

HISTORY OF THE
S. I. S. DIVISION



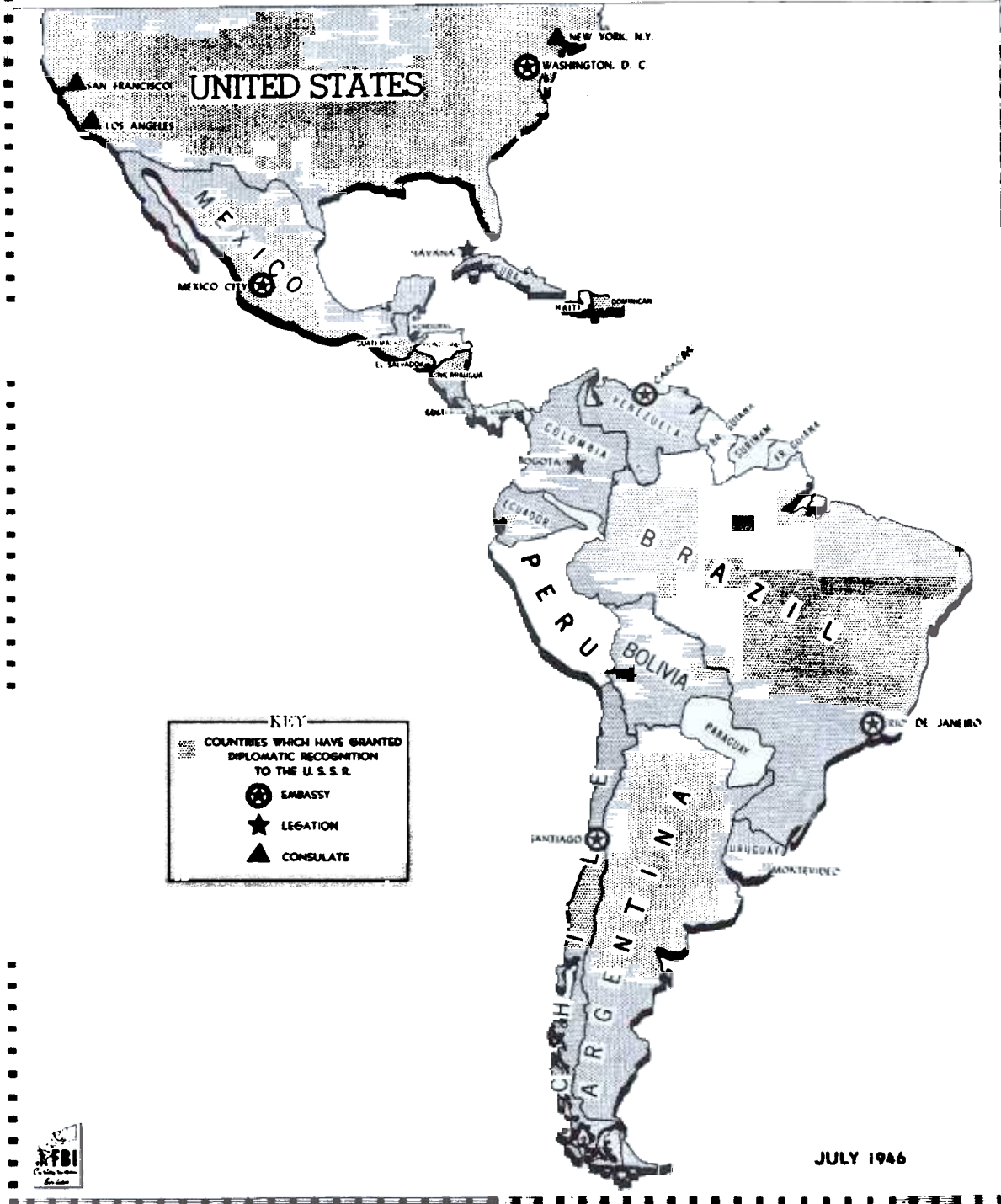
VOLUME 3
ACCOMPLISHMENT
MEXICO-VENEZUELA

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
Washington, D. C.

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

STATUS OF DIPLOMATIC RECOGNITION

JUNE, 1946



JULY 1946



O. K. ...
~~SECRET~~

293121

X. MEXICO

1. SIS Facilities and Objectives

SIS operations, as such, began in Mexico in August, 1940, when two undercover Agents were assigned to that Republic for a brief period of time. In October, 1940, the then Special Agent in Charge of the San Antonio Field Office was sent to Mexico City in an official capacity and attached to the American Embassy. He was the first SIS representative to have an official status in any of the Latin American countries. This Special Agent in Charge, during the years of his assignment in San Antonio, had developed many valuable contacts in Mexico City and had spent some time in Mexico prior to his open assignment as an official of the Bureau engaged in police training work.

When this representative's assignment to the American Embassy was placed on a permanent basis, he was given the title of "Civil Attache" in contrast to the title "Legal Attache" which was used in most of the other countries, because of the American Ambassador's objections to the latter title.

In March, 1941, four undercover men were assigned to various parts of Mexico. During the following months coverage was expanded until the summer of 1943 when an average of forty Agents was maintained in that country. By August, 1946, when the final process of closing the SIS program in Mexico was started, there were fourteen Bureau representatives attached to the Office of the Civil Attache. When the SIS program was finally terminated in April, 1947, two Agents were retained in a liaison capacity due to the nature and volume of the Bureau's work handled in Mexico.

During and after the war, the Civil Attache's Office occupied space in or near the buildings of the American Embassy in Mexico City. For some time the office occupied space apart from the other branches of the Embassy in a building across the street from the Chancellery. After the war, reduced space was taken in the Chancellery building for a short time and the office was finally moved to another building near the Military Attache's office.

Due to the proximity of Mexico to the United States and the unhampered travel between the two countries the problems facing the Bureau's representatives in Mexico were more numerous and somewhat different from those facing the SIS offices in other countries. In addition to foreign intelligence operations, the office of the Civil Attache in reality functioned as another regular Field Office. This was necessitated by the large number of fugitives from the United States who crossed the border into Mexico. As an indication of the volume of work handled, it may be noted that during the three month period from October 1, to December 31, 1944 the monthly average of cases pending in the Civil Attache's Office was between four hundred and fifty and five hundred. During that same period, one hundred and ninety-

nine cases were opened in that office and one hundred and sixty-eight were closed on the termination of the investigations. Most of the remainder involved security and intelligence matters which, due to their nature, remained in a pending status.

The Bureau's criminal investigations in Mexico were considerably hampered, when in early 1944, a protest was made by the Mexican authorities against Bureau Agents crossing the international border on official matters. This termination of border crossing facilities greatly hampered the work of the Civil Attache's office, and meant that personnel had to be dispatched from Mexico City to the northern parts of the Republic which were far more accessible to the domestic field offices near the border than they were to Mexico City.

The principal obstacle to more extensive coverage in Mexico was the attitude of United States Ambassador George S. Messersmith. Despite the fact that the American Embassy staff in Mexico City was one of the largest in the world, Mr. Messersmith refused to allow more than a handful of Bureau representatives in Mexico and did not permit the assignment of Agents to the various consulates throughout the country. For this reason it is necessary to utilize a high percentage of undercover Agents. Mr. Messersmith also denied every Bureau request for the installation of a radio station in Mexico City, thus leaving Mexico as the only large country in which the Bureau had neither radio facilities nor Agents assigned in the various consulates. Aside from telephonic connections, which left much to be desired, the most rapid means of communication with the Bureau representatives in Mexico City was by coded cablegrams through the State Department, which at times resulted in a lapse as great as two and one half days between the hour of transmittal and that of the receipt. (64-4104)

In Security Matter cases, the investigations conducted by the Bureau's SIS representatives in Mexico were concerned not only with collecting information of value from an intelligence standpoint, but also from the standpoint of possible prosecution of enemy agents by the Mexican government. In several of the most important instances, however, the cases had ramifications in the United States and the investigations were conducted with the possibility in mind that prosecution might be undertaken in the United States.

Due to the varied interests of the Bureau in Criminal and Security cases in Mexico it was necessary for the SIS Agents to obtain wide coverage. Informants were therefore developed who could be sent to any part of the Republic to follow various leads. [redacted]

[redacted] were examples of investigative facilities developed by the Civil Attache's office. [redacted] was headed by a long-time friend and [redacted] the Bureau's Agents. During 1944, in particular, [redacted] devoted practically its entire time and personnel to gathering information for the Civil Attache. Under authority conveyed by the [redacted]

b7D

[redacted]

answering specific questions. Through this contact the Bureau's representatives were able to secure background information, photographs and handwriting or typewriting specimens of various subjects in whom they were interested. Through the [redacted] [redacted] which maintained a large staff of part-time investigators, similar information was also obtained. [redacted] which were submitted to various [redacted] filling out were actually drawn up by the Bureau's Agents in order to obtain various types of information which would be of assistance in espionage and other types of cases.

b7C

During the war, [redacted] facilities were available to the Civil Attache's office through [redacted] of one of the Bureau's [redacted] man who held the position [redacted] The [redacted] [redacted] Through his position this Agent was able [redacted] material that was of interest to the Civil Attache's office.

b7D

In addition to these facilities it might be mentioned that SIS operations in Mexico involved a wider use of undercover men on a percentage basis than in most other countries. Early in the SIS program in Mexico one undercover Agent was able to penetrate the German colony and to attend the German propaganda school. Later other Agents were utilized in penetrating the Mexican Communist Party, the Spanish Falange and the Communist-dominated so-called "Free" European Movements.

By the time SIS operations closed in Mexico the Bureau's representatives had developed very extensive and successful coverage of all matters of interest to the Embassy and to the Bureau.

2. Major Accomplishments

a. German Activities

The German Colony in Mexico was one of the best organized in Latin America. As of April 1942, it was estimated that the total German population in Mexico, including persons of German extraction, was 16,250. Nazi Agents found this group to be a fertile field for Propaganda. Both willingly or through pressure many of the Germans in Mexico joined the Nazi Party which was well organized into districts based on seven geographical subdivisions of the country.

Other organizations through which the Nazis reached the German population were the German School, the Hitler Youth, and the German Chamber of Commerce.

~~SECRET~~

Several of the large German commercial firms in Mexico such as Beick, Felix and Company, and the Bayer Company were useful to the German government not only as a cover for espionage agents but also as a means of exerting pressure on the important newspapers in Mexico to publish German propaganda news. Through economic pressure brought by the large advertisers to bear upon Mexican newspapers and by offering news service at extremely low rates, the Nazis succeeded in having their Transocean News Service releases published in most of the important Mexican newspapers.

Prior to the war and shortly after it began, most German activities in Mexico were controlled by members of the German Embassy staff. In these matters, the German Ambassador, Baron Ruedt Von Collenberg served merely as a figure-head. The principal control of espionage and propaganda activities was in the hands of Arthur Dietrich, the Commercial Attache whose flagrant activities caused him to be expelled from Mexico as persona non grata in the latter part of 1940. He was replaced as Commercial Attache and principal diplomatic figure in espionage and propaganda matters by Hans Burandt.

A short time prior to the opening of hostilities in Europe, the Germans laid the ground work for an undercover espionage organization which would be able to function in case that hostilities might extend to the Western Hemisphere and the German agents be forced to operate within enemy territory. This organization, while collaborating with the Embassy was entirely independent and was able to continue functioning after the diplomatic staff departed from Mexico.

Due to the natural antipathy of most Mexicans toward the United States, the German agents found many ready listeners for their propaganda and were able to recruit many native Mexicans to aid in their propaganda and espionage services.

b7C

(1.) [redacted] Case. Due to the fact that Mexico was one of the principal centers of German activities in the Western Hemisphere, the number of cases requiring investigation was exceptionally high. In addition to these genuine cases, the work of the Bureau's representatives was increased by allegations made by irresponsible informants of the Military and Naval Attaches. One such incidence was that of Elsie Pearl Shriber of Boulder City, Nevada.

Considerable investigation of this woman was conducted both in the United States and by SIS in Mexico from October 1942 to July 1943, based upon information furnished by the Office of the Military Attache in Mexico City. According to this information, [redacted] had arranged to communicate by code with supposed Nazi agents in Mexico after returning to the United States in October 1942. In July 1943, information was received from a SIS informant which indicated that [redacted] had been a victim of an entrapment scheme concocted by certain informants of the Military Attache's Office who, working on the premise that she was a German spy devised various schemes to

474

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

b7C

get her to commit herself. A thorough inquiry by SIS in Mexico verified the SIS Informant's report and revealed that [] had not, in fact, arranged to communicate by code but on the contrary, when such a plan was suggested to her, had told the supposed Nazi agent that he was stupid to attempt such communications which might cost him his life. It was further ascertained that the supposed Nazi agent who endeavored to entrap [] was an employee of [] an informant of the Military Attache's Office. The information obtained as a result of SIS inquiries into this matter was furnished to the Office of the Military Attache and to the Military Intelligence Division in Washington. (100-36875)

(2) Apprehension of Gerhard Wilhelm Kunze. In November, 1941, Gerhard Wilhelm Kunze, former head of the German-American Bund in the United States, entered Mexico for the purpose of renouncing his American citizenship and returning to Germany to aid the enemy's war effort. The Bureau's representatives in Mexico conducted extensive investigations for the purpose of locating Kunze and having him apprehended. The cooperation of the Mexican military police and the Mexican Department of Gobernacion was obtained and pictures of Kunze were circulated among the agents of these departments as well as among the various American Consuls in Mexico. b b

A confidential informant of the El Paso Field Division, [] who was acquainted with Kunze and knew a number of German individuals in Mexico who aided Kunze, was sent into Mexico in an attempt to locate him.

[] contacted one [] in Mexico City who was later arrested by the Mexican authorities for aiding Kunze. [] revealed to the informant Kunze was in the vicinity of Veracruz and on June 30, 1942, Kunze was arrested at Boca del Rio, Veracruz by the Mexican military authorities. He was found to be using the name of Alfonso Graf Cabiedes and to be in possession of a birth certificate in that name showing him to be a Mexican citizen.

At the time of his arrest Kunze was in the process of having a 25-foot boat built and had purchased approximately \$150 worth of provisions and supplies. He told the natives that he had heart trouble and wished to take a pleasure trip in the vessel, but later admitted that he intended to sail the boat to friendly territory so that he could make his way back to Germany. He also stated he had attempted to obtain forged passports through friends in Mexico but had been unable to do so. As soon as Kunze was arrested, the Bureau's representative was notified and a positive identification was established.

Through the cooperation of the Department of Gobernacion, Kunze was flown on July 4, 1942 from Mexico City to Brownsville, Texas, where he was turned over to Bureau agents. The cooperation of Mexican authorities in this matter was exemplified by the fact that they did not insist on the formality of extradition proceedings in order to turn Kunze over to the

475

~~SECRET~~

American authorities, nor did they give any publicity to the capture of Kunze prior to the time that publicity in the case was issued by Bureau authorities in the United States.

b

Much of the fine cooperation in this case was due to the work of [redacted] who later was given intensive training at the Bureau in preparation for his duties as [redacted] (65-13582-185)

(3.) Ernst Oscar Hopf. Ernst Hopf was known as "America's No. 2 Nazi." For many years he resided in the Bronx Section of New York City and was a partner of "Baron" Joachim Freiherr von Wimmersperg in the operation of the Deutscher Handels und Wirtschaftsdienst, with offices directly under those of the German Consulate at 17 Battery Place, New York City. Wimmersperg deserted his adopted country, the United States, to return to Germany. Hopf was a member of the N.S.D.A.P. and returned to his fatherland nearly every year after he first came to the United States in 1926.

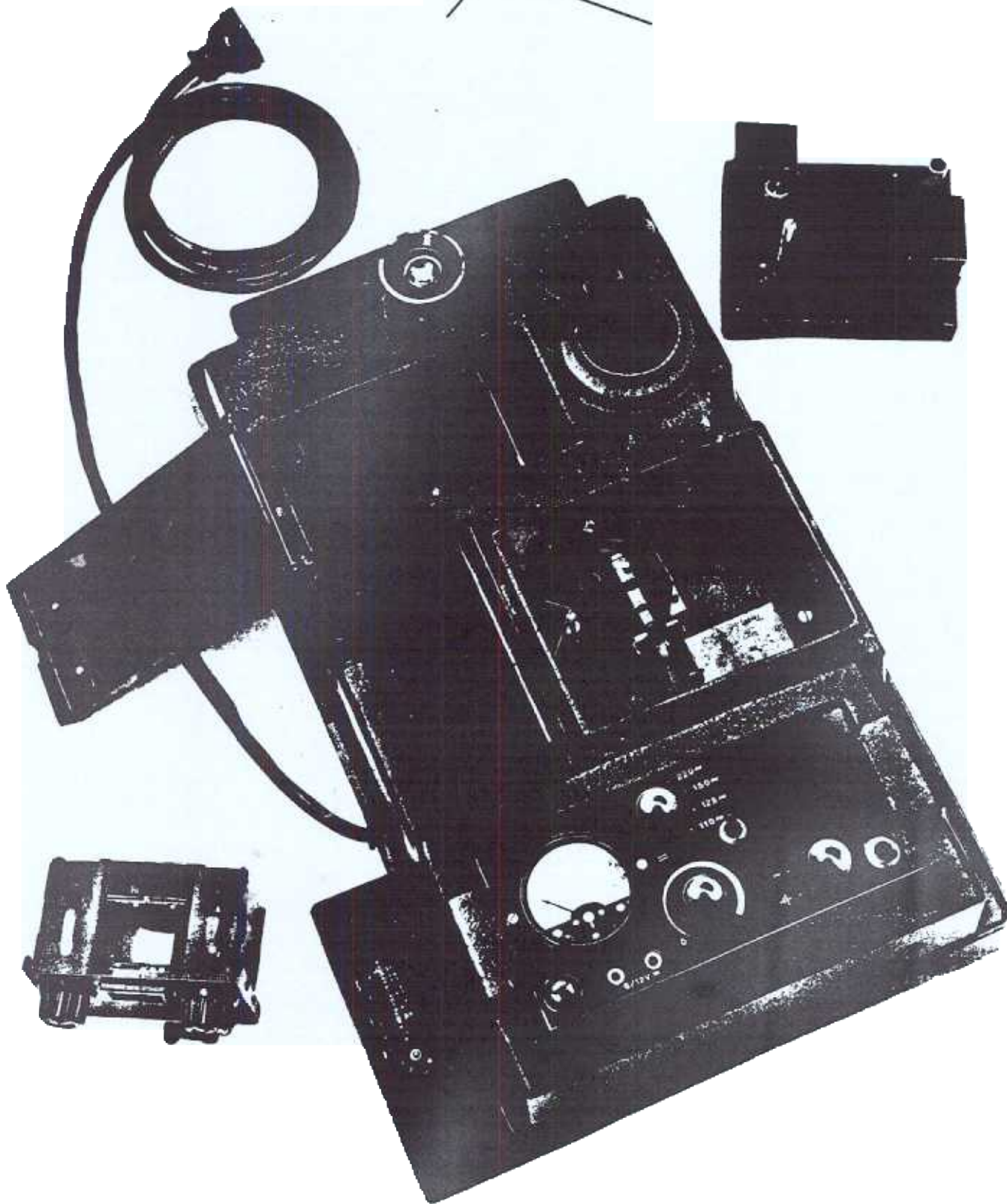
When Hopf's number came up in the draft he crossed the Mexican border under the assumed name of Herman Dietz in August, 1941. SIS representatives, however, succeeded in locating him. He was apprehended by Mexican Government agents and incarcerated as an alien dangerous to the security of Mexico. He was eventually deported by the Mexican Government to Laredo, Texas, where he was arrested by Bureau Agents.

On October 13, 1943, after a trial in Federal District Court in New York City he was sentenced to three years in prison for violation of the Selective Service Act. (65-9524; 25-88355)

(4.) The Mexican Microdot Case, or "Clog Case". The Mexican Microdot Case was the largest and most important espionage case investigated by the Bureau's SIS Agents. It involved more than fifty main subjects and had ramifications in the United States, Columbia, Brazil, Argentina, Uruguay, and Chile. It was given the code name "Clog Case". While this group maintained its headquarters in Mexico City it received reports from, and transmitted messages to, individuals in the other countries involved. The group in Mexico, as the investigation developed, proved to be composed of three separate espionage rings operating under orders from Ast Berlin, Ast Hamburg, and Nest Cologne. The common denominator of these rings was their principal means of communication through micro-photographs. At various times these agents utilized code messages, secret inks, and clandestine radios. The chief means of communication on which they relied, however, after their radio station was closed down was the system of micro-photographs which has been termed the outstanding development in espionage communication during the recent war.

The micro-photograph system employed by the German intelligence organizations was a product of German scientific genius. Under this method,

~~SECRET~~



~~SECRET~~

GERMAN MICRODOT APPARATUS

477

~~SECRET~~

espionage material was photographed and reduced in size on especially sensitized film to a microscopic size. Some of these finished microdots were the size of a period on a typewriter, while others were slightly larger. The finished dot was concealed on letters or other material which was mailed through regular channels to German drop boxes in Europe from where it was forwarded to German Intelligence Headquarters. In other instances, microdots were found concealed in the clothing of couriers or agents returning to Europe from the Western Hemisphere.

While most of the German agents received instructions in the enlargement of microdots so that they might receive instructions from Germany through this means, the production of microdots was too complicated for the majority of them to handle. The production, therefore, was centered in one man who was trained for this purpose. This man's services were utilized by Hans Burandt, of the German Embassy on occasion and by the various German espionage rings operating in Mexico. It was for this reason that the "Clog Case" involved more than one operating espionage ring.

Investigation of the case began in 1940 as an off-shoot of the "Ducase" and it first centered around Frederick Karl Von Schlebrugge and George Nicolaus, the leaders of the espionage group reporting to Ast Berlin. Extensive investigation developed the contacts and many of the activities of these individuals. In April, 1941, Von Schlebrugge left Mexico enroute to the Orient. It was some time before investigation verified his reported departure inasmuch as his brother, Franz Freiherr Von Schlebrugge, who also resided in Mexico, impersonated him and visited many of his old haunts subsequent to his departure. SIS investigations, however, finally verified the fact that Frederic Karl Von Schlebrugge had departed from Mexico and that the person who had impersonated him was his brother.

Following Von Schlebrugge's departure from Mexico, the principal figure in the Ast Berlin ring, which was the largest of all the espionage groups operating in Mexico, was George Nicolaus. This individual's activities were known to SIS Agents for some time before he was denounced to the Mexican government by his former landlady and paramour, Maria Teresa Quintanilla, as a German spy, on April 25, 1941.

Nicolaus and Von Schlebrugge had organized a highly effective espionage organization and at first communicated with Germany by code messages, secret inks, and clandestine radio. For radio facilities they enlisted the services of Carlos Retelsdorf, the Mexican of German descent who owned a coffee plantation near Coatepec, Veracruz. Retelsdorf was an amateur radio operator and through his station GBO endeavored to send messages to Germany. Due to difficulties in contacting German stations, Retelsdorf frequently forwarded messages through the radio station at Center Point, Long Island which was operated by the espionage organization of Frederick Joubert Duguesne under control of the FBI. Retelsdorf's radio amateur license was revoked by

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

the Mexican government on June 28, 1941 and his station closed down. No action was taken against Retelsdorf, however, until June 1942, when he was arrested and interned in the concentration camp at Perote, Veracruz.

Following the closing of Retelsdorf's radio station the German espionage agents in Mexico began using microdots in their communications with Germany. It was subsequently reported that these microdots were made by Arnold Karl Franz Joachim Ruge who had returned to Mexico in August 1940 after having gone to Germany where he was trained in microphotography. The first east-bound microdots were intercepted by censorship facilities on a letter postmarked from Mexico, D.F. on December 6, 1941. The flow of microdot messages from Mexico to Germany continued until the last of January, 1942, a few weeks before Nicolaus was arrested by the Mexican authorities. Shortly after his arrest, Ruge was also detained as one of Nicolaus' known contacts and sent to the concentration camp at Perote, Veracruz. This terminated the first series of microdot letters.

Nicolaus was sent to the United States to be repatriated when it was discovered that he was endeavoring to smuggle espionage information to Germany. A search disclosed that he had several incriminating items on him and that he had concealed several microdots in his shoes. On this basis the United States Government refused to repatriate Nicolaus and interned him for the duration of the war. In spite of the incriminating evidence found on him, Nicolaus refused to divulge any information of value regarding his activities and associates in Mexico until the war was over. When he finally became convinced that Germany was defeated and that Hitler was dead, he furnished Bureau Agents considerable information regarding German espionage activities in Mexico. Although this information was received too late to be of much value to the investigation, it served to substantiate the information previously obtained by SIS representatives in Mexico. This statement also served to verify the collaboration which existed between German and Japanese espionage agents in Mexico prior to the departure of the Japanese Diplomatic mission.

Through bribery, Ruge was able to obtain his release from the Mexican concentration camp in July 1942. Shortly afterwards he assumed Nicolaus' old position as head of the Ast Berlin group and the flow of microdot letters was resumed. As soon as the new series of letters began, SIS investigative attention was concentrated on determining the identity and contacts of the German agents suspected as being involved. These investigations developed ramifications in several other Latin American countries and as has been previously pointed out, it was eventually discovered that there was a connection between the "Clog" group and the EFE courier ring operating out of Buenos Aires.

In addition to the large number of agents functioning under instructions of Ast Berlin who utilized Ruge's microdot system, the representatives of Ast Hamburg and Nest Cologne in Mexico also forwarded messages by the same method.

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

The activities of the Ast Hamburg group were directed primarily toward accumulating and transmitting information of a strictly military nature. The leader of the Hamburg group in Mexico was Edgar Hilgert. After the arrest of Nicolaus and Ruge, Hilgert temporarily discontinued his work for the Nazis. When Ruge was released from confinement and took over the leadership of the Berlin group, Hilgert resumed his functions on behalf of Hamburg and became closely associated with Ruge. Collaboration between the two groups eventually amounted to a near merger of the Berlin and Hamburg organizations of Mexico.

The third group collaborating with the Berlin and Hamburg espionage rings was that controlled by Nest Cologne under the leadership of Franz Wilhelm Buchenau. This individual was also interned at Perote, Veracruz in October, 1942. He was subsequently released in February, 1943 allegedly after paying a bribe of 5,000 pesos. After his release, Buchenau resumed his association with Hilgert and Ruge.

SIS investigations produced a vast amount of evidence regarding the espionage activities of the principal subjects in this case. This information however, was not turned over to the Mexican Government during the war, due to the objections of the United States War and Navy Departments which felt that the disclosure of some of the decoded material might jeopardize the war effort by letting the Germans know that their code had been broken. Material prepared for transmission to the Mexican Government was rewritten at the Bureau to delete references to decoded information and the military departments gave their consent to furnishing the revised material to the Mexican government. The American Ambassador to Mexico, George S. Messersmith, however, objected to the transmission of this memorandum to the Mexican Government, and delayed furnishing it to the Mexican Foreign Office until January 26, 1946.

The Mexican Government, after a study of the evidence submitted, agreed verbally to the repatriation of all of the German Citizens involved in the case. On July 20, 1946, the Mexican Secretary of Foreign Relations advised the United States Ambassador that 24 civilians were scheduled for repatriation to Germany along with 204 German Seamen who had been interned since the beginning of the war. Twenty-one of the 24 civilians were subjects in the "Clog Case".

The Mexican officials began making the arrests on August 1, 1946. The following day, an attempt was made to arrest Joachim Ruge at his home on the outskirts of Mexico City, where for some time he had been operating a chicken farm. Ruge avoided detention at that time by threatening to kill anyone who tried to arrest him. When the Mexican police returned to his home the following day to effect his arrest, they discovered that Ruge had committed suicide.

Many of the subjects in the "Clog Case" who were listed for deportation learned of the action to be taken against them several days prior to the actual arrests. This gave several of them an opportunity to go into hiding. Through SIS sources, the Bureau's representatives were able to follow

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

the plans of Edgar Hilgert, one of the principal leaders, who went into hiding on a ranch near Pueblo, Mexico. Hilgert's whereabouts was furnished to the Mexican police who raided the ranch and arrested him.

The entire deportation program involving these individuals was handled in a very indifferent matter by the Mexican government. Eighty-three civilians and 194 Seamen had been recommended by the United States officials for repatriation. The Mexican Government agreed to deport the entire group of seamen and 24 civilians. Of this number, however, only 13 civilians and 62 seamen were actually deported to Germany. Reliable sources indicated that the payment of bribes to Mexican officials enabled a number of civilians to avoid deportation. Others went into hiding until the departure of the repatriation ship from Veracruz. In most instances, the arrests which were actually made were not accompanied by searches and therefore no espionage materials were located and no information was obtained regarding the whereabouts of the micro-photograph equipment employed by Ruge in making microdots.

The excuse offered officially by the Mexican Government to the American Ambassador for failure to take strenuous action against the "Clog Case" subjects who were naturalized Mexicans was that under existing law, repatriation or deportation of these individuals was impossible. It was added that if the information concerning the activities of these subjects had been obtained by the Mexican Government during the progress of the war, there would have been little difficulty in repatriating them in as much as adequate legislation of an emergency nature could have been put into effect. The failure to furnish the Mexican Government information regarding this case while the possibility of action still existed was due to the desire of the military departments not to disclose information regarding decoded material and subsequently due to the dilatory tactics of Ambassador Messersmith. (65-16273)

b. Black List Cases

Information which was compiled regarding Mexican firms that lead to their being placed upon the Proclaimed List (Black List) in Mexico, was handled by the Commercial Attache of the United States Embassy in Mexico, D.F. The Commercial Attache made recommendations to the State Department that certain firms be placed upon the Black List when it was found that they were controlled by individuals sympathetic to the Axis cause or financed by Axis sympathizers.

The Commercial Attache frequently conferred with the Bureau's representative in Mexico and in doubtful cases, requested that an investigation be made for the purpose of determining whether a recommendation should be made to place the firm on the Black List. It was estimated that the Bureau was responsible for the placing of about ten per cent of the firms in Mexico which were on the Black List. The information regarding

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

these firms was also furnished to the Mexican Government since in most cases where firms were placed on the Black List, the Mexican Government took over the management of the concerns. Such information proved to be very valuable to the Mexican Government officials in making their decisions.

An outstanding example of the work done by the Bureau in connection with blacklisted firms and individuals is the case of Abraham Z. Phillips. Phillips had been arrested and charged with violating a Mexican criminal statute in attempting to smuggle contraband mercury aboard a Japanese ship at Manzanillo, Mexico, in October, 1941. He and all the companies which he controlled were placed on the Proclaimed List as a result of this episode. Phillips was released from jail on bail and immediately began to use his influence and money with high Mexican Government officials to get his name removed from the Black List. He had for many years been engaged in a number of questionable activities in Mexico and, as a result, had been able to influence a number of very important individuals in Mexico. In fact, at various times he had been in business with some of the high Government officials. Consequently, he was never brought to trial, and it appeared that through his influence, enough pressure might be brought to have his name removed from the Black List. However, when it became known to the Bureau that Phillips had made a request for the deletion of his name from the Black List, the Bureau's files were reviewed to obtain all information pertaining to Phillips' activities. As a result, an eleven page memorandum was prepared for the Interdepartmental Committee on the Proclaimed List, which Committee decided whether a request for deletion from the List would be granted. The memorandum was based principally upon information furnished by the Bureau's representatives in Mexico and it showed quite clearly that Phillips had been acting in behalf of the Japanese Government over a period of years, that his activities had been detrimental to the United States Government, and that there was no indication that his activities would not continue to be detrimental to the United States Government. As a result, Abraham Z. Phillips was continued on the Black List. (64-5003-609; 64-2700-B-22,35,54; 54-2706-B-22)

c. Anti-United States Propaganda

The fear with which most Mexicans view the United States as a stronger country has made Mexico a fertile field for anti-United States propaganda. Much of this propaganda is prepared by professional agitators and is usually based on distorted facts if not outright falsehoods. The damage which these agitators have been able to do to Mexican-United States relations has been of considerable concern to State Department officials. In at least two instances, SIS representatives were able to furnish information which lead to the checkmating of such agitators.

(1.) The "Association for the Protection of United States Citizens in Mexico". In July and August, 1942, Mexico was flooded with thousands of leaflets containing vicious propaganda reportedly issued by the "Association for the Protection of United States Citizens in Mexico." The leaflets consisted of a number of statements and instructions telling what an American tourist should be on the lookout for when in Mexico. The state-

~~SECRET~~

ments were of such a nature that they reflected, in a very derogatory manner, upon both the Mexican and American people and apparently were intended to disrupt relations between the two peoples. A large number of these leaflets were also sent to various prominent people in the United States.

A short time later a postcard bearing the same sort of propaganda was purportedly issued by the "American Defense Society in Mexico", affiliated with the "Association for the Protection of United States Citizens in Mexico". The vicious nature of this propaganda aroused both the American and Mexican authorities and intensive investigation was conducted by the Bureau's representatives in close collaboration with [redacted]

b7C

[redacted] As a direct result of this investigation which consisted of the checking of hundreds of printing establishments in Mexico City, an individual residing in Mexico under the name of Jose Lopez was arrested on September 8, 1942. This individual, upon questioning, stated that his name was Claude English and gave detailed information regarding his alleged past activities. His fingerprints were obtained and forwarded to the Bureau at Washington where they were identified with the prints of Charles Janson. He had enlisted in the United States Army on April 22, 1919. Investigation in the United States showed that practically all the information that Janson had given the authorities at Mexico City was fabricated. It was also determined that Janson had become a good friend of one Claude English while both were mental patients in the United States Veterans' Hospital #81, Bronx, New York, in 1924 and that English had given Janson permission to get a copy of English's birth certificate in Trenton, New Jersey, so that Janson could get a pension from the State of New York. Janson had been using English's name and life story ever since that time. The Mexican authorities, convinced of Janson's guilt, sent him to the Mexican Government concentration prison at Perote, Veracruz.

It was later found that Janson had been adjudged by the Veterans Administration to be "incompetent and insane" and that a compensation fund was due Janson totaling approximately \$10,000, but that his whereabouts were unknown to the Veterans Administration since 1933. The Veterans Administration was advised of his whereabouts. In December, 1944, the State Department requested the Mexican authorities to return Janson to the United States. (100-149244)

(2) Gerardo Murillo aka Dr. Atl. The work and activities of a vicious anti-American and anti-Semitic propagandist were uncovered by the alertness of an informant of one of the Bureau's undercover agents in Mexico City. [redacted] was in the office of Gerardo Murillo, a well-known Mexican writer, one day, and observed that Murillo's secretary was busily clipping articles from various anti-American and anti-Semitic publications. He reported this information to the Bureau's undercover Agent and that Agent, after some investigation, reported that Murillo,

~~SECRET~~

whose pen name was Dr. Atl, appeared to be engaged in the writing of vicious anti-American and anti-Semitic propaganda. This information was reported to the Bureau and upon checking the files regarding Murillo, it was found that the Bureau had records regarding his activities dated back to 1915.

There were numerous references pertaining to Murillo's activities in Mexico and the United States during the World War period and the years following. As early as 1915 and 1916, Murillo was editor of such anti-American publications as "Mundil Accion" and "El Mundo." At that time, Murillo was a Socialist and wrote inflammatory articles regarding the United States. Throughout the years he attached himself to various radical organizations, such as: The I.W.W. (International Workers of the World); the Syndicalists; and the Communists. In 1921, he was active in anarchist demonstrations among railroad workers in Mexico. One of these demonstrations at Guadalajara, Mexico, resulted in the killing of seven Catholics and the wounding of eleven.

An investigation of Murillo's activities by the Bureau's representative in Mexico in collaboration with the Mexican postal authorities revealed that he had just completed the first of three volumes of a work entitled, "Los Judios Sobre America" (Jews Over America), when in October, 1942 he sent this first volume in quantities to some eight individuals located throughout Mexico. This book, written in Spanish, was one of the most scurrilous propaganda books possible. It is not only a vicious attack on the Jews, but is also an equally vicious attack on President Roosevelt and most of the high government, business and industrial figures in the United States. The book and Murillo's background were immediately brought to the attention of all the interested American Government agencies and to the attention of the Mexican Government. The eight individuals to whom the quantities of books were mailed were investigated and action was taken by the Mexican Government to prevent the general distribution of this propaganda. (64-2704-633)

d. Communist Movement

(1.) Mexican Communist Party The Mexican Communist Party, as such, is very small in contrast with the Communist Parties of other Latin American countries. In 1946 it was estimated to have been between 6,000 and 12,000 members. These figures are deceptive, however, inasmuch as personality conflicts and struggles for authority have resulted in several "splits" and "purges" since 1940 which have greatly reduced the number of individuals affiliated with the Party.

The overwhelming majority of persons and factions who have been expelled, however, have in no way abandoned their Marxist philosophy or weakened in their support of basic Communist policies, including the support of the Soviet Union. These expellees together with the large number of so-called "Partyless Marxists," the admitted Marxists who for personal reasons or otherwise have never officially become affiliated with the Communist Party,

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

wield considerable influence and when their disruptive efforts are added to those of the official party members, they constitute a force dangerous to the welfare of American interests in Mexico.

Since 1940 when the old leadership of the Party was expelled under orders of the Comintern, the Mexican Communist Party has been under the official guidance of Dionisio Encina. This individual is a weak leader, poorly versed in Marxist theories, and as a result he has had a great deal of difficulty in holding the Party together.

After the dissolution of the Comintern and as a token concession to the policy of "National Unity", the Communist Party of Mexico changed its name to the "Mexican Communist Party." This variation was offered as an indication that the Party was now independent from foreign influences and was "national" in its concepts.

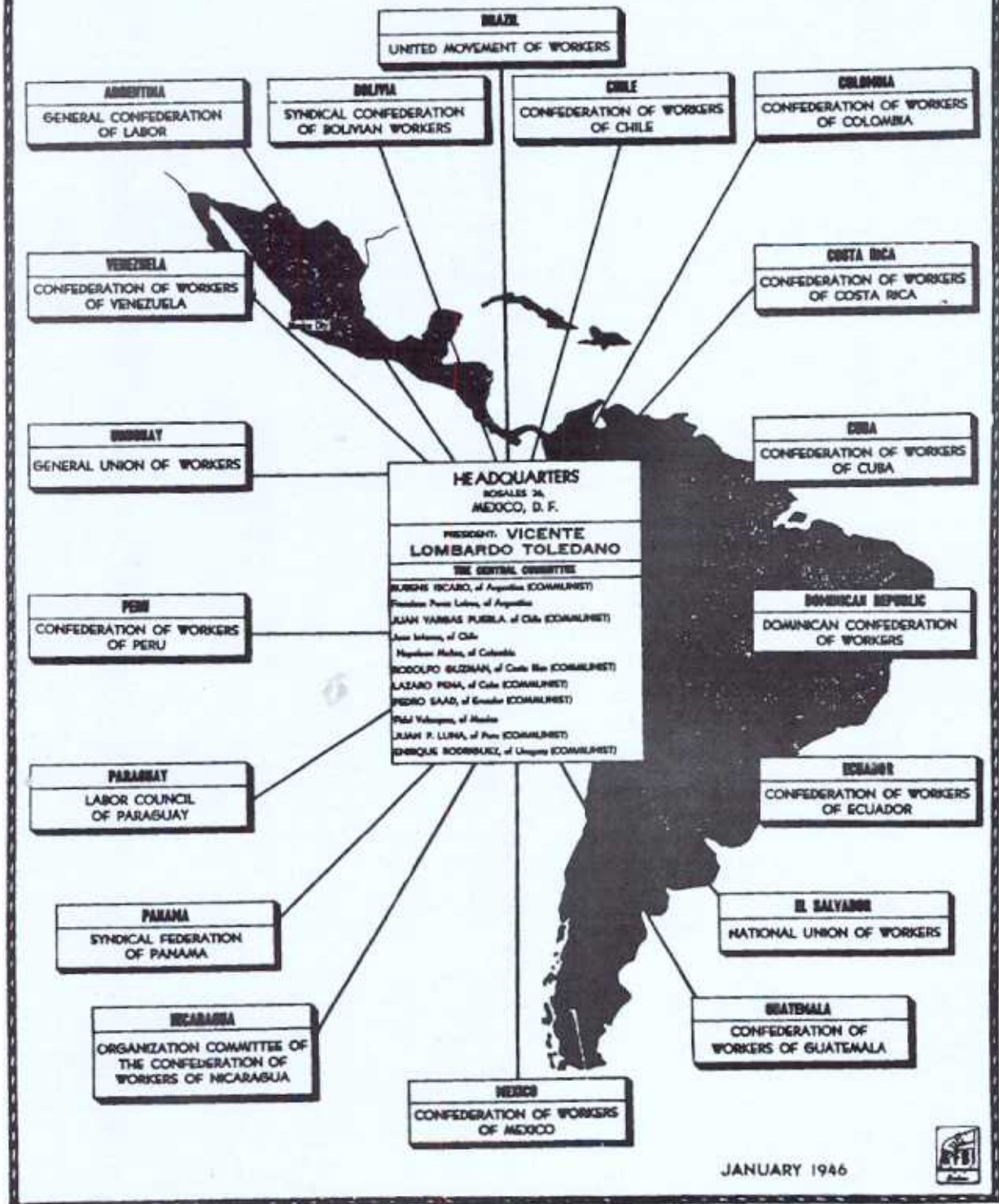
In 1946, the Mexican Communists had a chance to test their strength as a political party. In that year the Mexican Government promulgated a new electoral law in preparation for the pending national elections. Through forgery and fraud the Communist Party was able to register 11,899 members throughout the Republic. This number was sufficient to allow the Party to register as a duly organized political group. In the subsequent elections, however, none of the official Communist Party candidates was elected. The Communists obtained some influence with the new national administration, nevertheless, since they and their affiliates supported Miguel Aleman, who won the Presidential elections.

The Mexican Communist Party has been poorly organized and in a perpetual state of financial embarrassment. During the period of SIS coverage, its only official propaganda organ was the weekly newspaper, "La Voz De Mexico". The propaganda work was adequately supplemented, however, by the daily newspaper "El Popular", published by Vicente Lombardo Toledano. Small and weak though it was, the Mexican Communist Party constituted a firm hard core of individuals fanatically devoted to the Communist Party line who maintained alliances with any other group in Mexico which might serve its purpose. Close SIS coverage was, therefore, developed and maintained over Communist Party activities and the Bureau and the Embassy were constantly advised of all the developments of interest. (64-200-221)

(2.) Vicente Lombardo Toledano. Undoubtedly the most influential individual leftist in Latin America is Vicente Lombardo Toledano, the Mexican labor leader who expanded his activities into the international labor field and since 1941 has dominated a large majority of Latin American laborers through his Confederation of Workers of Latin America.

~~SECRET~~

Confederacion de Trabajadores de America Latina (CTAL) Affiliates in Latin American Republics



JANUARY 1946



~~SECRET~~

Lombardo Toledano is a self-styled "Marxist-Leninist" and the most important member of the so-called "Partyless Marxist" group in Mexico. He occupies the unusual position of being one of the best known Marxist theoreticians in Mexico and the individual to whom the Mexican Communist Party frequently looks for support and guidance while at the same time he has never been known to be a Communist Party member. An indication of his standing as a Marxist theoretician was given when the Mexican Communist Party officially urged its members to read and study Lombardo's speech of August 5, 1945, "analyzing" the postwar problems facing the Marxists. This was the first public speech made by any Mexican Marxist authority after the various Communist Parties began to study their "errors" in the light of the criticism made of the United States Communist Party by Jacques Duclos in April, 1945. Lombardo's discourse was one of the most accurate analyses of post-war Communist policy in Latin America which has been made.

In the realm of Mexican domestic politics, Lombardo constantly endeavored to expand his influence through the organization of a political party dedicated to Marxist principles but which would have a broader appeal and, therefore, more power than the standard Mexican Communist Party. These efforts prior to the closing of SIS were not successful. Lombardo's influence in Mexico was strongest in the field of organized labor through the Confederation of Workers of Mexico (CTM) and in the field of education through his Workers University. His influence was also extended through the publication of his newspaper, "El Popular" and through his excellent abilities as an orator.

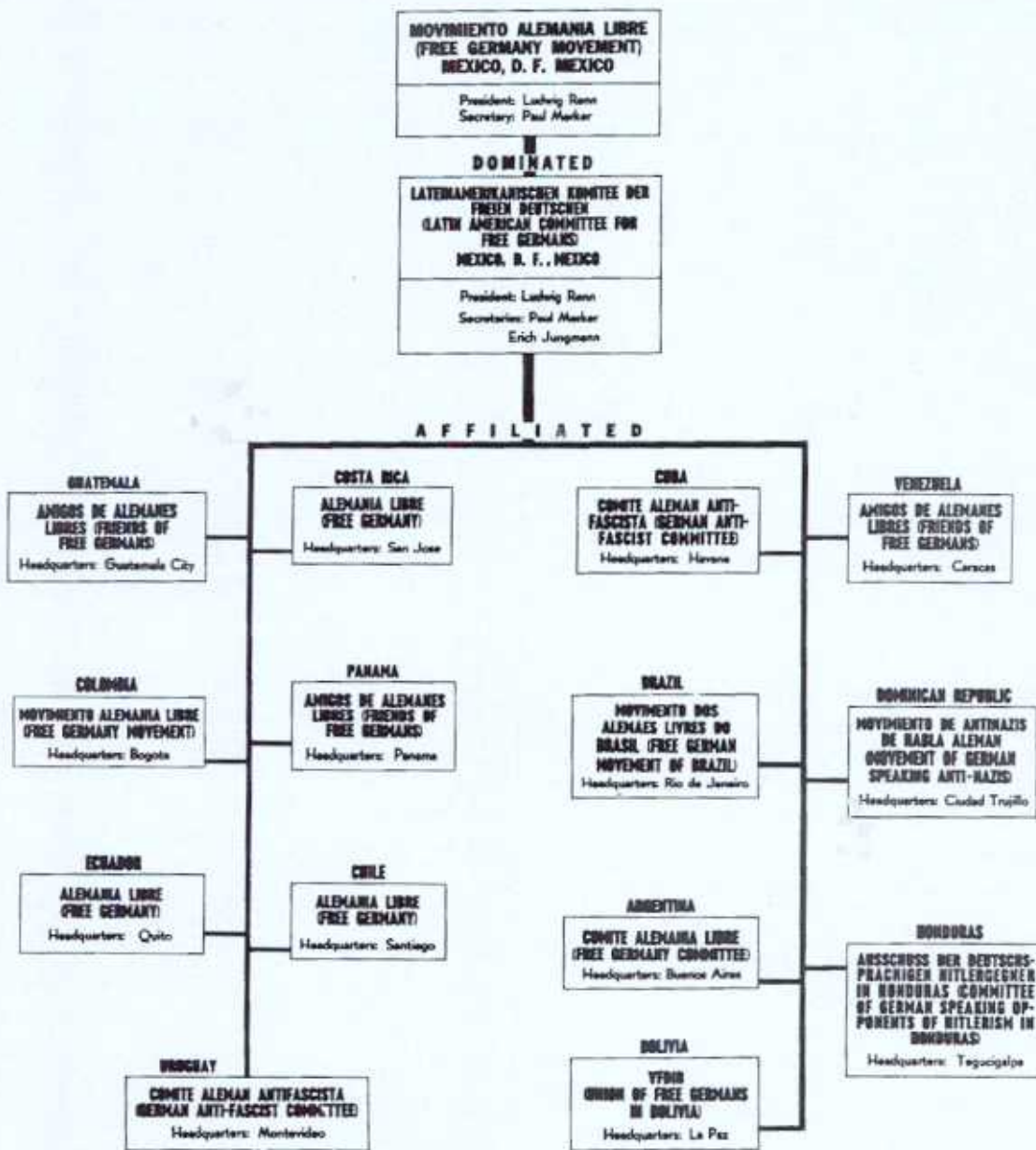
In the international field, Lombardo also worked closely with the various Communist Parties and their front organizations. In other countries of Latin America his chief means of contact and influence was the Confederation of Workers of Latin America of which he was the dominant figure. In the United States, he was aided principally by the Communist-dominated Council for Pan-American Democracy in New York City. With the assistance of the Communist and pro-Communist elements in the various countries of the Hemisphere, Lombardo succeeded in building himself up into a figure of international importance.

Lombardo's violently anti-American views made it necessary for the Bureau's representatives to follow his activities closely. The Civil Attache's Office was able to keep the Bureau and the American Embassy adequately advised of Lombardo's activities through excellent informant coverage which included Lombardo's own bodyguard. (100-4326)

(3.) The German Communists and the So-called "Free" European Movements. The policy of the Mexican Government in making Mexico a refuge for the persecuted, brought to that country a large group of war-time European refugees of various nationalities. Many of these refugees were Communists and, as such, their presence and activities served indirectly to reinforce the Communist Movement in Mexico. Under their promise

~~SECRET~~

Organizational Structure of the LATIN AMERICAN COMMITTEE FOR FREE GERMANS



JANUARY 1946



~~SECRET~~

as refugees not to participate in local political affairs, they were not permitted to join the Mexican Communist Party. Instead they organized so-called "Free" groups along nationalistic lines, which in fact were merely Communist front organizations. The largest of these groups was the Free Germany Movement which was organized under the leadership of Indwig Renn, Otto Katz and Paul Merker, all German Communists. The organization had its headquarters in Mexico City and at its height, embraced member groups in Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Guatemala, Honduras, Panama, Uruguay, and Venezuela.

In Mexico the Free Germany Movement published a newspaper "Freies Deutschland" later known as "Demokratische Post" and the Spanish language newspaper "Alemania Libre." These papers were widely circulated outside of Mexico and the German version especially was circulated among anti-Hitler German groups in many Latin American countries. The organization also sponsored a publishing house known as "El Libro Libre" (The Free Book), which was utilized in publishing the writings of the European Communist authors resident in Mexico. The Movement continued to be extremely active until the latter part of 1945 when many of its leaders returned to Germany. (100-72924)

An indication of the relationship which existed between the European Communists and the Mexican Communist Party was disclosed in two communications prepared for the Mexican Communists by Paul Merker, representing the Europeans, on October 18, 1945, in anticipation of his return to Europe. These letters, which were obtained through an SIS informant, discussed in detail the conflicts and personal disagreements which afflicted the European Communist in Mexico. The letters were apparently submitted to the Mexican Communist Party as a report on the dissensions which arose among the European Communists during their exile in Mexico. (100-72924-761)

As an indication of Merker's status as a Communist, it is of interest to note that he not only authored these letters but when he departed from Mexico on May 16, 1946, aboard the Russian vessel "GOGOL" bound for Vladivostok, USSR, he was reportedly in possession of a note stating that he had permission to enter the Russian occupied zone of Germany. This note was signed by Gregory Kasparov, allegedly the principal NKVD agent in the Soviet Embassy in Mexico. (100-49516)

In addition to the Free Germany Movement, the European Communists also set up Free Hungary, Free Yugoslavia, the Polish-Mexican Democratic Union "Tadeusz Kosciuszko," the Austrian-Republican Action of Mexico and the Giuseppe Garibaldi International Alliance for the Freedom of Italy. All of these organizations were much smaller than the Free Germany group and they operated more or less under the sponsorship of the Germans. The organizations were active until the close of the war when the principal

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

leaders began returning to Europe and by the time the Bureau's SIS office closed in Mexico, most of them were practically dissolved. (64-21676; 64-25045; 100-336875; 100-335408; 100-69318).

(4.) Spanish Communist Activities. Following the Spanish Civil War, a large group of Spanish refugees was allowed to enter Mexico, among them numerous Communists. This migration was facilitated by the Mexican Government, the principal restriction being that the emigres could not interfere with Mexican politics without adopting Mexican citizenship.

The Spanish Communists organized a Party group to which they gave the name Communist Party of Spain - Delegation in Mexico. In this capacity they carried on their own Communist activities and maintained and identity completely separate from the Mexican Communist Party. Inasmuch as the Spanish refugees were considered to be in Mexico on a temporary basis, an agreement was entered into by both the Spanish and Mexican Communist Parties whereby each would be entirely separate and neither would interfere with the internal affairs of the other, although collaboration and cooperation on matters of mutual interest was encouraged.

In addition to the Spanish Communist Party - Delegation in Mexico, there were also two other Spanish Communist Parties represented in Mexico: The Unified Socialist Party of Catalonia, which, like the Communist Party of Spain, was formerly an individual Section of the 3rd International; and the Communist Party of Euzkadi, the Communist Party of Basque provinces of Spain. These organizations were reportedly formed merely to take advantage of the local political situations inside Spain and therefore presented no obstacle to unity of action among the members themselves.

The Communist Party of Spain - Delegation in Mexico was led by Vicente Uribe and Antonio Mijs; the Unified Socialist Party of Catalonia was directed chiefly by Juan Comorera, Jose Moix, and Jose Marles; the Communist Party of Euzkadi was led principally by Leandro Carro Mendiburu, Luis Zapirain Aguinaga and Ricardo Castellote Lastra. (100-163705)

The three Spanish Communist groups maintained separate organizational forms and issued separate publications in Mexico. They collaborated closely, however, in the establishment of front organizations. The principal Spanish front organizations were: the Federation of Organizations to Aid European Refugees (FOARE); the Fund for Economic Aid to Anti-Fascist European Refugees (FAERAE); and the Commission to Aid the Junta Suprema of National Union, later known as the Spanish National Union.

The FOARE was the principal organization among this group. Originally it was devoted exclusively to the interest of Spanish refugees at which time its name was Federation of Organizations for Aid to Spanish

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

Republicans. In August, 1943, the name was changed to substitute European Refugees for Spanish Republicans and the organization represented itself as being dedicated to the relief of European refugees in general. The principal activities of this organization were the collecting and distributing of funds, paying of traveling expenses for Spanish Communist Party members and the furnishing of scholarships and subsidies. The FOARE also supported a sanitarium and an educational institute. It was very active in disseminating Communist-oriented propaganda against the Franco Government in Spain. The Mexican Communist Party collaborated closely with the Spanish Communists in the administration of the affairs of the FOARE.

The Fund for Economic Aid for Anti-Fascist European Refugees (FAERAE) was organized by the Spanish Communists in June, 1944, for the pure relief work which had formerly been performed by the FOARE. The new organization was established to permit the FOARE to devote more time to political and propaganda activities among the pro-Communist, anti-Franco groups and at the same time to assure the receipt of refugee relief funds which were forbidden to organizations openly engaged in political agitation or propaganda. The separation of the two organizations was purely a bookkeeping arrangement. (64-23410)

The Commission to Aid the Junta Suprema of National Union was formed in the latter part of 1944 to support the so-called Junta Suprema de Union Nacional, which was alleged to have been formed in Spain. This was a front organization designed to arouse public support for the Communist dominated "Junta Suprema" and to enlist the cooperation of non-Communist parties in promoting the overthrow of the Franco Government. The directing forces behind the organization were Dr. Lino Sanchez Portela and Jose Sanprietto, both Spanish Communists. The organization expanded to include a large number of non-Communist Spaniards and to gain the support of many non-Communist Mexicans. Although the Junta Suprema itself was dissolved in France in 1945 in an effort to promote unity among the Spanish anti-Franco forces, the Mexican group was not dissolved but was reorganized and continued under the name Spanish National Union. (97-2684)

(5.) The "Alto Case" And The Communist Underground In Mexico. The investigation known as the "Lydia Altschuler Case" or under the coded name "Alto Case" involved what was evidently a part of the Communist underground in the United States and Mexico with ramifications in most of the other Latin American countries. The case was built upon series of twenty-four secret writing letters addressed to known Communists or Communist sympathizers which were intercepted [redacted] between November, 1941 and November, 1943. Much of the case apparently centered around efforts to secure the freedom of Jacques Mornard Vandendresched, the convicted slayer of Leon Trotsky in Mexico. b7D

~~SECRET~~

Most of the investigation in this case was made in the United States and Mexico. Investigations were also conducted in Argentina and Chile in an effort to identify the senders and recipients in some of the communications and extensive inquiries were made in other countries to cover the associates and contacts of the principal subjects in the case.

In the United States, investigation was undertaken with a view to possible prosecution under the censorship laws. The identify of the person who wrote the fifteen letters originating in New York City was not positively determined but the author was believed to have been Pavel Klarin, of the Soviet Consulate in New York City. Aside from Klarin, the key figures in the United States included Lydia Altschuler, Anna Colloms and Jacob Epstein. Lydia Altschuler was the addressee of some of the north-bound communications. Anna Colloms, likewise an addressee of one of the communications, also served as a courier in carrying one of the letters from the United States to Mexico when she visited that country in August, 1943. Jacob Epstein of New York City was the only known writer of any of the secret writing letters. He wrote three of the communications from Mexico during his stay there from September, 1942 to August, 1944. Due to a lack of concrete evidence in this case and the fact that the censorship law containing no provision prohibiting efforts to send secret writing information into the United States, prosecution in this case was declined. Although the principal subjects in the United States were interviewed, no information was obtained which would throw light on the case, in addition to that already secured through investigation.

In Mexico, efforts were made to secure information and evidence which might be of use in possible prosecution of the case in the United States. The principal value of this investigation, however, came from a strictly intelligence standpoint in that through the investigation of the subjects involved and their associates, a segment of what was apparently the Communist underground was uncovered.

Inasmuch as several of the letters apparently referred to Jacques Mornard whose case for the murder of Leon Trotsky was still pending in the Mexican courts, it was necessary for SIS inquiries to go back into the circumstances surrounding Trotsky's murder. Trotsky had arrived in Mexico in 1937 as a refugee after having resided in several European countries subsequent to his being exiled from Russia following his complete break with Stalin. Trotsky frequently insisted that his life was in danger from the Stalinist forces. On May 24, 1940, an unsuccessful attempt on his life was made by a group of approximately twenty-five individuals allegedly led by Jose David Alfaro Siqueiros, the well known Mexican painter. This attack resulted in the killing of Robert Sheldon Harte, Trotsky's bodyguard. On August 20, 1940, Trotsky was killed by a man who struck him with an alpine pickax.

~~SECRET~~

The murderer was apprehended on the spot and admitted that he was using a false passport in the name of Frank Jackson. He later gave his name as Jacques Mornard Vandendresched or Jacques Mornard. His true name and identity have never been established. Mornard's background was sufficiently well covered up to prevent proving that he had acted on behalf of the Stalinist group. He was tried for murder and on March 16, 1943, he was sentenced to twenty years imprisonment. Following this sentence, Octavio Medellin (Ostes), who had been his attorney from the beginning, appealed the case on May 17, 1944. The decision of the lower court was upheld but on the basis of a technicality Medellin (Ostes) continued his efforts to obtain legal freedom for Mornard. SIS investigations during the course of the Alto case disclosed indications that at the time of Trotsky's murder, there were probably funds available to bribe some of the witnesses to perjure themselves in favor of Mornard. Investigation failed, however, to disclose the source of these funds or the source of the funds used to pay Medellin (Ostes).

The secret writing communications sent from Mexico by Jacob Epstein indicated that he was probably interested in the attempts being made to secure Mornard's release. One of the noticeable facts in this case was that the flow of secret writing communications from the United States which carried instructions and furnished information of interest to the various intended recipients ceased in November, 1943, a date which coincided with the transfer of Pavel Klarin from the Soviet Consulate in New York to the Soviet Embassy in Mexico City.

SIS investigations in Mexico were carried beyond the secret writing suspects and their contacts into what was apparently the Communist underground involving several individuals with long records of important Communist activity who were no longer members of the Communist Party. The most important of these individuals uncovered by investigation in Mexico were the following:

Jose David Alfaro Sequeiros entered this case as he was believed to be the intended addressee of a secret writing letter dated January 30, 1943, from Mexico City to Chile. He had taken refuge in Chile to avoid legal prosecution for his participation in the first attempt to kill Trotsky, which resulted in the death of Sheldon Harte. Sequeiros was one of the principal leaders of the early Communist movement in Mexico. He was associated with Rosendo Gomez (Lorenzo) and Rafael Carrillo, also principal subjects in the case. Sequeiros and Gomez (Lorenzo) were arrested together for leading a "protest" demonstration in front of two newspaper buildings in Mexico City in April, 1939, and they were also both involved in the first attempt on Trotsky's life. Sequeiros had been expelled from the Mexican Communist Party prior to the first attack on Trotsky. He admittedly remained in contact

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

with the Party, however, and claimed not to have changed his views. Following his return to Mexico in October, 1943, his renewed contacts with other subjects in this case were noted by SIS. In Summer, 1946, Siqueiros openly rejoined the Mexican Communist Party.

Rafael Carrillo was the principal contact of Jacob Epstein during the latter's stay in Mexico. The meetings between these two individuals were always held clandestinely. Carrillo was also a clandestine contact of other subjects in the case and an associate of Rosendo Gomez (Lorenzo). He was likewise a member of the Communist Party as early as 1922, and held important Party positions. He was expelled in 1941, but continued to adhere to Communist principles. He was employed by Vincent Lombardo Toledano on the publications "El Popular" and "Futuro" until July, 1945, after which he secured employment with the Federal District Government.

Jacob Epstein was the subject of intensive investigation in Mexico after he was identified as the writer of the letters from Mexico to the United States. Epstein entered Mexico as a tourist in December, 1941, and remained there until September, 1942. He returned again in March, 1943, and remained until August, 1944. Investigation disclosed that he was in frequent clandestine contact with Rafael Carrillo and Pavel Klarin following the latter's transfer to the Soviet Embassy in Mexico. He also frequently met Octavio Medellin (Ostes), Mornard's attorney.

Jose Garcia (Reyes) was not known to be directly connected with Epstein but he was a clandestine contact of Pavel Klarin and Lev K. Tarasov, the heads of Russian espionage attached to the Soviet Embassy in Mexico. He was also an associate of Margarita Nelkan and Rosendo Gomez (Lorenzo), both of whom were principal subjects in the case. Garcia Reyes claimed to be a Spanish citizen who entered illegally in December, 1943. The confusing information which he furnished the Mexican government obscured his background but he apparently legalized his residence in Mexico through the aid of the Spanish Communist relief organization, FOARE, which has been previously mentioned.

Rosendo Gomez (Lorenzo) became connected with this case through his clandestine contacts with Rafael Carrillo. He was born in the Canary Islands and took up residence in Mexico in 1920, where he was one of the leaders in the founding of the Mexican Communist Party. He was implicated with David Alfaro Siqueiros in storming the Mexico City newspaper offices in 1939 and in the first attempt on Trotsky's life, in 1940. He was expelled from the Mexican Communist Party in 1941 for indiscipline. From 1942 to 1944, he was editor of the Mexican news magazine, "Tiempo". Following the discontinuation of the Mexico City office of Tass News Agency in January, 1946, Gomez (Lorenzo) became the head of the Agencia Noticiosa Latino Americana, a news agency that was reportedly set up with the approval of Constantin Oumansky as a "cover" agency to distribute

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

Tass news. Investigation disclosed that Gomez (Lorenzo), in addition to his clandestine contacts with Rafael Carrillo, and his association with Alfaro Siqueiros was also in clandestine contact with Jose Garcia (Reyes) and held frequent meetings with Octavio Medellin (Ostes), Mornard's attorney, whom he saw on an average of twice weekly.

Pavel Panteleevich Klarin entered the case when he was found to be in clandestine contact with Jacob Epstein. He was also discovered to be in clandestine contact with Jose Garcia (Reyes). Klarin had been in the Soviet service in New York from April, 1939, until November, 1943, with the Amtorg Trading Corporation, the Soviet exhibit at the New York World's Fair and finally as Vice-Consul at the Soviet Consulate General in New York City. Information secured in the Domestic Field showed that Klarin was in frequent contact with Vassili Mikharlovich Zubilin, who was undoubtedly the head of intelligence activity in the Soviet Embassy at Washington, D. C. In November, 1943, Klarin was transferred to Mexico where he became Second Secretary of the Soviet Embassy. He was last seen in Mexico on May 24, 1944, when he contacted Jose Garcia (Reyes) in the company of Tarasov, who was believed to be the principal NKVD agent in the Soviet Embassy.

