Cooperation with Other Governments: Latin America: Nicaragua

000196

FFC-76
(11-42)

CROSS REFERENCE ON COOPERATION WITH OTHER GOVERNMENTS:

LATIN AMERICAN (NICARAGUA)

FOR:

Amendment to this License . . . . . ☐

Extension of this License . . . . . ☐

Renewal of this License . . . . . ☐

Correspondence concerning this application . ☐

Other (Specify)

1. FOR MATERIAL RELATIVE TO ASSURANCES BY LATIN AMERICAN REPUBLICS TO SWITZERLAND RE VISAS TO REFUGEE CHILDREN FROM AXIS TERRITORY

2. FOR MATERIAL RELATIVE TO NICARAGUAN APPROVAL RE THIS GOVERNMENT'S APPROACH TO GERMAN GOVERNMENT, WITH A VIEW TO ARRANGING AN EXCHANGE AGAINST GERMAN NATIONALS IN WESTERN HEMISPHERE OF INTERNEES HOLDING LATIN AMERICAN PASSPORTS AND PAPERS

SEE:

1. PROGRAMS WITH RESPECT TO RELIEF AND RESCUE OF REFUGEES: EVACUATION TO SWITZERLAND
(EVACUATION OF ABANDONED CHILDREN FROM FRANCE)

2. PROGRAMS WITH RESPECT TO RELIEF AND RESCUE OF REFUGEES: OTHER MEANS OF EFFECTING RESCUES
(RECOGNITION OF LATIN AMERICAN PASSPORTS)

000197

CONTROL COPY

[redacted]

AIRGRAM

FROM

Managua

Dated October 25, 1944.

Rec'd 2 p.m., Oct. 31, 1944

Secretary of State,
Washington.

A-149, October 26, 4 p.m.

Department's instruction no. 1359, dated September 27, 1944.

In a note dated October 18 received today, October 25, the Nicaraguan Foreign Minister reports that on the former date he transmitted the following telegram to the Swiss Foreign Office (in translation):

"I have the honor to request Your Excellency to communicate to the German Government that my Government has given authority to the United States of America to negotiate the exchange of all persons who claim Nicaraguan nationality for German nationals who find themselves in this hemisphere."

STEWART

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HDF/gp

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By R. H. Parks Date SEP 14 1972

000198

2 Wm P. Bullitt

PARAPHRASE OF TELEGRAM RECEIVED

FROM: American Legation, Bern

TO: Secretary of State, Washington

DATE: September 20, 1944

NUMBER: 6219

[redacted]

The message given below refers to the Department's September 11 telegram No. 3141.

According to note from Federal Department dated September 18, Federal Council, under reservation Hungarian Government's assent, is fully disposed to assume represention Nicaraguan interests. Instructions to seek said government's agreement have been sent to Swiss Legation at Budapest.

The above is for Nicaraguan interests Hungary.

HARRISON

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DCR:EBH 10/7/44

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By R. H. Parks Date SEP 14 1972

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2 war Ref Bk
Not Rec'd

PARAPHRASE OF TELEGRAM SENT

FROM: Secretary of State, Washington

TO: American Legation, Bern

DATED: September 11, 1944

NUMBER: 3141

CONTROL COPY

[redacted]

With reference to Nicaraguan interests in Hungary, we give you below airgram of August 19, No. A-361 (see your cable of July 14, No. 4518).

You are referred to circular airgram of August 3, 1944 from the Department concerning representation by Switzerland of Nicaraguan interests in Hungary.

In a note dated August 17, 1944, L/No. 189, the Foreign Office of Nicaragua recognizes the advisability of having representation in Hungary for Nicaraguan interests, selects Switzerland as protecting power, and asks the United States Government to ascertain if the representation of Nicaraguan interests in Hungary will be assumed by Switzerland.

In addition, the Government of Nicaragua asks that the Government of Switzerland be instructed in line with the suggestions contained in Department's reference airgram, in the event it accepts.

