MICROCOPY

1507

ROLL

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NATIONAL ARCHIVES MICROFILM PUBLICATIONS

Microfilm Publication M1507

CORRESPONDENCE AND RECORD CARDS OF THE
MILITARY INTELLIGENCE DIVISION RELATING
TO GENERAL, POLITICAL, ECONOMIC, AND
MILITARY CONDITIONS IN CUBA AND THE
WEST INDIES
1918-1941

Roll 2

Cuba and the West Indies: Political Conditions
(MID 2657-Q-1 to 2657-Q-143)

The National Archives
National Archives and Records Administration
Washington: 1989

INTRODUCTION

The 10 rolls of this microfilm publication reproduce correspondence and record cards of the Military Intelligence Division (MID), that relate to conditions in Cuba, Haiti, and the Dominican Republic (also known as Santo Domingo), from 1918 to 1941. The documents reproduced are largely reports from the U.S. military attache assigned to Cuba and his assistants, although there is a significant number of records from the Department of State in Washington, the diplomatic staff of the American legation at Havana, and U.S. Marine Corps units stationed on the islands. The correspondence, from which the eight files reproduced on this microfilm publication were extracted, and the related records, are part of the Records of the War Department General and Special Staffs, Record Group (RG) 165.

Background

The Military Intelligence Division originated in 1885, when Adj. Gen. Richard C. Drum directed Maj. William J. Volkmar of the Military Reservation Division to organize a Division of Military Information. Drum's action was in response to an increasing need for the systematic collection and dissemination of information relating to foreign and U.S. military services. The Military Information Division, as it became known, functioned as an adjunct of the Military Reservation Division until 1889. By providing for "the pay of a clerk attendant on the collection and classification of military information from abroad," the congressional appropriation act of September 22, 1888 (25 Stat. 481), laid the necessary financial groundwork for the Adjutant General's confidential order of April 12, 1889, which established the Military Information Division as "a separate division under the personal supervision of the Adjutant General." The act also led to the detail of the first military attaches to

U.S. diplomatic posts at London, Paris, Berlin, Vienna, and St. Petersburg in 1889.

An act of February 14, 1903 (32 Stat. 830), reorganized the War Department hierarchy by creating the War Department General Staff headed by the Chief of Staff. Six months later, Secretary of War Elihu Root's order of August 8 directed the transfer of the Military Information Division and its records to the Office of the Chief of Staff, effective August 15, 1903. Under the new organization what had been the Military Information Division became the Second Division (of three), of the General Staff. War Department General Order 128, dated August 12, 1908, provided for the reorganization of the General Staff into sections and thereunder into such committees as necessary for the transaction of business. As a result of this order the Second Division (military information) was merged with the Third Division (military planning and education) to form the Second Section. A reorganization of September 26, 1910, abolished the Second Section and transferred its responsibilities, including military information, to the new War College Division.

The entry of the United States into World War I on April 6, 1917, greatly increased the work of the War College Division. To deal with the growing intelligence workload, the Chief of Staff, in a memorandum dated April 28, 1917, directed the establishment of a separate military information section within the War College Division. A reorganization of the General Staff, under the authority of War Department General Order 14, dated February 9, 1918, abolished the War College Division, and all intelligence functions passed to the Military Intelligence Branch of the newly created Executive Division.

A second major reorganization of the War Department General Staff occurred under the authority of General Order 80, dated August 26, 1918, which established a separate Military Intelligence Division (MID), headed by an officer designated as director of military intelligence who would function as an assistant to the Chief of Staff. As a result of War Department General Order 41, dated August 16, 1921, the MID was given the additional designation of G-2 and was constituted as one of the five General Staff divisions, each under the immediate control of an assistant Chief

of Staff. This part of the organizational structure of the War Department remained largely unchanged through World War II.

The Military Intelligence Division, however, underwent a number of internal reorganizations during this quarter century. In early 1921 the MID's three principal functions, collecting and evaluating military information and disseminating military intelligence, were split between its Positive and Negative Branches. During the next 18 months the division abolished these two branches and divided the functions among three geographical sections: Latin American, European, and Far Eastern. This division of work among three entirely separate sections resulted in a wide divergence of method in handling information, and failed to produce well-thought-out studies on general questions affecting two or more of the geographical sections. Consequently, in October 1924 the head of MID placed the three geographical sections under his newly created Intelligence Branch, to a ensure better coordination of the collection and evaluation of military information and dissemination of military intelligence. The 1924 reorganization remained in place until 1942, although by 1939 the number of geographical sections had increased to seven.

The principal means employed by the MID to collect military information about foreign countries was to send military attaches and observers abroad for this purpose. As noted above, the U.S. Army sent its first five military attaches abroad in 1889. By 1922 the MID had 45 military attaches and assistants on duty in 30 countries. Though by 1938 their numbers had decreased to 32, they soon increased greatly with the advent of war in 1939. The United States first assigned military attaches to Cuba in 1902. A list of military attaches stationed in Havana from 1902 to 1941 follows these introductory remarks.

The main duties of a military attache were to observe and to report on the organization, training, equipment, doctrine, and operation of foreign military forces. In addition, the attache reported on political, economic, and social conditions in the country to which he was assigned, especially as they influenced military affairs. To carry out this work, the attache had the assistance of a small staff including one or more assistant

military attaches who prepared their own reports. The military attache and his assistants usually sent to the MID several copies of their more important reports which often included newspaper articles, magazines, maps, photographs, official government publications, and similiar enclosures. There, one copy was filed with the division's general correspondence in the manner described below, and another was placed in the so-called Regional File that the MID maintained for research and reference purposes. This file contains military, naval, political, economic, social, and psychological information on foreign countries. It is arranged by country or region and thereunder by a special subject classification scheme, first called Strategic Index (1918-22), and later, Index Guide (1922-44). The latter scheme subsumes all information under nine primary headings designated by four-digit numbers within the range of 1000 to 9960. Furnished with the current edition of the Strategic Index or Index Guide, the military attache from his post abroad indicated the proper file classification number in the block provided on the form on which he prepared his report. The Regional File served as the prime source of information from which the MID staff and its predecessors, compiled the Digests of Information concerning each country, prepared the Combat, Economic, and Political Estimates for the major nations of the world, and wrote special studies on military subjects.

Records Description

The Military Intelligence Division filed correspondence in accordance with the "record card system," utilized widely by the War Department in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. On each incoming and outgoing communication and enclosure, a record clerk placed in the upper-right corner of the first page a master number representing the main subject of the communication. When no subfile was involved, the clerk simply added a numerical suffix following a hyphen to the master number to indicate the next sequential transaction (e.g., 2067-54, 2067-55). To indicate a subfile, the records clerk entered an alphabetical or numerical suffix following the master number, and an additional number representing the transaction under the subfile.

At the subfile level the MID used letters to indicate particular countries or geographical areas. In a file numbered 2657-Q-266, for example, the letter Q represents Cuba and the West Indies. States. Most individual documents filed under these letter designations were numbered in chronological order by date received. Some, however, have a second subfile number denoting a more specific subject category, with sequential numbers following. For instance, many monthly reports on Cuban Army strength are filed under 2012-100 with individual reports numbered 1 to 96. Thus a typical file number containing all these elements would be 2012-100/55.

After the clerk had assigned a file designation to the communication, he summarized its contents on a record card and placed the same file designation on it. The record card was then filed numerically according to its assigned file designation. Subsequently, record cards were annotated to show the routing and ultimate designation or disposition of a communication. The clerk also prepared name, subject, and geographic index cards as finding aids to the communications. In addition, the MID kept chronological lists ("Dispatch Lists") of all communications received from an attache at a particular post.

This publication reproduces the following eight MID files relating to Cuba and the West Indies for the period 1918 to 1941:

MID 2657-Q---Political Conditions, Cuba and the West Indies
MID 2655-Q---Economic Conditions, Cuba and the West Indies
MID 2056-----General Conditions in Cuba
MID 2012-----Army, Cuba
MID 2079-----Aeronautics, Cuba
MID 2608-----General Conditions in Haiti and Santo Domingo
MID 2020-----Army, Haiti
MID 2353-----Army, Santo Domingo

The records filed under the two master numbers pertaining to political and economic conditions throughout the region, have been filmed immediately afer the record cards and are followed by files on one or two of the three Caribbean countries--Cuba, Haiti, and the Dominican Republic (in that order). Within each master number the documents have been filmed by file designation. The volume of records

filed under the two master numbers for general political conditions and economic conditions, and under the three files on Cuba, is substantial. There are cosiderably fewer records in the three files on Haiti and the Dominican Republic.

The gaps often found in the sequential numbers following master numbers have two principal explanations. First, during the late 1920s the War Department destroyed a large number of individual documents among the general correspondence of the MID as "useless papers." This action was authorized by an act of Congress, dated February 17, 1889 (25 Stat. 672). Second, on August 7, 1941, the MID abandoned its numeric file system and adopted the War Department decimal classification scheme. At that time the numeric file was closed and many documents were transferred to the new file. For most communications transferred, a clerk prepared a card and inserted it in the numeric series where the communication had originally been filed, citing the decimal designation under which the communication was then filed. These transferred documents are in the G-2 decimal file, which is part of Records of the Army Staff, RG 319.

Contents

Record Cards

The record cards for the eight master numbers of the MID correspondence relating to Cuba and the West Indies appear on roll 1 of this microfilm publication. The record cards are filmed in the same sequence as the eight master numbers. They provide a synopsis of each document (including those dated before mid-1941) that were transferred to the decimal file. The record cards also serve as a finding aid to the documents filmed in this publication.

Correspondence

Political Conditions, Cuba and the West Indies. (MID 2657-Q). Reports and other records in this master file include information on Cuban political parties, elections, political corruption, and political violence. There are a few similar reports on conditions in Haiti, the Dominican Republic, and Puerto Rico. In the early 1920s the

military attache reported extensively on the 1920 Cuban national elections (MID 2657-Q-1 to -90); graft and abuse of office President Zaya, 1920-24 (MID 2657-Q-249); the unsuccessful revolt by army veterans, 1923-24 (MID 2657-Q-143); and the 1924 election of President Machado (Mid 2657-Q-225/1 to -70). This master file also includes a large number of reports (MID 2657-Q-330/1 to -452) on anti-government violence in the 1930s, some of which deal with Col. Fulgencio Batista. Other reports discuss U.S. reactions to the 1920 Presidential election (MID 2657-Q-268), the activities in the United States of Cuban and other West Indian nationalist and revolutionary groups (MID 2657-Q-102, -350, -370), and German and Japanese espionage activities in Cuba (MID 2657-Q-395) and Haiti (MID 2657-Q-396), 1940-41.

Economic Conditions, Cuba and the West Indies. (MID 2655-Q). With the exception of the 1921 reports on the salt industry of Curacao (MID 2655-Q-14) and the economy of the Dominican Republic (MID 2655-Q-15), one each, and the report on the control of petroleum production in Puerto Rico in 1941 (MID 2655-Q-107), all of the records in this master file pertain to the Cuban economy. Many of the reports relate to the Cuban sugar industry (MID 2555-Q-1, -8, -11, -18 to -21, -33, -48, -51 to -60, -63, -65, -81); the cultivation of coffee (MID 2655-Q-50), rice (MID 2655-Q-16), and other foodstuffs (MID 2655-Q-18 to -21, -93); the production of henequen (MID 2655-Q-79); and Cuba's petroleum (MID 2655-Q-95) and mineral resources (MID 2655-Q-61, -100 to -103).

A number of reports deal with immigration laws and immigrant problems (MID-2655-Q-73, -76, -80, -85, -87, -94, -98, -99). Also included is a history of the operations of the Cuban National Lottery, 1921-23 (MID 2655-Q-32) and a copy of the military attache's "Estimate of the Economic Situation," May 1923, 150 pp. (MID 2655-Q-64). Many of the 1919-22 reports have file classification numbers of the Strategic Index imbedded in the text and most of the reports of the 1930s bear typed four-digit Guide Index numbers in the upper-right corner of the first page.

General Conditions in Cuba and the West Indies. (MID 2056). The records in this master file both complement (and in a few instances) duplicate the

documents in the files on political (MID 2657-Q) and economic (MID 2655-Q) conditions and relate almost exclusively to Cuba. Most of the 1918-19 reports, many of which were prepared by U.S. Marine Corps units on duty in the Camaguey and Oriente Provinces, deal with strikes and labor unrest in Cuba (MID 2056-65 to -184). Other reports for this period document the course of the "Spanish" influenza epidemic on the island (MID 2056-34, -46, -48, -53, -67, -78, -85, -122, -134, -165) and the October 1919 outbreak of smallpox in Havana (MID 2056-194).

Other records include an April 1920 office memorandum prepared by the military attache describing the members of his staff, his relations with the American Legation in Havana, and provides biographical sketches of prominent Cubans and others "who have proved themselves valuable and discreet" (MID 2056-196); a copy of the July 1923 "Estimate of the Economic-Military Situation" (MID 2056-219); and the 1925 MID digest of information on the Island of Pines (MID 2056-229). Between December 1938 and July 1941 the military attache prepared a series of 35 "Comments on Current Events," which contains information on German nationals in Cuba and the activities of Colonel (later President) Fulgencio Batista (MID 2056-250); and a series of reports on each of the principal cities of Cuba, which describes the city's power plants, water works, telephone and telegraph facilities, radio stations, gas and oil storage plants, ice plants, airfields, harbor facilities, police, military forces and installations, newspapers, magazines, prominent American citizens in residence, and its government (MID 2056-253). Scattered throughout this master file are copies of, or clippings from, the Havana Post, Havana Evening News, The Times of Cuba, Himley's Weekly Review of the Cuban Sugar Crop, and El Hombre Nuevo.

Army, Cuba. (MID 2012). Much of the documentation in this master file consists of monthly strength reports and station lists of the Cuban Army, 1918-41 (MID 2012-4, -6, -12, -21, -34, -39, -42, -49, -56, -64, -137, and especially -110); biographical sketches ("who's who") of prominent Cuban Army officers, 1931-40 (MID 2012-132 to -168); and periodic reports on the loyalty, discipline, and morale of the Cuban Army, 1931-40

MID 2012-133, -146). Included in the latter is substantial information on the September 1933 revolution and the activities of Colonel Fulgencio Batista, especially during 1933-34. Other records deal with the organization of the Cuban Army (MID 2012-18, -44, -73, -93, -101, -116, -119, -157), the pay and emoluments of its officers and enlisted men (MID 2012-124), its retirement and pension laws (MID 2012-110), and its annual budgets, 1932-41 (MID 2012-140, -165). This master file also contains information on the Cuban Rural Guard (MID 2012-98, -99) and the National Police Force (MID 2012-137).

Aeronautics, Cuba. (MID 2079). The records in this file cover military and commercial aviation. Included is a series of annual reports, 1924-39, on the organization, training, bases, appropriations, aircraft, and aeronautical equipment of the Cuban Air Service (MID 2079-15). Other reports on military aviation discuss "Good-will Flights" of the 1930s (MID 2079-43, -59), aircraft accidents (MID 2079-52), landing fields and possible landing fields (MID 2079-10, -44), flights of Cuban military aircraft over U.S. territory (MID 2079-56, -60), and cadet, flight, and combat training at Cuban aviation schools (MID 2079-36 to -40, -61, -62). Aspects of commercial aviation discussed include air traffic control and regulations (MID 2079-20), foreign interests involved in Cuban aviation (MID 2079-21), and commercial air routes (MID 2079-16). This master file includes many Department of State documents.

General Conditions in Haiti and Santo Domingo. (MID 2608). Most of the reports in this file are 1921 monthly summaries of intelligence compiled by U.S. Marine Corps units stationed in the two countries which describe the political, economical, and social conditions on Hispaniola. This file also includes a number of 1940 reports on harbor facilities, water supply, electrical power, and other municipal features of the principal cities and towns of Haiti and the Dominican Republic. These reports were received from the head of the U.S. Military Mission in Haiti and the U.S. naval attache stationed in the city of Santo Domingo.

Army, Haiti. (MID 2020). The three reports

comprising this master file deal with the establishment of a Dominican air and naval station at Calderas Bay (1939), leadership changes in the Garde de Haiti (1940), and the participation of the cadets of L'Ecole Militaire d'Haiti in the June 1941 maneuvers of the Garde de Haiti. The last two reports were prepared by the chief of the U.S. Military Mission in Haiti.

Army, Santo Domingo. (MID 2353). This small file consists of two items: a May 1918 report from the American Legation in Santo Domingo on the organization of the Guardio Nacional Dominicana and a 1925 memorandum from the Department of Commerce enclosing two Spanish newspaper clippings on the creation of a Dominican army.

Security Classification

Many of the documents filmed in this microfilm publication were classified as secret, confidential, or restricted at the time of their creation and had those classification markings stamped, typed, or written on them. With the exception of six documents (MID 2657-Q-361/18 to 2657-Q-361/24) relating to communications intelligence, the National Archives and the Department of the Army have reviewed and declassified all of the records filmed in this publication.

Related Records

In RG 165 are additional intelligence records relating to Cuba, Haiti, and the Dominican Republic. Information on all three countries can be found under other file designations of the MID correspondence, 1918-41. Because the records under other file designations either did not relate exclusively to Cuba, Haiti, and the Dominican Republic, or relate to less significant subjects, they are not reproduced here. Access to these records is by the name, subject, and geographic indexes to the MID correspondence and by the dispatch lists of incoming reports to the MID. The name index has been filmed as Name Index to Correspondence of the Military Intelligence Division of the War Department General Staff, 1917-1941, M1194; the geographic index as Geographic

Index to the Correspondence of the Military Intelligence Division, 1917-41, M1474 (roll 4 of which contains the principal entries for Cuba); and the dispatch lists as Registers of Communications Received from Military Attaches and Other Intelligence Officers ("Dispatch Lists"), 1889-1941, M1271 (roll 1 of which lists the reports from the military attache in Havana).

The segments on Cuba, Haiti, and the Dominican Republic in the Regional File of the MID contain copies of some of the documents reproduced in this microfilm publication, as well as many other documents submitted by the military attache at Havana and other sources.

Records relating to naval intelligence, including naval attache reports, and records of the Military Government of Santo Domingo (Dominican Republic) 1917-24, are in the Records of the Office of the Chief of Naval Operations, RG 38. Information about Marine operations in Cuba, Haiti, and the Dominican Republic can be located among Records of the U.S. Marine Corps, RG 127.

Many records pertaining to U.S. relations with Caribbean nations are found in General Records of the Department of State, RG 59. Microfilm publications of related records include Records Relating to Political Relations Between the United States and Cuba, 1910-29, M509; Records Relating to Internal Affairs of Cuba, 1910-1929, M488; Records Relating to Political Relations Between the United States and Haiti, 1910-29, M611; Records Relating to Political Relations Between the United States and Haiti, 1930-39, M612; Records Relating to Internal Affairs of Haiti, 1910-29, M610; Records Relating to Internal Affairs of Haiti, 1930-39, M1246; Records Relating to Internal Affairs of the Dominican Republic, 1910-29, M626; Records Relating to Internal Affairs of the Dominican Republic, 1930-39, M1272; and Records Relating to Internal Affairs in the Dominican Republic, 1940-44, M1277.

The records reproduced in this publication were prepared for filming by Barry Zerby and Monroe Freeman. These introductory remarks were prepared by Barry Zerby.

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3	(MID 2657-Q-144 to 2657-Q-225)
4	(MID 2657-Q-266 to 2657-Q-330)
5	(MID 2657-Q-333 to 2657-Q-415) Economic Conditions (MID 2655-Q)
6	Cuba: General Conditions (MID 2056-1 to 2056-212)
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APPENDIX

U.S. Military Attaches - Cuba

Lt. Matthew E. Hanna	Aug. 1902-June 1904
Maj. Henry Barber	Feb. 1909-July 1912
Lt. Col. Herbert J. Slocum	Oct. 1912-Dec. 1913
Maj. Edmund Wittenmeyer	Jan. 1914-Sept. 1917
Capt. Thomas F. Van Natta	Oct. 1917-Nov. 1918
Maj. Albert Gallatin	Nov. 1918-Apr. 1919
Col. Paul W. Beck	Apr. 1919-Apr. 1920
Lt. Col. James M. Hobson	June 1920-Apr. 1922
Maj. K. B. Lyman	Mar. 1922-Jan. 1923
Maj. William H. Shutan	Jan. 1923-May 1926
Capt. Henry C. Clark	June 1926-Jan. 1928
Maj. James C.R. Schuenck	Jan. 1928-Aug. 1929
Maj. Joseph J. O'Hare	Aug. 1929-Apr. 1933
Lt. Col. Thomas N. Gimperling	Apr. 1933-Apr. 1937
Maj. Edward W. Timberlake	Mar. 1937-Aug. 1938
Maj. Henry A. Barber	Aug. 1938-June 1941

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NND 740058
By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

Number of copies.... 3
Copy No 1

OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF
Executive Division
Mil. Int. Branch.
MAR 22
WAR DEPARTMENT

2657-2-1

AMERICAN LEGATION
OFFICE OF THE MILITARY ATTACHÉ
HABANA

LIEUT. McCONVILLE
M. I. 10
8/6/20

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE DIVISION

FEBRUARY 17, 1920.

No.	Date	Subject.
1102	Feb. 17,1920	Cuban Political Situation.

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NND 740058
By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

MAR 22 1920

I suggest following cable. Probably the General should pass on [illegible]

M.A Cuba.

OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF
Executive Division
Mil. Int. Branch
MAR 23
2657-2-1

WAR DEPARTMENT

~~Your 307 Stop~~ Otherwise Stop
~~Dept inquiries~~ and the Division will
~~not interest~~

Your 307. Purely State
Department matter.
Our interest certain politics
~~Are~~ only for information.
We cannot advise.

Alvardo.

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NND 740058
By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

Date MAR 20 1920 Noted, J. M. D. 1920

From The Chief, Positive Branch.

TO: The Director, M. I. D.

To: Col. Campbell
Col. Coxe
Col. Mason
Chief, Negative Branch
Chief, Geographic Branch
M.I.I. M. I. 2. M.I. 5.
M.I.6. M.I. 9.

OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF
Military Intelligence Division
MAR 23
WAR DEPARTMENT

fws 2657-2-1

Col. Mitre.

For:

Necessary Action
Investigation and Report
Preparation of Reply
Personal Conference
Correction
Previous Correspondence
Note and Return
Information and Guidance
File
Signature of Director
Note and File
Record Section
RUSH

Attention is invited to question asked by the M/A Cuba. This is a matter to be taken up with State Dept. that is if we are to mix in it. Original of cablegram herewith.

J. M. D.

Date 20 Mch 1920

From: Chief, M.I.2.

To: ✓ Chief, Positive Branch.

To: Combat Sub-Section
Economic Sub-Section
Political Sub-Section
Psychological Sub-Section
N.A. Sub-Section
Historical Sub-Section

OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF
Military Intelligence Division
WAR DEPARTMENT

fws 2657-2-1

For:

Conference
Necessary Action
Investigation and Report
Preparation of Reply
Correction
Previous Correspondence
Note and Return
Information & Guidance
Information and Use
File

Attention invited to question asked by the M.A's Question

J. M. D.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 740058
By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

AMERICAN LEGATION
OFFICE OF THE MILITARY ATTACHÉ
HABANA

February 17, 1920.

No.- 1102.

From: The Military Attaché, Habana.

To: The Director of Military Intelligence.

Subject: Cuban Political Situation.

Rec'd by M. I. Br. G. S. FEB 26 1920

1. The political situation in Cuba is rapidly assuming definite proportions due to the fact that the presidential election occurs in November of this year, the presidential nomination occurs after the first of May, and the registration of voters is now taking place.

2. To avoid the necessity for looking up back reports on this matter, a brief resumé of the general situation is given as follows:

(A) There are two principal political parties in Cuba, namely, the Conservatives and the Liberals. There is a third political party, known as the "Popular Cubano", now in process of formation.

(B) The Conservatives are now in control of the Government, with General Mario G. Menocal as President, he having been declared elected in 1916 over Alfredo Zayas the then Liberal candidate, and an insurrection having occurred against Menocal beginning in February, 1917 and finally terminating in September or October of that year, this revolution having been a form of protest against the alleged irregularity of Menocal's re-election. The real head of the insurrection is accepted as having been General José Miguel Gómez, who had served one term as Liberal President of Cuba, and who had been defeated by Menocal in 1912 when Gómez ran for re-election. Gómez is also the man who brought about the insurrection against the Estrada Palma administration which resulted in the Second American Intervention in 1906.

(C) To date, President Menocal has not declared himself in favor of any Conservative candidate for the presidential nomination at the forthcoming Convention, although at the time of obtaining his own nomination on the occasion of the last Convention, he had promised General Emilio Nuñez (at present Vice-President of Cuba) that he, Menocal, would support him, Nuñez, for the 1920 canvass.

(D) The leading Conservative candidates at the present time are General Rafael Montalvo, General Emilio Nuñez, Colonel Aurelio Hevia, and Colonel Charles Hernandez. An analysis of these men brings out the following concensus of opinion:

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General Montalvo: A man of force, egotism, and strong anti-American attitude. Is a member of a large, powerful and unscrupulous family, which family has a reputation for accomplishing its ends by the use of violence,- preferably utilizing the violence of hired retainers. Montalvo was a General in the Cuban Army of Independence that fought against Spain, and on at least one occasion is known to have wantonly murdered a number of Spanish prisoners. He undoubtedly is the strongest Conservative candidate in the field, having through his family and financial strength, acquired control of the machinery of the Conservative party. Owing to the intimacy that exists between his wife and the wife of President Menocal and to the influence which Mrs. Menocal is known to exert over her husband, Montalvo is probably the strongest Conservative candidate, although, as stated above, the President has not as yet made any public expression of his choice of candidates.

General Nuñez, the present Vice-President, is accepted as being a man of integrity and high principles, but he lacks personality and apparently has an insufficient following.

Colonel Hevia: Is a man of ability, high principles and worth, but is accepted as being irascible owing to the physical handicap of indigestion, and he has the active antagonism of President Menocal whose Cabinet he left during the insurrection of 1917 because the President did not function through him in the administration of the affairs of his (Hevia's) Department. It is generally conceded that the breach between the President and Hevia is too wide to be bridged.

Colonel Hernandez: He has been Director of Posts and Telegraphs, and at the present time is Secretary of Government. He is strongly pro-American, able, a good organizer, and the Department of Posts & Telegraphs, which he has personally built up, is generally conceded to be absolutely free from the petty graft which has permeated every other Department of the Government with the sole possible exception of the Educational branch. He has held his present post of Secretary of Government for about a month at this writing, and has handled the strike situation in the Havana Bay (which was turned over to him by his predecessor, Juan Montalvo, brother of General Rafael Montalvo) in an exceedingly able manner. He is a warm personal friend of President Menocal, but the President has not seen fit to father his candidacy for the presidential nomination. Colonel Hernandez is a man of means, and has a considerable following among the people because of his known honesty.

(E) For Liberal candidates there appears to be but one, namely, General José Miguel Gomez. He is a man of force and was nominated by the Liberal party last year over Alfredo Zayas who has since bolted the Liberal party and is the organizer of the "Popular Cubano" party which has taken as its emblem a photograph of the Statue of Liberty on Bedloe's Island. Owing to the passage of the existing electoral law (the "Crowder" law) this nomination was invalidated for the reason that under this law nominations for President must occur within six months prior to the election. There is no doubt that General José Miguel Gomez will be the candidate of the Liberal party unless the United States sees fit to

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

interpose objection, which objection might properly be based on the theory that a man who had twice been in insurrection against the constituted government of his own state is unfit for the Presidency of that state. However, if nominated and if there be no objection from the United States, it is a practical certainty that Gómez will obtain a large plurality at the coming presidential election.- This of course predicated upon an honest election, which at the present time is gravely doubted by Gómez and his followers.

(F) The only candidate for presidential nomination on the "Popular Cubano" party is Alfredo Zayas. It is yet too early to predict the strength of this offshoot from the old Liberal party, although it is reasonably certain that by combining with the Conservatives he may be able to carry Habana Province. In this connection this office must render a later report after the registration of the Popular Cubano party is completed. Said registration is now taking place, and it will be approximately three weeks or one month until its results are made public.

3. This report is rendered at the present time, and at length, for the reason that the Liberal party has announced definitely that it will not go to the polls unless the United States of America assumes supervision of the coming election. This party is organizing a Commission to wait upon our Department of State for the purpose of laying before that Department the exact situation as they see it in Cuba, and I am reliably informed that the following gentlemen have already been named as members on the Commission:

Herrera Sotolongo, lawyer and Representative in Congress;
Enrique Roig, " " " " "
Fernando Ortiz " " " " "
Clemente Vasquez Bello, " " "
Carlos de la Rosa,
General Faustino Guerra, Manager of the Liberal Party.

These are all men of standing in the community and they have powerful friends in Washington whom they expect may be able to gain them an audience with officials of our State Department. The Liberal program, as outlined to me by Mariano Gómez, son of General Gómez, and a Member of the Cuban Lower House, is as follows:

(a) The Commission will proceed to Washington armed with affidavits concerning violations of the Crowder electoral law which have already occurred during the registration of voters which is required by that law.

(b) Through their high standing in Cuba and their strong connections in the United States, they hope to obtain access to State Department officials and to get from those officials instructions to the American Minister to Cuba, the Honorable Boaz Long, to investigate the situation and make recommendations in the premises.

(c) They feel sure that they can support their claim of unlawful governmental exercise of power at the polls during the present year to such grave extent as to warrant the American Minister

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NND 740058
By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

recommending United States governmental control of the Cuban election.

(d) As an additional lever to force favorable action from our State Department, they expect to convey the veiled threat of revolution in the innocent statements that, first, lacking American governmental supervision of the election, the Liberals will not go to the polls, and, second, should this be the result, the flow of sugar from Cuba in 1921 will be seriously impaired.

5. The above outline of procedure of the Liberal party is no sudden determination but has been known to me in a general way for the past six months or more. I have seen and talked with a number of the Liberal leaders, and they have never swerved one iota from their determination to stay away from the polls unless the United States Government supervises the election. They claim, and with apparent warrant, that they represent between seventy-five and eighty per cent of the voting population of Cuba, and my personal opinion is that they undoubtedly represent a plurality if not indeed a strong majority.

6. In reporting this situation I do so after careful and mature thought and after conference with a number of the best-informed and most influential men in Cuba, and there is no question that the situation is grave in its promise of danger subsequent to the Cuban national election unless the United States accept the minor responsibility of supervising this election. This question of supervision by the United States is considerably complicated through the unwise and ill-advised publication in the HERALDO DE CUBA (the principal Liberal newspaper organ), sometime last October, of a telegram from our State Department to the Cuban President suggesting that it would be desirable if General Crowder, since he wrote the present Cuban electoral law, should be invited to Cuba to observe its workings during the first national application of said law. Under the circumstances anyone familiar with Latin-American politics must see that President Menocal was compelled, in view of the publicity given to that telegram, to decline the State Department's kindly offer; and it will now undoubtedly be much more difficult to reopen negotiations along similar lines.

7. An added element of danger in the situation is the fact that the loyalty of the Cuban Army is under serious doubt. The officers of the Army were largely appointed during the Gómez administration, and a considerable portion of them are strong personal friends of that gentleman. During the revolution of 1917 there were large defections of the Army to the Gómez ranks, and it is generally conceded that there would have been more but for the prompt and vigorous action of the United States in expressing itself as being on the side of the organized government. At that time the United States did not concern itself with the relative claims of the rival political parties in Cuba, nor has it ever made a decision on the question of the 1916 Cuban presidential

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

election, but as a matter of expediency it was determined to uphold the organized government, first because it was the organized government, and second, because urgent matters in the United States precluded the delay necessary for an investigation of the rival claims, and, in the event of a decision in favor of the Liberal party, the further delay incident to changing administrations.

8. In my opinion, American supervision of the coming elections would undoubtedly bring about the election of General Gómez; and the sole question to be decided by the United States is whether it is more desirable to us to have him as President peaceably, or to plunge Cuba into difficulties which would necessitate American armed intervention.

9. It is true that there may be other solutions to the existing problem, such as the injection of new and cleaner candidates on one or both sides; but so far there seems to be no such candidates available on the Cuban political horizon.

10. For further consideration of this subject, I refer you to my report of July 29,1919 (without number), and that of September 22,1919, No. 1035. 2056-191

Paul W. Beck,

PAUL W. BECK,
Colonel, U.S.A.,
Military Attaché.

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NND 740058
By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

RECEIVED:
M. I. B.
FEB 26 1920
CHIEF OF STAFF
MIL. INTEL. DIV.

2657-2-1
WAR DEPARTMENT

No.- 1102.

From: The Military Attaché, Habana.

To: The Director of Military Intelligence.

Subject: Cuban Political Situation.

RECD, M. I. Bu. O. C. S. FEB 26 1920

(Report of February 17):

1. The political situation in Cuba is rapidly assuming definite proportions due to the fact that the presidential election occurs in November of this year, the presidential nomination ~~occurs~~ are made after the first of May, and the registration of voters is now taking place.

2. ~~To avoid the necessity for looking up back reports on this matter,~~ A brief resumé of the general situation is given as follows:

(A) There are two principal political parties in Cuba; namely, the Conservatives and the Liberals. ~~There is~~ A third political party, known as the "Popular Cubano", now in process of formation.

(B) The Conservatives are now in control of the Government, with General Mario G. Menocal as President, he having been declared elected in 1916 over Alfredo Zayas, the ~~then~~ Liberal candidate. ~~and~~ an insurrection ~~having occurred~~ against Menocal ~~beginning~~ in February, 1917, and ~~finally~~ terminating in September or October of that year, ~~this revolution having been a formal~~ protest against the alleged irregularity of Menocal's re-election. The real head of the insurrection ~~is accepted as having been~~ General José Miguel Gómez, who had served one term as Liberal President of Cuba, and who had been defeated by Menocal in 1912 when ~~Gómez~~ ran for re-election. Gómez is also the man who brought about the insurrection against the Estrada Palma administration which resulted in the Second American Intervention in 1906.

(C) To date, President Menocal has not declared himself in favor of any Conservative candidate for the presidential nomination at the forthcoming Convention, although at the time of obtaining his own nomination on the occasion of the last Convention, he ~~had~~ promised General Emilio Nuñez (at present Vice-President of Cuba) that he, Menocal, would support him, Nuñez, ~~for the~~ 1920 ~~canvass.~~

(D) The leading Conservative candidates at the present time are General Rafael Montalvo, General Emilio Nuñez, Colonel Aurelio Hevia, and Colonel Charles Hernandez. ~~An analysis of these men brings out the following consensus of opinion:~~

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

General Montalvo: A man of force, egotism, and strong anti-American attitude. Is a member of a large, powerful and unscrupulous family, which family has a reputation for accomplishing its ends by the use of violence,- preferably utilizing the violence of hired retainers. Montalvo was a General in the Cuban Army of Independence that fought against Spain, and on at least one occasion is known to have wantonly murdered a number of Spanish prisoners. He is undoubtedly the strongest Conservative candidate in the field, having through his family and financial strength, acquired control of the machinery of the Conservative party. Owing to the intimacy that exists between his wife and the wife of President Menocal and to the influence which Mrs. Menocal is known to exert over her husband, Montalvo, ~~is probably the strongest Conservative candidate~~, although, as stated above, the President has not as yet made any public expression of his choice of candidates.

General Nuñez, the present Vice-President, is ~~accepted as being~~ a man of integrity and high principles, but he lacks personality and apparently has an insufficient following.

Colonel Hevia: Is a man of ability, high principles and worth, but is ~~accepted as being~~ irascible owing to ~~the physical handicap of~~ indigestion, and he has the active antagonism of President Menocal, whose Cabinet he left during the insurrection of 1917 because the President did not function through him in the administration of the affairs of his (Hevia's) Department. It is generally conceded that the breach between the President and Hevia is too wide to be bridged.

Colonel Hernandez: He has been Director of Posts and Telegraphs, and at the present time is Secretary of Government. He is strongly pro-American, able, a good organizer, and the Department of Posts & Telegraphs, which he has personally built up, is generally conceded to be absolutely free from the petty graft which has permeated every other Department of the Government with the sole possible exception of the Educational branch. He has held his present post of Secretary of Government for about a month at this writing, and has handled the strike situation in the Havana Bay (which was turned over to him by his predecessor, Juan Montalvo, brother of General Rafael Montalvo) in an exceedingly able manner. He is a warm personal friend of President Menocal, but the President has not seen fit to father his candidacy for the presidential nomination. Colonel Hernandez is a man of means, and has a considerable following among the people because of his known honesty.

(E) ~~For Liberal candidates~~ there appears to be but one, namely, General José Miguel Gomez. He is a man of force and was nominated by the Liberal party last year over Alfredo Zayas, who has since bolted the Liberal party and is the organizer of the "Popular Cubano" party which has taken as its emblem a photograph of the Statue of Liberty on Bedloe's Island. Owing to the passage of the existing electoral law (the "Crowder" law) this nomination was invalidated for the reason that under this law nominations for President must occur within six months prior to the election. There is no doubt that General José Miguel Gomez will be the candidate of the Liberal party unless the United States sees fit to

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

interpose objection, which objection might properly be based on the ~~theory~~ idea that a man who had twice been in insurrection against the constituted government of his own state is unfit for the Presidency of that state. However, if nominated and if there be no objection from the United States, it is a practical certainty that Gómez will obtain a large plurality at the coming presidential election.- This of course predicated upon an honest election, which at the present time is gravely doubted by Gómez and his followers.

(F) The only candidate for presidential nomination by the "Popular Cubano" party is Alfredo Zayas. It is yet too early to predict the strength of this offshoot from the old Liberal party, although it is reasonably certain that by combining with the Conservatives he ~~may~~ might be able to carry Habana Province. ~~In this connection this office must render a later report after the registration of the Popular Cubano party is completed.~~ Said registration is now taking place, and it will be ~~approximately three weeks or one month~~ until its results are made public.

3. This report is rendered at the present time, and at length, for the reason that the Liberal party has announced definitely that it will not go to the polls unless the United States of America assumes supervision of the coming election. This party is organizing a Commission to wait upon our Department of State for the purpose of laying before that Department the exact situation as they see it in Cuba, ~~and I am reliably informed that the following gentlemen have already been named as members on the Commission:~~

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The members of the Commission ~~These~~ are all men of standing in the community and they have powerful friends in Washington whom they expect ~~may~~ to be able to gain them an audience with officials of our State Department. The Liberal program, as outlined to me by Mariano Gómez, son of General Gómez, and a Member of the Cuban Lower House, is as follows:

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(c) They feel sure that they can support their claim of unlawful governmental exercise of power at the polls during the present year to such grave extent as to warrant the American Minister

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

recommending United States governmental control of the Cuban election.

(d) As an additional lever to force favorable action from our State Department, they expect to convey the veiled threat of revolution in the innocent statements that, first, lacking American governmental supervision of the election, the Liberals will not go to the polls, and, second, should this be the result, the flow of sugar from Cuba in 1921 will be seriously impaired.

5. The above-outlined ~~of~~ program procedure of the Liberal party is no sudden determination but has been known to me in a general way for the past six months or more. I have seen and talked with a number of the Liberal leaders, and they have never swerved one iota from their determination to stay away from the polls unless the United States Government supervises the election. They claim, and with apparent warrant, that they represent between seventy-five and eighty per cent of the voting population of Cuba, and my personal opinion is that they undoubtedly represent a plurality if not indeed a strong majority.

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9. It is true that there may be other solutions to the existing problem, such as the ~~injection of~~ new and cleaner candidates on one or both sides; but so far there seems to be no such candidates available on the Cuban political horizon.

10. For further consideration of this subject, I refer you to my report of July 29,1919 (without number), and that of September 22,1919, No. 1035.

PAUL W. BECK,
Colonel, U.S.A.,
Military Attaché.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 740058
By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

~~Confidential~~: The Military Attache
Havana, Cuba.

CLASSIFICATION CANCELLED
By authority of letter of Dec. 18, 1969, from ADC to Archivist.
By
Date 6-13-69

OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF
MIL. INTEL. DIV.
MAR 30 1934
WAR DEPARTMENT

Route also to Naval Sect. G-1, 2657-9-1

G-2 Report 6180-b

CUBA (Combat)

Subject: Permanent Military Posts and Stations.

Visit of Inspection to Army Headquarters, Camp Columbia, and Las Cabanas.

RECEIVED G/2 W. D. MAR 20 1934

1. On Wednesday, March 14th, I visited Camp Columbia, and stopped to watch the last few minutes of an artillery drill that was in progress. There were seven pieces, the crews of which were practicing laying and firing. There was no snap or precision, either in the issuance or execution of orders, though the seven guns were ready to fire in a fairly short space of time. I was in time to see only two fire orders given, after which the captain in command simply said "that's all", and strolled away with a lieutenant, leaving the NCO's in charge of their respective guns. The equipment was returned to barracks by individuals, one walking off with a portable shield, another with the sights, and so on, with the remainder pulling the guns.

2. Arriving at Army Headquarters, I was cordially received (after having to wait for the Corporal of the Guard at the gate, since I was dressed in civilian clothes), and while waiting for the information I wanted, had an opportunity to talk to a few of the officers who were waiting to see the Executive, Lieut.Colonel Velasco. Their conversation was mostly about the strikes and the communistic activities. The Executive Officer arrived at 10:50 A.M. and in our few minutes talk he explained that he had been up with Colonel Batista and other senior officers until 3:00 A.M. The Colonel usually holds his conferences at night, rather than during the day.

3. On Thursday, March 15th, I visited La Cabana and was escorted to Battery No.1, Battery No.2, and the barracks of the light artillery battery just outside of La Cabana. At Battery No.1 are four 15 cm. Ordonez guns, model 1885, similar to those at Battery No. 5. These guns are kept well greased and are in good condition, and are the only weapons there. At one gun emplacement were ten projectiles lying around exposed to the weather, and at present unserviceable. I saw no other projectiles or powder, and could not obtain any accurate information as to the supply on hand, though I believe it to be small. The apparatus in the plotting room and the U.S. Army Signal Corps telephones are in working order, though they appear not to have been used for some time. There are no troops at Battery No. 1, except a caretaking detachment of a corporal and four men. Several negro women and children are living in the rooms under the parapet. The ground and road inside the fort are kept fairly clean.

4. The four guns at Battery No. 2 are practically dismantled and in a complete state of disrepair. These guns could not be put into condition to fire, and so may be disregarded as a coast defense weapon.

5. The barracks and kitchen of the light artillery battery, stationed outside of La Cabana, were in only a fair condition of

From M.A., Havana No.4519 March 16, 1934.

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NND 740058
By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

cleanliness and uniformity of arrangement, though it was about noon when they were visited. The stables were also fairly well kept. While some of the horses and mules were thin, the majority were in rather good shape. This battery is armed with four French, Schneider 75's, all in very good condition, well-greased and cared for. The corporal in charge of one gun stripped and assembled the breach mechanism for us and seemed fairly conversant with the gun. The caisson contained a hundred rounds of service ammunition, and while I did not see all four caissons, it may be assumed that each one contained the same number of rounds of ammunition. During the demonstration we were completely surrounded by enlisted men, mostly in old uniforms that apparently had been used for fatigue clothes. The men seemed much more interested in me than in the stripping and assembling of the gun. The officers took it as a matter of course and made no effort to send the men back to barracks.

L. V. H. Durfee,
Captain, Infantry,
Assistant Military Attache.

Source: Personal Observation.
LVHD:vm

1st. Ind.

Office of the Military Attache, American Embassy, Havana, Cuba, March 16, 1934: To the Chief, Military Intelligence Division.

1. Approved.

T. N. Gimperling,
Lieut. Colonel, Infantry,
Military Attache.

From M.A., Havana No. 4519 March 16, 1934.

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NND 740058
By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

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OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF
Executive Division
Mil. Int. Br.

MAR 12 2657-2-2 1920

WAR DEPARTMENT

AMERICAN LEGATION
OFFICE OF THE MILITARY ATTACHÉ
HABANA

No.- 1104.

From: U. A. 2

To: Director of Military Intelligence.

Subject: Labor Conditions in Cuba.

2056-189 2158-14 10541-204

1. For continuity, refer to my No. 928 of March 26,1919, 968 of May 7th, 975 of May 9th, X of June 3, 1025 of September 3rd, 1043 of October 4th, all 1919; and cablegrams 300 and 301 of February 2d and 3rd,1920.

2. The employers in the port of Havana on or about Feb. 6th,1920, aided by the firm action of the Cuban Government, won what was practically a complete victory over the employees. The heads of the various unions agreed to return to work, and during the following three or four days the employees drifted back to their positions in more or less irregular manner; at no time,however, was there a complete resumption of all harbor activities by the employees.

3. A close study of the labor situation in Havana harbor had convinced the employers that many of the demands of their laborers were just, and I have confidential information from a member of the shipowners association that particularly was it agreed upon that the rates of pay were too low, and it was agreed among these shipowners that remedial action looking toward higher wages must ensue. However, the owners were also convinced that in order to meet the increased payroll it was essential that remedial action be had through the Cuban Government, as the shipowners were restricted in their tariff charges by existing law,and since any increase in wages paid the employees would necessitate either a cessation of dividends to the stockholders in the various corporations,or an actual deficit in their treasuries.

4. There was considerable difference of opinion among the shipowners as to the proper course they should pursue in the premises, and the majority finally agreed that they should impress their victory onnthe laborers by withholding announcement of their intended increase in wages; by insisting on a reduction in the number of delegates at the docks representing the various unions involved; and by a general open-shop policy with regard to the employment of labor. There was a strong contingent among the shipowners opposing this attitude or rather such part of it as tended to impress the strikers with the fact that they had been beaten. The shipowners were unanimous in their attitude that the number and powers of walking delegates must be reduced and limited.

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

5. As an outcome of the shipowners' attitude, the difficulties on the water-front expressed themselves in a series of partial settlements from time to time and successive walk-outs on the part of the laborers, with the result that today we find a complete strike on the Machina and San Francisco Wharves, property of the Havana Port Docks Company which company employs about sixteen hundred men and which is the largest single corporation on the water-front; complete strike among the Peralta & Doniphan tugboat employees; and a complete cessation of ferry-boat traffic between Regla, Casa Blanca and Havana.

6. The newspapers of yesterday and this morning indicate an improved situation with regard to the harbor difficulties, stating that the shipowners and other employers are willing to grant increased wages to the laborers; that the unions will be recognized, and delegates from the unions allowed on the wharves and harbor craft but with restricted powers; and that the open-shop will prevail by mutual consent between employers and employees. However, in the opinion of this office, even if these conditions are correctly stated, there will still be considerable cause for future trouble unless there is a definite understanding between the Cuban Government and employers, regarding an increase in tariffs. This office is unable at the present writing to state definitely whether or not such an agreement exists, but from one or two paragraphs in some of today's papers, it is thought that such is the case.

7. A further report will be rendered when the situation is clarified.

[redacted],
Colonel, U.S.A.,
Military Attaché.

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NND 740058
By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

3-1

WAR DEPARTMENT
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF STAFF
MILITARY INTELLIGENCE DIVISION
WASHINGTON

original for action

OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF
Executive Division
Mil. Int. Branch.

2657-2-3

Copy to P&O

WAR DEPARTMENT

Noted, J. M. D.

TELEGRAM

Havana
Dated March 18, 1920.
Recd. March 18, 3:38 P M

C O D E

Milstaff
Washington

No. 307, March 18.

Assurance from the State Department Washington, that they will receive a committee of two bearing proofs of violation (s) by the Conservatives of Crowder electoral law is desired by leaders of the Liberal party. If such meeting is kept secret and remains unofficial, will you endeavor to obtain such assurance? Minister Long is writing Polk on the same subject, Friday's pouch. He is in accord.

Reference is to my No. 1102, Feb. 17, 1920.

B E C K

rsd

2657-G-1

CONFIDENTIAL COPIES TO:
Chief of Staff., W. P. D., State Dept., Map Room O. C. of S.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 740058
By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF
Executive Division
Mil. Int. Branch.
1920 MAR 27
2657-2-3
2.
Col. Miles
WAR DEPARTMENT

CHARGE TO Office, Chief of Staff
GOVERNMENT RATE.

WAR DEPARTMENT TELEGRAM.

OFFICIAL BUSINESS.

WASHINGTON.

March 22, 1920

RECORD SECTION COPY

C O D E

Military Attache
Havana
Cuba

211

Your 307 stop Purely State Department function stop Our interest Cuban politics only for information stop We must not advise stop

C H U R C H I L L

Sherman Miles
Colonel, General Staff

APPROVED: as an M.I.D. principle
M. CHURCHILL,
BRIGADIER GENERAL, GENERAL STAFF
DIRECTOR OF MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.
M.C.

elh

SENT
MAR 23 1920

DECLASSIFIED
NND 740058
By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

Office Chief of Staff

Col. Miles
(For M.I.5)

March 22, 1939

C O D E

Military Attache
Havana
Cuba

Your 307 stop Purely State Department function stop Our interest Cuban politics only for information stop We must not advise stop

CHURCHILL

Sherman Miles
Colonel, General Staff

elh

DECLASSIFIED
NND 740058
By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

original

WAR DEPARTMENT
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF STAFF
MILITARY INTELLIGENCE DIVISION
WASHINGTON

OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF
Executive Division
Mil. Int. Branch.
MAR 27

2657-2-3
3

TELEGRAM

WAR DEPARTMENT

Military Intelligence Division
General Staff

Havana,
Dated March 25, 1920.
Recd. March 25, 2:54 p.m.

C O D E

Milstaff,

APR 27 1920

Washington.

M. I. 8

No. 308, March 25.

Mailed my letter 1108 by pouch March 23; your cable No. 211 had not yet been received.

FILE

B E C K

FILE

No. 211 drafted by
Colonel Miles.

211 repeated

COL. MILES
M. I. 5

bbm

Noted, K. Fales

Original to
Col Miles

Date MAR 2 1920

For: Necessary action

Note and return

Information and guidance

File

DECLASSIFIED
NND 740058
By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

original for action

WAR DEPARTMENT
EXECUTIVE DIVISION, GENERAL STAFF
MILITARY INTELLIGENCE BRANCH
WASHINGTON

Copy to Pol Sec

OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF
Executive Division
Mil. Intelligence Sect.
APR 3 1920

2657-2-3

TELEGRAM

Havana,
Dated March 27, 1920,
Received March 28. WAR DEPARTMENT

C O D E

Milstaff,

Washington.

No. 309, March 27.

Amendment to the Crowder electoral law was passed by the Cuban Congress late in the night of the 25th. Law was approved by the President on the morning of the 26th, and was made public March 26 in the official gazette. Liberal members of Congress withdrew from their seats in a body, and say that they will not return to their seats. On the afternoon of the 26th, a special meeting of the Liberals was held. This lasted until 11:00 P.M. and resulted in an agreement to send to Washington a large commission, which should inform the State Department of the violation(s) of the Crowder law by the Conservatives and petition the supervision of the coming election by the United States. Reference is to my No. 1108.

B E C K

mea

CONFIDENTIAL COPIES TO:
Chief of Staff. W. P. D. State Dept. Cable Office M. I. 2. Capt. Martin.

P—16670

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NND 740058
By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

Number of copies 3

Copy No 1

1 Enc

OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF
Executive Division
Mil. Int. Branch.

MAR 30 2657-B-3

5.

WAR DEPARTMENT

March 23, 1920.

No.- 1108.

From: Ua. V

To: Director of Military Intelligence.

Subject: Political Situation in Cuba.

LIEUT. McCONVILLE
M. I. 10 5/6/20

REC'D, M. I. B., O. C. S. MAR 30 1920

1. Since my report No. 1102 of February 17, 1920, this office has been keeping in touch with political developments, which developments indicate confirmation of the conclusions drawn in the above mentioned report.

2. The Conservative political party, which has a safe majority in both the Senate and House in Cuba, has been endeavoring to pass certain modifications of the Crowder Electoral Law, which modifications are designed to further their own interests to the detriment of the Liberal party. Enclosed herewith are extracts from the Crowder Law, giving the paragraphs which it is proposed to amend; translations of the proposed amendments; and comments on the proposed amendments. These comments were handed the Military Attaché by General Faustino ("Pino") Guerra, President of the Liberal party, and are self-explanatory.