Octavio Medellin (Ostes) was believed to be identical with the "Ostes" mentioned in one of Jacob Epstein's secret writing letters. At that time Epstein requested information for Ostes' use regarding the Trotskyite lawyer, Albert Goldman, an American attorney who assisted the Trotskyite forces in pushing the prosecution against Jacques Mornard and in endeavoring to propagandize the murder as the work of Stalin. Medellin (Ostes) is a Mexican attorney of Communist tendencies. He defended Jacques Mornard during and after the latter's trial for Trotsky's murder. He was believed to be in complete charge of Mornard's personal welfare as well as acting as his legal counsel. He was in frequent contact with Rosendo Gomez (Lorenzo) and also acted as attorney for Jacob Epstein. He was, in addition, an acquaintance of Humberto Velez, the addressee of three of the secret writing letters sent to Mexico.

Hannes Meyer (Ryser) was connected with this case when it was discovered that he was in clandestine contact with Jose Garcia (Reyes) and Rosendo Gomez (Lorenzo). Various reports from sources of unknown reliability had previously been received to the effect that Meyer was the head of the GPU in Mexico. He is a Swiss architect who has resided in the Soviet Union. He entered Mexico in 1939 and subsequently became employed by the Mexican government as an architect and designer. In addition to these contacts Meyer was active in several Communist front organizations in Mexico and was in frequent contact with the Russian Embassy.

~~SECRET~~

495

~~SECRET~~

Margarita Nelken Mansberger de Paul was the addressee of one of the secret writing communications and possibly the intended recipient of four other communications. She is a well-known Spanish writer, lecturer and politician. She joined the Spanish Communist Party in 1935 and after the Spanish Civil War went into exile, arriving in Mexico in November, 1939, as a refugee. In Mexico she was very active in Spanish Communist affairs and in arranging for the immigration of other Spanish Communists. In November, 1942, she was expelled from the Communist Party of Spain reportedly because of a disagreement which she had with Spanish Communist leaders. Investigation disclosed that this expulsion apparently did not change her beliefs in Communist doctrine. The investigation also showed that Nelken was in contact with several important Communist including Jose Garcia (Reyes), another subject in this case.

Enrique de Los Rios (Iavin) was brought into the case when his name was furnished by Jacob Epstein in a secret writing letter as an individual who could receive drafts or money orders in amounts up to \$5,000. A telegraphic transfer of \$3,700 was subsequently made to him by Helen Levi Simon of New York City. De Los Rios, is a Chilean businessman who has resided in Mexico since 1923. Investigation disclosed that he had not been engaged in open Communist activities in Mexico but he was found to be in touch with at least one important member of the Mexican Communist Party and to have been a good friend of Lev A. Tarasov, former first Secretary of the Embassy. The investigation, however, failed to disclose the disposition of the money sent to de Los Rios by Helen Simon.

Amaro Rosal (Diaz) was also mentioned in one of the secret writing letters as an individual who could receive drafts up to \$5,000. So far as is known no communication was ever sent to Rosal by the New York subjects in this case. Investigation disclosed that he had a close connection with Vincento Lombardo Toldano's newspaper "El Popular" and possibly with Rafael Carrillo, Epstein's principal contact. Rosal was a Spanish refugee who was active in many Communist projects in Mexico. In December, 1944, he left Mexico to return to Europe from where he subsequently sent several Communist-line newspaper articles for publication in "El Popular".

Lev Alexandrovich Tarasov, former First Secretary of the Soviet Embassy, and alleged head of the NKVD in Mexico, was the associate of Pavel Klarin with whom clandestine contacts were made with Jose Garcia (Reyes). Tarasov arrived in Mexico in May, 1943, as the first official sent to make arrangements for the reopening of the Soviet Embassy. He returned to the Soviet Union in December, 1944. Information developed indicated that Tarasov was a friend of Enrique de Los Rios, who was indicated by Epstein as an individual who could receive funds.

Jorge Abilio Vivo was the addressee of one of the secret writing letters and was also mentioned in one of Epstein's communications. Vivo, a Cuban Communist exile, has resided in Mexico intermediately over a period of several years where he has been active in Communist matters. In 1929

496

~~SECRET~~

and 1930, he was reportedly the head of the Caribbean Bureau of the International Red Aid. He taught at the National University of Mexico where Jacob Epstein was enrolled during 1943 and 1944. [redacted] b7C
[redacted] was known to be a contact of Rafael Carrillo b7C
and Rosendo Gomez (Lorenzo).

When the SIS program terminated in Mexico, investigation had uncovered most of the individuals active in this Communist underground ring and their activities were followed closely. The information, however, was not released to other governmental agencies until it was determined that prosecution would not be carried out against the subjects in the United States. (65-43302)

(6.) Soviet Diplomatic Activities. The Communist Movement in Mexico derived considerable inspiration from the appointment of Constantin Oumansky as the First Soviet Ambassador in Mexico following the re-establishment of relations in Spring, 1943. Oumansky was one of the most capable Soviet diplomats and his personal prestige lent a great deal of glamour to the Soviet Mission in Mexico. According to Bureau and SIS sources, Lev A. Tarasov was the principal NKVD agent attached to the Soviet Embassy in Mexico from May, 1943, until the latter part of 1944, when he was reputedly replaced by Gregori Kasparov. The latter was finally recalled to Russia leaving Ivan Kumarian as the principal NKVD agent in the Embassy.

Shortly after the re-establishment of relations between Mexico and the Soviet Union, the Russian Mission in Mexico became very active. A large office of the Tass News Agency was installed and the Russians made every effort to extend their influence in Mexico and Central America through the facilities of the Embassy in Mexico City.

On January 25, 1945, Soviet activities in Mexico received a setback when Ambassador Oumansky and three members of his staff were killed in an airplane accident. Oumansky was en route to Costa Rica to present his credentials as Soviet Minister. Accompanying him were his wife; his secretary, Yuri Vdovin; the Soviet Military Attache, Lt. Colonel Sergei Savin Lazarov; and First Secretary of the Embassy, Lev I. Troynitsky, and his wife. The last individual was the only Russian who survived the airplane crash. Investigators of the Mexican Government reached the conclusion that the crash was an accident. The investigators, however, failed to satisfy many people and the allegations still persist that Oumansky and his assistants may well have been liquidated by the NKVD. While no concrete evidence of sabotage was found by the Mexican investigators, it is of interest to note that prior to their departure both Oumansky and Mrs. Oumansky claimed to have had premonitions of disaster and reportedly stated to close friends that they did not expect to return from the trip. It was also reported that Oumansky had lost some of the confidence previously placed in him by the Soviet Government and that Mrs. Oumansky was privately opposed to many of the activities of the Stalinist regime in Russia. No information was available regarding

the attitude of Vdovin, except that he had reportedly acted as Secretary to Oumansky for several years. Information was also lacking regarding the background of Lev I. Troynitsky and Lieutenant Colonel Sergei Savin Lazarov inasmuch as they had arrived in Mexico only a few weeks prior to the disaster. It has been pointed out as worthy of note that, in spite of public allegations to the contrary, the remaining officials of the Soviet Embassy in Mexico did not instigate an active investigation in an effort to determine the cause of the airplane crash.

The other most important incident in connection with Soviet diplomatic activities in Mexico was the defection of Kirill Alexeev, the Assistant Commercial Attache of the Russian Embassy, while he was under orders to return to the Soviet Union. Alexeev and his family had avoided being returned to the Soviet Union from Mexico in Fall, 1946. In December of that year he and his family defected and fled to the United States eventually reaching New York City. Alexeev was subsequently put in touch with the Bureau. He was unable to furnish much information of intelligence value but he did verify much of the material which had been developed by SIS Agents. He was also able to supply some information of interest regarding the internal functioning of the Soviet Embassy in Mexico City. When Alexeev was first put in contact with the Bureau in New York City, SIS prepared a list of questions to be used in his interrogation based upon previous investigation of Soviet diplomatic activities in Mexico. The results of these interrogations were subsequently furnished to the interested branches of the Government. (64-211-221; 100-341720)

As Soviet and Communist activities in Mexico constituted a great potential danger to the security of the United States, SIS representatives took special pains to develop adequate informants in these fields. By the time the SIS program in Mexico was terminated, the Bureau's Agents had developed ample sources of information in the important centers of Communist activity and were able to keep the Bureau and the State Department advised of all new developments in this field.

e. Security Measures Taken in Mexico Based upon Information Supplied by The Bureau.

Operations of the SIS Division in Mexico had a marked effect upon the security measures undertaken by the government officials of that country. As the result of adequate SIS coverage throughout Mexico and as the result of extensive contacts and informant coverage, the Bureau's representatives in Mexico City were able to directly influence the adoption of necessary measures with regard to Axis nationals in Mexico who were deemed to be a source of danger.

The Mexican Espionage Law, which became effective on November 14, 1941, was adopted with but minor modifications from a proposed draft sub-

~~SECRET~~

mitted by one of the Bureau's representatives. Later on, there was submitted to the Mexican Government a proposed draft of a Sabotage Law.

With a view to the eventuality of Mexico's entering the war as an ally of the United States, SIS representatives, through their contacts within high Government circles in Mexico, undertook to lay the necessary groundwork in advance of such a contingency. Thus, when the President of Mexico requested a declaration of war against the Axis Powers in May, 1942, the Mexican Government had already set into operation a series of decrees and orders designed to afford internal security during time of war. A decree effective March 4, 1942, required all foreigners resident in Mexico to register with the Department of Gobernacion. In December, 1941, a Presidential Order called for the removal of Axis nationals from coastal and border regions to the interior of the country. A Presidential Decree of July 26, 1942, ordered the forfeiture of citizenship of naturalized natives of Axis countries who might be acting against the interests of the Republic. (P64-4009-16; 64-2704-88,212,345)

The most important phase of SIS activity in Mexico resulted in the apprehension by Mexican authorities of a number of espionage agents shortly after Mexico entered the war. Much credit for these apprehensions may be given the Bureau, inasmuch as the Mexican Government acted upon information and evidence which was supplied by the SIS representative in Mexico City. Among those apprehended and sent out of Mexico were the following Germans: Werner Barke, Ewald Bork, Joseph Ruellen Hermkes, Wilhelm Hesselmann, Federico Hey, George Nicolaus, and Pablo Rubach, all known espionage agents or active in the German penetration of Mexico.

Upon information supplied by the SIS Division to Mexican Government officials, a number of Axis and other nationals were arrested and placed in confinement at Perote, Veracruz. Included with this group of internees was Carlos Retelsdorf, Jr., a naturalized Mexican of German birth who operated a clandestine radio station in Mexico which was utilized by the German espionage agents, George Nicolaus and Baron von Schlebrugge, in relaying intelligence information from Mexico to the United States and South America.

Another internment was that of Guido Otto Moebius, a Mexican national, son of a German-Jew and a Mexican woman. Moebius owned a private radio station, KOZIK, located at Pino Suarez No. 28, Monterrey, Mexico, and held a controlling interest in the Monterrey commercial radio station XEMR. Moebius disseminated considerable Nazi propaganda, and was a frequent visitor to the German Minister in Mexico City prior to Mexico's declaration of war against Germany, and it was reliably reported that Moebius collaborated with German espionage agents. (P64-4009-16; 64-2704-A-187, 1103)

Another instance wherein action was taken by Mexican authorities as a direct result of information supplied by the SIS Division was the

~~SECRET~~

internment at Perote of Gerardo (Gerhard) Heimpel. Heimpel was the ex-German Consul of Chihuahua, and was known to have associated closely with other important Germans in Mexico. However, he was released in the winter of 1942 and returned to Chihuahua. (64-4009-16).

Also interned at Perote was Baron Harold von Oppenheim, alias Harry Hartwell, who was arrested by Mexican police on June 10, 1942. Oppenheim is a German who entered Mexico in September, 1940, from the United States where he had operated the "Chez Harry" in New York City. He sang over the Mexican radio stations XEW and XEFX during 1941 and 1942, and it was reported that he was able to transmit German secret service instructions in connection with his employment as a radio singer. Oppenheim associated with several German agents and was reported to have been a liaison agent between the NSDAP and the Spanish Falange in Mexico. He was also known to associate with the German espionage suspects, Ruth Pitz and Hilda Kruger, actresses of international renown. (64-2704-E-80; 64-2704-54X1; 64-2704-A-656; 64-2704-A-1639).

f. Criminal Matters

The accomplishments of SIS in Mexico in the field of criminal work were excellent. Operating with very limited personnel, SIS in Mexico during the ten-month period, July 1945, to April, 1946, located thirteen escaped prisoners of war, sixty-seven deserter fugitives, and forty-three Selective Service fugitives. In addition to these fugitives, SIS handled a large number of criminal cases representing a large variety of classifications. Numerous notorious hoodlums from the United States went to Mexico from time to time and their activities were provided extensive employment to the Legal Attache. There was a certain amount of investigation in the matter entitled "The Reactivation of the Capone Gang", and inquiries were made in the Windsor Jewel Theft Case. Innumerable investigations were conducted in Selective Service, Deserter, NSDAP and NMTA matters. As a result of excellent contacts, the office of the Legal Attache in Mexico City frequently performed outstanding work. Mexico City continuously carried a larger number of pending criminal cases than any other SIS Office. (64-4984-221).

The Bureau's liaison with Mexican Police officials was excellent and by means of this friendly relationship, it was possible to bring to justice many badly wanted fugitives. Because the extradition treaties in force between the United States and Mexico are based principally on a treaty signed in 1899, the list of extraditable offenses set forth in the treaties does not include many important criminal offenses over which the Bureau has jurisdiction. Thus, fugitives who have committed some of these offenses cannot be made available to the United States authorities by means of extradition. [redacted] b7D

[redacted] the Civil Attache was able to arrange for the arrest of the wanted fugitive by Mexican authorities and his informal expulsion from

~~SECRET~~

Mexico at a point where FBI Agents could immediately take him into custody.

(1.) Mexican Fugitive Located. Through its liaison, SIS was instrumental in making Mexican Police officials more receptive and alert to the possibilities of international police cooperation. One of the instances which brought home to them the advantage of cooperation was the case of Ramon Riverall Romay. In this case the Bureau was able to assist the Mexican authorities. Ramon Riverall Romay was a Mexican citizen who was wanted as a fugitive from Mexico to face charges of having committed a felony in that country. With the assistance of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, Riverall Romay was located in Canada. As a direct result of the Bureau's liaison work with the Mexican and Canadian officials, the Mexicans were able to locate this fugitive. (62-53897).

(2.) "Little Angelo" Scerria. Out of 23 members of a "policy racket" gang indicated at Cleveland, Ohio, on April 26, 1939, only "Little Angelo" Scerria remained at large. For over three years the Bureau pressed a man hunt of international proportions under the Federal Unlawful Flight to Avoid Prosecution statute so that "Little Angelo" would be returned to the local authorities for prosecution in Cleveland. Mail covers were placed on relatives of Scerria who resided in Italy. Inquiries were directed to police authorities in England, Mexico, Switzerland, Portugal and Brazil, without success. Angelo's wife, members of his family and other Cleveland hoodlums made many derogatory remarks concerning the FBI's inability to locate the crafty fugitive, and openly boasted that the G-men would never catch up with Scerria. Through a surveillance of the elaborate Mexico City apartment of a Cleveland hoodlum and friend of Scerria, an individual meeting the latter's description was observed. It was found that this person worked in a wine shop in Mexico City. An SIS Agent visited this establishment under the pretext of purchasing some liquor and recognized a salesman in the store as being the long sought fugitive.

Through contacts of the FBI in Mexican Government circles, Scerria was apprehended on February 17, 1943 and deported to the United States as an undesirable resident. He was eventually returned to Cleveland where he pleaded guilty to the Ohio State charge of extortion by threats of violence and received a sentence of from one to five years. (88-883).

(3.) Charles Angelo Colombo, Jr. This individual was a 25 year old draft dodger who was a member of the ROTC at the University of Illinois in 1938-1940.

With the permission of his draft board, he went to Mexico City to attend summer school and refused to return to the United States despite several official notices from his local Selective Service Board. Colombo

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

married a native Mexican girl and demanded that his draft board reclassify him from 1A on the grounds of his marriage, and because he had been offered a position as investigator with the priority rating board through the American Embassy in Mexico, D. F. The Bureau's representatives at Mexico quickly determined that although Colombo had applied for such a job, he had not been accepted. In the meantime the United States Attorney at St. Louis authorized prosecution of Colombo. Through the Bureau's contacts with the Mexican Department of Gobernacion, Colombo was deported from Mexico as an undesirable alien and was arrested by Bureau agents as he crossed the border at Laredo, Texas. He later received a four year prison sentence by a Federal Court in St. Louis. (25-138463).

(4.) Merrill Albert Coffey. This individual was reported delinquent by a local draft board in Chicago for failure to report for induction on March 21, 1941. On November 13, 1941 a complaint was filed charging him with a draft violation and the warrant was returned non est, making him a fugitive. Inquiries concerning the subject in the United States indicated that he aspired to be a bull fighter and frequented known haunts of matadors and was a friend of Sydney Franklin, American bull fighter who enjoyed great success in Spain where he was known as the "Brooklyn Bombshell."

SIS Agents made inquiries in Mexico among the bull fighting element and succeed in locating Coffey. He was pointed out to Mexican Government officials and apprehended by them on October 14, 1943. Coffey was delivered by the Mexican authorities to Bureau Agents at Laredo, Texas on October 21, 1943, and waived removal proceedings when arraigned before the United States Commissioner there.

In December, 1943, Coffey was released by the United States Attorney at Chicago to the Military Police to be court-martialed for desertion from the United States Army in 1937. (25-28997)

(5.) George Richard Heiden. In March, 1943, this individual skipped from his employment with the Ford Motor Company at Detroit and proceeded to Mexico for the purpose of evading his Selective Service obligations. In letters to persons in the United States he claimed to have applied for Mexican citizenship for the sole purpose of staying out of the Army, and to have boasted that no one could put him in the Army inasmuch as he had been around enough so that nothing could be put over on him. Heiden also stated that he would probably lose his American citizenship which didn't mean enough "to blow him to hell," and that Mexico "beats the United States a hundred times." Heiden was

~~SECRET~~

<u>NAME</u>	<u>SIS</u>	<u>CITY</u>	<u>DATE</u>	<u>ASSIGNMENT</u>
		Mexico City	4/43 - 12/43	Undercover
		Mexico (Travel)		
			9/43 - 4/44	Undercover
		Mexico City	10/43 - 3/45	Undercover
		Mexico City	1/43 - 8/43	Legal Attache
		Guadalajara	1/42 - 12/42	Undercover
		Mexico City	5/43 - 12/43	Official
		Mexico (Travel)		
			12/41 - 11/43	Undercover
		Monterrey	4/43 - 2/44	Undercover
		Hermosillo	12/41 - 5/42	Undercover
		Chihuahua	12/41 - 8/43	Undercover
		Mexico City	8/43 - 12/44	Legal Attache
		Mexico City	10/43 - 6/46	Undercover
		Mazatlan	7/43 - 10/43	Undercover
		Tampico	9/41 - 8/42	Undercover
		Mexico City	2/43 - 6/43	Official
		Mexico City	5/43 - 7/44	Undercover
		Mexico City	2/44 - 3/44	Undercover
		Mexico City	12/42 - 8/43	Undercover
		Merida	7/42 - 2/43	Undercover
		Acapulco	7/42 - 5/43	Undercover
		Baja California (Travel)		
			12/42 - 6/43	Undercover
		Mexico City	3/43 - 8/43	Undercover
		Mexico City	5/44 - 10/45	Undercover
		Mexico City	4/47 - 6/47	Official
		Mexico City	7/44 - 3/46	Undercover
		Mexico City	8/42 - 6/44	Undercover
		Mexico City	3/46 - 4/46	Official
		Mexico City	12/45 - 11/47	Official
		Mexico City	7/46 - 4/47	Undercover
		Mexico City	8/43 - 10/44	Undercover
		Mexico City	9/42 - 9/43	Undercover
		Mexico City	1/42 - 7/42	Undercover
		Mazatlan	6/41 - 1/42	Undercover
		Mexico City	6/46 to Present	Legal Attache
		Acapulco	9/41 - 8/42	Undercover
		Mexico City	7/46 - 4/47	Undercover
		Mexico City	4/44 - 3/45	Undercover
		Mexico City	9/43 - 6/44	Undercover
		Mexico City	2/43 - 9/43	Official
		Mexico City	7/44 - 7/45	Undercover
		Mexico City	2/43 - 11/44	Official
		Mexico City	12/42 - 10/45	Official
		Mexico City	8/43 - 11/44	Undercover
		Mazatlan	3/43 - 9/43	Undercover
		Mexico City	2/41 - 9/43	Undercover
		Mexico City	11/44 - 6/46	Legal Attache
		Guadalajara	11/42 - 10/43	Undercover
		Veracruz	10/42 - 5/43	Undercover
		Torreon	12/41 - 7/42	Undercover

4. Bibliographya. Principal Investigative Files

64-2 00 General Miscellaneous File Mexico

64-2700-A General File German Activities in Mexico

64-2 00-B General File Japanese Activities in Mexico

64-2700-C General File Italian Activities in Mexico

64-2700-D General File Communist Activities in Mexico

64-2700-E General File Spanish Activities in Mexico

64-2700-F General File French Activities in Mexico

64-2 00-G General File British Activities in Mexico

64-2700-H General File American Activities in Mexico

64-2700-I General File Hungarian Activities in Mexico

64-2700-J General File Roumanian Activities in Mexico

64-2 00-K General File Swiss Activities in Mexico

64-2700-L General File Swedish Activities in Mexico

64-2700-M General File Portuguese Activities in Mexico

64-2700-N General File Austrian Activities in Mexico

64-2 01 General File Political Matters in Mexico

64-2702 General File Economic Matters in Mexico

64-2 03 General File Social Matters in Mexico

64-2 04 General File Foreign Agents in Mexico

64-2 04-A German Agents in Mexico

64-2704-B Japanese Agents in Mexico

64-2704-C Italian Agents in Mexico

64-2704-D Communist Agents in Mexico

64-2 04-E Spanish Agent in Mexico

~~SECRET~~

- 64-2704-F French Agents in Mexico
- 64-2704-G British Agents in Mexico
- 64-2704-H American Agents in Mexico
- 64-2704-J Roumanian Agents in Mexico
- 64-2704-L Swedish Agents in Mexico
- 64-2704-N Austrian Agents in Mexico
- 64-2705 General File on Propaganda in Mexico
 - 64-2705-A German Propaganda in Mexico
 - 64-2705-B Japanese Propaganda in Mexico
 - 64-2705-C Italian Propaganda in Mexico
 - 64-2705-D Communist Propaganda in Mexico
 - 64-2705-E Spanish Propaganda in Mexico
 - 64-2705-F French Propaganda in Mexico
 - 64-2705-G British Propaganda in Mexico
 - 64-2705-H American Propaganda in Mexico
- 64-2706 General File on Foreign Penetration in Mexico
 - 64-2706-A German Penetration in Mexico
 - 64-2706-B Japanese Penetration in Mexico
 - 64-2706-C Italian Penetration in Mexico
 - 64-2706-D Communist Penetration in Mexico
 - 64-2706-E Spanish Penetration in Mexico
 - 64-2706-F French Penetration in Mexico
- 64-2707 Sabotage in Mexico
 - 64-2707-A German Sabotage in Mexico
 - 64-2707-C Italian Sabotage in Mexico
- 64-2708 General File on Foreign Residents in Mexico

~~SECRET~~

507

~~SECRET~~

- 64-2708-A German Residents in Mexico
- 64-2708-B Japanese Residents in Mexico
- 64-2708-C Italian Residents in Mexico
- 64-2708-D Communist Residents in Mexico
- 64-2708-E Spanish Residents in Mexico
- 64-2708-F French Residents in Mexico
- 64-2708-G British Residents in Mexico
- 64-2708-H American Residents in Mexico
- 64-2709-I Hungarian Residents in Mexico
- 64-2708-J Roumanian Residents in Mexico
- 64-2708-K Swiss Residents in Mexico
- 64-2708-L Swedish Residents in Mexico
- 64-2708-M Portuguse Residents in Mexico
- 64-2708-N Austrian Residents in Mexico
- 64-2709 Chapultepec Radio Intercepts
- 64-2710 Military and Naval Matters in Mexico
- 64-2711 General File on Foreign Firms in Mexico
 - 64-2711-A German Firms in Mexico
 - 64-2711-B Japanese Firms in Mexico
 - 64-2711-C Italian Firms in Mexico
 - 64-2711-D Communist Firms in Mexico
 - 64-2711-E Spanish Firms in Mexico
 - 64-2711-F French Firms in Mexico
 - 64-2711-H American Firms in Mexico
 - 64-2711-L Swedish Firms in Mexico
- 64-2712 General File on Radio Stations in Mexico

~~SECRET~~

- 64-2712-A German Radio Stations in Mexico
- 64-2712-B Japanese Radio Stations in Mexico
- 64-2712-C Italian Radio Stations in Mexico
- 64-2712-D Communist Radio Stations in Mexico
- 64-2712-F French Radio Stations in Mexico
- 64-2712-H American Radio Stations in Mexico
- 64-2714 General File on Submarine Activities Near Mexico
 - 64-2714-A German Submarine Activities Near Mexico
 - 64-2714-B Japanese Submarine Activities Near Mexico
- 64-2715 Telephone Surveillances in Mexico
- 64-2716 Plant Surveys in Mexico
- 64-200-221 Communist Movement in Mexico
- 64-211-221 Soviet Diplomatic Activities in Mexico
- 100-72924 The German Communist Party in Mexico. This file covers general German Communist activities in Latin America.
- 100-345359 Yugoslav Diplomatic Activities in Mexico
- 105-5169 Polish Diplomatic Activities in Mexico
- 100-163705 Communist Party of Spain - Delegation in Mexico. This file also contains the reports on the Unified Socialist Party of Catalonia and the Communist Party of Euzkadi.
- 64-23410 Federation of Organization to Aid European Refugees (FOARE) and the Fund for Economic Aid to Anti-Fascist European Refugees (FAERAE)
- 97-2684 Commission to Aid Junta Suprema of National Union, also known as the Spanish National Union
- 65-38149 Felipe Munoz Arconada, Spanish Communist Secret Writing Case
- 64-22642 La Voz de Mexico, Mexican Communist Party Newspaper
- 100-345920 Alfredo Herz Elumenthal, alleged Soviet Agent

~~SECRET~~

65-4330 The "Alto Case" involving Communist secret writing communications known in the domestic field as the Lydia Altschuler et al., and in SIS as Jose David Alfaro Siqueiros et al. The case pertains to the Communist underground.

100-729-24 The Free Germany Movement

64-24773 The Confederation of Workers of Mexico. This file also contains the report on the Confederation of Workers of Latin America.

100-4326 Vicente Lombardo Toledano

100-341720 Kirill Alexeev. This file contains statements made by former Soviet Assistant Commercial Attache who defected in 1946.

100-341561-221 Labor Conditions in Mexico

65-16273 Mexican Microscopic Dot Case known under the code name "Clog Case"

65-37793 German Microdot System

64-309-221 Smuggling Activities in Mexico

b. Administrative Files.

64-4532 Office Administrative File covering Civil Attache's Office, Mexico City

64-4984-221 Office Monthly Reports from Civil Attache's Office, Mexico City

64-4633 Living Conditions in Mexico

67-383675 Office Personnel File for Civil Attache's Office, Mexico City, filed under caption "Embassy, Mexico City, Mexico." The inspection reports for this office are filed separately.

64-4123-221 Informant file for Mexico.

64-29833-221 Police Matters in Mexico

c. Monographs

"Totalitarian Activities in Mexico Today." General monograph covering various phases of SIS investigations in Mexico, published September 1942, 486 pages.

"German Espionage in Latin America." General monograph covering German espionage activities in various countries of Latin America. Pages 22 to 47 pertain to German espionage in Mexico. Published June 1946.

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

"Communism in Latin America." General monograph covering Communism on a hemispheric basis. Page 32 pertains to the Communist Party of Mexico. This monograph also contains considerable information on Vicente Lombardo Toledano and the Confederation of Latin American Workers. Published January, 1946.

"The Japanese in Latin America." General monograph covering Japanese activities in Latin America. Pages 43 to 55 refers to Mexico. Printed November, 1945.

"History of the Communist Movement in Mexico." Summary memorandum covering the origin and development of the Communist Movement in Mexico. The Memorandum was prepared as of April, 1947 and contains 213 pages. Unpublished; and filed in 64-200-221-446.

"SIS Office, Mexico D. F." Photographs of the facilities of the Civil Attache's Office in Mexico.

"Communism - Labor in Mexico" Unpublished monograph on Communism and labor in Mexico. Filed in Bureau Library, J-597.

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

F. NICARAGUA

1. SIS Facilities and Objectives

SIS coverage in Nicaragua was first inaugurated in January, 1941 when a Special Employee was assigned to that country in an undercover capacity. In March, 1942, the first Agent was assigned openly in Nicaragua. That Agent was sent at the request of President Anastacio Somoza to conduct a police school. However, he became a close confidant of President Somoza and several of the high government officials in Nicaragua. Due to his contacts with them he was able to obtain a great deal of information not available to other branches of the American Government and also was able to influence Nicaraguan policy.

The first Legal Attache was assigned to Nicaragua in November, 1942, and coverage was increased gradually until October, 1943, when four Agents were assigned to that country. In July, 1946, before the final closing program began, two Agents were stationed in Managua.

The Legal Attache's office in Managua, Nicaragua, was furnished space in one of the American Embassy buildings and a Bureau radio station was installed in the early part of 1946.

The Bureau's representatives in Nicaragua were primarily concerned with ascertaining the activities of Axis nationals resident in that country and, in general, covering local political matters. In addition to these activities, the SIS personnel in Managua were able to furnish the Nicaraguan Government advice on enemy alien control and on matters of non-military national defense. These services were highly praised by the American Ambassador in Nicaragua prior to the closing of the SIS office in that country on March 27, 1947. (64-4514).

2. Major Accomplishments

a. Control of Axis Nationals

(1.) Investigations of Axis Nationals. One of the most important projects of SIS representatives in Nicaragua was in the investigation and securing of information concerning various Axis nationals in that country. A considerable amount of this type of information was secured and was correlated by the Bureau representative working with the Nicaraguan Government and by the Bureau representative attached to the American Embassy. On the basis of these investigations, lists of possible subjects for deportation to the United States for the safety of Nicaragua and the Allied Nations were drawn up and submitted to the Nicaraguan Government and the proper United States authorities. (64-2404-A-37 and 331, 64-2408-29, 100-2-3810)

512

~~SECRET~~

It was found that with respect to individuals deported to the United States for internment, derogatory information had been furnished by Bureau representatives on the majority of them. One hundred and one individuals were deported from Nicaragua during 1942 and 1943. A few of the most important of these individuals were:

Ernesto Hammer	Fritz Fuchs
Kurt Mayer	Erich Puschendorf
Hans Willy Riedel	Max Wilms
Rudolf Eyl	Julio Balcke
Guillermo Pentzke	

The large quantities of commercial and financial information gathered and submitted by the Bureau's representatives was of considerable value to the equitable functioning of the United States Proclaimed List of Certain Blocked Nationals. The following individuals and firms were among those placed on the List partially as a result of information furnished by the SIS Agents:

Julio C. Bahlcke	Otto Arnold
Ernesto Hammer	Morris Pataky
Guillermo Huper	Fritz Morlock
Palazio y Cia., Ltda.	Oscar Wilms

(64-2408-A-3, 64-2200-A-45, 64-2404-A-38, 64-2400-361, 64-1004-A-219, 64-2401-78)

(2.) Control Measures Adopted with SIS Aid. Information secured by SIS representatives and the cooperation of Bureau personnel with the Nicaraguan Government were to some extent instrumental in the passing of the Emergency Laws by the Nicaraguan Congress in April of 1942. (64-2401-87)

In May, 1942, the Nicaraguan Government passed a law providing for the registration of aliens and making it mandatory for aliens, whether enemy aliens or not, to carry a "cedula" book with them at all times. The law also contained a provision providing a heavy penalty for failing to register or for perjury. The passage of this law was of considerable assistance to the Nicaraguan Government in maintaining control of aliens in the Republic, and it of course produced the necessary valuable records from which the United States Government could gather much valuable information. Its passage was aided and assisted by the Bureau representative who was working with the Nicaraguan Government at that time. (64-2408-25)

Two months later the Nicaraguan Government passed a law prohibiting exportation and importation of currency and coins minted in the United States. This law gave the Nicaraguans considerable control over the movement of Axis funds within the country, and the Bureau representative previously mentioned was of considerable assistance in having the law passed.

One procedure suggested by the Bureau's representative, and subsequently adopted by the Nicaraguan Government, was the requirement that before any action be taken in regard to issuing exit visas, the passports of all American citizens were to be verified by the American Embassy. This procedure was of considerable value to the United States and was stated to be such by the American Ambassador in Nicaragua. (100-16567-1)

b. Communist Activities

On December 16, 1944 Nicaragua diplomatically recognized Soviet Russia. SIS investigations had previously indicated that this would happen. Attempts to organize a Communist Party in Nicaragua had met with opposition from the government authorities during the previous several years. Individuals charged with Communist activities were imprisoned or exiled by President Somoza. It was developed through SIS investigations that the Communist elements in Nicaragua had received support and encouragement from the Communist Party in Costa Rica. President Somoza relaxed his opposition to the organization, and in 1944, giving tacit consent to the organizing of the Socialist Party of Nicaragua. This party was formed through the efforts of individuals formerly identified with Communist activities. Investigations of SIS personnel indicated that President Somoza's policy of allowing the organization of political and labor groups was made as a matter of political expediency following threats to the security of his administration during the political disturbances which occurred in July, 1944.

Although the activities of the Partido Socialista de Nicaragua, the alleged Communist Party in Nicaragua, were declared illegal by the Nicaraguan Government in November, 1944, this same faction, in the first half of 1945, energetically and clandestinely extended its scope of activities. In August, 1945, this same Party publicly opposed the reelection of President Somoza and advocated that the Nicaraguan masses turn from the traditional political parties and struggle for the economic and social improvement of their country. Investigations by SIS personnel reflected that the Partido Socialista de Nicaragua played a dominant role in the growth of the labor movement in Nicaragua and through the Federation de Trabajadores de Managua (The Workers' Federation of Managua), which it reputedly controlled, it exercised considerable influence over the Nicaraguan laboring element.

On August 19, 1945, however, several Communist leaders were deported from the country and information was developed that the strength and influence on labor and political issues was considerably weakened.

c. Political Matters

President Anastasio Somoza of Nicaragua was another of the dictators who ruled with an iron hand in Central America. However, President Somoza was cooperative with Bureau representatives. Inasmuch as he was in control of the army and the political arena, there was virtually no effective opposition in the country. The most serious opponents to his regime were located outside the country as exiles in neighboring nations. SIS investi-

gations reflected that the anti-Somoza forces, by 1945, had become more active than in the past. Intercepted correspondence between General Emiliano Chamorro and Juan B. Saeasa, both exiled former Presidents of Nicaragua, indicated possible concurrent plans designed to cause the defeat of President Somoza. Chamorro, who was President as early as 1916 and who was exiled to Mexico City in the middle 1930's, and Sacasa, who made Beverly Hills, California, his home, were in contact as to ways and means to eject themselves, once more, successfully into Nicaraguan political life.

The Bureau through its various contacts and sources of information obtained adequate coverage of the political situation in Nicaragua and was thus able to keep appropriate Government agencies advised of the latest developments. Because some of the more prominent opposition leaders were exiled from Nicaragua to neighboring countries, the Bureau's facilities made it possible to keep abreast of Nicaraguan politics throughout Central America, particularly in Mexico and in Costa Rica. This coordination of information concerning Nicaragua, obtained in the several countries, was very valuable in presenting a composite picture of the various revolutionary currents against Somoza.

Information regarding the activities of the anti-Somoza groups was of interest to the Ambassador who, while following State Department instructions to maintain strict neutrality in Nicaraguan political affairs, was allowed to assist the opposition groups whenever possible but just so far that Somoza could not prove any attempt to intervene on the part of the United States. (64-2401; 64-4514-153).

3. Personnel

The following Special Agents and Special Employees were assigned to SIS work in Nicaragua:

b2

b7C

<u>NAME</u>	<u>SIS</u>	<u>CITY</u>	<u>DATE</u>	<u>ASSIGNMENT</u>
		Managua	6/46- 4/47	Legal Attache
		Managua	4/44- 2/45	Legal Attache
		Managua	12/44- 6/46	Legal Attache
		Managua	7/41- 3/42	Undercover
		Managua	5/45- 9/45	Undercover
		Managua	11/42- 3/43	Legal Attache
		Managua	6/46- 8/46	Official
		Managua	4/42- 9/42	Undercover
		Managua	10/43- 2/44	Police Liaison
		Managua	1/41- 3/43	Undercover
		Managua	3/42-10/43	Official
		Managua	11/42-10/43	Undercover

4. Bibliography

a. Principal Investigative Files

- 64-2400 General Miscellaneous Files on Nicaragua
- 64-2400-A General File on German Activities in Nicaragua
 - 64-2400-B General File on Japanese Activities in Nicaragua
 - 64-2400-C General File on Italian Activities in Nicaragua
 - 64-2400-D General File on Communist Activities in Nicaragua
 - 64-2400-E General File on Spanish Activities in Nicaragua
 - 64-2400-F General File on French Activities in Nicaragua
 - 64-2400-G General File on British Activities in Nicaragua
 - 64-2400-H General File on American Activities in Nicaragua
 - 64-2400-K General File on Swiss Activities in Nicaragua
- 64-2401 Political Matters in Nicaragua
- 64-2402 Economic Matters in Nicaragua
- 64-2403 Social Matters in Nicaragua
- 64-2404 General File on Foreign Agents in Nicaragua
- 64-2404-A German Agents in Nicaragua
 - 64-2404-B Japanese Agents in Nicaragua
 - 64-2404-C Italian Agents in Nicaragua
 - 64-2404-D Communist Agents in Nicaragua
 - 64-2404-E Spanish Agents in Nicaragua
- 64-2405 General File on Propaganda in Nicaragua
- 64-2405-A German Propaganda in Nicaragua
 - 64-2405-B Italian Propaganda in Nicaragua

~~SECRET~~

- 64-2405-D Communist Propaganda in Nicaragua
- 64-2405-E Spanish Propaganda in Nicaragua
- 64-2405-F French Propaganda in Nicaragua
- 64-2405-G British Propaganda in Nicaragua
- 64-2405-H American Propaganda in Nicaragua
- 64-2406 General File on Foreign Penetration in Nicaragua
 - 64-2406-A German Penetration in Nicaragua
 - 64-2406-B Japanese Penetration in Nicaragua
 - 64-2406-C Italian Penetration in Nicaragua
 - 64-2406-D Communist Penetration in Nicaragua
 - 64-2406-E Spanish Penetration in Nicaragua
 - 64-2406-F French Penetration in Nicaragua
 - 64-2406-G British Penetration in Nicaragua
- 64-2407 Sabotage in Nicaragua
- 64-2408 General File on Foreign Residents in Nicaragua
 - 64-2408-A German Residents in Nicaragua
 - 64-2408-C Italian Residents in Nicaragua
 - 64-2408-D Communists Residents in Nicaragua
 - 64-2408-E Spanish Residents in Nicaragua
 - 64-2408-F French Residents in Nicaragua
 - 64-2408-G British Residents in Nicaragua
 - 64-2408-H American Residents in Nicaragua
- 64-2410 Military and Naval Matters in Nicaragua
- 64-2411 General File on Foreign Firms in Nicaragua
 - 64-2411-A German Firms in Nicaragua
 - 64-2411-B Japanese Firms in Nicaragua

517

~~SECRET~~

64-2411-C Italian Firms in Nicaragua

64-2411-E Spanish Firms in Nicaragua

64-2411-F French Firms in Nicaragua

64-2411-G British Firms in Nicaragua

64-2412 Radio Stations in Nicaragua

64-2414 Submarine Activities near Nicaragua

64-2416 Plant Surveys in Nicaragua

64-200-222 The Communist Movement in Nicaragua

100-341561-222 Labor Conditions in Nicaragua

b. Administrative Files

64-4514 Office Administrative File for Legal Attache's Office, Managua, Nicaragua.

64-4984-222 Office Monthly Reports for Legal Attache's Office, Managua, Nicaragua.

64-4963 Living Conditions in Nicaragua

64-29833-222 Police Matters in Nicaragua

67-383685 Office Personnel File for Legal Attache's Office filed under "Embassy, Managua, Nicaragua". The Inspection Reports for this office are filed separately.

64-4123-222 Informant File for Nicaragua.

c. Monograph

"Labor-Communist Movement in Central America". Unpublished monograph which deals in part with labor and Communism in Panama. Prepared as of Fall 1946. Proof copy filed in Bureau Library.

PANAMA

1. SIS Facilities and Objectives

The delimitation agreement under which the Bureau operated in America set Panama aside as the special province of the War Department. In order to complete the information on subversive activities which the Bureau received from other parts of the Hemisphere, it was necessary to establish limited coverage on the Isthmus.

In December, 1940, and January, 1941, visits were paid to Panama by two undercover representatives for a few weeks. In March, 1942, the first permanent undercover representative was assigned to Panama on a highly confidential basis and this type of coverage was maintained until the SIS program was terminated in March, 1947.

In May, 1945, the first Special Agent was sent to Panama in an official liaison capacity as Legal Attache. Peak coverage was reached in June, 1946, when there were five SIS representatives in Panama. The Legal Attache's Office was closed in August, 1946, since it was found impracticable to maintain this office without the full authority allowed the other Legal Attache's Offices, which authority was refused by the War Department.

The Bureau's official representatives in Panama acted almost entirely in a straight liaison capacity. Contacts were maintained with the various United States governmental agencies including the Embassy, the Military Attache, Military Intelligence, the Provost Marshal, Civil Intelligence group and local Police organizations. This liaison served a very useful purpose in furnishing Bureau cooperation from these agencies which was essential to complete intelligence coverage of the Western Hemisphere and to the discharge of the Bureau's duties in criminal work. Through their contacts, the Bureau's representatives were able to cover leads both for SIS and the Domestic Field in Applicant cases, Internal Security Matters, Espionage, Selective Service and many types of criminal cases. These Agents were also able to interview Merchant Seamen who arrived regularly at Panama and who were wanted as subject or witnesses by the Domestic Field.

One of the most productive features of the Legal Attache's office was the Police Liaison work which has been described in another section of this memorandum.

The Legal Attache's office in Panama City was furnished space in the American Embassy. The office was finally closed due to the refusal of the War Department to grant the Bureau's representatives the full authority given to the regular Legal Attaches in other countries. (66-16317)

2. Major Accomplishments

a. Burglary Investigation for the Army

At the specific request of the Provost Marshal's Office in the Panama Canal Zone a Bureau Agent working under the cover of [redacted] investigated, in the later part of 1945, numerous [redacted] thefts which occurred at various air fields in the Canal Zone during that year. Through his inquiry, the Bureau's representative successfully eliminated as suspects several army officers who were previously suspected as having been implicated in the thefts. In addition, while previously there had been many such burglaries each week, a sharp decline in the number of these crimes resulted and morale among the various units substantially improved. Upon the completion of this inquiry various Army officials in the Canal Zone expressed their appreciation. (64-51633; 66-16317; 62-79103) b7E

b. Survey of German Legation Archives

The Bureau's SIS office in Panama had occasion to interest itself in the activities of the Spanish Charge d'Affaires, Manuel Onos de Plandolit at the time when the local authorities endeavored to acquire the German Legation Archives which were in the possession of the Spanish Legation. That individual was reliably reported to have burned some of the German records held by him. It was alleged that he operated an intelligence organization in Panama and also that he possessed open pro-Nazi sympathies. As a result of his activities Onos was declared "Persona non grata" by the government of Panama and was recalled to Spain.

When custody of the German archives was obtained by American authorities, one of the Bureau's representatives was assigned to review them. In connection with this work, the American Ambassador, Frank T. Hines, submitted a dispatch to the State Department on January 25, 1946, which stated that this Agent "rendered the Embassy valuable assistance in correlating and translating more than half of the material which was found in the archives of the former German Legation. He was largely responsible for the assembling of the report which was forwarded with Embassy dispatch #5002, October 15, 1945, subject, 'Transmitting report on the former German archives in Panama.' Since the completion of that work he has been making the various studies for the Department as requested regarding those former German residents of Panama now interned in the United States. . . ." (65-55316)

c. Local Political Affairs

In addition to their liaison work, the SIS representatives in Panama also kept the Bureau advised of the important developments in the Panamanian political picture and the activities of the Communists in Panama. This information was necessary to complete the Bureau's coverage of subversive activities in the Western Hemisphere. (64-2501; 64-200-223)

3. Personnel

The following Special Agents and Special Employees were assigned to SIS work in Panama:

<u>NAME</u>	<u>SIS</u>	<u>CITY</u>	<u>DATE</u>	<u>ASSIGNMENT</u>
		Panama City	5/42 - 2/43	Undercover
		Panama City	8/46 - 3/47	Undercover
		Panama City	6/42 - 5/44	Undercover
		Panama City	6/46 - 3/47	Undercover
		Panama City	7/42 - 12/45	Undercover
		Panama City	4/46 - 3/47	Undercover
		Panama City	6/45 - 2/48	Official
		Panama City	5/45 - 8/46	Legal Attache
		Panama City	8/45 - 8/46	Police Liaison
		Panama City	8/45 - 2/46	Army
		Panama City	12/40 - 1/41	Undercover
		Panama City	1/41 - 2/41	Undercover

4. Bibliography

a. Principal Investigative Files

- 64-2500 General Miscellaneous File on Panama
 - 64-2500-A German File on German Activities in Panama
 - 64-2500-B General File on Japanese Activities in Panama
 - 64-2500-C General File on Italian Activities in Panama
 - 64-2500-D General File on Communist Activities in Panama
 - 64-2500-E General File on Spanish Activities in Panama
 - 64-2500-F General File on French Activities in Panama
 - 64-2500-H General File on American Activities in Panama
- 64-2501 Political Matters in Panama
- 64-2502 Economic Matters in Panama
- 64-2503 Social Matters in Panama
- 64-2504 General File on Foreign Agents in Panama
 - 64-2504-A German Agents in Panama

~~SECRET~~

- 64-2504-B Japanese Agents in
- 64-2504-C Italian Agents in Panama
- 64-2504-D Communist Agents in Panama
- 64-2504-E Spanish Agents in Panama
- 64-2504-F French Agents in Panama
- 64-2504-J Roumanian Agents in Panama
- 64-2505 General File Propaganda in Panama
 - 64-2505-A German Propaganda in
 - 64-2505-D Communi Propaganda in Panama
 - 64-2505-E Spanish Agents in Panama
 - 64-2505-F French Agents in Panama
 - 64-2505-H American Agents in Panama
- 64-2 06 General Fi Foreign Penetration in Panama
 - 64-2506-A German Penetrati in Panama
 - 64-2506-B Japanese Penetration in Panama
 - 64-2506-C Italian Penetrati in Panama
 - 64 2506-D Communi Penetrati in Panama
 - 64-2506-E Spanish Penetrati in Panama
- 64-2507 Sabotage in Panama
- 64 2508 General File Foreign Residents in Panama
 - 64-2508-A German Res dents in Panama
 - 64-2508-B Japanese Res dents in Pan
 - 64-2508-C Ital: Residents in Panama
 - 64-2508-D Communist Residents in Panama

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

64-2508-E Spanish Residents in Panama
64-2508-F French Residents in Panama
64-2508-H American Residents in Panama
64-2508-N Austrian Residents in Panama
64-2510 Military and Naval Matters in Panama
64-2511 General File on Foreign Firms in Panama
64-2511-A German Firms in Panama
64-2511-B Japanese Firms in Panama
64-2511-E Spanish Firms in Panama
64-2511-H American Firms in Panama
64-2512 Radio Stations in Panama
64-2514 Submarine Activities near Panama
64-2516 Plant Surveys in Panama
65-55316 Records of the German Legation in Panama
64-200-223 Communist Movement in Panama

b. Administrative Files

64-16317 Office Administrative Files for Legal Attache's Office, Panama City, Panama
64-4984-223 Office Monthly Reports for Legal Attache's Office, Panama City, Panama
67-400889 Office Personnel File for Legal Attache's Office filed under, "Embassy, Panama City, Panama".
64-4830 Living Conditions in Panama
64-29833-223 Police Matters in Panama
64-4125-223 Informant File for Panama

c. Monograph

"Labor-Communist Movement in Central America." Unpublished monograph which deals in part with labor and Communism in Panama. Prepared as of Fall 1946. Proof copy filed in Bureau Library.

523

~~SECRET~~

AA. PARAGUAY

1. SIS Facilities and Objectives

SIS coverage in Paraguay was first inaugurated in February, 1941 when one Special Agent was assigned to that country in an undercover capacity for two months. The first permanent undercover agent was sent to Asuncion in August of that year and nine months later the first Legal Attache was assigned to the Embassy. SIS personnel in Paraguay reached the peak point during Summer 1943, with a total of four agents. In July 1946, when the final closing program was started there were three agents in Asuncion. SIS activities in Paraguay were finally terminated in February, 1947.

In Asuncion, the Bureau's representatives occupied space in the Embassy building. Due to the adverse conditions under which they had to work because of the pro-Axis sympathies of many Paraguayan government officials, it was also necessary to rent an auxiliary office where certain informants could be interviewed.

A Bureau radio station was installed in the Embassy building and in times of emergency its facilities were available to the other sections of the Embassy. This station was of great value in keeping the Bureau and the State Department apprised of the developments of the various revolutionary movements which occurred during the period of SIS coverage.

The primary function of the Bureau's representatives in Paraguay was to ascertain the identity and activities of Axis agents. Investigations along these lines were conducted to produce information of intelligence value and also to secure data upon which the United States Embassy could endeavor to get action by the Paraguayan Government against such agents. In addition to those investigations, the Legal Attache's Office also found it necessary to closely follow the turbulent local political situation.

2. Major Accomplishments

a. Relations with Paraguayan Government Officials

SIS investigations of German activities were frequently hampered by the open pro-Axis sympathies of many Paraguayan officials. The long history of dictatorship in Paraguay made many persons sympathetic to the Nazi system and the ruling clique in the army were especially susceptible to German influence. By diligent effort, however, the Bureau's representatives were able to make some excellent contacts as sources of information and, in certain instances, secured cooperation from important Paraguayan officials, even, on occasion, being able to influence governmental policy.

~~SECRET~~

By virtue of the efforts of the Legal Attache's Office in Asuncion, it was possible to establish close liaison with various high Paraguayan government officials. One former Chief of Police, Mirtshuito Villasboa, was extremely pro-Axis in sympathy, thus making it difficult for the Legal Attache to obtain cooperation from the Police Department.

b7C

b7D

However, [redacted] who was pro-Allied and cooperative, proved of utmost assistance. An important informant was also developed by the Legal Attache within the Paraguayan Post Office and through this individual it was possible to obtain any and all mail directed to any individual within the country suspected of engaging in subversive activities. Liaison was established with other Censorship officials within the country and arrangements perfected whereby the Legal Attache was informed concerning suspected correspondence emanating from or directed to persons in Paraguay.

In March, 1943, when it became apparent that Paraguay would, of necessity, have to adopt some measures restricting the activities of her Axis nationals, that government was somewhat at a loss as to how to proceed, and called upon the American Embassy for suggestions. The SIS Legal Attache thereupon prepared a document setting out suggested restrictions upon travel of these nationals, providing for a registration of them with government authorities. That memorandum was translated by the Legal Attache into Spanish and given by the American Ambassador to the Paraguayan Foreign Office. The suggested legislation, based upon similar legislation found desirable in the United States, was enacted by the Paraguayan legislative body into law in the verbatim language of the memorandum prepared by the Legal Attache. (64-4506-17; 64-3700-A)

b. German Activities

The German colony in Paraguay numbered between 15,000 and 16,000 individuals. This group was intensely nationalistic and therefore highly susceptible to Nazi doctrines. This situation was recognized by the Nazis themselves and the first effort to indoctrinate any German colony in Latin America was made by the Nazis in 1931, two years before they came to power in Germany.

From the standpoint of the war effort, the German activities in Paraguay were chiefly important from the possibility of disrupting the unity of the Western Hemisphere and as a breeding ground for Nazi agents who were sent to more important countries to aid the German intelligence services.

(1.) Control of the Banco Germanico de la America del Sud. On October 2, 1943, Paraguayan Government officials began intervention proceedings against the Banco Germanico de la America del Sud and representatives of the Ministry of Interior and the Ministry of Finance entered the bank property and confiscated all records, both bank and private, which were believed to be of value for subsequent study. This action

525

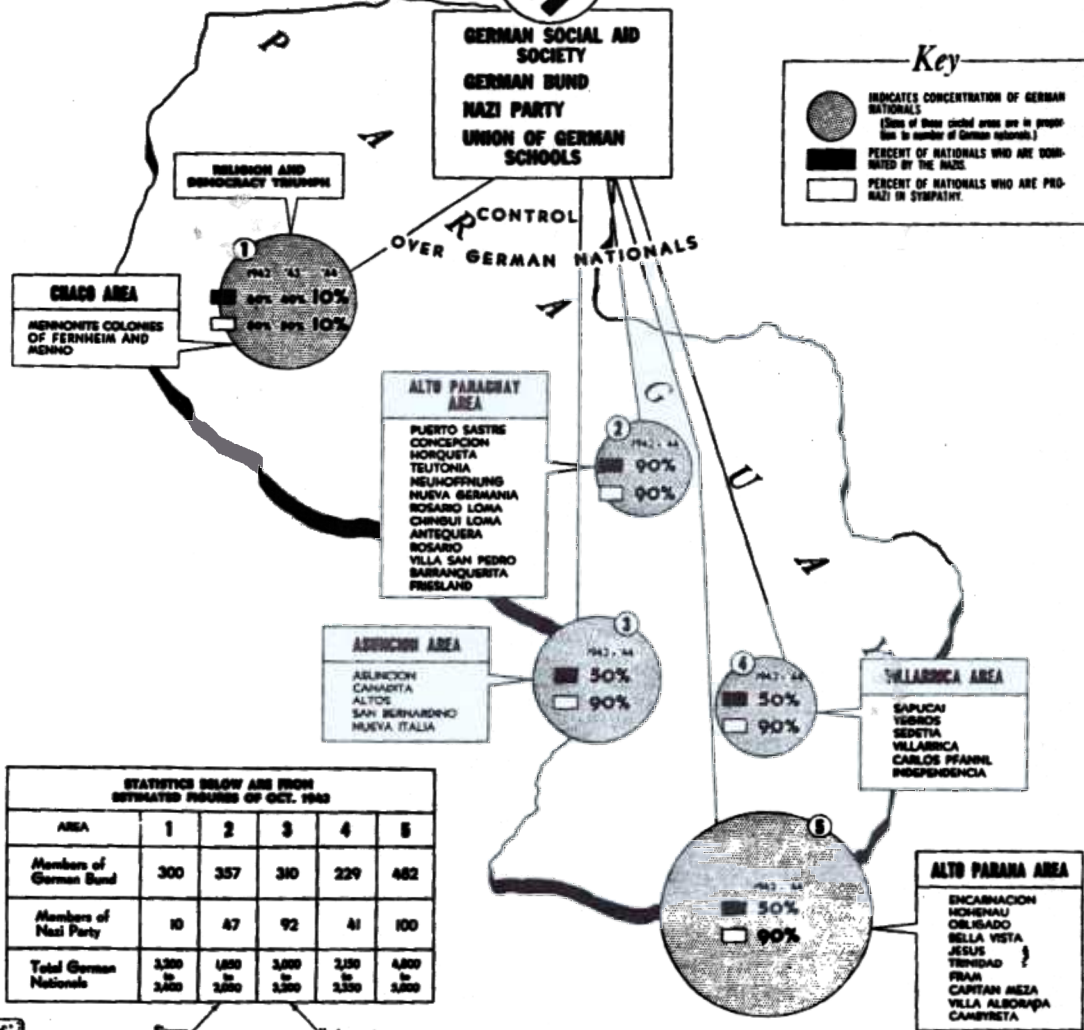
~~SECRET~~

REPUBLIC OF PARAGUAY

NAZI MENACE

(BY DOMINATION OF THE GERMAN RESIDENTS)

Total German Nationals 15,000 - 16,000



~~SECRET~~

climaxed an investigation instituted by SIS representatives and the intervention of the bank was planned after conversations were held by Paraguayan Minister of Finance, Rogelio Espinosa; Mario Ferrario, Chief of Confidential Matters of the Ministry of the Interior; Duwayne Clark, Commercial Attache of the American Embassy in Asuncion; and the Legal Attache. It was planned that the move would be a surprise and that entrance of the bank would be made after the close of business on a Saturday in order that there would be sufficient time over the week-end to search and review all pertinent material discovered in the bank.

This step which was taken by the Paraguayan Government was believed to be of utmost importance in the investigation and control of German activities in Paraguay and constituted the most important single step taken by the Paraguayan Government after the breaking of diplomatic relations.

As the intervention was a complete surprise, the bank officials did not have time to destroy their books and records and among the material found was 220 pages of code purported to be bank code. Two interveners were appointed by the Paraguayan government. These men remained on duty in the bank during the working hours and all correspondence and transactions had to be approved by them.

The most significant thing about the appointment of an intervener for the German Bank was the Paraguayan Government's apparent willingness to cooperate with United States officials in the suppression of subversive activities by enemy agents. The German Bank of Asuncion had long been suspected as being the seat of Nazi activities in Paraguay and the activities of the Paraguayan authorities contributed in no small way to the suppression of subversive activities by the Germans. (64-20433)

(2.) German Social Aid Association or Asociacion Alemana de Ayuda Social Subsequent to the breaking of diplomatic relations with the Axis by Paraguay, the Germans in that country formed a society known as the "Asociacion Alemana de Ayuda Social" to safeguard and continue various German organizations other than political in Paraguay. The society was authorized to function by the Asuncion Police Department on April 25, 1942 and authorization was granted by the Ministry of the Interior on May 5, 1942. The purpose of this society was to aid needy Germans, the German Hospital, and the schools and cultural institutions. Extensive and intensive investigation by SIS representatives reflected that although this society operated legally and ostensibly as a legitimate organization for the purpose of aiding institutions, it was strongly suspected that it formed a basis for many of the German propaganda and subversive activities being carried on in Paraguay. A list of the members of the association included the most influential and outstanding Germans in Paraguay and almost without exception all members were described as being violently pro-Nazi.

527

~~SECRET~~

A summary of information obtained by Bureau representatives in Paraguay concerning this organization was made available to the Paraguayan Government through appropriate diplomatic channels and resulted in the appointing of interveners by the Paraguayan Government in order that the activities of the organization would be subjected to close scrutiny. (64-20437)

(3.) Germanic Union of Paraguay or the Union Germanico del Paraguay. On October 20, 1943, the Ministry of Interior of Paraguay by resolution ordered the Union Germanico del Paraguay, also known as the "Deutscher Volkesbund Fur Paraguay" a Nazi organization at Asuncion, Paraguay, dissolved. Intervenors were appointed by the Government authorities to supervise the liquidation of the organization on October 25, 1943.

Investigation concerning this organization by SIS representatives revealed that it was founded in Paraguay in September, 1916, under the name of the "German Society". In 1942 the organization was composed of 1656 members. In 1933 the Union and all the members thereof became allied with the Third German Reich and were closely associated with the German School Society. Although the Union was not openly active in politics or propaganda the extensive investigation and examination of the correspondence of the Union by SIS representatives revealed that the Union was in accord with the objectives of the Third Reich and was regarded by many of its members as being identical with the Nationalist Socialist German Workers' Party.

The action on the part of the Paraguayan government in closing this organization was considered a major development in connection with the elimination of subversive elements in that country and resulted largely from the close cooperation between Bureau representatives in Paraguay and the Paraguayan Ministry officials. (64-26487)

(4.) Walter Streich. Investigation inaugurated by Bureau representatives in Asuncion, Paraguay, revealed that Walter Streich, resident of Colonia Hohenau and a German dentist who came to Paraguay in 1938, was receiving thirty copies a week of "La Plata Post," a German language newspaper published in Buenos Aires which was prohibited entry into Paraguay. Additional inquiries revealed the fact that Streich was a member of the Union Germanico Del Paraguay.

Through appropriate diplomatic channels all information in possession of the Legal Attache was made available to Mario Ferrario, Chief of Confidential Matters, Ministry of the Interior, who subsequently caused a search to be made of the premises of Streich and who immediately thereafter had Streich arrested. Streich was subsequently tried by the Paraguayan authorities and was sentenced on November 22, 1943 to one year in the penitentiary for his activities in connection with the distribution of German propaganda. (64-27349)

(5.) Fraudulent Paraguayan Identification Documents. A list of fraudulent Paraguayan "cedulas" of identification was obtained in [redacted] by the Legal Attache at Asuncion. The "cedulas" were issued by the ex-Chief of Police of Asuncion, Colonel Mutshuito Villasboa, and his private secretary, Reque Plutarco Mello (Vargas). As of September, 1944, it was reported that a number of German espionage agents and escaped "Graf Spee" personnel had been in the possession of these "cedulas" issued in the names of either fictitious persons or individuals actually living in Paraguay who were unaware of the existence of such documents. The possibility existed that these "cedulas" might be used as a means of identification by such agents to prove their identity in a Legation or a Consulate of Paraguay or another country for the purpose of obtaining travel documents.

Among the documents issued by the Asuncion Police Department believed fraudulent was one reported in the name of William Fred Parker dated January 6, 1943. It was later known that Gustav Edward Utzinger, imprisoned German espionage agent in Buenos Aires, used the alias "Parker" in his operations in Argentina and it was believed that he had such a document in his possession as well as one in the name of Juan Manuel Stewart. All SIS Offices were placed on the alert with reference to the identification of individuals known to be bearing any of the fraudulent "cedulas" issued at Asuncion.

During 1945 the holders of the fraudulent "cedulas" of identification issued by Colonel Mutshuito Villasboa were all identified and the majority of them were incarcerated in Buenos Aires, Argentina, on charges of Axis espionage. (65-47120-995; 64-22361-34)

(6.) Pablo Stagni. One of the most dangerous German espionage agents and collaborators in the Western Hemisphere was Lieutenant Colonel Pablo Stagni, of the Paraguayan Air Corps. He was violently pro-Nazi and through his position in the Paraguayan government he was able to be of great assistance to the Germans. It was reported that his fanaticism even carried him to the point of sabotaging the airplanes furnished the Paraguayan Air Force by the United States under a lease-lend arrangement.

Information received during the summer of 1943 from highly delicate sources involved Pablo Stagni in the clandestine German radio ring (HDZ) centered in Argentina. He was revealed by SIS inquires to be in touch with one "Jony", also a collaborator in the ring, and one "Gustav" in Buenos Aires, believed to be a relief radio operator in the ring. It was also ascertained that reports and information were forwarded between Argentina and Paraguay for the ring through the Paraguayan Air Force's diplomatic mail. Through this source it was ascertained in early 1944 that Stagni had attempted to influence Paraguayan President Higinio Morinigo into making agreements with Argentina during his December, 1943, trip there, binding the two countries to mutual support and evading United States restrictions on shipments of munitions and supplies to Argentina. The agreements were apparently sponsored by the German ring, or at least favored by them.

~~SECRET~~

The information developed regarding Stagni was furnished to the Embassy for their guidance in dealing with him. In Spring, 1945, the United States Military Authorities sponsored a visit to this country by a mission of Latin American Military Officers. Stagni was invited and made the trip over the protests of the Bureau. (65-47120; 64-4506)

c. Japanese Activities

The Japanese colony "La Colmena" at Ybytymi, Paraguay, was founded May 15, 1936 by the Empresa Colonisadori Japonesa subject to decree No. 1026 of the Paraguayan Government dated April 30, 1936. The first decree authorized the entrance into Paraguay of 100 families of Japanese; however a subsequent decree authorized the Paraguayan Development Corporation, S. A. to bring into Paraguay 1000 families of Japanese agriculturists within a period of five years. The colony is situated in the Department of Ybytymi and is located 100 kilometers to the southeast of Asuncion. According to the census of October 7, 1941 there were approximately 1000 persons of Japanese descent living in the colony. The total area of the Colony is 10,849 hectares.

