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***Consular Functions and Pro Homine Principle:  
Analysis Applied to Dr. Manuel Antonio Muñoz  
Borrero's case, Consul of Ecuador in Sweden  
between 1931 and 1942.***

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Investigation prior to obtaining the degree of Bachelor in International Studies  
with a Bilingual minor in Foreign Trade.

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To the personage of the just, whose values go beyond  
time and space; to all those brave ones who firmly  
beat discrimination; to those humanitarian people  
who –whether they are present or not- fill our hearts  
with hope; to that inner hero we still have inside ourselves.

To Manuel Antonio Muñoz Borrero.

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## **Abstract**

Ever since its beginning, the development of the Consular Institution has responded to several factors, most of them motivated toward the goal of taking care of men's interests in foreign lands. Such a purpose has increasingly embarked upon the path of the defense of man and Human Rights in the way we know them nowadays. What a better way to understand the application of the pro homine principle within the Consular Institution than to study the work of an Ecuadorian Consul, referred to as "Righteous among the nations" by the State of Israel. Such is the case of Dr. Manuel Antonio Muñoz Borrero, ex Consul of Ecuador in the Kingdom of Sweden from 1931 to 1942, who dedicated his efforts to saving innocent lives during World War II and who –deservedly- will be honored by this investigation.

## **Introduction**

From the moment the National-Socialist Party took the power in Germany in 1933, nationalism became the basis of the governance of that and all those countries that since 1939 succumbed to the German army. The characteristics of Germany in the years after World War I damaged severely the German peoples' spirit. The country was economically and physically devastated after the defeat in war. The signing of the Versailles Treaty brought severe sanctions for Germany like the payment of war reparation to the winners, the dismantling of the country and the surrender of the totality of its colonies and part of its territory, among other sanctions. The economic crisis of 1929 –the well-known *depression*- had a hard impact in all European countries and with more intensity in Germany. All these characteristics created the generalized feeling that radical measures were necessary in order to lead the country again to the development that it once had. The political parties that emerged –the Communist and the Nationalist Party- proposed severe actions to obtain changes. However, after strengthening in power as First Minister of Germany, from 1933 the National-Socialist Party took control of the country, using not only Nationalism as its basis but also anti-Semitism.

The anti-Semitic ideology spread not only the idea that the Jewish race was guilty of all social and economic problems of the country but also that Jews caused these troubles because of genetic malformations. Since there was no seeming solution to the Jews' genetic malformations and because of all of the inconvenience that this provoked, authorities came out to the conclusion that Jews had to be expelled from Europe. Later on, not only the idea of expulsion emerged, but it evolved to the idea that massive extermination of this human group had to be the final solution to this problem. Under the ideas of anti-Semitism, the Nazi Party used massive shootings, forced labor, concentration camps and, finally, extermination camps in order to expedite Adolf Hitler's duty. Since then, millions of foreigners, political opponents, gypsies, and especially Jews had to leave their lands by any means possible, looking for salvation and freedom.



Not only are the crimes committed during the War and the lives that it took away remembered with terror because of the great number of deaths, but also because of the methods used to generate a massive extermination: the Holocaust. After almost 6 years of constant fights between the Allies and the Axis countries as well as the massive extermination by the regime of Adolf Hitler, the Second World War took away approximately 49 millions of lives, 6 millions of those were Jewish men, women, and children. The horrors committed during the Holocaust marked a milestone in man's history.

This investigation, however, will focus on a less studied chapter of the Holocaust and its heroes. It is hard to believe that despite Nazi repression and the threat under which people constantly lived during war there were men and women willing to go against that tendency, risking their lives to save as many lives as they could. This dark times for humans being experienced during this war wasn't enough for those heroes that –silently- had kindness and compassion acts for others. Among those Holocaust heroes, the ones belonging to the diplomatic representation of foreign countries in Europe played a transcendental role. The following study analyzes the case of one of these diplomats: Dr. Manuel Antonio Muñoz Borrero, a diplomat recognized as Righteous among Nations in year 2011, the highest recognition that the State of Israel grants to a foreigner for having saved dozens of Jews during his work as Ecuador's Consul in Stockholm, Sweden.

The motivations that have boosted this investigation are many. Given the relatively recent discovery of this case, the publications around it are few, especially within Ecuador. Dr. Efraim Zadoff, an Israel-Argentinian investigator, has been the main contributor around this case as well as one of the principal collaborators for this investigation. Unfortunately, the publications of Dr. Zadoff have not had a major diffusion within Ecuadorian society, which has been one of the reasons for the lack of investigation about this topic. Publications in media have been mostly the ones in charge of briefly telling the story of Manuel Antonio Muñoz Borrero. However, the scope of this information has not been wide. Investigation, as a base of knowledge, must not only spread information in society but also encourage future publications about it.

On the other hand, it is important to analyze and understand the fundamentals in which Dr. Muñoz Borrero based his humanitarian labor of saving lives during the Holocaust, from a more academic and technical point of view. In this sense, the investigations made about this topic haven't been focused upon in the consular functions, International Law basis, Humanitarian Right and the *pro homine* principle, all of which could reinforce consular actions and which probably were fundamental factors for the decision making in that time.

Finally, given the relevance of the humanitarian actions of Muñoz Borrero during his diplomatic mission as Ecuador's Consul in Stockholm, it is extremely important to analyze the recognition that has been given to this man on behalf of his city and country. The State of Israel awarded Muñoz Borrero as Righteous among Nations. However, it is necessary to ask ourselves: How has Ecuador recognized the Consul for his humanitarian work? The lack of a relevant pronouncement from his city as well as from his country and therefore, the lack of knowledge about this case among Ecuadorian society, has led the following investigation to inquire in possible *posthumous* recognition for this 'Righteous among Nations'.

The objectives of this study are to transmit the humanitarian work of Muñoz Borrero, promoting at the same time future investigations about this case. This work also looks to determine whether the recognition given by Ecuador has been right or sufficient, proposing -if necessary- new and deserved recognitions in memorial of Dr. Manuel Antonio Muñoz Borrero.

The present investigation consists of three chapters. Along the first chapter this investigation will analyze the consular institution from its origin until the present date. The analysis included in this chapter responds to the consular functions, the sources of consular rights, the immunities, and privileges of consular agents, among other related topics. The first section seeks to place the reader in the Consular Institution and its characteristics in a way it is possible to understand the work of Manuel Antonio Muñoz Borrero during this position as Consul General and Honorary Consul of Ecuador in Sweden from the years 1931 to 1942. Thanks to the analysis accomplished in this first part it is possible to understand the notions of *pro homine* principle and Humanitarian

Rights, both precedents of Human Rights as we know them today. In this way it is also possible to comprehend the behavior of Consul Muñoz Borrero in his hard task as a Holocaust hero.

In the second chapter the time between the First and Second World Wars is contextualized, as well as the development of the War from its different economic, political and social perspectives. Thanks to this analysis, the reader will be able to understand the reasons for the anti-Semitism proceeding and Nazi Germany. Likewise, this chapter contains a brief analysis of the consular officials that –just as Muñoz Borrero- gave their diplomat services in favor of the neediest. In this way, it is possible to establish a clear historical context of the time, as well as a clear idea of how those men and women, heroes and heroines of the Holocaust could save thousands of lives during the Second World War.

Last but not least, the life and actions of Manuel Antonio Muñoz Borrero will be studied in the third chapter. His personal life, studies, career as a diplomat, and his special work as Ecuador's Consul in Stockholm is detailed in this section. In this way, it is possible to know the man behind the consul. Consequently, the repercussions of his humanitarian actions are analyzed, both in his life as well as in the lives of all those who received his aid. This is why this last chapter also seeks to analyze the recognition that Muñoz Borrero has received since the discovery of his work. After years of investigation, several testimonies of the work of the Consul have come to light, which made possible his recognition as one 'Righteous among Nations' by the State of Israel. Nevertheless, it is necessary to analyze also the role that Cuenca and Ecuador have had in the diffusion of Muñoz Borrero's work, as well as in his recognition.

In order to reach the established objectives as well as to fulfill this investigation in a successful way, the main source of information along this work has been bibliographic research. The reviewed documents have been in its majority written before the United Nations creation or documents which refer to the previous events to the Second World War. Also, interviews made to diplomats or relatives of Consul Muñoz Borrero have been a complementary source of information, as well as the several consultations made

to Dr. Efraim Zadoff. Besides, the Chancery Archived Documents have been requested to corroborate the information and to contribute with historical data to the investigation.

# **Chapter 1**

## The Consular Institution

“I have found diplomacy to be an effective component to what is I believe a more holistic approach to human rights protection.”  
**Navi Pillay**

## 1. Chapter 1: The Consular Institution

### 1.1. Consular Institution History

#### 1.1.1. Background

The Consular Institution, as we know it nowadays, symbolizes the protection and representation of a foreigner in a different country than his. Despite its relevance, not much is known about how this very important institution was born. Iván José Endara, in his book *La Institución Consular (The Consular Institution)*, writes that there were “quasi-consular institutions developing around the world much before there were even permanent diplomats.” (15) Ergo, the Consular Institution is even much more ancient than the Diplomatic Institution.

In order to understand the history of consular functions and its establishment along the time, it is transcendental to also understand the situation of the foreigner along history. It is precisely this personage who pushes man to create an entity which represents a man’s interests in a foreign land. This protection became so necessary that man took a step forward toward the search of the consul’s figure.

The first reference that talks about this is Herodotus, a traveler, observer, and Greek historian who around 1500 B.C.

Refers to agents who had similar functions as the mercatorum consuls in Egypt and Assyria, . . . chosen by the foreign community . . . with major influence not only in this foreign community, but also among the personalities and authorities of the residency place . . . [in order to] represent the members of the foreign community in litigations with citizens from the residency country, to protect their people, goods and interests. (Endara 15, 16)

However, with more certainty we can refer to the Greek civilization as the one who saw the necessity to give some protection to foreigners among their society.

### 1.1.2. Ancient History

#### **Greece**

Foreigners were considered as barbarians or as enemies within the more ancient peoples. This belief came from the religious character of Law. From the moment a foreigner abandoned his own people, he also lost his rights, Goddesses and own beliefs. For this reason and because of the belief that Law only protected to those who worshiped to Goddesses, the people that received a foreigner could not give him the same rights as its nationals, as explains Dr. Carlos Puig Vilazar in his work *Derecho Consular Ecuatoriano (Ecuadorian Consular Right)* (20).

According to Foustel de Coulanges, mentioned in the same work, the foreigner's situation in the Greek and Roman civilizations can be summarized to be rejection in the majority of aspects of their daily life. Foustel de Coulanges describes that prohibitions were "arbitrary and inhumane for foreigners." (20) Among others, we can name the prohibition to appear before justice courts even as witnesses or in cases where the foreigner was accused of committing a crime. In these cases, he was declared guilty just because of his condition of foreigner, without even following a legal process against him. (20)

It is necessary to analyze on which moment of history the situation of foreigners outside their lands change. Making reference to Herodotus again, it is not until VI century B.C. that Greeks authorized the naming of a magistrate who solved foreigner's conflicts under their own legislation. Those magistrates were designated by the same foreigners or else by the State or city of the foreigner. Thanks to the designation of magistrates, the ancient Athenians started to recognize basic rights of foreigners, such as performing worship to Goddesses from the city or making offerings to them. (21) In this way, it is important to notice how from that moment a

slow and long process was started in terms of the recognition of foreigner's rights outside their homeland, which looking forward in history would reach the creation of the Consular Institution as we know it nowadays.

Greeks had already classified foreigners in three different groups: the *isoteles*, who enjoyed of major rights and recognitions such as getting married, buying real estate, appearing before courts, among others things; the *meteques* who had less rights but still could practice commerce and some other occupations; and the *barbarians* who, in the last place, did not have rights at all because of not having a Greek citizen to protect him. (21) A strategic moment for the study of the consular function's origin is the creation of two fundamental institutions in the Classical Greece: the *Prostates* and the *Proxenie*. These two institutions contributed in a great way to the creation of the Consular Institution. The first institution, the *Prostates*, allowed the foreigners belonging to the first group –*meteques*- to have the right to choose a Greek citizen who would become his protector and mediator with the city; this person would be called a Prostate. (22) In order to comprehend in a better way what the Prostates represented, we can make a comparison with the figure of the Consul we know nowadays. The fundamental difference lies in the nationality of the Prostates –which continued to be the same as the State where they were living and that they were chosen by the foreigners (Endara, Institución Consular 17) (Consular Institution), while the Consuls nowadays belong to the same nationality as the foreigners that they represent.

The second institution –the Proxenie- had a more similar concept as the current consulate. It meant that a foreign State named a Greek citizen as a *Proxeneta*, that is, a person assigned officially by the foreign State to represent its interests and to watch its national's interests within Greek



territory. This way, the *Proxeneta* was turned into an official protector of the State or foreign city on which he had that agreement.<sup>1</sup>

The duties and obligations from the *Proxeneta* were a few, such as the following:

[He] protected the nationals of the State that named him; he would represent and defend them in trials and public assemblies; [he] was a witness to their wills, kept their money safe, made decisions about the succession of those who did not leave heirs; [he] would help them in the sale of their goods; [he] took care that their loans had the biggest securities, received to their ambassadors and introduced them to the sovereign, assemblies, forums, temples, and public places and was consulted and received his ideas in the celebration of treaties.

(Puig Vilazar 22)

In the same way, the *Proxeneta* had some privileges. Among others, it was possible that he was exempt paying tributes, his figure was immune in case of wars between his State and the one he represented, he could possess real estate and he could even carry the weapons of the State that he represented outside of his residence, situations that prevails until today. (22) Even though there had to be a large process until the Consuls from that time were recognized, the Greek civilization contributed largely to the development of the Consular Institution. Nevertheless, the *Proxeneta* was still far from what a Consul represents nowadays.

## **Rome**

It is important to remark that International Law as such cannot be recognized in civilizations such as the Greek or the Roman. However, it is important also to emphasize the contributions from these civilizations in their attempt to recognize foreigners' rights. It is precisely this concept –the existence of an applicable right to non-Roman people- that later on leads to

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<sup>1</sup> It is important to notice that even though there are several similarities between the Proxeneta and the Consul from our times, there are also several differences between them, such as that the Proxeneta did not had privileges and immunities from the State that named him that way. Besides, the Proxeneta protected to citizens from both the State he represented and ambassadors from other cities.

the concept of *jus gentium*. (47) This concept is especially important if we take into account that, thanks to it, the development of the Consular Institution took its course. As well as in its beginnings in Greece, the foreigner in Imperial Rome was seen as the enemy, which left him without any kind of right or privilege in his daily life. With time, Romans also improved their treatment of foreigners, having “more humane formulas,” according to Carlos Puig Vilazar (23).

In its contribution to the Consular Institution’s development, the Roman Empire developed three different institutions regarding a foreigner’s protection. The first one, the *Hospitium*, -a contract established between a foreigner and a Roman citizen- allowing the foreigner to receive the protection from the citizen; in the case of Greece, the so-called *patron*. Later on the *Patronato* was created, which established a stronger contract between the foreigner and the citizen in which the foreigner became like a customer of the Roman, even inducting him to his family (23). At last, and with the progressive raise in the number of foreigners within Rome, the Empire was forced to create a new institution, the *Pretor Peregrinus*, which would deal with the problems such as the protection of foreigners. This was the name that the new judge received, who was in charge of taking care of foreigners’ disputes resolution according to Law of Nations. (23)

It is during this period –the Roman- that appeared the term of Consul. (23) This was used to name “one of the two highest magistrates of the Republic.” (24) With the Empire’s fall, the Consular Institution does not disappear, but continues being ingrained in the following civilizations and cities, which later was used by kings, emperors, and cities in the Middle Ages. (24)

### 1.1.3. Middle Ages

It is during the Middle Ages when the contemporary figure of the consul arises. During this time there were also several factors that influenced in the development of the Consular Institution. Such is the case of the Hanseatic League; a confederation of cities from the north Europe region –the territories that nowadays are the countries of Sweden, Finland, Denmark, among other States, where the intensity of commerce made urgent the necessity of the existence of consuls that could mediate in controversies produced by the constant activity of ships and traders.

The development of commerce in the Mediterranean also strengthened the Consular Institution by making it essential because of the high number of conflicts as a result of this activity, which initially was between cities such as Pisa, Barcelona, Marseilles, or city-states such as Venice, reaching to Egypt, Syria, and Palestine. (24) The commerce boom multiplied consulates in Europe and Asia. Finally, the Crusades multiplied conflicts, which made visible the necessity of protection of merchants and merchandises.

During the Middle Ages there were three types of consuls:

- *Electi* Consuls belonged to a foreign community and were chosen by members of the same community to protect their interests; they did not have an official character.
- *Missi* Consuls were sent by the State of origin of the foreign community. They were recognized by the State of reception.
- *Hospities* were relevant people who gained the charge of Consul for concluding a pact with the State that named them as such. It was a life time post and it was inherited. (21)

#### 1.1.4. Early Modern Period

The time of prosperity of the Consular Institution lasted until the Peace of Westphalia in 1648, when permanent diplomatic missions acquired a preponderant role and consular missions declined because of the even stricter concept of sovereignty. (Remiro Brotóns, *Derecho Internacional* 488) (*International Law*) This forced consuls to leave aside their judicial functions since it was no longer permitted to perform as a judge; these functions were exclusively from the sovereign within the national territory and this did not allow to apply a foreign law on that territory. (Puig Vilazar 26) In this way, the figure of the consul stayed limited exclusively for visas issuance and charges. (26) Along the XVII and XVIII centuries the consular functions remained limited to administrative activities, transferring all the political and diplomatic activities to permanent embassies as well as to the State of reception. Besides, in order to fully understand the Consular Institution decadence phenomenon, it must be taken into account that during the Early Modern Period the State had a clear nationalist tendency, which was the reason why there was a generalized idea of mistrust to the foreigner. (Endara 30, 31)

#### 1.1.5. Contemporary History

The French Revolution, the Napoleonic Empire, and the industrial and economic boom of nations marked the return of the Consular Institution. The principle of equality between States promoted agreements among them and therefore, the relevance of the consul was renewed. Some important events in history that promoted such boom were the emergence of the Holy Alliance, which encouraged cooperation among States, the appearance of the Consular Accords, the beginning of the Pan-American Conferences, the Suez Canal which also promoted commerce, the creation of new States thanks to the independence processes, the Industrial Revolution and consequently, the opening of commerce and the search for new markets, as

well as the generalized idea of promoting the cultural, economic and informational expansion in the world. (32, 33)

As well, during the first half of the XX century, the expansion of the Consular Institution and its relevance was spread by the concepts of International Law and the application of the “most-favored nation status.” Little by little, this institution continued its evolution thanks to its codification and to the necessity from the States to regulate their relations along the century with treaties such as the IV Pan-American Conference in Havana in 1928 and later the Vienna Convention on Consular Relations in 1963, which regulates the consular function as we know it today.

## 1.2. Sources of Consular Law

### 1.2.1. What are the Sources of Consular Law?

To better understand the importance of the analysis of the sources of the Consular Law, it is worth reviewing the idea of Jaime Abrisqueta Martínez, quoted in Endara’s work, who defines it as

The set of powers and social forces to which the internal and international legal order gives a creative normative faculty with the aim of setting in order the States’ coexistence and that of the foreigners’ on their territory. (45)

In other words, the sources of the Consular Law are the basis recognized at an international level on which the State bases itself to regulate the relationship between foreigners and States and where they live. As explains Dr. Vilazar, Consular Law is not specifically a branch of International Law. However, its sources come from International Law sources. (19) The relevance of Consular Law sources lies in the fact that they represent the international commitment of being governed by the same order established in case of possible controversies. That means that States recognized sources of Consular Law as the regulators of relations between their nationals in foreign lands, as wells as of foreigners in their national territory.

### 1.2.2. Which are the Sources of Consular Law?

Based on the analysis of several doctrinaires, the following order has been established as a possible order for the Consular Law sources, starting by those with chief relevance.

#### 1.2.2.1. Treaties

The figure of the international treaty denotes its importance due to the lack of a supreme figure that regulates the relations among States. Just as in the scope of International Law, in Consular Law the treaty receives that meaning and becomes the most important references to regulate consulate relations between two or more States.

During the development of the Consular Institution there have been various international treaties and conferences to contribute to the codification of its standards. The first international treaty to regulate functions, privileges, and immunities of consuls was elaborated in 1769 between Spain and France in the Conference of El Pardo. (Pastor Ridruejo, *Derecho Internacional Público* 514) (*Public International Law*) Since then, just as the aforementioned conference, there were various conferences celebrated among groups of States to establish rules to the consular norms. In the same way, the Franco-British Treaty of Commerce (COBDEM), celebrated in 1860, was a big step forward in the proliferation of consular treaties in order to regulate and promote commerce in that time (514), in regards to the encoding of Consular Law in that time. Nevertheless, it was not until the XX century when Consular Law was codified within a regional convention. In that sense, American International Law had a leading role and from that source came one of the main inputs for Consular Law and its sources. This showed the State's will for being legislated by the same order, at least in the consular field.

#### 1.2.2.1.1. VI Pan-American Conference, Havana 1928.

Pan-American Conferences, which arose from the North American Secretary of State Mr. James J. Blaine in 1881, had as their major objective “to attend to issues of common interest for the American continent,” as describes Teodoro Alvarado Garaicoa in his work *Principios Normativos del Derecho Internacional Público* (105) (*Normative Principles of Public International Law*). These Conferences recorded the rules and norms that would regulate the majority of countries from the American continent in different aspects, leaving a precedent of the importance of American International Law in the growth of International Law. Later, Pan-American Conferences would originate the Pan-American Union and finally, in 1948, the Organization of American States (OAS). However, the VI Pan-American Conference celebrated in 1928 in Havana was the one which left an essential precedent in Consular Law coding.

