

BOUNDARY AGREEMENTS RELATIVE TO A SECTION OF THE

BORDER BETWEEN HONDURAS AND EL SALVADOR,

DATED 1861 AND 1869

Convenios Celebrados entre Honduras
y El Salvador en Los Años de 1861 y
1869, Tegucigalpa, Honduras, 26
November 1953

1861

Boundary Agreement relative to a section of the border between Honduras and El Salvador, signed by the Commissioners Casto Alvarado and Francisco Sancho, the respective representatives of the two Republics.

The Undersigned, Chief Clerk of the Ministry of Foreign Relations, CERTIFIES: that in the Archives of this Ministry there is a document which says, word for word and letter for letter: "On Monkey Mountain, which is between the villages of Jocoara in the Republic of Honduras and those of Arambala and Perquin in the Republic of El Salvador, on the first day of the month of July 1861. — We, Don Casto Alvarado, Surveyor for the former, and Don Francisco Sancho, Surveyor for the latter, both properly authorized to mark the boundaries and determine in a just and equitable and legal manner the old question pending with regard to the common lands between the above mentioned villages in El Salvador and Honduras, after having exchanged their respective powers and finding them in due form, we wished to hear and inform ourselves of the complaints and claims of the respective villages, and for this purpose we heard both sides, and saw that both have claims upon the whole area in which we find ourselves; by virtue of which, having proceeded to the reading of the respective titles,

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line marking the seaward boundary of the Gulf would seem to be, according to the Salvadoran brief, one drawn from Point Chiguirin, El Salvador, to Conchaguita Island, thence to Neauguera Island, to Meauguerita Island, and then across the "entrance" to Point Rosario. (11 American Journal of International Law 679).

The case of *The Republic of El Salvador v. The Republic of Nicaragua* was heard by the Central American Court of Justice, and on March 28, 1917 the court voted on twenty-four points comprised in the questionnaire in the case submitted to it. Questions nine to and including fifteen are relevant to the historic bay problem.

Ninth Question. - Taking into consideration the geographic and historic conditions, as well as the situation, extent and configuration of the Gulf of Fonseca, what is the international legal status of that Gulf?

The judges answered unanimously that it is an historic bay possessed of the characteristics of a closed sea.

Tenth Question. - As to which of those characteristics are the high parties litigant in accord?

The judges answered unanimously that the parties are agreed that the Gulf is a closed sea.

Eleventh Question. - What is the legal status of the Gulf of Fonseca in the light of the foregoing answer and the concurrence of the high parties litigant, as expressed in their arguments, with respect to ownership and the incidents derived therefrom?

Judges Medal, Oreamuno, Castro Ramirez and Boncanegra answered that the legal status of the Gulf of Fonseca, according to the terms of the question, is that of property belonging to the three countries that surround it; and Judge Guierrez Navas answered that the ownership of the Gulf of Fonseca belongs, respectively, to the three riparian countries in proportion.

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Twelfth Question. - Are the high parties litigant in accord as to the fact that the waters embraced in the inspection zones that pertain to each, respectively, are intermingled at the entrance of the Gulf of Fonseca?

The judges answered unanimously that the high parties are agreed that the waters which form the entrance to the Gulf intermingle.

Thirteenth Question. - What direction should the maritime inspection zone follow with respect to the coasts of the countries that surround the Gulf?

Judges Medal, Oreamuno, Castro Ramirez and Bocanegra answered that the zone should follow the contours of the respective coasts, as well within as outside the Gulf; and Judge Gutierrez Navas that, with respect to the Gulf of Fonseca, the radius of a marine league zone of territorial sea should be measured from a line drawn across the bay at the narrowest part of the entrance towards the high seas, and the zone of inspection extends three leagues more in the same direction.

Fourteenth Question. - Does the right of coownership exist between the Republics of El Salvador and Nicaragua in the non-littoral waters of the Gulf, and in those waters also, that are intermingled because of the existence of the respective zones of inspection in which those Republics exercise police power and the rights of national security and defense?

Judges Medal, Oreamuno, Castro Ramirez and Bocanegra answered that such right of co-ownership does exist, without prejudice, however, to the rights that belong to Honduras in those non-littoral waters; Judge Gutierrez Navas answered in the negative.