3. When the American Minister, the Honorable Boaz W. Long, became aware of this effort by the Conservatives to amend the Crowder Law, he immediately took the matter up with the State Department, with the result that on March 13, 1920, he received a cablegram from that Department of which the following is a paraphrase:

"Refers to Legation telegram Mar. 11, 3 p.m., stating that General Crowder recollects the incident of the debate in joint parliamentary committee on Electoral Code Article No. 120.

"Several members discussed the matter earnestly; they had before them sample ballots of Presidential elections 1912 and 1916; no official ballot of any province was free from the kind of coalition referred to, it being alleged that this indicated corrupt political bargaining, and that this sort of coalition as practiced in Cuba was a menace to honest electoral administration. A Zayista Liberal, Juan Gualberto Gomez, when speaking on this subject, is reported to have emphasized the matter as 'Fusion, yes; coalition, no.'.

"New Electoral Code, Article 120, was adopted without an opposing vote, as were other important articles; no discussion of this article is recalled by General Crowder, and

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

he is certain that before he left Cuba he in no way committed himself to any change in this article.

"As the Legation has submitted no evidence of changes which would indicate the necessity for such amendment in Article 120 as is stated in the Legation's telegram, the Department deems it important that the Legation impress upon President Menocal the fact that the United States Government deems inadvisable this amendment to the Electoral Law, and therefore expects that no such amendment will be passed to this Article.(No120).

"POLK, ACTING."

4. On Monday March 15th or Tuesday March 16th, Minister Long communicated to President Menocal the gist of the above mentioned cablegram, and the Minister informed me that President Menocal made no comment in the premises. However, it is probable that the amendments will not be insisted upon by the Conservative majority in the Cuban Congress, or, even if they should be passed, that they would be vetoed by President Menocal. The Conservatives have not sufficient strength in Congress to pass a law over the President's veto.

5. As an index to the feeling of the Liberal political party the fact may be cited that the Liberal Members of the Cuban Senate and House have determined, in caucus, that should the Conservatives amend the Crowder Law they (the Liberals) will march out of Congress in a body and will not thereafter return. They base this decision on the premises that the Crowder Law was written by General Crowder after careful study in conjunction with a Commission composed equally of members of the Liberal and Conservative parties; that the Law was passed unanimously by the Cuban Congress; and that since it has not yet been tried in an election, it would be an act of bad faith, bad taste and bad manners, for Cuba to modify the Law.

6. With the knowledge and consent of the American Minister, I have kept in touch with General Guerra and on Wednesday March 17th went with him to our Legation where he requested the offices of Minister Long to obtain for the Liberal party an unofficial and secret audience for a committee of two, with the United States State Department at Washington. Minister Long and myself met again the following morning and after full discussion decided that, owing to the malapropos incident of the publication of the State Department cablegram of last October, alluded to in my Par. 6 of report No. 1102, our State Department might find it difficult to accede to General Guerra's request, and that therefore it would be preferable if I should endeavor through your Office to obtain the interview, since a refusal through such channel would result in less chagrin than coming direct from the State Department and furthermore such procedure would still leave the American Minister free to take up the matter directly with the State Department in the event the situation became more grave.

7. On March 18th I accordingly sent to your Office a cablegram of which the following is a literal translation:

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"Reference my No. 1102 February 17 this year.

"Liberal party leaders desire assurance State Department Washington will receive committee of two bearing proofs Conservative violation of Crowder Electoral Law.

"Will you endeavor obtain such assurance if meeting is kept secret and remains unofficial.

"Minister Long in accord and writing Polk same subject Friday pouch."

8. On Saturday March 20th I had a conference with Mr. Frank Steinhart, who is well known at Washington as one of the leading American citizens in Cuba. He came with the first American Government to Cuba and was Chief Clerk in the Offices of General Brooke, later continuing in that capacity under General Wood; and upon our withdrawal at the inception of the Palma Government, became Consul-General for the United States in Cuba, which position he held at the time of the Second Intervention. He aided Governor General Magoon during his day, and later launched out as head of the Havana Electric Railway, Light & Power Company, which organization he still controls. He is owner of the Polar Brewery in Havana; has large realty interests in Cuba; owns controlling interests in street car systems of Cuban cities other than Havana; is a large shareholder in the Foundation Company; and is generally rated, between his Cuban and United States holdings, as being worth more than twenty millions. He is persona grata with the Cuban people, his eldest son having married into one of the leading Cuban families; and must be accepted as knowing Cuba and its people thoroughly. In reply to a query from me as to his opinion of the present political situation, he stated that so far as the November elections of this year are concerned, the matter could be summed up in three words- "Supervision, or Intervention". This statement is quoted for what it may be worth, bearing in mind the fact that Mr. Steinhart is not particularly friendly with the Conservative Government (although so far as I can ascertain he has never been discriminated against by that Government nor has there been any overt act of antagonism on either side), and in common with most of the wealthy foreign residents of Cuba, the stabilization of Government incident to complete American control, is much desired by him.

"see upon analysis" C-I-3-9 (10546-3)

9. Summed up, in my opinion the political situation in Cuba is such as to demand the formation and execution of a definite policy on the part of the United States Government. If it is a question of "self determination by small peoples", it becomes a matter of preparation by the War and Navy Department looking toward the protection of foreign interests in Cuba, leaving to the more remote future the ultimate decision of Cuba's destiny; whereas if we, on the other hand, are desirous of avoiding political, financial, economic, and even revolutionary disorder in Cuba, we can do so by acting under the Platt Amendment as Supervisor of the November elections.

10. The summing up of the preceding paragraph is based on the assumption that the Liberal political party can prove

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their case in Par. 3, subhead (a), of my 1102. However, should our State Department for any reason deem the Liberal proofs insufficient, there will still be the fact that the Liberals themselves are convinced of the justness of their claim, and the situation will remain as muddled as it is at present.

B.

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OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF
Executive Division
Mil. Int. Branch.

2657-9-3

MAR 30 1920

WAR DEPARTMENT

ARTICLES OF THE EXISTING ELECTORAL LAW (CROWDER LAW) -5-

WHICH IT IS PROPOSED TO AMEND.....

Article 120. No one may appear on the official ballot as a candidate for the same office in two different tickets, nor for more than office on the same ticket, nor, therefore, sign the acceptance of more than one nomination for the same office. In case a candidate should be nominated for two or more candidatures, he shall give notice of the acceptance he has made of one of the nominations. If he has made none, it will be understood that he declines to be a candidate.

Article 160. The president and his substitute, the secretary and his substitute, voting members and their substitutes, and the political members and their substitutes, of a college electoral board, may cast their votes in the college with which they are on duty, even if they are not inscribed in the register of such college. Such votes will be recorded on the poll book and noted in the minutes, but no entry thereof shall be made on the college register.

The same rule shall apply to the clerks and the substitute clerks of a college electoral board, if their voting cards and certificates of appointment from the municipal electoral board show them to be registered electors of the municipality to which the college with which they are on duty pertains.

Article 248.- The decisions rendered by courts of justice on petitions and appeals of which they take cognizance by virtue of the provisions of this Code, shall be embodied in the original documents of the Board before which the matter appealed is pending, in the usual manner. They shall also state the place and date on which the decision was made, and the names and surnames of the persons affected.

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Article 284. National political parties shall be organized in barrio assemblies, municipal assemblies, provincial assemblies and one national assembly.

Provincial parties shall have no national assembly; nor shall municipal parties have any provincial parties have any provincial or national assembly.

These assemblies shall have an executive committee composed of a president, one or more vice-presidents but not exceeding six, a recording secretary, a corresponding secretary, a treasurer, the respective vices, one for each office, and no more than twelve voting members, correlatively enumerated.

In case a barrio assembly should not have a sufficient number of followers to fill all the offices, they will leave vacant those they deem advisable, except that of president, secretary and treasurer, and their vices, but they shall never form an executive committee with less than twelve members.

In electing the executive committee, each voter may designate names for all the offices, except those of the vice-president and voting members, and he shall vote for a number not to exceed half of those to be elected.

As soon as the respective assemblies have accomplished the object for which they were formed they shall discolve, leaving elected from among their members the executive committee which shall be in charge of the representation of the party and the defense of its general interests until a new assembly is formed.

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Article 291.- No elector, during the period of reorganization, can vote in the assemblies of more than ~~two barrios~~ (two barrios,) be they or not of the same party, nor in two or more assemblies of the same barrios belonging to different parties.

Article 288.- .. ..
.. ..

(eleventh paragraph) Each elector may affiliate himself with the party he desires, but he cannot at the same time appear registered in more than one political party. So that, being registered in more than one party and wishing to affiliate with another, he should previously prove before a municipal electoral board his separation from the party, petitioning the cancellation of his registration, which shall be put into effect immediately, in the respective registers of followers by the municipal electoral board and the corresponding barrio committee, to whom it should be communicated.

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LIBERAL PARTY

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

OFFICE OF PRESIDENT

Galiano, 98. P.O. Box 54.

PROJECT OF LAW.

Art. 1. Article 120 of the "Electoral Code" shall be drawn in the following terms:

"Article 120.- One and the same person may appear as candidate ~~for more~~ nominated by more than one party inscribed in the register of political parties as national,- for the same office, if this office shall not fall outside of those subject to the rules of proportional representation. Outside of the foregoing case, no person may appear on the official ballot as candidate for the same office on two different tickets, nor for more than one office on the same ticket, nor, therefore, sign the acceptance of more than one nomination for the same office. In case a candidate should be nominated for two or more candidatures, he shall give notice of the acceptance he has made of one of the nominations. If he has made none, it will be understood that he declines to be a candidate."

Art. 2. In article 160, second paragraph, of the same Code, where it reads "registered -- in the barrio of the municipality", it shall read: "registered in a barrio of the municipality."

Art. 3. Before the single paragraph of article 248 of the same Code, there shall be placed the following paragraphs, the present paragraph then becoming the final one:

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"Against the resolutions passed by the Central Electoral ~~in~~ in support of ~~th~~ Article 52 of the Electoral Code, five electors may appeal within five days after public posting of the minutes of the session, containing the resolution in question. The appeal shall be delivered to the Secretary of the Board, and will be given for -- -------- before the Civil Chamber of the Supreme Court."

"For the purposes of carrying out the preceding ruling, there shall be applicable, so far as pertinent, the procedure indicated in the present chapter for claims to which the same refers."

Art. 4.- To article 284 there shall be added the following, as a final paragraph:

" There shall also act as ex-oficio members of the said Executive Committee those who may be ex-oficio members of the respective Assemblies, but they shall not be entitled to vote.

Art. 5.- To article 291 of said Code there shall be added the following as a final paragraph:

"When for any justifiable reason it shall not be possible to hold an election of the Executive Committee of a barrio Assembly, or the election of Delegates of a// Barrio Assembly, to the Municipal Assembly, this act shall take place after the opportunity which the respective Municipal Assembly may agree upon, and subject to the rules fixed in this Code."

Art. 6.- The 11th paragraph of Article 288 of the Electoral Code shall be drawn to read:

"Each elector may affiliate himself with the party he desires, but he cannot in any case at the same time appear registered in more than one political party. So that, being registered in one

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party and wishing to affiliate himself with another, he will, for this purpose, appear before the Secretary of the respective Municipal Electoral Board and present a petition for his separation, in which must be set out his name and surnames, the denomination of the Party from which he is being separated, the barrio wherein he is registered, and the number of his electoral cedula. This petition may also be presented by two other other electors of the Municipal District, signed, or marked with a cross by the person petitioning, and said two electors shall subscribe, before the Secretary of the Municipal Electoral Board, under oath or promise to tell the truth, a statement that they vouch for the authenticity of the signature or mark appearing at the foot of the petition. The secretary of the Municipal Electoral Board shall issue a receipt for the petition for separation which has been presented, whether presented by the interested party, or by the two electors of the Municipal District."

Art. 7. This Law shall commence to be effective from the date of its publication in the OFFICIAL GAZETTE.

OBSERVATIONS.

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REMARKS.

The foregoing project of Law has merited the censure of all sensible persons, of all who love public liberties in Cuba. Conservatives themselves who feel true patriotism have protested against the changes in a Code which has not yet even been under observation (placed in operation) and which was drafted by an eminent North American to remedy the abuses of power in electoral matters.

Dr. Cosme de la Torriente, Senator, property owner, and prominent man of the Conservative Party, expressed in the DIARIO DE LA MARINA of yesterday, his opinion regarding the reform of the Electoral Code, in the following terms:

"Said Code was agreed to and voted upon principally as a compromise between the Parties who disputed predominance in the 1916 elections, and took care to avoid a repetition of the political fights produced by the revolution of February 1917 which could have endangered the sovereignty of the Republic of Cuba."

"A Law the product of the compromise between two Political parties which hotly contested for power a short time ago, which by their own acts or those of others, was voted to avoid the repetition of the same wrongs of 1916, in the coming elections of November of this year, - should not be amended in any of its fundamentals, without a previous agreement between the interested Parties themselves."

Another illustrious man and also member of the Conservative party, opposed the project of the Law in the Senate, and among other things stated that the amendment which it was intended to introduce had great political interest for the Government, since it alone would be favored, because with that amendment there could be formed a group which he called the "bluff" of the <u>authority</u>(or power) demonstrating

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thereby that it did not have forces with which to enter the fight ~~for~~ owing to the discreditable position in which it found itself.

He added that the amendment to article 120 was an abuse which would scatter alarm among the electors. That its purpose was to give the impression that influential collaborators had been counted with, and ordering that they not"stop ~~en~~ at the railing" in reaching the end proposed,-that is, to continue in power.

This Senator,who opposed the Law, and who was the only one to oppose it, is Dr. Maza y Artola, whose character, integrity,and rectitude are universally recognized. The Liberal Party retired in indication of protest.

The illustrious General Crowder, when he sent the Law which he had finished,to the President of the Republic, told him among other things that in the future,coalitions in the manner previously followed, would now be done away with, and indicating the evils which had been remedied by this Article which is now changed at the pleasure and caprice of the Government,in order that the abuses/~~might~~ may continue,which this article undertook to correct and make impossible.

In effect, through those attempted coalitions, it results that a Party having a great minority,without power to win,- as ~~happens~~ is now ~~the case with the~~ the case with the Conservative Party which is discredited and rejected by public opinion,- not only pretends to powers it does not have, but perpetrates the grossest frauds, because the political members enter into agreement with the members of the "mesa" (board), and upon expelling the political member (who is in the way) ~~by~~ on the pretext that he is making a scandal, they carry out the fraud with impunity, and to those who view it at a distance,the triumph ~~appears~~ is due to/coalition.

As will be seen, a precept of fundamental character is altered,- one of those which Mr. Crowder deemed indispensable to prevent the consummation of what is known in familiar terms as "electoral

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pirateering", so-called in the discussions had during the preparation of the Code, and in the presence of Mr. Crowder.

This has not seemed sufficient, and two articles have been so completely changed as to render useless all the other precepts of the Electoral Code and suppresses the guarantees which the Code authorizes to the electors.

In Art. 52 of the Electoral Law now in force the Central Electoral Board is ordered to issue, within six months after the Electoral Code goes into effect, instructions for compliance with same, and furthermore orders that the same be done whenever it is deemed necessary/or when any subordinate board, or electors in number greater than fifty, so request. This Article further adds that the general and special instructions which are issued by the Central Electoral Board shall be enumerated in two series and published in the OFFICIAL GAZETTE, and stipulates that compliance with this order/shall be obligatory.

The precept referred to further orders that the Central Electoral Board shall issue regulations, which shall not be contrary to the Code, for directing the procedure of its sessions and of that of the other Provincial or Municipal Boards. That Article permits the Central Electoral Board to interpret the Code, to supply any powers for its application, and to prevent, as has been done, the errors which would be committed in the Boards or by private persons.

This will be impossible to accomplish in the future, if the change to that article as proposed by Art.3rd of the Project, is accepted. In said Art. 3rd it is provided that against the resolutions passed by the Central Board in support of Article 52 of the Electoral Code, appeal may be taken within five days....." Article 52 of the Code, as has been seen, has for its sole object that the Central Electoral Board may quickly decide whatever may refer to the application of the Code. In that article nothing is said about the resolutions of any "recurso"(appeal),

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and in the Electoral Code the right of appeal is not given in the case of Art. 52, as the Regulations issued by administrative authorities are not appealable. The reform, then, is not only anti-juridical, but it throws to the ground the whole structure of the Electoral Code. We might offer an example which will easily illustrate what we have just stated:

Let us suppose that the Electoral Board clearly instructs the manner in which the candidatures are to be presented, dictating a regulation or a resolution explanatory of the Code. Against that resolution five electors appeal, and, in accordance with the precepts of Chapter 13 wherein has been included the 3rd (Art.3rd) of the Project of the Law which/it adds to 248, the procedure is suspended and the period indicated in the Code for presenting/a Candidature will pass,- and the dilemma will be, whether it shall be presented out of time, or cannot be presented at all.

Other examples might be offered demonstrating more clearly that the amendment would interfere completely with the electoral procedure established in the Code, and makes impossible the application of its precepts.

Another scandalous reform is proposed by Art. 6th (of the Project) which shanges the 11th paragraph of Article 288 of the Electoral Code. In that reform not only is the elector authorized to separate himself from a Party by a simple appearance and a petition, without establishing his identity as elector/with the electoral cedula, but it also goes further: "Said petition may also be presented by two other electors of the Municipal District, signed or marked with a cross by the petitioner, and said two electors shall subscribe before the Secretary of the Municipal Board, under oath or promise to tell the truth, that/they vouch for the authenticity of the signature or mark at the foot of the petition.

This complements the reform which is made of Art. 120 of the Electoral Code. The Conservatives can, with great ease, strike out or

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exclude from the Liberal Party illiterate electors. A cross can do anything, and those backed by Power and the impunity which it offers them, lend themselves easily to fraud.

What is attempted by this reform is a veritable scandal. The whole Electoral Code is inspired precisely by the necessity that the elector himself, no matter who may ask his inclusion or exclusion, another cannot effect it. It is precisely to prevent that two persons, or one only, may take to themselves the representation of the ~~electo~~ absent elector and exclude him from a Party or from the Electoral Lists.

Therefore under the new system the affiliation lists of the Liberal Party will be completely decimated, without the recourse of applying to the Central Board with the demand that it issue rules to modify the effects of that Law, because the Central Board remains destitute of powers by virtue of the reform.

As is seen, the attempt against the Electoral Code is complete, and the measures contained therein for the protection of electors are left ineffective.

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

Original for Chief of Staff - M.I.2.

WAR DEPARTMENT
EXECUTIVE DIVISION, GENERAL STAFF
MILITARY INTELLIGENCE BRANCH
WASHINGTON

OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF
AUG 20 1920

2657-2-3
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AUG 18 1920

TELEGRAM

WAR DEPARTMENT

Copy for Pol Ex Brz (k)

Havana,
Dated August 17, 1920.
Recd. August 18, 9:11 a.m.

C O D E

Milstaff,

Washington.

No. 331, August 17.

The railway strike has been settled and traffic resumed in Cuba.

Dolz, vice presidential nominee of the Conservative Party, has withdrawn. The indications are that Montalvo will withdraw and that a new ticket will be formed by the Coalition Conservatives and Zayista. Against the Conservatives in Oriente province, a charge of much intimidation has been made.

MILATTACHE

bbm

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

Original for
action - M.I.2
Col. Graham

WAR DEPARTMENT
EXECUTIVE DIVISION, GENERAL STAFF
MILITARY INTELLIGENCE BRANCH
WASHINGTON

TELEGRAM

Copy to Chief of Staff

OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF
M. INTELLIGENCE
AUG 28 1930
2627-9-3
WAR DEPARTMENT

Havana,
Dated August 24, 1930
Recd. August 25, 8:36 A.M.

C O D E

Milstaff

Washington

No. 333, Aug. 24.

It is stated by Faustino Guerra, President of the Liberal party, that on account of intimidation practised by the Conservative party, the Liberals may withdraw from the election. This threat is thought to be propaganda to bring about supervision by America.

M I L A T T A C H E

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

WAR DEPARTMENT
EXECUTIVE DIVISION, GENERAL STAFF
MILITARY INTELLIGENCE BRANCH
WASHINGTON

Original for
Action - M.I.2. SEP 2.
Copy to Gen. Staff 1920
Copy to War Department

TELEGRAM

Havana,
Dated August 28, 1920.
Recd. Aug. 30, 8:54 A.M.

AUG 30 1920

C O D E

M. I. 2.

Milstaff,

Washington,

No. 334, Aug. 28.

By the nomination of Zayas for President and Francisco Carrillo for vice President, the coalition of Conservatives and Zayistas has been completed. The Nunistas and Liberals have fused.

M I L A T T A C H E

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

SECRET
OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF
MIL. INTEL. DIV.
1920 2657-D-4 JUL 13

NOTED:
A. G. CAMPBELL

Washington, D. C., March 12, 1919.

WAR DEPARTMENT

From: Albert Gallatin, recently Major, U.S.A., Military Attache, Havana.

To: Mr. Hallett Johnson.

Subject: Cuban Elections.

On February 15, 1919, the Havana newspapers published a letter from the American Minister, in which, acting as the mouthpiece for the President of Cuba to the Cuban people, Mr. Gonzales stated that General Menocal was determined at the next session of Congress to urge amendments to the election laws and census revisions and that, because of the change of the personnel of the next Congress, he was hopeful of a successful issue, and Mr. Gonzales stated that he was further authorized to state that President Menocal had determined to invite General Crowder to come to Cuba to advise with the legal experts of the Cuban Government in preparing such amendments to the election laws of Cuba as would meet the needs of the present and future.

An agent employed by the office of the Military Attache, who had been obtaining information from some of the members of the Liberal Party of Cuba, informed me upon seeing this newspaper announcement that General Crowder's name had been mentioned to him by Zayas, the next Liberal candidate for president of Cuba, in a conversation held with the agent a week or ten days prior to the publication of the letter in the newspaper. Prior to my departure from Cuba and subsequent to my turning over the post of Military Attache to my successor, I interviewed Zayas, who confirmed this statement and informed me that he had, in a conversation with Frank Steinhart, expressed the opinion that Gen. Crowder would be the most desirable man to have visit Cuba for the purpose of revising the Cuban election laws and insuring an honest election. Zayas continued, however, and stated that a revision of the laws would have little value without proper supervision of the government handling of the counting of the ballots, that the Liberal Party had little to fear from dishonesty in elections but everything to fear from dishonest actions of the Conservative Party in counting the results of the elections, and he stated that he believed Gen. Crowder's visit would be of no value unless accompanied by recommendations for supervision by the United States of the election.

Mr. Gonzales' intimate connection with the present Cuban administration is so well known in Cuba that the request for Gen. Crowder's coming in the manner which it did, led to grave suspicion that the Conservatives are attempting to establish themselves more firmly than ever

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

through the simple method of obtaining United States Government sanction for their election laws which will enable them to conduct as unfair an election as the November, 1918, elections and the preceding presidential elections are generally believed throughout Cuba to have been.

If the State Department actually desires an honest Cuban election to be held and ~~will~~ avoid serious trouble which will arise should this not be the case, I believe it to be imperative that a thorough supervision by the United States should be exercised over the Cuban government authorities who will have charge of the polling booths and the counting of the votes. This idea will probably be met with the disapproval of the present Cuban administration, including Mr. William E. Gonzales.

Very sincerely yours,

Albert Gallatin.

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

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OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF
MIL. INTEL. C.W.
1920 2657-G-7 JUL 21
WAR DEPARTMENT

July 13, 1920.

No.- 1144.

From: Ua.

To: The Director of Military Intelligence.

Subject: Political Conditions.

REC'D M.I.D., G.S. JUL 20 1920

(17) Political; (51) Opposition.

1. The Liberal Party held its Convention on Sunday the 11th inst. It nominated the following ticket:
For President - General Jose Miguel Gómez;
For Vice-President - Miguel Angel Arango.

2. All indications point to the success of this ticket in the November elections, provided the elections are honest. Judging by political sentiment today, the Liberal majority should be decisive, for the following reasons:

1st.- The normal Liberal majority is about 32,000;

2nd.- General Gomez, the Liberal nominee, is very popular, the idol of the rank and file of his party, and also has the full support of his party machinery. He is stronger than his party.

3rd.- General Rafael Montalvo, nominee of the Conservative party, is very unpopular with the masses. He is the product of a party machine, is weaker than his party, and cannot get the normal Conservative strength.

4th.- The defections of Dr. Zayas from the Liberal party and of General Nuñez from the Conservative party cannot alter the inevitable Liberal victory, provided the elections are reasonably honest.

Registration records show that the Zayistas number something less than 20,000 and the Nuñistas something over 13,000. Should these politicians be able to control their entire following, even then the Liberals would have a majority. It is asserted on good authority that General Nuñez will throw all his strength to the Liberals, and that Dr. Zayas will not throw his strength to the Conservatives who refused to give him first place on their ticket. He declares that he will not accept second place on the Conservative ticket.

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

3. Miguel Angel Arango, the Liberal nominee for Vice-President, is Manager of the Cuba Cane Sugar Corporation, controlled by American capital. He is also affiliated with many American financial interests and it is reliably reported that the Liberals wish to bring his influence to bear in an endeavor to get the United States to supervise the elections. Without this American supervision the Liberals claim it will be impossible to have fair elections.

4. Recently in the Province of Oriente Judge Solar, a Liberal and a member of the Municipal Registration Board of Oriente, was shot and killed by Armando Gullion, a Conservative and a Member of the Cuban House of Representatives. It was charged that Judge Solar had permitted about 500 unauthorized Liberal registrations. Indications point to further political disorders and fights of a minor nature.

5. The Conservatives recently held a meeting to nominate a Candidate for Vice-President, but as yet have not been able to select a nominee.

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

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MIL. INTEL. DIV.
1920 2657-2-6 JUL 23
WAR DEPARTMENT

July 16, 1920.

No.- 1150.

From: Ua.

To: Director of Military Intelligence.

Subject: Political Situation, Etc.

REC'D M.I.D.,G.S. JUL 27 1920

1. Political factor. (23) Anarchism; (68) Revolutionary.

Disquieting reports from Oriente Province have been received from the American Vice Consul at Antilla. There have been some threats against Americans, and a "Back to the bush" movement is said to be in process of preparation.

Whether these threatened disturbances are the result of Radical labor unrest, or political agitation, is not known. There is a great demand for fire-arms and ammunition in this Province (Oriente). Smuggling and attempts at smuggling of firearms have been numerous. The following is quoted from a recent report from the Vice-Consul at Antilla:

> "The latter part of May foreign seamen on an American vessel in the port of Cayo Mambi, this district, planned to smuggle arms and ammunition ashore for the purpose of disposing of them, by sale, to Cubans who had requested them when the same vessel was in this port (Cayo Mambi) on a previous voyage. A thorough search of the vessel revealed between two and three thousand rounds of ammunition and two or three Colt revolvers.
>
> "One month ago a Greek (Spanish-speaking) seaman on the American s.s. LAKE BEACON was arrested while attempting to smuggle one thousand cartridges, calibre .38, ashore in Antilla. He was sent to Holguin where he is now serving time.
>
> "About three weeks ago two men, supposedly Spaniards, seamen on an American vessel in Preston, s.s. CRANENEST, were arrested while attempting to smuggle three Colt revolvers and a quantity of cartridges (between two and three thousand) which had been requested secretly by Cubans when the vessel was in Preston on a previous trip. One man was released for some reason, while the other is now serving time in the Mayari jail.
>
> "Four days ago two men, both Spaniards, seamen on the American s.s. LAKE CORMANIA, were arrested in Antilla while

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attempting to smuggle revolvers and ammunition (.38 cartridges) ashore. The men were sent to Holguin, where they are now serving time. "

It is reliably reported that members of the crew of the American barge DYKES, recently in the harbor of Antilla, smuggled ashore a large quantity of revolvers and ammunition.

It is thought that these firearms and ammunition are not being brought in for a Revolutionary movement, but that the Cubans in Oriente are arming themselves for factional quarrels and minor political disturbances.

2. There has been a rumor to the effect that a surprise attack would be made on the American Marine Garrison at Camagüeu . The Commanding Officer at Camagüey has been notified of this.

3. It is thought that all these threats are made for political effect; that certain politicians are hoping for American Supervision of Elections, and state that there will be fraud, bloodshed, and great destruction of property unless the elections are held under American supervision; that threats against American lives and American property will cause the United States Government to take a hand in the Supervision of the Elections.

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2

No. 1190. September 2, 1920. WAR DEPARTMENT

From: Ua.

To: Director of Military Intelligence.

Subject: Elections.

1. The following answers to the four questions contained in your letter of August 25th,1920, are submitted:

(1) For election purposes Cuba is divided into Provinces, Municipalities, and Barrios. Municipalities are subdivisions of Provinces, and Barrios are subdivisions of Municipalities.

(2)

Name of Province.	Population.	Area in Sq.Miles.
Pinar del Rio	261,198	5,000
Havana	697,583	2,818
Matanzas	312,704	3,700
Santa Clara	657,697	9,560
Camagüey	228,913	10,425
Oriente	720,909	12,741

The names and population of all municipalities in each Province, and all barrios in each municipality, will be found in the Report of Director General of the Cuban Census, copy of which was forwarded with my despatch No. 1180 dated August 26,1920. Another copy is enclosed herewith.

(3) The most trouble may be expected in the Provinces of Oriente, Santa Clara and Camagüey. Sensitive points in Oriente are: Holguin , Santiago de Cuba, Baracoa, Mayari, Victoria de las Tunas, and Campechuela. Sensitive points in Santa Clara: Cienfuegos, Sagua la Grande, Yaguajay, Santa Clara, Placetas, Santo Domingo, and Zulueta. Sensitive points in Camagüey: Moron and Camagüey. In arriving at this opinion on troublesome localities we considered the following: Past events; our own investigations; opinions of political leaders of both parties; Consular reports; information from the Secret Police.

(4) However great their resentment may be, Cubans will not attack armed American troops.

REC'D M.I.D.,G.S. SEP 13 1920

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

J.H.C. OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF
MIL. INTEL. D.V.
1920 SEP 14

2657-Q-7

2657-Q-7
1

August 25, 1920.

WAR DEPARTMENT

2657-Q-7
1

From: The Acting Director of Military Intelligence.

To: The American Military Attache, Havana.

Subject: Elections.

Reference to the coming presidential elections in Cuba to be held in November, you are requested to inform this office, as promptly as possible, on the following:

1. How is Cuba divided for election purposes?

2. What would be the population of the individual districts and their approximate area?

3. In which districts, cities, towns or barrios may the most trouble be expected.

4. If the presence of American troops insures a square election will the voters who are inclined to carry out election frauds for the benefit of their party resent the presence of the troops to such an extent as to carry out an attack on them?

For the Acting Director of Military Intelligence.

SHERMAN MILES
Major, General Staff,
Chief, M.I.5.

No encls.
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2657-2-8

AMERICAN LEGATION
OFFICE OF THE MILITARY ATTACHÉ
HABANA

August 26, 1920.

No.- 1178

From: Major N. W. Campanole, Infantry.

To: Director of Military Intelligence,
(Thru Military Attaché, Cuba, Havana, Cuba).

Subject: Use of Armed Force in the Forthcoming Cuban Election.

1. I transmit herewith a report on the elements of the armed forces in Cuba at the disposal of the Conservative Party and the manner in which these elements of strength have been used to date to influence the forthcoming election.

2. In the event of defeat of the Liberal Party at the Polls on November 1st, it can be expected that that party will allege the use of these forces to establish the claim of deceit or fraud.

N.W. Campanole

N.W. CAMPANOLE,
Major, Infantry.

REC'D M.I.D., G.S. SEP 7 1920

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

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1920 2657-2-8 SEP 17
WAR DEPARTMENT

CUBA.

SUBJECT: The use of Armed Forces by the Conservative Party During National Election Campaign, 1920.

24 August, 1920.

Political.

17, Political.

50, Ins.

1. While the Electoral Law which governs in the selection of presidential and other candidates in the coming elections makes provision for the punishment of offenders who intimidate or coerce electors in the exercise of their right as such electors, there is every indication that the civil police force of certain municipalities, and rural guards of a number of military districts, in the Provinces of Santa Clara, Camagüey and Oriente are already being used to serve the purposes of the Conservative Government now in power, with a view to influencing the electors in its favor on November 1st.

2. The Conservative Party is now attempting to effect a coalition with the Popular Cubano and Democrata Nacionalista parties, which if consummated would give the Conservatives an estimated majority of two thousand votes over the Liberals. This majority claimed by the coalition is not conceded by the Liberals. The total number of electors in Cuba is in round numbers about 500,000.

3. Under these premises it can be anticipated that the result of the election will be close and that the Conservatives in power can be expected to take every precaution and to resort to every means in its control to carry the election by as large a majority as possible. Considerable doubt appears to exist in the minds of non-political persons in Cuba that the elec-

REC'D M.I.D., G.S. SEP 7 1920

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tion can be conducted with fairness and impartiality.

4. The Conservative civil officials in office, the municipal police and the rural troops are instruments at the disposal of the party in control, to influence the result of the election in their favor, and as already stated, the indications are quite clear that that party is making use of these elements, although early in the campaign, to insure its success. The use of this power and influence will no doubt be intensified as the campaign progresses.

5. The leaders of the Liberal party, appearing to have already despaired of a fair election, have convened the executive committee of its party to decide upon the advisability of retiring from the election on the ground that the continued intimidation of Liberals in the provinces of Oriente, Camagüey and Santa Clara has made it certain that the election will not be conducted in an honorable manner. It is believed that the Liberals have acted too hastily in calling the committee for the purpose indicated, if judged by the number of deaths that occur in National Elections. In previous elections the number of deaths due to political differences, it is stated has been about one hundred. The deaths in the present campaign thus far number about ten in the various parts of the Republic. It is thought that the Liberals in announcing a probable withdrawal from the election are continuing their threats with the object of securing as fair an election as possible.

6. With further reference to the use of influence and power by the Conservative office holders, it would be too much to expect these officials to maintain a passive attitude. Many of them are candidates for reelection to office and their activity can thus be partially explained. It

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is probable, however, that these officials will exert the power in their control by conniving with police and rurales in bringing a pressure to bear upon the Liberals which by intimidation will prevent the exercise of their rights as electors given them under the electoral laws.

7. The persistent reports of the activity of police authorities in the political campaign, especially in the Provinces of Santa Clara and Camagüey leave but little doubt but that the Conservatives have already initiated their campaign of intimidation and coercion. The reports in mind are those brought to the attention of the Military Attaché from reliable and responsible sources; possible exaggerations are taken into consideration. A number of these reports are signed by Congressmen and political members of the electoral boards in the Provinces. Only the most flagrant cases are being further investigated in order that these records may be as detailed and complete as possible. These reports indicate that the form of intimidation in each municipality varies, but the general plan appears to be to impress the Liberal voters with the strength and control of the Conservatives by a display of physical force. A number of the reports state that Liberal leaders are arrested on trump charges and that the voters are deprived of their cedulas; the interferences by Conservatives in Liberal meetings authorized by the electoral law, and the murders committed, are explained by the Liberals as a deliberate attempt to intimidate the Liberal electors so that these will not cast their votes on November 1st.

8. Under the Cuban Law, the occurrence of a disturbance of public order in a municipality, beyond the control of the police officers, the Secretary of Gobernación (Secretary of the Interior) has authority to request from the War Department the detail of an army officer who is placed on special duty with the number of rurales necessary to restore law and order. The Chief

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of Staff states that six army officers have been detailed, to date, for this class of duty. He explained that the functions of these officers are civil in character and that the orders in these cases are issued by the Secretary of Gobernación. As against this statement, the Secretary of Gobernación has stated in conversation, that the number of army officers on this detail under him is four. There is a possibility of an attempt on the part of the Secretary of Gobernación to conceal the facts in the case.

9. The influence that can be exerted by these officers in the political campaign under instructions from the Secretary of Gobernación, Señor Charles Hernandez, cannot be overestimated. Attention is invited to the performances of this official in past elections contained in the Political Monograph. The control of these officers by the Secretary of Gobernación is a very definite indication of the intention of the Conservative party to elect its candidate by fair means or foul. In this connection, reports received by the Military Attaché state that army officers having no political aspirations have been relieved of their duties in six of the most important municipalities in Oriente, and that officers of decided Conservative inclination have been detailed in their stead. The Province of Oriente is one of the most important states from a political viewpoint and the success of either party in that province may have a very distinct bearing on the final result of the election.

10. As already stated, the best available information indicates unmistakeably the use of armed forces at the disposal of the Conservatives during the campaign as one of the means of defeating the Liberals at the national election at the polls on November 1st. It can be anticipated that the use of this power to intimidate the Liberal electors will become more apparent as the campaign progresses. The activity of the Secretary of the Interior in politics

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is a bad omen for further disturbance of law and order because of the general charge against this official of fraud in the national election of 1916.

11. It can be stated with a reasonable degree of certainty that the election of 1920 will not take place without the extensive use of the police and rurales at the disposal of the Conservative party and that those forces will have a great influence on the number of Liberal votes cast at the polls, which will operate in favor of the Conservative Party.

Source, N.W.C., Office of Military Attaché,
Havana, Cuba.

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NND 740058
By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF
MIL. INTEL. DIV.
1920 165-7-9-8
WAR DEPARTMENT

AMERICAN LEGATION
OFFICE OF THE MILITARY ATTACHÉ
HABANA

No. 1184

August 30, 1920.

From: Major N. W. Campanole, Infantry,

To: Director of Military Intelligence,
(Through Military Attaché, Havana, Cuba).

Subject: Use of Force in the Forthcoming Cuban Election.

1. With further reference to the report on the Use of Armed Force by the Conservative Party during the National Election Campaign of 1920, sent to you as enclosure with Despatch No. 1178, I transmit herewith a report on the same subject, substituting the National League ("Liga Nacional"), which has succeeded the Conservative Party.

N. W. CAMPANOLE,
Major, Infantry.

REC'D M.I.D., G.S. SEP 13 1920

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NND 740058
By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

AMERICAN LEGATION
OFFICE OF THE MILITARY ATTACHÉ
HABANA

C U B A .

SUBJECT: The Use of Force by the Liga Nacional Party to Elect Its Candidates, November 1, 1920.

30 August, 1920. 17 Political
51 Ins.

POLITICAL:

1.,With further reference to the use of force in order to elect candidates of the new Liga Nacional Party, two important cases have been investigated which indicate the use of illegal and unfair methods to intimidate the Liberal Party with a view to preventing the electors from exercising the right of their vote at the polls on November 1, 1920.

2. The circumstances in the two cases aforementioned are believed to be typical of the tactics used in the Republic and give an idea of the far reaching influence of the unscrupulous methods employed by the Party in control. It will be observed that the cases are in two separate provinces and that the facts in each case were obtained in conversation with Americans residing in the respective vicinities who have no political affiliations, and from reliable Cubans. The political leaders of both parties were also interrogated but the statements made by them are largely discounted.

3. For convenience of reference the incidents are designated as The Lazcano y Mazón Case and The Caimito Affair. The following is a statement of each case.

(a) The LAZCANO y MAZÓN CASE: Andres M. Lazcano y Mazón, a native of the City of Havana, is now a Justice of the Peace in the Municipality of Mariel in the Province of Pinar del Rio, having been appointed to that office by the Conservative Party in 1916. In the exercise of his duties as Justice of the Peace he acquired a reputation for dispensing justice in his community irrespective of the political faith of the offenders brought before him. The impartial attitude assumed by the Judge as an office holder of the Conservative Party greatly displeased the members of that Party, the system of previous Justices at Mariel being always to favor the Conservative Party in all judicial matters.

Very recently the Justice imposed a fine and imprisonment on a policeman by name of Austin Castañeda, a Conservative, for carrying concealed weapons without authority, which aggravated the unpopularity of the Justice in Conservative Circles.

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

The appointment of Justice Lazcano as President of the Municipal Electoral Board at Mariel served to increase the tension, and his decision against the Conservative Party in the matter of the registry of electors was a sufficient cause for the followers of that Party to make illegal use of police force of that Municipality to intimidate and threaten the Justice with death. Anonymous letters received threatened him with death unless he resigned his post as President of the Electoral Board and leave the Municipality of Mariel.

The brother of the Justice was recently held up by policemen who threatened to shoot him unless he succeeded in causing his brother to make decisions in favor of the Conservative Party. The brother has moved to Havana because of the incident.

Justice Lazcano states that he has reported these acts of intimidation to the Provincial Electoral Board and the higher courts and requested that necessary protection be accorded him until August 27th; however, no reply had been received by him. He further states that unless protection were given him he would request a leave of absence to extend beyond the period of Election, November 1st.

The Conservative Leaders charge the Justice with maladministration, injustice and fraud. These charges are not supported by the facts in the case. The decisions of Justice Lazcano as made both as Justice of the Peace and as President of the Electoral Board were appealed and he was upheld by the Boards and higher courts before which the cases were reviewed.

(b) The CAIMITO AFFAIR: The Liberal Party had extensively advertiseda meeting of the Electors of that Party, which was to be held at Guayabal on August 22d. The Liberal Leaders interrogated in this matter state that the Conservative Party bribed one Isidoro Collazo, an ex-Rural soldier, to break up this meeting by any means possible, and, if necessary, by the use of fire-arms. The Liberals base this statement on the fact that the said Isidoro Collazo a few days before the meeting on Agaust 22d, was given a permit to carry fire-arms by the local Conservative authorities, and in conversations with him, the Liberals gleaned that an attempt would be made to break up the meeting. The Liberals are attempting to obtain documentary evidence to support these facts.

It appears that Collazo did attend the meeting on the appointed day in an intoxicated condition, and soon after his arrival began to discharge his revolver in the air. One of the shots (some say by accident), struck Bernardino León killing him instantly. A policeman who happened to be in that

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vicinity was hit by another shot, and was slightly wounded. The said Collazo thereupon left the premises to return to the pueblo of Caimito but was overtaken by the Liberals who fired upon him wounding him slightly on the arm.

Collazo is now in the local jail where he is held for murder. The Liberals predict his release very soon without trial.

The Conservative Leaders explain this affair as a "drunken fight" between members of the Liberal Party and openly flout at the charge of bribery by the Liberals.

In course of the investigation of this murder the Liberals brought out the charge against the Rurale detachment of Caimito of searching Liberal Electors and depriving them of their cedulas (voting cards). They state that about two cases have been conclusively established which they will present to the Municipal Electoral Board at Caimito for further action.

The disturbance at Caimito has led to an investigation by Dr. Aguiar, an official of the Department of Gobernación, (Department of Interior). It is probable that an army officer will be appointed as supervisor of that Municipality, in which event the Liberals claim it will operate to deprive them of their electoral rights.

3. The investigation of these cases only serve to bring out the use that will be made of the power at the disposal of the Conservative Power in the forthcoming election by virtue of their being in control of the two cases. The intimidation of the Justice at Mariel it is believed, is a blackmail charge which deserves serious consideration, although political meetings are not only authorized but encouraged under the Electoral Law.

4. If a President of the Municipal Electoral Board is unable to make decisions without being intimidated it is apparent that an election in Cuba cannot be conducted with fairness and impartiality. The official position of the Judge is such that in his opinion he will not make public the charge of intimidation, and rather than go on record as being intimidated by the Conservative Party he will follow the line of least resistance and ask for a leave of absence.

5. The President of Cuba, Mr. M. G. Menocal, has again expressed his intention to hold an honest and unbiased election, in a declaration published in an extra number of the OFFICIAL GAZETTE on Sunday, August 29th.

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

There is no ground for challenging the honest intentions and sincerety of the President in this matter. It is becoming increasingly evident, however, that his subordinates will disregard the wishes of the President and will use every means within their power to secure the election of their candidates of the Liga Naciônal, the new Coalition Party, the only opponent of the Liberal Party.

In Campanile
N. W. CAMAPNOLE,
Major, Infantry.

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

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1920 2655-2-9 SEP 7
WAR DEPARTMENT

AMERICAN LEGATION
OFFICE OF THE MILITARY ATTACHÉ
HABANA

August 25, 1920.

From: E. E. Valentini, 1st.Lieut., Infantry,

To: J. M. Hobson, Major, Infantry, Military Attaché.

Subject: Oriente and Camagüey, Political Conditions in Provimces of.
(Preliminary Report.)

2655-9-6
withdrawn by Pol Sec

1. In view of the alarming reports of Conservative (Governmental) antagonism, political and military, to Liberal electioneering in Oriente, the situation in this Province merits special attention. The following remarks will serve to explain certain fundamentals in connection with conditions there:

2.

	Population	Electors	Of 112 total, Municipalities of over 5,000 electors	Area Sq.Mi.	Kilometers of R.R.
Pinar del Rio	261,198	44,987	2	5,000	218
Habana	697,583	116,638	4	2,818	577
Matanzas	312,704	58,646	3	3,700	763
Santa Clara	657,697	108,539	5	9,560	1245
Camagüey	228,913	37,369	3	10,425	656
Oriente	730,909	111,607	10	12,741	883
Cuba	2,889,004	477,786	27	44,244	4342

3 Oriente is the Province farthest from the Capital. It has twice as many municipalities containing over 5000 Electors as the next highest, polling only 5000 votes less than Havana. It has the poorest communication system of any province in the Island mainly owing to its topographical characteristics. (The important coast town of Baracoa, topping a rich district, is accessible only by sea or mountain trail). The population is largely composed of ignorant negroes, an important point to remember, as slavery was instituted in Cuba at least as early as 1523 and not definitely abolished until 1886, equal civil status not being declared until 1893. (Slavery was in force in Cuba more than a century longer than in the United States).

4. Oriente is to elect this year more Presidential and Vice Presidential Electors and their substitutes; more Representatives, (excepting only Havana Province which elects the same number), than any other Province, and the same number of Senatorial Electors as the remaining provinces, as shown in the following table:

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	P.& V.P.E.	Subs.	Sen.Elec.	Reps.
Pinar del Rio	14	4	18	5
Habana	32	10	18	14
Matanzas	17	5	18	7
Santa Clara	30	10	18	13
Camagüey	13	4	18	5
Oriente	33	11	18	14
Cuba	139	44	108	58

5 Camagüey is the next farthest province from the Capital, has on the other hand the smallest population of any in Cuba, has fewer Electors, and is nevertheless the next largest in size. It will be noted that in point of population and Electoral strength the Island forms a "wave" alternatively from East to West. Oriente, Santa Clara and Havana are "large" provinces; Camagüey, Matanzas and Pinar del Rio are "small" provinces, and are so termed locally regardless of area.

6. Charges of intimidation of Liberal Electors by government agents (Military and Police) in Oriente and Camagüey have already been communicated to you verbally and incorporated in your reports to Washington. Observation continues and will be communicated to you in numbered reports.

E. E. VALENTINI,
1st Lieutenant, Infantry.

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

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SEP 7 1920

FILE NO.: 1

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AMERICAN LEGATION
OFFICE OF THE MILITARY ATTACHÉ
HABANA

August 27, 1920.

WAR DEPARTMENT

No.- 1183-

From: The Military Attaché.

To: The Director of Military Intelligence.

Subject: The Political Situation.

1. There is transmitted herewith a report on the present political situation in Cuba; also a report made by Lieut. E.E. Valentini; And another report on the same subject, goes separately, under No. 1178, by Major Campanole.

J. M. Hobson

J. M. HOBSON,
Major, Infantry,
Military Attaché.

REC'D M.I.D., G.S. SEP 7 1920

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

Encl
2657-B-9

C U B A.

27 Aug.,1920.

Political
Cuba. ~~Combat~~ Factor.

(6) Groups. (17) Political. (50) Ins.

The Conservative Party is holding a meeting today to finally arrange the coalition with the Popular Cubano Party. The preliminaries of agreement have already been arranged by the Party Leaders with the understanding that Zayas will be the Coalition Candidate for President and the Conservative Party will name the Vice-Presidential Candidate as his running mate.

Strong opposition to this combination is being made by the Montalvo faction of the Conservative Party. This opposition is so bitter that some observers expect to see bloodshed at the Conservative meeting today.

Santiago Verdeja, President of the Cuban Congress and strong Conservative Leader, has declared his opposition to the coalition.

Indications point to a voting down of the opposition, and the formation of a fusion ticket this afternoon. With Zayas heading this combination the Conservatives hope to win over a large part of the negro vote. Juan Gualberto Gomez, Chief of Staff to Zayas and the Popular Cubano Party, is a negro. He is intelligent, shrewd, and eloquent and has considerable influence with the negro population. Asbert, head of the Labor Party, will join the coalition.

The Department of Gobernación (the Interior Department), through its head, has been flirting with the Labor vote. By means of these influences the coalitionists hope to poll a large Labor vote.

Investigation of the charges of fraud and intimidation on the part of the Conservative Party is being continued by this office. The most flagrant act so far has been the breaking up of a Liberal Demonstration and the killing of the Liberal Leader, Luis Baeza, by the Police at Cienfuegos. From reports thus far received it appears to be established that the Police on duty at Cienfuegos have criminal records; that complaint was made to this effect, and the trouble which occurred was predicted by those making this complaint.

Cont'd

The army officers, mentioned in previous reports, who are alleged to be carrying on political activities in favor of the party in power, occupy the status of Supervisors. This is a status of detached service, and such officers do not receive their orders from the War Department but are controlled directly by the Department of the Interior (Gobernación). The Department of the Interior claims to use them for the purpose of better Police Supervision in the maintenance of law and order in troublesome localities. The Secretary of the Interior Department, Col. Charles Hernandez, denies that these officers are being used in any way for intimidation. When questioned

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

as to the charge of ~~xxxxx~~ seizing the voting tickets of Liberal voters by these officers, he said the charge was false and that the only charge with any foundation in this regard was the charge against the Liberal Alcalde of Caimito, Habana Province, with seizing the cedulas of Conservative voters. This affair is now being investigated.

(51) The opposition.

The Liberals continue their claims to a large majority of the Popular vote in all provinces. They have been pushing their charges of fraud and intimidation against the Conservatives.

General Faustino Guerra, leader of the Liberal Party machine, stated in this office that his party was seriously considering the proposition of withdrawing from the political campaign unless American Supervision is furnished. A Liberal meeting to discuss this question has been called for Monday the 30th inst. The futility of such action has been made known to General Guerra by the Chargé d'Affaires a.i. of the American Legation. It is thought that these threats made by General Guerra and General Gomez are propaganda for the purpose of obtaining American supervision for the elections, and further propaganda of this nature may be expected.

Two charges have thus far been made that fraud has been committed by the Liberal partisans:-

1st.- A voter in Punta Brava, Havana Province, while sick in bed and unable to go to the registration office to express his party affiliation, was -without his knowledge- inscribed on the Records as a Liberal. From statements made in this office by the man himself, the charge is true, although it is claimed that he had taken active part in politics as a Liberal and had made speeches as such.

This complaint was not made by the opposition party, but by the man himself.

2nd.- It is charged that the Liberal Alcalde of Caimito, Havana Province, has caused the seizure of voting tickets of Conservative voters. This is being investigated today.

The Conservative campaign has not yet started. Disorders and minor disturbance will be more numerous in the future, after the campaign gets in full swing. From all information so far received, indications are:

Fraud and intimidation have already been committed and will be committed.

Even if Government and Party officials honestly desire a fair campaign and election, it will not be possible, because they will not be able to control their partisans.

The Conservatives will abide by the result of the election.

The Liberals will not abide by the result of the election if defeated.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 740058
By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

1 Enc
OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF
MIL. INTEL. DIV.
8265-Q-10
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DEPARTMENT

AMERICAN LEGATION
OFFICE OF THE MILITARY ATTACHÉ
HABANA

August 20, 1920.

My dear Coxe:--

I arrived in Havana just a week ago yesterday and most of my time has been taken up with persons and places and routine. The seemingly chaotic political situation here is becoming increasingly clear and I am confident that with a little more study the kaleidoscopic changes that are constantly occurring will mean more to me.

The Crowder law is complicated to the novice and in order to fully understand its import, "boning" is an essential. A good deal of my leisure time has been devoted to study of the more important passages, a thorough knowledge of which is necessary to carry on an intelligent discussion on the current politics of the day.

