

● PSF

Nicaragua

WAR DEPARTMENT

The Adjutant General's Office
Washington

March 30, 1939.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH OF CHARLES LOVE MULLINS, JR.

MAJOR, INFANTRY

The records of this office show that Charles L. Mullins, Jr., who was born September 7, 1892 at Gretna, Nebraska, was appointed a Cadet, U.S. Military Academy, June 14, 1913, and served as such to April 20, 1917, when he was graduated and appointed a 2nd Lieutenant of Infantry. He was promoted to 1st Lieutenant, May 15, 1917; and to Captain (temporary), from August 5, 1917 to September 11, 1918. He accepted an appointment as Major of Infantry, U.S. Army, September 12, 1918, to rank from August 29, 1918; and was promoted to Captain in the permanent establishment, September 20, 1919. On June 30, 1920, he was honorably discharged from his emergency appointment only, reverting to the grade of Captain, Regular Army. He was detailed to the Air Corps, from March 1 to May 20, 1927; and was promoted to Major, January 1, 1933.

The degree of B.S. was conferred upon him by the U.S. Military Academy, 1917. He is a graduate of the Command and General Staff School, 1934; the Infantry School, Company Officers' Course, 1925; advanced course, 1930; and the Air Corps Tactical School, 1932.

Upon

Upon the expiration of his graduation leave, he joined and served with the 12th Infantry at the Presidio of San Francisco, California, from June 18, 1917 to (on detached service as student, Infantry School of Arms, Fort Sill, Oklahoma, from October 26 to November 25, 1917) January 3, 1918; with his regiment at Camp Fremont, California, to October 22, 1918; at Camp Mills, Long Island, New York, to November 24, 1918; with the 12th Infantry at Camp Stuart, Virginia, to May 2, 1919; Assistant Professor of Military Science and Tactics, University of Illinois, Urbana, Illinois, to May 31, 1919; on temporary duty in France with the American Expeditionary Forces, from May 31 to July 27, 1919; Assistant Professor of Military Science and Tactics, University of Illinois, Urbana, Illinois, to November 1, 1919; with the 12th Infantry at Camp Meade, Maryland, to August 24, 1920; with the 44th Infantry at the Presidio of San Francisco, California, to September 20, 1920; en route to Honolulu, Territory of Hawaii, to September 28, 1920; with the 44th Infantry at Schofield Barracks, Territory of Hawaii, to December 31, 1920; Aide to Major General Charles G. Morton, Commanding Hawaiian Department, to August 22, 1921; Assistant to and Acting the Assistant Chief of Staff, G-4, Headquarters Hawaiian Department, Honolulu, Territory of Hawaii, to June 17, 1924; en route to the United States

(sailed

(sailed June 17, 1924) and on leave to September 19, 1924; student, Company Officers' Course, the Infantry School, Fort Benning, Georgia, to June 1, 1925; Instructor, U. S. Military Academy, West Point, New York, to February 1, 1927; on leave and en route to new station to February 28, 1927; student, the Air Corps Primary Flying School, Brooks Field, Texas, to May 12, 1927; on temporary duty with the 20th Infantry at Fort Sam Houston, Texas, to May 31, 1927; at Douglas, Arizona, with the 25th Infantry, to May 11, 1929; on leave to August 16, 1929; en route to new station to September 9, 1929; student, Advanced Course, the Infantry School, Fort Benning, Georgia, to May 23, 1930; with the 25th Infantry at Camp Stephen D. Little, Arizona, to August 13, 1931; on leave to September 7, 1931; student, the Air Corps Tactical School, Maxwell Field, Alabama, to June 12, 1932; on leave and en route to new station to July 22, 1932; student, the Command and General Staff School, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, to (on temporary duty with the Civilian Conservation Corps at Eugene, Oregon, from June 10 to August 20, 1933) June 16, 1934; with the 29th Infantry at Fort Benning, Georgia, to February 10, 1936; Assistant in Personnel Section, Office Chief of Infantry, Washington, D. C., to July 5, 1938; on leave and en route to new station to September 1, 1938; student, the Army War College, Wash-
ington,

ington, D. C., to the present date.

Major Mullins is married.

By authority of the Secretary of War:

E. S. ADAMS,
Major General,
The Adjutant General.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Message

April 17, 1939.

MISSY:

Take up with Mrs. Helm. I think
this has been attended to by Mrs. Roosevelt.

F.D.R.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

April 10, 1939

MEMORANDUM:

Do the President and Mrs. Roosevelt wish the invitations for the musicale after the dinner for the King and Queen, also that for the President of Nicaragua and his wife, to be confined solely to officials of the Government?

It would greatly simplify the invitation list if it could be arranged this way and no unofficials invited.

MRS. HELM

N.B. The East Room seats 300 persons comfortably.

Dinner at the White House
Friday evening, May 5, 1939,
at 8 o'clock.

The President and Mrs. Roosevelt

The President of Nicaragua and Senora de Somoza
Hon. Dr. Manuel Cordero Reyes
Lieut. Octavio Sacasa) Aides
Lieut. Pedro Nolasco Romero)

The Minister of Nicaragua and Senora de De Bayle

The Vice President and Mrs. Garner
? The Chief Justice and Mrs. Hughes
The Secy of State and Mrs. Hull
The Secy of the Treasury and Mrs. Morgenthau
The Secy of War and Mrs. Woodring
The Attorney General
The Postmaster General and Mrs. Farley
The Secy of the Navy and Mrs. Swanson
The Secy of the Interior and Mrs. Ickes
The Secy of Agriculture and Mrs. Wallace
The Secretary of Commerce
The Secretary of Labor
The Speaker and Mrs. Bankhead
Sen. and Mrs. Key Pittman
Sen. and Mrs. William E. Borah
Rep. and Mrs. Sam D. McReynolds
Rep. and Mrs. Hamilton Fish
Gen. and Mrs. Malin Craig
Adm. and Mrs. William D. Leahy
Maj. Gen. and Mrs. Thomas Holcomb
Hon. and Mrs. Sumner Welles
Hon. and Mrs. Stephen T. Early
Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Edwin M. Watson
? Capt. Daniel J. Callaghan
Hon. George T. Summerlin
Miss Marguerite LeHand

Dr Brown ?
Rep. of State Dept
who goes to New Orleans to
meet Somozas

57

RECEPTION FOLLOWING DINNER
Friday evening, May 5, 1939,
at 10 o'clock.