This Conference took place from January 16<sup>th</sup> to February 18<sup>th</sup> and had as its major antecedent the meeting of the Latin-American Commission for the Simplification and Unification of Consular Procedures in Washington, 1927. In this meeting States signed “Conventions about Diplomatic Functionaries, Consular Agents, Maritime Neutrality, Asylum, and Duties and Rights in case of civil wars”. (Alvarado Garaicoa 107). In this way, the Convention on Consular Agents Duties, Rights, Prerogatives, and Immunities was signed, also ratified by Ecuador, along with twenty more countries from the region. This Convention has been valid since September 3<sup>th</sup>, 1929, in thirteen States. (Endara 35)

Its twenty-five articles gave the facility to the States to name consuls within other States with their consent; it also granted the

respect to the intern law of each State where consuls were designated; it established clear immunities of consuls because of acts executed during their function, as well as courtesy prerogatives from receiver States, among others. (36) This Convention marked a milestone in the Consular Institution's development since it accomplished a huge input to the international regulation in this field and especially because it was the first manifestation of regional coding. (35)

#### 1.2.2.1.2. Vienna Convention on Consular Relations, 1963

From the moment the VI Pan-American Conference of 1928 was signed and for the next thirty-five years there was a lack of coding of Consular Law norms, at least regionally. Even if consular bilateral treaties continued to exist, these did not represent what such Conferences represented in its beginnings. Nevertheless, since the creation of the United Nations in 1945 the world direction changed in several aspects and the intention of the States of being organized under the same legal framework became a priority. This way, Article 13 formed in the United Nations Charter establishes that the General Assembly "shall initiate studies and make recommendations for the purpose of: promoting international co-operation in the political field and encouraging the progressive development of international law and its codification." (Charter of the United Nations) Thus, resolution 1685 was approved, which accomplished a call for a Conference. It was not until April, 1963 that the Vienna Convention on Consular Relations was signed, today the most relevant instrument regarding Consular Law regulation. This Convention –which took the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations 1961 as a reference- was initially signed by 92 States



and some international organizations. (Endara 37, 38) Currently there are 174 signing States of the Convention.

The relevance of the Vienna Convention on Consular Relations lay, not only in the fact that it is the reference instrument for the consular corps in all aspects, but also that it both contributed in a very special way to the improvement of relations among States without limiting the action field of customaries rules, strengthening the world order already established years before thanks to instruments such as the VI Pan-American Conference in Havana, 1928.

#### 1.2.2.2. Legislation from the sending State

Even though international treaties prevail in the decision making process and in disputes resolution among States in the consular field, the lack of such treaties lead to the taking of the intern legislation of the State of origin of the consul as a reference to exercise the powers assigned, without detriment of the reception State's legislation, according to Article 10 from the Convention in Havana, 1928. (*La Havana Convention 1928*)

#### 1.2.2.3. Legislation from the receiving State

Nowadays, under the regulation from the Vienna Convention in 1963, consular functions are established in a more detailed way than with the Havana Convention. It was so because Article 5 from the Vienna Convention establishes that in some cases -depending on consular functions- consuls shall proceed according to the legislation of the receiving State, while in other activities the legislation from the sending State of the consul is the one that prevails, as long as it does not harm the legislation of the receiving State. (*Vienna Convention on Consular Agents 1963*)

#### 1.2.2.4. Customary International Law

Article 39 from the International Court of Justice Statute explains that “international customary law shall be applied as a proof of a general recognized praxis of Law.” (Paz Barnica, *Lecciones de Derecho Internacional Público* 238) (*International Public Law Lessons*) Rousseau gave a clear concept of it, explaining his own three characteristics from customary law: it is a common practice, that is, that it results from the repetition of its acts; it is mandatory, which means that it must be accepted as a legal necessity; and it is evolutionary, ergo, it adapts to its reality contrary to more stable international treaties. (238)

Even more recognized than these three characteristics given by Rousseau are two elements that customary law must contain in order to be a formal source of International Law: the material element, that is, the repetition of facts, and the psychological element, or in other words, the acceptance of the States of such habits as an obligation. (Vargas Carreño, *Derecho Internacional Público* 88, 89) (*International Public Law*) Because of all these, throughout history custom has been –and will continue to be– one of the main sources of International Law and also of Consular Law, even if the tendency in the last decades has been that of politicizing as many norms as possible to capture in conventions and treaties the general practices that rule the international community, and even more when they are considered to be main sources of Consular Law.

#### 1.2.2.5. General Principles of Law

The sources of Consular Law are at the same time sources of International Law and therefore, general principles of Law are part of them. Several authors define them as main sources of Law. However,

in regards Consular Law many other authors place them as secondary sources. The International Court of Justice Statute in its Article 38 already talks about “General Principles of Law recognized by civilized nations.” It is important to note that such an Article is a textual copy of the Permanent Court of International Justice Statute in 1920. This means that in that time there already existed a norm that defined general principles of Law as a source of International Law. Rousseau talked as well about such principles as an “autonomous source” of Positive Law. (Paz Barnica 239, 240)

The importance of the general principles of Law lay in the fact that they are able to solve disputes in cases where no International Treaty or customary law can solve the controversy. For the following analysis the *Pro Homine* Principle is highlighted, within the framework of Human Rights as one of the main principles that form International Law and at the same time Consular Law.

#### 1.2.2.5.1. Reciprocity Principle

According to several doctrinaires, one of the sources of Consular Law is the principle of reciprocity. This principle is the base for the initiation of consular relations between two States, such as establishes Article 2 of the Vienna Convention of 1963, where it is stipulated that “The consent given to the establishment of diplomatic relations between two States implies, unless otherwise stated, consent to the establishment of consular relations.” (*Vienna Convention on Consular Relations 1963*)

This also means that States are willing to cooperate with each other to accomplish a proper development of consular offices and that there is an obligation for this to happen. Just as it notes José Pastor Ridruejo, the reciprocal consent does not involve the

recognition of States or governments, contrary to what the establishment of diplomatic missions represents. (*International Public Law* 515) This is also the reason why the rupture of diplomatic relations does not mean that there should be a rupture of the consular relations among States.

#### 1.2.2.5.2. *Pro Homine* Principle

As explains Humberto Henderson, the *pro homine* principle might be understood as “a rule that is oriented to give privilege, preference, selection, favor guardianship, and therefore, to adopt the application of the norm that protects the most fundamental rights of human beings.” (*Importancia del Principio Pro Homine* 87) (*Pro Homine Principle Importance*) The importance of this principle lays in the fact that it is oriented in its totality to ensure the International Law of Human Rights, always seeking for the human being’s welfare. As affirms Allan Brewer-Carías, “it is a hermeneutical criterion that informs about all the rights of human under which the widest norm must be applied or else the biggest interpretation when it comes to recognizing protected rights,” (*Tratados Internacionales sobre los Derechos Humanos* 76, 77) (*International Treaties about Human Rights* 76, 77) in a way that the decision taken should be the one which most favors man; hence its name, *pro homine*.

Just as Henderson refers in his book, the *pro homine* principle appears to be widely accepted by being contemplated in several international instruments, such as the International Pact on Civil and Political Rights (1966), the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (1979), the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhumane or

Degrading Treatment or Punishments (1984), the American Convention on Human Rights (1969), among others. (89-91)

Even though all these instruments come from dates after the Second World War, it cannot be said that the *pro homine* principle is a contemporary idea. Proof of this is that several bases of this principle can be found in Humanitarian Law, which will be described later on. In order to accomplish its purpose, there are three different ways of applying the *pro homine* principle: the application of the most protective norm, the conservation of the most favorable norm, and the interpretation with a tutorial sense. (93)

The first one, the application to the most protective norm, refers to the fact that, in case of existing controversies where several norms could be used to solve it, the judge should choose the treaty, norm or law that benefits the most and grants the rights of the person. On the other hand, the second one refers to the temporality of norms and the observance of the norm that benefits most the human being. In this case, if a norm applied in the past is derogated or replaced by another one that benefits to a lesser extent the person, the second one loses its validity and the original norm should be preserved, without taking into account the temporality of it. This is so since, thanks to the *pro homine* principle, the international norm that “establishes more favorable protections for the human beings” no matter its “hierarchy and temporality” should be maintained (94). At last, the third way to apply this principle appears when, in a situation where a norm of human rights can have several interpretations, the judge chooses that which is more favorable for the person. (95) Despite the relevance of the norms and treaties related to the *pro homine*

principle and human rights in general, there is great complexity when adopting such treaties within the legislation of a country, and for this reason it will be analyzed later on when talking about human rights.

#### 1.2.2.6. Doctrine

Doctrine is not a main source of International Law and therefore, neither is it for Consular Law. Nonetheless, its importance cannot be obviated as an auxiliary source that helps to contribute to “the elaboration, verification, and interpretation”. (Paz Barnica 242) It would be impossible to name all doctrinaires that have influenced in the development of International and Consular Law. However, given its relevance some of the most important doctrinaires will be named.

There is no doubt that the old continent was a fundamental support for the development of International Law as we know it nowadays. The development of such important civilizations that inhabited there meant a huge input to the development of thinkers and philosophers of history. It is also not possible to leave aside to those internationalists considered as the fathers of International Law, such as “Francisco de Vitoria, . . . Grocio, Wolff, or Vattel” (Vargas Carreño 28), among many others, who contributed with diverse concepts about the basis of International Law within natural law, as well as the Italian Dionisio Anzilotti, who contributed to the development of this field of Law with the *pacta-sunt servanda* norm, that is, the mandatory force of International Law which makes States observe agreed pacts. (33) Among the main doctrinaires of International Law, we can recognize Heinrich Triepel or Dinisio Anzilotti, who studied and contributed with their ideas about intern and International Law. (57) Nevertheless, it would be a severe fault not to recognize the Latin American input in International Law and consequently, to Consular Law.

The Venezuelan-Chilean Andrés Bello offered great input with his work *Principio de Derecho de Gentes (Principle of Law of the Nations)*, where “doctrinal tendencies . . . of the time are gathered.” (57) Bello was one of the first men in addressing relevant issues for International Law such as “the rejection of foreign interventions, the necessity of recognizing new arising States and governments, the right to asylum,” among other topics that led him to be qualified as “the common father of International Law of our homelands.” (58) Dr. Teodoro Alvarado Garaicoa on his work *Principios Normativos del Derecho Internacional Público (Normative Principles of Public International Law)* contributes with the analysis of the trajectory of doctrinaires in America and with their impact on International Law. From the several existing doctrines, we can name the so-called Larreta Doctrine, created by the Uruguayan Chancellor Dr. Alberto Rodríguez Larreta, which upholds the non-intervention principle of a State which another one issues, looking for peace maintenance and international security. (100) In the beginnings of the XX Century it is possible to recognize several internationalists such as Ruy Barbosa in Brasil, Sánchez de Bustamante in Cuba, Rafael María Arízaga in Ecuador, or De Barros in Chile because of their great input in the formation of the 21 International Law Societies in 1915, part of the American Institute of International Law. (121) At last, we cannot forget to mention doctrinaires such as Calvo, Ankotoletz, Alcorta, Alejandro Alvarez, or Saa Viana, (122) who were recognized in the Jurists Conference in Rio de Janeiro in 1927. (122, 123)

### 1.2.3. Role of Human Rights in Consular Law Sources

After the horrors which occurred during the First and Second World War, among other genocides and massacres of history, and since the adoption of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights in 1968, this Declaration was

spread around the world giving a whole new outlook to the way in which respect for life and human welfare was understood. Besides cultural or religious concepts that might hinder the application of this Declaration, one of the main obstacles for the adoption and application of International Treaties in matters of human rights is precisely the internal legislation of each State. Consequently, this brings an inevitable effect to the relation that a State maintains with another one, not only in the consular field but in bilateral relations in general.

Humberto Henderson in his publication for the Inter-American Human Rights Institute magazine notes this great difficulty of States for defining whether International Treaties -and especially those referring to Human Rights- are at a supraconstitutional, constitutional, supralegal, or legal level. (76) This will depend on the internal legislation of each State. However, the difficulty lays in how to handle the Consular Institution and the consular relations among States for the decision making process in matter of human rights when legislations vary. This has been the main reason for different conflicts which do not respect life and human beings' rights in an effective way. Despite this, it cannot be denied that nowadays the collective consciousness for the respect of these rights and for life is a tendency that has been reflected in the scope of International Law, whether it is based on International Treaties, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights or more traditional and ancient concepts such as the *pro homine* principle.

#### 1.2.3.1. Humanitarian Law

We cannot talk about *pro homine* principle and human rights in International Law without mentioning International Humanitarian Law (IHL). IHL appears as a tool of hope within the tragic and accepted praxis of war. As describes Dra. Elizabeth Salmón in her work *Introducción al Derecho Internacional Humanitario (Introduction to International Humanitarian Law)*, it “does not allow or prohibit armed



conflicts . . . but . . . it approximates the purpose of humanizing them and limiting their effects to the strictly necessary.” (23) It is important to note that IHL proceeds from both conventional norms and customary norms that try to restrict inhumane practices and unnecessary combat methods within the scope of war. (23) Antonio Remiro Brotons, on his work *Derecho Internacional (International Law)*, refers to IHL as

The set of international norms, from conventional or customary origin, that restrict for humanitarian reasons the right of the parts in an armed conflict, international or not, to use war means and protect people and goods affected by it. (Remiro Brotons 985)

In other words, and despite the irony, it “looks for granting a minimum of humanity in an inhumane situation.” (Salmón 17)

The customary character of IHL comes precisely from the antiquity of its origins and from its acceptance in the course of the history. Francisco de Vitoria can be referred as one of the first great thinkers that spoke about this topic. Remiro Brotons’ work mentions Francisco de Vitoria, who already in the XVI Century affirmed that “it is never licit to intentionally kill innocents,” but that it is licit “the non-intended death of innocents when war could not develop in another way.”(986) Rousseau sustained that “there is the right to kill to the defenders that have weapons in their hands; but, as soon as they put down their weapons and surrender, they stop being enemies and turn into simply men and there is no more the right over their lives.” (Instituto Henry Dunant, *Dimensiones del Derecho Humanitario* 82) (*Humanitarian Law Dimensions*)

Even if World War II marked precedents regarding IHL coding, we cannot obviate the great development that this field of International Law had before 1945. In fact, some other great thinkers that

contributed to IHL and to the customary character of their theories were Alberico Gentili or the father of International Law, Hugo Grocio. Within the influence of American International Law, Andrés Bello also gave his input. Bello sustained that “there is no right of taking life away or mistreating women, children, elderly, wounded, and sick people because they do not give resistance, and also not to ministers and pacific professions.” (57) Since then, the influence and the heft that Human Rights Law acquired regarding the “standard of protection of the human being in situations of peace” (Remiro Brotons 986) and the Humanitarian Law of War regarding the protection of a person in situations of war, pushed nations to the adoption of treaties, declarations, and agreements about this matter.

Since the XIX Century, IHL was regulated with very important treaties. One of the most influential treaties about this was the Geneva Convention, adopted on August 22, 1864 to “better the luck of wounded and sick people from the armed forces in campaign.” (987) In the first years no Latin American country was part of such a treaty. However, with time these countries changed their position and adhered to this treaty gradually. (Henry Dunant Institute 60) Since then, the next milestone was marked by the Peace Conferences celebrated in The Hague during the spring of 1899 and the second one in 1907. This last one adopted fourteen different agreements. The IV Agreement adopted marked a reference for Law of War. The difficulty of this agreement laid in the fact that not all parts in wars raised in the following years were part of the treaty, and so its applicability was too limited. Nevertheless, it is very important to notice what Antonio Remiro Brotons observes in the aforementioned book:

The Convention marked a course: to diminish the harm of war while the military necessities allow it, and to recognize a minimum inalienable humanitarian standard, under the empire of the Law of Nations principles, in the same way it results from the established uses among civilized nations, humanity

laws, and the public consciousness requirements. (Remiro Brotons 988)

The Latin American influence did not wait, especially in the years before the Second World War. Among the most outstanding influences, we can name the Inter-American Conference on Peace Maintenance in 1936, the VIII Inter-American Conference in 1938 where Resolution XVI of Defense for the Human Rights was approved, or the I Consult Reunion of Foreign Affairs Ministries where the Resolution VI about Humanization of War was signed. (Henry Dunant Institute 65, 66) As notes Salmón in her work, the applicability of the norms of IHL can be reinforced by its interpretation. Therefore, the *pro homine* principle is one of the ways for applying international treaties and customary norms that defend human rights in a war in a way that decisions made are those that benefit the most to the human being. This concept is clearly related to the situation experienced during the Second World War, where the decision making process was based more a concept of *pro homine* principle than in the legality of those decisions, situation that will be applied to the case studied in the following work.

As has been analyzed, the will and the precedents in history in matters of IHL have reinforced the *pro homine* principle and its influence, even much before Second World War. Treaties in matter of IHL have at the same time a mandatory character for those who ratify them. If this is so, then, why does the applicability of such norms appear to have been optional for some States? Unfortunately, and as in many other scopes and especially in the matter of human rights, the great shortcoming of International Law is evident: the lack of enforcement of this field for applying norms. Despite this, norms referring IHL are always more often considered as customary norms and, therefore, as main sources of International Law. As mentions Remiro Brotons,

War being fair or unfair is irrelevant, as are the violations charged on the parts of the conflict. The fulfillment of IHL obligations is not based on reciprocity nor conditioned to the accomplishment of them by other parts; it is about unconditional obligations *erga omnes*. (993)

### 1.3. Consular Staff

#### 1.3.1. Classification

The Vienna Convention of 1963 cannot be taken as a base to explain the Consular Institution during the Second World War because of its temporality. However, it is taken for the present investigation as a context since it clearly specifies the classification of consular personnel. In its Article 1, the Convention defines this classification in the following way:

- Chief of the consular office;
- Consular functionaries, that might be of two sorts:
  - o Career consular functionaries
  - o Honorary consular functionaries.
- Consular employees;
- Members of the service personnel;
- Members of the consular office;
- Members of the consular personnel;
- Members of the private personnel.

It is important to note that Article 9 of the Convention establishes a hierarchical classification of Chiefs of consular offices, classified like this:

- Consuls General;
- Consuls;
- Vice Consuls; and
- Consular Agents.

### 1.3.2. Functions

As has been analyzed, the development of the Consular Institution since its origins in Greece has allowed to positivize and specify meticulously the norms that regulate it. Along this long evolutionary process and until today this Institution has not deviated from its initial target: to represent and ensure the interests of compatriots in a foreign land. As it is known, there was not an accurate regulation of the Consular Institution until some decades ago. This is why at the end of the XVIII Century, with the resurgence of consuls thanks to the boom of commerce and communications, consular functions were established as well as privileges and immunities of Consuls during the Convention in El Pardo in 1769 between Spain and France. Back then, and until the beginnings of the XX Century, the consular functions were basically to perform some functions established in bilateral consular agreements, that is, between the sending State of the Consul and the receiving State. Such functions were maritime, judicial, and representation character, among others.

In 1928, thanks to the adoption of the Convention on Consular Agents in Havana, consular functions in the region were positivized. Article 1 establishes that:

States shall name Consuls that represent and defend there their commercial or industrial interests, and that give their nationals the assistance and protection that they lack, in the territory of others with the express or tacit consent of them. (*Havana Convention on Consular Agents* 1928)

Nowadays, the consular conventions among States determine the consul's functions, always staying within the framework of the consular functions established in the Vienna Convention of 1963 and in the legislation from receiving country. (Remiro Brotons 488) We can see this as it is explained in Article 5 about Consular Functions of the Convention. There are several consular functions. However, it is possible to group them in different

categories for its better understanding. In his way, consular functions can be summarized as follows:

- Proper Consular Agent functions:
  - The ones shared with diplomatic missions:
    - To protect the interest of the sending State.
    - To promote friendly relations and commercial, economic, cultural, and scientific cooperation.
    - To inform by every licit means about the condition of the evolution of events in the receiving State.
    - To protect and assist nationals.
    - Administrative functions.
    - Registration and notarial functions.
    - Acts of voluntary jurisdiction.
    - Navigation. (Remiro Brotons, 488, 489)
  - Assistance to nationals
  - Extension of passports, travel documents, and visas.
  - Notarial and registration.
  - International judicial cooperation
  - In matter of maritime and aerial navigation
  - Residuals. (Pastor Ridruejo 517)

According to the Regulation to the Law of Consular Rights, the functions of the Consular Agent are summarized as functions related to navigation, notarial and judicial acts, legalizations, and service to compatriots in the foreign land, among other relevant steps. (*Regulation to the Law of Consular Rights*)

### 1.3.3. Immunities and Privileges

Because of the enormous responsibility of their work, consular functionaries have certain immunities and privileges not much different from those that diplomatic functionaries have. The immunities and privileges might be understood as

The diverse facilities that a State confers to consular offices accredited in its territory, based on international and internal Consular Law, as well as in reciprocity, and that are destined to the better functioning of them, with the liberty, security, and decorum necessary. (Endara 67)

However, it is important to notice that “the scope to the privileges and immunities is bigger for consular offices directed by career consular functionaries . . . than for offices headed by honorary consuls.” (Pastor Ridruejo 521) This is why there will be a distinction of immunities and privileges in both cases. The same author makes a compilation of such immunities and privileges, which is summarized here.

- Career consular functionaries:
  - o Personal inviolability
  - o Judicial immunity by acts during the exercise of their functions.
  - o Tax exemptions (522, 523)
- Honorary consular functionaries:
  - o Judicial immunity by acts during the exercise of their functions.
  - o Personal services exemptions. (524)

Dra. María Fernanda Navas, the former Ecuadorian Consul in Costa Rica, expresses an important appreciation about this. Consul María Fernanda Navas explains that it is important to note that the basic difference between career –rented- functionaries and honorary functionaries according to the Regulation to the Law of Consular Rights, is that honorary consuls are not part of Chancellery, that is, that they do not receive a remuneration from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, but that in the majority they earn a percentage of the consular income. It is also important to emphasize that the

development of the Ad-Honorem Consul comes –as well as the figure of the Consul- from the Greek and Rome civilizations. Through history, the honorary consul has had dependence from the career functionary, which has been established based on the relevance of especially commercial relations among two countries. The benefits of the honorary functionary are certainly smaller than those that a Consul General has. (Endara 84)

#### 1.3.3.1. Consular Office

Consular offices also have facilities, immunities, and privileges, according to Article 31 of the Vienna Convention of 1963. This is so since being the physical space where the consular personnel works, it must also have guaranties given by the receiving State for its correct functioning. The previously mentioned Article explains that the facilities, immunities, and privileges of consular offices headed by career functionaries are the following:

- Use of the national flag and shield.
- Facility for the acquisition of offices necessary for consular activity.
- Inviolability of consular offices, prohibiting the receiving State's authorities to get into the offices, except when there is the consent from the chief of the consular office or from the chief of the diplomatic mission of the sending State in case of fire or any other calamity. The receiving State must adopt the necessary measures to guarantee consular local security.
- Complete taxation and national, regional, and municipal charges exemption for consular offices, except in case of given services.
- Inviolability of consular records and documents.
- Freedom of transit and circulation in its territory to all members of the consular office, subject to what is disposed in the receiving State's legislation about prohibited access zones for national security reasons.



- Freedom of communication among nationals from the sending State with the consular office as well as freedom of visit to the national in case of arrest or preventive prison.
- Freedom of communication for the consular office for all official goals with diplomatic missions and other consular offices from the sending State. The consular valise cannot be opened or retained.
- To earn in the reception State the tariffs and duties established by the legislation from the sending State for consular actions.

