. Line still at this address, with telephone 35-0414, in its own name.

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Source D was able to identify some callers at the O.S.K. office from photographs and other information available. This source has identified KINGO KAWAI, prominent Japanese frequently reported as connected with espionage activities, as a visitor. Source has identified KANZO ONO, prominent Japanese businessman, as another caller. Source identified the O.S.K. employees, ENRIQUE SABAN and TOMOTSUGU KONDO, as other visitors. In addition, the source reported that the following were probably callers at this office: SABURO SUZUKI, Japanese newspaper correspondent; CHOKO SHIRAKAWA, Japanese Embassy employee, and used by Japanese for receipt of encoded messages in Buenos Aires; KENZO TANABE, connected with the Japanese Okura Company, and reportedly engaged in Japanese espionage; GENICHIRO OMORI, Secretary of the Japanese Embassy.

It will be noted that ANTONIO J. de SOUZA was reported as connected with this firm. This individual is of Portuguese blood and has been reported on several occasions in the past as engaging in subversive activities. It is learned from Source E that SOUZA stated in August, 1945, that he is almost penniless but that his sympathies are still with the Japanese. He was looking for employment of any type for about a year after which time, he considered, the Japanese would again be in business and would give him a remunerative position.

It is stated above that on March 30 and 31, a truck carried away furniture and other objects from the O.S.K. office. It was ascertained by Source D that this truck belonged to a moving firm known as "Expreso Keller." Source F found out from the driver of this truck that the furniture and bundles taken from the O.S.K. office were carried to an auction shop belonging to JUAN C. NAON on Calle Maipu #40. This driver stated that other Japanese later took some bundles from the office to an unknown address located on Avenida Chiclano.

Among the individuals calling at the O.S.K. office, Source D noted one of German appearance who called on April 24. After spending an hour and a half inside the office, this individual was followed by Source D to the address of Nueve de Julio #388. He was described by the source as follows:

Age:	54
Height:	5'8"
Weight:	195
Complexion:	Ruddy
Hair:	White and plentiful
Appearance:	German, professional

It was subsequently ascertained by Source G that this individual is named URLICH KLOHN. He is an accountant for the firm known as COMPANIA CAMPOS QUEBRACHALES PUERTO SASTRE, S.A., located at Nueve de Julio 388. It was ascertained by the source to be in contact with people of German origin, some of whom were pro-Nazi in sympathy and who during the war have been active in commercial activity designed to evade the British and American black lists.

A surveillance of the building in which the O.S.K. office was located was conducted by Source H during April and May, 1945; this surveillance failed to identify Japanese visiting the building other than HIDEO KAMO, O.S.K. employee who resides at Calle Vidt 2197. It was observed by this source that of the Japanese calling at the O.S.K. office address some apparently reside at Piedras 620, Japanese rooming and boarding house, and another at Piedras 605.

It has been stated that British publications came to MARIA RAMOS at the address of Villanueva 1355, Buenos Aires. Investigation performed by Source I at this address during July, 1945, showed that it is a luxurious private residence which was formerly occupied by the Japanese SHIGEYO MIMOTO, residing there with one or two domestic servants. It could not be ascertained whether MARIA RAMOS ever resided there, but it appears that she does not at present. MIMOTO moved to the Province of Cordoba and is reportedly there at present. The house was apparently vacant for a period and was then occupied by LUIS HINTERMEYER about two years ago. The latter resides at present with his family and is said to be pro-Nazi. HINTERMEYER has a flower business with greenhouse located in the outlying town of Don Torcuato.

Buenos Aires Telephone Directories and Cross Guides indicate that the house at Villanueva 1355 was occupied by SHIGEYO MIMOTO and by TARO SUKUGAWA jointly in 1943. However, the house was evidently occupied only by MIMOTO from 1944, inasmuch as the Telephone Directory for March of that year shows SUKUGAWA at Federico Lacroze 2430. SUKUGAWA, according to Source C, moved to Bauness 2064, a private residence, in November, 1944, and the latest Telephone Directory shows him at that address.