The suggestions referred to above are as follows:

Please ask the government to which you are accredited to direct the protecting power substantially as noted below, in the event it agrees to

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No. 3141 - 2

it agrees to this measure:

(1) That recognition and confirmation are accorded passports and other papers issued in its name to individuals in Hungary subject to persecution; (2) that advice to this effect be given Hungarian Government and that it is anticipated that the rights, treatment, immunities and privileges of nationals of the government to which you are accredited will be given to individuals holding such passports and other papers; and (3) that negotiations by the United States for the exchange of such individuals are authorized.

Will you ask the Government of Switzerland to accept representation of Nicaraguan interests in Hungary, advising it of the above, and stating that, if so desired, the Government of the United States is willing to act as communication channel?

HULL.

SWP:ADC:amc

Paraphrased:

DCR:GPW 9-14-44

AIRGRAM [redacted]

FROM
Managua
Dated May 5, 1944.
Rec'd May 13 4 pm

Secretary of State,

Washington.

A-200, May 9, 10:30 a.m.

Department's airgram no. 161 of May 1, 4 p.m.

In a note dated May 2, the Nicaraguan Foreign Office stated that it would be glad to see the selection of its nationals for exchange made in the following order:

Felipe Ibarra Mayerga
Ernesto Fortocarrero
Jose de la Luz Guerrero; his wife, Susana; and their children, Jeanine, Jesette, Jean Claudio, and Jose
Aquiles Solorzano
Ida Roskies and her daughters, Raquella and Sonia

The last named three persons are Poles who have obtained Nicaraguan passports and whose exchange is desired on humanitarian grounds.

As for the other persons in occupied Europe who are bearers under one circumstance or another of Nicaraguan passports, the note states that the Nicaraguan Government consents to their exchange but presumably on the basis of the assurances given by the Embassy upon authorization from the Department that these persons will not reach Nicaragua.

The above is separate from and in addition to the authorization given by the Nicaraguan Government to the Nicaraguan Consul at Bern, Switzerland, to grant 100 children Nicaraguan visas and to keep their visas valid until transport becomes available (see the Embassy's telegram no. 271 dated May 5, 4 p.m.).

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By R. H. Parks Date SEP 14 1972

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HDF/gp

cc: Sec'y, Abrahamson, Akin, Bernstein, Cohn, DuBois, Friedman, Gaston, Hodel, Laughlin, Lesser, Luxford, Mann, Mannen, Marks, McCormack, Rains, Sargoy, Smith, Standish, Stewart, Weinstein, H. D. White, Pehle, Files.

PARAPHRASE OF TELEGRAM RECEIVED

FROM: AMBASSADOR KARACHI

TO: SECRETARY OF STATE, WASHINGTON

DATED: MAY 8, 1944

NUMBER: [illegible]

[redacted]

[illegible] made benefit to the Department's attention

[illegible] 1944

The Government of India has been authorized by its Government to issue the passports of one hundred children without distinction of nationality or religion in agreement with representative of War Refugee Board there and to keep those visas valid until transportation becomes available to

STEWART

cc: Miss Crowley (for the Sec'y) Abramson Amin Bernstein [illegible] Cohn Dubois Feldman Gaston Hodel Laughlin Lesser Lunsford Mann Mannon Marks McCormack Pehle Pollak Rains Sergoy Smith Standish Stewart Weinstein A.D. White Files

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EMBASSY OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Managua, D.N., Nicaragua, April 17, 1944.

No. 2137.

Subject: Nicaraguan Passports Held by Europeans in Occupied Europe.

[redacted]--BY COURIER

The Honorable
The Secretary of State,
Washington.

Sir:

I have the honor to refer to the Department's further circular secret airgram of April 11, 1944, 11 a.m., regarding the attitude which the Department hopes will be adopted by the Nicaraguan Government toward the bearers in occupied Europe of Nicaraguan passports. This was the subject, likewise, of the Embassy's secret despatch no. 2128 dated April 13, 1944.

