

REPORT
Of the Inter-American Peace Committee
On the Controversy Between
Guatemala, Honduras, and Nicaragua

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REPORT OF THE INTER-AMERICAN PEACE COMMITTEE ON
THE CONTROVERSY BETWEEN
GUATEMALA, HONDURAS, AND NICARAGUA

(1) On Saturday afternoon June 19, 1954 Dr. Alfredo Guacano, the Chargé d'Affaires of Guatemala in Washington, delivered a Note to the Chairman of the Committee stating that he was appealing to the Committee "in accordance with specific and urgent instructions" from his Government, "to avert a violation of the peace of the American continent." In his note the Chargé d'Affaires of Guatemala cited acts that had occurred on May 26, and on June 7, 14, 15, 17, and 18, which, in the opinion of his Government constituted violations both of the principle of non-intervention and of the sovereignty of Guatemala. The note ended with a request to "convolve the Inter-American Peace Committee on an emergency basis" so that it might proceed to "adopt the necessary measures." The same afternoon the Committee met to consider the case that had been submitted to it. That same day, as a first measure, it transmitted a copy of the Guatemalan Note to the Ambassadors of Honduras and Nicaragua in Washington, inasmuch as these two countries were specifically mentioned in the communication of Guatemala as the instigators of the acts denounced. At midnight of the same Saturday, June 19, the Chairman of the Committee received an urgent telephone call from Guatemala. This time the Foreign Minister himself, His Excellency Dr. Guillermo Torrelillo, spoke with the Chairman of the Committee for the purpose of attesting to the gravity of the acts denounced in the Note of June 19, and requesting that the Committee depart that same day, Sunday June 20, for Guatemala. The Chairman of the Committee affirmed to Foreign Minister

Toriello that within three hours after the Note in question was received the members of the Peace Committee had met. In this conversation the Chairman of the Committee expressed the opinion that a special subcommittee of the Committee would be able to leave for Guatemala that same evening or the following morning (June 21). Foreign Minister Toriello expressed his cordial thanks for the active interest shown by the Committee.

(2) On the afternoon of Sunday, June 20, the Chargé d'Affaires of Guatemala in Washington spoke by telephone with the Chairman of the Committee to inform him that the decision taken by Guatemala with regard to the Committee's trip had been "changed" and that he had been newly instructed by his Government to request the Committee to suspend its trip in view of the fact that the case had been submitted to the Security Council of the United Nations on the same date as to the Committee and that the Security Council, in a meeting on Sunday, June 20, had already taken cognizance of the Guatemalan complaint of aggression. To confirm this information, the Chargé d'Affaires of Guatemala delivered on Monday, June 21, a Note in which he asked the Committee "to suspend all action while the action of the Security Council is being carried out and especially while the results of the resolution adopted by the said Council are being observed." At the same time the Chargé d'Affaires of Guatemala expressed to the Committee "the gratitude of [His] Government for the attention it had given its appeal." Because the Government of Guatemala itself had so requested, the Committee thereupon suspended consideration of the case that had been submitted to it the previous evening. Furthermore, on the night of that very Monday, June 21, the Chargé d'Affaires of

Guatemala once more addressed the Chairman of the Committee to inform him, again "in compliance with the latest instructions" received, that "the Government of Guatemala has decided to withdraw the request it made to the Committee, as contained in the penultimate paragraph of its previous communication, that the Committee proceed to adopt the necessary measures to prevent the peace and international security in the area of Central America from being violated and at the same time to prevent the aggression against Guatemala from continuing." In support of this change, which this time totally canceled the request transmitted two days earlier, the Chargé d'Affaires of Guatemala pointed out that his Government had taken this decision "for the purpose of having its attitude wholly in conformity with the scope of the resolution approved yesterday by the Security Council, which, according to the official text issued, makes no reference to regional organizations." In this Note, too, the Chargé d'Affaires of Guatemala, carrying out "specific instructions from his Government", expressed "the high degree of appreciation and recognition with which the Government of Guatemala contemplates the generous concern that ... the distinguished members of the Committee have shown towards this serious situation".