It was stated that Source D was able to identify one of the callers at the O.S.K. office as ENRIQUE SABAN. The latter is described as follows:

Age:	42
Height:	5'7"
Weight:	145
Hair:	Dark brown
Eyes:	Dark brown
Complexion:	Sallow, rough as though pock-marked
Distinguishing features:	Spanish appearance, slightly aquiline nose, well and conservatively dressed

SABAN is shown by local Telephone Directories to reside at Altolaguir 2392. Investigation at this address by Source F showed that he has resided here for several years with his family consisting of a wife and seventeen year old daughter, and his father, who is likewise Spanish. SABAN is an accountant by profession and is said to have received a salary at one time amounting to the equivalent of $250 US per month from the O.S.K. Line. He evidently performs accounting work for several businesses, including a factory, and the hardware store of GONZALO TARANDO, located at Calle Alvarez Thomas 1783. In addition, SABAN is employed as an accountant by Sra. JUANA E. de TARANDO for her accounts in connection with the administration of properties owned by her. In the neighborhood where SABAN resides, known as Villa Urquiza, SABAN is known to live well and is considered very reputable. He is evidently prominent in local village activities. He banks at the Banco de la Nacion Argentina and the Banco Español del Rio de la Plata.

SABAN evidently lives a quiet life at home and seldom leaves his home in the evening. Source could not ascertain his political sympathies in the neighborhood and it appears that SABAN is non-committal about his political beliefs. SABAN was noted to frequently visit the address of Bauness 2064, presently occupied by the President of the O.S.K. Line, TARO SUKUGAWA. It was noted that on July 27, 1945, SABAN went directly from his house to the 39th precinct police station located near his home at Calle Olazabal 5437. After about an hour inside this station, SABAN went to Bauness 2064 again and stayed there forty minutes. He then took a bus to the center of Buenos Aires. The reason for this visit to the police station is not known.

It appears that SABAN is connected with Japanese activities aside from those of the O.S.K. Line, inasmuch as Source I observed him in September, 1945, to go to the address of Peru 1433, an office apparently used for business and labeled "E. J.

Maggi - Comisiones." SABAN remained inside for two hours and left in the company of an unidentified Japanese. According to this source, there were several other Japanese inside this store and it has been previously reported that this place of business is frequented by Japanese. The business evidently belongs to EGIDIO JOSE MAGGI.

It was ascertained by Source F that apparently in June of 1945 SABAN had sought a loan from the Banco El Hogar Argentino, which loan was denied, inasmuch as SABAN gave the O.S.K. shipping line as a reference.

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

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

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL
BY SPECIAL MESSENGER

Date: December 14, 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: Masao Tsuda, with aliases
Argentina

As of possible interest to you, there is transmitted herewith a copy of a memorandum received from a reliable and confidential source concerning the activities of the Japanese espionage agent Masao Tsuda. The memorandum reflects that Tsuda as of October 14, 1945, was still free and was living in relatively poor quarters on Calle Junin 1381, Buenos Aires. Investigation failed to reflect that Masao Tsuda is engaged in pro-Japanese activities at the present time.

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

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

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

Attention: Brigadier General Carter W. Clarke

Enclosure

October 26, 1945

RE: MASAO TSUDA, with aliases
Buenos Aires, Argentina

MASAO TSUDA is DOMEI correspondent in Argentina and head representative for this Japanese news agency in South America. He has been reliably reported as engaged in the past in obtaining intelligence information and, prior to Argentina's breaking relations with the Axis, forwarded that information to Japan.

TSUDA was arrested by Argentine Federal Police in early 1944 on charges of espionage and released in late May of that year. At the time of his arrest, his office was closed and he could not send news by commercial radio means because of Argentine Government restrictions. Investigation of his activities after his release from jail did not show him engaging in subversive activities. He continued residing in his apartment, Apartment B on the 6th Floor of Junin 1479, Buenos Aires.

Investigation regarding TSUDA's activities during 1945 has been carried on by Source C. This source reported that TSUDA appeared, during the month of February, to be getting about 3,000 Argentine pesos ($750 US) monthly from the Banco Central, this money being deposited to TSUDA's credit in the Banco de la Provincia. During February, TSUDA stated that he had been in Mar del Plata for a few days and reported that he had no trouble in traveling about the country. At that time he was following the newspapers carefully and was apparently using a former employee, an Argentine girl of Japanese descent named TERESA ISHUA, to assist him in filing information obtained from the newspapers. At this time TSUDA stated to the source that he believed Germany had lost the war, but expressed no opinion about Japan.

During February, 1945, it was noted by Source C that TSUDA was keeping several heavy wooden cases in the basement of his apartment building. The source believed that these contained the files which were formerly in his office. Attempts were made to obtain these cases and also to ascertain their contents, but no success was had.