In the case of consular offices headed by honorary functionaries, immunities, privileges, and facilities are the following:

- Inviolability of the consular records and documents.
- Exemptions for customs in regards to some objects.
- Freedom of communication.
- Use of the national flag and shield. (Pastor Ridruejo 524)

## **Chapter 2**

### The Nazi Regime and the Jewish Extermination

“To forget a Holocaust is to kill twice.”  
**Elie Wiesel.**

## 2. Chapter 2: The Nazi Regime and the Jewish Extermination

### 2.1. Historical Context

#### 2.1.1. World Political Order between the First and Second World War

After five years of the so-called Great War<sup>2</sup> that left 8 million deaths and 6 million wounded, in 1919 the world order and the preponderant ideologies of that time took a radical turn. Traumas left by the First World War changed the way political leaders and their governments saw the world. Vargas Carreño defines this change by expressing that “the First World War raised a whole idea of pacifism, whose main exponent was President of the United States, Woodrow Wilson.” (Vargas Carreño 61) After Germany was defeated, Woodrow Wilson came up with the initiative of the Fourteen Points, promoting an open diplomacy, the elimination of economic barriers, the reduction of military armament, the restitution of sovereignty, and the frontiers of the peoples in Europe, among other important ideas. However, the most important of those was the creation of the League of Nations, which was created after the signing of the Treaty of Versailles on 1919. This event was the symbol of the “first effort by organizing the international community on universal bases.” (Vargas Carreño 61)

The League of Nations was intended to be an organism that could mediate in future controversies in order to avoid a new war with the magnitude of the First World War. Besides that, this organization established severe economic, military, labor related, political, and moral clauses for Germany, which was assumed based on the responsibility that this country received because of the conflict. Among the most outstanding clauses we can highlight the following: removing mandatory military service, reducing Germany’s army, giving up the totality of their colonies and 13% of their

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<sup>2</sup> The denomination ‘Great War’ comes precisely from the catastrophic results that this was left. Initially, the First World War was supposed to be a minor conflict among States, which was not expected to have great repercussions in time and damages. However, the long lasting nature of this armed conflict, as well as the high number of deaths that it left, provoked that this conflict was known by the international community as the ‘Great War’.

European territory, stop producing, importing, and exporting war material, and the prohibition of becoming a part of the League of Nations, thereby assuming the whole responsibility and war reparations of First World War.

In matters of International Law, the belief that conflicts could be handled in a peaceful way through the creation of norms and international organizations provoked an excess of confidence among the States (Vargas Carreño 61), a situation that ended up years later in a new war of even worse dimensions than the First World War. Over the years, the failure of the League of Nations was evident. The Manchurian War, the invasion of Italy into Abyssinia, and the totalitarian regimes in Italy, Japan, and Germany which later on led to the Second World War, showed how far the international community was from reaching peace organized under the same international organism. (Vargas Carreño 61)

## 2.1.2. National Socialist German Worker's Party

### 2.1.2.1. National Socialist Party emergence and boom

When the First World War ended, and with the new ideas about conflict resolution, peace, and international cooperation, the repercussions of the severe clauses from the League of Nations against Germany and the devastation that this War left within German society were barely analyzed. Gradually, a generalized feeling of humiliation and economic uncertainty arose in Germany, creating the proper conditions for a populist leader to emerge, appealing to the people's sentiment. Finally, in 1919 the National Socialist German Workers Party (NSGWP) was founded in Munich and led by Adolf Hitler – the *Führer*-, who based his ideologies on the theories of fascism, anti-Semitism, and vital space –the idea that Germans needed more territory especially in eastern Europe-. (Zadoff, *Shoá – Enciclopedia del Holocausto* 361) (*Shoá- Holocaust Encyclopedia*)

Several factors contributed to the expansion and boom of the Nazi party. Among them, we can name the politico-ideological conceptions of national socialist doctrinaires of that time, such as Enrich Kaufmann, Karl Schmitt, and Gustav Adolf Walz, who shared ideologies of the Third Reich such as racism and the idea of International Law regulating States with the same racial consanguinity. (Vargas Carreño 63) The strength of the Nazi party lay also in the fascist party of Benito Mussolini, the *Duce* –equivalent of *Führer* or leader- of Italy since 1922, when he took power. Nazism was that: an expression of fascism in Germany that took power in 1933, to implant the ideas of disdain towards democracy. (Fraenkel, *La Ideología Nazi y sus Raíces* 19) (*The Nazi Ideology and its Roots*) Fascism as such must be understood as a European political, cultural, and intellectual movement that results from the combination of nationalism and socialism in a radicalized way, always rejecting democracy and liberalism. (Zadoff 241)

On the other hand, the Great Depression of 1929, the severest recession that the world lived back then, fed the discontent of the people because of the precarious economic situation that they lived. Nevertheless, it is important to note that anti-Semitism was the main campaign of Adolf Hitler and his party, especially during the years that he was in the power. Thanks to the media campaign managed by the Nazi party, an anti-Semite message was transmitted where “Jews were accused of provoking the economic crisis with the goal of dominating the world.” (Spector, *Los Judíos de Europa entre las Dos Guerras Mundiales* 5) (*European Jews between the Two World Wars*) The Nazi party took advantage of the discontent of the people to win seats in the elections thanks to the propaganda and the hardness of Nazi’s politics. The democratic system in Germany lost more followers gradually and the wish for a leader to lead the nation was

ever stronger. The German *Reichstag* –Parliament- had more and more Nazis seats, while the Social Democrats lost ground. The dissolution of the Weimar Republic and the confused power management in the Parliament made President Paul von Hindenburg name Adolf Hitler as Prime Minister of Germany. Then, the terror regime against the Jewish group started. (Fraenkel 40).

One of the strongest strategies of the National-Socialist party was to appeal to populism and reach masses of Germans with its anti-Semite message with the excessive use of harsh propaganda handled by the government. This was one of the main reasons for the great impact that they had within the German society. From his position, Adolf Hitler promoted

His aggressive nationalist position, the glorification of war and military service . . . the extended use of ritualized ceremonies and massive political reunions to incite masses and the unrestricted use of internal political violence or terror as the most efficient means to accomplish his goals. (Fraenkel 20)

There is no doubt that the National-Socialist party would not have had the scope that it had without its leader, Adolf Hitler. His propaganda capacity deserves special mention. Nazis had “one of the most sophisticated and innovative propaganda in history.” (Zadoff 402) The constant information bombardment reached Germany inhabitants with two different messages: the first one, an extreme nationalist message addressed to the Aryan population to reinforce the theories about the prosperous period that Germany had during the recovery process under the National-Socialist party regime, and the second one, an anti-Semite message, which aimed to reinforce the theory that Jews were parasites that impeded Germany of being a racially pure, supreme nation and that they were the cause of the economic crisis, among other social problems (402) such as Hitler explained in his work *Mein*

*Kampf*, “propaganda is destined to the masses that cannot understand logical and intellectual reasoning, but that can be convinced of everything if their emotions are manipulated.” (402) This, together with his populist discourse and his temper, took the Nazi party to power in 1933 when Hitler was named Prime Minister. After that, Hitler spread the idea that the unfair defeat of Germany in the First World War was the result of the stab in the back by the Jewish community. (Fraenkel, *El Ascenso Nazi al Poder y la Naturaleza de su Origen* 33) (*The Nazi Ascent to the Power and the Nature of its Origin*) Later, in 1934 and after the death of President Hindenburg, all powers from the Prime Minister, President, and Commander of the Armed Forces were consolidated in Hitler. (42)

The SS –*Schutzstaffeln* or Protection Brigades- played a primordial role in the influence and the strengthening of the Nazi party in the power. The SS, initially created to protect leaders from the party, turned into the main Nazi terror instrument thanks to its effectiveness and popularity. Its code of honor consisted in an “absolute and unwavering loyalty to Hitler.” (44) The SS, with about 209,000 men in 1933, enjoyed an independent status within the party. Its functions, besides protecting party leaders, consisted of implementing terror, gathering intelligence data, and penetrating all spheres of public life of the Nazi State, always under the tutelage of Adolf Hitler. (44)

#### 2.1.2.2. Anti-Semitism

Anti-Semitism, as it is described in the *Holocaust Encyclopedia*, consists of “hate against Jews as a group or the ‘Jew’ as a concept.” (125) However, this discriminatory idea is not a contemporary idea, according to the same source. Original anti-Semitism came from a religious conception, when Christians blamed Jews for the death of Jesus and for “having failed in their role as God’s chosen people.”

(126) Later in history, during the Enlightenment in the XVIII and XIX Century, the concept of anti-Semitism adopted also a political tinge, questioning Jews loyalty to the States that received them as citizens. (126) At last, it was during the decade of 1870 when anti-Semitism adopted a racial tendency. To the personal criteria of the author of this investigation, this is the most dangerous concept of anti-Semitism. It is worth citing that the explanation of anti-Semitism from the *Holocaust Encyclopedia*, which shows the gravity of this concept and allows a better understanding of the horrors from the Second World War. According to the source, racial anti-Semitism came from the evolutionary ideas exposed by Charles Darwin, even though perhaps he never intended his theories to be analyzed this way. The idea explained that

Anti-Jews started to define this group as an inferior ‘race’ in the evolutionary scale. By establishing that Jews were a ‘problem’ with a physical or genetic base, they determined that this could never be solved, even when Jews would totally assimilate in their social environment. This new form of anti-Semitism proposed that Jews were responsible by the world trouble due to their ‘race’. (126)

Since the beginnings of the Nazi party in the power, anti-Semitism was reflected in the normative of the country, “instituting anti-Jews legislation that separated Jews from the rest of the society and later exterminating them because of belonging to an ‘inferior race’.” (127) When the Second World War ended, the world took note of the terrible crimes that had been committed based on anti-Semitism, thanks to which its influence and presence in the world diminished significantly, although not entirely. In Stalin’s Russia, the persecution of Jews continued and even today the denial of the Holocaust within several societies in the world constitutes a clear show of anti-Semitism. (127)



### 2.1.3. The Jewish Community and the Extermination

During the period between the First and the Second World War, in Europe there lived around 10 million Jews settled in its majority in the Soviet Union and Poland. (Spector 6) The Jewish society mixed among the European society developing mainly in activities such as commerce, handicraft, and industry, although there was also the educated class which always had difficulty developing normally within the field of education or politics. The situation of the Jew varied depending on the residence country. According to Spector, in countries such as Rumania, Poland, Hungary, and the Baltic States the participation of Jews in the public field was very limited, while in the Soviet Union there was a great acceptance of Jews to take part in the public sector and superior education, although there was limited Jewish political participation. (6)

In Poland, for example, the situation lived by the Jewish community was quite harsh. After the First World War, "Poland became the most important center of Jewish life." (10) Despite Polish Constitutions between 1921 and 1935 considered there was equality of rights and cultural liberty for minorities, reality was different. (9) The segregation of Jews was clear thanks to discrimination, the excessive use of propaganda and the constant aggressions against them, and the situation worsened even more with the signing of agreements between Germany and Poland in 1936. The words of the Prime Minister Felicjan Slavoï-Skladkovski show clearly how was the situation: "It is not allowed to beat Jews, but to boycott them is alright." (9)

In Germany, after the First World War, Jews were reinserted into society in all areas, living a time of overcoming, although at the same time anti-Semitism increased every time thanks to the development of the National-Socialist party. Discrimination in Germany against Jews intended to induce this group to emigration, convincing them that there were no opportunities for them in Germany. The government established laws and decrees that led

to the separation of Jews from the rest of the society, cutting ever more their liberties and rights as citizens. These measures were adopted in an attempt to push Jews out of the country. (12) The constant aggression against the Jewish people were intensified from 1935 y especially on the night of November 9, 1938, better-known as *Kristallnacht* (Cristal Night) where “hundreds of synagogues and thousands of Jewish stores” were attacked, looted, and burned, (13) causing a massive exodus of Jews out of Germany. Nonetheless, the Jewish community continued to be significant within the country. The Nazi repression towards Jews incited that on May 10, 1933, soldiers and Nazi parties raided libraries and bookstores in Germany to burn books from Jewish authors or from any author who talked about topics that the regime did not considered convenient to be read by the German population. That night, around 25,000 books were burned; some of them were publications from Einstein, Freud, Hemingway, or Helen Keller. (USHMM, *La Propaganda y la Censura Nazi* Web Page) (*Nazi Propaganda and Censorship*) In an ironic prophecy a century before that date, German poet Heinrich Heine said: “Where they have burned books, they will end in burning human beings.”

Aggression against Jews can be classified in different stages, according to Aharón Weiss on his article *La Destrucción del Judaísmo Europeo, 1933-1945* (*European Judaism Destruction, 1933-1945*). The author affirms that, in a first stage of the anti-Jews politic, Nazis directed their policies in two different directions. The first had constitutional measures to take away all their rights as citizens, eliminating them from public and social life and destroying them economically, and the second one consisted of defamation and violence campaigns, forcing them to leave the country. (45)

The second stage was drastically different than the first one. After Germany conquered Poland in 1939, hate against Jews deepened in Nazi politics. There was no longer the possibility to emigrate out of the country, as was

intended in the beginning. Now, Nazis looked for solutions for the “Jewish problem.” This is why forced works emerged for those people between 14 and 60 years old, as well as the use of the Jewish distinctive –Star of David- on the right arm, the confiscation of belongings, among others. The new techniques to control the Jewish problem can be summarized in three different ways. Ghettos were one of them. They consisted in “isolating Jewish population and facilitating the duty of despoiling them from their belongings and using them for forced works.” (47, 48) These were established in poor or super populated districts, fenced by walls to avoid Jews of leaving ghettos. Another way were working fields, which were places Jews had to do forced works without any payment, being at the same time victims of mistreats and aggressions. Conditions were terrible. (48) The last way were concentration camps, initially created in Germany and destined for the Nazi regime’s opponents and used to torture and murder. These were established shortly after the Nazi regime took power in order to fight party members, labor unions, academicians, among others.

A third stage of the Jew extermination with the Nazi regime in the power was in the period between summer, 1941 until the winter 1943, with the so-called “Final Solution.” This came as an answer to the massive destruction practice that Germans looked to before the imminent Soviet Union invasion. The complete extermination of certain groups, such as the Jewish group, responded to some reasoning. First, Jews were not considered as part of the German community and were considered as biologically dangerous, which was the reason why they had to be exterminated. (49) Their belief that Jews were genetically different –and especially defective- in comparison to the Arian race led to the systematic murder of Jews. In order to come to this conclusion, physical examinations were done to Jews with the purpose of comparing Jewish features with Arian characteristics. All differences found among these two groups were considered as biological faults of Jews.

Besides that, the solution for the Jewish problem had a high priority, which was the reason why they discarded the possibility of relocating them. (49) In order to end with the Jewish group, firing squads took place, at the beginning avoiding women and children but later including them too since “they did not have any value as labor either.” (49) This way, Nazis created extermination camps because it was impossible to murder hundreds of thousands of Jews through firing squads. So, they not only accelerated the extermination process in an efficient way, but also hid the genocide from the rest of the world.

The methods used for Jews extermination were mainly gas chambers. When Jewish groups arrived to extermination camps such as Auschwitz, Treblinka, Chelmno, or Belzec, they went first to gas chambers, where they were told they would start with a shower. Gas used in these chambers was called Zyklon B, whose effectiveness had been previously tested on experiments with Soviet soldiers as well as with their euthanasia program, killing more than 76,000 handicapped and mentally ill people between 1939 and 1941. (52) When the process in the gas chamber concluded, bodies were taken to crematories where, after removing all hair from the bodies to sell to German manufacturers of ropes and mattresses, they were burned to eliminate all evidence. The whole process -from the arrival of the group until the extermination of it in the crematory- took around 2 or 3 hours. (53) They also used hermetically sealed gas trucks, camouflaged as ambulances. (52) Around 3’500,000 Jews were murdered in extermination fields, all these deaths under a clear violation to International Humanitarian Law.

The last stage of Jewish extermination was from autumn 1943 to May 1945. During this last stage and given the visible turn that war had taken with the imminent advance of the Axis countries, the extermination was accelerated even more. There was no more time to transfer Jews from ghettos to

extermination camps, which led them to liquidate ghettos, whether through burning or attacking them. At last, the Death Marches were the last resource of Nazis to annihilate Jews, in face of their imminent fall. These were “forced marches of prisoners along enormous distances in unbearable conditions, along which they were constantly punished by guardians whose custody they were in and in many cases murdered by them.” (*Shoá* 341) Marches took place to evacuate prisoners from one extermination camp to another, due to the closeness of enemy troops. Around 200,000 Jews took part in these marches and around 80,000 perished on them. (Weiss 55) In total, approximately 6’500,000 Jews died at the hands of Nazis.

#### 2.1.3.1. The Refugees

To better understand the importance of any attempt of life-saving during the Second World War, it is necessary to comprehend the situation of Jews in their refugee conditions. The refugee must be understood as every person that, because of wars or to political, social, religious, or economic reasons, sees the necessity of leaving its homeland. (411) The tragedy that the refugee lives does not end when he crosses a border. In fact, for many of them, this just means the beginning of a painful attempt at starting a new life in a completely foreign environment. The reintegration from a refugee to a new community implies a whole set of changes, and in the case of the Second World War refugees had to try to integrate to societies with different cultures and languages not their own. Discrimination, unemployment, and the difficulty to identify them with a new nation are just some of the dilemmas that these people face when escaping their lands in an attempt of salvation.

It is precisely in this reality where International Humanitarian Law intervenes with the purpose of caring for the lives and the security of war refugees, as it is in the case of this study. According to the

additional Protocol to the Geneva Conventions of 1949, it must “in every moment distinguish between civil population and fighters.” (Henry Dunant Institut<sup>133</sup>) The Second World War helped to set very important precedents in the field of International Humanitarian Law and its development, focusing its relevance on civil and refugees’ protection.

Currently there are institutions that look after the reintegration of refugees into a new society. For instance, the Hebrew Immigrant Aid Society (HIAS) looks precisely after this important and difficult process in a refugee’s life. However, during the Jewish diaspora since Adolf Hitler’s assumption of power in 1933, the conditions that the few fortunate refugees who escaped the occupied zones had to bear were extremely harsh. The complexity of the refugee comes not only from the human point of view, but also from the political view. Rules regarding a refugee’s reception are not always in their favor. The economic and social impact that refugees -and the Jewish specifically- might have within the receiving country sometimes creates disturbs. The lack of working places might become even more aggravated because of the reception of large human groups looking for sustaining their homes.

## 2.2. Human Beings Life Protection Cases through *Sui Generis* Methods

The ex-Ambassador of Israel in Ecuador, Eyal Sela, during an interview for this investigation, classified humanity during the Second World War in three different groups: the aggressors, the victims, and those who stayed out of the conflict. This classification might apply in almost every war currently. What has been barely analyzed is the impact that this third group could have within a conflict; groups that nowadays have a wider scope of action than it had 60 years ago thanks to communications, social networks, Internet, or the facility and speed to obtain information.

During the Second World War there were those who belonged to this third group and proceeded to improve the life style of the victims of this period in one way or another, despite the limitations that they had. Even though they were few, their humanitarian work was extraordinary. Diplomatic and consular agents that in that time gave their services in several countries from Europe were an essential part of this humanitarian work in favor of the Holocaust victims. It is precisely there where lays the importance of remembering their names and stories in a way of emphasizing not only the tragedy happened during the Second World War, but also the humanitarian facet of human beings in war time. Next, the work of three extraordinary diplomats is described, who transcended history as Holocaust heroes.

### 2.2.1. Raoul Wallenberg

#### 2.2.1.1. Biography

“I will never be able to go back to Stockholm without knowing inside myself that I’d done all a man could do to save as many Jews as possible.” -Raoul Wallenberg.

Raoul Wallenberg was born on August 4, 1912 in Sweden. Coming from a well-known diplomat, bankers, and bishop’s family, Wallenberg received an education “worth his family.” (Oestreicher, *Raoul Wallenberg 1981* Web Page) After studying in elementary school, high school, and military service in Sweden, Wallenberg studied architecture in Michigan University, United States, in 1931, where he graduated with honors because of his impressive academic record. (Larsson, *Swedish Portraits* Web Page) On his return to Sweden from the United States and thanks to an arrangement of his grandfather who ensured his proper formation, Raoul traveled during six months to South Africa and later on to Haifa (today Israel) where he got a job in a Dutch bank. It was there where he had his first

encounter with the Jewish community, witnessing the dilemma of many men and women running away from Germany under the Nazi regime. The stories from these Jews moved Wallenberg. (Larsson)

From 1939 on Raoul had a great approach to the Jewish community of Hungary thanks to Koloman Lauer, a refugee owner of a big food commercial firm, who would turn into his new work partner. Thanks to this new job, Wallenberg did regular journeys to Budapest, where he got to know closely the Jewish community from this country. (Oestreicher) In 1944, under the presidency of Roosevelt, the United States created the War Refugee Board (WRB), whose mission was to safeguard the life of almost 200,000 Hungarians left within the city of Budapest. Given its neutrality and the active role of its Embassy in Budapest, the WRB moved to Sweden in the search of a person that, under the immunities and privileges of a Swedish diplomat and sponsored by the Board, would be moved to Hungary to ensure the interests of Jews and given Swedish passports. Raoul Wallenberg was the most propitious candidate for this mission. (Oestreicher)

First, Wallenberg issued thousands of *Shutzpässe* –Protection Passports-, with which the Jews that carried them received the protection of the Swedish government. (Zadoff 503) However, these passports were not common. Wallenberg accomplished better results with these passports by modifying them in such a way that they could carry the shield and the official stamp of Sweden, as well as the flag's colors. This had a psychological impact on Nazis, who saw in these characteristics an official document with much more relevance than a normal passport and with an apparent importance. (Larsson) Around 4,500 Jews received these documents, which exempted them from using the Star of David on their clothing and of doing forced works. (Yad Vashem, *A Swedish Rescuer in Budapest* Web Page)



The next step of Wallenberg's mission was transcendental. He acquired around 30 buildings from the "international ghetto" zone, where he placed Swedish flags to represent the protection that Sweden gave to these buildings. (Oestreicher) Thanks to the support of other diplomatic missions and from a work team of around 600 Jews –who already had permission to not use the Star of David on their clothing– Wallenberg could protect from the fascist Government of the "Arrow Cross" to thousands of Jews, giving them not only protection but also food, medical care, and healthcare. (Zadoff 504)

Thanks to the spies that he had, he could know if the Nazi forces were approaching their buildings. In such cases, Jews with an Arian appearance using Nazis uniforms would stay at the entrances of the buildings, apparently to protect them. Houses of protection also had the assistance of the Red Cross. Thanks to this ingenious idea, and despite some episodes where Nazis could infiltrate and kill Jews, around 50,000 Jews were saved. (Oestreicher)

At the end of 1944, while Germans were losing territories and the end of the war was approaching, Adolf Eichmann, leading the SS forces, was hurrying in his attempt to send as much Jews as possible to the extermination camps. Since the train rails were destroyed, Eichmann forced groups of Jewish men, women, and children to walk towards the Hungary border with Austria in the so-called Death Marches. Wallenberg followed in his own car to the crowd along the march, giving them food, water, coats, and Swedish passports to all Jews he could. In coordination with the Red Cross and its cars, Wallenberg saved 1,500 Jews from this march to Auschwitz. When Eichmann started moving Jews on trains,

He climbed train wagons, stood on the tracks, ran along the wagon roofs, and stuck bunches of protective passes to the

people inside the trains, all in order to rescue additional Jews. The German soldiers were ordered to open fire, but were so impressed by Wallenberg's courage that they deliberately aimed too high. (Larsson)

The last victory of Wallenberg was avoiding that the main ghetto of Budapest be exterminated by the SS forces, which were afraid of the inevitable approach of the Russian troops and planned to give a final hit to the Jews inside. Thanks to a high command in the SS and his incredible negotiation gifts, he was able to persuade the abandonment of the Jews from the ghetto alive with the aim that Wallenberg did not accuse the SS leader as a war criminal. This way, around 70,000 Jews were saved. (Oestreicher) In total, Raoul Wallenberg saved around 120,000 Jews. Wallenberg was a legend among the Jewish community, a guardian angel. (Oestreicher.)

