

COSTA RICA

CONCERN OF THE UNITED STATES REGARDING GERMAN AND ITALIAN SHIPS AT PUNTARENAS; SCUTTling OF SHIPS AND DEPORTATION OF THEIR CREWS

800.8591/554

The Minister in Costa Rica (Hornibrook) to the Secretary of State

No. 2937

SAN JOSÉ, February 26, 1941.

[Received March 5.]

SIR: I have the honor to refer to my despatch No. 2921 of February 18, 1941,¹ wherein I reported the possibility of the scuttling of German ships at Puntarenas harbor in the event we should become involved in war.

Yesterday the British Chargé d'Affaires² called at the Legation to advise me as to the seriousness of the situation and asked my advice as to what he should do, or what I might be able to do, in regard to the matter. He was told that inasmuch as I represent a neutral country I found myself, in the absence of instructions, unable to take the matter up with either the President³ or the Foreign Office, but because he represented a belligerent country I thought it quite proper for him in his capacity as British Chargé to make representations in regard to the matter. I suggested to him that at a cocktail party which was to be held on the same evening at the Union Club in honor of the wife of the President of Peru, he would have an opportunity to meet the President of the Republic and the various Cabinet officers, at which time the matter could be discussed informally with them. He called this morning to advise me he had taken it up with three Cabinet officers and with don Luis Anderson,⁴ and that while he received no definite assurances as to whether or not the Costa Rican Government is prepared to wink at the law of nations and remove the crews from these vessels he was hopeful something might be done.

I told him that in the absence of instructions from the Department I could be of no material aid in the matter, but with his permission

¹ Not printed.

² George Lyall.

³ Rafael Angel Calderón Guardia.

⁴ Authority on international law and consulting attorney for the Honduran Government.

I would report to the Department that he had held certain discussions with Costa Rican officials pertaining to the situation.

I should appreciate it if I could be advised as to whether or not the Department wishes the Legation to inject itself into this situation.

Respectfully yours,

WM. H. HORNIBROOK

800.8591/565

The Minister in Costa Rica (Hornibrook) to the Secretary of State

No. 2950

SAN JOSÉ, March 1, 1941.

[Received March 10.]

SIR: Referring to my despatches Nos. 2921 and 2937 of February 18 and 26, respectively, 1941,⁵ concerning the German and Italian merchant ships seeking refuge at Puntarenas, I have the honor to enclose a memorandum containing the remarks made to me by Foreign Minister Echandi on the subject.

Respectfully yours,

WM. H. HORNIBROOK

[Enclosure]

Memorandum by the Vice Consul at San José (Zweig)

SAN JOSÉ, March 1, 1941.

During the visit of Foreign Minister Alberto Echandi at the Minister's residence on the afternoon of February 28, 1941, he expressed the opinion that the German and Italian merchant ships *Eisenach* and *Fella*, seeking refuge at Puntarenas, could block the harbor by merely moving a few hundred yards nearer the dock and scuttling themselves in front of the pier. He said that Costa Rica could not prevent this action as it was in a position to do nothing but hold up its hands and ask them to stop if the crews tried to scuttle the ships.

The Foreign Minister made these remarks presumably because of representations made to him by the British Chargé d'Affaires in San José.

B[EN] Z[WEIG]

800.8591/623 : Telegram

The Minister in Costa Rica (Hornibrook) to the Secretary of State

SAN JOSÉ, March 26, 1941—8 p. m.

[Received 10:50 p. m.]

49. I have seen telegram No. 42 of March 13, 11 a. m., despatch No. 3001 of March 21 and the Department's telegram No. 37 of March 19, 6 p. m.⁶ regarding the German and Italian ships at Puntarenas.

⁵ Despatch No. 2921, February 18, not printed.

⁶ None printed.

The Legation was informed this morning that the President and four of the five members of his Cabinet are in favor of taking over immediately the *Fella* and the *Eisenach* at Puntarenas and that the opposing member of the Cabinet is the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Albert Echandi.

I was also informed this morning by the British Chargé that he had made representations to the Costa Rican Government and had obtained a favorable reaction.

The Legation was informed that the President would seek an interview with me for the purpose of discussing [apparent omission]. I had been expecting the President to communicate with me this afternoon, but I now learn that a member of the Military Attaché's office was called by telephone this afternoon to come to the office of the Chief of Staff who told him that the Government had decided to take possession of these ships. Shortly afterwards the Minister of Public Safety entered the office of the Chief of Staff and repeated that the Costa Rican Government had decided to take possession of these ships and was attempting to devise a plan by which this can be done without giving the crews an opportunity of scuttling them.