At this time it was ascertained by source that TSUDA was paying the equivalent of $90 US per month rent for his apartment, unfurnished. The apartment contained TSUDA's own furniture. It

was also observed by the source that TSUDA paid his maid the equivalent of $25 per month. These amounts appeared normal, source observed, for a man reasonably well off and living alone. On May 28, 1945, TSUDA moved from this apartment to poorer quarters, Apartment C on the 4th Floor of Junin 1381. This apartment is, according to the local cross-guide, rented to a Japanese, HIROSHI ISAWA, with telephone 42-Callao 6866. It is noted, however, that another source reports the apartment belongs to a Japanese named SHINICHI TAKEDA, an employee of the Mitsui Company in Buenos Aires which is named "Nambei."

It was reported by Source C after visiting TSUDA in his new quarters that he apparently resided alone although, according to his statement, the apartment was rented to another Japanese. The above-mentioned wooden cases were not moved to this address and were taken, along with several of TSUDA's personal belongings, to an unknown place where TSUDA said they were stored.

It is observed that Argentina declared war on the Axis on March 27, 1945. According to Source C, TSUDA's moving was apparently due to restrictions on the amount of money he could draw, the restrictions being placed by the Argentine Government. TSUDA told the source in May that the Banco Central was alloting him only the equivalent of $250 US per month. He averred that he must economize and appeared to be doing so. He made efforts to sell some Japanese paintings which he owned and succeeded in selling at least one.

Source C held a conversation with TSUDA in June which touched on Germany's recent surrender to the Allies. TSUDA said that the German nationalists (sic) would gradually infiltrate Communism in the course of a few years, after which Germany would control the Communist movement and turn the European situation to her advantage. He stated that Japan could drag out the Pacific war for years and in the meantime something would happen to separate the United Nations, making it possible for Japan to make an advantageous peace.

In July, 1945, TSUDA stated to the source that through a friend in the Swiss Legation, a secretary in the Legation recently-arrived and whom he had known in Geneva, TSUDA was able to get a bit more money. The exact source of this money was not indicated but it appeared that he referred to drawing money from blocked funds somewhere. The exact identity of the Swiss "friend" has not been ascertained.

At this time TSUDA's activities appeared to be innocent in nature. He usually left home about 10:30 each morning, took lunch out, and went in the afternoons to a movie. He then usually dined out somewhere and returned home. He occasionally played tennis at a club frequented by Japanese and known as "Club Obras Sanitarias," located in the Buenos Aires suburb of Nuñez.

In August, 1945, Source C calculated that TSUDA was in possession of more money than during the immediately preceding months. TSUDA advised source that his money from the Banco Central had been cut off "by United States pressure" as it was considered alien enemy property. He stated that after peace was signed between Japan and the United Nations, he expected to get more money from Japan, either through Associated Press or from the Banco Central. He apparently has access to money in Japan and stated that he has two estates there and a rubber plantation in Singapore which he had bought just before the war. It was noted, however, in August that TSUDA was painting Japanese designs on small ornamental tables made by a local carpenter, and which tables TSUDA was trying to sell to obtain more money.

On September 12, 1945, TSUDA asked Source C to contact his friend, ORDORICA, at Associated Press, and arrange for an interview with the latter. At this time TSUDA was very depressed as a result of publication of a statement made by Argentine Foreign Minister JUAN I. COOKE, which statement, made on September 8, set forth that several Axis spies then in Argentina, including TSUDA, would be expelled from Argentina immediately. Source C contacted RAFAEL ORDORICA, Manager of Associated Press in Argentina, and the latter stated that he would receive TSUDA at any time. It was apparent from what was said by both TSUDA and ORDORICA that they were acquainted from before the war. TSUDA subsequently reported to source that in his interview he asked ORDORICA his opinion of the expulsion statement. He stated ORDORICA had said that he shouldn't worry about it, that the statement was made to placate the United States Government and that neither that Government nor the United States Embassy in Buenos Aires was really interested in seeing those named individuals expelled, and that the Argentine Government would probably not carry the thing into effect. It is noted that ORDORICA is Mexican born, naturalized American citizen, aged about 38. He is well regarded by his business associates. Previous information indicates that he was engaged in the distribution of Japanese news photographs in September, 1941, and it appears that his friendship with TSUDA may date from that.

Investigation performed by Source D at TSUDA's latest residence shows that since residing there TSUDA has received no correspondence whatsoever but has received some Japanese visitors who are unidentified. This source advises that TSUDA has Foreigner's Cedula Number 2947, issued by the Federal Police in Buenos Aires on August 8, 1945. This Cedula was evidently obtained by TSUDA as a result of an Argentine decree regarding the registration of Axis nationals in Argentina.