When the war concluded, Wallenberg “tried to negotiate with the Soviets and assure that these would take good care of the released Jews.” (Zadoff 504) However, a misunderstanding led the Soviets to think that Wallenberg was a German spy, which is why he was escorted by two Soviet soldiers to Debrecen for an interrogation, as it was requested by the Soviets. The last time that he was in Budapest, on January 17, 1945, Wallenberg said: “I don’t know if I am a host of the Soviets or their prisoner,” after which he disappeared. (504) Years after that, the Russian government admitted having arrested Wallenberg and confirmed his death in a Soviet prison in 1947. However, it is known by subsequent testimonies that the Soviet version was not true. (504) It is not known for sure what happened with Raoul Wallenberg and where or when he died. Nevertheless, he made history as a Jewish hero from the Holocaust.

#### 2.2.1.2. Recognitions

The entire world is aware of Raoul Wallenberg's heroism. That is why his recognition is visible internationally. In 1947, Hungary built the first monument on his honor in Budapest. Since then, more than 30 monuments to his memory have been built in cities such as New York, Los Angeles, Toronto, Santiago de Chile, Jerusalem, among others. There have also been streets and parks named after him around the world. The list of books and documentaries about his life and his heroic mission in Budapest is pretty long. Another type of recognition are the official stamps that five different countries have given to his memory: Israel, the United States, Argentina, Uruguay, and Sweden.

One of the major recognitions has been the naming of Honorary Citizen of the United States (1981), Canada (1985), and Israel (1986). (*The Raoul Wallenberg Committee Web Page*) In 1963 he was recognized by the Holocaust Martyrs' and Heroes' Remembrance Authority *Yad Vashem* as 'Righteous among Nations'. (*Yad Vashem Web Page*) At last, it is important to mention the institute that carries his name: *Raoul Wallenberg Institute of Human Rights and Humanitarian Law*.

#### 2.2.2. Sempo Sugihara

##### 2.2.2.1. Biography

"I may have to disobey my government, but if I don't, I will be disobeying God." – Sempo Sugihara

Sempo Sugihara was born on January 1<sup>st</sup> 1900, in a middle class family in the island of Honshu, north of Japan. Due to a Japanese dialect, Sempo is also known as 'Chuine'. (*USHMM, Chiune (Sempo) Sugihara Web Page*) Sugihara graduated from the exclusive Harbin Gakuin, a Japanese center for Soviet Union experts. Because of his

education and capacity, Sugihara was chosen to negotiate with Soviets the acquisition of the train rail of the north of Manchuria in 1932. Thanks to this and because of his fluent knowledge of the Russian language, Sugihara was sent in 1939 as Japan's consul in Kovno, Lithuania, with the mission of informing his government about the movements of the Soviet and German troops in the Baltic region. Sugihara was the first diplomat representing Japan in Lithuania (USHMM)

The diplomat was transferred to Kovno along with his wife and three kids. However, in the summer of 1940, when Lithuania was annexed to the Soviet Union and by order of them, all foreign diplomats received the order of leaving the country. (Zadoff 486) At the beginnings of August, when Sugihara was already preparing everything to leave the country, a group of Jews arrived his home – which was also the place where the Japanese consulate office worked-asking him from help for the Jewish refugees that did not have security in Lithuania anymore. (Yad Vashem, *Visas to Japan* Web Page) The representative of this Jewish group, Zeach Warhaftig, explained Sugihara about the situation of the Jewish refugees on that time. The doors of the world were closed to them and it was impossible to issue visas for any country. However, the group saw a light of hope in Curaçao. Apparently, the Dutch colony did not required visas for its entrance. Nevertheless, the Jewish group needed Japanese transit visas in order to reach their destiny, crossing the Soviet Union and Japan, since the other ways through the west were totally closed. (Yad Vashem)

The Japanese consul knew what the answer would be from the Japanese government to that request. Nonetheless, he asked his government and hoped that, with some luck, he could have an

affirmative answer. Sugihara did not wait until having an answer from his government to issue visas; after all, he knew that the answer would be negative and that the necessity of the Jews –that waited impatiently for days at the door of his house- was much more relevant. (Yad Vashem) As he had thought, the Japanese government answer was negative in all the three occasions that the consul asked for permission for issuing visas. Despite that, Sugihara issued visas for all Jews that asked for. (Yad Vashem) In spite of knowing that this would imply the loss of this job and even putting in danger his family, in total Sugihara issued around 3,500 transit visas for Jews. Most of them effectively saved their lives from the Nazi massacre in Lithuania one year later. However, the decision of issuing transit visas was a decision made not only by Sugihara, but also by his family, who supported him in this difficult task. (Yad Vashem)

During several days, he and his wife, Yukiko Sugihara, issued about 300 visas per day, all of them were handwritten. According to testimonies given by his wife, Sugihara did not stop even to eat, which was the reason why she had to take him food to his office. At nights, she gave him massages on his tired arms and hands. (Jewish Virtually Library, *Chiune and Yukiko Sugihara* Web Page) Sugihara issued visas in the hotel where he stayed before leaving Lithuania and even in the last moment when he took the train in the train station where he departed towards Germany. (Yad Vashem) Sugihara even issued visas to Jews that did not have documents. After the Soviets' victory in 1944, Sugihara and his family, as well as many other diplomats, were arrested by belonging to enemies countries. They stayed in this condition during three years, when finally they could return to Japan in 1947. (USHMM) On his return to Japan, Sugihara was expelled from the diplomatic service, being forced to do some occasional jobs to be able to sustain himself and his family. (Yad Vashem).

#### 2.2.2.2. Recognitions

Sugihara never talked about his humanitarian labor in Lithuania. It was in 1969 when a Jew who had been saved by Sugihara found him and spread the news along with other Jews that have had the same luck thanks to the Japanese consul. Since then, the survivors testified to the Holocaust Martyrs' and Heroes' Remembrance Authority *Yad Vashem* in order for Sugihara to be recognized with the highest honor from Israel: 'Righteous among Nations', a situation that came true in 1985, one year before his death. (Jewish Virtually Library)

#### 2.2.3. Aristides de Sousa Mendes

##### 2.2.3.1. Biography

"I could not have acted otherwise, and I therefore accept all that has befallen me with love." – Aristides de Sousa Mendes.

Aristides de Sousa Mendes was born the morning of July 19, 1885, in a town in north Portugal, in a conservative Catholic family. (Fralon, *A Good Man in Evil Times* 1) Aristides, just as his twin brother César, finished law studies in the University of Coimbra in 1907. (8) Later, both brothers decided to continue with their formation as diplomats, finishing their studies in 1910. (12) Since then, together with his wife, he started a long trajectory of diplomatic missions in several places of the world. (13)

His last mission was in 1939 when he was sent as Consul General of Portugal in Bordeaux, France. In the months of spring in 1940, due to the proximity of the French surrender to Germany, thousands of refugees –among them thousands of Jews- were looking to escape the country through the southern frontier with Spain, to later cross the country and arrive to Portugal, where finally they could leave the

continent and arrive to the Americas. Sousa Mendes gave visas for refugees from distinct nationalities that had the same destination until May 10, 1940. On that day, with the conquest of Holland, Belgium, and Luxembourg by the German State, the Portuguese government prohibited the emission of more visas for refugees, especially Jews, in an attempt to stop the exodus of this group through Portugal. (Yad Vashem, *The Insubordinate Consul* Web Page)

Thousands of refugees and Jews were congregated outside the Portuguese Embassy in Bordeaux, asking for the visa that would lead them to their salvation. Sousa Mendes, witness of the situation of the refugees and of the danger that they were living, decided anyway to issue visas that the refugees required, disobeying the orders of his government. Being a witness of the precarious economic reality of some families, he accorded to issue visas even for those who could not pay for it. (Yad Vashem) With the help of two of his sons and some Jews, he set up a provisional office where, without rest, he issued as many visas as he could.

Rumors about the Portuguese consul who issued visas for refugees and Jews in Bordeaux came to ears of the authorities in Lisbon, which made the authorities order Sousa Mendes to return immediately to Portugal, stopping his activities as a consul. On his way back to his country he passed by the Portuguese consulate in Bayonne, where he stopped to assist the local consul to issue visas for all the refugees that, just as in Bordeaux, were congregated outside the consular office of Bayonne. The same Sousa Mendes issued visas on this place and he even joined some groups of Jews to the frontier with Spain to assure that there would not be any problem with the authorities and the emitted document. (Yad Vashem)

On his return to Lisbon, Sousa Mendes was expelled from his charge as diplomat, leaving him without a job to sustain thirteen children. He died in 1954 in a total situation of indigence. (Yad Vashem) According to the register of the Bordeaux consulate, Aristides de Sousa Mendes accomplished the issue of 2,862 visas between January 1 and June 22 of 1940. Of those, 1,575 visas were issued on the last ten days of his consular career, from June 11 to June 22. (Zadoff 456)

#### 2.2.3.2. Recognitions

In 1967, Sousa Mendes was named posthumously by *Yad Vashem* as 'Righteous among Nations'. It was only in 1988 that the Republic of Portugal Assembly, in an attempt to recognize his humanitarian work, reinstated him to his diplomatic charge. Finally, in 1996, his family was indemnified by the government. (Zadoff 456) In the year 2000 the Sousa Mendes Foundation was created, which looks to preserving the memorial of the Portuguese consul and of his role during the Holocaust. (*Sousa Mendes Foundation* Web Page)



## **Chapter 3**

Manuel Antonio Muñoz Borrero: Ecuadorian Consul in  
Stockholm

“Be fair before being generous; be human before being fair.”  
**Cecilia Böhl de Faber**

### 3. Chapter 3: Manuel Antonio Muñoz Borrero

The mentioned cases in the previous chapter are only a small demonstration of heroism and the will of doing well, even in harsh times. Just as Aristides de Sousa Mendes, Sempo Sugihara, or Raoul Wallenberg, thousands more of human beings helped in preserving lives during such a dark stage of human history as the Holocaust. Nowadays, thanks to the investigations of Dr. Efraim Zadoff, Ecuador can be proud of knowing that a compatriot takes part now of this list of silent Holocaust heroes that, risking their lives, did everything possible to save as many Jews as they could. Manuel Antonio Muñoz Borrero is that hero that remained in the anonymity until few years ago and that today is the reason of this investigation.

#### 3.1. Biography

Dr. Enrique Muñoz Larrea, Muñoz Borrero's nephew and one of the last living testimonies that knew personally to this character, tells that "Manuel Antonio Muñoz Borrero was the second among 12 brothers. He was born in Cuenca on February 4th 1981 and was baptized the day 11 of that same month by Bishop Julio Matovelle, being his godfather Don Antonio Vernaza, relative from Cali." (Muñoz Larrea) Both his maternal and paternal's families were very recognized and well positioned within Cuenca's society; his ascendants had been highlighted in different fields, winning the society's esteem. Just by mentioning an example, we can remember his maternal grandfather, Antonio Borrero Cortázar, Ecuador's President during the period 1875 – 1876, or his father, Alberto Muñoz Vernaza, well-known diplomat, politician, and military.

Muñoz Borrero finished his primary studies in the Seminary Royal High School, a Diocesan Seminary. This High School "was created in 1807 by Bishop D. Andrés Quintián Ponte y Andrade and recognized by the King on 1815 in order to have the 'Royal' category." (Muñoz Larrea) In this High School he studied along with several other great thinkers, such as "Nicanor Aguilar, Juan María Cuesta, Jesús Arriaga, and Bishop Manuel María Pólit Lasso, who marked a very important milestone in the culture of Cuenca." (Martínez, Pasaporte a la

Vida 48) (Passport to Life) He graduated as a bachelor on 1911 in the Benigno Malo High School.

In 1913 he joined his father Antonio Muñoz Vernaza, on a journey to Colombia, where together with his brother, Alberto Muñoz Borrero, collaborated in the duties that his father had to perform as a plenipotentiary Ambassador of Ecuador in the foreign country. (Muñoz Larrea) Among these obligations, they collaborated in the negotiations that lead to the signing of the bordering treaty between Colombia and Ecuador, which was called Muñoz Vernaza-Suárez Treaty, subscribed on July 15th 1916. This treaty looked for establishing definitely the limits among both countries, for which purpose Ecuador gave away about 180.000 square kilometers, in a way of liquidating part of the debts that the country had with Colombia and of allowing the neighbor country to have a way out to the Amazons. (Avilés Pino, *Tratado Muñoz Vernaza-Suárez* Web Page) (*Muñoz Vernaza-Suárez Treaty*) Along his years in Bogotá he continued with his education in the National University of Bogotá, where in 1919 he achieved the degree of Doctor in Law and Political Sciences. (Muñoz Larrea)

It was during his years staying in Colombia that he started his diplomatic career, performing first as Civil Envoy in Ecuador's Embassy in Bogotá and later on as First Secretary in 1917. With the pass of the years and thanks to his good service to the Ecuadorian Chancellery, Muñoz Borrero was designated as Business Attendant in 1922 within the service for the Embassy, charge on which he stayed considerable time due to the litigation between Ecuador and Colombia. (Dorfzaun, *Corrientes de Resistencia contra el Nazismo* 16, 17) (*Resistance Tendency against Nazism*) Besides of performing on his diplomatic duties, it was during his years in Bogotá where he met his wife Carmen van Arken Mallarino, daughter from a Dutch immigrant and granddaughter of Manuel María Mallarino, ex-President of Colombia, with whom he got married in 1919. (Martínez 49) He stayed in Colombia until year 1931 when the Ecuadorian

government named him Consul General of Ecuador in the Kingdom of Sweden. However, his marriage with Carmen van Arken did not last much time after they moved to Stockholm. This way, in 1934 the marriage Muñoz van Arken was dissolved and Carmen returned to Colombia. (54)

Since 1931 and during the following thirty-three years, Manuel Antonio was located in Stockholm accomplishing his duties as Consul General until 1935 when he was designated honorary consul, charge that he occupied until 1942, date on which he was definitely revoked from his charge. (Dorfzaun 18) Since then, thanks to the contacts that he gained during his years in Colombia and to his excellent knowledge of languages, he worked in the Colombian Embassy in Sweden in Public Relations (Dorfzaun 18), Legal Consultant and official documents interpreter. (Muñoz Larrea)

Manuel Antonio Muñoz Borrero was an austere man, who had a modest and simple lifestyle. (Dorfzaun 17) It is important to recognize that, since his designation as honorary consul his economic situation was substantially deteriorated, since as explains Chapter 1, an honorary consul does not have a Chancellery salary, but contrary to that he only earns a percentage from the consular procedures executed. He stayed in Stockholm until 1964 when he decided to return to his home. In 1963 he got married again to his ex-wife, Carmen van Arken, even when they had been divorced by thirty years. (Muñoz Larrea) On his return he settled with his wife in Mexico D.F., where he lived his last years. Muñoz Borrero visited his home city Cuenca approximately three times a year, on which occasions he gathered together with his family. According to his niece Martha Muñoz Borrero, during his visits he stayed at the Cuenca Hotel. Unfortunately he returned just to encounter with very few relatives. Deeply affected by the deaths of his parents, he constantly asked for them and for their last days of life. He always told stories about his life in Stockholm, but he never mentioned anything about his work as Ecuador's consul. (Muñoz Borrero)

During his retirement he dedicated his time to writing editorials and international events articles for the newspaper “Diario El Tiempo.” (Martínez 91) He also wrote for the press in Mexico. (Muñoz Larrea) Thanks to his education and especially to his experience, he published several studies about international politics, diplomatic history, and especially about Scandinavian reality. (Muñoz Larrea) On his last years of life, and on the occasions that he visited his home city, he fought profoundly to obtain a monument to his father’s memory, Carlos Alberto Muñoz Vernaza, who died in 1941. (Muñoz Larrea) His efforts were recognized on April 12<sup>th</sup> 1967, when Manuel Antonio came to Ecuador for the inauguration of such monument, today located in Muñoz Vernaza Street and Padre Aguirre Street. Finally, after a long life dedicated to the diplomatic service, “he died in the City of Mexico on October 5<sup>th</sup> 1976 and was buried in the ‘French Cemetery’ on that same city.” (Muñoz Larrea)

### 3.2. Consular Career in Stockholm (1931-1942)

#### 3.2.1. Historical Background

##### 3.2.1.1. Ecuador and the World, before World War II

Ecuador’s political situation in the previous time to the II World War was not precisely a stability time. The historian and philosopher Gabriel Cevallos García talks about the political situation of the country on his essay *Visión Personal de la Historia del Ecuador* (*Personal Vision of Ecuador’s History*), published in the compilation *La Historia del Ecuador* (*The History of Ecuador*), edited by Enrique Ayala Mora, where he explains that “between 1930 and 1960, a set of convulsions filled not only the newspapers and magazines, but also history. Ecuador lived an unruly period.” (Ayala Mora 97) The author explains the inconstancy in the government but at the same time, the strength of thinking and ideas, which shaped little by little social rights, reflected on later Constitutions.

This period is at the time an opportunity on which Ecuador

Introduces itself with more strength in the international system; it is a stage on which big powers intensify their predominance over the politic, economic, and commercial life of the world, and in the case of Latin America, the presence and the power of the United States of America is indelibly accentuated. (AFESE *Ecuador en el Mundo 1803-2006* 98) (*Ecuador in the World*)

On the other hand, the idea of the League of Nations was seen by Latin-American countries as an opportunity to promote Pan-Americanism as an answer to the U.S. power. Nevertheless, with “the Japanese advance over China, the Italian conquer over Ethiopia, and above all the destruction of the central-European order by a Germany that, since 1933, had become fascist,” (98) hope for the League of Nations to represent such union was lost, which was totally disintegrated at the beginning of the war.

The failed idea of the League of Nations evidenced the necessity of another institution that organized efforts of Latin American nations under a same organization. This is why during the precedent decades to Second World War, Pan-American Conferences

Generated a climate of approach reinforced by some mechanisms to coordinate foreign policies, even though they did not stop manifesting resistances such as those expressed by Argentina, considered favorable to the Axis. (99)

The pro-Jews saving tendencies were even more visible during the beginning of the decade of 1940. Among the most outstanding organizations that looked after saving the highest number of Jews during the war were the World Jewish Congress, the Rescue Committee of European Jews, and the Jewish Agency, among others. (Zadoff, *Pasaportes de Ecuador para la Protección de Judíos en la Shoá* 6) (*Ecuadorian Passports for the Protection of Jewish during Shoá*) However, without the cooperation of neutral countries or of

those countries that were not involved in war, the efforts of these organizations did not have the approach that they wanted to.

During the decade of the 30's and the first years of the war, the position of Latin-American countries and from the United States regarding Jews refugees' migration toward the American continent was reticent to receive to these human groups in their countries. Ironically, those countries with the lesser capabilities regarding infrastructure and working places were those with the more opening to receive them, in comparison to those more developed countries. Argentina and Brazil, for instance, refused to receive refugees, while Ecuador under the presidency of Dr. José María Velasco Ibarra, proposed to a Jew organization from Paris – *Comité pour l'étude de l'agriculture, de l'industrie et de l'immigration en Équateur*- around 485,000 hectares of territory in different areas of the country to be destined for the Jewish immigrants group to settle in 1935. (Avni, *Los Países de América Latina y el Holocaust* 85) (*Latin-America Countries and the Holocaust*) Despite the initiative, this project did not come true because Ecuador -being a mainly agricultural country- could not supply properly to the big quantity of intellectuals that were willing to come to the country. On the other hand, the bad geographic conditions of the country and from the territories destined for this project, plus the lack of roads and financing stopped this initiative that, despite of not becoming true, showed the country's will for receiving Jewish migrants. (Zadoff 220)

In 1939, after the start of the Second World War a new consultation mechanism was used for Latin America countries. Several reunions took place where they elaborated declarations and resolutions “addressed to manifest continental solidarity and to avoid and condemn any extra continental aggression, as well as all intervention

or foreign activity.” (AFESE 99) This way, during the reunion of Chancellors in Panama it was accorded to create a continental security zone “to neighbor seas,” until a distance of 300 miles from their coasts. Over these inter-American bases, since 1941, when the United States joined the struggle after the attack in Pearl Harbor, American countries gradually declared war to the Axis. (99, 100) This evidences a clear feeling of integration within Latin American countries, as well as the start of the adoption of a common foreign policy.

Despite of that, the Latin American policy regarding Jews exchange by German prisoners on this country was clear. On May 31<sup>st</sup> 1943, during the reunion of the Emergency Consultant Committee for Political Defense which included all countries from America and that took place in Montevideo, it was adopted “the decision of avoiding as much as possible all prisoners exchange.” (Zadoff, *Pasaportes de Ecuador para la Protección de Judíos en la Shoá* 10) (*Ecuadorian Passports for Jews Protection during the Shoá*) Whether it was due to the effects in Latin American societies because of the exodus of Jewish immigrants or due to the economic effects that this could cause, this tendency of avoiding migrants groups coming from Europe remained until 1944. Finally, with the creation of the War Refugee Board in February, the position of the United States respect this topic changed and it favored the salvation of Jewish refugees because of the war. This was also reinforced in the next session of the Committee on May 31<sup>st</sup> 1944, where they accepted Latin American governments to recognize such passports because of humanitarian reasons. (10) The influence that this had on these countries policies –and in Ecuador– allowed that, on March of that same year the Ecuadorian government changes its position about this topic.