Mr. Justice McReynolds
Mr. Justice and Mrs. Butler
Mr. Justice and Mrs. Stone
Mr. Justice and Mrs. Roberts
Mr. Justice and Mrs. Black
Mr. Justice and Mrs. Reed
Mr. Justice and Mrs. Frankfurter
Mr. Justice and Mrs. Douglas (will probably take oath in April)
Mr. Justice Van Devanter)
Mrs. Sanford L. Rariden) all retired
Mr. Justice and Mrs. Sutherland)
Mr. Justice and Mrs. Brandeis)

Sen. and Mrs. Pat Harrison
Sen. and Mrs. Walter F. George
Sen. Robert F. Wagner
Sen. Tom Connally
Sen. and Mrs. Elbert D. Thomas
Sen. and Mrs. Frederick Van Nuys
Sen. and Mrs. James E. Murray
Sen. and Mrs. Lewis B. Schwellenbach
Sen. and Mrs. Claude Pepper
Sen. Theodore F. Green
Sen. Robert R. Reynolds
Sen. Joseph F. Guffey
Sen. and Mrs. Guy M. Gillette
Sen. and Mrs. Hiram W. Johnson
Sen. Arthur Capper
Sen. and Mrs. Robert M. La Follette, Jr.
Sen. and Mrs. Arthur H. Vandenberg
Sen. and Mrs. Wallace H. White, Jr.
Sen. and Mrs. Henrik Shipstead

Rep. and Mrs. Sol Bloom
Rep. and Mrs. Luther A. Johnson
Rep. and Mrs. John Kee
Rep. and Mrs. James P. Richards
Rep. Thomas C. Hennings, Jr.
Rep. and Mrs. James A. Shanley
Rep. and Mrs. Joseph L. Pfeifer
Rep. and Mrs. Aaron Lane Ford
Rep. and Mrs. El. V. Izac
Rep. Robert L. Mouton
Rep. and Mrs. Robert G. Allen
Rep. and Mrs. Pete Jarman
Rep. and Mrs. Laurence F. Arnold
Rep. and Mrs. W. O. Burgin
Rep. and Mrs. Charles A. Eaton
Rep. George Holden Tinkham
Rep. Elith Nourse Rogers
Rep. and Mrs. Bruce Barton
Rep. and Mrs. Robert B. Chipfield
Rep. and Mrs. Robert J. Corbett
Rep. and Mrs. John M. Vorys
Rep. and Mrs. Foster Stearns
Rep. and Mrs. Andrew C. Schiffler

Hon. R. Walton Moore
Hon. and Mrs. Francis B. Seyre
Hon. and Mrs. George S. Messersmith
Hon. and Mrs. Adolf A. Berle, Jr.

Hon. and Mrs. John W. Hanes
Col. and Mrs. Louis A. Johnson
Hon. and Mrs. Robert H. Jackson
Hon. and Mrs. William W. Howes
Hon. and Mrs. Charles Edison
Hon. Harry Slattery
Hon. and Mrs. Milburn L. Wilson
Hon. and Mrs. J. Monroe Johnson
Hon. and Mrs. Charles V. McLaughlin

Hon. and Mrs. Harry B. Mitchell, Civil Service Comm.
Hon. and Mrs. Marriner S. Eccles, Fed. Res. System
Hon. and Mrs. Robert E. Freer, Fed. Trade Commission
Hon. and Mrs. Raymond B. Stevens, U.S. Tariff Commission
Hon. Stewart McDonald, Fed. Housing Adm.
Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Frank T. Hines, Vet. Administration
Hon. Frederic A. Delano, Nat'l Capital Park & Planning Comm.
Dr. Leo S. Rowe, Pan American Union
Hon. and Mrs. Norman H. Davis, Am. Nat'l Red Cross
Hon. and Mrs. Jesse H. Jones, R. F. C.
Hon. and Mrs. John H. Fahey, Fed. Home Loan Bank Bd.
Br. and Mrs. Harcourt A. Morgan, Tenn. Valley Auth.
Hon. and Mrs. Aubrey Williams, Nat'l Youth Adm.
Col. F. C. Harrington, Works Progress Adm.
Hon. and Mrs. Robert Fechner, Civilian Conservation Corps
(Chr. of Sec. & Exch. Comm. later)
Hon. and Mrs. Warren Lee Pierson, Export-Import Bk. of Wash.
Hon. and Mrs. Arthur J. Altmeyer, Social Security Board
Rear Adm. and Mrs. Emory S. Land, U. S. Maritime Comm.
Hon. and Mrs. Edward J. Noble, Civil Aeronautics Auth.

Sen. and Mrs. Alben W. Barkley - Majority Leader
Sen. and Mrs. Charles L. McNary - Minority Leader
Rep. Sam Rayburn, Majority Leader
Rep. Joseph W. Martin, Jr. - Minority Leader

? Sen. and Mrs. Sherman Minton - Senate Whip
? Rep. and Mrs. Patrick J. Boland - House Whip

163+
Some members of the Nicaraguan Legation to be selected by
the State Department

Mr. McDermott and other members of the party to be designated
by Mr. Summerlin

Only undersecretaries of Departments or ranking assistant
secretaries, where there is no undersecretary, have
been included, since it is my understanding that the
President does not wish the entire Little Cabinet invited.