Subsequent investigation by SIS representatives in Paraguay revealed that the Japanese Consulate and the Yokohama Specie Bank in Buenos Aires were financing the Japanese colony in Paraguay. The Japanese Overseas Immigration Association opened a branch at Asuncion on May 15, 1943 in charge of Shigeto Kishi. This association, it was revealed, performed certain consular functions and was established to circumvent the closing of the Japanese Consulate in Asuncion in March, 1942. The funds were remitted to Asuncion by the Japanese Consulate in Buenos Aires in lots of 1000 Argentine pesos. The colony at Ybytymi, Paraguay, it was revealed, contributed 700 Argentine pesos to the Japanese Military and Naval Attaches in Buenos Aires for inclusion in the fund for relief of the Japanese soldiers and sailors.

Additional investigation also revealed that the Yokohama Specie Bank in Buenos Aires remitted to Asuncion in July, 1943, approximately \$1173 in American money for the use of the Japanese colony in Ybytymi. Further investigation of the Japanese Embassy bank account in Buenos Aires revealed payments of various sums to various Japanese in the colony at Ybytymi.

The Legal Attache in cooperation with the Commercial Attache submitted copies of a memorandum to Mario Ferrario, Chief of Confidential Matters suggesting certain action to be taken in order to control Japanese activities at the colony. As a result of the suggestions tendered by the Commercial and Legal Attaches, an intervener was appointed by the Paraguayan authorities to control the activities of the Japanese residents in the country. The action of the Paraguayan authorities in appointing an intervener for the colony was considered of major significance in connection with the control of subversive activities. (64-3708-B-5-6-7-8-9-10-12)

~~SECRET~~

d. Smuggling and Economic Matters

A good deal of the clandestine smuggling of raw rubber and rubber tires from Brazil to Argentina went through Paraguay. This field provided extensive employment for personnel and informants in the Office of the Leg Attache in Asuncion.

Because of the failure of the Argentine Government to cooperate with the Allies in World War II, coupled with the assistance given by that country to the Axis powers, the Foreign Economic Administration, in 1944, declined to furnish any export licenses for exportation of materials and commodities from the United States to Argentina, with the exception of those which were necessary for the preservation of the health of the Argentine people. As a result of this action, imports into Argentina were greatly curtailed which forced the Argentine nation to resort to smuggling tactics. In an effort to ascertain the scope of these activities, the Foreign Economic Administration called upon the Bureau to investigate the smuggling of materials and commodities into Argentina.

SIS representatives in Paraguay, during 1944, uncovered a smuggling ring headed by Manuel Lucero, an Argentine citizen. This group obtained its tires and tubes at Pedro Juan Caballero, Paraguay, located on the Brazilian frontier in an isolated area opposite Ponta Pora, Brazil, which was the point of origin for the tires. The smuggled tires, which reportedly ran into the hundreds, were trucked from this Paraguayan border town to Concepcion, Paraguay where they were delivered to Francisco Casa. From there, boats of the Dodero Line transported them to Asuncion, from which place, under the custody of Americo Arce, they were transported to Clorindo or Formosa, Argentina. Manuel Lucero apparently had an agreement with the National Transport Company of Buenos Aires to deliver 3,000 tires in that manner and it was reported that each tire brought a price of \$250 and up. (64-309-224)

Throughout the war SIS reports were consulted by the Commercial and Economic Sections of the Embassy relative to the placement of firms on the black list.

Investigation by SIS representatives produced a great deal of information pertaining to numerous concerns doing business in Paraguay which resulted in their being placed or maintained on the United States Proclaimed List of Blocked Nationals. The following are some of the firms which fall within this category: Gran Hotel del Paraguay, Hotel del Lago, Banco Germanico de la America del Sud, Ferreteria Universal, S. A., Staudt y Cia, Krauch y Cia., I. P. A., S. A., 64-3704-A-50; 64-3704-50; 64-3708-A-10; 64-3704-A-30; 64-3708-A-20; 64-3711-A-4; 64-3704-A-82; 64-3706-A-2; 64-1006-51; 64-3700-42; 64-3711-A-1; 64-3700-42; 64-3706-A-2.

~~SECRET~~

e. Communist Movement

A provision in the Paraguayan Constitution prohibiting the existence of a Party advocating class warfare or violent overthrow of government, was applied strictly by the government of President Higinio Morinigo in suppressing Communism. As a result, most prominent Communists were in exile elsewhere in Latin America, in Paraguayan prisons or internment camps, or in hiding. Information concerning them in the hands of Paraguayan officials was made available to the Bureau through the police liaison representative in Asuncion. In spite of this suppression, Communism continued to make some headway among students and members of the army, and the principal labor organization, "The Workers' Council of Paraguay," was Communist-dominated. A clandestine newspaper, "Adelante," appeared monthly, and occasionally rough mimeographed sheets were circulated criticizing the government.

In January, 1945, Paraguayan labor, led by Communists, called a general strike, apparently as its contribution to a resolution of the Confederation of Latin American Workers asking for a work stoppage throughout Latin America January 25, 1945, in opposition to the Farrell government in Argentina. The stoppage began prematurely on January 23, was poorly led, and was swiftly stifled by police with the arrest of key leaders. No other significant agitation occurred until August 13, 1945, when, on the eve of a visit to Paraguay by Argentine President Farrell, ten masked individuals seized the Asuncion radio station, "Teleco," for several minutes and broadcast a prepared speech favoring the principles of Communism.

During late 1945, Paraguayan Communism became practically dormant, but in January of 1946, renewed labor agitation broke out. Several leaders escaped from camps and others were smuggled in from other countries. During that month, President Morinigo announced that a general election would be held and that amnesty to political prisoners would be granted, but specifically excepted Communists. The late spring of 1946, saw Communism in Paraguay still suppressed and still far underground.

In July, 1946, a decree of President Morinigo guaranteeing freedom of the press brought forth a leftist labor paper and a Communist organ which had previously been entirely clandestine.

A decision of the Minister of Interior on July 31, ratified by the Council of Ministers August 2, 1946, legalized the Communist Party and for a time eased the SIS problems of observing its activities. During August, Communist exiles from Argentina, Brazil, and Uruguay streamed back into Asuncion and resumed operations. They made the mistake of attacking the Morinigo Government and in September were punished by one month's suppression. By November they had recovered enough boldness to demand, unsuccessfully, that they be included in the Electoral Council.

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

Opposition of the strong Colorado Party and allegations that Communists fired on police during an attempted uprising of January 12, 1947, brought plans to revoke the legality of the Communist Party. On January 17, 1947, the old law of 1938 outlawing it was reinvoked and at the closing of SIS operations, February 3, 1947, extraordinary efforts were being exerted to eradicate all Communist roots from the country. Although it was accused of being instrumental in the March 7 uprising, all SIS evidence showed it must have been too weak by then to offer more than tacit support.

The Bureau's representatives kept close watch over the underground Communist activities in Paraguay as well as the activities of the exiled Paraguayan Communists in other countries. Through adequate coverage, SIS was able to keep the Bureau and the State Department fully apprised of the developments in the Paraguayan Communist movement. (64-200-224)

f. Political Affairs

The type of dictatorship under which President Morinigo governed Paraguay bred constant unrest and rumors of political disturbances. Due to the pro-Axis sympathies of many of the important leaders, it was necessary for the Bureau's representatives to keep fully abreast of the political situation.

The Legal Attache's Office developed excellent sources of information regarding political matters. Through these sources SIS representatives were frequently able not only to advise the Bureau and the Embassy of what was happening but also to accurately state what was going to happen.

The information developed during the various political crises would normally have been of little value as the Paraguayan government usually cut off all communications with the outside world during those periods. The Bureau radio station in Asuncion, however, enabled the Legal Attache to maintain contact with the Bureau at all times and thus keep the State Department advised of the progress of the disorders. The revolutionary attempts of January, 1944 and June, 1946 were tests of SIS coverage.

On the morning of January 26, 1944 a revolutionary attempt was made by several members of the outlawed Liberal Party to overthrow the Government of President Morinigo. The attempted coup was led by a retired Army officer, Captain Ayala Calderon, assisted by one Denis Roa. The revolutionists endeavored to release and arm the prisoners at the city jail but finding themselves unsuccessful in this venture later sought to capture the Central Police Station. A gun battle ensued and several members of the revolutionary party were killed.

Through confidential sources SIS representatives obtained information concerning the abortive plot and such information was immediately

~~SECRET~~

transmitted to the Bureau by radio and subsequently made available to the authorities in the State Department. The State Department officials indicated that the information furnished by the Bureau concerning the revolutionary attempt was the first information that they had received concerning the matter and were duly appreciative of the fact that the Bureau through its available facilities was able to keep them promptly informed concerning developments in Latin America.

The Legal Attache's Office furnished an outstanding example of political reporting in their prediction of the Paraguayan revolution of June 8 and 9, 1946, and their almost "blow by blow" description of the developments of that revolution. In this instance the Legal Attache advised the Ambassador of the pending coup and notified him of the shooting at the military encampment ten minutes after it started. The effectiveness of this coverage was further enhanced when the Legal Attache first radioed the news of the revolt out to the Bureau at 2:15 a.m., soon after the disturbances broke out. The first Embassy communication to the State Department was not sent out until the following noon and the first Military Attache dispatch to the War Department at 1:45 p.m. (64-4501; 64-4506-225)

3. Personnel

The following Special Agents were assigned to SIS work in Paraguay

b2
b7C

<u>NAME</u>	<u>SIS</u>	<u>CITY</u>	<u>DATE</u>	<u>ASSIGNMENT</u>
		Asuncion	11/45 - 2/47	Legal Attache
		Asuncion	2/43 - 12/43	Official
		Asuncion	9/44 - 9/46	Legal Attache
		Asuncion	8/44 - 12/45	Legal Attache
		Asuncion	7/42 - 3/43	Undercover
		Villarrica	3/43 - 9/43	Official
		Asuncion	3/43 - 11/43	Undercover
		Asuncion	1/44 - 10/44	Legal Attache
		Asuncion	11/43 - 1/45	Official
		Asuncion	8/41 - 2/42	Undercover
		Asuncion	6/42 - 2/43	Undercover
		Asuncion	12/41 - 9/42	Undercover
		Asuncion	7/42 - 4/44	Legal Attache
		Asuncion	2/41 - 4/41	Undercover
		Asuncion	3/45 - 11/46	Police Liaison

4. Bibliography

a. Principal Investigative Files

64-3700 General Miscellaneous File on Paraguay

64-3700-A General File on German Activities in Paraguay

- 64-3' -D General Fil Japan Activiti in Paraguay
- 64-3'00-1 General Ita Ac es in aragu
- 64-3'00-1 General Spent Ac'vi' in Paraguay
- 64-3'00-F Ger: Fi' Ac'vi'es in Paraguay
- 64-3'00-G Ger: le British Activi Paraguay
- 64-3' -H American Ac'vi Paraguay
- 3' litio Ger: Paraguay
- ante: in Paraguay
- 03 Soc: Matters Paraguay
- '04 Ger: Foreign Ag ts in Paraguay
- 64- '04. Ge: Ag Par AR
- 64-3'04-B Japan Paraguay
- 64-3'04-C Itali Agent aragu
- 64-3'04 Ger: mi: Agen Paragi
- 3'04. ish Agents gua
- 64-3'04. Fr: Age Paraguay
- Br tish Ag Paragua
- '04 American Agents Paraguay
- 64-3'05 Propag da in Paraguay
- 64. -A German Propaganda ay
- 64. 5-B Jap Propagand Paraguay
- 64. 5-F French Propaganda Paragua;
- 64-3705-H Ame Propaganda Paraguay
- 64-3 Foreign Paraguay
- 3'06. German Ger: in agway

~~SECRET~~

- 64-3706-D Communist Penetration in Paraguay
- 64-3706-F French Penetration in Paraguay
- 64-3707 Sabotage in Paraguay
- 64-3708 General File on Foreign Residents in Paraguay
 - 64-3708-A German Residents in Paraguay
 - 64-3708-B Japanese Residents in Paraguay
 - 64-3708-C Italian Residents in Paraguay
 - 64-3708-E Spanish Residents in Paraguay
 - 64-3708-F French Residents in Paraguay
 - 64-3708-H American Residents in Paraguay
- 64-3710 Military and Naval Matters in Paraguay
- 64-3711 General File on Foreign Firms in Paraguay
 - 64-3711-A German Firms in Paraguay
 - 64-3711-C Italian Firms in Paraguay
- 64-3712 Radio Stations in Paraguay
- 64-3716 Plant Surveys in Paraguay
- 64-200-224 The Communist Movement in Paraguay
- 112-1-224 Safe Haven for Enemy Funds
- 64-309-224 Smuggling in Paraguay
- 100-341561-224 Labor Conditions in Paraguay
- b. Administrative Files
- 64-4506 Office Administrative File for Legal Attache's Office, Asuncion, Paraguay
- 64-4984-224 Office Monthly Reports for Legal Attache's Office, Asuncion, Paraguay
- 64-4881 Living Conditions in Paraguay

536

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

64-4123-224 Informant File

64-29833-244 Police Matters in Paraguay

67-383621 Office Personnel File for Legal Attache's Office, Asuncion, Paraguay, filed under caption, "Embassy, Asuncion, Paraguay," The Inspection Reports are in this file.

c. Monographs

"Totalitarian Activities in Paraguay Today". Monograph covering general aspects of the Bureau's work in Paraguay published April, 1942, 67 pages.

"Republic of Paraguay". General monograph supplementing the previously published "Paraguay Today" bringing the results of the information developed by SIS up to date. Published January, 1945, 108 pages.

"Communist Movement in Latin America". General monograph on Communism treated on a hemispheric basis. Page 33 refers specifically to the Communist movement in Paraguay. Published January, 1946.

"The Japanese in Latin America". General monograph covering Japanese activities in the various countries of Latin America. Pages 136 to 139 deal with the Japanese in Paraguay.

"SIS Office, Asuncion, Paraguay". Photographs of the Bureau's office and facilities in Paraguay.

~~SECRET~~

537

BB. PERU

1. SIS Facilities and Objectives

On September 1, 1940, a Special Agent was sent to Lima, Peru, to make a survey of Axis espionage and propaganda activities in that country. He returned to Washington on March 1, 1941. He was the first Special Agent to operate undercover in Peru.

The first assignment of a Bureau Agent to the Republic of Peru in an official capacity took place on April 11, 1941, when a request was received from the United States Ambassador, R. Henry Norweb, at Lima, Peru, advising that the Peruvian Government desired to have a Special Agent organize an investigative service in the Peruvian Army to deal with intelligence matters. A qualified Special Agent who was in the Republic of Paraguay at that time on a special mission, proceeded to Lima to organize and conduct an intelligence school. The subject matter of these schools, a number of which were conducted, will be treated at greater length further on in this report.

In May, 1941, another Special Agent arrived in Lima, Peru, at the request of the United States Ambassador, R. Henry Norweb, to investigate the "misuse of Government property." A number of communications had been intercepted which had ostensibly been written on United States Government stationery by German interests for protective purposes. A thorough investigation conducted by the Agent in an undercover capacity from May to July, 1941, proved that no member of the United States Embassy was involved in this transaction and that the stationery, in fact, was not Embassy stationery but forged material. His investigation not only cleared that issue to the Ambassador's satisfaction but its ramifications disclosed considerable Nazi activity in Peru with its center in Lima. When the possibilities of such a dangerous organization were brought to the Ambassador's attention through the agent's investigations, he requested the Bureau to immediately send another Agent to replace the Agent who had made the investigation and who had been sent on another special from Lima to La Paz, Bolivia.

On October 22, 1941, a Special Agent arrived in Lima, Peru, in response to the Ambassador's request, to take up his duties as a Civil Attache. His assignment was the first in which a Bureau Agent was officially assigned to the Embassy in Peru. His true identity was known only to Cesar Elejalde Chopitea, Director of the Diplomatic Department of the Peruvian Foreign Office, and to a limited number of officials in the United States Embassy other than the Ambassador. He was carried on the Embassy rolls as a Civil Attache. During the remainder of 1941 no other Agents were assigned to the Embassy, although the groundwork for expansion in this regard was being laid.

~~SECRET~~

In January, 1941, [redacted] authority who had done considerable research work in Peru, was assigned to that country in an undercover capacity.

During 1941, the SIS representatives worked independently of each other and were not permitted under any circumstances to contact one another. They submitted their reports to the Bureau through the medium of drop boxes. Their reports, in order to pass Government censorship, were written either in "double talk" or in secret ink. The Embassy representative was able to submit his reports through the diplomatic pouch and consequently was able to report in "open communications" which permitted more extensive and comprehensive reporting. During December, 1941, a system was devised whereby the undercover representatives submitted their reports to the man in the Embassy, who forwarded them with his own reports to Washington. This eliminated one of the real problems confronting the SIS Division, that is, a safe means of communication which would permit "open reporting."

When the United States was attacked by Japan on December 7, 1941, it became readily apparent that the personnel assigned to Peru would have to be expanded tremendously, both because Peru was a key country situated almost in the center of the west coast of South America particularly vulnerable to Japanese attack and because of the internal Japanese menace. The Japanese living in Peru have been varyingly estimated at between thirty and sixty thousand.

Coverage was increased until the peak was reached in June and September, 1943, when twenty-five Special Agents and Special Employees were assigned to Peru. This number was gradually decreased until in July, 1946, before the final process of closing SIS operations began, there were eight Bureau representatives on assignment in that country. The SIS office in Lima was closed on March 7, 1947.

The offices of the Legal Attache were located in the Edificio Sud America, situated on the Plaza San Martin in Lima. This building also housed the United States Embassy which maintained offices on the fifth and sixth floors. On the seventh floor were located the offices of the Legal Attache, the Military Attache, the Naval Attache, the Embassy Auxiliary Unit dealing with intelligence matters, and the Central Filing Unit. It was an excellent situation inasmuch as all of the Embassy agencies concerned with intelligence work were located on the same floor which permitted close cooperation, expeditious handling of material, availability

539

~~SECRET~~

for personal contact, and ready access to the Central Intelligence Filing Unit. The offices of the Legal Attache also contained the Bureau's clandestine radio which was situated in a small room set apart from the office proper of the Legal Attache and his assistants. This afforded complete privacy and eliminated the possibility of its being seen by individuals visiting the office of the Legal Attache.

The radio provided an expeditious means of communication and proved to be an invaluable asset. The station in Lima was designated as the relay station for all the Bureau stations located in South America.

The year 1942 witnessed the transition of the position of the Legal Attache from that of an interloper in the intelligence field within the Embassy to that of its foremost constituent. He assumed the leadership within the Embassy on intelligence matters, was frequently consulted by the heads of the other units and by the Ambassador, and his opinion carried considerable weight.

Prior to the outbreak of war between the United States and Japan on December 7, 1941, it was readily apparent that Peru constituted a major problem and steps were instituted to lay the groundwork for an intelligence organization in that country. Therefore, the year 1942 was spent establishing contacts and sources of information, developing confidential informants, effecting liaison with various agencies, and setting up the proper administrative facilities to cope with the problems presented. (64-6474)

2. Major Accomplishments

a. Internment Program

During 1941 and 1942 innumerable files were opened on German individuals who had been active in espionage, propaganda, and subversive activities in behalf of the Axis powers. The investigations conducted on these individuals revealed that the center of the German activities was the German Legation. They revealed further that most of the German Diplomatic Corps who were clothed with immunity were directing the propaganda and espionage activities of German nationals residing within the country. When, therefore, in January, 1942, Peru severed diplomatic relations with the totalitarian powers, it inquired of the State Department whether it would send a ship to remove the German, Italian, and Japanese diplomats. The United States Embassy advised that it would and recommended that other dangerous Axis nationals also should be deported. When the Peruvian Government asked who they were, the Embassy supplied it with a list which had been compiled by our representative, the Military and Naval Attaches, and the Auxiliary Section. Although the Peruvian Government did not expel all those recommended, it deported most of them. They were included among the deportees who sailed on the S/S ETOLIN, the S/S ACADIA, and the S/S SHAWNEE. On these three boats which called at Callao in April, May and June 1942, there were deported four hundred ninety-nine Germans,

~~SECRET~~

six hundred sixty Japanese, and forty-nine Italians. (64-1604-40,21)

The Peruvian Government, though cooperative, had no means of taking affirmative action against Axis elements to curtail their activities other than by legislative enactments and decrees which affected commercial enterprises and placed limited restrictions upon the freedom of travel, and forbade the distribution of propaganda material. While such enactments and controls were of material assistance, it was noted that Axis elements were able to continue their activities among their own groups and organizations as enforcement was not strictly followed by Peruvian authorities.

Internment camps were not established nor did the local Government proceed against known espionage agents in their courts of law. Thus it became apparent that the solution to complete control of Axis activities in Peru was to be accomplished by effecting the deportation of all important Axis nationals from Peru for internment in the United States. (64-1612)

The investigation of Axis elements possessing sympathies favorable to the Axis cause disclosed that many individuals were dangerous in so far as the security of the country was concerned. Investigations were closely followed in each instance to determine the activities and sympathies of those individuals and where sufficient evidence was obtained, their names were added to the list of individuals who were considered dangerous enough to deport from Peru for internment in the United States. (64-24184)

The program of deportation of dangerous Axis nationals from Peru in 1943 was termed as very successful. The Peruvian Government cooperated fully in this matter, ordering the expulsion of any individual concerning whom information had been obtained indicating a dangerous character. On January 10, 1943, a total of 168 Japanese and five German nationals were sent to the United States for internment aboard the USAT FREDERICK C. JOHNSON. This vessel returned to Peru a month later and on February 24, 1943, departed for the United States with another group of deportees, including 26 German and 119 Japanese nationals. Eighty-six Japanese nationals were deported from Peru aboard the SS ACCUCAGUA on June 29, 1943. This group included the families of Japanese nationals previously deported, as well as other individuals who had been approved for deportation because of their dangerous character. One such individual was Nabuo Yatch, a Japanese national who had left Japan in 1939, traveled through the West Coast of the United States, Mexico and Central America, as well as all of South America and through his known contacts and activities it was established that he was definitely engaging in espionage activities. Yatch was known to have submitted reports of a commercial and economic nature to a Japanese national in Argentina. The reports were numbered indicating he had sent previous communications to his superior. The deportation of other individuals was accomplished through the cooperation of the Peruvian Government in July, 1943, when 105 Japanese and one German were deported aboard the SS Imperial. These individuals were destined for the United States where they were placed in internment camps. (64-24184-38; - 39) (64-1608-92; - 115)

~~541~~
~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

Due to the size of the German and Japanese colonies in Peru, the work of the SIS representatives in that country was by no means completed with the above deportations. It was necessary to follow the activities of those individuals who remained in Peru who were sympathetic to the Axis cause with the view in mind of possibly effecting their deportation at some future date. The results of SIS efforts in this connection was disclosed by the fact that 39 German nationals and 29 Japanese nationals were deported aboard the SS MADISON on January 18, 1944, destined for the United States for internment. (64-24184; 64-1604-40)

With the deportations of the most prominent German and Japanese subjects, the backbone of the Axis espionage and propaganda organizations was broken. There remained in Peru an extremely large colony of Japanese which was a definite threat to the security of the country; however, the most capable leaders who were known to have been affiliated with the Japanese Central Society and other subordinate organizations had been removed, thus the efficiency of their organization was materially affected. The deportation not only affected the personal habits and surroundings of Axis nationals, but also affected their commercial activities inasmuch as Axis subjects were afraid to engage in any activity which would subject them to arrest or deportation. In following the activities of subversive elements, valuable information was obtained concerning their commercial activities which was made available to appropriate authorities and which resulted in many individuals being placed on the Proclaimed List of the United States.

The results of extensive investigation on the part of SIS representatives in Peru in regard to ultimate internment and deportation of certain dangerous Axis nationals were most satisfactory. As of July 6, 1944, a total of 569 Germans and 1,737 Japanese had been expelled from Peru to the United States for internment. As of that date, in addition, there were 53 Germans and 34 Japanese approved for deportation which were still in Peru. (64-24184)

b. German Activities

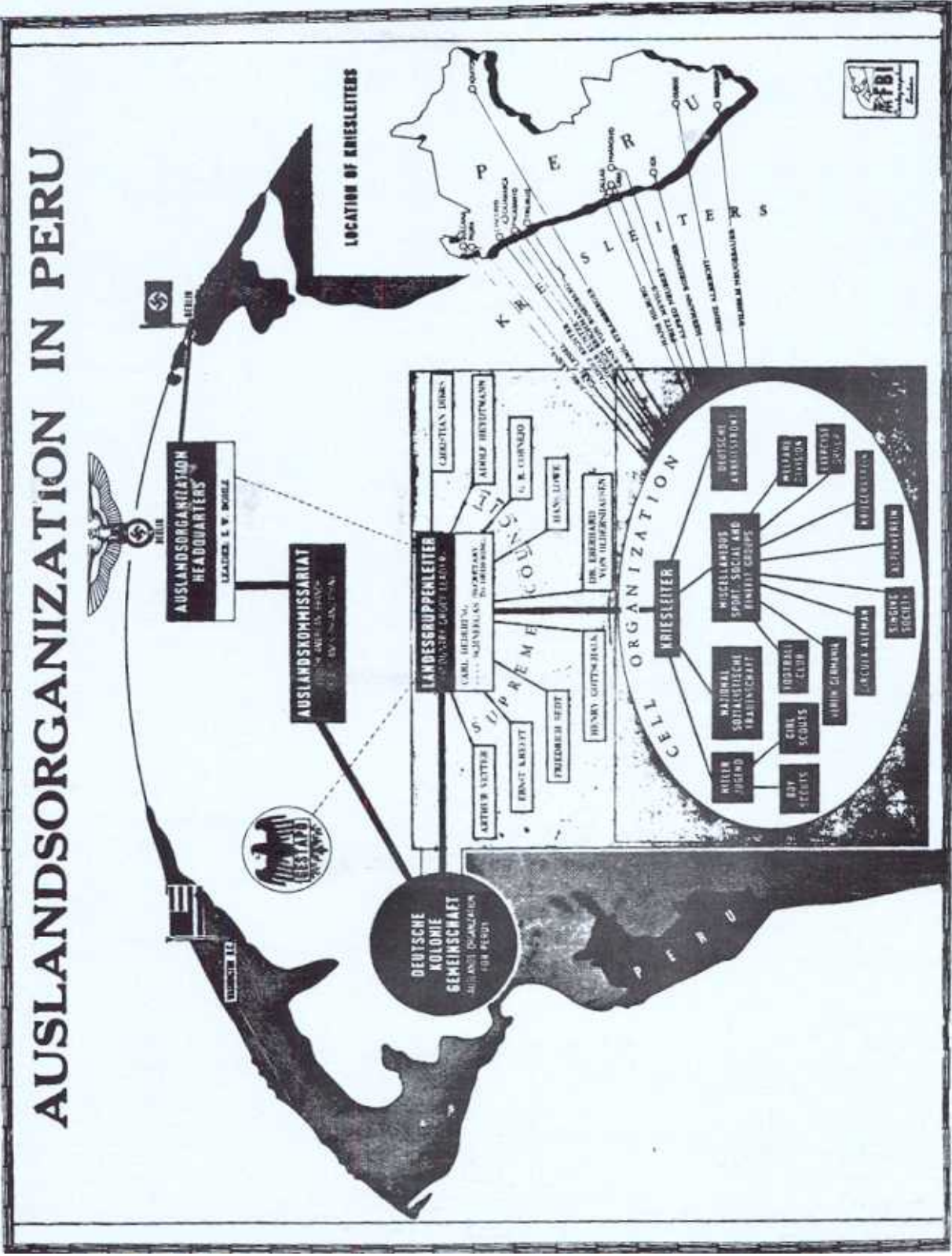
A few examples will show the various types of cases investigated by SIS representatives in Peru during their coverage of German activities.

Axel Wenner-Gren, the famous Swedish industrialist, spent considerable time in Peru in 1941 ostensibly leading an archeological expedition. Through investigation it was disclosed that his archeological expedition was really a front for a more significant purpose, that is, the typing up of Peru's industrial potentialities for a syndicate headed by Wenner-Gren which was undoubtedly formed to aid the Axis.

After the deportation of the Axis diplomats, investigation revealed that Henry Teuber, manager of the famous Ferrostaal A. G. in

542

~~SECRET~~



~~SECRET~~

Lima, had taken over the direction of German subversive activities. As a result of this investigation, Henry Teuber was deported on the S/S SHAWNEE. (64-1604-A177)

An investigation into the activities of Hubert T. Kemper, which was conducted jointly by SIS representatives in Peru and in Chile, revealed that he had been instructed by Germany to reorganize within Peru the National Socialist German Party in Peru. As a result, Kemper was not permitted to reenter Peru and fled into Argentina. (65-31845)

Toward the end of 1942 it was ascertained that Tobias Reidner and Valker Kochs had taken over the reins of the German espionage and propaganda organization and had become the key German agents in Peru. This was brought to the attention of the Peruvian Government on December 16, 1942. Through the insistence of the United States Embassy, five important German nationals, including Reidner and Kochs, together with fifteen dangerous Japanese nationals, were deported to the Panama Canal Zone in a United States Army transport plane. (64-22760)

It was believed that the extensive deportations of German nationals seriously affected the Nazi organization in Peru and it appeared that the remaining individuals were so fearful of arrest, internment, and deportation that it was difficult for them to effectively reconstruct their propaganda and espionage system.

Ferdinand Westhoff, who was interned in the United States following his deportation from Peru as a dangerous enemy alien, filed an injunction suit in the middle of 1945 with the assistance of the "Citizen's Protective League" in order to prevent his deportation to Germany. Westhoff claimed that although he had been born in Germany he was a Peruvian citizen by virtue of the fact that his German born parents acquired Peruvian citizenship. Positive information that Westhoff acted as a German spy in Peru and as an integral part of the PYL Radio Ring was obtained from decodes of PYL radio messages. Further, a number of statements by Westhoff himself that he was a German and documents found in his possession, such as a German passport, seemed to refute any claim he had to Peruvian citizenship. Detailed information concerning Westhoff was furnished to the Department for use in the injunction suit. (100-135615)

In Lima, as in other Latin American countries, a tremendous amount of work was encountered by the office of the Legal Attache as a result of the review of files and archives of the German diplomatic mission in Peru. The Bureau's office in Lima figured prominently in the project relative to analyzing this material.

In December, 1944, William Curtis Colepaugh and Erich Gimpel, German-trained espionage and sabotage agents were landed by submarine in the United States. Colepaugh was apprehended, and an intensive search was begun for Gimpel. Gimpel had resided in Lima, Peru, from 1936 to 1942, working as a radio technician. SIS representatives at Lima immediately obtained all data

544

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

regarding Gimpel's activities while in Peru and sent an Agent by airplane to the United States with Gimpel's photographs, fingerprints, and handwriting specimens. Gimpel was arrested in New York City on December 26, 1944, and together with Colepaugh, was held for trial before a military tribunal. (65-25519)

Robert Leitgeb (Ruber) was taken into custody by Peruvian authorities at Arequipa, Peru, on August 20, 1943, charged with being engaged in espionage activities.

It had originally been determined by SIS representatives that Leitgeb was in contact with Wilhelm Neugebauer, former German Consul in Chile, and Paul Detgen, a known Nazi sympathizer, who was also reported to be engaged in espionage activities. Found in the possession of Leitgeb were photographs consisting of Chilean and Peruvian coastal areas, also photographs of various submarine naval craft including the Naval fleet and Merchant Marine. There was evidence of Leitgeb's membership in the Nazi Party of Chile. Leitgeb admitted that he was assigned as a secret agent of the German Government to Valparaiso, Chile, and while in Valparaiso, he was ordered to present himself to Wilhelm Keugebauer, German leader of southern Peru.

Investigation disclosed that the acquaintances and friends of this individual were strong sympathizers of the Nazi cause and in most instances members of the NSDAP in Chile. At SIS instance, Leitgeb was deported from Peru on January 18, 1944, to the United States. (64-26662)

c. Japanese Activities

The Japanese, due to their number, constituted a serious problem. Throughout 1941 and 1942, investigations were conducted into their activities and the results brought to the attention of the Peruvian Government. Most of the undesirables were deported as previously noted. During the fall of 1942, an investigation revealed that Japanese tailors were manufacturing a uniform similar to the Japanese military outfit and were selling these to the Japanese male population. (64-1604-B-62,63,67). As a result of this investigation, nine of the Japanese tailors who were involved were deported to the Panama Canal Zone by plane on December 16, 1942.

Although there were approximately thirty thousand Japanese subjects in Peru, the great majority are of the so-called peon class and came to Peru some years ago as common laborers. Throughout the war, however, considerable investigation concerning possible Japanese espionage, sabotage and related activities was conducted and reflected that there was no evidence of espionage or sabotage activities, principally because the important Japanese leaders had been deported from that country. In Peru, the propaganda tactics which the Japanese colony followed was to blame the United States for all economic difficulties existing in Peru.

545

~~SECRET~~

Rigid economic restrictions were instituted by the Peruvian Government against Japanese residing in the country. Legislation was enacted canceling the naturalization of various Peruvians of Japanese descent who engaged in subversive or propaganda activities contrary to the welfare of the country. Illustrative of Peru's actions to control the Japanese were the economic restrictions including intervention of Japanese firms and the freezing of funds, which by the early part of 1943 had reached the sum of \$1,850,000.00. Certain political elements in Peru expressed the view that the entire Japanese colony in that country should be deported.

During extensive investigation of Japanese activities in Peru, SIS representatives directed their attention to the importance of Kaziki Tateishi, Peruvian of Japanese descent, who was employed in the Spanish Embassy as an interpreter and Japanese adviser. Investigation revealed Tateishi to be an exceedingly dangerous person who had been particularly troublesome as a leader of the Nisei. Tateishi registered with Japanese military authorities on January 20, 1942, for military service, following which time he was active in Japanese organizations. He wrote various documents of a propaganda nature, calling upon second generation Japanese to act in behalf of the country of their blood.

Tateishi was expelled from Peru in January, 1944, to be interned in the United States. (64-28238).

Usaburo Maeki and Hitomi Maeki, Japanese nationals, who were prominent in the affairs of the Japanese Colony in Peru, were deported from that country in 1943 and brought to the United States, where they were interned. As a result of correspondence between these individuals and other Japanese nationals remaining in Peru, SIS representatives in cooperation with Peruvian authorities conducted an extensive investigation which resulted in the location of the safe which had formerly belonged to Usaburo Maeki. Upon examination, it was discovered that the safe contained funds amounting to \$7,132.30, as well as other property which had been concealed to prevent confiscation by the Peruvian Government. (64-22360).

During an investigation in the early part of 1944 into the activities of Klucenki Tamashiro, a Japanese national residing in Lima, it was determined that this individual possessed a rubber stamp purported to be the stamp of the Chinese Consulate of Peru. The Japanese were using the stamp on correspondence for the purpose of deceiving postal and censorship authorities. From its appearance alone, there is no distinction between written characters of the Chinese and Japanese language. However, it was determined by Chinese officials that no such stamp had ever been utilized by their Consulate representatives. (64-29048)

b7C
b7D

d. Spanish Activities

The Spanish Falange constituted a problem of major proportions, but during 1942 a confidential informant [redacted] was developed. He supplied our representative with the membership in the Falange and kept him abreast of its activities. (64-1604-A-43)

Through investigation it was determined that Fernandez Santander, Spanish representative for the Spanish newspaper service EFE, was carrying on propaganda activities in Peru; and as a result a protest was made to the Peruvian Government which resulted in his expulsion. (64-1600-A-90)

Alberto Salamanca, a Falangist press correspondent, showed up in Peru in the spring of 1942. An investigation revealed that he was a Falangist and propagandist, and an appropriate protest was made to the Peruvian Government as a result of which he was denied press privileges. (64-24972)

SIS representatives in Lima, Peru, were successful in developing a most unique informant [redacted]



In one instance it was ascertained that Francisco Borrás Vanaclocha, a Spanish police representative assigned to the Embassy in Peru, was engaged in activities tantamount to espionage in behalf of the Spanish Government. Other documents of value regarding reported Japanese and German nationals were obtained; also one communication concerning Estanislao Illudain which indicated Illudain to be acting as a Spanish courier from Peru to Spain.

Following the removal of German, Japanese, and Italian officials from Peru, the Spanish Embassy at Lima took over the management of Axis affairs. The activities of the Spanish Embassy officials were followed to determine if any members of that diplomatic mission were engaged in subversive activities favorable to the Axis cause. By the establishment of [redacted] information of great value to the State Department, as well as information of a subversive nature was obtained. On one occasion a copy of a communication was obtained which set forth contemplated activities of the Spanish Embassy which, if accomplished, would definitely have been a blow to the Allied

b7E

~~SECRET~~

Nations. The communication from the Spanish Ambassador was addressed to the Foreign Minister of the German Reich and concerned the shipment of German gold by means of the Spanish diplomatic pouch from Peru to Germany. This gold described, as the property of Agencia Maritime Kosmos, was reported to be in the possession of the Spanish Embassy and it had not been inventoried inasmuch as it was kept in seven sealed bags as originally delivered to the Embassy. The Spanish Ambassador advised that the gold would not be shipped by the Spanish diplomatic pouch unless he was definitely instructed to do so because of the uncertainty of shipping channels at that time. (64-25939-5)

It is to be noted that the Kosmos Agency had been used as a cover for espionage activities prior to the breaking of relations between Peru and the Axis Nations. This Agency had been involved in the FYL espionage ring which operated from Valparaiso, Chile, and which was in contact with numerous espionage agents throughout South America.

Through this same source, information was obtained concerning the activities of various members of the Spanish Mission in Peru which indicated the activities of these individuals as being of an espionage or propaganda nature favoring the Falangist cause. Such activities were prohibited by diplomatic agreements between the countries involved.

e. Communist Activities.

During 1942 the Communist Party, also known as the Vanguardia Socialista Party, which had been more or less subjugated by the Peruvian Government and publication of its newspaper, "Democracia y Trabajo," suspended, had a renaissance and its activities once more became prominent in Peruvian circles. Its newspaper reappeared on the stands but within a short time was again suspended. However, the Party's activities were not interfered with, but on the contrary were given prominent notices. One of the SIS undercover representatives developed [redacted]

[redacted] as a confidential informant. He also developed [redacted] as a confidential informant. Between these two our representative kept currently abreast with all Communist activities.

Peruvian Communists relied primarily on handbills circulated at news stands and bookstores as a means of making their announcements and disseminating propaganda. In addition, they had two monthly magazines and three intermittently printed news sheets. Also a bi-weekly paper which, although not on its face Communist, was used to counteract "reactionary" tendencies. The Party also had a representative who often wrote Communist-inspired editorials on the independent paper "La Noche" of Lima.

The official Communist organ was the newspaper "Democracia y Trabajo" which went twice monthly to some 5,000 subscribers. Close liaison of SIS representatives with Peruvian [redacted] resulted in the Bureau's receiving specimens of Soviet propaganda material addressed to this

b7C

~~SECRET~~

~~548~~

paper and to the Peruvian Federation of Labor by the Russian Embassy in Mexico. SIS inquiries revealed that Mexican diplomats in Peru assisted the Communists in handling communications with Mexico.

Additional indoctrination was effected through schools and courses in Communist history and Marxist-Leninist teachings conducted by the national youth group "Juventud Comunista Peruana", which had branches in the various states of the country.

SIS investigation revealed that the Peruvian Federation of Workers, like many similar organizations affiliated with the Confederation of Latin American Workers, was Communist dominated. It was headed by Juan P. Luna, who was likewise head of the Communist Party. Communist organization of labor in Peru began with the visit of Vicenta Lombardo Toledano in 1942 but no uniformity was effected until the Chilean Labor Federation held its Congress in September of 1943, at which time the Peruvian organization was invited to send delegates. At this Congress a "pact of honor" was signed to unify Peruvian labor. By May 1, 1944, the Federation emerged covering the entire labor field and including the laborers of the strategic mining and petroleum industries.

SIS investigations reflected that the Board of Directors and membership of the Confederacion de Trabajadores de Peru (Workers Federation of Peru) in early 1945, was largely composed of those having Communist affiliations; however, in the beginning of 1946, the Communists lost ground in the labor field to the Aprista forces.

The Peruvian Communist Party had very close ties with the Chilean Communist Party and after January, 1945, Russian and Communist propaganda entered Peru from such places as Cuba, Mexico, and Uruguay. Literature coming from Mexico emanated from the Russian Embassy there, as well as from other Communist sources in Mexico, D. F. From time to time the Communist Party received periodicals published in Russia and mailed under the auspices of the "USSE Society for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries, International Exchange Service."

Speeches, resolutions, and propaganda on the part of the Party itself repeatedly called upon the government of Peru to recognize the Soviet Union, stating at the same time that the immediate establishment of relations with Russia was of patriotic necessity for Peru. Adherence to the Party Line in Latin America was also reflected in references made by the Communist Party to alleged "Yankee imperialism" in Peru.

The Communist Party of Peru, while not one of the leading Parties in Latin America, gained some 10,000 additional members in about two years, was of importance as a growing power, and received thorough Bureau coverage. At its Second National Congress in March, 1946, the Chilean Communist leader, Carlos Contreras Labarca, warned them to be alert for a continental anti-Communist campaign, and the arrival of two Bureau Police Liaison Officers during the same month was denounced in the Communist press as the beginning of anti-democratic and anti-labor activity.

~~SECRET~~

Despite this situation, the Bureau's representatives were able to follow Communist matters closely through police contacts and informants without any indication that Bureau operations were known in any way to the Communists themselves.

During the Summer of 1946, the Bureau was concerned with Communist influenced labor agitation in the port of Callao, Peru, but in December, 1946, the Communists lost virtually all participation in the direction of the Confederation of Workers of Peru to the opposition Aprista or Socialist Party. After that time they had only one delegate on the Executive Board.

The Plenary Session of the Party in October, 1946, brought an internal shake-up with several officials losing their positions for refusal to follow the proper political line. By March 7, 1947, when SIS in Lima closed, their principal accomplishment was the placing of the highly pro-Communist and pro-Soviet Jose Maria Quimper as a member of the Political Division of the United Nations Security Council from Peru. (64-200 Sub 22)

f. Peruvian Political Activities

The unsettled political situation in South America during 1943, was a definite threat against the solidarity of that continent with the Allied cause. Peru was affected to a great extent by efforts of reactionary elements to overthrow the incumbent government. For that reason it was deemed necessary to closely follow political developments, particularly with regard to revolutionary attempts assisted by Axis elements.

While the Government of President Prado was not popular, it continued to support the United States and the Allied cause and assisted in the war effort wherever possible. The Aprista Party was formerly considered the group most likely to conspire against the Government. This group took a turn favoring the Allied cause and was not active in reported attempts against the Government during 1943.

The Union Revolucionaria was named during 1943 as an organization which would most likely attempt revolutionary action to gain control of the Government during July and August of 1943. Members of this organization met on numerous occasions and numerous rumors were circulated throughout the country that an attempt would be made to overthrow the Government. While no action was taken in this regard a state of unrest prevailed throughout the Government and among the officials of the Government which materially affected their efficiency in matters of cooperation with the Allied Nations.

Haya De La Torre, prominent political figure in Peru and head of the Aprista Party made available information to SIS representatives regarding a plan sponsored by the Argentine Government for the overthrow of the incumbent governments of the various nations of Latin America. The purpose of this plan as sponsored by the Argentine Government was to form a block

550

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

against the United States and the Allied Nations which would be favorable to Argentina enabling that country to gain control in South America by creating political and cultural movements in Latin America which would have Argentina as their center. This information was deemed very important by the State Department of the United States and investigation throughout South America was necessary to determine the exact attitude and part being played by Argentina in its endeavor to cause political unrest and revolutionary actions throughout the continent. (64-26498-1)

Subsequent action in Bolivia which resulted in the overthrow of the Government of that country on December 20, 1943, verified the information as had originally been obtained from Haya De La Torre in Peru, particularly as to the part played by Argentina in its endeavor to establish military dictatorships similar to the Argentine Government and which would be favorable to that Government. (64-26498)

Extensive coverage of political information in Peru led to the disclosure of a revolutionary attempt against the Government which was scheduled to have occurred on December 31, 1943. This movement was planned by the Union Revolucionaria with the support of German and Japanese elements. At a scheduled hour demonstrations were to have been instigated by 70 groups of 5 men each located throughout the country which were to begin as anti-Jewish disturbances and would result in a revolution as the reactionary elements took advantage of the confusion ensuing when the holiday crowds were aroused. The identity of the German and Japanese elements was determined and many of these individuals were deported from Peru for internment in the United States in January, 1944. It was ascertained that the meeting which planned the revolution was attended by eight Japanese and five Germans, including a small group of Peruvian Army officers. Joseph Zettel and Otto Betz, German nationals, were among those who attended this meeting. Zettel was removed from the country. As the movement against the Government was scheduled to coincide with a similar movement in Chile, information regarding the plans of the revolutionists was made available to the Governments of Peru and Chile and appropriate steps were taken to counteract the activities of these elements. (64-1601)

During the deportation program of Axis nationals from Peru to the United States, it was determined that certain Axis subjects had evaded deportation, which indicated influence being exerted by certain Peruvian officials. Through interview, it was determined from Japanese nationals that Carlos Peace Oliveira, Sub-Prefect of Juaja Province, and Jose Parra del Riego Prefect of Junin Province, were engaged in extorting funds from potential expulsion candidates. A signed statement was furnished by Shuchi Umezawa, in confidence, to the Spanish Embassy at Madrid, which led to it being determined that the two above-mentioned individuals had extorted funds and merchandise in excess of 140,000 soles (\$20,000 U.S.). Peace and Parra had contacted Japanese nationals and advised them that their deportation was

~~SECRET~~

551

imminent; however, they could be protected from deportation upon the payment of certain funds. In many instances, money and merchandise were paid to the officials. However, in most of these instances, regardless of payments made to the officials, the Japanese were apprehended and deported.

After this information had been made known to the Peruvian Government, Peace and Parra were removed from their official positions by the Peruvian Minister of Government for engaging in extortion activities. (64-1604-B)

g. FBI Intelligence Schools for Peruvian Army

Two intelligence schools for the Peruvian Army were conducted by the Legal Attache and one of his assistants during 1942. The first school was composed of Army officers and picked individuals from the Lima Police Department who had been drafted into the Peruvian Army. The members of the second school consisted of the "cream" of the Peruvian Army officers. Both these schools were successfully concluded and Colonel Bodero of the Peruvian Army Headquarters Staff in charge of the conduct of the school advised that he was highly pleased with the results obtained and desired, if the Bureau saw fit, to institute a school as a regular and continuous feature in the training of the Army personnel. The school provided an excellent entree into a hithertofore untapped intelligence field. It provided an opportunity to discuss intelligence problems with officers conversant with the internal conditions in Peru. Since the graduates of the two schools were dispatched throughout Peru, they provided excellent contacts for our representatives. A wealth of intelligence information which came to the attention of the general staff of the Army was made available to our representative due to his contacts with this organization. Further it created considerable good will and respect for our representatives and immeasurably enhanced the position of the Federal Bureau of Investigation in Peru. (64-29833-225)

b2

3. Personnel

b7C

The following Special Agents and Special Employees were assigned to SIS work in Peru:

<u>NAME</u>	<u>SIS</u>	<u>CITY</u>	<u>DATE</u>	<u>ASSIGNMENT</u>
		Lima	2/43 - 3/43	Plant Survey
		Lima	2/43 - 3/43	Plant Survey
		Lima	4/43 - 9/43	Undercover
		Mahr	2/43 - 6/43	Plant Survey
		Lima	8/43 - 3/44	Official
		Lima	10/42 - 1/44	Undercover
		Lima	2/46 - 4/47	Official
		Lima	5/43 - 12/43	Undercover
		Arequipa	3/43 - 12/43	Official
		Lima	3/44 - 7/46	Official

<u>NAME</u>	<u>SIS</u>	<u>CITY</u>	<u>DATE</u>	<u>ASSIGNMENT</u>
		Lima	5/41 - 7/41	Official
		Lima (Travel St.)	3/43 - 3/44	Undercover
		Talara	3/42 - 10/42	Undercover
		Lima	11/42 - 7/44	Undercover
		Lima	12/42 - 12/44	Official
		Lima	6/46 - 9/46	Legal Attach
		Lima	11/42 - 6/43	Official
		Lima	3/42 - 11/43	Undercover
		Lima	3/46 - 9/46	Official
		Lima	3/46 - 3/47	Police Liais
		Lima	6/43 - 12/43	Undercover
		Lima	2/43 - 3/43	Plant Survey
		Lima	5/43 - 6/43	Plant Survey
		Lima	4/46 - 3/47	Undercover
		Lima	9/41 - 2/42	Undercover
		Lima	1/43 - 1/44	Undercover
		Lima	3/45 - 10/45	Undercover
		Lima	4/43 - 12/43	Undercover
		Lima	3/44 - 7/44	Undercover
		Lima	1/43 - 3/43	Undercover
		Lima	1/44 - 4/44	Official
		Lima	8/43 - 5/45	Undercover
		Arequipa	1/44 - 12/44	Official
		Lima	5/42 - 11/43	Legal Attach
		Lima	2/43 - 3/43	Plant Survey
		Lima	2/43 - 4/43	Undercover
		Lima	4/42 - 9/42	Undercover
		Lima	5/43 - 8/45	Official
		Lima	4/42 - 1/47	Undercover
		Arequipa	9/44 - 8/45	Official
		Lima	2/43 - 3/43	Plant Survey
		Lima	12/40 - 9/43	Undercover
		Lima	11/43 - 9/44	Undercover
		Lima	8/43 - 11/43	Legal Attaci
		Lima	3/43 - 4/47	Legal Attaci
		Lima	2/43 - 12/43	Undercover
		Lima	5/43 - 11/43	Undercover
		Lima	5/43 - 11/43	Undercover
		Lima	2/43 - 3/43	Plant Survey
		Lima	4/42 - 9/42	Undercover
		Lima	9/40 - 3/41	Undercover
		Lima	6/43 - 9/43	Official
		Lima	6/43 - 12/43	Undercover
		Lima	5/43 - 10/43	Official
		Lima	1/45 - 6/46	Undercover
		Lima	12/44 - 12/45	Undercover
		Lima	10/41 - 2/42	Official
		Lima	4/41 - 5/42	Official
		Lima	2/43 - 3/43	Plant Survey

b2

b7c

<u>NAME</u>	<u>SIS</u>	<u>CITY</u>	<u>DATE</u>	<u>ASSIGNMENT</u>
		Lima	2/43 - 3/43	Plant Survey
		Lima	5/43 - 6/43	Plant Survey
		Lima	8/42 - 12/42	Official
		Lima	11/42 - 12/43	Undercover
		Lima	5/45 - 10/46	Undercover
		Lima	7/45 - 11/45	Official
		Lima	1/43 - 4/43	Undercover
		Arequipa	4/43 - 11/43	Undercover
		Lima	2/45 - 2/46	Official

4. Bibliography

a. Principal Investigative Files

- 64-1600 General Miscellaneous File on Peru
 - 64-1600-A General File on German Activities in Peru
 - 64-1600-B General File on Japanese Activities in Peru
 - 64-1600-C General File on Italian Activities in Peru
 - 64-1600-D General File on Communist Activities in Peru
 - 64-1600-E General File on Spanish Activities in Peru
 - 64-1600-F General File on French Activities in Peru
 - 64-1600-G General File on British Activities in Peru
 - 64-1600-H General File on American Activities in Peru
 - 64-1600-J General File on Rumanian Activities in Peru
 - 64-1600-L General File on Swedish Activities in Peru
 - 64-1600-N General File on Austrian Activities in Peru
- 64-1601 Political Matters in Peru
- 64-1602 Economic Matters in Peru
- 64-1603 Social Matters in Peru
- 64-1604 General File on Foreign Agents in Peru
 - 64-1604-A German Agents in Peru

b2

b7C

~~SECRET~~

- 64-1604-B Japanese Agents in Peru
- 64-1604-C Italian Agents in Peru
- 64-1604-D Communist Agents in Peru
- 64-1604-E Spanish Agents in Peru
- 64-1604-F French Agents in Peru
- 64-1604-G British Agents in Peru
- 64-1604-H American Agents in Peru
- 64-1605 General File on Propaganda in Peru
 - 64-1605-A German Propaganda in Peru
 - 64-1605-B Japanese Propaganda in Peru
 - 64-1605-C Italian Propaganda in Peru
 - 64-1605-D Communist Propaganda in Peru
 - 64-1605-E Spanish Propaganda in Peru
 - 64-1605-F French Propaganda in Peru
 - 64-1605-G British Propaganda in Peru
- 64-1606 General File on Foreign Penetration in Peru
 - 64-1606-A German Penetration in Peru
 - 64-1606-B Japanese Penetration in Peru
 - 64-1606-C Italian Penetration in Peru
 - 64-1606-D Communist Penetration in Peru
 - 64-1606-E Spanish Penetration in Peru
 - 64-1606-F French Penetration in Peru
 - 64-1606-H American Penetration in Peru
- 64-1607 Sabotage in Peru
 - 64-1607-A German Sabotage in Peru
 - 64-1607-B Japanese Sabotage in Peru

555

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

64-1608 General File Foreign Residents in Peru
64-1608-A German Residents in Peru
64-1608-B Japanese Residents in Peru
64-1608-C Italian Residents in Peru
64-1608-D Communist Residents in Peru
64-1608-E Spanish Residents in Peru
64-1608-F French Residents in Peru
64-1608-G British Residents in Peru
64-1608-H American Residents in Peru
64-1608-K Swiss Residents in Peru
64-1610 Military and Naval Matters in Peru
64-1611 General File Foreign Firms in Peru
64-1611-A German Firms in Peru
64-1611-B Japanese Firms in Peru
64-1611-C Italian Firms in Peru
64-1611-D Spanish Firms in Peru
64-1612 Radio Stations in Peru
64-1612-A German Radio Stations in Peru
64-1612-B Japanese Radio Stations in Peru
64-1614 Submarine Activities in Peru
64-1615 Telephone Surveillances in Peru
64-1616 Plant Surveys in Peru
64-200-225 The Communist Movement in Peru
100-341561-225 Labor Conditions in Peru
64-309-225 Smuggling in Peru
64-20095 The Aprista Party

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

b. Administrative Files

- 64-4474 Office Administrative File for Legal Attache's Office, Lima, Peru
64-4984-225 Office Monthly Reports for Legal Attache's Office, Lima, Peru
64-4626 Living Conditions in Peru
67-383679 Office Personnel File for Legal Attache's Office filed under caption, "Embassy, Lima, Peru." The Inspection Reports for this office are filed separately.
64-4123-225 Informant File for Peru
64-29833-225 Police Matters File

c. Monographs

"Totalitarian Activities in Peru Today" General monographs covering various phases of the Bureau's work in Peru. Published May, 1942; 199 pages

"The Communist Movement in Latin America" General monographs covering Communism on a hemispheric basis. Pages 126 to 127 deal with the Communist movement in Peru. Published January, 1946.

"The Japanese in Latin America" General monograph covering Japanese activities in the countries of Latin America. Pages 84 to 99 deal with the Japanese in Peru.

"SIS Office, Lima Peru" Photographs of the Bureau's office and facilities in Peru.

557

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

CC. PHILIPPINE ISLANDS

1. SIS Facilities and Objectives

In March, 1945, two Special Agents left on assignment to Manila to be attached to General Douglas MacArthur's headquarters at Manila in a liaison capacity. They were later joined by two more Agents making a total of four assigned to that spot in 1945. These men were particularly busy conducting a survey of security accommodations at the direct request of General MacArthur. In addition, one agent was utilized by the counterintelligence corps to give two lectures to its training schools in Manila on Japanism. Another Agent was temporarily assigned to the Provost Marshal's office as an adviser in assisting the Military Police organization to reorganize the Manila police. (66-42)

2. Major Accomplishments

The Agent assigned to the Provost Marshal's Office worked almost exclusively for a period of several months with military intelligence in this reorganization project. A new operating code was written for the Manila Police Department. This code was prepared almost in its entirety by the Bureau representative.

Through our contacts with the Manila Police Department, arrangements were made for the attendance at the National Academy of three police officers, members of the Manila Police Department. These men attended the January, 1946, session of the National Academy and returned to Manila in April, 1946. All three men subsequently were promoted to executive positions within the Manila Police Department. The head of that department, Lieutenant Colonel Angel M. Tusson, advised that he expected to utilize these men in positions where their training with the National Academy would be of the most assistance to the department.

After the departure of General MacArthur's staff from Manila for Tokyo, the liaison work between the Bureau's representative and the Army necessarily diminished. This resulted in the assignment of one Agent to Manila. This Agent later returned to the United States inasmuch as the Philippine Islands received their independence on July 4, 1946. This, of course, put an end to the need for a liaison representative with the United States Army in Manila. (64-2983-239) b7C

During the last few months of coverage, the bulk of the information coming from Manila dealt with the political campaign prior to the election of Manuel Roxas to the presidency of the Philippine Islands in April, 1946. In this connection it may be noted that one of the reports submitted by the Bureau's representative in Manila reflected a confidential [redacted] who at that time was [redacted]

(109-12-239)

~~SECRET~~

558

In addition to the political information secured from this office, some very excellent reports were received on the growth and rise of the Philippine guerrilla movement known as the Hukbalshap. This organization took to itself vast powers in central Luzon and many believed that it was heavily infiltrated by persons affiliated with the Communist Party or sympathetic to Communist ideology. Coincidental with the rise of the Hukbalshap was the increase in terrorism and lawlessness in central Luzon. The Bureau's representative was able to furnish some interesting reports on this situation. (100-340979)

Among the reports furnished from Manila were several made available by the Army concerning the activity of various Americans in trade union affairs at Manila. This furnished an opportunity to identify some of these as persons who had been known Communists in the United States in the years past. Two of those thus identified were Kenneth Goss, a member of the Merchant Marine, and Peter Mendelsohn, a known member of the Seamen's Section of the Communist Party at San Francisco, California. Both of these men played an active part in the strike of the Union Cheros de Est. vadores de Filipinas which took place in the Port of Manila in February, 1946. (66-42)

3. Personnel

The following Special Agents were assigned to SIS work in the Philippine Islands:

<u>NAME</u>	<u>SIS NO.</u>	<u>CITY</u>	<u>DATE</u>	<u>ASSIGNMENT</u>
		Manila	7/45 - 7/46	Army
		Manila	7/45 - 10/45	Army
		Manila	7/45 - 7/46	Army
		Manila	3/45 - 9/45	Army

4. Bibliography

a. Administrative Files

- 66-42 Office Administrative File for Manila, Philippine Islands.
- 67-400990 Office Personnel File filed under Liaison, Manila, Philippine Islands.
- 64-29833-239 Police Matters in the Philippine Islands.

DD. PORTUGAL

1. SIS Facilities and Objectives

During the summer of 1943 it was deemed advisable to establish an SIS liaison office at Lisbon, Portugal, due to the importance of that country in Axis espionage. The first Special Agent was assigned to the Embassy in Lisbon as Legal Attache in August, 1943. During most of the time this office was open it was found necessary to have two men assigned to it in order to handle the volume of work. The office was closed in September, 1946 as Portugal had decreased in importance as a site of subversive activities and the British Intelligence Office which had operated in that city during the war was being closed.

During the time the Legal Attache's Office was in existence in Lisbon, the Bureau's representatives were furnished adequate space within the Embassy buildings. The diplomatic immunity afforded by the Embassy was, in the case of the Legal Attache in Lisbon, vitally important, due to the freedom of action allowed enemy agents by the Portuguese Government.

The Bureau's representatives in Lisbon served in a straight liaison capacity with the local office of British Intelligence and with the other United States investigative and intelligence agencies which maintained representatives in Portugal.

b2

b7D

Through contacts with British Intelligence, the Bureau's representatives in Lisbon were able to secure much valuable information from the [redacted] which had previously been received solely from London. This [redacted] material came from British decodes of German intelligence and diplomatic messages, and the information obtained by the Bureau's Lisbon representatives was of vital importance in many of the most important espionage cases investigated by SIS and the Domestic Field.

Through liaison with the other United States intelligence agencies, the Legal Attache's Office was able to obtain information developed by those agencies which pertained to the security of the Western Hemisphere.

In January, 1945 it was estimated that approximately 40 per cent of the work performed by the Legal Attache's Office pertained to specific leads set out by the Bureau relative to investigations pending in the United States or Latin America. An additional 30 per cent of the work originated from within the American Embassy itself, such as request for name clearances for passport applicants and general matters of security within the Embassy. The remainder of the Legal Attache's work originated with the British, Polish, Dutch, and Belgium intelligence offices in Lisbon. These requests related largely to the information desired by the interested agencies from the Western Hemisphere. (64-7085)

2. Major Accomplishments

a. Investigation for the United States Embassy

Probably the outstanding achievement which established the Legal Attache solidly with the officials of the Embassy was his success in obtaining a confession from Jose de Mateo Janerario, who had been an employee of the American Press Office in Lisbon until June, 1943. In December, 1943, he had been successful in corrupting another employee of that office who, at Janerario's request was removing certain microfilms and publications which were passed to the German Intelligence Service. In August, 1944, Janerario attempted to corrupt another employee of the American Press Office. This attempt was reported to his superiors and a trap was laid with the assistance of the Portuguese International Police. Janerario was arrested and his confession was obtained by the Legal Attache. Janerario compromised an attache of the Japanese Legation and an employee of the German Legation, both of whom were subjects of a protest to the Portuguese Foreign Office. (65-52069)

b1
b7C
b7D

b. Japanese Espionage

One of the more interesting cases developed at Lisbon was the Sunset Case involving Japanese espionage.

[Redacted]

[Redacted]

(S)

Several messages were forwarded but the successful conclusion of the war against Japan brought an end to this case. Nevertheless, the Bureau's representative at Lisbon was able to advise the Bureau of the departure from Portugal of [Redacted] in Lisbon. Consequently, arrangements were made at Tokyo to interview this member of [Redacted] in Lisbon who had been involved in the Sunset Case. (65-55523)

b7C

c. German Espionage

b7D

(1.) Inspection of Microdot Equipment As has been previously pointed out in the section on Mexico, the invention of the microdot system was probably the outstanding development in the field of espionage communication to come out of the war. It was not until Spring, 1945, that the Bureau's Laboratory had an opportunity to examine the equipment used to produce the dots. At that time the British in Portugal secured German microdot and cryptographic machines used by the German espionage system in that country. Arrangements were made by the Legal Attache at Lisbon to have these machines examined by a representative of the Bureau's Laboratory. This examination furnished the Bureau with information about the microdot machines which it had not previously possessed. (65-37793-102)

(2.) Information Obtained after Cessation of Hostilities.