(3) On the following day, June 22, 1954, His Excellency Rafael Heliodoro Valle, the Ambassador of Honduras in Washington, sent a Note to the Committee stating that "the Government of Honduras is deeply desirous of having clarified the accusations that Guatemala has made before the Inter-American Peace Committee and that it considers of a very serious nature in that they describe it as the perpetrator of an aggression"; and the Ambassador of Honduras continued, "My Government believes that even

though that of Guatemala has withdrawn its complaint against that of Honduras, it is absolutely necessary to define responsibilities in a conflict in which continental peace is being disturbed". In conclusion, the Ambassador of Honduras requested that the Inter-American Peace Committee be convened on an emergency basis.

(4) On June 23, 1961, His Excellency Dr. Guillermo Sevilla Sacasa, the Nicaraguan Ambassador in Washington, sent the Committee a Note in which the accusations made by the Guatemalan Government were characterized as "calumnious". In his Note the Nicaraguan Ambassador stated that he had been "especially instructed to appear before the Inter-American Peace Committee in order to demonstrate the falsity of all the imputations of which [his] Government is the object."

(5) On the same date, June 23, the Peace Committee met to receive and hear both the Ambassador of Honduras and the Ambassador of Nicaragua. During that meeting Ambassador Sevilla Sacasa formally proposed to the Committee that it designate a special subcommittee to visit Guatemala, Honduras, and Nicaragua immediately, to obtain all the facts that the Committee deemed necessary. This suggestion was immediately seconded by the Honduran Ambassador at the same meeting of the Committee. The latter, deliberating at once in closed session, decided to send a note that same day to the Chargé d'Affaires of Guatemala in Washington. In this Note, the Committee informed the Guatemalan Government that "during the meeting held this afternoon for the purposes indicated, His Excellency Dr. Guillermo Sevilla Sacasa, the Nicaraguan Ambassador, proposed concretely that there be established a Subcommittee of Information, composed of the Members of the Peace Committee, which might go to Guatemala, Honduras, and

Nicaragua in order to obtain, with the consent and cooperation of the Governments of these three countries, data, the knowledge of which would make it possible to clarify the facts and permit the Committee adequately to discharge its functions of suggesting the most effective methods for achieving a settlement satisfactory to the interested parties." And the Government of Guatemala was asked its opinion of the suggestion and whether the dispatch of a Subcommittee of Information, composed of the members of the Inter-American Peace Committee, would be acceptable to the Government of Guatemala, with the understanding that the Government of Nicaragua and that of Honduras had already stated that "their respective Governments would provide the Subcommittee of Information with all the necessary facilities for the success of its mission."

(6) On June 23, 1954, the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Guatemala, His Excellency Dr. Guillermo Toriello, sent a cable to the Chairman of the Committee with respect to this matter, although at that time he referred exclusively to the Note addressed by the Ambassador of Honduras to the Committee. In this message, Foreign Minister Toriello stated that his Government "would have no objection to having the responsibilities with respect to the aggression and invasion by air, sea, and land of which Guatemala is the victim made clear by means of the Inter-American Peace Committee." But, he immediately cautioned that Guatemala "cannot consent to having this matter brought before that body before the decision of the Security Council is fully carried out" and that "any referral to an organization distinct from the Security Council at this time might serve as a pretext for escaping from the obligation of complying with the aforesaid decision of the Council."

(7) On June 25 the Chargé d'Affaires of Guatemala delivered to the Committee a note replying to the one sent him on June 23 by the Committee for the purpose of ascertaining the views of his country with regard to the said Subcommittee of Information." In this reply, the Chargé d'Affaires of Guatemala, in express compliance with instructions from his Government, informed the Committee that: "First, the Government of Guatemala does not accept, and is opposed to, the Inter-American Peace Committee's intervening in a matter like the case of the foreign interventionist aggression from which Guatemala suffers and which it has denounced, because a matter of this kind comes under the jurisdiction of the Security Council of the United Nations and must remain there pursuant to the provisions of the Charter of the United Nations; and, furthermore, because the nature of such a matter--aggression--excludes it from the sphere of action of the Inter-American Peace Committee." And he added: "Second, the Government of Guatemala is greatly displeased to see a body as high and useful as the Inter-American Peace Committee shown disrespect to the extent of taking advantage of its exalted mission and its generous concern with continental peace and solidarity to cover a maneuver of aggressors endeavoring to neutralize the action brought by the Government of Guatemala before the Security Council of the United Nations and the Government of Guatemala could not under any circumstances lend itself to a maneuver of this kind. . ."