*(Not all the
heads are listed)*



file

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
WASHINGTON

April 29, 1939

My dear General Watson:

I am enclosing herewith for the information of the President biographic data in regard to His Excellency General Anastasio Somoza, President of Nicaragua, and the members of his party. The memorandum was prepared in the Division of the American Republics.

Sincerely yours,

H. Charles Spruks

H. Charles Spruks
Acting Chief, Division of Protocol

Brigadier General Edwin Watson, U.S.A.,
Secretary to the President,
The White House.

CONFIDENTIAL BIOGRAPHIC DATA ON PRESIDENT
ANASTASIO SOMOZA AND MEMBERS OF HIS PARTY

President Anastasio Somoza was born February 1, 1896 in San Marcos, Nicaragua. He was educated in the schools of Nicaragua and attended Pierce Business College in Philadelphia for two years, where he studied accounting. He resided in the United States from 1914 to 1920 and was employed for four years as a traveling auditor with the Page Motor Company. Upon his return to Nicaragua he held various posts with the Government, including the position of Under Secretary of Foreign Affairs and Under Secretary of War. He was appointed Sub-Director of the Guardia Nacional on November 14, 1932, becoming Director of that organization on January 1, 1933 upon the withdrawal of the American Marines from Nicaragua. General Somoza was elected President in December 1936 and assumed office January 1, 1937 for a term of four years. His term of office was extended early this year by a Constituent Assembly and he was re-inaugurated on March 30 to hold office until May 1, 1947.

President Somoza is addressed informally as "General"
and

and is known to his intimates as "Tacho". He has a fluent command of colloquial English, which he enjoys speaking. He has a pleasing and persuasive personality, although he is not considered - even by his friends - to be a very forceful character. Since his election to the presidency he has retained his informal, approachable manner and has given no signs that he is unduly impressed by the importance of his office. His rise to power in Nicaragua may be attributed principally to his political acumen and his pleasing personality rather than to any profound abilities or outstanding qualifications for office.

President Somoza is believed to have a sincere affection for the United States. He has consistently displayed a desire to cooperate fully with this Government and to cultivate our friendship.

Doña Salvadora de Somoza, née De Bayle, the wife of President Somoza, is a Nicaraguan woman of considerable charm and distinction. She is a sister of the present Nicaraguan Minister in Washington, Dr. León De Bayle. As a young woman she attended school in the United States for a number of years and has an adequate command of the English language. The Somozas have three
children

children, two sons and one daughter, who are all attending school in this country. The daughter, age 17, is accompanying her parents as a member of the official party.

Dr. Manuel Cordero Reyes, Nicaraguan Minister for Foreign Affairs, was born in Nicaragua in about 1887. He was educated in the public schools of Nicaragua and studied law in the University of Santiago, Chile. He was formerly President of the Supreme Court of Nicaragua and served as delegate to the Central American Conference in Guatemala in 1934, and to the Pan American Conferences at Montevideo in 1933 and Lima in 1938. He also represented the Nicaraguan Government at the conference in San José, Costa Rica, in 1937 and 1938 for the settlement of the Honduras-Nicaragua boundary dispute.

Dr. Cordero Reyes speaks almost no English and has not resided in the United States although he is believed to be sincerely friendly toward this country. He is sympathetic toward Chile because of his education in that country and the fact that he is married to a Chilean woman.

Dr. Cordero Reyes is highly intelligent and through
his

his successful administration of the Nicaraguan Foreign Office has acquired a considerable degree of influence with President Somoza.

The Presidential party will also include two military aides of the rank of Captain and an orderly.

file personal
PSF: Nicaragua
May 1, 1939

Discussions to be held with President Somoza of Nicaragua

President Somoza of Nicaragua, after repeatedly indicating his desire to visit the United States and eventually receiving an invitation to visit the White House, desires to discuss the possibility of obtaining financial and technical assistance from the United States Government. It is considered advisable to lend reasonable cooperation to Nicaragua in certain respects where there will be fairly definite benefit to the United States as well as to Nicaragua.

I. The matters on which it is believed the United States will not wish to take favorable action are as follows:

a) Interoceanic Canal

This matter and the following, "b) San Juan River Canalization," are believed to be the principal items on President Somoza's program of discussions.

It is understood that the House Committee which has been considering a bill to construct an additional set of locks and bypass channels at the Panama Canal, as well as proposed legislation to construct a Nicaraguan interoceanic canal, will report favorably on the Panama Canal project and will shelve the Nicaraguan project without report. It is estimated that the additional locks at Panama will take care of expanding commercial and naval traffic during the next 75 years and will provide the

same strategic duplication of facilities as would a Nicaraguan canal. There is accordingly no indication that the United States will need to construct a Nicaraguan interoceanic canal before 2000 A.D.

The Nicaraguans contend that the United States has a moral obligation to take action on the option to construct an interoceanic canal under the Bryan-Chamorro Treaty, and there is a possibility that this contention may eventually be publicized and create ill will toward the United States in other American Republics as well as Nicaragua (the contention received some attention at the Buenos Aires Conference in 1936). The record shows, however, that the Bryan-Chamorro Treaty was signed in 1914 largely as a result of Nicaraguan initiative and interest, and at a time when the imminent opening of the Panama Canal gave no reason to believe that a Nicaraguan Canal would be soon constructed. Under the Treaty, the Nicaraguan Government received 3 million dollars which were used, in large part, to pay old debts.

The position of the United States in this matter is believed to be basically sound, and it is possible that disproportionately large and unusual assistance to Nicaragua might tend to weaken this position by being an implied admission of special obligation.

b) San Juan River Canalization

Upon failure to receive encouragement concerning the

interoceanic canal, President Somoza will undoubtedly suggest the canalization of the San Juan River, with the cost of canalization to be applied against eventual interoceanic canal payments to Nicaragua. United States Army engineers estimate that the canalization would cost from 6 to 9 million dollars (the interoceanic canal would cost approximately 1 billion 100 million dollars), and that it would be of comparatively little use in connection with the construction of a future interoceanic canal. This canalization would probably also require negotiations with Costa Rica in which the United States would almost inevitably become involved.