With the cessation of hostilities in Europe, the Bureau's representative at Lisbon was able to take advantage of the tendency on the part of German diplomats and intelligence agents who functioned in Lisbon during the war to want to cooperate with the Allies in order to "save their skins." One of these [redacted]

b7D

[redacted] furnished considerable information concerning the espionage activities of the German establishment in Buenos Aires during the war. He also gave a volume of information about Germans who had been repatriated from Argentina to Germany shortly after the close of the European war. Much of this information corroborated material already furnished the Bureau by the Legal Attache in Argentina. (105-5921)

Another German who cooperated with the Bureau's representative in Lisbon was [redacted] formerly employed in [redacted]

[redacted] He was developed as an informant by the Legal Attache and he furnished him considerable information of value about the German diplomatic corps. [redacted] also was able to give some account of the German Espionage system in Lisbon. He furnished the Legal Attache with a complete list of salaries paid Germans in Lisbon by the Legation. In addition, [redacted] furnished a list of Portuguese newspapermen who carried on propaganda activities for the Germans together with the payments made to them for this service. (65-33405)

b7C

Another one of the German Agents operating in Lisbon was [redacted]

[redacted] A double agent operated by the Legal Attache named [redacted] was able to secure considerable information of importance from [redacted] until the cessation of hostilities. However, upon the surrender of Germany, [redacted] turned himself over to the British as an informant. He was questioned by the British and the Legal Attache at considerable length. This interrogation supplied a great deal of information which completed the German espionage picture for the Allies. (64-30888)

b7C

b7D

There were a number of important Nazis living in Portugal at the end of the war. The SIS office in Lisbon closely followed the plans for the repatriation to Germany of these people. The allied governments presented lists of several hundred of these Germans to the Portuguese government with the request that they be repatriated to Germany as soon as possible. Although the Portuguese adopted delaying tactics the repatriation of most of these Nazis was eventually completed. (65-37153; 65-54086)

In line with the cooperation between the Portuguese and the German governments in a good many matters, it is pertinent to note that the Portuguese Secret Police were of considerable assistance to the Nazis during the war. Under their auspices, German Agents were permitted to travel freely through Portugal and operations against the Allies by Nazi espionage rings

functioning from Portugal were facilitated by this police force. When the German Consulate in Lisbon was inspected by our representatives, a file was located in which were found all communications dealing with contacts between the Germans in Portugal and the Portuguese Secret Police. (65-53392-27)

3. Personnel

The following Special Agents were assigned to SIS work in Portugal:

<u>NAME</u>	<u>SIS</u>	<u>CITY</u>	<u>DATE</u>	<u>ASSIGNMENT</u>
		Lisbon	4/46 - 7/46	Official
		Lisbon	8/43 - 10/44	Legal Attache
		Lisbon	1/45 - 11/45	Official
		Lisbon	7/45 - 10/45	Official
		Lisbon	4/44 - 9/46	Legal Attache

4. Bibliography

b2

a. Principal Investigative Files

b7C

65-37193-236 Abwehr Activities in Portugal

65-55523 "Sunset" Espionage Case

b. Administrative Files

64-8085 Office Administrative File for Legal Attache's Office, Lisbon, Portugal

64-4984-236 Office Monthly Reports for Legal Attache's Office, Lisbon, Portugal

66-16308 Living Conditions in Portugal

67-386170 Office Personnel File for Legal Attache's Office, Lisbon, Portugal

64-29833 Police Matters File for Portugal

RE. SPAIN

1. SIS Facilities and Objectives

Due to the fact that Madrid, Spain, served as a focal point in the efforts of the German Intelligence System to penetrate the Western Hemisphere, it was deemed advisable early in 1943 to establish a Liaison Office in that city. In February of that year, the first Special Agent was assigned to Madrid in a liaison capacity. He served there until November, 1943. In April, 1944 the office was reopened on a permanent basis with the assignment of another agent as Legal Attache. During the peak period of coverage, two agents were on assignment in Madrid. In January, 1946 the office personnel was reduced to one agent. When the SIS Program was terminated in 1947, it was deemed advisable to keep the liaison office in Madrid open due to the importance of Spain in the postwar political unrest in Europe.

The Bureau's representatives in Spain occupied space in the United States Embassy in Madrid. These offices were small but it was unnecessary to request additional space inasmuch as the activities of the SIS Agents were limited to liaison work.

The Bureau's representatives in Madrid were primarily interested in obtaining information developed by other intelligence agencies relative to espionage and subversive activities in the Western Hemisphere. [redacted]

[redacted] charged with the responsibility of intelligence coverage in Europe. During the war, the Bureau's representatives, through these contacts, were able to follow closely the trends and plans of the German espionage group centered in Spain. (66-16229). (S)

2. Major Accomplishments

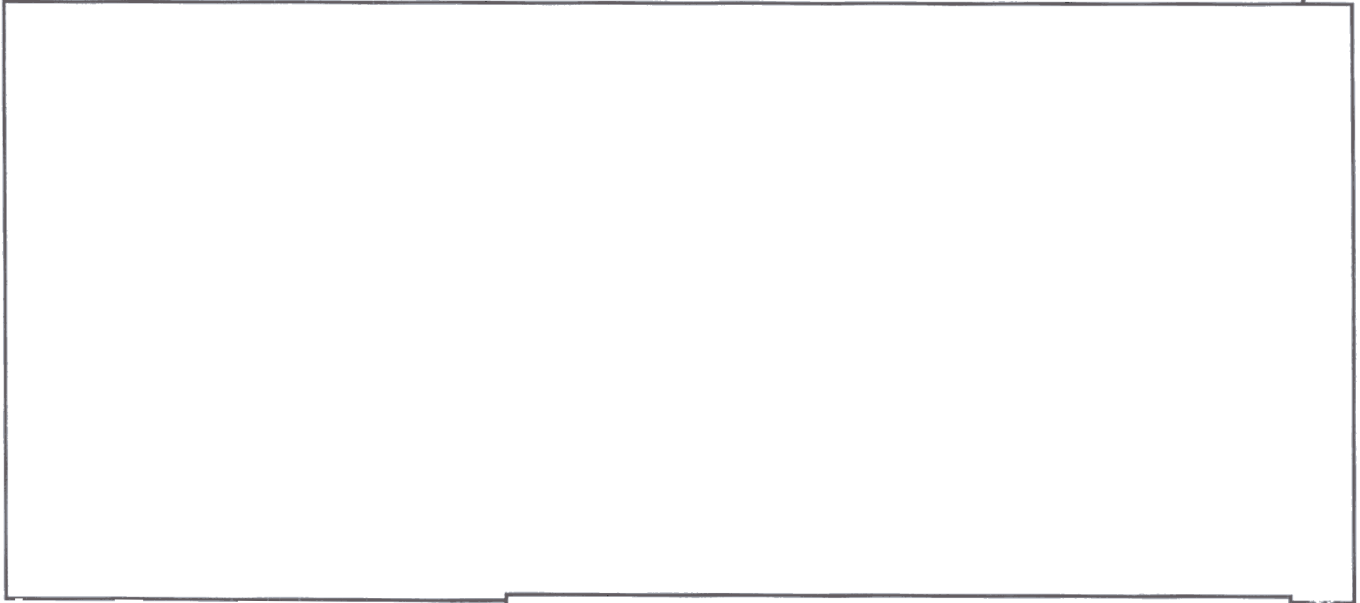
a. Double Agents

Inasmuch as Spain served as a center for extensive Abwehr activities, the Bureau's representatives devoted attention to the development of double agents. They met with considerable success in these efforts and succeeded in making contacts with several individuals who were under consideration by the Axis powers for assignment in the United States. The two principle double agents developed in Spain and subsequently operated in the United States under the control of the Bureau were [redacted]

[redacted]

b7D

~~SECRET~~



b7C

b7D



The development of this double agent permitted the Bureau to obtain additional German microdots and information concerning secret writing methods. The case also furnished valuable data about the German espionage organization in Madrid and supplied information concerning the use of Spanish diplomatic personnel by the Germans. (65-53143).

b. German Activities

During the war many reports were received alleging collaboration between the Spanish police and the Nazi secret organizations. The Legal Attache at Madrid located in the German Embassy copies of actual contracts entered into between Himmler's organization in Germany and the Spanish police, calling for the closest liaison and collaboration on matters of mutual interest. This arrangement apparently continued throughout the war and resulted in Nazis in Spain receiving favored treatment from the Spanish authorities. It was also determined that the German intelligence agencies operating under diplomatic immunity in Spain had on their payroll several important Spanish secret police officials who actively worked for the Nazi espionage system.

565

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

One of the achievements of the Bureau's representatives at Madrid was the arrangement whereby they secured access to all information concerning transfers of capital from corporations in Spain to Latin America which had come to the attention of the American Embassy in Spain. These arrangements were made in order that the Bureau might be notified of the flight of any suspicious individuals from Europe to Latin America or to the United States during the course of the war. The arrangements included close examination of all passports as well as thorough screening of all applicants for United States visas. The purpose of this setup was to prevent large-scale flight of important Axis officials who had not been captured in Germany immediately after the termination of the war in Europe.

The Bureau's representatives at Madrid were able to promptly advise the Bureau of the departure of various high-ranking Axis espionage agents from Spain to Germany through the repatriation program for German Nationals. Included in this group were Kurt Von Rohrascheidt, Abwehr Intelligence Chief; Joachim Canaris; General Hans Doerr, German Military Attache in Spain; Gottfried Toboschat, Abwehr Chief in Barcelona; Gustav Lenz, former head of the Abwehr in Spain; Erwin Stubbs, important figure in the "Jar" espionage case; Hans Ziegler, German agent who was in Brazil and the United States before the war; Hans Von Buch, former assistant German Air Attache in Madrid, previously active in Peru; and Paul Firdmuc and Federico Furch, Abwehr agents in Spain.

The Bureau's London representative was later able to secure the results of the interrogation of most of these operatives through the War Room in London.

In addition to advising the Bureau of the departure of these people, the SIS agent in Madrid was of considerable assistance to American Embassy authorities in Spain during the war in identifying and securing incriminating information on many of the German agents who operated in that country. A list of several hundred such agents was furnished to the Spanish government by the Embassy with the demand that these individuals be interned or repatriated to Germany where they could be questioned. Subsequently the more important agents were deported from Spain. (65-37193-237).

c. Communist Activities

The Legal Attache at Madrid, Spain, was able to develop and maintain excellent relations with other governmental agencies in that country. As a result, in addition to his usual liaison duties, he has been able to secure extensive information concerning the activities of the Communists in their efforts to promote the overthrow of General Franco.

The trial of two Spanish Communists, Sebastian Zapirain and Santiago Alvarez y Garcia, attracted world-wide attention. These two men were arrested by the Spanish police. They were accused of acts against the internal security of Spain in that they held meetings in Madrid and instigated a movement to

566
~~SECRET~~

destroy the Franco Government. The case was the object of world-wide pressure by the Communist Party and the Communist press. The trial was held in May, 1946, resulting in the conviction of both men along with twelve others accused of similar offenses. The Bureau's representative at Madrid was able to attend the trial as an observer. He furnished the Bureau with his comments concerning the procedure followed at the trial, the atmosphere in which it was conducted and the nature of the charges made against the accused men. He also outlined the substance of their defense against these charges. (64-200-237; 64-30685; 105-343357)

b2

3. Personnel

b7C

The following Special Agents were assigned to SIS work in Spain:

<u>NAME</u>	<u>SIS</u>	<u>CITY</u>	<u>DATE</u>	<u>ASSIGNMENT</u>
[redacted]		Madrid	2/43 - 11/43	Official
		Madrid	10/46 - Present	Legal Attache
		Madrid	4/44 - 1/47	Legal Attache
		Madrid	9/45 - 1/46	Official

4. Bibliography

a. Principal Investigative Files

65-37193-237 Abwehr Activities in Spain.

b7D

65-53143 [redacted] and double agent [redacted] known under code name [redacted]"

65-53143 [redacted] and double agent [redacted] known under code name [redacted]"

64-200-237 Communist Movement in Spain.

b. Administrative Files

66-16299 Office Administrative File for Legal Attache's Office, Madrid, Spain.

67-387743 Office Personnel File for Legal Attache's Office filed under "Embassy" Madrid, Spain. The inspection reports for this office are filed separately.

64-29833 Police Matters in Spain.

64-4123-237 Informant File for Spain.

FF. TRINIDAD, BRITISH WEST INDIES

1. SIS Facilities and Objectives

On April 1, 1942, a Special Agent was assigned to the American Consulate at Trinidad, B.W.I., to act in a liaison capacity with British and American Intelligence representatives at that post.



(S)

b1

b7D

The Bureau's representative was assigned to Trinidad in a strict liaison capacity and his principal functions were to obtain information which came into the possession of the other Intelligence agencies established at that point and which might be of interest to the Bureau. He was also able to work in close cooperation with those agencies in the interrogation and searches of individuals who transited that port.

The Liaison Office was finally closed in December, 1945, as the termination of the war and the end of British Travel Controls made this liaison post no longer necessary.

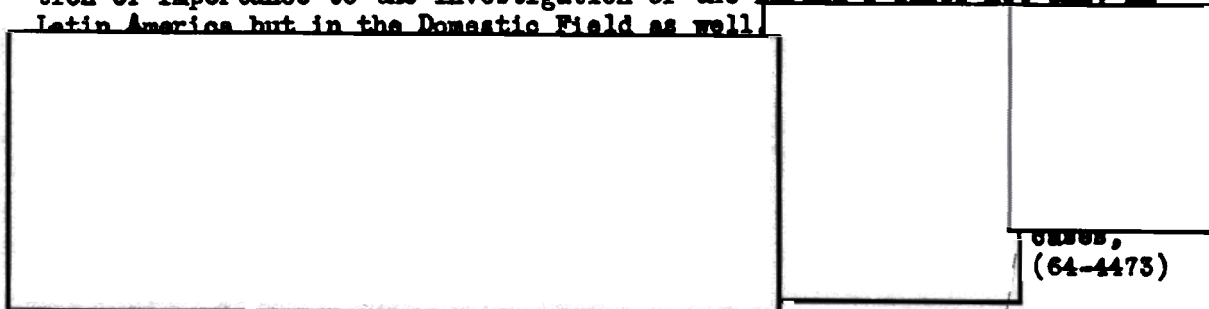
2. Major Accomplishments

b1

a. General Coverage

b7D

The Agent assigned to Trinidad materially assisted the Bureau's work by being present at interrogations of suspects and obtaining information of importance to the investigation of the Bureau's cases not only in Latin America but in the Domestic Field as well.



(S)

CASES,
(64-4473)

(S)

b. Interrogations

The Bureau's representative in Trinidad was able, by virtue of his participation in the interrogation of suspected individuals transiting that control point, to advise the Bureau and the other Legal Attaches of the impending arrival of persons believed to be working for the enemy. He was also able to develop considerable information, through the same means, which clarified many pending Bureau and SIS cases. Among the enemy agents who were captured at Trinidad and from whom the Bureau's representative was able to obtain valuable information were following:

Henri Catherin Gravat was recruited by the Spanish to work for the Japanese in the United States. He was apprehended December 8, 1943, and interrogated on the basis of SIS surveillance reports from Buenos Aires. (44-23401)

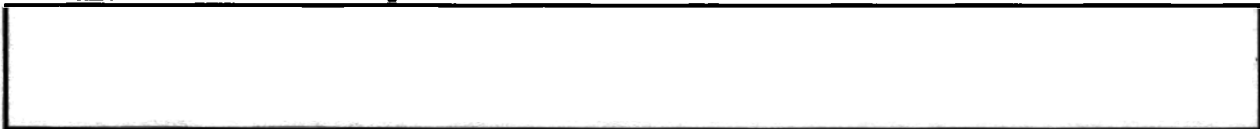
Luis Morales Serrano was a German agent who gave much information during his interrogation which was known to be largely a fabrication because of SIS investigations in Latin America. (64-40260)

Fernando Lipkau Balleta was arrested December 1, 1942, as a German agent and confessed that his destination was Mexico, from which country he was to report through drop boxes, using secret ink. (64-20674)

Joaquin Ruiz Coseascocchea, Second Officer aboard the SS "CABO DE HORNOS", was arrested at Trinidad August 21, 1943, at which time he admitted that he had been in the service of the Germans for a considerable period. The occasion for his arrest was the discovery of a radio transmitter hidden in the second class bar of the ship, though it later developed that Ruiz apparently had nothing to do with secreting the radio there. (64-26358)

Joaquin Baticon Martinez, waiter aboard the "CABO DE HORNOS", was arrested at Trinidad February 6, 1943, en route to Buenos Aires as an espionage agent, ultimately intended for use in Cuba. His interrogation brought to light much information on German espionage in Latin America. (64-20393)

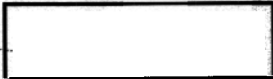
Andres Blay Pigrau, Paraguayan Consul General to Barcelona, was arrested at Trinidad while en route to Buenos Aires, on October 21, 1942. He confessed that he had received passage money from the Germans when in need, and becoming indebted to them, had agreed to furnish information from Buenos Aires regarding Allied shipping to aid the Germans in their submarine warfare, then very successful. He was to be connected with the espionage ring of General Friedrich Wolf. He carried a letter for Manuel Perez Garcia and another from Joaquin Baticon for Jose Valles. (64-20393) b1



(S)

b1

(S)



and from the Bureau in the EFE Case and Radio Station LIR, showing his association with Jose Mella Alfageme, prominent smuggler in Buenos Aires. (64-20393; 64-23891)

Oscar Liehr, an Argentine National, was arrested June 2, 1943, at Trinidad aboard the "CABO DE BUENA ESPERANZA" while en route to Buenos Aires as a German agent. (64-24787)

Manuel Perez Garcia was arrested at Trinidad on August 6, 1943, en route to Spain. He was Falange Security Officer in the Spanish Embassy at Buenos Aires and chief contact between General Friedrich Wolf, German Air Attache, and espionage couriers aboard Spanish ships. Garcia was en route to Spain on a brief visit and to secure a cipher machine from Germany for Wolf. (65-20393)

Juan Sindreu Cavatorta, an Argentine, was arrested August 19, 1942, while en route to Buenos Aires as an agent for the Germans. He had formerly been a flier with the Spanish Republican Air Force in Spain, but had been repatriated to Argentina in 1937 before the end of the Spanish Revolution and had become a hat-maker. In 1940 he had returned to Spain. (64-24498)

Jose Santiago Rogelio Stevens, of Uruguayan birth, was arrested July 31, 1942, aboard the "CABO DE HORNOS" en route to Montevideo as an espionage and propaganda agent for the Germans. He had spent some time in Brussels, Belgium, and aboard ships sailing to the Congo. He was contacted in Brussels by the Germans. (64-22142)

Jose Francisco Javier Pacheco y Cuesta, a Cuban, was arrested while en route to Cuba on the "MARQUES DE COMILLAS". He had been recruited in Belgium by the Germans and trained in Antwerp. He was connected for a time with the German service in Spain. (64-22002; 64-20393)

3. Personnel

The following Special Agents were assigned to SIS work in Trinidad:

b2

b7C

<u>NAME</u>	<u>SIS</u>	<u>CITY</u>	<u>DATE</u>	<u>ASSIGNMENT</u>
		Port of Spain	10/44-1/46	
		Port of Spain	4/42-10/43	
		Port of Spain	9/43-12/44	
		Port of Spain	3/45-6/45	

~~SECRET~~

4. Bibliography

64-4473 Office Administrative File for Legal Attache's Office, Trinidad, B.W.I.

67-383728 Office Personnel File for Legal Attache's Office, filed under caption, "Liaison Office, Port of Spain, Trinidad, B.W.I."

64-29833 Police Matters in Trinidad

571

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

EG. URUGUAY

1. SIS Facilities and Objectives

SIS Coverage in Uruguay was first inaugurated in September, 1940 when a Special Agent was sent to that country under cover for two months. Coverage was again opened in January, 1941 on a permanent basis. It was increased until Fall 1943, when thirteen agents were assigned in Uruguay. In July, 1946, when the final program for closing SIS was started, there were six Bureau representatives in Montevideo. The office was finally closed on February 6, 1947.

The Legal Attache's Office in Montevideo had physical facilities similar to the other SIS Offices. Space was furnished on the second floor of the United States Embassy Building. An auxiliary office where confidential informants could be met was maintained in a large apartment building near the American Embassy. A Bureau Radio Station was installed in the Embassy and for some time served as a relay station in communications between the Bureau and other SIS Offices.

The Bureau's representatives in Uruguay were primarily concerned with developing information on German Activities which could be used for intelligence purposes and which could also be furnished the Uruguayan Government through diplomatic channels for possible prosecution of the individuals involved. Uruguay was the leading country in South America to advocate aid to the democracies prior to Pearl Harbor and a permanent Congressional Investigative Committee was established to investigate Nazi activities. This Pro-American Atmosphere was of assistance to the Legal Attache's Office in Montevideo in conducting their investigations.

The Bureau's representatives in Uruguay were also concerned with the investigation of Communist activities since Uruguay for some time was the headquarters for various Communists who had been exiled from other countries. Information developed regarding Communism, however it was useful only as intelligence material in as much as the Uruguayan Government allowed the Communists to operate freely. (64-4478)

2. Major Accomplishments

a. German Activities

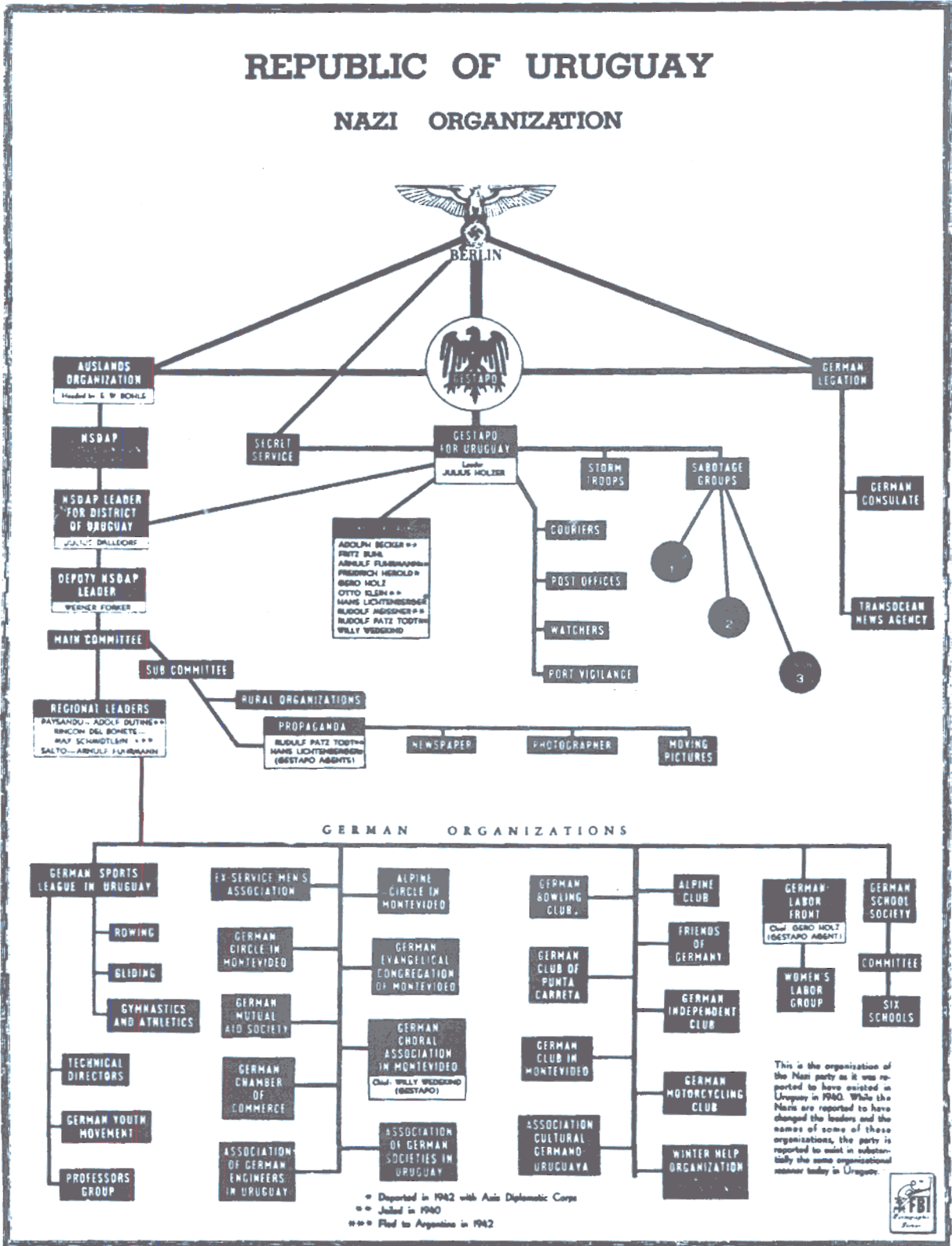
Like the other countries of the River Plate region, Uruguay has a substantial German population. After Hitler came to power in Germany, the Uruguayan residents of German descent were subjected to Nazi propoganda and Nazi agents were active in forming the customary pro-Hitler organizations.

572

~~SECRET~~

REPUBLIC OF URUGUAY

NAZI ORGANIZATION



This is the organization of the Nazi party as it was reported to have existed in Uruguay in 1940. While the Nazis are reported 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



The River Plate area has long been considered by the Germans as a logical place to expand their imperialistic ambitions. In 1911, Richard Tannenbergl, in his book "Greater Germany: Work of the Twentieth Century," expounded the theory that Germany needed South American territory and produced a map showing how much of the territory of Brazil and Argentina, and all of Uruguay, Paraguay and the eastern part of Bolivia would be a colony in the New World. Such ambitions, of course, fitted into the Nazi plans and in Uruguay conquest by the Nazis was actually blueprinted.

The steps taken by the Uruguayan Government to curb Nazi activities and the leadership it assumed in Latin America in early support of the democratic countries, greatly reduced the danger of German direct action in Uruguay. As the legal restraints against the Nazis became more effective, the principal pro-German activity was collaboration with the Nazi agents operating in Buenos Aires which, as has been previously pointed out, became the principal center of German espionage in South America. Through adequate coverage, the Bureau's SIS agents were able to keep abreast of Nazi activities in Uruguay and the information developed was furnished to the Uruguayan Government through diplomatic channels. (64-3800-A)

(1) The Fuhrmann Plan for Nazi Conquest of Uruguay.
Shortly after the first Bureau representative arrived in Montevideo, an investigation was begun concerning the activities of Arnold Fuhrmann, a photographer in Salto, Uruguay.

This investigation, conducted by the Uruguayan Government, disclosed a plot to seize the Republic. Among the documents found in Fuhrmann's possession was the so called "Fuhrmann Plan" for the complete domination of Uruguay by Nazi forces. Under this plan Uruguay was to be occupied within a short time by troops recruited in Uruguay and Argentina. Complete plans had been drawn up utilizing Uruguayan Army maps and strategic localities had been inspected. The plan visualized the seizure of important Army and Navy positions first with the subsequent control of government, banking, trade, and agriculture, placing the entire Uruguayan economy under German control.

Investigation disclosed that Fuhrmann was formerly a member of the German Army and was looked upon as an extremely important Nazi agent not only in Uruguay but throughout all South America. When his plan of conquest was disclosed, Fuhrmann was arrested by Uruguayan authorities together with the twelve other leaders in this plot.

Upon the arrest of these thirteen individuals, the German Minister made a protest threatening the severance of diplomatic relations. At the same time, Argentina informed Uruguay that an additional strain on Germanic-Uruguayan relations would not be well regarded by the Argentine Government.

~~SECRET~~

Due to this pressure, the Uruguayan officials released the thirteen Nazis. Pressure in the Uruguayan Parliament, however, forced the reopening of the case and the new Minister of Interior had the eight principal subjects rearrested in September, 1940. On January 8, 1944, the Legal Attache at Montevideo advised that the trial had been completed and that Fuhrmann had been sentenced to thirteen years in the penitentiary. Five of his associates were given sentences ranging from five to twelve years.

Although the original investigation of this case was conducted by Uruguayan authorities, the Bureau's representatives subsequently maintained coverage of the activities of Fuhrmann's associates against whom charges had not been placed by the Uruguayan Government and closely followed the trial, keeping the Bureau and the State Department advised of the course pursued by the Uruguayan Government in prosecuting these Nazi agents. (64-25684)

(2) Paul Klaas - German Espionage. During the Spring of 1943, SIS representatives in Montevideo instituted an investigation concerning the activities of Paul Klaas, former Chief Engineer of the Mechanical Division at the Montevideo port. It was determined that Klaas was regarded and recognized as an active Nazi having membership in the German Club and the German Sporting Club and was a regular contributor to the German Winter Relief Society. It was also disclosed that Klaas was formerly a member of the committee charged with the administration and control of Nazi Party affairs in Uruguay.

Subsequently, Klaas was dismissed from his position at the Montevideo port and was placed on a pension by the Uruguayan Government. Following his dismissal, the investigation showed that Klaas was visited by many persons still employed at the port, that he was contacting individuals associated with the German Winter Relief organization and that he was also in contact with Walter Scharnweber, the Head of German affairs at the Spanish Legation. It was also ascertained that [redacted] was employed as [redacted] b7C

The investigation concerning Klaas was continuous and during February, 1944, it was determined that an unidentified Uruguayan sailor left a message in a bar for an associate of Klaas regarding the expected arrival of an American vessel. This incident was said to have taken place three hours prior to the actual arrival of an American destroyer in the port of Montevideo. Later that same day the associate for whom the message was left was observed giving papers to an unidentified individual who went immediately to Klaas' home.

All the information concerning the individuals involved in this investigation was made available to appropriate Uruguayan authorities

575

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

through diplomatic channels and Klaas and all of his confederates were arrested by the Montevideo Police. (64-23836)

(3) Juan Alberto Bove Trabal - German Espionage and Propaganda. SIS representatives in Montevideo conducted an intensive investigation of the activities of Juan Bove Trabal, the son of a retired Uruguayan general, for a considerable period of time and determined that Trabal was engaged in extensive propaganda activities on behalf of the Germans. The investigation reflected that Trabal had long had definite totalitarian leanings. It subsequently developed that six Uruguayan Army officers were implicated with Trabal and it was alleged that the Army officers were also possessed of definite pro-Axis sympathies.

Trabal, in connection with his activities, frequently traveled from Montevideo to Buenos Aires and on November 8, 1943, upon his return from Buenos Aires by boat he was arrested by the maritime police and a subsequent search of his possessions reflected considerable pro-German propaganda. Also found in Trabal's possession at the time of his arrest were two letters, one in German and one in Spanish, both written in Buenos Aires, Argentina. The letter in German was addressed from "H. B." to "N. U." and the translation of the document reflected the existence of a system of forwarding information including photographs from Montevideo to Buenos Aires through couriers.

Additional information obtained by SIS representatives indicated that Argentine Foreign Minister Gilbert made a proposal to the Uruguayan Ambassador in Buenos Aires suggesting close cooperation in connection with the Trabal investigation. This action on the part of Argentina's Foreign Minister was believed to be indicative of the fact that Argentina feared that the developments in the matter would involve many high Argentine political officials and for that reason it was believed that Foreign Minister Gilbert was desirous of preventing the disclosure of the names of any prominent members of the Argentine Government which would undoubtedly cause the Argentine Government considerable embarrassment.

Bove Trabal was held in custody awaiting the results of further investigation which was being conducted jointly by the Uruguayan police and the Bureau's representatives. He was subsequently released, however, for lack of evidence but the Legal Attache's Office continued to follow his activities closely.

On January 5, 1945, Bove Trabal was again detained by the police of Montevideo on information furnished by the Office of the Legal Attache in Montevideo and the Argentine police. On his second arrest, Trabal made a statement to the Uruguayan police which definitely linked the Argentine General Staff with the German Intelligence Service in Argentina and Uruguay.

576

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

The statement, after describing the circumstances under which Bove Trabal began to work for the German Intelligence Service in Buenos Aires and Montevideo, set out that on November 4, 1943 he went to Buenos Aires from Montevideo, carrying correspondence from Jose Pfeffer for Hans Harmeyer. He stated he delivered the correspondence on November 5 and at the time he delivered this material to Harmeyer, he was interviewed by Colonel Arturo Brinkmann, Chief of the Military District of Buenos Aires. The statement continued that he was presented to Brinkmann by Ireneo Ernesto Banchs and that present at the interview were Laserre Marnal and a Bolivian of German descent. During his interview with Brinkmann, Brinkmann solicited reports concerning the Argentine exiles in Uruguay and the regular forwarding of the newspaper "Pueblo Argentino," edited by the exiles.

Arrested with Bove Trabal as accomplices were Alberto Domingo Frova, Walter Meerhoff, Luis Dreher Hausmann, Ramon Barbosa Lima, Lorenzo and Antonio Zimmerman, Rosoldo Martinez Lanza, Luis Alberto Sciutto, Romeo Maeso, Ernesto Richter and Teodoro Muhlbauer. (64-27598)

(4) Fritz Arthur Berthold Rabe - German Espionage.

In early April of 1945, the Uruguayan police detained Fritz Arthur Berthold Rabe and Horacio Camejo Azzi. Rabe had furnished ship movement information by coded messages, ostensibly of a commercial nature, to the notorious espionage agent Frederico Kempter who operated a clandestine radio station in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. Kempter's activities were brought to a close in March of 1942. Rabe had been communicating with Kempter, using the name "Union" and also the name "J. Anacleto Rocco." He received mail at the address of Horacio Camejo Azzi in Montevideo.

Rabe admitted his guilt to the Uruguayan police and Azzi stated that he received three letters and one small package for Rabe. Azzi claimed that Rabe first approached him in January of 1941 to receive packages in the name of Anacleto Rocco.

Rabe stated that he was recruited by an individual unknown to him except by the name Reinhardt in August and September of 1940. He reported on ship movements in clear text to an address in Hamburg. After the breakup of the Kempter station, Rabe had no further contact until he made one direct with the German Embassy in Buenos Aires.

An associate of Rabe was Jose Vendemia. Sometime in 1942, Rabe volunteered his services to Lieutenant Martin Muller of the German Embassy in Buenos Aires. He maintained contact with that office by secret inks and encoded messages. Another Abwehr Agent in touch with the German Embassy in Buenos Aires was Carl Heinrich Adamowski. It was learned that even after his detention in April of 1945, Rabe maintained contact with the German agents headed by Ernst Schluster through one a Uruguayan girl,

b7C

577
~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

and Ernesto Ricardo Brito. Pintos, using the password "Iglesia San Miguel," traveled to Buenos Aires on May 27, June 23 and August 18, 1945 and finally secured 6,000 pesos (\$1,500.00 U.S.) from Ernst Schluster for the use of Rabe in his trial.

As a result of the SIS investigation in this case, 2 Germans, 1 Argentine and 3 Uruguayans were identified and arrested for participating in German espionage activities. (64-21361)

(5) SIS Assistance with Double Agent in [redacted] b7D
in connection with the investigation made by SIS representatives concerning [redacted] a German espionage agent, [redacted] was operated [redacted] for the Bureau in New York for some time in the [redacted]. He arrived in the United States via Montevideo, Uruguay, in late 1941. Inasmuch as he was born in [redacted] and had a number of friends in that country as well as in New York, the German Intelligence Service utilized [redacted] and friend of [redacted], as an intermediary in furnishing him espionage funds. In order that the Bureau might closely control communications and transfers of funds between [redacted] a liaison was built up between [redacted] and one of the SIS undercover agents in Montevideo. By this means, the Bureau was able to become cognizant of all transactions between the two men. This was of considerable importance in view of the tendency toward noncooperation with the Bureau by [redacted] in New York, particularly with regard to the use of his funds. (65-57233)

(6) Black List Investigations. Considerable data relating to the activities of various persons and firms in Uruguay which appeared on the United States Proclaimed List of Blocked Nationals was obtained by SIS agents. The following is a partial list of Uruguayan individuals and companies which were either placed or maintained on the United States Black List as a result of information concerning them which was developed by Bureau representatives: Curt Ahlig (64-3804-A-141); Banque Francaise et Italianne pour l'Amerique du Sud, S. A. (62-63147-200); Berger y Cia. (64-3804-43); Ernesto Dalldorf (64-3806-A-6; 64-3806-1; 64-1006-19-Ph); El Paraiso de las Ninos (64-3804-43); O. M. Durnhofer (64-3806-A-4-Sec. II; 64-3804-A-39); Carlos Finsterwald (64-3804-43); Luis G. Gil (64-3000-359; 64-3800-62); Hotel Maas (64-3804-A-434); Lahusen y Cia., Ltda. (64-3804-A-363) Walter Nier (64-3800-203); Ernesto Quincke, S. A. (64-1006-19); Rabe y Cia. (64-3806-A-6-P3; 64-3806-A-4-Sec. II); Walter Scharnweber (64-3800-E-15; 64-2804-A-1294); Hermann Stahl (64-3804-A-433); Willy Wedekind (64-3800-A-165; 64-3800-24; 64-3800-A-19); Felix Turcatti (64-3804-C-9); Staudt y Cia. (64-3804-A-141; 64-3811-A-17); Tubos Mannesmann (64-3806-A-4-Sec. II).

578

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

b. Anti-United States Propaganda

Climaxing an intensive investigation instituted by SIS representatives in Uruguay two Argentineans were arrested by the Montevideo authorities during September, 1943, on charges of distributing pro-Nazi anti-United States propaganda in Uruguay which had been imported from Argentina. The arrests subsequently led to the discovery of a wide-spread anti-Allied propaganda ring in Uruguay. Juan Carlos Mendieta (Etcheverri) one of the individuals involved, was an Argentine subject but had lived in Uruguay for the past nine years where he had held the position as Director of "Armas de la Patria," a periodical authorized by the Ministry of Defense. At the time of Mendieta's arrest the police also seized a quantity of single sheet articles which were supposed to have been based on articles sent by Horacio F. Lagos, editor of "America Alerta," and a strong anti-North American writer. A mailing list of persons throughout Uruguay was seized which set forth the names of those individuals to whom the literature was to be distributed and from whom financial contributions were received.

Jacobo Rismann another Argentinean, who acted as a courier for propaganda on the boat from Buenos Aires to Montevideo, was also arrested. Although Rismann was subsequently released by the authorities Mendieta was remanded to jail for violation of the Uruguayan laws prohibiting anti-Nationalist activities. (64-27005)

c. The Communist Movement

(1) Local Communist Activities. Being perhaps the most democratic country in South America, Uruguay was most tolerant of liberal and leftist movements, and was the center of highly important communist activities. Coverage of this field was, therefore, a major matter for the Legal Attache's Office.

The freedom enjoyed by Communism in Uruguay brought forth a considerable volume of publications of a communist nature for dissemination throughout Latin America. Ediciones Pueblos Unidos, Ltda., for example, printed Spanish language editions of many Soviet and communist works, for sale throughout the western hemisphere, especially where communist propaganda was restricted. Uruguay also was the center for numerous radio broadcasts, intended both for local and foreign reception, many of them beamed toward Argentina, Brazil and Paraguay, as well as Bolivia, which restricted such broadcasts within their own borders.

This proximity to several so-called "reactionary" governments made Uruguay a strategic point for exiled communists of other countries.

579

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

Much of the direction of Paraguayan communism emanated from there, and until 1945, the direction of Brazilian and Argentine communism was similarly centered in Montevideo. Newspapers were printed for clandestine circulation in those countries, policy was formed, money collected, and in short, full headquarters were set up. In April, 1945 Brazil relaxed her bars and in August Argentina did likewise, causing many of these Communist leaders to drift back from Uruguay.

Numerous "Free" movements also maintained staffs there and used the country as a base for personnel returning from Latin America to Europe. These groups maintained their own organizations, printed their own papers and magazines, and even solicited Uruguayan aid in securing diplomatic papers for their members to proceed safely back to their original homes. After late 1945, most of the important Spanish Communists in the Western Hemisphere went to Uruguay prior to departure for France to join their leader, Dolores Ibarruri, in fighting the Franco regime. In Uruguay, many assumed new identities and received credentials making it difficult for Franco agents to identify them en route.

During 1945 and early 1946, the principal efforts of the Communist Party of Uruguay were directed toward raising funds for propaganda purposes and securing representation in the Presidential Cabinet under a "National Unity" program. They felt that their two Senators and their Deputy in the Congress did not constitute sufficient participation in the government. In December, 1945, it accepted into its ranks, with a great deal of publicity, 69 Uruguayan Intellectuals, who, although previously pro-Communist, had refrained from accepting actual membership in the Party. During the same month a Plenary Session of its Central Committee elected new officers and made plans for redoubled efforts during 1946. A particular effort was made to force the repeal of the Uruguayan Press Law which required an officer of every publication to accept legal responsibility for any libel or slander which may appear in the paper. Under this law, Rodney Arismendi, Editor of the Communist Daily "Diario Popular", had been sentenced several times.

During summer and fall of 1946, SIS coverage of Communist and related activities in Uruguay was complicated by a considerable number of outside Communists who visited the country. In August, Marie-Claude Vaillant-Couturier, the French Communist Deputy, arrived for a tour to promote Communist women's organizations in Uruguay. The Cuban Communist poet, Nicholas Guillen, was likewise a visitor as were several other Latin American Communist leaders who passed through en route to the Argentine Communist Congress held in August. The Uruguayan delegate to the Congress was Rodney Arismendi, editor of the Communist daily newspaper, who had only recently returned from hiding in Argentina where he was sought on libel charges.

580

~~SECRET~~

In the fall of 1946 all Communist efforts were directed toward the November 24 National Election. As a result of their heavy propaganda and their control of the General Union of Workers of Uruguay, they were able to elect a Senator, four Deputies, and two Montevideo City Councilmen. They polled about twice as many votes as in the 1942 election.

Until the Legal Attache's Office was closed, the Bureau's representatives maintained excellent coverage over Communist matters in Uruguay and kept the Bureau and the State Department fully advised of all developments. (64-200-227)

(2) Soviet Diplomatic Activities. The Soviet Legation in Montevideo, founded in March, 1944, exercised an important influence in Communist affairs in Latin America. It tabulated all German communists in that country; it arranged for giving Soviet citizenship to persons of European countries which were under Soviet domination; it secured biographical data on Russians in that part of Latin America; and it allegedly subsidized the then shaky Communist paper "Diario Popular". It likewise furnished money and propaganda to Slavic groups for radio programs and meetings. It courted Uruguayan friendship by assisting in development of oil resources and sent Pavel Malkov from the Embassy in Colombia to perfect commercial arrangements for Soviet purchase of goods, including 5000 tons of vegetable oils. In May and June 1946, Malkov accompanied a Soviet Trade Mission from Argentina to Uruguay to make further commercial arrangements.

These Soviet activities reached such proportions that in late 1945 it was deemed of sufficient importance to assign a representative of the Soviet News Agency "Tass" to Montevideo to furnish and collect news of Soviet affairs. Gregori Stepanian, a veteran with Tass, assumed this post. He was placed under careful SIS coverage, since previous experience had shown that such representatives often engaged in intelligence activity. (64-211-227)

Soviet activities in Uruguay were supplemented late in 1946 by the visit of General Ljubomir Ilich, a representative of the Tito-dominated Yugoslav government who was on a tour of Latin America negotiating for an exchange of diplomatic missions. Ilich was known to be an intelligence agent as well as a diplomatic representative and the Legal Attache's Office in Uruguay, as well as the Bureau's representatives in other countries, followed his activities closely. (100-345476; 100-345359)

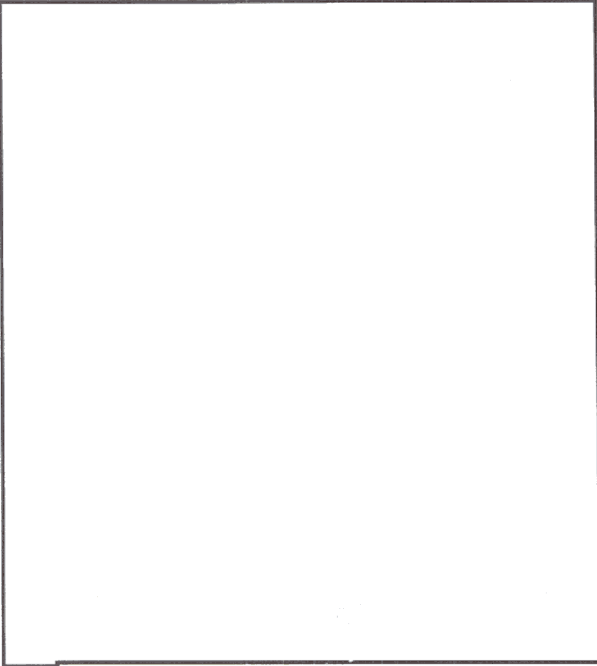
3. Personnel

The following Special Agents were assigned to SIS work in Uruguay:

<u>NAME</u>	<u>SIS</u>	<u>CITY</u>	<u>DATE</u>	<u>ASSIGNMENT</u>
[Redacted]	[Redacted]	Montevideo	5/43 - 5/43	Plant Survey

b2

b7C



Montevideo	6/46 - 7/46	Official
Montevideo	5/45 - 2/47	Undercover
Montevideo	3/44 - 4/44	Undercover
Montevideo	5/43 - 12/43	Undercover
Montevideo	2/43 - 1/44	Undercover
Montevideo	11/42 - 2/45	Undercover
Montevideo	8/41 - 7/42	Undercover
Montevideo	2/44 - 6/45	Undercover
Montevideo	3/42 - 12/42	Undercover
Montevideo	3/46 - 7/46	Official
Montevideo	8/44 - 8/44	Official
Montevideo	5/45 - 3/47	Undercover
Montevideo	3/44 - 3/45	Undercover
Montevideo	1/42 - 7/42	Undercover
Montevideo	6/43 - 12/43	Undercover
Montevideo	12/42 - 7/44	Official
Montevideo	4/42 - 5/43	Legal Attache
Montevideo	6/43 - 12/43	Undercover
Montevideo	8/43 - 4/46	Legal Attache
Montevideo	1/41 - 3/42	Official
Montevideo	1/43 - 4/43	Official
Montevideo	5/43 - 12/43	Undercover
Montevideo	4/43 - 5/43	Plant Survey
Montevideo	10/44 - 2/47	Legal Attache
Montevideo	12/42 - 11/43	Official
Montevideo	10/42 - 12/43	Undercover
Montevideo	3/44 - 5/44	Undercover
Montevideo	5/43 - 6/43-	Plant Survey
Montevideo	5/45 - 2/46	Official
Montevideo	4/43 - 12/43	Undercover
Montevideo	12/41 - 10/42	Undercover
Montevideo	2/46 - 2/47	Official
Montevideo	9/40 - 11/40	Undercover
Montevideo	6/43 - 1/44	Official
Montevideo	5/42 - 10/42	Undercover
Montevideo	7/42 - 1/44	Official



4. Bibliography

a. Principal Investigative Files

64-3800 General Miscellaneous File on Uruguay

64-3800-A General File on German Activities in Uruguay

64-3800-B General File on Japanese Activities in Uruguay

64-3800-C General File on Italian Activities in Uruguay

~~SECRET~~

- 64-3800-D General File on Communist Activities in Uruguay
- 64-3800-E General File on Spanish Activities in Uruguay
- 64-3800-F General File on French Activities in Uruguay
- 64-3800-G General File on British Activities in Uruguay
- 64-3800-H General File on American Activities in Uruguay
- 64-3800-I General File on Hungarian Activities in Uruguay
- 64-3800-K General File on Swiss Activities in Uruguay
- 64-3800-L General File on Swedish Activities in Uruguay
- 64-3800-N General File on Austrian Activities in Uruguay

- 64-3801 Political Matters in Uruguay
- 64-3802 Economic Matters in Uruguay
- 64-3803 Social Matters in Uruguay
- 64-3804 General File on Foreign Agents in Uruguay
 - 64-3804-A German Agents in Uruguay
 - 64-3804-B Japanese Agents in Uruguay
 - 64-3804-C Italian Agents in Uruguay
 - 64-3804-D Communist Agents in Uruguay
 - 64-3804-E Spanish Agents in Uruguay
 - 64-3804-F French Agents in Uruguay
 - 64-3804-G British Agents in Uruguay
- 64-3805 General File on Propaganda in Uruguay
 - 64-3805-A German Propaganda in Uruguay
 - 64-3805-C Italian Propaganda in Uruguay
 - 64-3805-D Communist Propaganda in Uruguay
 - 64-3805-E Spanish Propaganda in Uruguay
 - 64-3805-F French Propaganda in Uruguay

~~SECRET~~

- 64-3805-H American Propaganda in Uruguay
- 64-3806 General File on Foreign Penetration in Uruguay
 - 64-3806-A German Penetration in Uruguay
 - 64-3806-B Japanese Penetration in Uruguay
 - 64-3806-C Italian Penetration in Uruguay
 - 64-3806-D Communist Penetration in Uruguay
 - 64-3806-E Spanish Penetration in Uruguay
 - 64-3806-F French Penetration in Uruguay
- 64-3807 Sabotage in Uruguay
 - 64-3807-A German Sabotage in Uruguay
 - 64-3807-G British Sabotage in Uruguay
- 64-3808 General File on Foreign Residents in Uruguay
 - 64-3808-A German Residents in Uruguay
 - 64-3808-B Japanese Residents in Uruguay
 - 64-3808-C Italian Residents in Uruguay
 - 64-3808-D Communist Residents in Uruguay
 - 64-3808-E Spanish Residents in Uruguay
 - 64-3808-F French Residents in Uruguay
 - 64-3808-H American Residents in Uruguay
 - 64-3808-N Austrian Residents in Uruguay
- 64-3810 Military and Naval Matters
- 64-3811 General File on Foreign Firms in Uruguay
 - 64-3811-A German Firms in Uruguay
 - 64-3811-B Japanese Firms in Uruguay
 - 64-3811-C Italian Firms in Uruguay
 - 64-3811-E Spanish Firms in Uruguay
 - 64-3811-F French Firms in Uruguay

64-3812 General File on Radio Stations in Uruguay

64-3812-A German Radio Stations in Uruguay

64-3812-C Italian Radio Stations in Uruguay

64-3812-E Spanish Radio Stations in Uruguay

64-3812-G British Radio Stations in Uruguay

64-3814 Submarine Activities Near Uruguay

64-3814-A German Submarine Activities Near Uruguay

64-3816 Plant Surveys in Uruguay

64-200-277 Communist Movement in Uruguay

64-211-227 Soviet Diplomatic Activities in Uruguay

100-341561-227 Labor Conditions in Uruguay

64-309-227 Smuggling in Uruguay

b. Administrative Files.

64-4478 Office Administrative File for the Legal Attache's Office, Montevideo, Uruguay

64-4984-227 Office Monthly Reports for Legal Attache's Office, Montevideo, Uruguay

64-4628 Living Conditions in Uruguay

67-383689 Office Personnel File for Legal Attache's Office filed under caption "Embassy, Montevideo, Uruguay." The Inspection Reports for this office are filed separately.

64-29833 Police Matters in Uruguay

64-4123-227 Informant File for Uruguay

c. Monographs

"Totalitarian Activities in Uruguay Today" - General Monograph covering various phases of the Bureau's work in Uruguay, published July, 1942, 128 pages.

"SIS Office, Montevideo, Uruguay" - Photostatic reproductions of the Bureau's Office and Facilities in Montevideo.

~~SECRET~~

"The Japanese in Latin America" - pages 139 to 140 refer to the Japanese in Uruguay. Published November, 1945.

"The Communist Movement in Latin America" - General Monograph covering Communism in Latin America on a hemispheric basis, pages 127 to 129 refer to the Communist movement in Uruguay. Published January, 1946.

586

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

HH. VENEZUELA

1. SIS Facilities and Objectives

SIS coverage was opened in Venezuela in October 1940 when an undercover agent was assigned to Caracas. Personnel was increased until October 1943 when twenty-seven agents were assigned to Venezuela in the Legal Attache's Office, attached to the various consulates or under cover. By July 1946 when the final program for closing SIS was started there were four agents assigned to Venezuela. The office was finally closed on March 20, 1947.

The Legal Attache's Office in Caracas was located in the Pan American Building which also housed the Office of the Naval Attache and the Commercial Section of the Embassy. A Bureau radio was not installed in Venezuela but instead urgent communications between the Bureau and the Legal Attache's Office in Caracas were handled by radio between the Bureau and the Legal Attache's Office in Bogota, Columbia which was within easy telegraphic contact with the SIS representatives in Caracas.

The Bureau's representatives in Venezuela were primarily interested in obtaining information regarding Axis activities for intelligence purposes and also for submission to the Venezuelan authorities through diplomatic channels for possible prosecution or internment. They were also concerned with the collection of information regarding Communistic activities and in following the turbulent political situation. Venezuela was one of the few countries in which the Embassy officials specifically requested the Legal Attache's Office to furnish them any reliable information concerning political matters. In most other instances, political reporting was deemed to be the exclusive field of the State Department representatives but in Venezuela the Embassy officials recognized the close connection between subversive activities and local political developments and requested that the Bureau's Agents furnish them the dependable information regarding politics which might come to their attention. (64-4464)

2. Major Accomplishments

a. German Activities

In Venezuela, the number of Germans was small in comparison with other South American countries. In 1941 the number of German nationals was reported to be 1,499 and the number of Venezuelans of German extraction was estimated as 8,500. Many of these individuals, however, had achieved prominence in business and social affairs as a result of which actual German influence was greater than the size of the German colony would indicate.

587

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

The Nazi Party and its affiliated groups existed in Venezuela but they were not well organized. As late as January 1941, the Nazis were reported to have complained of the lack of cooperation they were receiving from the Germans in Venezuela. During the early part of the war, organized Nazi activities were reduced even further by the departure of some of the principal leaders to Europe and the relegation of others by the Venezuelan government.

The Bureau's representatives in Venezuela followed the activities of the important remaining German nationals and investigated many charges of espionage. In this line, they devoted considerable time to the investigation of Pedro Alfonso Acero and Pedro Abreu, two former Venezuelan diplomats who had been recruited by the German Intelligence services as agents. They also followed the activities of Heriberto Schwartzau (Eskildsen) while he was in Venezuela. As has been pointed out in the section on Colombia, Schwartzau was a German agent connected with the PYL radio ring who was taken into custody by the Colombian police.

Investigation showed, however, that the Germans did not constitute as grave a danger in Venezuela as they did in some other South American countries although they always remained a potential threat. ("Venezuela Today"; 64-3100-A; 64-3104-A)

(1.) "Apfel" German Sabotage Organization The German sabotage group known as the "Apfel" ring which was set up in South America, under the direction of Albert Julius Von Appen and Georg Konrad Friedrich Blass, alias "Dr. Braun" has previously been discussed under the sections pertaining to Brazil and Chile. When in March 1945, Von Appen, confronted by the evidence accumulated against him by SIS, confessed his activities and named the other members of the ring, he implicated Ernst Gerhard Karl Roggemann in Venezuela.

An intensive investigation was undertaken in Venezuela by the police authorities working with the Bureau's representatives. As a result, ten persons affiliated with the ring in Venezuela were interrogated and confessed their participation. Inasmuch as there were no Venezuelan statutes covering this type of activity, the subjects were relegated to the town of Rubio and no further action was taken against them.

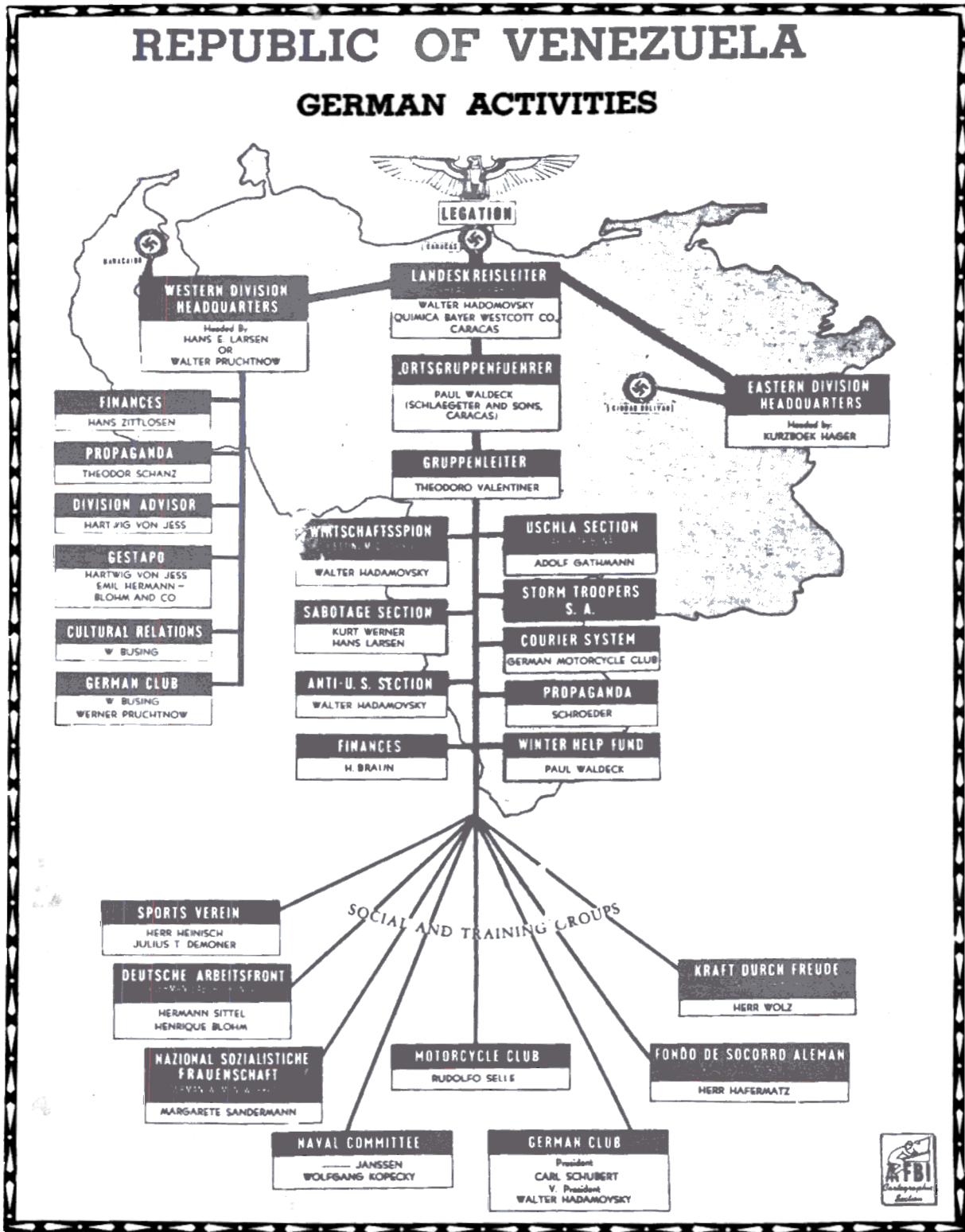
The failure of the Venezuelan government to act decisively in this case caused widespread comment and the British and American governments expressed concern regarding the matter. From a practical standpoint, however, the SIS investigation together with the attendant publicity and the relegation of the subjects forestalled any clandestine activity by the ring in Venezuela. (64-23309)

588

~~SECRET~~

REPUBLIC OF VENEZUELA

GERMAN ACTIVITIES



~~SECRET~~

(2.) Quimica Bayer-Weskott Drug Confiscation. In Venezuela, the German-owned Bayer organization, known as Quimica Bayer-Weskott y Cia., was dominated and controlled by the I.G. Farbenindustrie, a German combine which had a controlling interest throughout the world in the distribution of dyes, chemicals and pharmaceuticals. The Bayer organization established branches in most of the South American countries which, as a by-product, furnished assistance to the Nazis through the collection of Party funds, distribution of propaganda, and in conducting espionage. This was accomplished on a large scale, and German agents used the Bayer concern as a cover to conceal the true nature of their activities. In every country in which a branch of the Farben trust was located, the higher officials of the company and a majority of the employees were determined to be Nazi Party supporters and ardent workers in the field of propaganda and espionage.

Walter Hadamovsky, the Manager of Quimica Bayer in Venezuela, was regarded as the head of the Nazi Party in that Republic. Through the vigilance of the Venezuelan National Police and its Director, Dr. Manuel Antonio Pulido, the activities of Hadamovsky were revealed, and he was ordered to confine himself to a remote place in Venezuela.

The Bayer organization in Venezuela had long been on both the American and British black lists, and suffered due to the difficulty of receiving merchandise for its market in Venezuela. Inasmuch as the sources of supply in the United States and in Germany had been effectively cut off, the concern arranged for pharmaceutical products in the amount of \$23,691.20 to be shipped from Argentina to Venezuela via the Argentine steamer SS "RIO GRANDE." As a cloak for this undercover purchase, one E. Lleras Castro, of Caracas, Venezuela, was employed as the consignee of the valuable chemicals.

After having been notified of the above shipment by the Legal Attache in Caracas, the American Embassy there, working with the Venezuelan National Police, immediately took steps to intercept the shipment. The ship arrived at Maracaibo, Venezuela, in October, 1943, but the goods were not permitted to be unloaded. Inasmuch as the next stop of the "RIO GRANDE" was San Juan, Puerto Rico, the United States Attorney there, after being apprised of the Bayer scheme, caused the merchandise to be seized by Customs officials on the order of the Alien Property Custodian when the ship docked in the harbor of San Juan on October 18, 1943.

As a direct result of information furnished by SIS representatives in Venezuela and as a result of the confiscation of drugs destined for the Quimica Bayer-Weskott drug concern, the Venezuelan Government issued a decree on September 25, 1944, calling for the liquidation of six German and ten

590

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

Japanese firms in Venezuela, all of which were on the United States Proclaimed List of Certain Blocked Nationals. The decree further prevented the trade marks of Quimica Schering, S. A. and Quimica Bayer-Weiskott Company to persons except those approved by the Venezuelan Government. Similar action was considered against other prominent German firms in Venezuela. (64-23688)

(3.) Attempted Purchase of Venezuelan Oil. The Office of the Legal Attache at Caracas, through confidential sources, ascertained that Andres Daniel Hogfeldt and Walter Solomon Sachs, while in Venezuela in June of 1944 attempted to negotiate with Isaacs Medina, President of Venezuela, for the introduction of \$250,000,000 into Venezuela to be used for public projects in exchange for Venezuelan oil which was to be shipped to Sweden over a long period of years. While this money ostensibly was Swedish capital, it was learned that it might possibly be of German origin. Hogfeldt, a Swedish citizen, was one of the ranking officials of the Johnson Line, Swedish steamship company in New York, whose main offices were in Stockholm, Sweden. Sachs, a naturalized citizen of Swedish origin, was connected with the brokerage house of Kaercher and Company, Inc., 1518 Walnut Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

It was ascertained by the Bureau's representatives that President Medina was unfavorably impressed, probably because of the fact that Hogfeldt had made inquiries concerning Medina's susceptibility to bribes and personal gifts and the plan failed to materialize. The Embassy and the Bureau were kept constantly advised of the developments in this attempt to divert petroleum, which was vital to the United States Naval operations, to Europe where it might become available to the enemy. (40-24365)

(4.) Black List Firms. Through Bureau representatives, a considerable quantity of information was developed in Venezuela and furnished to interested Federal agencies regarding individuals and firms who were already included in the United States Proclaimed List of Certain Blocked Nationals, as well as data concerning individuals and firms who were later placed on the Proclaimed List. The information developed by the Bureau's representatives was utilized to a great extent in the proper functioning of the United States Black List.

The following individuals and firms are some of the more important ones on whom the Legal Attache's Office developed information:

Walter Hadamovsky
Gustavo Zingg and Company
Werner Pruchnow and Company
Quimica Schering, S.A.
Bruer Moller and Company

(64-3904-A-330, 64-3904-40, 64-3904-A-224)

591

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

b. Angel Arpon - Diamond Smuggling

Venezuela was one of the world's principal producers of industrial and other type diamonds. Prior to the entry of the United States into the war, Japan and Germany more or less openly purchased diamonds in both the regular and black markets. The Lati Air Lines between Europe and Brazil carried large quantities of diamonds to the Axis prior to its discontinuance on December 8, 1941. Subsequently, the Axis traffic in diamonds decreased due to the loss of this airline and the fact that the Latin American countries increased their attempts to control the production and marketing of diamonds although they were not always successful.

The large black market in diamonds which centered around Caracas was reported to be the source of many of the diamonds which were being smuggled to Germany. Both Germany and Italy were in dire need of industrial diamonds for wartime use and provided an attractive market for this type of stone. The prevention of industrial diamonds from reaching Germany was one of the major objectives in economic warfare and was also one of the chief concerns of SIS representatives in Venezuela.

One of the principal smuggling cases involved Angel Arpon who bought and smuggled diamonds, working in collaboration with Jose A. Sangroniz de Castro, the Spanish Minister to Venezuela, who was one of the more important individuals sponsoring the diamond traffic.

Angel Arpon, a Spanish national, arrived in Venezuela during World War II and after considerable observation it was suspected that he was engaged in a mission to procure diamonds which would be smuggled from Venezuela to Spain where they might fall into the hands of the Axis. Arpon returned to Spain in February of 1943, at which time arrangements were made with British authorities for his removal from the ship at Trinidad. The search of Arpon and his possessions as well as of approximately eight of his Spanish colleagues produced about 30,000 dollars worth of diamonds which were found concealed in various pieces of luggage and on Arpon's person.