In view of the instructions contained in the airgram under reference, and as forecast in my despatch, I had an opportunity today of discussing this subject with Dr. ARGÜELLO, the Foreign Minister.

Dr. Argüello stated that the Nicaraguan Government believed that between 125 to 150 persons in occupied Europe had fraudulently obtained Nicaraguan passports. It had been the practice of his Government heretofore generally to decline to confirm the validity of any such travel documents when questions were asked by the German Government through the Swiss Government as protecting power. In a few cases involving humanitarian considerations, they had confirmed the bearers as Nicaraguan nationals, although they were aware that the travel documents had been fraudulently obtained.

Dr. Argüello said that he could not say offhand whether any requests for confirmation of validity had been received through the Spanish Government. He would look into the matter and let me know. Similarly, he would discuss with President Somoza the feasibility of sending through this Embassy and the American Legation at Bern a telegram beseeching the German authorities to safeguard the interests of the bearers of all Nicaraguan passports. He thought that the President would accede and that this might be done. He intimated, however, that Nicaragua would probably not want to receive many of these persons as permanent residents of the country. He thought, however, that if we could assure the Nicaraguan Government that the Nicaraguan passports

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passports of these people would be taken up following their exit from occupied Europe after exchange for German nationals, and that (as I indicated to him) these persons would not reach Nicaragua, the President would probably approve our negotiating for such an exchange on behalf of his Government.

Dr. Argüello intimated that he would like to have something from the Embassy in writing on this subject before discussing the matter with President Somoza, but when I had explained that I was reluctant to transmit any written document on this subject, he seemed to accept that position.

As soon as a further conversation is had with Dr. Argüello on this subject, I shall not fail promptly to report the results.

Respectfully yours,

Harold D. Finley
Charge d'Affaires ad interim

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suitable transportation facilities from Switzerland to its country become available. The Government may be informed that the special representative of the War Refugee Board attached to the American Legation in Bern will be glad to cooperate with the diplomatic and consular officers of the other American Re[illegible] in this as well as in all other refugee matters

Please [illegible] whether this arrangement is satisfactory [illegible] the Government to which you are accredited, if so, the number of children [illegible] prepared to admit.

HULL

Miss Chauncey (for the Sec'y) Abrahamson, Akzin, Bernstein, Cohn, DuBois, Friedman, Gaston, Hodel, Laughlin, Lesser, Luxford, Mann, Mannon, Marks, McCormack, Paul, Pehle, Pollak, Rains, Sargoy, Smith, Standish, Stewart, Weisntein, H. D. White, Files

00020

APR 7 1944

Dear Mr. Finley:

The Secretary of State has referred to me a copy of your Dispatch No. 2043, of March 6, 1944, in reply to the Department of State's circular airgrams of January 26 and February 29, 1944, requesting a report on the Nicaraguan Government's attitude toward the rescue and relief of Jews and other persecuted peoples of Europe.

The War Refugee Board appreciates your cooperation in making this information available, and your recommendations are being carefully considered.

Very truly yours,

J. W. Pehle
Executive Director

Mr. Harold D. Finley,
Charge d'Affaires,
Embassy of the United States,
Managua, D.N., Nicaragua.

EBT RRHutchisonmgr 4-4-44

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Managua, D.N., Nicaragua, March 6, 1944.

No. 2043.

Subject: Nicaraguan Attitude Toward Rescue and Relief of Jews and Other Persecuted Peoples in Europe.

[redacted]

The Honorable
The Secretary of State,
Washington.

Sir:

I have the honor to refer to the Department's circular airgram of January 26, 7 p.m., 1944; to the Embassy's airgram no. 85 of February 25, 10:30 a.m., 1944; and to the Department's circular airgram of February 29, 7:30 p.m., 1944, concerning the attitude of the Nicaraguan Government toward the rescue and relief of Jews in Europe and other victims of enemy persecution, and to submit the following comments.

