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Major Jorge Hernandez Mendez, Secretario de la Direccion General de la Policia y Primer Oficial de la Secretaria de Seguridad Publica, was highly recommended to represent the Republic of Costa Rica.

Our Attache in Havana, Cuba, recommended Captain Mariano Faget, Director of the Bureau of Investigation of Enemy Activities in that Republic. Faget was a member of the party of General Benitez, who had visited the Bureau and was a guest of the Director in November, 1942.

The Bureau's representative in the Dominican Republic suggested as a representative of that country either the Chief of Police, the Second in Command of the Police, or the Secretary of State for Interior and Police.

Our Attache at Quito, Ecuador, advised that Ignacio Davalos C., Director General de Seguridad, was the outstanding candidate from Ecuador for such a conference. Although Davalos was not prominent socially or politically, he was a trustworthy man, worked quietly and without fanfare, and had an excellent attitude toward the United States Government.

It was believed that the Republic of El Salvador would designate as its representative Colonel Rudesindo Monterrosa, although Major Francisco Marroquin would have been preferable from the Bureau's standpoint inasmuch as he had been much closer to our Attache and had a better working knowledge of intelligence matters.

The only Guatemalan official who could be highly recommended to attend the proposed conference was General Ordenez P., Director General of the Guatemalan National Police at Guatemala City. This individual was very close to the President of that country, had good command of the local police force, and had cooperated fairly well with the Bureau's representative in Guatemala.

Our representative in Haiti was of the opinion that no official in that country could satisfactorily be designated as a representative, Captain Merceron, Chief of Police, was said to be totally inefficient and commanded no respect from our representative or from the men in his own Department. Lieutenant Jacques Etienne had been very cooperative and would probably make the best delegate but the local Government would undoubtedly not release him for such a conference. Gerard Lescot, son of the President, and Gontran Rouzier, Undersecretary of State, were considered but the records regarding their activities as contained in the Bureau files would prevent their further consideration.

Inasmuch as we had no representative in the Honduran Republic, it was not possible to secure information on this project.

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Licenciado Jose Lelo Delarrea, Chief of the Department of Investigation of Gobernacion, was advanced as the individual that would best represent Mexico. He was the superior officer of Demetrio Fagoaga, who was a visitor of the Bureau and was both friendly and capable.

Nicaragua's foremost candidate for the project was Lieutenant Francisco-Aguirre, who was the aide-de-camp of the President and Chief of the Department of National Defense.

Inasmuch as the Bureau had no official representative in the Republic of Panama, no recommendations were received as to the availability or qualifications of an appropriate delegate.

It was recommended that Mario Ferrario, Secretary to the Minister of Interior and in charge of confidential matters, could best represent Paraguay at such a conference. He was one of the few officials in that country known to be pro-Allied, had volunteered information to the officials of our Embassy, is a nephew of President Eginio Morinigo, and had indicated a strong desire to attend such a conference.

Carlos Ramirez Munoz was chosen to represent Peru. He was the Inspector General of Police.

Our representative in Uruguay advised that because of the elections to be held on November 29, 1942, the Police Department would without doubt be completely revised and until the personnel was selected for high positions in that department, it would be impossible to make a recommendation.

Dr. Jose Ramon Sans Febres, National Director of Security and Foreigners, Caracas, Venezuela, was named as the individual who could most capably represent that Republic in such a conference. He was a member of the Supreme Court of Venezuela, had appeared in public on numerous occasions as a speaker, was believed to be pro-Allied, and had cooperated completely with our Government to date.

In the majority of the countries canvassed in the project there arose the following problems:

1. Expenses of the delegates would probably have to be borne by the United States Government.
2. A common language would be most difficult for selection in view of the fact that the qualified delegates usually speak only their own native tongues; Spanish, Portuguese or French.

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3. Jealousy on the part of the superior officers might force their selection over better qualified members.
4. Diplomatic procedure would necessitate having the invitations submitted through the State Department.

In view of the many obstacles arising and because of the many urgent and important matters confronting the Bureau, it was not possible to hold the conference at that time. (64-5008-96)

6. Pan American Congress of Criminology, Santiago, Chile, May, 1944.

The Emergency Advisory Committee for Political Defense of Montevideo, Uruguay, after the Inter-American Conference of Police and Judicial Authorities in Buenos Aires on May 27, 1942, prepared a proposal for the establishment of an Inter-American Police Union and for regular police conferences; this plan was submitted to the Pan American Union for submissions to the various governments of the Western Hemisphere for consideration as to adoption. This provision for police union and for Pan American convention was objectionable to the Bureau in several of its provisions. It provided for the use of the Vucetich fingerprint system as the basis for Inter-American exchange of fingerprints. The Vucetich system is not practical for a large fingerprint file, and it would be physically impossible for the Bureau to adapt itself to such a system. This plan also provided for the creation of an impractical Inter-American registry of police and judicial measures and for a central office. The Bureau made known their objections to this plan to the Attorney General and the State Department, and it has never been adopted by the countries of the Western Hemisphere.

The only development along the line of Pan American Conferences was the plan for the first Pan American Congress of Criminology which was held during the week of May 29, 1944, to June 3, 1944, at Santiago, Chile. Mr. Luis Sandoval Smart, Chief of the Police Technical Laboratory of the General Bureau of Investigation at Santiago, Chile, invited Director John Edgar Hoover to address this meeting. Under date of February 23, 1944, the Director advised Dr. Smart of his inability to speak before this meeting. Due to urgent matters confronting him the Director was unable to attend this Congress, but he exhibited his cooperation by having H.M. Clegg as an Administrative Assistant from the Seat of Government, Special Agent

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William Shea, Police Liaison representative at Santiago, Chile, and Legal Attache John N. Speakes of Santiago in attendance.

The Congress opened in Santiago, Chile on the morning of May 29, 1944 and its final session was held during the afternoon of June 3, 1944. The purpose of the Congress was to unite more closely the law enforcement agencies of the Western Hemisphere and to effect practical benefits from the exchange of ideas. It is to be noted that the name given the Congress in the Spanish language is "Primer Congreso Panamericano de Criminalistica," for which there is no direct translation in the English language, but which might be translated as "First Pan American Congress of Criminalistic Science in Investigations." Previous similar congresses included in their title the word "Criminologia," which is translated into English as "Criminology." This distinction was made by the Executive Committee of the Congress in order to eliminate from consideration such matters as psychology and sociology as applied to crime. It was the intention of the organizers to stress the scientific investigation of the perpetrators of crime and to effect the incarceration of those guilty by the administration of justice and fairness.

The Congress was initiated by a group of Chilean representatives and the President of the group was Pedro Ortiz M., former Court Minister, Professor of penal rights and President of the Chilean society of Criminalistica. The General Secretary of the organizers was Dr. Luis Sandoval S., Professor of criminology and scientific police methods in the University of Chile and Chief of the Police Technical Laboratory. Both of these men were elected to the positions of President and General Secretary, respectively, once the Congress formally met. The outstanding member of the Committee and the individual who assumed the greatest responsibility in organizing the Congress and carrying it to a successful conclusion was Dr. Sandoval. There were also selected several Vice-Presidents of the Congress and Special Agent Heber M. Clegg of the FBI was named First Vice-President.

The following themes formed the basis for the discussions during the Congress: 1. Police functions; 2. Forms of cooperation of the law enforcement agencies of the Americas; 3. National and international offices of police information; 4. Connection of the judicial police with the criminal courts of justice; 5. Police schools; 6. Special courses or schools for penal justice; 7. Functions of investigative institutions; 8. Fusion or combination of technical police institutes with other affiliated organizations; 9. Cooperation among the medical and police institutes of the American Hemisphere; 10. Offices of criminal and civil identification.

Heber M. Clegg delivered the Director's message to the Congress, based on the theme "National and International Offices of Police Information." It was pointed out how the gangsters in the United States have been able to circumvent prosecution through their commission of crimes in one state and then fleeing the jurisdiction of that state through the utilization of modern transportation facilities. It was pointed out that with the

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advent of international roads such as the Pan American Highway and the increased air traffic which will be in existence during the postwar period, there will likely be brought about a wave of international gangsterism, which threat must be met by cooperation of the various American law enforcement agencies. He also discussed the benefits which have been derived from the international fingerprint exchange maintained in Washington and how cooperation among the various American nations had resulted in bringing to a successful culmination several large interlinking espionage cases. On the final day of the Congress Mr. Clegg was called upon to represent the North American continent in thanking the Republic of Chile for the fine hospitality which had been rendered to the various delegates from North America. This session was held in the National Congress of Chile, with the President of the Republic and other high dignitaries present.

The invitations to attend the Congress were extended through the Chilean foreign office, thus making the Congress official in the eyes of the Chilean government. Sixteen countries were represented by delegates as follows:

| | |
|--------------------|----------|
| Argentina | 10 |
| Bolivia | 5 |
| Brazil | 2 |
| Canada | 1 |
| Colombia | 2 |
| Cuba | 2 |
| Dominican Republic | 2 |
| Ecuador | 5 |
| Guatemala | 1 |
| United States | 3 |
| Venezuela | 1 |
| Paraguay- | 2 |
| Peru | 3 |
| Uruguay | 5 |
| Chile | 48 |
| Mexico | <u>1</u> |
| TOTAL | 93 |

For the most part the delegates designated by the respective governments had been engaged exclusively in the law enforcement field. Among the delegates there were many who had written books on matters pertaining to crime or had accomplished some outstanding work in that field. Exceptions to the above were the delegates of Canada, Colombia, Mexico, Paraguay and the Dominican Republic, who were represented by their respective diplomatic officials assigned to Chile. These individuals took little part in the Congress.

The official languages of the Congress were designated as Spanish, English and Portuguese; however, the only language which was used at any of

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these sessions was the Spanish language, with the exception of one talk made by a Brazilian diplomat, which was given in the Portuguese language.

The Congress named as honorary members several outstanding individuals who were not in attendance. Mr. John Edgar Hoover, Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, was the only individual from the United States given this honor and his name headed the list of the honorary members as published in the official records. A cable was transmitted to Mr. Hoover advising him that he had been made an honorary member in recognition of his work in the law enforcement field.

Several efforts were made by some of the delegates to have the Congress endorse resolutions which, if they had been passed, might have caused embarrassment to the United States government. Some members desired to recommend that the Vucetich fingerprint system be made the only fingerprint system in the Americas. This, of course, would be most impractical for the United States as well as for some other countries, including Canada and Cuba. It should be noted that at no time during the plenary sessions or any other sessions was any vote actually ever taken, nor was any one delegate called upon to express his opinion or represent his country as being in favor of or against a given suggested recommendation.

At the conclusion of the Congress there was published a report in book form entitled, as translated "Acts, Deliberations and Works of the First Pan American Congress of Criminology." This book set forth the names of the delegates, honorary members and some of the speeches made during the sessions. Both speeches of the United States representatives were set forth in their entirety.

A very elaborate and extensive social program was prepared for the delegates. The American delegation was given the proper respect by all the delegates and the associates at all times. At the various social functions the American music was featured, which had obviously been arranged to please our delegates. In being seated at social functions, the United States delegation was always honored. A United States delegate was selected as First Vice-President and as such presided over the first plenary session. Upon those occasions where the flags of the various nations were displayed, the American flag was invariably placed immediately at the right of the Chilean flag.

From a purely scientific viewpoint in the law enforcement field, it is doubted that the United States representatives were able to secure much of value. However, they were given the opportunity to meet the law enforcement leaders in the various fields under favorable circumstances, and these contacts have already proved to be of great benefit. It was possible in informal conversations to dispel many unfavorable attitudes toward the American government and its law enforcement agencies. The message of the Director was printed either in whole or in part in the majority of the newspapers throughout Latin America. Many references have been made

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thereto in law enforcement bulletins and periodicals published subsequent to the Congress. The Director was called upon to prepare an article on the Congress by the Pan American Union. Such an article was prepared and published in the English, Spanish and Portuguese editions of the periodical put out by the Pan American Union.

The Congress desired the second meeting of the group to be held at Washington, D. C. in 1946. Since no official invitation could be extended for such a gathering in Washington without the approval of the various United States governmental agencies which would be interested, it was not possible to effect such arrangements; therefore, it was decided that the Congress would meet in Mexico City with the Mexican government as host during the year 1946.

Complete details as to the First Pan American Congress can be located in Bureau file 64-28519.

7. Second National Mexican Police Congress
Guadalajara, Mexico, October 1-3, 1945.

The Second National Mexican Police Congress was held at Guadalajara, Mexico, during the period of October 1 and October 3, 1945. Invitations were extended by the Mexican police to the Chiefs of Police in towns along the Mexican border such as El Paso, San Diego, Phoenix and others. An invitation was also sent to the Director. Special Agent in Charge D. A. Bryce of the Oklahoma City Field Office attended as the Director's personal representative. The Civil Attache in Mexico City and two other members of his staff also represented the Bureau at the Congress. Although Bureau representatives took no active part in the proceedings, they were given positions of honor throughout the Congress. D. A. Bryce gave a firearms demonstration at a local rifle club and his exhibition was enthusiastically received. The Mexican delegates at the Congress expressed the opinion that the FBI delegation had contributed greatly to the success of the Congress by its presence in Guadalajara and that the Bureau representatives should be congratulated on the way they conducted themselves, particularly for the fact that at no time did any of the Americans give the impression they were interested in influencing the Congress relative to any matter.

8. IACP Convention, Miami Beach, Florida
December 10-12, 1945

Three Latin American delegations attended the Convention of the International Association of Chiefs of Police which was held at Miami Beach on December 10, 11, and 12, 1945. These groups were:

1. General Ramon Jimenez Delgado, Chief of Police, Mexico City and two of his aides, Captain Jorge Katthain and Attorney Julio Sanchez Vargas

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2. General Emilio Baig Serra, Chief, Division of Political and Social Investigations, Ministry of Interior, Mexico, D. F. and three of his aides, Inspector Antonio Gastillo Tamayo, Inspector Ramon Berumen Nejia and Carlos Zozaya Leval, Director of the University of Mexico newspaper "La Batalla"
3. Colonel Jose Carreno Piallo, Chief of Cuban National Police and three aides, Captain Francisco Morales Llanes, Chief of the Anti-Enemy Activity Section, Lieutenant Eduardo Alvarez Rueda and Lieutenant Eugenio Taillefer.

Spanish-speaking Special Agents were assigned to look after each group during its stay in Miami. They were given a cocktail party by the Director and were taken on tours of the Miami Field Office and other points of interest in Miami. All of them had an opportunity to meet and converse with the Director. Each of the groups personally informed Mr. Hoover that they had been especially pleased to cooperate with Bureau representatives in the past but that now, since they had made the acquaintance of Mr. Hoover, they are fired with an even greater desire to continue cooperating, if possible to an even higher degree.

During this Convention, the IACP was invited by General Jimenez Delgado of Mexico to hold its 1946 Convention in Mexico City. This invitation was accepted and plans were made by the Mexican Police and by the IACP for the 1946 Convention. According to the Civil Attache in Mexico City, the Mexican Police notified the heads of Police Departments in most of the other Latin American countries of the Convention and invitations were extended to them to attend. It is expected that the Convention will be held during October, 1946.

9. International Criminal Police Commission

The International Criminal Police Commission prior to World War II was made up of delegates from Police Departments from most of the European countries. Its headquarters was in Vienna, Austria, for a time but in 1940 the Nazi regime secured control of the organization, and its headquarters and files were moved to Berlin.

The Bureau at one time sent a representative to a convention of the Commission in 1937. This representative was Inspector Drane Lester. Inspector Lester pointed out that the organization had as its purpose the discussion and dissemination of up-to-date police methods, and in addition it kept the central file on criminals wanted by various countries. It was felt that the Bureau should join the organization, and with that in mind a request was made of Congress for an annual appropriation of \$1500 to pay the Bureau's dues. Since 1938 this amount has been received by the Bureau from Congress but has never been used as the Bureau did not join because of the approach of hostilities in Europe.

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In March and April, 1946, Lieutenant Colonel F. E. Louwage, Director General of the Belgium Security Police, wrote the Bureau and indicated that plans were afoot to reconstitute the Commission. Toward this end a convention was called for June 3, 1946, in Brussels, Belgium. Lieutenant Colonel Louwage was most anxious for a representative of the Bureau to attend the Commission. He indicated that the prestige which attendance by the Bureau would lend to the convention would be most helpful at the present time. He added that invitations were being sent to various countries asking that representatives be sent via diplomatic channels to various countries to attend the convention. However, the Bureau's invitation was not received until May 18, 1946, and Lieutenant Colonel Louwage was advised that this was too late to permit assignment of a Bureau representative to the convention. As a matter of fact, it was decided also that because of the uncertainty of the situation generally in Europe, and due to the fact that many of the Police Departments which might be represented at the convention were not sufficiently stabilized as yet the Bureau would be wise not to have representation.

The convention of June 3, 1946, took place without Bureau representation but at this convention, according to word received from our representative at Paris, France, the Director was named the Vice President of the International Criminal Police Commission.

C. COVERAGE OF INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCES

The Bureau was requested to participate in two international conferences attended by officials of the State Department. The first conference was the Fourth Inter-American Conference of Foreign Ministers held at Mexico City between February 25 and March 9, 1945. The other conference in which the Bureau participated and to which it contributed considerable information was the United Nations Conference on International Organization, held in San Francisco between April 25 and June 26, 1945.

1. Fourth Inter-American Conference of Foreign Ministers, Mexico City, Mexico, February 25th to March 9, 1945.

Several Bureau Agents, headed by Assistant to the Director E. A. Tamm, participated in the Mexico City Conference. The successful participation of the Bureau in this conference was greatly aided by the devotion of the personnel in the Office of the Civil Attache in Mexico City. The functions of the Bureau at this conference were divided into security and intelligence functions. The security squad handled the security of the American delegation made a plant survey of the offices in which material used at the conference was produced, and assured the security of American delegation communications.

One of the principal problems at the Mexico City Conference was the action which the conference would take with respect to Argentina. The Bureau had made extensive contributions to a case which the State Department had prepared designed to show Argentine complicity with the Germans throughout the war. To the material furnished by the Bureau was added material received

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from other agencies by the State Department, and the Bureau reviewed the entire State Department's case against Argentina, making suggestions for the use of this material. The Bureau participated in sub-committee discussions of the action which would be taken against Argentina, and on numerous occasions, Bureau personnel supplied American State Department officials and delegates of other Latin American countries with details of the case against Argentina.

The final action taken by the American delegation on Argentina was dictated more by a fear of Russia than by a desire to see justice done in Argentina, and in the last days of the conference, a resolution, approved by President Roosevelt, was introduced and passed by the conference resolving that Argentina should be permitted, if she complied with certain requirements, to adhere to all the acts of the conference. The requirements were that she should declare war on Germany and Japan (in effect), and sign the United Nations Charter. Argentina gave a token compliance of these requirements and within three weeks of the end of the Mexico City Conference, had declared war on Germany and Japan, signed the Charter of the United Nations, and adhered to the articles of the Fourth Inter-American Conference of Foreign Ministers.

In spite of Argentina's internal condition and external attitude, the State Department managed, over bitter Russian opposition, to secure an invitation for the Argentine government to attend the United Nations Organization Conference at San Francisco.