The confirmation of Arpon's smuggling activities necessitated numerous investigations of his contacts in Venezuela. These investigations further indicated that the Spanish Minister, Jose A. Sangroniz de Castro, was implicated in this traffic. The following Autumn Sangroniz was recalled to Spain and on their departure from Venezuela Senora Sangroniz succeeded in taking with her a large quantity of diamonds which she smuggled out of Venezuela under the protection of diplomatic immunity. According to one reliable source, Sangroniz' recall as Spanish Minister to Venezuela was due in part to the capture of Arpon by the British while trying to smuggle diamonds to Europe and the information which he furnished his captors regarding his associates. (64-20876; 64-3900-A; 64-3900-E; 64-3904-E; 64-309-228)

592

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

b7E

b7C

c. Plant Surveys of Oil Companies

One of the Bureau's representatives in carrying out his undercover character, secured the [redacted] [redacted] [redacted] for the major oil companies in Venezuela, and in such capacity, conducted a survey of the facilities and installations of the Lago Petroleum Company during the later part of 1947 and made certain recommendations. The result of this survey was made available to the Military Intelligence Division, the Office of Naval Intelligence, and other interested Federal agencies with the result that the suggestion was made by the Military Intelligence Division that additional surveys be made of the remaining principal oil installations in Venezuela. It should be noted that the reaction of the oil companies to the surveys was most favorable and that the recommendations made as a result of these surveys were carried out almost to the letter.

In accordance with the request of the Military Intelligence Division that additional surveys be made of the remaining oil installations, the Bureau's representative thereafter made a survey of the protective facilities of the Gulf Oil Company installations in Western Venezuela. (Monograph on FBI Survey Reports.)

An interesting result of the above-mentioned surveys was the enactment of additional legislation by the law-making bodies of Venezuela. This legislation declaring the oil-producing areas of Venezuela "restricted areas" was undoubtedly the outgrowth of the efforts of our SIS representatives.

When the SIS representative delivered his plant survey recommendations to the officials of the Lago Petroleum Company, he suggested that one of the most effective measures to be used in an effort to prevent sabotage was to restrict traffic of all persons throughout the entire oil-producing areas. A plan was outlined by the Bureau's representative whereby all land traffic could be controlled. Mr. J. W. Brice, who at that time was acting President of the Standard Oil Company of Venezuela, made an inspection trip and later conferred with the Bureau's representative concerning this matter.

As the major oil companies had found that additional troop protection which had been secured after the outbreak of the war had not been generally effective, they became interested in promoting the "restricted zone areas" idea. As a result of the inspection trip of Mr. Brice and his conference with the Bureau's Agent, it was decided by Mr. Brice to present the idea to the Venezuelan Government together with officials of other companies. A memorandum was prepared by Mr. Brice for presentation to the Government, and on January 13, 1942, it was presented to the Minister of War and Marine who indicated his approval. The plan was later submitted to President Medina and his Cabinet with the result that the idea was favorably acted upon and a decree providing for "restricted areas" went into effect January 20, 1942.

593

~~SECRET~~

Another interesting result of our SIS representative's work in this connection was the installation of a Security Board which was an outgrowth of the meeting of principal representatives of the leading oil companies in Venezuela with this SIS undercover representative. The Security Board's functions were to meet the emergencies of the day. The responsibilities of this group were of particular importance due to the threat of sabotage or destruction because of submarine activity in the Caribbean Sea. (64-3900-64, 84-85,116)

d. The Communist Movement

(1) Local Communist Activities. The Legal Attache's Office in Venezuela was highly successful in providing constant coverage of Communist activities and kept the Embassy and the Bureau advised of the development of the Communist movement in Venezuela. Periodic reports were also submitted on all important Party functionaries and front organizations.

SIS coverage in the Venezuelan Communist field until late 1946 consisted primarily of following the activities of separate dissident groups of Communists and the efforts of their leaders to merge the groups into one Party. Serious intra-Party factional disputes had begun in 1942 and recurred in 1944, resulting in the split of the Party into the Collaborationist and Revolutionary factions. The Collaborationist faction organized a separate Party, which was legalized on October 9, 1945, as the Communist Party of Venezuela. The Revolutionary faction also organized a separate Party, which was legalized early in 1946 under the name of Unitarian Communist Party.

It is interesting to note that during the investigation of this dispute, information was developed which indicated that the Communist Party in Cuba might have some authority on political matters over the Communists in Venezuela. This was brought out when it was learned that the Cuban Communist Party had asked the Revolutionary faction in Venezuela to send them a representative to explain their side of the disagreement. Subsequently the Cuban Communists requested the leader of the Collaborationist faction to come to Cuba to explain his position, which he refused to do.

It was also reliably reported that afterwards a report on the Communist dispute in Venezuela was taken to Moscow by Alexei Antipov, the Second Secretary of the Russian Legation in Bogota, Colombia, which report had been prepared by a leader of the Revolutionary faction in Venezuela.

~~SECRET~~

During Summer, 1946, it was learned that the Soviet Embassy in Caracas was displeased with the divided nature of the Party and had decided that some steps must be taken toward a unification. As a result, a Communist leader from Cuba was sent to Venezuela to bring the groups together, and in June resolutions were adopted calling for unification. This was accomplished at the important Congress held in Caracas in November, 1946 which was attended by the United States Communist, Joseph Starobin, and was covered completely by the Bureau's representatives. (64-200-228)

In October 1945, SIS sources in Venezuela obtained information to the effect that a Venezuelan Communist named German Tortosa was a Russian agent. According to the report which was received from a reliable source, three prominent Communist leaders in Venezuela had privately stated that Tortosa was a Russian agent and that they themselves had seen his credentials which were signed by one "Yogoda" in 1934. It is interesting to note that Bureau records indicate that Yogoda, until 1934, was Vice Commissar of the OGPU, at which time he became Chief of the NKVD. (64-29358-21,224)

From March, 1946, to the close of Bureau operations, coverage was maintained over Xerzy Karkinsky, a former Soviet agent in Sweden, who was supposed to have been dispatched to the United States but jumped ship in Venezuela. No evidence of intelligence activities there was developed but arrangements were perfected to have the Bureau advised should he proceed to this country. (65-56653)

The Bureau's representatives in Caracas maintained unusually good informant coverage over Communist activities. As a result, they were able to keep the Embassy and the Bureau fully advised not only of the current developments in this field but also of what steps the Communist leaders expected to take. (64-200-228)

(2.) Soviet Diplomatic Activities. The Soviet Union was known to have thoroughly disliked and distrusted Romulo Betancourt, the President of the Revolutionary Junta in Venezuela, due to articles written by Betancourt against Soviet Russia, and due also to the arrests of Communists in Venezuela after the revolution of 1945. Bureau sources in Venezuela learned, however, in January, 1946, that despite this dislike, Russia would recognize the Venezuelan Government in February. The actual recognition occurred on February 21st and was said to have been due to Russia's desire to have as many Embassies in Latin America as possible and to the belief that it was necessary for them to counteract North American influence in Venezuela.

After the establishment of the Soviet Embassy in Venezuela, the office of the Legal Attache was very successful in following the activities of that Embassy and soon learned that the Embassy favored the Revolutionary

595

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

faction of the Communist Party in Venezuela and had begun to offer certain orientation and guidance to that faction.

It was also learned that the Embassy almost immediately planned to use members of the Revolutionary faction for the gathering of information of interest to Soviet Russia. The Embassy was reported to have adopted a plan to have "qualified persons" used in positions as newspaper correspondents throughout Venezuela for the Communist controlled newspaper "El Nacional". These persons, in addition to their regular newspaper duties, were to make available intelligence information concerning economic, political and social matters. Information was also developed to the effect that Victor Guerere (Anez), a member of the Revolutionary faction, was employed by the Soviet Embassy for the purpose of gathering information of an economic nature. Guerere was not paid directly by the Embassy but arrangements were made for his employment by the newspaper "El Nacional", and this newspaper was to pay him approximately \$180.00 a month while the Unitarian Communist Party paid him \$120.00 a month. A former Communist government worker was also said to be helping him in this work.

The Office of the Legal Attache also developed considerable information reflecting an intense interest on the part of the Soviet Embassy in Venezuelan oil. The Soviet Ambassador was a geologist and petroleum expert, having done research work and having taught at the University of Moscow. One source reported that in May the Second Secretary of the Soviet Embassy had approximately fifty different geological specimens in his office which were being carefully wrapped, presumably for shipment to Russia. Also in this office were twenty or twenty-five maps of Venezuela of different types. The aforementioned Victor Guerere was also reported to have stated that the Russians were anxious to obtain information of an economic, political and social nature, including statistics concerning the petroleum industry.

According to information obtained by the Bureau's representatives, the Soviet Embassy in Caracas was very security conscious. The source of this information advised that as a result of the disclosures made by Igor Guzenko regarding Soviet espionage in Canada, the Russian Embassy in Caracas established a 24 hour a day guard schedule and that Embassy employees were assigned turns at night duty. (64-211-228)

The Legal Attache's Office in Caracas maintained exceptionally good informant coverage of Soviet diplomatic activities. They were, therefore, able to keep the Ambassador and the Bureau fully advised of official Russian activities in Venezuela as well as of the close but discreet contacts between the Soviet Embassy and the Venezuelan Communists.

596

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

e. Political Affairs and Revolutionary Movements

The Venezuelan political situation was of great importance due to the trend of increasing Communist strength in Venezuela, the proximity of Venezuela to the Panama Canal Zone, and the large United States investments in oil and petroleum projects in that country. As has been previously pointed out, Venezuela was one of the few countries where the officials of the Embassy welcomed any reliable information which the Bureau's representatives obtained regarding the local political situation. Through some of their Communist informants and other sources of information the SIS Agents followed local political trends closely and were thus able to furnish the Embassy and the Bureau a clear picture of political events in Venezuela. (64-3901; 64-4464-281)

The most important political coverage maintained by the Legal Attache's Office was that of the revolutionary movements which constantly threatened the Venezuelan Government. The most important event in this field was the successful revolution of October, 1945.

The government of former President Isaias Medina (Angarita) was overthrown as a result of a military revolution that began in Caracas October 18, 1945 and ended on October 21, 1945. This revolution was planned and executed by a small number of minor ranking Army officers, all of whom were below the rank of Colonel. Immediately prior to the revolution these officers took certain leaders of the political party "Accion Democratica" (Democratic Action) into their confidence and divulged the revolutionary plans. The main cause of the revolution was reliably reported to be general dissatisfaction on the part of the younger Army officers concerning the graft and corruption in the Medina government. Many of them felt that the army should abstain from politics and that the president of the Republic should be a civilian. The rise in the cost of living and general economic maladjustment in Venezuela also formed a basis for this revolution.

The operational success of the revolution was attributed to the fact that the revolutionary plans of the army officers were a carefully guarded secret and that the Medina government apparently had no information regarding these plans. Also, the response of the civilian population to the call of the army leaders was immediate and this factor was important in the success of the revolution. (64-3901)

In covering the course of this revolution, the Bureau's representatives at times found it necessary to expose themselves to danger in order to obtain information. Their coverage of the progress of the revolution under these circumstances was the subject of a special letter of appreciation sent by the Ambassador to the Legal Attache. (64-4464-301)

357
~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

The new government of Venezuela was headed by Romulo Betancourt, who as President of the Revolutionary Junta was able to maintain stability. The immediate recognition of the new Venezuelan Administration by the United States was an important factor in perpetuating the government.

On November 29, 1945, various Venezuelan politicians including General Eleazor Lopez Contreras and Isaias Medina were deported to the United States. Rumors of counterrevolutionary activity on the part of these persons were current. Investigation in the United States, however, failed to substantiate the allegations that Medina and Lopez Contreras were planning to resume control of the Venezuelan Government.

Despite the stability of the new Government, forces capable of causing serious political unrest in Venezuela still survived. While the deposed President Medina and former General Eleazor Lopez Contreras were in exile in the United States, there were many persons in Venezuela who were formerly connected with the Lopez Contreras and Medina Governments. The success or failure of the Betancourt Government depended largely upon the support of the Venezuelan Army, which was capable of overthrowing it if they became dissatisfied with its progress and activities. The rapid changes in official affairs and policies were closely followed by the Bureau's representative and reported to the various interested United States agencies. The political coverage achieved by the Office of the Legal Attache was indirectly of assistance in maintaining pleasant and efficient relations with Venezuela, due to the fact that the Embassy and the State Department were able to act on the basis of reliable information. (64-3901)

f. Informant Coverage

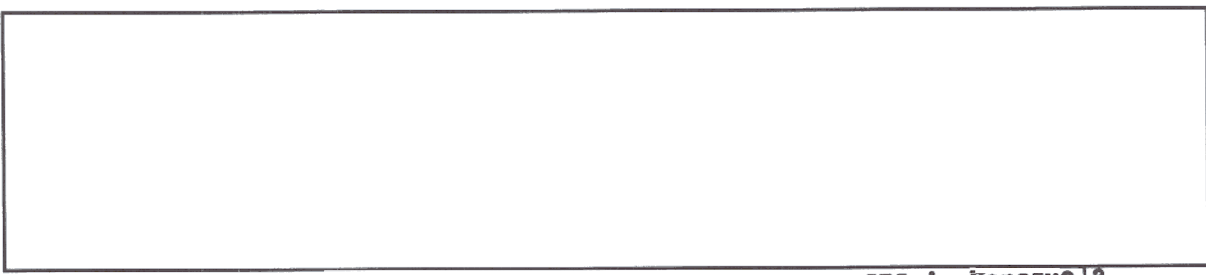
One of the most significant achievements of SIS in Venezuela was the development of an excellent group of informants and sources of information.

(1.) Oil Company Contacts. One of the groups of informants and sources of information consisted of [redacted] of the various oil companies. These informants and sources of information were developed by an undercover representative in the Standard Oil Company of Venezuela. One of the principal contacts was [redacted] (64-4123-521), who until late in [redacted] was [redacted] the Standard Company of Venezuela. Another valuable contact was [redacted] (64-4011-A-416), [redacted] the Lago Petroleum Company in Maracaibo. Through [redacted] and [redacted] as well as other sources of information and contacts, the Bureau's representative had made readily available to him a wealth of information pertaining to economic conditions and subversive activities contained in the files of the Standard Oil Company and its subsidiaries. (64-4011-A-416; 64-4123-521)

598

~~SECRET~~

b7C
b7D



An achievement of no little consequence by SIS in Venezuela accomplished through [redacted] was the procurement of copies of the Spanish Diplomatic Code and Cipher pads used by the Spanish Embassy in Caracas in communicating with the Spanish Foreign Office in Madrid and with the Spanish Embassies and Legations throughout the Western Hemisphere. In October, 1943, this was made available to the Bureau's Laboratory and was afterward utilized to considerable advantage in the decoding of Spanish diplomatic messages. (64-4985-3)

b7C
b7D

b7C
b7D

(3.) Communist Coverage. SIS representatives in Caracas developed the confidential informant services of [redacted] a Cuban citizen of Spanish descent. He visited Spain frequently, once attended [redacted] and resided in Venezuela after [redacted] where he won the confidence of Communist Party leaders. This reliable informant furnished considerable information of importance regarding Communist activities and Venezuelan politics, and penetrated into inter-Communist Party circles. As an example, during August, 1944, he was entrusted with a draft of an annual report prepared for the Communist Party of Venezuela by its Secretary General, Juan Baistista Fuenmayer, thus permitting SIS representatives to copy the report. (64-4123-228; 64-200-228)

b7C
b7D

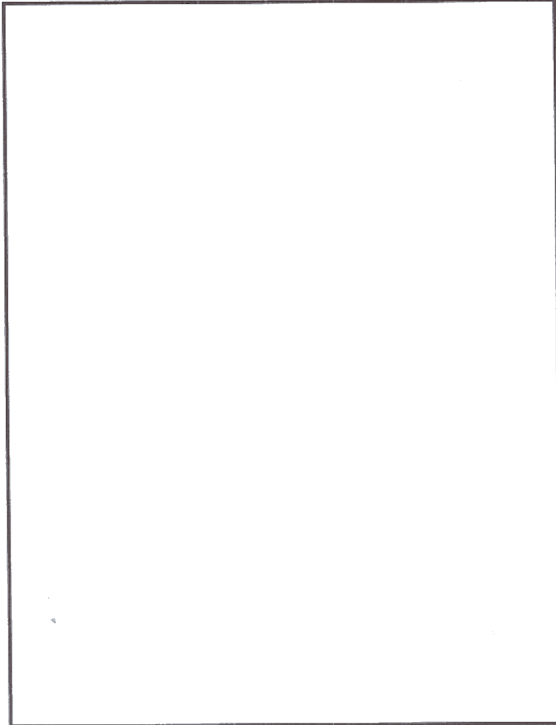
The Bureau was fortunate in securing the services of [redacted] as a Communist and Soviet informant. This informant was given employment as [redacted] in Venezuela and was thus able to keep up with important developments. When the Bureau office in Caracas closed March 20, 1947, arrangements were made to transfer this informant to Mexico, where it was expected he might secure similar employment in the [redacted] (64-4123-228)

3. Personnel

The following Special Agents were assigned to SIS work in Venezuela:

<u>NAME</u>	<u>SIS</u>	<u>CITY</u>	<u>DATE</u>	<u>ASSIGNMENT</u>
[redacted]		Caracas	4/43 - 6/46	Official
[redacted]		Caracas	5/43 - 12/43	Official
[redacted]		Caracas	1/43 - 1/44	Undercover
[redacted]		Caracas	1/44 - 12/45	Legal Attache

b2
b7C



Ciudad Bolivar	2/43 - 12/44	Undercover
Caracas	5/41 - 8/42	Undercover
Carapito	12/42 - 10/43	Undercover
Caracas	1/44 - 1/46	Undercover
Caracas	5/42 - 1/43	Undercover
Caracas	6/43 - 11/43	Official
Caracas	4/43 - 12/43	Official
Caracas	7/42 - 12/43	Undercover
Caracas	1/46 - 3/47	Legal Attache
Maracaibo	5/45 - 4/46	Undercover
Maracaibo	7/42 - 12/43	Undercover
Caracas	2/43 - 2/44	Official
Maracaibo	2/43 - 12/43	Official
Caracas	5/43 - 8/43	Official
Caracas	5/43 - 1/44	Undercover
Maracaibo	7/41 - 3/42	Undercover
Maracaibo	5/43 - 12/43	Official
Caracas	6/42 - 2/43	Undercover
Caracas	10/40 - 4/41	Undercover
Caracas	6/44 - 2/45	Official
Caracas	1/46 - 3/47	Police Liaison
Caracas	5/43 - 12/43	Official
Caracas	3/44 - 12/44	Official
Maracaibo		
Caracas	3/43 - 11/43	Undercover
Caracas	3/43 - 12/43	Undercover
Maracaibo	5/43 - 7/43	Official
Caracas	7/43 - 1/44	Official
Caracas	7/43 - 12/43	Official
Caracas	3/43 - 3/44	Official
Caracas	8/45 - 12/45	Police Liaison
Caracas	9/41 - 10/43	Official
Caracas	9/43 - 12/43	Undercover
Caracas	3/44 - 11/45	Official
Caracas	5/42 - 12/43	Legal Attache
Maracaibo	4/42 - 9/42	Undercover
Maracaibo	1/43 - 1/44	Official
Carapito	2/43 - 2/44	Official
Caracas	1/46 - 10/46	Legal Attache
Caracas	4/46 - 10/46	Undercover
Caracas	8/44 - 10/44	Official
Caracas	12/43 - 3/44	Official
Maracaibo	7/43 - 5/44	Official
Caracas	8/43 - 12/43	Official
Caracas	1/44 - 5/46	Police Liaison
Caracas	8/43 - 5/44	Official

4. Bibliography

a. Principal Investigative Files

- 64-3900 General Miscellaneous File on Venezuela
 - 64-3900-A General File on German Activities in Venezuela
 - 64-3900-B General File on Japanese Activities in Venezuela
 - 64-3900-C General File on Italian Activities in Venezuela
 - 64-3900-D General File on Communist Activities in Venezuela
 - 64-3900-E General File on Spanish Activities in Venezuela
 - 64-3900-F General File on French Activities in Venezuela
 - 64-3900-G General File on British Activities in Venezuela
 - 64-3900-H General File on American Activities in Venezuela
 - 64-3900-K General File on Swiss Activities in Venezuela
 - 64-3900-N General File on Austrian Activities in Venezuela
- 64-3901 Political Matters in Venezuela
- 64-3902 Economic Matters in Venezuela
 - 64-3902-E Spanish Economic Matters in Venezuela
- 64-3903 Social Matters in Venezuela
- 64-3904 General File on Foreign Agents in Venezuela
 - 64-3904-A German Agents in Venezuela
 - 64-3904-B Japanese Agents in Venezuela
 - 64-3904-D Communist Agents in Venezuela
 - 64-3904-E Spanish Agents in Venezuela
 - 64-3904-F French Agents in Venezuela
 - 64-3904-G British Agents in Venezuela
 - 64-3904-H American Agents in Venezuela

~~SECRET~~

- 64-3905 General File on Propaganda in Venezuela
 - 64-3905-A German Propaganda in Venezuela
 - 64-3905-B Japanese Propaganda in Venezuela
 - 64-3905-C Italian Propaganda in Venezuela
 - 64-3905-D Communist Propaganda in Venezuela
 - 64-3905-E Spanish Propaganda in Venezuela
 - 64-3905-F French Propaganda in Venezuela
 - 64-3905-G British Propaganda in Venezuela
 - 64-3905-H American Propaganda in Venezuela
- 64-3906 General File on Foreign Penetration in Venezuela
 - 64-3906-A German Penetration in Venezuela
 - 64-3906-B Japanese Penetration in Venezuela
 - 64-3906-C Italian Penetration in Venezuela
 - 64-3906-D Communist Penetration in Venezuela
 - 64-3906-E Spanish Penetration in Venezuela
 - 64-3906-F French Penetration in Venezuela
 - 64-3906-G British Penetration in Venezuela
 - 64-3906-L Swedish Penetration in Venezuela
- 64-3907 Sabotage in Venezuela
 - 64-3907-A German Sabotage in Venezuela
 - 64-3907-C Italian Sabotage in Venezuela
 - 64-3907-D Communist Sabotage in Venezuela
- 64-3908 General File on Foreign Residents in Venezuela
 - 64-3908-A German Residents in Venezuela
 - 64-3908-B Japanese Residents in Venezuela
 - 64-3908-C Italian Residents in Venezuela

602

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

64-3908-D Communist Residents in Venezuela
64-3908-E Spanish Residents in Venezuela
64-3908-F French Residents in Venezuela
64-3908-H American Residents in Venezuela
64-3908-I Hungarian Residents in Venezuela
64-3908-L Swedish Residents in Venezuela
64-3908-N Austrian Residents in Venezuela
64-3910 Military and Naval Matters in Venezuela
64-3911 General File on Foreign Firms in Venezuela
64-3911-A German Firms in Venezuela
64-3911-B Japanese Firms in Venezuela
64-3911-C Italian Firms in Venezuela
64-3911-E Spanish Firms in Venezuela
64-3911-F French Firms in Venezuela
64-3912 Radio Stations in Venezuela
64-3912-A German Radio Stations in Venezuela
64-3912-D Communist Radio Stations in Venezuela
64-3912-H American Radio Stations in Venezuela
64-3914 Submarine Activities Near Venezuela
64-3914-A German Submarine Activities Near Venezuela
64-3914-E Spanish Submarine Activities Near Venezuela
64-3916 Plant Surveys in Venezuela
64-200-228 The Communist Movement in Venezuela
64-211-228 Soviet Diplomatic Activities in Venezuela
100-341561-228 Labor Conditions in Venezuela
64-309-228 Smuggling Activities in Venezuela

603

~~SECRET~~

b. Administrative Files

- 64-4464 Office Administrative File for Legal Attache's Office, Caracas, Venezuela
- 64-4984-228 Office Monthly Reports for Legal Attache's Office, Caracas, Venezuela
- 64-4795 Living Conditions in Venezuela
- 67-383719 Office Personnel File filed under caption "Embassy, Caracas, Venezuela." The Inspection Reports in this Office are filed separately.
- 64-29833-228 Police Matters in Venezuela
- 64-4123-228 Informant File for Venezuela

c. Monographs

"Totalitarian Activities in Venezuela Today" General monograph covering various phases of the Bureau's work in Venezuela. Published March, 1943; 198 pages.

"SIS Office, Caracas, Venezuela" Photographic reproductions of the Legal Attache's Office and facilities in Caracas.

"The Communist Movement in Latin America" General monograph covering Communism on a hemispheric basis, pages 129 to 131 refer to Communist movement in Venezuela. Published in June, 1946.

"Japanese in Latin America" pages 76 to 79 refer to Japanese in Venezuela. Printed in November, 1945.

VI. COMMENTS OF OTHER GOVERNMENTAL AGENCIES AND OTHER OUTSIDE SOURCES

A. Remarks Regarding SIS Operations and Personnel

The Bureau during the years of SIS received from Ambassadors, State Department Officials, Heads of other Government Agencies, the Army and the Navy, and others hundreds of letters and comments commending highly the work of the Bureau in its SIS Field and the individual accomplishments of SIS men assigned to the field. There are set forth below a number of these commendatory comments.

1. State Department Officials

The American Ambassadors' and the State Department Officials' comments demonstrated the value of the SIS program in Latin America. Mr. Philip Bonsal, Chief of the Latin American Division of the State Department, in a conversation with Special Agent [redacted] in La Paz, Bolivia, on January 8, 1943, stated, "When your organization first became connected with the State Department in sending its Agents to the Embassies in South America, I was very dubious regarding the manner in which personnel would be selected in connected with this project, as well as the likelihood of its succeeding. Our principal job in this section is not to determine what shall be done, but rather to prevent projects which we do not consider feasible and worth while, and I can frankly say that I was very much in doubt regarding the future of your organization in intelligence work. I do not mind admitting when I am wrong, however, and I would like to tell you I have been astonished at the remarkable way in which personnel has been selected for this type of work and the success with which it has been carried out." b7C

Mr. Edward R. Stettinius, Jr., then Acting Secretary of State, by letter of March 3, 1944, congratulated the Director on the fine work of the FBI and termed the results of the FBI's work as most gratifying. In subsequent communications, Mr. Stettinius has not only expressed his personal appreciation for information furnished by the Bureau's SIS Division regarding clandestine radio stations in Latin America, but has stated that he regarded the development of an appointment of a Legal Attache in the American Embassy at Madrid as being expected to be of great assistance to the Government.

Secretary of State, E. R. Stettinius, Jr., in a letter to the Director, dated March 14, 1945, stated as follows: "I want to send you this personal word to tell you how much I appreciated the outstanding service rendered to me and my party by Mr. Tamm and his associates while we were in Mexico.....I do want you to know how valuable I considered his assignment, and how much it meant to me to have him there."

~~SECRET~~

Mr. Berle commented in August, 1943, that when the history of this era was written it would be very kind to Mr. Hoover for his able direction of the forces combating espionage, sabotage, and internal disorder. Mr. Berle expressed his particular satisfaction with the harmonious relationship between the FBI and the State Department. On February 1, 1944, Mr. Berle, referring to a memorandum furnished to the State Department entitled "Axis Agents in Argentina," expressed his appreciation on behalf of the State Department for the expeditious service rendered in compiling the data, and stated that the memorandum revealed an alarming situation in Argentina.

Other similar expressions of esteem have been received from former Assistant Secretary of State Adolf A. Berle, such as his commendation of the work of Special Agent [redacted] as [redacted] at Barranquilla, Colombia, and in transmitting the commendation of American Ambassador to Chile, Claude Bowers, of the work at that point on the German clandestine radio case PQZ conducted by Special Agents [redacted] and [redacted]

b7C

Nelson Rockefeller, Assistant Secretary of State, in a letter to the Director dated March 13, 1945, stated that the Conference in Mexico City ran off very smoothly and the outcome was most satisfactory from all points of view. He further stated that one of the most important contributing factors to the efficiency of the operation and the effectiveness of the result was the cooperation received from the Director and the FBI. In this connection he extended thanks to Mr. Tamm and his people in Mexico City who were at all times in complete touch with all developments. He said in part that there could not have been a more effective proof of the efficiency of the organization which the FBI has developed in such a short time throughout the Americas. Further, that on behalf of the Department he would like to express not only their admiration but also their very deep appreciation.

Nelson A. Rockefeller, Assistant Secretary of State, in a letter to the Director dated July 4, 1945, stated that he had returned to Washington on Monday from the San Francisco Conference and wanted to take the opportunity to express his personal appreciation for the extremely effective cooperation and assistance received from Mr. [redacted] and members of his staff in San Francisco. He stated that the information which they made available was most useful and in one case particularly prevented the development of a very serious situation which might have had extremely unfortunate repercussions on the outcome of the Conference.

b7C

Joseph C. Grew, former Undersecretary of State, in a letter to the Director dated September 5, 1945, stated that the cooperation of the Federal Bureau of Investigation had been the greatest help to the Department of State during his term of office and that he has enjoyed and greatly profited from his contacts with the Director and his able assistants during the past momentous years. Grew further stated that he wished, as always,

606

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

for the Director's continued success in the great protective and constructive work the Bureau has done and is doing for the nation.

In a letter dated August 28, 1944, Mr. E. H. Stettinius, ^{b7C}, then Undersecretary of State, expressed his appreciation to the Director for a copy of an interview with [redacted] which he termed as "most interesting."

In a letter dated August 16, 1944, Mr. E. H. Stettinius, Jr., then Undersecretary of State, advised the Director that he appreciated very much the Bureau's calling to his attention the Soviet's proposition to the Government of Colombia regarding irrigation products. Mr. Stettinius stated that he would make this information available immediately to the proper officials of the State Department.

Avil M. Warren, Adviser to the United States Delegation at the United Nations Conference on International Organization, in a letter to the Director dated June 26, 1945, expressed his appreciation to the Director for detailing him two special assistants to cover various committees of the Conference. Mr. Warren added that the reports he received were excellent and the work outstanding as compared to the work of Army and Navy Officers assigned to him in a similar capacity.

a. Argentina

Norman Armour, American Ambassador in Buenos Aires, in a letter to Adolf A. Berle, Assistant Secretary of State, dated January 5, 1943, stated that he had never thanked Mr. Berle sufficiently for the assistance given in building up the Embassy's investigative unit. Mr. Armour pointed out that the assignment of the FBI men had aided the work there immeasurably. He also pointed out the extremely cooperative spirit of the Legal Attache and his assistants, and expressed the wish that the assignments there be continued at least for the duration of the war.

Jack D. Neal, Assistant Chief, Division of Foreign Activity Correlation, Department of State, transmitted to the Bureau a copy of Despatch No. 1947 dated February 2, 1946, addressed to the Secretary of State from the Ambassador, Buenos Aires, Argentina. The dispatch informed the Department of the valuable work done by the Office of the Legal Attache in connection with the obtaining of and identification of photographs of presidential candidate Peron and Rudolf Freude, son of the notorious Ludwig Freude, FI. It was further stated that the work of identification required considerable effort and ingenuity and the Ambassador believed that this fact should not escape the Department's attention.

607

~~SECRET~~

b7C

Mr. Clifton P. English of the State Department advised Special Agent [redacted] on October 3, 1944, that Mr. Norman Armour, the former American Ambassador to Argentina who was then head of the American Republics Affairs Section of the State Department, had highly complimented the work of the Bureau with regard to the investigation of the HDZ German clandestine radio case. He stated that the information developed through decodes of the messages transmitted by Germany had been of the utmost value to the State Department in determining its policy towards Argentina. (Paraphrases of the decodes were very confidentially furnished by the Bureau to Mr. Berle.)

b. Bolivia

Ambassador Pierre Boal on his departure from Bolivia on February 4, 1944, advised the Legal Attache that he was extremely pleased at the fine work accomplished by the Bureau's representatives, and that the cooperation given was very satisfactory.

Walter Thurston, United States Ambassador to Bolivia, in a dispatch to the Secretary of State dated June 28, 1945, stated in part to the effect that he did concur in Legal Attache WILLIAM H. NICHOLS estimate of his personnel requirements and that moreover the service constantly and efficiently rendered by the Office of the Legal Attache to the Mission proper, as well as to other United States Government agencies operating in Bolivia, has been of the greatest value and promises to continue to be necessary for the immediately foreseeable future. He stated that the Office of the Legal Attache is frequently called upon to confer with Bolivian Officials and to collaborate with them with the representatives of the Rubber Development Corporation regarding rubber smuggling activities. It also, through its wide contacts, has access to information regarding political developments which would not otherwise readily come into the possession of the Embassy. He further stated that the Office of the Legal Attache has been requested, on more than one occasion, to conduct special investigations regarding situations of immediate and important interest to other United States Government Agencies operating in Bolivia, such as the Foreign Economic Administration.

Mr. Fletcher Warren of the State Department advised on February 26, 1942, that a cable had been received from the Charge d'Affaires, La Paz, Bolivia, stating that Special Agent [redacted] (SIS Legal Attache) was obviously qualified for his assignment.

b7C

c. Brazil

b7C

Mr. Jefferson Caffery, American Ambassador in Rio de Janeiro, in a dispatch dated March 28, 1942, stated that he desired the FBI be advised that he highly and especially commends Mr. [redacted] (SIS Legal Attache) for Mr. [redacted] successful work in connection with a round-up of German agents in Brazil

~~SECRET~~

who were operating clandestine radio stations. Mr. Adolf A. Berle, Jr., in a letter dated April 10, 1942, also personally commended [] in connection with this work.

Herman B. Baruch, newly appointed United States Ambassador to Portugal, by letter to the Director dated February 16, 1945, stated that he had very vivid recollections of the services rendered by the Rio de Janeiro Office, especially by Agent [] (former [] at Rio de Janeiro). He stated that every contact he ever had with the Bureau has not only been satisfactory but extremely helpful and that he was sure that the Bureau Agents at his new post would prove extremely helpful to him. b7C

b7C In a letter to the Director dated December 17, 1945, Mr. Frederick B. Lyon, of the State Department, commended the fine work of the Legal Attache at Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, and transmitted a dispatch from Vinton Chapin of the Embassy at that city stating that Police Liaison Agent [] has shown a high degree of tact in carrying out his duties, thus improving his scope of usefulness to the Embassy as well as to the effectiveness of the administration with which he is more immediately connected.

By letter dated June 17, 1946, Acting Legal Attache Sam J. Papich at Rio de Janeiro, Brazil advised that Mr. Vinton Chapin, First Secretary of the American Embassy at Rio recently made a trip to Porto Alegre, Brazil and upon his return highly complimented the work of Special Agent James L. Byrd who is engaged in police liaison. Mr. Chapin declared that, [] is more valuable to us in Porto Alegre than the Consul, Mr. Castleman." b7C

On July 21, 1944, Mr. Donald Bloomingdale, at the time Second Secretary of the American Embassy in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, called at the New York Field Office and advised Special Agent in Charge E. E. Conroy that during the time he was attached to the Embassy in Rio de Janeiro he had come in contact with many Bureau Agents whom he had always found to be most efficient and likable individuals.

(Randolph A. Kidder, American Consul at Belem, Brazil, in a dispatch to the State Department dated December 13, 1944, stated that he felt he should call to the Department's attention for possible transmittal to Special Agent [] supervisors, his appreciation for the very real assistance which Mr. [] had given his office. Mr. [] made himself an integral part of the office, voluntarily doing a great many small but necessary jobs outside the line of his own duties. He was at all times helpful and cooperative. He made an excellent reputation for himself in both American and Brazilian circles in Belem.

b7C

609

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

b7C

Harold Sims, American Vice Consul at Natal, Brazil, in a dispatch to the Secretary of State dated April 23, 1945, stated he should like to appraise the Department of the capable and efficient manner in which Mr. [redacted] of the FBI has conducted his duties in Natal....he further stated that [redacted] demonstrated exceptional ability and the degree of his success is attested to by both our own and the Brazilian authorities.... his knowledge of Brazil, the modes and manners of the people, and his facility with the language, are truly outstanding achievements, and he is regarded by all who know him as a most capable Government official.

Mr. Cecil N. P. Cross, American Consul General, Sao Paulo, Brazil, in a letter addressed to the American Ambassador, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, dated November 17, 1942, requested the assignment of two additional FBI Agents to his Consulate, stating that the services of the representatives already there (Special Agents [redacted]) have proved very helpful. He stated, "They have successfully adapted themselves to local conditions, are achieving excellent results, and are highly regarded by the Superintendent of the Sao Paulo Political Police who has welcomed their cooperation."

b7C

Mr. Vinton Chapin, First Secretary of the United States Embassy at Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, in conversation with Legal Attache Heber M. Clegg in July, 1945, advised that he had attended the United Nations Conference on International Organization at San Francisco. Mr. Chapin commented very favorably upon the work which the Bureau did at the Conference. He advised that the efficiency with which the problems were attacked as compared with the manner in which the United States Secret Service handled the security matters was most noticeable.

Jesse M. Orme, American Vice Consul at Curitiba, Brazil, in a letter to Charge d'Affaires of the Embassy at Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, dated January 5, 1945, stated that Special Agent [redacted] as [redacted] [redacted] was very helpful in the execution of the duties at that post. He stated that it was further felt that he had done an excellent job in the surveillance and investigation of all phases of subversive and political activities in Parana.....and it seems appropriate acknowledgment should be made of the splendid cooperation he has lent to this office.

b7C

d. Chile

A letter dated November 5, 1942, from Mr. Adolf A. Berle, Jr., transmitted a dispatch from Ambassador Bowers in Chile in which the Ambassador stated, in connection with the arrests and round-ups of German Agents, "Accomplishments so far are largely due to the efficient assistance rendered

~~SECRET~~

b7C

by Mr. [redacted] (SIS Legal Attache) and his organization here." Previously Mr. Bowers had furnished a dispatch by letter dated July 31, 1942, in which Mr. Bowers advised, "I take this occasion to speak in high praise of Mr. [redacted] work, of his excellent personality and cooperation with the Embassy. He had to build an organization from the ground up buthis organization is also functioning effectively and thanks to him we finally possess usable proof of subversive activity not only by private individuals but by members of the German Embassy itself."

United States Ambassador to Chile, Claude G. Bowers, in a letter to the Director dated June 15, 1945, stated that it was a real pleasure to transmit a letter from the Secretary General of Investigations in Santiago, Chile, expressing appreciation for the services of Special Agent [redacted] and Special Agent [redacted]. In this connection Bowers wrote to the Director as follows: "Let me congratulate you on your eminent success in finding such a splendid group of young men for your work in this region. They are Americans of whom we can feel justly proud, and in their tact and diplomacy, they set an example for many of the men in our regular Diplomatic Service."

Mr. G. Howland Shaw, former Assistant Secretary of State, in a letter to the Director dated July 20, 1944, stated that he had read the report submitted by Special Agent Heber M. Clegg concerning the First Pan American Congress of Criminology held at Santiago, Chile. He stated that the report was indeed interesting and that he was taking the liberty of making it available to the officers of the State Department who were also interested in it. He went on to say that he felt sure that the representatives of the FBI who attended the Congress made a very valuable contribution to the discussion and that the State Department indeed appreciated the Bureau's making these Agents available to serve as delegates to the Congress.

e. Colombia

b7C

American Ambassador at Bogota, Colombia, John C. Wiley, in a letter to the Director dated December 18, 1944, stated that Mr. [redacted] of the Embassy who has been acting as [redacted], was most commendatory concerning the work of Legal Attache DONALD B. CLEGG. Mr. [redacted] stated that CLEGG has been most helpful and cooperative during his tour of duty in Bogota and carried out his delicate functions most efficiently and with great tact and discretion. Ambassador Wiley stated it was most important from the standpoint of general relations with Colombia for work of this type to be performed in such a way as to avoid friction or disagreement with foreign officials and without attracting too much public attention. Further, that this difficult task has been accomplished most successfully by Mr. Clegg.

~~SECRET~~

b7C

The work of the Office of the Legal Attache was considered so important to former United States Ambassador to Colombia Arthur Bliss Lane that at the time Colombia declared a state of belligerency with the Axis, Mr. Lane, in conjunction with General Brett and Admiral Train, representing the Caribbean Command of both Army and Navy Intelligence, telephonically requested the State Department to request the Bureau to cancel the transfer from Colombia of Special Agents [redacted] and [redacted]. Mr. Lane had repeatedly pointed out the importance of the Bureau's Legal Attache assignments in Colombia and had turned over control of the very important problem of platinum smuggling, of which Colombia's being a producer was a direct cause, to our Bureau SIS personnel.

b7C

John C. Wiley, United States Ambassador to Colombia, in a conversation with [redacted] on September 14, 1945, stated that he intends to be in Washington in November and certainly will "put his oar in" for the FBI in connection with postwar intelligence operations. The Ambassador added that in his opinion OSS, as such, is not suited for world-wide peacetime intelligence, although their research group should be retained in some form if possible. The Ambassador added that policy makers in the State Department undoubtedly have no time to read the voluminous but "magnificent" reports of the Legal Attaches on such matters as Communism and therefore probably are not aware of the usefulness of and need for FBI in foreign intelligence.

Mr. Arthur Bliss Lane in a letter dated November 12, 1942, stated that he had formed an excellent impression of Mr. [redacted] "who is collaborating closely and most conscientiously with the Embassy."

b7C

United States Ambassador to Colombia, John C. Wiley, advised the Legal Attache at Bogota, Colombia, on March 13, 1945, that he was extremely pleased with the advance information with which the Office of the Legal Attache was in a position to furnish him regarding the existence of a revolutionary plot in Colombia. He at the same time dispatched a cablegram to the Secretary of State in which he stated he would be obliged if the Department would convey to J. Edgar Hoover his appreciation of the excellent services of the Legal Attache, especially in connection with subversive political movements in Colombia.

Frederick B. Lyon, Chief, Division of Foreign Activity Correlation of the Department of State, by letter dated November 24, 1944, stated, "I should like to thank you for your letter of November 18th which outlined the accomplishments of the five Special Agents of the FBI in breaking up the platinum smuggling rings in Colombia. The Department offers its hearty congratulations and sincere thanks for this very effective job which militarily was an important contribution to the Allied war effort and politically was probably of even greater importance."

612

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

b7C

Mr. [redacted] a [redacted] State Department Representative working on the State Department [redacted] in conversation with Special Agent [redacted] at Bogota, Colombia, in July 1945, stated that he had been quite impressed on his trip through the Latin Americas to note that the Legal Attache Offices in a good many instances were much more conversant and apparently much more active in the investigation of [redacted] than the Embassy itself. He was of the opinion that the Legal Attache Offices were doing an extremely good job in the investigation of this matter.

In connection with the conduct of a police school in Medellin, Colombia, by Special Agent [redacted], the Vice Consul in Charge of the American Consulate at Medellin, Mr. James S. Triolo, sent a dispatch to the State Department which read in part as follows: "Undoubtedly the most valuable result of the course was the immeasurable amount of good will which [redacted] left among departmental, municipal and police authorities. In several years in the American Republics, the undersigned has never observed an American who captured in so short a time the respect, admiration and friendship of Latin Americans as thoroughly as Special Agent [redacted]. His friendly, informal personal manner of lecturing and his ability to identify himself with the local group by speaking constantly in the first person plural made it possible for him, not only to firmly impress the subject material upon the minds of his listeners, but, more important, to leave them with a sincere desire to improve their own facilities and methods, a respect and admiration for the United States in general and the FBI in particular, and a strong feeling of friendliness and comradeship for Agent [redacted] whom they will long and affectionately remember as [redacted]."

b7C

f. Cuba

Ambassador Spruille Braden, Cuba, stated to the SIS Legal Attache in Cuba that, in connection with the visit of General Benitez, Cuban Police Chief, to the United States, the entire program was excellently handled by the Bureau representatives and that the Director and the Federal Bureau of Investigation were to be congratulated. Mr. Braden advised Special Agent [redacted] on December 9, 1942, that in the course of a conversation with Attorney General Biddle he had informed Mr. Biddle that he, the Ambassador, was highly pleased with the present Bureau personnel and operations in Cuba. b7C

Ambassador Spruille Braden of Cuba advised Mr. E. A. Tamm in a conversation on November 14, 1943, that he desired that the Director be advised of his deep and sincere appreciation of the fine assistance which had been rendered him by Special Agents of the Bureau in Cuba.

On September 25, 1944, Mr. G. G. Ackerson, First Secretary of the American Embassy in Havana prior to departing for a conference in Washington,

613

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

b7C

stated to [] Legal Attache in Havana, that it was his hope, speaking as an American not as a State Department official, that the FBI would remain in the foreign field after the war. It was Mr. Ackerson's opinion that there definitely is a need for the FBI abroad. He recognized the importance of having at least one FBI man in each country to keep alive sources of information developed over the past four years.

g. Dominican Republic

b7C

J. F. McGurk, United States Ambassador to the Dominican Republic, in a letter to the Director, dated February 16, 1945, stated that it has been a pleasure to work with members of the Bureau in various posts where he had served in the Americas. He said he recalled with real pleasure his association with Mr. HEBER CLEGG and [] in the foreign fields and was looking forward to similar association with Legal Attache [] [] at his new post.

h. Ecuador

The United States Ambassador to Ecuador, R. M. Scott, in a dispatch to the State Department dated December 29, 1944, stated that Special Agent [] while assigned as [] in Quito, Ecuador made an excellent record, and the contacts and good will which his activities established with key officials of the Ministry of Government and the police were of very considerable value to the Embassy in securing the cooperation of those Authorities in matters of hemispheric defense and security. Further, that his work was greatly appreciated by the Ecuadoran Government. Mr. Scott in further commendation of [] stated that his knowledge of local problems and personalities, his understanding of Ecuadoran psychology, his fluent command of the Spanish language and his tact, as demonstrated by his ability to work harmoniously with both the Arroyo del Rio and the Velasco Ibarra Governments, make him eminently suited for the (proposed) assignment, and at the same time would render it difficult to replace him satisfactorily. b7C

Mr. Avra Warren, Chief of the Visa Division, Department of State, after returning from a trip to South America, stated on May 20, 1942, that Special Agent [] (SIS Legal Attache) did an excellent job in Ecuador, that he had skillfully and effectively handled the extremely troublesome alien situation, and that through [] work Japanese aliens had been immediately expelled and the German agents had been interned or immobilized. Mr. Fletcher Warren of the State Department on January 26, 1942, stated that he had received information from the American Embassy in Ecuador that [] is exceedingly well liked and was doing an excellent job in connection with his assignment. He also stated that [] had entrenched himself strongly with the Ecuadoran police and the President of Ecuador.

b7C

614

~~SECRET~~

i. Guatemala

b7C

Mr. Boaz Long, United States Ambassador in Guatemala City, in a dispatch to the State Department dated August 11, 1943, commended Legal Attache [redacted] and stated that he had been most cooperative and had been unusually successful in establishing close liaison with the National Police.

j. Mexico

Ambassador George S. Messersmith of Mexico advised SAC Jerome Doyle in September, 1943, that he had absolutely no criticism of the work of the Civil Attache's office (the Bureau office) and that the men working out of that office were well chosen and well trained.

George S. Messersmith, United States Ambassador to Mexico, in a dispatch to the State Department dated November 28, 1944, stated that during the time Special Agent [redacted] had been acting as Civil Attache at the Embassy he had performed his duties in a completely satisfactory manner. He further stated that during the time [redacted] was in charge the Office continued its active collaboration with the Embassy in a satisfactory manner and the Embassy regretted [redacted] departure from the Mexico City post.

United States Ambassador to Mexico, George S. Messersmith, in a dispatch to the Secretary of State dated June 11, 1945, stated that as the Department was aware, he had great regard for the capacities of [redacted], who is assigned as Civil Attache to the Embassy. He stated that [redacted] has organized the work of the Office of the Civil Attache on a very sound basis.

Newly-appointed Ambassador to Mexico, Walter Thurston, in a letter to the Director dated June 17, 1946, expressing appreciation for the Director's letter of congratulations upon assignment to his new post stated that he had visited the offices of the FBI representatives in the Embassy at Mexico City and was happy to say that he found in them the same alert and cooperative men whom he had come to expect in our Service. He expressed further assurances of his admiration for the vitally important work which is being done by the Director and the Bureau.

Stephen C. Worster, American Vice Consul at Merida, Mexico, in a letter to Special Agent [redacted] dated April 10, 1945, stated as follows: "For some reason we enjoy working for you people more than for any other Department. I guess we admire your efficiency and A-1 representatives."

George S. Messersmith, United States Ambassador to Mexico, in a letter to the Civil Attache at Mexico City, dated February 19, 1945, stated that he had received the memorandum of February 18th, giving him certain

information with regard to the Inter-American Conference and with particular reference to certain persons who are endeavoring to have themselves designated as members of the security squads in connection with the Conference. He stated that he appreciated very much the receipt of this information.

George S. Messersmith, American Ambassador in Mexico, in memoranda dated September 13, 1942, and October 6, 1942, stated, "I think [redacted] (SIS representative in the Embassy) is deserving of commendation from his Bureau for his effective collaboration with Mexican authorities in this matter." The matter at hand was the identification of an individual as one Claude English who wrote letters attacking the United States and Mexico.

b7C

k. Nicaragua

The United States Ambassador at Managua, Nicaragua, James E. Stewart, in a dispatch to the Secretary of State dated December 29, 1944, a copy of which was transmitted to the Bureau by the State Department, stated that during the several months Legal Attache [redacted] served in the Embassy at Managua he displayed the highest degree of cooperation and demonstrated great effectiveness in performance of his duties. In addition, [redacted] by his pleasing personality and unassuming manner, commended himself personally to the Embassy Staff, and to a large number of Nicaraguan and foreign residents who will regret his departure.

In a letter of November 21, 1942, Pierre de L. Boal, Ambassador in Bolivia, stated concerning Special Agent [redacted], who had been sent to Nicaragua to assist Nicaraguan authorities, "Up to the time I left there he was doing an outstanding piece of work and had become extremely friendly with the President and those around him and was keeping close and very useful contact with all the undercover developments in Nicaragua.

l. Panama

b7C

Charge d'Affaires, W. J. Donnelly, of the American Embassy in Panama, in a memorandum to Legal Attache [redacted] stated that he desired to thank Mr. [redacted] and his staff for the excellent cooperation with the Embassy in analyzing the archives and preparing the final report of the German Archives of Panama. He ventured to say that it was the most complete and useful report prepared by any Embassy in the hemisphere and that the work would not have been possible without the cooperation of Mr. [redacted] Special Agent [redacted] Miss [redacted] and Miss [redacted]. Further, that he wished to convey to them the thanks of the Embassy for their cooperation.

~~SECRET~~

n. Paraguay

Ambassador Wesley Frost, at Asuncion, Paraguay, in a letter to the State Department on January 2, 1943, stated that the Embassy had benefitted distinctly by the presence of Legal Attache [redacted] b7C He also commented that [redacted] was to be highly commended for the action of the Paraguayan Government in appointing interventors in German and Italian organizations, indicating that [redacted] had brought this about.

On January 19, 1944, Mr. Adolf A. Berle advised that he had received a dispatch from the American Ambassador in Asuncion, Paraguay, outlining the steps that had been taken by the Paraguayan Government to control subversive activities in Paraguay, and Ambassador Frost stated, "It may fairly be said that [redacted] (Legal Attache) has contributed more largely than any other official of the Embassy towards these results." b7C

By radiogram dated June 10, 1946, Legal Attache [redacted] at Asuncion, Paraguay, advised that Ambassador Beaulac personally expressed his thanks to the entire office not only for accurately reporting the happenings concerning the uprising at Campo Grande, Paraguay, but for giving him information on what was going to happen. b7C

By letter dated June 26, 1946, Mr. Frederick B. Lyon of the Department of State wrote to the Director enclosing a copy of Dispatch No. 1804 from the American Embassy at Asuncion, Paraguay, dated June 12, 1946. The subject of the Dispatch was: "Commending Embassy Officers for Intelligence Work". The Dispatch was written in connection with internal political situation and particularly the abortive rebellion of the Commander of the First Cavalry Division near Asuncion, Colonel Victoriano Benitez Vera.

In the above Dispatch Ambassador Willard L. Beaulac wrote as follows: "Prior, during, and after the abortive rebellion I was kept closely informed concerning the situation by members of my staff, particularly the Legal Attache, Mr. [redacted], who was assisted by the members of his office and by Mr. [redacted] the local Police Department; by the Assistant Military Attache to the Embassy, Captain ANDREW R. DUVALL, Jr.; and by the Embassy's Information Officer, Mr. JOHN M. VEBBER. It is a pleasure to commend these efficient officers." b7C

n. Peru

In a dispatch from the American Ambassador in Peru, dated July 24, 1941, it was stated in connection with the assignment of Special Agent H. R. Clegg to the Embassy in Peru for special work, "Mr. Clegg did excellent work during the two months he was at the Embassy, and it is regretted that his services are required elsewhere."

617
~~SECRET~~

b7C

b7D

In a special dispatch from the American Embassy in Lima, Peru, the Ambassador set out at length comments made by an Aprista leader, Maya de la Torre, pertaining to the political situation in Peru. In this dispatch it was noted that the Ambassador stated, "Practically all of the information heretofore reported by the Legal Attache regarding Aprista views and actions was confirmed by [redacted]. It may be accepted that the sources of the Legal Attache are very reliable."

o. Venezuela

b7C

United States Ambassador to Venezuela, Mr. Frank P. Corrigan, in a conversation with Legal Attache [redacted] and Special Agent [redacted], on September 5, 1945, stated that it seemed logical to him that the Bureau should be encharged with world-wide intelligence coverage during the postwar period. Ambassador Corrigan added that he "would certainly go to bat" for and do anything in his power to see that the Bureau was assigned the duty of establishing a world-wide intelligence network.

Frank P. Corrigan, United States Ambassador to Venezuela, in a letter to the Legal Attache at Caracas dated November 7, 1945, stated that he wished to place on record his personal and official appreciation of the splendid cooperation which the Legal Attache and members of his Staff gave to the Embassy during the recent revolution. He further stated that the information which the Legal Attache and members of his Staff obtained, sometimes under conditions of danger, were an important part of the team work with which the Embassy Staff as a whole met the situation.

b7C

Joseph Flack, First Secretary of the American Embassy at Caracas, Venezuela, in a conversation with Legal Attache [redacted] on December 4, 1944, stated that the only reliable information received by the Embassy with regard to the unsuccessful coup d'etat in Venezuela on November 12, 1944, had been furnished by the Office of the Legal Attache.

Joseph Flack, Charge d'Affaires of the United States Embassy in Caracas, Venezuela, in a conversation with Legal Attache [redacted] on June 18, 1945, stated that he looked upon the Office of the Legal Attache as a permanent department of the Embassy. He added that this office is accepted as an integral and valuable part of the Embassy. He pointed out that in his opinion the work being done by the Office of the Legal Attache now and in the future is a great deal more important than that being done by the Military and Naval Attaches.

b7C

Joseph Flack, Counselor of the American Embassy at Caracas, Venezuela, on August 13, 1945, just prior to his leaving on transfer from Caracas, stated to the Legal Attache at Caracas that in his opinion the

~~SECRET~~

representatives in the Legal Attache's Office are all of a very high type and reflect credit on the Bureau. He went on to say that he hoped the American Government would not make the same mistake in the future that it did after the last war in not maintaining a first class intelligence service. He stated that in his opinion the Bureau was the only Government Agency with properly trained personnel to handle intelligence. Mr. Flack added that he would do everything in his power to see that the Bureau remained in countries outside the United States after the war.

p. Great Britain

United States Ambassador to Great Britain, John G. Winant, in a conference with Special Agent [redacted], on September 25, 1944, stated that the Office of the Legal Attache in London had furnished the Embassy with a tremendous amount of information and that the personnel attached to that office had conducted itself with admirable tact and restraint.

b7C

q. Italy

b7C

United States Consul General Huddleston of the American Embassy in Rome, Italy, in a conference with Special Agent [redacted] on April 27, 1945, displayed to the Agent a letter which he had written to the Secretary of State commending the FBI representatives in Rome on the splendid cooperation which they had furnished to the Embassy.

Byron B. Snyder, Third Secretary of the American Embassy in Rome, Italy, in a conversation with Special Agent [redacted] on April 5, 1945, stated that Ambassador Alexander Kirk, Consul General Huddleston and he have been very much impressed with the thoroughness and tact with which the cases assigned to the Rome Office by the Consulate had been handled. He stated that the report on Countess Catherine Stark Cittadini was a particularly good piece of work. He added that Mr. Huddleston and he had formerly assigned such work to the Office of Strategic Services but had switched to the Rome Office of the Bureau because the O.S.S. work had not been sufficiently thorough either because of lack of experience or because they were overburdened with other work.

r. Polish Government in Exile

Arthur Bliss Lane, United States Ambassador to the Polish Government in Exile and former United States Ambassador to Colombia, in a letter to the Director dated December 12, 1944, stated as follows: "I am very grateful to you for your letter of December 6, 1944, transmitting the very valuable information regarding leading members of Polish factions on this Continent.

619

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

"I assure you that it is most helpful to me to have this information, and I am very grateful to you for making it available."

s. Portugal

Herman B. Baruch, American Ambassador to Portugal, in a dispatch to the Secretary of State dated November 16, 1945, stated that [redacted] of the FBI who has been Legal Attache in the Embassy for the past two years is now relinquishing his duties and returning to Washington. Mr. Baruch stated that since his incumbency at his Post in Lisbon, Mr. [redacted] had served well and faithfully and was deserving of commendation to the Department. He advised that [redacted] had conducted a number of delicate and important investigations with skill, efficiency and entire loyalty.

b7C

620

~~SECRET~~

2. Army

b7C

Dwight D. Eisenhower, Supreme Commander of the Allied Expeditionary Force, in a letter to Special Agent [redacted], dated May 10, 1945, stated: "I am truly grateful for all the trouble you have taken to provide me details of information respecting the Gerow case.....I shall send your report on to General Gerow who will thank you as earnestly as I do."

During an interview with Major General Ralph Smith, Military Attache to the American Embassy, Paris, France, a Special Agent of the Bureau [redacted] was advised on April 3, 1945, that in the opinion of General Smith there was a tremendous amount of valuable liaison work which could be done by Bureau representatives in Europe and that in so far as he was concerned the greater number of Bureau Agents there were in Europe the better he would like it. General Smith expressed particular interest in long range counterintelligence in Europe and the combating of Communist infiltration. He stated that he was a great admirer of the Bureau and appreciative of the work which it had done. b7C

Colonel H. G. Sheen, Chief, Counterintelligence with the Allied Expeditionary Forces in Europe in a letter to the Director dated May 28, 1945, stated: "Permit me to assure you of my deep appreciation for the thought given to the selection of the excellent men you have sent over to us. Mr. [redacted] (Special Agent [redacted]), and Mr. [redacted] (Special Agent [redacted]) the pioneers, have made a major contribution to the success of operations in France and all of them are fast becoming indispensable. b7C

Colonel B. C. Andrus, Commandant, Headquarters, Continental Central PWE #32, United States Army, in a letter to the FBI Liaison Unit in Germany dated July 12, 1945, stated the following in thanking the Bureau for handling his request for analysis of the drug used by Prisoner Hermann Goering: "The detailed written report from your Laboratory containing pertinent information about the Paracodin tablets submitted to your Laboratory 13 June 1945, has been received. The clear and specific data supplied in this report is of immense value to the Surgeon in supervising the care and treatment of the individual addict. The Surgeon and I want to express our gratitude to you for your prompt cooperation in this matter."

General Clayton Bissell, Major General, GSC, Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2, in a letter to the Director on December 3, 1945, stated:

"I regret exceedingly that the effective relationship which has functioned so smoothly during the war period must be terminated.

"During my visit to all capitals of Latin America, I met and talked with many of your representatives in that area. I would like to commend them to you. They created a most favorable impression of efficiency and competence.

~~SECRET~~

"I was informed by our Ambassador in most of the countries that their work had been extremely satisfactory and effective. Their youth and keenness was everywhere apparent. They were indeed fine representatives of the United States. In no case did any single Military Attache have an uncomplimentary remark to make about the relationship with the FBI and ONI personnel who have operated together so effectively under the Delimitation Agreement.

"The credit for this accomplishment by FBI field personnel belongs primarily to you. Your selection, training and leadership of this personnel has produced results of which you should feel justly proud. I compliment you on your accomplishment."

Colonel Erskine, formerly with G-2, in a conversation with Mr. Ladd on October 20, 1945, stated that he was particularly pleased with the work of the FBI Agents in the European theatre and that they had been of immeasurable help to him over there. He added that if he had had anything to do with recommendations regarding FBI Agents in Europe, he would recommend that they be kept in long after G-2 was pulled out.

Under date of March 25, 1944, Major General Clayton Bissell, Head of MID, advised the Director that it was gratifying to learn of the excellent relations between the Military Attache and the Legal Attache at La Paz, Bolivia. He stated that the relations were cordial and cooperative and that he had recently received letters from Colonel Johnson commenting on the ability and competency of Mr. [REDACTED]

b7C

Major General Clayton Bissell, Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2, in a letter to the Director dated December 3, 1945, regarding his (General Bissell's) visit to the capitals of the Latin American countries commended the service of the Bureau's representatives in Latin America to the Military Intelligence Division. He observed that our offices and those of MID and ONI have operated effectively together under the Delimitation Agreement.

The representatives of the War Department have agreed that the Bureau has been successful in Latin America. Colonel Walter W. Cox, Chief of the American Intelligence Service of the Army, after visiting Cuba, commended the Legal Attache on the organization of intelligence work in Cuba, and also praised the cooperative spirit existing between the office of the Legal Attache and other intelligence agencies. Lieutenant Thomas J. Carey, Executive Officer, C.I.C., P.C.D., advised Legal Attache [REDACTED] in Guatemala that the handling by the Legal Attache of the deportation of Guatemalan nationals could not be excelled, and that he hoped that in other places an equally efficient job was done.

C

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

Colonel John W. Thomason, Jr., Chief, American Republics Section, Office of Naval Operations, stated in a letter dated November 4, 1942, that he had returned from a trip through Mexico, Central America, the West Coast of South America, and the Caribbean area and that he had met a number of our Legal Aides (Legal Attaches in the Embassies) and "was much impressed by their evident ability and extremely gratified by the excellent relations existing between them and our Naval Attaches and other personnel."

b7C

Colonel William E. Shipp, GSC, Head of G-2 at the Panama Canal Zone, in a conversation with Special Agent [redacted] on January 27, 1945, commented that he considers the Bureau's police training work in Latin American countries as probably the most effective method of maintaining security for now and in the future, and added that he considers this police work as more advantageous to the United States than the training of armies in Latin American countries. He stated as his reason that there is bound to be great criticism if the United States trains and equips armies in Latin America as such armies are most likely to be used chiefly as political organizations while Bureau trained organizations will be more likely to maintain the peace with the minimum amount of outside criticism.

Colonel H. G. Yoppe, Department Provost Marshal in the Panama Canal Department, in a letter to the Director dated May 14, 1945, stated that he was very much pleased to learn that a Special Agent had been assigned to the Embassy in Panama in the capacity of Legal Attache as he felt this assignment would fill a long felt need and prove of material assistance to this office.

On June 12, 1944, our Liaison Officer at Port of Spain, Trinidad, B.W.I., advised that Lieutenant Colonel C.M.C. Henderson of the British Defense Security in Trinidad, stated that he had recently had a conversation with Colonel Shipp, former Military Attache to the American Embassy in Asuncion, Paraguay, at which time Colonel Shipp spoke very highly of his relations with the work of FBI representatives.

Colonel John W. Lang, Military Attache, Buenos Aires, Argentina, in a personal letter to the Assistant Director P. E. Foxworth, dated July 20, 1942, stated in commending Special Agent [redacted] (SIS Legal Attache in Buenos Aires), [redacted] is proving better and better."