The Legation understands action contemplated is a police or public security measure based upon persistent rumors that the ships are to be scuttled.

HORNIBROOK

800.8591/626 : Telegram

The Minister in Costa Rica (Hornibrook) to the Secretary of State

SAN JOSÉ, March 27, 1941—6 p. m.

[Received 8:21 p. m.]

50. Referring to my telegram No. 49 of March 26, 8 p. m., I was summoned by the President of the Republic this afternoon to discuss plans for preventing scuttling of the German and Italian ships in Puntarenas harbor.

I informed the President that I had no instructions from my Government on this subject, but that I would be glad to comply with his request and ascertain if on the day that his police assumed possession of these ships the United States Government would be kind enough to instruct an American gunboat to arrive casually in the harbor of Puntarenas, for the moral effect of the same.

He also inquired as to whether or not the proposed action of taking over these ships might embarrass the United States with Germany and Italy and said that if the Department of State objected to his so doing he would refrain from taking such action.

He is very much of the opinion that the two ships are a menace to the harbor and believes that some drastic action should be taken im-

mediately. He furthermore requested me to advise the Department by cable of his plans and to advise him immediately of the Department's reaction.

I await the Department's telegraphic instructions.

HORNIBROOK

800.8591/623 : Telegram

*The Acting Secretary of State to the Minister in Costa Rica
(Hornibrook)*

WASHINGTON, March 28, 1941—2 p. m.

43. Your telegram no. 49, March 26, 8 p. m. and no. 50, March 27, 6 p. m. Please inform the President of Costa Rica that this Government shares his concern regarding the two foreign vessels at Puntarenas. The problem involved is one to which this Government has been giving the most careful study and in regard to which it is hoped in the relatively near future to determine upon a policy. As soon as any determination is reached, it is planned to inform the Costa Rican Government and the Governments of other interested American republics, in order that this Government may obtain the benefit of their views. You should suggest to the Costa Rican authorities the desirability of not taking any specific steps in this matter other than those which are merely precautionary pending further developments.

WELLES

865.85/258a : Telegram

*The Acting Secretary of State to the Minister in Costa Rica
(Hornibrook)*

WASHINGTON, March 30, 1941—1 p. m.

45. Department's 43, March 28, 2 p. m. and your 51, March 29, 10 a. m.⁷ Please at once seek an interview with the President and give him the information contained in the following circular telegram which is being sent to all our chiefs of mission in the other American Republics:

[Here follows text of circular telegram of March 30, printed in volume VI, page 185.]

In view of these circumstances, the suggestion contained in the final sentence of the Department's No. 43 of March 28, 2 p. m., is no longer pertinent. The Department will be interested in learning of

⁷ Latter not printed.

the decision of the Costa Rican Government regarding the two vessels at Puntarenas. The situation which has developed in the United States illustrates the desirability of maximum precautionary measures.

WELLES

865.85/246 : Telegram

The Minister in Costa Rica (Hornibrook) to the Secretary of State

SAN JOSÉ, March 30, 1941—9 p. m.

[Received March 31—9:35 a. m.]

54. Department's telegram No. 45, March 30, 1 p. m. The President^s and Minister of War⁹ were interviewed by me tonight at 8 p. m. and after the substance of the above-mentioned telegram had been submitted to them they advised me that they propose to take possession of both German and Italian ships tomorrow. They requested that if an American destroyer or gunboat is in the proximity of Puntarenas it be despatched there immediately. They fear that they will be unable to prevent the ships from being scuttled and blocking the harbor because they lack technical advice which a United States naval vessel could confidentially give them. The President also asserted that the moral effect of the presence of such a vessel would be helpful. Substance repeated to Commandant 15th Naval District.

HORNIBROOK

862.85/1857 : Telegram

The Minister in Costa Rica (Hornibrook) to the Secretary of State

SAN JOSÉ, March 31, 1941—8 a. m.

[Received 9:37 a. m.]

55. Referring to the Legation's telegram No. 54 of March 30, 9 p. m. Belligerent ships *Fella* and *Eisenach* now at Puntarenas have been set afire by their crews. Fire first discovered about 6:30 this morning. This has been confirmed by Vice Consul Ben Zweig now at Puntarenas and by other reliable sources.