(8) On June 26 the Committee, in acknowledging receipt of this latest note from Guatemala, gave a detailed account of the facts that it considered indispensable in order "to establish clearly the absolute propriety of the acts of the Committee". In this document the Committee

stated, nevertheless, that: "It would please us to think that the Govern-
ment of Guatemala is now in a position to use the good services of the
Committee and that as soon as possible you will be good enough to give us
your opinion with respect to this matter".

(9) The afternoon of June 25, that same Saturday, and with the
knowledge of the Chargé d'Affaires of Guatemala and of this Committee, the
Chairman of the Committee telephoned Foreign Minister Toriello in Guate-
mala for the purpose of making a last-minute effort to convince his Govern-
ment of the good intentions of the Inter American Peace Committee and of
the usefulness that the proposed trip of the Committee might have for the
three interested parties (Guatemala, Honduras, and Nicaragua). The Foreign
Minister of Guatemala stated at that time that his Government was reconsider-
ing the matter at the moment and that instructions would be given by telephone
in the course of the day to the Chargé d'Affaires of Guatemala in Washington.
That night the Chargé d'Affaires of Guatemala sent the Committee a Note
dated June 26, in which he informed it that "in view, moreover, of the
fact that the (Security) Council has postponed consideration of the afore-
said case until it should receive a report from the Inter-American Peace
Committee regarding the aggression that had been denounced, the Government
of Guatemala, with the deep desire of facilitating the fulfillment of this
purpose as soon as possible, and appreciative of the generous attitude
manifested by that high body, places at the disposal of the Inter-American
Peace Committee and of the Subcommittee of Information that it appoints,
all the facilities within its power, and the assistance and information it
can furnish it for the best performance of its task". And that "upon
completing the mission entrusted to it, the Inter-American Peace Committee

will be able, with the facilities, assistance, and information that will be offered it, to complete the task that, by its own decision and on petition of the Governments of Honduras and Nicaragua, it is to carry out."

(10) On Sunday, June 27, after having studied the new situation created by Guatemala's approval of the trip of the above-mentioned "Subcommittee of Information" its Chairman addressed a Note to the Chargé d'Affaires of Guatemala, informing him that "the Inter-American Peace Committee is pleased to receive the expressions contained in your Note to the effect that the Government of Guatemala places at the disposal of the Inter-American Peace Committee and the Subcommittee of Information that it appoints, all the facilities within its power and any assistance and information that can be furnished it for the best performance of its mission." And the Committee pointed out that "in this, as in all its activities, the Committee acts as an agency of the American regional system and the action it takes is its own responsibility. This action has been and always is taken independently and under the exclusive authority of the Committee, whose noble mandate, conferred upon it by the Governments of America in Resolution XIV of the Second Meeting of Ministers of Foreign Affairs and confirmed by Resolution CII of the Tenth Inter-American Conference, is to maintain constant vigilance to the end that a peaceful and friendly solution may be found to any conflict that arises between the American countries and to suggest to that end methods and proposals for its solution". And, finally it announced that "bearing in mind the expressions of hospitality and cooperation contained in the Note, the Inter-American Peace Committee has decided to set itself up as a Subcommittee of Information and to start the trip to Guatemala tomorrow, and after remaining three days in that

country, to continue on to Honduras and Nicaragua, in order to be able fully to complete its trust."

(11) In notes dated June 27, the Committee informed the Ambassadors of Honduras and Nicaragua that it would begin its trip on Monday, June 28 at 9 p.m. and that its itinerary would be as follows:

1. Depart from Washington Monday, June 28 at 9 p.m.;
arrive in Guatemala the afternoon of Tuesday, June 29;
depart from Guatemala the afternoon of Friday, July 2.
2. Arrive in Honduras the afternoon of Friday, July 2;
depart from Honduras the afternoon of Monday, July 5.
3. Arrive in Nicaragua night of Monday, July 5; depart
from Nicaragua, to return to Washington, Thursday,
July 8.
4. Arrive in Washington, Friday, July 9.

(12) The Committee, in a Note signed by its Chairman, transmitted to the Secretary General of the United Nations copies of the communications exchanged in connection with the projected trip and likewise informed him of its itinerary.