At the request of the War Department Special Agent [redacted] [redacted] conducted a surveillance throughout Central America from Mexico to Guatemala of an MID [redacted] whereupon it was discovered that [redacted] had been giving false information to MID. On May 29, 1944, Colonel John Weckerling of MID stated that both General Bissell and he were extremely indebted to the Bureau for assisting in this matter and "so ably covering all of [redacted] activities", and that they were grateful for the fine cooperation which was afforded them.

b7C

b7D

623

~~SECRET~~

3. Navy

Under date of May 26, 1944, Secretary of Navy James Forrestal stated: "I have noted with interest the accomplishments of your organization in clearing out the Axis espionage organization in Brazil.....wishing you continued success....."

R. E. Schuirmann, Rear Admiral, United States Navy, Director of Naval Intelligence and Clayton Bissell, Major General, A.C. of S., G-2, in a joint letter to the Director dated September 26, 1944, advised: "It is clear from the evidence in this case (Clog Case) that the enemy agents have not been effective in their espionage activities, as a result due in large part to the efforts of your organization."

Admiral Ingraham, in command of the South Atlantic United States Naval Forces, in a radio broadcast on April 8, 1945, stated that with the cooperation of the Brazilian Navy and various officials the smuggling of contraband goods in and out of South America and also the entrance of espionage and sabotage agents from the Axis were out down to a minimum. He then revealed that the few Axis Agents who did slip into Brazil were quickly and efficiently picked up by the FBI.

Legal Attache [redacted] at Buenos Aires, Argentina, advised on February 18, 1944, that Rear Admiral R. E. Schuirmann, Director of Naval Intelligence, had commended both the Bureau and the Naval Attache at the American Embassy. Admiral Schuirmann stated: "In connection with this general subject, the Director of Naval Intelligence has been very favorably impressed by the evidence of close cooperation existing between the Naval Attache and the Legal Attache in Buenos Aires. It is felt that much of the success in recent months in uncovering espionage and courier activities carried on between Argentina and Europe for the benefit of the enemy, and in combating this activity, is due to this close collaboration.... .."

From the point of view of the Navy, Rear Admiral R. E. Schuirmann, former Director of Naval Intelligence, has commended the Bureau for the successful work conducted by the Office of the Legal Attache in cooperation with the Naval Attache at Buenos Aires, Argentina, in uncovering espionage and courier activities between Argentina and Europe.

Commander Donald Frothingham of the Office of ONI telephonically contacted Supervisor [redacted] on March 2, 1943, and advised that he had returned from a trip to Buenos Aires and that he desired to express his appreciation and thanks for the splendid cooperation he got from our men in Buenos Aires. He stated that they had been very courteous to him and have been of immense help.

~~SECRET~~

b7C

He also stated that he was very much impressed with the "grade of people" that we have in Buenos Aires and that [redacted] (Legal Attache in Buenos Aires) and all of his staff were the right men for the place.

Albert Benjamin, Commander USNR, U.S. Naval Attache, Montevideo, Uruguay, in a letter dated May 5, 1943, stated he wanted the Director to know how much he appreciated the cooperation given him by Special Agent [redacted] in Montevideo. He said he could safely say that our office and his have been more closely associated in Montevideo than anywhere else. Further, that in addition to the splendid work Legal Attache [redacted] was doing in Montevideo, he had made himself admired tremendously by both the Americans and Uruguayans in Montevideo and that the Director and the FBI should be proud of such representatives as [redacted]

b7C

Captain E. B. Nixon, District Intelligence Officer, 7th Naval District, Miami, Florida, stated on September 28, 1943, to Legal Attache [redacted], that he hoped to see the Federal Bureau of Investigation become preeminent in the intelligence sphere. He gave as his opinion the fact that the FBI could handle in a much better manner the work presently being handled by Army and Navy Intelligence representatives in foreign countries. Captain Nixon further stated that he had furnished his opinion to his Superiors in the Navy.

b7C

The Naval Attache at Santiago, Chile, has added his comment to the work of the Bureau's SIS Division in that country and states that too much credit cannot be given to the Acting Legal Attache, [redacted] and his assistants, [redacted] and [redacted] for the magnificent manner in which they conducted a difficult case in the investigation of the PQZ radio ring and kept the Naval Attache advised.

b7C

Captain A.V.S. Pickardt, U.S. Navy, Assistant Director Intelligence Group, Naval Intelligence, advised on June 26, 1943, that the U. S. Naval Attache at Santiago, Chile, had stated the following concerning the cooperative spirit existing between the Legal Attache's Office and the Office of Naval Intelligence: "There is a free exchange of information and close collaboration on all points, and, interestingly enough, a number of important cases have been broken as a result of this close collaboration. The above is not only pleasing to the Naval Attache, but he is likewise gratified to note the intelligent, able and amicable manner in which the Legal Attache deals with British Intelligence Officers. The close cooperation of these two services and their attitude towards this office has greatly facilitated the Naval Attache in eliminating the fog which heretofore surrounded several obstinate elements connected with his intelligence duties."

Captain J. P. Rockwell, USN, Naval Attache at Santiago, Chile, in a letter to the Director dated January 12, 1945, stated that it was easy

625

~~SECRET~~

for him to understand why the reputation of the Federal Bureau of Investigation stands so high when he had the pleasure of dealing intimately with such representatives of the Bureau as [redacted]. He said that [redacted] like the others, is a man who does credit to the FBI and to the United States and one who accomplishes his ends with a minimum of confusion and a maximum of efficiency.....further, that it was a real satisfaction for himself and his officers to work with [redacted] and his splendid associates, and to see the manner in which his office and the Legal Attache's Office cooperated throughout his tour of duty in Chile.

J. P. Rockwell, Naval Attache at Santiago, Chile, in a letter dated October 25, 1943, to the Acting Legal Attache, who was departing from Chile, stated he was sorry to learn of his immediate departure and wanted to thank him sincerely for his cooperation and the general excellence of his reports and dealings with the Office of the Naval Attache. He went on to state that he strongly felt that a great amount of the intelligence work in the foreign countries could more efficiently be performed by members of the FBI than by relatively inexperienced Naval Officers.

Captain Paul L. F. Weaver, USN, Naval Attache at Santiago, Chile, b7C in a letter to the Director dated February 21, 1945, stated that although he had been in Santiago, Chile, but a short time he had been impressed by both the calibre and ability of the Bureau's representatives there and by their cooperative spirit. He said he had learned that former Acting Legal Attache [redacted] had ably represented the Bureau's fine organization, particularly in the relationships which existed between the FBI and the Office of the Naval Attache.

Lieutenant Roy Davis, Assistant Naval Attache at Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, has advised the Legal Attache at Rio de Janeiro that Captain W. R. Cooke, Naval Attache, had instructed him to transmit a communication to the Navy Department in Washington to the effect that the Office of the Legal Attache is the most efficient, cooperative and all-round best group in the Embassy.

Captain A. S. Hickey, Naval Attache at Mexico City, advised orally that a report from our Mexico City Office dated August 24, 1944, regarding the burning and sinking of the "Rio de la Plata" was by far the most intelligence and most reasonable as well as comprehensive report which he had received in the above-captioned matter, it being noted that he had received reports from the Naval Liaison Officer at Acapulco, Mexico, and the Mexican Naval Base at Acapulco. The report covering the above matter was written by Special Agent [redacted] who witnessed the sinking of the "Rio de la Plata". b7C

4. Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs

Nelson Rockefeller, Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs, and John C. McClintock, Assistant Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs, have both commended the Bureau's assistance to them. Rockefeller was especially commendatory toward the Bureau in his letter of April 27, 1943.

b7C

Mr. Nelson A. Rockefeller, Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs, advised Special Agent [redacted] on September 20, 1944, that he had nothing but the highest of praise for the success of the Bureau's program in Latin America.

Mr. Kenneth Wasson, Chief representative in Bolivia for the Office of the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs, made the statement to Mr. C. H. Carson of the Bureau on November 22, 1944, that in his opinion the Bureau's representatives are doing a better job in selling the United States to the natives of Latin America than any other Governmental organization. Mr. Wasson also said that not only are Bureau representatives carrying out the specific work assigned to them in an admirable manner, but they appear to be more tactful and diplomatic than the personnel of any other Governmental Agency.

Victor G. Borella, Assistant Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs in conversation with Section Chief E. G. Fitch in November, 1944, made comments making it obvious that the Coordinator's Office regards the Bureau highly. He expressed the opinion that the State Department representatives in Latin America have not handled inter-American affairs with much thought, care and consideration and he commented upon the value of reports on SIS matters that the Bureau has forwarded to the Coordinator's Office. He indicated that the activities of representatives of C.O.I.A.A. in Latin America would be curtailed in the early part of 1945 and expressed the hope that the Bureau would see fit to increase its interest and coverage in the SIS field. He further stated that Nelson Rockefeller held similar views.

5. Board of Economic Warfare

Mr. Leo T. Growley, Administrator, Foreign Economic Administration, in a letter to the Director dated January 15, 1945, stated, "The service which your Washington Staff has furnished us through our Economic Intelligence Division has been of invaluable assistance, and we have frequently consulted with your organization in order to adjust this service to our varying needs.....the shift of Axis capital and personnel to neutral countries and particularly to Latin America has developed to an alarming extent. In this emergency the wise experience and proven abilities of your organization in matters of this sort make it imperative that we enlist your full cooperation in uncovering these subversive activities.....May I take this opportunity to thank you again for the fine assistance given us in the past by yourself and your staff and for a continuance of this valuable cooperation."

627

~~SECRET~~

Mr. Leo T. Crowley, Administrator, Foreign Economic Administration, in a letter to the Director dated July 17, 1945, stated, "It is my desire that all of the Divisions of the Foreign Economic Administration under my direction cooperate with you in any way possible, if for no other reason than that your cooperation has meant so much to me in working out all my operations."

Mr. Dave Adler, a representative of the Office of Economic Warfare who had returned from a survey of enemy smuggling activities in Colombia, stated at a meeting at the State Department on September 29, 1943, that he found that the FBI in Colombia was the only agency capable of taking any action with respect to the legal control of smuggling of platinum. He further stated that the FBI representatives knew of smuggling agents, and had complete files on them. He remarked that consideration had been given in Washington to the purchasing of platinum on the black market to determine who the sellers were and through what channels the platinum travelled, but that this was entirely unnecessary, because the FBI already had detailed information on all the smugglers.

6. Foreign Economic Administration

Other than the intelligence agencies of the United States Government, comment received from other branches of the Government is shown by the statement of Mr. William T. Stone, Director of the Special Areas Branch of the Foreign Economic Administration. Mr. Stone stated that the assistance which the FBI has rendered in attacking the problem of platinum smuggling by the Axis was of the greatest value to the war effort and he wished to extend to the Director his sincere appreciation.

On April 15, 1944, Legal Attache [redacted] at Caracas, b7C Venezuela, advised that Mr. Guy T. Stewart, Assistant for Economics, Intelligence and Transportation for the Foreign Economic Administration, declared that diamond smuggling in and around Caracas, Venezuela, was practically nil due to the good work performed by the Legal Attache's Office. He stated that prior to the efforts of the Office of the Legal Attache, smuggling of diamonds from Caracas to Spain was rampant, but at the present time individual inclined to engage in this type of activity were afraid to follow their desires because of fear of being uncovered. He added that he and the other officers of the FEA were well pleased with the activity of the Legal Attache's Office in this regard.

7. Department of Commerce

Mr. George Wythe, Chief of the American Republics Unit of the Department of Commerce in a letter dated August 30, 1944, addressed to the Director acknowledging receipt of a report on minerals and metals imported by Germany

628

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

from foreign countries, stated that he wished to express his appreciation for this material which was of intense interest to the Department of Commerce.

Material furnished by the Bureau from SIS investigation concerning the Quimica Bayer-Weskott Company of Venezuela to the Department of Commerce resulted in a comment by Assistant Chief of the American Republics Unit, Rollo S. Smith, to the effect that the material was of considerable interest to his commercial intelligence unit.

629

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

8. Commissioner Of Narcotics

Mr. H. J. Anslinger, Commissioner of Narcotics, in a letter to the Director dated September 19, 1944, expressed his appreciation for information supplied to him regarding clandestine production of opium in Mexico. Mr. Anslinger stated that the information supplied him by the Bureau would be of great value to the representatives of the Treasury Department who were working with Mexican authorities to destroy opium poppy plantations. He went on to comment that there was considerable smuggling of opium from Mexico and large quantities of the product were seized at the border.

Mr. H. J. Anslinger, Commissioner of Narcotics of the Treasury Department in a letter dated August 10, 1944, to the Bureau regarding a report submitted to him of the disposition of poppy seed and poppy capsules by the firm, Hoffman-La Roche of Buenos Aires, Argentina, stated that the information supplied is exactly what his Department wanted and would enable them to take the necessary action.

9. Justice Department

Robert H. Jackson, Chief of Counsel for Prosecution of Axis Criminality, in a letter to the Director dated June 12, 1945, stated: "I acknowledge receipt of your memorandum concerning 'German Penetration in the Western Hemisphere'. I realize that it is prepared as an intelligence summary and as such I want to compliment it heartily. I am asking the staff to go to work on the problems of presenting proofs. As you have probably seen we want to prove the pattern of German penetration of other countries and nothing could do it better than to establish the methods you have outlined."

Mr. Irving H. Saypol, United States Attorney, New York, New York, who recently returned from Rio de Janeiro, Brazil after conducting the cross-examination of the defendant Rubinstein's witness in the case of United States v. Rubinstein, et al, advised by letter dated August 5, 1946, that he wanted the Director to accept his thanks for the valuable work performed by Special Agent [redacted]. He stated that in collaboration with [redacted] Legal Attache, several leads obtained locally by Mr. [redacted] were confirmed and much valuable information of an original character was developed. He stated further that after his experience he was convinced of the tremendous value and the benefit of the assistance of the Legal Attache. He extended his compliments and expressed his appreciation to Messrs. [redacted] and [redacted] as well as [redacted] for personal entertainment, needs and stenographic help.

b7C

Mr. John F. I. McCohey, United States Attorney, New York, New York, by letter dated August 7, 1946, advised that Chief Assistant U. S. Attorney Irving H. Saypol had returned from Rio de Janeiro, Brazil and reported to him concerning his mission. He stated he was happy to say that the mission was quite satisfactory and that an important contributing factor was the activity of Special Agent [redacted] who preceded Mr. Saypol and made a preliminary investigation. Further, that the members of the Office of the Legal Attache gave valuable assistance, especially Mr. [redacted] and

b7C

630

~~SECRET~~

that the close working relations between Mr. [redacted] and the Brazilian Officials are a valuable asset. Mr. McCohey stated that he appreciated very much the Director's cooperation in making Mr. [redacted] services available for the trip.

10. American Business Men Doing Business Abroad

Mr. [redacted] Goodman Tire & Rubber Company, Havana, Cuba, in a letter to [redacted] in the [redacted] Berkshire, England, advised in commenting on the activities of the Falangists in Cuba, that since the FBI is in all important places throughout the Island, the Falangists are leaning over backward. He wrote further, "All these FBI Boys that I have come across are a fine lot, believe me, and I think the Allies have a lot to learn from Edgar Hoover in that line of business. Thanks to them this Island is now under control as regards espionage, or information to the enemy....." (Letter received through United States Postal Censorship at Miami).

Mr. A. J. DuPont, Export Manager of the Tidewater Associated Oil Company, during a conversation with Special Agent [redacted] made the statement that because of his introduction to various Bureau representatives he was able to meet Legal Attaches [redacted] at Rio de Janeiro, Brazil; [redacted] at Buenos Aires, Argentina; [redacted] at Santiago, Chile; [redacted] at Lima, Peru; Donald Clegg at Bogota, Colombia; [redacted] at Havana, Cuba and Civil Attache [redacted] at Mexico, D. F. He said that in his opinion all of the Bureau representatives were uniformly outstanding and that if it were possible for him to reorganize the American Foreign Service, he would fire everybody in every Embassy in Latin America with the exception of the Bureau's representatives. He added that if American businessmen who were forced to travel on business outside the United States ever knew or realized the efficiency and intelligence of the various Bureau representatives in the American Embassies, they would pay no attention to any other Governmental Agency Representatives. Mr. DuPont said that he was astounded how time and again the Bureau's representatives had at their fingertips information concerning the background of prominent Latin American businessmen, the business situations in various industries in Latin American countries; and other general financial and economic data which they were not responsible by their assignment to have.

Mr. William E. Heagney, Assistant Manager, Havana Branch, First National Bank of Boston, in a conversation with Legal Attache [redacted] on December 14, 1944, stated that he, as well as many of his fellow American business executives in Cuba, could not help but marvel at the extremely high type of young men with which the Bureau has consistently staffed its Havana Office. He added that he would not have believed that a Government institution could staff its various divisions with such uniformly able and respected young men. He also said that his views were held by the majority of the American Colony in Cuba.

On March 10, 1944, Mr. Samuel Wood Bryant, Jr., of the March of Time requested permission from Assistant Director L. B. Nichols to take photographs of SIS personnel in Costa Rica on the ground that the March of Time was making shots of the concentration camp there, and that it was Mr. Bryant's opinion that he would not be surprised if the Bureau had helped to populate the camp by its work. Mr. Bryant stated: "You may be interested to learn that of all the governmental agencies working down there, yours is the only one for which everyone has undiluted praise. They think the jobs done here were wonderful, and by 'they', I mean Costa Ricans and Americans both."

Mr. R. C. Long, Pan American Airways representative of London, England and Lisbon, Portugal, in commenting to Special Agent [redacted] on the work of Special Agent [redacted] the Legal Attache at Lisbon, Portugal, stated that [redacted] was doing a fine job in Lisbon, and that he (Long) now handles nearly all of his contacts at the American Embassy through him. Mr. Long stated that [redacted] presence at the Embassy had cleared up a great deal of confusion resulting from rivalry among the various intelligence agencies represented in the Embassy. b7C

In a letter to the Director dated August 21, 1944, Mr. [redacted] Vice President of [redacted] of New York, stated: "I assure you it has been a very great pleasure to me to work with all of the men in your organization. I cannot refrain from commending you upon the type and quality of your men. Each and every one with whom I have come in contact has been of outstanding character."

Mr. John Myles McKenzie, Assistant Manager of the United Fruit Company, Sugar Division in Cuba, in a letter to the Director dated June 7, 1943, offered his congratulations with respect to the Bureau organization. He stated that he had come in constant contact for nine months with one of our representatives in Cuba [redacted], Antilla, Cuba) and found him to be of the best, not only regarding his work, but the way he went about to obtain his information. Mr. McKenzie said, "He was liked as [redacted] by all he came in contact with, and I am sorry to have him leave our district, although I feel that our section is cleaned up. It wasn't before he arrived."

Victor C. Algrant, of the American Home Products Corporation of New York City, in a conversation with Supervisor [redacted] on April 25, 1945, stated that he had just returned from a trip to Venezuela. He further stated that the Bureau's representatives in that country had most excellent relations with local people in Venezuela and that the [redacted] [redacted] was extremely well liked by all Venezuelan authorities.

[redacted] in March 20, 1944. [redacted] b7C
[redacted] advised as follows: "You men are doing a grand job and I would enjoy nothing more than to be of assistance. We old men are able to do so little to help directly these days." b7D b7E

b7C
b7C
b7E

[redacted] advised Special Agent [redacted] on March 15, 1944, that his [redacted] relations with [redacted] of the New York SIS Office and the Bureau in SIS work had been extremely pleasant and that he had never known a finer group of men than the Bureau Agents who worked with his firm. [redacted] expressed a strong admiration for the Bureau's work in General and for the highly selective process used in obtaining such a high standard of Bureau personnel. [redacted] went on to state that it had been and would continue to be a great pleasure to cooperate with the SIS program of the Bureau.

[redacted] in a letter to Special Agent [redacted] New York, dated July 21, 1943, commented with respect to the activities of Special Agent [redacted] who had operated in Argentina [redacted] [redacted] stated he wanted to express his appreciation for the splendid work done for the magazine by [redacted] He stated that the helpful and informative matter sent in was a most welcome complement to the work of the [redacted] and that he was impressed with the precision and care exercised by [redacted] in gathering and presenting the material. [redacted] also stated that while he had not made it a point to write letters of thanks, he wanted to state that all of the able young men of the Bureau [redacted] [redacted] have done excellent work and their efforts were appreciated. This indicates the success with which [redacted] used and preserved his cover for his Bureau work.

Numerous similar commendatory communications have been received by the Bureau as to the functioning of its SIS personnel from currently-used commercial cover companies and individual private contacts of the Bureau.

11. Foreign Agencies And Individuals

J. H. M. Kusters had been arrested by military authorities in France after being denounced by the Dutch Government for having collaborated with the Germans. There appears to be ample evidence that Kusters has worked with the Germans under Ludwig Von Hubner, Chief of the I.M. (Eins Marine) in Paris. In a conversation with SA [redacted] during the latter part of 1944, Kusters said that while discussing intelligence work in general with Von Hubner, the latter stated, "the French and Dutch Deuxiemes Bureaux stink. The United States CIC, and OSS are a bunch of amateurs. The only intelligence services in the world which I fear are the British Secret Service and the American G-Men".

[redacted]

(S)

(S)

b1

b7C

b7D

(S)

(S)

(S)

b7C

(S)

(S)

President Manuel Avila Camacho of Mexico, in a letter to [redacted] dated January 19, 1943, stated as follows:

"Through your kind letter of the fifteenth of this month, I was advised that the Government of the United States of America has promoted you to another post and that you intend to leave this capital within a short time.

~~SECRET~~

I am most pleased that upon leaving our country you have made me the object of your attention. The good concept of Mexico and Mexicans which you carry away with you is most gratifying to me.

For our part, I am able to assure you that you are esteemed by the friends you leave -- friends who desire to see you again established in this city.

I remain most affectionately, your servant and friend,
Manuel Avil Camacho."

Mr. Maximino Avila Camacho, brother of President Camacho, also wrote a similar letter to

b7C

President Batista of Cuba, according to information received from General Manuel Benitez, Chief of the Cuban National Police, on September 5, 1943, stated that he was impressed with the youth, health, and intelligence of the Bureau's representatives in Cuba.

Jorge Garreton, Director General of Chilean Investigaciones, in a memorandum dated February 12, 1945, presented to the Chilean Foreign Minister, stated: "Shortly before the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor the Federal Bureau of Investigation sent to Chile a delegation which was a part of the American Embassy, with the purpose of establishing contacts with the Chilean Authorities in order to obtain information of a police nature which concerned the defense of the United States and the Western Hemisphere.

"The efforts of the North American Police in this case (PYL case) in the interception of the messages, in the breaking of the code, in the revelation of secret ink messages, and in the interception of foreign mail proved to be invaluable.....

"A great amount of information of mutual interest to the police of both countries has been interchanged since that time. In the investigation of various types of cases, including smuggling, the Chilean Police have solicited on various occasions the services of the FBI outside of Chile to pursue inquiries and to obtain information which could not have been obtained in any other way. At the same time, the Federal Bureau of Investigation representatives have requested Prontuario information, photographs and other data concerning individuals suspected of activities inimical to the best interest of the Western Hemisphere and the Chilean Police, obeying the instructions they received from the Chilean Government, have made every effort to assist the FBI delegation in every way possible.

"A very good example of the results of this reciprocal collaboration is seen in the case known as PQZ, the investigation which was handled by the Chilean Investigacion with the assistance of the FBI.....

~~SECRET~~

536

~~SECRET~~

"This investigation which has been characterized in important North American circles as the best espionage investigation realized in the three Americas, would not have been nearly as complete and thorough as it was if this cooperation had not been made effective. The details of the espionage organization discovered in the last year have been published by the press throughout the entire continent.

"It appears unnecessary to go into detail concerning the advantages which both Chile and the United States have obtained as a result of this close interchange of police information. The Chilean Police have much to learn from the North Americans with reference to the scientific aspects of an investigation and above all to draw their immense experience accumulated in the numerous cases in which they have intervened in the course of this war."

General David H. Ordonez P., Director General of the National Police of Guatemala, in a letter addressed to the Director on January 22, 1944, stated that he desired to tell the Director that all the employees of the local FBI Office serving his Capital were working with energy, determination and enthusiasm -- their services being very efficient and justifying the confidence which the Director had placed in them. He further stated that the doors of his office were open at all times to employees of the Office of the Legal Attache.

b7C

Renate Medeiros, Inspector of the Maritime Air and Border Police of Pernambuco, Brazil, in a letter to the Director dated October 23, 1945, stated that he wished to praise the capability in action, the subtlety and intelligence of the Director's worthy assistants, [redacted]

[redacted] He said he had an unforgettable memory of all of them due to the good comradeship and fellowship which was maintained daily in the arduous services of surveillances and observation regarding the common enemy and also for the personal courage of each one of them. He said further: "I wish to conclude by presenting to my eminent colleague (the Director) my most sincere congratulations for the complete success of your service at the Head of the FBI, whether within your country or along with the Allied Nations where your Secret Agents operated brilliantly during the difficult years of the war and contributed so greatly for absolute unity of police action on the continent in the benefit of order, of security and the common cause for which we fought."

Dr. Plinio Brasil Milano, Chief of the State Police, Porto Alegre, Brazil, upon his return from the United States where he received training at the Bureau, stated in an interview on September 3, 1943, that Nazi-Fascist spies and saboteurs have accomplished nothing in the United States because of the FBI.

In a letter dated August 10, 1944, to the Director, Mr. Evaldo W. Bergamann, Chief Inspector of the Brazilian Police in Porto Alegre, Brazil, stated that he wished to take the opportunity to commend the good service that is being realized by FBI men in Brazil. Inspector Bergmann goes on to

637

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

say that through his profession he has had the pleasure to meet nearly all the FBI men who came and are in Brazil and that it was through these men that he had become an admirer of the Bureau. He classifies Bureau Agents as the "real pioneers" of the good neighbor policy between the police organizations of the United States and Brazil, and feels it is a result of their efforts that such a close feeling of understanding now exists between the Bureau and the Brazilian Police Force.

Dr. Alfonso Araujo, Director General of the Colombian National Police, advised the American Ambassador at Bogota that the assignment of FBI Agents to Colombia as technical advisors to the Police had been extremely helpful and added a great deal to the efficiency of the Colombian Police.

The Haitian Government, through Captain Merceron, Chief of Police and with the approval of President Lescot, presented to Special Agent [redacted] on December 7, 1943, a medal and scroll signifying Agent [redacted] elevation to the rank of officer in the Haitian National Order of "Honneur et Merite." This was in appreciation of the services that had been rendered to the Republic of Haiti and its authorities by Agent Elandori.

General Manuel Benitez y Valdes, Chief of the Cuban National Police, advised Legal Attache [redacted] on September 5, 1943, that President Batista of Cuba remarked to him that he was very much impressed with the youth, health, and intelligence of the Bureau representatives in Cuba. The President also commented that he was impressed by the Bureau representatives' ability to speak Spanish.

Under date of April 29, 1944, National Director of Security and Foreigners, J. R. Sanz Febres at Caracas, Venezuela, advised the Director concerning the cooperation of Special Agent [redacted] who is assigned as [redacted] with the National Police of Venezuela. Director Sanz Febres stated that he wished to take advantage of the opportunity to inform the Director how much his Government appreciated having placed at their orders a technician of the quality of [redacted] for the service of their Investigation School. He said they were completely satisfied not only with the capacity and knowledge of [redacted] but also with the eagerness and affection with which his important work is being fulfilled. He stated that [redacted] plan for reform and studies for obtaining better results deserved their warmest appreciation.

Ignacio Davalos C., Director General de Seguridad, upon the departure of Special Agent [redacted] who was assigned to the Embassy in Quito, Ecuador, stated in a letter dated April 9, 1943, that during the period of a year, [redacted] at the American Embassy, had been a person highly beneficial for Ecuador

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

7C

and that his work of intelligent collaboration has given effective results in the continued success of this office, which has been greatly aided by his assistance and that he deplored [redacted] return to his native country.

Senor Rodrigo Arenguena, Commanding Officer of the International Brigade, Police Department, Lima, Peru, at a banquet on August 30, 1943, at which there were present the Legal Attache and other Bureau representatives in the Embassy there, with respect to work of the Office of the Legal Attache, stated that he had received excellent cooperation from the personnel of the Office of the Legal Attache, and expressed great appreciation for the assistance which had been given to his Brigade. He also stated that he anticipated the continuance of close relations existing between the police and the Office of the Legal Attache.

On January 18, 1944, Special Agent [redacted] of the New York Field Division interviewed [redacted] in New York City. [redacted] stated to Agent [redacted] that [redacted] would rather deal with the Bureau on Latin American matters than with the Office of Strategic Services or any other American Intelligence agency. [redacted] stated that the Bureau is far more efficient and businesslike, and through dealing with the Bureau [redacted] had felt that better results were obtained.

b7C

b7D

b7E

Mr. Otto N. Frankfurter, in a postal card dated January 21, 1943, from the Hotel Reforma, Mexico City, Mexico, to the Director, wrote: "What a fine lot of S you have here - such fine specimens of young American manhood; The New Chief [redacted] I am proud to be an American just knowing these fine countrymen of mine. As for [redacted] Well Superb! My best to you, Sir."

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

B. MONOGRAPHS AND SPECIAL MEMOS

The coordination and editing of information received from the Field and the issuance of this information in the form of monographs and special memoranda provided, according to comments received, a much needed source of information for other agencies which was totally lacking in the past.

Justice William O. Douglas of the United States Supreme Court in a letter to the Director dated June 18, 1945, stated that he greatly enjoyed perusing the documents sent to him by the Director. He stated that the record of the Bureau's work in South America was a most illuminating one, and he hoped that some time the whole story could be told so that the country could appreciate the unique and outstanding achievements which were made in South America by the Bureau.

By letter dated July 22, 1942, Mr. Harry L. Hopkins, in acknowledging receipt of the Latin American monographs, stated that he found them most interesting.

Edward R. Stettinius, former Secretary of State, in a letter to the Director dated October 25, 1944, expressed appreciation for the Director's letter of October 23 concerning activities of the Communists in the FFI. Mr. Stettinius stated that the Director's letter was very interesting and he expressed appreciation for the thoughtfulness in sending it to him.

Assistant Secretary of State, Adolf A. Berle, Jr., stated in a letter of July 30, 1942, "The monographs are well prepared and informative. They have been reviewed with interest by various divisions of this Department. I wish to add my commendations to those voiced by the various divisions."

A letter dated November 5, 1942, from Mr. Adolf A. Berle, Jr., Assistant Secretary of State, stated, "I wish to include in my commendation the personnel of the Bureau's headquarters who have rendered excellent service--the most recent example of this splendid cooperation being the prompt submission of the memorandum on Axis espionage activities in Argentina which was transmitted by your letter under date of October 22, 1942."

Assistant Secretary of State, Spruille Braden, on June 27, 1946, wrote to the Director expressing his appreciation for the copy of the Monograph on German Espionage in Latin America. He stated that the very interesting exposition was both informative and helpful and he was glad to have the report.

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

b7C

Mr. Spruille Braden in a letter dated December 17, 1942, stated that he had received the monograph on Colombia and added "I wish to congratulate you heartily on the graphic presentation which is very capably handled. There can be no clearer way to show the real significance of Nazi activities in Colombia and the effective work of the Embassy in combatting them. Once more I wish to testify to the valuable cooperation rendered as in this particular by [redacted] (Special Agent)."

Hathaway Watson, Assistant to the Secretary of State, in a letter to the Director, dated February 21, 1945, stated that the Secretary would appreciate receiving the copy of the monograph entitled, "The Republic of Paraguay" and it would be called to his attention immediately upon his return. By letter dated March 6, 1945, Watson wrote again in the absence of the Secretary of State and expressed appreciation of the Director's letter of March 4th, setting forth observations of a member of the FBI who had been in Italy since 1943. Watson further advised that he was taking the liberty of making the information available to some top officials in the War Department.

Relative to the monograph on Paraguay, Mr. Dan Hanley, in July, 1942, an official of the State Department, verbally informed that it is the best treatise on the subject which has come to his attention.

By letter dated August 21, 1946, the Honorable James Forestal, Secretary of the Navy, expressed his appreciation for the excellent report received from the Bureau entitled, "Communism in Cuba". He stated that the copy of the report is being carefully studied and his copy is enabling others interested in the problem to have immediate access to the information it contains.

b

On May 15, 1946, Legal Attache at San Salvador, El Salvador, Mr. [redacted] visited the State Department before departing for San Salvador. During an interview with Mr. Robert Newbegin of the State Department's Central American Section, Mr. Murat Williams in charge of San Salvador presented himself. Mr. Williams took the occasion to question [redacted] concerning the Bureau booklet "The Police of Latin America", February, 1946, edition. Both State Department Officials at this time were most enthusiastic in commenting upon the contents of the book and expressed the opinion that the Bureau had done an extremely good piece of work in compiling such a large amount of information. Mr. Williams, in particular, advised that the book had been most helpful to him in his work.

General George V. Strong of G-2 in July 1942, commenting on a special memorandum entitled, "General Information Concerning Probable Axis Plans and Spanish Collaboration with the Axis" stated as follows: "This memorandum has been reviewed by our interested sections and has been found to contain most valuable material. It presents in detail and from very

641

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

good angles the various ramifications and many ways in which the Axis is trying to utilize the present non-belligerent position of Spain to its own ends. In a number of instances the "statements made, confirmed previous advice received from other sources and have also given us some new side lights."

John Weckerling, Brigadier General, Deputy A.C. of S., G-2, War Department, in a letter to the Director dated December 5, 1944, stated as follows: "I acknowledge with pleasure the receipt of the monograph on totalitarian activities in the Dominican Republic transmitted by your letter of December 1, 1944. It is one of the most complete, authentic and readable reports of its kind to come to my attention. I want to express to you and to all who assisted you in its preparation my personal appreciation and commendation."

Mr. Nelson A. Rockefeller, Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs advised, after receiving a copy of the monograph on the Republic of Colombia, that it was most beautifully prepared and found that it was most interesting. He added, "I want to take this opportunity to express my admiration for the increasingly effective work your representatives are doing in the other American Republics."

Dr. Graham Stewart, American Hemisphere Division of the Board of Economic Warfare, in November 1942, contacted the Bureau and requested permission for the utilization of nonconfidential information of a background nature as to the various countries taken from our monographs. Dr. Stewart stated that his Division was preparing handbooks and manuals for the use of the members of the Board of Economic Warfare on technical missions in South America and that he desired to use our material in these monographs. He was given permission to utilize background material, and by letter dated December 15, 1942, Dewey Anderson, Chief, American Hemisphere Division, Board of Economic Warfare, advised that parts of the monographs on Peru, Honduras, Ecuador, Bolivia, Mexico, Colombia, Paraguay, and Uruguay had been utilized. Mr. Anderson stated that the information had been furnished their analysts and that the material would be of great assistance. A request was received from Dr. Graham Stewart, referred to above, on November 2, 1942, for permission to utilize the charts appearing in the Bureau's monograph on Peru.

After submission of a memorandum to Captain James I. Mellen, Economic Defense Board, on November 26, 1941, Mr. Mellen advised by letter, "Thanks largely for your generous cooperation in furnishing valuable material, the attached report was compiled." The report concerned the operations of the Italian Lati Airline in Brazil.

After the abolishment of the Office of Coordinator of Information, Colonel William Donovan, in July 1942, requested he continue to receive our reports.

642

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

Mr. R. Keith Kane, Assistant Director in Charge, Bureau of Intelligence, Office of Facts and Figures wrote, "You may be sure we are very glad indeed to have these memoranda and the information therein contained will be useful to the Office of Facts and Figures and the Committee on War Information in the formulation of an information policy."

Relative to the monograph "United States Dependency on South America" the Office of Facts and Figures advised, "It is a very valuable addition to our information on this subject."

On July 30, 1942, Mr. William LaVarre, Chief, American Republics Unit, Department of Commerce, stated in a letter, "Our Latin American specialists have expressed their admiration for the quality and accuracy of these reports. The men who prepare them are to be especially complimented."

Mr. Rolls Smith, Assistant Chief of the American Republics Unit, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Department of Commerce, in a conversation with Special Agent Heber M. Clegg on October 2, 1944, stated that the monographs prepared by the Bureau on Latin American countries were of the greatest assistance to him and his department. He requested the Bureau, if possible, to provide him with a copy of the monograph prepared on the Republic of Bolivia.

The issuance of the special monographs produced a deluge of requests for copies of them even though they were initially given a very limited and confidential distribution. In July 1942, Mr. L. M. C. Smith, Chief of the Special War Policies Unit, United States Department of Justice, Mr. Alfred McCormack, Special Assistant to the Secretary of War, and Mr. William LaVarre, Chief, American Republics Unit, Department of Commerce, requested that they be placed on our mailing list for these monographs.

643

~~SECRET~~

C. PLANT SURVEYS

The State Department officials and others have also been very commendatory with reference to the plant survey program. Mr. Adolf A. Berle, Assistant Secretary of State, in a letter dated July 19, 1943, commended the Bureau for the expeditious and efficient manner in which the plant protection survey program was conducted. Mr. Robert F. Woodward, Charge d'Affaires of the American Embassy, La Paz, in a dispatch to the State Department dated May 14, 1943, commented on the work of the SIS representatives assigned to Bolivia as plant survey experts as follows: "I believe that Messrs. [redacted] have done excellent work in organizing counter-sabotage measures in the Bolivian mining industry. They have performed their duties carefully and efficiently." Mr. Donald Heath, Counselor of the American Embassy at Santiago, Chile, and Mr. Clarence Brooks, First Secretary of the Embassy, on May 11, 1943, expressed favorable comments on the Bureau representatives' work in connection with the survey of the Pan American-Grace Airways, Inc., in Chile. b7C

Mr. William A. Turner, General Manager of the Braden Copper Company in Chile, advised Special Agent [redacted] with respect to plant surveys made by Bureau representatives in Chile, that he had been greatly impressed by the efficient manner in which these surveys were conducted. He stated that in contrast to the members of other governmental organizations who had inspected the company's property and were extremely officious and made ridiculous suggestions, he had been quite pleasantly surprised in the way in which Special Agents [redacted] had carefully covered the property and asked intelligent and pertinent questions. b7C

~~SECRET~~

D. REMARKS REGARDING DISCONTINUANCE SIS PROGRAM

1. Curtailment in 1945 for Lack of Funds

Inasmuch as there were no appropriations for SIS work beyond January 1, 1946, orders were issued during the latter part of 1945 recalling SIS personnel to the United States immediately. Numerous comments from high officials expressing their concern over this recall were received.

On November 23, 1945, Mr. Fred Lyon of the State Department advised that he had prepared the following memorandum to Colonel McCormack of the State Department:

"At the request of Assistant Secretary Braden (ph.) I am transmitting this memorandum setting forth the urgent interest of the Department in continuation of the work of the Legal Attaches in the other American Republics. As you know, these Attaches, together with Staffs and equipment, are maintained by the FBI in our diplomatic missions in Latin America. The program was instituted in 1942 at the request of the Department and under directive of the President's Delimitation Agreement for the Coordination of the Government's intelligence service. Because of lack of funds, the Bureau is closing out the entire program as of December 31. During the war the FBI, through these Attaches, worked in closest cooperation with our Chiefs of Missions in Latin America in the interest of national security. It is impossible to assess the contribution to victory of any individual or group but there is no doubt that that of the FBI in this field was vital. The carefully prepared Axis base of operations against the United States was nullified. Espionage Agents were identified. Their means of communication were exposed. A total of seven thousand individuals, many of them key figures in the German, Italian and Japanese penetration of Latin America were expelled from these Republics. Information furnished by the FBI has been described as the largest single factor in establishing the proclaimed list. Our economic warfare arming Latin America was to deprive Germany of vital military material and paralyze the German hold on Governments business and industry. Document after document bears out this estimate of the effectiveness of the FBI effort in the field. All of this activity, many phases of which are as vitally important today as any time during the war, may stop. Recall of the 166 Agents, 99 clerks and 17 radio operators making up the FBI layout in Latin America as contemplated for the close of the calendar year will seriously cripple the Department's political and economic facilities at a time when we can ill afford it, and it may be disastrous. In the field it will deprive our Chiefs of Missions of highly trained officers and highly developed equipment upon which they depend for investigations of all kinds. In many cases it will deprive the police agencies of Latin American Republics themselves of technical assistance and liaison without which they may well find it impossible to keep anti-American activities under control. The removal of FBI radio equipment will leave most of our missions without means of communicating with Washington in event

~~SECRET~~

645

~~SECRET~~

of disruption of normal service. It is being called to our attention by some seriously apprehensive Chiefs of Missions that with political upheaval pending this danger in some places is daily growing more acute. Evidence of revival of German influence in Argentina, Chile, Brazil and some other countries is too plain to ignore. There is serious danger that we may default our hard won advantage in the southern part of the hemisphere by abruptly relaxing our efforts. This is a real possibility. The battle lines were laid in this field before Pearl Harbor, some of them will be strongly held for a long time to come. Our position in Argentina is hardly more than a beachhead. In Brazil, German and other anti-Democratic forces are making a desperate bid to salvage their pre-war economic position, and with it political power. These are not the internal affairs of Latin American Republics, but they are the serious concern of the Democratic world. The German bid for domination of Latin America has been spectacular, but it has not been the only bid from outside the hemisphere. Latin America literally swarms with Agents and influences which, from standpoint of mutual security of the Americas, bears the closest watching and the most competent professional analysis. Before the Legal Attaches withdraw from this area, the Department must have supplanted them with its own competently trained and seasoned personnel. It is impossible to do this, especially on short notice, if at all. Neither the Department nor any other branch of the Government has the men or the facilities necessary to do this job. Chiefs of Missions in Latin America are acutely aware of the dangerous position in which withdrawal of the FBI will leave them. Most of them expressed themselves vigorously asking the Department to spare no effort to secure the continuance of the program now in operation. I have been the Department's liaison with FBI and the Government's other intelligence agencies for five years. In my experience no coordination has been achieved in the intelligence field to compare with that of the FBI and the Department of State in the Field of Latin American intelligence. No Bureau men have gone to their post without the specific instructions from the Department and thorough briefing. There has never been a serious complaint of embarrassment to this Government abroad that could be charged to any one of these men. Their record of cooperation is unique. It is the consensus in the Department and in the field that their withdrawal would be foolhardy and might invite the gravest consequences."

Under date of September 17, 1945, the Honorable Claude G. Bowers, Ambassador to Chile, sent the following telegram to the Secretary of State:

"I have been informed in confidence by the Legal Attache that on January 1, 1946, the appropriation for FBI foreign work will expire. The Legal Attache states that it is his understanding that conversations are now being carried on between the FBI and the Department of State regarding the possibility of continuing the foreign work of the FBI after the first of January 1946. It is strongly recommended that arrangements be made to continue maintaining the Office of the Legal Attache in Santiago, since it is essential that the Embassy have the use of a specialized intelligence organization for an unlimited number of years, and it is my recommendation that the FBI is best qualified to continue in intelligence work from every viewpoint.

"Had it not been for the splendid work of the Legal Attache and members of his staff, the Embassy would have been unable to perform one of

546

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

its principal duties — that is, keeping abreast of Axis activities and reporting such activities to the Department. All information obtained by the Office of the Legal Attache was made known to me immediately. His office operated as a functional part of the Embassy. Timely obtaining of information on activities of our potential and actual enemies will be as vitally important in the future as it has been in the past. In Chile there are 120,000 people of German-Aryan descent who are unassimilable and unassimilated. The country is ridden with future pan-Germanists and former Nazis. Of the 120,000 persons in Chile, 20,000 are German citizens. Far more of the Chilean citizens of German origin have German outlooks than Chilean. Using the PDZ case as an example, there were 26 persons sentenced in the PDZ case. Of these, 11 were Chilean citizens born in Chile, and the remaining 15 were of German blood. Without the Office of the Legal Attache or an organization similar to this office, the activities of German-Chilean and German against continental security and the United States could not be suitably watched.

"Valuable and friendly relations are maintained between the Chilean police authorities and the Legal Attache's office. I have stated in a previous message (No. 1950, November 16, 1943) that the Legal Attache, at my request, does important work beyond his own investigative duties as well as keeping combined files on subversive activities of all interested sections of the Embassy.

"In addition, services of the Legal Attache's Office in the following types of work are indispensable:

"Studying Communist trends; assisting in the repatriation of 1,000 Germans; tracing the activities of minority and European groups with a view to distinguishing our friends from our enemies; cooperating in Safehaven work with the Proclaimed List Section; and following propaganda activities of Chilean pro-Germans and Germans.

"Political information of interest to the Embassy is often found in investigating subversive activities through contacts built up by the Legal Attache's Office. It is felt that we would be lacking good judgment if we were to give up the Office of the Legal Attache which has established a thoroughly efficient organization and has built up essential and valuable contacts. We will have to keep up a lasting intelligence service abroad if the United States is to perform the role of a great nation committed by international agreements to the preservation of world peace. This is particularly true in Chile which is thoroughly surrounded with Germans.

"It is with great satisfaction I note from the Radio Bulletin No. 221 of the fifteenth of September that Senator Wiley in a speech made September 14, urged the establishment of a permanent intelligence system (American - foreign) under the supervision of the Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation."

On November 29, 1945, the Charge d'Affaires of the American Embassy in Buenos Aires, Argentina, upon being advised of the contemplated discontinuance of SIS immediately cabled the State Department, stating that unless this

647

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

were counteracted by shifting Bureau personnel to some other agency, such a move would hopelessly cripple Embassy activities against Nazi elements in Argentina.

On November 26, 1945, Ambassador Norweb, upon being advised by the Legal Attache at Havana, Cuba that the Bureau was withdrawing from foreign operations advised the Legal Attache that he was shocked to hear this news and termed it "hysterical demobilisation of an excellent agency of the Government."

On November 28, 1945, the Honorable William D. Pawley, American Ambassador to Peru, called on the Director to inquire about the cessation of SIS work. Mr. Pawley was very emphatic in stating that there is an imperative necessity for continuation of this work and that he certainly did not desire any handling of the same by the remnants of OSS. Mr. Pawley stated he intended to confer with officials of the State Department and would strongly urge the continuation of SIS work.

On November 28, 1945, the Honorable John Cooper Wiley, American Ambassador to Colombia, called on the Director in connection with the cessation of SIS work. Mr. Wiley was most emphatic in his expressions of commendation of the work which had been done by representatives of the Bureau in Colombia and indicated that he was going to present his views upon this matter to Assistant Secretary of State Braden.

On December 22, 1945, Ambassador John C. Wiley advised the Legal Attache in Bogota, Colombia of his pleasure with the continued Bureau coverage in Colombia and Latin America and told of his personal contacts with President Truman, the Secretary of State and other high Government Officials to recommend for such continued Bureau coverage. The Ambassador stated that he had been very disturbed upon his return to Colombia to find that the Bureau had been forced to withdraw personnel from Colombia and to close the Bureau offices at Cali and Medellin.

On November 26, 1945, when advised that the Bureau was withdrawing from SIS work, Ambassador Beaulac advised the Legal Attache at Asuncion, Paraguay, that this would mean the loss of valuable political, Communist and labor information and wondered whether the State Department thought he or the First Secretary could devote their time to contacting the leaders of the political opposition, the Communist Party and the Labor Groups in Paraguay. The Ambassador also expressed concern over the withdrawal of the Bureau radio station due to his desire to receive Department of State news bulletins daily and over the possibility of the withdrawal of the Police Liaison Officer.

American Ambassador to Bolivia, Walter Thurston, in a dispatch to the Department re the discontinuance of SIS as of December 31, 1945, stated that on the basis of his observations of the activities of the Foreign Service of the FBI in El Salvador and Bolivia, he felt that it was proper for him to say that the discontinuance of these activities would be unfortunate..... that while the Department of State Foreign Service and the intelligence services

648

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

of the War and Navy Departments endeavored to keep abreast of subterranean activities of concern to our Government, they usually are not equipped with the funds or technically trained personnel to enable them to cover this field as thoroughly and efficiently as experience has shown it to be covered by the Foreign Service of the FBI. He stated that at his particular post he would regret very much losing the services of the members of the Office of the Legal Attache.

Fletcher Warren, American Ambassador to Nicaragua, in a dispatch to the State Department dated December 3, 1945, stated, "I have been informed by the Legal Attache that it is likely that his office will be closed at the end of December. Although I hesitate to express any opinion with regard to the decision to close down the Legal Attache's Office, I feel that my service in the Department working with Messrs. Berle and Kessersmith on intelligence matters and my similar work in Colombia obligate me to make the following remarks to a part of the record:

"The danger was imminent during the recent war that we would be impelled to fight Axis forces in Brazil. From the vantage point of 1945, it seems that it was only by the Grace of God that we were able to set up a system of intelligence activities strong enough to upset Axis plans in this Hemisphere.

"A great deal of doubt existed as to whether we would be able successfully, to operate intelligence activities without antagonizing the sister Republics. The Departmental record will indicate the misgivings of Government Officials, even in the pressing need of wartime, regarding the wisdom of establishing such a system. However, the first step was taken and the SIS approval of the Governments concerned. An exceptional job was done by John Edgar Hoover in selecting, equipping and training the personnel sent to the field for this work.....Should SIS be withdrawn, I feel that we will lose something that is now valuable to us: the successful entry in the American Republics and over five years of spade-work.....In my opinion no other organization can equal SIS in intelligence activities in this Hemisphere."

b7C

William P. Cochran, Chief of the Central American and Caribbean Division of the State Department, in a conversation with Legal Attache [redacted] in Havana, Cuba, stated that he had been working closely with representatives of the Office of the Legal Attache since the beginning of the SIS Program and spoke very highly of the work that has been done by the Bureau in this regard and of the type and caliber of personnel that the Bureau has sent on these various assignments. He stated that he was of the opinion that the Bureau's work will be continued in Latin America through its Legal Attaches despite the apparent confused and unsettled picture insofar as foreign intelligence is concerned. Mr. Cochran stated he personally and sincerely hoped this would be true and that Under-Secretary of State, Spruille Braden was doing everything within his power to assure the continuance of Bureau operations in Latin America.

When funds became available to continue SIS work at this time, a large number of letters were received by the Director from Ambassadors and

649

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

other State Department Officials expressing their happiness over the continuance of SIS in the Foreign Field. The President of the United States specifically ordered the continuance of the foreign operations of the Bureau on the same basis as in the past and the necessary appropriation was provided.

Honorable John G. Winant, United States Ambassador to England, in a letter to the Director dated February 21, 1946, stated that he was delighted to know that the Director was planning to continue the branch office in London. He stated that Legal Attache [redacted] work has been of much value to the Embassy and that [redacted] has been most helpful and cooperative. Winant stated he was very grateful for the many ways in which the Bureau has assisted him and he felt that the maintenance of this close and effective liaison would be of real benefit.

b7C

Adolf A. Berle, Jr., former Ambassador to Brazil, in a letter to the Director dated March 6, 1946, commented in part, as follows:

"The story of the war work of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, specially in South America, has not been written and perhaps never will be fully known. You and I know what it did; and how essential it was -- and still is. I personally owe many debts of gratitude which I do not forget. Nor was your own work more needed than it is at present; if I can be of any use, you know where to find me."

b1

2. Comments Regarding Discontinuance and Final Termination of SIS Program

[redacted] During the following months SIS personnel was cut to a minimum and the SIS program was finally closed in April 1947. (S)

In connection with the recall of Legal Attaches prior to our complete withdrawal from the SIS Field, the following communications and comments were received which were made by the various Ambassadors concerning the closing of our offices and the recall of Bureau personnel.

b7C

By radiogram dated July 17, 1946, Legal Attache [redacted] at La Paz, Bolivia advised that Ambassador Flack had requested that he make no arrangements to depart from La Paz until the State Department had an opportunity to act on his recommendation to the Director requesting that a reduction of personnel be made in the Office of the Legal Attache at La Paz. He urgently requested [redacted] to request the Bureau to cancel his recall due to the political situation in Bolivia which he advised was graver than in any other Latin American country and he felt that at least two Agents familiar with the country were needed to assist the Embassy during this political crisis.

~~650~~

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

b1
b2
"

By radiogram dated July 19, 1946, the Legal Attache at Lima, Peru advised that the Ambassador had confidentially discussed with him the telegram received from the State Department regarding the withdrawal of Bureau personnel. The Ambassador indicated that the State Department feels that the Bureau has done an excellent job and is suggesting a more gradual transfer of personnel with the possible absorption of some of the Bureau personnel into the [redacted]. The Legal Attache further advised that the Embassy was having a short meeting on July 20th to draft a telegram to the State Department urging that the Office of the Legal Attache be continued at present strength. The Legal Attache stated that the Ambassador feels that the Bureau should continue in the SIS Field.

b1
b2

Legal Attache [redacted] at Ciudad Trujillo advised by radiogram on July 22, 1946, that the Charge D'Affaires had shown him a cablegram received by the Heads of All Missions from the State Department which stated

(S)

b1
b2

[redacted] the Bureau personnel and work. The Charge D'Affaires advised [redacted] sending a cable to the Department of State to the effect that the withdrawal of FBI representatives from the Dominican Republic would be most unfortunate and in strong language agreed with the Department of State that FBI personnel should not be removed. Further, that he was praising the work of the Legal Attache in Ciudad Trujillo.

By radiogram dated July 30, 1946, the Legal Attache at Havana, Cuba advised the Bureau that the Ambassador (Norweb) had advised him of the contents of the State Department telegram dated July 22, 1946, concerning the withdrawal of FBI from the SIS Field. The Ambassador stated that the majority of the Chief Missions, including himself, favored the continuation of the Bureau in the Foreign Field; that he, together with several others, "went to bat" for the Bureau last November and that he and the Director (Mr. Hoover) always saw "eye to eye". Norweb further stated that

b1
b2

[redacted] and therefore he hoped, as did Assistant Secretary of State Braden, that the Bureau would not hastily withdraw personnel. The Ambassador stated he favored amalgamation of Bureau personnel having experience in the foreign field with New Intelligence Unit. He pointed out that the State Department telegram left it to the discretion of the Ambassador to discuss matters with the Legal Attache. (S)

Legal Attache [redacted] at Managua, Nicaragua, advised by radiogram on July 30, 1946, that he had confidentially kept the Ambassador advised concerning the Bureau's withdrawal from the SIS Field. The Ambassador advised [redacted] that he had been officially advised by the Department concerning the New Intelligence Group and that he was sending a cable-

b7C

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

gram to the State Department stating that he desired to see the Office of the Legal Attache in Managua remain open. He also pointed out that if Bureau personnel were to be recalled he desired that the Bureau radio station be left in Managua on the basis of "possible political developments in Nicaragua demanded that it be available for use at any time".

On August 2, 1946, Legal Attache [redacted] at Asuncion, Paraguay, advised that from a confidential source he had learned that the following message had been radiogramed to the State Department by the Ambassador concerning the Bureau's withdrawal from the SIS Field: b7C

"WITH REFERENCE TO REPORT REACHING ME THAT LEGAL ATTACHES WILL BE WITHDRAWN FROM LATIN AMERICA, I SHOULD LIKE RESPECTFULLY STATE THAT IN MY OPINION IT IS IMPOSSIBLE IN THIS ONE WORLD TO DRAW A LINE OF DEMARKATION BETWEEN FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE. I BELIEVE IT IS GENERALLY RECOGNIZED THAT FBI HAS DONE AN OUTSTANDING JOB IN DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE. IT WAS TO BE EXPECTED IT WOULD DO AN OUTSTANDING JOB IN FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE, AND ACCORDING TO MY OBSERVATIONS AND REPORTS FROM COLLEAGUES, IT HAS DONE EXACTLY THAT. FAR FROM VIEWING WITH COMPLACENCY WITHDRAWAL OF FBI FROM LATIN AMERICA, I BELIEVE ITS ACTIVITIES SHOULD BE EXTENDED TO REST OF WORLD. THE LEGAL ATTACHE HAS BEEN MOST HELPFUL TO US. IN BACKGROUND, TRAINING, EDUCATION, KEENNESS AND COOPERATIVENESS THERE IS IN MY EXPERIENCE NOT EQUALED OR EVEN APPROACHED BY ANY OTHER INTELLIGENCE ORGANIZATION WE HAVE HAD. TO WITHDRAW THEM FROM LATIN AMERICA NOW WOULD IN MY OPINION BE A MISTAKE WHICH I HOPE OUR GOVERNMENT WILL THINK OF TWICE BEFORE MAKING". Signed "Beaulac".

By radiogram dated July 22, 1946 [redacted], Legal Attache at Bogota, Colombia advised that Ambassador Wiley had confidentially advised him of the contents of the cablegram from the Department of State concerning the Bureau's withdrawal from the SIS Field and the fact that the New Intelligence Organization might absorb some of the Bureau's personnel. Wiley advised Johnson that the State Department was in receipt of numerous radiograms from Ambassadors all objecting to the Bureau's withdrawal from the SIS Field and that Wiley himself had sent a second strongly-worded airgram to the Department of State in which he stated in effect that the elimination of experienced and competent FBI Representatives in Latin America is prejudicial to the functioning of Embassy and that the Offices of the Legal Attache are indispensable. He stated further that the Naval and Military Attaches have nothing to offer in the intelligence field compared with the Offices of the Legal Attaches. He mentioned further that it would take years for a new organization to build up to what the Federal Bureau of Investigation now has.

Legal Attache [redacted] at Bogota, Colombia advised by radiogram dated July 24, 1946, as follows: b7C

"THE AMBASSADOR HAS ADVISED ME CONFIDENTIALLY AND SUGGESTED I PASS ON TO DIRECTOR HOOVER THAT ON JULY 19, 1946, HE SENT A CABLEGRAM TO THE STATE DEPARTMENT IN WHICH HE STATED HIS OPINION THAT IT WOULD TAKE THE NEW b1

b2

(S)

652

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

(S) [REDACTED] COMPARABLE TO THE FBI SET UP WITH ITS NETWORK NOW IN LATIN AMERICA. HE FEELS THAT MILITARY AND NAVAL INTELLIGENCE DO NOT HAVE ANYTHING TO OFFER TO FILL UP THE GAP SHOULD FBI DRAW OUT AT THIS TIME. HE STRESSED THE FACT THAT LIAISON OFFICES WERE STARTED UNDER FAVORABLE WARTIME CONDITIONS WHEN THERE WAS GOOD REASON FOR THEIR EXISTENCE. HE SUBMITTED SECOND CABLEGRAM ON JULY 23 IN WHICH HE MAKES SUGGESTION POSSIBLY FBI MIGHT

b1
b2

(S) [REDACTED] THE FBI WOULD CONTINUE ITS COMMUNIST AND SUBVERSIVE INVESTIGATION AND FOLLOW ACTIVITIES OF SUBVERSIVE INDIVIDUALS. IN OTHER WORDS THAT WOULD CONTINUE AS IS. HE SUGGESTED THAT THIS MIGHT BE WORKED OUT OVER FIVE YEAR PERIOD. HE FEELS THAT IT WOULD BE RUNNING A RISK TO LOSE FBI SET UP WHICH IS NOW AVAILABLE."

b7C

[REDACTED] Civil Attache at Mexico City by cablegram dated July 26, 1946, advised that the Ambassador (Thurston) was sending a personal and confidential letter to Mr. Spruille Braden highly praising the work of the FBI in Latin America, stating that no other group was capable of adequately handling the Legal Attaches' work and recommending strongly against shutting down the Office of the Civil Attache in Mexico. The letter especially points out the primary importance of coverage of Communist activities.

b1
b2

(S)

[REDACTED]

b7C

appointed because the Bureau will not allow [REDACTED] to remain in Panama

~~SECRET~~

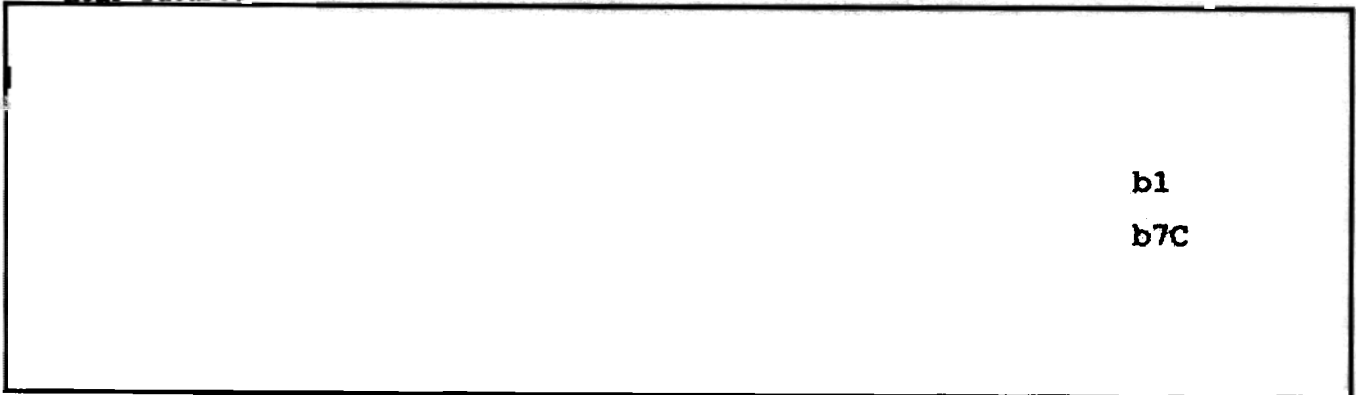
~~SECRET~~

b7C

to continue the police liaison work stating that the Panamanian Government had tremendous regard for [redacted] and his work and would like him to continue. Carson explained to [redacted] the Bureau's position in this matter as well as in withdrawing from the SIS Foreign Field. [redacted] advised that he understood the Bureau's position and sympathizes both with the closing of our Panama Office and our withdrawal from Latin America.

b7C

By letter dated July 29, 1946, Legal Attache [redacted] at Bogota, Colombia advised that the Office of the Assistant to the Consul at Barranquilla, Colombia, was closed by Special Agent [redacted] on July 27, 1946. All expendable property was turned over to Acting Consul at Barranquilla, Mr. Wilson Clark who expressed his most sincere regrets over the closing of the office and stated that his experience with representatives of the Office of the Legal Attache, both in Colombia and elsewhere, had proven of very great value to him and that he sincerely hoped that the Office of the Assistant to the Consul at Barranquilla would be reopened in the very near future.



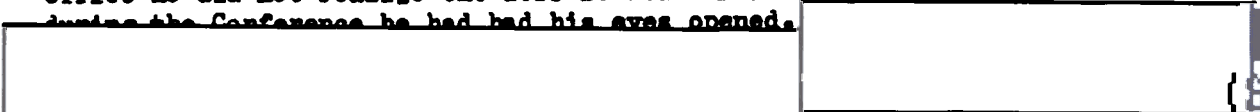
b1

b7C

[redacted] Legal Attache at Ciudad Trujillo, D. R. advised by letter dated August 10, 1946, that he had advised the Embassy on July 26, 1946, that the Office of the Legal Attache was being closed and that Bureau personnel were returning to the United States by August 16, 1946. Charge d'Affaires, George F. Scherer expressed regret that the Bureau was terminating its work in Ciudad Trujillo and stated how much he appreciated the valuable service rendered by the Office of the Legal Attache. [redacted] advised further that a Conference was held on July 29th with Embassy Officials at which time Bureau files, et cetera, were discussed. Following the Conference, Mr. Scherer stated that when first advised of the closing of our office he did not realize the loss it would mean to the Embassy, but that during the Conference he had had his eyes opened.

b7C

b1



By letter dated August 15, 1946, Frederick B. Lyon, Director, Office of Controls, Department of State, acknowledged the Director's letter of August 7, 1946, in which the Bureau had advised that our personnel in

~~SECRET~~

654

~~SECRET~~

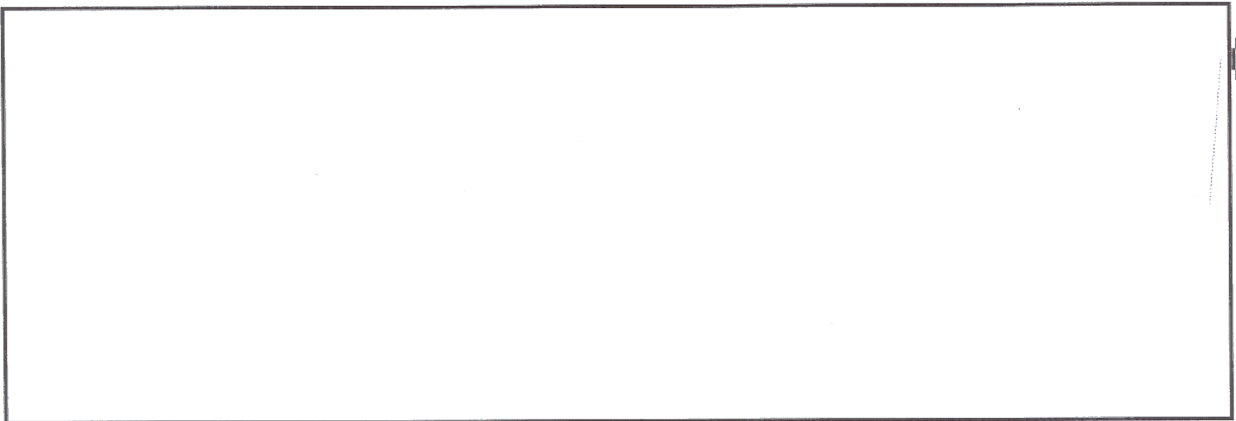
Lisbon, Portugal had been instructed to close the office and return to the United States in the immediate future. Mr. Lyon stated that they regretted very much the conditions which made closing the office necessary and they wanted the Director to know that the Department of State felt a great deal of good had been accomplished by our representatives in Lisbon and that they were greatly appreciative.