Fifteenth Question. - Wherefore, as a consequence, and conformably with their internal laws and with international law, should there be excepted from the community of interest of co-ownership the league of maritime littoral that belongs to each of the States that surround the Gulf of Fonseca adjacent to the

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coasts of their mainlands and islands respectively, and in which they have exercised, and may exercise, their exclusive sovereignty?

Answered in the affirmative by Judges Medal Creamuno and Castro Ramirez; and in the negative by Judge Gutierrez Navas, on the ground that in the interior of closed gulfs or bays there is no littoral zone; Judge Bocangra answered in the affirmative on the ground that the high parties litigant, having accepted the Gulf of Fonseca as a closed bay, the existence of the marine league of exclusive ownership becomes necessary, since the Gulf belongs to three nations instead of one.

Bombardier Nicaragua
Internal

THE GULF OF FONSECA.

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The Bryan-Chamorro Treaty of August 5, 1914, between the United States and Nicaragua, granted to the United States, for the term of ninety-nine years (renewable for a further term of the same duration), for the establishment of a naval base, a part of the Gulf of Fonseca.

This Gulf is enclosed by three states, El Salvador, Honduras, and Nicaragua.

On August 28, 1916, the Republic of El Salvador brought before the Central American Court of Justice a complaint against the Republic of Nicaragua. This complaint alleged, inter alia, that the Bryan-Chamorro Treaty was prejudicial to her supreme interests in that it violated her rights of co-ownership in the Gulf of Fonseca, and threatened her security.

The complaint pointed out that Spain had been the exclusive owner of the waters of the Gulf of Fonseca, and that such ownership had been ultimately transferred in common to the three coastal nations, El Salvador, Honduras, and Nicaragua, and that further the use of its waters for fishing and other analagous purposes had never been exercised or even claimed by other nations.

The complaint further maintained that the Gulf of Fonseca belongs to the category of so-called "Historic Bays", such as Chesapeake, Delaware, Conception, Chaleur, and Miramiche Bays, and that the fact that three states and not one enclose the Gulf does not prevent the application of the "historic bay" principle, since the three littoral states have not always been independent each of the others, but were once a part of one Spanish colony, and then of the Federal Republic of the Center of America.

According to the Salvadoran brief, the entrance to the Gulf is a body of water extending slightly less than 10 miles from Meauguerita Island, El Salvador to Point Rosario, Nicaragua. The

it appears. -- (1) That on 12 February 1760 the village of Jocoara obtained an area of the measurement of two caballerías [a land measure of about 33.5 acres], and part of another, at the site called Naguaterique. -- (2) That when title was about to be given, the communes of Arambala and Perquin, of the territory of San Miguel, appeared to oppose this, and presented another survey made on 12 July 1769 by Don Antonio Ygnacio de Castro, under the authority of the commission given him by the Subdelegate of said territory, in whose area, which comprises 60 caballerías according to the manner of said period, they included the area of the people of Jocoara mentioned above. -- (3) That, the issue having been joined, the matter was taken before the respective courts, and by three uniform sentences, the people of Jocoara remained in full and pacific possession of their two caballerías and part of another, and obtained due title to the same. -- (4) And, finally: that some time later the people of Perquin and Arambala once again made representations to Don José de Bustamante, Captain General of the former kingdom of Guatemala, the sole judge in land matters, petitioning for the cession and confirmation to them of the rest of the land which had been surveyed for their common lands, since the suit they had had with the people of Jocoara, and which they had lost, concerned only the two caballerías and part of another of the Naguaterique area, and, their petition having been heard, on 15 December 1815 they were given title to the 60 caballerías surveyed in 1769, the people of Jocoara remaining excluded. Therefore: we, in the name of our respective Governments, and in the exercise of our commissions, declare, to the people of Jocoara and Perquin, who are the owners of the land covered by the appropriate title, excluding the area belonging to the people of Jocoara known as