### 3.2.2. His Role in the Consular Function

It is precisely due to his education and his brilliant role in Colombia during the years that he joined his father on his diplomatic mission that the Ecuadorian government named him Consul General of Ecuador in the Kingdom of Sweden, which was the reason why Muñoz Borrero left towards Stockholm on 1931. (3) He worked on this position during the first years of his life in the Scandinavian country. On 1935 the Ecuadorian Government decided to remove Muñoz Borrero from this charge of Consul General to name his honorary consul. (Muñoz Larrea).

The visible lessening of his job, responsibilities, and salary because of this decision were caused, according to this nephew Enrique Muñoz Larrea, mainly to the lack of support and popularity of the Consul in Ecuador, and especially in Quito. The relevance and the image of Manuel Antonio Muñoz Borrero and his family were recognized within Cuenca's society. As it has been mentioned, the distinguished trajectory of his family and especially his accomplishments did not passed by unnoticed in his city. However, back then the elites that managed power in the government came from the capital, and in that sense, Cuenca was still far away from representing the political influence that it has nowadays. This is why the consul may not have had the necessary support from the capital to continue on that position, so this is why Muñoz Borrero received this unfair diminish. (Muñoz Larrea).

On the other hand, the main investigator of this case, Dr. Efraim Zadoff, tells that on that time there was no tradition such as having career consuls as we know them nowadays and that diplomatic positions came normally from political or family relations. This is why due to the non-stable political situation that Ecuador was living and due to the constantly change of governments, Manuel Antonio was named honorary consul after being Consul General of Ecuador in Stockholm. (Zadoff)

### **The case of the 80 Ecuadorian passports.**

According to collected information by Dr. Efraim Zadoff about this case, in 1941

There were negotiations between the Swedish shipping enterprise Johnson Line, a group of 80 people of Polish citizenship living in the east zone of Poland occupied by the Soviet Union, and consul Muñoz Borrero about the possibility of immigration of this group to Ecuador. (Zadoff, *Pasaportes de Ecuador para la Protección de Judíos en la Shoá* 3) (*Ecuadorian Passports for the Jews Protection during the Shoá*)

Consul Muñoz Borrero had received instructions from the Ecuadorian government in order to issue visas for the 80-Polish group with which there had been previous conversations. From this 80-people group only eleven of them were not Jews. (3) This meant the majority of them did not have a citizen because of the laws of that time, which detracted Jews from the right of having a citizenship. This left them with one way out: to obtain an Ecuadorian passport and a transit visa in order to travel to Ecuador or any other country. (3)

The group that needed the passports was represented by Jozef Wentland, a Jew on which the Polish Embassy in Turkey trusted, who contacted Muñoz Borrero in order for him to send blank passports, sealed with Ecuadorian visas. Since there was no Ecuadorian consulate in Istanbul, they agreed to send these passports to the Chilean consulate in Istanbul, where Wentland would pick them up and fill them appropriately. (3) According to Wentland, the Chilean consul in Istanbul Hector Briones Luco would have knowledge about this case. Given the instructions that Muñoz Borrero had received from his government and under the reasoning that if the group had the visa to go to Ecuador he could therefore send them blank Ecuadorian passports for Wentland to fill them with the appropriate information, the consul sent the Chilean consulate in Istanbul on June 30th, 1941 a hundred passports –twenty more than what requested in case of writing mistakes-.

(3) Unfortunately, Consul Briones Luco was not aware of this situation that was approved by the Ecuadorian government, executed by Consul Muñoz Borrero, and on charge of Jozef Wentland. Briones, when receiving the Ecuadorian passports on his dispatch, immediately informed of this incident to his Chancellery in Santiago de Chile, which at the same time informed about this to the Embassy of Ecuador in Chile, and this one to its Chancellery in Quito. While Ecuador's Chancellery dealt with this issue, the Chilean consul in Stockholm was asked to investigate about these events, so he interviewed Muñoz Borrero who proved him with the correspondence between him and the Ecuadorian government that he had obeyed orders from his country. This report was sent to Briones Luco, who at the time informed the Chancellery in Santiago de Chile. This way, Briones sent back all passports to Muñoz Borrero. (4) The misunderstood seemed to be solved.

However, curiously Chancellery in Ecuador did not accepted Muñoz Borrero's explanations, dismissing him from his charge of honorary consul of Ecuador in Istanbul on February 6th, 1942, through the Presidential Agreement No. 9 and ratifying this decision with a communication to the Ecuadorian consulate sent on that same date. (4) Muñoz Borrero appealed to his government to consider its decision, explaining the facts through a cablegram attached to this investigation. However, Ecuador did not reconsider this decision. Muñoz Borrero also sent a request to Colombia's Chancellery for this to intercede in this issue through the Embassy of Ecuador in Bogotá. Nevertheless, this intervention was not listened either. (4) This way, the consular functions of Dr. Manuel Antonio Muñoz Borrero ended in Stockholm on February 6<sup>th</sup>, 1942, or at least that is what the Ecuadorian government thought.

The decision of the government of removing Manuel Antonio Muñoz Borrero from his charge of honorary consul and of leaving aside all

responsibility about this topic might be understood from two different perspectives. First of all, as it explains Dr. Zadoff, the government might not wanted to be involved in this case due to the big sensibility that the Jews and refugees emigration topic involved, which led to a desperate seek of obtaining visas from neutral countries. In some cases even the discussion of an alleged sale of visas in some consulates came to the table. Similar conflicts represented a huge problematic in all Latin America. (5)

On the other hand, and most importantly, the government's stability in Ecuador during the decades of the 30's and 40's was a truly Achilles heel. Back then, the government of President Arroyo del Río -and especially the Chancellery- would have been discredited and victim of criticism if the situation of the Ecuadorian passports for Polish citizens would have came up to light. (5) In words of Dr. Gerardo Martínez during an interview for this investigation, the government of Arroyo del Río was "deliberately liberal," a contrary position to the conservative ideology from the ex Consul, what gives the impression of a clear political tinge. (Martínez) The communication from Chancellery dismissing Muñoz Borrero from his charge was reinforced later with a request to the Swedish government asking for a requisition of the consulate office and all its documents and seals, request that fortunately was not attended by the Swedish authorities. (Zadoff 5) This let loose to another type of events.

### **The secret work of Muñoz Borrero.**

Given that the government did not attended the request from the Ecuadorian Chancellery of commandeering all documents and seals from the consulate in Stockholm, Muñoz Borrero continued exercising his charge of honorary Consul at least until mid-1943, when Chancellery reiterated its request and he had to leave his charge definitely. Nevertheless, what brings us to this study is the work of Muñoz Borrero during the period of his illegal praxis as honorary consul of Ecuador in Stockholm. Thanks to the research from

the investigator Efraim Zadoff, as well as from testimonies and evidence from that time, today it is possible to know that the ex-consul collaborated – just as the diplomats analyzed before- on the Jews salvation task during Second World War.

The historical context that allows to have a better understanding of this situation comprehends, in first place, the Nuremberg Laws approved in 1935, with which among other things, Jews lost all right to have a nationality. (11) Without nationality and by being Jews they were suitable candidates for the extermination camps. However, thanks to the willingness of the Nazi Germany of allowing a higher number of Jews with neutral countries nationalities –especially from Latin American countries- to be exchanged by German prisoners, in some way a large number of Jews could save their lives.

This way, approximately during the first half of 1943, a group of Jews went to the Ecuadorian consulate in Stockholm and visited Manuel Antonio on his condition of honorary consul to ask for his help in this mission. (5) Muñoz Borrero not only could not exercise the charge of honorary consul because of his dismissal one year ago, but also he did not have the authorization of his government to issue Ecuadorian passports for Jews, even less having the discriminatory policy against Jewish migrants. Despite that, Muñoz Borrero decided to collaborate with this cause, most likely being conscious of the situation to which he was exposing. Even though passports issued by Muñoz Borrero were not intended to help Jews migrate to Ecuador but only to save their lives, the breach was obvious. However, the Jews' necessity of obtaining a passport which certifies their nationality was literally of life or death.

Since then and with the help of Rabbi Abraham Israel Jacobson as well as from other Jews, Muñoz Borrero issued Ecuadorian passports filled with

data and photographs given by these collaborators. In some cases, Consul Muñoz Borrero even issued letters and certificates which supported the veracity of these passports when Nazis would question them. (6) Through the testimonies of survivors, their relatives, the public notary Bengt Steucht who certified copies from passports issued by Muñoz Borrero, and the same ex-Consul, it is known that the price charged by the emission of these documents was the one stipulated in the official consular service rate, which varied among 10 to 48 US dollars on that time. (7) According to Jews versions that went to the public notary, in some occasion Consul Muñoz Borrero accepted fee payments and even there might have been cases on which he issued passports for free, for those who did not have the possibility to pay for it. (8)

We must make emphasis in the fact that Muñoz Borrero did not use the emission of passports for Jews to earn money. Contrary to that, his economic situation was much deteriorated, especially since his designation as honorary consul for he did not have remuneration from Chancellery but only a percentage from the consular procedures. On the other hand, according to witnesses and people who knew him, Muñoz Borrero's lifestyle was pretty modest and austere. A publication of Dr. Zadoff tells the story of a Jew who survived the Holocaust and who after receiving a passport issued by Muñoz Borrero for free and of having saved his life thanks to this, he returned to Stockholm to thank the consul for his work. When he saw the "deplorable economic situation that he lived, he gave him [Muñoz Borrero] an amount of money." (8, 9)

### **Bergen-Belsen**

The concentration camp of Bergen-Belsen, located in the north of Germany, was created in 1943 with the purpose of being a "detention camp of prisoners that would later be exchanged by German prisoners in the power of the Allies." (Zadoff, Shoá 151) The Bergen-Belsen camp was

characterized by having subdivisions within it, where Jews were grouped depending on their destiny. One of these subdivisions -the “Star Camp”- was the one destined for Jewish prisoners who were candidates for the exchange with German prisoners in foreign lands. There, Jews did not have to use the prison uniforms as in the rest of subdivisions, but they did have to wear the Star of David. Hence the name of the camp. (151)

A first group of Ecuadorian passports –the number is not known- was sent to Poland, where on July or August of 1943, around 2,500 Jews were sent to the concentration camp in Bergen-Belsen (Zadoff, *Ecuadorian Passports for Jews Protection during the Shoá* 9) The majority of Jews of this group carried latin-American passports. However, due to the still reticent policy of Latin American countries and specifically Ecuador’s position regarding migration of Jewish migrants, the government did not recognized the carriers of such passports. This is why only a small group of 350 Jews accomplish to save their lives from the extermination camps, from which only one of them had an Ecuadorian passport. (9)

Mid-1943, a second group of approximately 300 Jews refugees carrying latin-American passports coming from the north region of France in Vittel was sent to Bergen-Belsen. Ten people from this group had passports issued by Muñoz Borrero. (9) Despite the already started campaign by the Polish Chancellery on exile in London for latin-American governments to recognize the bearers of passports belonging to their nationalities in order to accomplish the exchange with German prisoners, Ecuador’s posture arrived too late and the ten bearers of Ecuadorian passports died in Auschwitz-Birkenau on April 1944. (10)

A third group of Ecuadorian passports issued by Muñoz Borrero was destined for Jews living in Holland since 1933. Thanks to the change of policy of latin-American countries and to the recognition of passports, ten

families from this group achieved to survive because of their Ecuadorian passports. Their testimony allowed corroborating the humanitarian work of the consul. (11) The conditions within the Bergen-Belsen camp, even though were better than those from an extermination camp, during the last months of the war were terribly precarious. Slowly, it became just as other concentration camps where trains arrived charged with Jews too sick to work in other camps, as well as with the so-called Death Marches at the beginnings of 1945, on which dozens of thousands of Jews arrived, evacuated from the oriental region. (Zadoff, Shoá 152)

The prisoners exchange took place at the beginnings of 1945, when a train with 301 Jews who carried latin-Amerinca passports -69 of them were Ecuadorian- left Bergen-Belsen towards the Swiss frontier. On their way, at least half of them were taken out of the train and left on extermination camps since they were no more optimum for the exchange. Thirty-one of them had Ecuadorian passports. After completing the journey to their destiny and after several revisions and medical care, they shipped in a U.S. ship-hospital towards Argelia. (Zadoff, *Ecuadorian Passports* 13) A similar situation took place a couple of months later, when another group of Jews - 15 of them with an Ecuadorian passport- were transported to Therienstadt. At least 7 of them died. (13)

Muñoz Borrero was interrogated on September and December of 1943 by the policy in Stockholm. In both occasions he expressed that he had emitted those passports at the end of 1941 and during 1942, and that those passports emitted in 1943 were duplicated of those already issued some time ago, since the originals had been lost. (6) However, it can be assumed that this testimony was addressed to reinforce the validity of those passports, since in reality passports would have been emitted mid-1943. (6)



### 3.2.3. His Impact during World War II

It is not known exactly how many passports were issued by Muñoz Borrero in the consulate of Ecuador in Stockholm for several reasons. In the first place, after almost seventy years of their emission, it is very difficult to find all persecuted Jews that survived thanks to these documents. However, it is estimated that Muñoz Borrero issued around 263 passports, from which 75 people saved their lives. (Zadoff) On the other hand, given the illegality of his actions, Muñoz Borrero did not keep any list or record with the names of all the people to whom he gave a passport. Lastly, not all Jews carrying Ecuadorian passports survived. This is why it is only possible to estimate the number of issued passports based on the information that have come out to the light in the last years. With the exception of the estimated 75 people who saved their lives, Ecuadorian passports issued by the consul helped Jews to postpone their deaths and improve in some way their lifestyle, exempting them of going to extermination camps and sending them temporarily to Bergen-Belsen camp. (11) Thanks to the magnificent investigation of Dr. Zadoff, it is possible to count with a list of the people who received Ecuadorian passports from Dr. Muñoz Borrero, attached to this investigation.

### 3.3. Muñoz Borrero: Righteous among Nations.

The humanitarian work of Dr. Manuel Antonio Muñoz Borrero was known during war by those who were directly benefited by this work and by those who lived around him. On a testimony for this investigation Diego Chiriboga Mateus -son of Dr. Diego Chiriboga Chiriboa, ex-Ambassador of Ecuador in the Kingdom of Sweden on that time and who kept a real close relationship with Muñoz Borrero during the years living in Stockholm- says that on that time “people already knew that he helped save the life of many Jews persecuted by Nazis.” (Chiriboga Mateus).

On the Annexes of this investigation it is possible to find some testimonies of those who received Ecuadorian passports to save their lives, among them the Rabbin who collaborated with his work, A. I. Jacobson, who thanked the consul for his work and even offers to give his testimony to the authorities to corroborate that Muñoz Borrero only charged what was stipulated on the consular rates by the emission of passports and that he even issued passports without receiving a payment. Unfortunately, none of the efforts made for Muñoz Borrero to recover his charge was listened. Luckily, in year 2004, the investigator Dr. Efraim Zadoff assumed the investigation of this case, which ended up with the recognition of Muñoz Borrero as ‘Righteous among Nations’, recognition given by *Yad Vashem* on June 23th, 2011 on the State of Israel.

### 3.3.1. *Yad Vashem*

The U.S. congressman Tom Lantos, survivor from the Holocaust in the Second World War, said in 1996 in Washington: “It s important not only to remember the atrocities, the violence, the murder, and terror of that time, but also that we consider the flashes of humanity that shined in the middle of the darkest night.” (Zylberman, *Ser Diferentes en un Mundo Indiferente 2*) (*Being Different in an Indifferent World*) That is precisely the task of The Holocaust’s Martyr’s and Heroes’ Remembrance Authority, *Yad Vashem*. Created on 1953 by the Israel Parliament based on the Martyr’s and Heroes’ Remembrance Law, *Yad Vashem’s* mission is that of commemorating to the six millions Jews murdered by Nazis and their collaborators, to the Jewish communities that were destroyed in Europe, and to the heroism of the soldiers, clandestine fighters of the resistance, partisans, and ghetto prisoners, as well as to the Righteous among Nations. (Zadoff, *Shoá* 515)

The State of Israel through *Yad Vashem*, counts with a Historical Museum of the *Shoá* –the Jews’ Holocaust during the Second World War- were there are images, objects, and texts chronologically organized, as well as an Art Museum with pieces worked during the Holocaust. (515) Also there is the

Names Room, where there is a register of the names of the assassinated Jews. Among other activities and duties, *Yad Vashem* has the task of remembering the Righteous among Nations. This is the highest recognition that the State of Israel gives to non-Jews. This award recognizes the work of those people who risked their lives to save Jews during the *Shoá*. Its denomination comes from a phrase said by Maimónides: “The righteous of the nations of the world will take part in eternal life.” (Zadoff)

A specialized committee in charge of designating the Righteous analyzes diverse aspects before giving this recognition. The main factors that must be accomplished are:

- That a non-Jew person had aided in situations where Jews were helpless and under the threat of death or of being deported to concentration camps,
- That the rescuer had been conscious that he was risking his life, security, and personal liberty by helping Jews,
- That the protector has not demanded a material or substantial reward from the rescued as a condition for helping,
- That the rescue or aid had been witnessed by the rescued people or corroborated by eyewitnesses reports and, if possible, by documents of genuine archives. (*Yad Vashem*)

In the case of diplomats, even if they did not put their lives in danger, it is taken into account that they had acted against their governments orders. Anyone awarded as Righteous among Nations receives a medal and a certificate of honor, as well as being honored by planting a tree on the Avenue of the Righteous. (Zylberman 5)

Thanks to the investigation of Dr. Zadoff which started in year 2004, and thanks to five survivors with Ecuadorian passports –or of relatives from survivors-, the petition to the Commission of the Righteous among Nations

for Manuel Antonio Muñoz Borrero to be considered by his humanitarian work was presented. After a year of analysis, this Commission decided to recognize to Muñoz Borrero with this prestigious award. Consequently, on June 23th, 2011 the official presentation of this award was made in *Yad Vashem*, conferred to his relatives. (Zadoff) The ex-Ambassador of Israel in Ecuador, Eyal Sela, explains the great honor that this recognition represents for the Jewish people. According to the ex-Ambassador, the recognition of Righteous among Nations reminds us the negative side of this award: the unfortunate reality that there were so few proportionally who helped in the aim of saving innocent lives during the *Shoá*. However, on the other hand he considers that this recognition remarks the feeling of pride that we should feel as human beings knowing that, even within the tragedy that was the *Shoá* and of the danger that this represented, there were people willing to risk their lives to save others. (Sela) Thanks to Dr. Muñoz Borrero, Ecuador counts today also in the list of countries that, thanks to the Righteous, contributed in the humanitarian work of saving lives in such a dark time as it was the Second World War.

### 3.3.2. Ecuador's Role

In representation of the country, the Vice-President of the Republic of Ecuador Mr. Lenin Moreno visited the Holocaust Martyrs' and Heroes' Remembrance Authority *Yad Vashem* for the occasion of paying tribute to the memory of Muñoz Borrero. On that opportunity, the Vice-President expressed on his discourse, referring to the authorities of *Yad Vashem*: "You do well by calling 'Righteous' those people that decide to help, save, or protect others, to those different by race or religion, but equal by humans." With this words, he promised to intercede in the Ecuadorian government in order to reintegrate *posthumously* to Manuel Antonio Muñoz Borrero the consular institution of Ecuador, request made by the investigator Dr. Efraim Zadoff.

#### 3.3.2.1. Cuenca's Tribute

Within the recognition that Dr. Muñoz Borrero, on June 23th, 2011 Cuenca paid tribute to the memory of the ex-consul and his humanitarian work on the same day he was recognized as Righteous among Nations in Jerusalem. Several authorities attended such as the ex-Ambassador of Israel in Ecuador, Eyal Sela, as well as the Major of the city, Paúl Granda. During this act the release of the book *Pasaporte a la Vida* (Passport to Life) of Dr. Gerardo Martínez Espinoza was also performed, which is based on the life of Manuel Antonio Muñoz Borrero and that became on the first publication around this topic in the city of Cuenca. This act was attended by relatives of the consul as well as several citizens from Cuenca. However, even if this event brought for the first time to the city the figure of Muñoz Borrero as a noble personage to be honored and remembered, the recognition was not of the size that this Righteous among Nations deserved, according to the criteria of the author of this investigation.

The recently discovered work of Dr. Muñoz Borrero deserves a local recognition that spread within the society the life and humanitarian work of this man, transcending time through generations. Not only is it important to recognize his remembrance in order to highlight the heroic and noble acts that this ex-consul of Ecuador had towards the unknown that needed his help, but also for society to find in this man a role model and to enrich the history of the city.

#### 3.3.2.2. Holocaust Day Tribute

Within the activities that the United Nations performs in the pursuit of avoiding future conflicts such as the Second World War, through Resolution 60/7, the General Assembly disposed the creation of a diffusion program of the Holocaust. This way, in year 2006 the

Holocaust and the United Nations Outreach Programme was created, which has achieved to diffuse the message that the Holocaust left us through Internet, DVDs, study guides, among other methods. (United Nations Web Page) This entity is at the time in charge of commemorating Holocaust Remembrance Day through the world, a day on which a specific theme is chosen to remember this very special day. Thanks to this, the United Nation, through its representation on its different member States, organizes events and remembrances of the Holocaust in a way of keeping alive the story of the millions of deaths on that terrible war.

This year 2012, the commemoration of Holocaust Day in Ecuador took place on January 27<sup>th</sup> in the National Assembly. On this celebration, the National Assembly together with the Albert Einstein High School paid tribute to the memory of Dr. Manuel Antonio Muñoz Borrero. This event had the presence of the President of the Assembly, Fernando Cordero, the ex-Ambassador of Israel, Eyal Sela, the investigator Dr. Efraim Zadoff, among other authorities, relatives of the consul, and Holocaust survivors. During this solemn ceremony, Dr. Zadoff reiterated on his petition of reincorporating *posthumously* to Manuel Antonio Muñoz Borrero the diplomatic entity, in an attempt that Ecuador recognizes properly the memory and effort of this man from Cuenca who sacrificed his diplomatic charge for lives. Until now, this petition has not been listened to.

#### 3.3.2.3. Albert Einstein High School

The Experimental Albert Einstein High School, located in the city of Quito, is highlighted by the recognition that given to Dr. Muñoz Borrero. This center has developed the Holocaust and Human Rights Investigation Center ‘Muñoz Borrero’, involved in the noble mission of preserving the values that took the Righteous among Nations to

sacrifice their lives for those who needed it the most. The recognition of the consul's case and from the Holocaust's stories comes from the necessity of documenting and transmitting this knowledge to the future generations. According to Dr. Lisa Madera, ex-Director of this project, the Second World War, the Holocaust, and the consul's case are "well-known but not documented stories." (Madera) There lays precisely the idea of the Albert Einstein High School of developing an investigation center to store the related documentation -given that in Ecuador there is no such thing- and of promoting the investigation about this topic.