Mr. Frederick B. Lyon, Director of Office of Controls, Department of State, by letter dated August 15, 1946, acknowledged the Bureau's letter of August 7, 1946, advising that our representatives in Rome, Italy, had been instructed to close the office there and return to the United States in the immediate future. Mr. Lyon stated they regretted very much the conditions which made this action necessary and wanted the Director to know that they deeply appreciated the work done by the FBI representatives in that country.

By letter dated August 15, 1946, Mr. Frederick B. Lyon, Director, Office of Controls, Department of State, acknowledged the Bureau's letter of August 9, 1946, advising that the Bureau was closing the FBI Liaison Office in Tokyo and withdrawing from the Far East. Mr. Lyon expressed the Department's regret over the closing of our office and stated the FBI had performed commendable service in the Far East. He expressed thanks for the aid the FBI representatives had rendered in that territory.

b1

There is being set forth, herewith, a copy of the letter dated August 9, 1946, addressed to the Honorable Spruille Braden by Ambassador George Messersmith of Buenos Aires, Argentina relative to the Bureau's withdrawal from the SIS field:



(S)

You know that I have been very much concerned over this whole matter and I have expressed my thoughts very fully to the Department. I do not know very much about what has been done with respect to the major setup but for some reason or other I do not feel very happy about the matter because it looks as though it will be in military hands and that, in itself, does not make me happy from the point of view of performance.

655

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

Mr. Carson has been down here and has just left and he was good enough to tell me that, while the plans have not yet sufficiently matured for him to tell me very much of interest, he was authorized to tell me that it was the intention of Mr. Hoover to leave his people [redacted] as long as I [redacted]

b7C

[redacted] This means, I understand, that they will be here for some months longer and I am very grateful. Clegg, who has been sent here, is a very good and discreet man and has already proved his usefulness to me, and is more useful in the way of sound intelligence than anyone we have on the staff outside of a few of our own Foreign Service Officers who get information on certain levels, whereas Clegg gets information that we could not get. I would feel very much handicapped without him and the means he has at his disposal. The longer the status quo can be maintained, the better it will suit me. I told Mr. Carson to say to Mr. Hoover and to Mr. Tamm that the longer they could keep their people here, the better satisfied I would be."

b1

(S)

There is being quoted below, a letter addressed to the Director from the Honorable Robert M. Scotten, American Ambassador at Quito, Ecuador dated August 17, 1946, relative to the recall of Legal Attache [redacted]

"I have just heard that Mr. [redacted] our Legal Attache is due to return in a few days from his vacation in the United States. I understand that his transfer to a domestic assignment is contemplated. I cannot tell you how distressed I am at the prospect of losing [redacted] especially at the present time.

b7C

He has proved invaluable to me especially since in the three years he has been stationed here he has come to know all sides of Ecuadoran political life, including all of the Ecuadoran officials in key positions. Furthermore, his assistance in dealing with the German cases, with which you are undoubtedly familiar, has been invaluable to me. These cases, I might add, are being processed at the present time, and it will take some time to clean them all up. Mr. [redacted] is the only survivor of the group of your officers who carried on the investigation, and when [redacted] leaves, it means that all links with the past are severed. Furthermore, as you have probably been told, the political situation in Ecuador is in a ferment. President Velasco forced the Assembly to reelect him practically at the point of the bayonet. The Assembly is resentful at this, and I am fearful we are going to have trouble here in from three to six months. To take [redacted] out of here at the present time, therefore, would be like cutting off my right arm, and I do hope you will find it possible to leave him here for the time being until (1) the German cases are disposed of, and (2) until the political situation settles down.

b7C

656

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

You may recall that when I saw you in Washington about a year ago, I told you of the high regard in which I held your organization in Latin America. I make bold to repeat at this time that I think you have done a perfectly splendid job and that I for one will regret very much the change which your Mr. Carson explained to me on his recent trip, is imminent.

With kindest personal regards and hoping that you can see your way clear to go along with the above request, I am"

Assistant Secretary of State, Spruille Braden, by letter dated August 26, 1946, wrote the Director as follows:

b7C

"This Department has received a communication from United States Ambassador Joseph Flack at La Paz, Bolivia, making special commendation of [redacted], the Legal Attache and [redacted] Assistant Legal Attache, for their splendid cooperation and devotion to duty during the recent revolution in that country.

b7C

b7C

Ambassador Flack stated, 'I was in almost constant consultation with all of these officers' - among whom he mentioned by name [redacted] and [redacted] - 'whose diligent helpfulness, advice and loyalty were of the highest order.'

b7C

It is a great pleasure to me to inform you of this message from our Ambassador to Bolivia to which I desire to add my appreciation personally for the fine work of these officers."

By letter dated August 30, 1946, Major General C. A. Willoughby of the United States Army Forces in the Pacific wrote to the Director as follows:

"This is in reply to your letter of August 9. I am glad you found the "Daily Intelligence Summary" of interest; ten (10) copies go to G-2, War Department; it may be possible to direct one of them to you. I trust that the very profitable link between this Section and your Department can be maintained in the future, as long as we are confronted with subversive factors and personalities, often leading back to the United States.

b1

[redacted] (S)
this, as our association with your representatives has been most pleasant and useful; I regret very much the enforced separation.

I take this occasion to express my high regard and appreciation for your [redacted], who has shown great tact and fine judgment. He has made sincere friends in our sections and we regret his departure.

b7C

657

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

There are set forth the contents of a letter forwarded to the State Department by Mr. Reginald S. Castleman, Consul at Porto Alegre, Brazil, where Agent [redacted] served as Police Liaison Officer:

[redacted] b1

(S)

[redacted] superiors in the Federal Bureau of Investigation have withdrawn him from Porto Alegre, and he recently left for the United States. As the Consulate found it particularly satisfactory to have him in its staff, I feel it is appropriate to report this fact and to note certain particulars in his regard which were observed during the period of his duty here. b7C

He showed himself to be a man of steady and industrious working habits. He is shrewd in his appraisal of men and facts. Above all, he is a man who gets along admirably with the Brazilians. He made a solid place for himself among the members of the State of Rio Grande de Sul Police establishment with whom, he worked, enjoying both their respect and good will. He appears to like service abroad and should do well in any country where the people are similar to the Brazilians in character and viewpoints.

I should be glad if, the Department approving, these facts might be brought to the notice of the Federal Bureau of Investigation."

There is quoted below the contents of a letter to the Director dated September 17, 1946, from the Ambassador to Cuba, the Honorable Henry Norweb.

"It was very thoughtful of you to send me your letter of September 10, and I appreciated the information concerning the organizational change in intelligence work in Latin America and your comments concerning the close cooperation which has existed between your representatives and the Department of State representatives in the Embassies where I have been Chief of Mission.

It has always been most satisfying to work with the FBI representatives, not only in the Americas, but also in Europe, during

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

the period when I was Ambassador at Lisbon. I have developed a very high regard for your entire organization, and it must be apparent to all interested persons that the FBI personnel performed an outstanding service to the Nation throughout the war, to say nothing of their effective post-war and peace time activities. Their withdrawal from Latin America marks the end of an era, an era of pioneering and substantial accomplishment.

Among the more satisfying aspects of the close cooperation that has existed between the FBI and State Department personnel under my own immediate supervision has been the opportunity for a personal relationship with you which I have greatly prized. I sincerely hope that our paths may cross frequently in the years to come, and I take this opportunity to express my very best wishes to you for the future."

There is quoted below a letter to the Director dated September 17, 1946, from former Assistant Secretary of State, Adolf A. Berle, Jr.

"Thank you for your kindly personal and confidential letter of September 10 which unhappily confirms a report I have seen in the Press. To my mind, the Government is making a mistake; but I can readily understand your own position.

You are a better judge than I as to whether the time has come to tell the story of the western hemisphere operation. Told or not, it is the story of a great piece of work. I do not think a similar operation has ever been carried on; and I can personally attest to the brilliance of its results. Through your efforts we were able to break one espionage ring after another; and there was no major case of sabotage in all South America after the system was in operation. In a field in which cooperation is peculiarly difficult, common ground was found with practically all of the governments involved, and the resulting work was properly considered by them not as an intrusion into their affairs but a substantial help in mutual defense.

I had reason to be personally grateful to the FBI on many occasions, but as Assistant Secretary of State and as Ambassador; and if the incident is closing now, you and your associates have every reason to look back on it as a piece of distinguished service to the country in a difficult sector and during a most dangerous time.

~~SECRET~~

659

~~SECRET~~

I hope the time may come when our paths will cross again if I can be of any assistance, please let me know.

With kindest personal regards to yourself and to the men with whom you worked in that task, I am,"

There is quoted below a letter dated September 18, 1946, to the Director, from Mr. Frederick B. Lyon of the State Department.

"I thank you most sincerely for the many kind things you have to say in your letter of September 10, relative to the cooperation which it has been our real privilege and pleasure to extend to your Bureau during the trying days of the war. While, of course, I was aware of the decision that had been reached to the effect that FBI would withdraw from the field of intelligence coverage in the other American Republics, still to see it in black and white in your letter made my heart heavy.

As I have told you before, never in my long Government experience have I known of such a thorough and complete cooperation as that existing between your Bureau and the Department. This splendid spirit emanating with you is felt throughout your entire organization. It has been reflected noticeably in this office. I believe that it was largely do to that spirit that our work has been accomplished so successfully.

I sincerely trust that the discontinuance of your activities in the other American Republics will not mean the termination of our official or personal association. I am sure that there will continue to be problems of a mutual interest, and I want you to know that you can rely on this office for its full cooperation and assistance.

With best wishes and kind personal regards,"

By letter dated September 17, 1946, Ambassador William D. Pawley at Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, wrote to the Director as follows:

"I greatly appreciate your letter of September 10, although it distresses me more than I can tell you to know that the Federal Bureau of Investigation is preparing to withdraw its personnel from the field. As I wrote you recently, I expect to be in Washington the latter part of this month and will look forward to an opportunity of discussing this whole subject with you at that time."

~~SECRET~~

660

~~SECRET~~

Honorable Joseph Flack, Ambassador at La Paz, Bolivia, in a letter to the Director dated September 17, 1946, wrote as follows:

"I wish to thank you for your very kind letter of September 10, 1946, in which you intimated the imminent withdrawal of the FBI personnel from the field of intelligence coverage in the American republics and the turn^{ing} over of responsibility to [redacted] b1

(S) Having worked with so many members of the FBI personnel both in Venezuela and in Bolivia in the years since 1941, and having seen the development of the techniques and understanding of the task which confronted the FBI representatives, I can only express my deep regret at the prospect of their departure from the field in which they have attained such great facility and usefulness in such a brief time.

I am deeply grateful for the kind expression of your appreciation of the cooperation which I was able to offer in these past years to the FBI personnel in our joint efforts on behalf of our Government and people, and it is a real satisfaction to learn from you that my efforts may have in some small way contributed to their success. It has for me been a gratifying experience to be able to work in the fullest cooperation with them. The expressions of your personal thanks for anything that I may have contributed in these recent years is particularly appreciated."

Honorable Edwin J. Kyle, American Ambassador at Guatemala, in a letter to the Director dated September 18, 1946, wrote as follows:

"Your letter of the 10th was given to me this morning by Mr. Dacy and has been read with much interest and appreciation.

I want to commend your organization on the high type of men you have had here in Guatemala. I have been especially impressed with Mr. [redacted] He would be a credit to any institution. He also has a very fine [redacted] wife. b7C

I can also speak in the highest terms of [redacted]

We regret exceedingly to lose the services of these men, but I think I can understand the desire of our Government to economize."

By letter dated September 20, 1946, the Honorable Spruille Braden, Assistant Secretary of State, wrote to the Director as follows:

"Please accept my sincerest thanks for the very generous remarks contained in your September 10 letter. I deem it an honor to be the recipient of these words of praise from a source of such distinction and authority.

On behalf of the Department, as well as on my own account, I can state in all truth that under your splendid leadership the Federal Bureau of Investigation has carried out in a most admirable and efficient manner the intelligence work in Latin America.

~~SECRET~~

661

~~SECRET~~

I shall always cherish the recollections of the happy and successful association I have been privileged to enjoy with you and your staff. Also I shall look forward to continued cooperation with you whenever the occasion may arise.

I thank you again for writing as you did and shall always treasure your letter as a token of friendship and understanding cooperation."

By letter dated September 20, 1946, Ambassador Walter Thurston of Mexico City, D. F., acknowledged the Director's letter of September 10, 1946, as follows:

"I think you know that I have had the highest admiration for the Federal Bureau of Investigation both as a domestic and as a Latin American wartime organization. Its services to our country have been great."

Ambassador Prentice Cooper by letter dated September 23, 1946, wrote as follows from Lima, Peru:

"Thank you very much for your kind letter of September 10, 1946, which I have just received. Permit me in reply to say that I have never worked with a finer group of young men than those of the Federal Bureau of Investigation associated with this Embassy. They have more than lived up to my expectations on all occasions, and I sincerely regret that the Bureau is withdrawing its personnel from this field.

I would like to compliment Mr. [redacted] and especially Mr. [redacted] who succeeded him. Mr. [redacted] has recently returned from a special assignment to investigate the current situation at Talara and jail conditions at Piura, all of which he has done to my entire satisfaction. If I had the power to promote Mr. [redacted] I would do so." b7C

Assistant Secretary of State Spruille Braden, by letter dated September 24, 1946, expressed his appreciation for the copy of the Bureau's monograph entitled, "French Activities in Latin America".

Ambassador George H. Butler at Ciudad Trujillo, Dominican Republic, in a letter to the Director dated September 25, 1946, wrote as follows:

"I have just succeeded Mr. McGurk as American Ambassador to the Dominican Republic. Your letter of September 10 to him was forwarded to the Embassy here, but I am sending it on to Montevideo where he now has been named as Ambassador.

In 1940, Sam Foxworth and I were together on the Latin American visits made to study the representation of American business by Axis nationals. A firm friendship resulted from that association, which ended only with Sam's tragic death. It was my good fortune to work later with Heber Clegg, [redacted] and other officers of the Bureau. I have a very high regard for the loyalty, efficiency and cooperativeness of officials of the Bureau. You are to be congratulated on your organization.

These are among the reasons why I greatly regret the departure of Mr. [redacted] from Ciudad Trujillo before my arrival. His absence leaves a gap we cannot fill. I was counting upon his valuable contribution to the b7C

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

work of the Embassy. Had I known that the closing of the Office of the Legal Attache here was so imminent, I would have appealed to you personally to help us out for a while longer. I hope that you will be able to do that at other posts in Latin America."

Horacio Cespedes, Director, Corps of Investigation and Vigilance, at Lima, Peru in a letter to the Director dated August 26, 1946, wrote as follows:

"With much pleasure I am addressing this letter to send you with first, my cordial greetings, and second, to advise you of the satisfactory manner in which Messrs. [redacted] members of the F. B. I. which you so brilliantly direct, are fulfilling their mission.

Messrs. [redacted] have already begun with much competence the task which my Government entrusted to them consisting of the technical preparation of the personnel of the Corps of Investigation and Vigilance which I direct, and because of this fact, in the name of said personnel, I am very happy to express to you my deepest appreciation.

b7C

The work of Messrs. [redacted] is being developed in three parts: the first was the preparation of the Chiefs, and is already completed; the second, for the Subaltern Officers, is about to begin; and the third, for the Auxiliaries will immediately follow that of the Officers.

I find myself very pleased, Mr. Director, with the work of Messrs. Doyle and Garcia, and I am sure that I shall have the same satisfaction when their work is completed, therefore I wished to let you know in advance of my appreciation because I feel it to be simply an act of justice to these two magnificent servants of the F. B. I."

Colonel W. A. Muller, Commissioner of Police, Trinidad and Tobago Police Force, Port-of-Spain, Trinidad, in a letter to the Director dated October 4, 1946, wrote as follows:

"It was extremely kind of you to write and congratulate me on the recent honour conferred on me and I am very glad indeed to have your good wishes and regards.

I would like to state that Special Agent Frank M. Fawcett has been of the greatest assistance to me on many occasions and I was very glad indeed to see him here recently.

You may be assured of the fullest cooperation from this Police Force at all times.

With best wishes,"

By letter dated October 7, 1946, Retiring Ambassador to Uruguay, the Honorable William Dawson, wrote to the Director as follows:

"This is a belated acknowledgement of your very kind letter of September 10 concerning the withdrawal from Montevideo of the personnel of the Bureau. The letter was forwarded to me from Montevideo and reached me

~~SECRET~~ 863

!

~~SECRET~~

here in Washington. I left Uruguay in August and I am presently on consultation in the Department of State.

I am most grateful to you for your expression of appreciation for what my staff and I were able to do in cooperation with the Bureau and its representatives in their important and exacting work. In turn, I wish to express my very deep appreciation for the splendid assistance which the Embassy received from the Bureau and its staff. I want also to let you know how greatly I enjoyed my official and personal association with your representatives in Montevideo. It was a source of gratification to me to have them as members of our official family and I shall always remember them not only as extremely efficient collaborators with the Embassy but also as friends, all of whom I hope to see again from time to time.

In this connection, I should like to recall the very interesting and pleasant interview which I had with you in your office when I was there in January.

With renewed thanks for your letter and every good wish".

The Honorable Fletcher Warren, Ambassador to Nicaragua, in a letter to the Director dated October 7, 1946, wrote as follows:

"Permit me to acknowledge with warm appreciation the receipt of your personal and confidential letter of September 10, 1946, regarding new plans for intelligence work in Latin America. I sincerely regret the action that takes FBI from this field. I believe that action is not in the best interests of the United States. As an American I am proud of the work which you and your organization did in this field during the war years. I have enjoyed whatever cooperation I was able to contribute. You may be sure that I shall always stand ready to be of service and that I shall watch with pleasure the continued success of you and the FBI staff."

By letter dated September 18, 1946, Mr. Jack D. Neal of the State Department forwarded to the Bureau a Despatch from Charge d'Affaires, George F. Scherer at the American Embassy in Ciudad Trujillo, D. R., which reads as follows: b7C

"In connection with the recent departure of Mr. [redacted] Legal Attache, from Ciudad Trujillo, I have the honor to report that his services have been outstanding.

Mr. [redacted] was able to establish discreet and satisfactory contacts within a few weeks of his arrival, all of which he maintained effectively until he left. His work was of the highest caliber. Industrious, highly competent, unusually pleasant and easy to work with, Mr. [redacted] performed exceptional work during his assignment at this post. It was a distinct loss to the Embassy to have him transferred.

It is hoped that a copy of this despatch will be made available to the Department of Justice."

By letter dated November 21, 1946, Ambassador Joseph F. McGurk, wrote to the Director as follows from Montevideo, Uruguay:

~~SECRET~~ 664

~~SECRET~~

"Ambassador Butler at Ciudad Trujillo has sent on to me your personal and confidential letter of September 10, 1946, informing me of the closing out of the work of your Bureau in the Latin American Field. I must say that I regret to see this move, whatever may be the result. My experience with your operators Heber Clegg, the late lamented Sam Foxworth and recently [redacted] were most pleasant and productive. We have a young operator here, Mr. [redacted], whom I have just met, having arrived only a day or two ago. He seems to be doing an excellent job and has a very fine set-up here. It is really too bad that we must lose him. b7C

I assure you it has been a very great pleasure to work with you and your assistants and I hope we can always cooperate with you at any time in the future."

Ambassador John C. Wiley, American Embassy, Bogota, Colombia, by letter dated December 6, 1946, wrote to the Director as follows:

"I have received with much appreciation and with great interest your letter of September 10, 1946, in which I am informed that the Office of the Legal Attache in this Embassy is preparing to withdraw. Its work has been admirable and its functions have never been more important than now. We have had a politico-labor situation here which has been of vital importance to American interests.

The Office of the Legal Attache has been most valuable to us. I can only add that it has worked with complete discretion and tact, and that during the two years I have been here it has not caused me a single worry or concern of any kind. I shall lament its departure.

In the meantime I once again reiterate my deep appreciation of the loyal, helpful and wholehearted cooperation I have received from your admirable organization." b7C

A copy of the following letter, dated February 10, 1947, addressed to [redacted] Legal Attache at Montevideo, Uruguay by Ambassador J. F. McGurk of the American Embassy in Montevideo, was received by the Director:

"Today you will turn over your affairs to the Mission and leave us. Before your departure I want you to know how much your services have been appreciated. Your tact, ability and wholehearted cooperation with the Embassy and staff are worthy of the highest commendation and your record here under my distinguished predecessor and during my tenure of office have been exemplary.

With every good wish for your continued success and personal welfare, in which the entire staff joins, I am,"

The Department of State by letter dated February 25, 1947, transmitted a copy of Despatch #1830 from the Ambassador at Buenos Aires, Argentina

~~SECRET~~

665

~~SECRET~~

re "Relinquishment of Duties of Mr. Heber M. Clegg as Legal Attache". This Despatch was addressed to the Secretary of State and reads as follows:

"I have the honor to inform the Department that Mr. Heber M. Clegg, who for the past eight months has been assigned to this Embassy as Legal Attache, relinquished his duties on February 10 and will within the next few days be returned to the United States for reassignment.

Mr. Clegg arrived in Buenos Aires but a few days after I had presented my letters of credence and since that time I have had close and constant contact with him and have had an opportunity of observing his work and methods of operation. He has been diligent and discreet in his activities, tactful and friendly in his relations with local authorities, and completely cooperative with this Mission. His services and those of his associates have been placed freely at the disposition of officers of the Embassy, and the information which he has been able to provide for us has been valuable and most helpful.

It is a matter of sincere regret to me that Mr. Clegg is leaving Buenos Aires, but I of course understand the necessity thereof. I desire to record my wholehearted satisfaction with Mr. Clegg's personal and official activities during the time he served under me, and I should be glad if the Department would see that a copy of this despatch is transmitted to the appropriate agency in Washington for inclusion in his service record."

Fred B. Lyon of the State Department wrote the following personal letter to the Director on March 13, 1947, concerning our Attache in Paris, France - HORTON R. TELFORD:

"It would be unfair of me not to write to you concerning commendatory word that has been relayed to me from our Embassy in Paris concerning your representative there, Horton Telford.

I want to bring this commendation to your attention and to take the liberty of suggesting that you may care to have it attached to his personnel record. He is doing a splendid job there and has been of real service to our Mission. He is well liked not only by the Ambassador but by the other Officers on duty there. He enjoys the confidence and respect of our Embassy.

Let me add my own word of appreciation for the splendid work that has been extended by Mr. Telford to our people in Paris."

The following letter was received by the Director from Ambassador Fletcher Warren at Managua, Nicaragua. The letter was dated March 28, 1947.

"It was with regret that I saw the work of the Legal Attache in Managua come to an end yesterday. I have watched the operation of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and its men abroad with keenest interest. As an American taxpayer and official I am proud of what has been accomplished. As

666

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

an American citizen I am grateful for the outstanding service. May I wish the retiring clerks and officials and the Bureau every success in the years to come."

On April 29, 1947, the Department of State forwarded to the Bureau a copy of Despatch #1071, dated March 11, 1947, at La Paz, Bolivia. The Despatch was addressed to the Secretary of State by Ambassador Joseph Flack and read as follows:

"I have the honor to report that the Legal Attache of this Embassy, Mr. [redacted] who has been on duty in this Embassy from mid 1945 to March 4, 1947, departed for the United States on that day as reported in my telegram 214 of March 6.

b7C

I desire to take this occasion to commend Mr. [redacted] most highly for the quality of his work at this mission since my arrival here in July 1946. Shortly after the Bolivian revolution of July 21, 1946 took place and although Mr. [redacted] was then an Assistant Legal Attache under direction of Mr. [redacted] [redacted] rendered most valuable services to the Embassy in collecting and telephoning spot information of the developments which were taking place in various parts of the city. He was constantly in the thick of the fighting and action and was consequently informed up to the minute at all times as to what was going on in the streets. In addition to that his untiring assistance in endeavoring to aid Americans who needed help was of the highest order.

Since the departure of Mr. [redacted] several months ago, Mr. [redacted] has been in charge of the legal Attache's Office and at all times has cooperated with the greatest promptness and fullness with the other members of the Embassy. He has been very alert to supply information which he thought would be useful. His personality is most agreeable and I have found him to be a most effective official. I trust that the Department may find it convenient to transmit this commendation of Mr. [redacted] to the Federal Bureau of Investigation in order that it may be incorporated to Mr. [redacted] record."

b7C

657

~~SECRET~~

VII - MASTER LIST OF SPECIAL AGENTS AND SPECIAL EMPLOYEES ASSIGNED TO SIB

<u>NAME</u>	<u>SIS NO.</u>	<u>PLACE</u>	<u>DATE</u>	<u>ASSIGNMENT</u>
		Buenos Aires, Argentina	7/43-12/43	Undercover
		Asuncion, Paraguay	11/45-2/47	Legal Attache
		Manila, P. I.	7/45-7/46	Army
		Quito, Ecuador	5/42-11/42	Undercover
		Victoria, Brasil	11/42-2/44	Official
		Belem, Brasil	2/44-2/45	Official
		Port au Prince, Haiti	2/45-7/46	Legal Attache
		Panama City, Panama	3/42-2/43	Undercover
		Buenos Aires, Argentina	2/43-3/44	Undercover
		Guatemala City, Guatemala	11/45-8/46	Undercover
		Panama City, Panama	3/46-3/47	Undercover
		Panama City, Panama	6/42-5/44	Undercover
		Buenos Aires, Argentina	5/44-6/46	Undercover
		Panama City, Panama	6/46-3/47	Undercover
		Panama City, Panama	7/42-12/45	Undercover
		Buenos Aires, Argentina	12/45-4/46	Undercover
		Panama City, Panama	4/46-3/47	Undercover
		Havana, Cuba	4/43-12/43	Undercover
		Santiago, Chile	19/43-2/44	Undercover
		Tegucigalpa, Honduras	10/44-12/44	Undercover
		Sao Paulo, Brasil	3/45-9/46	Police Liaison
		Buenos Aires, Argentina	8/43-11/43	Undercover
		Mazatlan, Mexico	3/42-8/42	Undercover
		Bucaramanga, Colombia	4/42-8/43	Official
		Algeria	10/43-11/45	Army
	Tegucigalpa, Honduras	4/45-4/47	Police Liaison	
	Mexico City, Mexico	4/47-12/47	Official	
	Lima, Peru	2/43-3/43	Plant Survey	
	Rio de Janeiro, Brazil	3/43-4/43	Plant Survey	
	Montevideo, Uruguay	5/16/43-5/28/43	Plant Survey	

~~SECRET~~

668

~~SECRET~~

1

~~SECRET~~

869

<u>NAME</u>	<u>SIS NO.</u>	<u>PLACE</u>	<u>DATE</u>	<u>ASSIGNMENT</u>
		Recife, Brazil	10/42-8/43	Undercover
		La Paz, Bolivia	8/43-1/45	Official
		Santiago, Chile	1/45-5/46	Official
		La Paz, Bolivia	5/46-10/46	Legal Attache
		La Paz, Bolivia	6/42-1/43	Undercover
		Asuncion, Paraguay	2/43-12/43	Official
		Lima, Peru	2/42-3/43	Plant Survey
		Rio de Janeiro, Brazil	3/43-5/43	Plant Survey
		Santiago, Chile	2/42-12/43	Official
		Mexico City, Mexico	12/43-3/44	Official
		Buenos Aires, Argentina	3/44-2/46	Official
		Mexico City, Mexico	7/46-2/47	Official
		Havana, Cuba	7/42-12/42	Undercover
		Guatemala City, Guatemala	1/43-12/43	Undercover
		Bogota, Colombia	5/42-10/42	Undercover
		Mexico City, Mexico	10/43-4/46	Undercover
		Travel in Italy	8/44-3/45	Army
		Port au Prince, Haiti	1/42-4/43	Legal Attache
		France and Germany	9/44-10/45	Army
		Antiofagasta, Chile	10/41-9/42	Undercover
		Santiago de Cuba, Cuba	9/42-1/44	Official
		Havana, Cuba	1/44-9/44	Official
		Travel in Italy	8/44-9/45	Army
		Havana, Cuba	7/44-9/44	Undercover
		Tegucigalpa, Honduras	7/42-2/43	Undercover
		Bogota, Colombia	2/43-12/43	Undercover
		Buenos Aires, Argentina	7/44-6/46	Official
		Managua, Nicaragua	6/46-4/47	Legal Attache
		Bogota, Colombia	11/42-1/44	Undercover
		Guatemala City, Guatemala	8/43-4/44	Undercover
	Rosario, Argentina	8/41-11/42	Undercover	
	Santiago, Chile	11/42-7/43	Official	

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~
670

<u>NAME</u>	<u>SIS NO.</u>	<u>PLACE</u>	<u>DATE</u>	<u>ASSIGNMENT</u>
		Quito, Ecuador	7/45-3/47	Police Liaison
		Lima, Peru	4/43-9/43	Undercover
		Bogota, Colombia	9/43-12/43	Undercover
		Mahr, Peru	2/43-6/43	Plant Survey
		Santiago, Chile	8/43-9/43	Undercover
		Buenos Aires, Argentina	9/43-11/43	Undercover
		Port au Prince, Haiti	9/40-11/40	Official
		Mexico City, Mexico	4/43-12/43	Undercover
		Guadalajara, Mexico	12/43-7/44	Undercover
		London, England	1/43-11/43	Official
		Ottawa, Ontario, Canada	1/44-Present	Official
		Mexico City, Mexico	7/45-3/46	Undercover
		Porto Alegre, Brazil	8/41-1/44	Official & Undercover
		Caracas, Venezuela	4/43-6/46	Official
		Montevideo, Uruguay	6/46-7/46	Official
		Port au Prince, Haiti	1/43-12/43	Official
		Port au Prince, Haiti	6/44-11/44	Official
		Port au Prince, Haiti	2/45-4/45	Legal Attache
		Santiago, Chile	4/45-3/47	Legal Attache
		Manzanillo, Mexico	8/41-6/42	Undercover
		Quito, Ecuador	8/42-10/43	Official
		Caracas, Venezuela	5/43-12/43	Official
		Mexico City, Mexico	10/42-5/43	Undercover
		Quito, Ecuador	6/43-10/43	Official
		Buenos Aires, Argentina	10/43-11/43	Undercover
		Sao Paulo, Brazil	12/42-6/43	Undercover
		Rio de Janeiro, B	6/43-1/44	Undercover
	Buenos Aires, Arg	4/45-7/45	Undercover	
	Natal, Brazil	6/41-6/42	Undercover	
	Rio de Janeiro, Brazil	6/42-11/42	Undercover	
	Rio de Janeiro, Brazil	12/42-12/44	Legal Attache	

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

671

<u>NAME</u>	<u>SIS NO.</u>	<u>PLACE</u>	<u>DATE</u>	<u>ASSIGNMENT</u>
		San Luis Potosi, Mexico	5/43-2/44	Undercover
		Mexico City, Mexico	5/44-1/46	Undercover
		Bogota, Colombia	7/42-5/43	Undercover
		Valparaiso, Chile	8/43-3/44	Undercover
		Mexico City, Mexico	3/44-8/44	Official
		Asuncion, Paraguay	9/44-9/46	Legal Attache
		Buenos Aires, Argentina	8/43-11/43	Undercover
		Bogota, Colombia	9/43-6/44	Official
		Buenos Aires, Argentina	6/44-10/44	Official
		Caracas, Venezuela	1/43-1/44	Undercover
		Lima, Peru	10/42-1/44	Undercover
		La Paz, Bolivia	7/44-8/45	Undercover
		Buenos Aires, Argentina	8/45-4/46	Undercover
		Mexico City, Mexico	9/42-2/43	Undercover
		Mexico City, Mexico	2/43-11/43	Undercover
		Mexico City, Mexico	12/43-6/46	Undercover
		Mexico City, Mexico	10/43-11/43	Undercover
		Barranquilla, Colombia	6/41-8/42	Undercover
		San Salvador, El Salvador	8/42-9/43	Legal Attache
		Buenos Aires, Argentina	9/43-1/44	Official
		Caracas, Venezuela	1/44-12/45	Legal Attache
		Concepcion, Chile	11/42-9/43	Undercover
		Santiago, Chile	9/43-12/43	Undercover
		Guayaquil, Ecuador	8/44-1/45	Official
		San Salvador	1/45-4/47	Legal Attache
		Quito, Ecuador	6/43-10/43	Undercover
		Buenos Aires, Argentina	8/45-2/46	Official
		Santiago, Ch	3/43-6/43	Undercover
		Bogota, Colombia	3/45-3/47	Official
		Montevideo, Uruguay	5/45-2/47	Undercover
		Monterrey, Mexico	4/41-10/41	Undercover
	Buenos Aires, Argentina	11/42-11/43	Undercover	
	Havana, Cuba	7/40-5/43	Undercover & Official	
	La Paz, Bolivia	5/43-11/43	Legal Attache	

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

672

<u>NAME</u>	<u>SIS NO.</u>	<u>PLACE</u>	<u>DATE</u>	<u>ASSIGNMENT</u>
[REDACTED]		Natal, Brasil	6/42-11/42	Official
		Porto Alegre, Brasil	1/44-10/46	Police Liaison
		Rio de Janeiro, Brasil	4/41-6/43	Undercover
		Santiago, Chile	9/41-9/42	Undercover
		Havana, Cuba	9/42-11/44	Official
		Buenos Aires, Argentina	7/45-8/46	Official
		La Plata, Argentina	11/42-2/44	Undercover
		Buenos Aires, Argentina	2/44-3/44	Undercover
		Montevideo, Uruguay	3/44-4/44	Undercover
		Ciudad Bolivar, Venezuela	2/43-12/44	Undercover
		Buenos Aires, Argentina	9/41-12/42	Undercover
		La Paz, Bolivia	2/43-1/44	Undercover
		Havana, Cuba	1/44-4/44	Undercover
		Bogota, Colombia	4/44-6/44	Police Liaison
		Rome, Italy	6/45-10/45	Army
		Santiago, Chile	10/43-1/44	Undercover
		Cuenca, Ecuador	9/43-2/44	Undercover
		Bogota, Columbia	2/44-12/44	Undercover
		La Paz, Bolivia	6/43-11/43	Official
		Buenos Aires, Argentina	8/45-1/46	Official
		Hamilton, Bermuda	9/41-2/43	Official
		Buenos Aires, Argentina	6/43-5/45	Official
		Lima, Peru	2/46-4/47	Official
		Montevideo, Uruguay	5/43-12/43	Undercover
		Rio de Janeiro, Brasil	7/46-13/46	Official
		Buenos Aires, Argentina	10/43-11/43	Undercover
		Bogota, Colombia	6/45-4/46	Undercover
		Valparaiso, Chile	4/46-3/47	Official
		Montevideo, Uruguay	2/43-1/44	Undercover
		Caracas, Venezuela	5/41-8/42	Undercover
	Mexico City, Mexico	2-43-8-43	Official	
	Buenos Aires, Argentina	6/45-2/46	Undercover	
	Carupano, Venezuela	12/42-10/43	Undercover	
	Caracas, Venezuela	1/44-1/46	Undercover	

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

573

<u>NAME</u>	<u>SIS NO.</u>	<u>PLACE</u>	<u>DATE</u>	<u>ASSIGNMENT</u>
		Montevideo, Uruguay	11/42-2/45	Under cover
		Havana, Cuba	4/45-8/45	Undercover
		Lima, Peru	5/43-12/43	Undercover
		Havana, Cuba	9/42-2/45	Undercover
		Bogota, Colombia	2/45-4/47	Undercover
		Buenos Aires, Argentina	3/45-1/46	Undercover
		Caracas, Venezuela	5/42-1/43	Undercover
		Arequipa, Peru	3/43-12/43	Official
		Buenos Aires, Argentina	10/42-3/44	Undercover
		Lima, Peru	3/44-7/46	Official
		Mexico City, Mexico	8/43-4/47	Undercover
		London, England	3/43-Present	Legal Attache
		Buenos Aires, Argentina	2/42-9/42	Undercover
		Arcica, Chile	11/42-12/43	Official
		France and Germany	1/45-10/45	Army
		Bahia Blanca, Argentina	8/42-5/43	Undercover
		Guatemala City, Guatemala	8/43-9/44	Legal Attache
		Santiago, Chile	4/45-12/45	Undercover
		La Paz, Bolivia	7/41-6/42	Undercover
		Bogota, Colombia	6/42-1/45	Legal Attache
		Mexico City, Mexico	10/40-12/40	Undercover
		Lima, Peru	5/41-7/41	Official
		La Paz, Bolivia	8/41-9/41	Official
		Rio de Janeiro, Brazil	3/45-6/46	Legal Attache
		Buenos Aires, Argentina	6/46-3/47	Legal Attache
		Montevideo, Uruguay	8/41-7/42	Undercover
		Barranquilla, Colombia	7/42-4/44	Official
		Managua, Nicaragua	4/44-2/45	Legal Attache
		Lima, Peru	3/43-11/43	Undercover
		Cuzco, Peru	11/43-3/44	Undercover
		Valparaiso, Chile	8/44-12/44	Undercover
		Havana, Cuba	1/46-3/46	Undercover
	Guaymas, Mexico	11/41-6/42	Undercover	
	Osorno, Chile	4/43-12/43	Undercover	
	France and Ger	5/45-11/45	Army	

b7C
b2

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

S 74

<u>NAME</u>	<u>SIS NO.</u>	<u>PLACE</u>	<u>DATE</u>	<u>ASSIGNMENT</u>
[Empty Box]		Buenos Aires, Argentina	6/42-10/43	Under cover
		Havana, Cuba	7/46-3/47	Under cover
		Port-au-Prince, Haiti	10/41-8/42	Undercover
		Ciudad Trujillo, D. R.	8/42-10/42	Undercover
		Caracas, Venezuela	6/43-11/43	Official
		Buenos Aires, Argentina	5/46-7/46	Official
		Buenos Aires, Argentina	10/43-12/43	Undercover
		Montevideo, Uruguay	3/44-6/44	Travel Status
		Rio de Janeiro, Brazil	3/44-6/44	Travel Status
		Belem, Brazil	3/44-6/44	Travel Status
		Guatemala City, Guatemala	6/44-4/45	Undercover
		Mexico City, Mexico	4/43-5/44	Undercover
		Mexico City, Mexico	9/44-3/45	Undercover
		San Salvador, El Salvador	3/45-9/46	Undercover
		Valparaiso, Chile	11/41-9/42	Undercover
		Havana, Cuba	9/42-10/42	Official
		Antilla, Cuba	10/42-4/43	Official
		Havana, Cuba	4/43-8/43	Official
		Sao Paulo, Brazil	12/42-6/43	Undercover
		Rio de Janeiro, Brazil	10/43-12/43	Undercover
		Tegucigalpa, Honduras	3/42-7/42	Undercover
		Rio de Janeiro, Brazil	1/43-1/45	Official
		Buenos Aires, Argentina	10/42-2/44	Undercover
		Montevideo, Uruguay		Undercover
		Havana, Cuba	6/45-1/46	Official
	Ciudad Trujillo, D. R.	1/46-8/46	Legal Attache	
	Mexico City, Mexico	1/47-10/47	Official	
	Talara, Peru	3/42-10/42	Under cover	
	Concepcion, C	10/42-12/43	Official	

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

675

<u>NAME</u>	<u>SIS NO.</u>	<u>PLACE</u>	<u>ASSIGNMENT</u>		
		Lima, Peru	11/42-7/44	Undercover	
		Mexico, D. F.	7/44-11/45	Undercover	
		Bogota, Colombia	3/46-3/47	Official	
		Montevideo, Uruguay	3/42-12/42	Undercover	
		Rio de Janeiro, Brazil	1/43-8/43	Official	
		Buenos Aires, Argentina	9/43-1/45	Legal Attache	
		Berlin, Germany	2/46-3/46	Official	
		Buenos Aires, Argentina	3/42-7/44	Undercover	
		Mexico City, Mexico	7/44-3/46	Official	
		Montevideo, Uruguay	3/46-7/46	Official	
		La Paz, Bolivia	4/43-11/43	Undercover	
		Buenos Aires, Argentina	1/42-12/42	Undercover	
		Lima, Peru	12/42-12/44	Official	
		Managua, Nicaragua	12/44-6/46	Legal Attache	
		Lima, Peru	6/46-9/46	Legal Attache	
		Bogota, Colombia	9/43-11/43	Undercover	
		Santa Fe, Argentina	5/42-9/42	Undercover	
		Tocopilla, Chile	10/42-4/44	Official	
		Santiago, Chile	4/45-12/45	Official	
		Guatemala City, Guatemala	1/46-10/46	Legal Attache	
		Belém, Brazil	7/42-1/44	Official	
		Santiago, Chile	1/43-12/43	Undercover	
		Acapulco, Mexico	5/43-11/43	Undercover	
		Guatemala City, Guatemala	12/40-1/41	Undercover	
			9/41-1/42	Undercover	
			12/41-7/42	Undercover	
			Monterrey, Mexico	7/42-6/43	Legal Attache
			Ciudad Trujillo, D.R.	7/43-10/43	Police Liaison
		Bogota, Colombia	2/42-9/43	Official	
		Santiago, Chile	9/44-10/45	Army	
		Paris, France	5/43-9/43	Official	
		La Paz, Bolivia	7/41-3/42	Undercover	
		Managua, Nicaragua	12/41-12/43	Legal Attache	
		Mexico City, Mexico			

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~
677

<u>NAME</u>	<u>SIS NO.</u>
[Redacted]	[Redacted]
[Redacted]	[Redacted]

Buenos Aires, Argentina
Cali, Colombia
La Paz, Bolivia
Buenos Aires, Argentina
Ciudad Trujillo, D. R.
Buenos Aires, Argentina
Guatemala City, Guatemala
Ciudad Trujillo, D. R.
Sao Paulo, Brazil
Ciudad Trujillo, D. R.
France and Germany
Rio de Janeiro, Brazil
Bogota, Colombia
Havana, Cuba
La Paz, Bolivia
Guadalajara, Mexico
Rio de Janeiro, Brazil
Buenos Aires, Argentina
Tucuman, Argentina
Berlin, Germany
Guayaquil, Ecuador
Montevideo, Uruguay
Managua, Nicaragua
Quito, Ecuador
Quito, Ecuador
Lima, Peru
Rio de Janeiro, Brazil
Lima, Peru
Rio de Janeiro, Brazil
Lima, Peru

4/43-5/44
5/44-11/45
11/45-7/46
5/42-8/43
11/41-8/42
2/43-4/44
4/44-10/44
1/45-2/46
5/43-12/43
5/43-10/44
1/45-10/46
10/43-3/44
11/41-9/42
9/42-1/45
3/43-10/43
1/43-6/43
12/40-7/41
6/43-12/43
10/42-10/43
3/46-6/46
10/43-3/44
3/44-3/45
5/45-9/45
1/46-10/46
10/46-3/47
6/43-12/43
8/45-1/47
2/43-3/43
3/43-5/43
5/43-6/43

ASSIGNMENT

Undercover
Official
Official
Legal Attache
Undercover
Undercover
Official
Legal Attache
Undercover
Legal Attache
Army
Undercover
Undercover
Official
Undercover
Undercover
Undercover
Undercover
Official
Undercover
Undercover
Undercover
Official
Legal Attache
Undercover
Undercover
Plant Survey
Plant Survey
Plant Survey

b2
b7c

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

578

<u>NAME</u>	<u>SIS NO.</u>	<u>PLACE</u>	<u>DATE</u>	<u>ASSIGNMENT</u>
		Caracas, Venezuela	7/42-12/43	Undercover
		Mexico City, D. F.	12/43-10/44	Official
		Port of Spain, Trinidad	10/44-2/46	Official
		Caracas, Venezuela	1/46-3/47	Legal Attache
		Rome, Italy	7/45-11/45	Army
		Rome, Italy	7/45-11/45	Army
		Mexico City, Mexico	3/41-9/41	Undercover
		Havana, Cuba	11/41-7/42	Undercover
		Mexico City, Mexico	3/43-7/43	Undercover
		Santiago, Chile	7/43-12/44	Undercover
		Mexico, D. F.	12/44-9/45	Undercover
		Rio de Janeiro, Brasil	7/43-1/45	Undercover
		Rio de Janeiro, Brazil	5/45-12/45	Undercover
		Havana, Cuba	3/46-6/46	Official
		Veracruz, Mexico	8/42-2/43	Undercover
		Bogota, Colombia	2/43-3/43	Undercover
		Cali, Colombia	3/43-3/44	Official
		Philippine Islands	7/45-10/45	Army
		Mexico City, Mexico	10/43-6/45	Undercover
		Tucuman, Argentina	12/41-10/42	Undercover
		Managua, Nicaragua	11/42-3/43	Legal Attache
		Lisbon, Portugal	8/43-10/44	Legal Attache
		Lisbon, Portugal	1/45-11/45	Legal Attache
		Santiago, Chile	12/42-5/43	Undercover
		Havana, Cuba	1/46-4/47	Official
		Montevideo, Uruguay	1/42-7/42	Undercover
		Havana, Cuba	9/42-11/43	Official
		Maracaibo, Venezuela	5/45-4/46	Undercover
		Mexico City, Mexico	4/46-4/47	Undercover
		Sao Paulo, Brazil	10/42-9/44	Undercover
	Buenos Aires, Argentina	9/44-6/45	Undercover	
	Panama City, Panama	6/45-2/46	Official	

b7c

b2

~~SECRET~~

SECRET

679

<u>NAME</u>	<u>SIS NO.</u>	<u>PLACE</u>	<u>DATE</u>	<u>ASSIGNMENT</u>
[REDACTED]		Rio de Janeiro, Brazil	6/43-12/43	Undercover
		Sao Paulo, Brazil	2/46-1/47	Official
		Buenos Aires, Argentina	3/41-12/41	Undercover
		Travel Status	3/42-7/42	Undercover
		Travel Status	10/42-12/43	Inspector
		Travel Status	1/45-5/45	Undercover
		Havana, Cuba	6/45-9/45	Undercover
		Hermosillo, Mexico	5/42-10/42	Undercover
		Merida, Mexico	10/42-10/43	Undercover
		Guatemala City, Guatemala	10/43-9/44	Official
		Santiago, Chile	9/44-6/45	Undercover
		Medellin, Colombia	6/45-12/45	Official
		Lima, Peru	4/46-3/47	Police Liaison
		Mar del Plata, Argentina	1/43-9/43	Undercover
		Mexico City, D. F.	9/43-6/44	Official
		Santiago, Chile	6/44-9/44	Undercover
		Antofagasta, Chile	9/44-3/45	Undercover
		Montevideo, Uruguay	6/43-12/43	Undercover
		Bogota, Colombia	1/44-12/44	Undercover
		Antofagasta, Chile	3/45-11/45	Undercover
		Quito, Ecuador	2/43-2/45	Police Liaison
		La Paz, Bolivia	3/45-2/46	Official
		Buenos Aires, Argentina	2/46-3/47	Official
		Mexico City, Mexico	4/45-4/46	Undercover
		Valparaiso, Chile	8/45-6/46	Official
		Guatemala City, Guatemala	8/42-1/43	Undercover
		La Paz, Bolivia	2/43-9/43	Official
		Tegucigalpa, Honduras	5/43-12/44	Undercover
		Guayaquil, Ecuador	4/45-8/46	Official
		Mexico City, Mexico	12/42-10/43	Undercover
	Maracaibo, Venezuela	7/42-12/43	Undercover	
	Medellin, Colombia	11/41-5/42	Undercover	

b7C
b2

SECRET

<u>NAME</u>	<u>SIS NO.</u>	<u>PLACE</u>	<u>DATE</u>	<u>ASSIGNMENT</u>
[Redacted Name Column]	[Redacted SIS No. Column]	Lima, Peru	9/41-2/42	Undercover
		Bogota, Colombia	4/42-10/42	Official
		Mexico City, Mexico	10/42-8/46	Official
		Lima, Peru	1/43-1/44	Undercover
		Lima, Peru	3/45-10/45	Undercover
		Mexico City, Mexico	5/42-4/43	Undercover
		Costa Rica	5/43-11/43	Official
		Travel Status	4/45-5/45	Inspector
		Madrid, Spain	2/43-11/43	Undercover
		La Paz, Bolivia	8/42-6/43	Plant Survey
		Ghuquicamata, Chile	1/43-4/43	Plant Survey
		Buenos Aires, Argentina	4/43-4/43	Plant Survey
		Rio de Janeiro, Brazil	11/41-6/42	Undercover
		Travel in Africa	1/43-9/43	Army
		Caracas, Venezuela	2/43-2/44	Official
		Santiago, Chile	5/44-11/44	Official
		Antofagasta, Chile	11/44-2/45	Official
		Bogota, Colombia	2/45-12/45	Official
		Cochabamba, Bolivia	4/43-11/43	Official
		La Plata, Argentina	11/41-5/42	Undercover
		Bogota, Colombia	7/45-11/45	Official
		Bogota, Colombia	4/42-1/43	Undercover
		Maracaibo, Venezuela	2/43-12/43	Official
		Bogota, Colombia	10/40-11/40	Undercover
		Barranquilla, Colombia	11/40-5/41	Undercover
		Buenos Aires, Argentina	8/42-2/43	Under cover
		Quito, Ecuador	2/43-8/43	Legal Attache
		Calí, Colombia	12/42-7/43	Under cover
		Buenos Aires, Argentina	9/43-4/46	Official
		Santiago, Chile	8/43-4/44	Under cover
		Buenos Aires, Argentina	4/44-8/44	Under cover
		Bogota, Colombia	1/45-3/46	Under cover
Santiago, Chile	3/46-9/46	Official		
Rio de Janeiro, Brazil	5/45-10/45	Under cover		
Santiago, Chile	3/43-2/44	Under cover		

~~SECRET~~

680

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

681

<u>NAME</u>	<u>SIS NO.</u>	<u>PLACE</u>	<u>DATE</u>	<u>ASSIGNMENT</u>
[Redacted]	757	Rio de Janeiro, Brasil	5/43-7/43	Undercover
		Belem, Brasil	7/43-12/43	Undercover
	583	Cuernavaca, Mexico	2/43-9/43	Undercover
		Mexico City, Mexico	9/43-11/43	Undercover
	941	Caracas, Venezuela	5/43-8/43	Official
	697	Lima, Peru	4/43-12/43	Undercover
	145	Recife, Brazil	7/41-10/41	Undercover
		Buenos Aires, Argentina	11/41-5/42	Undercover
	645	Caracas, Venezuela	5/43-1/44	Undercover
		Santiago, Chile	12/44-7/46	Undercover
	138	Port au Prince, Haiti	7/41-10/41	Undercover
		Chihuahua, Mexico	12/41-10/42	Undercover
		Havana, Cuba	10/42-9/44	Official
		Bogota, Colombia	9/44-10/45	Police Liaison
		San Jose, Costa Rica	10/45-3/46	Police Liaison
[Redacted]	7046	La Pas, Bolivia	1/45-4/47	Legal Attache
	582	Buenos Aires, Argentina	2/43-3/44	Undercover
		Lima, Peru	3/44-7/44	Undercover
		Mexico City, Mexico	10/44-10/45	Undercover
	808	La Pas, Bolivia	5/43-11/43	Official
	706	Buenos Aires, Argentina	4/43-10/43	Official
	647	Asuncion, Paraguay	3/43-11/43	Undercover
	311	Rio de Janeiro, Brasil	5/42-1/44	Undercover
		Buenos Aires, Argentina	1/44-10/44	Official
	314	Buenos Aires, Argentina	6/42-8/43	Official
		Mendoza, Argentina	8/43-12/43	Official
		Rosario, Argentina	12/43-5/44	Official
		Buenos Aires, Argentina	5/44-7/46	Official
	286	La Pas, Bolivia	4/42-12/42	Undercover
		Montevideo, Uruguay	12/42-7/44	Official
	Quito, Ecuador	7/44-2/45	Legal Attache	
450	Hermosillo, Mexico	10/42-10/43	Undercover	
861	Sao Paulo, Brazil	8/43-1/44	Undercover	
251	Berlin, Germany	7/40-11/41	Official	

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

682

<u>NAME</u>	<u>SIS NO.</u>	<u>PLACE</u>	<u>DATE</u>	<u>ASSIGNMENT</u>
[Redacted]	[Redacted]	Mexico City, Mexico	4/42-3/46	Official
		Lima, Peru	1/43-3/43	Undercover
		Rio de Janeiro, Brazil	3/43-5/43	Undercover
		Buenos Aires, Argentina	11/42-11/43	Undercover
		La Paz, Bolivia	11/43-8/44	Official
		Valparaiso, Chile	8/44-9/45	Official
		Mexico City, Mexico	6/46-12/46	Official
		Trinidad, B. W. I.	4/42-10/43	Official
		Rio de Janeiro, Brazil	5/43-1/44	Undercover
		San Jose, Costa Rica	5/42-8/42	Undercover
		Antofagasta, Chile	9/42-7/43	Official
		Rio de Janeiro, Brazil	2/43-8/43	Undercover
		Havana, Cuba	10/43-11/43	Official
		San Jose, Costa Rica		Undercover
		San Jose, Costa Rica		Official
		Quito, Ecuador		Legal Attache
		Ciudad Trujillo, D. R.		Legal Attache
[Redacted]	[Redacted]	Lima, Peru	2/44-4/44	Official
		La Paz, Bolivia	4/44-10/44	Legal Attache
		Santiago, Chile	10/44-8/46	Legal Attache
		Quito, Ecuador	5/43-10/43	Undercover
		Bogota, Colombia	1/44-6/44	Police Liaison
		Rio de Janeiro, Brazil	9/43-12/43	Undercover
		Lima, Peru	8/43-5/45	Undercover
		Quito, Ecuador	5/43-1/44	Official
		Asuncion, Paraguay	1/44-10/44	Legal Attache
		Bahia Blanca, Argentina	8/41-12/41	Undercover
		Cordoba, Argentina	11/42-2/43	Undercover
		Porto Alegre, Brazil	2/43-3/44	Undercover
		Buenos Aires, Argentina	2/43-5/43	Undercover
Buenos Aires, Argentina	8/43-12/43	Undercover		
Buenos Aires, Argentina	5/46-2/47	Official		
Tokyo, Japan	3/46-9/46	Army		

b7C
b2

~~SECRET~~

<u>NAME</u>	<u>SIS NO.</u>	<u>PLACE</u>	<u>DATE</u>	<u>ASSIGNMENT</u>
		Santiago, Chile	3/43-9/43	Undercover
		Mexico City, Mexico	7/46-4/47	Undercover
		Buenos Aires, Argentina	12/42-11/43	Undercover
		Asuncion, Paraguay	11/43-1/45	Official
		Mexico, D. F.	1/45-12/45	Official
		Bogota, Colombia	12/45-8/46	Legal Attache
		Puerto Montt, Chile	4/42-2/43	Undercover
		Manta, Ecuador	2/43-6/43	Official
		Quito, Ecuador	6/43-1/44	Official
		Arequipa, Peru	1/44-12/44	Official
		Bogota, Colombia	12/44-4/47	Police Liaison
		Bahia, Brazil	9/41-11/44	Official
		Rio de Janeiro, Brazil	11/44-1/46	Official
		Buenos Aires, Argentina	1/45-3/46	Legal Attache
		Medellin, Colombia	1/43-7/43	Undercover
		Mexico City, Mexico	10/40-1/43	Legal Attache
		Hamilton, Bermuda	2/43-6/43	Official
		Veracruz, Mexico	4/41-6/41	Undercover
		Mexico City, Mexico	10/43-4/44	Undercover
		Maracaibo, Venezuela	7/41-3/42	Undercover
		Lima, Peru	5/42-11/43	Legal Attache
		Lima, Peru	2/43-3/43	Plant Survey
		Rio de Janeiro, Brazil	3/43-5/43	Plant Survey
		Valparaiso, Chile	12/41-12/43	Official
		Buenos Aires, Argentina	9/41-4/42	Undercover
		Lima, Peru	2/43-4/43	Undercover
		Maracaibo, Venezuela	5/43-12/43	Official
		Buenos Aires, Argentina	9/45-2/47	Official
		Lima, Peru	4/42-9/42	Undercover
		Santiago, Chile	11/42-1/43	Official
		Rio de Janeiro, Brazil	10/40-3/41	Undercover
		Havana, Cuba	7/42-6/44	Undercover
		Rio de Janeiro, Brazil	6/44-10/44	Undercover
		Buenos Aires, Argentina	12/44-6/45	Undercover

~~SECRET~~
683

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

584

<u>NAME</u>	<u>SIS NO.</u>	<u>PLACE</u>	<u>DATE</u>	<u>ASSIGNMENT</u>
		Sao Salvador, Brazil	12/41-6/42	Undercover
		Caracas, Venezuela	6/42-2/43	Undercover
		Cartagena, Colombia	2/43-11/43	Official
		Bogota, Colombia	11/43-12/44	Official
		Buenos Aires, Argentina	10/43-11/43	Undercover
		Cordoba, Argentina	11/43-9/42	Official
		Buenos Aires, Argentina	9/42-2/45	Official
		Mexico City, Mexico	10/42-10/43	Undercover
		Cartagena, Colombia	10/43-11/43	Official
		Sao Paulo, Brazil	6/41-1/42	Undercover
		Havana, Cuba	7/40-9/40	Undercover
		Caracas, Venezuela	10/40-4/41	Undercover
		France and Germany	5/45-11/45	Army
		Guayaquil, Ecuador	5/43-6/44	Official
		Caracas, Venezuela	6/44-2/45	Official
		Santiago, Chile	2/45-2/47	Official
		Havana, Cuba	2/43-7/43	Official
		Buenos Aires, Argentina	10/43-3/44	Undercover
		Santiago, Chile	4/44-10/44	Undercover
		Mexico, D. F.	1/45-6/45	Undercover
		Buenos Aires, Argentina	8/43-11/43	Undercover
		Mexico City, D. F.	10/43-1/45	Undercover
		Quayaquil, Ecuador	8/45-11/45	Undercover
		Paris, France	5/45-10/45	Army
		Baja Calif., Mexico	4/42-9/42	Undercover
		Travel Status, Mexico	9/42-8/43	Undercover
		Bogota, Colombia	8/43-11/43	Undercover
		Santiago, Chile	3/42-6/42	Undercover
		Santiago, Chile	4/43-4/44	Undercover
		Buenos Aires, Argentina	4/44-10/44	Undercover
		Asuncion, Paraguay	8/41-1/42	Undercover
		Montevideo, Uruguay	4/42-5/43	Legal Attache
		Caracas, Venezuela	1/46-3/47	Police Liaison
		San Jose, Costa Rica	9/42-10/43	Undercover

b2
b7c

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

685

<u>NAME</u>	<u>SIS NO.</u>	<u>PLACE</u>	<u>DATE</u>	<u>ASSIGNMENT</u>
[Redacted]		Rio de Janeiro, Brazil	10/41-2/42	Undercover
		La Pas, Bolivia	2/42-7/43	Legal Attache
		Rio de Janeiro, Brazil	7/43-7/47	Police Liaison
		Mazatlan, Mexico	4/41-7/41	Undercover
		Rio de Janeiro, Brazil	5/43-1/44	Official
		Curacao, Netherlands West Indies	8/44-12/45	Legal Attache
		Lima, Peru	5/43-8/45	Official
		Caracas, Venezuela	5/43-12/43	Official
		Santiago, Chile	10/44-3/47	Official
		Havana, Cuba	7/42-10/43	Legal Attache
		Barranquillo, Colombia	3/42-10/42	Undercover
		Mexico City, Mexico	11/42-1/45	Official
		Merida, Mexico	1/43-12/43	Undercover
		Lima, Peru	4/42-1/47	Undercover
		Havana, Cuba	8/44-4/47	Undercover
		Rio de Janeiro, Brazil	5/43-12/43	Undercover
		Havana, Cuba	5/44-2/46	Police Liaison
		Chihuahua, Mexico	12/41-8/42	Undercover
		Rio de Janeiro, Brazil	6/43-5/45	Undercover
		Rio de Janeiro, Brazil	9/45-1/47	Undercover
		Quito, Ecuador	5/43-1/44	Undercover
		Arequipa, Peru	9/44-8/45	Official
		Buenos Aires, Argentina	8/45-6/46	Official
		Managua, Nicaragua	6/46-8/46	Official
		Valparaiso, Chile	4/43-8/43	Official
		Coquimbo, Chile	8/43-12/43	Official
		Sao Paulo, Bras	11/42-3/44	Undercover
		Caracas, Venezuela	3/44-12/44	Official
		Maracaibo, Venezuela	3/43-11/43	Undercover
		Caracas, Venezuela	2/43-3/43	Plant Survey
	Lima, Peru	3/43-4/43	Plant Survey	
	Rio de Janeiro, Brazil	12/40-9/43	Undercover	
	Lima, Peru	11/43-9/44	Undercover	
	Lima, Peru			

b2 b7C

~~SECRET~~

b2
b7c

<u>NAME</u>	<u>SIS NO.</u>	<u>PLACE</u>	<u>DATE</u>	<u>ASSIGNMENT</u>
[REDACTED]		Caracas, Venezuela	3/43-12/43	Undercover
		Havana, Cuba	8/44-11/45	Police Liaison
		Maracaibo, Venezuela	5/43-7/43	Official
		Caracas, Venezuela	7/43-1/44	Official
		Bogota, Colombia	6/44-9/45	Official
		Buenos Aires, Argentina	5/42-7/42	Undercover
		Ottawa, Ontario, Canada	5/42-1/44	Liaison R.C.M.P
		London, England	1/44-8/45	Legal Attache
		Santiago, Chile	5/43-9/44	Undercover
		Havana, Cuba	5/42-12/43	Undercover
		Rio de Janeiro, Brasil	12/43-8/45	Undercover
		Mexico City, Mexico	6/43-11/43	Undercover
		Montevideo, Uruguay	6/43-12/43	Undercover
		Santiago, Chile	2/45-11/45	Undercover
		Buenos Aires, Argentina	5/42-3/43	Undercover
		Monterrey, Mexico	1/43-9/43	Undercover
		Buenos Aires, Argentina	3/42-2/44	Undercover
		Guatemala City, Guatemala	6/44-11/45	Legal Attache
		Valparaiso, Chile	2/43-12/43	Undercover
		Santiago, Chile	7/42-8/43	Undercover
		Montevideo, Uruguay	8/43-4/46	Legal Attache
		San Salvador, El Salvador	8/42-5/43	Undercover
		Caracas, Venezuela	7/43-12/43	Official
		La Paz, Bolivia	6/46-7/46	Official
		San Salvador, El Salvador	6/41-7/42	Undercover
		Rosario, Argentina	8/42-12/43	Official
		Mexico City, Mexico	2/46-12/46	Official
		Medellin, Colombia	7/42-3/43	Undercover
		Caracas, Venezuela	3/43-3/44	Official
		Havana, Cuba	3/44-6/45	Official
		Buenos Aires, Argentina	6/45-8/45	Official
		Caracas, Venezuela	8/45-12/45	Police Liaison
		Caracas, Venezuela	9/41-10/43	Official
	Oorno, Chile	10/43-12/43	Official	