Naguaterique, and for greater clarity and understanding of the communes of said villages, we went, accompanied by their municipal authorities and about two hundred inhabitants, to the land marks which should and do separate said territories; in so doing, we reached a point known as the foot of the Serro de la Ardilla [Hill of the Squirrel], where we found an old marker of stones, which is known to be the first one of the area belonging to the people of Arambala and Perquin, which we rebuilt, having acquainted all interested persons with that point, they were asked whether they also knew those of La Isla and Serro de Sapani, which are to the southeast of where we stood, and, they having answered "yes," they were told to regard them as the limits of the lands of the people of Arambala and Perquin lying to the north, and to respect those to the north as Honduran territory. Next, we went in the direction of west southwest, and, in a place called Sojoara, we passed the first marker of the lands of Jocoara, and proceeding along the slope of Naguaterique peak we reached the hillock of Olosicala, where we found a dilapidated marker, which we recognized as the Second of these lands, and which we restored, and proceeding west we passed through a place which they call Las Piedras Gordas [Big Stones], and then we reached a little hill which they call the hill of Arambala, where we found a stone marker with a cross, which we recognized as the third of the lands of the people of Jocoara. From this marker the fields of Arambala and Perquin lie to the west southwest, separate from the lands of Jocoara, and, since this matter has no connection with the foregoing, the operation was considered to be concluded, and all the interested persons were informed that the part lying to the south belongs to the common lands of the

former villages, and the part to the north, bounded by Sojoara, Olosicala hill, Arambala hill, and Canmane ravine belongs to the people of Jocoara, and the rest of the land to the north is within the boundaries of the Republic of Honduras. The above mentioned villages of Jocoara, Arambala, and Perquin were satisfied with their respective rights, comprehended them, and stated that they would not oppose this act; and they mutually offered to preserve good harmony, and not again bring up the question of their lands, and promised that anyone breaking this promise would be responsible for any costs, damages, and prejudice which might, by his act, be occasioned the offended party, for which purpose they would respect each other's persons and property, as is appropriate between neighboring villages. — Then the Mayor and comane of San Juan de Yarula, of the Republic of Honduras, brought suit against the people of the villages of Mianguera and Cacaopera, of the Republic of El Salvador, on the grounds that the latter did not quietly leave them in possession, but deprived them of six caballerias and part of another of lands which they legitimately own at the sites of Joateca and Masala in Salvadoran territory, and, having seen the titles and other documents, and, even though he recognized them to be legitimate, the Commissioner of El Salvador stated that he had not brought instructions to settle this question, because his Government was not informed of it; and that he will inform his Government about the matter, and about the titles with which the people of Yarula support their claims. — And by virtue of the fact that part of the common lands of the people of Arambala and Perquin are in Honduran territory, since, because of common knowledge and the reading of the full proceedings which we saw, as well as by our presence on the spot,

the old dividing line of the provinces of El Salvador and Honduras is here formed by the Rio Negro, which in the indigenous tongue is called Ouianguara, this being a territorial question for which the undersigned Commissioners do not have jurisdiction, they leave it to the deliberation and decision of their Governments. — Their mission, therefore, being concluded, the Commissioners sign this document in duplicate, together with the authorities and other individuals who were informed of and were present at the present demarcation of boundaries. /s/ Francisco Sancho. — /s/ Casto Alvarado. — The Mayor of Jocoara - /s/ Ygnacio Martines. — For himself and the Mayor of Perquin - /s/ Guadalupe Peres. — For the Mayor of Arambala and myself - /s/ Santiago Hernandez. — For the Mayor of Perquin and myself - /s/ Cerberto López G. — For the commune of Arambala and myself - /s/ Doroteo Hernandez. — For the communes of the villages of Yarula and Jocoara - /s/ Ofreciano Garcia."

And upon the application of the Commission of Territorial Studies of Honduras, the present certification is issued in the city of Tegucigalpa, D.C., on the eighteenth day of the month of November 1953.

SEAL

/s/ Celestino Castillo

Chief Clerk

[Authentication]

No 668.

The undersigned, Secretary of State in the Department of Foreign Relations, CERTIFIES by law: that the above signature is authentic, and that it is "Celestino Castillo," acting in his

capacity as Chief Clerk of the Ministry of Foreign Relations of Honduras. This Secretariat assumes no responsibility whatsoever with regard to the contents of the above document.

Tegucigalpa, D.C., 26 November 1953.

SEAL

/s/ [Illegible]

1869

Boundary Agreement relative to a section of the border between Honduras and El Salvador, signed by the Commissioners Hemeterio Chávez and J. Francisco Sancho, the respective representatives of the two Republics.