2. United Nations Conference on International Organisation,
San Francisco, California, April 25th to June 28, 1945.

This Conference began on April 25, 1945, with 51 nations participating. A staff from the Bureau attended this conference, on the request of the State Department. This group was headed by Assistant to the Director E. A. Tamm and Assistant Director Stanley Tracy. The functions of the Bureau personnel were again divided into an intelligence squad and a security squad. Security precautions taken were elaborate and highly successful in that the entire delegation and all communications of the American delegation went through the conference without any untoward incident.

b7C The intelligence squad was recruited from qualified SIS Agents from all over South America and the former Legal Attache in London. In addition, the San Francisco office provided phenomenal coverage of Communist matters as they affected the business of the conference. The outstanding work done in the field of Communism and its relation to the conference was in the information furnished on the World Federation of Trade Unions and the structure and activities of the Communist organizations throughout Latin America.

In addition to the coverage of Communist matters, Special Agent [] of the Bureau provided constant background and current information on foreign language minority groups agitating at the conference. These groups were, particularly, the Poles, the Italians, the Czechs, the Koreans, and the

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Armenians, as well as ultra-nationalist groups in the United States and the Indian Congress Movement.

Through informants sent to the conference by enterprising Legal Attaches or developed after their arrival in San Francisco, adequate coverage of most of the delegations of South America was secured. Particularly good coverage was had of the Mexican and Central American delegations, with a certain amount of emphasis on the efforts of the Russian delegation to disrupt American unity, using the Mexican delegation to the conference as a lever.

The Bureau received letters of commendation from the State Department after each Conference.

3. Foreign Minister's Conference, London, England, 1945.

Another special assignment in Europe was that of Special Agent [redacted] who furnished a security detail to former Secretary of State Edward Stettinius, Jr. at London, England. [redacted] departed from the United States on August 26, 1945 with Mr. Stettinius to attend the Interim Conference of the Big Five Foreign Ministers at London. b

4. Foreign Minister's Conference, Moscow, Russia, 1947.

While selecting the American Delegation to attend the Conference of Foreign Ministers to be held in Moscow, Russia during March and April, 1947, the Secretary of State requested the Bureau to send along a representative who could make security checks of the rooms and other locations to be used by members of the Delegation. Special Agent [redacted] of the Bureau Laboratory was designated for this assignment. He departed from Washington on February 26 and returned on April 29, 1947. b7C

D. MONOGRAPHS

Prior to Fiscal Year 1944-45 monographs were compiled by the various SIS Supervisors in addition to their regular supervisory work. This many times caused a lag in the compilation of monographs due to pressure of work. At the same time, by reason of the fact that many different individuals were working on the monographs, they were not as uniformly prepared as was desired. During Fiscal Year 1944-45 a monograph unit was established at the Seat of Government and four supervisors were assigned to work exclusively on preparing monographs. This method assured rapid compilation of monograph material in systematic form. The Monograph Unit continued to operate until the Bureau withdrew from the foreign intelligence field.

Below are listed the Monographs prepared by the SIS Section. Copies are in the Bureau Library. When deemed appropriate, copies of monographs were made available to other interested government agencies and officials, including the Army, Navy, State Department, Treasury,

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The President, The Attorney General, Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs,
etc:

Bolivia
Ecuador
Uruguay
Honduras
Mexico
Nicaragua
Paraguay
Peru
Colombia
Brazil
Venezuela
Chile
El Salvador
Argentina
Cuba
Costa Rica
Guatemala
Dominican Republic
The German Auslands Organization in Peru
Clandestine Radio Stations Utilized by the German Espionage
System
U. S. Dependency on South America
Axis Aspirations Through South America
The Free French Movement in Latin America
Spanish Falange in Western Hemisphere
Current Revolutionary Movement in South America
The Communist Movement in Latin America
Communism in Cuba
The Police of Latin America
Japanese in Latin America
History of Communism in Mexico
German Espionage in Latin America
Philippine Situation
Communist Infiltration of Labor in Mexico
Communist Infiltration of Labor in Central America

E. COMPLETE SIS STATISTICS

The following three pages are charts which represent a compilation of complete statistics concerning the Bureau's SIS program. The complete statistics are made up from the Bureau's accomplishments in the various Latin American countries which accomplishments are dealt with in this history of SIS Operations in the sections pertaining to the individual countries.

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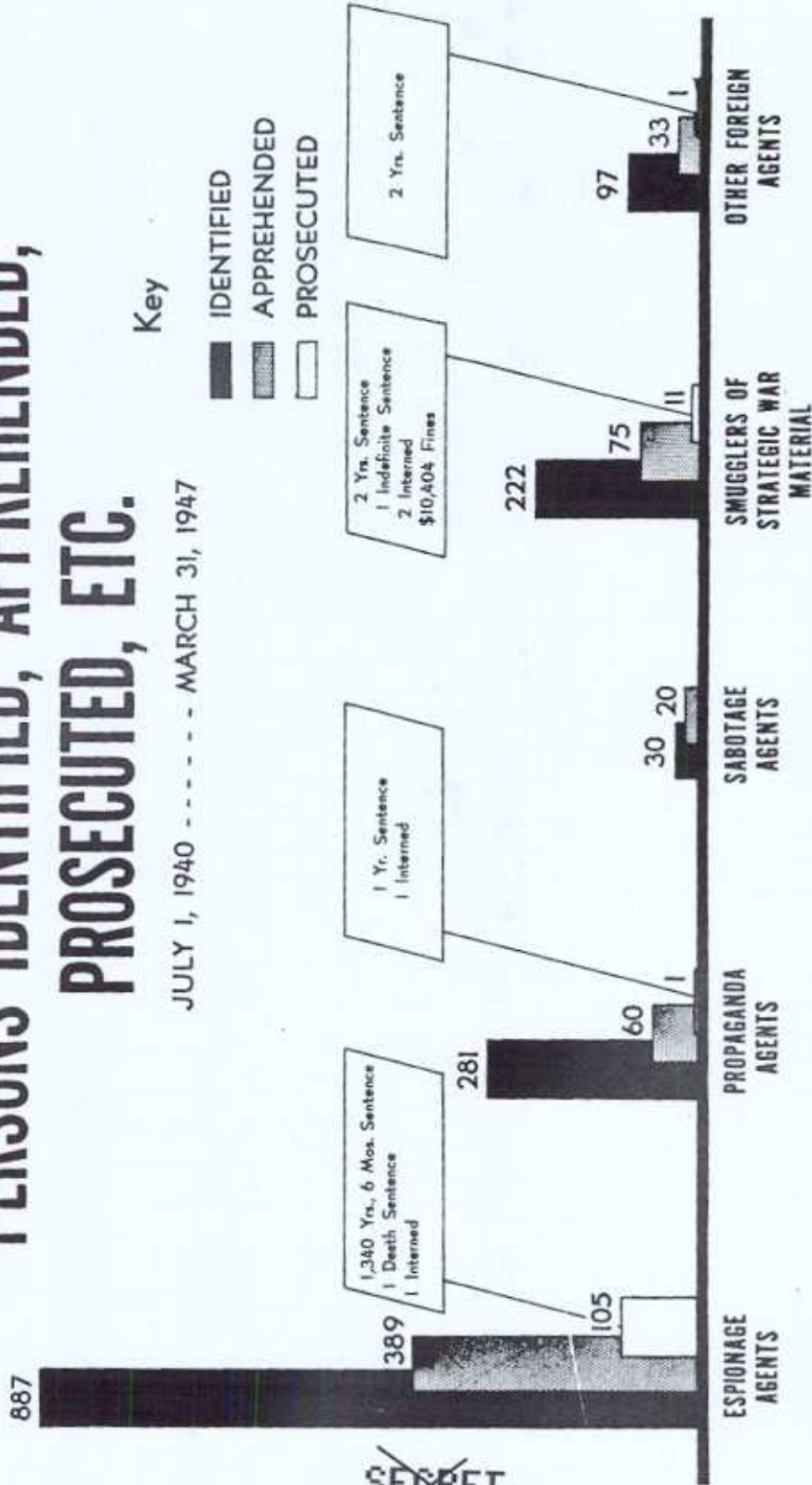
SIS STATISTICS

PERSONS IDENTIFIED, APPREHENDED, PROSECUTED, ETC.

Key

JULY 1, 1940 - - - - MARCH 31, 1947

- IDENTIFIED
- APPREHENDED
- PROSECUTED



Apprehensions, Convictions, Sentences,
of Other Persons Under Laws of Local
Country 91 apprehensions
35 convictions
30 yrs., 1 mo. sentence
1 interned
\$700 fine

Aliens Moved from Strategic Areas ... 7,064
Aliens Interned or Relegated Locally... 2,172
Aliens Deported or Expelled 5,893
Natives Interned or Relegated Locally... 80
United States Fugitives Located 271

Firms or Persons Placed on List of
Blocked Nationals 1,545
Investigations Conducted at the
Request of the U.S. Government
Agencies 1,700
Investigations Conducted for other
than U.S. Government Agencies 20

SIS STATISTICS

RADIO STATIONS LOCATED AND RADIO EQUIPMENT CONFISCATED

JULY 1, 1940 MARCH 31, 1947

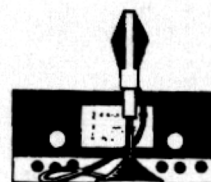
CLANDESTINE
RADIO STATIONS
LOCATED

24



CLANDESTINE
RADIO
TRANSMITTERS
CONFISCATED

30



\$7,155.00*

CLANDESTINE
RADIO
TUBES
CONFISCATED

12



\$200.00

CLANDESTINE
RADIO
RECEIVING SETS
CONFISCATED

18



\$2,818.00

* NOTE: DOES NOT INCLUDE VALUE OF ONE TRANSMITTER
RECOVERED DURING THE 1945 FISCAL YEAR.



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SIS STATISTICS
MATERIAL RECOVERED OR CONFISCATED

| | |
|---|--------------|
| CURRENCY | \$265,154.00 |
| BONDS | 3,000.00 |
| PRECIOUS STONES & DIAMONDS | 37,188.00 |
| PLATINUM & INDUSTRIAL DIAMONDS | 290,497.00 |
| SILVER | 2,300.00 |
| MERCURY | 347,000.00 |
| METAL DRILLS. | 5,000.00 |
| RUBBER | 27,959.00 |
| TARPAULINS | 1,000.00 |
| CAMERAS & PHOTOGRAPHIC EQUIPMENT | 10,200.00 |
| PHARMACEUTICAL GOODS | 100,000.00 |
| INSULIN | 1,800.00 |
| SULFATHIAZOLE | 1,800.00 |
| NICOTINIC ACID | 1,300.00 |
| METHANE | 474.00 |
| ACETYLENE | 140.00 |
| SHELLAC | 12,500.00 |
| TAGUA BUTTONS | 3,092.00 |
| AUTOMOBILES | 34,800.00 |
| BUILDING | 1,153.00 |
| CONCEALED MISCELLANEOUS PROPERTY OF BLACK-LISTED FIRMS. | 12,000.00 |
| MISCELLANEOUS | 833,081.00 |

TOTAL \$1,511,241.00

| | |
|--|-----|
| DIPLOMATIC CODES | |
| CODE BOOKS | |
| PAGES OF CODE | 241 |
| COTTON BALLS FOR SECRET INK | 6 |
| PAPER CLIPS FOR SECRET INK | 8 |
| MICROFILMS OF CODE, INSTRUCTIONS, BLUE PRINTS ETC. | 9 |
| MISCELLANEOUS MICROPHOTOS | 30 |
| PASSPORT | 1 |



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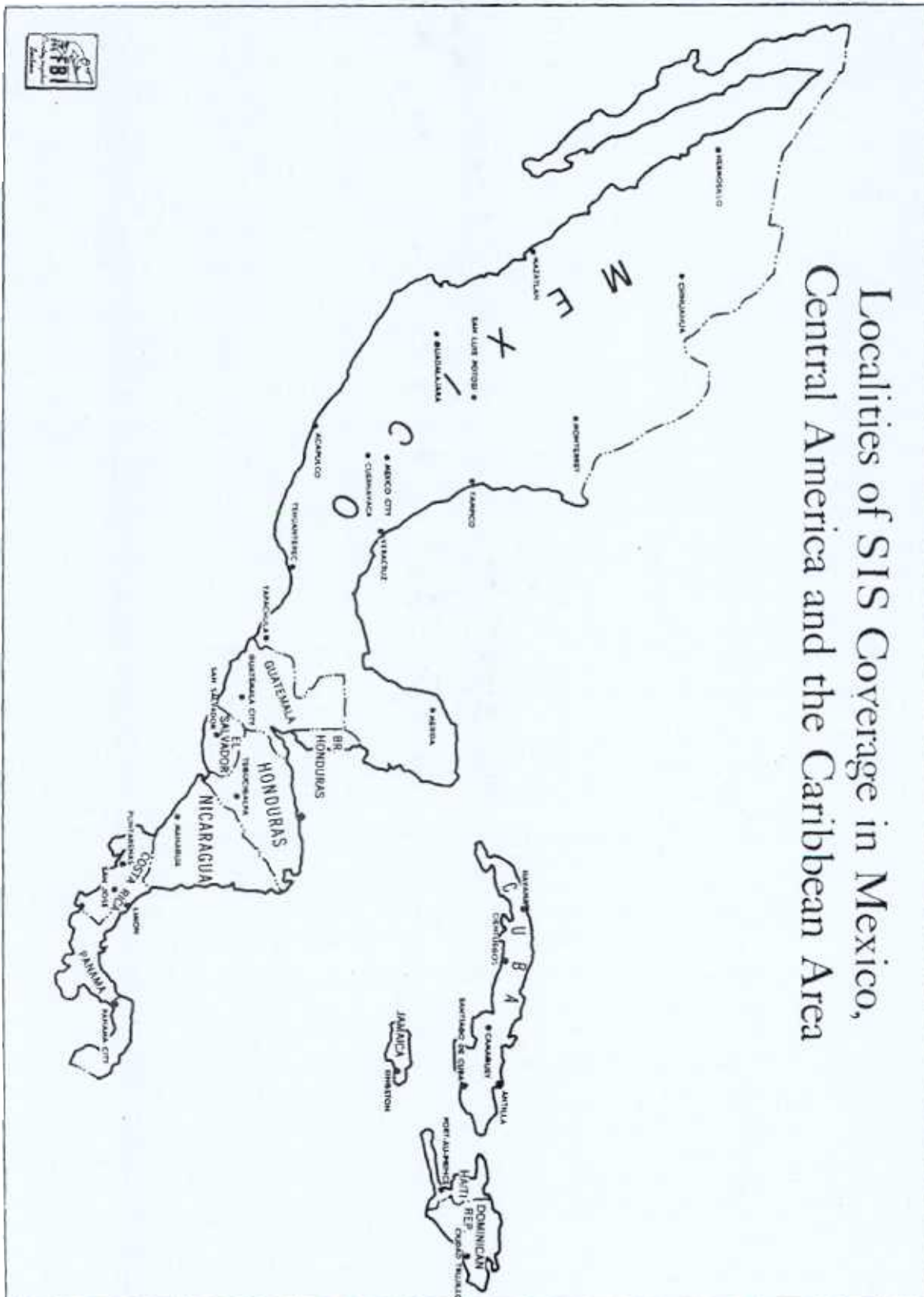
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1940-46



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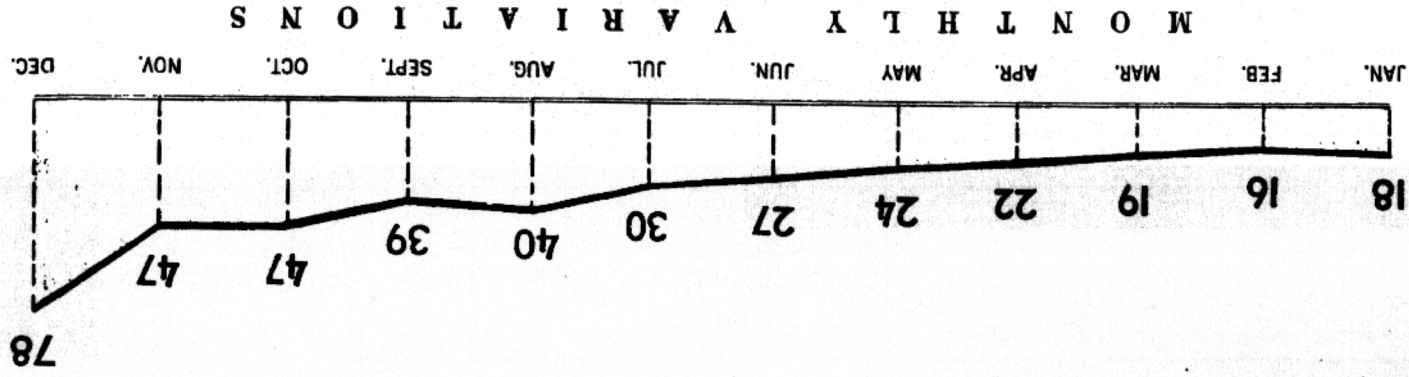


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NUMBER OF SPECIAL AGENTS AND SPECIAL EMPLOYEES ON SIS ASSIGNMENTS FOR THE YEAR