(13) Since the authorities of Guatemala were changed on June 27 and 28, the Committee addressed the Chargé d'Affaires of Guatemala again on June 28 in order to "learn whether the authorities of Guatemala continued disposed to place at the disposal of the Committee and of the Subcommittee of Information that it appoints all the facilities within its power and the assistance and information it could furnish it, for the best performance of its mission." The Committee requested an official reply "as soon as possible". The same day, Monday June 28, the Chargé

d'Affaires of Guatemala gave assurance that "The Government of Guatemala, in accordance with explicit instructions that I have just received, confirms in every way its deepest intention to proffer to the Committee and to the Subcommittee of Information all the facilities within its power."

(14) At the same time, in view of the fact that the Guatemalan authorities were again changed, the Committee asked the *Chargé d'Affaires* of Guatemala on the morning of Tuesday June 29, if it could start on its trip. The reply, written by the *Chargé d'Affaires* of Guatemala, reached the Committee at 11 o'clock in the morning. It confirmed the verbal communication, made at nine a.m., "to the effect that [his] Government reiterated once more its firm purpose of offering to the Inter-American Peace Committee and to the Subcommittee of Information it appoints all the facilities within its power..." At two o'clock in the afternoon the Committee began its contemplated trip. The Committee, set up as a Subcommittee of Information, was composed of the following Delegations:

MEXICO - Chief: Ambassador Luis Quintanilla, Chairman of the Committee
Mr. Jaime Escobar Córdova

CUBA - Chief: Ambassador Gonzalo Góll
Lt. Col. Felipe A. Cabañas
Miss Juana Izigo

ARGENTINA - Chief: Ambassador José Carlos Vittone
Dr. Carlos Alberto Cortina
Lt. Col. Virgilio L. Perceze

BRAZIL - Chief: Ambassador Fernando Lobo
Dr. George Alvares Maciel
Lt. Col. Reinaldo Melo de Almeida

UNITED STATES - Chief: Ambassador Paul C. Daniels
Mr. William B. Connett, Jr.
Lt. Col. Maurice Holden

(15) Upon arriving at Mexico City at 10 p.m. on Tuesday, June 29, the members of the Committee learned that, owing to the new course of events in Guatemala, the authorities of that country had decided to ask the Committee to desist from continuing the trip it had begun. In fact, before continuing its trip to Guatemala on the following morning, June 30, a message was delivered to the Chairman of the Committee from Col. Elfege Monzón, in his capacity as "President of the Junta" and Lt. Cols. José Luis Cruz Salazar and Matricio Dubois advising that "MEDIATION HAVING BEEN INITIATED GOVERNMENT U.S. AND REPUBLIC EL SALVADOR PURPOSE ENDING ARMED CONFLICT BETWEEN FORCES THIS GOVERNMENT AND TROOPS COMMANDED BY COL. CASTILLO ARMAS, REQUEST YOU RECONSIDER INTENTION COMMITTEE INTERVENE SAID CONFLICT. WE REQUEST YOU REFRAIN FROM DOING SO."

(16) Although the Committee was clearly asked to refrain from continuing its activities, the Committee, before undertaking the grave responsibility of suspending its trip and returning to Washington, believed it necessary to make clear the sole purpose of its mission. To this end the Chairman of the Committee sent a telegram dated June 30 to the above-mentioned members of the Junta, in which it was pointed out that "THE INTER-AMERICAN PEACE COMMITTEE IS CONSIDERING EXCLUSIVELY THE CONTROVERSY BETWEEN GUATEMALA, HONDURAS, AND NICARAGUA, WHOSE SUBSTANCE WAS CLEARLY DEFINED IN THE VARIOUS COMMUNICATIONS EXCHANGED BY THE REPRESENTATIVES OF THE ABOVE-MENTIONED COUNTRIES AND THIS COMMITTEE. THE ROLE OF THE COMMITTEE HAS BEEN LIMITED SOLELY TO THIS." And the telegram went on: "UNDER THESE CONDITIONS THE COMMITTEE WISHES TO KNOW IF IT MAY CONTINUE ITS TRIP IN THE UNDERSTANDING THAT IT MAY COUNT ON THE SAME FACILITIES THAT WERE OFFERED IT EARLIER WITH REGARD TO ITS ACTIVITY IN THE