It appears that the Nicaraguan Government has no intention of requesting a loan for this canalization, and it is believed that if the outright expenditure of such a large amount were to be considered by the United States it would be much more wisely invested in projects of apparent international use such as connecting links in the Inter-American Highway. It is very unlikely that the economic advantages from canalization of the San Juan River would warrant the necessary expenditure, since the Atlantic coast region is very sparsely settled and in a generally deteriorated condition because of banana disease and depleted timber resources.

c) Highway to Atlantic Coast

As in the case of the suggested San Juan River

canalization, it is believed that the cost of a highway from Managua and other central cities of Nicaragua to the Atlantic Coast region would not be warranted by the economic advantages gained. Such a highway would cost at least one and a half million dollars which could be much more wisely used on links of the Inter-American Highway or lateral roads in the populated areas of the country.

d) Increase in Quota and Decrease in Duty for Nicaraguan Sugar imported into the United States

It appears to be entirely impracticable to attempt any special quota or duty concessions on Nicaraguan sugar, because of inevitable complications with other more important sources of supply (i.e., Peru and Dominican Republic). Moreover, only one Nicaraguan company exports sugar to the United States.

e) Export-Import Bank Credit Facilities for Certain Public Works believed to be Impracticable

It is believed to be inadvisable to consider extension of Export-Import Bank credit facilities for certain works such as:

- 1) Port of Corinto dredging. Although important shipping lines have abandoned stops at Corinto on the pretext of shallow harbor facilities, the true reason is understood to be the small amount of business obtainable. There is accordingly no reason to believe that dredging would stimulate traffic to any extent.
- 2) Airport at Managua. It is understood that

President Somoza is interested in the construction of a new airport on some property he owns about five miles from Managua, with a view to constructing a racetrack on the present airport which is practically in the city.

- - - - -

II. While it is not considered practicable to encourage President Somoza concerning the preceding projects in his program of discussions, it is believed that there are certain important respects in which the United States can lend mutually beneficial technical and financial cooperation to Nicaragua which in the aggregate will provide a compendium of arrangements entirely commensurate with the importance attributed in Nicaragua to President Somoza's visit. The matters on which the United States is or may be prepared to take favorable action are as follows:

a) Links in the Inter-American Highway and Important Connecting Lateral Roads

Assistance in the construction of links in the Inter-American Highway and important connecting lateral roads is suggested as the most important of cooperative measures which may be adopted. President Somoza has not indicated, however, that he plans to discuss the Inter-American Highway to any noteworthy extent.

In this connection, it is believed that it would be desirable at this time to encourage reasonably prompt completion of the Inter-American Highway to the Panama Canal, by

proportionate offers of technical assistance and outright expenditures under close supervision to all the Central American countries where the highway has not been completed. In view of the short time in which to arrange for such uniform cooperation prior to President Somoza's visit, it is suggested that Export-Import Bank credit facilities might be granted to Nicaragua for this purpose under close technical supervision extended by the Bureau of Public Roads (it is estimated that completion of the Nicaraguan section of the Inter-American Highway will cost approximately 8.4 million dollars, of which not more than half appears to be allotted for services and materials that would need to be imported).

b) Export-Import Bank Credits for Public Works other than Roads

Export-Import Bank credits might be advanced for exports of United States materials and equipment for projects, other than the roads mentioned, where such projects are considered economically feasible by engineers working in cooperation with the Export-Import Bank. Such projects might possibly include:

- 1) A hydro-electric light and power development between Lake Managua and the Pacific Ocean, and other light and power developments; and
- 2) Purchase of new rolling stock and other equipment for the Pacific Railway.

The Export-Import Bank has agreed to consider the extension of credits aggregating 3 million dollars for highway construction and for the works and purchases mentioned under "b)," in addition to the "Exchange and Stabilization Fund" mentioned under "c)," following.

A memorandum indicating the bases upon which the Export-Import Bank would determine the extension of financial assistance has been prepared for presentation to President Somoza by the Secretary of State. The public debt of Nicaragua on January 31, 1939 was as follows (in millions of dollars):

Sterling debt of 1909	2.0
Customs Bonds of 1918 (cordobas) ...	0.5
Consolidated debt (internal)	2.8
Frozen commercial debt (approx.) ...	2.0
Other	<u>0.8</u>
Total	8.2

c) Exchange Stabilization Fund for the National Bank of Nicaragua

It is believed that a line of credit up to \$500,000 might usefully be extended by the Export-Import Bank for an exchange stabilization fund to avoid seasonal and other unusual short-term fluctuations in the international value of Nicaraguan currency, with resulting benefit to international trade. Prolonged experience indicates,

however,

however, that such financial cooperation should be extended only under the closest supervision by an American expert or experts. If the Nicaraguan Government refuses such supervision, the credit facilities would undoubtedly result in more difficulties than benefits. The present Nicaraguan tendency is toward the elimination of foreign financial experts in positions of administrative control.

d) Purchase of Small Ships

There is some indication that the Nicaraguan Government may need a vessel to replace one now in freight and passenger service on Lake Nicaragua, as well as a small ship for use along the East coast of the country. Inquiries indicate that vessels suitable for these purposes are probably not at present obtainable from the United States Government, but if the Nicaraguan Government wishes to provide fairly definite specifications of the vessels required, this Government will be glad to lend assistance in finding a reliable source of supply.

e) Agricultural Cooperation

President Somoza wishes to institute an agricultural school and experiment station. It is believed that United States cooperation in this regard might be extended in the form of an agricultural survey such as already contemplated

contemplated under the program of cooperation with the American republics. Technical assistance might subsequently be given in the organization of an experiment station based on indications of possible complementary non-competitive production which may result from the survey. The Department of Agriculture has indicated that it is prepared to cooperate promptly in this regard in the event of authorization of the appropriation for this purpose, and has prepared a memorandum on Nicaraguan agricultural possibilities for presentation to President Somoza by the Secretary of State. The Goodyear Company has offered to give Nicaraguans technical training in rubber growing on the Goodyear plantation in Costa Rica, and also to give a reasonable supply of rubber tree clones to the Nicaraguan Government. Also, there is a possibility that the United Fruit Company might be persuaded to undertake rubber and abaca growing in Nicaragua.

f) United States Army Officer as Director of the Nicaraguan Military School.