1941

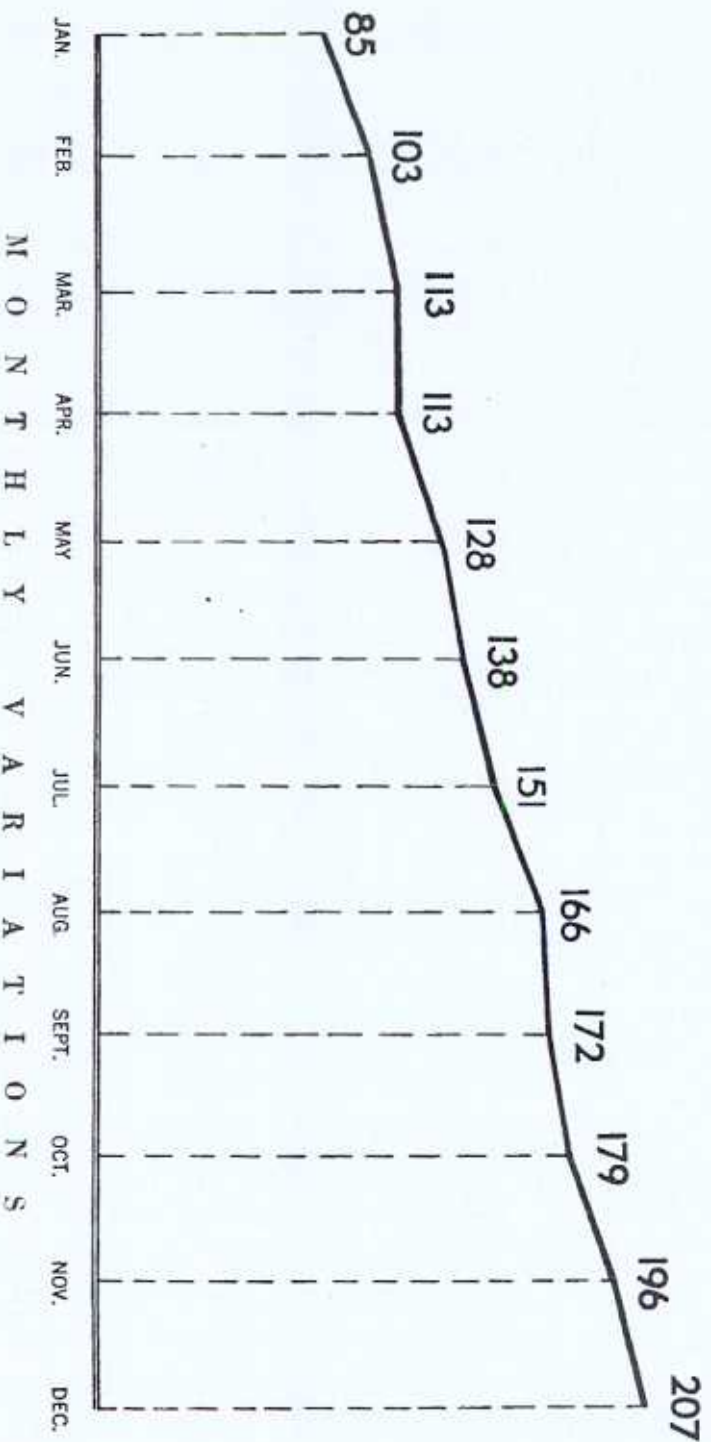


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149 - A

NUMBER OF SPECIAL AGENTS AND SPECIAL EMPLOYEES ON SIS ASSIGNMENTS FOR THE YEAR

1942



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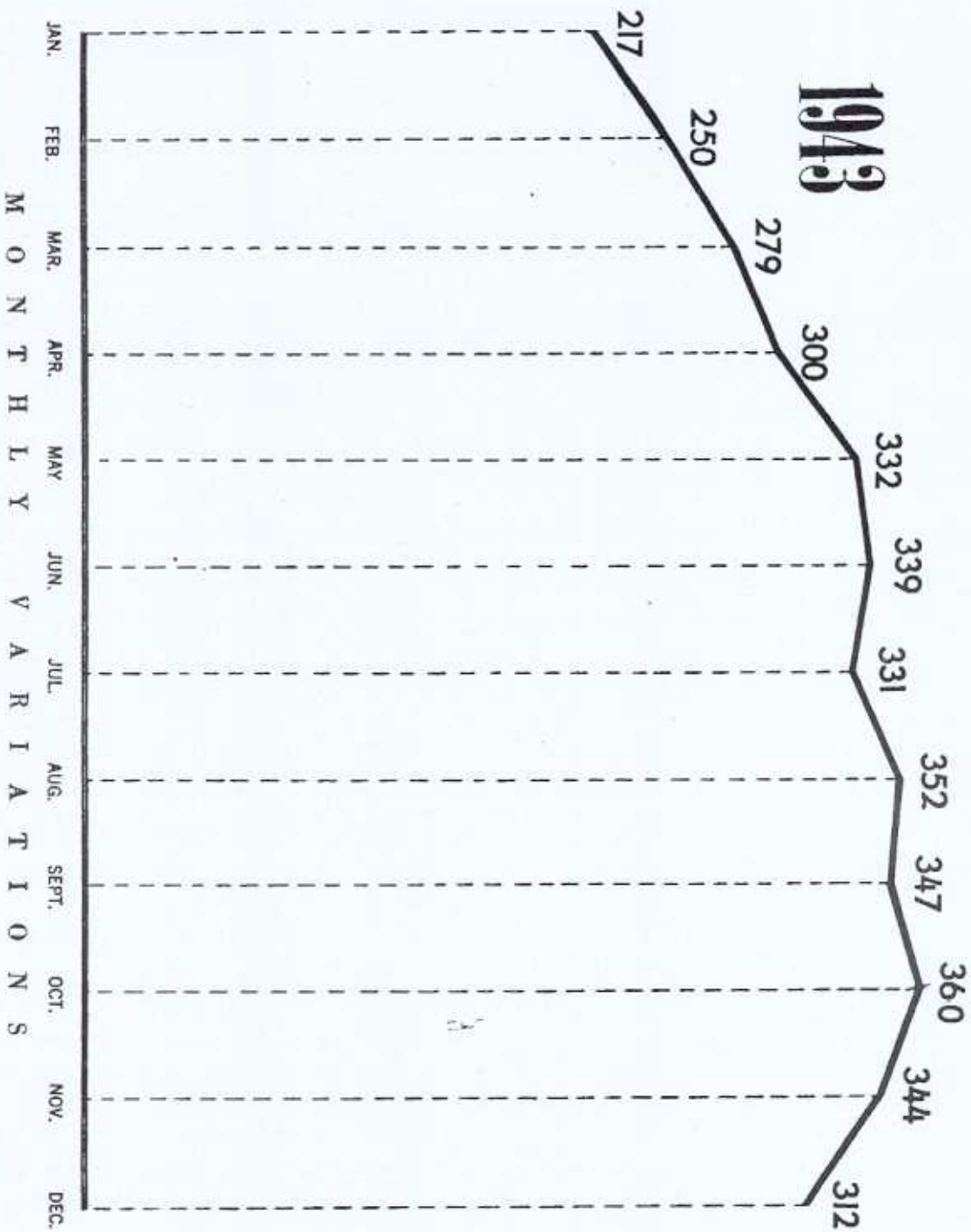


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153

NUMBER OF SPECIAL AGENTS AND SPECIAL EMPLOYEES ON SIS ASSIGNMENTS FOR THE YEAR

1943



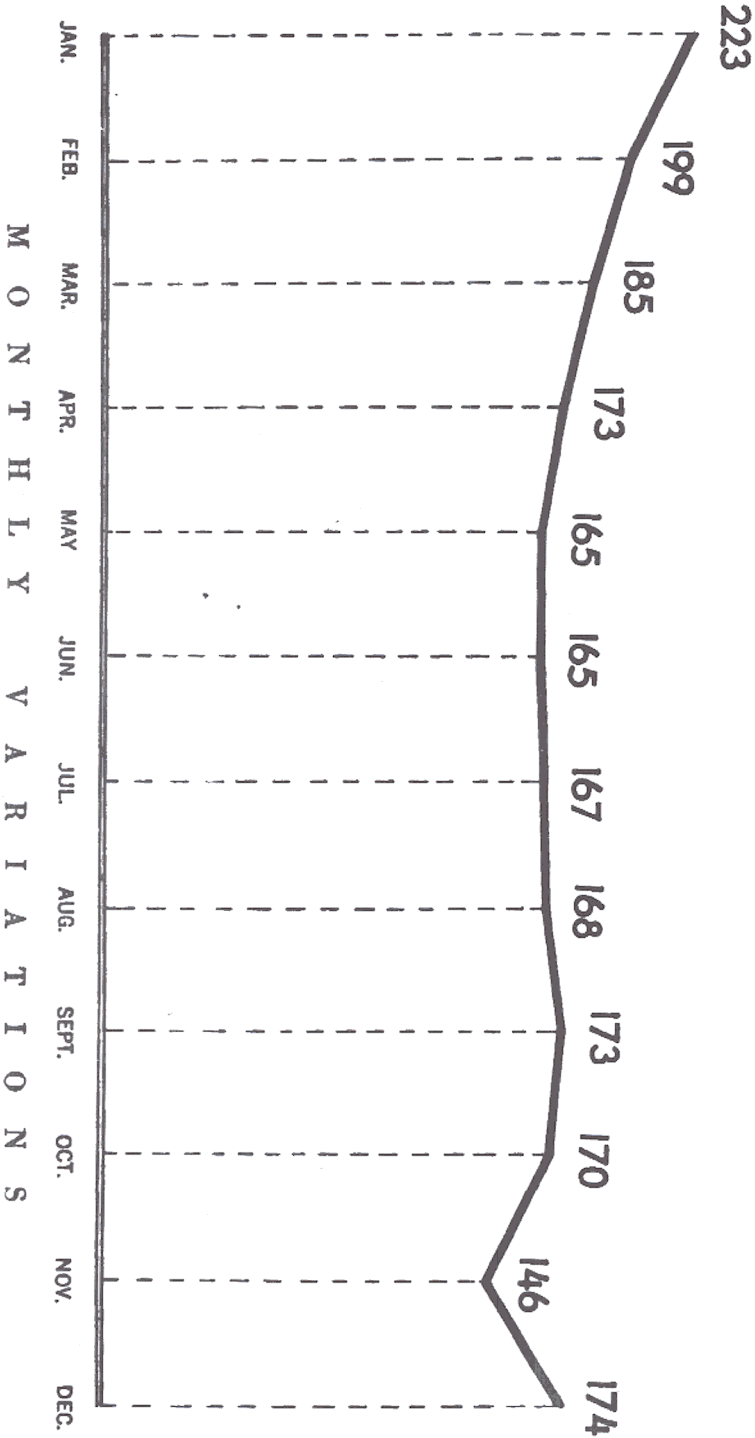
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168 - 1

NUMBER OF SPECIAL AGENTS AND SPECIAL EMPLOYEES ON SIS ASSIGNMENTS FOR THE YEAR

1944



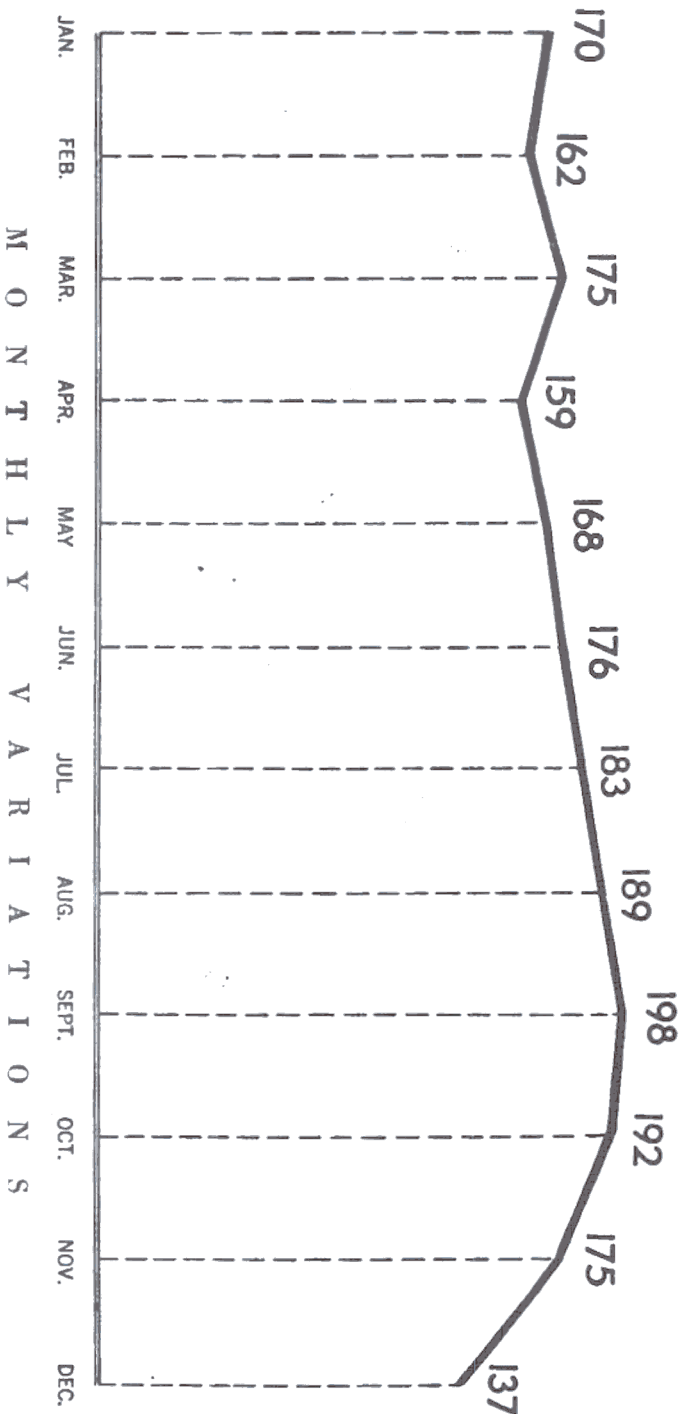
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166 - A

NUMBER OF SPECIAL AGENTS AND SPECIAL EMPLOYEES ON SIS ASSIGNMENTS FOR THE YEAR

1945

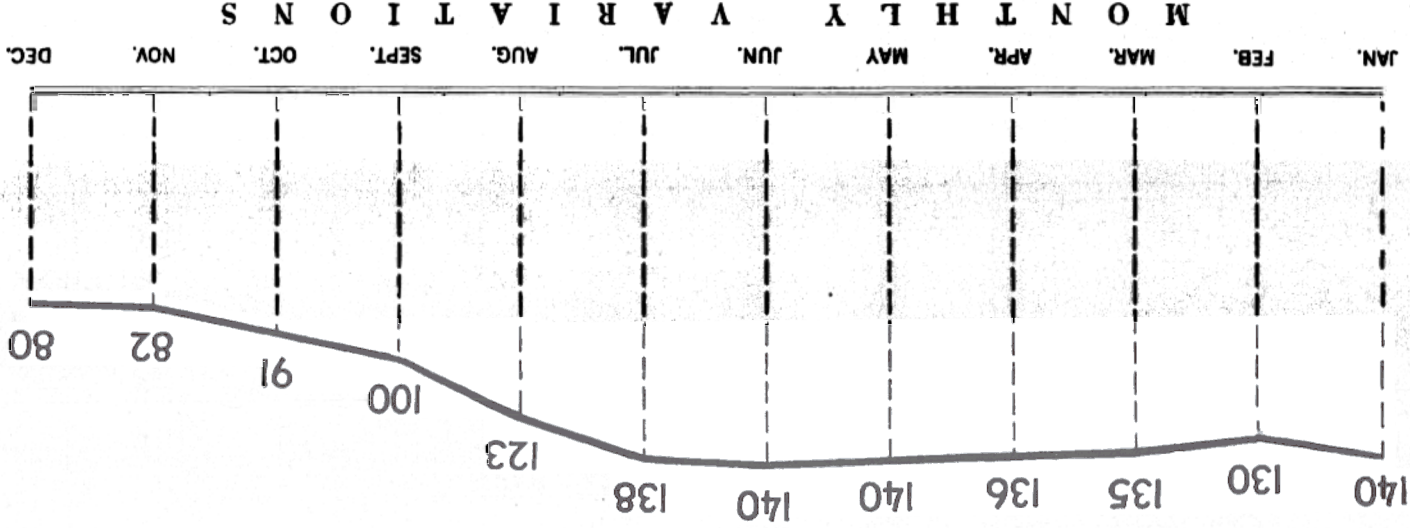


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NUMBER OF SPECIAL AGENTS AND SPECIAL EMPLOYEES ON SIS ASSIGNMENTS FOR THE YEAR

1946

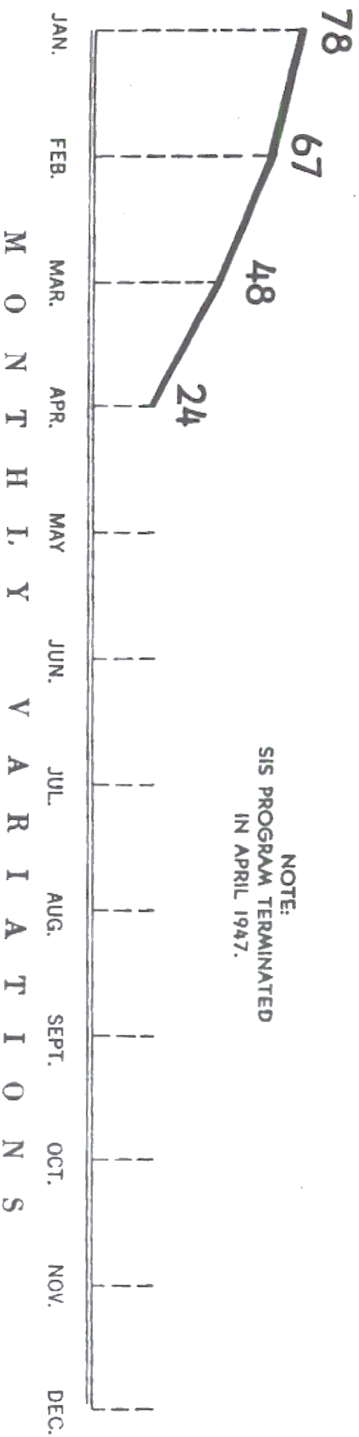


~~SECRET~~
V - 691

~~SECRET~~

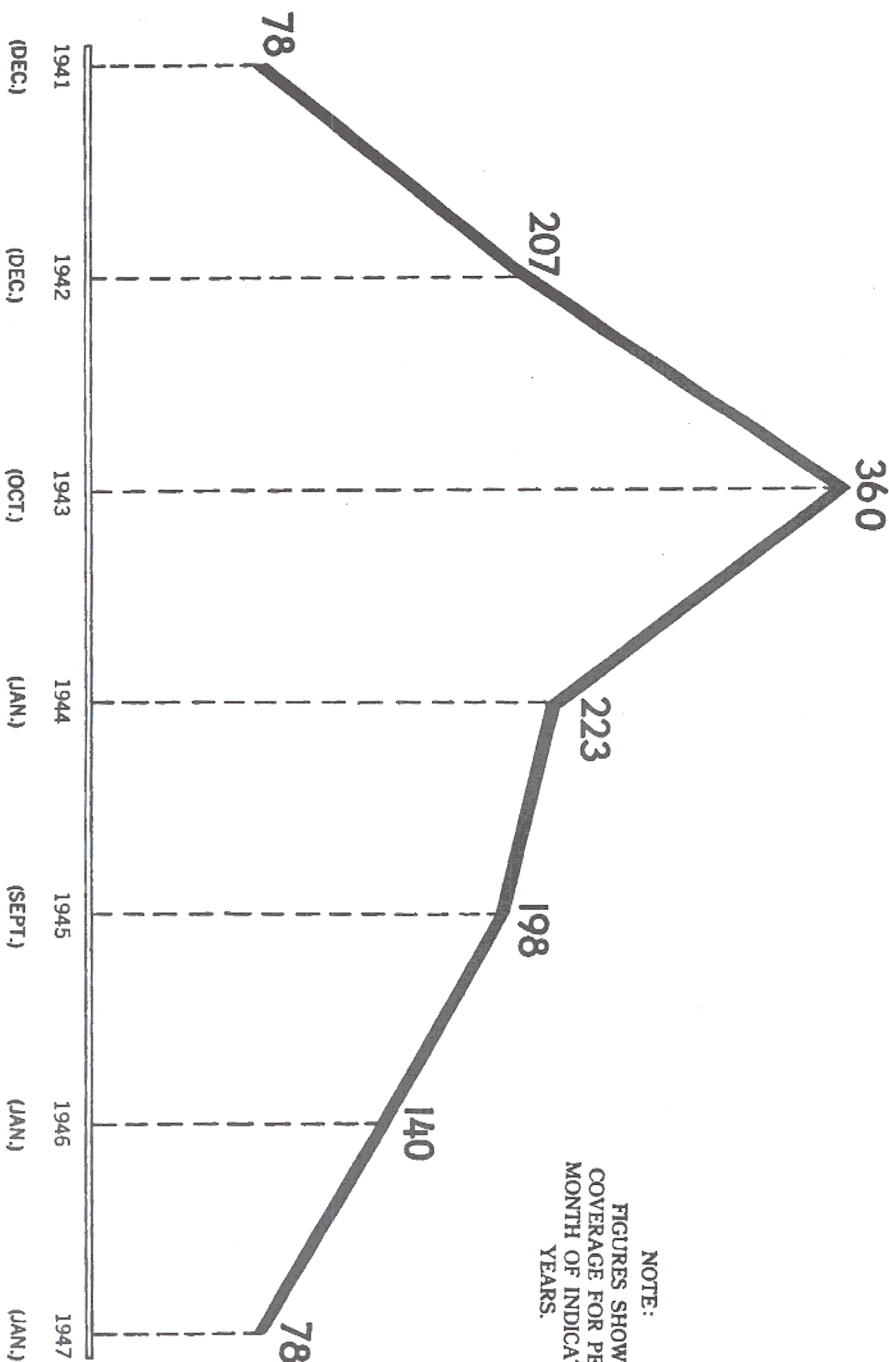
NUMBER OF SPECIAL AGENTS AND SPECIAL EMPLOYEES ON SIS ASSIGNMENTS FOR THE YEAR

1947



MAXIMUM COVERAGE BY SPECIAL AGENTS AND SPECIAL EMPLOYEES ON SIS ASSIGNMENTS

1941-1947



NOTE:
FIGURES SHOW
COVERAGE FOR PEAK
MONTH OF INDICATED
YEARS.