The work of the Investigation Center is based on the purpose of the Holocaust and the United Nations Outreach Programme, which since 2006 looks for the States member of the UN to elaborate "educative programs that inculcate to the future generations the message of the Holocaust with the purpose of helping prevent acts of genocide in the future." (United Nations) Thanks to this initiative and with the support of people such as Raúl Vallejo, ex-Minister of Education, Mr. Alberto Dorfzaun, Ms. Raquel Katzkowicz, Director of this institution, among others, this initiative came true in year 2008. Since then, the Investigation Center has been the head of the insertion of the Holocaust topic in the secondary teaching.

Through Ministerial Agreement 291 of September 4<sup>th</sup>, 2008 available in the Annexes of this investigation, the Minister of Education at that time, Raúl Vallejo, approved the resolution that implemented the mandatory learning of the Holocaust and Genocides through a module elaborated by the National Direction of Educative Services, which, since then, has been implemented in all high schools with a bachelor level. The content of this material, titled, *Human Rights, the Holocaust and Recent Genocides*, involves topics such as the relevance of human

rights and their impact, the Second World War, the study of recent genocides, among other relevant topics. (*Derechos Humanos, Holocausto y Genocidios Recientes* 2010) (*Human Rights, Holocaust, and Recent Genocides*)

Not only has this initiative looked for the training of students, but also of the teachers through a module designed specifically for them. This way, it has been possible to train 3000 high school teachers. The recognized United States Holocaust Memorial Museum (USHMM) also contributes with this project of recognition to the Holocaust and its victims. Thanks to an agreement signed by both institutions it has been possible to promote the project with the support of the USHMM to incentive investigations about this as well as to contribute with information about the survivors of the Second World War.

The Holocaust and Human Rights Investigation Center adopted in November 2011 the name of Consul Muñoz Borrero when the case of his humanitarian work in Stockholm came to light. Through this, it looks for the students of the Albert Einstein High School to have a role model regarding the defense of Human Rights, and what a better case than that of an Ecuadorian recognized internationally as Righteous among Nations. Today, the Albert Einstein High School promotes through this project a national essay contest about this topic, looking for the promotion of investigation and awareness of students about the Holocaust and its consequences.

Along with this initiative, Albert Einstein High School has the support of the sculptor Howard Taikeff, who currently works on ideas to elaborate a sculpture in memorial to Muñoz Borrero, in a way so that his memory stays immortalized in a monument that would be placed within the school building. The artist expresses that his goal is to



“‘plastify’ a history that should be told and remembered, transmitted and encapsulated as knowledge.” (Taikoff *Re-Sculpting History*) It is important to highlight the work of Albert Einstein High School in recognition of Manuel Antonio Muñoz Borrero since this not only emphasizes the relevance of his case and of his humanitarian work, but also seeks at the same time to transmit knowledge about Human Rights and genocides among their students. To understand the education of the future leaders of the country as a priority, giving them an integral formation based on the ethical and moral values from a personage such as Manuel Antonio Muñoz Borrero is a priority that should be replicated by many other educative institutions of Ecuador.

## **Conclusions**

The analysis of this case concludes some points regarding the topic that has been chosen for this investigation, as well as to the process used for it.

1. According to the analysis made, it is concluded that even if in the time in which Consul Muñoz Borrero worked in Stockholm there did not exist an instrument of the relevance of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights with the purpose of veiling for the interests and welfare of man, there were in fact principles of International Law such as the *pro homine* principle as well as norms and international treaties referents to International Humanitarian Law which were considered as customary law. This means that the Consul acted based on sources of International Law, and therefore, sources of Consular Law in favor of human life. The understanding of the application of the *pro homine* principle within this case is essential, since, even if the consul did not follow his government's instructions, the consul acted on the basis of to the norm that mostly benefited the human, the application and respect of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights which continues to have a shortcoming regarding its mandatory aspects and its real effect. Nevertheless, cases such as the one of Manuel Antonio Muñoz Borrero show that respect for life and human rights are a choice we have in our hands.
2. At the same time, it is important to note that Consul Muñoz Borrero improvised on his decision of issuing Ecuadorian passports for Jews since there was not a precedent of that nature at that time. Not having a precedent for that situation, it is not possible to affirm that the consul acted in an incorrect way by disobeying his government's order for saving lives. Contrary to that, the actions of the consul as well as from the other diplomats analyzed in this investigation marked an undeniable precedent for the history of Human Rights development, the *pro homine* principle, and diplomatic functions in general.
3. Thanks to the study of the respective cases of diplomats that, during the Second World War. had a similar work as that of Consul Muñoz Borrero, it is possible to understand that the recognition of his memory and the approval of his

humanitarian actions during this period in Stockholm, go beyond recognizing the heroism of a man in times of war. An official recognition from the Ecuadorian State would mean at the same time the reaffirmation of Ecuador for Human Rights, life protection in conflictive situations, and the application of the pro homine principle in all its forms. It is precisely there where lays the importance of Ecuador's recognition to Dr. Muñoz Borrero in a more appropriate and just way.

4. This investigation concludes that the responsibility in the case of the 80 Ecuadorian passports issued by Dr. Muñoz Borrero for the Polish citizens that would immigrate to Ecuador should have relapsed on the authorities of Chancellery and not in the person of the consul. This is so, since Dr. Muñoz Borrero obeyed the orders emitted expressly by the Chancellery about issuing the corresponding passports. That means that he did not break any norm nor had therefore responsibility in this case. The conflict in this issue resulted from the lack of communication between the different legations and not from a fault committed by the consul. This means that the removal of Dr. Muñoz Borrero from his charge of honorary consul due to this misunderstanding was illegal. At the same time, it is important to note the lack of support that at that time a diplomat had from his own country. Muñoz Borrero appealed to the comprehension of his authorities to review their decision, resource that was not taken into account. The removal of Manuel Antonio Muñoz Borrero from his charge responded to the detachment of responsibilities by the Chancellery, probably because of political reasons. This suggests that the decision that led to his removal should be studied again and, of course, pleaded in favor of the memory of Muñoz Borrero.
5. Thanks to the attached and analyzed testimonies in Chapter III, it reinforces the conclusion that Manuel Antonio Muñoz Borrero's work responded specifically to humanitarian reasonings, denying at all the suppositions about the consul's interests of taking advantage economically from the emission of Ecuadorian

passports. It has been proved through testimonies that Consul Muñoz Borrero charged the rate stipulated by the consulate office for the regular issuing of visas and that even in some occasions he did not charge any value to this process. This at the same time reinforces the argument that the cancelling of this charge was unjust and that, therefore, this decision should be reviewed.

6. The recognition of the State of Israel as Righteous among Nations, the highest recognition that Israel gives to a foreigner, as it was analyzed in Chapter III, reinforces in the first place the heroic work of Manuel Antonio Muñoz Borrero during the Second World War and therefore, the necessity that Ecuador declares it. The innocence and the good will on his actions have been recognized internationally and now it is the responsibility of Ecuador to make justice to the memory of this Righteous among Nations. This recognition reaffirms the necessity of reviewing Ecuador's decision of dismissing Dr. Muñoz Borrero from his charge of honorary consul of Ecuador in the Kingdom of Sweden, without having the opportunity to explain his actions. This also reaffirms his heroism, his selflessness, his good intentions for helping others, and his values deeply touched by the respect on Human Rights and life.
7. It is necessary that Cuenca and the Ecuadorian State give an official recognition to the memory of Dr. Muñoz Borrero. Instead of that, on its majority private institutions and investigators have been the ones to recognize his humanitarian work. This lack of an official recognition diminishes the importance of the consul's work, even being such a noble work. An official recognition by Ecuador and Cuenca would clear his image and memory within the society, would recognize the importance of prioritizing human life in all kinds of situations, would also mean a step forward to the reinforcement of Human Rights in the country, and would diffuse within our society the message of solidarity that Muñoz Borrero has left in all those few people who know his story.
8. Despite being a case referent to an Ecuadorian consular functionary recognized internationally because of his humanitarian work, there is a lack of information

about this topic, especially when it comes to local and national authors' contributions about a theme that concerns Ecuador directly. Even if this lack of information and publications might respond to the relatively recent discovery of the case, the main reason might result from the very little diffusion of the theme and from the lack of recognition from Ecuador and from Cuenca specifically. This is why it is so necessary that the city and the country recognize Manuel Antonio officially, in such a way that investigations about this and other cases of Human Rights defense would be promoted, for our good and that of the next generations.

# **Recommendations**

From the established conclusions, this investigation recommends:

1. That the city of Cuenca, home city from Dr. Manuel Antonio Muñoz Borrero, recognizes officially the memory and work of this distinguished personage, through:
  - a. Posthumous decoration with the Insignia Carlos Crespi Crocci.

The Insignia Carlos Crespi Crocci is an official recognition from the city of Cuenca that is given in the solemn session of the City's Independence Commemoration on November 3th, "to the citizen who had achieved heroic acts or that contribute to stimulate the collective solidarity and generosity," according to what is stipulated in Article 21 from the Ordinance for the Judgment of Prizes to Citizens and Entities of Cuenca that had stood out or that had realized important contributions to the city.

Through this, in its Article 24 it is explained that there will be an open announcement on the last Sunday of September, where for fifteen days citizens will be able to postulate names of candidates for this and other prizes, with the respective documents that support the postulation. Such candidates will be evaluated by a Selection Committee formed by the Mayor of the city, the city council that represents the Casa de la Cultura Núcleo Azuay, a representative from the Universities that possess a Faculty of History, one from the Neighborhoods Federation, and a Delegate from the Parroquial Assembly. The results would be published in the following days in such way that on November 3<sup>rd</sup> the official ceremony would take place, given the celebration of the Independence of the city.

Manuel Antonio Muñoz Borrero is a viable candidate for this prize, a candidate worthy of receiving the Insignia Carlos Crespi Crocci because of his humanitarian actions during his work as Ecuador's representative in the Kingdom of Stockholm, in such a harsh time as the Second World War. The Municipality of Cuenca must recognize the valuable citizen that



has been honored by the State of Israel and that has been eternally thanked by the survivors and relatives of those who, thanks to his humanitarian work, survived and found a better reality outside of occupied Europe. From the recognition comes the good example, and Consul Muñoz Borrero deserves to give that image and his example to the city that saw him grow.

Even if the contributions to the community with publications about the history of Muñoz Borrero are few, gradually the story of the Ecuadorian consul in Stockholm will spread within the society from Cuenca and Ecuador and so, the country should at some point rectify a wrong decision to reaffirm not only the memory of Muñoz Borrero, but the image of the Ecuadorian State as a main defender of Human Rights.

2. That the city of Cuenca, represented by the personage of the Mayor, asks the Chancellery to reconsider Presidential Agreement No. 9 which dismissed the ex-honorary consul Manuel Antonio Muñoz Borrero from his charge. This recommendation joins the petition of Dr. Efraim Zadoff, former investigator of this case, who already asked for the *posthumous* reintegration of Dr. Muñoz Borrero to the consular institution, a request that still does not have an answer.

After approximately 70 years after his dismissal as honorary consul of Ecuador in Stockholm, the truth has come to light. This is why it is the Chancellery's duty to review the decision that 70 years ago completely changed the life of this 'Righteous among Nations', not only because of his innocence in the case for which he was dismissed, but also for the relevance of this case because of involving the defense of Human Rights during the darkest time in man's history. The recognition might arrive late for Muñoz Borrero, who did not live long enough to see justice on his life, but it won't be late for those who fight for his message of courage, kindness, and justice to stay alive forever.

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Ilustre Consejo Cantonal de Cuenca, ORDENANZA PARA EL DISCERNIMIENTO DE PRESEAS A CIUDADANOS Y ENTIDADES QUE SE HAYAN DESTACADO O QUE HUBIEREN REALIZADO APORTES IMPORTANTES A LA CIUDAD.

Ilustre Consejo Cantonal de Cuenca, ORDENANZA MUNICIPAL PARA LA CONFORMACION DE LA BASE DE DATOS PARA LA NOMINACION DE VIAS URBANAS Y RURALES DEL CANTON CUENCA Y SUS EQUIPAMIENTOS URBANÍSTICOS.

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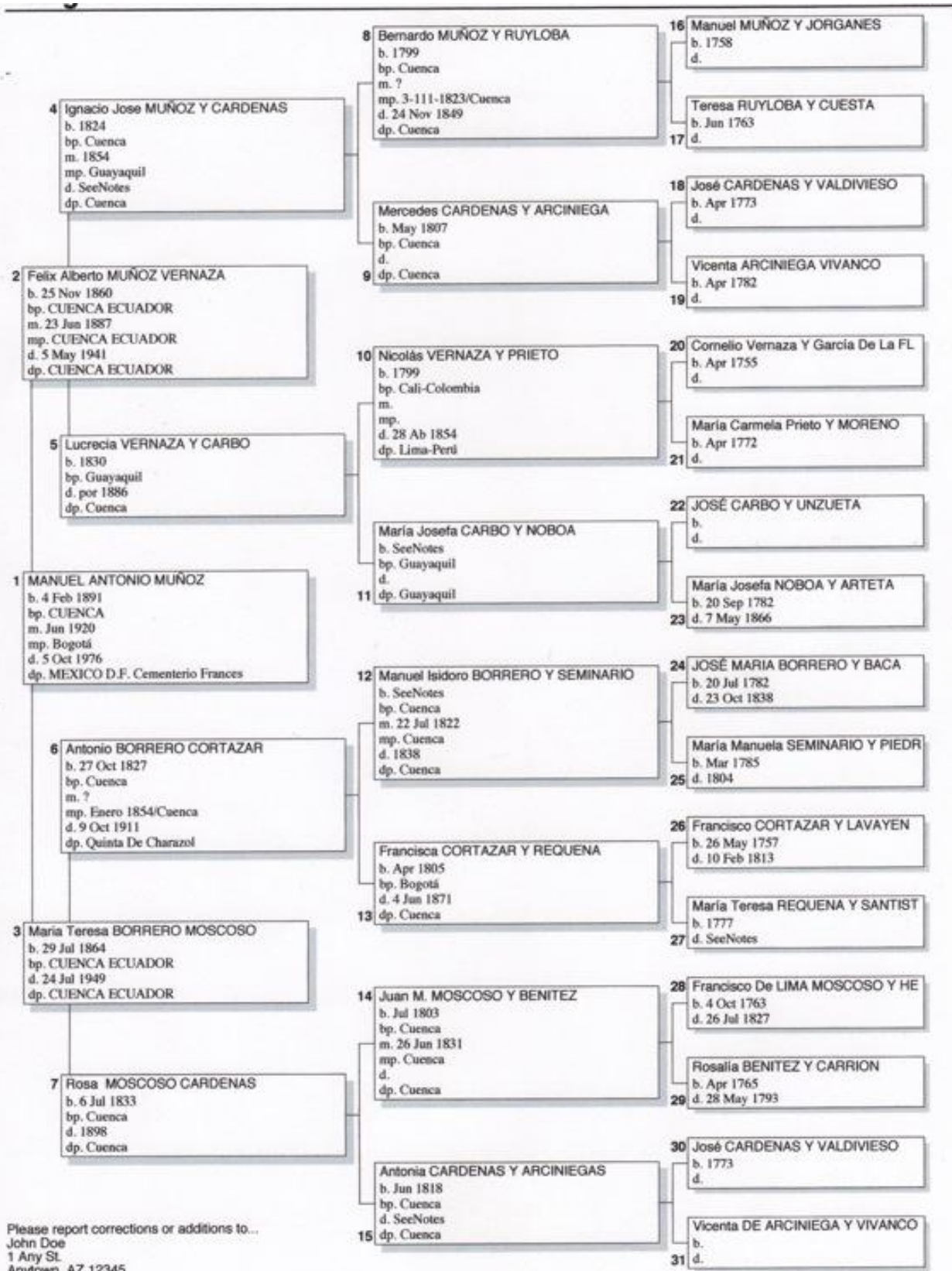
## **Annexes**

## **Annex 1**

**Genealogy of Manuel Antonio Muñoz Borrero**

**Dr. Enrique Muñoz Larrea**





Please report corrections or additions to...  
John Doe  
1 Any St.  
Anytown, AZ 12345  
123-123-1234

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## **Annex 2**

**Diplomatic Cable from the Chilean Legation. 1941, G. 3.1. 12. 20**

**Historical Archive of Chancellery**

REPUBLICA DE CHILE  
MINISTERIO DE RELACIONES  
EXTERIORES

C O P I A. 7.

CONSULADO GENERAL DE CHILE  
EN SUECIA.  
E S T O C O L M O.

Pasaportes Consulado General  
del Ecuador en Estocolmo.

N° 115.

Estocolmo, 6 de Agosto 1941.

SEÑOR MINISTRO:

En mi calidad de Cónsul General de Chile, encargado del archivo de la Legación, tuve el honor de recibir su carta de fecha 9/8/1941, junto con el ejemplar del Pasaporte y la copia de la comunicación del Señor Cónsul General del Ecuador en Estocolmo, Dr. don Manuel Muñoz Borrero, relativa al envío de unos pasaportes ecuatorianos a la Legación del digno cargo de US.

De acuerdo con lo manifestado por US. tuve una larga entrevista con el citado Señor Cónsul General, quien me hizo una minuciosa exposición en relación con el asunto que US. desea justamente esclarecer.

Los hechos explicados y ratificados por él por escrito, son los siguientes:

"Desde el año ppdo., la reputada firma de Estocolmo "Johnson Line", muy conocida en Chile por sus negocios de transportes marítimos, inició gestiones ante el Consulado General del Ecuador en esta ciudad con el fin de obtener la inmigración al Ecuador de varias familias polacas, residentes en la parte ocupada por Rusia. Después de largas discusiones entre la Casa Johnson y el Cónsul General del Ecuador en esta ciudad, con el fin de obtener la inmigración al Ecuador de varias familias polacas, residentes en la parte ocupada por Rusia. Después de largas discusiones entre la Casa Johnson y el Cónsul General del Ecuador, el Gobierno del Ecuador, autorizó por telégrafo al Señor Cónsul General, en Enero de este año, la concesión de pasaportes ecuatorianos a dichas personas /apatriadas/ que carecían de nacionalidad. He podido verificar estas informaciones directamente con la Casa Johnson y por medio de los documentos originales que el Señor Cónsul General ha puesto a mi disposición.

"El representante ante Johnson Line de dichas familias, entre las cuales se encuentra la suya propia, es el Señor Josef Wentland, quien desde hace mucho tiempo tenía relaciones comerciales con dicha firma sueca. El Consulado General del Ecuador tiene una muy amplia recomendación del Consulado General de Polonia en Istanbul en favor del Señor Wentland, quien en todas las gestiones de este asunto ha obrado y obra de acuerdo con su Embajada y Consulado en Turquía, ya que entre dichas familias interesadas figura el propio cuñado del Embajador polaco en Ankara.

"Todos los datos e informaciones acerca de dichas familias inmigrantes, inclusive las fotografías, han sido suministrados por los agentes oficiales de Polonia, quienes han tenido también comu-

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nicación directa con el Señor Cónsul General del Ecuador.

No habiendo sido posible la presencia en Estocolmo de las personas que debían ser favorecidas con el pasaporte ecuatoriano, se acordó enviarlo a cada interesado por conducto oficial, después de obtener las visas de tránsito necesarias para poder usar dichos pasaportes.

La concesión de estas visas debía hacerse por medio del Consulado de Polonia en Turquía, para lo cual, había que enviar los pasaportes a Istanbul.

Como las actuales circunstancias políticas aconsejan la adopción de medios extraordinarios, se prefirió enviar la mayor parte de los formularios sin las fotografías y filiación, en previsión de pérdida o extravío que, en caso de haberlos remitido completos, hubiese podido acarrear consecuencias desfavorables para las partes interesadas. Los pasaportes debían ir solamente firmados por el Cónsul, con el fin de que, llenados allá los datos respectivos, el Consulado polaco en Turquía obtuviese las visas de los países en tránsito como Irak, Irán, Siria, etc. Todo, naturalmente, sobre la base de la confianza y buena fé.

En vista de la situación política se prefirió no remitir directamente los formularios al Consulado o Embajada de Polonia en Turquía.

Entonces el Señor Wentland dirigió al Señor Cónsul General del Ecuador el siguiente telegrama:

"Ankara 20/6.- Consulat Ecuador. Stockholm. Sendet achtzig untern chriebene gestempelte blankopaass Flugpost legation Chile Istanbul stop Werden Istanbul photos nebst personalien ausfüllen ebenfalls transitvisen erledigen sodann euch paesse zum ergaemenden photostempeln und weiterversand einsenden. Wentland Josef".

El Señor Cónsul, en la seguridad de que el Consulado o Embajada de Polonia habían obtenido la amistosa cooperación de la Legación de un país amigo del Ecuador como Chile, usual en estos casos, no vaciló en seguir lo indicado por el Señor Wentland, enviando un número de pasaportes que depasa el estrictamente necesario, con el objeto de facilitar su expedición para el caso de error, pérdida, anulación, etc. Después de llenadas las formalidades los pasaportes debían regresar a Estocolmo para su conveniente confrontación, distribución, etc.

El Señor Cónsul General del Ecuador no había hecho ninguna insinuación acerca del envío a la Legación de Chile de dichos formularios.

Fundado en que había un previo entendimiento entre dos colegas amigos, se limitó simplemente a anunciar a la Legación de Chile el envío, en los breves términos de su carta remitora.

Después de la entrevista con el Señor Cónsul General

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Mañoz Borrero, me fué honroso dirigir a US. el siguiente telegrama:

"Recibí carta 9. Conozco personalmente Cónsul General Mañoz Borrero muchos años constándome fué amigo confianza Ministro Chile Ahumada, Errázuriz, aclarádome asunto envíole carta explicatoria. Fassbender, Cónsul General".

Además del frecuente trato con el Señor Mañoz Borrero, tanto como amigo, como funcionario, he podido conocerlo personalmente y me consta también, que es apreciado en el Cuerpo Diplomático y Consular, especialmente en el grupo sudamericano, con quien tiene mayor contacto y aún ha sido encargado de los intereses de Colombia y Venezuela en ausencia de sus Jefes de Misión.

Como lo he manifestado, ha sido siempre buen amigo del personal de la Legación de Chile en Estocolmo, como <sup>con el</sup> Encargado de Negocios Señor Ricardo Ahumada A., y el Encargado de Negocios Señor Carlos Errázuriz O., donde reside hace más de 10 años, contando ya con una larga carrera de servicio en el exterior.