The War Department has agreed to furnish an officer to be Director of the Nicaraguan Military School. Major Charles L. Mullins has been selected for this assignment, but announcement of his designation is being deferred until the arrival of President Somoza. A biographical statement concerning Major Mullins is attached hereto

and

and it is suggested that the President may wish to hand this statement to President Somoza with the comment that if he agrees with the selection, public announcement will be made.

g) Other United States Government Experts

Other United States Government experts which the Nicaraguan Government may request, such as a sanitation engineer which it is believed may be desired, might be loaned under the regular procedure of Public 545.

III. Another matter concerning which it is believed President Somoza may seek comment by United States Government officials is the question of creating a Nicaraguan Government monopoly of oil distribution (and possibly refining - not now done in Nicaragua - which might use Mexican oil). In the event of creation of a government monopoly, the United States Government would expect full compensation of the West India Oil Company (Standard Oil subsidiary now controlling distribution in Nicaragua) for any properties, equipment or supplies that might be appropriated by the Nicaraguan Government and full observance of any contractual rights of the Company, but it is believed that no comment should be made in this regard at this time, since such comment might be used

as an implied agreement to the creation of the monopoly. On the other hand, a general agreement concerning equitable treatment of American enterprise might be obtained in connection with the Nicaraguan arrangements.

IV. While there are no important specific matters in which the United States desires special action by Nicaragua, it would be unfortunate to lose this opportunity to clear up several minor matters. The Secretary of State may wish to discuss with President Somoza these matters, such as certain unusual documentary requirements for merchandise imports, etc., which are listed on a sheet attached hereto.

Concessions which might be obtained from the
Nicaraguan Government are:

- a) Elimination of all Nicaraguan Government documentary requirements in connection with shipments to the American Minister at Managua (of special interest in connection with current construction of a new Legation building);
- b) Elimination of special merchandise documentation on shipments from the United States, now required in order to obtain most-favored-nation concessions under Nicaraguan treaties with certain other countries;
- c) Elimination of present unusual delays in replies to requests of importers for dollar exchange;
- d) Elimination of multiple exit visas now required of United States citizens leaving Nicaragua.

CONFIDENTIAL

CLS

7-11-66

FUTURE ENGAGEMENTS OF THE PRESIDENT
Revised to May 3, 1939.

*file
Nicaragua*

May 5 - President of Nicaragua at White House.

6 - " " " " leaves White House.

10 - ^{9:55 a.m.} ~~10:00 a.m.~~ Radio broadcast dedicating new building
of the Museum of Modern Art, N.Y.

22 - Address Retailers National Forum, sponsored by
American Retail Federation.

(?) June 2 - ~~150th Anniversary Ceremonies, Georgetown University~~
2:00 p.m.

8 - King and Queen of England at White House.

9 - " " " " leave White House.

9 - The President leaves White House for Hyde Park.

10 - King and Queen of England at Hyde Park

11 - " " " " leave Hyde Park

12 - West Point Graduation Exercises - address.

¹⁵²
(?) 19 - The President leaves in evening for Smoky Mountain
National Park.

(?) 20 - Asheville. Lv. that night for Western trip.

~~(?) 20 - 35th Reunion - Harvard Club.~~

28 - Conference of Governors - Luncheon at Hyde Park
(Mrs. Roosevelt to act if the President not there)

Nov 11 - Virginia Military Institute - speech.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

CLC
7-11-66

PROPOSED PROGRAM FOR THE VISIT OF HIS EXCELLENCY
The President of Nicaragua and Senora de Somoza

Friday, May 5th

11:20 A.M. Arrive at Washington. Formal dress. The President and Senora de Somoza will be met in the Presidential Reception Room at the Union Station by the President and Mrs. Roosevelt. President Somoza will present his suite to the President and Mrs. Roosevelt, and the President in turn will present the members of the reception committee as follows:

- The Vice President and Mrs. Garner
- The Chief Justice and Mrs. Hughes
- The Speaker and Mrs. Bankhead
- The Secretary of the Treasury and Mrs. Morgenthau
- The Secretary of War and Mrs. Woodring
- The Attorney General
- The Postmaster General and Mrs. Farley
- The Secretary of the Navy and Mrs. Swanson
- The Secretary of the Interior and Mrs. Ickes
- The Secretary of Agriculture and Mrs. Wallace
- The Secretary of Commerce
- The Secretary of Labor
- The Under Secretary of State and Mrs. Welles
- Senator and Mrs. Pittman
- Representative and Mrs. McReynolds
- The Chief of Staff
- The Chief of Naval Operations
- The Commandant of the Marine Corps

Friday, May 5th (continued)

The President and Mrs. Roosevelt will escort President and Senora de Somoza to the guard of honor drawn up outside the station. Photographs will be made following the honors. No broadcast.

Members of the reception committee and others will enter their automobiles at the side of the Reception Room while the President and Mrs. Roosevelt and President and Senora de Somoza are receiving the honors and the photographers. Procession to the White House with military escort.

12:15 P.M. Arrive at the White House. Immediately following the arrival at the White House there will be a Diplomatic circle in the East Room for the Chiefs of Diplomatic Missions and their wives. The Minister of Nicaragua will present the Chiefs of Missions to the President of Nicaragua and Senora de Somoza.