ABOVE-MENTIONED CONTROVERSY." On the following day, July 1, the Committee received the reply. This reply, signed by Lt. Col. José Luis Cruz Salazar, stated that "AS YOU ALREADY KNOW NEGOTIATIONS BETWEEN THE JUNTA OF GOVERNMENT OF GUATEMALA AND COL. CASTILLO ARMAS ARE IN PROGRESS." [The telegram] continued: "THE JUNTA OF GOVERNMENT HOPES THAT THE PEACE COMMITTEE WILL VISIT GUATEMALA IN THE NEXT FEW DAYS TO LEARN AT FIRST HAND THAT THE PROBLEM OF COMMUNISM DOES NOT EXIST AND THAT CONDITIONS ARE THOSE OF PEACE AND TRANQUILITY." And the cable ended with the following words: "AS SOON AS THE MEMBERS OF THE JUNTA OF GOVERNMENT ARE IN THE CITY, WE SHALL BE ESPECIALLY PLEASED TO RECEIVE THE PEACE COMMITTEE. THE JUNTA ITSELF WILL INFORM YOU OF THIS."

(17) Since, in the light of the foregoing reply from the Guatemalan authorities, there seemed still to exist some error of understanding with respect to the real purpose of the trip that the Committee had undertaken, its Chairman was instructed by it to send on that same day, July 1, to Lt. Col. José Luis Cruz Salazar, a second clarifying telegram. In this message, the Committee pointed out once more that: "THE PURPOSE OF THE TRIP AS EXPRESSED IN THIS COMMITTEE'S NOTE DATED JUNE 23 AND ADDRESSED TO THE CHARGE D'AFFAIRES OF GUATEMALA IN WASHINGTON IS TO GATHER WITH THE APPROVAL AND COOPERATION OF THE GOVERNMENTS OF THOSE THREE COUNTRIES (GUATEMALA, HONDURAS AND NICARAGUA) DATA, THE KNOWLEDGE OF WHICH WOULD MAKE IT POSSIBLE TO CLARIFY THE FACTS AND PERMIT THE COMMITTEE TO CARRY OUT ADEQUATELY ITS FUNCTION OF SUGGESTING THE MOST EFFECTIVE METHODS FOR AN AGREEMENT SATISFACTORY TO THE INTERESTED PARTIES." And so that there would not be the least doubt, the cable continued, "AS EXPLAINED IN THAT NOTE, THESE FACTS ARE THOSE MENTIONED IN THE NOTE ADDRESSED TO THE

COMPLETED BY GUATEMALA ON JUNE 19, BY HONDURAS ON JUNE 22, AND BY NICARAGUA ON JUNE 23, 1954. ALL THESE DOCUMENTS ARE IN THE HANDS OF THE AMERICAN GOVERNMENTS. IF THE PROPOSING IT CLEARLY ESTABLISHED, THE COMMITTEE, WHOSE TRIP TO GUATEMALA WAS INTERRUPTED IN MEXICO WHEN IT RECEIVED THE CABLE OF JUNE 30 SIGNED BY COL. ELFINO MONTEZ, LT. COL. JOSE LUIS CRUZ SALAZAR, AND NARCISO DUEÑES, WOULD BE HAPPY TO CONTINUE ITS TRIP WITH THE HOPE THAT ITS GOOD SERVICES MIGHT BE USEFUL TO THE THREE PARTIES IN THE SAID CONTROVERSY. IF THE REPLY TO THIS TELEGRAM SHOULD REACH US IN TIME, WE WOULD DEPART EARLY TOMORROW, JULY TWO FOR YOUR CAPITAL AND IN SUCH CASE WE WOULD INFORM YOU IN DUE COURSE OF THE EXACT HOUR OF OUR DEPARTURE AND THE APPROXIMATE HOUR OF OUR ARRIVAL WITH THE INTENTION OF REMAINING THREE DAYS IN GUATEMALA AND THEN HAVING AN OPPORTUNITY TO GO IN DIRECT CONTACT WITH THE AUTHORITIES OF THAT COUNTRY. IMMEDIATELY THEREAFTER THE COMMITTEE WOULD PROCEED TO HONDURAS AND NICARAGUA FOR THE SAME PURPOSES.