Airplanes thought to be United States Army flying over Puntarenas making observations.

Members of both crews now in life boats surrounding burning vessels apparently waiting for them to sink. Several explosions occurred on *Eisenach* which is now listing badly, *Fella* apparently not burning so fiercely.

HORNIBROOK

^s Rafael Angel Calderón Guardia.

⁹ Francisco Calderón Guardia, the President's brother.

862.85/1977

The Minister in Costa Rica (Hornibrook) to the Secretary of State

[Extract]

No. 3055

SAN JOSÉ, April 9, 1941.

[Received April 15.]

SIR: I have the honor to refer to the Legation's telegram No. 56 of March 31, 6 p. m., 1941,¹⁰ in which it was reported that officers and crews of the German and Italian merchant ships *Eisenach* and *Fella*, recently burned and sunk at Puntarenas were being held in custody in the penitentiary, and to the Legation's despatch No. 3037 of April 3, 1941,¹⁰ in which fear was expressed that the Costa Rican Government cannot be depended upon to keep the members of these crews in custody.

I now have the honor to report that the situation here seems to be undergoing a change in respect to the attitude of this Government toward these crews and present indications are that the Government will adopt rigid measures to hold them in custody, and that they are to be brought to trial. The Legation has been informed that the members of the crew of each of the ships have been charged with arson and wilful obstruction of navigation, with the additional charge of "disobedience of orders" in the case of the crew of the German ship.

According to the local press, in statements published today, declarations made before the investigating judge hearing the case discloses that both captains declared that they had received orders to burn their ships and that the order had been confirmed to the captain of the *Eisenach* by the German Legation in San José. The press also stated that, taking into consideration the points brought out in the hearing, the judge decreed the prisoners detention, to be held for trial on the charges brought against them, which constitute an attempt against public security.

Respectfully yours,

WM. H. HORNIBROOK

862.85/1977 : Telegram

The Secretary of State to the Minister in Costa Rica (Hornibrook)

WASHINGTON, April 25, 1941—5 p. m.

60. Your no. 74, April 22, 7 p. m.¹⁰ Please state to the appropriate authorities that this Government hopes the members of the crews of

¹⁰ Not printed.

the two ships recently destroyed in Puntarenas will not be released. It is felt that the presence of these individuals at liberty in Costa Rica would constitute a threat to the safety of that country and of the other American republics.

The Government of the United States is anxious to cooperate in every possible way with Costa Rica and every effort is being made to work out a plan to handle this matter satisfactorily. In any event, it is hoped that the prisoners may be held in custody while in Costa Rica.

HULL

862.85/2017 : Telegram

The Chargé in Costa Rica (Dwyre) to the Secretary of State

[Extract]

SAN JOSÉ, April 26, 1941—5 p. m.

[Received 9:52 p. m.]

82. Referring to Department's telegram No. 60, April 25, 5 p. m. the substance of which was conveyed verbally by me today to the President and his brother, the Minister of Government and Public Safety, who expressed gratification at the interest of our Government and the effort being made to find a plan to handle the situation. They are anxiously awaiting information as to any plan which the Government of the United States may be able to work out.

Referring to your telegram No. 61 of April 25, 6 p. m.,¹² I was informed by the Minister of Government and Public Safety that the court procedure in this case is as follows:

There are three stages, the first known as investigation in which the judge receives the sworn statements of witnesses and defendants. This is limited to not exceeding 30 days but in the present instance this period is already closed and the case has entered the second stage during which not to exceed 50 days is permitted in which to submit and receive proofs. The case then passes the third stage of [omission?] or judgment which may be rendered at any time after reaching that state. The procedure of open trial as known in the United States is not followed under the laws of Costa Rica.

In the meantime an appeal may be made for the release of the prisoners under bond. In the present case such an appeal has been made and will be decided next week.

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DWYRE

¹² Not printed.

862.85/2002 : Telegram

The Secretary of State to the Chargé in Costa Rica (Dwyre)

WASHINGTON, May 13, 1941—7 p. m.

68. Your 74, April 22,¹³ and 82, April 26. Please confirm our belief that, as a solution of the problem, the Government of Costa Rica is prepared to deport these seamen as undesirables by transporting them under necessary guard to Port Limon and placing them aboard the S. S. *Stella Maris*, to sail as early as possible, Friday morning, May 16, thus discharging that Government's responsibility in the premises. Upon arrival in the Canal Zone, these seamen will be subject to the jurisdiction of the American authorities. Please cable reply immediately.