~~SECRET~~

686

~~SECRET~~

<u>NAME</u>	<u>SIS NO.</u>	<u>PLACE</u>	<u>DATE</u>	<u>ASSIGNMENT</u>
		Rio de Janeiro, Brazil	8/43-8/44	Undercover
		Ciudad Trujillo, D. R.	4/43-11/43	Undercover
		Chanaral, Chile	1/43-3/43	Plant Survey
		Rio de Janeiro, Brazil	3/43-5/43	Plant Survey
		Montevideo, Uruguay	9/41-3/42	Official
		Mendoza, Argentina	3/42-11/42	Undercover
		Montevideo, Uruguay	1/43-4/43	Official
		Mexico City, Mexico	4/43-12/43	Undercover
		Bahia, Brazil	5/43-11/43	Undercover
		Santiago, Cuba	12/41-7/42	Undercover
		Medellin, Colombia	7/42-12/43	Official
		Bogota, Colombia	5/44-11/44	Official
		Buenos Aires, Argentina	3/45-7/46	Official
		Havana, Cuba	7/46-5/47	Legal Attache
		Quito, Ecuador	1/42-9/42	Undercover
		Valdivia, Chile	9/42-8/43	Official
		Lima, Peru	8/43-11/43	Legal Attache
		Rio de Janeiro, Brazil	7/46-9/46	Legal Attache
		Buenos Aires, Argentina	11/42-11/43	Undercover
		Buenos Aires, Argentina	4/43-11/43	Undercover
		Rio de Janeiro, Brazil	1/43-7/43	Undercover
		Florianopolis, Brazil	7/43-12/43	Official
		Curityba, Brazil	12/43-1/45	Official
		Sao Paulo, Brazil	1/45-7/45	Official
		Santiago, Chile	1/43-3/43	Plant Survey
		Rio de Janeiro, Brazil	3/43-4/43	Plant Survey
		Buenos Aires, Argentina	4/43-5/43	Plant Survey
	Montevideo, Uruguay	5/43-12/43	Undercover	
	Buenos Aires, Argentina	5/46-2/47	Official	
	Santiago, Chile	1/43-3/43	Plant Survey	
	Rio de Janeiro, Brazil	3/43-4/43	Plant Survey	
	Montevideo, Uruguay	4/43-5/43	Plant Survey	
	Havana, Cuba	5/45-11/45	Official	

~~SECRET~~

097

~~SECRET~~

b2
b7c

<u>NAME</u>	<u>SIS NO.</u>	<u>PLACE</u>	<u>DATE</u>	<u>ASSIGNMENT</u>
		Rio de Janeiro, Brazil	5/43-6/46	Official
		Guatemala City, Guatemala	11/42-7/43	Undercover
		Santiago, Chile	9/43-1/44	Official
		Bogota, Colombia	12/41-9/42	Official
		Travel Status, Mexico	9/43-4/44	Undercover
		Santiago, Chile	4/46-3/47	Official
		Guayaquil, Ecuador	5/43-8/43	Undercover
		Mexico City, D. F.	10/43-3/45	Undercover
		Buenos Aires, Argentina	6/45-5/46	Official
		Bogota, Colombia	8/40-10/40	Official
		Bogota, Colombia	8/45-9/46	Undercover
		Caracas, Venezuela	9/43-12/43	Undercover
		Buenos Aires, Argentina	4/42-9/42	Undercover
		Santiago, Chile	2/41-10/41	Undercover
		Quito, Ecuador	12/41-12/42	Legal Attache
		Mexico City, Mexico	1/43-8/43	Legal Attache
		Panama City, Panama	5/45-8/46	Legal Attache
		Santiago, Chile	8/43-5/44	Undercover
		Buenos Aires, Argentina	5/44-11/45	Undercover
		Managua, Nicaragua	4/42-9/42	Undercover
		Havana, Cuba	11/42-5/44	Official
		San Salvador, El Salvador	5/44-11/45	Legal Attache
		La Paz, Bolivia	7/42-9/43	Plant Survey
		Guadalajara, Mexico	1/42-12/42	Undercover
		Cali, Colombia	5/43-11/44	Official
		Guatemala City, Guatemala	2/42-7/42	Undercover
		Punta Arenas, Chile	9/42-1/44	Official
		Bogota, Colombia	8/42-11/42	Official
		Santiago, Chile	3/43-8/43	Undercover
		Managua, Nicaragua	10/43-2/44	Police Liaison
	Caracas, Venezuela	3/44-11/45	Official	
	Port au Prince, Haiti	1/43-4/43	Undercover	
	Mexico City, Mexico	5/43-12/43	Official	
	Panama City, Panama	8/45-8/46	Police Liaison	

~~SECRET~~

688

~~SECRET~~

b7c
b2

<u>NAME</u>	<u>SIS NO.</u>	<u>PLACE</u>	<u>ASSIGNMENT</u>
		Travel Status, Baja Calif., Mexico	12/41-10/42 Undercover
		Tampico, Mexico	10/42-2/43 Undercover
		Mexico City, Mexico	2/43-11/43 Undercover
		Buenos Aires, Argentina	11/44-10/46 Undercover
		Asuncion, Paraguay	6/42-2/43 Undercover
		Lima, Peru	3/43-4/47 Legal Attache & Police Liaison
		Monterrey, Mexico	4/43-2/44 Undercover
		Rio de Janeiro, Brazil	6/43-7/43 Undercover
		Porto Alegre, Brazil	7/43-10/43 Undercover
		Bogota, Colombia	10/43-11/43 Undercover
		Buenos Aires, Argentina	5/43-2/44 Official
		Guayaquil, Ecuador	4/46-2/47 Police Liaison
		Lisbon, Portugal	7/45-10/45 Official
		Santiago, Chile	6/43-10/44 Official
		La Paz, Bolivia	12/44-11/45 Legal Attache
		Panama City, Panama	8/45-2/46 Army
		Buenos Aires, Argentina	2/46-1/47 Official
		Guatemala City, Guatemala	5/43-11/43 Undercover
		Hermosillo, Mexico	12/41-5/42 Undercover
		Caracas, Venezuela	5/42-12/43 Legal Attache
		Lima, Peru	2/43-12/43 Undercover
		Santiago, Chile	12/42-5/44 Official
		Sao Paulo, Brazil	10/41-10/43 Undercover
		Santiago, Chile	4/43-12/43 Official
		Antofagasta, Chile	12/43-10/44 Official
		Montevideo, Uruguay	10/44-2/47 Legal Attache
		Valparaiso, Chile	4/43-12/43 Official
		Buenos Aires, Argentina	8/42-5/44 Undercover
		Havana, Cuba	5/44-11/44 Official
		Buenos Aires, Argentina	6/45-3/47 Official
		San Jose, Costa Rica	2/43-11/43 Official

~~SECRET~~

689

~~SECRET~~

<u>NAME</u>	<u>SIS NO.</u>	<u>PLACE</u>	<u>DATE</u>	<u>ASSIGNMENT</u>
		Chihuahua, Mexico	12/41-8/43	Undercover
		Guayaquil, Ecuador	10/43-3/45	Official
		Quito, Ecuador	3/45-10/46	Legal Attache
		Guayaquil, Ecuador	2/42-6/42	Undercover
		Bogota, Colombia	10/42-8/43	Legal Attache
		Mexico City, Mexico	8/43-12/44	Legal Attache
		Mexico City, Mexico	10/43-6/46	Undercover
		Rio de Janeiro, Brazil	7/43-8/43	Undercover
		Bahia, Brazil	8/43-12/43	Undercover
		Maracaibo, Venezuela	4/42-9/42	Undercover
		Cienfuegos, Cuba	10/42-4/43	Official
		Camaguey, Cuba	4/43-1/44	Official
		Havana, Cuba	1/44-3/44	Official
		Quito, Ecuador	3/44-6/45	Police Liaison
		Havana, Cuba	6/45-4/47	Official
		Bello Horizonte, Brazil	6/43-12/43	Undercover
		Lisbon, Portugal	4/44-9/46	Legal Attache
		Recife, Brazil	11/41-12/42	Undercover
		Sao Paulo, Brazil	12/42-1/46	Official
		Mazatlan, Mexico	7/43-10/43	Undercover
		Cali, Colombia	10/45-11/45	Official
		Bogota, Colombia	11/45-3/47	Legal Attache
		Barranquilla, Colombia	7/43-11/43	Undercover
		Sao Paulo, Brazil	7/42-3/43	Official
		Curityba, Brazil	3/43-4/43	Official
		Florianapolis, Brazil	4/43-1/44	Official
		Rio de Janeiro, Brazil	1/44-12/47	Legal Attache & Police Liaison
		Tampico, Mexico	9/41-8/42	Undercover
		Buenos Aires, Argentina	8/42-7/45	Official
		Havana, Cuba	7/45-8/46	Official
		Mexico City, Mexico	2/43-6/43	Official
		Mexico City, Mexico	5/43-7/44	Undercover
Buenos Aires, Argentina	7/44-11/45	Undercover		

~~SECRET~~

690

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

691

<u>NAME</u>	<u>SIS NO.</u>	<u>PLACE</u>	<u>DATE</u>	<u>ASSIGNMENT</u>
[Redacted Name Column]	[Redacted SIS NO. Column]	Natal, Brazil	12/42-7/44	Official
		Rome, Italy	3/45-4/45	Army
		Hamilton, Bermuda	9/43-3/44	Official
		Cali, Colombia	10/41-10/42	Undercover
		Montevideo, Uruguay	12/42-11/43	Official
		Mexico City, Mexico	2/44-3/44	Undercover
		Rosario, Argentina	7/42-11/43	Undercover
		Mexico City, Mexico	12/42-8/43	Undercover
		Quito, Ecuador	5/43-11/43	Undercover
		Rio de Janeiro, Brazil	5/43-12/43	Undercover
		Guayaquil, Ecuador	9/41-9/43	Official
		Guayaquil, Ecuador	8/42-1/43	Undercover
		Maracaibo, Venezuela	1/43-1/44	Official
		San Jose, Costa Rica	1/44-3/45	Legal Attache
		Merida, Mexico	7/42-2/43	Undercover
		Bogota, Colombia	4/43-3/44	Police Liaison
		Santiago, Chile	2/43-8/43	Official
		Lima, Peru	5/43-11/43	Undercover
		Havana, Cuba	1/43-3/43	Plant Survey
		Quito, Ecuador	3/43-4/43	Plant Survey
		Bogota, Colombia	4/43-5/43	Plant Survey
		Bogota, Colombia	3/43-2/45	Undercover
		San Jose, Costa Rica	1/46-8/46	Legal Attache
		Madrid, Spain	10/46-Present	Legal Attache
		Asuncion, Paraguay	12/41-9/42	Undercover
		Osnorno, Chile	9/42-10/43	Official
		Quito, Ecuador	10/43-10/44	Legal Attache
		Ciudad Trujillo, D. R.	10/44-1/45	Legal Attache
		Havana, Cuba	7/41-11/41	Undercover
		Buenos Aires, Argentina	5/43-6/43	Official
Bahia Blanca, Argentina	6/43-5/44	Official		
Buenos Aires, Argentina	5/44-6/45	Official		
Montevideo, Uruguay	10/42-12/43	Undercover		

b2
b7c

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

592

<u>NAME</u>	<u>SIS NO.</u>	<u>PLACE</u>	<u>DATE</u>	<u>ASSIGNMENT</u>
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	Rio de Janeiro, Brazil	4/46-2/47	Official
		Quito, Ecuador	3/42-2/43	Undercover
		Santaigo, Chile	1/43-9/43	Undercover
		Port of Spain, Trinidad	9/43-12/44	Official
		Bogota, Colombia	12/44-1/46	Legal Attache
		Havana, Cuba	1/46-7/46	Legal Attache
		Santiago, Chile	8/43-2/44	Undercover
		Lima, Peru	5/43-11/43	Undercover
		Sao Paulo, Brazil	3/43-1/45	Undercover
		Rio de Janeiro, Brazil	5/42-10/42	Undercover
		Fortaleza, Brazil	10/42-12/43	Official
		Guayaquil, Ecuador	1/42-7/42	Undercover
		La Paz, Bolivia	2/43-12/43	Official
		Belterra, Brazil	7/43-11/43	Undercover
		Santiago, Chile	7/45-10/45	Official
		Carapito, Venezuela	2/43-2/44	Official
		Buenaventura & Bogota, Colombia	1/43-12/43	Undercover
		Santos, Brazil	12/42-12/43	Official
		Santiago, Chile	1/43-4/43	Plant Survey
		Buenos Aires, Argentina	4/43-5/43	Plant Survey
		Havana, Cuba	3/46-3/47	Official
		Panama City, Panama	12/40-1/41	Undercover
		Managua, Nicaragua	1/41-3/43	Undercover
		Bogota, Colombia	3/43-9/43	Undercover
		Quito, Ecuador	11/43-9/44	Undercover
		Buenos Aires, Argentina	11/44-4/45	Undercover
		Guatemala City, Guatemala	5/43-10/43	Undercover
		Acapulco, Mexico	7/42-5/43	Undercover
Santiago, Chile	1/43-1/44	Undercover		
Travel Status, Baja Calif., Mexico	12/42-6/43	Undercover		
Havana, Cuba	8/43-11/43	Official		

~~SECRET~~

<u>NAME</u>	<u>SIS NO.</u>	<u>PLACE</u>	<u>DATE</u>	<u>ASSIGNMENT</u>
		Mexico City, Mexico	3/43-8/43	Undercover
		Buenos Aires, Argentina	8/43-3/44	Undercover
		Montevideo, Uruguay	3/44-5/44	Undercover
		Mexico City, Mexico	5/44-10/45	Undercover
		Valparaiso, Chile	12/42-8/43	Undercover
		Valdivia, Chile	8/43-8/44	Undercover
		San Salvador, El Salvador	8/44-10/44	Undercover
		Santiago, Chile	1/43-3/43	Plant Survey
		Rio de Janeiro, Brazil	3/43-5/43	Plant Survey
		Montevideo, Uruguay	5/43-6/43	Plant Survey
		Sao Paulo, Brazil	6/42-3/43	Undercover
		Bello Horizonte, Brazil	3/43-6/44	Official
		Natal, Brazil	6/44-11/45	Official
		Rio de Janeiro, Brazil	11/45-2/47	Official
		Concepcion, Chile	6/41-1/42	Undercover
		Mexico City, Mexico	4/47-6/47	Official
		Rome, Italy	7/45-11/45	Army
		Buenos Aires, Argentina	7/42-12/43	Undercover
		Rio de Janeiro, Brazil	6/43-2/47	Undercover
		Lima, Peru	2/43-3/43	Plant Survey
		Rio de Janeiro, Brazil	3/43-4/43	Plant Survey
		Buenos Aires, Argentina	4/43-5/43	Plant Survey
		Mexico City, Mexico	7/44-3/46	Undercover
		Cali, Colombia	3/46-3/47	Official
		Rio de Janeiro, Brazil	6/43-12/43	Undercover
		Sao Paulo, Brazil	2/46-10/46	Official
		Havana, Cuba	3/43-3/45	Undercover
		Paris, France	7/45-6/47	Army
		Mexico, D. F.	8/42-6/44	Undercover
		Bogota, Colombia	6/44-11/44	Official
Barranquilla, Colombia	11/44-6/46	Official		
Buenos Aires, Argentina	6/43-12/43	Undercover		
Bogota, Colombia	5/44-10/44	Official		

~~SECRET~~

593

~~SECRET~~

b2
b7c

~~SECRET~~

534

<u>NAME</u>	<u>SIS NO.</u>	<u>PLACE</u>	<u>DATE</u>	<u>ASSIGNMENT</u>
[Redacted]	[Redacted]	France and Germany	5/45-9/45	Army
		Tegucigalpa, Honduras	3/43-8/43	Undercover
		Rio de Janeiro, Brazil	6/42-4/43	Official
		Porto Alegre, Brazil	4/43-8/43	Official
		Rio de Janeiro, Brazil	8/43-4/44	Official
		Porto Alegre, Brazil	4/44-5/45	Official
		Rio de Janeiro, Brazil	5/45-7/45	Official
		Rome, Italy	7/45-10/45	Official
		Barranquilla, Colombia	12/41-8/42	Undercover
		Buenos Aires, Argentina	8/42-12/45	Official
		Mexico City, Mexico	3/46-4/46	Official
		Santiago, Chile	8/43-10/44	Undercover
		Santiago, Chile	4/45-12/45	Official
		Mexico City, Mexico	12/45-11/47	Official
		Mendoza, Argentina	11/42-11/43	Undercover
Bogota, Colombia	5/44-12/44	Official		
Lima, Peru	4/42-9/42	Undercover		
Lima, Peru	9/40-3/41	Undercover		
San Jose, Costa Rica	3/45-11/45	Legal Attache		
Caracas, Venezuela	2/46-10/46	Legal Attache		
Buenos Aires, Argentina	8/43-11/43	Undercover		
Mexico City, Mexico	7/46-4/47	Undercover		
Lima, Peru	6/43-9/43	Official		
Havana, Cuba	2/43-11/43	Official		
Managua, Nicaragua	3/42-10/43	Official		
Sao Paulo, Brazil	8/43-1/45	Police Liaison		
Montevideo, Uruguay	5/45-2/46	Official		
Quito, Ecuador	8/41-6/42	Undercover		
La Pas, Bolivia	6/42-10/43	Official		
Santiago, Chile	10/43-1/45	Police Liaison		
France and Germany	5/45-11/45	Army		
Buenos Aires, Argentina	7/43-1/44	Undercover		
Caracas, Venezuela	4/46-10/46	Undercover		

~~SECRET~~

b2
b7c

<u>NAME</u>	<u>SIS NO.</u>	<u>PLACE</u>	<u>DATE</u>	<u>ASSIGNMENT</u>
[REDACTED]		Mexico City, Mexico	8/43-10/44	Undercover
		Mexico City, Mexico	9/42-9/43	Undercover
		Santiago, Chile	9/43-9/44	Official
		Valdivia, Chile	9/44-11/44	Official
		Santiago, Chile	11/44-5/46	Official
		Lima, Peru	6/43-12/43	Undercover
		Mexico City, Mexico	1/42-7/42	Undercover
		Asuncion, Paraguay	7/42-4/44	Legal Attache
		Madrid, Spain	4/44-1/47	Legal Attache
		Lima, Peru	5/43-10/43	Official
		Montevideo, Uruguay	4/43-12/43	Undercover
		Lima, Peru	1/45-6/46	Undercover
		Guatemala City, Guatemala	12/40-12/42	Undercover
		Quito, Ecuador	7/45-9/46	Official
		Lima, Peru	12/44-12/45	Undercover
		Tokyo, Japan	12/45-7/46	Army
		Manila, P. I.	7/46-12/46	Army
		Mazatlan, Mexico	6/41-1/42	Undercover
		Valparaiso, Chile	2/42-7/43	Official
		San Jose, Costa Rica	7/43-2/44	Legal Attache
		Santiago, Chile	2/44-11/44	Legal Attache
		Havana, Cuba	11/44-11/45	Legal Attache
		Mexico City, Mexico	6/46-Present	Legal Attache
		Bogota, Colombia	2/41-7/42	Official
		Havana, Cuba	7/42-12/42	Official
		Buenos Aires, Argentina	12/42-6/43	Official
		Santiago, Chile	6/43-7/43	Official
		Bogota, Colombia	5/44-9/44	Official
		Tegucigalpa, Honduras	9/44-8/46	Legal Attache
		Havana, Cuba	2/47-Present	Official
		Buenos Aires, Argentina	4/46-3/47	Official
		Acapulco, Mexico	9/41-8/42	Undercover
	Quito, Ecuador	9/42-9/43	Official	
	San Jose, Costa Rica	2/43-12/43	Official	
	Havana, Cuba	2/46-5/47	Official	

~~SECRET~~

595

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

696

NAME

SIS NO.

PLACE

Panama City, Panama
San Jose, Costa Rica
Santiago, Chile
San Jose, Costa Rica
La Paz, Bolivia
Sao Paulo, Brazil
Managua, Nicaragua
Santiago, Chile
Mexico City, Mexico
Bahia Blanca, Argentina
Barranquilla, Colombia
Lima, Peru
Kingston, Jamaica
Buenos Aires, Argentina
Mexico City, Mexico
Havana, Cuba
Buenos Aires, Argentina
Santiago, Chile
Bogota, Colombia
Havana, Cuba
Guatemala City, Guatemala

Mexico City, Mexico
Bahia Blanca, Argentina
Buenos Aires, Argentina
Mexico City, Mexico
Caracas, Venezuela
Rio de Janeiro, Brazil
Rio de Janeiro, Brazil
Buenos Aires, Argentina
Manaos, Brazil
Rio de Janeiro, Brazil
La Paz, Bolivia

1/41-2/41
2/41-1/44
1/44-10/44
10/44-3/45
5/43-11/43
12/42-1/44
11/42-10/43
1/45-4/46
7/46-4/47
5/42-8/43
6/45-6/46
10/41-2/42
3/43-9/44
8/43-4/44
4/44-3/45
3/45-9/45
12/42-7/44
7/44-9/46
5/43-12/43
2/42-12/43
2/45-4/47

5/47-Present
8/42-11/43
5/42-9/42
9/43-6/44
6/44-10/44
1/43-3/45
6/45-1/47
7/41-3/42
4/43-9/43
9/43-12/43
6/43-11/43

ASSIGNMENT

Undercover
Undercover
Undercover
Official
Undercover
Undercover
Undercover
Undercover
Undercover
Undercover
Undercover
Official
Liaison
Undercover
Undercover
Undercover
Undercover
Official
Police Liaison
Police Liaison
& Legal Attache
Police Liaison
Official
Undercover
Undercover
Official
Undercover
Undercover
Undercover
Official
Official
Official

~~SECRET~~

b2
b7c

NAME

SIS NO.

PLACE

DATE

ASSIGNMENT



Sucre, Bolivia	9/42-11/43	Undercover
Montevideo, Uruguay	12/41-10/42	Undercover
San Jose, Costa Rica	1/43-12/43	Official
Havana, Cuba	11/42-6/45	Official
Paris, France	7/45-Present	Legal Attache
Santiago, Chile	2/43-8/44	Official
Buenos Aires, Argentina	6/42-6/43	Undercover
Quito, Ecuador	6/40-9/40	Official
Santiago, Chile	10/40-11/40	Official
Bogote, Colombia	11/40-1/41	Official
Asuncion, Paraguay	2/41-4/41	Undercover
Lima, Peru	4/41-5/42	Official
Mexico City, Mexico	2/43-9/43	Official
France and Germany	1/45-11/45	Army
Concepcion, Chile	3/42-10/42	Undercover
Santiago, Chile	3/43-2/45	Official
Marrakech & Casablanca Africa	2/43-3/43	Army
Mexico City, Mexico	7/44-7/45	Undercover
Rio de Janeiro, Brazil	10/45-1/47	Undercover
London, England	11/42-2/44	Legal Attache
Valdivia, Chile	4/43-12/43	Official
Madrid, Spain	9/45-1/46	Official
Guayaquil, Ecuador	4/43-12/43	Official
Montevideo, Uruguay	2/46-2/47	Official
Manila, P. I.	3/45-9/45	Army
Tokyo, Japan	9/45-9/46	Army
Mexico City, Mexico	2/43-11/44	Official
Lima, Peru	2/43-3/43	Plant Survey
Rio de Janeiro, Brazil	3/43-4/43	Plant Survey
Bucnos Aires, Argentina	4/43-5/43	Plant Survey

~~SECRET~~

591

~~SECRET~~

b2
b7c

~~SECRET~~
538

<u>NAME</u>	<u>SIS NO.</u>	<u>LACE</u>	<u>ASSIGNMENT</u>	
[REDACTED]		Lima, Peru	2/43-3/43	Plant Survey
		Rio de Janeiro, Brazil	3/43-5/43	Plant Survey
		Lima, Peru	5/43-6/43	Plant Survey
		Havana, Cuba	4/46-5/47	Official
		Lima, Peru	8/42-12/42	Official
		Lima, Peru	11/42-12/43	Undercover
		Kingston, Jamaica	3/42-4/43	Liaison
		Mexico City, Mexico	12/42-10/45	Official
		Mexico City, Mexico	8/43-11/44	Undercover
		Montevideo, Uruguay	9/40-11/40	Undercover
		Santiago, Chile	12/40-1/41	Undercover
		Mazatlan, Mexico	3/43-9/43	Undercover
		Mexico City, Mexico	2/41-9/43	Undercover
		Havana, Cuba	12/43-2/45	Undercover
		Lima, Peru	5/45-10/46	Undercover
		Lima, Peru	7/45-11/45	Official
		La Paz, Bolivia	7/42-9/43	Plant Survey
		Rio de Janeiro, Brazil	9/43-9/46	Official
		Buenos Aires, Argentina	7/46-3/47	Undercover
		Santiago, Chile	8/43-1/44	Undercover
		Havana, Cuba	11/44-6/46	Undercover
		Quito, Ecuador	8/42-5/43	Official
		Valparaiso, Chile	4/43-7/44	Official
		Ciudad Trujillo, D. R.	7/44-11/44	Official
		Guatemala City, Guatemala	3/45-4/46	Official
		Guatemala City, Guatemala	5/46-8/46	Official
		San Jose, Costa Rica	2/45-3/45	Legal Attache
	San Salvador, El Salvador	4/46-5/46	Official	
	Santiago, Chile	9/41-9/43	Legal Attache	
	Caracas, Venezuela	12/43-3/44	Official	
	Mexico City, D. F.	11/44-6/46	Legal Attache	
	Buenos Aires, Argentina	3/46-11/46	Official	
	Quito, Ecuador	5/43-12/43	Official	

b2
b7c

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~
699

<u>NAME</u>	<u>SIS NO.</u>	<u>PLACE</u>	<u>DATE</u>	<u>ASSIGNMENT</u>
		Port of Spain, Trinidad	3/45-6/45	Official
		Rio de Janeiro, Brazil	6/45-12/45	Official
		Lima, Peru	1/43-4/43	Undercover
		Arequipa, Peru	4/43-11/43	Undercover
		La Paz, Bolivia	8/43-11/43	Official
		Maracaibo, Venezuela	7/43-5/44	Official
		Rio de Janeiro, Brazil	9/45-2/47	Undercover
		Buenos Aires, Argentina	10/43-12/43	Undercover
		Rome, Italy	7/45-11/45	Army
		Natal, Brazil	4/46-2/47	Official
		Rio de Janeiro, Brazil	5/41-12/42	Legal Attache
		Havana, Cuba	12/43-11/44	Legal Attache
		Port au Prince, Haiti	7/46-5/47	Legal Attache
		San Salvador, El Salvador	8/41-7/42	Undercover
		San Jose, Costa Rica	8/42-7/43	Legal Attache
		Santiago, Chile	7/43-12/43	Official
		Concepcion, Chile	8/42-12/43	Undercover
		Recife, Brazil	1/42-12/43	Official
		La Paz, Bolivia	3/42-6/42	Undercover
		Santiago, Chile	5/46-2/47	Official
		Guadalajara, Mexico	11/42-10/43	Undercover
		Montevideo, Uruguay	6/43-1/44	Official
		Barranquilla, Colombia	1/44-2/45	Undercover
		Lima, Peru	2/45-2/46	Official
		Santiago, Chile	6/42-5/43	Undercover
		Caracas, Venezuela	8/43-12/43	Official
		Asuncion, Paraguay	3/45-11/46	Police Liaison
		Montevideo, Uruguay	5/42-10/42	Undercover
		Havana, Cuba	12/42-1/46	Official
		Buenos Aires, Argentina	3/46-8/46	Official
	Veracruz, Mexico	10/42-5/43	Undercover	
	Concepcion, Chile	11/43-7/44	Official	
	Valdivia, Chile	7/44-9/44	Official	
	Santiago, Chile	9/44-5/45	Official	

~~SECRET~~

b7c
b2

~~SECRET~~

700

<u>NAME</u>	<u>SIS NO.</u>	<u>PLACE</u>	<u>DATE</u>	<u>ASSIGNMENT</u>
[Redacted]		Torreón, Mexico	12/41-7/42	Undercover
		Guatemala City, Guatemala	8/42-7/43	Legal Attache
		Port-au-Prince, Haiti	8/43-7/44	Legal Attache
		Paris, France	5/45-8/45	Army
		Santiago, Chile	1/46-8/46	Official
		Buenos Aires, Argentina	6/45-4/46	Undercover
		Santiago, Chile	1/43-3/43	Plant Survey
		Río de Janeiro, Brasil	3/43-4/43	Plant Survey
		Buenos Aires, Argentina	4/43-5/43	Plant Survey
		Valdivia, Chile	4/43-11/43	Official
		Quito, Ecuador	1/44-12/44	Police Liaison
		Tegucigalpa, Honduras	6/41-7/42	Undercover
		Montevideo, Uruguay	7/42-1/44	Official
		Caracas, Venezuela	1/44-5/46	Police Liaison
		Sao Paulo, Brasil	9/43-12/44	Undercover
	Valparaíso, Chile	8/43-10/44	Undercover	
	La Paz, Bolivia	6/42-1/43	Undercover	
	Caracas, Venezuela	8/43-5/44	Official	

The following Bureau Officials and Special Agents were in travel status in the SIS Field:

<u>NAME</u>	<u>SIS NO.</u>	<u>DATE</u>
[Redacted]		9/45-10/45
		3/45-4/45
		10/41-12/41
		2/42-11/43
		1/44-4/44
		8/43-3/44
		7/44-9/44
		8/43-10/44
		12/44-7/46
		2/42-4/42
	9/43-11/43	

b2
b7c

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

DATE
12/40-6/41
4/45-5/45
1/44-3/44
5/44-10/44
11/44-2/45
8/46-9/46
7/45-10/45
11/44-2/45
3/45-6/45
8/45-11/45
5/46-6/46
9/45-10/45
8/44-11/44
6/43-9/43
5/45-7/45
9/40-9/40
9/46-11/46
10/42-4/43
3/45-5/45
4/45-6/46

SIS NO.

NAME

--

~~SECRET~~

VIII GENERAL BIBLIOGRAPHY

A. FILE SYSTEMS USED FOR SIS

At the inception of the SIS program the information furnished by the first Agents sent to the foreign field was filed in a folder containing all the information sent in by each Agent. Shortly after the inception of this program, it was realized, however, that a system was needed for the correlating of information pertaining to each type of subject matter. As a result, the system known in the Bureau as the "64" system was developed and this system worked as follows:

LATIN AMERICA
WESTERN HEMISPHERE, GENERAL 64-1000

NATIONALITY

- Nazi--A
- Japanese--B
- Italian--C
- Communist--D
- Spanish--E
- French--F
- British--G
- American--H
- Hungarian--I
- Roumanian--J
- Swiss--K
- Swedish--L
- Portuguese--M
- Austrian--N

CHARACTER:

- Political--01
- Economic--02
- Social--03
- Foreign Agents--04
- Propaganda--05
- Foreign Penetration--06
- Sabotage--07
- Foreign Residents--08
- Military & Naval--10
- Foreign Firms--11
- Radic Stations--12

CARIBBEAN SEA

- Bahama Islands 64-1100
- Cuba 64-1200
- Dominican Republic 64-1300
- Haiti 64-1400
- Jamaica 64-1500
- Leeward Islands (Guadelupe) 64-1700
- Trinidad 64-1800
- Bermuda 64-6000
- Windward Islands (Martinique) 64-1900

CENTRAL AMERICA

- British Honduras 64-2000
- Costa Rica 64-2100
- Guatemala 64-2200
- Honduras 64-2300
- Nicaragua 64-2400
- Panama 64-2500
- Salvador 64-2600

MEXICO

SOUTH AMERICA

- Argentina (Falkl. Islands) 64-2800
- Bolivia 64-2900
- Brazil 64-3000
- Chile 64-3100

CHARACTER:

Anti-Argentina Act—13
Submarine Act—14 (obsolete)
Telephone Surveillances—15
Plant Surveys—16 (obsolete)

SOUTH AMERICA

Colombia 64-3200
Ecuador (Galapagos Islands) 64-3300
Guianas (British) 64-3400
Guianas (French) 64-3500
Guianas (Dutch) 64-3600
Paraguay 64-3700
Peru 64-1600
Uruguay 64-3800
Venezuela 64-3900

In the "64" system, the basis of which is set out above, it is to be noted that, for example, information pertaining to Argentina carried the basic file number, 64-2800. In breaking down this basic number into separate files, the 64-28 was retained and the numbers appearing under the character and nationality listed above were used. For instance, a case involving German espionage in Argentina would carry the number, 64-2807-A. This number was obtained by taking the 64-28 from the basic Argentina number, adding 07 to indicate sabotage, and adding the letter, A, to indicate that the sabotage was German. In the event a case dealt with an Italian radio station located in Colombia, the file number would be 64-3212-C.

It was found necessary at the end of 1943 to further break down the file system in use by SIS and it was at this time that a change was made from the "64" system to the use of the type of file numbers used in the domestic field. In this use of the domestic case numbers a sabotage case would carry the designation of 98. With the installation of the use of the domestic field file number system, it was discovered that some method was needed to refer to the different types of cases which had been investigated in the foreign field. To meet this need, the "green abstract system" was instituted, which provided that a green copy of the abstract slip on a communication or report pertaining to foreign matters would be prepared and this green abstract would be filed under the name of the country and after the name of the country would be filed in the type of case designated by the number it carried. For instance, in a case involving sabotage in Argentina, the green abstract slip would be filed under Argentina and under the 98 section of that country. The "green abstract system" was discontinued after the close of the SIS program in April, 1947. However, the green abstract file which was set up during the SIS program has been kept intact in the Records Section of the Bureau and may be referred to at any time. It is a simple matter, therefore, to determine how many cases of any given type were investigated in any of the foreign countries in which the Bureau operated during the SIS program.

~~SECRET~~

B. GENERAL SIS FILES

The following files are of a general character and pertain to the over-all operation of the SIS program. Files pertaining to individual countries have been listed in the bibliography pertaining to each country. Many of the following files have a number of subsections pertaining to individual countries.

Administration	64-4204
Appropriation	64-4200
Agents Register	64-4149
Assignment of SIS Agents	64-4175
Assignment of Stenographers to Latin American Offices	64-4457
Budget	64-4927
Bulletins Distributed to SIS Employees	64-4662
Manuals Distributed to SIS Employees	64-4662-A
Bureau Inspections of SIS	64-4509
Codes	64-5005
Contacts - New York Office	64-4102
Covers	64-4148 ✓
Contacts of U. S. Representatives with SIS Employees in Latin America	64-4612
Directives	64-5002 ✓
Expense Accounts - Employees	64-4249
General Information - Training	64-4200-A
General Information - SIS	64-4000
Informants, General	64-4123
Monthly Administrative Reports	64-4904
Inspections, SIS	64-4242
New York Office, SIS	64-4101
Offers	64-4295
Passport Application Information	64-4627
Payment of Salaries	64-4139
Petty Cash Fund	64-4200-A
Plant Protection in Latin America	64-4527
Prospective Contacts	64-4011
SIS Manual	
Suggestions	64-4120
Training of Employees	64-4108

The following general monographs which were prepared during the time of SIS operations are available in the Bureau library:

Clandestine Radio Stations Utilized By The German Espionage System
United States Dependency on South America
Axis Aspirations Through South America

~~SECRET~~

704

~~SECRET~~

The Free French Movement In Latin America
Spanish Falange In The Western Hemisphere
The Communist Movement in Latin America
The Police of Latin America
German Espionage in Latin America
The Japanese in Latin America
Labor-Communist Movement in Central America

705

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

INDEX

	Page
Accomplishments Of SIS In Argentina	229
Accomplishments Of SIS In Austria	274
Accomplishments Of SIS In Bolivia	278
Accomplishments Of SIS In Brazil	287
Accomplishments Of SIS In Canada	321
Accomplishments Of SIS In Chile	323
Accomplishments Of SIS In Colombia	349
Accomplishments Of SIS In Costa Rica	364
Accomplishments Of SIS In Cuba	376
Accomplishments Of SIS In Curacao, Netherlands West Indies	399
Accomplishments Of SIS In The Dominican Republic	400
Accomplishments Of SIS In Ecuador	409
Accomplishments Of SIS In El Salvador	422
Accomplishments Of SIS In England	428
Accomplishments Of SIS In France	432
Accomplishments Of SIS In Germany	434
Accomplishments Of SIS In Guatemala	400
Accomplishments Of SIS In Haiti	452
Accomplishments Of SIS In Honduras	458
Accomplishments Of SIS In Italy	464
Accomplishments Of SIS In Jamaica	466
Accomplishments Of SIS In Japan	468
Accomplishments Of SIS In Mexico	473
Accomplishments Of SIS In Nicaragua	512
Accomplishments Of SIS In Panama	520
Accomplishments Of SIS In Paraguay	524
Accomplishments Of SIS In Peru	540
Accomplishments Of SIS In The Philippine Islands	558
Accomplishments Of SIS In Portugal	561
Accomplishments Of SIS In Spain	564
Accomplishments Of SIS In Trinidad	568
Accomplishments Of SIS In Uruguay	572
Accomplishments Of SIS In Venezuela	587
Administrative Developments In SIS	96
Agreement, Delimitation	49
Ahlrichs, Wilhelm, Interrogation Of	435
Aladren, Jose Maria	564
Alcase - Alejandro Urzaiz Gusman	377
Alexeev, Kirill, Defection Of	498
Almeida e Motta Marques, Fernando Manoel de	302
Alto Case (Mexico)	491
Altschuler, Lydia, Case	491
[redacted] Participation With SIS	b7D 118
American Embassy In Argentina, Attempt To Bomb	b7E 264
[redacted]	565
Anti-United States Propaganda In Mexico	b7C 482
Anti-United States Propaganda In Uruguay	579

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

	Page
"APFEL" German Sabotage Organization In Venezuela	588
"APFEL" Sabotage Case In Chile	330
"APFEL" Sabotage Group In Brazil	302
Appropriations And Expenditures, Fiscal Year	111
Argentine Diplomatic Code, Procurement, In Brazil	311
Argentina, Operations In	228
Armament Traffic In The Dominican Republic	401
Army, Burglary Investigations For	520
Arpon, Angel - Diamond Smuggling	592
Asiatic And European Schools	b7D 103
[REDACTED]	b7C 564
Asociation Alemana de Ayuda Social	527
Association For The Protection Of U. S. Citizens In Mexico	b7E 482
Atl, Dr. aka Gerardo Murillo	483
Austria, Operations In	274
Axis Activities In El Salvador	422
Axis Agents In American Firms In Argentina	239
Axis Agents In Argentina, Action Against	259
Axis Agents In Bolivia	278
Axis Nationals, Investigation Of	512
Axis Nationals In Nicaragua, Control Of	512
Background And Origin Of SIS	1
Banco Germanico de la America del Sud, Control Of	525
[REDACTED]	b7 599
Bayer-Weskott, Quimica, Drug Confiscation	b 590
[REDACTED]	251
Bermuda, Operations In	b7E 276
Bibliography For Argentina	268
Bibliography For Austria	b7C 275
Bibliography For Bermuda	277
Bibliography For Bolivia	284
Bibliography For Brazil	316
Bibliography For Canada	601
Bibliography For Chile	344
Bibliography For Colombia	359
Bibliography For Costa Rica	370
Bibliography For Cuba	393
Bibliography For Curacao, Netherlands West Indies	399
Bibliography For The Dominican Republic	405
Bibliography For Ecuador	417
Bibliography For El Salvador	424
Bibliography For England	431
Bibliography For France	433
Bibliography For Germany	438
Bibliography For Guatemala	449
Bibliography For Haiti	452
Bibliography For Honduras	461

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

	Page
Bibliography For Italy	465
Bibliography For Jamaica	467
Bibliography For Japan	469
Bibliography For Mexico	506
Bibliography For Nicaragua	516
Bibliography For Panama	521
Bibliography For Paraguay	534
Bibliography For Peru	554
Bibliography For The Philippine Islands	559
Bibliography For Portugal	563
Bibliography For SIS, General	702
Bibliography For Spain	567
Bibliography For Trinidad	571
Bibliography For Uruguay	582
Bibliography For Venezuela	601
Bischoff, Hermann Henrich Rullhusen	351
Black List In Argentina	257
Black List Cases In Colombia	349
Black List Cases In Mexico	481
Black List Firms In Brazil	304
Black List Firms In Venezuela	591
Black List Investigations In Uruguay	578
"BLUE BOOK" On Argentina	263
Blum, Hans Karl Albrecht,	436
Bolivia, Operations In	b2 278
Brackx Espionage Case In Italy	b7D 464
Brazil, Operations In	267
Budget Bureau Plan	77
[REDACTED]	428
Burglary Investigations For The Army In Panama	520
Busch, Friederich, Interrigation Of	435
Cable Service	135
"CAMCASE"	565
Carrillo, Rafael Communistic Activities In Mexico	494
CEL Radio Ring In Brazil	290
Cenerini, Marco A.	565
Censorship Liaison With Jamaica	466
Chile, Operations In	323
Chilean Internment Program	337
CIG Assumption Of Intelligence Responsibility In The Western Hemisphere	85
CIG Formation	81
CIT Radio Ring In Brazil	292
"CLOG CASE"	476
"COCASE"	429
Codes And Secret Inks	134
Coffey, Merrill Albert	502
Colombia, Operations In	349

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

	Page
Colombo, Charles Angelo, Jr.	501
Communications	133
Communism In Honduras	459
Communist Activities In Argentina	254
Communist Activities In Brazil	304
Communist Activities In Chile	338
Communist Activities In Colombia	353
Communist Activities In Costa Rica	366
Communist Activities In Cuba	383
Communist Activities In Dominican Republic	401
Communist Activities In Ecuador	413
Communist Activities In El Salvador	423
Communist Activities In Guatemala	446
Communist Activities In Haiti	453
Communist Activities In Japan	469
Communist Activities In Nicaragua	514
Communist Activities In Peru	548
Communist Activities In Spain	566
Communist Activities In Venezuela	594
Communist Coverage In Venezuela	599
Communist Matters in Paraguay	532
Communist Movement In Argentina	254
Communist Movement In Brazil	304
Communist Movement In Mexico	484
Communist Movement in Uruguay	b7D 579
Communist Movement In Venezuela	594
Communist Underground In Mexico	b7E 491
[REDACTED]	119
Confederation Of Workers Of Latin America	487, 488
Conferences, SIS Quarterly	103
Cooperation, Lack Of	71
Cooperation, Lack Of By Army	71
Cooperation, Lack Of By British	74
Cooperation, Lack Of By Navy	73
Cooperation, Lack Of By O.S.S.	74
Cooperation With U.S. Law Enforcement Officers Brazil	311
Cooperative Functions With Other Governmental Agencies	48
Corby Case - Canada	321
Costa Rica, Operations In	364
Countries Other Than Latin America, FBI SIS Work And Coverage	29
Courier System EFE In Argentina	234
Couriers And Diplomatic Pouches	b7D 134
[REDACTED]	118
Coverage In Costa Rica, Early	b7E 364
Coverage Development	141
Coverage Of Pan American Conferences	221
Criminal Cases In Guatemala	447

~~SECRET~~

709

~~SECRET~~

	Page
Criminal Investigations In Cuba	392
Criminal Matters In Mexico	500
Critique	41
Critique And Historical Summary Of SIS	1
Cuba, Operations In	373,375
Cuban-American Internment Program	388
Curtailment Of SIS For Lack Of Funds	645
Cryptographic Textbooks, Procurement Of, In Brazil	312
Dawson Case	432
Delimitation Agreement	49
Determination Of Responsibility For Foreign Intelligence	84
Development Of Coverage	141
Development Of The Legal Attache System	173
Diamond Smuggling - Angel Arpon	592
Diaz, Jose Gregorio	444
Difficulties, Jurisdictional	51
Diplomatic Facilities Surveyed	184
Diplomatic Pouches And Couriers	134
Discontinuance Of SIS, Remarks Concerning	645
Donat, Josef John	447
Donovan, General William, Plan Proposed By	b7D 78
	b7E 564
Double Talk Letters And Mail Drops	133
Douglas, Countess Freda Von Maltzahn	239
Drug Confiscation, Quimica Bayer-Weskhott	590
Economic Data In Argentina	257
Economic Matters In Paraguay	532
EFE Courier System Argentina	234
Embassy Cooperation In Chile	341
Employee, Individual Finances	108
Epstein, Jacob, Communistic Activities In Mexico	494
Espionage Activities In Argentina Tomiya; Koseki And Shozo Murai	244
Espionage Investigations In Guatemala	441,443
Espionage, Japanese, In Portugal	561
European And Asiatic Schools	103
Expenditures And Appropriations, Fiscal Year	111
Facilities Of SIS In Argentina	228
Facilities Of SIS In Austria	274
Facilities Of SIS In Bermuda	276
Facilities Of SIS In Bolivia	278
Facilities Of SIS In Brazil	287
Facilities Of SIS In Chile	323
Facilities Of SIS In Colombia	349
Facilities Of SIS In Costa Rica	362,364
Facilities Of SIS In Cuba	375

~~SECRET~~



~~SECRET~~

	Page
Files For Panama, Administrative	523
Files For Paraguay, Administrative	536
Files For Peru, Administrative	557
Files For The Philippine Islands, Administrative	559
Files For Portugal, Administrative	563
Files For Spain, Administrative	567
Files For Uruguay, Administrative	585
Files For Venezuela, Administrative	604
Files For Argentina, Investigative	268
Files For Austria, Investigative	275
Files For Bermuda, Investigative	277
Files For Bolivia, Investigative	284
Files For Brazil, Investigative	316
Files For Canada, Investigative	322
Files For Chile, Investigative	344
Files For Colombia, Investigative	359
Files For Costa Rica, Investigative	376
Files For Cuba, Investigative	394
Files For Dominican Republic, Investigative	405
Files For Ecuador, Investigative	417
Files For El Salvador, Investigative	426
Files For England, Investigative	431
Files For France, Investigative	433
Files For Guatemala, Investigative	449
Files For Haiti, Investigative	454
Files For Honduras, Investigative	461
Files For Jamaica, Investigative	467
Files For Japan, Investigative	469
Files For Mexico, Investigative	506
Files For Nicaragua, Investigative	516
Files For Panama, Investigative	521
Files For Paraguay, Investigative	534
Files For Peru, Investigative	554
Files For Portugal, Investigative	563
Files For SIS, General	704
Files For Spain, Investigative	567
Files For Uruguay, Investigative	585
Files For Venezuela, Investigative	601
Finances	107
Finances Of Individual Employee	108
Finances SIS	33
Fiscal Year Appropriations And Expenditures	111
Foreign Economic Administration, Japanese Data Furnished To	313
Foreign Intelligence Coverage, Post-War Plans For	76
Foreign Intelligence, Determination Of Responsibility For	84
Foreign Ministers Conference, London, England	223
Foreign Minister's Conference, Moscow, Russia	223

~~SECRET~~

712

~~SECRET~~

	Page
Formation Of CIG	81
Fourth Inter-American Conference of Foreign Ministers, Mexico City	221
"FREE EUROPEAN MOVEMENTS" In Mexico	487
"FREE GERMANY" Movement	489
French Intelligence Service	430
Funds, Handling Of	107
Fuhrman Plan For Nazi Conquest Of Uruguay	574
Garcia (Reyes), Jose, Communistic Activities In Mexico	494
Garvet, Henri Catherin	247
General Bibliography	702
General Operations	180
German Activities In Argentina	229
German Activities In Brazil	287
German Activities In Chile	323
German Activities In Colombia	349
German Activities In Costa Rica	365
German Activities In Cuba	376
German Activities In The Dominican Republic	401
German Activities In Ecuador	409
German Activities In Mexico	473
German Activities In Paraguay	525
German Activities In Peru	542
German Activities In Spain	565
German Activities In Uruguay	572
German Activities In Venezuela	587
German Communists In Mexico	487
German Documents, Captured	436
German Espionage Activities In The American Embassy, Berlin	437
German Espionage - Paul Kaas - Uruguay	575
German Espionage In Portugal	561
German Legation Archives In Panama, Survey Of	520
German Nationals In Cuba, Control Of	376
German Social Aid Association In Paraguay	527
Germanic Union Of Paraguay	528
Germans In Bolivia, Deportation Of	279
Germans, Deportation Of, In Ecuador	410
Germans, Deportation Of, From El Salvador	422
Germany, Operations In	434
Goering, Herman, Interrogation Of	435
Gomez (Lorenzo), Rosedo, Communistic Activities In Mexico	494
Governmental Agencies, Cooperative Functions With	48
"GRAF SPEE" Personnel In Argentina	237
"GREEN SHIRT" Movement In Brazil	310
Quadagni, Zato John George Michel	445
Guatemala, Operations In	440
Guillermo, Hellemann (Crewe)	335

213
~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

	Page
Haiti, Operations In	452
Honduras, Operations In	458
HDZ Case In Argentina	230
Heiden, George Richard	502
Historical Summary And Critique	1
Hopf, Ernst Oscar	476
HTT Radio Ring In Brazil	299
Informant Coverage In Italy	495
Informant Coverage In Venezuela	598
In-Service School, SIS	100
Inspection Procedures	105
Integralist Party In Brazil	310
Intelligence Committee Of The Joint Chiefs Of Staff, Plan Proposed By	79
Intelligence Responsibility In The Western Hemisphere, CIG	
Assumption Of	85
Internal Affairs In Costa Rica	369
International Criminal Police Commission	220
Internment Program In Colombia	353
Internment Program, Joint Cuban-American	388
Internment Program In Haiti	452
Internment Program In Honduras	458
Internment Program In Guatemala	440
Internment Program In Peru	540
Interrogations In Trinidad	569
Investigative Files For Uruguay	582
Italian Activities In Argentina	250
Italian Activities In Ecuador	412
Italian Espionage In Argentina	351
Italy, Operations In	464
Jamaica, British West Indies, Operations In	466
Japan, Operations In	468
Japanese Activities In Argentina	244
Japanese Activities In Chile	338
Japanese Activities In Cuba	379
Japanese Activities In Ecuador	413
Japanese Activities In Paraguay	530
Japanese Activities In Peru	545
Japanese Espionage In Portugal	561
JAPSA Network In Argentina	248
JOH Radio Group In Brazil	299
Joint Chiefs Of Staff, Joint Intelligence Committee Of, Plan Proposed By	79
Jurisdictional Difficulties	51
Jurisdictional Difficulties And Lack Of Cooperation	35
Kaas, Paul	575
Katz, Benjamin	466
Kidnapping Of Mauricio Hochschild	280
Klarin, Povel Panteleevich, Soviet Activities In Mexico	495
Kunze, Gerhard Wilhelm	475

714

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

	Page
Lack Of Cooperation	71
Lack Of Cooperation And Jurisdictional Difficulties	35
LACP Conventicn, Miami Beach, Florida, December 10-12, 1945	219
Latin American Law Enforcement Officials, Police Liaison Training	187
Latin American Officials Visits To The Bureau	22
Latin American Operations, Peak Period	187
Law Enforcement Officials, In Latin American, Training And Police Liaison Lectures, SIS	96
Legal Attache System, Development Of	173
LFS Radio Ring In Brazil	296
Liaison Office Established At U. S., Embassy, France	432
LIR Group Buenos Aires Branch	229
LIR Radio Ring In Brazil	294
"LITTLE ANGELO" Scerria	501
Lucas, William Otto	444
Luning, Heinz August	336
Luning, Heinz August, Espionage Case	378
Mail Drops And Double Talk Letters	133
Medellin (Ostes), Octavio, Communistic Activities In Mexico	495
Memos, Special, Remarks Concerning Mexican Communist Party	640
Mexican Fugitive Located	484
Mexican Microdot Case	501
Mexican Police Congress Guadalajara, Mexico, Second National Keyer (Ryser), Hannes, Communistic Activities in Mexico	476
Microdot Case, Mexican	219
Microdot Equipment in Portugal, Inspection Of	495
Misconduct of Embassy Secretary In Honduras	476
Monographs	561
Monographs On Argentina	459
Monographs On Bolivia	223
Monographs On Brazil	272
Monographs On Chile	286
Monographs On Colombia	320
Monographs On Costa Rica	347
Monographs On Cuba	362
Monographs On Ecuador	374
Monographs On El Salvador	398
Monographs On Guatemala	421
Monographs On Haiti	425
Monographs On Honduras	451
Monographs On Mexico	457
Monographs For Paraguay	461
Monographs For Peru	510
Monographs, Remarks Concerning	537
Monographs For Uruguay	640
Monographs For Venezuela	585
	604

715 ~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

	Page
Monozite Deposits In Brasil	313
Murillo, Gerardo aka Dr. Atl	483
Nazi "BIGWIGS" And Intelligence Chiefs, Interrogation Of	434
Nazi Conquest of Uruguay	574
Nelken Mansberger de Paul, Margarita, Communistic Activities In Mexico	496
Nicolaus, George, German Espionage In Mexico	478
NOI Radio Station In Chile	334
Oil Companies, Plant Surveys	593
Oil Company, Contacts In Venezuela	592
Operations, Peak Period In Latin America	22
Operations Outside The Western Hemisphere	174
Organizational Development At The Seat Of Government	178
Organization And Improvement Of Techniques	11
Organization And Techniques Employed In SIS	2
Orgin And Background of SIS	1
Orgin And Scope Of SIS	46
Cumansky, Constantin, Death Of	497
Objectives Of SIS In Germany	434
Objectives Of SIS In Guatemala	440
Objectives Of SIS In Haiti	452
Objectives Of SIS In Honduras	458
Objectives Of SIS In Italy	464
Objectives Of SIS In Jamaica	465
Objectives Of SIS In Japan	468
Objectives Of SIS In Mexico	471
Objectives Of SIS In Nicaragua	512
Objectives Of SIS In Panama	519
Objectives Of SIS In Paraguay	524
Objectives Of SIS In Peru	538
Objectives Of SIS In The Phillipine Islands	558
Objectives Of SIS in Portugal	560
Objectives Of SIS In Spain	564
Objectives Of SIS In Trinidad	562
Objectives Of SIS In Uruguay	572
Objectives Of SIS In Venezuela	587
Objectives Of SIS In Argentina	228
Objectives Of SIS In Austria	274
Objectives Of SIS In Bermuda	276
Objectives Of SIS In Bolivia	278
Objectives Of SIS In Brazil	287
Objectives Of SIS In Canada	321
Objectives Of SIS In Chile	323
Objectives Of SIS In Colombia	349
Objectives Of SIS In Costa Rica	364
Objectives Of SIS In Cuba	375
Objectives Of SIS In Curacao, Netherlands West Indies	399
Objectives Of SIS In The Dominican Republic	400

~~SECRET~~ 716

~~SECRET~~

	Page
Objectives Of SIS In Ecuador	409
Objectives Of SIS In El Salvador	421
Objectives Of SIS In England	428
Objectives Of SIS In France	432
Pan American Conference Coverage	221
Pan American Congress Of Criminology, Santiago, Chile	215
Pan American Police Conference 1943	212
Panella de Silva, Manuel Enrique	443
Paraguay, Revolution In	533, 534
Paraguayan Government Officials, Relations With	524
Paraguayan Identification Documents, Gradlent	529
Peak Period Of Operations In Latin America	22
Personnel In Argentina	265
Personnel In Austria	275
Personnel In Bermuda	277
Personnel In Bolivia	283
Personnel In Brazil	313
Personnel In Canada	322
Personnel In Chile	342
Personnel In Colombia	357
Personnel In Costa Rica	370
Personnel In Cuba	393
Personnel In Curacao, Netherlands West Indies	399
Personnel In The Dominican Republic	404
Personnel In Ecuador	415
Personnel In El Salvador	424
Personnel In England	431
Personnel In France	433
Personnel In Germany	438
Personnel In Guatemala	448
Personnel In Haiti	454
Personnel In Honduras	460
Personnel In Italy	465
Personnel In Japan	469
Personnel In Jamaica	466
Personnel In Mexico	503
Personnel In Nicaragua	515
Personnel In Panama	521
Personnel In Paraguay	534
Personnel In Peru	552
Personnel In The Philippine Islands	559
Personnel In Portugal	563
Personnel In Spain	567
Personnel In Trinidad	570
Personnel In Uruguay	581
Personnel In Venezuela	599
Personnel, Selection And Training	96

717
~~SECRET~~



~~SECRET~~

	Page
Peruvian Army, FBI Intelligence Schools For	552
Plant Surveys - Oil Companies	593
Plant Surveys, Remarks Concerning	644
Platinum Smuggling In Colombia	354
Plan FBI	80
Plan Proposed By Joint Intelligence Committee Of The Joint Chiefs Of Staff	79
Plan Proposed By General William Donovan	78
Plant Survey Program	180
Plant Surveys In Bolivia	280
Poensgen (Koch) Ludolf Oscar Max	352
Police Conference, Buenos Aires, Argentina May 27, 1942	211
Police Department, Manila, P. I., Reorganization Of	558
Police Liaison Agents Training School	190
Police Liaison By Countries	191
Police Liaison And Training Of Law Enforcement Officials In Latin America	177
Police Relations In Cuba	392
Political Activities In Bolivia	281
Political Activities In Ecuador	415
Political Coverage In El Salvador	423
Political Activities In Guatemala	447
Political Activities In Honduras	459
Political Activities In Peru	550
Political Affairs In Japan	469
Political Affairs In Panama	520
Political Affairs In Paraguay	533
Political Affairs In Venezuela	597
Political Coverage In Haiti	452
Political Matters In Brazil	308
Political Matters In Cuba	390
Political Matters In Nicaragua	514
Political Situation In Argentina	263
Political Situation In Colombia	357
Political Trends, Internal, The Dominican Republic	400
Portuguese And Spanish Training	98
Post-Spanish Training And Supervision	99
Post-War Liaison	430
Post-War Plans For Foreign Intelligence Coverage	76
Pound Treason Case	464
PQZ Radio Ring In Chile	332
Presidential Directive Setting Up CIG	81
Presidential Directive, SIS	47
PYL Radio Ring, Colombia Branch	350 & 352
PYL Radio Ring In Chile	326
Rabe, Fritz Arthur Berthold	577
Radio Cases HDZ In Argentina	230
Radio Case LIF In Argentina	229
Radio Group JOH, Brazil	299

~~SECRET~~

718

~~SECRET~~

	Page
Radio Network, FBI	136
Radio Ring CEL, Brazil	290
Radio Ring CIT, Brazil	292
Radio Ring HTI, Brazil	299
Radio Ring LFS, Brazil	296
Radio Ring LIR, Brazil	294
Radio Ring NOI In Chile	334
Radio Ring PQZ In Chile	332
Radio Ring PYL In Chile	326
Refugee Traffic In Cuba, Illicit	389
Remarks Of American Businessmen Doing Business Abroad Regarding SIS Operations And Personnel	627
Remarks By Army Regarding SIS Operations And Personnel	631
Remarks By Board Of Economic Warfare Regarding SIS Operations And Personnel	621
Remarks By Department Of Commerce Regarding SIS Operations And Personnel	628
Remarks By Commissioner Of Narcotics Regarding SIS Operations And Personnel	
Remarks By Coordinator Of Inter-American Affairs Regarding SIS Operations And Personnel	
Remarks By Department Of Justice Regarding SIS Operations And Personnel	
Remarks By Foreign Agencies And Individuals Regarding SIS Operations And Personnel	
Remarks By Foreign Economic Administration Regarding SIS Operations And Personnel	628
Remarks By Navy Regarding SIS Operations And Personnel	624
Remarks By State Department Regarding SIS Operations And Personnel	605
Repatriation Of Axis Nationals In Colombia	350
Revolution In Brazil	310
Revolution In Ecuador	415
Revolutionary Activities In Bolivia	281
Revolutionary Movements In Venezuela	598
Revolutions, Political, In Bolivia	282
Revolutions In South America, Argentine Promotion Of	551
Rios (Lavin), Enrique de Los, Communistic In Mexico	496
Rosal (Diaz), Amaro, Communistic Activities In Mexico	496
"RUCASE"	578
"RULE CASE", German Espionage	351
Russian Matters In Germany	438
Sabotage Group APFEL In Brazil	302
Scerria, "LITTLE ANGELO"	501
Schwartau Eskildsen, Herberto	350
Scope And Origin Of SIS	46
Seat Of Government, Organizational Development	178

719

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

	Page
Secret Inks And Codes	134
Security Measures Taken In Mexico Based On Information Supplied By The Bureau	498
Selection And Training Of Personnel	96
Sequeiros, Jose David Alfaro, Communist Activities In Mexico	493
Shozo Muri Espionage Activities In Argentina	244
Shriber, Elsie, Case In Mexico	474
SIS Accomplishments In Argentina	228
SIS Files For SIS General	704
SIS Finances	33
SIS Historical Summary And Critique	1
SIS In-Service School	100
SIS Lectures	96
SIS Lectures 1944	100
SIS Origin And Background	1
SIS Origin And Scope	46
SIS Peak Period Of Operations In Latin America	22
SIS, Presidential Directive	47
SIS Quarterly Couerences	103
SIS Statistics	224
SIS Work And Coverage In Foreign Countries Other Than Latin America	29
Smuggling Activities In Bolivia	279
Smuggling, Diamond	592
Smuggling In Paraguay	531
[REDACTED]	b2 564
Spanish Activities In Cuba	b7C 382
Spanish Activities In Peru	b7D 547
Spanish Communist Activities In Mexico	490
Spanish Diplomatic Code, Procurement Of	423 & 599
Spanish Falange Activities In Colombia	353
Spanish Falange Activities In Costa Rica	368
Spanish Falange Activities In Dominican Republic	403
Spanish Falange Activities In El Salvador	423
Spanish And Portuguese Schooling	98
Special Agents On SIS, Master List	668
Special Employees On SIS, Master List	668
Soviet Activities In Brazil	307
Soviet Activities In Venezuela	595
Soviet Diplomatic Activities In Argentina	256
Soviet Diplomatic Activities In Chile	341
Soviet Diplomatic Activities In Cuba	387
Soviet Diplomatic Activities In Mexico	497
Soviet Diplomatic Activities In Uruguay	581
Soviet Intelligence Activities In Argentina	256
Soviet Intelligence Activities In Venezuela	596
Soviet Intelligence System In Cuba	387
Stagni, Pablo	529
[REDACTED]	430

~~SECRET~~

b2

720

	Page
Statistics SIS	224
"STAY-BEHIND" Groups In Argentina	240
Streeter, Mark Lewis	468
Streich, Alter	528
Sunset Case, Japan	468
Surveys Of Diplomatic Facilities	184
Surveys Made, Plant	181
Tarasov, Leo Alexandrovich, Soviet Activities In Mexico	496
Technical Data In Brazil, Procurement Of	312
Technique Improvement And Later Organization	11
Techniques And Organization Employed In SIS	2
Termination Of SIS, Remarks Concerning	650
Tokyo Rose	468
Toledano, Vincente Lombardo	485
Tomiya Koseki Espionage Activities In Argentina	244
Trabal, Juan Alberto Bove	576
Training Of Law Enforcement Officials In Latin America	187
Training School For Police Liaison Agents	190
Transocean News Service In Ecuador	411
Travel Control Program In Cuba	389
Trotsky, Leon, Murder Of	492
Union Germanico del Paraguay	528
United Nations Conference On International Organization	222
U. S. Army Request For Information In Germany	437
United States Embassy, Investigations For	561
U. S. Embassy Liaison Office, France	433
U. S. Mail Robbery Between Guatemala And The U. S.	448
Urzaiz, Gusman, Alejandro	377
Uses Made Of SIS Information In Argentina	257
Venezuelan Oil, Attempted Purchase Of	591
Venezuelan Revolution In	597
Vivo, Jorge Abelio, Communistic Activities In Mexico	496
Vogel, Max	351
Waltemath, Werner Christopl	299
War Room Liaison	429
Western Hemisphere, Operations Outside Of	174