

INFORMATION REPORT

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COUNTRY Nicaragua

CONFIDENTIAL

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SUBJECT Possible Cessation of Nicaraguan Revolutionary Movement

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1. On 27 January 1949, Carlos Jose Solorzano, a Nicaraguan oppositionist residing in Mexico City, wrote to Dr. Ricardo Orue Reyes, in Guatemala City, his intention of abandoning the revolutionary struggle and returning to Nicaragua about 10 February 1949. Details of the letter, in translation, are summarized as follows:
 - a. No aid for the Nicaraguan revolutionary cause can be expected from El Salvador or from Costa Rica.
 - b. Since the time limit given to Rosendo Arguello Jr., leader of another Nicaraguan anti-Somoza faction, had expired, Solorzano presumed that the groundwork laid in Guatemala had crumbled.
 - c. Solorzano was not worried about personal persecution should he return to Nicaragua, since Somoza was contemplating a general peace and conciliation with revolutionaries within the country. Somoza was also planning to make a change in presidents soon (possibly substituting Alberto Sevilla for Roman y Reyes).
2. Dr. Orue Reyes, who holds unlimited power of attorney of the Liberal Independent Party of Nicaragua, in a letter written on 3 December 1948, said that he believed he too would return to Nicaragua in view of the total collapse of all collaboration in Guatemala.
3. A more optimistic view of Nicaraguan revolutionary activities in Guatemala was conveyed, however, in a letter from San Jose, Costa Rica, to the Nicaraguan Conservative Felipe Arguello Bolanos, 14 Calle P. #11, Guatemala City on 31 January. The writer, F. Solorzano M., indicated that erstwhile disillusionment on the part of many revolutionists had given way to a new consolidation of efforts to eliminate internal confusion. He expressed hope that the "General" and "Carlos" (presumably General Emiliano Chamorro and Carlos Rivers Delgadillo) would travel to Habana that day.
4. Rosendo Arguello Jr., writing to Dr. Jeronimo Aguilar Cortes, Guatemala City, from San Jose on 27 January 1949, said that Rivers Delgadillo would arrive soon in Guatemala City and bend his efforts towards the revolutionary cause there.

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[REDACTED] Comment. The Nicaraguan revolutionary movement is apparently dying out slowly but surely. Guatemala has lost most of its enthusiasm, partly because of internal problems. The situation in El Salvador is contradictory in that the Junta has made promises of aid on certain occasions and has refused any sort of assistance on other occasions. In the words of Carlos Jose Solorzano, whose information he said emanated from official Costa Rican sources, Costa Rica is definitely out of the picture.

A change in outlook of the revolutionary situation could occur when and if President Juan Manuel Galvez of Honduras makes good his promises to Figueres and Arevalo to join the movement against Somoza. Galvez reportedly agreed to fulfill his promises by 1 May 1949.

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