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27

SIS STATISTICS

PERSONS IDENTIFIED, APPREHENDED, PROSECUTED, ETC.

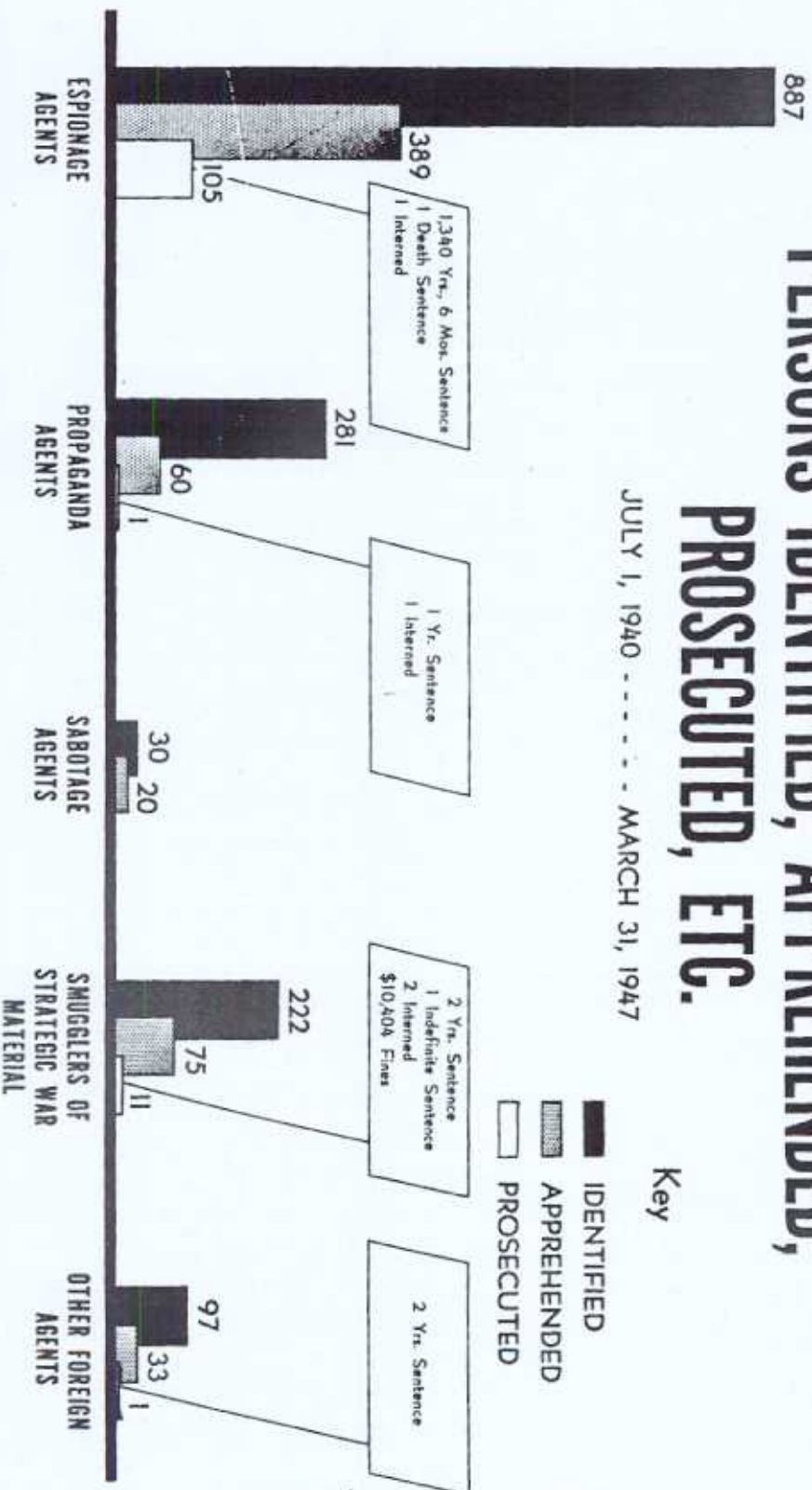
JULY 1, 1940 - - - - - MARCH 31, 1947

Key

■ IDENTIFIED

▨ APPREHENDED

□ PROSECUTED



Apprehensions, Convictions, Sentences, of Other Persons Under Laws of Local Country

91 apprehensions
35 convictions
30 yrs., 1 mo. sentence
1 interned
\$700 fine

Aliens Moved from Strategic Areas ...
Aliens Interned or Relegated Locally...
Aliens Deported or Expelled

7,064
2,172
5,893

80
271

Firms or Persons Placed on List of Blocked Nationals


1,545
1,700
20


~~SECRET~~

FBI

SIS STATISTICS RADIO STATIONS LOCATED AND RADIO EQUIPMENT CONFISCATED

JULY 1, 1940 MARCH 31, 1947

CLANDESTINE
RADIO STATIONS
LOCATED 24 

CLANDESTINE
RADIO
TRANSMITTERS
CONFISCATED 30  \$7,155.00 *

CLANDESTINE
RADIO
TUBES
CONFISCATED 12  \$200.00

CLANDESTINE
RADIO
RECEIVING SETS
CONFISCATED 18  \$2,818.00

* NOTE: DOES NOT INCLUDE VALUE OF ONE TRANSMITTER
RECOVERED DURING THE 1945 FISCAL YEAR.



~~SECRET~~

SIS STATISTICS
MATERIAL RECOVERED OR CONFISCATED

| | |
|---|--------------|
| CURRENCY | \$265,154.00 |
| BONDS | 3,000.00 |
| PRECIOUS STONES & DIAMONDS | 37,188.00 |
| PLATINUM & INDUSTRIAL DIAMONDS | 290,497.00 |
| SILVER | 2,300.00 |
| MERCURY | 347,000.00 |
| METAL DRILLS. | 5,000.00 |
| RUBBER | 27,959.00 |
| TARPAULINS | 1,000.00 |
| CAMERAS & PHOTOGRAPHIC EQUIPMENT | 10,200.00 |
| PHARMACEUTICAL GOODS | 100,000.00 |
| INSULIN | 1,800.00 |
| SULFATHIAZOLE | 1,800.00 |
| NICOTINIC ACID | 1,300.00 |
| METHANE | 474.00 |
| ACETYLENE | 140.00 |
| SHELLAC | 12,500.00 |
| TAGUA BUTTONS | 3,092.00 |
| AUTOMOBILES | 34,600.00 |
| BUILDING | 1,153.00 |
| CONCEALED MISCELLANEOUS PROPERTY OF BLACK-LISTED FIRMS. | 12,000.00 |
| MISCELLANEOUS | 8,555.00 |

TOTAL \$1,511,241.00

| | |
|--|-----|
| DIPLOMATIC CODES | 1 |
| CODE BOOKS | 3 |
| PAGES OF CODE | 241 |
| COTTON BALLS FOR SECRET INK | 6 |
| PAPER CLIPS FOR SECRET INK | 8 |
| MICROFILMS OF CODE, INSTRUCTIONS, BLUE PRINTS ETC. | 9 |
| MISCELLANEOUS MICROPHOTOS | 30 |
| PASSPORT | 1 |



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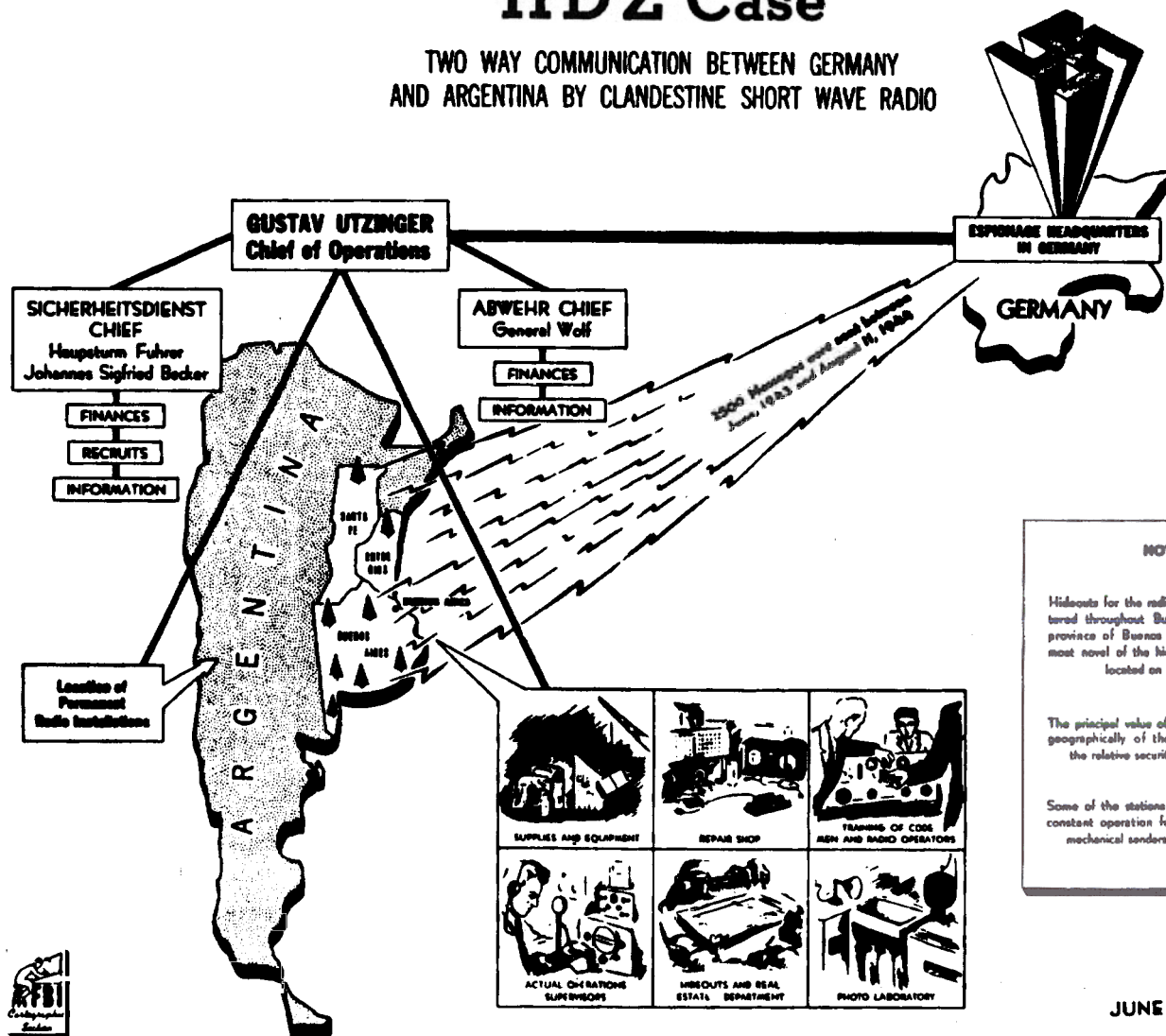
~~SECRET~~

231

~~TOP SECRET~~

HDZ Case

TWO WAY COMMUNICATION BETWEEN GERMANY
AND ARGENTINA BY CLANDESTINE SHORT WAVE RADIO



NOTE:

Hideouts for the radio stations were scattered throughout Buenos Aires and the province of Buenos Aires. One of the most novel of the hideouts was a station located on a pig farm.

The principal value of the wide dispersion geographically of the radio stations was the relative security from detection.

Some of the stations were so active that constant operation for three hours with mechanical senders was not unusual.

JUNE 1946



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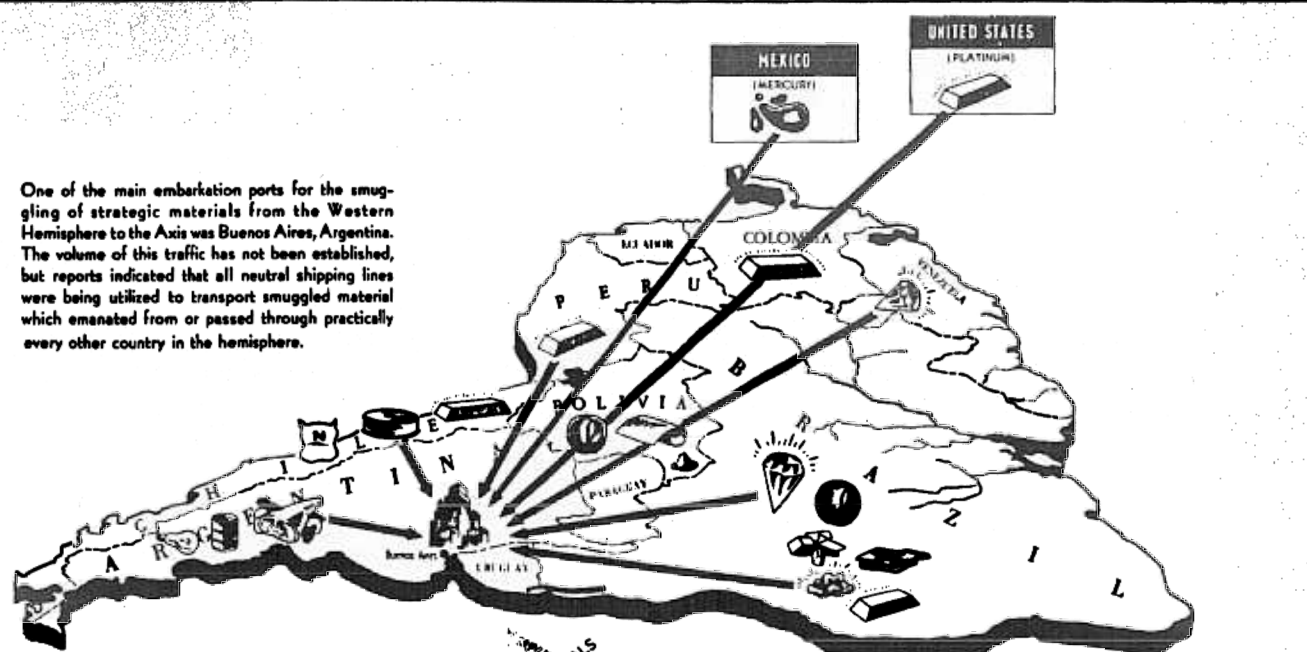
233

REPUBLIC OF ARGENTINA

BUENOS AIRES

Center For Smuggling to the Axis

One of the main embarkation ports for the smuggling of strategic materials from the Western Hemisphere to the Axis was Buenos Aires, Argentina. The volume of this traffic has not been established, but reports indicated that all neutral shipping lines were being utilized to transport smuggled material which emanated from or passed through practically every other country in the hemisphere.



Key

| | |
|----------|--------------|
| MERCURY | PLATINUM |
| DIAMONDS | RUBBER |
| TIN | ROCK CRYSTAL |
| COPPER | MICA |
| NITRATE | RHODIUM |
| GOLD | OIL |
| TUNGSTEN | FOODSTUFFS |

FLOW OF MATERIALS
TO THE AXIS
VIA BUENOS AIRES

SWISS STEAMSHIP LINES
SPANISH STEAMSHIP LINES
PORTUGUESE STEAMSHIP LINES
SWEDISH STEAMSHIP LINES

JUNE 1943

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235

E.F.E. Case



ESPIONAGE HEADQUARTERS
GERMANY

GERMAN ESPIONAGE HEADQUARTERS
SPAIN

BUENOS AIRES ARGENTINA
ABWEHR CHIEF
Gen. Friedrich Wolf
SICHERHEITSDIENST CHIEF
Johannes Becker

DETAILS OF E. F. E. CASE

Exclusively a method of two way communication between Europe and South America. Through these channels came a flow of drugs for financing the organization, reports for analyzing it and some instructions. MATERIALS SHIPPED WERE

Large quantities of microphotographs of classified intelligence material.

Unusable microphotographs of encoded intelligence from within the espionage organizations or the diplomatic mission in Buenos Aires.

Administrative correspondence.

Gift Soap personal (Langer prior to January, 1943).

Petroleum, concentrates, quartz crystals, mica and industrial diamonds.

PRINCIPAL CONTACTS WITH COURIERS

- 5 W. SEDLITZ
- 1 E. J. F. LANGER
- 6 J. PRIETO
- 7 N. QUINTANA

PRINCIPAL CONTACTS WITH COURIERS

- 1 E. J. F. LANGER
IMPORTER OF GIFT SOAP PERSONALLY
- 2 JOSE VALLES
CHIEF OF GERMANY CONSULATS
- 3 JOSE MELLA
MANAGER FOR BRANCH OF SUIZAS, SUIZASER IN BUENOS AIRES
- 4 RAMON R. CASTELLO
JULIAN CROON'S DIRECTOR OF ADMINISTRATIVE MATTERS

1. VARIOUS CITIES WERE USED FOR MOST EFFECTIVE
BUREAU DATA (SUIZAS) WERE AS WELL AS
TOWN GOVERNMENTS OF MATERIALS A WELL

TOTAL 30 OF TOTAL COURIERS WERE BEST OF THE
FED. ALMOST ALL (SUIZAS)

JUNE 1946



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REPUBLIC OF ARGENTINA

GRAF SPEE SURVIVORS

FROM THE GERMAN POCKET BATTLESHIP SCUTTLED BY ITS CREW

ON DECEMBER 17, 1939

The crew, numbering 1046 officers and men, was interned in the places listed below.

Due to escapes and 2 deaths, the total at the end of July, 1942 was reduced to 915

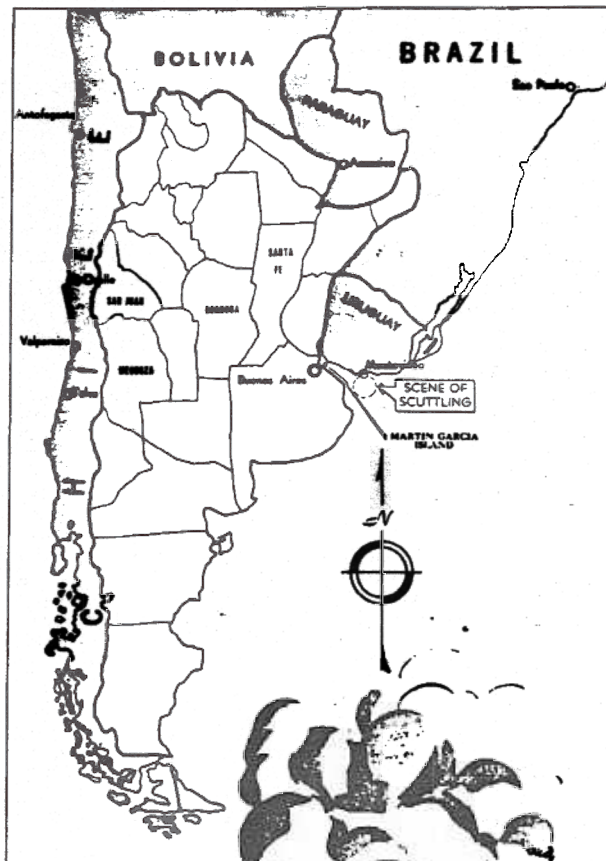
| PLACE OF INTERNMENT | ORIGINAL TOTAL | JULY, 1942 TOTAL |
|--|----------------|------------------|
| Buenos Aires | 177 | 148 |
| Province of Cordoba | 252 | 215 |
| Province of San Juan | 50 | 47 |
| Province of Mendoza | 100 | 86 |
| Province of Santa Fe | 200 | 178 |
| Martin Garcia Island (Military Prison) | 236 | 241 |
| Fugitives | 31 | |
| Totals | 1,046 | 915 |

SIX OFFICERS WHO ESCAPED WERE KNOWN BY THE ARGENTINE GOVERNMENT TO HAVE AFTERWARD BEEN IN COMMAND OF GERMAN SUBMARINES.