The decision as to the availability of funds for the work you have outlined for us is awaited by us with keen interest. The Military Attaché, Major Hobson, has presented the facts to you in his cable No. 324, August 4th, and in despatch No. 1158 of August 5th. 2157-249 Living here is sky-high. (I had a haircut and shampoo yesterday which cost me $2.40) In order to enable the Military Attaché to obtain the "best available information", it seems to me almost imperative that adequate funds should be placed at his disposal. I participated in the preparation of the tentative plan referred to in Hobson's 330 of August 14th.

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The estimate given you of eight thousand dollars is primarily for emergency clerical assistance and entertainment. The plan, as you will readily understand, is not as elaborate as it might be with a more liberal supply of funds, but it is my opinion that the ground can be covered in good shape. The Marine Corps officers who will assist us have already devoted much time to the politics of the country and are pretty well fitted for the job. The use of the consular officials for information purposes is no innovation to you; a great deal of very hard and effective work is expected of them and I believe that they will "produce" under our direction. The two special agents of the State Department now here for the emergency will also cooperate with us.

No funds for this purpose available

The proposed plan should accomplish what we most desire, and that is, centralization of work and avoidance of duplication of effort. I certainly recommend its adoption and hope that you will do all in your power to put it across.

Hobson and I, having anticipated favorable consideration, have drafted instructions for the provincial agents, a copy of which I enclose herewith for your information. No doubt changes and modifications will be made in it at the Legation before approved and issued by the Chargé.

Enc. 1

Yesterday we had quite an extended interview with General Faustino ("Pino") Guerra, manager of the nominee of the Liberal party. Guerra is reputed to be one of the shrewdest politicians in Cuba. He appears to be a man of great force, and if his physical makeup bespeaks for him he must be a "regular fireeater".

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Hobson tells me that Guerra has a great deal of influence over the masses because of his party affiliations and previous record in the revolution. Our own record shows him to have been connected with small uprisings in the past.

General Guerra of course predicts a Liberal victory at the polls on November 1st., by an overwhelming majority of from 60,000 to 70,000 votes. In the interview we brought out that to date the Crowder law had been generally observed, and that the reports of intimidation received by him did not warrant a condemnation of the Conservative party for dishonesty and fraud. He argues that intimidation on the part of the Government officials will be intensified as the election progresses. Together with intimidation,- bribery and falsification of records are means -Guerra predicts- which will be resorted to by the Conservatives in order to elect their candidates. A very interesting statement he made which will tend to relieve us of much work was that in his opinion, dishonest means would not be employed by the Conservatives in three of the six provinces,- namely, Pinar del Rio, Habana, and Matanzas. If this proves to be true, we shall have that much more time available for the other three provinces. One other interesting statement, concerning honesty and fairness of the election, was that no one in Cuba doubted the conception and purpose of the Crowder law, but "what was to be expected of a people (meaning the Conservatives) who recognize no law?", he asked. In his opinion the effect of the Crowder law, in the final analysis, would be negligible.

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It was of course no surprise to have heard General Guerra say that his party, the Liberals, would use every means in its power to force upon the Conservatives an honest and fair election; that he had organized his forces so that all complaints of violations that took place in the provinces and the city of Havana, would be reported to him, and that he would lay his complaints before the Central Electoral Board in Havana, which, under the Crowder law, has jurisdiction throughout the Republic. A very important point in this latter statement is that the Liberals at least express their intention to resort to established law in order to obtain redress. The majority vote in the Central Electoral Board is non-political, and I have reason to believe its decisions will be fair and impartial. The decisions, however, are appealable to the higher courts of justice, in which political influence will count for a great deal.

General Guerra's attitude, on abiding by the result of the election of November 1st, is unique. In reply to a direct question as to whether his party would abide by the result, he exclaimed with much rhetoric and emphasis (as nearly as I can quote his words, translated into English)-- "The right of suffrage is a legacy left to Cuba by the United States of America. If on account of intimidation and fraud the Conservative Party wins the election, the Cubans will have been deprived of the right to vote, and as a citizen of this Republic, I am willing to surrender all of my worldly possessions in defense of that right." .. "I suffered tortures in the war of the revolution, having received thirteen bullet and four bayonet wounds, and I

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shall not tolerate that this birthright of the Cuban Republic be tampered with."

In reply to the question as to the time when an armed movement would commence in the event of the election of the Conservative candidate by fraud, General Guerra said that he could not anticipate in what manner the situation would develop after November 1st,. In reply to the question as to whether or not the Liberal party would make use of the various boards and courts, for redress in event of defeat, General Guerra stated that it was impossible to say what action would be taken by his party.

Hobson expects to scrutinize the reports of intimidation, fraud, etc. which are likely to be made by the Liberal party through Guerra. Of more than passing interest to you is the attitude of our Legation. The Chargé is anxious that Guerra should understand that the American Legation will not entertain complaints for which redress has not been sought in the municipal, provincial and central boards or the courts of justice. This limits the field to a few cases, om which the Legation will take part; but for our purposes I believe it wise to look over all reports of intimidation, bribery, fraud, etc. supported by documentary evidence, transmitted to us by Guerra. I agree with Hobson in the idea of using the Liberals, without of course any manifestation of favoritism, as this will place us in possession of valuable information and give us leads from which important developments may easily follow.

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Guerra has already left with us certain reports purporting to prove that the Conservatives are bringing into play the military and political forces that will assist them in the election. These reports are being investigated further and the M. I. D. will be informed as to the results.

I want to sum up the present political situation for you as understood by Hobson who has given much study to it, and which my observation so far enables me to confirm, with especial reference to the points in which M.I.D. is interested,- as follows: General Political Conditions in Cuba

1. There is every indication that the Conservatives will utilize the political and military forces at their command to bring about the re-election of their candidates on November 1st. The use of the political forces I believe should be expected. Certainly our own administration in control would make use of all this power. We are all familiar with the difficulty of preventing the use of the prestige that comes to candidates of the party in control of the offices. The use of the military forces is quite another matter. It is reliably reported that changes of station of various high ranking Cuban officers in the Army have been made, with a view to placing at important political posts officers known to favor the present administration. It is expected that these officers will make use of their official position, influence and power to bribe or intimidate Liberal

Note by Chief of Staff 1/28

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electors on November 1st. Several reports of the use of this power have been brought to our attention. These places constitute sensitive ground for us and will be kept under proper surveillance, provided necessary funds are available. If any dishonesty is practised during the electoral period the charge will be laid at the door of the Conservative Government now in power. The other parties (other than the Liberals are the Popular Cubano and Democrata Nacionalista) are hardly in a position to practise deceit, although it is quite possible in the strong Liberal municipalities.

2. The expected coalition of the Conservative, Popular Cubano and Democrata Nacionalista parties will in all probability result in the electoral votes being evenly divided between the two big parties. In the event of the election of the Conservative candidates by a small majority (even the most sanguine supporters of the Conservatives do not lay claim to more than a scant two thousand majority out of a total of about five hundred thousand electors) it is certain that the Liberals will shout 'deceit', 'fraud', 'falsification', 'intimidation' etc. The outcome of the 'shouting' nobody knows. The Liberal leaders if defeated can be expected to make capital of revolutionary talk, even though an honest election is held. From the Liberal viewpoint the Conservatives cannot win except by deceit and fraud. Assuming the defeat of the Liberals at the polls on November 1st, I cannot at this time subscribe to the very common belief that the Liberals will resort to arms. The Cuban citizen is entirely too prosperous to give up all he owns, for political whims of

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leaders. Doubtless there will be found Liberal leaders who through disappointment will look for followers to take up arms. I cannot believe that the number of these will be such that the Cuban rurales will be unable to cope with them. In this connection it is important to observe General Guerra's statement that the number of Liberals in the Army is very small. This is true, because what Liberal sympathizers were in the Army went over to General Gomez during the revolution in February, 1917, and have not been reinstated.

3. The possibility of the use of our troops to insure maintenance of law and order is being studied. The necessity of our troops before November 2d is quite remote. The Conservatives, I believe, will do their utmost to win the election by reasonably fair means. That the Crowder law will be adhered to until November 1st. seems fairly assured. The plan of deceit which the Conservatives may have formulated, if uncovered at all, will not be manifest until November 1st. If the Conservatives are defeated, there is hardly any question but that they will abide by the result. We are making a study of various phases of revolutionary activity following the elections of November 1, 1916, which should give a good index of what may happen.

(Military Attache)

Hobson, tells me that he has already sent in considerable Combat material which may be valuable to the War Plans Division, General Staff, in event of a crisis. The official political material is being sent to M.I.D. direct, by Hobson.

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

I find that Hobson is very well liked, and doing extremely well. I think we are fortunate in having him here.

If possible for you to do so, let me know whether or not we are on the right track.- Our plans are so flexible that they can be changed without difficulty.

Please remember me to 'Cookie'; and with best regards,

Very sincerely,

Wm Campbell
Major Ords.

To-
Colonel A. B. Coxe,
General Staff,
Washington.

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NND 740058
By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

Enc. 1

~~CONFIDENTIAL.~~ - Instructions to be delivered in person

OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF
MIL. INTEL. DIV.
SEP 24 1920
2657-2-10
DEPARTMENT

From: The Chargé d'Affaires a.i.

To: - - - - - - - - - - - - - Santiago de Cuba.

Subject: Unofficial Observation of National Elections in Cuba.

CLASSIFICATION CANCELLED
By authority letter of Dec. 18, 1963, from ~~FLGO~~ to Archivist.
By [illegible]
Date 6-13-69

1. The Government of the United States views with [redacted] concern the growing unrest in Cuba on account of the national elections which appear to have threatened the established Government of the Republic and endangering life and property guaranteed under the Platt Amendment to the Cuban Constitution adopted February 21,1901; and with a view to obtain trustworthy and reliable information, designates you as an unofficial observer for the period of the elections, in the Province of Oriente, with headquarters at Santiago de Cuba.

2. It is desirable that the national elections of 1920 be conducted in an orderly manner and in accordance with the Electoral Law now in force. You will be careful to note all indications of violence, coercion, or bribery practised by the national parties inscribed in the national register of political parties, which will

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

operate to prevent free expression of the will of the electors at the polls on November 1st.

3. Your observations of the conduct of the elections in that Province will be communicated to the Legation at Havana, in order that the United States Government may be placed in possession of an unbiased estimate of the political situation at all stages of the campaign. In carrying out these instructions You will utilize every source of information which you consider as trustworthy and reliable.

4. The American Consular officials at Santiago de Cuba, Manzanillo, Antilla and Baracoa have been instructed to provide you with all copies of reports of political character which these officials render direct to the Legation, and will consult with you freely on the developments of the situation. It is suggested that you establish personal contact with the secretaries of the electoral boards and provincial inspectors of the province, who are in a position to give you official information concerning the conduct and progress of the phases ~~of the~~ election and whether the requirements of the electoral law code are adhered to. Influential Americans and other foreigners having

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business connections, such as plantation managers, should be of great value to you as sources of information. The local press will not be disregarded, and any assistance which the Commanding Officer at Guantanamo may give you will naturally add to the general fund of information at your disposal.

5. It is realized that it is impracticable, even if desirable, to investigate the numerous charges and counter-charges made by party leaders in the heat of the campaign. The limited personnel under you, moreover, will necessarily force you to take cognizance only of the more important cases which give indications ~~of threatening~~ disturbing ~~to disturb~~ the maintenance of law and order in the Republic. Every violation of procedure under the electoral law, bribery, intimidation and coercion of the qualified electors by the use of force, are examples of flagrant infractions which should be investigated by you as thoroughly as possible. It is important that the records in these cases should be complete in every respect, and if practicable, the facts in the case should be supported by affidavits and sworn statements of trustworthy and reliable citizens.

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6. The question of whether the political parties will abide by the result of the election of November 1st. is of primarily ~~special~~ importance. In this connection, all indications which may come to your notice of smuggling of arms and ammunition and the collection of these at any point, should be reported upon without delay. The expressed intention of recognized leaders in the province as to their action in the event of defeat, will receive your careful consideration.

7. Additional instructions will be sent to you from time to time covering various phases of the election period on which special reports will be required. Representatives from this Legation will communicate to you verbally the wishes of the Legation.

Until further orders, important changes in the political situation will be reported upon as these occur. During the month of September you will submit periodical reports which should reach the Legation on Mondays and Thursdays. During the month of October, daily reports of your estimate of the situation will be transmitted by you. The liberal use of the telephone, telegraph and radio and special delivery is strongly urged. Important events should be sent by wire if possible, without unnecessary delay. Confidential reports

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should be coded in every instance, and a code will be furnished you for this purpose.

8. In making the observations indicated in the foregoing paragraph it is enjoined that you and your agents maintain an unprejudiced and impartial attitude toward the various political parties. You will take ~~eye~~ advantage of every opportunity to assure politicians of the varioua factions ^the ~~that we~~ desire ^of the United States that the ^parties ~~interested~~ hold an honorable and fair election and that they abide by the results thereof.

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NND 740058
By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

2657-Q-10

OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF
MID MIL. INTEL. DIV.
ABC
1920 2657-2-104
WAR DEPARTMENT
0 SEP 24

September 10, 1920.

My dear Campanole:

I have delayed answering your letter of August 20th until all of the branch and section chiefs had seen it. I also showed that part of it containing your estimate of the situation to the Chief of Staff.

In order to help you meet your extraordinary expenses, the Military Attache has been authorized to allot you and Valentini each $100 per month.

It is not desired that an elaborate system be built up in Cuba for the purpose of obtaining political information. There are no funds, other than the $1000 the Military Attache has, available for this purpose. This is a State Department matter and we are only assisting them.

We will have to depend upon the resources of the Military Attache, assisted by yourself and Valentini, for our information. Of course you will avail yourself of the cooperation of all available agencies of the government in Cuba.

Sincerely yours,

WAR MAILED M.I.D.G.S. SEP 11 1920

Major Nicholas W. Campanole,
c/o The Military Attache,
American Legation,
Havana, Cuba.

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NND 740058
By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF
MIL. INTEL. DIV.
SEP 14 1920

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2657-g-11

August 23, 1920. R DEPARTMENT

No.- 1175.

From: Ua.

To: The Director of Military Intelligence.

Subject: Political Factor.

1. (6) Groups: (17) Political; (50) Ins.

The coalition of the Conservative and Popular Cubano (Zayistas) Parties has not yet been effected. Indications still point to a fusion of these parties and August 27th has been appointed as a day on which to definitely effect the coalition.

The action of the Nationalist Democratic Party (Nuñistas) is still uncertain. Both the Conservatives and Liberals claim they will have the support of this party. Fusion with the Conservatives appears more likely.

In case the coalition against the Liberal Party is not successful, the election will be very one-sided and will result in a Liberal victory by a very large majority.

In case the coalition is successful, a very bitter, determined fight will be waged and beyond doubt numerous frauds and irregularities will occur.

The Registration records of the Census Bureau show that of the registered voters who expressed party preferences, the Liberal majority over the Conservatives is 29,043. The Liberal majority over the Conservatives and Popular Cubano (Zayistas) combined, is 9,729. The Conservatives, Popular Cubano, and Nationalist Democratic parties all combined, have on paper a majority of 3,396 over the Liberals.

On the other hand, there are grave dissensions in the Conservative party. Many defections to the Liberals are reported. Well-informed political observers state that it will be impossible for Dr. Zayas and General Nuñez to deliver the full support of their parties to the Conservatives.

These facts, together with the fact that the Liberal party is united and General Gomez its leader is even more popular than his party, lead to the conclusion that the Liberal party has the advantage against the entire field, if the elections are fairly conducted.

The registration records also show that there are 165,021 voters who registered without expressing any party affiliation or preference. These independent voters hold the balance of power and both Conservatives and Liberals claim a majority of them.

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NND 740058
By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

From all information at hand it is thought that the Liberals have a majority of these independent voters.

Reliable reports show that frauds have already been committed, and indications point to an increase in their occurrence.. Intimidation has been the most prevalent method to which partisans have resorted. It is charged that army officers are being used to intimidate voters in Oriente Province and that for this purpose there has been a considerable change in commissioned personnel in the First and Ninth Military Districts which are located in that Province. The officers charged as being most prominent in this political activity are:

Major Arsenio Ortíz,
Major Bernardo Sandó (a mulatto),
Lt.Col. Luis Del Rosal, and
Lt. Jorge J. Otero.

In his activities around Holguin Major Ortiz is charged with taking from Liberal voters their "cedulas electorales" or voting tickets. Major Sandó is charged with beating and intimidating Liberal voters and with saying that "he will not permit Gómez to carry Oriente Province".

Lt. Col. Del Rosal was on August 2d sent to relieve Lieut. Col. Castillo as Commander of the First Military District. It is reliably reported that the cause of this change was that Lieut.Col. Castillo would not take part in political activities; that Lieut.Col. Del Rosal has always been active in politics, and that immediately upon taking charge he began rearranging his personnel so as to get the best political results.

Lieut. Otero is charged with imprisoning and threatening Liberal voters in the vicinity of Campechuelo, Oriente.

At Sagua la Grande, Santa Clara Province, Captain Luis Hernandez with his Rurales is charged with forcibly taking Liberal voters from their houses, beating them and putting them in jail.

In Oriente the police are charged with being very active in political intimidation in the vicinity of Morón, San Agustin and Victoria de las Tunas.

In Santa Clara, police intimidation is reported from Placetas and Cienfuegos. Last night, the 22d inst., at Cienfuegos, Province of Santa Clara, a Liberal meeting was broken up by the police, and Luis Baez, Liberal candidate for the provincial council, was killed by a policeman said to be dressed in civilian clothes.

Strong evidence of fraud by means of bribery recently came to light by the confession of Representative Alfredo Guillen of Oriente who murdered Judge Antonio G. Solar, president of the municipal electoral board of Victoria de las Tunas. This event was mentioned in my report of July 13th. Representative Guillen in his confession states that he had paid Judge Solar, or the latter's agent, the sum of one thousand dollars to exclude from the registration lists the names of 574 Liberal voters.

Frauds consummated or attempted by the Liberal partisans will be covered in future reports. Thus far, only one instance, of a minor nature, has come to our notice.

REC'D M.I.D., G.S. SEP 13 1920

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NND 740058
By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

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OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF
MIL. INTEL. DIV.
SEP 14 1920

2657-g-1/4

AMERICAN LEGATION
OFFICE OF THE MILITARY ATTACHÉ
HABANA

No. 1185

August 31, 1920

WAR DEPARTMENT

From: Major N. W. Campanole, Infantry.

To: Director of Military Intelligence,
(Through Military Attaché, Havana, Cuba).

Subject: Nominations of Xandidates of National Party in the Forthcoming Election in Cuba.

1. I transmit herewith a report on the nominations of candidates made by the Liberal Party and National League (Liga Nacional), for the forthcoming National Election in Cuba.

2. It will be observed that the Núnez Party has joined the Liberals under the name of the Liberal Party, and that the Coalition consisting of the Conservatives, Popular Cubano and Democrata Nacional, has been organized under the name of the National League (Liga Nacional). These two Parties are the only factions in the field which will contend for the election of candidates on November 1st.

N. W. Campanole

N. W. CAMPANDLE,
Major, Infantry.

2 Enclosures.

REC'D M.I.D., G.S. SEP 13 1920

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NND 740058
By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

Enc 1

OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF
MIL. INTEL. DIV.
SEP 14 1920
WAR DEPARTMENT

AMERICAN LEGATION
OFFICE OF THE MILITARY ATTACHÉ
HABANA

3-1 1920 3657-8-12

C U B A.

SUBJECT: NOMINATION OF LIBERAL CANDIDATES.

31 August, 1920

Political.

17 Political

51 Opposition

1. The Democratic Party with General Emilio Núnez as Presidential nominee, has joined the Liberal Party of which General José Miguel Gomez and Miguel Arango are President and Vice-President respectively.

2. It will be observed that the fusion of these two Parties and the formation of the Coalition Party, consisting of the Conservative, Popular Cubano and Democrata Nacional Parties under the name of the National League ("Liga Nacional"), leaves but two large parties in the field to contend for honors at the polls on November 1st.

3. The pact formed by the Núnez and Gomez forces is looked upon as an offset to the Conservative gain in strength by the acquisition of the Zayas and Asbert factions, the leaders of the defunct Popular Cubano and Democrata Nacional parties respectively.

4. An estimate of the number of votes which the National League (Liga Nacional) and Liberal Parties will poll on November 1st indicates that the Liberals will have a majority of about 20,000. This plurality, however, is not to be considered as a criterion because the Presidential Electors or their substitutes are the candidates who actually select the President and Vice-President.

5. The Coalition Party question the plurality claim of the Liberals. This Party lays claim to a majority of the Presidential and Vice-Presidential Electors in the various Provinces. In view of the fact that the National League (Liga Nacional) hold the forces of control in their power, this Party can, and in all probability will take advantage of every opportunity, whether by foul or fair means, to secure a greater number of votes, thereby electing its candidates. In this connection see Report No. 17, Political No. 51, Inc. August 24th.

6. The Liberal Party has practically completed its nominations and they have been duly inscribed with the Central Electoral Board, Havana. Very few changes, if any, will be made on account of the fusion which has taken place.

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NND 740058
By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

AMERICAN LEGATION
OFFICE OF THE MILITARY ATTACHE
HABANA

SUBJECT: The Nomination of the National League (Liga Nacional) Party as Provided for by the Electoral Law.

30th August 1920. 17 Political

POLITICAL. 50 Ins.

1. The Conservative Party as anticipated, has entered into a League with the Popular Cubano and Democrata Nacionales Parties, to be known as the "Liga Nacional". The contracting parties have thus practically gone out of existence as separate Parties.

2. The candidates of the National League (Liga Nacional) are Dr. Alfredo Zayas y Alfonso as President, and General Francisco Carrillo as Vice-President.

3. The most important offices in the Republic have been divided among the three Parties, and candidates to these offices have beem placed on the ticket as candidates if the "Liga Nacional".

4. Inasmuch as candidates had been already selected for each of the three Parties and submitted to the Electoral Boards in due form as required by Law, great difficulty is being experienced by the leaders in causing candidates to resign their candidacy and relinquish in favor of the new Party. A number of candidates refuse to resign for various reasons but in the end they can be expected to resign for the good of the country or for personal reasons.

5. In this connection the nominee of the Conservative Party has registered a complaint with the Central Electoral Board on the ground that he was selected in due form in accordance with Law by the assembled delegates of the Conservative Party. He has made statements in the press which indicate that he will make as much trouble as possible for the new Party. It is stated that in the event the Central Board should rule in his favor the courts would decide in favor of the "Liga Nacional" as an expedient of Party Government.

6. Under [redacted] the Electoral Law Certificates of Nomination of candidates for the offices of President, Vice-Presidential Electors and Senatorial Electors, representatives, delegates to a constitutional convention, Provincial Governor or Provincial Councilman, shall be filed with the Secretary of the proper Provincial Board, and prescribes that this shall be done not more than ninety or less than sixty-three days prior to the date fixed for the Election, - or August 29th is the last day on which these certificates can be filed.

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NND 740058
By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

7. The delay incident to the forming of the Coalition Party has interfered with the filing of the Certificates of Nomination.

8 The end of the period for correction and return of Certificates of Nomination is September 3d, although a nominee may resign until September 9th.

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NND 740058
By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF
MIL. INTEL. D'V.
SEP 14 1920
WAR DEPARTMENT

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AMERICAN LEGATION
OFFICE OF THE MILITARY ATTACHÉ
HABANA

August 31, 1920.

No.- 1186.

From: The Military Attaché, Havaba, Cuba.

To: The Director of Military Intelligence.

Subject: The Political Situation.

1. Enclosed will be found a Report on the Political Situation in Cuba as of this date.

J. M. HOBSON,
Major, Infantry,
Military Attaché.

REC'D M.I.D., G.S. SEP 13 1920

DECLASSIFIED
NND 740058
By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

(6) Groups: (17) Political; (50) Ins.

The Conservative party has completed its coalition with the Popular Cubano Party ("Zayistas"). The pact was formed on the 27th instant at a meeting held by the National Assemblies of these parties. The following ticket was nominated by this Coalition which has assumed the name of the "National League":

For President - Dr. Alfredo Zayas, of the Popular Cubano Party;
For Vice-President - General Francisco Carrillo, of the Conservative Party.

The shrewdness and political sagacity of Dr. Zayas have been mentioned in previous reports. General Francisco Carrillo, the Vice-Presidential nominee, is a veteran of the War od Cuban Independence and is Governor of Santa Clara Province. The Conservatives hope to be strengthened by his personal influence in the Provinces of Santa Clara and Havana.

A violent protest against this coalition on the part of the Conservative Party was made by General Rafael Montalvo who was nominated for the Presidency by the Conservatives last May. Montalvo claims that he is still the Conservative nominee and that the action of this Party in revoking its previous decision is both unjust and illegal. He is taking legal steps to support his contentions. It is thought that his protests will come to naught and that he will fall into line with the Coalition before the elections occur. Even if he continues to the last to run as the Conservative nominee, it is not thought that he has sufficient influence to materially affect the chances of contending Parties.

(51) The Opposition.

The Liberals have formed a coalition with the National Democratic Party and according to the terms thereof the latter party endorses the Liberal Presidential Ticket and the two parties will support General Nuñez for the Senatorship in Santa Clara.

The Executive Committee of the Liberal Party met on the 30th instant to discuss its proposed plan of withdrawing from the elections in case no supervision thereof is made by the United States. This meeting decided to participate in the elections whether or not there is United States Supervision. It also decided to send a Committee to call upon the Washington Government to urge Supervision and Guarantees of a fair election. It is understood that Miguel Arango and Fernando Freyre will be two members of this Committee and are already in the United States to urge Supervision.

Further investigation confirms our report of fraud by intimidation in the Provinces of Oriente, Santa Clara and Pinar

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

del Rio. The details of these cases are set forth in separate reports.

From an examination of the number of Presidential electors to be elected by each Province, the following is deduced:

The total number of Presidential electors is 139;

The three large Provinces, Oriente, Sar[illegible] Clara and Havana, have 33, 30, and 32 electoral votes respectivel

The three smaller Provinces, Pinar del Rio, Matanzas and Camagüey, have 14, 17, and 13 votes, respectively.

It is thus seen that a Party can win by carrying two large Provinces and one small Province.

Indications point to Oriente, Santa Clara and Camagüey as Provinces where the Conservatives will make their strongest fight.

Of the registered voters expressing party affiliation, the records show that in Oriente there is a difference of only 1467 in favor of the Liberal-Nuñez Coalition; that in Santa Clara Province the Liberal-Nuñez Coalition has a registered majority of 8,173; that in Camagüey the Liberal-Nuñez Coalition has a registered majority of only 1,757.

The balance of power is held by the registered voters who expressed no party affiliation; these voters number 33,164, 16,396 and 11,614, in the Provinces of Oriente, Santa Clara and Camagüey, respectively. These Provinces are the most remote from the national capital, have a large negro vote, and offer special inducements to any parties who wish to resort to bribery, intimidation, and other forms of fraud.

The President of Cuba in a letter has called upon the people of Cuba to abide by and take advantage of the Crowder Law in the coming elections. However honest his intentions may be, it is certain that neither he nor anyone else in power will be able to control unscrupulous partisans who have and will commit various frauds.

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF
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SEP 14 1920
WAR DEPARTMENT

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2657-9-14

AMERICAN LEGATION
OFFICE OF THE MILITARY ATTACHÉ
HABANA

No. 1188

September 2, 1920.

From: Major N. W. Campanole, Infantry.

To: Director of Military Intelligence,
(Through Military Attaché, Havana, Cuba).

Subject: Political Conditions of Santa Clara Provence.

I transmit herewith certain pertinent data on the conditions of the National Election in Cuba with particular reference to the political situation prevailing in the Provence of Santa Clara, one of the six Provinces in the Republic of Cuba.

N. W. CAMPANOLE,
Major, Infantry.

1st. Ind.

American Legation, Office of Military Attaché, Havana, Cuba,
September 3, 1920.

Forwarded

1. Referred to Director of Military Intelligence.

J. M. HOBSON,
Major, Infantry,
Military Attaché.

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NND 740058
By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

C U B A.

SUBJECT: Political Conditions in Santa Clara Province.

31 August, 1920.

17, Political.
51, Opposition.

POLITICAL:

1. Dr. Clemente Vazquez Bello, Representative in Congress and Liberal nominee for Senator from the Province of Santa Clara, and Dr. Mendez Peñate, Municipal Judge and Representative nominee of the Liberal party from the same Province, accompanied by General Faustino ("Pino") Guerra, President of the Liberal party, called upon the Military Attaché this date (August 31st) to give information on the political situation in Santa Clara Province.

2. From a political viewpoint, the Province of Santa Clara is considered extremely important in the forthcoming elections, for several reasons. It is primarily a Liberal Province, having come into prominence on account of the frauds perpetrated there by the Conservative party in the national elections of 1916 which were made the subject of detailed study by Major General E. H.Crowder, Judge Advocate General of the Army, in his Report to the Secretary of State, Washington, D.C., on the investigation he conducted into the electoral administration, and revision of the electoral laws of Cuba, under date of August 30, 1919.

3. The observations made by the Liberal leaders before mentioned, in the course of the interview, are given in detail because they generally summarize the Liberal version of political conditions existing in the other Provinces of the Republic. It may be pertinent to add here that the situation in that Province as described by them it is believed can be accepted as correct except where stated.

4. The following notes were made in the course of the interview in the order given:

(a) That the inscription (Party Registration) of Liberal electors in the Province of Santa Clara was made under the greatest difficulties imposed by the Conservatives (Coalition) party by intimidating the Liberal electors in various ways. The railroad strike, fomented, it is alleged, by the Conservatives, interfered with the transportation facilities, thus preventing the Liberals from going to the places of registration.

(b) That although the electoral code provides that, if possible, the inscription of the duly registered national parties

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

be conducted simultaneously, the political differences that arose within the Liberal party prevented the inscription as prescribed by law. This condition allowed the Conservative party to carry out its inscription unhampered and unopposed, and with the political machinery back of the party it was possible to inscribe not only the Conservative electors but also a number of Liberal votes estimated at 3,000. These Liberals were forced to inscribe as followers of the Conservative party by the use of force and coercion. Moreover that prior to the date of the inscription of the Conservative party the Government police made a house to house canvass of the electors, informing them that qualified electors (Cuban citizens), regardless of party, who failed to inscribe in the Conservative registers would incur the penalty of fine and imprisonment.

(c) That in the inscription of the Liberal party, Santa Clara inscribed 50,158 voters (including Nuñistas), as against 41,985 Conservatives (including Zayistas and Asbertistas). The remaining 16,396 voters in the Province did not take part in the inscription, because of threats and difficulties above mentioned created by the Conservative party.

(d) That of the 16,396 electors not inscribed in the registers, about 30% will vote on November 1st. for the candidates of the two parties, the majority of which will be Liberals, which will bring the number of electors who will vote to about 89% of the total number inscribed, of all parties. This will mean that an exceptionally large number of electors will cast their vote.

(e) The promiscuous issue of licenses to carry firearms constitutes the largest element of danger which will unfairly influence the election in favor of the Conservatives. It is stated that the Conservatives are making use of this prerogative to equip their political agents with firearms prior to the election, with the view of intimidating Liberal voters. It is estimated that to date 3,000 licenses have been issued to these agents within the Province. This estimate does not include policemen and rurales who under the law are permitted to be armed at all times.

(f) That the Governors of Provinces had assumed the authority of issuing firearm licenses contrary to law, and that it is common knowledge in Santa Clara Province that the Governor had issued licenses in a great number of cases over his own signature for party expediency. That the issue of these licenses is leading to the organization of armed bands who ride the country roads at night, firing into the air and "viva-ing" for the Liga Nacional (Coalition) candidates and intimidating Liberal farmers (illiterates) into voting for the Government party, or, through fear of consequences, not voting at all.

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

(g) That the written statement (left with the Military Attaché) presents a recital of events leading to the attempt on the part of the president of the electoral board of Yaguajay to inscribe 144 votes in violation of the electoral law. This statement further alleges that cedulas had been issued to Spaniards who were not Cuban citizens, having only taken out first papers in which they declare their intention to become Cuban citizens.

(h) That this attempt on the part of the president of the municipal board of Yaguajay to inscribe disqualified voters, is typical of the audacity with which the Conservative party will practice frauds during the electoral period commencing September 1st. and ending November 1, 1920.

(i) That other municipal boards have encountered difficulties in the exercise of their functions, is evidenced by the fact that more than 2,000 qualified Liberal voters in the Province have been objected to by the Conservative party; in the cases taken under appeal to the provincial board, the decisions by that body have so far been favorable to the Liberal party.

(j) That the nominations of National League (Coalition) candidates for the Province of Santa Clara bespeaks the political machinery which will be set in motion as the election day approaches, in an effort to elect the candidates of this party by use of all means within their power.

(k) That the Liberal leaders of Santa Clara are satisfied with the political conditions so far as the campaign has progressed, and the prediction is made by them that if sufficient guarantee is given to life during the election period the Liberals will poll a plural majority of not less than 20,000 votes.

(l) That the attitude of the Cuban forces to date has been strictly neutral. The Commanding Officer at Santa Clara, one Colonel Francisco Carrillo y Vergel, is a nephew of the Vice-Presidential nominee of the Liga Nacional Coalition party. Because of his political inactivity, however, it is predicted he will be relieved by another officer; that the same conditions as now obtain in Oriente will prevail in Santa Clara; that the rurales under the Army officer supervision will take an active part in the conduct of the election. The Liberal party has outlined a schedule of meetings, beginning September 1st. in which considerable disturbances are predicted. These schedules call for meetings on September 12th and 13th, at Camaguayana and Cienfuegos respectively. The Liga Nacional (Coalition) leaders have served notice on the Liberals that they will break up the meetings at the above places. The Liberals are determined to hold these meetings, notwithstanding, and state that they will be prepared for any eventuality.

//4// 5. With regard to the issue of firearms licences,

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it is reported that the Government will restrict the issue of licenses during the electoral period, to the minimum requirements. The licenses, Government officials state, will be issued only when it is conclusively proven that the applicant has need for firearms in self-defense. The suggestion made by Santa Clara leaders, that a presidential decree be issued annulling these licenses for a period of from one to two months preceding the election, would eliminate a large number of cases of intimidation which are so feared by the Liberals and undoubtedly it would in addition, reduce the casualties incident to elections in Cuba. The report that the Conservatives are denying these licenses to Liberals is undoubtedly true. Regardless of the law, prohibiting the carrying of firearms without authority, it is proven that Liberals do carry firearms in violation of law and will continue to do so, they explain as a means of self-defense. The Government agents state that since June 1, 1920 more than 5,000 licenses have been issued, and that despite the restrictions said to be in force, about two hundred licenses are issued daily. If this rate is maintained, election day will find one man in thirty equipped with firearms.

6. The intense interest being taken by Cubans in the national elections this year is shown by the estimate of the number of electors who will cast their ~~ꝑꝑ~~ vote. The figure given by the Liberal leaders of Santa Clara, as stated, 89%, is believed to be very approximate for that Province. The indications are that the percentage of electors for the other Provinces will be between 65% and 80%, which will place the total average for the Republic well above the normal vote cast in other countries. The American supervision of the Cuban elections in 1908 brought 67% of the total electors to the polls.

7. The press today reports that the President of the municipal electoral board at Yaguajay mentioned under (g) has been indicted and will be prosecuted for the alleged illegal inclusions. In this connection, it is everywhere evident that the national parties are taking every advantage of the redress provided by the electoral code.

8. It is believed that government machinery cannot be exerted equally as effectively as at Santa Clara, among all the Provinces of the Republic. The Province of Matanzas, for example, has a Liberal governor and other officials of the same party, who can be expected to offset the influences of the Central Government.

9. With regard to ~~ꝑꝑꝑ~~ the use of the Army during the electoral period, it can be said that the rurales have been called out so far to assist in the maintenance of law and order only in the Provinces of Oriente and Camagüey. There is every indication, however, that in a large number of municipalities of the Republic Army officers and rurales will be detailed, ostensibly for the maintenance of law and order, but in reality to further the election of the Government candidates. The press has announced that a large list of supervisprs -names of army officers- has been submitted to

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the President for approval. The publication of this list it is believed will give an index as to the intention of the Government to hold an honest election. If these men are known to possess strong party affiliations, it will be a very strong indication that the Government will attempt to use pressure to prevent Liberal electors from exercising their right at the polls.

SOURCE: N.W.C. Office of the Military Attaché.

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NND 740058
By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

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1920 2657-9-15

OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF
MIL. INTELLIGENCE DIV.
WAR DEPARTMENT

AMERICAN LEGATION
OFFICE OF THE MILITARY ATTACHÉ
HABANA

No. 1189

September 2, 1920

From: Major N. W. Campnole, Infantry.

To: Director of Military Intelligence,
(Through Military Attaché, Havana, Cuba).

Subject: WEEKLY SUMMARY ON THE POLITICAL SITUATION IN CUBA.

1. The following summary of events of special importance on the political situation in Cuba occurring during the week ending September 2, 1920, is submitted for your information:

(a) Message (Allocution) of President Menocal, addressed to Cuban citizens, dated August 29th.

(b) Note of American Legation to the Cuban Press, August 31st.

(c) Resolution of the Liberal Executive Committee of the Liberal Party, August 30th.

(d) Completion of the Formal Nomination of Candidates of the National League (Coalition) and the Liberal Party.

(e) Completion of the Inscription of Electoral Voters.

2. There is attached hereto a clipping from The HAVANA POST, dated August 31st which gives in full, the translation of the text of the "Allocution" of President Menocal to the Cuban people. The Liberal press vehemently attack the Allocution on the ground that it was an electoral address designed to bring to the public eye the formation of the National League (Coalition), and that while the President states that the forthcoming election would be conducted in an orderly manner, he in the same breath throws the responsibility for the conduct of the elections on the various Electoral Boards provided by the Crowder Law, rather than the Central Government. Public opinion as crystallized, appears to side in favor of the President. The non-partisan impression appears to be that the President is sincere in his desire to have an honest election, giving as a reason his expressed intention of retiring from politics and his desire to leave as many persons contented with his administration as possible. This belief is quite general, even among the opposition. On the other hand it is explained that political corruption and conditions of dishonesty are so prevalent throughout the Island, and the large number of office-holders, - estimated at twenty percent of the total number of electors, - will operate to prevent am honest, fair and impartial election, as judged by

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the standards set by the more civilized countries.

3. Another clipping from The HAVANA POST of September 1st attached hereto gives text of the Note of the American Legation, which is considered here to have attained a complete triumph by having satisfied public opinion, the government and the opposition. Public opinion appears to be pleased that the Government of the United States is taking an interest in the election; the Government is satisfied that the United States will not undertake supervision, while the opposition interpret the note as pledging the United States to a moral supervision which they claim was all that had been desired at any time by the Liberal Party. The attitude of the Cuban press has been favorable to the Note as a whole with the exception of the Spanish newspaper EL MUNDO, which endeavored to remind the people that the United States still questions their sovereignty. The newspaper interprets the Note as a threat that unless the Cubans desist from revolutionary activities the United States would occupy Cuba indefinitely.

4. The executive committee of the Liberal Party which convened on August 30th conducted the session in secret. Confidential information, however, indicates that señor Ricardo Arango, Vice-Presidential nominee of the Liberal Party, now in the United States, has made certain plans there by which a committee of Liberals, if appointed, could further the interests of their Party. In consequence the executive committee adopted a resolution, copy of which is attached herewith. From the tenor of the resolution and other reliable information received, it would appear that this commission when in the United States expects to establish contact with some one in authority probably in the State Department. It is suggested that the actions of this mission in Washington be closely followed. Late reports state that the mission will not be appointed as required by the Resolution. Further information will be transmitted to you in this regard as soon as obtained.

5. The OFFICIAL GAZETTE of September 1st acknowledges the receipt and acceptance by the Central Electoral Board of the nominations of General José Miguel Gomez and Ricardo Arango as candidates of President and Vice-President, respectively, of the Liberal Party. The formal acceptance of the candidates of the National League (Coalition), is pending. For detailed reports on the subject of nominations of candidates of the National League (Liga Nacional) and Liberal Parties, see enclosures to my letter No. 1185 of August 31, 1920. Reports are to the effect that there will be only two big parties in the field, although the bulletins will contain four parties all of which were duly inscribed in the registry of the National Elections.

6. Reliable information indicates the completion of the statistical summaries showing the number of electors inscribed and excluded, the population and proportion between electors and inhabitants of each barrio and municipality. These summaries are published in compliance with Article 103 of the Electoral Code, and appeared in The OFFICIAL GAZETTE of August 13th and 14th. Certain errors in some of the municipalities were so glaring that investigation was undertaken by the Central Electoral Board, hence the delay in approval. The Secretary of the Central Board informally stated that the investigation has not revealed any frauds and that the statistics which appeared in The OFFICIAL GAZETTE of August 13th and 14th are considered valid and would be used as a basis in determining the number of votes to be cast on Election Day, November 1st.

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

7. General Rafael Montalvo, the Conservative nominee, who refused to resign his nomination when the National League (Coalition) was formed, and substituted by General Alfredo Zayas, in a published letter dated September 2d, makes certain charges against President Menocal, and states that he is determined to fight for his nomination by the legal methods provided under the Electoral Law. It is not believed that Montalvo can realize any political advantage by his opposition as the linew between the two parties have been very definitely drawn. The matter has now practically resolved itself into a personal controversy between the President of the Republic and Montalvo.

8. There is no change in the belief that an honest election in Cuba is contemplated. The line-up of the parties is such that the result of the election is doubtful even though an honest election were possible. Both the Liberals and Conservatives claim the electors in the large provinces and the plural majority in the Republic. There is every indication that the Government machinery consisting of office-holders, Police and Rurales will be employed to bring about the election of the Liga Nacional (National League).

9. There is no change in the view of the probability of an uprising, as a result of the election. (See my letter to Col. A. B. Coxe, August 20, 1920). It is believed that both parties will abide by the result of the election. Conditions, of course, may change during the election period ending November 1st, and possibly create a situation by which the Liberal Party may take up arms against the Liga Nacional (National League) Party. This contingency, however, is very remote. It is quite certain that the Liga Nacional would abide by the election in the event of defeat. In this connection your estimate of the political situation in Cuba, under date of August 16, 1920, has been considered. As above stated, the available sources of information in Cuba do not indicate insurrection against whichever Party may be declared victorious at the polls as a result of the election on November 1st.

Wm Campanole
N. W. CAMPANOLE,
Major, Infantry.

3 Enclosures.

1st. Ind.
American Legation, Office of Military Attaché, Havana, Cuba, September 3, 1920.
To Director of Military Intelligence.

1. The opinion expressed in Par. 9 "That both Parties will abide by the result of the Election" is not concurred in. It is thought that, <u>if defeated</u>, the Liberals <u>will not</u> abide by the result of the Election.

J. M. Hobson
J.M.HOBSON,
Major, Infantry,
Military Attaché.

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NND 740058
By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

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OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF
MIL. INTEL. DIV.
1920 2637-9-15
SEP 14
WAR DEPARTMENT

RESOLUTION ADOPTED BY THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

OF THE LIBERAL PARTY

AUGUST 30,1920.

"El Comité Ejecutivo acuerda que estamos frente a la necesidad de interesar las mas absolutas garantias electorales para las proximas elecciones, en atencion a que no nos merece confianza alguna al Gobierno actual por las multiples violaciones que se vienen cometiendo en el territorio de la Republic contra la Ley Electoral y por los repetidos hechos de sangre ejecutados por funcionados y agentes del Gobierno.

Igualmente se acuerda que el Partido Liberal irá a las proximas elecciones en la absolute seguridad de contar con una crecida mayoria que se hará valer frente al adversario cualquiera que sea el plan que se ponga en practica por el Partido del Gobierno.

Asi mismo se acuerda day un voto de confianza al General José Miguel Gomez y al Presidente del Partido para que designe una comisión que se traslade a los Estados Unidos al efecto de realizar las mas activas y eficaces gestiones encaminadas [illegible] a contrarrestar la campaña insidiosa que por diferentes medios continuan realizando los elementos del Gobierno del General Menocal en aquella Republica falseando el estado General de nuestra presente realidad politica y cuantas otras gestiones estimaren oportunas.

Habana, 30 de Agosto,de 1920. "

TRANSLATION.

The Executive Committee resolves that we are facing the necessity of securing the most absolute electoral guarantees for the coming elections, in view of the fact that we place no confidence whatever in the present Government,owing to the many violations committed in the Republic against the Electoral Law and the repeated occurrence of bloody acts committed by officials and agents of the Government.

Likewise it is resolved that the Liberal Party will go to the next elections in the absolutely certainty that it counts with a large majority,which will prove effective against the adversary, whatever may be the plan put into operation by the Government Party.

It is also xg resolved to give a vote of confidence to General José Miguel Gomez and to the President of the Party, that they may appoint a commission to go to the United States for the purpose of taking the most

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of active and efficacious measures to put a stop to the insidious campaign which the elements of General Menocal's Government continue to carry on, by various means, in that Republic, making false representations as to the general condition of our present true politics,- and to do whatever other acts they may deem expedient.

Havana, August 30, 1920.

RECD M.I.D., G.S. SEP 13 1920

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NND 740058
By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

THE HAVANA POST

THE WEATHER.
Fair; variable winds; probably local showers.
Temperature yesterday, 87—74

ZULUETA 28—A DAILY NEWSPAPER—ENTERED AS SECOND-CLASS MATTER AT THE HAVANA POSTOFFICE—ZULUETA 28.

TED PRESS SERVICE) Havana, Cuba, Tuesday Morning, August 31, 1920. (GRANTED FREE POSTAL FRANCHISE) Price: Five Cents.

Striking Phrases in American Legation's Statement on the Supervision of Elections

"The Government of the United States does not propose actually to supervise the elections."

* * *

Being by treaty pledged to "the maintenance of a government in Cuba adequate for the protection of life, property and individual liberty", the Government of the United States is "unalterably opposed to any attempt to substitute violence and revolution for the processes of government."

* * *

The Government of the United States is no less opposed to intimidation and fraud in the conduct of the elections.

* * *

The American Legation has accepted President Menocal's assurance that he would answer for the strict fulfillment of the new electoral law insofar as such fulfillment depends upon the Government.

* * *

"The responsibility for the conduct of a fair and free election thus rests with the Government and people of Cuba."

* * *

The fact that "the United States may again be called upon by the Cuban people for a decision regarding the fairness of the election, makes it incumbent upon the Government of the United States to use all available means to observe the conduct of the electoral procedure in Cuba."

GOVERNMENT OF UNITED STATES WILL NOT "ACTUALLY SUPERVISE" CUBAN ELECTIONS, AMERICAN LEGATION SAYS IN STATEMENT

Francis White, Charge d'Affaires, Declares President Menocal Has Given Assurances That He Will Answer for Fulfillment of New Electoral Law.

SEES ISSUE AS RESTING WITH AUTHORITIES HERE

Official View, However, Is Emphatically Opposed to Any Violence or Revolution; Also Takes Stand Against Intimidation or Fraud at Polls.

That the government of the United States does not propose "actually to supervise" the elections in Cuba this Fall is the statement made by Francis White, charge d'affaries of the American Legation, in a communication sent to The Havana Post last night.

Mr. White's communication follows:

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NND 740058
By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

AMERICAN LEGATION
Habana, Cuba, Aug. 30, 1920.

To the Editor of The Havana Post,
Habana.

Sir:

During the past few months there have appeared in the Cuban newspapers various statements to the effect that the Government of the United States favored certatin designated persons for the presidency of Cuba. My government has authorized me to state that the sole intereest of the Government of the United States in the approaching presidential elections in Cuba is that these elections shall be conducted in such a way as to secure the freest and fairest expression of the popular will of the Cuban people, and that the candidate thus securing the highest popular vote shall be declared president-elect of Cuba.

Evidence Lacking

When the United States Government was requested to pass judgment on the 1916 elections, it found a woeful lack of properly taken evidence to serve as a basis for reaching a decision. The new electoral law supplies the machinery for collecting evidence of irregularities, and it is hoped that the Cuban people will make use of the agencies thus placed at their disposal.

When the United States Government was requested by one of the political parties in Cuba (October, 1919) to supervise the 1920 presidential elections, the American Legation consulted with President Menocal and accepted his assurance that he would answer for the strict fulfillment of the new electoral law in the 1920 elections, in so far as such fulfillment depends upon the Government.

The responsibility for the conduct of a fair and free election thus rests with the Government and people of Cuba. The United States Government hopes and believes that there will result from this new procedure that clear definition of etach and every electoral situation which will eliminate all controversies as to the actual facts and facilitate a conclusion upon the issues raised by those facts.

To Observe Conduct

Notwithstanding the expectation of this Goveernment that the new procedure will be followed by the Government of Cuba, still the exceptionally close relations existing between Cuba and the United States; the fact that the new electoral law is for the first time being put to the test; and the further fact that the United States may again be called upon by the Cuban people for a decision regarding the fairness of the election, makes it incumbent upon the Government of the United States to use all available means to observe the conduct of the electoral procedure in Cuba, as well as the spirit in which the electoral law is being enforced.

Not Actually to Supervise

The Government of the United States does not propose actually to supervise the elections. However, it is by treaty pledged to "the maintenance of a government in Cuba adequate for the protection of life, property and individual liberty." It is, therefore, unalterably opposed to any attempt to substitute violence and revolution for the processes of government. I am desired to emphasize the fact, however, that it is no less opposed to intimidation and fraud in the conduct of elections, as

(Continued on page 8.)

UNITED STATES WILL NOT SUPERVISE CUBAN ELECTIONS

(Continued from Page One.)

such procedure might be eeffective in depriving the people of Cuba of their right to choose their own government.

The Government of the United States hopes and expects that the Government and people of Cuba will profit by the new electoral machinery and by the lessons of the past to hold elections which may be recognized as just and fair, and which may inspire confidence for the future.

I am, sir,

Your obedient servant,

FRANCIS WHITT,
Charge d'Affaires, a. i.

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NND 740058
By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

in matters of state wh[illegible]

PRESIDENT MENOCAL ISSUES ELECTORAL ALLOCUTION

Havana Post August 31

The period prescribed by the Electoral Code for the presentation of candidates has torminated and soon will commence the struggle of the parties for the posts to which their respective candidates aspire. That this struggle will be lively and impassioned it is needloss to say. There will, however be no reason for objecting to the political excitement proper to such a period if, as I hope, all will confine themselves within the limits fixed by the law and by sane public customs.

The preparatory work has been completed on the basis of a new census of the population which has been severely purged, insofar as the shortness of the time permitted, of the scandalous falsifications denounced by me in repeated messages to the honorable congress since 1914, which permitted the politicians careless of good order to boast of imaginary maporities, which in turn furnished easy pretexts for supposed grievances.

So far as has been numanly possible a census satisfactory to all, or at least one that has elicited protests from none, has been formed to serve as a basis for the expression of the national will.

Electoral Code Can Not Interfere

The executive power, whic hhad no part in the formation of the Electoral Code will not and can not interfere in its application. The said code does not permit it either direct or indirect meddling in the elections, either in the preparatory or the final stages, and this elimination of the executive power that the last paragraph of Article 14 of the law of 1908, according to which all the executive or administrative functions relating to the application of the electoral law not expressly granted to the electoral boards or other public functionaries should be exercised by the department of the interior has been suppressed.

That provision, I repeat, has been suppressed by the new legislation and in consequence not even that supplementary function has remained in charge of the administaration.

To the electoral boards and the courts belongs, therefore, exclusively and without restriction the ordering and the direction of the elections.

It devolves upon me nevertheless to call the attention of the Cuban people to these provisions of the Electoral Code to the end that all Cuban citizens shall realize the obligation under which they are virily and zealously to exercise the rights and recourses which the code confers on them, surrounding them with the guaranties needful to make their exercise efficacious and independent.

Along with rights and faculties go ever their corresponding responsibilities. It is neither prudent nor worthy to charge others with faults rightly imputable to ourselves. The citizen provided with ample legal recourses such as our laws provide to safeguard and defend his rights shows if he fails to exercise them that he does not know how to appreciate and does not deserve them.