Source C reports that as of October 14, 1945, TSUDA was still free and residing at the above-mentioned apartment. He had called on the Federal Police on one occasion to ascertain whether the expulsion order would be put into effect and was advised that no orders to do so had been given by the police. TSUDA had engaged during September and October, in the sale of silk articles, such as kimonos, locally. The source advised that the silk articles were of Chinese origin and evidently obtained from some local Japanese company, for which TSUDA was selling on commission.

Previous to this time, a sample of typewriting done on TSUDA's typewriter was compared with specimens of typewriting of espionage agents. According to Source E, the comparison was negative.

RAUL FERNANDEZ de la PUENTE

It was previously reported that an Argentine newsman named RAUL FERNANDEZ was sent to Brazil by TSUDA to find out about the treatment of Japanese nationals there. This individual was believed identical with RAUL FERNANDEZ de la PUENTE, an Argentine about 46 years old who traveled to Brazil in 1942 on a trip lasting about three months. FERNANDEZ was found to reside at Calle Potosi 3841, Apartment 8, Buenos Aires.

Investigation performed in January, 1945, by Source F at this address showed FERNANDEZ still residing there. He had just ceased working for the ANDI News Agency (an Argentine agency but considered generally as pro-Axis) and had taken a job as editor of the newspaper "Hoy," generally considered pro-Allied and located at Avenida de Mayo 560. Investigation at this time did not show FERNANDEZ as in contact with Japanese.

Further investigation of FERNANDEZ conducted in September, 1945, by Source G failed to show FERNANDEZ in contact with Japanese. Aside from his newspaper position, he evidently holds a position as official of some sort in the Government-controlled

oil company known as Yacimientos Petroliferos Fiscales, working in an office located at Calle Diaz Velez 3902. This position, and another sinecure, with the Direccion General de Industria y Comercio, evidently were obtained for him by his brother-in-law, Argentine Lieutenant Colonel JUAN CARLOS MARTINEZ. It also appeared that his wife, ZAIDA M. FERNANDEZ de la PUERTE, holds a position of some sort with the company "Swift de la Plata, S.A." and also has a Government position of some sort which requires her attention for about one-half hour each morning.

JUAN ANDRES KOELBLE

It is recalled that previous investigation of TSUDA has shown he was in possession of a notation with the name "KOELBLE" and the telephone number 34-4689. It was ascertained from a cross-guide that this telephone number belonged to a firm called "Koelble & Avery." Investigation through Source H has shown that this firm was an advertising agency and that the "KOELBLE" was the above-named JUAN ANDRES KOELBLE. The other partner was an American named DEAN RICHMOND AVERY, who apparently left Argentina after 1939. According to information obtained from Source I, KOELBLE continued on in the advertising business after AVERY's departure, in the same office, Office 1006, 10th Floor, Calle San Martin 66. This source states that KOELBLE evidently lost out in the advertising business during the war, although he hung on for a while, acting as intermediary for placing advertisements of German firms in pro-Axis newspapers, such as "Kabildo," "El Federal," and "El Pueblo." This source states that KOELBLE, German, single, aged about 40, evidently operates on a capital equivalent to about $1,000 US.

Investigation by Source J indicates that lately KOELBLE has been acting as a broker in selling cloth of all kinds. He receives little mail and very few visitors at his office and spends little time there. He formerly received mail from European and South American countries. He is in contact with German people, at least one of whom being on the United States Proclaimed List, but these contacts are apparently of a business nature. KOELBLE resides at Calle Pino 2214, and is described by the source as tall, heavy, blond, and of fair complexion. KOELBLE blames his business troubles on the Americans but speaks favorably on occasion of the British.

BY COURIER

EMBASSY OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Buenos Aires, Argentina, January 8, 1946.

No. 1735

Subject: Notes Verbales to the Foreign Office in Regard to Activities of Japanese Espionage Agent Masao Tsuda.

SECRET

1/ The Chargé d'Affaires a.i. has the honor to enclose a copy of the Embassy's Note Verbale of December 8, 1945 in regard to the activities of the Japanese espionage agent Masao TSUDA. This information was supplied upon the request of the Argentine Foreign Ministry.

2/ Also enclosed is the Embassy's Note Verbale of December 13, 1945 containing additional information on Tsuda obtained from a search of the archives of the former Japanese Embassy in Buenos Aires.