THE ARGENTINE GOVERNMENT WAS REPORTEDLY AWARE THAT GERMAN COLONIES AND NAZI AGENTS ENLISTED BY THE GERMAN EMBASSY HAD AIDED THE ESCAPE OF MANY CREW MEMBERS.

THE INTERNEES WERE PERMITTED A GREAT DEAL OF FREEDOM AND GRANTED MANY PRIVILEGES.

FUGITIVES WERE REPORTED TO HAVE FLED SOUTH AMERICA THROUGH THE PORTS OF VALPARAISO, ANTOFAGASTA AND SAO PAULO.



230

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241

Abwehren (Armed Services Intelligence)



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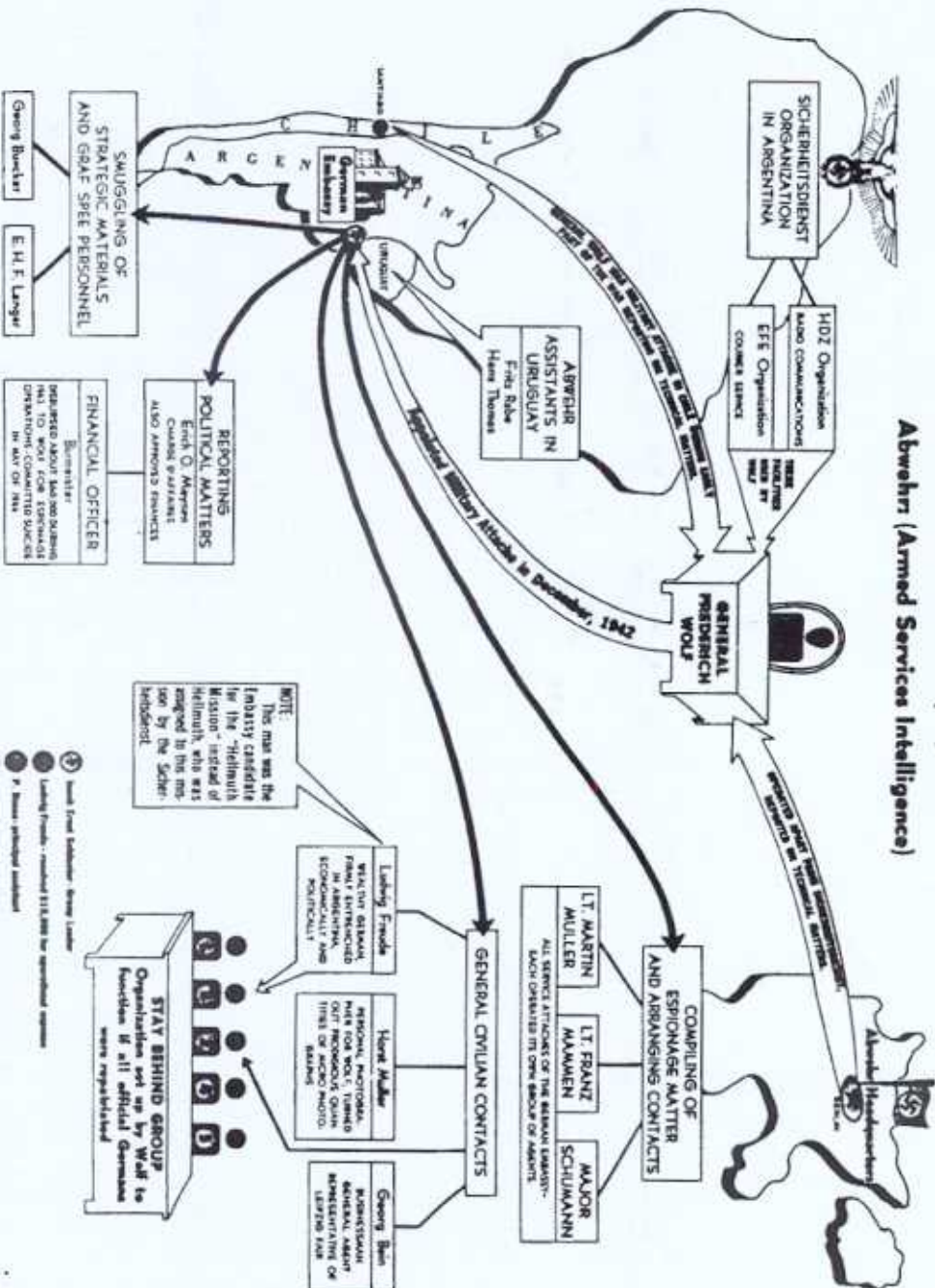
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242

Abwehr Espionage in Argentina

FROM JANUARY, 1943

Abwehr (Armed Services Intelligence)



- 1. Ernst O. Meyer - German Consul
- 2. Ludwig Friebe - recruited \$15,000 for operational expenses
- 3. P. Bauer - principal assistant
- 4. K. Friebe - recruited \$15,000 for operational expenses
- 5. Hans Ludwig - recruited \$15,000 for operational expenses

JUNE 1946

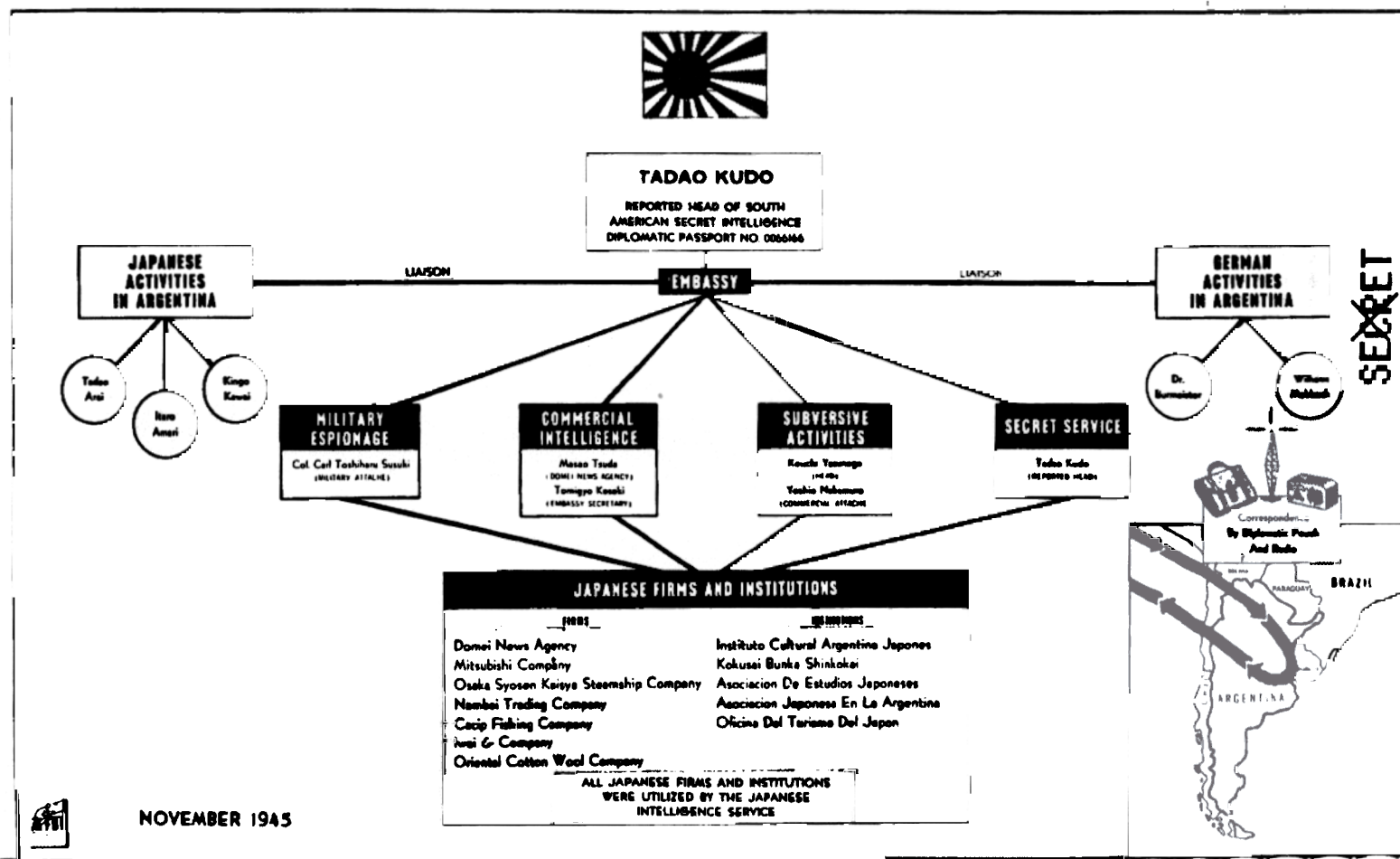
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245