HULL

862.85/2038 : Telegram

The Chargé in Costa Rica (Dwyre) to the Secretary of State

SAN JOSÉ, May 13, 1941—11 p. m.

[Received May 14—1: 15 a. m.]

95. In an interview with the President of Costa Rica this evening I brought the matter contained in the Department's telegram No. 68, May 13, 7 p. m. to his attention and urged that he take this opportunity to discharge the Costa Rican Government's responsibility in the premises.

The President requests that he be given the assurance of the Department that the seamen will be permitted to be embarked in the Canal Zone for Japan since the men are [under?] the jurisdiction of the Costa Rican Courts and he must give this assurance to the court before he can issue a decree of expulsion and repatriation. With the Department's pledge that these seamen will be permitted to proceed to Japan when a Japanese boat is available the President will, I am sure, carry out the plan outlined in the telegram referred to above.

I feel that the Costa Rican Government has compromised itself with the German Minister not to turn over these men to the United States authorities for concentration and has promised that they will be deported to Japan (see my despatch No. 3143 of May 2nd, 1941¹³).

I shall see the President at 10 a. m., May 14, and should like to give him the Department's reply at that time. Urgently request telegraphic reply is therefore requested.

DWYRE

¹³ Not printed.

862.85/2059 : Telegram

The Secretary of State to the Chargé in Costa Rica (Dwyre)

WASHINGTON, May 16, 1941—11 a. m.

73. Your 95, May 13, 11 p. m. This Government will place no obstacle in the way of the seamen being permitted to embark in the Canal Zone for Japan by the first Japanese steamer calling in the Zone.

Cable immediately triple priority the decision of the Costa Rican Government and Department will cable further as to schedule of deportation steps.

HULL

862.85/2059 : Telegram

The Chargé in Costa Rica (Dwyre) to the Secretary of State

SAN JOSÉ, May 16, 1941—noon.

[Received 4:23 p. m.]

101. The substance of the Department's telegram No. 73 of May 16, 11 a. m. has been orally discussed with the Foreign Minister and at his request placed in a note which has now been delivered to him. He informs me that he will this afternoon reply in writing setting forth his understanding of the arrangement, the status of the seamen during their presence in the Canal Zone and their privilege to embark on the first available Japanese steamer. Upon receipt of his written understanding it will be communicated immediately to the Department for its comment and further instructions.

The Foreign Minister will this afternoon endeavor to obtain the approval of the German and Italian diplomatic representatives in order that the expenses involved may be covered by those Governments. In case of failure to obtain their approval, the Minister states the plan will have to be carried out at the expense of the Costa Rican Government.

DWYRE

862.85/2105 : Telegram

The Chargé in Costa Rica (Dwyre) to the Secretary of State

SAN JOSÉ, May 28, 1941—3 p. m.

[Received 7:50 p. m.]

124. In compliance with Department's telegram No. 87 of May 27, 6 p. m.¹⁵ I called on the President and made inquiry in the sense indicated. He informed me that he himself did not give any assurance to the German and Italian diplomatic representatives but that the Foreign Minister gave them the assurances of his Government that the

¹⁵ Not printed.

United States Government would place no obstacle in the way of the men being permitted to embark for Japan by the first available Japanese vessel calling in the Zone. He explained that the assurance given by the executive branch to the Axis diplomats was to avoid difficulties with the judicial branch of the Government because Costa Rica could not legally turn over these men to another Government.

President Calderón Guardia referred to the decree issued on May 20 which grants general amnesty to the crews under the condition that they abandon Costa Rican territory immediately and not remain in any neighboring republic through which they must pass en route to Japan, and that they defray their expenses for their return to their homelands.

The President added that of course if the German and/or the Italian Governments make no efforts to have the seamen embark for Japan within a reasonable time, either by Japanese vessel or by a ship of another nationality, the assurances given by the Costa Rican Government would naturally no longer be applicable.

I have no information as to what arrangements the Minister for Foreign Affairs may have made with the German and Italian diplomats concerning the steps to be taken by their Governments to have the men transported to Japan, but the decree of amnesty mentioned above would indicate that Italy and/or Germany agreed to have the seamen repatriated at the expense of their Governments and without cost to the Costa Rican Government.

DWYRE

862.85/2113 : Telegram

The Chargé in Costa Rica (Dwyre) to the Secretary of State

SAN JOSÉ, May 31, 1941—1 p. m.
[Received 4:26 p. m.]