Enclosures:

1. Note Verbale dated December 8, 1945.
2. Note Verbale dated December 13, 1945.

Original (for Ozalid machine) to Department.
File no. 820.02.
R. Kenneth Oakley:jad

AIR MAIL

Enclosure No. 1 to Despatch No. 1735
dated January 8, 1946, from the American
Embassy at Buenos Aires, Argentina.

NOTE VERBALE

The Embassy of the United States of America presents its compliments to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Worship and has the honor to refer to an oral request for information available to the Embassy concerning the Japanese espionage agent Masao TSUDA. Information in the Embassy files shows that Masao Tsuda was correspondent in Argentina for the Japanese news agency Domei, and was the principal representative of that agency for all of South America. After December 7, 1941, Tsuda compiled information regarding the Allied war effort from many sources and transmitted it to Japan using his correspondent's radio and cable facilities, until this means of communication was interrupted by action of the Argentine Government.

The Embassy will appreciate being informed regarding whatever action is taken with respect to Tsuda.

Buenos Aires, December 8, 1945.

Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Worship
of the Argentine Republic.

1735

AIR MAIL

Enclosure No. 2 to Despatch No. dated January 8, 1946, from the American Embassy at Buenos Aires, Argentina.

NOTE VERBALE

The Embassy of the United States of America presents its compliments to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Worship and has the honor to refer to its Note Verbale of December 8, 1945 in reply to the Ministry's request for information concerning Masao TSUDA, a Japanese agent.

Since preparing the reply mentioned above the following additional information has come to the attention of the Embassy. A first cursory search of the archives of the former Japanese Embassy in Buenos Aires revealed that in June 1942 official funds in the amount of 600 Argentine pesos were paid to Tsuda for "an investigation trip to Brazil". The voucher was signed by one Raúl Fernández.

Buenos Aires, December 13, 1945.

Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Worship
of the Argentine Republic.

Domei News Agency

1. ARGENTINA

BY COURIER

Buenos Aires, Argentina, January 8, 1946.

No. 1735

Subject: Notes Verbales to the Foreign Office in Regard to Activities of Japanese Espionage Agent Masao Tsuda.

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Buenos Aires, December 8, 1945.

Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Worship
of the Argentine Republic.

AIR MAIL

Enclosure No. 2 to Despatch No. 1735
dated January , 1946, from the
American Embassy at Buenos Aires,
Argentina.

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Buenos Aires, December 13, 1945.

Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Worship
of the Argentine Republic.

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

IN REPLY, PLEASE REFER TO
FILE NO. _____

PERSONAL AND ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
BY SPECIAL MESSENGER

Date: January 25, 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: REPRESENTATIVE OF NEWSPAPER "EL ECONOMISTA";
ANGEL A. PERRONE
Argentina

As of possible interest to you there is transmitted herewith a copy of a memorandum pertaining to Angel A. Perrone who was originally reported as a possible agent for the Japanese used by them for the forwarding of intelligence reports. The memorandum sets out information about Perrone's activities in Argentina as correspondent for the Madrid newspaper "El Economista".

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

Enclosure

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

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

PERSONAL AND ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
BY SPECIAL MESSENGER

Date: January 25, 1946

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

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

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

Enclosure

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

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

Buenos Aires, Argentina
November 30, 1945

Re: REPRESENTATIVE OF NEWSPAPER
"EL ECONOMISTA"; ANGEL A. PERRONE

It was originally reported that the representative of the Madrid economic newspaper "EL ECONOMISTA" would be used by the Japanese for forwarding intelligence reports, and it has been suggested that he might also be used by the Germans. ANGEL A. PERRONE is Buenos Aires correspondent for this paper. He is an Argentine citizen who in the past has been in contact with Japanese in Buenos Aires. Previous investigation has shown him to reside in Apartment 34 at Peru 1417, Buenos Aires. Investigation has not revealed the nature or extent of his espionage activity. It has been previously reported that Perrone ceased sending messages to "EL ECONOMISTA" by commercial radio as of March 1, 1945, stating that he would send further reports by air mail. Perrone has likewise been previously reported as employed by the Argentine Ministry of Interior, the exact nature of his work being unknown.

Investigation conducted by Source C during July and August, 1945 showed that Perrone went almost daily to the Sub-Secretaria de Informaciones, a sub-secretariat of the Ministry of Interior located at Avenida de Mayo 760. This Sub-Secretariat is the Government Press Office, charged with giving out news concerning the Argentine government. It is noted that Perrone entered an office marked "Noticiario y Corresponsal", believed to pertain to radio and newsreel propaganda of the Argentine government.