REPUBLIC OF ARGENTINA

JAPANESE INTELLIGENCE SERVICE



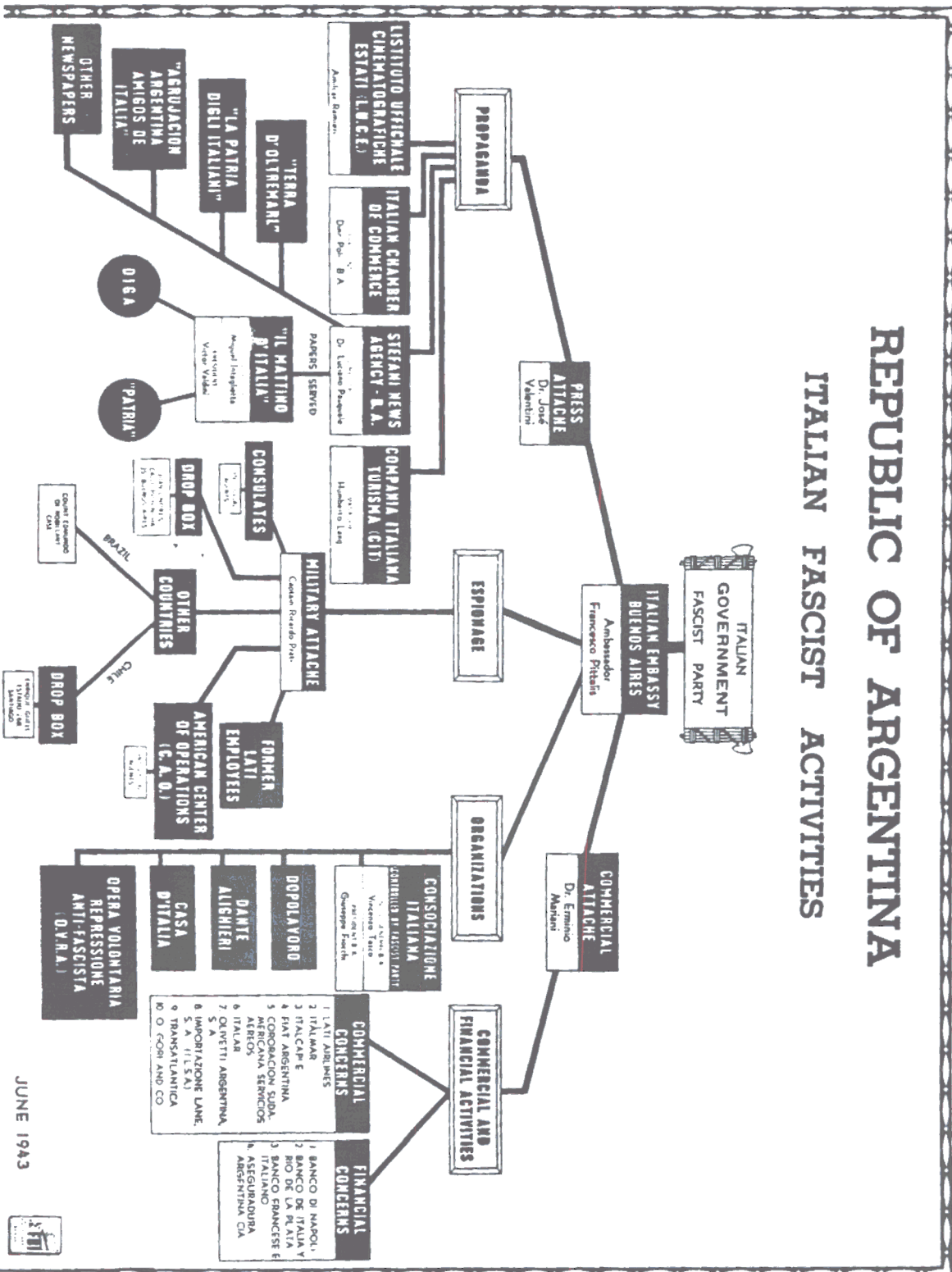
NOVEMBER 1945

SECRET

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251

REPUBLIC OF ARGENTINA ITALIAN FASCIST ACTIVITIES



JUNE 1943

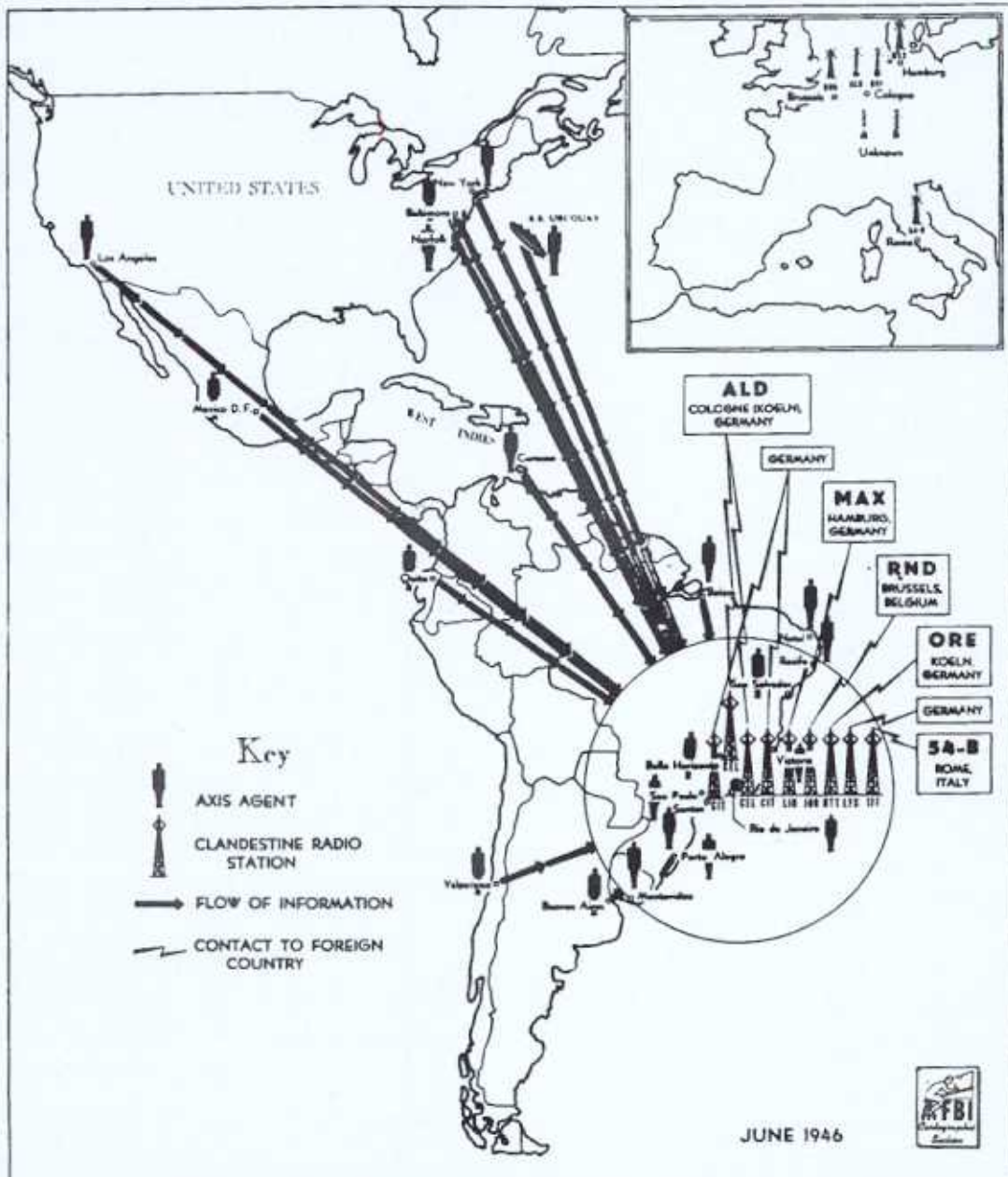


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REPUBLIC OF BRAZIL

Location of
AGENTS WHO SUPPLIED INFORMATION
TO SECRET AXIS RADIOS



JUNE 1946

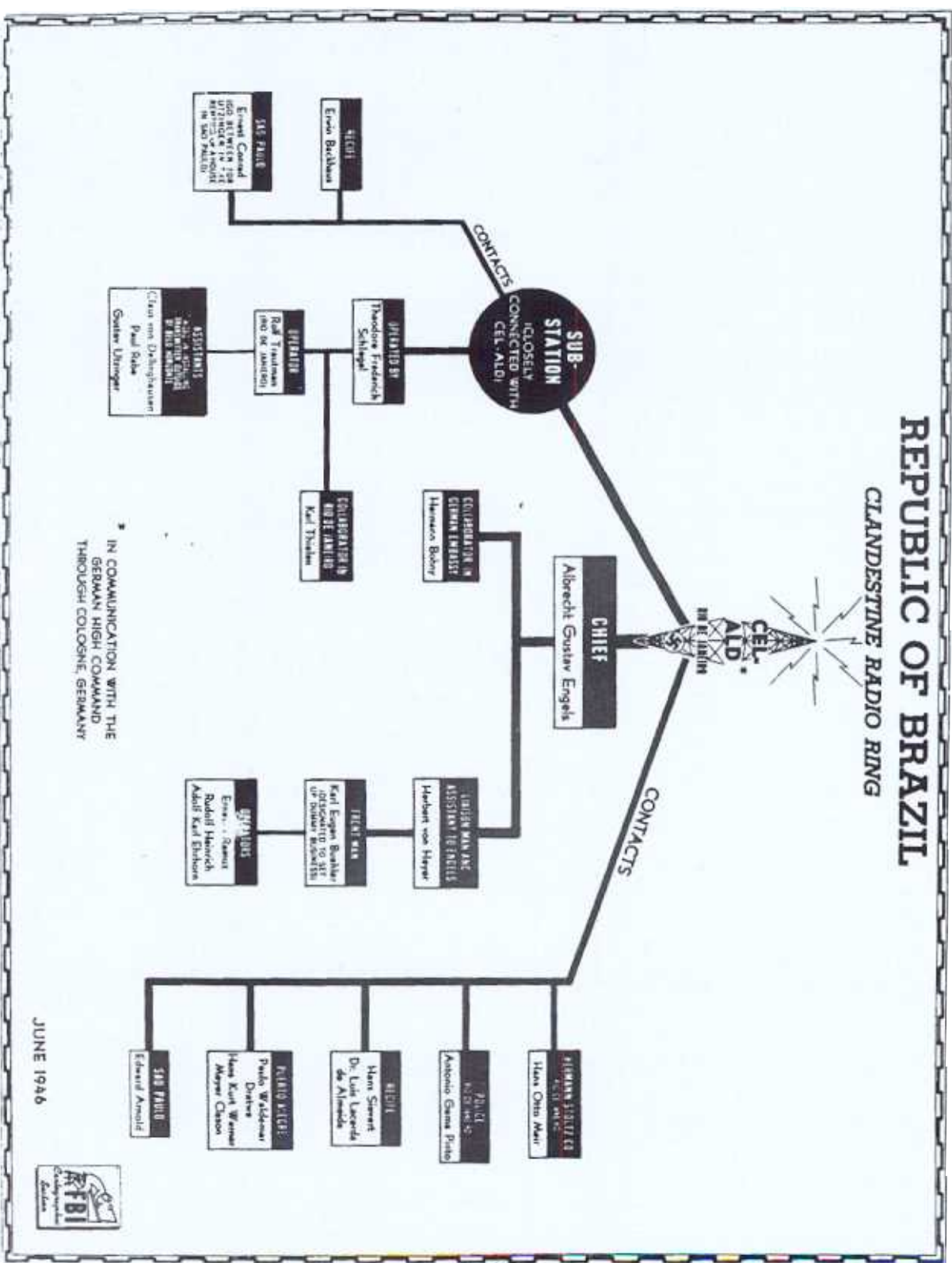


~~289~~
~~SECRET~~

~~289~~
~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

291



~~SECRET~~

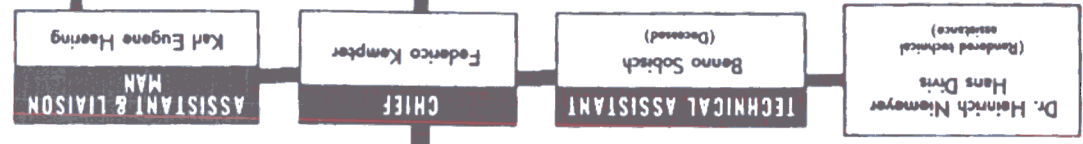
202



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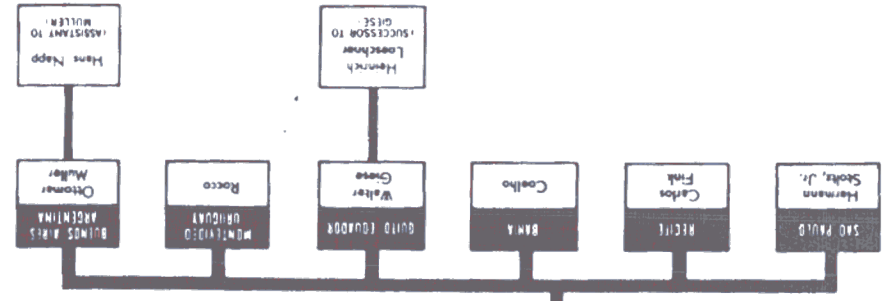
532

REPUBLIC OF BRAZIL CLANDESTINE RADIO RING

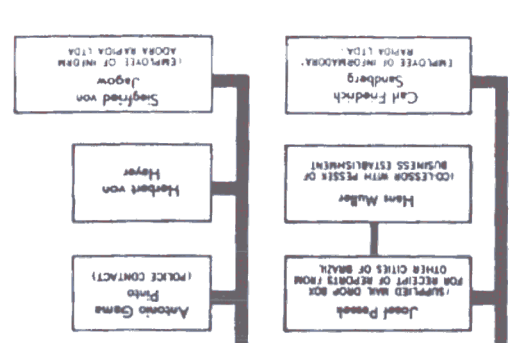


BUSINESS PARTNER
Herbert Othmar
Josef Muller
(Cover organization: Informadores
Rapida Ltda., Rio De Janeiro)

OTHER INFORMANTS AND CORRESPONDENTS



INFORMANTS AND CONTACTS IN RIO DE JANEIRO



IN COMMUNICATION WITH HAMBURG, GERMANY

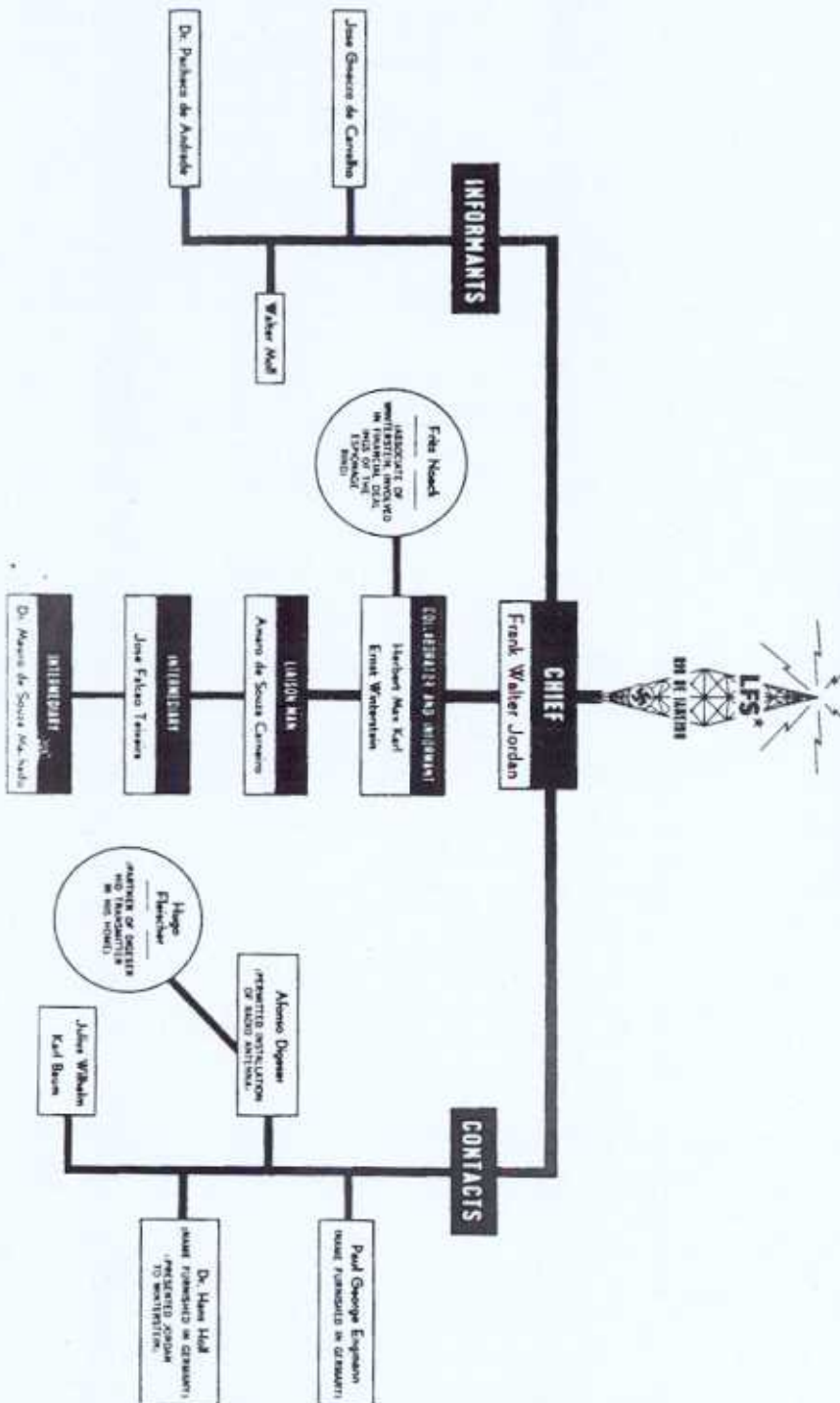
JUNE 1946

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~~SECRET~~

167

REPUBLIC OF BRAZIL CLANDESTINE RADIO RING



* COMMUNICATED WITH STATION IN GERMANY

JUNE 1946

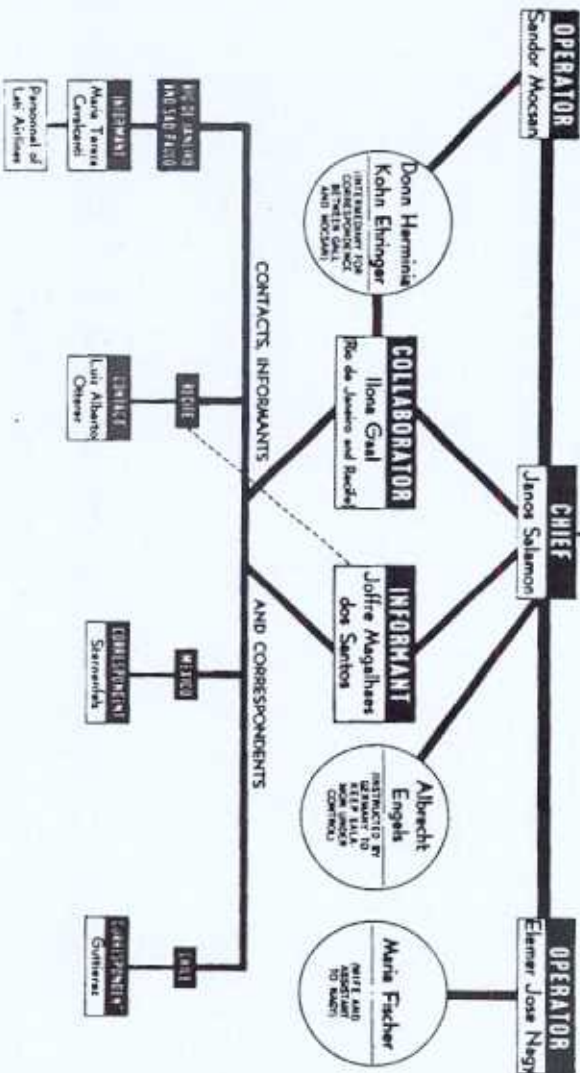
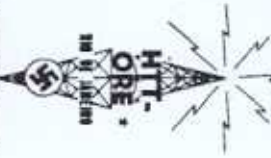
FBI

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252

REPUBLIC OF BRAZIL CLANDESTINE RADIO RING



* HAD CONTACT IN GERMANY WITH HUGO SEBOLD AND IN HUNGARY WITH JENO PADENGI, VIRAGH, AND AKOS

JUNE 1946



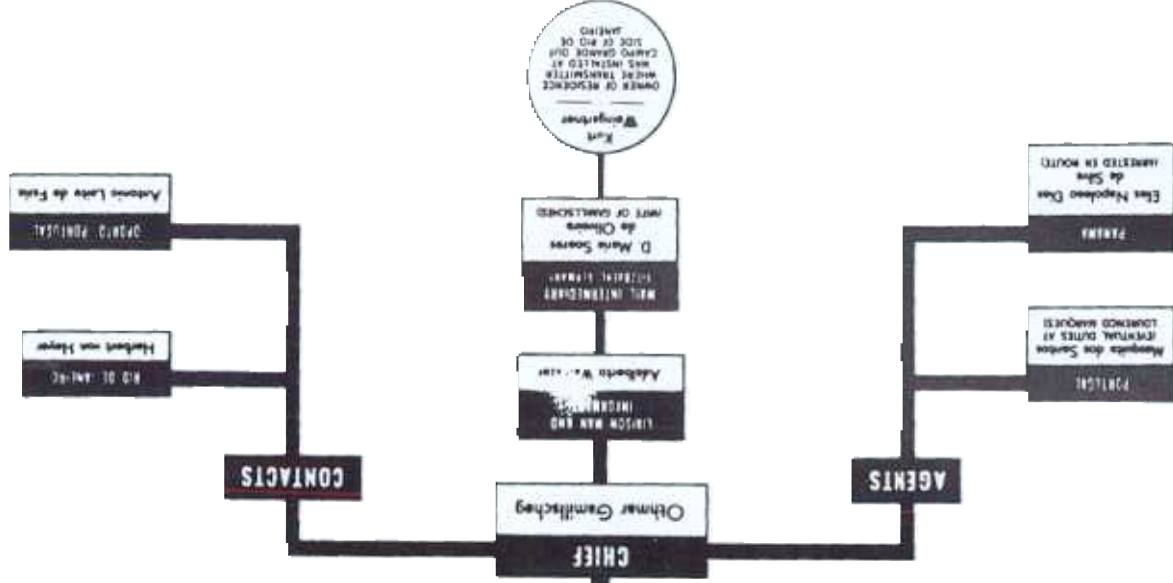
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002