1:00 P.M. Small luncheon at the White House.

3:00 P.M. The Presidential Party will leave by motor car for Mount Vernon where the President of Nicaragua will lay a wreath at Washington's Tomb. The party will then leave Mount Vernon by motor car and will stop at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier, Arlington Cemetery, where the President of Nicaragua will lay a wreath upon the Tomb.

8:00 P.M. State dinner at the White House. Full evening dress. Reception with music. President Somoza and Senora de Somoza will remain at the White House for the night.

CONFIDENTIAL

CL 3
4-11-66

*file
Nicaragua*

PROPOSED PROGRAM FOR THE VISIT OF HIS EXCELLENCY
The President of Nicaragua and Senora de Somoza

Friday, May 5th

11:20 A.M. Arrive at Washington. Formal dress. The President and Senora de Somoza will be met in the Presidential Reception Room at the Union Station by the President and Mrs. Roosevelt. President Somoza will present his suite to the President and Mrs. Roosevelt, and the President in turn will present the members of the reception committee as follows:

The Vice President and Mrs. Garner
The Chief Justice and Mrs. Hughes
The Speaker and Mrs. Bankhead
The Secretary of the Treasury and Mrs. Morgenthau
The Secretary of War and Mrs. Woodring
The Attorney General
The Postmaster General and Mrs. Farley
The Secretary of the Navy and Mrs. Swanson
The Secretary of the Interior and Mrs. Ickes
The Secretary of Agriculture and Mrs. Wallace
The Secretary of Commerce
The Secretary of Labor
The Under Secretary of State and Mrs. Welles
Senator and Mrs. Pittman
Representative and Mrs. McReynolds
The Chief of Staff
The Chief of Naval Operations
The Commandant of the Marine Corps

Friday, May 5th (continued)

The President and Mrs. Roosevelt will escort President and Senora de Somoza to the guard of honor drawn up outside the station. Photographs will be made following the honors. No broadcast.

Members of the reception committee and others will enter their automobiles at the side of the Reception Room while the President and Mrs. Roosevelt and President and Senora de Somoza are receiving the honors and the photographers. Procession to the White House with military escort.

12:15 P.M.

Arrive at the White House. Immediately following the arrival at the White House there will be a Diplomatic circle in the East Room for the Chiefs of Diplomatic Missions and their wives. The Minister of Nicaragua will present the Chiefs of Missions to the President of Nicaragua and Senora de Somoza.

1:00 P.M.

Small luncheon at the White House.

3:00 P.M.

The Presidential Party will leave by motor car for Mount Vernon where the President of Nicaragua will lay a wreath at Washington's Tomb. The party will then leave Mount Vernon by motor car and will stop at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier, Arlington Cemetery, where the President of Nicaragua will lay a wreath upon the Tomb.

4:30 P.M.

8:00 P.M.

State dinner at the White House. Full evening dress. Reception with music. President Somoza and Senora de Somoza will remain at the White House for the night.

Published in

Foreign Relations of the United States

1939 Vol. V The American Republics

pages 731-732.

RLJ 5/19/58

RLJ 5/19/58



*Presidencia de la República
Managua, Nicaragua.*

PSE Nicaragua-1939

[5-22-39]

MEMORANDUM FROM PRESIDENT SOMOZA TO PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT

1. Nicaragua and my Government favor the construction of the inter-oceanic canal.
2. When Nicaragua negotiated the Bryan-Chamorro Treaty, she acted fundamentally on the assumption that the inter-oceanic canal would be constructed by the United States in the more or less near future.
3. For Nicaragua, the indefinite postponement of this project means the stagnation or the frustration of her most valuable natural resource, destined to exercise a preponderant influence over her progress and development.
4. Nicaragua does not ask a revision of the Bryan-Chamorro Treaty; but, on the contrary, continues to offer her cooperation in the defense of the United States, which is likewise her own.
5. Nevertheless, if the United States indefinitely defers the construction of the inter-oceanic canal, Nicaragua considers it fair that the United States should assist in the canalization of the San Juan River, in order to eliminate to some extent the injuries Nicaragua would suffer from this indefinite postponement.



*Presidencia de la República
Managua, Nicaragua.*

-2-

6. This work -- the canalization of the San Juan -- not only would benefit the commerce of Nicaragua and other near-by regions, with the United States, but would contribute also to the objectives related to military defense.

7. Nicaragua suggests that this assistance be given through an additional treaty with the United States, in which it would be stipulated that the cost of the canalization be applied, without interest, to the indemnities of a pecuniary nature that the United States would pay Nicaragua, in accordance with the Bryan-Chamorro Treaty, when she decides to carry out the construction of the inter-oceanic canal.

8. At the same time, Nicaragua is desirous of including in these stipulations whatever provisions both countries may deem advisable in order to derive advantages, also, from the canalization, for the objectives of military defense.

9. A negotiation of this character would have the double advantage of correcting the legal defects which have been adduced against the validity of the Bryan-Chamorro

Treaty;



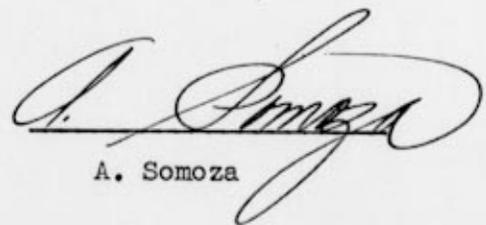
*Presidencia de la República
Managua, Nicaragua.*

-3-

Treaty; and of ending the criticism which has been leveled against the treaty by many sectors of public opinion in this hemisphere; it would, furthermore, reinforce the confidence which the Good Neighbor policy has inspired.

10. Nicaragua believes that an additional treaty on the bases herein indicated, would not meet with opposition in the Senate of the United States, if President Roosevelt should lend it the support of his personal influence, and if the circumstances and objectives underlying the negotiations should be revealed.