Public Must Manifest Spirit

I am moved thus to express myself and to urge all my fellow citizens to manifest their public spirit by the report, as true as it is deplorable that during these last months the legation of the United States in Havana has been receiving frequent complaints unsupported by the proofs that should accompany them, regarding alleged irregularities in the application of the electoral procedure, complaints which could affect, if they were true the respected electoral boards and tribunals which alone have to do with electoral matters.

The fact that such allegations have been made so early in the electoral campaign brings to mind an incident which occurred when toward the end of 1919 the Liberal party it pains me to say it, asked the intervention of the United States for the coming elections.

The government of the United States saw fit to advise me of this petition and to agree with me as to its impropriety. Confident that the new electoral law will be strictly observed by me in so far as carrying out depends upon the administration and convinced that the law provides Cubans the amplest means themselves without outside intervention to investigate and demonstrate any irregularities that may be alleged and it proven, apply the needful remedy, with the aid of the electoral and judicial authorities who are completely independent of governmental influence, I would never have consented to the intervention asked by the Liberals.

Paragraph 3, Article 251, in the 14th chapter of the Electoral Code provides that the Central Electoral Board may designate one of its members to investigate all grave charges presented to the board and take action upon them.

It can surprise no one who impartially examined the matter that in

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placing at its head as [illegible] the presidency one who was the head of the Liberal party through a long series of years and its candidate for the presidency in the general elections of 1912 and 1906. Seldom in history has been witnessed an act of unselfish ness equal to that of the National Conservative party, strong by its numbers byl its history and by its possession of power in accepting for the sake of the country"s moral peace a coalition based on such conditions, and disposing itself to give the victory to its adversary in former struggles, if the popular will shall so decide.

It is not for me to comment favorably or otherwise in this alocutio upon the important event that has occurred but it is clear that the fact that the two candidates who are going to contend in the names of the most powerfully organized parties are from the same political ranks and until yesterday maintained the same political program can not but tend to the maintenance of moral peace and the softening of passionate dissnés between the followers of different candidates.

Thereby is demonstrated the falseness of the allegation that the party now in power aspires to perpetuate it self in public office and with the help of the government to turn government offices exclusively to its own profit.

The administration has no other direct interest in the present contest than its duty to procure that the struggle shall be conducted with entire lawfulness and that the one who receives the larger number of votes shall win without the provocation of reclamations or protest. it is the duty of all to go to the polls with the fullest confidence in the laws guarantees in all that relates to electoral operations and in the protection of the government and the courts as to the safety of lives and property.

New horizons, horizons broad and bright will spread before us if those called upon to guide shall know how to read the signs of the times and act according. Internal problems in relation to those which the world war has raised up among all civilized peoples demand the carefully thought and endeavor of all intelligent men and all men of good will in every sphere of public life.

EL CHICO, Marianao, twenty-ninth of August, nineteen hundred and twenty.

M. G. MENOCAL.

THROWING A WRENCH.

"Jones thought he had a fine system to save himself worry about the H. C. L."

"Yes?"

"He apportioned his entire salary pro rata with the butcher, baker and candle-stick maker."

"And then?"

"He had to call a plumber."—Buffalo Express.

POST

our country as in all others, more or less, complaints, grievances and reclamations shall occur, but we have a right to expect that when charges are made calling into question the legality of elections and the rectitude of public functionaries who are the guardians of the rights of all these shall be founded scrupulously on precise facts and accompanied by credible proof that the investigation proper to the matter may be made quickly and efficaciously. Such charges should be presented in writing in accordance with the detailed provisions of the electoral law and under instructions to be dictated by the Central Electoral Board in the use of its faculties prescribed by Art. 53 of the code. These provisions, as all who have carefully studied them must know, furnish the means of enforcing with the greatest strictness and efficacy the provisions of Chapter 14 of the code.

A New Electoral Law

The new (electoral) law which amends in some respects the law promulgated in 1908 by the Second American intervention was enacted not only in obedience to the necessity of correcting certain defects demonstrated by experience but also to the high patriotic end of preventing the country from being perturbed by protests and reclamations by furnishing ample and efficacious justice to any consid ering themselves entitled to reclamation or protest.

For my part, I can not nor ought I to accept responsibilities whiih the code does not grant or permit me, but upon me devolves the duty of maintaining order, requiring all, to whatever political party they belong to respect the laws and the rights of others, safeguarding insofar as legitimately depends on me the freest exercise of their functions and faculties by the electoral boards and courts, upon which the electoral code calls to assure the rights of all, and that duty I shall perform to the full without fear or favor.

Recent events encourage me to believe that the concourses of all the contending parties is to be counted upon more fully than ever before to make the elections quiet and orderly.

By a happy coincidence of judgment and desires on the part of certain important political forces the struggle which is soon to begin will present some unexpected featurfes of transcendent importance. The Conservative and Popular parties, the latter composed of many members of the historic Liberal party have adopted with the concourse of other political groups a common platform and ticket

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OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF
MIL. INTEL. DIV.
SEP 27

3-1 1920 2657-9-16

AMERICAN LEGATION
OFFICE OF THE MILITARY ATTACHÉ
HABANA

No. 1191 September 7, 1920. DEPARTMENT

From: Major N. W. Campanole, Infantry.

To: The Director of Military Intelligence, General Staff.
(Thru Military Attaché, Havana, Cuba).

Subject: POLITICAL PARTIES ABIDING BY RESULT OF NATIONAL ELECTIONS IN CUBA.

2 copies 11

1. With reference to the important matter as to whether or not the two political parties that now remain in the field will abide by the result of the elections of November 1st, it can be stated with a reasonable degree of certainty that the Liga Nacional (Coalition) will accept defeat if the Liberal Party receives a majority of votes; while the action of the Liberal Party in the event of defeat remains a question to be decided largely as the political campaign progresses.

2. The indications which, however, now point to the view that the Liberal Party will abide by the result of the elections in the event of defeat, are as follows:

(a) The frequently expressed desire of President Menocal to retire from politics and to leave all political factions in the Republic in a contented state.

(b) The public and official announcements of the President as to the intentions of the Government to conduct the elections in an honest and orderly manner and lending his good offices thereto by the assurance of the maintenance of law and order.

(c) The good effect produced by the Note of the American Legation of August 31st, which has been interpreted by Cubans in general that the United States discourages revolutionary movements, and thereby rendering impossible the success of any attempt at insurrection. The assurances of the United States contained in the same Note: "That the United States may again be called upon by the Cuban people for a decision regarding the fairness of the election makes it incumbent upon the Government of the United States to use all available means to observe the conduct of the electoral procedure in Cuba as well as the spirit in which the electoral law is being enforced," has been interpreted to mean that the seating of a President not elected in accordance with the law, or by means of fraud, violence, coercion or intimidation, will not be tolerated.

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(d) The lack of arms and ammunition in the country, for revolutionary purposes. The imporation of war material, by regular methods or clandestinely, is being closely watched by the Government in power.

(e) The lack of sympathy of the national army toward any revolutionary movement, and the practicability of the use of this force to maintain law and order, and if necessary, to suppress rebellion. In this connection it can be stated that the Cuban Army is, generally speaking, loyal to the Constitutional Government, although the estimates of the degree of loyalty vary between fifty and seventyfive percent of the total force under arms. It is generally conceded that in the event of revolution a number of enlisted men will follow the leadership of officers in the service who are discontented or who are known to have Liberal affiliations. The pay of the Cuban Army, which has been recently increased, very materially operates to ensure loyalty to the Government in power.

(f) The redress for frauds, violence, coercion and intimidation, provided for under the electoral law, as a factor of which advantage can be taken to nullify the elections before any revolutionary movement is initiated.

(g) The present prosperity of the Cuban is an obstacle which the revolutionary leaders may meet in the organization of revolutionary parties.

(h) The possibility of failure of a revolutionary movement, and the punishment, as a consequence, of the leaders.

3. The factors which indicate that the Liberals will not abide by the result of the elections are as follows:

(a) The active personal pa rt taken by President Menocal in the formation of the Liga Nacional (C), and the election of a candidate not of his own party, to head the Coalition ticket.

(b) The Note (Allocution) of President Menocal under date of August 29th, in which he places responsibility for the conduct of the elections on the electoral boards, is interpreted by the Liberals as an effort to evade the promises he has made to the United States to conduct a fair and impartial election.

(c) The personality of the L.N.(C) candidate, who was twice candidate of the Liberal Party and defeated because of alleged electoral frauds.

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(d) The Coalition slogan, said to have originated at the Palace, - "Anything and Anybody to prevent the Miguelistas from Gaining Control", and credited to the President personally, is being freely quoted by the Liberals in their campaign.

(e) The impracticability of holding a fair and impartial election in Cuba, due to political corruption inherent in the personalities of the Cuban politicians.

(f) The inevitable use of fraud, violence, coercion and intimidation by the L.N.(C), and the influence of officeholders, police and National Army to elect its candidates, and the abuse of the authority of the legal Government to such an extent as to incite hotheadLiberal politicians to take up arms in open rebellion.

(g) The presence in Cuba of men who took part in lading cargoes of "Hardware" on the Cuban coast during the Rebellion against Spain and who are familiar with methods of procurement of arms and organization of revolutionary "cuadrillas."

(h) The existing discontent of officers in the Cuban Army, due to civilian appointments and the designation of these latter to grades higher than officers of longer military service.

(i) The reported issue of a large number of licenses to carry firearms, to police agents of the L.N.(C), and the revocation of licenses issued to Liberals.

(j) The fraud and intimidation now openly admitted by both parties, practised at the last national elections, which areconducive to distrust of the Government in power.

4. It can be stated that the L.N.(C) will exercise no more fraud, violence, coercion and intimidation than is necessary to elect candidates, because of fear of the consequence of proof submitted to the United States Government that frauds had been perpetrated after the assurances of the Government of President Menocal. The registration indicates that the Government Party is not strong enough on paper to carry a majority, and that in order to elect its candidates, the frauds perpetrated will, in all probability, and of necessity, have to be so great as to be apparent even to a casual observer of the Election. It is already obvious that the L.N.(C) is encountering great difficulty in holding together the various factions composing it, for the reason that there are too many persons to please, and too few appointments available for distribution. In this connection it is even within the realms of possibility that owing to the disparity in numbers between the L.N.(C) and the Liberals being so great in favor of the Liberals, that the Coalition in putting across its plan "to win at all costs" may

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result in perpetrating frauds to such an extent as to invite revolution immediately after the announcement of the election. This is regarded now as only a possible contingency that may arise.

5. The leaders of the Liga Nacional (C) do not anticipate an uprising as a result of the election; nevertheless they are taking every precaution to guard against it. The Coalition is reported as closely watching the importation of arms and ammunition, and it is understood that the sale of material of this character is being restricted.

6. The Liberal Leaders on the other hand, are distrustful of the Government in control and are hopeful that what they call the moral influence of the United States will force upon the Government the conduct of a fair and impartial election. The reaction from the Allocution of the President, of August 27th has not brought about the peace among all factions that was anticipated. The Liberals have now gone beyond denouncing the message as a political move, and say that the President has begun to evade the promises he has made to the United States to hold an honest election, and point to the paragraph in which the President says that the responsibility of the election lies with the various electoral boards, as provided under the Electoral Code.

7. The statement of the Liberal Party Leaders and their press that they will abide by the result of the elections of November 1st only if defeated by a fair and impartial election may be construed as being equivalent to saying that after that date they will rise in open rebellion against the Constituted Government, because, as already stated, a fair election is impracticable if not impossible, in Cuba. The Liga Nacional Party (Coalition), can be expected to indulge in a certain amount of deception and fraud, and election by those means. In other words, it can be stated that the Liga Nacional (C) will not perpetrate what may be classified as wholesale frauds of which the Conservative Party was accused in the last national elections.

8. After considering the factors that operate for and against the possibility of a revolution after November 1st, as above stated, by reason of the probable defeat of the Liberals "by fair means or foul", it is believed that ~~is~~ the factors against the occurrence of the revolution outweigh those that are likely to cause a resort to arms; the Liberals can be expected to abide by the result of the election and will seek redress first from the various electoral boards, and then the courts, and if unsuccessful in these, by direct representations to the United States.

It is further believed that if the Liberals decide to take up arms against the Constituted Government of Cuba, after they have failed to interest the United States in their behalf, such a movement will not take place until the inauguration of the President-elect, which they will attempt to prevent.

That the Liberal press has already adopted a tone pointing to this course is evidenced by the organization of an association known as the "Suffrage Sentinels", whose duty it will be to observe the elections and by the instructions circulated by the press, calling upon the Liberal voters to make their complaints, without reserve, to the electoral boards, and above all, to obtain documentary proof of all acts of fraud, violence, coercion and intimidation as may be practiced by the Coalition Party.

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

N. W. CAMPANOLE,
Major, Infantry.

1st. Ind.

American Legation, Office of the Military Attaché, Havana, Cuba,
September 7, 1920.

To the Director of Military Intelligence, G.S.

J. M. HOBSON,
Major, Infantry,
Military Attaché.

REC'D M.I.D., G.S. SEP 23 1920

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

AMERICAN LEGATION
OFFICE OF THE MILITARY ATTACHÉ
HABANA

OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF
MIL. INTEL. DIV.
WAR DEPARTMENT

No. 1195. September 7, 1920. 2657-g-17

3-1

From: Major N. W. Campanole, Infantry,

To: The Director of Military Intelligence, General Staff, (Thru Military Attaché, Havana, Cuba).

Subject: Interview with the Secretary of the Central Electoral Board, Havana, Cuba.

1. Dr. Narciso Dávalos y Ponce de León, Secretary of the Central Electoral Board, Havana, Cuba, whose views are largely non-partisan because of the official position he occupies as Secretary of the Board, on September 3d made the following observations on the conduct of the elections:

(a) That in the selection of the voting members of the various Boards the greatest care had been exercised to designate members having no political afiliations.

(b) That the Provincial and Municipal Electoral Boards had been exercising their functions in accordance with the provisions of the Electoral Law, and that their services had been most satisfactory.

(c) That the complaints which had come to the attention of the Central Board through appeals from the Lower Board had been few and had been disposed of in an expeditious manner, and that in this regard even the political members of the Boards had frequently expressed satisfaction.

(d) That the attitude of the political members in the Central Board, and in so far as he has been able to ascertain, in the Provincial Boards, had been conciliatory in all the proceedings and that no difficulties were anticipated in the future.

(e) That the statistical summaries published in compliance with the provisions of Article 103 of the Electoral Code, had been examined in every detail and had been certified to by the Central Electoral Board as being correct. That the marked differences found in the summaries between inclusions and exclusions of inscriptions were due to errors made by enumerators who failed to register all of the electors in the taking of the census in 1919.

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(f) That the only irregularity found in the closing of the Electoral Register was the failure of the Municipal Boards of Placetas and Yaguajay, of the Province of Santa Clara, to close the registry within the time provided by the Electoral Code, but that this defect had been corrected.

(g) That the change in the modifications of Article 120 of the Electoral Code, as amended by Congress, has resulted in great benefit to the parties as well as to the country, because it has made possible a definite line of demarkation between the two contending parties in the forthcoming election.

(h) That the appointment of inspectors under the Electoral Code has facilitated the investigations of complaints and gives the Central Electoral Board direct contact with the Lower Boards.

(i) That the non-partisan character of the Central Electoral Board and the Provincial Board will ensure their impartial election and that to date there is every reason to believe that the elections on November 1st will be conducted in an honest, just and impartial manner, and that the political parties will abide thereby and that no trouble will ensue therefrom.

(j) That the police and armed forces at the disposal of the Central Electoral Board, as provided for under the Electoral Code, will facilitate the affording protection to the Municipal Boards and Electoral Colleges, which fear in timidation. That already in one case this prerogative of the Central Electoral Board had been invoked and that the Army had been called upon to offer protection. That it was not the policy of the Central Electoral Board to offer this protection by the use of armed forces unless requested to do so by the Lower Boards.

2. It is believed that Dr. Narcise Dávalos y?Ponce de León is too optimistic as regards the result of the election. It is not improbable that he made these statements for the consumption of the United States Government. In the course of the conversation it developed that Dr. Dávalos either did not know, or pretended not to know of the three cases in which intimidation and fraud had been instigated by members of the Conservative Party.

3. It is not believed that the Central and Lower Boards, provided by the Electoral Code, are functioning as satisfactorily as they might for the reason that the Electoral Code is a new instrument with which these Boards are not as yet familiar. Reliable information indicates that the summary of

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statistics, which is the document showing the number of electors in each barrio, is not as free from errors as it should be. This is explained by the census officials as difficulties encountered by the municipal judges in the mechanics of inclusions and exclusions of the electors.

5. The statement of Dr. Dévalos to the effect that Article 120 of the Electoral Code, as amended, has proved of advantage to the Government and to the Cuban people, does not appear to be sustained by the latest developments in the political situation. General Asbert whose party entered into the Coalition, has defected, and General Emilio Nuñez is reported to be dissatisfied with the pact he formed with the Liberals. The indications point to considerable confusion due to the pacts that have been formed under authority of Article 120.

H. W. Campanole.
H. W. CAMPANOLE,
Major, Infantry.

1st Ind.

American Legation, Office of the Military Attaché, Havana, Cuba, September 7, 1920.

To the Director of Military Intelligence, G. S.

J. M. Hobson
J. M. HOBSON,
Major Infantry,
Military Attaché.

REC'D M.I.D., G.S. SEP 23 1920

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

HAVANA POST

NEWSPAPER—ENTERED AS SECOND-CLASS MATTER AT THE HAVANA POSTOFFICE—ZULUETA 28.

Havana, Cuba, Sunday Morning, September 12, 1920

GEN. GOMEZ GIVES OUT STATEMENT; PREDICTS VICTORY

Liberal Candidate Declares Cuba Will Have No More Revolutions

SEES U. S. GUARANTEES

Declares the American Government Assures Legality Will Prevtil in Elections

Jose Miguel Gomez, candidate for the presidency on the Liberal ticket, issued a statement yesterday in which he assailed the alleged activities of the Conservative leaders and predicted the success of the Liberal party in the elections. The statement follows:

"The approaching national elections will be decisive for Cuba's future. The question is whether the Cuban people shall re-establish a democratic form of government, obedient to the constitution and respectful of suffrage to prevent, as was done in 1916, the falsification of the national will.

Cuba, by her sacrifices and the toll of blood she has paid cannot tolerate that political passions shall reduce our political life to the level of other countries, where the elections are wont to be farces and the chief of state a usurper, protected by the armed force which can be overthrown only by revolution. In Cuba there will be no more revolutions because there will be no more usurpations of power.

Tells of 1916 Events

"When, in 1912, I being President, declined re-election in spite of the insistence of many of my friends; when after honest elections my party was honestly beaten, and I turned over the power to the adversary, I hoped that my act of that time would serve as an example of patriotism for the future. I deceived myself. In 1916 a re-election was imposed by the force of public power, and now again we are threatened with the imposition by the forces of the government of a presidential candidate contrary to the popular will.

"Against the reiterated, partial and abusive intentions of the government, demonstrated by many of its acts, the Liberal party has invoked the support of the American democracy that it may, by preventive action, eliminate all possibility of the abuses planned by the party in power in the elections, and the terrible consequences that despotism might bring with it.

"The American government has stated that in spite of the guarantees which have been asked of President Menocal, and which he has given, it feels obliged by treaties and the near possibility of being called upon to decide on the legality of the elections on November 1st, to utilize all the means in its power to enforce the strict application of the Electoral Code, which we call the Crowder Law, in just recognition of its illustrious author. The Liberal party calmly confides in the attitude of the United States and is going forward enthusiastically to exercise its civil rights, knowing full well that its triumph is assured if fraud and coercion shall not be permitted again to violate the suffrage.

Ample Guarantees

"The American government has declared that in 1916 it could not decide on the elections for lack of information. It now offers to gather on its own account all needful information, and this is ample guarantee that legality will prevail.

"The United States government has declared, moreover, that it will be as inimical to revolutions as to violences and frauds in the elections, and this gives us full assurance of Liberal victory, because we are the majority. Today the Liberal party goes united to the polls along with the National Democratic party, of which General Nuñez is president, he being at the present time Vice-President of the Republic, and having with his many followers separated himself from the governmental party. I expect that the National Union group which has separated itself from the National League, and other independent elements will collaborate with me for the re-establishment of liberty and democracy.

Cites Defections

"The Conservative party having failed while in office, confessing that it is in the minority, and finding within the elements of its own party no candidate of sufficient popularity, and willing to accept the responsibility of continuing the personal and exclusivist policy of President Menocal, has found itself obliged to form a coalition with the Popular party, ceding to it the presidential candidacy. This action has occasioned serious dissension. General Montalvo, who had been nominated

(Continued on Page Seven.)

GEN. GOMEZ GIVES OUT STATEMENT; PREDICTS VICTORY

(Continued from Page One.)

candidate unanimously by the National Assembly of the Conservative party, protests because he has been illegally th own out, and he has taken appeal to the courts in the exercise of the rights belonging to him under the Crowder Code. He and his friends have withdrawn from the electoral struggle. The President of the House of Representatives by way of protest against the illegality contained in the recognition of the Zayas-Carrillo candidacy and with him many important elements in the province of Matanzas, refuse to concur in the plan of the administration.

"The government knows that it is lost, and for this reason is trying insidiously to frighten the people by a campaign of violence, threats, slander and offensive inculpations against the Liberals who seek only to prevent the continuance in power of those who have not respected our laws and our liberties.

"They are trying to twist American public opinion, presenting themselves as impartial when really the government for many months has been directing the electoral campaign, making use of the same elements that were responsible for the frauds and military coercions of 1916, again employed to perpetuate themselves in power every resource within their reach.

Wants Democracy

"The Liberal candidacy aims at the restoration of Democracy and Law, now trampled upon, the reorganization of the public administration, now disorganized by the abusive policy of the government, aiming, moreover, to bring about peace and patriotic forgetfulness of past events, which must not be repeated.

"The best proof of this is that the Liberal party has nominated as its candidate for the Vice-Presidency a personage who so conspicuously was a Conservative as Miguel Arango, general manager of the Cuba Cane Corporation, and president of the Mill Owners' and Planters' Association, who is enthusiastically supported by General Nuñez, Vice-President of the Republic.

"The most representative elements of the political party opposed to us, such as ex-Vice-President Verona, the President of the House of Representatives, and Sr. Torriente, have separated themselves from their party along with General Freyre and Senator Maza y Artola.

"The majority of the country is with the Liberals. My party aspires to Cuba's more or less vigorously asserting her democracy with the cordial support of the United States to assure our Republican stability.

JOSE M. GOMEZ.

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NND 740058
By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF
MIL. INTEL. DIV.
SEP 27

AMERICAN LEGATION
OFFICE OF THE MILITARY ATTACHÉ
HABANA

No. 1196.

September 8, 1920

2657-9-18
3-1

WAR DEPARTMENT

From: Evelyn E. Valentini, 1st Lieut., Infantry, Habana, Cuba.

To: Director of Military Intelligence, Washington, D. C.
(Thru Military Attaché, Habana, Cuba).

Subject: Camagüey, Conditions In:

1. The following report is based on a stay in the cities of Camagüey and Nuevitas from September 2d to 6th, and on interviews had with Colonel N. W. Hall, Post-Commandant, U.S. Marine Detachment, Camagüey, Lt. Col. Frederick L. Benton, Post Surgeon, various other officers of said Post, Cuban Army officers, civilians, (both Conservatives and Liberals), resident foreigners, and the United States Consul at Nuevitas, and represents a concensus of opinion in that Province.

2. There is no reason to expect bribery in the forthcoming elections, but unnecessary violations of the Law and various forms of intimidation are certain. While prominent Liberals state that permits to carry fire-arms are practically limited to the Conservatives, personal observation shows that almost every male of fourteen years and over carries a revolver and pistol, and that most of the farm-hands and country people ("guajiros") carry machetes. This seems to be a custom of the country, weapons being worn in Camagüey in much the same way as they were carried in the West of the United States forty years ago. The Liberals state that almost every meeting that they have had has been disturbed by revolver shots in the immediate vicinity of the meeting place. It was reported to me by a Cuban Army officer that on Sunday, September 5th, a meeting held at Florida, some miles west of Camagüey, was so disturbed. Black Hand notices have been sent to all national and provincial candidates for important political offices. Two prominent Liberal candidates have stated to the Post-Commandant that electoral cedulas belonging to members of their party are taken up at every opportunity, without regard to Law, but this statement has not been substantiated by witnesses, it being considered almost as much as life is worth to make a formal complaint of this class of illegality.

3. It is practically certain that each party will evade or attempt to evade any statute or provision of the Crowder Law prejudicial to them. The country is split into two factions, the "Ins", who will employ every means in their power to remain in, and the "Outs", who will do the same to oust them. No attempts to obtain legal redress for intimidation or other infractions of the Electoral Code are known, but it is the intention of the Liberals to appeal, although they state that a fair hearing cannot be obtained in Camagüey, and that there is a movement on foot to remove all judges who are known to be impartial or unbiased. The Fiscal of that Province, when called upon to carry out the policy of the Conservatives, replied that he would comply strictly with the Law; immediately following this he was told to take a three months' vacation, apparently to have the office occupied by a Conservative at election time. The present Fiscal is reported to be more or less neutral in politics.

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4. Fire-arms, (pistols only,) are reported to have been smuggled in in considerable numbers, also a limited amount of ammunition, through the ports of Nuevitas and Santa Cruz del Sur. This report checks with that from Cienfuegos, and is readily understood when fire-arms are at a premium in this country and rum at a premium in the United States.

5. Army officers state that they are neutral and not interested in politics, but recent changes in details and assignment of officers are suspicious. It is not believed that enlisted men are being used by political parties, although they have their natural inclinations, mostly toward the Liberals.

6. Colonel Rasco, the Military Chief of the Province, is a strong man and it was he who, practically unassisted, broke the recent strike of the Cuba Railroad employees, taking the leaders into his quarters and telling them in unmixed terms what he intended to do if they made trouble. It is reported that steps are being taken to remove him from his command. Lieut. Col. Gonzales was cordial although reserved, and did not make a particularly favorable impression when I interviewed him. It is not known what his attitude would be in case he were ordered to "win" the election in Camagüey, but it is believed that he would probably side with the Government. Major Perdomo is the actual Commander of the troops in Camagüey, is decidedly pro-American, and is a friend of thirteen years standing of Lt. Col. Benton. He was very highly recommended to me by Major Hernandez of Santa Clara, and it is believed that in case of trouble he would be fair to his own people, and an ally of the United States.

7. The recent taking over of the Ministry of War and Marine by the Ministry of Interior is looked upon with misgiving by the line officers, who fear that they may be called upon to participate actively in such acts of intimidation as have been commonly reported in the press. Most of the Captains and Lieutenants have liberal leanings although they are loyal to their Army policies. One Lieutenant expressed considerable fear that he might be called upon to take an unwilling hand in political activities, but believed that as long as the Army did not participate things would go reasonably well.

8. Generally speaking it may be assumed that the morale of the Cuban troops is low, owing to the uncertainty of their present position, and the taking over of the Ministry of War by that of the Interior, as before stated.

9. The Municipality of Nuevitas is credited with 2620 electors by the census of 1919. The Provisional Register shows 3080, or an excess of about seventeen percent, the reason for the new inclusions being that they had not been previously inscribed in the Register. (This statement of inclusions, "not previously inscribed" has been noted in other registers). Nuevitas is a Municipality of 16,000 inhabitants, and all is apparently quiet there for the time being.

10. The Legation's Note to the Cuban Government as published in the press has been received with apparent satisfaction by both factions, especially by the Liberals, who believe that they will have better guarantees for a fair election, not owing to President Menocal's statement to that effect, but because the eye of the United States Government is on the situation.

11. It is an unquestioned fact that the presence of the United States

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

Marine Detachment at Camagüey is the best guarantee of order in that Province. At times riding-parties have been sent to various towns in the Province, and these have created the impression that there are many more American troops there than is the case. It has been recommended by Colonel Hall that this Detachment be reinforced by two Companies, and it would appear that this recommendation is well founded.

12. It is my opinion, as well as that of many responsible persons with whom I have conversed, including Colonel Hall, that the best guarantee for a quiet and legal election in Cuba would be a detail of six responsible officers of the United States Army or Marine Corps, one for each Province, who might be posted as "Electoral Observers." The mere presence of these officers in uniform would have a deterrent effect.

13. Should the Liberals win the election, the Conservatives, it is believed, will abide by the results. On the other hand, should the Conservatives win, it is unquestioned that the Liberals will immediately appeal, as there is no reason to doubt that they have a large majority throughout the country and their defeat would only be brought about by illegality. If their appeal were to be left unheeded there is no doubt that grave general disturbances would result, if not organized revolution. In the Province of Camagüey a Liberal defeat would probably involve an attack on American property. The recent fall in the price of sugar, which has been attributed to American machinations against Cuban Cane growers, is partially responsible for this belief.

14. In case United States troops were sent to Cuba to maintain law and order it is not believed that the Cuban Army would attempt to resist them, as sentiment in said Army is distinctly divided.

15. It is my opinion that the best means of preventing disturbances, which appear to be almost certain to occur, is to detail American officers for "observation", as outlined in Paragraph 12.

E. E. Valentini

EVELYN E. VALENTINI,
1st Lieut. Infantry.

REC'D M.I.D., G.S. SEP 23 1920

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

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OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF
2657-2-18
OCT 1920
WAR DEPARTMENT

AMERICAN LEGATION
OFFICE OF THE MILITARY ATTACHÉ
HABANA September 21, 1920

No. 1214.

From: 1st Lieut. Evelyn E. Valentini, Infantry,

To: Director of Military Intelligence, Washington, D.C.
(Thru Military Attaché, Havana, Cuba).

Subject: Camagüey, Conditions in: (Supplementary).

2657-2-18

1. Reference Paragraph 2, Report No. 1196, dated September 8, 1920. It was reported to me this morning verbally by the Judge Advocate of the Second Military District of the Cuban Army (Province of Camagüey), that the Government had conceded about 10,000 licenses to carry fire-arms in that Province alone, and that this matter of carrying fire-arms there has assumed such proportions among the Conservatives, that the Liberals in self-defense are arming clandestinely. In view of the grave trouble which might arise from such a condition, the Government has given notice to the Headquarters of the Second Military District to take up all the fire-arms in the Province of Camagüey, and to cancel all licenses. In this general provincial disarmament it remains to be seen what action the Government will take against the Liberals and others who are carrying fire-arms without license. It is not presumed that they will escape without being fined at least, despite the fact that the condition has been brought about by the excessive granting of licenses to Conservatives.

2. The latest reports indicate that conditions in Camagüey are very unsatisfactory, and as the day of election grows nearer it may be assumed that they will become worse.

E. E. Valentini

EVELYN E. VALENTINI,
1st Lieut., Infantry.

1st Ind.

From Military Attaché, Havana, Cuba, September 21, 1920, to Director of Military Intelligence, Washington, D. C.

James M. Hobson

1. Forwarded.

JAMES M. HOBSON,
Major, Infantry,
Military Attaché.

REC'D M.I.D., U.S. OCT 1 1920

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OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF
MILITARY INTELLIGENCE
2657-Q-18
3
OCT 1920
WAR DEPARTMENT

AMERICAN LEGATION
OFFICE OF THE MILITARY ATTACHÉ
HABANA October 13, 1920.

No. 1250

From: Lieutenant Evelyn E. Valentini, Infantry,

To: Director of Military Intelligence,
(Thru Military Attaché, Havana, Cuba).

Subject: Camagüey, Conditions in, (Supplementary).

REC'D M.I.D., G.S. OCT 23 1920
2657-Q-18 (2)

1. Reference Report #1214, September 21, 1920. It is reliably reported today that no active steps have been taken to disarm the gun-toting mass of citizens in Camagüey and that conditions there in this respect resemble, as previously reported, the frontier days of the West.

2. The sensitive provinces are Santa Clara, Oriente and Camagüey, in the order mentioned, Camagüey being the last owing to the presence of United States Marines.

E. E. Valentini

EVELYN E. VALENTINI,
1st Lieutenant Infantry,

1st Ind.

American Legation, Office of the Military Attaché, Havana, Cuba, October 13, 1920. To: Director of Military Intelligence, G.S.

J. M. Hobson

J. M. HOBSON,
Major, Infantry.

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NND 740058
By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

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OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF
MIL. INTEL. DIV.

AMERICAN LEGATION
OFFICE OF THE MILITARY ATTACHE
HABANA

3-1

No. 1198 September 9, 1920

2657-g-20

WAR DEPARTMENT

From: Major N. W. Campanole, Infantry,

To: Director of Military Intelligence, General Staff,
(Thru Military Attaché, Havana, Cuba).

Subject: Summary of Political Situation for Week Ending September 9th:

1. The important events in the political situation in Cuba during the week ending September 9th, are as follows:

(a) Unfavorable reaction on the President's Allocution of August 29th.

(b) Changes in the Political Parties.

(c) Results in the Application of Article 120, Electoral Code, as amended.

(d) The Nomination Formalities of Candidates.

(e) Indications that the Liberal Party will seek to obtain legal redress for violation of the Electoral Code.

2. The favorable results expected by the publication of the Presidential Allocution of August 29th, appear to have been negatived by events occurring during the week, and while important in themselves, have been greatly magnified by the powerful Liberal press and influential Conservatives not in sympathy with the Coalition. The President's attempt to explain the formation of the National League (Coalition), and to justify the action of the Conservative Party in nullifying the nomination of General Rafael Montalvo by means of an in terview to an American correspondent, has served the purpose of the Liberals to sustain their contention that President Menocal is more concerned with the political situation as affecting his party, than in an honest effort to make the forthcoming election a fair and impartial test of strength between the parties.

There is attached hereto a clipping from The HAVANA POST dated September 5th, which gives the text of President Menocal's interview above stated. The object was to reply to the accusations against the President, of the Conservative nominee, General Rafael Montalvo, to the effect, that he, the President, had acted in bad faith regarding the nominations of the Government Party. This accusation had appeared in the press on September 3d. A clipping from The HAVANA POST giving the text ofnthe letter is also attached.

The injection of the personality of President Menocal in the political situation appears to be resented by the opposition in no uncertain terms. It is found expressed in a protest from the President of the Liberal

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

Party, said to have been sent to President Menocal, in which the Liberals object to the President's personal activity and influence being used to favor the Coalition Party and requesting him to take active measures which will prevent violations and fraud in the forthcoming elections. It is understood that the President has replied to the effect that his interest in politics is as a Cuban citizen and that the reports of violations and frauds are exaggerated. This correspondence has not been made public yet.

The selection of Colonel Charles Hernandez as Secretary of War, is one more incident responsible for the unfavorable reaction of the Allocution. Colonel Hernandez is generally identified as the official who perpetrated the frauds in the National Elections of 1916 by use of the mails and other governmental facilities of which he had control at that time. The selection of Colonel Hernandez as Secretary of War in addition to his duties as Secretary of Gobernación (Department of the Interior), the Liberals contend, has placed him in charge of all the instruments necessary to carry the National Elections on November 1st by fraud, violations, coercion and intimidation. Coincident with this appointment is the announcement of the intention of the Government to detail a large number of supervisors for the administrative direction of Municipalities, which in the opinion of the Government, are likely to cause trouble.

The following extract from the HERALDO DE CUBA of September 24, will best describe the views of the Liberals on the appointment of supervisors:

> "Proceeding along these lines he has just ordained the appointment of military electoral supervisors for the whole Island. The people who have had the terrible experience of the role played by these supervisors now see by the light of such a menacing measure the declarations of President Menocal fall to the ground.
>
> "Of course, it is sought to give to this action the appearance with which such arbitrary measures are always clothed by alleging "the exigencies of maintaining order and protecting all in their rights," in support of which it will be plausibly argued that everywhere the police are the puppets of the cliques and the alcaldes.
>
> "But the history of the elections of 1916 presents the military supervisor as a most unpleasant type of electoral intimidation, an agent of the Government to cow the voter, to make him disappear; a sword, which ought to flash in defense of our national institutions plunging, like the spear of the rag-picker into the filthiness of fraud in the service of usurpation.
>
> "No, the words of Menocal are not sincere; perhaps they never can be.
>
> "It is not possible to believe that the nation is to be permitted to exercise its sovereignty, to cast its votes freely, when recourse is again being taken to the procedure which must perforce be attended by assaults upon liberty - citizens beaten, men disappearing, a pair of soldiers between the voter's domicile and the polls. The people, protest at the farce as an intolerable mockery and a tremendous menace."

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

In order to offset any good impression which the President's "Allocution" may have effected on the Cuban people, the Liberals are now endeavoring to make a case against President Menocal by offering proof that he actually made the statement that "under no circumstances will the Liberal nominee, even if elected, be allowed to exercise the functions of the President of the Republic", and that in carrying this threat into effect the President is said to have stated that he will not hesitate to use all the National forces at his command.

It is believed that there is a great deal of truth in the contention of the Liberals that the President has given no definite indication that the elections will be conducted in a fair and impartial manner. The Allocution, of course, did contain references to an honest election, but that his actions thus far have not substantiated this expressed desire, is an opinion entertained by a large number of impartial observers.

3. The National League (Coalition) which was originally formed by a pact entered into between three of the five big parties, now consists of the Conservative and Zayastista Parties, the Asbertista Party having defected. General Asbert the leader of the defected party, in an interview to a correspondent of EL COMERCIO, September 8th, stated that his Party had made no decision as to whether they would follow with the Liberals, or each individual elector would be free to make his own choice of Party.

It is announced that the Nuñista Party definitely goes into the election afiliated with the Liberal Party. The Asbertista defection from the National League (Coalition) would appear to give the Liberals a decided plural majority.

4. The results obtained from Article 120, of the Electoral Code, as amended, would indicate that the action of the Cuban Congress in affecting the change was ill-advised. While the Government partisans defend the amendment under various pretexts, the fact remains, that due to changes in this Article, the Electoral Boards at this late date are still ratifying guarantees, studying compromises and subterfuges made necessary by pacts entered into by the large political parties, which circumstances have rendered impossible of execution.

5. The end of the period for correction and return of certificates of nomination was September 3d, although nominees could have resigned until September 9th. A great deal of difficulty has been encountered by the Electoral Boards in the nominations owing to the pandemonium created by the eleventh hour changes in the tickets of the Coalition Party. The nomination of General Rafael Montalvo, as a Conservative Nominee, remains a disputed question which will be decided by the courts.

6. The most important event of the week would appear to be the reported note of the Liberal Party to President Menocal, and the reply thereto above referred to. Despite the threatening tone of this note there is every indication that the Liberal Party is desirous of taking advantage of the redress provided under the Electoral Code, for offences committed in violation of the law. The Association formed in Camagüey and other Provinces, known as "The SUFFRAGE SENTINEL", and the letter of instructions sent to the political leaders of each Province, are evidences of good faith in this regard.

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

The protests of the Liberals, it can be stated, are movements designed to influence the United States Government and President Menocal to take such steps as will make the election on November 1st as fair and impartial as possible. The matter of the Liberals abiding by the Allocution is discussed in my Report No. 1191 of September 7, 1920.

2 Enclosures.

N. W. CAMAPNOLE,
Major, Infantry.

1st Ind.

American Legation, Office of the Military Attaché, Havana, Cuba, September 9, 1920. To the Director of Military In telligence, General Staff.

J. M. HOBSON,
Major, Infantry,
Havana, Cuba.

REC'D M.I.D., G.S. SEP 23 1920

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

HAVANA POST

ENTERED AS SECOND CLASS MATTER AT THE HAVANA POSTOFFICE—ZULUETA 28.

September 5, 1920 (GRANTED FREE POSTAL FRANCHISE)

PRESIDENT MENOCAL GIVES STATEMENT REGARDING NATIONAL LEAGUE COMBINE

President Menocal, in answer to questions regarding the formation of the coalition of which Dr. Zayas is the presidential candidate, has consented to make the following statement:

"As I said in my allocution to the Cuban people, the coalition which, under the name of the National League, has just been formed is called upon to exercise a decisive influence in the future politics of Cuba.

"As you know, the coalition had been talked of for several months, and in the very session in which General Montalvo was proclaimed the candidate the final decision was virtually left to what might result from the efforts of the committee to which were confided the negotiations for bringing about the coalition. In the course of the committee's work a deadlock was reached when General Montalvo proposed that both he and Zayas retire their respective candidacies and agree upon a compromise candidate who should be accepted by all the political forces called upon to coalesce.

"This offer, having been at first rejected by the commissioners of the Popular Party, was afterward formally accepted by them, but there was not then found on the part of General Montalvo the same disposition to carry it out. Nevertheless, the negotiation was kept up and the Popular Party agreed that the candidate be a Conservative, and Dr. Enrique Jose Varona was agreed upon, a glorious Cuban, first president of the Conservative Party when it was founded and Vice President of the Republic during my first presidential term.

"Dr. Varona could not accept the nomination because his health would not permit him to undertake the work of initiating a new governmental period such as he would have desired.

"The Popular Party then presented the candidacy of its chief, for whom the Conservatives deemed they ought to show the same consideration the Populars had shown for Dr. Varona.

"The greatest merit of the coalition is that it removes from the electoral struggle the exclusivist and intransigent character always likely to produce violence and disorders in some localities as the result of efforts on the part of the Miguelista Liberals to limit the campaign issues to constant recriminations for past events and to the theme of the revolution of February, 1917, ignoring the generosity with which the rebels were treated and piling up slanders and accusations of the most offensive and injurious kind against the government and the Conservatives.

"With Dr. Zayas, the Liberal candidate of 1917, for whom Gen. Jose Miguel Gomez pretended to have revolted, leagued with the government and the Conservatives against the same General Gomez, the struggle now takes place between two candidates of Liberal origin, one of whom has the support of his old adversaries and also of independent forces like those of General Asbert, thereby representing a policy of true pacification and moral concord which will wipe out past rancors, while on the other hand is General Gomez, who incarnates, or seems to incarnate, despite his declarations to the contrary (not borne out by the violent attitude of his press and his partisans) a policy of exclusiveness and rancor.

"The coalition demonstrates, moreover, the impartiality with which I and my government are to witness a struggle in which it falls to us only to guard the public peace and the political rights of all citizens without direct party ipterest, inasmuch as the candidate is not a Conservative, although we will look on with sincere sympathy for the generous effort that is to be made in behalf of moral peace and good public customs.

"It is not possible that the Electoral Code shall be interpreted in a way to obstruct the action of parties instead of facilitating and guaranteeing it, as was proposed by its illustrious author, General Crowder."

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NND 740058
By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

Friday, Sept. 3, 1920

MONTALVO ACCUSES MENOCAL OF ACTING IN BAD FAITH REGARDING NOMINATION

That no false interpretations may be put upon my future acts and to clear up ideas relating to the present political situation I asked my friend Juan Gualberto to call on me, but it alberto's house some twenty days ensued anything was agreed upon regarding the visit that my particular friend Alfredo Zayas paid me today, when I received him at his own request, made without doubt in consequence of my interview with Juan Gualberto yesterday.

My purpose at present is to make it plain that I am not entering into nor ever will enter into any pact with the Liberal party nor submit to the action of the Conservative party which has sought to depose me. The courts will decide that matter.

I continue and will continue to be Conservative and the day that party is dissolved I will remain alone but Conservative still.

Accepts Neither

The problem as presented by Menocal and his palace politicians places the party face to face with two Lib of them.

eral candidates. I accept neither one

It is needful that I convince the Conservative masses that I, no less than the party, have been a victim of an intrigue directed in person by the honorable president of the republic and his clique and that the intrigue is not of recent inception, but has been carried on in secret, the proof of which is that Dr. Zayas informed me in an interview held in Juan Gualeberto's house some twenty days since that the honorable president had sent him a message by Señor Arturo Primelles, also honorable, advising him that my nomination had been made simply to gratify my vanity, but that he, the honorable president could assure him that I would resign my candidacy before ten days, a statement which Dr. Zayas has just confirmed in the interview which I hvae had the pleasure to hold with him today.

Doubts Sincerity

The president himself assured me and various friends of mine that he would accept, as I was willing to accept a compromise Conservative candidate, but that if the party en masse accepted the candidacy of Zayas he would cease to be a Conservative and would even resign from the presidency—a thing which I never believed and which made me doubt the sincerity of his utterance.

Dr. Zayas whom I hold in the highest respect is also my friend and he is now supported by the President despite the fact that the President's determination not to hand over the presidency to him in 19916, for many reasons which the president then stated but which, out of respect for Dr. Zayas and public opinion I will not repeat, plunged Cuba into a revolution which very nearly put an end to the Republic.

I need not repeat that if they had not gone behind my back and behind the back of the party, any arrangement could have been made with me short of what they have done in nominating a Liberal candidate for the Conservative party and decreeing, as they have decreed, the party's dissolution.

To Continue Fight

Let it be understood that I maintain, within the law, my attitude of rebellion and will endeavor to destroy before the electoral board and the tribunals of justice the machinations directed against me by President Menocal.

As to Menocal's other satellites, I accord them no importance but I wish to give prominence to the attitude of Dr. Ricardo Dolz, who the other day so opposed to the candidacy of Zayas which he said would be as bad a solution as the nomination of Montalvo, yet went to the assembly and voted for Dr. Zayas. It is not for nothing that he is offered in compensation a senatorship.

If in these declarations of mine the honorable president sees anything personally insulting I withdraw it, for it is not my purpose to insult any one but simply to relate certain facts.

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

AMERICAN LEGATION
OFFICE OF THE MILITARY ATTACHE
HABANA

No. 1202.

September 14, 1920

OFFICE CHIEF OF MIL. INTELL. DIV.
WAR DEPARTMENT

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From: Major N. W. Campanole, Inf.,

To: Director of Military Intelligence, General Staff,
(Thru Military Attaché, Havana, Cuba).

Subject: Political Situation in Pinar del Rio Province.

1. The Province of Pinar del Rio is politically classified as a "small" province on account of the comparatively small number of electors and the relative number of presidential and vice-presidential electors allotted to that province.

According to The OFFICIAL GAZETTE of August 14th, the total population of the Province of Pinar del Rio as of 1919 is 261,198, as against the total of 2,829,004 for the entire Republic, of which 44,987 are qualified electors. To the number of qualified electors there must be added the difference between inclusions and exclusions, which is 3,447, which gives the total number of electors qualified to vote in the National Elections on November 1st under the provisions of the electoral code, 48,430 as against the total number of electors in the Republic of 517,188. The total number of presidential and vice-presidential electors allotted to the Province of Pinar del Rio is 14. The Province is divided into fifteen municipalities and 179 barrios. The number of electoral colleges will approximate about 200.

2. Of the number of provincial electors, 44,987, Party inscriptions credited to the Liga Nacional (which includes the Conservative and Popular Cubano Parties), are 21,030, and to the Liberal Party, (Liberals and Democrata Nacionalistas) 17,507; the remaining electors did not inscribe their party afiliations. The figures showing the party inscriptions by municipalities of the Province should be available about October 1st.

The fusions that have taken place between the Conservative and Popular Cubano Parties, forming the Liga Nacional on one side, and the Liberals and Democrata Nacionalistas forming the Liberal Party on the other, together with the uncertain leanings of the Union Nacionalistas (Asbertistas), have placed this Province in the doubtful column, although both the leaders of the Liga Nacional and of the Liberals claim an extensive majority.

It is understood that the tickets will contain the names of four parties, which have been approved by the Central Electoral Board at Havana. The ballots will consist of two forms; one will be known as the "Provincial Ballot", and the other the "Municipal Ballot".

3. It can be stated that the violations pf the electoral code to date in this Province have been negligible. The few violations that have

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occurred in the municipalities have been brought to the attention of the Central Boa rd in legal form under protest or appeal, and have been decided with apparent satisfaction to the parties concerned. The leaders of both parties express approval of the decisions rendered by the electoral board on the legal questions that have come up. It is generally conceded that the electoral boards have performed their functions to date in a very satisfactory manner. The major portion of the complaints that have been received so far by the Military Attaché have come from the opposition (Liberals), and refer to the activity of the Rural Guards and the police and to the indiscriminate issuance of licenses to carry arms to individuals known to have criminal records and to ex-convicts. It is alleged that these persons are placed in office for the purpose of carrying on a campaign of intimidation so as to keep the "guajiros" (country people) from going to the polls on election day.

The accusations received are investigated as cases arise. Your attention is invited to the Mariel incident ("The Lazcano y Mazón Case"), and the Caimito affair, reported in my despatch No. 1184 of August 30th. These two places are located within the Province of Pinar del Rio. Two other cases of a similar character are reported from San Cristobal and Artemisa.

4. The more recent reports received indicate the tendency of certain officers of the Cuban Army to participate in the electoral campaign. Whether these officers do so on their own responsibility, or under confidential instructions, has not been ascertained. As already stated in previous reports, the Government is exercising the prerogative of appointing supervisors for certain municipalities which, in the opinion of the Government, are uncertain quantities as to law and order during the election campaign. There is reason to believe that in the appointments that have been made the officers chosen for this duty are those having strong pro-Government party afiliations, and can be expected to exert a powerful influence. The Liberals charge that these officers will stop at nothing to influence the electors of the Liberal Party so that they will not cast their vote at the polls on November 1st.

No supervisors have been appointed to date for the Province of Pinar del Rio. Confidential information received, however, indicates that the following named officers stationed in the Province are openly for the Liga Nacional (Coalition) Party which is supported by the Government:

Major Masa, Chief of the 3d Tactico, City of Pinar del Rio
Captain Aran, Third Tactico, " " "
Captain Quintero, " " " " "
Lieut. Artesio Caraballo," " " " "

The informant states that he has reason to believe that the above named officers have been approached by Governor Herman, a candidate for re-election in the Province, with a view to carrying on a campaign of intimidation, utilizing the troops under their command for the purpose. He said further, that only with great difficulty was Major Masa dissuaded by the commanding officer at Pinar del Rio, who is said to be non-partisan, from using his squadron in suppressing a Liberal meeting held at Pinar del Rio on September 12th.

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

5. The activity of the police in politics varies with each municipality. In the city of Pinar del Rio great satisfaction is expressed by the different parties on account of the neutral attitude maintained by the police; while in San Cristobal, Mariel and other towns indications point strongly to their use for intimidating or otherwise influencing the Liberal Leaders.

6. The issue of licenses to carry firearms is reported as on the increase in the Province. As already stated, the charge that licenses have been given to agents for political purposes is freely made against the Department of Gobernación (Secretary of the Interior). Formal charges have been filed against the Secretary of Gobernación by one Dr. Heliodoro Gil y Cruz, a lawyer and practitioner of Havana, in which it is alleged that the Secretary has issued licenses to persons residing at San Cristobal having criminal records.

The Liberal accusation that President Menocal has stated that he will use every means within his power to prevent General José Miguel Gomez from being elected, is repeated by an army officer who is believed to be thoroughly reliable. This information had its source in the personal secretary of the President, named Espinosa.

7. Unforeseen circumstances only can change the peaceful outlook of the campaign in this Province. The "Piñareños" are reputed to be law abiding and, it is said, more intelligent than in other sections of the Republic. Present indications point strongly to the belief that both parties will abide by the result of the elections, even allowing for a safe margin of dishonesty which it can be expected the Government will take advantage of in order to bring about the election of its candidates.

8. The activities of both parties in the campaign will become more intense as the election day approaches. The meeting held by the Liberal Party on Sunday September 12th in Pinar del Rio can be considered as a great display of Liberal strength. General José Miguel Gomez, the Liberal nominee for President, attended the meeting in person, and the ovation given him was enthusiastic and spontaneous. Delegations from fully two-thirds of the municipalities of Pinar del Rio Province participated. The peaceful character of the celebration was quite noteworthy. No disturbances of any character, as far as known, occurred.

The Liga Nacional will hold a meeting in Pinar del Rio on September 19th.

9. The Province of Pinar del Rio is known as containing the serious element of the Cuban population. The political issues - if such can be said to exist in Cuban politics - are more closely drawn here than in any other of the six Provinces. It is believed that the Government in power will not attempt to practice dishonesty on any large scale, because of the intelligence of the people and of the strength which the Government forces can count upon to win the election. The negro or ignorant element in the Province can be said to be almost non-existent. No serious trouble growing out of the election therefore need be anticipated in Pinar del Rio Province.