The Undersigned, Chief Clerk of the Ministry of Foreign Relations, CERTIFIES: That in the archives of this Ministry there is a document which says, word for word and letter for letter: "PROCEEDINGS NO 1: On the mountain of Naguaterique, on the twenty-sixth day of the month of June 1869, we, the Commissioners Hemeterio Chávez and Don José Francisco Sancho, the former for the Supreme Government of the Republic of Honduras and the latter for the Supreme Government of the Republic of El Salvador, in order to mark clearly and definitively the dividing line between the two countries; after exchanging their respective powers, finding them to be in due form, we entered upon the following discussion with regard to the points most fully recognized on each side, and according to the reports received and the data shown by the titles of the common lands of the bordering villages of Similaton, Jocoara, and Colomocagua, in Honduras, and those of Arambala, Perquin, and Torola, in El Salvador, particularly that of Arambala and

Perquin, which is one and the same, and clarifies the fact that the Rio Negro is the boundary line between the two Republics, the record of the survey of which goes back one hundred years; and regarding the foregoing as sufficiently established, it being corroborated by the reports received: we now having no further duty with regard to this statement; it being eight o'clock in the morning, together with the Honduran authorities from Similaton and Jocoara and the Salvadoran authorities from Arambala and Perquin, with some of the respective inhabitants, we went from this point, which separates the possessions of Arambala and Perquin from those of Jocoara, along the southeast of the mountain, and after walking for about two leagues, we arrived at a mountain covered with straw, called El Mal Paso, known to all, on top of which we found a marker of stones, and above them a triangular stone standing up about one vara [variable unit of length, about 2.8 feet], which marker is mentioned in the title of Similaton as marking its limits and the dividing line with the common lands of Arambala and Perquin; from this marker, which initiates the dividing line of the two Republics, we went in the direction of north 66° west, although the people of Arambala and Perquin were quite reluctant when they saw that their lands are being divided, with about one third turning out to be in Honduran territory, and that this third is the best, since it is composed of the mountain of Naguaterique, which is not less than fifty caballerías in area, and from which they get their subsistence because of advantages of tillage and pasturage, and the fact that the lands remaining to them are almost useless, because they lack these advantages; but, having told them: that the division of the two Republics which divided their lands did not deprive them of the right of possession over their lands in Honduran territory,

which they should continue to use according to their titles, and the people of Jocoara as well, until the Governments should determine what would be the most suitable way to remove the discord in which they live and have lived from time immemorial, as is evidenced by their titles, they said: that under these conditions, even though they were not very pleased, the proposed division should be carried out; thus it was that, together with all the foregoing, and following the direction indicated, going down from the top of the hill of El Mal Paso, with the territory of Honduras on the right, with the mountain of Naguaterique, and on the left that of El Salvador, crossing the road which leads from Cacaopera to Jocoara and other villages, passing ravines, hills, clumps of torch pines and thickets, we walked downhill and reached the Rio Negro at the point of El Barrancon, a place which is also well known to all, where there is a cove close to the foot of the range and mountain of Naguaterique, to which point we estimated it was a little more than a league. -- From this point the demarcation continues along downstream, following all its windings; its course is from east to west, parallel to the hill of Güirirí, which is on the lefthand side, and where, in a north to south direction the Rio Negro is crossed by the common lands of Arambala and Perquín; we continued downstream in the aforesaid manner, with unapportioned land of El Salvador on the left side, reaching the confluence with the Rio Negro of another stream, which comes down from the left, and which is known by the name of Pichigual, up to which point, according to the data appearing in the title of Arambala, Salvadoran territory reaches, the marker of the hill of Güirirí up to this point of confluence being unapportioned; and to which point from El Barrancon there is a