(19) In view of the fact that there was no longer the slightest doubt that it would be impossible for the Committee to complete its trip to carry out the work originally entrusted to it, all that remained was an agreement among the three Parties and a final Declaration that would so certify. The authorities of Guatemala, Honduras and Nicaragua were consulted by telephone from Mexico City and expressly and officially approved the Bulletin given to the press the same night of July 2, which read: "The Inter-American Peace Committee is pleased to announce that it has received statements from Guatemala, Honduras and Nicaragua in which the authorities of these sister Republics cordially thank the Committee for its good services in the recent controversy involving these three

countries and inform the Committee that "the controversy between them, which was the occasion for the Committee's trip, has ceased to exist".

(20) On July 2 His Excellency, Dr. J. Edgardo Valenzuela, Minister of Foreign Affairs of Honduras, addressed a telegram to the Chairman of the Committee completely confirming the agreement mentioned in the above-quoted bulletin, informing him that "IN OPINION HONDURAS GOVERNMENT CONFLICT BETWEEN THIS COUNTRY AND GUATEMALA NO LONGER EXISTS AS SHOWN BY LATEST EVENTS" and cordially thanking the Committee for "ITS PROMPT ACTION IN LEAVING IMMEDIATELY FOR THE AREA OF CONFLICT".

On July 6 His Excellency, Carlos Salazar, Minister of Foreign Affairs of Guatemala, also sent a telegram to the Committee in which he stated that "IN THE NAME OF THE JUNTA OF GOVERNMENT" he was expressing to the Committee "THE FIERCEST RECOGNITION... FOR ITS KIND READINESS TO COOPERATE TOWARDS A SATISFACTORY AGREEMENT THAT WILL PRESERVE THE PEACE AND REESTABLISH TRANQUILITY AND HARMONY ON THE CENTRAL AMERICAN Isthmus".

Likewise, His Excellency, General Anastasio Somoza, President of Nicaragua, sent a telegram on July 7 to the Committee in which he stated, after expressing friendliest greetings to the Committee, that "THE CONTROVERSY HAVING DISAPPEARED IN THE OPINION OF THE THREE SISTER REPUBLICS CONTINUATION OF TRIP UNNECESSARY".

(21) The activities of the Inter-American Peace Committee in this controversy having been terminated for the reasons set forth in this document, the Committee decided to send today, July 8 to the Secretary General of the United Nations for transmittal to the Chairman and Members of the Security Council, a copy of this Final Report and all the documents

appended thereto. Pursuant to its Statute, the Committee will likewise transmit the Report to the next Meeting of Consultation of Ministers of Foreign Affairs and to the next Inter-American Conference. And, lastly, the Committee will send copies of this Report and the appended documents to the Chairman of the Council of the Organization of American States, the Members of the said Council, and the Secretary General of the Organization of American States.

This chronological and strictly objective report of the activities of the Committee in the period during which, for one reason or another, the controversy between Guatemala, Honduras, and Nicaragua was submitted to it, makes it possible to reach the following conclusions:

(1) Although Guatemala after submitting its case to the Inter-American Peace Committee, suspended and then withdrew it, the original Note from the Government of Guatemala gave rise to the subsequent requests from Honduras and Nicaragua.

(2) When a week after having sought the help of the Committee Guatemala permitted the latter to carry out its trip, and when, as a result of this, the Committee was able to start on its trip on June 29, it was forced to interrupt it in Mexico City because at that time the new authorities in Guatemala did not consider it opportune.

(3) Before the Committee left Mexico City to return to Washington, the three interested parties recognized, as is indicated in its final declaration, that the controversy because of which the Committee had departed for Guatemala, Honduras, and Nicaragua, had ceased to exist. Subsequently, the three Governments concerned confirmed this by telegram to the Committee.

(4) In this, as in all cases submitted to it up to the present time, the Committee functioned as an organization of the Inter-American system, under its own responsibility and the action taken by it was under its exclusive authority and within the honored mandate conferred upon it by the American Governments in Resolution XIV of the Second Meeting of Consultation of Ministers of Foreign Affairs and confirmed later by Resolution CII of the Tenth Inter-American Conference.

Washington, D. C., July 8, 1954.

Luis Quintanilla
Ambassador, Representative of Mexico
Chairman of the Committee

José Carlos Vittone
Ambassador, Representative of Argentina

Fernando Lobo
Ambassador, Representative of Brazil

Paul G. Daniels
Ambassador, Representative of the United States

José T. Barón
Minister, Alternate Representative of Cuba