Conozco igualmente sus distinguidos antecedentes de familia. He leído el honroso telegrama de condolencia en que el Gobierno del Ecuador le anuncia el fallecimiento de su padre el Señor Dr. don Alberto Mañoz Vernaza, ilustre hombre público del Ecuador, acaecido hace pocos meses.

Con la explicación a mi juicio satisfactoria del Señor Cónsul General del Ecuador, juzgo de mi parte terminada mi intervención en este incidente, quedando naturalmente a la disposición de US. en todo lo que me considere útil.

Aprovecho de esta oportunidad para presentar al Señor Ministro las seguridades de mi más alta y distinguida consideración con que me suscribo su respetuoso servidor. Dios guarde a US. Fassbender. Cónsul General".

AL SEÑOR MINISTRO DE CHILE. Legación de Chile. Istanbul. Turquía.

## **Annex 3**

**Presidential Agreement, from April 19<sup>th</sup> 1938 to February 6<sup>th</sup> 1943.**

**T. 1. 3. 15**

**Historical Archive of Chancellery**

*Acuerda.*

Aceptar la renuncia que el señor doctor Víctor Jiréz presenta del cargo de Viceconsul ad-honorem del Ecuador en San Salvador, El Salvador.

Comuníquese.

Quito, a 10 de Enero de 1942.

Por el Señor Presidente Constitucional de la República.

El Ministro de Agricultura, Encargado del Despacho de Relaciones Exteriores.

TG: 8

El Presidente Constitucional de la República.

*Acuerda.*

Nombrar al señor doctor Luis Bossano, Asesor del Ministro de Relaciones Exteriores del Ecuador para III Reunión de Consulta de los Ministros de Relaciones Exteriores Americanos de Río de Janeiro.

Comuníquese.

Quito, a 10 de Enero de 1942.

Por el Señor Presidente Constitucional de la República.

El Ministro de Agricultura Encargado de la Cartera de Relaciones Exteriores.

TG: 9

El Presidente Constitucional de la República.

*Acuerda.*

Cancelar el nombramiento extendido como Cónsul General ad-honorem del Ecuador en Estocolmo, a favor del señor don Manuel Antonio Muñoz Borrero.

Comuníquese.

Quito, a 13 de Enero de 1942.

Por el Señor Presidente Constitucional de la República.

El Ministro de Agricultura, Encargado del Despacho de Relaciones Exteriores.

TG: 10

El Presidente Constitucional de la República.

Vistas la nota TG: 2, de fecha 9 del mes en curso, dirigida a esta Cancillería por la Legación de los Estados Unidos de Norte América en Quito, y las letras Patentes que merceditan al señor don Alfred G. Foster en calidad de Cónsul General de los Estados Unidos de Norte América en Guayaquil.

*Acuerda.*

Conceder al indicado señor el Exequatur de estilo.

## **Annex 4**

**Communications – Consulate of Ecuador, O –V 1942, L. 25. 98.**

**Historical Archive of Chancellery**



REPÚBLICA DEL ECUADOR  
MINISTERIO DE RELACIONES EXTERIORES  
SECCIÓN CONSULAR.



# 1-SC-1

Quito, a 6 FEB. 1942

Vía aérea.

ASUNTO: Cancelación nombramiento.

Señor Cónsul General:

Refiriéndome en mi cablegrama, fechado el 13 de los corrientes, me cumple comunicar a usted que, el señor Presidente Constitucional de la República, por Acuerdo No. 9 de esa misma fecha, canceló el nombramiento de Cónsul General ad-honorem en Estocolmo, expedido a su favor.

Ruego a usted se sirva informar a esta Cancillería la manera cómo obtuvo los pasaportes ecuatorianos y las razones por las cuales los remitió, en blanco, a la Legación chilena en Turquía.

De usted, atentamente,

POR EL MINISTRO, EL SUBSECRETARIO

Señor Don  
MANUEL ANTONIO MUÑOZ BARRERO,  
Cónsul General ad-honorem  
del Ecuador,  
ESTOCOLMO.

FCH/RSV.

## **Annex 5**

**Chilean Legation. 1941, G. 3. 1. 12. 20**  
**Historical Archive of Chancellery**

CABLEGRAFICO

# TELECOMUNICACIONES DEL ECUADOR

PROCEDENCIA	DEPOSITADO	NUMERO	PALABRAS	VALOR
NR 306 STOCKHOLM	77 7	FSTSHT 50W		
NLT IM2 MEXTERIOR QUITO -				
- RUEGO SUSPENDER RESOLUCION TOMADA SINOIRME LEGALMENTE				
NI CONSIDERAR ANTECEDENTES 28 ANOS SERVICIOS PUNTO				
DESARROLLO AUTORIZACION 26 ENVIE FORMULARIOS COMO GESTION				
INCIAL FINES HUMANITARIOS QUE PRODUCIRIA EFECTO MEDIANTE				
CONOCIMIENTO MINISTERIO PUNTO PROCEDIMIENTO APARENTEMENTE				
IRREGULAR ADOPTADO CAUSA CIRCUNSTANCIAS ANORMALES NO				
AFECTA CORRECTION FONDO PUNTO LEGACIONCHILE MANIFESTOSE				
SATISFECHA EXPLICACION.				
			OPERADOR	ANOTADOR
MES	DIA	HORA		<i>[Handwritten Signature]</i>

# TELECOMUNICACIONES DEL ECUADOR

PROCEDENCIA	DEPOSITADO	NUMERO	PALABRAS	VALOR
	.....SEGUNDA HOJA NR 306 .....			

PUNTO EXCLUYENDO PERJUICIO MORAL NINGUNA RECLAMACION  
 PODRIA SOBREVENIRME PUNTO MI PRECARIA SITUACION RESGUARDA  
 CONDUCT HONORABEL QUE CUENTA ESTIMACION AQUI GOBIERNO  
 SOCIEDAD DIPLOMATICOS DESPUES DIEZANOS PERMANENCIA  
 MUNOZBORRERO.....

OFICINA	RECIBIDO			OPERADOR	ANOTADOR
	MES	DIA	HORA		
	FEB	7	14	A. Yamilla C.	

## **Annex 6**

**Ecuadorian Name Unified List**

**Dr. Efraim Zadoff**

United list of Jews who received Ecuadorian Passports or applied through AIJ

Family Name	Given Name	Passport no.	Date of Birth	Passport issued	B=Born R=Resident	Arrival from Westerbork	Related to	Relation- ship	Departure	To	More info	Comments
Adler	Bernhard		18.12.29		B Frankfurt	1.2.44	Sara A.	son	21.1.45	Biberach	BBL	L US 1643-5
Adler	Eikan		12.06.31		B Frankfurt	1.2.44	Sara A.	son	21.1.45	Biberach	BBL	L US 1643-5
Adler	Eise		02.05.16		B Kassel	16.2.44			21.1.45		BBL + T	
Adler	Josef		10.1.08								L US 1643-5	
Adler	Karin		31.08.32		B Frankfurt	1.2.44	Sara A.	daughter	21.1.45	Biberach	BBL	L US 1643-5
Adler	Rachel		30.11.38		B Amsterdam	1.2.44	Sara A.	daughter	21.1.45	Biberach	BBL	L US 1643-5
Adler-Adler	Fanny		06.05.69		B Hintersteinau	15.3.44			21.1.45		BBL	L US 1643-5
Adler-Sachs	Sara		28.01.06		B Leipzig	1.2.44			21.1.45	Biberach	BBL	L US 1643-5
Amdurska	Jacha				B Bialystok?						AIJ	
Bardach	Berl		01.12.86		B Zydzczow						AIJ + BBG 1 p. 67	Survivor's list "Sonderlager", deported from Poland July 1943, sent by B. Horstmann
Baruch	Frieda		23.8.80								L US 1643-5	
Baruch	Ludwig		06.04.72		B Hamburg	12.1.44			29.6.44	Palestina	AIJ + BBG 1 p. 69	
Bauer	Josephine		17.2.86		B Austria					Biberach	US - 1675	
Biederman	Mieczyslaw	33	15.3.00	16.1.42	R Warsaw?						AIJ+Ste	No news about Biederman since 7/43
Biederman	Maria	33	1908	16.1.42	R Warsaw?		Mieczyslaw	wife			AIJ	No news about Biederman since 7/43
Biederman	Halina	33	1925	16.1.42	R Warsaw?		Mieczyslaw	daughter			AIJ	No news about Biederman since 7/43
Biederman	Adam	32	10.8.04	16.1.42	R Warsaw?						AIJ+Ste	No news since 7/43 - Grounes
Biederman	Loda	32	21.6.03	16.1.42	R Warsaw?		Adam	wife			AIJ	No news since 7/43 - Grounes
Bing	Feix	39	07.10.10		B Hamburg	16.2.44			21.1.45	Swiss	BBL+T+BZ	
Bing-Schotter	Franziska	40	15.03.08		B Berlin	16.2.44	Feix	wife	21.1.45	Swiss	BBL+T+BZ	
Biomper	Rachel		27.5.11								L US 1643-5	
Boleslaw	Fernon	52	16.7.09	20.1.42	R Warsaw?						AIJ	
Boleslaw	Maria	52	2.3.17	20.1.42	R Warsaw?						AIJ	
Boleslaw	Jerzy	52		20.1.42	R Warsaw?						AIJ	
Bornstein	Salomon	NPN			B Bialystok						OPP5	Presumably arrested by Schutzpolizei in Tomaschow
Bornstein	?	NPN			B Bialystok						OPP5	Presumably arrested by Schutzpolizei in Tomaschow
Breitner	Eiek		22.8.93								L US 1643-5	
Bychowski	Jujan V. Samuel										Ste	
Chiel	Anni		21.4.23		B Przemysl						L US 1643-5	
Cohn	Eni Israel		4.2.70								L US 1643-5	
Cohn-Schnadig	Helene Sara		26.6.81								L US 1643-5	
Cukier	Samuel	54	23.4.09								AIJ+Ste	Labour camp Trawniki, n. Lublin
Cukier	Luba	54	15.1.07								AIJ+Ste	Labour camp Trawniki, n. Lublin
Cukier	Batia	54	28.10.40								AIJ+Ste	Labour camp Trawniki, n. Lublin
Danziger	Bronislaw										Ste	
Danziger	Zygmunt										Ste	
Dessau	Leopold										AIJ	
Deutsch	Jeno		31.1.99								L US 1643-5	
Diamant	Peter	37	8.6.13	25.3.41?	B Charlottenburg-Berlin R Amsterdam						AIJ	
Diefenbronner	Hermann		24.04.79		B Karlsruhe	16.2.44					BBL	died - 23.1.45 BB
Diefenbronner-Eitlinger	Eisa		14.07.89		B Frankfurt	16.2.44					BBL	died - 17.1.45 BB
Eliel	Hans		27.11.15		B Köln	16.2.44			10.4.45	Theresien.	BBL	
Eliel	Rolf					16.2.44			10.4.45	Theresien.	Ste	
Eliel-Rehbock	Ida		27.09.20		B Kattowitz	16.2.44			10.4.45	Theresien.	BBL	died Troebitz 8.5.45
Elzas	Julius Dr.		8.2.1907		B Winterswijk						AIJ + BBG 1 p. 239	
Elzas	Dina		14.5.10								AIJ	L US 1643-5
Elzas	Fritz Jacob		1908								AIJ	L US 1643-5
Elzas	Sarah		31.3.82								AIJ	L US 1643-5
Elzas Lehman	Herman		121.11.77								AIJ	L US 1643-5
Eitlinger	Maier-Max		30.12.17		B Karlsruhe	1.2.44			10.4.45	Theresien.	AIJ + BBG p. 248	Liberated 23.4.1945 Troebitz, D. 9.5.1945 Riesa

Falk	Fritz Jakob	38	15.11.08	25.3.41?	B Strassburg													AUJ	
Falk-Müller	Ely Katherina	38	18.2.13	25.3.41?	B Frankfurt am Main													AUJ	
Feix	Lucia																	Ste	
Fermon	Boleslaw																	Ste	
Fermon	Maria																	Ste	
Fermon	Jerzy																	Ste	
Finn	Josef	22		9.1.42	BR Bialystok, Poland													AUJ	
Finn	Fania	23	1904	9.1.42	BR Bialystok, Poland		Josef	wife										AUJ	
Finn	Felice	23	1935	9.1.42	BR Bialystok, Poland		Josef	daughter										AUJ	
Fleischer	Estera		1915		B Lodz														Until 5.4.44 in Vitell - Klarsfeld >Auschwitz 29.4.44
Fleischmann ??	Mathilde		4.11.58 ?															L US 1643-5	
Frank	Gerhard	106	25.12.12	12.11.42	B Ichenhausen													AUJ	
Frank	Berta	106	10.4.10	12.11.42	B Köln		Gerhard	wife										AUJ	
Frank	Rafael	106	22.11.39	12.11.42	B Rotterdam		Gerhard	son										AUJ	
Gelder van	Heinz Josef	49	14.05.36	22.12.41	B Hamburg	16.2.44			21.1.45	Biberach	BBL + US-1696								
Gelder van	Raphael	49	03.06.03	22.12.41	B Hamburg	16.2.44			21.1.45	Biberach	BBL + US-1694-5								
Gelder van-Buxbaum	Johanna	49	06.08.09	22.12.41	B Köln	16.2.44			21.1.45	Biberach	BBL + US 1696							Ste	
Ginsburg	Malka																		
Goldberg	Irene				Berlin														
Goldfarb	Mauricy	14	15.10.86	8.1.42	R Warsaw?													AUJ+Ste	No news about Goldfarb since 6/43
Goldfarb	Janina	14	28.10.90	8.1.42	R Warsaw?													AUJ+Ste	
Goldfarb	Halina	14	18.10.26	8.1.42	R Warsaw?													AUJ+Ste	
Goldschmidt	Paul	158	8.8.14	20.2.42	B Amsterdam	15.3.44			10.4.45	Theresien.	OPP4 + BBL								
Goldschmidt-Laqueur	Renate Liselotte Mar	159	3.11.19	20.2.42	B Amsterdam or Brieg	15.3.44	Paul	wife	10.4.45	Theresien.	OPP4 + BBL								
Goldschmidt	Maurice Isaac	135	11.5.70	29.12.41	B Amsterdam	16.2.44												AUJ + BBL	d. 13.3.44 BB
Goldschmidt	Werner			19.12.41														L US 1643-5	
Goldschmidt-Goldstein	Jenny		1924	19.12.41														L US 1643-5	
Gruchkiewicz	Mieczyslaw	NPN			B Bialystok							OPP5							Alive in April 1943 in Bialystok
Gutmann	Siegfried Israel		28.4.86															L US 1643-5	
Gutmann	Elsa Sara		2.10.02															L US 1643-5	
Haas	Erich	94	03.07.17		B Offenbach	16.2.44			21.1.45	Swiss	BBL+pass								also in E L + T
Haas-Schlamm	Marga	94	05.02.21		B Berlin	16.2.44			21.1.45	Swiss	BBL+pass								also in E L + T
Haas de	Alex	NPN	25.7.06		R Utrecht													AUJ	
Haas de	Margareta	NPN	23.7.04		R Utrecht		Alex	wife										AUJ	Bom van der Klei
Haas de	Clara	NPN	14.4.37		BR Utrecht		Alex	daughter										AUJ	Lives Jerusalem.
Haas de	Miriam	NPN	7.4.38		BR Utrecht		Alex	daughter										AUJ	Fam. name Packler. Lives Jerusalem, conversation with SJ 8.1.06
Haas de	Salomo Alexander	NPN	18.8.39		BR Utrecht		Alex	son										AUJ	Lives Bnei Brak
Heinemann	Hilmer		11.8.04		B Gunzenhausen													L US 1643-5	
Haneman	Moses	NPN	14.02.99		B Memel	16.2.44			21.1.45									BBL	
Haneman-Kelemen	Gertrude	NPN	02.04.09		B Wien	16.2.44			21.1.45									BBL	
Hasenberg	Heinz-Werner	NPN	20.12.28		B Berlin	16.2.44			21.1.45	Swiss	BBL + T								
Hasenberg	Irene	NPN	11.12.30		B Berlin	16.2.44			21.1.45	Swiss	BBL+test. + T								
Hasenberg	John	NPN	08.10.92		B Neumünster	16.2.44			21.1.45	Swiss	BBL								d. on the train before arriving
Hasenberg-Mayer	Gertrude	NPN	28.10.03		B Berlin	16.2.44			21.1.45	Swiss	BBL + T								
Hendler	Jacob	NPN	1884	4/1943?														AUJ	
Hermele	Abraham	NPN	22.5.84		R Sosnowitz													OPP4	
Hermele	Hirsch	NPN	24.11.11		R Sosnowitz													OPP4	
Hermele	Bertha	NPN	1915		R Sosnowitz													OPP4	
Hermele	Frida	NPN	1920		R Sosnowitz													OPP4	
Hertzberg	Louis		11.4.94															L US 1643-5	
Hertzberg	Luise		26.1.03															L US 1643-5	
Hertzberg	Eva		9.5.24															L US 1643-5	
Hertzberg	Hanna		25.7.26															L US 1643-5	
Herszenberg	M	NPN			R Warsaw													AUJ	Letter draft about Ecuadorian citizenship.
Herszenberg	No name	NPN			R Warsaw													AUJ	Letter draft about Ecuadorian citizenship.
Hess-Mannheimer	Gerda	51	01.07.13		B Frankfurt	16.2.44			21.1.45	Biberach	AUJ + BBL								US - 1676

Hess-Sonneborn	Hedwig	47	25.06.84		B Breitenbach	16.2.44		Gerda	Mother in law	21.1.45	Biberach	BBL	US - 1676
Hesse	Nathan	NPN	15.08.05		B Hamburg	16.2.44						BBL+Ste	also in E L through Joodsche Raad
Hesse-Baruch	Martha	NPN	23.02.08		B Hamburg	16.2.44						BBL	
Himelztaub	Mordka	NPN	2.4.00	1/1942								AU+Ste	Labour camp Poniatowa n. Lublin, no news from 30.7.43
Himelztaub	Ferdinand	NPN	27.12.39	1/1942								AU+Ste	Labour camp Poniatowa n. Lublin, no news from 30.7.43
Himelztaub	Paulina	NPN	24.4.27	1/1942								AU+Ste	
Hirschmann	Max J.	41	01.12.01		B Fischach (Fiseloch)	5.4.44				21.1.45	Biberach	AU + BBL	US-1680-1; L US 1643-5
Hirschmann-Bamberger	Senta	42	07.01.09		B München	5.4.44	Max	wife		21.1.45	Biberach	AU + BBL	US-1682; L US 1643-5
Hirschmann	Marianne	NPN	24.10.31		B Nürnberg	5.4.44	Max	daughter		21.1.45	Biberach	AU + BBL	US-1682; L US 1643-5
Hirschmann	Eva	NPN	30.11.32		B Nürnberg	5.4.44	Max	daughter		21.1.45	Biberach	AU + BBL	US-1682; L US 1643-5
Hirschmann	Bella	NPN	23.02.34		B Scheveningen	5.4.44	Max	daughter		21.1.45	Biberach	AU + BBL	US-1682; L US 1643-5
Hirschmann	Julius Jacob Michael	NPN	11.06.37		B Scheveningen	5.4.44	Max	son		21.1.45	Biberach	AU + BBL	US-1682; L US 1643-5
Ichenhaeuser	Betty	NPN	02.10.23		B Frankfurt	16.2.44				21.1.45	Swiss	BBL+test.	
Ichenhaeuser-Jacobsohn	Ada	NPN	06.04.92		B Amsterdam	16.2.44				21.1.45	Swiss	BBL	
Ichenhaeuser	Elias		6.7.78		B Frankfurt am Mein							L US 1643-5	
Ichenhaeuser-Ascher	Rachel		13.8.86		B Amsterdam							L US 1643-5	
Ichenhaeuser	Fanny		23.8.23		B Frankfurt am Mein							L US 1643-5	
Ichenhaeuser	Sigmund		6.7.24		B Frankfurt am Mein							L US 1643-5	
Ichenhaeuser	Ada											L US 1643-5	
Infeld	Maurycy											Ste	
Infeld	Erna											Ste	
Isaacson	Herbert	66	12.06.02	24.12.41	B Rotterdam	16.2.44				21.1.45	Wurzach	BBL + US-1697-6	
Isaacson-Philipp	Hildegard	NPN	12.04.09		B Gelsenkirchen	16.2.44						BBL	d. 8.4.44 BB
Isaksen	Isidor											Ste	
Isaksen	Rosa											Ste	
Isaksen	Gerd											Ste	
Isaksen	Leonard											Ste	
Isaksen	Harry											Ste	
Jacobi	Aribert	NPN	19.03.12		B Berlin	5.4.44				21.1.45		BBL	
Jacobi-Quoterk	Sophie	NPN	17.05.18		B Amsterdam	5.4.44				21.1.45		BBL	
Jacobs	?											AU	May be person living in New York and not an internee
Jakubowicz	Henryk											Ste	
Kahn-Gersten	Martha	NPN	17.05.69		B Schlawe	16.2.44				21.1.45	Biberach	BBL+Ste	US-1683
Kantorowicz	Frejda	NPN	1880	4/1943?								AU	
Kantorowicz-Galazka	Raisa	NPN	1910	4/1943?								AU	
Kantorowicz	Unnamed son	NPN	1940	4/1943?								AU	
Kauffmann	Bernhard	NPN	16.02.37		B Den Haag	1.2.44				21.1.45		BBL + T	
Kauffmann	Ernat	71	11.07.99		B Mannheim					21.1.45		AU + BBL + T	
Kauffmann-Wolff	Racha	NPN	19.02.06		B Nürnberg	1.2.44				21.1.45		AU + BBL	
Kauffmann	Lea	NPN	25.08.34		B Den Haag	1.2.44				21.1.45		AU + BBL + T	
Kivi	Herbert		6.2.08		B Schwerzens							L US 1643-5	
Kivi de Vries			28.12.09									L US 1643-5	
Kivi			4.4.41		B Amsterdam							L US 1643-5	
Knoller	Aribert	119	02.01.85		B Krefeld	16.2.44				21.1.45		BBL + US-1700	
Knoller-Adler	Gertrud	119	12.01.96		B Graz	16.2.44				21.1.45		BBL + US-1701	
Kohiman	Friedrich		1.12.78									L US 1643-5	
Kohiman-Wolff	Hildegard											L US 1643-5	
Koppel	Heinz	93	28.09.08		B Bielefeld	5.4.44				21.1.45	Swiss	BBL+T+BZ	also in E L through Joodsche Raad
Koppel	Ranee Madlen	95	22.08.43		B Westerbork	5.4.44				21.1.45	Swiss	BBL+T+BZ	
Koppel-Hirsch	Henriette	95	04.06.14		B Quakenbrück	5.4.44				21.1.45	Swiss	BBL+T+BZ	
Kruskal	Herbert Noa											Ste	
Landauer	Waller		29.12.14										
Lassally Durlfacher	Ellen	70	5.1.07		B Hamburg					21.1.45	Biberach	US-1685	
Lassally	Franz James									21.1.45		US-1685	died 23.1.45 - Ravensburg Weingarten