According to Source C, Perrone received no mail at his house during July and August and apparently had not done so for some time. It was noted by the source that Perrone is a recognized news correspondent in Argentina, having correspondent's carnet 532,270, the same number as his Argentine identification cedula.

Further information regarding the activities of Perrone from Source D indicates that on August 21st, he took a bus trip, leaving Buenos Aires with destination either La Plata or Rosario, both being cities located several miles distant from Buenos Aires. He apparently returned on August 27th. In September it was noted that Perrone no longer went regularly to his office in the Ministry of Interior and appeared to have no regular hours. On September 25th, he went to an office located at Florida 334, Buenos Aires, which office was labeled "Club Argentino". Investigation by Source D indicates that this office really belongs to the Federal Police and is disguised as a club in order to facilitate investigations of a political nature which are conducted from there. It was noted that Perrone remained inside one hour.

According to Source D, Perrone continued to be irregular in his hours during October and early November. From background information developed by this source, it is indicated that Perrone was formerly employed by the newspaper "LA PRENSA" in Buenos Aires, serving as an employee there for 22 years. He arose to the position of Chief of Radio Communications, but in 1948 was discharged because of his demonstrated pro-Nazi attitude. He was discharged after refusal to sign a declaration denying such sympathies, he stating at the time that he preferred to maintain his political independence. It was indicated to the source that prior to World War II, Perrone was in Germany for some time, lecturing and writing articles for "LA PRENSA".

Source D has reported that on November 2nd, Perrone made a trip to an office of the Argentine Ministry of War, located on the corner of Callao and Viamonte Streets. On November 7th, he went to a printing shop located at Leandro Alem 172, which shop prints the pro-Perón newspapers "EPOCA" and "LA POLITICA". It was noted at this time that Perrone was taking considerable pains to ascertain whether he was being followed.

Further information regarding Perrone has been received from Source E, for several years acquainted with him, and who occupies an important position in the Buenos Aires office of Transradio Internacional, Compañia Argentina de Telecomunicaciones, S. A., located at Corrientes 500. It is noted that Perrone sent his messages to "EL ECONOMISTA" by Transradio. This source stated that Perrone was discharged from "LA PRENSA" when he became involved in local Argentine nationalist affairs and openly spoke of this and his pro-Axis sympathies. He had been a protege of the director of "LA PRENSA" and apparently considered his position unassailable. After his discharge he became aware of his mistake, according to the source, and is now quite chastened. The source does not believe that Perrone is engaged in subversive activity of any nature and thinks he is barely ekeing out a living and anxious not to lose what he has.

Source E advised that about the first of April, 1945 Perrone stated he had received directions from "EL ECONOMISTA" to cease sending economic information regarding the United States. Perrone stated at that time that "EL ECONOMISTA" was getting that information from a recognized news service, indicating this might be Associated Press or United Press. Prior to that time, Source stated, Perrone's monthly bill for radiograms to Spanish newspapers amounted to from 6,000 to 10,000 Argentine pesos ($1500 to $2500 US). Then, as previously stated, after May 1, Perrone was directed to cease entirely using commercial radio means. Perrone at this time advised Source E that "EL ECONOMISTA" apparently intended to use less of his news.

It is noted that it has been previously suspected that Perrone was sending clandestine messages to "EL ECONOMISTA" in cipher or code, inasmuch as his messages contained many figures. Source E has advised that Perrone, prior to May 1, 1945, always typed out his messages in the office of Transradio, using a typewriter of the latter company. Perrone would bring in newspapers and magazines and simply sit down and copy off figures and information from this material. Source E stated he believes that Perrone has been receiving from "EL ECONOMISTA" a salary of 800 Argentine pesos per month ($200.US).

It is noted that copies of several messages sent by Perrone to his newspapers during 1944 were previously obtained. Examination of these messages by Source F has indicated that statistics given in the messages could have been set forth with a prearranged secondary meaning, but that such meaning, if existent, was not ascertained.

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

IN REPLY, PLEASE REFER TO
FILE NO. _____

PERSONAL AND ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
BY SPECIAL MESSENGER

Date: January 25, 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: KINGO KAWAI
Argentina

As of possible interest to you there is transmitted herewith a copy of a memorandum received from a confidential reliable source concerning Kingo Kawai who was believed to be engaged in espionage activities in Argentina on behalf of the Japanese. Investigation has failed to substantiate allegations that Kingo Kawai was engaged in espionage operations on behalf of the Japanese.

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

Enclosure

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

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