11. These points are substantially the same as those set forth in detail in the Memorandum of November 8, 1938, presented by my Government to the Department of State.



A. Somoza

Washington, D.C.

May 22, 1939

PSF Nicaragua

The President of Nicaragua (Somoza) to President Roosevelt,
Washington, May 22, 1939.

Published in Foreign Relations of the United States, 1939, Vol V
The American Republics, pages 725-727.

RLJ
5/23/58

President Roosevelt to the President of Nicaragua (Somoza),
Washington, May 22, 1939.

Published in Foreign Relations of the United States, 1939, Vol. V,
The American Republics, pages 728-730.

RLJ
5/23/58

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

file
Nicaragua
1939

May 24, 1939.

MEMORANDUM FOR
THE STATE DEPARTMENT
FOR TRANSLATION

F. D. R.

*Translated
by [signature]*

DIVISION OF
MAY 24 1939
THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

(Translation)

Nicaraguan Legation
Washington, D. C.

May 20, 1939

Dear Mr. President:

I have received with the greatest pleasure the photograph which Your Excellency had the kindness to dedicate to me.

Permit me to express my feeling of profound gratitude for this positive indication of friendship with which you have honored me, and to assure you, at the same time, that I will preserve it as one of the best remembrances of my visit to this country while accompanying the President of Nicaragua. It is a remembrance which accords with my admiration for your brilliant personality and for your policies as President of the United States which cause you to be judged by impartial observers as one of the most illustrious heads of state of the present time and as one of the men who has striven to accomplish and consolidate the noblest tasks for the benefit of your fellow-citizens and of the rest of mankind, at the very time when the humanitarian sentiments which centuries of civilization had developed appear to be most gravely menaced.

I beg Your Excellency to accept the assurances of my most devoted consideration and friendship.

M. CORDERO REYES
Minister of Foreign Relations of
Nicaragua

To His Excellency
Franklin D. Roosevelt,
President of the United States,
The White House.

LEGACION DE NICARAGUA
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Mayr/20/1939.

Estimado señor Presidente:

Con la mayor complacencia he recibido la fotografía que vuestra Excelencia tuvo la bondad de dedicarme.

Permitame ex-

a Su Excelencia

Franklin D. Roosevelt

Presidente de los Estados Unidos.

La Casa Blanca.

(2)

posearle mis sentimientos de profunda gratitud por tan señalada muestra de amistad en que se ha servido distinguirme; y amanifestarle, al propio tiempo, que la guardaré como uno de los mejores recuerdos de mi visita a este país - acompañando al Presidente de Nicaragua - y como corresponde a mi admiración por su brillante personalidad y por su actuación como Presidente de

los Estados Unidos, que lo destacan ante los observadores imparciales, como uno de los Gobernantes mas ilustres de la hora actual y como uno de los hombres que se ha empeñado en levantar y consolidar la mas noble construcción en favor de sus conciudadanos y de todos los demás hombres, precisamente cuando el sentido humanitario que habia alcanzado su civilización

de siglos, parece ~~mas~~
seriamente amenazado.

Luego a Vuestro Ex-
celsencia aceptar las segu-
ridades de mi mas de-
vota consideracion y
amistad.

M. Carlos Lopez
Ministro de Relaciones Exterio-
res de Nicaragua -

May 29, 1939

My dear President Somoza:

I have received with great pleasure the signed photograph which you so graciously sent to me.

Your visit to this country has given me much pleasure and has, I feel certain, been mutually beneficial to both our countries. It is my hope that our countries and our people will always continue to enjoy the friendly relations which so happily exist between them.

Please accept my sincere thanks for the special token of our friendship.

With best wishes for your health and happiness, I am

Your Good Friend,

His Excellency
General Anastasio Somoza,
President of Nicaragua.

[TRANSLATION]

Office of the President of the Republic

Managua, Nicaragua

No. 346.

October 24, 1941.

His Excellency Franklin Delano Roosevelt,
President of the United States of America,
Washington, D.C., U.S.A.

Highly esteemed and good friend:

It has been for me a reason for deep satisfaction to have received, through the Legation of the United States in Nicaragua, the pleasing news of the effective aid which the American Red Cross has rendered to the Nicaraguan Red Cross, consisting of money and a considerable quantity of medicines, to alleviate the hard conditions of the persons injured by the cyclone that scourged the Atlantic Coast of my country.

Such precious aid again displays the altruistic and elevated sentiments of humaneness which have always inspired your great people in all the generous acts which it performs time and again. Mr. Pierre de Lagarde Boal, Minister of your Nation in my Country, participated in that noble action in very good time, through his generous intercession.

Because of those splendid acts which interpret your feelings, permit me to express to you, in the name of the Nicaraguan people, my Government and myself, our profound thanks for such a signal demonstration of fraternity with

Nicaragua

Nicaragua in the hours of a situation of anguish for a region of her territory in which thousands of her inhabitants were left in a precarious situation.

I avail myself of this pleasing occasion to renew to you the warm assurance of my personal cordial sympathy and adherence, and remain,

Your very affectionate friend,

A. SOMOZA.

Tr:JWP:HSF



Presidencia de la República
Managua, Nicaragua.

No. 346.



THE WHITE HOUSE
OCT 28 9 00 AM '41
RECEIVED

24 de Octubre 1941

Excmo. Señor Franklin Delano Roosevelt,
Presidente de los Estados Unidos de América,
Washington - D. C. - U. S. A.