T. H. Campanole.

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

1st INDORSEMENT.

American Legation, Office of the Military Attaché, Havana, Cuba, September 14, 1920.

To the Director of Military Intelligence, General Staff.

J. M. Hobson

J. M. HOBSON,
Major, Infantry,
Havana, Cuba.

REC'D M.I.D., G.S. SEP 23 1920

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF
MIL. INTEL. DIV.
SEP 27 1920
WAR DEPARTMENT

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2657-9-19

Havana, September 9, 1920.

No.- 1197.

From: The Military Attaché, Havana, Cuba.

To: The Director of Military Intelligence, G.S.

Subject: The Political Situation.

2 cpys

1. There is enclosed herewith my report on the political situation as of this date.

J. M. Hobson

J. M. HOBSON,
Major, Infantry,
Military Attaché.

REC'D M.I.D., G.S. SEP 23 1920

DECLASSIFIED
NND 740058
By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

Cuba.

9th Sept.,1920. Political.

(6) Groups: (17) Political. (50) Ins.

During the last ten days there has been a lull in the political excitement which was manifest throughout the Island two weeks ago. This lull is thought to be the calm before a storm, because the Liga Nacional will start its active canvass on the 12th inst. and after that date the campaign will be in full swing. General Asbert, leader of the Labor party, has deserted the Liga Nacional. His desertion was due to the failure of this Coalition to give him the nomination for the Governorship of Havana Province. As a result of this estrangement the Liga Nacional will lose some strength, especially among the labor vote in Havana Province.

General José Martí, Secretary of War and Navy, has renounced that post in order to run for Representative from Camagüey Province. The Secretary of Gobernación, Colonel Charles Hernandez, will take over the War & Navy office and run that Department; and Liberal partisans predict that through these Departments the party in power will increase its coercive measures to influence the elections in favor of the Liga Nacional.

Frequent small fights and minor disturbances of a local nature may be expected from now until election time, especially after the Liga Nacional campaign starts on the 12th inst. The smuggling of revolvers and revolver ammunition has been on the increase. This has occurred at practically all the ports of the Island, and has been especially noticeable around Matanzas and Cienfuegos. There are no indications of attempts by political parties or groups to smuggle in arms and ammunition; the chief offenders are members of the crews of American ships, who sell these articles in very small quantities at a very high price, to individuals who get them apparently for personal use and protection. During the last four months the Government has issued about 5,000 licenses for carrying firearms. The Liberals charge that the Liga Nacionalistas are being issued licenses on credit while others are required to pay cash for same. This is denied by the Secretary of Gobernación, who states that no notice is taken of party affiliations in the issuance of licenses to carry firearms. It remains a fact, however, that regardless of licenses, a great many individuals attending political meetings are armed, and frequently these arms are not concealed.

An examination of registration statistics shows serious irregularities in the municipality of the Isle of Pines, Province of Havana. These records show that in the barrios of Nueva Gerona, Santa Fe and Sierra de Caballos, the number of electors is 36%, 39%, and 38% respectively, of the total population. It is also noticed that the number of inclusions exceeds the number of registered voters by over 100%. These

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figures, we are informed by the Secretary of the Central Electoral Board, have been satisfactorily explained to the Board, but Major Stephenson, an American who is Assistant Director of the Census Bureau, is making further investigation with a view to a settlement of the matter.

The following table, made from data obtained from the Census Bureau, ~~xxx~~ reveals the following facts:

	Pinar del Rio Prov.	Havana Prov.	Matanzas Prov.	Santa Clara Prov.	Camagüey Prov.	Oriente Prov.	TOTALS.
Population	261,198	697,583	312,704	657,697	228,913	730,909	2,889,004
No. of Presidential electors allotted	14	32	17	30	13	33	139
Registered as Liberals or Nuñistas	17,507	41,697	20,956	50,158	13,756	39,955	184,029
Registered as Conservatives or Zayistas	21,030	31,657	16,106	41,985	11,999	39,488	161,265
Registered Voters who expressed no party affiliation.	6,450	43,284	21,584	16,396	11,614	33,164	132,492
Inclusions	5,832	15,649	8,906	14,969	8,996	7,063	61,415
Exclusions	2,389	4,635	3,799	6,185	2,186	2,019	21,213
Total Electors for 1920 Elections.	48,430	127,652	63,753	117,323	44,179	115,651	517,988
% of Population.	19	18	20	18	19	16	

1st.- That, of the registered voters who expressed party affiliation, the Liberal-Nuñez combination has a majority over the Liga Nacional, in the Provincesof Havana, Matanzas, Santa Clara, Camagüey, and Oriente.

2nd.- That the Liga Nacional (Conservative-Zayas coalition) has a majority in the Province of Pinar del Rio.

3rd.- That the voters who have registered but who have expressed no party affiliation, outnumber these majorities in each Province, and therefore hold the balance of power.

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4th.- That the vote of 70 presidential electors is required to elect a President; and that any party which can carry three large Provinces, or two large Provinces and one small Province; or one large Province and three small Provinces, will win the election, provided same is honest.

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF
MIL. INTEL. DIV.
SEP 27

3-1

1920 2657-7-9-2

WAR DEPARTMENT

September 14, 1920.

No.- 1206.

From: Ua.

To: The Director of Military Intelligence, G.S.

Subject: Political Conditions.

1. There is transmitted herewith a report on the political situation as of this date.

REC'D M.I.D.,G.S. SEP 23 1920

DECLASSIFIED
NND 740058
By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

14 Sept. 1920.

Cuba.

Political.

(17) Political.

(50) Ins.

A large and enthusiastic rally of the Liga Nacional, to further the success of Zayas and Carrillo, was held in Havana on the 12th instant. An elaborate parade, with decorated motor vehicles of all descriptions was held, and alarge gathering in the National Theatre Building heard speeches by the leading orators of this League. The crowd was generally orderly and only a few minor arrests, of a non-political nature, were made.

General Montalvo, who at the time of the formation of the Liga Nacional, refused to resign his candidacy as Conservative nominee for the Presidency, and who was overruled by his party, has taken his case to the courts. The Central Electoral Board held that this case was not within its jurisdiction, and passed it on to the Supreme Court where a decision is now awaited.

(51) The Opposition.

The Liberals of Pinar del Rio Province held a large and enthusiastic rally in the city of Pinar del Rio on the 12th instant. A large body of mounted men met General Gomez en route and escorted him to the city. Good order was maintained during this political rally.

(52) Others.

The Central Electoral Board has decded to recognize the Republican Party as an Independent Party and entitled to register its candidates. Maza y Artola is leader of this group and its candidate for the Presidency. This independent group will have little effect on the elections. Maza y Artola is an ex-Conservative leader, and may succeed in diverting a very small vote from the Liga Nacional.

(23) Anarchism: (68) Revolutionary.

Two bombs were exploded on the 10th inst,- one in the Caridad Church at about 9:50 p.m., and the other on Neptuno St. between Consulado and the Prado; both in the city of Havana. No one was hurt by these explosives and no arrests were reported. No political significance is attached to these bomb explosions.

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OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF
MIL. INTEL. DIV.
SEP 27

3-1

AMERICAN LEGATION
OFFICE OF THE MILITARY ATTACHÉ
HABANA

1920 265-T-g-23

WAR DEPARTMENT

No. 1209 September 16, 1920

From: Evelyn E. Valentini, 1st Lieut., Infantry,

To: Director of Military Intelligence, Washington, D. C.,

Subject: Santa Clara Province, Conditions in:

1. Santa Clara is the third largest Province in Cuba from an electoral point of view. Havana contains 116,600 voters, Oriente 111,600 and Santa Clara 108,500.

2. It was conceded yesterday by the Chief Liberal propagandist in that Province, Dr. Clemente Vasquez Bello, that the Army is not participating in politics there. This confirms my report No. 3 to Military Attaché, Havana, dated September 1, 1920.

3. Santa Clara city is the Headquarters of the 2nd Cavalry Squadron, of which the Commanding Officer is Major Heriberto Hernandez. I was convinced after spending two days in the company of this officer and his staff, that he and they were incapable of laying themselves open to such charges of intimidation and violence as have been continuously made in the press against other Army officers, especially Majors Arsenio Ortiz and Sandó, in Oriente Province.

4. The Commanding Officer of the 3d Military District, (Santa Clara Province), Colonel Carrillo, at present absent from that city, was respectfully and affectionately referred to by his subordinates as being a thorough soldier, aloof from politics. This opinion has been confirmed by Liberal partisans, who also speak highly of him. It is reliably reported that, owing to Col. Carrillo's aversion to participation in Government politics, he will be requested to resign, to take leave, be transferred, or otherwise caused to absent himself during the Electoral Campaign.

5. Lieut. Col. Desiderio Rangel, Commanding Officer in the absence of Col. Carrillo, is reported as having been a participant in politics and as being a supporter of Montalvo. He is reported as being anti-Zayista. It is not believed that Government pressure could induce him to use his forces, "nine troops of "Orden Publico," to prevent free voting by the Liberals. His somewhat equivocal position, as outlined above, would serve to explain in part his attitude toward me when I called on him on the 30th ult. He was courteous but reserved, as though he had something on his mind, and I was referred to Major Hernandez for entertainment. (See Par. 3). Should Col. Rangel be forced into political activity by the Government, it is not believed that the Officers of the 2nd Cavalry Squadron would help him: He would be isolated. However, none of these contingencies are anticipated.

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

6. The sensitive point in Santa Clara Province is the port and municipality of Cienfuegos. The police is thoroughly corrupt. The recent killing of the Liberal, Luis Baeza, has had a very unfortunate reaction upon the entire province, and more touble may be expected there. Santiago Rey, the Conservative ex-Mayor, a Spaniard, is credited with two murders. He is the power behind the throne in all official activities in that city, ranging from the power to procure pardons for criminals (owing to services performed for the President in the past), to the maintenance of brothels and clandestine gambling-dens. (See my report No. 1 to Military Attaché, Havana, dated Cienfuegos, August 28th).

7. At Aguada de Pasajeros, northwest of Cienfuegos, it was recently attempted to include 352 non-existent electors in the Provisional Register. The Judge, President of the Municipal Electoral Board, presuming fraud, called for the "Electors" to come personally for their Electoral "Cedulas," without which they cannot vote. None came. He was requested by the Conservative Political Member of the Board to send out the cedulas by registered mail: this he refused to do, and brought action against the "Electors", individually and collectively, through the Criminal Court. They have been officially subpoenaed through the GACETA OFICIAL of August 20th, but none have appeared, naturally. All these "new inclusions" had addresses in the Zapata Swamp, an almost unknown jungle on the South Coast. Steps have been taken to find the parties responsible for the attempted fraud. This is the second case of "stuffing" of Electoral Registers which has come to the attention of this office. (The other was in the Isle of Pines).

8. A Military Supervisor, Sergeant Liberato Baez, has been named for the municipality of Camarones. The "Supervisor" has plenary powers for the maintenance of order in the territory assigned to him, supersedes the Alcalde and assumes direction of the local police. As a government official he is greatly feared by the populace as his powers are absolute. This appointment came as a surprise to a Liberal community of 10,000 inhabitants, after celebrating a meeting a few days ago. Cienfuegos, a community of 95,000 inhabitants, and in dire need of a good Supervisor to keep the police in hand, has none. This fact is made capital of by the Liberals.

9. Government officials interviewed in Cienfuegos and Santa Clara were not frank and did not create a favorable impression. The effect of the United States uniform was noticeable and according to remarks made by members of all parties, especially Liberals, was considered a hopeful sign that the United States would see that justice was done, especially in view of the recent Legation note to the Cuban Government.

E. E. Valentini

EVELYN E. VALENTINI,
1st Lieut., Infantry.

1st. Ind.

American Legation, Office of the Military Attaché, Havana, Cuba, September 17, 1920.

To Director of Military Intelligence, G.S. J. M. Hobson
J.M.HOBSON, Maj.Inf., Military Attaché.

REC'D M.I.D., G.S. SEP 23 1920

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NND 740058
By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

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OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF
MIL. INTEL. DIV.

3-1

2657-9-27

SEP 1920

AMERICAN LEGATION
OFFICE OF THE MILITARY ATTACHÉ
HABANA

No. 1200

September 13, 1920

WAR DEPARTMENT

From: E. E. Valentini, 1st. Lieut., Inf.,

To: Director of Military Intelligence,
(Thru Military Attaché, Havana, Cuba).

Subject: Correction of Reports:

1. Attention is invited to the following errors in typing my written reports:

(a) Report No. 1 from Cienfuegos, dated August 28, 1920: no record

Paragraph 1, 3d Line: The word "puny" should read "YOUNG"

(b) Same report, Paragraph 3, 1st line, the word "Ex-Major" should read, "EX-MAYOR".

2657-9-14 (c) Report No. 3, dated Santa Clara, September 1, 1920:
Paragraph 4, 2d Line; the word "Squadrons" should read "TROOPS".
Paragraph 6, 5th Line; the word "Ring" should read "RUIZ".
Paragraph 10, 7th Line; the name "Novieja" should read "NORIEGA".

(d) See report September 8, 1920: 1196

Paragraph 1, 3d Line; "Colonel N. W. Hall" should read,
Colonel N. H. HALL".

E. E. Valentini

E. E. VALENTINI,
1st Lieutenant, Inf.,
Havana, Cuba.

REC'D M.I.D., G.S. SEP 23 1920

DECLASSIFIED
NND 740058
By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

1st Indorsement.

American Legation, Office of the Military Attache, Havana, Cuba,
September 13, 1920.

To the Director of Military Intelligence, General Staff.

J. M. HOBSON,
Major, Infantry,
Havana, Cuba.

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NND 740058
By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

Encl 1
OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF
MIL. INTEL. DIV.
2-1
1920 2657-9-27 SEP 27
WAR DEPARTMENT

Report No. 3 Santa Clara, September 1, 1920.

From: Lieut. E. E. Valentini,

To: Major James M. Hobson,
Military Attaché, Havana.

Subject: SANTA CLARA, CONDITIONS IN:

1. Report No. 2 on Cienfuegos is enclosed herewith.

2. I arrived here day before yesterday and leave tonight for Camagüey.

3. On my arrival I called at Headquarters, 2º Tercio Táctico de Caballeria. Col. Carillo was out of town. I saw Lt.-Col. Desiderio Rangel, and the Adj. Captain Abelardo Garcia. I was referred to Major Heriberto Hernandez who, with his staff, was making his monthly inspection. I was invited to accompany the inspecting officer, and did so.

4. The camp, about a half mile west of the station, contains a headquarter's building; a tent camp for three squadrons is engaged in putting up permanent brick barracks; has a good infirmary of some twenty beds with anti-venereal propoganda in evidence; stables with stock in good condition, a fair parade and potential landing-space thereon for airplanes. Observation of this Camp is incomplete owing to the short time spent there (about 1-1/2 hours), and animated conversation. The mess hall was clean, kitchens in good shape, and equipment in good order, with the usual defect of missing front-sight covers.

5.- A detail of twelve non-coms was drilled for my edification, and the Major was pleased when I criticised the failure of the men to glance at the open chamber at "inspection arms," giving immediate orders to have this done in future. At guard-mount the men came to the "port" on passing in review, instead of "eyes right," when the officer saluted the O.D. I asked the Majbr about this: He gave instructions for "eyes right" in future.

6. My stay in Santa Clara has been a round of entertainments by Major Hernandez, Captain Cervantes (who worked with Major Van Natta in Havana), and Captain Monal. I was taken to lunch with the Major and a half dozen of his officers, taken riding with Captain Cervantes and thence to supper, and afterwards to the Cinema by Hernandez, Cervantes, Monal, Mr. Rojas (the Alcalde) and Mr. Gonzalez de la Coba (Governor ad interim).

7. This morning I was motored by the three officers mentioned to a nearby Sugar Central, and to an Agricultural School, after which we lunched together.

8. The morale of these officers is good. Major Hernandez is a product of the ranks, not especially well educated, and, I have reason to

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

believe, is a good and patriotic officer of this class. His admiration for General Wood is unbounded. Capt. Cervantes spent three years at our Military Academy.

9. I do not believe that any of these officers would be capable of laying themselves open to the charges made against Major Ortiz. They are interested in their work and, within the limits of their education, are doing their best to inculcate soldierly principles in their men, especially the Major, for whom I admit a liking. He assured me that politics was taboo in this camp.

10. This morning I saw yesterday's "HERALDO DE CUBA" giving Mr. White's note complete in re Washington's attitude with respect to Cuban elections. In view of this publication, and of the conspicuous entertainment offered me by the military, and lacking an expected personal entrée to members of the Electoral Board, I changed my tactics and called on the Provincial Governor this afternoon (he returned today), Mr. Mario Pando y Novieja, and asked him frankly what his opinion was of the note. He replied that he believed that it would be well received, that he was convinced that the United States was Cuba's friend, - more so than some Cubans, (reference Gomez 1917?), that it was clear that as long as the Law was complied with all would be well, and that infractions would be dangerous. He assured me (as a lawyer) that while he law is comprehensive and slightly complicated (owing to lack of familiarity), no particular difficulty was being encountered in its mechanical operation: He considered it a good Law. His attitude was slightly reserved, as is noticeable in all the Government officials so far met.

11. Conditions in this city with respect to paving, lighting, sewerage, etc., are a disgrace, in view of the prosperity of the Island, demonstrating that something is radically wrong "higher up", depriving the City of initiative or civic pride.

12. The foregoing is considered an unsatisfactory report, the conditions of my stay and Mr. White's note making it difficult for me to adopt methods other than those employed. A comprehensive policy of investigation is needed as it is not possible to form a proper opinion in two days, and circumstances having changed since my leaving Habana instructions addressed to Camagüey are requested if a policy has been decided upon. In the meantime I will attempt to learn what the attitude of the people is toward the note. It will unquestionably have a profound moral effect upon all concerned. The officers here commented favorably on it, regretting necessity for this indispensable diplomatic intervention in Cuban affairs and expressing disfavor toward all who brought it about, or rather, the internal condition which produced it.

(Signed) EVELYN E. VALENTINI,

1st Lieut. U.S. Infantry.

REC'D M.I.D., U.S. SEP 23 1920

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

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1920
WAR DEPARTMENT
MIL. INTEL. DIV.

AMERICAN LEGATION
OFFICE OF THE MILITARY ATTACHÉ
HABANA

September 17, 1920.

No.- 1210.

From: Major N. W. Campanole, Infantry,

To: The Director of Military Intelligence,
(Thru Military Attaché, Havana, Cuba.)

Subject: Summary of Political Situation in Cuba for Week Ending September 16, 1920.

1. The following summary on the most important events occurring during the week ending September 16th, is submitted for your information:

(a) The Political lines of the National Parties more definitely established.

(b) Liberals charge President Menocal with having made the statement that "Gomez shall not be President, and I will use all of the means at my disposal to prevent his election."

(c) The Montalvo case goes to the Supreme Court on appeal.

(d) The functions of the Electoral Boards.

(e) Influence of the Army and appointment of Military Supervisors.

(f) The issue of licenses to carry fire-arms.

2. The Government Party, known as the Liga Nacional (Coalition), under date of September 15th, issued a declaration of principles in the form of a platform, which contains certain reforms proposed by that Party. This action is considered somewhat of a departure from the political campaign of the past in Cuba, when the test of strength was the personality and leadership of the nominees rather than a declaration of principles.

Among the reforms proposed are changes in the parliamentary system of Government, improvements in the public school system, construction of a great central highway with lateral roads, improvement of the railroad service and railroad legislation relating thereto, the solution of the problem of high rentals by government buildings, and other relatively unimportant subjects on the political and economical situation.

The program of the Liberal Party, approved at the Convention in May 1905, and changed from time to time, was amplified during the week by the leader of the Liberal Party in an interview to EL DIARIO DE LA MARIANA

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

in its issue of September 10th, and in a statement to the Associated Press on September 12th, clippings of which are hereto attached. The statement to the Associated Press appears to have been devoted to the part the United States plays in the election, and in all probability is intended for American consumption.

The leader of the Democratic Nacional Party, General Emilio Nuñez, gave out a statement to the press under date of September 16th, in explanation of the action of his Party in joining the Liberals. The sensational feature of the statement is contained in the paragraph referring to President Menocal in which it is alleged that the President stated "Every means at the disposal of the Government will be utilized to defeat Gomez."

A rapprochement was reported between the Liberals and Republican (Socialists) Parties under date of September 14th. The General Electoral Board, however, recognized the Republican Party as an Independent Party under the leadership of Senator Maza y Artola. The action of this new Party is awaited with much interest.

The political campaign is now in full swing, both the large national parties having outlined campaign schedules which indicate a bitter struggle in all of the six Provinces of the Republic. The Liberals inaugurated their campaign at Pinar del Rio on September 12th, while the Liga Nacional displayed its strength in a large political gathering in Havana, Cuba,,on the same date.

3. A very determined effort appears to have been made by the Liberals during the week to convince the American Legation that President Menocal had made the statement that Gomez would not be elected President, and that he, President Menocal, would use all the means at his disposal to prevent it, or words to that effect.

One José Maria Barraqué stated that he was present when President Menocal made the above statement in the presence of Senator Capote, a Conservative leader, and one Mendez from Cardenas, on September 1st; that the three of them constituted a committee designated by non-partisans to approach the President at the Capitol with a view to formulating plans which would bring the President and General José Miguel Gomez together and devising means whereby an honest and fair election would be possible on November 1st. In the conversation with Señor Barraqué, it developed that the President had made use of the words, "Within the Law" in qualifying his remarks which, of course, placed a different complexion on the presidential declaration. Reports of the same tenor have been received from three other reliable sources, but without qualification. The manner in which this information reached the Military Attaché, however, would indicate that it was a pre-conceived plan to misconstrue ~~the~~ whatever statement the President made to this committee for the consumption of the United States Government.

There is every reason to believe that the personal and official relations between the President and General Gomez are strained to the utmost; but that the President would so far forget himself as to make a remark of the character alleged, would seem improbable.

4. The Supreme Court has admitted the Montalvo case on appeal. Dr. Freyre de Andrede, the Attorney representing General Montalvo, stated that a decision would be handed to the Central Electoral Board within ten days.

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According to the Attorney, interesting complications will arise on account of the Conservative Party having repudiated General Montalvo. It is stated that the presidential electors in each province who were chosen for the election of General Montalvo, now claim that if elected, they are not bound to vote for the presidential nominee of the Liga Nacional.

5. As previously reported, the various Electoral Boards created by the Electoral Code are performing their functions, even to the satisfaction of the political leaders of both parties. During the week the Electoral Board issued instructions as to the manner in which complaints, appeals and protests were to be made. The publication of these instructions in the press, it is believed, will have good results in that it will place on guard persons who may have the very common tendency to perpetrate frauds in the election. The press frequently publishes the resolutions of the Central Electoral Board at Havana. An examination of these resolutions indicates the character of questions that arise for the decision of the Board. There is every indication that decisions are made with promptness and despatch, and in accordance with law.

6. The use of Army supervisors reflects the influence of the Army in the election. The detail of supervisors continue to be made to municipalities, which according to Liberals, do not need them. On September 15th, Dr. Vasquez Bello, a Liberal leader in the Province of Santa Clara, registered a complaint to the Military Attaché to the effect that one Sergeant Liberto had been appointed a supervisor of the municipality of Camaroes, Province of Santa Clara, which he described as a peaceful pro-Liberal community containing approximately 1500 electors, whereas no supervisors had been appointed for Cienfuegos, where considerable trouble had already occurred, and where there was every indication that more would follow. Cienfuegos politically is a doubtful municipality, both parties claiming a majority of votes. There is reason to believe that because of the activity of the police in favor of the Government Party no supervisor will be appointed for that municipality. For details concerning the elections and assignments of supervisors see report No. 1207 of September 15th.

7. The Liberals repeat the charge that licenses are being issued to political agents of the Government Party, while the Liberal applicants are denied them. The press of September 14th contains a statement that Colonel Hernandez had denied the charge of the promiscuous issuing of licenses to carry fire-arms, and that he will shortly issue a circular of instructions to the police on the subject of fire-arms to govern during the electoral period.

8. There is no change in the views expressed in previous reports regarding both parties abiding by the result of the election. The developments of the week, as expressed by the press and leaders of both parties, give further evidence that the parties are anxious to avoid insurrection, being willing to sacrifice a great deal to that end.

N. W. CAMPANOLE,
Major, Infantry.

1st Ind.
American Legation, Office of the Military Attaché, Havana, Cuba, September 17,1920.
To the Director of Military Intelligence, G.S.

J. M. HOBSON,
Major, Infantry,
Havana, Cuba

RECD M.I.D., G.S. SEP 24 1920

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NND 740058
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OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF OCT 7 1920 WAR DEPARTMENT

2657-2-26

AMERICAN LEGATION
OFFICE OF THE MILITARY ATTACHÉ
HABANA

September 22, 1920.

No. 1216.

From: Major N. W. Campanole, Infantry.

To: The Director of Military Intelligence, G. S.

Subject: Biographical Sketches of the Presidential and Vice-Presidential Candidates of the Liberal and Liga Nacional Parties.

1. There is transmitted herewith a biographical sketch of General José Miguel Gómez and of Miguel Arango y Mantilla, Presidential and Vice-Presidential nominees respectively of the Liberal party; also a biography of Dr. Alfredo Zayas and of Francisco Carrillo, Presidential and Vice-Presidential nominees respectively, of the Liga Nacional party.

2. It is noted that the Political Monograph on Cuba, (44) Leaders, already contains a biographical sketch of General Gómez. The enclosure, herewith, however, contains additional data of value to the Division.

N. W. CAMPANOLE,
Major, Infantry.

1st Ind.

American Legation, Office of Military Attaché, Havana, Cuba, September 12, 1920. To: Director of Military Intelligence, G.S.

J. M. HOBSON,
Major, Infantry,
Military Attaché.

REC'D M.I.D., G.S. OCT 1 1920

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OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF
2657-D-26
OCT 7 1920
WAR DEPARTMENT

JOSÉ MIGUEL Gómez.

JOSÉ MIGUEL GOMÉZ was born in the year 1858 in the ancient city of Sancti Spiritus, Cuba. His early education was received in a Colegio maintained by the Society of Jesus, in that town. From there he came to Havana where he entered the Institute to continue his studies. During the Ten Year War of 1868 - 1878, young Gomez in 1876, shortly before his graduation, joined the forces and fought to the end of the war in Sancti Spiritus. He continued his activity in all political movements in Cuba.

During the War of Independence he joined the forces of General Serafin Sánchez. He was made Lieutenant-Colonel in command of the "Máximo Gómez" Regiment. By reason of the Battle of Santa Teresa he was advanced to the rank of Brigadier-General, and finally, for valor in the field at Gíbaro and Arroyo Blanco, he was made Major General.

General Gómez enjoyed special confidence and regard of the Commander-in-Chief, Máximo Gómez, and when Maceo was killed he was selected to take Maceo's place in command of the forces of the West. His record as a soldier is splendid, full of valor and bravery, often fighting against a superior force of the enemy, but never defeated.

At the close of the War General Gómez was elected Representative to the famous Last Assembly of the Revolution. He was also a member of the commission which was sent to Washington to obtain a settlement of the soldiers' claims for back pay.

In 1898 he was appointed Governor of Las Villas, under the American Intervention.

In 1905 he was the candidate of the Liberal Party for the Presidency of the Republic, but failed of election. He then went into the United States, entered business and acted as head of the Silveira Sugar Company.

When the Revolution broke out in 1906, Gomez was arrested, but was released at the order of the American Commissioners, Taft and Bacon. After this he again devoted himself to politics, and in 1908 was the Presidential nominee of the Liberal-Historical Party. This time his election was successful.

During the administration of General Gómez, 1909 - 1913, he reorganized the army, increased the national marine, caused improvements of the ports, roads and bridges, construction of railways, helped to better the conditions of workingmen, and saw to the enlargement of public schools.

After expiration of his term as President, in 1913, he retired from politics until in 1916 he strongly supported Alfredo Zayas, the then Presidential candidate, against General Menocal. Zayas, however, was defeated, which resulted in a revolution in which General Gómez became involved. In February 1917 he was seized and imprisoned for a short time. After his release he retired to the United States.

His return to Cuba this year (1920), was marked by a hearty demonstration by the people. He is now the Presidential Nominee of the Liberal Party, (Coalition with the National Democratic Party).

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

General Gómez besides his splendid reputation as a soldier, possesses a very pleasing and magnetic personality. He is very popular among men and possesses a control over them which causes him to be both idolized and feared. He has a great following among the ignorant negroes.

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MIGUEL ARANGO Y MANTILLA.

Born in the year 1869 of Cuban parents. He studied in the "Escolapios" of Havana, and took a law course in the University of Havana. He belongs to an old titled family of Spain, and is a grandson of Francisco Arango y Carreño, one time lawyer and Assistant Secretary of Government. From his childhood he has spent his vacations in the United States. He is considered a very sociable man, leading a model home and family life, and is a man of high moral character. His wealth is estimated at three millions which he acquired through the sale of Central MERCEDES, where he spent twenty years of his life.

Señor Arango is now President or General Manager of the Cuba Cane Sugar Corporation, with offices at 32 Amargura Street, Havana, Cuba, which corporation controls eighteen sugar centrals. Has strong personal connections in New York and Washington owing to business relations in the sugar industry. He has been the representative to the Sugar Congress in the United States.

Señor Arango has never figured in active politics until now when he has been nominated as Vice-Presidential candidate by the Liberal Party.

He is regarded an expert in the sugar industry, enjoys great prestige among the important elements of Cuba on account of his culture and high principles. He has attempted to retire from the Cuba Cane Corporation to private life but the Corporation could not spare his services.

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ALFREDO ZAYAS y ALFONSO.

ALFREDO ZAYAS y ALFONSO, Lawyer, Writer, Orator, was born in the City of Havana, Cuba, February 21, 1861. He was educated in the Colegio of Madame Boblag, and the more famous Colegio "El Salvador", founded by Luz Caballero, and during his time under the charge of his father, Juan Bruno Zayas. He entered the University of Havana, and in 1882 received the Degree of Licenciado Derecho, whereupon he entered upon the practice of law.

Alfredo Zayas became affiliated with the Autonomist Party, and was later a representative of the Revolutionary Party in Havana. He was arrested in 1896 and exiled in 1897.

With the triumph of the Revolution in 1898 he returned to political life, in which he has continued to be active. He has held many offices. In 1889 he was Prosecuting Attorney; in 1891 Municipal Judge; in 1901 Acting Mayor of Havana and Member of the Council; in 1905 he was made Senator for the Province of Havana and President of the Senate; in 1906 he was President of the Revolutionary Committee; in 1907 he was chosen member of the Committee of Consultation to deal with matters affecting Cuba and the United States; and in 1908 he was elected Vice-President of the Republic, with José Miguel Gómez as President.

Dr. Zayas has been a very active writer. He has been a frequent contributor to the press and magazines on political and historical subjects. He was six years Librarian of the Sociedad Económica de Amigos del Pais, and for many years its President. Among his best known works are:
EL PRESBITERO DON JOSÉ AGUSTIN CABALLERO Y SU VIDA Y SUS OBRAS, 1891.
CUBA AUTONÓMICA. LEXICOGRAFIA ANTILLANA, Habana, 1914. General Crowder, who had a high regard for the mental accomplishments of Zayas, consulted him freely while re-writing the ELECTORAL LAW in 1919.

As an orator Dr. Zayas is compared to William Jennings Bryan. He is called the Bryan of Cuba.

Dr. Alfredo Zayas is the present (1920) Presidential Nominee of the National League, (a Coalition of the Conservative, Popular and Nationalist Parties).

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FRANCISCO CARRILLO

1.
68

MAJOR GENERAL FRANCISCO CARRILLO is said to be about 48 years of age. He is a native of the Province of Santa Clara. Although partly educated in the United States, he has only had a moderate education which he received in the country schools of Cuba.

Major General Francisco Carrillo has a good war record. He is a veteran of the War of 1868 - 1878, when he was captured and imprisoned in Cabaña fortress for a considerable time. He was Major-General in the War of 1895 - 1898.

In 1902 he became Senator from Santa Clara under President Tomás Estrada Palma.

In 1906 he organized forces in support of the Government, and in the uprising of that year had charge of the Government troops.

In 1907 He was also named in connection with the Maso Parro. movement.

Major General Francisco Carrillo is the present Governor of the Province of Santa Clara. He and his brother are great friends of Emilio Nuñez.

He would be a staunch supporter of the Government in case of trouble.

Besides his political carreer, Major General Francisco Carrillo is actively engaged in the business of stock (hog) breeding and raising. He is also a property owner.

Personally, Major General Francisco Carrillo is a fighting character. He is familiarly known as "Pancho Tabaco", as he is never without a cigar in his mouth. While he has great influence throughout the Province of Santa Clara, he is by no means a popular man as he is very impulsive and is said to possess a mean and gross character.

For the most part he resides in the town of Remedios, Santa Clara.

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1920
DEPARTMENT

AMERICAN LEGATION
OFFICE OF THE MILITARY ATTACHÉ
HABANA

September 20, 1920.

No.- 1213.

From: Major N. W. Campanole, Infty.

To: The Director of Military Intelligence, G.S.
(Through the Military Attaché, Havana, Cuba.)

Subject: Considerations which may Create Rebellion in Cuba, and Probable Activity of Liberals to force United States Intervention.

1. In discussions regarding United States intervention in Cuba the view of many eminent authorities should be stated at the outset that the Government of the United States is legally and morally pledged and obligated to guarantee to Cuba a government "adequate for the protection of life, property and individual liberty". The approaching elections give cause for apprehension that the constituted Government of Cuba will be threatened with revolution and possible intervention of the United States in the internal affairs of that country.

2. Certain historic facts indicate clearly that fair and honest elections are essential to the maintenance of good government in Cuba. A survey of the situation today indicates that the forthcoming elections will be neither fair nor impartial. The considerations which may create this situation are necessarily of inestimable value at this time. The Liberal party (the Opposition) is on the offensive and decision to abide by the result of the elections, the peace of the country depends. As stated in previous reports, the Liberals are demonstrating a desire to seek relief from violations of the electoral law by a resort to legal measures for a peaceful settlement of the differences, and there is every indication that the views of the more sane element of the party will prevail. The factors which support this contention have been stated in previous reports and were made the subject of a special report on September 7, 1920,- Despatch No. 1191. These factors are strong arguments for a peaceful adjustment of the controversy which is bound to arise after the elections.

3. There appears hardly any doubt that a large Liberal majority exists in the Republic, and in order to offset this majority and to elect the candidates of the Liga Nacional, the Government now in power must of necessity exercise a dominating influence by utilizing every available means within its reach. The position taken by the United States in the Legation Note of August 29th, and the announcements of the Cuban President, would seem to force the leaders of the Liga Nacional (Government party) to take every precaution to conceal the frauds that will be perpetrated by them. The consensus of opinion, supported by certain activities of the Government, appears to be that

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these frauds,aided by coercion and intimidation, will be practised in the provinces of Camagüey and Oriente, and possibly in Matanzas, and Pinar del Rio,- which will win them the elections. Of the other two provinces, Santa Clara is overwhelmingly Liberal, while Habana is too closely under the supervision of the American Legation for the Government to attempt frauds.

4. That the Liberals will appeal to the electoral boards and the courts, and as a last resort,to the United States, seems to be assured, provided the unexpected happens. In this connection it must be borne in mind that the number of Liberal hothead politicians is large, and that the presence in Cuba of persons who are familiar with the methods of the procurement of arms and ammunition,is a factor very favorable to a revolt. No one knows whether these persons, even now,are planning to take advantage of the situation,to take up arms against the constituted government.

5. It can be stated that the Liberals will attempt to hold their own on election day and will collect evidence in order to present their case to the electoral boards, and if necessary before the courts of justice. There is a decided discouraging attitude taken by certain prominent men in Cuba who, with no party affiliations whatsoever, do not hesitate to express a lack of confidence in the courts in general, and in this criticism even the Supreme Court of the Republic is not spared. The decisions of these courts on political questions, it is contended by these men, have frequently been tainted by the influence of the Executive. Therefore they say it can be expected that the courts will not be unbiased in making a decision on the result of an election. In any event,it can be expected that the United States will be called upon to decide the legality of the elections,although under the circumstances the burden of proof will rest with the Liberals. If the election is contested in this manner,and should the United States Government take the Liberal cause under advisement and render an unfavorable decision, there is reason to believe that this decision will be accepted by the Liberals.

6. With regard to the activity of an element in open rebellion in Cuba, the Military Intelligence Division is concerned principally with time and place. The Government of the United States is primarily interested in the safety of the sugar crop, and secondarily in the protection of other foreign interests, especially Spanish and English, which are considerable. The mission to the United States troops might therefore be to prevent the rebels from destroying sugar crops and to protect other foreign interests in Cuba. There have already occurred in Cuba two insurrections due to the results of elections. It may not be out of place here to review the actions of the revolutionary party on both these occasions:

7. In 1905 the Moderate party nominated Estrada Palma for President, and Domingo Mendez Capote,leader of the Moderate party, for Vice-President,and these were later elected. The Liberal party

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nominated for President, General José Miguel Gómez (the present nominee of the Liberal party), and for Vice-President, Dr. Alfredo Zayas, the present presidential nominee of the Liga Nacional. The coincidence with the situation today is that the Secretary of Government in the Moderate Cabinet of President Palma was General Freyre Andrade. General Andrade's Department had the control of the police, the Rural Guard, the supervision of the municipal governments,- as has Colonel Charles Hernandez(the present Secretary of Government), who has been identified with previous elections as one who "put across" the frauds of the 1916 election. Due to the evident intention, as it was claimed, of General Andrade and his associates to secure through fraud the election of the Moderate nominee, very few if any of the Liberals registered and voted on election day. The result was that every Member of the House returned, and every provincial governor was a Moderate,as well as all of the presidential and senatorial electors. The December elections gave the Moderates a large majority in both Houses.

President Palma was inaugurated in 1906. During the period between the election and the inauguration, an insurrection on a rather small scale started, but through the activity of the Secretary of Government, General Andrade, it was quickly suppressed by the Rural Guards.

In August,1906, or ten months after the elections, an insurrection began,of a much more formidable character. This time the Government forces were limited to 600 artillery and 3,000 Rural Guards. The Rural Guards,as now, were distributed in small detachments in various towns of the Island. The revolution began simultaneously in Pinar del Rio and Santa Clara, and spread quickly to Habana Province,where the rebels concentrated their forces. It was at this time that the First Intervention occurred, when the United States,through President Roosevelt, informed the Cuban Minister at Washington that it was sending to Cuba the Secretary of War and the Assistant Secretary of State,as representatives of the United States to aid in restoring normal conditions. The damage to property was considerable, but the objective of the revolution was the overthrow of the Palma government,which it succeeded in doing.

8. In 1912 the Conservative party, heretofore known as the Moderate party, nominated General Menocal for President, and the Liberal party nominated Dr. Zayas. Menocal was elected. In 1916 General Menocal was re-nominated by the Conservative party and Dr. Zayas was renominated by the Liberals. The election of neither was conceded by the partisans of the other, and fraud was freely charged by both parties. Appeals were taken to the electoral boards and to the courts,from the results announced by some of the various college boards. The elections were annulled in a few of the colleges by the Supreme Court, and special elections ordered.

Before the special elections took place,however, the followers of General José Miguel Gómez (Liberal party) resorted to arms. The plan of the revolutionists was a concerted uprising in all the provinces, to take place on or about February 15, 1917; but owing to the miscarriage

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of plans, the constituted government learned of the revolution and adopted immediate measures to ~~prevent~~ suppress it. This was done by the arrest of the leaders in Havana, early in February. The quick action of the Menocal government caused the revolution to break earlier than planned. The report of the outbreak in Havana soon spread to the provinces of Santa Clara and Camagüey, but before a good start had been made in those provinces, the Menocal government, by a strong display of force, quickly suppressed the rebellion. It is generally asserted that the declaration of the United States that revolution against the constituted government of Cuba was considered by the United States as a lawless and unconstitutional act and would not be countenanced- or words to that effect- contributed very materially to strengthening the stand of the Government and caused the rebels to surrender, without resistance.

It is stated by the Liberals that the plans for a revolution in February, 1917 should have called for an uprising on Inauguration Day, May 20th, in order that the Government of the United States could not have pointed to the Menocal Government as the constituted and recognized government.

The rebellion of 1917 was for the purpose of forcing the United States to intervene, as it had in 1906, in order that the national elections would be annulled and that it (the United States) would supervise the new elections. The premature outbreak and the timely announcement of the United States, did not permit the rebels to do much damage to life and property.

9. The object of the Liberals in an insurrectionary movement growing out of the national elections in November of this year, in which they would claim that the Menocal Government elected the candidates by fraud, would be to force the United States to intervene in Cuba in order that the November election would be declared null and void and a re-election should take place.

10. The Liberals realize the importance which the United States attaches to the sugar production of Cuba, and the need of this commodity throughout the world. It follows, then, that the Liberals will threaten the destruction of the sugar crop. That the Liberals aim to carry this threat into execution in event of a revolution is no secret but openly advocated by them.

11. The place at which the outbreak will occur will be governed largely by circumstances. There is every reason to believe that the direction will be from the city of Havana. Conditions may be so favorable that the initial movements would be perceived first in Havana Province which is strongly pro-Liberal, although Santa Clara and Matanzas are very fertile areas for the propagation of rebellion. Santa Clara Province particularly lends itself admirably to revolution because of its relative isolation and the powerful Liberal following of General Gomez.

12. As stated in previous reports, the Government is taking every precaution to guard against the importation, clandestine or otherwise, of fire-arms. The presence in Cuba, however, of expert smugglers

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render this problem easy of solution for the Liberals.

13. The action that can be expected of the Cuban Army is discussed in Despatch No. 1207 of September 15th. It must be considered that an outbreak in Santa Clara and the consequent interruption of communication and traffic would divide the loyal Government forces into two parts, which would operate to the advantage of the Liberals not only in a strategic sense but in the friendly overtures which would be facilitated by lack of communication with their Headquarters.

14. That the Rebels can, and in all probability will, destroy certain sugar crops, it is believed cannot be questioned. It is also probable that American interests will first suffer, for obvious reasons. It is further believed that United States troops will be unable to carry out their mission of preventing ~~either~~ destruction of the major portion of the sugar crop, or to offer adequate protection to foreign interests, because of the time that will elapse between an outbreak and the landing of United States troops.

15. The time when the outbreak will occur is problematical. The error made by the Rebels in 1917 in not selecting May 20th as the date for the uprising, has become public property and although that day would be more propitious and suitable, it is quite possible that another date would insure greater success to the Rebel forces.

It is believed that the time for the uprising will depend to a great extent upon the rapidity with which their plans are formulated and the feasibility of putting these into effect. It is improbable that a movement should occur short of February, 1921, or three months after the election. It is more than likely, however, that a later date might be more within the realm of probability.

16. In view of the impracticability of the United States troops carrying out its mission in event of a revolution in Cuba, due to the considerations above indicated, it would seem advisable that as large a force as possible be sent to Cuba as soon as practicable, to take station at the sensitive points created by the election. This force it is believed could be sent under the same understanding with the Cuban Government as the marines are now in Camagüey Province. It would seem that the good relations existing between the United States and Cuba would permit of this measure.

17. In this connection it can be pointed out that the Cuban Government is not absolutely certain of the support of the Cuban Army in event of rebellion. The Cuban Government must certainly be conscious of the fact that the situation may change at any time unfavorably to it, and that rather than obstruct, it would invite the landing of additional troops. It is estimated that one regiment of Infantry at war strength could cope with any situation that might arise. It is suggested that these troops be detailed from the Army rather than from the Marines because of the greater efficiency of this force in meeting the tactical problems that might present themselves.

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18. It is believed that the action of the United States in sending additional troops as a reinforcement to the small, contingent now isolated in the centre of the Republic of Cuba, is fully justified by the existing conditions. It could not be construed as intervention in any sense of the term. This force can be considered by both governments as a preventative, with no embarrassment to either, and immeasureably more effective in that the chances of an uprising would be minimized. It would also have an important effect upon the electoral boards in that the United States will support an honest election by force of arms instead of by moral force and there would be the additional advantage that the troops would be already on the ground in event of a revolution, to prevent wanton destruction of life and property, and would assist the Cuban Government in upholding constituted authority in the Republic, for the protection of life, property and individual liberty.

N. W. CAMPANOLE,
Major, Infantry.

1st. Ind.

American Legation, Office of the Military Attaché, Havana, Cuba, September 21, 1920: To the Director of Military Intelligence, G.S.

J. M. HOBSON,
Major, Infantry,
Military Attaché.

Paragraph 11 is not concurred in. In view of the presence of large bodies of Cuban troops in Havana, over 2,000 at Camp Columbia and about 1,000 at Cabañas, it is not probable that a general insurrection would start from Havana. It is further thought that the Liberals, if defeated, will not abide by the result of the elections, but will first institute legal proceedings to contest the election. If turned down by the courts, it is thought that they will start an insurrection in one of the remote provinces,- Oriente, Camaguey, or Santa Clara.

J. M. HOBSON,
Major, Infantry,
Military Attaché.

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WAR DEPARTMENT

AMERICAN LEGATION
OFFICE OF THE MILITARY ATTACHÉ
HABANA

September 28, 1920.

My dear Coxe:

Your letter of September 10th only reached me a few days ago. I want to thank you for your successful effort in bettering our financial conditions here in Cuba.

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Since last writing I have changed my mind somewhat as to the possibility of an emergency that may arise as a result of the National Elections. I am today sending up a Confidential report on the "Necessity of United States Troops in Cuba to Insure Maintenance of Law and Order", which I am very anxious that you should see.

Mrs. Campanole is returning tomorrow, via Key West, and I am looking forward to leaving Cuba on November 2d.- I am in hopes that you will use your influence to issue the necessary instructions by that time.

Sincerely yours,

Campanole.

To-
Colonel A. B. Coxe,
Military Intelligence Division. General Staff.

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WAR DEPARTMENT

September 27, 1920.

Return to File M

~~CONFIDENTIAL.~~

No.- 1223.

From: Major N. W. Campanole, Infantry.

To: The Director of Military Intelligence, G.S.

Subject: Necessity of United States Troops in Cuba to Insure Maintenance of Law and Order.

NOTED
S. MILES,
M. I. S.

1. In compliance with your confidential instructions of June 30th in which you request a special report in event that the situation in Cuba becomes such as to require the presence of United States troops for the maintenance of law and order, a careful consideration of existing conditions justifies the belief that an emergency may arise from the national elections on November 1st. which may necessitate the employment of United States troops.

It is desired to state at the outset that a crisis does not now exist in Cuba, and the probabilities are that none may arise. There is too much at stake, however, and the responsibility of the United States is so great that unless preventative measures are taken to remove or minimize the danger, the blame for the crises, if it should arise, will fall largely upon the United States.

2. In the consideration of this subject, your attention is invited to report No. 1213 of September 20th, on the probable activity of the Liberal Party to force the intervention of the United States in Cuba in event of defeat at the polls on November 1st., and to the request of the American Minister in Cuba, to the State Department, for the reinforcement of the American Marines stationed at Camagüey, Cuba, - to which it is desired to add that it is becoming increasingly evident that the Cuban Government is disposed to ignore and disregard the expressed interest of the United States for a fair and impartial election on November 1st. Reliable reports clearly indicate that the Government will employ fraud, violence, and intimidation in order to carry the election, and in this activity the Army, ploice, and political agents are being utilized.

3. The importance of an honest election cannot be overestimated when it is considered that there have already occurred in Cuba two insurrections due to the results of elections. It is generally held to be an obligation of the United States that a third

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revolution be avoided if it is possible to do so.

4. There is every indication, as stated in previous reports, that the election on November 1st. will not be conducted in a fair and impartial manner. It is true that in the advent of the National Elections the electoral boards appear to be performing their functions satisfactorily to the parties concerned, at least in the fulfilment of the new electoral law. The attitude of these boards after the election, however, is problematical; the lack of confidence of Cuban leaders in the courts, not even excepting the Supreme Court, is unfortunate and presents a pessimistic ~~futurex~~ outlook for the future. No one can now predict the results of an unfair election, from which the possibility of revolution exists. Already revolutionary pamphlets have been discovered in the provinces stating that unless the Liberal leader (the Opposition) is elected on November 1st an uprising will occur. The cry of "Tiburon" or revolution" is being heard and even published in the press.

5. The United States, in the Note of the American Legation given to the Cuban press under date of August 30th regarding the approaching elections, takes the position that "these elections shall be conducted in such a way as to secure the freest and fairest expression of the popular will of the Cuban people, and that the candidate thus securing the highest popular vote, shall be declared President-elect of Cuba."

6. The activity of the Cuban Army, through the appointment of supervisors to a number of municipalities, and the detail of officers by the Administration, to districts where there is a decided Liberal majority, during the Electoral period, presupposes intimidation on the part of officers and men and will, it is believed, deprive an expression of the popular will on election day. It is not a secret that the police and political agents in the pay and employ of the Government are being encouraged by the Administration to use every means at their disposal to defeat the Liberals.

7. The personal activity of the President, in the approaching elections, as evidenced by his Allocution of August 29th and his statements of September 5th and 12th, are not conducive to harmony, and to a certain extent nullify the assurances of the Cuban Government for a fair and impartial election. It is apparent that the assurances of the Administration stop at the fulfilment of the letter of the new electoral law while openly violating its spirit.

8. It is generally conceded that the Cuban people are wholly irresponsible in the conduct of a fair and free election. It is not improbable that even with deceit and fraud on the part of the Government, the Liberals may be victorious, in which event the Party now in power may entertain grievances, to the point of resisting the Opposition in coming into power.

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9. The aim of either party would appear to be to bring about United States intervention. Indeed, the Liberals have freely and repeatedly stated that in event of defeat they will not permit the Menocal Government to continue in power but would force immediate intervention, by the destruction of United States property, - Cuban independence being of no consequence. Needless to say, in the destruction of American interests by the Liberals, American life would be in jeopardy.

10. The Liberals do not hesitate to point out further that while the United States voluntarily accepts the role of arbitor as to the fairness of the elections, the element of intimidation constituting as it does an important and probably deciding factor in the elections, is an extremely difficult violation to prove to the satisfaction of the United States, for the reason that the major portion of the electors are "guajiros" (countrymen) who, through fear of violence will be found unwilling to denounce the perpetrators of intimidation whose words they accept as law.

11. It is realized that no force, however strong, can totally prevent the destruction of American property or other foreign interests. The major portion of these interests consist of sugar crops. The burning of cane is, as is well known, a matter which one person can carry out with dire results. The amount of damage which can be done by an organized revolt in Cuba is appalling especially when measured by the shortage of sugar in the world's market.

12. In order to give an idea of the American and foreign interests in Cuba, the available estimates show that Americans control 74 out of the 192 centrales (sugar mills), and that the production is about 2,000,000 tons, of which 1,832,104 tons are located within the danger zone of revolution, that is to say, in the provinces of Matanzas, Santa Clara, Camagüey and Oriente. These American interests in sugar consist of 25% of the total production in Cuba, and the production of this commodity by other foreign interests (Spanish, French and British) is estimated at 10%. Inasmuch as the entire sugar crop of Cuba is endangered, the loss involved would be 4,446,429 tons.

13. It is contended that the United States is under treaty obligation to guarantee to Cuba a government adequate for the protection of life, property and individual liberty. The United States, further, has an inherent right to afford pritection to life and property which would be unquestionably placed in jeopardy in the event of revolution. Therefore, in view of the uncertainty in the turn of events as the result of the approaching elections on November 1st, it is believed that the United States is fully justified to adopt such measures as will remove, or minimize, the danger to life and property of American and other foreign interests, as well as of Cubans. In adopting this attitude, the United States would be exercising a legal right.

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With regard to the statement contained in the Legation Note herein referred to, that it is "incumbent upon the Government of the United States to use all available means to observe the conduct of the electoral procedure in Cuba", while foreign to the subject of the use of armed force by the United States it may not be amiss to state that the personnel at the disposal of the Legation is inadequate to properly and effectively observe the conduct of the elections.