distance of more than three leagues to survey, which took six days without counting holidays, up to which the jurisdiction of the Commissioner of Honduras reaches, and, although the Commissioner of El Salvador has full authority to follow the demarcation between the villages of Torola in this Republic and that of Colomocagua in Honduras, we find ourselves embarrassed for the reason given. Nevertheless, at the desire and request of the two villages mentioned above, we continue to examine the titles on both sides until recognizing the course of the Rio de las Cañas, which later on forms the same dividing line, but since, in order to decide on the dividing line from this confluence to the above mentioned Rio de las Cañas there was lacking the necessary authorization on the part of the Honduran Commissioner, the two villages agreed that the village of Colomocagua would appeal to its Government for such authorization, and that the two Commissioners would wait pending its being granted; it was agreed that the demarcation of the border between the two Republics was concluded up to this point in the terms recorded above with respect to the villages of Arambala, Perquin, and Jocoara. This document was signed in duplicate by the two Commissioners and by the witnesses from the two villages, who concurred. /s/ Hemeterio Chávez. — /s/ J. Franco. Sancho. — For the Mayor of Perquin - /s/ Germán Amaya, Secretary. — For the Mayor of Arambala - /s/ Doroteo Hermandes, Secretary. — The Mayor of Perquin - /s/ Bernardo Amaya. — The Mayor of Arambala - /s/ Maximo Sorto. — For the Mayor of Jocoara and himself - /s/ Santiago Vasques. — /s/ Pablo Vasques. — /s/ Pablo Vasques." PROCEEDINGS NO 2. — At the place called Champate, on the fifteenth day of the month of July 1869, it being two o'clock in the afternoon, the Commissioners Hemeterio

Chávez and Don José Francisco Sancho, the former having exhibited the new permission sent by his Government for clarifying the question of territorial boundaries pending between the villages of Colomancagua and Torola, and the Commissioner of El Salvador having found them to be in due form, they began their work by reading the documents which they had with them, consisting of two voluminous files, one of which contains various surveys making up the title of Colomancagua, and the other a general survey of all the lands, made in 1793 by the Commissioner Don Andree Perez, as well as a survey which forms the title of the estate of San Diego, made in 1866, another survey which serves as title for the village of Torola, made in 1743, and a certification by the Subdelegate of the territory of Gracias á Dios, Don José Gerónimo Zelaya, issued in the year four of this century, in favor of the owners of the estate of San Diego; and having covered or visited some of the points mentioned in said titles, i.e.: Champate, El Portillo Blanco, Laguneta, Barrancon, Las Tigeretas, and a place known as El Picacho. -- After an extended discussion, which took place throughout five working days, the two Commissioners not having been able to agree, the Commissioner of the Republic of El Salvador said: That since the titles of Colomancagua do not impinge on those of Torola and the estates which continue on from San Diego and Candelaria, because the boundaries of the latter are marked by the Las Cañas River, which at the same time they declare to be the dividing line between the two Republics, and since the lands of Colomancagua do not go that far, he had no doubt that the dividing line was the confluence of the Pichigal River with the Negro River, where it abuts upon Arambala and Perquin on a bearing South by 16 degrees West, and by the rise of a steep hill

with unappropriated land on either side, since the above mentioned lands of Colomocagua do not reach this line until it climbs to the higher level, which is flat ground, and a place known as El Llano Seco, and going down, following the same bearing, until it reaches the headwaters of the Las Cañas River, which are formed by two ravines, one of which comes down from the village of Colomocagua to the right, and the other of which comes down on the left from the lands of Torola, and where the common lands of this village form an angle; and continuing downstream, passing by the foot of the place of Las Tigeretas, until the limits of this common land and continuing along, following all the bends of the river and the boundaries of San Diego, passing by the point of El Barrancon to the limits of the aforementioned San Diego, they continue downstream until they pass the point crossed by the road going from Gracias á Dios to San Miguel, and reaches an angle formed by the river a little in front of the road in the locality of Champate, to which point, starting at El Barrancon, a strip of land lies in Salvadoran territory, which Colomocagua recognizes, according to its surveys, which consists of somewhat more than two caballerías, the unappropriated land having continued along the right bank of the river from its headwaters almost as far as El Barrancon, which belongs to Honduras, and since his jurisdiction went as far as the limit of Colomocagua lands, he considered his mission at an end; remarking: that from this point of the bend of the river the dividing line leaves it, as it must continue along in the hills on a westerly bearing, because the river makes a sharp turn towards the south; adding that, since the two Commissioners had not been able to agree on the line drawn, which he believes to be very just and legal according to the data afforded by all the