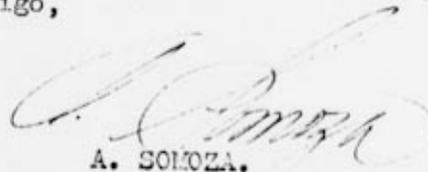
Muy estimado y buen amigo,

Motivo de profunda satisfacción ha sido para mi haber recibido la grata noticia, por conducto de la Legación de los Estados Unidos en Nicaragua, de la eficaz ayuda que la Cruz Roja Americana ha prestado a la Cruz Roja Nicaragüense, consistente en dinero y considerable cantidad de medicamentos, para aliviar la dura condición de los damnificados por el ciclón que azotó la Costa Atlántica de mi país.

Tan valiosa ayuda, nuevamente pone en evidencia los altruistas y altos sentimientos de humanidad que han inspirado siempre a ese gran pueblo en todas las generosas acciones que frecuentemente realiza. En tan noble acción, intervino muy oportunamente, prestando su generosa mediación, el Sr. Pierre de Lagarde Boal, Ministro de esa Nación en mi País.

Por esos hermosos gestos, que interpretan los sentimientos de Ud., permítame expresarle, en nombre del pueblo nicaragüense, de mi Gobierno y en el mío propio, nuestro profundo - agradecimiento por tan señalada demostración de confraternidad para Nicaragua en horas de angustiosa situación para una región de su territorio, en la que han quedado en difícil situación millares de sus habitantes.

Aprovecho esta grata ocasión para reiterarle el vivo testimonio de mi cordial simpatía y adhesión personales, repitiéndome su muy afectísimo amigo,


A. SOMOZA.

401

jjb-

Removed for Exhibit 9-20-85



*Presidencia de la República
Managua. Nicaragua.*

#346.

CORREO AEREO
DE NICARAGUA
OFICIAL

Excmo. Sr. Franklin Delano Roosevelt,
Presidente de los Estados Unidos de América,
WASHINGTON - D. C. - U. S. A. -

26 OCT



MANAGUA, D. N. Nra.



75F - Nicaragua

Presidencia de la República
Managua, Nicaragua.

February 26th. 1942.

No. 57.

My dear friend:

In sending you this letter at a time when you are engaged in the gigantic task of directing war measures for the preservation of our democratic ideals, I am governed solely by the critical situation facing my country and the urgency of obtaining immediate assistance to avert this crisis.

Until recent years, our chief source of revenue has been derived from growing and exporting coffee. During the past two generations, sporadic developments of Nicaragua's mineral resources have been attempted. Unfortunately, these mining activities, due to lack of adequate capital, were confined to small scale operations, producing very little revenue to the country.

Since I have become President, foreign capital has been invited to Nicaragua, favorable concessions have been granted and certain guarantees have been given, with the result that with confidence in the stability of my government, millions of dollars have been invested by United States and Canadian companies, in developing and putting into operation on a large scale the neglected gold fields of Nicaragua. The importance of the mining industry in Nicaragua is self evident. Gold now constitutes 65% of the total of Nicaraguan exports.

This major development by the mining companies of one of our natural resources has been a most vital one, as indicated by these figures:

- 1) - Yearly taxes paid to the Nicaraguan Government amount to \$414,000 U.S. Cy.
- 2) - Yearly wages and salaries paid in Nicaragua amount

His Excellency
Mr. Franklin Delano Roosevelt,
President of the United States of America.
Washington, D. C.



*Presidencia de la República
Managua, Nicaragua.*

amount to \$1.519.000 U.S. Cy.

3) - Yearly local expenditures in Nicaragua other than for labor amount to approximately \$513.000 U.S. Cy.

4) - Foreign drafts brought into Nicaragua through the National Bank amount to approximately \$1.650.000 U.S. Cy annually.

5) - The business derived from the mines has enabled the Transportes Aéreos Centro Americanos to maintain in Nicaragua an efficient air service from coast to coast, and the establishing of numerous landing fields through the country.

The representatives of the mining companies have informed me that unless they can obtain the necessary materials for the operations of the mines and reduction plants, they will be compelled to shut down the mines. Should this happen, a great deal of suffering and unrest will be caused throughout Nicaragua, thousands of my countrymen will be without resources and unable to properly provide for their families.

The eastern half of Nicaragua where two large mining districts are situated, will be completely paralyzed. For lack of revenue from the mines, the Transportes Aéreos Centro Americanos will be unable to maintain its present organization and air transport service. The Standard Fruit & Steamship Company now servicing the East coast of Nicaragua will be forced to suspend their shipping schedule, as since the failure of the banana industry it is depending solely on the freight for the mines.

Should the mines be forced to close down for lack of operating material, the figures given in this letter show the direct and indirect losses that must be sustained by my Government.

Nicaragua is not in so favorable a position as other Latin American countries where metals necessary for war are being mined, as to date our country is unique in only having developed gold mines.

The mining companies have closely co-operated with me in the development of our mineral resources. Each year they have



*Presidencia de la República
Managua, Nicaragua.*

- 3 -

have increased their operations and widened the scope of their activities in Nicaragua.

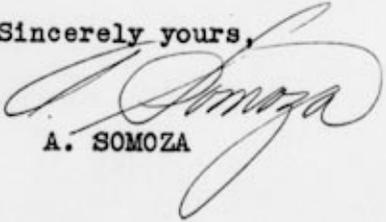
Detailed lists of the material requirements to maintain operations have been submitted to the State Department at Washington. The total tonnage of these diversified materials required by all the mines in Nicaragua to permit them to operate will not exceed 10,000 tons a year. This is an infinitesimal amount in comparison to the amount of materials exported from the United States to more fortunate Latin American countries where lead, zinc, copper and other base metals are being mined, and where priorities have been granted.

I have been advised by the companies that they will be forced to suspend operations during 1942 unless a blanket rating known in Washington as preference rating order P56 is given.

In order to prevent what will practically mean an economic disaster to Nicaragua, I make this personal request that full consideration be given to the problems presented herewith, and that instructions be issued to permit the export of necessary supplies to keep the Nicaraguan mines operating.

I am my dear Mr. President,

Sincerely yours,


A. SOMOZA

ost.