The ostensible attitude of the Nicaraguan Government toward the reception of Jews and other refugees--as reported in the Embassy's airgram no. 85, dated February 25, 10:30 a.m., 1944--appears to be satisfactory in as much as that government accepts to receive such persons on the same conditions as will the United States and in a number proportionate to the population of the two countries. The Embassy entertains no doubt of the sincerity of this expression but foresees that under the conditions named technical difficulties could well prevent the arrival of any considerable number of such persons in Nicaragua. In discussing this subject further with the Nicaraguan Foreign Office, it is believed that information will be needed regarding the practical steps envisaged by the War Refugee Board to put our government's policy into effect. Thus, data regarding the probable number of persons to be received by the United States, the facilities for transport which may be available, the time of the expected evacuation, the nationality of the refugees, etc., will probably be asked for.

Regarding the basic attitude of Nicaragua toward this subject, it may be reported that on February 23, 1943 an officer of the Embassy learned from Dr. Antonio BARQUERO, Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, that at that time almost no refugees as such--except a few Spanish priests, teachers, etc., who arrived prior to the outbreak of the present war--had reached that country. Arrivals since then had in every case complied

with

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with the immigration laws in effect. The Under Secretary stated that, although Nicaragua had sent a representative to the Evianconference, his government did not encourage refugee immigration. Very few refugees have reached Nicaragua during the past year.

There presently exists a considerable sentiment among Nicaraguans hostile to the immigration here of Jews, Syrians, "Turks", and others who compete economically with Nicaraguans. The Embassy is inclined to believe that, basically, the Nicaraguan Government still does not welcome such immigration, although, as stated above, it will probably be willing to fulfil its engagement, as reported in the Embassy's airgram under reference.

With reference to the possibility of the Nicaraguan Government's issuing a public statement on the subject, it is believed--without having explored the situation--that embarrassment might presently result from a request that such a statement be made. Attention is invited to the Embassy's despatches numbered 2016 and 2035, dated February 22 and March 4, 1944 respectively, concerning an incident in which it is alleged that Dr. Alfredo SALOMON, a Palestinian Jew, assaulted Dr. Luis Ernesto HURTADO, a Nicaraguan Axis-sympathizer, when the latter intervened to prevent the erasure from the walls of his house of an anti-Jewish inscription. A debate is still continuing in the press regarding this incident, which has not yet been resolved by the Criminal Court and which has aroused anti-Jewish sentiment. Concurrently, President SOMOZA has not yet acted in any way against Dr. Hurtado, the presumed author of a large number of anti-Jewish inscriptions on the walls and hoardings of Managua, and, in fact, he still retains his post as professor of medicine in the University. It might well appear to the public that any pro-Jewish declaration issued at this time by the Nicaraguan Government had found its inspiration in the Hurtado-Salomon incident and, in addition, it is not entirely clear at present on which side the sympathies of the Nicaraguan Government in this incident lie.

In the opinion of the Embassy, therefore, it appears that the issuance of a statement of policy by the Nicaraguan Government might not be opportune or expedient at present, and unless the Department should take the opposite view, it might be inadvisable at this time to suggest that it do so. The refugee situation, however, could be further explored with advantage with the Nicaraguan Foreign Office if details regarding the prospective steps to be taken by the War Refugee Board were made known to the Embassy.

Respectfully yours,

Harold D. Finley
Charge d'Affaires a.i.

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HDF/gp

To Department in original and hectograph.

CONTROL COPY

AIRGRAM

FROM

Managua

Dated February 25, 1944.

Rec'd [illegible]

Secretary of State,

Washington.

A-55, February 25, 10:30 a.m.

Department's circular airgram January 26, 7 p.m.

With reference to United States policy with respect to the rescue and relief of Jews in Europe and other victims of enemy persecution, the Nicaraguan Foreign Office has informed the Embassy that Nicaragua sympathizes with that policy and that it will permit the entry of war refugees under the same conditions as the United States and in a number proportionate to the population of both countries.

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