14. The announced policy of the State Department of the United States not to supervise the elections, would not be violated by sending reinforcements of United States troops to Cuba. Neither could these reinforcements be interpreted as intervention in the internal affairs of this country, ~~therefore~~ The additional troops could be sent under the same general understanding as now exists between the United States and Cuba; and it is believed that their arrival before November 1st. would produce a decided moral effect on the Menocal Government to refrain from intimidation and fraud, and at the same time would be available should the political factions resort to arms as a result of the National elections. This force in a large measure would be a guarantee to American life and property and to foreign interests, and would insure to Cuba the maintenance of law and order.

There is hardly any doubt that the small force of Marines, consisting of 12 officers and 150 enlisted men, now stationed at Camagüey, Province of Camagüey, Cuba, is wholly inadequate for the emergency that may arise, and the Cuban Army, if loyal, is too inefficient to afford protection to American or other interests. All of its strength would be taken up in the suppression of the rebellion. The mere presence of adequate United States forces in Cuba on November 1st., properly disposed, would, moreover, be a deterrent to any revolutionary activity, and could be returned to their station in the United States when normal conditions were restored.

15. The following deductions are made from the foregoing observations:

(a) That the United States is morally and legally responsible for the maintenance of law and order in Cuba and therefore justified to send and dispose troops in the republic which will remove or minimize the danger to life and property of American and other foreign interests as well as Cubans.

(b) That the National elections on November 1st. will not be fair and honest, contrary to the expressed wishes of the United States, and that as a result a revolution is possible.

(c) That the peculiar responsibility of the United States justifies every possible preventative which will counteract revolutionary ideas.

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NND 740058
By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

(d) That a manifestation of force prior to the elections will be the best answer to the political factions in Cuba that the United States will not tolerate violence and revolution for the processes of government.

16. It is therefore recommended that one regiment of Infantry at war strength be ordered to Cuba for station and distribution at such points as may develop critical in the course of the electoral period; and that this force arrive in Cuba if practicable, before the National Elections on November 1.

17. The Military Attaché has been consulted in rendering this report, and concurs in the recommendation.

N. W. CAMPANOLE,
Major, Infantry,

1st. Ind.

American Legation, Office of the Military Attaché, Havana, Cuba, September 28, 1920. To: Director of Military Intelligence, G.S.

1. Forwarded, concurring in the above recommendation.

2. Revolution is possible, but not probable.

3. Election frauds are not only probable but certain. Whether these frauds will be of sufficient magnitude to turn the Election in favor of a minority group is problematical.

4. The presence of a more adequate American force would not only minimize the chances of election frauds but would be an insurance against possible Revolution after the elections.

J. M. HOBSON,
Major, Infantry,
Military Attaché.

REC'D M.I.D., G.S. OCT 13 1920

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF
MIL. INTEL. DIV.
DEC 20 1920
WAR DEPARTMENT

CONFIDENTIAL.

AMERICAN LEGATION
OFFICE OF THE MILITARY ATTACHE
HABANA

3-1
2657-9-27
December 4, 1920.

No.- 1305

From: Cuba.

To: The Director of Military Intelligence, G.S.

Subject: Attitude of Cuban Army in Event of Intervention.

REC'D M.I.D., G.S. DEC 18 1920

2657-9-27

CONFIDENTIAL.

1. With further reference to report No. 1213 of September 20, 1920, on the subject of considerations which may create Rebellion in Cuba, and probable activity of Liberals to force United States Intervention, I have been reliably informed by a high-ranking officer of the Cuban Army that on or about November 15th the President of the Republic in person gave orders to one Major Gaspar Betancourt, Commanding Officer of the Cavalry "Tercio Tactico", at Camagüey, to attack and capture the Marine Detachment stationed in the immediate vicinity of that place in event that the Government of the United States decides upon armed intervention as a result of the political situation in the Republic; that orders have been similarly given to one Captain José Ortega, the Commanding Officer of the detachment at Marianáo, near Havana, to prevent by armed force the landing of American troops at or near that point.

11002-12
11002.25
paper 8, 7
10546-5
{Letter of Dec 6, 1917 from Mil Int Cuba to D. M. I.}

2. I have been further informed that one Rosendo Collazo, who has recently resigned from the army and is a senator-elect of the Liga Nacional party from the province of Camagüey, has stated in public that he has an organized volunteer force consisting of 500 men who will join him in opposing the advance of American forces in Cuba in event of intervention.

3. My informant stated that the Major Betancourt and Captain Ortega above referred to confided the instructions given to them by the President to fellow officers of close acquaintance. It is quite possible that the other commanding officers at other ports have received the same instructions.

4. The captains in Major Betancourt's squadron of 3 troops are well known to the informant. Captain Moleón is considered anti-American, while Captains Trujillo and Comesañas are decidedly pro-American.

5. While intervention would be distasteful to the Cuban army it is believed that the troops would be more inclined to disobey the instructions of the President if given, than to oppose the landing of U. S. troops, by armed force. The above information, however, is given for what it is worth.

6. A copy of this report is being furnished the Commanding Officer, Marine Detachment at Camagüey, for his information.

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF
MIL. INTEL. DIV.
DEC 27
WAR DEPARTMENT

AMERICAN LEGATION
OFFICE OF THE MILITARY ATTACHÉ
HABANA

December 17, 1920.

2657-Q-27

My dear Miles:

I returned day before yesterday from Panama, where I had a very pleasant trip indeed. Your very kind efforts to obtain this interesting trip for me are highly appreciated.

My stay in Panama was very interesting from a personal and social standpoint, and I hope very beneficial from a professional standpoint. I saw the Fortifications, went through the Canal by ship, and also had an airplane flight across the Zone. And I had a conference with Cruse and obtained some very good points from him.

Reference our recent cable (No.365 of December 2) sending for funds to be used for the next quarter and also to cover partial expenses for December,- would you be so kind as to see that this matter is expedited? We have no Quartermaster Funds left, and in view of the fact that the Moratorium is still on, and everybody demanding prompt payment, we should have these funds placed to our credit at the earliest possible moment.

Colonel Martin does not know yet whether or not he will make a visit to the States, but in case he does so he will certainly call by and see you.

2657-Q-27
4

Reference Report No. 1305 of December 7th, which Campanole sent you concerning attitude of Cuban Army in the event of Intervention,- would you please ask him the name of the high-ranking officer of the Cuban Army who furnished him the information? Also please ask him if a Major Espinosa gave him any information on this subject.

Mrs. Pattin, our chief clerk, will go on leave in a day or two. We are trying to break Mr. DeGraux in as a Finance Clerk. Please tell Major Fischer to have a little patience with us in regard to the financial papers, as Miss Jordan never could understand how to properly keep the records and prepare the necessary papers, and no doubt many irregularities will be found. We hope to get this part of our work functioning smoothly in the near future.

Colonel Martin joins me in kindest regards to yourself and Mrs. Miles.

Very sincerely yours,

Major Sherman Miles,
General Staff.

J.M. Dobson

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NND 740058
By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF
MIL. INTEL. DIV.
1921 2657-Q-27 6 JAN 11
WAR DEPARTMENT

2657-Q-27
M.I.5-6

January 5, 1921.

Major James M. Hobson,
Military Attache,
Havana, Cuba.

My dear Hobsnn:

Your letter of December 17th, to Major Miles has remained unanswered as he has been away from the office temporarily for the past two weeks, but the various matters have been taken up.

Comment about the funds is unnecessary for you have long since received the cable informing you that $7600 was placed to your credit.

May I suggest that it makes it easier to expedite matters if you write covering only one subject to be taken up in the division. It grows rather complicated at times when several people must take up the matter contained in a single letter.

With kindest regards, I am,

Sincerely yours,

W. A. COPTHORNE,
Major, C.A.C.

For SHERMAN MILES,
Major, General Staff.

for

MAILED M.I.D.G.S. JAN 6 1921

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NND 740058
By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

Lt. Col. Coward
M.I.2

CHARGE TO GOVERNMENT RATE. Office of Chief of Staff.

WAR DEPARTMENT TELEGRAM.

OFFICIAL BUSINESS.

OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF
G-2 INTEL.
JAN 21 1921

2657-Q-27

2657-Q-27

WAR DEPARTMENT

WASHINGTON.

EN CODE

January 18, 1921.

AMERICAN MILITARY ATTACHE
HAVANA CUBA

253

IN VIEW YOUR REPORT ONE THREE ZERO FIVE DO YOU RECEED FROM YOUR

FORMER OPINION THAT THERE WILL BE NO RESISTANCE TO LANDING OR

SUBSEQUENT OPERATIONS AMERICAN TROOPS IN CUBA STOP CABLE REPLY

NOLAN

W. A. Copithorne
Major, C.A.C.

for SHERMAN MILES
Major, General Staff.

CKf

RECORD SECTION COPY
SENT
JAN 20 1921

W. D., STANDARD
FORM NO. 1a. 3—2283

DECLASSIFIED
NND 740058
By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

Henry

Original to M.I. 2
for action

Secretary of State
1921 JAN 21 PM 1:01

JAN 21 1921
2657-9-27

Copy to Central Political

WAR DEPARTMENT

WAR DEPARTMENT
EXECUTIVE DIVISION, GENERAL STAFF
MILITARY INTELLIGENCE BRANCH
WASHINGTON

TELEGRAM

Havana,
Dated January 21, 1921.
Recd. Jan. 21, 2:04, PM.

C O D E

Milstaff

Washington

No. 372, January 21st.

Former opinion that there would be no resistance to landing American troops in Cuba or subsequent operations is adhered to.

During my absence in Panama, report 1305 was sent. That said report was based on information from an unreliable source, the Marine commander at Camaguey concurs with me.

Above refers to your No. 253.

H O B S O N

No. 253 drafted by
Lt. Col. Coward

sbg

CONFIDENTIAL COPIES TO:
Chief of Staff. W. P. D. State Dept. Cable Office M. I. 2. Capt. Martin.

P—16670

DECLASSIFIED
NND 740058
By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

Number of Copies 3
Copy No: 1
2657-D-28
OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF
OCT 7 1920
WAR DEPARTMENT

September 21, 1920.

No.- 1215.

From: Ua.

To: The Director of Military Intelligence, G.S.

Subject: Political Situation.

1. There is transmitted herewith a report on the political situation as of this date.

REC'D M.I.D., G.S. OCT 1 1920

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

Cuba.

(16) Groups.

21-Sept.-1920.

(17) Political.

Political.

(50) Ins.

The Liga Nacional will send a special train carrying speakers and propaganda to the eastern provinces. This train will leave Havana on the 24th inst., and the itinerary is laid out to include October 11th.

This program pays special attention to Santa Clara province where many meetings have been arranged. Indications point to Santa Clara as the great political battleground because from all indications the Liga Nacional will have to carry this province to win the election.

The party in power is rapidly making its political influence felt. The number of supervisors appointed by the Government has been increased to 14. Of these 14 supervisors, Pinar del Rio has 1, Havana 2, Matanzas 4, Santa Clara 5, and Oriente 2. These supervisors all belong to the Cuban Army. 12 are officers and 2 are sergeants. It is also reliably reported that 2 supervisors have been assigned to the towns of Nuevitas and Ciego de Avila, both in Camagüey province, but these do not appear in the list obtained by this office from the Secretary of Gobernación dated September 20th.

Conservative partisans are sending numerous complaints charging the alcaldes and police of Liberal strongholds with intimidation. These complaints generally end with a request for the appointment of a supervisor. These complaints were received from the following towns: Manguito and Cidra, Province of Matanzas; Esperanza, Cifuentes, and Abreus, Province of Santa Clara.

The Government has received numerous applications for the pardoning of criminals, and 40 pardons were granted on the 16th inst. Though criminals are not allowed to vote, it is charged that the Government is using this power to influence their relatives for the Liga Nacional.

Reliable information has been received to the effect that at Camagüey, Col. Collazo, a retired officer and candidate for Senator, and General Martí, late Secretary of War and Navy, and candidate for Congress, are bringing pressure on the Cuban Military District Commander at that place to change the location of his personnel for the benefit of the Liga Nacional.

It is also learned from the same source of information that the Military Commander at Camagüey is uneasy about the loyalty of his enlisted men, many of whom are said to be strongly pro-Liberal.

Registration irregularities have been discovered in the municipality of Aguada de Pasajeros, Santa Clara Province, where there are about 350 names appearing on the registration list and the persons

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

so registered have not been found and are not known to exist. It is reported that the Conservative member of the municipal board tried to have cedulas mailed to the addresses of these unknown persons, but that the Judge of the municipal board prevented such action.

Each party is charging the other with buying up voting cedulas so as to prevent its opponent from receiving its full vote. It is thought that there is foundation for such charges and that both parties will and are resorting to this method of bribery.

(51) Outs.

The Liberals held a large and successful meeting at Central MERCEDES (Matanzas Province) on Sunday the 19th ibst. It is estimated that 12,000 to 15,000 people were present. General Gómez attended, and his reception was enthusiastic. No disorders were reported.

From all information at hand, it appears that:

The Liberals have a good majority of the Popular vote and with an honest election will carry the provinces of Havana, Matanzas, and Santa Clara,- which are sufficient to win the election.

Oriente and Camagüey are doubtful; and the Conservatives have the advantage in Pinar del Rio.

Frauds are being and will be attempted by both sides, and the party in power supporting the Liga Nacional and controlling the governmental machinery will be more successful in committing and concealing its frauds.

The Liga Nacional will abide by the results of the election.

The Liberals, if defeated, will not abide by the result of the election.

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

Number of copies: 3
Copy No.: 1
2657-Q-29
OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF
OCT 7 1920
WAR DEPARTMENT

AMERICAN LEGATION
OFFICE OF THE MILITARY ATTACHÉ
HABANA

September 22, 1920.

No.- 1217.

From: Major N. W. Campanole, Infantry.

To: The Director of Military Intelligence, G. S.,
(Thru The Military Attaché, Havana, Cuba.)

Subject: Summary of Important Events on Political Situation in Cuba For the Week Ending September 22d, 1920.

1. The following summary of the important events on the political situation in Cuba for the week ending September 22d is submitted for your information on subjects as follows:

(a) The electoral boards.
(b) Activity of the national parties; the Independent and Socialist parties.
(c) Activity of supervisors and police.
(d) The arrival of Sr. Miguel Arango, and departure of General Emilio Nuñez.
(e) The Montalvo case.
(f) Protested inscriptions.

2. The Central Electoral Board, Havana, has under consideration a number of important appeals on nominations received from the provincial boards, and has announced that a decision in these cases will be made tomorrow, September 23rd. The requirements of the various electoral boards created under the electoral code, during the week, have entailed greater responsibility and have been more exacting, than for any similar period in the past. The decisions of these boards continue to be satisfactory to all concerned.

3. The National League (the Administration's party) Party has initiated a widespread campaign of propaganda, making use of all of the means at its disposal. The Administration press announces the official canvass made of the electors, and gives the Liga Nacional (National League) a majority in all of the six provinces. The press charges the Liberals with violations in several municipalities. The itinerary of the presidential nominee so far announced commences on September 24th and ends October 12th. The schedule will take him to every province in the Republic, with special attention to the three eastern provinces.

The Liberal campaign is growing in intensity and appears to be more aggressive than their opponents'. The nominee of this party, General José Miguel Gómez, has already stumped the eastern provinces, and it is announced that he will again leave during October to tour Santa Clara, Camagüey, and Oriente. On September 20th a large Lib-

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

eral meeting was held at Matanzas, which the Liberal nominee attended. It is estimated that fully 15,000 people were present at this meeting. This is considered as an exceptional ovation in Cuba.

An illuminating article in the HERALDO DE CUBA (Liberal) in its issue of September 20th, by one Ramon Vasconcelos who is considered one of the most eminent political writers, contains what amounted to a Liberal confession of the prospects for the Liberal party. In this article it is stated that Santa Clara, Havana, and Matanzas Provinces are Liberal strongholds and that the other three provinces were doubtful. The first three provinces mentioned would give the Liberals the election, but he qualified his statement by saying that Santa Clara was the key to the situation and its importance was such that either Gómez or Nuñez should take personal charge. The gist of the article indicated a decidedly pessimistic view for the Liberals and that they were not as confident of the result of the election even though conducted in a fair and impartial manner.

A decision of the Central Electoral Board on September 19th is to the effect that the newly organized Independent party, to which reference was made in the last Weekly Summary (No.1210 of Sept.17,1920), is not a national party. The full import of this decision has not been ascertained. It is probable, however, that it may mean that the ticket of this party will not be printed in the provincial ballot.

On September 19th the party known as the Social Radicals officially announced General José Miguel Gómez as their candidate for President. The number of votes which this fusion will bring to the Liberals is not available. The estimates vary between 5,000 and 10,000 for the entire Republic.

4. The reports from the provinces give direct evidence that the Army Supervisors detailed to the municipalities are exercising undue influence in favor of the Administration.

A delegation from Guamacaro, Matanzas, arrived in Havana on September 21st to protest against the Supervusor named Lt. José D. Serrano who took over the functions of the Mayor of Limonar. This officer has been charged with violence committed for political effect on Liberal partisans. The delegation was denied an interview with the Secretary of Government, who has charge of the Army Supervisors. In certain municipalities where no supervisors have been detailed, reports of the activity of the police in the electoral campaign continue to reach the Military Attaché with unusual frequency.

The Government press, on the other hand, contain numerous reports of intimidation by Liberal sympathizers. It appears that the police under Liberal mayors do not entirely refrain from participating in the campaign of intimidation, against the Conservatives. It has been observed that a number of protests which have been received from Conservative leaders have been answered by the Administration by the appointment

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of Army Supervisors. The number of Supervisors has been increased to fourteen, since last report. In this connection, an important announcement was made on September 20th to the effect that Colonel Charles Hernandez, Secretary of Government, is to send inspectors to various municipalities from which complains are received. It is expected that a number of mayors and police officials will be removed from office as a result of these investigations.

5. The return of Sr. Miguel Arango, the vice-presidential nominee of the Liberal party, after an extended absence in the United States, is worthy of special note. It is freely intimated by Liberals that Mr. Arango has been in the United States in the interests of the party. His mission in all probability has been to attempt to induce the United States to supervise the elections on November 1st. Coincident with the return of Mr. Arango on September 21st. was the departure of General Emilio Nuñez for the United States, ostensibly on a family visit. General Nuñez is the presidential nominee of the Democrata Nacionalista party(which fusioned with the Liberals) and now Vice-President of the Republic. A letter published in the press today over the signature of the son of General Nuñez states that the General has gone to the United States on personal matters but intimates that his acquaintance with Administration officials in Washington will take him to the Capital. Confidential reports received today are to the effect that Dr. Ortiz, leader of the Liberals in the House of Representatives, is also leaving for the United States within a short time.

With regard to the departure of General Nuñez to the United States, attention is invited to a resolution of the Executive Committee of the Liberal Party passed on August 30th, a copy of which was transmitted in Summary of September 2d (No.1169). The resolution authorized a mission to the United States to carry out certain work of the Liberal party "for the purpose of taking active and efficacious measures to put a stop to the insidious campaign which the elements of General Menocal's government continue to carry on by various means .. .. .. and to do whatever other acts they may deem expedient." General Nuñez and Dr. Ortiz were at that time mentioned as members of this mission. It was announced unofficially by the Liberals that this mission would not be sent.

While the supposition is general that "whatever other acts they may deem expedient" may mean, to induce the United States to supervise the elections, the observation is made that Cuban politicians are capable of attempting everything and anything. There is in mind the possibility that these men may seek to arrange shipment of arms and ammunition for a revolution,- always possible in Cuba.

6. The Supreme Court is in session today to dispose of the Montalvo case. General Montalvo will be recalled as the nominee of the Conservative Party who was substituted by Dr. Alfredo Zayas as nominee of the Coalition (Liga Nacional). Certain important developments in this case would appear to weaken the party of the Administration, and it is reported that on September 21st several presidential electors for Montalvo appeared before the Central Electoral Board and requested

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an investigation of fraud alleged to have been perpetrated by the leaders of the Liga Nacional. It is charged that these leaders substituted the Conservative letterhead by the Zayista, in connection with nomination certificates, thus making it appear that the Montalvo presidential electors had changed their allegiance to Zayas when such was not the fact. It is said that judicial action has been taken to discover the facts in the alleged fraud.

7. Of the numerous protests that have been made and settled or under appeal, the more important appear to refer to the electoral inscriptions made and published in the OFFICIAL GAZETTE of August 14,1920, as statistical summaries of the electors in each municipality, in compliance with Art. 103 of the Electoral Code. The Assistant Director of the Census has complained to the Central Board about thirty municipalities which show a greater increased percentage of electors than that allowed under the Electoral Code. Of the 30 cases, 3 are more or less prominent in that they affect 1000-odd electors,as follows:

(a) The municipal board at Caibarien is accused of retaining 325 'cedulas' (voting-cards), in violation of the law. The matter is now awaiting the decision of the Central Electoral Board.

(b) The judge in the municipality of Guanajay charged with making 114 illegal inscriptions.

(c) 354 illegal inscriptions charged to have been made in the municipality of Cienfuegos.

The decision of the Central Electoral Board in the above cases is awaited by the Liberals with great interest. On account of their importance, the Division will be informed of the action taken by the Board as soon as known.

8. With the elections less than five weeks off, it can be stated that the political conditions,viewed from any angle, are not as abnormal as they might be. The usual charges and recrimination are only to be expected,at a time when so much is at stake for the political factions. The greatest element of danger which gives offense to the Liberals continues to be the activity of the Army,through its supervisors, the detail of officers with political tendencies, and the Police forces. This activity can be exercised to the danger point; the present indications,however, are that the elections will take place without serious disturbances.

N. W. Campanole

N. W. CAMPANOLE,
Major, Infantry.

1st. Ind.
American Legation, Office of Military Attaché, Havana, Cuba.
September 24, 1920: To: Director of Military Intelligence,G.S.
1. Forwarded.

J. M. Hobson

J. M. HOBSON, Major,Infantry,
Military Attaché,

REC'D M.I.D.,G.S. OCT 1 1920

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NND 740058
By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF
MIL. INTEL. DIV.
DEC 27 1920
2657-G-29
2
WAR DEPARTMENT

(Copy)

(D. J. REPORT)
Houston, Texas. 11/5/20.

Re- GENERAL EMILIO NUNOZ.
DR. ORTIZ.
- - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -

At Pt. Arthur, Texas.

Reference: a letter from Chief of the Bureau, dated Washington, Oct. 23, 1920, addressed to Division Supt. at San Antonio, initialed (?). This letter advises that SUBJECTS would undoubtedly attempt to land in the United States from Cuba and suggests theprobability that the two men mentioned were coming here for the purpose of the shipment of arms and ammunition for a rebellion in Cuba.

A check of the immigration records on file at that office in Pt. Arthur does not reveal any trace of either of the SUBJECTS having landed in that port or Beaumont. Their records, however, show that a Spaniard or Cuban by the name of MANUEL B. MUNOZ did arrive at the Port of Beaumont from Tampico, Mexico, on October 30th, 1920, on the Steamship Colonel Bowie. MUNOZ claimed to be enroute to New Orleans to join his wife and children at 4800 Brytania (?) Street, New Orleans, La. That he expected to remain in New Orleans for probably 30 days, when he would return to Tampico, which he claimed to be his home. MUNOZ advised the Immigration Authorities, that he is a subject and native of Spain, is 65 years of age, and he was travelling on a Spanish passport, and claimed to be employed as bookkeeper in Tampico. The manner in which MUNOZ signed the immigration records on his landing in the United States, shows that he is a very poor penman, and his claim of being a bookkeeper may be false.

A copy of this report is being mailed to New Orleans for any attention deemed necessary.

Noted
To Mr Gatins

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NND 740058
By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE DIVISION
In replying refer to

Copy to Director M.I.D

WAR DEPARTMENT
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF STAFF
WASHINGTON

2657-Q-30

OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF
MIL. INTEL. DIV.
OCT 30 1920
WAR DEPARTMENT

September 30, 1920.

2657-Q-30

MEMORANDUM for War Plans Division, General Staff:

Subject: Cuban Situation.

1. The National League Party will lose some strength, especially among the labor ~~voting~~ voters in Havana Province, by the defection of General Asbert, who has deserted the National League due to its failure to give him the nomination for the governorship of Havana Province.

The present lineup of the two major parties indicates them to be of approximately equal strength.

However, one of the United States observers in Cuba states: The Asbertista defection from the National League would appear to give the Liberals a decided plural majority.

2. "The Liberal accusation that President Menocal has stated that he will use every means within his power to prevent General Jose Miguel Gomez from being elected is repeated by an army officer who is believed to be thoroughly reliable. This information had its source in the personal secretary of the President, named Espinosa."

(2657-Q-21, M.I.D. file)

An important development is the appointment of Colonel Charles Hernandez as Secretary of War in addition to his duties as Secretary of the Interior, thus placing him in charge of all the instruments necessary to carry the national elections on November 1st by fraud, etc. Colonel Hernandez is generally identified as the official who perpetrated the frauds in the national election of 1916 by use of the mails and other government facilities of which he had control at that time.

(2657-Q-20, M.I.D. file)

3. It would appear that the government is making use of the army for political purposes. This is rendered easy because the individual rurale, or the small rural groups commanded by non-commissioned officers, are stationed at out of the way points, are easily influenced and can carry out intimidation unobserved.

(M.I.D. reports, 2012-63)

In the event of rebellion against the constituted government, it is impracticable to estimate the number of officers and men under the colors who would actually join General Gomez, but all would by no means support such a rebellion.

(M.I.D. reports, 2012-63)

4. Pinar del Rio Province is conservative and no trouble need be expected in that area.

(2657-Q-21, M.I.D. files)

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However, in Santa Clara Province the economic and political situation will probably make this a sensitive point.

In Santa Clara Province the smuggling of revolvers and revolver ammunition has been especially noticeable at Cienfuegos.

(2657-Q-19, M.I.D. file)

Another reason for considering the municipality of Cienfuegos as a sensitive point in Santa Clara Province is the political conditions existing there. The police are thoroughly corrupt and the conservative ex-mayor is credited with two murders and is otherwise of a very low type.

(2657-Q-23, M.I.D. file)

In the Province of Camaguey a Liberal defeat would probably involve an attack on American property. The recent fall in the price of sugar, which has been attributed to American machinations against Cuban cane growers, is partially responsible for this belief.

(2657-Q-18, M.I.D. file)

The situation in Oriente Province appears to be unchanged.

5. The latest reports of the American representatives in Cuba seem to incline to the belief that, if defeated in the coming election, the Conservatives will accept the result.

On the contrary, if defeated, the Liberals will exhaust their domestic legal remedies before appealing to the United States Government for redress for the election frauds which will undoubtedly occur. In the event that the United States does not interfere in their behalf, the Liberals may be expected to bring about armed disorders with the purpose of forcing intervention by the United States. It is the opinion of one observer that the best means of preventing disturbances which appear almost certain to occur is to detail American officers for observation - say one for each province.

(2657-Q-18, M.I.D. file)

6. A United States observer who has not heretofore given his opinion individually now reports as follows: "In case United States troops were sent to Cuba to maintain law and order, it is not believed that the Cuban Army would attempt to resist them, as sentiment in said Army is distinctly divided." (2657-Q-18 M.I.D. file)

7. From the above it is seen that the former estimate of the situation need undergo no revision.

8. The following extracts from a history of Cuba, "El 'Libro Azul' de Cuba", gives a short history of the next preceding insurrection:

> As the 1916 presidential elections drew near, the Conservative party, declaring itself a reelectionist party, proclaimed before the country the great capacity which President Menocal had shown in the government and set him up for reelection against ex-Vice President Alfredo Zayas, the Liberal candidate.
>
> The elections were held on November 1, 1916, and proved to be the closest presidential elections ever held in Cuba. By a slight

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

majority of votes, the Conservative candidates were declared elected.

The Liberals, dissatisfied with certain phases of the election, presented before the tribunals, in accordance with the Electoral Law, a series of appeals, which, some being decided in their favor and others against them, did not alter the final result.

The Imperial German Government took advantage of the Cuban political situation to stir up, through its agents here, the discontent of the party defeated at the elections to the breaking point.

In this way, three months before General Menocal's administration came to an end, it happened that there broke out in Oriente, Camaguey, and Sta. Clara provinces an armed uprising, with the purposes already set forth, which was seconded by several units of the army.

The government acted with the greatest energy from the first moment, without being intimidated by the force which the rebellion seemed to possess, great acts of military valor being performed, as in the case of the officer who by razing a bridge prevented the invasion of Sta. Clara by the rebels of Camaguey.

Berkeley Enochs,
Colonel, General Staff.

bap

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NND 740058
By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

Number of copies: 3
Copy No.: 1

OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF
MIL. INTEL. DIV.
2657-2-31
OCT 23 1920
WAR DEPARTMENT

AMERICAN LEGATION
OFFICE OF THE MILITARY ATTACHÉ
HABANA

September 28, 1920

No. 1228

From: Lieut. Evelyn E. Valentini, Infantry.

To: Director of Military Intelligence, Washington, D. C.
(Thru Military Attaché, Havana, Cuba).

Subject: "Military Supervisors" in Cuba. A potent factor in the approaching elections.

1. There are today fifteen "Military Supervisors" stationed in fifteen Municipalities, in five of the six Provinces of Cuba. Camagüey has none). The number will probably be increased considerably before the elections.

2. These Army officers are appointed "Supervisors" by Presidential decree, and by virtue of Governmental interpretation of three laws, (a) Par. 17, Article 68 of the "Constitution;" (b) Article 131 of the "Organic Law of the Executive Power;" and (c) Par. 6, Article 165, of the "Organic Law of the Municipalities."

3. As many Liberal leaders claim that the President has no legal right to appoint Supervisors under existing conditions, translations of these three laws are attached hereto. The Liberals claim that "no rebellion gravely threatens the public safety," among other contentions, although, it must be understood, they have no especial objection to the appointments per se, but only to some of the officers appointed, and to their conduct in the discharge of their duties.

4. The Municipal Alcalde, or Mayor, exercises control over the police through the Chief of Police. The Supervisor supersedes the Chief of Police and assumes control of the police, to the exclusion of the Mayor, who is thus relegated to impotency. In Municipalities where the Mayor or the Chief of Police, or both, make use of the police for illicit purposes, the appointment of a competent Supervisor is an excellent expedient. On the other hand, where the Supervisor is corrupt, or a political tool, the Mayor and Chief of Police are rendered powerless to check or control police activities.

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5. Cuba is divided into nine Military Districts, given by Provinces as follows: Pinar del Rio, #8; Havana, # 6-7-5; Matanzas, #4; Santa Clara, #3; Camagüey, #2; Oriente #1-9. The two major divisions of arms are (1) the forces of "Orden Público," commonly known by their old name of "Guardia Rural" or "Rurales," and (2) the "Tercios Tácticos," (Tactical Squadrons:Cavalry).

6. Immediately that a Supervisor, who may rank from sergeant (there are two such), to major (of which there are two also), the Colonel commanding the district ceases to exercise potential jurisdiction in the Municipality to which the Supervisor has been appointed.: The Colonel is responsible to the Minister of War, but the Supervisor is the personal, militant representative of the Minister of Government, his superior. For example: Colonel Carrillo (a good officer), is the officer commanding Third District, Santa Clara Province. Lieutenant Martinez was recently Supervisor for Santa Clara Municipality. One day in Santa Clara City, there was an altercation between Lieutenant Martinez and a mounted civilian, in which the civilian was insulted and threatened by the Lieutenant. Colonel Carrillo, passing by, intervented for the preservation of order and decency. The Lieutenant respectfully but firmly informed the Colonel that for the purposes of the case he (Martinez) was the Colonel's superior, being Supervisor. Colonel Carrillo withdrew, without gaining his point. (See Par. 4, Report No. 1209, Sept. 16, 1920, re Colonel Carrillo).

7. On the other hand, the Supervisor may (and usually does), call upon the District Commander for troops of the "Orden Público" to assist him in his duties, if he finds the Municipal police inadequate for his purpose. It is not here stated that these forces are being used for political purposes, but it is believed that they are, and it is almost certain that they will be so used before November 1st. Attention is invited to the extreme importance of this for electoral purposes.

8. The Supervisor is known to all as the military agent of the President or Minister of Government. It is known that he controls the local police. But the troops detailed to him are not so known. They wear no distinctive uniform, not even a brassard. They usually travel in couples, "una pareja de Rurales." No one kn ows them as "Military Police," or "Supervisor so - and - so's men." To the timid and ignorant "guajiro" they are "two soldiers", or "the Army," and so far as the countryman knows there are hundreds like them at their backs. This is a gross injustice to the Army which, as a whole, is aloof from politics, especially the "Tercios Tácticos."

9. If, immediately before the election, pairs of Rurales go about the country "warning" Liberals not to vote, or threatening violence, reprisals, expulsion or other penalties (many complaints of this have been made), many electors will remain away from the polls, a Municipality may be lost, or even a Province. The fear among Liberal leaders that this may occur is acute.

10. Against some of the fifteen Supervisors at present on duty Liberal leaders have no complaint to make. Against others their ire is extreme. Major Arsenio Ortiz, Supervisor of Santiago, is the principal one feared. He is known to be a swashbuckling heavyhanded villainous mulatto, with a "bad" record, and as such would naturally be extremely valuable to the Government. It is believed that the charges of intimidation made against him in pre-

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vious reports are not too exaggerated: He is generally feared and hated.

11. Attention is invited to Par. 10, my Report #1209, dated September 16, 1920, in re the appointment of a Supervisor for Camarones, a Liberal community, and that Cienfuegos has none, although one is urgently needed there to control Conservative police activities and corruption.

12. The press of the 24th instant contains the statement that "a Supervisor has been named for Esperanza, Santa Clara." Doctor Clemente Vasquez Bello, Liberal leader of that Province and Candidate for Senator, explains this appointment as follows: "Joaquin Mariano Gomez (or Fernandez), is Conservative candidate for Mayor of Esperanza. He is not wanted by the Conservatives in general as he has killed a man and violated a girl. He is a machine candidate. A Supervisor is probably named to force the police to help him in his campaign. There has been no alteration of public order and the appointment of a Supervisor is unnecessary."

13. Cuba has 116 Municipalities. The proportion of Supervisors so far is as follows:

PROVINCE:	MUNICIPALITIES:	SUPERVISORS:
Pinar del Rio	15	1
Havana	25	3
Matanzas	19	4
Santa Clara	30	5
Camagüey	6	-
Oriente	21	2
	116	15

In thirteen percent of the entire country a personal, military representative of the Ministry of Government is exercising plenary powers, with or without cause, and conditions arising from the presence of the Supervisor range from profound peace to a state of siege. At Limonar (Municipality of Guamacaro) Matanzas, the Alcalde resigned as a result of the trouble made by the Supervisor, Lieut. Serrano; and the Chief of Police narrowly escaped assassination a few days ago. Judicial complaints against Lt. Serrano have resulted in no action by the Government: It is stated in an affidavit in my possession that the plaintiff was informed by the Ministry of Government that "no charges could be brought against the military as the treaty of peace with Austria had not yet been ratified by Cuba." Both the Alcalde and the Chief of Police (Liberals) state that it is impossible to live in Limonar under present conditions. The simple expedient of removing Lt.Serrano and appointing a less unpopular officer in his place does not lie within the program of the Government, apparently. For the purpose of demonstrating the "plenary powers" mentioned above and in Par. 10, Report #1209, September 16, 1920, a translation of the appointment of Lieutenant Serrano is attached hereto.

14. The translation of a legal opinion (Liberal), on the subject is attached hereto, as is also a complete list of Supervisors.

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

15. The subject has been cited at length as, should the Liberals lose the election and appeal to Washington for a decision, this matter of Supervisors will unquestionably be brought into prominence, and as the Liberals will claim that intimidation without redress was a prime factor in the loss of the elections.

E. E. Valentini

EVELYN E. VALENTINI,
1st Lieutenant, Infantry.

4 Enclosures.

American Legation, Office of the Military Attaché, Havana, Cuba, September 28, 1920. To the Director of Military Intelligence, G.S.

J. M. Hobson

J. M. HOBSON,
Major, Infantry,
Military Attaché.

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NND 740058
By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

ATTACH. No. 1

(A)

Article 68 (17) of the "Constitution." (Of the President of the Republic and of his Attributes and Duties).

"To dispose as Supreme Chief, of the sea and land forces of the Republic. To provide for the defense of its territory, giving account to Congress; and for the preservation of internal order. Whenever there might be danger of invasion, or when a rebellion might gravely threaten the public safety, Congress not being in session, the President will convoke it without delay, for the necessary decision."

(B)

Article 131 of the "Organic Law of the Executive Power."
(Of the Minister of Government, - his Faculties and Duties).

"The Minister of Government (Secretario de Gobernación) will have the direction and the high inspection of the Secret Police of the Republic and of the Municipal Police of the Capital of the Republic; he will dictate or cause to be dictated the adequate regulations of the government of said corps of police; and he will have and exercise jurisdiction in all matters affecting the public order and in which the President might have intervention."

(C)

Article 165 (6) "Organic Law of the Municipalities."
(Duties and Attributes of the Mayor).

"To maintain the public order within the municipality; unless the President of the Republic exercises his action directly with that object, in accordance with the faculty conceded to him by Paragraph 17, Article 68 of the Constitution; or unless it should be done by the Governor in accordance with Article 54 of the Organic Law of the Provinces. In any case the Mayor will communicate directly to the President of the Republic and to the Governor, any alteration that may occur in the public order, within the municipality"

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

ATTACH. No. 2

"Decree No. 1144.

"It being the duty of the Government to provide for the preservation of public order wherever the circumstances demand; in use of the faculties conceded to me by Article 68, Paragraph 17, of the Constitution, and in accordance with that which is set forth in Article 165, Paragraph 6 of the Municipal Law, and 131 of the Organic Law of the Executive Power, the Secretary of War and Marine having heard, and at the instance of the Minister of Government,

I RESOLVE:

First: To name First Lieutenant of the Army, José D. R. Serrano y Diaz, that with the character of Delegate of the Ministry of Government he shall take charge of the maintenance of public order, in the Municipality of Guamacaro, being authorized ("pudiendo" = being able to) to adopt whatever means he may esteem conducive to the attainment of that end, and that he shall assume the direction and government of the Municipal Police.

Second: The Secretary of Government will communicate the necessary orders for the compliance of that which is disposed in the present decree.

Given at Havana, July 19, 1920.

M. G. MENOCAL,
President."

(to)

Charles Hernández,
Minister of Government.

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

ATTACH. No. 3

"An Army officer who is designated as "Delegate of the Ministry of Government" for the maintenance of public order in a municipality must be understood as being on "Special Civilian Service," and should cease to be a military leader on finding himself under the orders of another class of authority. It is true that he may employ the forces of "Orden Público" for the maintenance of order in rural parts, as that is the sole function of said forces, but when they are to be used in urban parts their help must be solicited by the Civil Authority, making of record that the police forces are insufficient for the reestablishment of order, but returning to their former service (rural) as soon as order has been reestablished."

" But the President of the Republic, for his political ends, making use of the faculty which he has for the conservation of public order in the Republic causes Army officers to act in that function as delegates of the Ministry of Government, thus violating the organic regulations of the Army, as on investing the officer with the double duty he has command of troops and uses them within the urban limits arbitrarily on his own authority, alleging that the Municipal Police is insufficient for the maintenance of public order.

" And this cows the electors who see themselves always surrounded by the bayonets of the Army, cohibiting them in their rights as citizens.

"And this is the motive for the continual appointment of the so-called 'supervisors.' "

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MILITARY SUPERVISORS.

		Appointed or Transferred:
PINAR DEL RIO PROVINCE:		
Guanajay	1st Lt. Lino Serrano Medina	Sept. 16, 1920.
HAVANA PROVINCE:		
San Antonio de los Baños,	1st Lt.Francisco Sarmiento Sanchez,	June 12, 1920
San José de las Lajas,	2d Lt.Felipe Morales Valdéz,	Sept.14, "
Madruga,	1st Lt.Nicolas Herrera Saiz,	" 12, "
MATANZAS PROVINCE:		
Perico,	1st Lt.Bernardo Gonzalez Facet	June 21, "
Guamacaro,	1st Lt.José D.R.Serrano y Diaz,	July 19, "
Colon,	Major Ramón Cordovés Cabrera,	Sept. 11, "
Matanzas,	Capt.Isidoro Cordovés Teuma,	" 11, "
SANTA CLARA PROVINCE:		
Camarones,	Sergt.Liberato Baez Suarez,	Sept.13, "
Encrucijada,	" Francisco Díaz Hernandez,	" 16, "
Rancho Veloz,	1st Lt.Ramón Perez Miranda,	" 20, "
Abreus,	" " José Ramon Prado	" 27, "
Esperanza,	2d " A.Alfonso y Ledon	" 25, "
CAMAGÜEY PROVINCE		
ORIENTE PROVINCE:		
Campechuela,	2d Lt.Jorge J.Otero Cossio,	June 12, 1920
Santiago de Cuba,	Major Arsenio Ortiz y Cabrera,	Sept.10, "

REC'D M.I.D.,G.S. OCT 20 1920

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AMERICAN LEGATION
OFFICE OF THE MILITARY ATTACHÉ
HABANA

Havana, October 6, 1920.

OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF
MIL. INTEL. DIV.
OCT 26
WAR DEPARTMENT

2657-D-31
2

No. 1240.

From: Lieutenant Evelyn E. Valentini, Infantry,

To: Director of Military Intelligence,
(Thru Military Attaché, Havana).

Subject: "Military Supervisors in Cuba " (Supplementary).

REC'D M.I.D., G.S. OCT 21 1920

2657-D-31(1)

1. Reference report # 1228, September 28, 1920.

2. Since forwarding above, nine more Supervisors have been appointed and one has been relieved, as per attached list.

3. It is reported that the relief of Serrano Medina was due to his refusal to play politics for the government at Guanajay, against the Liberals there.

4. The appointment of Capt. Hernandez Rodriguez immediately aroused adverse comment in the Liberal press, as no disturbances have occurred at Sagua la Grande that would justify the appointment of a Supervisor there. It is considered purely a political move, to intimidate the population. Hernández, it is stated, is a Conservative, and has been active in party politics.

5. Almost immediately after his arrival he ordered the expulsion of two Liberals, gamblers. This is considered unconstitutional. (Article 24, Constitution: "No one can be compelled to move from his house or change his residence except by order of competent Authority and in the cases determined by law.") Even the Executive Power is prohibited by Article 41 of the Constitution from deporting a citizen further than 120 kilometers from his home. In this case the two men were conducted to the railway station by "Rurales" and ordered to leave town under penalty of having their hair clipped off, a common form of outrage in Cuba.

6. There are many thousands of gamblers in Cuba, but the men above-mentioned were not expelled from Sagua la Grande as such: they were expelled because they were Liberals. Conservative gamblers remain immune. Liberal leaders are alarmed and incensed: the men are being ordered to return to Sagua for the purpose of testing the guarantees offered by the Government, and to see if the Supervisor will commit himself further. Affidavit covering this case is to be secured.

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

7. Even "EL MUNDO" a strong Conservative paper is at a loss to account for the appointment of a Supervisor for Guantánamo, where no disorders have occurred. Such an expression of opinion, in a Cuban partisan paper, is heresy.

-2657-9-23

8. Reference report #1209, September 16, 1920.

9. Santa Clara Province now has eight Supervisors, all of whom have been appointed since September 13th. It is reported that Colonel Carrillo has been reproached by President Menocal for not lending him "proper support" in that Province, and also that Lt. Col. Rangel has been called into conference by him. These facts are viewed with alarm by Liberal leaders of Santa Clara. Carrillo, as previously stated, is considered a good officer, while Rangel is anti-Zayista. The President is credited with stating that he is willing to lose the elections in five Provinces, so long as he can defeat Gomez in his native Province of Santa Clara. This would account for the eight Supervisors appointed, more than in any other Province, and all recently named.

10. Developments since writing report No. 1209 indicate that the campaign promises to be especially bitter in Santa Clara and that "the Army" (in the sense outlined in Par. 8, Report #1228, September 28, 1920), is becoming actively involved in politics.

11. Unconfirmed press reports of the past few days state that the Army will supervise the elections and that soldiers will be stationed at all election-booths. The General Staff is stated to be working out plans to this effect. The Liberal press considers this an additional guarantee and plays upon the patriotism of the Army, only to be ridiculed by the Conservative papers, which say that the Liberals, in view of the Revolution of 1917, have no right to expect loyalty of the Army and call upon the Liberals to abstain from flattering it.

12. The source of the foregoing is the official and civilian press, and a Liberal leader of Santa Clara. The facts are believed to be substantially as stated.

13. There are now twenty-three Supervisors in that number of the 116 Municipalities in Cuba. In other words, in 20% of the country local conditions are supposed to be such as to warrant the President to invoke the Constitution for the appointment of Army officers "to maintain order by any means esteemed necessary." A plain abuse of Executive Power is indicated.

E. E. Valentini

EVELYN E. VALENTINI,
First Lieutenant, Infantry.

1st Ind.

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American Legation, Office of the Military Attaché, Havana, Cuba, October 6, 1920.
To: Director of Military Intelligence, G.S.

J. M. Hobson

J. M. HOBSON,
Major, Infantry.

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

SUPERVISORS:

,Appointed between Sep. 28 - Oct. 6, 1920.

---oOo---

PINAR DEL RIO PROVINCE:

Palacios	1st Lt. Andres Garray Cruz
Guanåe	Capt. Joaquín Martinez Navarro.

MATANZAS PROVINCE:

Cabezas	2d Lt. José A. Acosta y Recio
Union de Reyes	Capt. Morales Broderman

SANTA CLARA PROVINCE:

Sagua la Grande	Capt. Luis Hernandez Rodriguez
Palmira	1st Lt. Cecilio Figueroa Fundora
Cifuentes	Sgt. José Acosta Fernández

ORIENTE PROVINCE:

Guantánamo	Capt. Pedro Mirabal
Palma Soriano	2d Lt. Enrique Jardines

RELIEVED: 1st Lt. Lino Serrano Medina, Guanajay, Pinar del Rio.

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

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OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF
INTEL
OCT 26

AMERICAN LEGATION
OFFICE OF THE MILITARY ATTACHÉ
HABANA

October 13, 1920.

2657-2-31
3

WAR DEPARTMENT

No. 1251

From: Lieutenant Evelyn E. Valentini, Infantry,

To: Director Military Intelligence,
(Thru Military Attaché, Havana, Cuba).

Subject: "Military Supervisors in Cuba," (Supplementary)
"Santa Clara Province, Conditions in," (Supplementary).

REC'D M.I.D., G.S. OCT 23 1920

2657-9-23

2657-2-31(1).

1. Reference report #1209, September 16, 1920: #1228, September 28, 1920: and #1240, October 6, 1920.

2657-2-31(2).

2. An affidavit dated October 9, 1920, sworn to by Dr. Clemente Vasquez Bello, Liberal Leader of the Province of Santa Clara, has been received today; the following is cited therefrom:

(a) A campaign of intimidation is being developed in the Province of Santa Clara by the Government, through the armed forces and the Supervisors, to bring about the retirement of the Liberals and especially of the leaders of this party in each of the municipalities.

(b) On October 8, 1920, on the road from Santa Clara to Camajuani, Dr. Vasquez Bello encountered Major Enrique Robau making a political tour. This officer has always been known as a Conservative, campaigning especially in the Zone of Sagua la Grande. Señor Juan Bautista Fernandez, President of the Nationalist Democratic Party of Santa Clara, informed Dr. Vasquez Bello that Major Robau had lunched recently with President Menocal at his (the President's) country-seat, "El Chico", and that he (Major Robau), had been chosen by the President to visit the Army posts in Santa Clara Province (Note: the forces are scattered in small "M.P." detachments over the entire province), and induce the leaders thereof (note: mostly N.C.O'S), to threaten the Liberal leaders of the province with death if they do not refrain from campaigning for General José Miguel Gomez.

(c) Señor Ramon Gonzalez Barreto, President of the Liberal Party in Camajuani, was requested by a sergeant to warn Dr. Vasquez Bello to keep away from Remedios, in whibh there was a plot to assassinate him.

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(d) On his return to Havana on October 8, 1920, Dr. Vasquez Bello was awakened in the sleeping-car by Representative Juan Bautista Fernandez who informed him that he (Fernandez), was giving up the campaign and coming to Havana, having been informed by a sergeant, a relative of his, that he was to be assassinated for the damage that he was doing to the Conservatives. Fernandez also told Vasquez Bello that similar threats had been made against Col. Ibrahin Consuegra (retired), a Conservative Representative who is against Zayas, and Vicente Garcia, Liberal candidate for the Alcaldia of Encrucijada and President of the Party in that municipality, if he did not abandon the Liberal party.

3. Two affidavits have also been received from the same source, charging Lieutenant Ledon, Supervisor of Esperanza, with divers unlawful acts, including expulsion of citizens, prohibition of meetings of more than three persons,(Note: This prohibition is unconstitutional) and other classes of intimidation.

4. Thirteen more Supervisors have been appointed since last report and as far as is known there are now 36 in that number of the 116 municipalities in the Island. List attached. It has been stated by the Minister of Government that many more would be appointed and that the names of all would not be published in the "Gaceta Oficial," the official organ, implying a degree of secrecy. Today's press reports appointments to Nueva Paz, Havana, (name not given); to Cruces, Santa Clara (Sgt. José L. Chinea), and that "2nd Lieut. Ruiz" has taken his post at San José de las Lajas, Havana. These are omitted from list, pending confirmation.

5. Santa Clara Province now has thirteen Supervisors. A month ago it had none. (See par. 10 report #1240). Two weeks ago the proportion of municipalities having Supervisors, in all Cuba, was 13%. A week ago it was 20%, and today it is 31%.

6. The following item has appeared, bracketed in black, on the front page of the "Heraldo de Cuba," the most important Liberal afternoon paper, on October 12th:

"Complaints to the American Minister,
of the insecurity of citizens.

"(by telegraph)
"Sagua la Grande, October 11th.

"I am telling the American Minister the following today:

"I turn to you, in view of the third clause of the Platt Amendment, as there are no guarantees for the lives of citizens in this locality. The municipal police was disarmed today by order of the Supervisor. The Conservatives here, who are armed, shoot into the air. Policeman Pentón, attempting to establish order, was attacked, being wounded without being able to defend himself, as he carried only a club. Citizens are being obliged to leave the city, for being Liberals. Sworn affidavits are

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

being made in all cases of expulsion. As a candidate and as a citizen, I beg of you to take steps to investigate the acts which I denounce to you, in accordance with the electoral process, as panic spreads and it is impossible for us to act freely within our rights. In a local café candidate Fontela has just been attacked by shooting.

Jacinto Lavalle."

----------oOo----------

7. This is an example of the nervousness of the Liberals, provoked by an act performed by a Supervisor under authority of the President. The disarmament of the municipal police seems to be in accordance with some general plan of the Ministry of Gobernación.

8. Article III of the "Platt Amendment" to the Cuban Constitution is that whereby the United States is legally empowered to intervene in Cuba for the maintenance of order, and is frequently invoked by Liberals and "annexationists," of which latter there are more than would ordinarily be supposed.

9. Recently the Municipal Judge of Santiago de Cuba (Oriente), a Liberal, was suspended in his functions. This deprived him of the comcomitant function of President of the Municipal Electoral Board. Bitter complaint of political machination has been made in connection with this case. On leaving Santiago for the purpose of coming to Havana to complain to the Supreme Court and to the Central Electoral Board, the Judge, it is claimed, was set upon by Supervisor Major Ortiz's men; he was beaten, and lost a diamond scarf-pin valued at one thousand dollars.

10. By decree dated April 30, 1919, President Menocal appointed Capt. Francisco Lamadrid Sorí Supervisor of Cienfuegos. At that time Dr. Santiago Rey (see par. 3, report dated August 28, 1920, to M/A, Havana, "Cienfuegos, Conditions in,") was Mayor of that city. Rey refused to allow the Supervisor to take over the Municipal police, claiming that he (Rey) had no legal right to permit the Central Government to intervene in that manner in municipal affairs.