REPUBLIC OF BRAZIL

CLANDESTINE RADIO RING



* COMMUNICATED WITH STATION RND LOCATED IN BRUSSELS, BELGIUM

JUNE 1946



~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

324

German Espionage Organization in Chile

GERMAN EMBASSY

Wihelm Hammerichmidt

Wihelm Thoen

Ludwig Von Bohlen

Walter Boettger

EUGENIO LANGER

JULIUS MANN

OTTO MANN

ARTHUR EAST

CESAR FRIAS

KALT NAAR

LUIS FLORES
VICTOR PEREZ S.
MORENO

WALTER THIEME

EBERSBERGER PAUL

SRTA. JUANA
JULIO
ROMERO

MR. AND MRS. SCHLOSSER

LILY SCHROTER

GERMAN WINTERHALTER

GEZ. HOF
MRS. KUNSEWILLER
MRS. KUNSEWILLER

2 UNKNOWN SUBJECTS
IN TOCOPILLA

3 UNKNOWN SUBJECTS
IN COQUIMBO

ESPIONAGE AGENTS

RADIO APPARATUS

C. KREBS
D. PALANCO
M. PREIFFER
J. LUDERS
C. ORRIGO
W. KOESER

KROLL

GRANER

PEREZ

ADOBNO

BRIAN

COLLIER

KUNSEWILLER

MRS. KUNSEWILLER

MANUEL RIVERA

LUCINDA SILVA

I. DOBBER

CESEDES

GOMEZ

CESEDES

ERHST

CESAR FRIAS

HEINKE

GIEMZA

ERHST

CESAR FRIAS

CONVERTS

F. BADT
OSCAR BADT
W. MAYER
CRA. OSHING

MONEY

G. KREBS
K. VETL
H. WESTMEYER
M. KUTZNER

PTL
VON SCHULZHAUSMANN

HILDA V. PLATE
FRANZ HILGERS

A. HERSE
J. GUZMAN

JUAN VALDES
J. STEBANS

H. HOFBAUER
A. BARCKMANN

H. BLUM
T. REINERS

ISABEL REINERS
H. RAUNE
J. MOLLER

MELITA TITTE

GERMAN WINTERHALTER

HEINZ LANGG

AVENCIO GOMEZ
PAOLO CAMBIA
PAOLO MARTINEZ

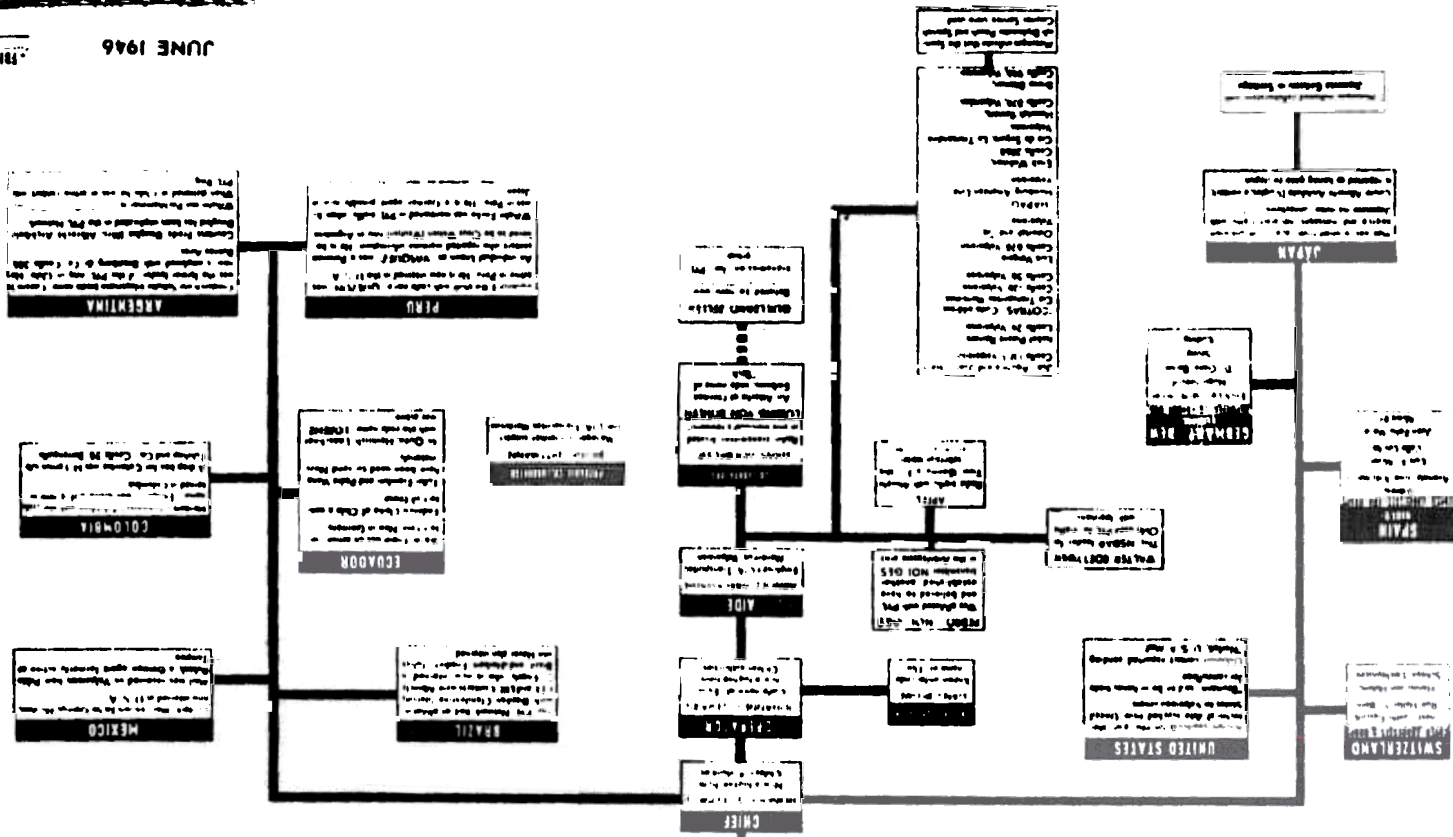
ERNST SCHLEUTER
ARNOLD SEASSEN
CARLOS ORRIGO
WALDEMAR KOESER

JUNE 1946



~~SECRET~~

REV
BY



184

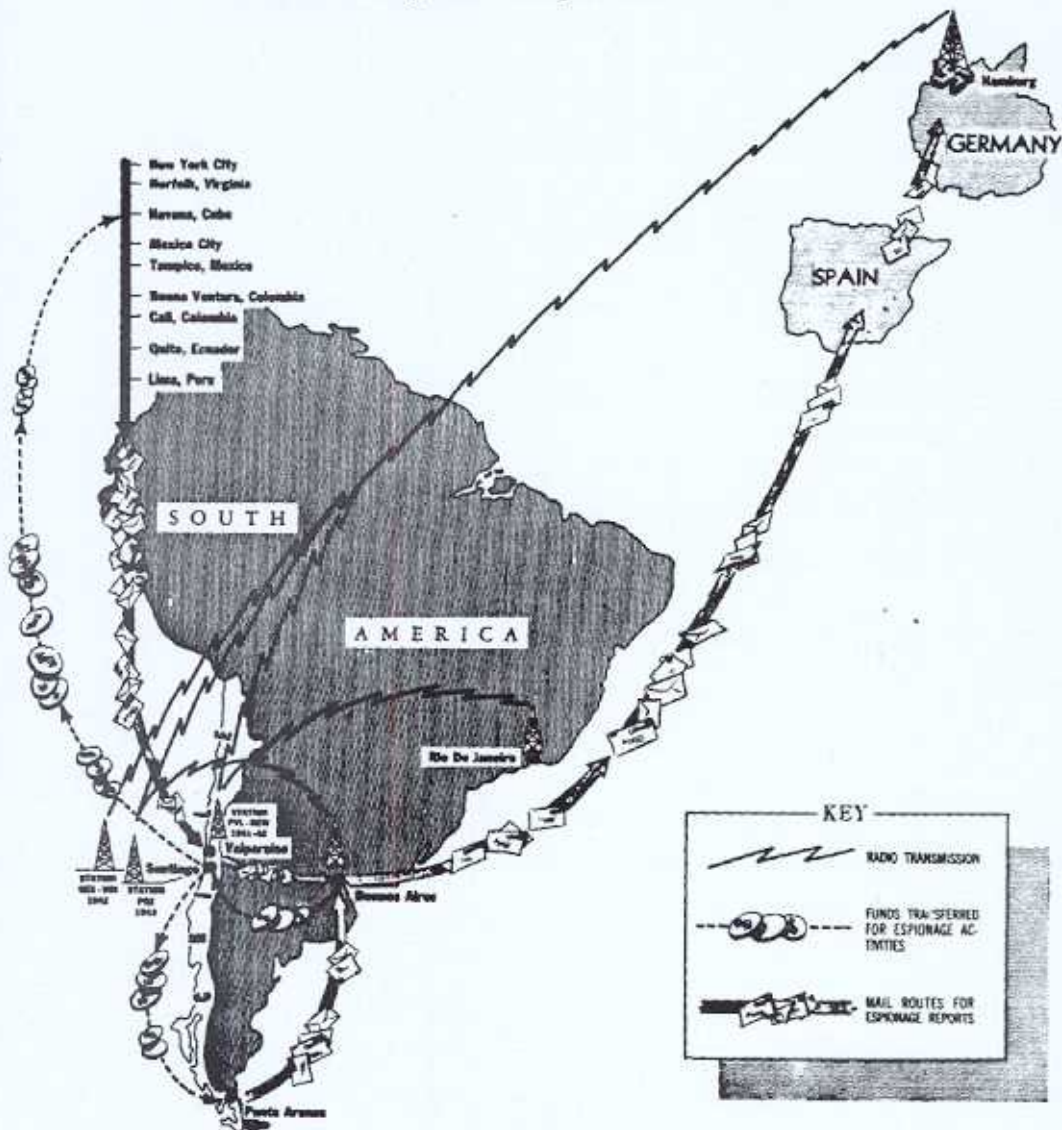
125

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~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

German Espionage Communication Channels Involving the Republic of Chile

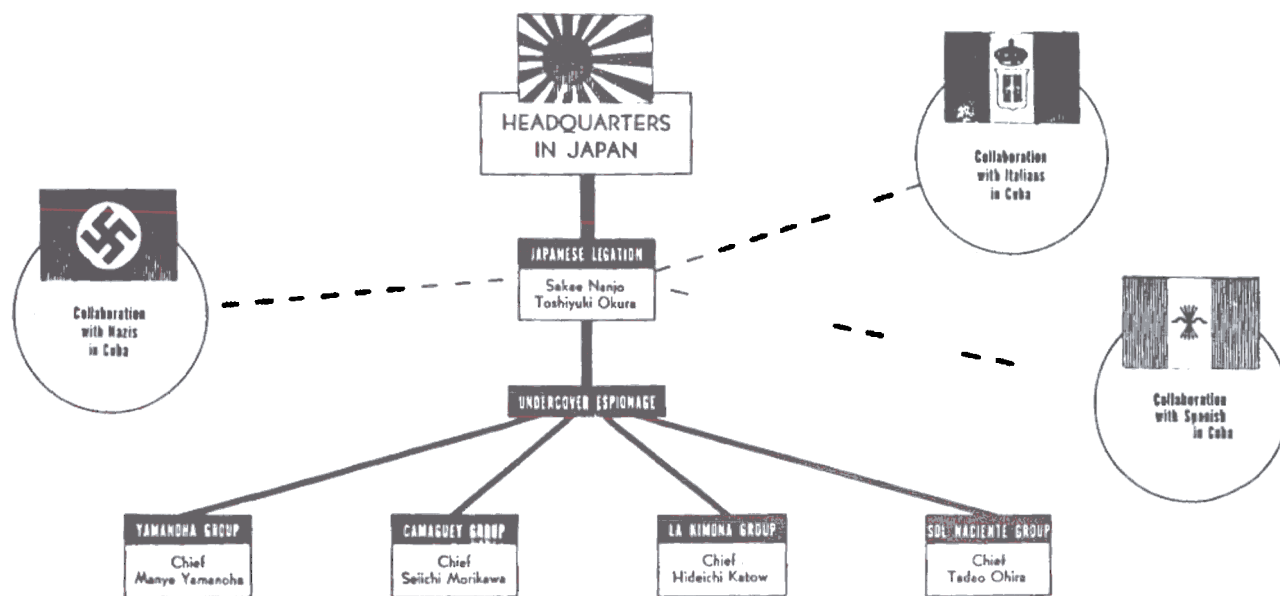


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002

REPUBLIC OF CUBA

Organization of
JAPANESE ESPIONAGE AND PROPAGANDA IN CUBA



Sakae Nanjo and Toshiyuki Okura were ousted from Cuba after the declaration of war by Cuba on December 9, 1941. Under the joint United States and Cuban internment program which was put into effect on February 2, 1943, all male Japanese between the ages of 15 and 55 years were interned for the duration of the war. Seiichi Morikawa, Manye Yamanoha, Hideichi Katow and Tadeo Ohira were interned.



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NOVEMBER 1945

~~SECRET~~

376-A

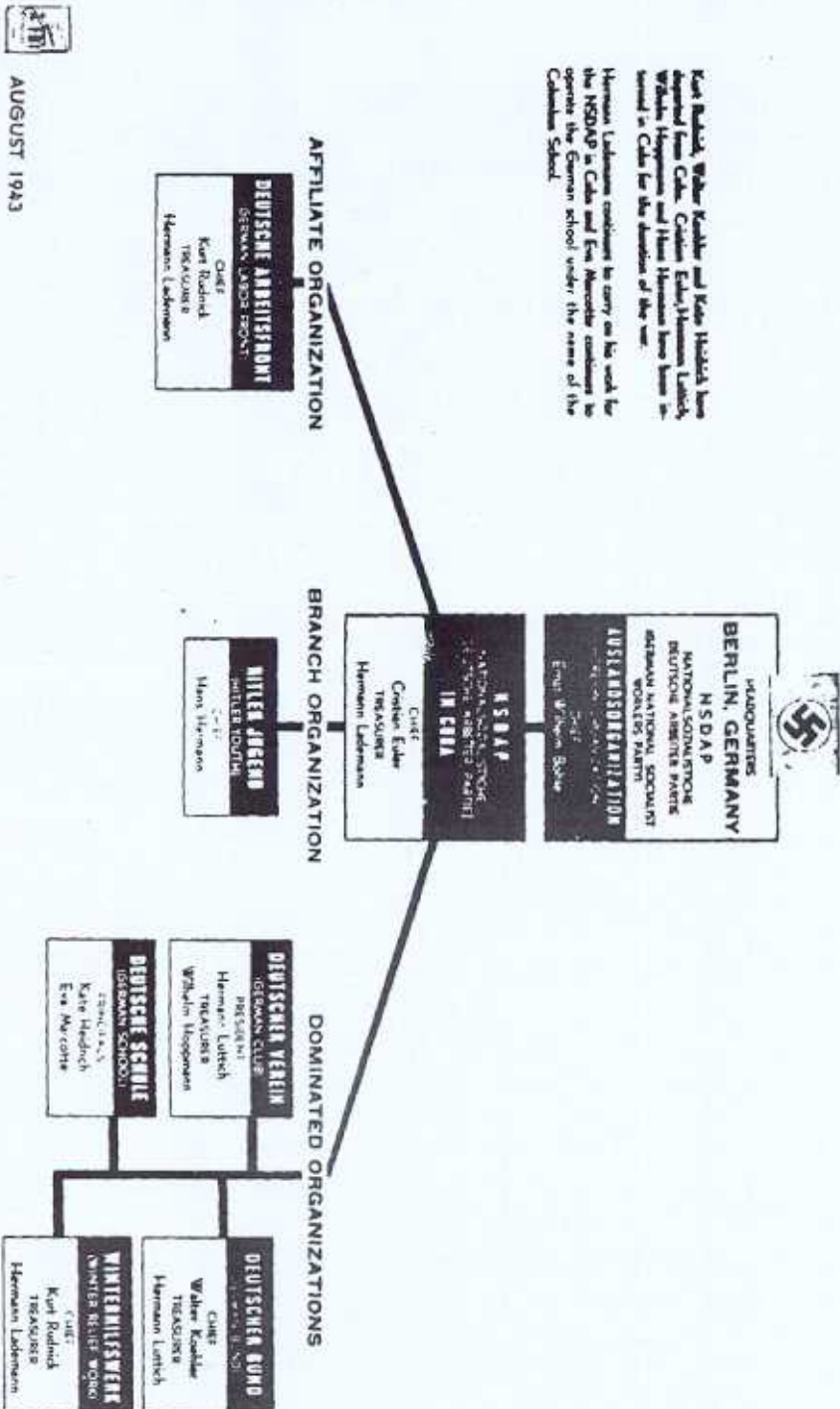
REPUBLIC OF CUBA

Organization in Cuba of the

FOREIGN ORGANIZATION OF THE GERMAN NATIONAL SOCIALIST WORKERS PARTY

Kurt Rudolph, Walter Kuebler and Kate Heedrich have departed from Cuba. Christian Eder, Hermann Luttkich, Wilhelm Hopmann and Hans Hermann have been assigned to Cuba for the duration of the war.

Hermann Ludemann continues to carry on the work for the NSDAP in Cuba and Eva Marcorde continues to operate the German school under the name of the Catalonian School.



AUGUST 1943

~~SECRET~~

REPUBLIC OF CUBA



~~SECRET~~

332 A.

SPANISH ORGANIZATIONS IN CUBA

HABANA, CUBA

FALANGI ESPAÑOLA TRADICIONALISTA

FALANGI ESPAÑOLA TRADICIONALISTA DE LAS A.M.S.

PROVINCIAL CHIEFS IN CUBA

LOCAL CHIEFS IN CUBA

MILITARY ORGANIZATION

SECTION OF MILITARY ORGANIZATION

PERFORMING SECTION

TOURISM SECTION

PUBLICATIONS

AGENCIA -GRANDE DE LA MANINA

URBANO

SI

DOMINATED GROUPS

NACIONAL REVOLUCIONARIA SINDICALISTA

CENTRO ASTURIANO

CENTRO CASTELLANO

ASOCIACION DE DEPENDIENTES DEL COMERCIO

NIÑAS DE CALICIAS

CASINO ESPAÑOL

CENTRO GALLEGO

COLOMBIA ESPAÑOL

AFFILIATED

CERTAIN INDIVIDUAL MEMBERS OF THE CATHOLIC CHURCH

ADRIANO SOCIAL

WOMEN'S AUXILIARY OF THE COMITE NACIONALISTA ESPAÑOL

COLLABORATION

NATIONAL COUNCIL

EXTENSION SERVICE

MADRID

ITALIAN ORGANIZATION IN CUBA

WAF ORGANIZATION IN CUBA

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~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~



**Enlargement Showing
Detail of Button**



Actual Size of Button

**IDENTIFICATION BUTTON OF THE POPULAR
SOCIALIST PARTY, THE COMMUNIST PARTY
ORGANIZATION IN CUBA.**

JANUARY 1946



~~SECRET~~
A-238

REPUBLIC OF CUBA COMMUNIST FRONT ORGANIZATIONS



COMMUNIST
THIRD INTERNATIONAL
IN MOSCOW,
U S R

ANTI-FASCIST
NATIONAL
FRONT

CASA DE LA
CULTURA Y
ASISTENCIA SOCIAL
(HOUSE OF CULTURE
AND SOCIAL ASSISTANCE)

JUVENTUD
REVOLUCIONARIA
CUBANA
(CUBAN REVOLUTIONARY
YOUTH)

ASOCIACION
PRO-ENSEÑANZA
POPULAR DE LA MUJER
(WOMAN'S POPULAR
EDUCATIONAL
ASSOCIATION)

ASOCIACION
PROTECTORA DEL
HIJO DEL DESOCUPADO
(PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION
FOR CHILDREN OF
THE UNEMPLOYED)

ASOCIACION
PROTECTORA DEL PRESO
(PROTECTIVE
ASSOCIATION
FOR CONVICTS)

CLUB CULTURAL
DEPORTIVO MELLO
(MELLO CULTURAL
SPORTS CLUB)

COMMUNIST PARTY
OF CUBA
HEADQUARTERS IN HABANA
FABIO GROBART
Agent in Cuba of Third International
BLAS ROCA
Secretary General

AUGUST 1943



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Foreign Missions of the Soviet Union in the United States and Latin America