Lassally	Martin Guenther		20.2.28						21.1.45	Biberach	US-1685	
Levy	Ernst Baruch		3.7.14								Ste	also in E L + L US 1643-5
Levy	Frieda Bella		21.10.22								L US 1643-5	
Lichtenstein-Rosenthal	Lucia	NPN	20.03.92		B Berlin	16.2.44			21.1.45	Biberach	BBL	
Lieblein	Emanuel		8.11.12								L US 1643-5	
Lieblein-Weingold	Rosa		7.9.16								L US 1643-5	
Lowenberg	Anna		15.12.13								L US 1643-5	
Lowenberg	Kurt		12.8.15								L US 1643-5	
Lowenberg	Hermann		30.4.38		B Amsterdam						L US 1643-5	
Lowenberg	Max Felix	NPN	18.02.81		B Hamburg	16.2.44					BBL	d. 21.4.44 BB
Lowenberg-Franke	Lucie	NPN	02.09.85		B Berlin	16.2.44			21.1.45	Biberach	BBL + T	
Manko	Max	50	16.10.95	22.12.41	B Alzenan			Hass, Erich	uncle		pass NIOD	
Marejin	Esther	24	1912	9.1.42	BR Bialystok, Poland						AJJ	
Marejin	Liba	24	1934	9.1.42	BR Bialystok, Poland			Esther	daughter		AJJ	
Medwin	Leiba										Ste	
Meyer-Roos	Esther		14.11.98								L US 1643-5	
Meyer	Salomon		25.4.85								L US 1643-5	
Meyer	Rahel		18.11.21								L US 1643-5	
Meyer	Therese		15.12.22								L US 1643-5	
Meyer	Miriam Mira		21.10.24								L US 1643-5	
Meyer	lebet Israel		20.10.25								L US 1643-5	
Michaelson	Jacob										AJJ	
Micman (Micenmacher) Tilbor	Estera	19	7.11.1899	12.1.42	R Warsaw?						pass. AJJ + PV + Ste	Until 5.4.44 in Vittel - Karsfeld >Auschwitz 29.4.44
Micman (Micenmacher)	Jerzy	19	31.7.1933	12.1.42	R Warsaw?			Estera	son		pass. AJJ + PV	Until 5.4.44 in Vittel - Karsfeld >Auschwitz 29.4.44
Mokrauer	Paul		16.11.96		B Bailia, Rumania						L US 1643-5	
Mokrauer-Oppenheim	Maria		30.7.97		B Frankfurt am Mein						L US 1643-5	
Mokrauer	Sigmund		6.7.24		B Frankfurt am Mein						L US 1643-5	
Notowitz	Berno	NPN	30.01.18		B München	16.2.44					BBL	
Notowitz-Benjamin	Irene	NPN	27.09.21		B Köln	16.2.44					BBL	
Paauw de	Philip	120	06.12.07		B Amsterdam	1.8.44			21.1.45	Swiss	BBL+PV+pass	US - 1702
Paauw de-Knoller	Ruth Ellen	120	21.09.21		B Berlin	1.8.44			21.1.45	Swiss	BBL+PV+pass	US - 1703
Rabinowicz	Josef				B Bialystok						OPP5	
Rabinowicz	Roza				B Bialystok						OPP5	
Rath	?										AJJ	
Redner	Leon Julius	NPN	04.10.16		B Hamburg	16.2.44			21.1.45	Biberach	BBL -US1688	d. 30.1.45 Biberach
Redner-van Leeven	Henriette	NPN	21.10.24		B Weert	16.2.44			21.1.45	Biberach	BBL+lest.	US -1688
Rehbock	Anlon	NPN	08.08.78		B Fürth	16.2.44					BBL+Ste	also E L d. 13.10.44 BB
Rehbock-Oppenheimer	Johanna	NPN	09.12.85		B Buchen	16.2.44			101.4.45	Theresien.	BBL	
Roetigen	Freddie										lest.	
Roetigen	Annalee		7.1.23								lest.	L US 1643-5
Roseboom	Abraham	79	14.06.98	11.1943	B Groningen	16.2.44			21.1.45	Swiss	BBL+memory	T + BBG 2 p. 861
Roseboom	Karolina	79	31.7.1900		B Groningen	16.2.44			21.1.45	Swiss	BBG + pass.	T + BBG 2 p. 861
Roseboom	Alexander	79	12.10.1926		B Amsterdam	16.2.44			21.1.45	Swiss	pass.	T + BBG 2 p. 861
Rosenbaum	Wilhelm	NPN	19.10.90		B Breslau	16.2.44					BBL	d. 13.9.44 BB
Rosenbaum-Schoenlank	Annenarie	NPN	08.12.07		B Berlin	16.2.44			21.1.45		BBL + T	
Rosenthal	Gertrud	NPN	14.3.91		B Dortmund						T	
Samuel	Julius Isak		19.12.02								L US 1643-5	
Samson	Isidor Erwin	179	21.10.07		B Hamburg	16.2.44			21.1.45	Biberach	BBL+lest.	
Samson-Rothschild	Martha	179	5.2.1913		B Koeln	16.2.44			21.1.45	Biberach	BBG 2 p. 902 + lest.	US - 1689
Samson	Hannelore	179	18.5.1935		B Koeln	16.2.44			21.1.45	Biberach	BBG 2 p. 901 + lest.	
Samson	Jules	179	27.7.1939		B Amsterdam	16.2.44			21.1.45	Biberach	BBG 2 P. 901 + lest.	
Sandelowsky	Fritz	NPN	11.10.16		B Königsberg	16.2.44			10.4.45	Theresien.	BBL	
Sandelowsky	Georg	NPN	22.02.79		B Knöppelsdorf	16.2.44					BBL	also E L d. 25.2.45 BB
Sandelowsky	Marcel P.M.	NPN	02.08.44		B Bergen-Belsen						BBL	d. 15.3.45 BB
Sandelowsky-Goldberger	Eva	NPN	09.06.21		B Hamburg	16.2.44			23.4.45	Theresien.	BBL	
Sandelowsky-Wolff	Rosa	NPN	09.06.93		B Libau	16.2.44			23.4.45	Theresien.	BBL	
Saper	Henryk Herszlik	53	17.7.79		R Sosnowitz						AJJ+Ste	

Saper	Laja Sura	53	20.4.80		R Sosnowitz		Henryk	wife				AIJ+Ste	
Schachter	Jozef Layb		19.11.94									L US 1643-5	
Schachter	Henriette		11.1.05									L US 1643-5	
Schachter	Frieda		9.2.25									L US 1643-5	
Schapira	Anna	NPN	24.12.12		B Monasterzysko	16.2.44			21.1.45	Siberach	BBL -US1693		
Schlamm	Jutta	35	28.02.23		B Berlin	16.2.44			21.1.45	Swiss	BBL+pass	also E L + T	
Schlamm	Max	35	22.06.91		B Kriewen	16.2.44			21.1.45	Swiss	BBL+pass	also E L + T	
Schlamm-Frankel	Nete	35	24.04.95		B Muschin	16.2.44			21.1.45	Swiss	BBL+pass	also E L + T	
Schwieger	Leon											Ste	
Siberberg	Ludwig	47	13.1.86	5.11.41	B Berlin R Utrecht							AIJ	SBO
Siberberg-Erdmann	Marie Elisabeth	48	20.4.97	5.11.41	B Berlin R Utrecht		Ludwig	wife				AIJ	SBO
Siberberg	Ursula Irene	49	21.12.23	5.11.41	B Potsdam-Berlin R Utrecht		Ludwig	daughter				AIJ	SBO
Siberberg	Gabriele Tilla	50	18.12.24	5.11.41	B Potsdam-Berlin R Utrecht		Ludwig	daughter				AIJ	SBO
Simon	Wiemer	46	08.12.05		B Elberfeld	16.2.44			21.1.45	Swiss	BBL	telegram Ettlinger legacy + T	
Simon-Weissberger	Helene	46	03.03.11		B Mannheim	16.2.44			21.1.45	Swiss	BBL+test.	telegram Ettlinger legacy + T	
Steinberg	Salomon											L US 1643-5	
Steinberg - Adler	Erna											L US 1643-5	
Sussmann	Friedrich	NPN	06.05.00		B Berlin	16.2.44			21.1.45		BBL	also E L + T	
Sussmann	Peter	NPN	24.07.28		B Berlin	16.2.44			21.1.45		BBL	T	
Sussmann-Maschier	Margarethe	NPN	27.10.96		B Berlin	16.2.44			21.1.45		BBL	T	
Swietoslowski	M	NPN			R Lublin							AIJ	Letter draft about Ecuadorian citizenship.
Swietoslowski	No name	NPN			R Lublin							AIJ	Letter draft about Ecuadorian citizenship.
Tiegner	Samuel												
Tilbor	Rozalia	18	12.5.03	12.1.42			Micman, Estera	sister				PV+Ste	Until 5.4.44 in Vittel - Klarsfeld >Auschwitz 29.4.44
Tilbor	Salomea	17	1.7.05	12.1.42			Micman, Estera	sister				PV+Ste	Until 5.4.44 in Vittel - Klarsfeld >Auschwitz 29.4.44
Vogel	Walter											AIJ	
Wentland	Adam		1909		B Lodz							UK - 1181	Until apr. 5.4.44 in Vittel - Klarsfeld >Auschwitz 29.4.44
Wentland	Maika		1899		B Lodz							UK - 1181	Until apr. 5.4.44 in Vittel - Klarsfeld >Auschwitz 30.5.44
Wentland	Judith		1918		B Varsovia							UK - 1181	Until apr. 5.4.44 in Vittel - Klarsfeld >Auschwitz 29.4.44
Wentland	Noemi		1920		B Varsovia							UK - 1181	Until apr. 5.4.44 in Vittel - Klarsfeld >Auschwitz 30.5.44
Wentland	Christine		1939		B Varsovia							UK - 1181	Until apr. 5.4.44 in Vittel - Klarsfeld >Auschwitz 29.4.44
Wreschner	Arnold Hans	NPN	23.11.02		B Frankfurt	16.2.44			10.4.45	Theresien.	BBL	d.16.4.45 Wittenberg	
Wreschner	Ida Gabriela L.	NPN	20.04.40		B Frankfurt	16.2.44			10.4.45	Theresien.	BBL	d.10.5.45 Riesa	
Wreschner	Robert Emanuel	NPN	10.01.37		B Frankfurt	16.2.44			10.4.45	Theresien.	BBL	d.20.4.45 Finsterwalde	
Wreschner	Stephan	NPN	02.12.34		B Frankfurt	16.2.44					BBL	d.21.3.45 BB	
Wreschner-Ettinghausen	Alice Helene	NPN	05.05.10		B Frankfurt	16.2.44			10.4.45	Theresien.	BBL	d.7.5.45 Troebitz	
Wreschner	Margrit Mirjam	49	14.5.25	19.1.42	B Frankfurt						pass.+test.	Ravensbrueck	
Wreschner	Charlotte	50									pass. Eich.Trial	Ravensbrueck	
Wreschner	Friederike											d. Ravensbrueck	
Wretman	Henrik											L US 1643-5	
Wretman	Mira											L US 1643-5	
Zielenziger	Kurt Arthur Dr	NPN	21.02.90		B Potsdam	1.2.44						BBL	d.19.7.44 BB
Zielenziger-Wejll	Lily S.	NPN	18.12.92		B Berlin	1.2.44			10.4.45	Theresien.	BBL	d.13.5.45 Troebitz	
Zimmet	Arthur		2.1.11									L US 1643-5	
Zimmet	Felicia		8.3.23									L US 1643-5	
Zimmet	Witold		22.10.16									L US 1643-5	
Loopuit	Samuel David											E L	Found only in Eichmann's letter

B-B = Bergen-Belsen									Sent to BB from Westerbork with Ec. Pass. - 96
NPN = No Passport Number stated									
OPPx = On Passport list page x in AIJ									Train 21.1.1945 - Total with Ec. Pass. 69
PV = Owner of Palestina Visa/Certifiacte									Biberach 29; d. 1
SBO = Schutzbrief exists in original									Wurzach 1
Ste = Steuch, Notarius Publicus									Swizerland 39; d. 1
pass.= we have a copy of the passport									
test.= testimony received									"Lost trains" - total 15, d. 7; survived 8
BBG = Bergen Belsen Gedenkbuch vols. 1 & 2									Train 10.4.1945 Theresienstadt? - 13
E L = Eichmann letter in E. trial doc. 606									Train 23.4.1945 Theresienstadt? - 2
Yad Vashem: Klarsfeld 1978 קלרספולד, זכרון ליגרוש יהודי צרפת,									
T = Telegram from Bern 27.1.45 to State Department, Washington, exchange									
L US 1643-5, sent to Amembassy in Quito from Amlegation Switzerland with 147 names of Ecuador pass. holders 30.1.45									<b>Received Ecuadorian passports 263</b>
L US 1674 and ff., Personal History Statement (of interned Jews in Biberach and Wurzach, State Dept. Washington to American Embassy in Quito, 2.7.45.									
All the documents with lists of names in: US National Archives, RG84 - 350:54/32/5,									<b>Could be saved from BB: 84; d. 9; saved 75</b>
Records of the Foreign Service Posts of the Department of State, Ecuador, Quito, Embassy, Classified General Records, 1945 box 32.									
Grounes, Mikael. Have sent from Stockholm a copy of the passport of Estera and Jerzi Micman.									
BZ - John Benzian, Stockholm to World Jewish Congress, Stockholm, CZA, C4/305, 21.3.1945									

**Annex 7**

**Jacobson to Olsen, 13-07-1944**

**Dr. Efraim Zadoff**

O. 75/637 p 2/31  
A.I. JACOBSON,  
Minister of the Synagogue "JESCHURON",  
Biblioteksgatan 4,  
S t o c k h o l m.  
Telephone: 31 95 77.

0.48/

Stockholm, July 13th, 1944.

To  
Attaché Fred Olsen,  
The American Legation,  
S t o c k h o l m.

Dear Sir,

Referring to our conversation concerning the Jews holding Equadorian passports in Nazi-occupied countries, I herewith allow me to ask you for your kind support on behalf of the victims of the Nazi-regim in the following manner.

In order to be able to pursue the negotiations with the authorities, attached to these cases, it is necessary that the authority of the Consul, which issued the passports, will be intact. However this man has been removed from his employment by the Equadorian Government because of his efforts to rescue these Jews. Beside the great grieve of my and my friends for that man, who, because he made such a devoting effort to save the poorest of the poor, the most persecuted people under the Nazi-murder regim, has been punished in such a degradating manner, it is now impossible for this former Consul to continue his efforts on behalf of the holders of the passports. All his efforts in that case will likely be in vain, and the poor human beings as a consequence will be delivered in the hands of the Nazi-murders.

I therefore pray you kindly to report this case soonest for your Government in order to obtain a permission, so that the only hope to be saved for a few of the holders of the passports, which not yet are murdered, / abt.100 persons/, will not be extinguished, i.e. that your Government intervene with the Equador Government in order to have the Consul, Mr. Manuel Munez Borrero, replaced into his former office, so that he will be able to continue with the aid for those, who already have received the passports.

12777 /6

-2-



-2-

As the German authorities surely will make use of the owners of such documents for the purpose of exchanging them against Germans in Equador, it seems necessary to apply to the Government in Quito for acceptance of a proposition of exchange from Germany and that you eventually afford that the Jews concerned will be allowed to stay in the country of exchanging until the end of the war.

As the matter is very urgent, I ask you kindly to forward this application by cable and also to apply to your Government for forwarding the whole affaire by wire.

I am, Dear Sir,

Thankfully yours,

Encl.

## **Annex 8**

**Jacobson Wolbe to Manuel Antonio Muñoz Borrero, 07-05-1945**

**Dr. Efraim Zadoff**

**VAAD HAAZALAH**  
**Emergency Committee**

Chairman: Rabbi Abraham Kalmanowitz  
540 Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn - New York

**SCANDINAVIAN SECTION**

Stockholm May 7th. 1945  
Regeringsgatan 50<sup>a</sup>

Consul General Manuel Muñoz Borrero  
Stockholm.

Dear Sir.

In cause of the escape of a great many  
jewish of those internees in german concentration camps who remain-  
ed a live until the german capitulation- by protection of the in-  
ternpassports you so kindly have issued, we feel it as our agreeable  
pledge to renew our thanks to you for your humanitarian aid.

We know how heavy task you have taken  
upon you by issuing this documents. Therefore we as well as those  
saved from painful remainder by the Ecuadorian documents will in  
our whole lifetime remember you with high estimation as the Redeem-  
er of defenceless innocent pained human beings.

We hear with deep regret that your huma-  
nitarian dealing has been misunderstood as an action for gaining  
money. We are ready to assure authorities here and every where, that  
this was not the case. You issued many papers without payment at  
all. Your dealing with this deadearest problem was always thorough-  
ly deep humanitarian.

Truly yours,

W.S. Jacobson.

A. I. Jacobson.

S. Wolbe.



## **Annex 9**

**Certificate of Honour to Manuel Antonio Muñoz Borrero**  
**Yad Vashem**



בזכרה סוד הגאולה  
 זכירה  
 Remembrance is the  
 Secret of Redemption  
 (Kul-Shem-Tiv)

WHOEVER SAVES ONE LIFE IS AS THOUGH HE HAD SAVED THE ENTIRE WORLD

כאילו קיים עולם מלא

כל המקיים נפש אחת

כאילו קיים עולם מלא

כל המקיים נפש אחת

# תעודת כבוד

## Certificate of Honour

THIS IS TO CERTIFY THAT IN ITS SESSION OF FEBRUARY 28, 2011 THE COMMISSION FOR THE DESIGNATION OF THE RIGHTEOUS, ESTABLISHED BY YAD VASHEM, THE HOLOCAUST HEROES & MARTYRS REMEMBRANCE AUTHORITY, ON THE BASIS OF EVIDENCE PRESENTED BEFORE IT, HAS DECIDED TO HONOUR

**Manuel Antonio  
 Muñoz Borrero**

WHO, DURING THE HOLOCAUST PERIOD IN EUROPE, RISKED HIS LIFE TO SAVE PERSECUTED JEWS. THE COMMISSION, THEREFORE, HAS ACCORDED HIM THE MEDAL OF THE RIGHTEOUS AMONG THE NATIONS. HIS NAME SHALL BE FOREVER ENGRAVED ON THE HONOUR WALL IN THE GARDEN OF THE RIGHTEOUS, AT YAD VASHEM, JERUSALEM.

Jerusalem, Israel  
 MARCH 20, 2011

*Avner Shalev*  
 AVNER SHALEV  
 בשם רשות הזיכרון יד ושם  
 ON BEHALF OF THE YAD VASHEM DIRECTORATE



וזאת לתעודה שבישיבתה פיוס כד אדר א תשע"א החליטה הועדה, לציון חסידי אומות העולם שלידי רשות הזיכרון יד ושם על יסוד עדויות שהובאו לפניה, לתת כבוד ויקר ל

**מנואל אנטוניו  
 מוניוס בוררו**

על אשר בשנות השוארה באירופה שם נפשו בכפו להצלת יהודים נרדפים בידי רודפיהם ולהעניק לו את המדליה לחסידי אומות העולם. שמו יונצח לעד על לוח-כבוד בחורשת חסידי אומות העולם ביד ושם.

ניתן היום בירושלים  
 ד אדר ב תשע"א

*Jacob Turkel*  
 JACOB TURKEL  
 בשם הועדה לציון חסידי אומות העולם  
 ON BEHALF OF THE COMMISSION FOR THE DESIGNATION OF THE RIGHTEOUS

**Annex 10**

**Ministerial Agreement No. 291**  
**Ministry of Education**



No. 091

*Raúl Vallejo Corral*

**MINISTRO DE EDUCACIÓN**

**CONSIDERANDO:**

- Que la Política 6 del Plan Decenal de Educación tiene como propósito el mejoramiento de la calidad de la educación para garantizar una formación integral de los niños, niñas y jóvenes del país;
  - Que uno de los objetivos sobre el estudio de la Historia Universal apunta al desarrollo de la capacidad de los estudiantes para analizar y sintetizar contenidos y emitir juicios críticos sobre hechos históricos;
  - Que durante la evolución de la humanidad se han producido hechos repudiables que han atentado de manera significativa a los derechos humanos;
  - Que es necesario realizar investigaciones en el campo de la historia, con las y los estudiantes del nivel de bachillerato, sobre aspectos que constituyen verdaderos referentes de violación de los derechos humanos;
  - Que uno de los acontecimientos históricos de violación de los derechos humanos, desconocido por la mayor parte de la población mundial, constituye la persecución y exterminio del pueblo judío y otros grupos humanos por parte de los nazis;
- En uso de sus atribuciones y facultades que le confieren el numeral 6 del Art. 179 de la Constitución Política de la República y el literal f) del Art. 29 del Reglamento General de la Ley Orgánica de Educación;

**ACUERDA:**

- Art. 1 **INCORPORAR** en los contenidos de Historia Universal Contemporánea, a continuación de la Unidad sobre la Segunda Guerra Mundial, la siguiente Unidad de Aprendizaje:

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Amazonas N 34 451, Quito-Ecuador [www.educacion.gov.ec](http://www.educacion.gov.ec)

Los Derechos Humanos, El Holocausto y los Genocidios Recientes

- Itinerario histórico del derecho internacional de derechos humanos: desde los de primera generación hasta los de cuarta generación.
- La violación de los Derechos Humanos
- El Holocausto – La Shoá
- Los genocidios recientes

Art. 2 **DISPONER** a la Dirección Nacional de Servicios Educativos – DINSE, la publicación del texto de consulta correspondiente donde constará la planificación curricular, las guías de aprendizaje y la bibliografía de la Unidad de Aprendizaje señalada en el Art. 1 de este Acuerdo.

Art. 3 **RESPONSABILIZAR** a las direcciones provinciales de educación del país la socialización y aplicación del presente Acuerdo en los establecimientos secundarios que tengan el nivel de bachillerato.

COMUNÍQUESE Y CÚMPLASE.- En Quito, Distrito Metropolitano, a 04 SET. 2008

*Vallejo*  
Raul Vallejo Corral,  
MINISTRO DE EDUCACIÓN



VHV

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