11. On May 2, 1919, Rey addressed a communication to the Municipal Council of Cienfuegos in which he transcribed Capt. Lamadrid Sori's letter requesting that the police be turned over to him, and his reply to the request, and followed these with a masterly legal dissertation on the relative powers of the Central and Municipal Governments in this connection, with request that the Council study this "transcendental problem," and arrive at a conclusion <u>against</u> the President's decree, owing to the "capital importance" of the subject to the municipalities. Carbon copy of this communication is in possession of this office. It is understood that it was drafted by Dr. Emilio del Real, of Cienfuegos, an able lawyer and solid citizen, at present retired from politics, and well known to the writer.

12. Dr. Santiago Rey is at present a candidate for Representative from Santa Clara, on the Conservative ticket. His dictum against the President in the matter of Supervisors is of especial interest in view of his party affiliation, and also affords an insight into the present lack of a Supervisor in Cienfuegos. Rey is Menocal's"man," but as long as a year and a half ago said, "no supervisors."

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10. By decree dated April 30, 1919, President Menocal appointed Capt. Francisco Lamadrid Sorí Supervisor of Cienfuegos. At that time Dr. Santiago Rey (see par. 3, report dated August 28, 1920, to M/A, Havana, "Cienfuegos, Conditions in,") was Mayor of that city. Rey refused to allow the Supervisor to take over the Municipal police, claiming that he (Rey) had no legal right to permit the Central Government to intervene in that manner in municipal affairs.

11. On May 2, 1919, Rey addressed a communication to the Municipal Council of Cienfuegos in which he transcribed Capt. Lamadrid Sori's letter requesting that the police be turned over to him, and his reply to the request, and followed these with a masterly legal dissertation on the relative powers of the Central and Municipal Governments in this connection, with request that the Council study this "transcendental problem," and arrive at a conclusion against the President's decree, owing to the "capital importance" of the subject to the municipalities. Carbon copy of this communication is in possession of this office. It is understood that it was drafted by Dr. Emilio del Real, of Cienfuegos, an able lawyer and solid citizen, at present retired from politics, and well known to the writer.

12. Dr. Santiago Rey is at present a candidate for Representative from Santa Clara, on the Conservative ticket. His dictum against the President in the matter of Supervisors is of especial interest in view of his party affiliation, and also affords an insight into the present lack of a Supervisor in Cienfuegos. Rey is Menocal's "man," but as long as a year and a half ago said, "no supervisors."

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NND 740058
By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

13. Today's press reports that a serious riot has been put down by Major Sandó at "Preston," Mayarí, Oriente Province, brought about by the delayed repatriation of Haitian workmen at that large sugar-mill. Sandó is a running mate of Ortiz and is supposedly Supervisor of Mayarí, although official assurance of this is so far lacking. He is a negro. One man was killed and several were wounded in the fracas.

E. E. Valentini

EVELYN E. VALENTINI,
1st Lieutenant, Infantry.

1st Ind.

American Legation, Office of the Military Attaché, Havana, Cuba, October 13, 1920. To: Director of Military Intelligence, G. S.

J. M. Hobson

J. M. HOBSON,
Major, Infantry.

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

Havana, October 13, 1920.

MILITARY SUPERVISORS:
----------oOo----------

PROVINCE of PINAR DEL RIO:		APPOINTED:
Guane	Capt.Joaquin Martinez Navarro	Oct. 1, 1920
Palacios	1st Lt.Andrés Valdés Garay	" 2, "
Consolación del Sur	Capt.Fernando Arán Prendes	" 7, "
Guanajay, "x"	1st Lt.Ignacio Rodriguez Viera	" 12, "

PROVINCE OF HAVANA:		
San Antonio de los Baños	1st Lt.Francisco Sarmiento Sánchez,	June 12, 1920
Madruga	1st Lt.Nicolás Herrera Saiz	Sept.12, "
San José de las Lajas	2d Lt.Felipe Morales Valdés	" 14, "

PROVINCE OF MATANZAS.		
Perico	1st Lt.Bernardo Gonzalez Facet	June 21,1920
Guamacaro	" José D.R.Serrano y Diaz	July 19, "
Colon	Major Ramón Cordovés Cabrera	Sept. 11, "
Matanzas	Capt. Isidoro Cordovés Teuma	" 11, "
Union de Reyes	Capt. Manuel Morales Broderman	Oct. 4, "
Manguito	1st Lt.Ramón Rodríguez Ramos	" 5, "
San José de los Ramos	Sgt.J.Miguel Hernandez y Carbonell	" 5, "
Jaguey Grande	Sgt. José Rosell Castillo	" 5, "
Cabezas	Sgt. Luis Prado Garcia	" 6, "

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SANTA CLARA PROVINCE.

		APPOINTED:
Camarones	Sgt. Liberato Baez [illegible]z	Sept. 13, 1920
Encrucijada	" Francisco Diaz Fernandez	" 16, "
Rancho Veloz	1st Lt.Ramón Perez Miranda	" 20, "
Esperanza	2d Lt.A.Alfonso y Ledón	" 23, "
Abreus	1st Lt. José Ramón Prado	" 25, "
Sagua la Grande	Capt.Luis Hernández Rodriguez	" 28, "
Palmira	1st Lt.Cecilio Figueroa Fundora	Oct. 4, "
Cifuentes	Sgt. José Acosta Fernandez	" 4, "
Camajuani	1st Lt.Angel Lopez Corujedo	" 5, "
San Juan de los Yeras	1st Lt.Luis Quintero de los Reyes	" 8, "
Calabazar de Sagua	1st Lt. Oscar de Llanos y Martin Vegue	" 8, "
Caibarien	1st Lt. M.A.Miguel y Vasquez	" 8, "
San Antonio de las Vueltas	Sgt. Ramón León y Mirabal	" 8, "

PROVINCE OF ORIENTE:

Campechuela	2d Lt.Jorge J.Otero Cossio	June 12, "
Santiago de Cuba	Maj.Arsenio Ortiz y Cabrera	Sept. 10, "
Guantánamo	Capt.Pedro Mirabal Millan	Oct. 4, "
Palma Soriano	2d Lt.Enrique Jardines Hernandez	" 4, "
Alto Songo	1st Lt.Pedro Armenguer Gonzalez	" 7, "
El Cobre	1st Lt.José Melgar Ortiz	" 7, "
El Caney	Sgt. José Rosell Aldana	" 7, "

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NOTE: Appointments marked "x" have not yet been published in the GACETA OFICIAL; taken from newspapers. Balance of names furnished by Secretary of Gobernación, or taken from GACETA OFICIAL.

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

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WAR DEPARTMENT
OCT 1920

2657-2-31
4

AMERICAN LEGATION
OFFICE OF THE MILITARY ATTACHÉ
HABANA October 14, 1920.

No. 1249

From: Lieutenant Evelyn E. Valentini, Infantry,

To: Director of Military Intelligence,
(Thru Military Attaché, Havana, Cuba).

Subject: "Military Supervisors in Cuba" (Supplementary)

"Santa Clara Province, Conditions in," (Supplementary).

2657-2-31
(3)

1. Reference report #1251, dated Oct. 13, 1920.

2. The appointment of 1st Lt. Ignacio Rodriguez Viera as Supervisor of Guanajay, Havana, has been officially confirmed, under date of Oct. 9th.

3. First Lieut. Andrés Callejas Valdespino has been appointed Supervisor of Santa Clara, Santa Clara, under date of Oct. 9th. There are now 14 Supervisors in that province, which has 30 municipalities, and the belief is confirmed that it is to be the deciding province in the elections.

4. Reference par. 2 (b) above mentioned report. Affidavit has been received today covering trouble caused by Supervisor Corujedo at Camajuaní on the 12th inst. General Nuñez, Vice-President of the Republic, Dr. Clemente Vasquez Bello, Liberal leader of Santa Clara, and other functionarieswere lunching at a hotel there when a group of Liberal and Democratic electors called to pay their respects. The Supervisor informed General Nuñez that said group could not remain in the hotel as he had so foreseen and disposed the evening before.

5. In spite of legal arguments advanced, the Supervisor insisted that the Vice-President and others would have to eat without the presence of the public, and that he would break up the meeting regardless of consequences, whereupon General Nuñez declared that he would be the first one to retire from the town, as he could not consent to the bringing about of any violence.

6. At this stage the Liberal leaders gave orders that no one should leave the hotel, giving the Supervisor an opportunity to make good his threat. The Supervisor then gave in, "in view of the fact that the Vice-President was involved; not because the arguments convinced him."

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

Many complaints have been received of political pressure, obstructionism, injustice, and violence involving bloodshed by Supervisors in that province. The following are specifically cited:

(a) Caibarien, Supervisor Lt. Miguel y Vasquez. That on Oct. 12th, at a Liberal meeting in honor of the Vice President of the Republic, Gen. Emilio Nuñez, and others, entered while an orator was talking and disposed that there should be no more speech-making and that the meeting should end with the current speech. After protest, as a special concession, he allowed one more speaker. (Affidavit on file in this office.)

(b) Camajuani, Supervisor Lieut. Lopez Corujedo. That on Oct. 10th he forbade the reunion of more than five persons in the offices of the Liberal party, and that he has disarmed Liberals and not Conservatives. Took from one man his revolver and also his license to carry same. (Affidavit on file in this office.)

(c) Camajuani, same Lt. Lopez Corujedo. That on Oct. 12th, on the occasion of the arrival of the Vice President of the Republic, Gen. Emilio Nuñez, the Supervisor forbade a group of Liberals and Democrats to remain in the General's hotel where they had gone to greet him. That protests against the illegality of his act were of no avail at the moment and that he ordered out the entire police of the town to prepare to empty the hotel, regardless of consequences. That General Nuñez declared that he would leave town rather than be the cause of such a state of affairs. That eventually the Supervisor gave in "because of the fact that the Vice President was involved, not because the arguments convinced him". (Affidavit on file in this office.)

(d) La Esperanza, Supervisor Lieut. Alfonso y Ledón. That on Oct. 13th the Chief of Police with two "Rurales", three "bad men", and two Conservative candidates, under orders of the Supervisor, left town for country districts to demand electoral cedulas from Liberals and to announce that they were on a trip to ~~supervise~~ surprise the Liberals who would rise in arms on the 27th, the day of the meeting in honor of General Gómez. (Note: The complaint is not precise and convincing.) That the subordinates of the Supervisor exact that the Liberals walk the streets alone, breaking up groups of two or more, under pretext that groups are not allowed, despite the fact that the Constitutional Guarantees are not suspended. That the Supervisor has ordered the telegraph operator of Esperanza to neither send nor deliver any telegram unless censored by him. (Affidavit on file in this office.)

(e) Esperanza, same Lt. Ledón. That on Oct. 9th two soldiers, by order of the Supervisor,

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

ordered a Liberal to leave town within twelve hours and that if he did not go, "they knew what they had to do with him". (Affidavit on file in this office.)

(f) Esperanza, same Lt. Ledón. That since his arrival has expelled some and outraged others. That (a few days before Oct. 6th) he allowed policemen, accompanied by Chief of Police Fermin Mijares, to beat a man. That Mijares was appointed by him as a substitute for Chief Cerdeño, whom he deposed. That he has a notice posted at the police station prohibiting the grouping of more than three persons, this notice being illegal as Constitutional Guarantees are not suspended. That on Oct. 5th he attempted to expel Enrique López because the latter refused to give up his cedula. That on Oct. 5th he broke up various groups of people who were awaiting the arrival of a man from Havana at the station, personally commanding soldiers, employing threats, and with drawn machetes. That this state of force created by the Supervisor has intimidated the Liberals. That Conservatives fire into the air. And so forth. (Affidavit on file in this office.)

(g) Thirteen other affidavits covering acts of intimidation, expulsion, or other form of violence, in Santa Clara Province, are on file in this office. In these the Supervisor is not personally charged, the acts having been committed by police or soldiers. The nervous tension is such that the deponents presume that Government pressure is behind these acts. The affidavits cover acts committed in the municipalities of Yaguajay (1) (2), Santo Domingo (1), Ranchuelo (1), Calabazar de Sagua (2), Aguada de Pasajeros (1), Encrucijada (1), Sagua la Grande (5). Supervisors are stationed in 4 of these 7 municipalities.

7. Reference par. 2(b), report #1249, and par.7, report #1249, re Major Robau. The following is quoted from letter addressed to me by Dr. Clemente Vasquez Bello, Liberal leader of Santa Clara, under date of 13th inst.:

> "Major Enrique Robau has attained his object: all the Supervisors are actively engaged in politics and the sergeants and corporals are threatening the country-people. Nothing is said about this in the papers so as to avoid alarm, and I only protest to the Central Electoral Board, as I know that the Central Government sent Robau to put this campaign of intimidation into effect, which will serve to defeat us in the Province, where the Liberal party has a frank majority." (One affidavit re Robau on file here.)

8. It is further stated that young and inexperienced officers have mostly been chosen as Supervisors, with the obligation to win the municipality for the Liga candidates, and under promise of promotion if successful, and furthermore, that a <u>written contract</u> to these effects is entered into. Attempt is being made to procure specimen.

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

9. Affidavit is on file to effect that Major Robau told Corporal Fleites and Private Blanco, of the barrio of El Santo, Encrucijada, Santa Clara, that the Government must win the elections, and that Corporal Fleites replied that to do so it would be necessary to kill Vicente Garcia y Santiago, Liberal candidate for Mayor. Robau vigorously opposed this and told him that he would have to employ other methods, such as intimidation of country-folk. The Liberal candidate, a wealthy man, has abandoned politics and left his home, for fear of assassination. His attitude may appear puerile, but it demonstrates the tension caused by the entrance of the military element into politics.

10. Sagua la Grande, Supervisor, Capt. Luis Hernandez Rodriguez. Yesterday a commission of seven prominent members of the Liberal party of that city called at this office to protest in the name of total impotence against the attitude of the Supervisor there. Sunday night a party returning from Isabela de Sagua("Concha" on the map) was broken up by the Supervisor aided by at least ten soldiers, and four civilians were wounded. Previously a corporal, under orders of Capt. Hernandez, is charged with arbitrary actions and illegal procedures against said meeting and complaint to the Captain, instead of eliciting reproval, brought reproach upon the Corporal for his "lack of sufficient severity". Affidavits are being drawn up covering this case. The commission claimed that there were no guarantees for life or liberty of action in Sagua and that complaints to the Government met with no response.

11. Later in the day a commission from Santo Domingo called. There is no Supervisor there as the local government is Conservative. Intimidation and police obstruction were complained of. The head of the commission was requested to give his opininion of the Supervisors in Santa Clara Province. When the names of Lieut. Peres Miranda (Rancho Velos) and Lieut. Llanos y Martin Vegue (Calabazar de Sagua) were read to him he immediately took up their defense stating that they were honorable gentlemen, incapable of wrongdoing, and that he was greatly surprised to hear that they had been appointed. A half hour after he left, it was learned that Lt. Peres Miranda had been relieved at Rancho Velos by Sgt. Paulet Bujalante, under date of the 13th.

12. Cifuentes. Supervisor Sgt. Acosta Fernandez. This morning a commission from Cifuentes called, complaining that this man accused the President of the Municipal Electoral Board of fraudulent entries in the electoral records and ordered him (the Municipal Judge), to refrain from further activity until two inspectors should arrive from Santa Clara. On attempting to open the electoral office the Judge was prevented from doing so by two soldiers operating under orders from the Supervisor. The commission stated that it was understood, altho(not known, that complaint to the Ministry of Government elicited orders for the Supervisor to place himself at the disposal of the Judge. Sgt.Acosta was appointed

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on Oct. 4th. On the 6th his appointment was protested against by a Liberal paper.

13. Sagua la Grande, Supervisor Captain Hernandez. Apart from foregoing, a complaint was made against this officer by letter on Aug. 1st. of taking a man out of his house, assisted by the classical "pareja de rurales", beating him, knocking him down, kicking him in the face, and taking him to jail. They then took another man to the same place in the road, beat him badly, and repeated the operation with the first man. On Oct. 12th this officer was denounced by the press. Many verbal complaints against him and expressions of fear have been heard.

OTHER PROVINCES.

14. There have been no complaints against Supervisors in Pinar del Rio or Havana Provinces.

15. Guamacaro, Matanzas, Supervisor, Lieut. Serrano y Diaz. Two affidavits are on file, complaining of this officer, of threats against Liberals, attempts to take away electoral cedula, and order of expulsion within 24 hours. Legal action against him was delayed under statement that as Cuba had not yet ratified the Treaty of Peace with Austria, no action could be taken against the members of the military establishment. The Chief of Police of the barrio of Limonar frustrated an attempt to assassinate him, wounding his assailant. The Mayor sent his resignation, finding it impossible to govern according to law under the circumstances.

16. Matanzas and Colon, Matanzas. Complaints have been made that both Capt. Cordovés Teuma and Major Cordovés Cabrera, Supervisors of said municipalities, are actively engaged in Conservative politics. It has been charged that Col. Amiel, Comdg. Officer, 5th Military District (Matanzas Province) is actively engaged also and that, on hearing of an American delegate having been sent on an investigation to Pinar del Rio by the Legation, stated that "if any Americans came into his district attempting any investigations without authority of the Minister of Government, he would run them out at once."

17. Camagüey. No Supervisors.

18. Campechuela, Oriente, Supervisor Lieut. Otero. On Aug. 13th complaint was made that he subpoenaed a man, locked him up in barracks, and threatened him with death if he wrote anything more against him. Major Campanole is investigating this case.

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Capt. Mirabal.

19. Guantánamo, Oriente. On Sept. 18th was accused in press of making pressure with Supervisor Major Ortiz and others. At that time he was on military duty. Two weeks later, on Oct. 4th, he was made Supervisor.

20 Palma Soriano, Oriente. Supervisor, Lieut. Jardines. A long letter appeared in the HERALDO DE CUBA on Oct. 18th, accusing this officer of a "brava" at Central HATILLO, involving pressure on Liberals.

21. Santiago de Cuba, Oriente. Supervisor Major Arsenio Ortiz. So many complaints have been made against this officer that a special inquiry would be necessary to get at the facts. He is generally hated and feared, inside the Army and out of it. His "brother" officers refer to him with a repugnance amounting to loathing. His mission in Oriente is to win the Province for the Government and he apparently goes about it with a will. Judging from accounts, he is simply a uniformed savage, endowed with the plenary powers inherent to his appointment as Supervisor, which he abuses on many occasions. He is a "buck", and "running things" as his forefathers probably did in the African jungle. Major Campanole is investigating his case, and the complaints which have already been reported on. One officer, of fifteen years service, when asked his opinion of Ortiz, replied that he was a sort of Cuban "Pancho Villa".

22. While writing the foregoing, complaints have been forwarded to me in the form of three affidavits and two letters which will be reported on later. They involve Lt. Alfonso y Ledón, Supervisor of Esperanza (his men attacked a Representative yesterday and cut him on the head) plus other activities, Sgt. Acosta of Cifuentes, and Major Robaw.

E. E. Valentini

EVELYN E. VALENTINI,
1st.Lieutenant, Infantry.

1st. Ind.

American Legation, Office of the Military Attaché, Havana, Cuba, October 19, 1920. To: Director of Military Intelligence, G.S.

J. M. Hobson

J. M. HOBSON,
Major, Infantry,
Military Attaché.

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

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OCT 27
1920
2657-2-31
WAR DEPARTMENT

AMERICAN LEGATION

OFFICE OF THE MILITARY ATTACHÉ.

Havana, Cuba, October 19, 1920.

No.- 1257.

From: Lieutenant Evelyn E. Valentini, Infantry.

To: Directory of Military Intelligence,
(Thru Military Attaché, Havana, Cuba.)

Subject: "Military Supervisors in Cuba" (Supplementary,)
with special reference to "Santa Clara Province".

REC'D M.I.D., G.S. OCT 27 1920

1. Reference par. 4, report #1251, dated October 13, 1920, and its supplement, report #1249, dated October 14, 1920:

2. The appointments of eleven (11) Supervisors are reported since sending #1251. Eight of these are confirmed by the Gaceta Oficial. Three, quoted from press, await such confirmation, but are added to attached complete, revised list, with marginal note. Four are appointed to Havana, six to Santa Clara, and one to Oriente.

3. The present total is forty-seven (47), stationed as follows:

Province	Municipalities	Supervisors
Pinar del Rio	15	4
Havana	25	7
Matanzas	19	9
Santa Clara	30	19
Camagüey	6	-
Oriente	21	8
	116	47

4. Three weeks ago the proportion of municipalities having Supervisors, in all Cuba, was 13%. Two weeks ago it was 20%. A week ago it was 31%; and today it is 40%.

5. Santa Clara Province now has nineteen Supervisors, (all appointed since September 13th,) in its 30 municipalities. Cuba's municipal police is under the direct personal jurisdiction of Army officers working under orders of the Ministry of Government, by Presidential decree, to the extent of forty percent, and Santa Clara's, to the extent of sixty three percent.

6. Santa Clara may be termed "the militarized province".

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

7. One of the deponents accompanies the affidavit with a personal letter to me, from which the following is quoted: "I repeat that this Province is upset ever since Major Enrique Robau has been going around to the various Army detachments recommending violence and intimidation as the only means of winning the elections for the National League."

8. Serious complications are foreseen as a result of the above incident, and in view of the appointment of a Supervisor at Santa Clara. (See Par. 6, report #1228, dated Sept. 28, 1920).

9. The Government unquestionably intends to win the elections for the Liga Nacional by any means possible, regardless of law.

E. E. Valentini

EVELYN E. VALENTINI,
1st Lieutenant, Infantry.

1st Ind.

American Legation, Office of the Military Attaché, Havana, Cuba, October 14, 1920. To: Director of Military Intelligence, G. S.

J. M. Hobson

J. M. HOBSON,
Major, Infantry.

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NND 740058
By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

"MILITARY SUPERVISORS IN CUBA."

Revised to Oct. 19, '20.

oOo

PINAR DEL RIO PROVINCE		**APPOINTED.**
Guane	Capt. Joaquin Martinez Navarro,	Oct. 1, 1920.
Palacios	1st Lt. Andrés Valdés Garay,	" 2, "
Consolación del Sur	Capt. Fernando Arán Prendes,	" 7, "
Guanajay,	1st Lt. Ignacio Rodriguez Viera,	" 9, "
HAVANA PROVINCE.		
San Antonio de los Baños,	1st Lt.Francisco Sarmiento Sánchez,	June 12,1920
Madruga	1st Lt.Nicolás Herrera Saiz,	Sept.12, "
San José de las Lajas	2nd Lt.Felipe Morales Valdés,	" 14, "
Neuva Paz	1st Lt.Miguel Roque y Carmona,	Oct. 11, "
Santiago de las Vegas	1st Lt.Teodoro Fabian y Martinez,	" " "
Caimito de(Guayabal	Corp. Hipolito Lemus, Pineda.	" 14, "
Melena del Sur	Lt.Lopez Lage,	" 18, "
MATANZAS PROVINCE.		
Perico	1st Lt.Bernardo Gonzalez Facet	June 21,1920
Guamacaro	1st Lt.José D.R.Serrano y Diaz	July 19, "
Colon	Major Ramón Cordovés Cabrera	Sept.11, "
Matanzas	Capt.Isidoro Cordovés Teuma	" 11, "
Union de Rayes	Capt.Manuel Morales Broderman	Oct. 4, "
Manguito	1st Lt.Ramón Rodríguez Ramos	" 5, "
San José de los Ramos	Sgt.J.Miguel Hernandez y Carbonell	" 5, "
Jaguey Grande	Sgt.José Rosell Castillo	" 5, "
Cabezas	Sgt. Luis Prado Garcia	" 6, "

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

	SANTO CLARA PROVINCE.	APPOINTED.
Camarones	Sgt. Liberato Baez Suarez	Sept. 13,1920
Encrucijada	" Francisco Diaz Fernandez	" 16, "
Rancho Veloz	" José Paulet Bujalante(~~relieved Oct.15~~)	Oct. 13, "
Esperanza	2nd Lt.A.Alfonso y Ledón	Sept. 23, "
Abreus	1st Lt. José Ramón Prado	" 25, "
Sagua la Grande	Capt.Luis Herañdez Rodriguez	" 28, "
Palmira	1st Lt.Cecilio Figueroa Fundora	Oct. 4, "
Cifuentes	Sgt. José Acosta Fernandez	" 4, "
Camajuani	1st Lt.Angel Lopez Corujedo	" 5, "
San Juan de los Yeras,	1st Lt.Luis Quintero de los Reyes	" 8, "
Calabazar de Sagua	1st Lt.Oscar de Llanos y Martin Vegue,	" 8, "
Caibarien	1st Lt. M.A.Miguel y Vasquez	" 8, "
San Antonio de las Vueltas,	Sgt. Ramón León y Mirabal	" 8, "
Santa Clara	1st Lt.Andres Callejas Valdespino	" 9, "
Santa Isabel de las Lajas,	2nd Lt.Cesar Ruiz Hernandez,	" 10, "
Quemados de Güines	Sgt.José Martinez Anciano	" " "
Placetas	1st Lt.Ramon Pineda Rodriguez,	" 11, "
Yaguajay	1st Lt.Benito Riera y Gomez de la Torre	" " "
Cruces	Sgt.José L.Chinea y Cardenas	" " "
	PROVINCE OF ORIENTE.	
Campechuela	2nd Lt.Jorge J.Otero Cossio	June 12, 1920
Santiago de Cuba	Maj.Arsenio Ortiz y Cabrera	Sept. 10, "
Guantánamo	Capt.Pedro Mirabal Millan	Oct. 4, "
Palma Soriano	2nd Lt.Enrique Jardines Hernandez	" 4, "
Alto Songo	1st Lt.Pedro Armenguer Gonzalez	" 7, "
El Cobre	1st Lt.José Melgar Ortiz	" 7, "
El Caney	Sgt. José Rosell Aldana	" 7, "
X Bayamo "x"	Capt.Enrique Leyte Vidal	" 17, "

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

NOTE: Appointments marked "x" have not yet been published in the GACETA OFICIAL; taken from newspapers. Balance of names furnished by Secretary of Gobernación, or taken from GACETA OFICIAL.

10/19.

~~Nineteen of~~ the appointments of Supervisors to Caimito del Guayabal and Bayamo, as per attached list, have been confirmed by GACETA OFICIAL.

EEV

Evelyn E. Valentine,
1st Lieut., Infantry.

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NND 740058
By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

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OCT 27 1920

1257-2-31/6

Havana, Cuba, October 22, 1920.

WAR DEPARTMENT

No.- 1260.

From: Lieutenant E. E. Valentini, Infantry.

To: The Director of Military Intelligence,
(Thru Military Attaché, Havana, Cuba.)

Subject:- "Military Supervisors in Cuba" (Supplementary).

REC'D M.I.D., G.S. OCT 27 1920

1257-2-31(5).

1. Reference report #1257, dated October 19, 1920, and others on above subject.

2. Appointments of Supervisors to municipalities of Caimito del Guayabal, (Havana), and Bayamo (Oriente) have been confirmed. Appointment to Melena del Sur (Havana) has not yet been confirmed, and should be considered suspended, reducing the total of previously reported Supervisors to 46.

3. Under date of October 15th the following appointments have been made, confirmed today:

Mayarí	Oriente	Sgt. Juan Muñoz Rigores,
Sagua de Tánamo	"	" Pedro Araus Herrera,
Bejucal,	Havana,	Capt. Ricardo Pau y Lopez,
Pedro Betancourt	Matanzas	1st.Lt. Manuel Noda y Guerra,
La Salud	Havana	2d Lt. Edmundo Nin Rodriguez.

It is reported that Lt. Noda Guerra at Pedro Betancourt is operating under the orders of Capt. Leiva at Jovellanos, Matanzas, and complaints against both officers have been received. Leiva is not known to be a Supervisor. It is claimed that both he and Noda Guerra are actively engaged in politics: the charge is being investigated.

A letter dated Colón, Matanzas, Oct. 19th, addressed to the Minister, has been received from a Venezuelan citizen, in which it is stated that Col. Amiel, Commander of Military District of Matanzas (No.4), is at the head of the campaign of intimidation in that Province and that his subordinates are operating all over Matanzas, threatening Liberals with death, making political speeches in favor of the Liga Nacional, etc. (See par.16, report #1257, re Col. Amiel. In said report Matanzas is incorrectly given as "5th" District: it is 4th.),

4. There are now 51 Supervisors whose appointments have been confirmed. At last report the proportion for the Island was 40%: today it is 44%.

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

5. Reference par. 10, report #1257. Yesterday another commission (of three men) from Sagua la Grande, Santa Clara, called at this office to make further complaint against Capt. Hernandez, the Supervisor there, and with regard to the troubles of last Sunday, Oct.17th. They presented ten affidavits in support of their statements, as well as other documents.

6. Reports received from Oriente Province yesterday are very alarming, and Supervisor Major Ortiz seems to have created a panic there. He is "boss".

7. Reference par. 12, report #1257. The Central Electoral Board has recommended to the Ministry of Gobernacion that Sgt. Acosta be relieved as Supervisor of Cifuentes, Santa Clara, and disciplined. Today's press contains further complaints against this man, who ordered the Liberal groups dispersed which went to the Station to greet General Gómez' train yesterday. It is stated that several people were wounded by soldiers under his orders. The press also makes complaint against Supervisor Miguel y Vasquez of Caibarien, in connection with military aggression on the occasion of the arrival of the same train at that city yesterday.

8. Capt. Oliverio Ortega has been appointed Supervisor at Marianão, according to this morning's press, which states that the Judge there condemned a group of gamblers to 180 days arrest and that some 200 men threatened to attack the court if sentence was passed. The Judge called for a corporal and two soldiers to maintain order. This morning a citizen called to inform me that all the accused men, thirteen or fourteen, were Liberals, that all were members of College Electoral Boards in that municipality, and that the arrests and convictions were simply a political expedient to prevent their presence at their posts on election day. A serious scandal is foreseen in connection with this case.

9. Responsible officers of the Cuban Army are very much disgusted with the way that it has been dragged into politics by the Government, and at the charges that have been publicly made against Supervisors, officers, non-coms, and even privates. Their morale is badly shaken, and none knows when he may be chosen for similar disagreeable and illegal activity, to be disciplined by transfer or worse if he refuses. The effect upon officers of my acquaintance has been noticeable.

10. In my opinion, the subject of Supervisors should be gone into from the legal side, with a view to preventing a repetition of the present intolerable conditions provoked by them in many parts of Cuba, and that an opportunity should be afforded to responsible citizens to bring charges against such of these officials as have misbehaved during the present electoral

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period. Not only is this due to the country at large, but also to the Army, specifically. Men like Ortiz, Sandó, and others should not be allowed to "get away with it". Should the Liberals be elected these men will, of course, be unable to live in Cuba; in fact, their lives would be at a considerable discount, despite the fact that Cuban law provides that there shall be no death penalty for political offenses. I further believe that many Supervisors, if not all, should be ordered relieved at once, before the elections.

Evelyn E. Valentini

E. E. VALENTINI,
1st. Lieutenant, Infantry.

1st. Ind.

American Legation, Office of Military Attaché, Havana, Cuba,
October 22, 1920. To: The Director of Military Intelligence,
Washington, D.C.

For and in the absence of J.M.HOBSON,
Major, Infantry,
Military Attaché,

E. E. Valentini

EVELYN E. VALENTINI,
1st. Lieutenant, Infantry.

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

Number of copies: 3
Copy No.: 1
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1920 NOV 1
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WAR DEPARTMENT

AMERICAN LEGATION

OFFICE OF THE MILITARY ATTACHÉ.

Havana, Cuba, October 26, 1920.

Noted T. O. G.

No.- 1264.

From: Lieutenant E. E. Valentini, Infantry.

To: The Director of Military Intelligence,
(Thru The Military Attaché, Havana, Cuba.)

Subject: "Military Supervisors in Cuba", with special reference to "Santa Clara Province". (Supplementary.)

REC'D M.I.D., G.S. NOV 1 1920 3:30 P.M.

1. Reference report #1260, dated October 22, 1920, and others on above subject.

2. The following appointments of Supervisors have been officially decreed, under dates mentioned:

Melena del Sur (Hav.) 1st.Lt. M. Lopez-Lage y Villacampa,.....Oct. 16;
(see par. 2, rep. #1260, re above)
Abreus (S.C.)..... Sgt. Gerardo Perez Barrera, ... Oct. 19;
Calabazar de Sagua(S.C.)Sgt. J.M. Guerrero y Soba ..... Oct. 19;
San Antonio de las
Vueltas (S.C.).....1st.Lt. Santiago Vasquez Fondellida.... Oct. 19;
(see par. 4 below)
Niquero (Ote.).....1st.Lt. Fsco.Borjas y Rodriguez..... Oct. 19.
(see par. 5 below)

3. Appointments to municipalities of Candelaria (Pinar del Rio), Marianáo(Havana), Sabanilla del Encomendador(Matanzas), and Manzanillo(Oriente), are announced in the press, but remain unconfirmed to date. The press, while invariably correct in making these announcements, usually fails to give names correctly.

4. The four appointments to Santa Clara Province are reliefs, and in this connection attention is especially invited to par. 11, report #1257, dated Oct. 19,1920. Lieut. Llanos y Martin Vegue, who was cited as being an honorable officer, has been relieved as Supervisor for Calabazar de Sagua. He apparently failed in his mission to become a government tool.

5. Several grave accusations have already been made against Lt. Borjas, now Supervisor of Niquero, of incarcerating Liberals, beating them, and expelling them from the municipality. While his

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appointment is dated October 19th, and one of the complaints October 21st, it is believed that his activities there antedate his appointment and, in fact, account for it.

6. Affidavits have been received covering the following serious charges against Supervisors and other Army personnel in Santa Clara Province, where the campaign is particularly bitter:-

(a) Capt. Luis Hernandez, of Sagua la Grande; Lieut. Ledón, of La Esperanza, and Sgt. José Acosta, of Cifuentes.- These three, with Major Robau (who is not a Supervisor but a special agent of President Menocal,) Captain Bolaños (Stationed at Santo Domingo), and Capt. Raimundo Rebollar (of Remedios), are accused of distributing Army uniforms and rifles to Conservative agents for the purpose of intimidating the Liberal voters. That Representative Adolfo Nuñez de Villavicencio, of Santo Domingo (a Conservative), is already publicly seen in uniform, with four armed men, and causes himself to be called "Captain". (#343)

(b) Lieut. Ledón, of La Esperanza. Expulsions of Liberals. Shooting at Liberals. (#340-#346-#347.)

(c) Capt. Rebollar, by order of. Expulsion of Liberal. (#338) Tajuayabon, (no supervisor.)

(d) Corp. Oramas, stationed at Aguada de Pasajeros (no Supervisor). Expulsion under threat. (#339)

(e) Sgt. Enrique Henquen, stationed at Manacas, Santo Domingo (no Supervisor). Threats and intimidation, resulting in removal from barrio (#341).

(f) Eight armed men, of which two were police, Puerto Escondido, Santo Domingo, one of the group supposed to be Representative Villavicencio. Choking a Liberal, with threat to hang if did not give up his "cedula"; delivered by deponent's son. (#342)

7. The charge that the Government is distributing Army uniforms and rifles to Conservative agents, for the purpose of preventing the Liberals from voting on November 1st., was furthermore made to me in a letter received from Dr. Clemente Vasquez Bello, dated Santa Clara, Oct. 21, 1920, from which the following is quoted:

> "I learn from a high authority of the Army that in the towns of Esperanza, Yaguajay, Santo Domingo and Sagua (la Grande), long arms ("rifles") and Army uniforms are being distributed so that the Conservative agents and neighbors ("Vecinos" - individuals or citizens) may frighten the country folk, making believe that they are members of the Army. This plan has been prepared by Robau the Major and the Supervisor of Sagua, Luis Hernandez."

The messenger who brought the letter, verbally informed me that the "high authority" mentioned was no less than Colonel A Carrillo, Commanding Officer of the District of Santa Clara. Affidavit to this effect has been requested.

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8. Again referring to par. 11, rep. #1257, re Lieut. Perez Miranda, Supervisor of Rancho Veloz, who was so highly spoken of, and who was replaced by Sgt. José Paulet Bujalante. Under date of Oct. 7th, Sgt. Paulet Bujalante writes to Dr. Vasquez Bello from Rodrigo, Santa Clara, to the effect that on the afternoon of the 6th three men, headed by Representative Villavicencio, attempted to assassinate his brother-in-law, in which attempt they failed, one of the would-be assassins being wounded. That might Villavicencio arrived from Santo Domingo with some 80 armed men to kill the brother-in-law, but failed to find him. The next morning he repeated the attempt, with 10 to 20 policemen armed with rifles, failing a third time as the brother-in-law had fled. On the 7th all the detachment leaders were called by Capt. Luis Hernandez of Sagua and given instructions to win the elections by any means possible; that if they had to kill, to do so, as M's (Menocal's) orders had to be complied with. That, as Capt. Hernandez had no faith in him (Sgt. Paulet) he had been ordered transferred to Rancho Veloz, and that he believed that he was to be named Supervisor so as to win the elections there. He requests Vasquez Bello to write to the Liberals of Rancho Veloz to have no fear on Nov. 1st. That for a few days he may "tighten up" but that that would only be for Capt. Hernandez's consumption. A week later, on Oct. 13th) Paulet was decreed Supervisor. His original letter is on file in this office.

9. As the Supervisors are often, altho not invariably, associated by ties of political sympathy, military confraternity and other links, with Army officers resident in the municipalities to which they are accredited as "Delegates of the Ministry of Government", and as Army officers not Supervisors are becoming more patently linked with them in political activities, it has been considered advisable to mention Supervisors and non-Supervisors in the same reports, without changing the subject-heading, as they often have a direct bearing upon each other. For instance, when the Supervisors of Matanzas Province are plotted on the map, attention will be arrested by the strategic importance of the town of "Jovellanos", and the [redacted] political activities of Capt. Timoteo Leiva, stationed there, assume a particular significance. Had the entrance of the Cuban Army into politics been foreseen as a potential factor in the coming elections, these reports would more properly have been headed "The Cuban Army in the Elections of 1920"; attention was first directed to it by the appointment of Supervisors, or rather, their behavior after being appointed, and, it is also possible that the Army developments are posterior to the appointments of Supervisors, the possibilities of which are being developed by current events.

10. Affidavits are on file to the effect that Liberals have been approached by soldiers under the orders of a Captain and a Lieutenant operating under instructions from Col. Amiel, O.C. Matanzas District, and advised to desist in their political efforts

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in that Province. At times this advice was given in a friendly manner, and at times under threats of violence if not complied with. (#165-771.) While several serious complaints of the political activities of Army officers and Supervisors have been reported from Matanzas, they lack the aggressive tone of those from Santa Clara, the militarized, pivotal province of the election.

11. Pinar del Rio will go Conservative. Havana (Prov.) will go Liberal. Matanzas will go Liberal unless turned by Army officers. Santa Clara will go Liberal also unless turned by Army officers, who are bending every effort to swing it for the Government without too much scandal. Camagüey is doubtful. Oriente will probably go Conservative, ably assisted by the activities of Supervisors and other Army officers there: with a fair election it might go Liberal by a small margin. (Major Campanole is rendering separate reports on Oriente.)

12. The confirmed number of Supervisors to date is 53; unconfirmed, 4; total, 57, covering 50% of the Island. They are distributed as follows:

Province	Municipalities	Supervisors
Pinar del Rio	15	5
Havana	25	10
Matanzas	19	11
Santa Clara	30	19
Camagüey	6	--
Oriente	21	12
	116	57

Complete revised list will accompany next report.

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13. Information has been received since writing above that following appointments have been confirmed:

Candelaria (P.R.) 2nd.Lt. Oscar Pau Alvarez .....Oct.20,'20.
Sabanilla del Encomendador,(Mat.) 2nd.Lt. José A. Acosta y Recio, ...Oct.20,'20.

According to LA NACION, of Oct. 19, Lt. Acosta Recio ordered a man beaten on Sept. 23rd, and on Oct. 18th ordered him expelled under pain of death. The case has been denounced to the Fiscal of Matanzas. On the 20th he is appointed Supervisor.

14. Lt. Jardines Hernandez has been relieved as Supervisor of Palma Soriano under date of Oct. 19th, being replaced by Capt. Raul Cartaya Nieto. Many complaints against Jardines have been made.

E. E. Valentini

EVELYN E. VALENTINI,
First Lieutenant, Infantry.

1st Ind.

American Legation, Office of the Military Attaché, Havana, Cuba, October 26, 1920. To: The Director of Military Intelligence, G.S.

J. M. Hobson

J. M. HOBSON,
Major, Infantry,
Military Attaché.

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

AMERICAN LEGATION.

OFFICE OF THE MILITARY ATTACHÉ.

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Havana, Cuba. October 30,1920.

NOV 6

WAR DEPARTMENT

No. 1275

From: Evelyn E.Valentini, 1st Lieut., Infantry.

To: The Director of Military Intelligence,
(Thru The Military Attaché, Havana, Cuba.)

Noted T. O. C.

Subject: "Military Supervisors in Cuba." (Supplementary).

2657-D-31(7). REC'D M.I.D., G.S. NOV 6 1920

1. Reference report #1264, dated Oct.26,1920 and others on above subject.

2. The following appointments have been officially announced:

Marianao, (Hav.)	Capt. Oliverio Ortega Campos,	Oct.21st
Manzanillo,(Ote.)	Capt. Pedro Diaz,	Oct.21st

3. 1st Lt.C.Figueroa Fundora has been relieved as Supervisor of Palmira,S.C., under date of Oct.22.

4. It is reported by the press that Lt.Morales Valdés has been transferred from San José de las Lajas to Jaruco,(Hav.), and that Lt.Quintero de los Reyes has been relieved by Corp. Julio Caballero Lopez at San Juan de los Yeras, (S.C.), Commenting on this relief of an officer by a corporal, the paper (Liberal) states: "even sergeants refuse to do the Government's dirty work". Capt.Morales Brodermann has been transferred from Union de Reyes to Alacranes (Mat.), according to press reports.

5. Appointments are announced by the press to municipalities of San José de las Lajas,(Hav.), Agramonte,(Mat.), Güines,(Hav.), Alquizar,(Hav.), and Coralillo, (S.C.)

6. It is reported by the press that President Menocal has promised the Central Electoral Board to have the Minister of Government issue orders removing Supervisors from Aguacate,(Hav.), Nueva Paz,(Hav.) and Cifuentes,(S.C.). As there is no supervisor at Aguacate, some member of the military establishment is probably referred to who has given offence. Things have arrived at a state where "Supervisor" and "Military" have almost become synonymous.

7. Complaints against supervisors and other military personnel continue to be received in this office. These will be dwelt upon in my final report on the subject, next week.

8. On the 27th, Dr. Fernandez Mascaró, Governor of Oriente Province, and Enrique Caminero, his Secretary, called at this office and afterward at the U.S. Legation. On the 28th, they called again, with a Mr.Aguilar, one of the Liberal leaders of said Province. Today's press states that Dr.Mascaró has been reproved by the Government for having called at the U.S.Naval Station, Guantánamo, invoking assistance, and informed that if he repeated the offence, he would be prosecuted. He had been called to Havana by the President for this disciplinary purpose. I was first assured privately by Mr.Caminero, and yesterday personally by Dr.Mascaró,

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[illegible]at conditions in Santiago are such that the Governor does not sleep in his own house for fear of assassination. Whether this danger be real or fancied, is not under discussion. It illustrates a state of mind brought about by Supervisor Major Ortiz.

9. Governor Mascaró's opinion of the individual supervisors is as follows:-

Campechuela, Santiago, El Caney, Niquero, Mayari and Sagua de Tánamo. Making life impossible.

Palma Soriano. Capt. Cartaya Nieto has but recently taken his post and nothing bad is so far reported. Manzanillo, Capt.Diaz, ditto.

El Cobre. Lt.Melgar Ortiz is making political propaganda for the "Liga" and against the Liberals, but pacifically.

Alto Songo and Bayamo. Grave disorders expected on certain days, provoked by supervisors, but not realized. Believed due exclusively to the fact that Major Campanole went to these towns to observe the meetings,- the officers being afraid to be rough while he was there. While Major Campanole was in Alto Songo, a Liberal was killed by the Supervisor's men at Santiago, it is stated.

Guantánamo. Major Campanole's influence is believed to have been felt by Capt.Mirabal Millan. That while this officer was actively engaged in politics with Lt.Col.Del Rosal, Ortiz and others, reports against him were not "bad" from an "Oriente" point of view.

Immediately following these statements, it was learned that the Supervisor of Bayamo had issued a manifesto forbidding the carrying of arms "even canes or whips" on election day, and forbidding the grouping of more than three persons in the streets or roads. This latter prohibition is a violation of Article 28 of the Constitution and, as it has been enforced several times by supervisors during the electoral campaign, said Article is translated as follows for your information:

> "All the inhabitants of the Republic have the right to congregate pacifically and without arms, and that of associating with each other for all the licit purposes of life".

It is contained among the "Constitutional Guarantees", which have not been suspended. The Supervisor's prohibition is believed to be made for the purpose of excluding witnesses.

10. On the evening of the 27th, a Commission of Liberals, headed by Gen. Asbert, called on the President. It is reported that the subject of Supervisors was discussed. Dr.Zayas also called on the President and is reported as having discussed the subject with him. General Loynaz del Castillo called on Col.Charles Hernandez, Minister of Government, ad interim Minister of War and Marine, and asked him to relieve all supervisors before election day: Col.Hernandez is quoted as saying that he "would speak to the President about it".

11. Some time ago, Col.Hernandez stated in an interview granted to the correspondent of the "Chicago Daily News", that he was "ready for the election insurrection" and that "conditions in 38 municipalities were such that he had been obliged to pronounce what was practically martial law" in them. The "practical martial law" now extends to about 60 municipalities, whose local laws provide for the method of dealing with any "conditions" such as called for Col.Hernandez's statement and action: they do not call for "Sup-

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ervisors". When the Mayor cannot handle the situation with his municipal police, he asks the District Commander to assist him with troops, which troops are withdrawn immediately after order has been restored.

12. A proclamation from President Menocal to the people was published yesterday morning. Among statements made, appears the following:

> "It has not been necessary, as is unjustly published, to designate military supervisors for determined localities, in greater number than on other occasions; and they have proceeded, almost without exception, with the prudence, rectitude and firmness which has rightfully been expected of them, without giving motive for legitimate complaint in spite of much that is said against them. The Military Supervisors have been and are necessary for the maintenance of order in those places ('poblaciones') where the scanty police force or its notorious partiality calls, for the tranquility of the neighborhod and for the public safety, for the appointment of such functionaries. The party which governs today did not create them; the law authorizes them, and the predecessors of the present government appealed to the same measure every time that they believed it necessary. I can guarantee that the supervisors charged with such delicate functions will protect all equally and will have as their standard, respect for the rights of all and the conservation of order".

This morning's press contains an article stating that the Supreme Court declared constitutional the appointment of Supervisors, in a sentence handed down on Dec.1,1916. I consider their legality doubtful, while admitting them to be an excellent <u>expedient</u>, under certain circumstances, as stated in my first report on the subject.

E. E. Valentini

EVELYN E. VALENTINI,
First Lieutenant, Infantry.

1st Ind.

American Legation, Office of the Military Attaché, Havana, Cuba, Oct.30,1920.
To: The Director of Military Intelligence, G.S.

J. M. Hobson

J. M. HOBSON,
Major, Infantry.
Military Attaché.

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AMERICAN LEGATION

OFFICE OF THE MILITARY ATTACHÉ.

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OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF
MIL. INTEL. DIV.
1920 2637-9-31 10
WAR DEPARTMENT

Havana, Cuba, November 3, 1920.

No.- 1277.

From: Lieutenant E. E. Valentini, Infantry.

To: The Director of Military Intelligence,
(Thru The Military Attaché, Havana, Cuba.)

Subject: "Military Supervisors in Cuba", (Supplementary)
in relation with
"Observation of Elections in Santa Clara Province".

---- Saturday, October 30.----

1. In compliance with instructions of the Military Attaché I proceeded from this city to Santa Clara on October 30th, and conferred there with Mr. H. J. Spinden of the U. S. Legation in regard to the observation of elections, deciding to go to Sagua la Grande, from which city many alarming reports have come of the coercive politics of the Supervisor, Capt. Luis Hernandez. By midnight, reports of intimidation in other municipalities were still being handed me.

2. As previously reported, Major Enrique Robau, operating under secret orders of the President (according to all that can be learned), had been stiffening up the Supervisors and other officers of Santa Clara Province, and insisting that the elections must be won for the Government candidate, Dr. Zayas, by fair means or foul.

3. Conditions had arrived at such a scandalous state in that Province last week that the President found it expedient to despatch an Aide, Major Alfredo Lima, on or about October 28th, to countermand the orders given by Major Robau, and to assure the populace that ample guarantees would be afforded to all. As there are nineteen Supervisors in Santa Clara, and many other officers implicated in the "brava", it was impossible for Major Lima to see them all personally before the elections, and Major Robau was deputed by him to see some of them. It is reported that Major Robau informed Major Lima that he had given the new order to Supervisor Lieut. Ledon at Esperanza, and to Capt. Bolaños at Santo Domingo, later learning that when Robau went to

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Esperanza, Ledón was not there, and that he had not given the order to Bolaños. Robau was "double-crossing" Lima.

4. When Major Lima arrived at Sagua la Grande and informed the people that the President offered guarantees for all, there was general rejoicing and the Liberals prepared to go to the polls to vote pacifically, with full confidence. This was on the 29th, as near as I could learn. One day later, Lt. Col. Rangel, second in command of Santa Clara, (Military District No.3), is reported as having seen the principal Supervisors and other officers of the Province and having countermanded the "pacification orders" of Major Lima, - who was now being "double-crossed" by both Robau and Rangel, the latter operating under the orders of President Menocal.

5. These assertions of treachery on the part of President Menocal cannot be vouched for, but they are believed to be substantially exact. His hatred for General José Miguel Gómez is no secret, and he has repeatedly stated that under no circumstances would he turn over the Presidency to Gómez, no matter what happened. Even now it is foreseen that, should Gómez be elected, Menocal will resign before making formal delivery of the office. They are antagonistic characters, and the Island is too small to hold them both in case of Gomez's election, which Menocal is bending every effort to defeat. Furthermore, the Rural Guard, it now appears, has a great fear of Gen. Gomez, and feels that, should he become President, many officers and men will be discharged from it, if no worse happens to them. They are pretty badly compromised by the political activities of Supervisors and others.

--- Sunday, Oct. 31st.---

6. Before 6:00 a.m. a commission of Liberals from Sancti Spiritus was referred to me. They complained of the political activity of the "rurales" in that municipality, and of acts of intimidation.

7. At 6:30 a.m. Mr. Delisle Lane, commissioned by the Minister to assist me, arrived. I detailed him to Jovellanos, Matanzas Province, as I believed that the elections in Santa Clara would be celebrated quietly, the damage by Government agents having already been done, and as I feared that orders had been given to agents in Matanzas to redouble their activities there, where our observation was not as complete as desired owing to lack of personnel. I instructed Mr. Lane to cover, especially, the activities of Capt. Timoteo Leiva, mentioned in previous report.

8. At 8:45 a.m. I proceeded by motor-car with Mr. Spinden to Camajuani, where the Supervisor, Lieut. Lopez Corugedo, had been adversely reported on. I discovered in this officer an acquaintance from my former visit, two months ago. Our arrival coincided with that of Capt. Rebollar, of Remedios, who had business with the Supervisor.

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9. Mr. Spinden informs me that Lopez Corugedo, his Chief of Police, and a murderer named Nodarse, were on intimate terms, and were seen in the café of the local hotel with their heads together over a table while Liga elements were firing into the air outside to intimidate the Liberals, and that Lopez Corrugedo made no effort to stop the shooting, during which a child was wounded. This was two weeks ago.

10. In view of my military status I was immediately on intimate terms with both Lopez Corugedo and Rebollar. Lopez was frankly pro-Government, but expressed great dislike for his assignment as Supervisor. It was "neither peace nor war", he stated, and that, when Liga and Liberal elements commenced a row, he was "tempted to shoot them both up". He is a young man; until appointed Supervisor he had taught N. C. O. School at Hdqrs. 2nd Tercio Táctico, Santa Clara. Rebollar is an older man, about 40, and inclined to mildness.