STATUS OF DIPLOMATIC RECOGNITION

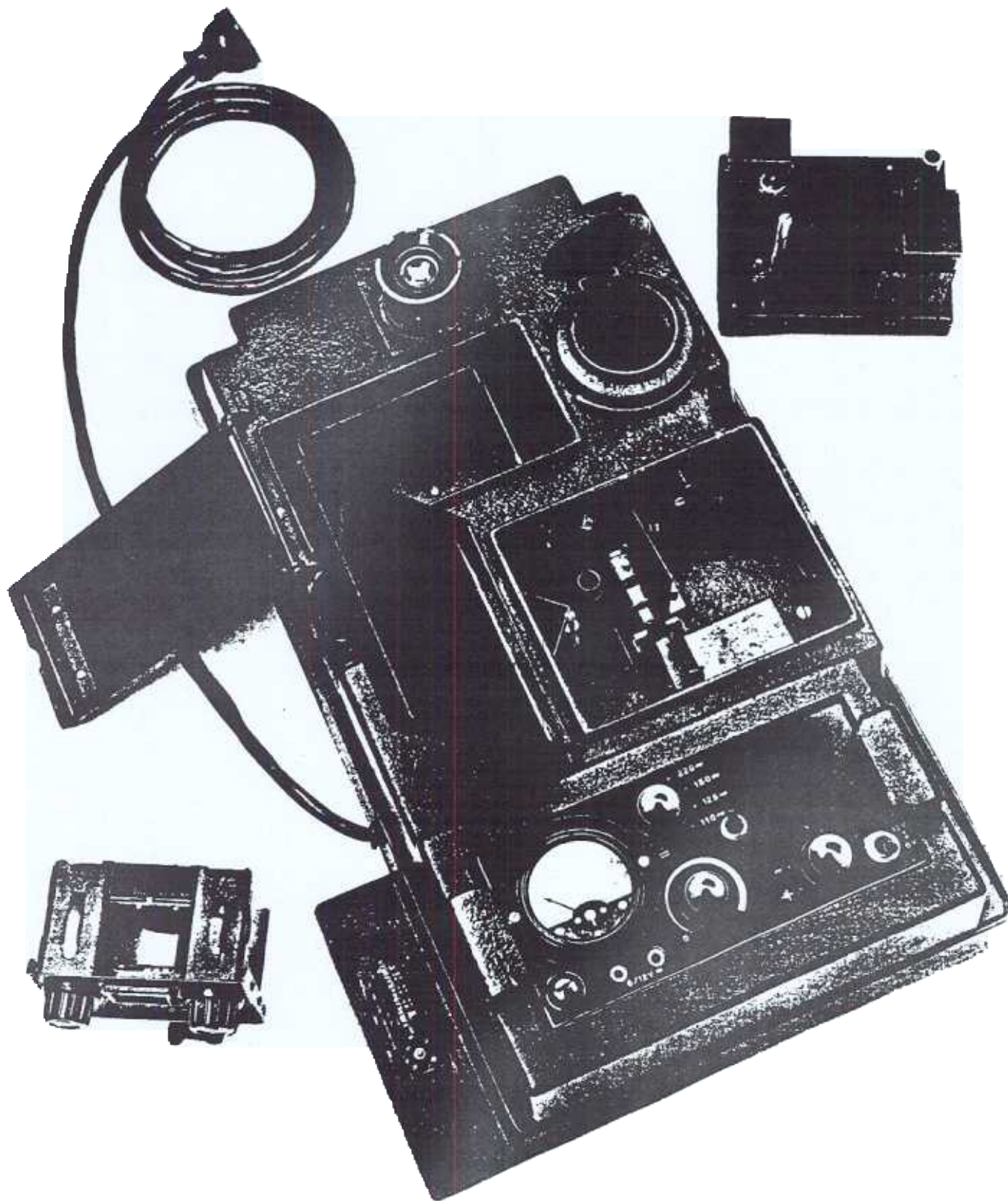
JUNE, 1946



~~SECRET~~

G. R. H. H. 10-23-46

~~SECRET~~

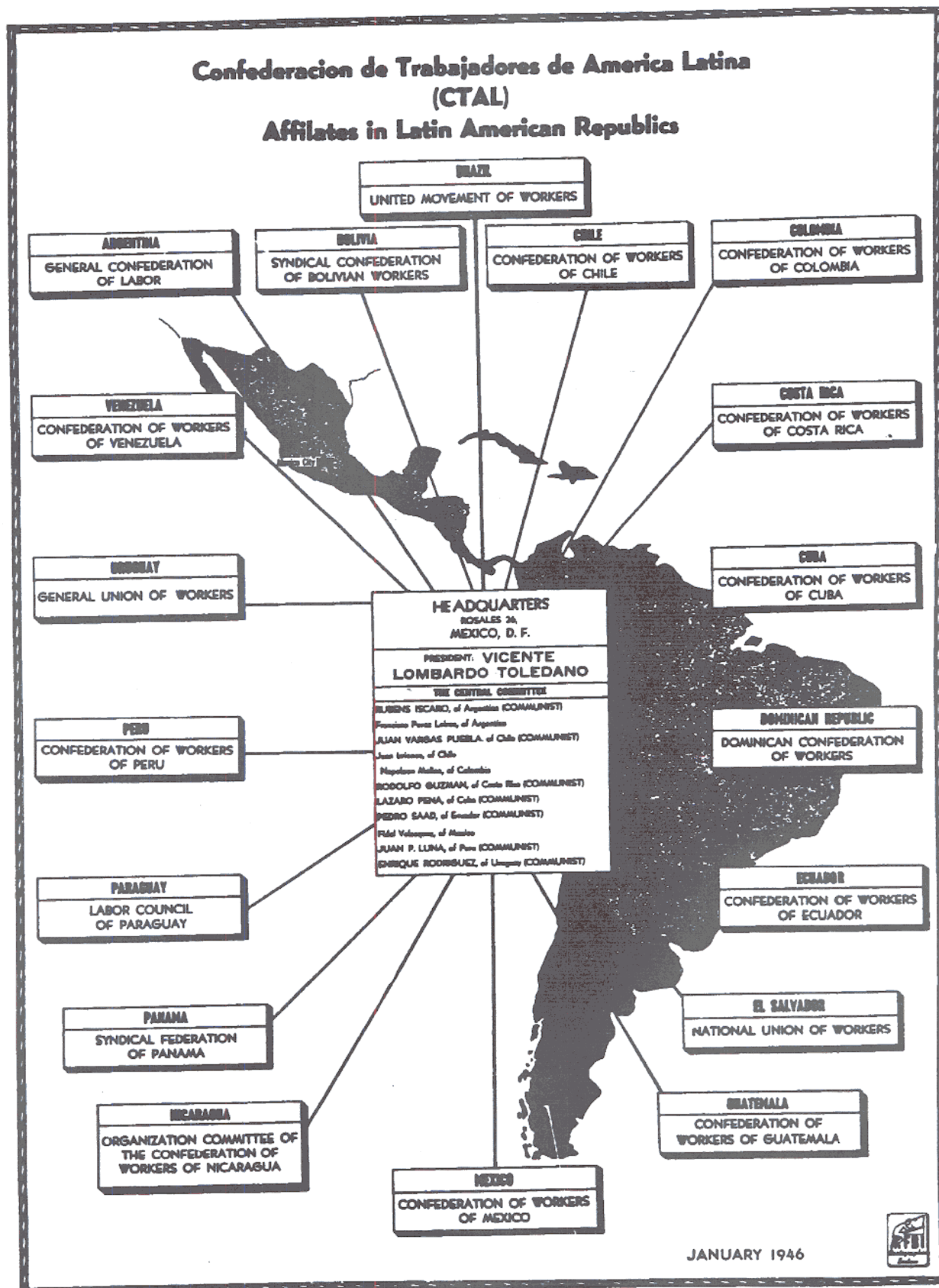


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GERMAN MICRODOT APPARATUS

677

~~SECRET~~

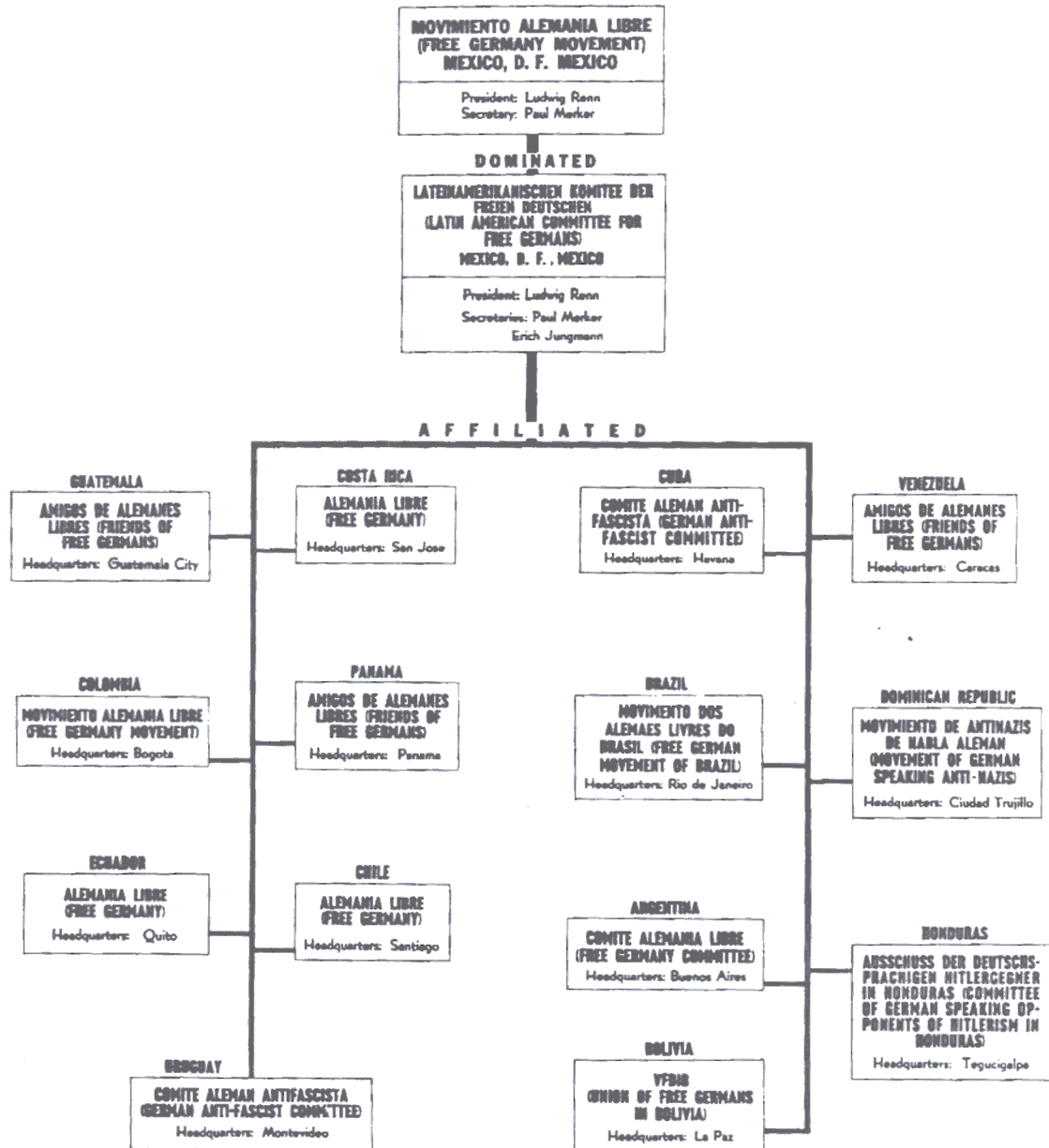


486

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Organizational Structure of the LATIN AMERICAN COMMITTEE FOR FREE GERMANS



JANUARY 1946



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4-3

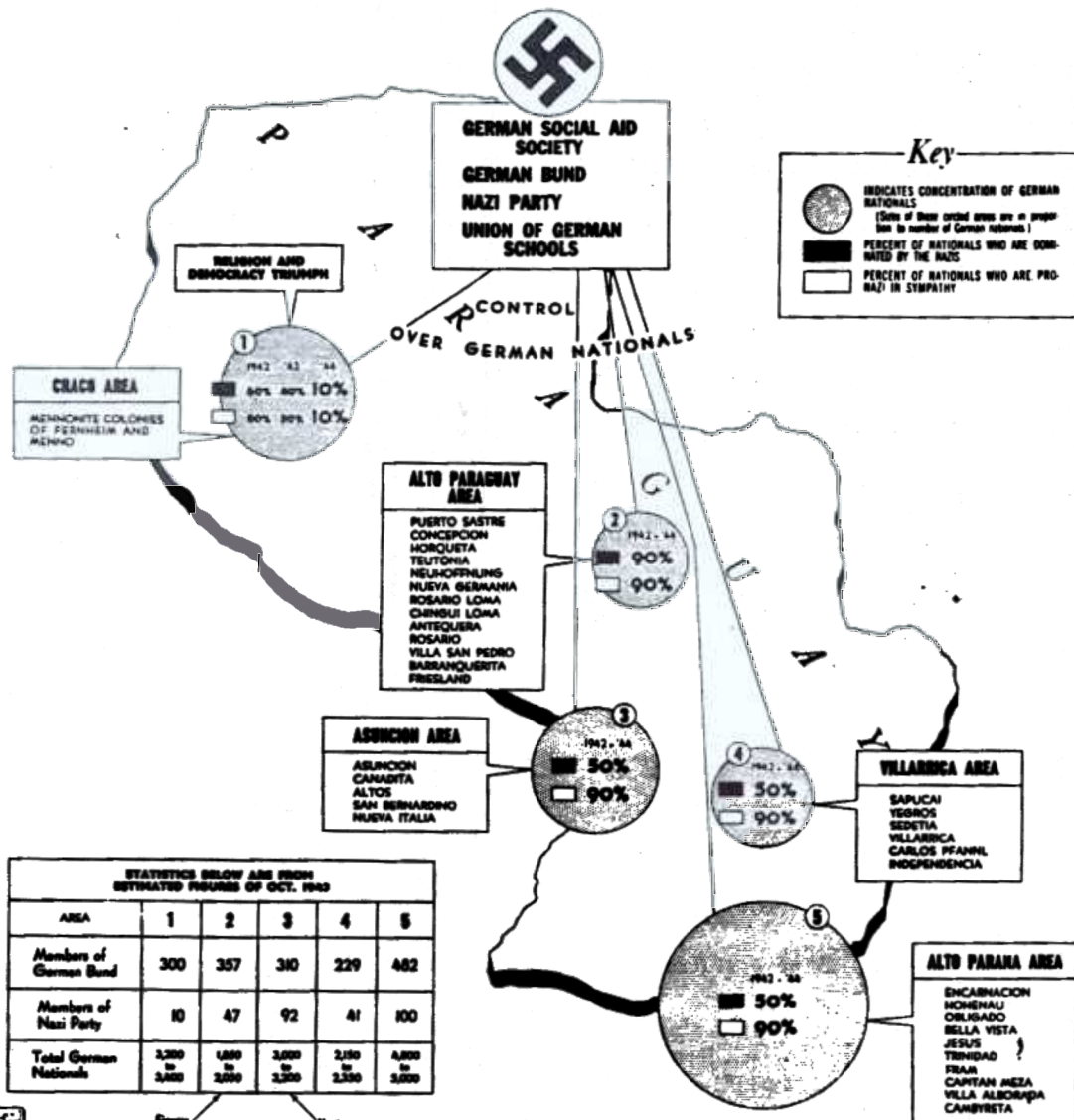
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REPUBLIC OF PARAGUAY

NAZI MENACE

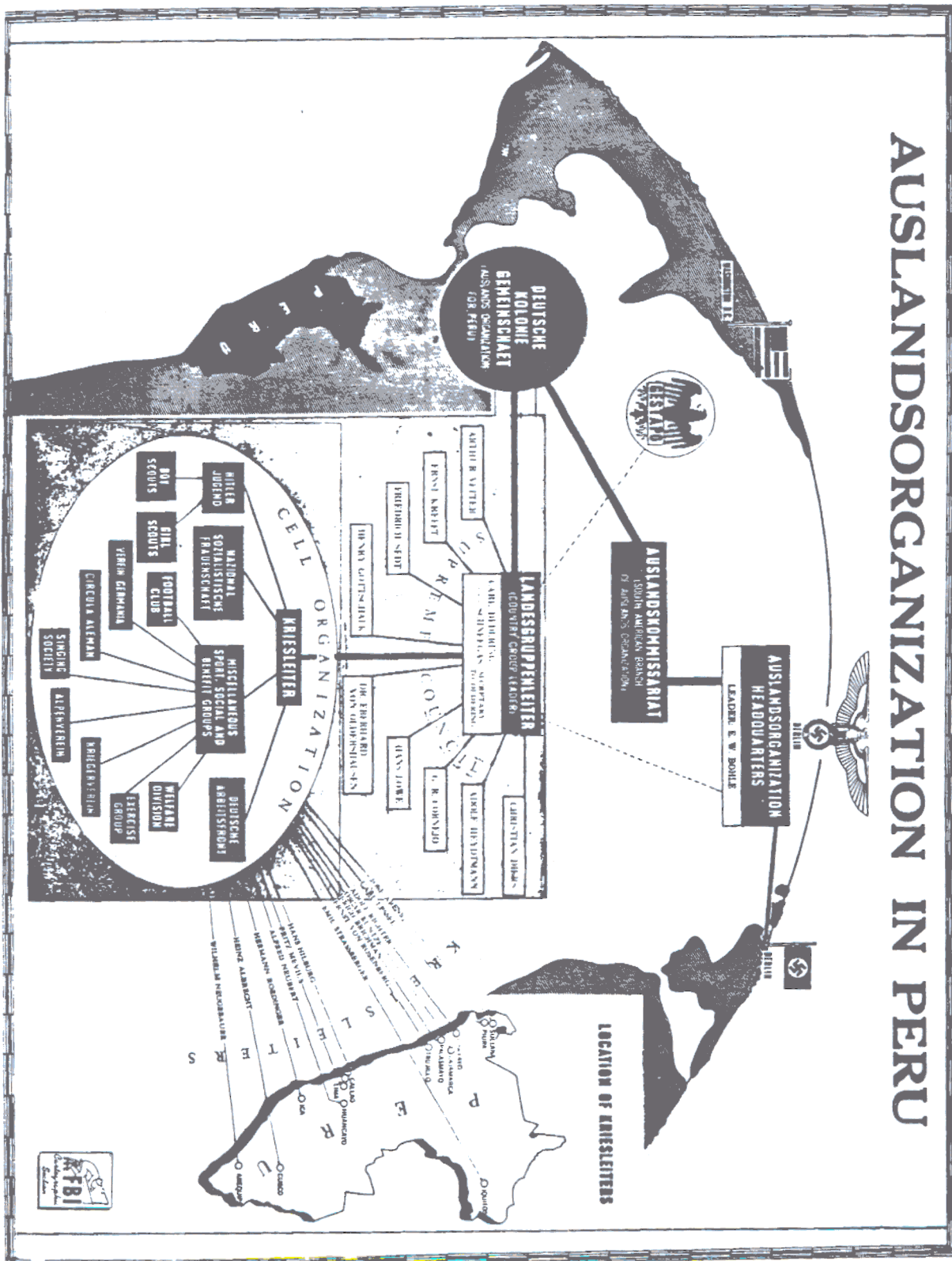
(BY DOMINATION OF THE GERMAN RESIDENTS)

Total German Nationals 15,000 - 16,000



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343

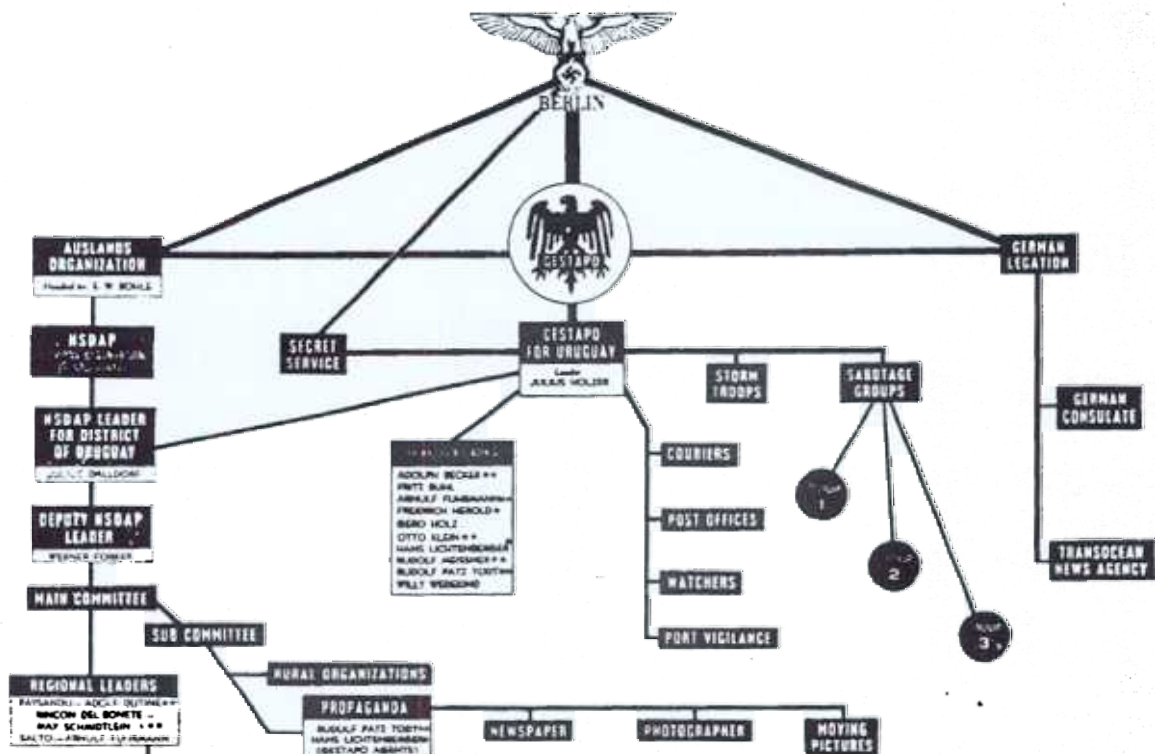


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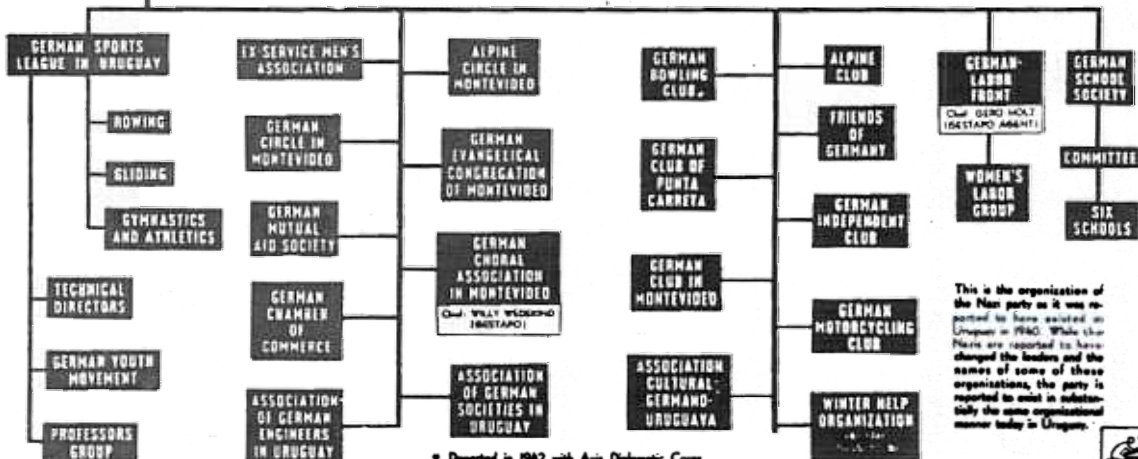
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REPUBLIC OF URUGUAY

NAZI ORGANIZATION



GERMAN ORGANIZATIONS



This is the organization of the Nazi party as it was reported to have existed in Uruguay in 1940. While there have been reports to have changed the leaders and the names of some of these organizations, the party is reported to exist in substantially the same organizational manner today in Uruguay.

* Departed in 1942 with Axis Diplomatic Corps
** Jailed in 1940
*** Flew to Argentina in 1942



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