aforementioned documents and the location of the lands, he protested and protests formally, in the name of the Republic of El Salvador and its Government, against any prejudice in case there is any trespassing over the dividing line, which has now been drawn, until such time as the two Governments may decide differently; adding also that he did not respect the survey carried out by Don Andres Perez in the year 1793, since it was null and void by reason of having been carried out on all the neighboring land, even including the village of San Fernando, which is very far away and within the common lands of Arambala and Perquin, and did not jibe at all with the surveys which the inhabitants of Colomonagua have as their title. And the Commissioner of the Republic of Honduras said: that since, in his judgment, the titles of Colomonagua were contradicted by that of San Diego, since the latter solemnly says that the division of the jurisdictions is a river called Las Cañas, because, even though the certification of the aforementioned Subdelegate of Gracias á Dios, Don Jerónimo de Celaya, asserts what it does, besides not having the nature or character of a public instrument, since it is preserved on a loose sheet of paper without any witnesses, has the unfavorable characteristic of having been drawn up upon the estate of San Diego, which is the property of the interested parties, for which reasons he considers it as null and void; one of the surveys contained in the title kept by the people of Colomonagua saying that El Picacho (which, in his opinion, is Quecurus or Piedra Cruz) is, besides being the boundary of both common lands, the dividing line for the jurisdiction of San Miguel and Gracias á Dios; this statement not being contradicted by the people of Torola in due time, since they appeared to support their boundary claims because they

were told to do so; and this being later confirmed by the survey carried out by the Commissioner Don Andres Perez in 1793, at the request of the people of Colomonagua, not only in agreement with the people of Torola, who declared that it was in complete harmony with the boundaries of Colomonagua, but also with the statement of the mayor of Jocoaitique of the Republic of El Salvador itself, who, by virtue of the judicial notice, went out with the people of his village, and stated that the line which marked the boundary of the common lands of Colomonagua and Torola and the division of the jurisdictions was the highway, which he knew from the Torola title. His opinion being what it is, that by making the boundary line follow the Cañas River until it meets the confluence of the Negro River with El Pichigual, the territory of Honduras is deprived of a considerable quantity of land, according to the expression of the aforementioned titles, he believed it well to take no definitive decision in this respect; not only because the community and authorities of the village of Torola were unwilling to cede the smallest portion of the rights they alleged to have, but also because the aforementioned Commissioner of the Republic of Honduras felt that he had been unable to find any documents on which to rely without personal responsibility for the aforesaid decision. By virtue of which, the aforementioned Commissioner of Honduras said to the one from El Salvador: that only the demarcation shown by the Negro River from the marker of the hill of Mal Paso up to the boundary of the common lands of Perquin and Arambala at the marker of Tierra Tierra or the hillock of Güiriri was recognized by him; but subject to the approval of his Government; and that with regard to the boundary from that point as far as Champate, he leaves it up to the deliberation and

decision of his Government, protesting, as, indeed, he does protest solemnly in the name of the Republic of Honduras and his Government that he is not responsible for the unfortunate consequences that may arise from the failure to reach agreement on the question which exists between the village of Torola and that of Colomonagua. Upon which they considered their mission at an end, and the present instrument was signed in duplicate by the aforementioned Commissioners, along with the authorities of both villages, the owners of the estates of San Diego and Candelaria, and some residents and witnesses. — /s/ Hemeterio Chávez — /s/ J. Francisco Sancho. The Mayor of Torola — /s/ Santos Ortiz. — For the Councilman Fulgencio Sanchez and for myself — /s/ Luis Bigil. — /s/ Marcos Vasquez, Secretary. The Mayor of Colomonagua — /s/ Tomas Lopez. — The Assessor — /s/ Bernardo Marqs. /s/ Benito Cruz, Secretary. Here the heirs of San Diego and Candelaria sign — /s/ Gabriel Argueta. — /s/ Pedro Argueta. — /s/ Gabriel Marquez. — /s/ Daniel Vasquez. — /s/ Eulalio Argueta. — /s/ Apolonio Ramirez. — /s/ Bernardino Argueta. Witness — /s/ Perfecto Mercado. Witness — /s/ Remijio Chavez.

And upon the application of the Commission of Territorial Studies of Honduras, the present certification is issued in the city of Tegucigalpa, D.C., on the twenty-first day of the month of November 1953.

/s/ Celestino Castillo
Chief Clerk

[Authentication]

No 660.

The undersigned, Secretary of State in the Department of Foreign Relations, CERTIFIES by law: that the above signature is authentic, and that it is "Celestino Castillo," acting in his capacity as Chief Clerk of the Ministry of Foreign Relations of Honduras. This Secretariat assumes no responsibility whatsoever with regard to the contents of the above document.

Tegucigalpa, D.C., 26 November 1953.

SEAL

/s/ [Illegible]