128. Referring to my telegram No. 124 of May 28, 3 p. m. Luis Anderson called on me this morning and showed me a note received by the Minister for Foreign Affairs from the German Minister in Guatemala City, which had been given to Señor Anderson by Foreign Minister Echandi for study, comment and assistance in drafting a reply.

A free translation of the pertinent part of Minister Reinebeck's note is as follows:

"In the name of and by special orders of the Government of the Reich, I protest in every form and in the most emphatic manner against the expulsion of the German seamen. At the same time I have received instructions to make known to Your Excellency that the Government of the Reich shall hold the Costa Rican Government responsible for all the consequences arising from this act. In view of the attitude shown by the Government of Costa Rica in this matter

the Government of the Reich reserves, for the future, such action as might be opportune."

I am having luncheon with the Foreign Minister today and shall bring up the subject and endeavor to obtain his reaction.

DWYRE

862.85/2113 : Telegram

The Secretary of State to the Chargé in Costa Rica (Dwyre)

WASHINGTON, June 5, 1941—midnight.

96. Your 128, May 31, 1 p. m. You are instructed to state to the Minister for Foreign Affairs that in the opinion of the Department Costa Rica was within its legal rights in deporting the seamen in question and that careful consideration was given to the legality of every step taken both by Costa Rica and by the United States in this connection. You should add that in accordance with the position taken by the Costa Rican Government vis-à-vis the German and Italian Ministers the seamen were not only given the chance to depart on the first Japanese vessel calling in the Canal Zone but also when it was ascertained that such Japanese vessel would be unable to accommodate the seamen, arrangements were made for their transportation from the Canal Zone to San Francisco where they will be given another chance to sail on the first Japanese ship calling at that port. The seamen are at this moment en route from the Canal Zone to San Francisco.

Please make it clear that this Government will of course continue to support the position taken by the Government of Costa Rica in this matter.

HULL

862.85/2121 : Telegram

The Chargé in Costa Rica (Dwyre) to the Secretary of State

SAN JOSÉ, June 6, 1941—4 p. m.

[Received 10:17 p. m.]

135. Department's telegram number 96 dated June 5, midnight. I called on the Foreign Minister this morning to inform him of the contents of the Department's above-cited telegram. I found him with Anderson and was asked if Don Anderson might remain to discuss the matter, to which I consented.

Prior to my interview with the Minister for Foreign Affairs he had already spoken with the President on the subject. Also, the President had asked the Legation if it had any information concerning the transfer of the seamen from the Canal Zone, since it appears

that he had heard the news last night by radio from Panama and had read it in this morning's newspapers. At the time of the President's inquiry this morning the Department's message had not yet been completely decoded and he was informed that while the Legation had received a telegram from the Department on the subject, its contents were as yet not known. The President appeared worried and remarked that he was at a loss to know what to tell his critics and the Costa Rican courts.

Minister Echandi, after being informed of the contents of the Department's telegram, reviewed our negotiations leading up to the departure of the seamen for the Canal Zone. He stressed the fact that it was his understanding and the understanding of the Costa Rican Government that the seamen would be permitted to leave the Canal Zone under the terms set forth in the Department's number 73, May 16, 11 a. m. (see also the penultimate paragraph of my telegram No. 104 of May 17, 11 a. m.¹⁷) and that he had so promised the German and Italian diplomatic representatives. He added that he was on the verge of so informing the German Minister today in reply to the protest from that diplomat (see my telegram number 128, May 31, 1 p. m.) but that he is now unable to find a basis on which to refute the German Minister's allegations. (Text of the German protest was transmitted to Department under cover of my despatch No. 3266, June 4, 1941¹⁷.)

Señor Echandi feels that in view of the fact that his promise to the Axis diplomats, to the effect that the seamen would be permitted to leave the Canal Zone for Japan on the first Japanese vessel, has been broken by the transportation of the men from the Canal Zone on an American vessel bound for the United States, apparently without waiting for the arrival of a Japanese ship, his only alternative is to resign and take the blame for the Costa Rican Government's broken [promise?]. The Foreign Minister seemed much perturbed by the fact that the seamen were taken from the Canal Zone by the United States authorities without prior consultation with or advice to the Costa Rican Government.

I feel that the resignation of Foreign Minister Echandi might have other undesirable repercussions in the Costa Rican Government, and might, if he decided to justify his stand in the press, cause an unfavorable reaction toward the United States throughout Latin America.

This could be avoided in my opinion by a statement from the Department, which I might be authorized to communicate to the Costa Rican Government in writing and which it in turn might publish, to wit: (a)

¹⁷ Not printed.

that the crews were transported from the Canal Zone to San Francisco because the United States Government had reliable information to the effect that their stay in the Zone might be indefinite due to the non-availability of space on Japanese ships touching the Zone; (b) that these men are to remain in the United States under the surveillance of the American authorities and that the Government of the United States guarantees that their status while in the United States will be the same as it was while they were in the Canal Zone; (c) that they will be at liberty to take any ship whatsoever, individually or collectively, Japanese or otherwise, which is most desirable for them, to proceed to Japan within a reasonable period, say, 60 days.

I shall see the President this evening and will be in a position to give the Department his views in the matter tomorrow morning. In the meantime I respectfully recommend that the Department give favorable consideration to the above proposed statement and advise me by triple priority telegram of its decision.

DWYRE

862.85/2121 : Telegram

The Secretary of State to the Chargé in Costa Rica (Dwyre)

WASHINGTON, June 7, 1941—7 p. m.

98. Referring to your 135, June 6, 4 p. m. and confirming Mr. Bonsal's¹⁸ telephone conversation with you of June 7. The assurances given to the German and Italian diplomatic representatives by the Foreign Minister (as reported in your 124, May 28, 3 p. m.) have been complied with. The American Government has not placed obstacles in the way of the seamen being permitted to embark in the Canal Zone for Japan by the first Japanese steamer calling in the Zone. However, as the American Government was reliably informed that due to the non-availability of space on Japanese ships calling in the Zone their stay there might be indefinitely prolonged, the seamen are being transported from the Canal Zone to San Francisco; while en route and in the United States, the seamen will remain under the surveillance of the American authorities in the same manner as when they were in the Canal Zone, and they will be given the opportunity to sail from San Francisco for Japan. The German Embassy in Washington has been so informed.

You are authorized to communicate the foregoing (with the exception of the above reference in parentheses to your telegram) to the Costa Rican Government in writing and you should orally inform it that it is at liberty to publish your note.

¹⁸ Philip W. Bonsal, Chief of the Division of the American Republics.

You may state orally to the Foreign Minister that the Government of the United States has assisted the Government of Costa Rica in fulfilling its desire to deport these seamen and repeat that the promises of the Foreign Minister as reported by you have not been broken.

HULL

862.85/2126 : Telegram

The Chargé in Costa Rica (Dwyre) to the Secretary of State

SAN JOSÉ, June 9, 1941—5 p. m.

[Received 9:20 p. m.]

139. Referring to Department's telegram No. 98, June 7, 7 p. m., immediately after my conversation with Mr. Bonsal I visited the Foreign Minister and handed him the text of the Department's statement as read to me by Mr. Bonsal and confirmed in the second paragraph of the telegram cited above.

Minister Echandi seemed satisfied but after discussing the matter with him he did not fully express his reaction. At that time I requested another interview with him today, after which I am pleased to advise the Department that the Minister for Foreign Affairs expressed himself as entirely satisfied and appreciative of the Department's cooperation which has removed entirely the possibility of his resignation.

He stated his intention of calling this evening on the German and Italian diplomatic representatives here and informing them that the procedure followed does not violate his promise to them, and that he will answer the German Minister's note of protest in a manner to terminate the incident.

The Foreign Minister also stated his intention of informing the Axis diplomats that so far as Costa Rica is concerned, the Italian and German Governments will have to embark the seamen from San Francisco within a reasonable length of time to be determined—not yet decided but thought to be about 30 days—after which Costa Rica's responsibility in their welfare will cease.

He stated that he expects the publication of the text of my note containing the Department's declaration in tomorrow's San José newspapers.

DWYRE

AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND COSTA RICA RESPECTING A MILITARY MISSION, SIGNED JULY 14, 1941

[For text of agreement, see Department of State Executive Agreement Series No. 212, or 55 Stat. (pt. 2) 1286.]

**AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND COSTA RICA RE-
SPECTING COOPERATIVE RUBBER INVESTIGATIONS IN COSTA
RICA**

[For text of agreement effected by exchange of notes signed April 19 and June 16, 1941, effective June 16, 1941, and additional note signed June 18, 1941, see Department of State Executive Agreement Series No. 222, or 55 Stat. (pt. 2) 1368.]