11. After lunch, Mr. Spinden and I proceeded to Remedios with Capt. Rebollar in his car. On the road we were stopped and an orderly attempted to deliver a verbal message to the Captain but was prevented by him. Later we were again stopped, and Rebollar held confidential conversation with a Col. Veytia, Provincial Councilman. We left Rebollar at Remedios and proceeded by motor to Caibarien.

12. The American Consul of that city, Mr. Anderson, arranged to cover various municipalities on election day. We learned that Major Robau had been seen in conference with Lieut. Marcelino Martinez (who has a bad record at Cumanayagua), and Sixto Roque, a famous government boss and agent, in Cienfuegos (see previous reports). The Supervisor of Caibarien, Lieut. Miguel A. Miguel y Vasquez (bad reports), was not in town; he was posting rural guards at the electoral colleges in accordance with the orders of the Central Electoral Board. A few days ago he was wounded in the arm by an unknown person, while in civilian clothing.

13. We interviewed Mr. Abelardo Ruiz, Administrator of Customs, a rabid Conservative. Ruiz prognosticated that the Liga would lose the entire Sagua region, winning the rest of the Province.

14. From Caibarien Mr. Spinden returned by motor to Santa Clara, at 3.00 p.m. I remained, to take the 8 o'clock train to Sagua la Grande. At 5.00 o'clock I was informed that a Government agent known as "Reglanito" had attempted to enter the Liberal headquarters to "get" a Liberal named Serpa. Both were "bad men". Reglanito was denied entrance, but went in, gun firing, wounding Serpa in the groin, and a barber, who was scored on the scalp. Serpa replied by fatally stabbing Reglanito in the abdomen. The Consul and I saw him and the barber at the police emergency station. It is reported that Reglanito has since died. The municipal judge had ordered "Reglanito's" arrested in the morning, without being able to effect it, the police being under the control of the absent Supervisor. This is an illustration of the

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"crossing of wires" caused by the mixing of military and civilian jurisdictions created by the Supervisor system.

15. At 9:30 p.m., on my way to Sagua la Grande, the train stopped at "Quinta", municipality of San Antonio de las Vueltas, of which the Supervisor is Lt. Vasquez Fondellida. About twenty men were at the station, crying "Viva la Liga", and inviting the passengers by their attitude to join them. Among them was a policeman in uniform, grinning, in the front rank, and some four numbers down the line, a civilian with a .44 caliber revolver drawn and raised. I arrived at Sagua la Grande at midnight.

16. It is necessary, for proper comprehension of the subject, to make a digression at this point and quote from the Crowder Law. Article 169 is here transcribed in toto:

> "The Secretary of Government, Governors and municipal alcaldes, shall upon requisition of the Central Electoral Board, place at the disposal of said board or of such boards as the latter may designate, such police forces as said Central Electoral Board may deem necessary to insure the free exercise of the right of suffrage, the protection of election officials in the exercise of their duties, and the custody of election supplies and documents.
>
> "The Secretary of Government and the respective municipal alcaldes, shall also give, concerning the disposition on election day, of police forces which shall not have been requisitioned by the central electoral board, such instructions as said board may suggest with a view to conserving the free and unrestricted exercise of the right of suffrage under this code.
>
> "Except as otherwise provided for in this code, no police agent,, of whatever grade, nor any member of the armed forces of the Republic, shall enter any polling-place or approach within twenty-five meters thereof during an election, or until after the college electoral board has signed and sealed its returns, unless called upon to do so by the president of such college electoral board for the purpose of suppressing what he deems a serious disturbance of order. Members of the police who are electors may individually enter, unarmed, the polling place of the college wherein they are registered, for the sole purpose of casting their ballots, upon the completion of which they shall immediately [redacted] withdraw beyond the limits of twenty-five meters above specified."

17. In compliance with this law the Central Electoral Board disposed that troops should be ordered stationed as follows:

(1) At each Electoral College, 2 men; at each Municipal Electoral Board, 6 men and a leader, with the exception of certain municipalities where 16 or 20 men and leaders were to be stationed; at each Provincial Electoral Board, 8 men and a leader; and at the Central Electoral Board, 10 men and a leader. These troops were placed under the orders of the Boards.

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(2) That all troops and police not so placed at the orders of the Boards were obligated to obey all orders received from said Boards, regarding electoral affairs, and "very principally with the object of assuring to the citizens the free and unrestricted exercise of the right of suffrage ...."

(3) That all troops exempted from electoral duty were to remain in barracks.

(4) Forces mentioned in (1) were to remain on duty as long as required. Forces mentioned in (2) referred to the Army, therefore not on the service of public order, neither in the city nor in the country, the Municipal Police, with the exception of the National Police of Habana, which was to function as usual.

(5) That the decisions of the Electoral Boards, the demands of their Presidents, or of the electoral inspectors, would be complied with by the forces mentioned in (1) and (2) under strictest responsibility, even in cases where they might think the orders ~~xxxxxxxxx~~ unnecessary, if they were repeated.

(6) That the foregoing instructions applied not only to the police forces, but also to any agent regardless of kind, as well as all members of the armed forces of the Republic in the service of public order.

(7) That except in the cases expressly prescribed in the Electoral Code, no agent of police, regardless of class, and no member of the armed forces, should enter any electoral college, or approach within 25 meters of it, unless called for by the President.

(8) That members of the police who were electors might individually enter electoral colleges where they were inscribed, unarmed, for the sole purpose of voting, to retire immediately afterward to the 25 metre limit outside.

(9) That punishment in accordance with Article 315 of the Code, would be inflicted upon any member of the police, army or navy, or other armed force of the Republic who abused his official attributions, by intimidation of any elector or coercion by impeding him from the free exercise of his electoral rights, or by interfering with any voting or with the determination of the results of voting. Penalties, fine $500 - $2000 or imprisonment 6 months - 2 years.

The Political Member for the Liberal Party and the same for the Democratic Nationalist Party gave their opinion in writing of the above, expressed conformity with it, with the exception of instruction number 2, understanding that the forces of the Army, or any other under the orders of the Supervisors, which were not at the service of the Municipal or Provincial Electoral Boards, or in the Electoral Colleges, were to remain in barracks. Amended, with restrictions. (See EL DIA, Oct.27,1920. Official document could not be had from Central Electoral Board at time this report was written.)

The requisition for electoral duty called for about 5,000 troops.

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----- Monday, Nov. 1, Election Day. -----

18. By six a.m. both Liga and Liberal elements were on the streets, preparing to gather up their electors for transportation to the polls. The American Consul was not yet visible when I called at 7 a.m.

19. At 7.20 a.m. the Supervisor, Capt. Luis Hernandez, with a patrol of six men, all mounted, passed my hotel door. At 7.45 on my way to the Consulate, I was accosted by Dr. Daniel Rodriguez, one of the leaders of the "Young Liberals", and informed that ~~xhm~~ in the barrios of "Baire" and "General Nodarse", troops were preventing Liberals from voting. Accompanied by Consul Jova's son, the son of the Spanish Consul, and a Cuban friend of theirs, Mr. Garcia, I proceeded to Baire in Jova's motor.

20. At Baire there were three electoral colleges together. Guarding them were six Rurales and a corporal named Garcia, a tall mulatto. All were fully armed, with rifles, revolvers and machetes. An excited crowd of Liberals was protesting against the actions of the corporal, who was bossing the entrance of electors into the polling place. I was personally informed by Gen. Gerardo Machado, formerly Minister of Government in the Gomez cabinet, that the Liberals were not being permitted to vote by Corporal Garcia. This was confirmed by a Mr. Recio, brother of Col. Recio of Camagüey. Bitter complaint was made by many others, including Mr. Perez Roa, leader of the Liberal party of Sagua and candidate for Mayor.

21. While this was going on, a Captain of Rurales appeared with a mounted patrol of four men. He made no effort to ascertain what the trouble was, offered no guarantees, and took no part in the proceedings. When asked his name, he refused to give it to Dr. Daniel Rodriguez, whom I sent to him for the purpose. I afterward learned that it was "Fundora". This officer, as far as I can learn, illegally on the streets with armed men, placed himself with his men at the entrance to a cross street, diagonally, in position to be able to see all that passed, to act as a reinforcement in case of serious trouble, and to be out of the way in case shooting commenced. The crowd, of some seventy or eighty Liberals, was hemmed in between his patrol and the corporal's squad.

22. While I was there, a few Liberals were allowed to vote, I believe as a sort of concession to me: immediately after I left, trouble broke out again, culminating in the tragedy that placed Sagua in mourning.

23. From "Baire" I went to "General Nodarse," where two men and a lance corporal of Rurales were holding the fort. Here three Liga electors were allowed to vote, against one Liberal. I was informed that the Rurales only took orders from one "Menendez". Mr. Luis Vega Perez, President of the Municipal Council of Sagua, accosted me to give me this information and to protest. Vega

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Perez was formerly a Conservative, and is a friend of President Menocal. This was at 8 a.m. Shortly after I left, the President of the Electoral College called upon the Rurales for the preservation of order and was informed that they took no orders from him, being at the disposal of "Menendez", commonly known as "Caoba" ("mahogany"), a pimp and pardoned criminal. The President, risking legal responsibilities, in view of the absence of any guarantees of life, attempted to withdraw from the electoral college, but was prevented from doing so by the abovementioned Capt. Fundora who had gone there from Baire, and who pressed his drawn revolver against the President's chest, the enlisted men taking position to fire on the Liberals.

24. At 8.55 I passed the electoral college "Escuela Luz Caballero", on my way to Cifuentes. All was apparently quiet. At 9:30 we stopped at Sitiecito, where four soldiers and a mounted corporal were in charge. The Liberals complained of discrimination and delay. They apparently had a frank majority. The corporal roared at them "not to lie" when they complained to me. At 10.05 we passed through Sitio Grande. Here two Rurales had called up "two Ligas and one Liberal" to vote, according to reports. I was informed that no Liberals voted in consequence.

25. We arrived at Cifuentes at 10.30. The Supervisor who had made so much trouble there recently, Sgt. Acosta, had been removed four or five days before. Corporal Agustin Socorro, in charge of the local detachment, had taken command. The evening before, the Supervisor of Sagua, Capt. Luis Hernandez, had come down, done considerable shooting into the air, and Socorro did the rest after he left, in the way of intimidation. I saw two armed municipal policemen in the streets. Liberal leaders informed me that they "had no idea of ~~Zayas~~ leading their electors to slaughter," and had ordered complete retirement from the elections . Events in Sagua proved the wisdom of this deplorable decision, independently arrived at.

26. On our return from Cifuentes to Sagua we passed Major Robau on the road, on his way to Cifuentes. We arrived at Sagua at 11.30 a.m.

27. During my absence, events had been precipitated at Baire. As near as I can learn, from an actual witness, a Liga agent fired a shot <u>inside</u> the electoral college, apparently as a signal. Corporal Garcia, without more ado, raised his rifle and fired point blank at the Liberal in front of him, killing him instantly. His men fired with him. At the same moment Supervisor Capt. Hernandez appeared on the scene with his men, distributing machete blows right and left. One man was killed outright and six more were wounded, of which latter three died later. I was informed at the police emergency hospital later that six men had been taken there and that one had already died, two were seriously wounded, and three slightly wounded. Several slightly wounded had made

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their escape, including the witness mentioned, Eduardo Alvarez y Rueda, who next morning in Havana presented me with a sworn affidavit covering the happenings. He was struck with a machete by a Rurale. Affidavit on file in this office.

28. In his capacity of Provincial Electoral Inspector, Dr. Francisco Rodriguez (brother of Dr. Daniel Rodriguez mentioned in paragraph 19) was making the rounds of the electoral colleges. On arriving at Baire he had trouble with the corporal of Rurales, Garcia, who informed him that "he intended to open fire on the Liberals". The Inspector remonstrated with the Corporal and then went into the Electoral College to enter his denunciation of the threat on its minutes, in accordance with law. He was inside the college awaiting a receipt for his denunciation of Corporal Garcia, when the shot was fired, and the Corporal made good his threat. Immediately afterward, between 10.30 and 11.00 a.m., the Liberal leaders ordered the retirement of their electors from the polls, closed their offices, and put up crêpe hangings in the hope that these latter might act as some sort of guarantee against assault. The city was considered to be in state of siege, by them.

29. It would appear that this was a preconcerted attack. As far as I could see when I was at Baire, there was no time when one level-headed policeman, instructed to see fair play, could not have dominated the situation with ease. Captain Hernandez, Captain Fundora, and Corporal Garcia should be tried by court-martial.

30. At 1.30 p.m. we passed through the barrio of Chinchilla. All was quiet there, and we were informed that both parties had voted peacefully. At 1.40 we passed barrio Caguaguas, municipality of Quemado de Güines (Supervisor Sgt. Martinez Anciano) where all was quiet.

31. At Quemado de Güines it was asserted that on the evening before, Liga elements had been taking cedulas away from Liberals by force. In a clash three men were killed and one wounded. Many Liberals retired from the elections. At college #1 at 1.30 p.m., the Mayor, a Liberal, complained to me that his electors were being delayed in the voting and that they would be unable to finish by 3.00 p.m. when the polls closed. With the permission of the Supervisor I entered the college to observe. Voting was slow, largely due to temperament and lack of practice, and identification of electors. The Supervisor was well spoken of.

32. It was announced in Sagua that the Liga had won by some 200 votes. There was no manifestation of triumph. Three or four rockets were fired, and a few pistol shots were heard, about 11.00 p.m. From three o'clock until midnight the city was quiet, all motors had disappeared from the streets, and no one knew what might happen next. At eight o'clock I attempted to find Capt. Hernandez, but he was not in barracks, at home, at police headquarters, nor at the Municipal Electoral Board.

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33. At 11.15 p.m. it was reported that there had been shooting at Malpaez electoral college, that a child had been wounded, and that the Liberals had retired from the elections. Trouble was also reported at Calabazar de Sagua, and that Capt. Fundora had gone there to reinforce the Rurales. I returned to Havana on the midnight train.

34. Dr. Spinden, who observed the elections at San Juan de los Yeras (Supervisor ~~Lieut. Quintero de los Reyes~~), reports that he saw the Mayor, at the head of thirty armed men, close one of the electoral colleges.

Corp. Julio Caballero Lopez, (10/24) EBV

35. A detail of importance in Santa Clara Province is that Liga and Liberal leaders had arranged that their electors were to meet on separate sides of the doors of the electoral colleges, to prevent fighting, and that they were to vote two by two. Not only did this serve to destroy the secrecy of the vote but also, as soon as one side had completed voting, the majority of the others was visible to the extent of electors still in the street. All that was necessary for instructed Government agents to win the elections was to discriminate against the entrance of Liberals to the polls, as was done, and then, in case of a visible Liberal majority, to so delay proceedings as to prevent their voting before the polls closed.

36. In view of antecedents at hand, backed by personal observation in part, it may safely be inferred that the elections in Santa Clara Province were a tragic, bloody, farce. The Crowder Law is so exacting in its details that the only way to beat it is to employ such methods as have been reported. In another four years, when Cuba has had more practice in voting under its water-tight provisions, refinements in its prostitution will have been devised.

E. E. Valentini

EVELYN E. VALENTINI,
First Lieutenant, Infantry.

~~Note: Additional information indicates that in the Province of Santa Clara thousands of voters did not get a chance to cast their ballots.~~

1st. Ind.
American Legation, Office of the Military Attaché, Havana, Cuba, November 4, 1920. To: The Director of Military Intelligence, G.S.
Additional information indicates that in the Province of Santa Clara thousands of voters did not get a chance to cast their ballots.

J. M. HOBSON, J. M. Hobson
Major, Infantry,
Military Attaché.

REC'D M.I.D., G.S. NOV 10 1920

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WAR DEPARTMENT
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NOV 15 1920

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2657-G-31
10

OFFICE OF THE MILITARY ATTACHÉ,
AMERICAN LEGATION.

Havana, Cuba, November 8, 1920.

No.- 1284.

From: Lieutenant E. E. Valentine, Infantry.

To: The Director of Military Intelligence, Washington, D.C.
(Thru The Military Attaché, Havana, Cuba).

Subject: "Military Supervisors in Cuba", (Supplementary)
in relation with
"Observation of Elections."

2657-G-31(6)

1. Reference Report #1277 dated November 4, 1920, and others on above subject.

2. By October 30th there were 72 Supervisors on duty in 73 municipalities. Recent appointments were not officially published until more than the usual time had elapsed; those of October 22 appeared in the GACETA OFICIAL of the 28th: the paper is not available until at least one day after its date, and usually two. Complete, revised list attached.

3. As an illustration of Governmental handling of the subject the following is cited. The press reported that "the Supervisor of Cifuentes has been relieved and placed at the disposal of the Minister of Government". Disciplinary action against Sgt. Acosta is naturally inferred. The relief is "an earnest that the electors of Cifuentes will be unhampered in the exercise of their electoral rights", or words to that effect. It is again inferred that with the removal of the offending functionary tranquility will be restored ~~xx~~ in the town.

4. What the press does <u>not</u> state is this. Sgt. Acosta was relieved on October 29th. The same Presidential decree relieving him appointed 1st.Lt. José F. Morilla y Cobas in his place. Corporal Agustin Socorro, commanding the detachment of Rurales at Cifuentes, threatened to prevent Liberals from voting "by fire and sword" (á bala y filo). The Supervisor of Sagua la Grande, Capt. Luis Hernandez, rode into Cifuentes the night before the elections and shot up the town. The Liberals did not vote, as has been reported.

5. Latterly, liaison between Supervisors and non-supervising military elements had been admirably perfected in Santa Clara as well as in other Provinces. Of this there is abundant evidence. The Government commenced by appointing a few Supervisors to "take over the municipal police" in places where these may or may not have been unable to maintain order, and wound up by dragging a good part of the Rural Guards into direct action in politics. In the first case it was a cheap method of avoiding the declaration of

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martial law, with suspension of Constitutional Guarantees, consequent publicity, and admission of difficulty in local self-government. In the second, it was a splendid last-hour method of beating the Crowder Law and winning the elections, by preventing the Liberals from voting, through military coercion.

6. To date (Nov. 5,) 525 of the 1746 electoral colleges have not been heard from. News of many of them will never be had. Reports reach this office in increasing numbers, of intimidation, coercion, beating of electors by military elements, Rurales turning back Liberals on their way to the polls, killings, and minor illegalities such as taking cedulas by force, destroying electoral documents, and running Presidents of Municipal Electoral Boards out of town under army rifle fire. A child, wounded by the firing at Sagua la Grande, has died.

7. None of the Constitutional Guarantees have been legally suspended during the electoral period. Of the twenty-seven, nineteen are not suspensible under any circumstances, (such as freedom of religion, right of assembly, non-expatriation, etc.) and eight are suspensible "only temporarily and when the safety of the State demands it, in case of invasion of the country or grave disturbance of order menacing the public peace." (Article 40.)

8. "The suspension of guarantees mentioned in article 40 can only be dictated by means of a law, or, when Congress is not in session, by a decree of the President of the Republic. But he may not decree the suspension more than once in the period between two legislatures, nor for an indefinite time, nor for longer than thirty days, without convoking Congress in the same decree of suspension. In any case he must render account to Congress so that it may take whatever action it deems proper." (Article 42.)

9. Congress is not in session, and has not been during the period under which the Supervisor-military system flourishes. The suspension of guarantees is an onerous action, involves responsibility, suspends elections, and generally disturbs the development of political propaganda. A much simpler expedient is to take a subordinate of the War Department, and by Executive decree make him a subordinate of the Interior Department, and the superior of a Municipal department, with promise of promotion if successful in "winning" the elections. It works. Among its highly successful operations has been the complete destruction of the morale and discipline of the Army. Corporals and sergeants (not to mention officers) have received their orders verbally from the President of the Republic, according to common report, and have been officially authorized to "preserve order by any means esteemed conducive". If the corporal or sergeant esteems it "conducive" to kill an unarmed and defenseless civilian, he has authority to do so. In law, logic, or common sense, possession is necessary before distribution is possible. I doubt that the President of Cuba has the legal faculty of delegating powers to anyone else with which he himself is not invested.

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10. A suspension of constitutional guarantees is foreseen. Cuba cannot live in its present state of demoralization. Representative citizens flee from interior cities to Havana to be safe from the post-election activities of a Luis Hernandez, an Ortiz, a Fernando Arán, and a dozen others, Supervisors, and potential executioners.

11. The American note of August 30th, to the effect that Washington would tolerate neither fraud nor revolution was put to its logical use in Cuba. The Liberals became virtuous: had it not been for the note there would have been a revolution under way by now. The Government spoke virtuously and, under the assurance of Washington's confidence in it, redoubled its political activities, along the lines mentioned, with commendable success.

12. Today, unless ample guarantees are given by Washington to Cuba, Liberals and Liguistas alike, trouble will not be long in breaking out. The canefields are nearly ready to be burned: they will be nicely ripe in a month. Liberal leaders will do their best to hold their followers; a few ignorant citizens, smarting under injustice or the sting of the flat machete blade, or rendered insane by the killing of a father, brother, or child, will run amuck, property will be destroyed, and another so-called "revolution" will be under way, with more killings, persecutions, and what not.

13. A glance at the military politics of the provinces will confirm the foregoing:

(a) in Pinar del Rio, District #8, Colonel Semidey. Refuses to engage in politics for President Menocal, and is relieved from command. Succeeded by Lt. Col. Aguado; same result. Lt. Col. Bernal, A Conservative, succeeds Aguado. The Liga "wins" Pinar del Rio.

(b) in Havana, Districts #7-6-5. Colonel Silva. A very popular and prominent officer, rabid Conservative. Remains. The Liberals win Havana. It is the most conspicuous province, contains the capital, and always goes Liberal.

(c) in Matanzas, District #4, Colonel Amiel. Conservative "a outrance". Assures President that he need have no fear for the province, and remains. Ably assisted by some of the Supervisors and many officers of the District. The Liga "wins" Matanzas.

(d) in Santa Clara, District #3. Colonel Carrillo. Refuses to engage in politics for the Government. Is relegated to oblivion, and 20 of the 30 municipalities in the province have Supervisors. The main stronghold to overcome is Sagua la Grande, to which Capt. Luis Hernandez is appointed. (In the 1917 revolution this man left a wake of blood behind him; he is an alcoholic, and his brother died insane a year ago.) Lt. Col. Rangel becomes active. The Liga "wins" Santa Clara.

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(e) in Camagüey, District #2, Colonel Rasco. (See my report (#1196) dated September 8,1920). Strong man. Was allowed to remain. No supervisors were appointed in the province; reason unknown. Rasco put down the Cuba R.R. strike in August. He was probably considered necessary from a military point of view,and not dangerous politically. The Liga was "won" Camagüey, and Rasco has been relieved from command within the last few days.

(f) in Oriente, Districts #1-9. Colonel Lores, commanding #9 (Holguin) has a brother who is a Representative,and Liberal candidate for Senator. The Colonel, an experienced officer, educated in France and the United States, procured leave of absence in July, and left for the States in August. Is succeeded by Lt. Col. Cepéda,who, by early August (at the time of Gomez's trip to Oriente), was already engaged in Government politics, following a trip to Havana. In District #1 (Santiago de Cuba) Lt. Col. Del Rosal,commanding, has been actively engaged in politics for months. His command is nominal, Major Arsenio Ortiz (Supervisor) being a law unto himself. The "Liga" wins" Oriente. I am informed by the Governor of the Province at the moment of writing,that by 1o.00 a.m. on Nov. 1st. the Liberals had retired from the elections, in view of the coercion exercised by the military.

14. The economic, as well as the military factor must be considered in connection with the subject.

15. Three months ago, following a long and scandalous congestion of the port of Havana, an American Commission came to this city to see what could be done to clear things up and release important shipping. The Minister of Finance refused to accept the commission as "official", despite its widely advertised unofficial character. A compromise was rapidly effected (by the Americans),and Cuban elements were admitted to the debates. The recommendations resulting from the findings have not been put into effect. The port continues congested as it was, food rots on the docks, an apple costs twenty cents, an "orangeade" costs twenty-five, and a pound of granulated sugar, in Cuba where sugar is grown, eighteen cents.

16. Three months ago, after the boom prices of the war, Cuban crude sugar was selling in the New York market at 15-1/4 cents. The Federal Reserve had already restricted credits, American refiners had to liquidate stocks to pay current expenses, and by October 1st. crudes were down to 8 cents. One Cuban newspaper called attention to the Federal Reserve restriction, but did not repeat it. The rest of the press, for two months,raved at the "confabulation of American sugar refiners and their colossal plot to ruin Cuba by forcing down prices ~~up~~ so as to buy the remainder of the Cuban crop, some 330,000 tons, for a song". Sugar had to go up. Statistics were produced to prove that there were just so many tons in existence, that America's daily consumption was so many more, and so forth. The general impression seemed to be that the United States had nothing to do but sit up all day and night and eat Cuban sugar. When New York was selling at eleven and a half, one local financier proved that the price was a

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"fraud", perpetrated by American refiners, by buying in the forthcoming crop of a large plantation at thirteen and a half. His patriotism was lauded, and contempt for the"blood-sucking octopus" (textual) was complete. Then sugar dropped to seven and a half.

17. On October 9th the "Banco Internacional" suspended payment, the "Banco Nacional" paid out over six million dollars to depositors, and the "Banco Español" two million. On the 10th President Menocal decreed a "moratorium" until December 1st: under its terms 12% of savings accounts, and 10% of checking accounts of less than $2000. can be paid, "except as a special commission may decide otherwise". A government newspaper publishes sugar statistics showing that the 1918-19 grind was 4,009,737 tons, against only 3,733,428 tons in 1919-20, which shows a "shortage" and consequent imperative increase in price, and states in its editorial "the public should not lose sight of the fact that it is unconsciously serving as an instrument in the criminal machinations of th/ Cuba's enemies." All that the <u>public</u> wanted was its own money, supposedly available in reasonable amounts at banking hours.

18. The moratorium has been diversely discussed. Some think that"the President's patriotism in decreeing it saved Cuba from ruin". Others hark to the 12% and 10% payments and the "except as a special commission may decide otherwise". It was even considered a presidential <u>expedient</u> to tie up the money of the Liberal party. Still, it is a "moratorium", and a certain funereal grandeur attaches to the term. "Total suspension" is crude. "Bankruptcy" or "Receivership" would be heresy.

19. A loan of 100, then 75, then 50 million dollars is under way, to be guaranteed by "the new crop". The President was about to sell the remaining 330,000 tons of the last crop, at ten, eleven, or twelve cents, according to the lively imagination of many people. The 7-1/2 cent quotation in New York was still a "criminal plot". If it costs 4 or even 6 cents to produce, it is a crime to sell for less than 10 or 12 cents. The profiteering bug has bitten deep. If they get 6-1/2 (a modest indication that next year's crop may be sold for this price appears in today's "EL MUNDO"), they will have been amply paid.

20. In the meantime, money pours into Cuba. The country, after all, has "the goods". Between October 9th and 30th, forty-nine and a half million dollars in <u>cash</u> has come into Havana banks from the United States. But, a parallel column in this morning's (6th.) "HAVANA POST" states that "cane-growers from Oriente Province, who were in Havana yesterday, were reported to have come to the city to notify the authorities of general dissatisfaction at the low prevailing prices of sugar. Some sugar men even went so far as to say they would prefer to see their cane burn or to let it rot rather than go to the expense of cutting and grinding it for present prices".

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21. There are a few salient facts. The people have the sugar. A new crop is coming, previously financed by the banks. The banks have the paper covering the sugar and the crop, and the money has practically disappeared. Nearly fifty millions in cash have arrived, and the "moratorium" continues. On December 1st. it will probably be renewed. Grinding will commence next month, and the new sugar will sell at less than 7 cents. By the time the banks will have liquidated their paper and the moratorium has been raised, not only this crop, but one or two after it, will have disappeared. It is now (Nov. 8) reported that there is to be no loan, that Cuba is prosperous, and that "President Menocal has always been against the loan, incurring heavy interest charges, and that the Moratorium will be raised on December 1st."

22. Things have gone badly with the Government, thanks to inefficiency, corruption and other of the usual practices of Latin-American self-government. There is more than a little foundation for the common report that the present Government finds itself obliged to perpetuate itself "by any means conducive", just as it delegates its Supervisors to maintain order "by any means conducive". A Liberal Government would make embarrassing disclosures. There is also more than a little foundation for the common report that President Menocal prefers to provoke intervention to turning over to Gen. Gomez. Intervention usually draws a couple of red-ink lines under the account and starts a clean page. A chance to "get away with it", economically, is badly needed by the present Government; is, in fact, imperative, unless banks, credit and reputations are to come down with a crash. Disinterested American intervention is a very acceptable alternative, I should imagine.

23. It has just been announced that Lt. Bravo Perez has been relieved as Supervisor at Aguada de Pasajeros, S. C. The HERALDO DE CUBA devotes half a column, front page, to his case. He is reported as having behaved ~~im~~ well during the elections: There was no coercion and the Liberals won. An officer of my acquaintance has been placed under arrest, in Pinar del Rio. Two of his Rurales were intimidating "guajiros" in the country in favor of the Liga, and he indiscreetly put a stop to it.

E. E. Valentini

EVELYN E. VALENTINI,
First Lieutenant, Infantry.

1st Ind.

American Legation, Office of the Military Attaché, Havana, Cuba, November 9, 1920. To: The Director of Military Intelligence, G.S.

J. M. Hobson

J. M. HOBSON,
Major, Infantry,
Military Attaché.

M.I.B., O.C.S. NOV 15 1920

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"MILITARY SUPERVISORS IN CUBA."
Revised to Oct.31st,1920.
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		APPOINTED:
PINAR DEL RIO PROVINCE.		
Guane	Capt.Joaquin Martinez Navarro,	Oct. 1,1920
Palacios	1st Lt.Andrés Valdés Garay,	" 2, "
Consolación del Sur	Capt.Fernando Arán Prendes,	" 7, "
Guanajay	1st Lt. Ignacio Rodriguez Viera,	" 9, "
Candelaria	2nd Lt.Oscar Pau Alvarez,	" 20, "
Cabañas	1st Lt. Raimundo Ferrer y Arias,	" 27, "
San Juan y Martinez	1st Lt. Alejandro Iglesias Gonzalez,	" 30, "
HAVANA PROVINCE.		
San Antonio de los Baños,	1st Lt.Francisco Sarmiento Sánchez,	June 12,1920
Madruga,	1st Lt. Nicolás Herrera Saiz,	Sept.22, "
San José de las Lajas,	2nd Lt.Delio Paniagua Ricalt,	Oct. 22, "
Nueva Paz,	1st Lt.Miguel Roque y Carmona,	" 11, "
Melena del Sur,	1st Lt.Manuel Lopez-Lage y Villacampa,	" 16, "
Santiago de las Vegas,	1st Lt.Teodoro Fabian y Martinez,	" 11, "
Caimito del Guayabal,	Corp.Hipolito Lemus Pineda,	" 14, "
Marianao,	Capt.Oliverio Ortega Campos,	" 21, "
Bejucal,	Capt. Ricardo Pau y Lopez,	" 15, "
La Salud,	2nd Lt.Edmundo Nin Rodriguez,	" 15, "
Jaruco,	2nd Lt.Felipe Morales Valdes,	" 22, "
Guines,	1st Lt. Rogelio Rojas Meis,	" 26, "
Alquizar,	1st Lt.Cesar Ariet Calvo,	" 22, "

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		HAVANA PROVINCE (Cont'd)	APPOINTED:
-	Santa Maria del Rosario,	Sgt. Pedro Jimenez Cejas,	Oct. 22,1920
	Bauta,	1st Lt. Juan Martinez,	" 25, "
	Aguacate,	1st Lt. Pilar Jorges Rivero,	" 27, "
	Guanabacoa,	1st Lt. Obdulio Herrera y Garcia,	" 29, "
		MATANZAS PROVINCE.	
	Perico	1st Lt. Bernardo Gonzales Facet,	June 21,1920
	Guamacaro	1st Lt.José D.R.Serrano y Diaz,	July 19,1920
	Colon	Major Ramón Cordovés Cabrera,	Sept.11, "
	Matanzas	Capt. Isidoro Cordovés Teuma,	" 11, "
×	Union de Reyes	Capt. Manuel Morales Broderman,	Oct. 4, "
×	Alacranes	" " " "	" 28, "
	Manguito	1st Lt. Ramón Rodriguez Ramos,	" 5, "
	San José de los Ramos	Sgt. J.Miguel Hernandez y Carbonell,	" 5, "
	Jaguey Grande	Sgt. José Rosell Castillo,	" 5, "
	Cabezas	Sgt. Luis Prado Garcia,	" 6, "
	Pedro Betancourt,	1st Lt. Manuel Noda y Guerra,	" 15, "
	Sabanilla del Encomendador,	2nd Lt.José A. Acosta y Recio,	" 20, "
	Agramonte,	2nd Lt. Geryasio Lopez Cano,	" 25, "
14-13	Jovellanos,	1st Lt. Juan Gonzalez Rodriguez,	" 25, "

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SANTA CLARA PROVINCE.		Appointed:
Camarones,	Sgt. Liberato Baez Suarez,	Sept. 13,1920
Encrucijada	" Francisco Diaz Hernandez,	" 16, "
Rancho Veloz	" José Paulet Bujalante,	Oct. 13, "
Esperanza	2nd Lt. A. Alfonso y Ledón,	Sept. 23, "
Abreus	Sgt.Gerardo Perez Barrera,	Oct. 19, "
Sagua la Grande	Capt. Luis Hernandez Rodriguez,	Sept. 28, "
Cifuentes	1st Lt. José F.Morilla y Cobas,	Oct. 29, "
Camajuaní,	1st Lt. Angel Lopez Corujedo,	" 5, "
San Juan de los Yeras,	Corp. Julio Caballero Lopez,	" 24, "
Santa Isabel de las Lajas,	2nd Lt. Cesar Ruiz Hernandez,	" 10, "
Calabazar de Sagua,	Corp. Eligio Morales Ruiz,	" 31, "
Caibarien,	1st Lt. M.A.Miguel y Vasquez,	" 8, "
San Antonio de las Vueltas,	1st Lt.Stgo.Vasquez Fondellida,	" 19, "
Santa Clara,	1st Lt. Andres Callejas Valdespino,	" 9, "
Quemado de Güines,	Sgt. José Martinez Anciano,	" 10, "
Placetas,	1st Lt. Ramon Pineda Rodriguez,	" 11, "
Yaguajay,	Sgt. Apolonio Lopez Diaz,	" 19, "
Cruces,	Sgt. José L.Chinea y Cardenas,	" 11, "
San Diego del Valle,	Corp. Juan Moreno Rodriguez,	" 22, "
Corralillo	1st Lt. Abelardo Concepcion y Ruiz,	" 24, "
Aguada de Pasajeros,	1st Lt. Melanio Bravo Perez,	" 29, "

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PROVINCE OF ORIENTE.		Appointed:
Campechuela,	2nd Lt. Jorge J.Otero Cossio y Carreno,	June 12,1920
Santiago de Cuba,	Major Arsenio Ortiz y Cabrera,	Sept.10, "
Guantánamo,	Capt. Pedro Mirabal Millan,	Oct. 4, "
Palma Soriano,	Capt. Raul Cartaya Nieto,	" 19, "
Alto Songo,	1st Lt. Pedro Armenguer Gonzalez,	" 7, "
El Cobre,	1st Lt. José Melgar Ortiz,	" 7, "
El Caney,	Sgt. José Rosell Aldana,	" 7, "
Bayamo,	Capt. Enrique Leyte-Vidal Serrano,	" 14, "
Niquero,	1st Lt. Fsco.Borjas y Rodriquez,	" 19, "
Manzanillo,	Capt. Pedro Diaz,	" 21, "
Mayarí,	Sgt. Juan Muñoz Rigores,	" 15, "
Sagua de Tánamo,	Sgt. Pedro Araus Herrera,	" 15, "
Banes,	1st Lt.Francisco Lara Fonseca,	" 25, "
Baracoa,	Sgt. Hilario Velasquez Duany,	" 26, "

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"S U P E R V I S O R S"
Relieved or Transferred.
(Before the elections.)

2nd Lt. Armando Alfonso y Ledon, — Camajuani, S.C.
Appointed July 23,1920, Relieved Sept.23,1920, and appointed to Esperanza, S.C. Succeeded by 1st Lt. Angel Lopez Corujedo, Oct. 5th, 1920.

Capt. Miguel Dubrocá Rodriguez, — Cárdenas, Mat.
Appointed Aug.24,1920, Relieved Sept.11,1920. No successor.

1st Lt. Lino Serrano y Medina, — Guanajay, P.Rio.
Appointed Sept.16,1920. Relieved Sept.29,1920. Succeeded by 1st Lt. Ignacio Rodriguez Viera, Oct.9,1920.

1st Lt. Ramon Perez Miranda, — Rancho Veloz, S.C.
Appointed Sept.20,1920. Relieved Oct.13,1920, by Sgt.José Paulet Bujalante.

Capt. Erasmo Carrillo Vergel, — Yaguajay, S.C.
Appointed _____. Relieved Sept.23,1920. Succeeded by 1st Lt. B.Riera y Gomez de la Torre, Oct.11,1920, relieved Oct.19,1920, by Sgt.Apolonio Lopez Diaz.

2nd Lt. José A. Acosta y Recio, — Cabezas, Mat.
Appointed Sept.24,1920. Relieved Oct.6,1920, by Sgt. Luis Prado Garcia. Appointed to Sabanilla del Encomendador, Mat., Oct.20,1920.

1st Lt. José R.Prado y Sanchez. — Abreus, S.C.
Appointed Sept.25,1920. Relieved Oct.19,1920, by Sgt.Gerardo Perez Barrera.

2nd Lt. E.Jardines Hernandez. — Palma Soriano, Ote.
Appointed Oct.4,1920. Relieved Oct.19,1920, by Capt.Raul Cartaya Nieto.

1st Lt. M.A.Miguel y Vasquez. — Vueltas, S.C.
Appointed Oct.5,1920. Relieved Oct.8,1920, by Sgt.Ramon Leon y Mirabal, relieved Oct.19, 1920, by 1st Lt.Santiago Vasquez Fondellida.

1st Lt. Oscar de Llanos y Martin Vegue. — Calabazar de Sagua, S.C.
Appointed Oct.18,1920. Relieved Oct.19,1920, by Sgt. J.M.Guerrero y Soba, relieved Oct.31, 1920, by Corp.Eligio Morales Ruiz.

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Sgt. Ramon Leon y Mirabal. S.A. de las Vueltas,SC.
Appointed Oct.8,1920. Relieved October 19,1920, by 1st Lt. Santiago Vasquez Fondellida.

1st Lt. B.Riera y Gomez de la Torre, Yaguajay, S.C.
Appointed Oct.11,1920. Relieved October 19,1920, by Sgt.Apolonio Lopez Diaz.

1st Lt. Cecilio Figueroa Fundora. Palmira, S.C.
Appointed Oct.4,1920. Relieved October 22,1920. No successor.

2nd Lt. Felipe Morales Valdes. San Jose de las Lajas, Hav.
Appointed Sept.14,1920. Relieved Oct.22, 1920, by 2nd Lt. Delio Paniagua Ricalt, and appointed to Jaruco, Havana.

1st Lt. Luis Quintero de los Reyes. San Juan de los Yeras, S.C.
Appointed Oct.8,1920. Relieved Oct.24,1920, by Corp.Julio Caballero Lopez.

Sgt. José Acosta Fernandez. Cifuentes, S.C.
Appointed Oct.4,1920. Relieved Oct.29,1920, by 1st Lt. José F.Morilla y Cobas.

Sgt. J.M.Guerrero y Soba. Calabazar de Sagua, S.C.
Appointed Oct.19,1920. Relieved Oct.31,1920, by Corp. Eligio Morales Ruiz.

(After the elections.)

1st Lt. Melanio Bravo Perez. Aguada de Pasajeros, S.C.
Appointed Oct.29,1920. Relieved Nov.3,1920.

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AMERICAN LEGATION
OFFICE OF THE MILITARY ATTACHÉ
HABANA

No. 1

OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF
MIL. INTEL. DIV.
1920 NOV 23
2657-9-31
11
DEPARTMENT

No.1290 November 16,1920.

From: Cuba.

To: The Director of Military Intelligence, G.S.

Subject: "Military Supervisors in Cuba", in relation with "Observation of Elections". (Final).

REC'D M.I.D., G.S. NOV 22 1920

1. Reference report #1284, dated Nov.8,1920, and others on above subject.

2. The following changes in personnel have been officially announced:
(a) Aguada de Pasajeros, S.C.,Lt.M.Bravo Perez, relieved November 3rd,1920;
(b) Consolacion del Sur, P.R.,Capt.F.Arán Prendes,)
(c) San Juan y Martinez, P.R.,Lt.A.Iglesias Gonzalez,) Posts exchanged Nov.6th,1920.

3. On Nov.4th, a commission from Placetas, S.C., called at this office to complain of election intimidations by military elements. The Municipal Judge, President of the Municipal Electoral Board, had to fly for his life, under fire. The Rurales refused to obey his orders in accordance with law. The Supervisor, Lt. Pineda Rodriguez, has been reported to me as being a totally unscrupulous officer, by a superior of his who has my confidence: the report is independent of that of the commission. The officer commanding the troops at Placetas, Capt.Alberto Rojas, a negro, is under the protection of President Menocal, according to statement made to me by a Liberal leader of Santa Clara, to whom Capt. Rojas made it.

4. On Nov.5th, a commission of Liberal leaders called, composed of Gen. Faustino ("Pino") Guerra, (Gen.Gomez's right-hand man), Gen.Eduardo Guzman, party leader of Santa Clara, and Representative Espinoza of Santa Clara. Gen.Guerra stated that in al least 45 (enumerated by him) of the 212 Electoral Colleges of Pinar del Rio, intimidation by the military prevented Liberal voting: in Barrio Punta Brava, Municipality of Candelaria, the President of the Electoral College was beaten by Rurales. Gen.Guzman and Rep.Espinosa complained of intimidations in Santa Clara, confirming independent reports received.

5. On Nov.5th, a commission of "Young Liberals" called from Sagua la Grande, composed of Drs.Francisco and Daniel Rodriguez (see report #1277, 11/3), and Mr. Ambade. Dr.F.Rodriguez left a copy of his report to the Provincial Electoral Board of Santa Clara, covering his activities as Inspector, in which report the occurrences at Barrio "Baire" reported to you in #1277 are substantially confirmed. Document on file in this office.

6. On Nov.9th, in company with Mr.Eugene Jova, son of U.S.Consul, and Mr. Garcia, son of Spanish Consul, Sagua la Grande, I saw Mr.Erasmo Castañeda, a young Liberal of that city. At the time of the shooting at "Baire", Castañeda was in town, not at the polls. He vented his sentiments rather freely, and was arrested by the Supervisor, Capt. Hernandez, being freed after 24 hours. Now accusation has been made against him of being the instigator of the conditions leading up to the Baire shootings. A scapegoat is needed by the Supervisor, and Castañeda is apparently chosen to be the victim: there will be others as well.

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7. On the 5th, Mr.Enrique Caminera, Secretary of Governor Mascaró of Oriente called. On the 8th, Mascaró called. Both spoke of pressure in Oriente. On the 10th, Representative Lores of Oriente,(see #1284), brother of Col.Lores of Holguin, called. Lores was extremely violent in his denunciation of President Menocal and of military electoral activities in the Municipality of Baracoa, where he resides. In 10 of the 23 barrios of the Municipality, intimidation was the order of the day. Those affected contain (according to last year's Census Report), 1972 of the 5372 electors of the Municipality. In the barrio of "Jauco", no election was held owing to the activities of the Rurales: in barrio "Vertientes", the President of the Electoral College was arrested by them. The well-known Major Sandó was "running" the elections and gave orders to N.C.O.'s and soldiers to "win" them for the Liga. This officer also directed operations in Mayari and Sagua de Tanamo, in which latter municipality, the Liberals did not vote: it contains approximately 2600 electors, and Lores claims for it a Liberal majority of about 500. Representative Lores was a Colonel in the Army of Liberation, helped to elect President Menocal and has been his friend for many years and secured the appointment of Major Arsenio Ortiz to the Army, with the grade of Lieutenant, some years ago. Today he states that he "will never again shake hands with Menocal; will never put his foot in the Chamber of Deputies again except to hand in his resignation; and prays for intervention and annexation". His frame of mind is typical of that of many thousands of Liberals. They have lost faith in the autonomous democracy of Cuba.

8. This outspoken expression by many Liberals of a desire for annexation has been severely criticised by the Government-inspired press, which imputes it to disgruntlement. While there is much of this,(and well-founded), there can be no doubt that many Cubans, Liberals and Conservatives alike, have outgrown the small exaggerated conception of patriotism prevalent in tropical America, and of which Carrancist Mexico furnished such a shining example.

9. Representative Lores informed me that he reproached both Major Ortiz and Lt.Col.Del Rosal for their political activities. Ortiz defended his stand on the ground that "it would be impossible for him to remain in the Army if the Liberals won". Del Rosal stated "he had his orders from the President".

10. When civilian politics are brought into an Army, the results can be foreseen; when the Army is injected into civilian politics, little hope is left for either Army or country. A lieutenant colonel of my confidence who has been badly mishandled for refusing to participate in politics at the behest of the President, stated to me recently that after the political activities of the Army of the past few months, and especially in view of the use to which it was put on election day, a complete reorganisation would be necessary if it were to be of any use at all, and that at present, were he called upon to command a regiment in the field, he would accept the charge with gravest misgivings. Desertion has been rife for many months, and practically every daily issue of the "Gaceta Oficial" contains declarations by courts martial of desertions, with offers of reward for arrest.

11. On Nov.10th, Dr.Clemente Vasquez Bello, Liberal leader for Santa Clara, called. He stated that both Major Lima and Col.Carrillo offered guarantees to the electors, wiring all municipalities in that province and several of the barrios. This work is reported as having been undone by Major Ovidio Ortega, another Presidential aide, and Lt.Col.Rangel. Of 480-odd Electoral Colleges in Santa Clara, 30 to 35 will be protested in the courts. If new elections are authorized, they

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will be held provided ample guarantees are given; otherwise, not. Vasquez Bello repeats what has been reported a hundred times by others, that the President's decree of disarmament was applied exclusively to the Liberals. It is reliably reported that Major Lima has tendered his resignation as a result of having been "double-crossed".

12. On Nov.11th, Dr.Francisco Rodriguez, Provincial Inspector for Sagua la Grande, called. He reports pressure on civilians in connection with the election day shootings, with a view to "white-washing" the Rurales, especially the Supervisor, Capt. Hernandez, and Corporal Garcia. A special judge, Carnesoltas, has been appointed for this case.

13. On the same day, Representative Lores called, bringing with him, Mr. José Paglieri y Norma, Administrator of the Fiscal District of San Luis, Oriente, an important junction on the line Santiago-Guantánamo-Manzanillo. This man's report of the elections in San Luis is a confirmation of others from Oriente. In all 5 barrios of the municipality, which contains 3,000 electors, intimidation, striking and wounding by Rurales was the program adopted by the Government. The presiding genius was a Lieutenant Larrubia, in command at San Luis, who is not a Supervisor, although the nearby municipalities of Santiago, El Caney, El Cobre, Alto Songo and Palma Soriano all have such functionaries. I have since received very adverse reports on Larrubia, from an independent and reliable source.

14. The "TRIUNFO" of Nov.12th, contains the following characteristic article, contents of which had already been reported to me independently:

"Captain Hernandez Continues".

"Trampling on Liberals in Sagua la Grande.

"We received the news yesterday that two days ago, in Sagua, Capt. Hernandez, the celebrated Supervisor of that city, ordered the arrest for the crime of being a Liberal, af young Sergio Canto, of the good society of Sagua, who was in the Café 'Las Espumas', situated on Colon Street. He was taken to the barracks of the Rural Guard, his hair was cut off with a horse-clipper, he was taken out of the town, he was given a "brush-off with a whip" (una "pasada de goma"), and a limit of six hours in which to abandon the city.

"Mr.Canto has come to Havana and is stopping at 44 Dragones Street: he comes to report the brutal outrage of which he has been the victim at the hands of the janissaries of Sagua.

"And still the Conservative press speaks of cordiality! At such a price....."

This is a classical example of a report of the "means considered conducive" to the maintenance of order by a Supervisor of a certain type, endowed with plenary powers by Presidential decree, not subject to any superior military authority, and with Weyler only twenty years away. Cuba took a step backward on election day and indications are that this retrogression will continue.

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15. Now the legality of the Central Electoral Board's act in making use of military elements at all, is attacked by no less than a person than its ad interim President, Dr.Octavio Giberga. The following article from "EL COMERCIO" of Nov.12th, is self-explanatory:

"Giberga's thesis on the armed forces".

"Dr.Rosado Aybar, member of the Liga Nacional, before the Central Electoral Board, delivered the following note to the reporters yesterday on leaving the Presidential Mansion, after having conferred with the Chief of the Nation on political matters:

'To the manifestations which were made of record by Dr.Octavio Giberga, President of the Civil and of the Contentious-Administrative Chambers of the Supreme Court, who at present is acting President of the Central Electoral Board, a judicial functionary of exceptional conditions, due to his intelligence, knowledge and rectitude, the Liberal press has wanted to give a twisted interpretation to produce a desired effect upon public opinion.

'Dr.Giberga was not in accord with the resolutions of the Central Board insofar as it disposed, applying article 169 of the Electoral Code, to utilize the forces of the Army for electoral service, believing that said precept refers to "the forces of police" at the disposal of the Secretary of Government and the Mayors; an opinion which he sustained at the time of the discussion of the Instruction which disposed the distribution of the Army force for the custody of the Electoral Boards and that the troops which were not on duty on Nov.1st, should remain in barracks.

'The political members of the Liberal and Nationalist-Democrat parties, sustained the thesis which Dr.Giberga now combats, and which I opposed at the time that it was discussed by the Central Electoral Board. In a word: what Dr. Giberga sustains- as I sustained before- is that the Central Electoral Board is lacking the faculty to dispose of the forces of the Army, on election day or at any other time, as this faculty is reserved only to the President of the Republic.' "

The fact remains that the troops were supplied by the Government: they "won" the election for its candidate

16. According to a very biased informant, whose reliability, however, I have no cause to question, the situation, already grave from many points of view, is rapidly becoming more complicated owing to purposeful political propaganda in Government circles. It is tramsmitted herewith as somewhat more than rumor, and as advance intimation of the possible existence of a very considerable plot, the development of which will be closely watched.

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17. I am told that the statement is being circulated in the General Staff that "Lt.Col.Bernal, Commanding Pinar del Rio District, informed the President that a delegate of the American Legation was making investigations in that province, and requested instructions. The President ordered Bernal to run the American out of Pinar del Rio, which he did". That the delegate was "invited" to leave Pinar by Bernal is true. President Menocal, and also Col.Hernandez, Minister of Government, ad interim Minister of War, have, however, both denied having ordered Bernal to expel the delegate. This denial, I am told, is false, and also that Lt.Col.Bernal would be incapable of committing himself on his own initiative, to the extent of expelling a Legation delegate. In other words, that the statement being propagated in the General Staff is true, and that both the President and Col. Hernandez' denials are made for Legation consumption only; moreover, that Bernal acted under orders received direct from the President.

18. The object of the circulation of said statement in the General Staff is the following:

(a) That it may receive underground publicity; (b) that it will show many undecided people that President Menocal is a man of decision and action, and that he is not only not afraid of the Legation but on the contrary, has an ascendency over ~~the Legation~~; (c) that it will demonstrate Menocal's strength to the judges who will be called upon to act on the election protests made by the Liberals. These judges, defending their private interests, and feeling that President Menocal's influence in Washington is greater than that of the American Minister, will be obliged to hand down decisions unfavorable to the Liberals, thus confirming the stand taken by the Government that the elections were legal in every respect and that no intimidation or coercion was practiced.

19. The charge has been made many times that the Government not only disarmed Liberals, leaving Conservatives armed, but also that it furnished arms in large quantities to Conservatives and special agents for the purpose of intimidating Liberal electors. I am assured by the informant mentioned in paragraph #14, that this is true: he has, moreover, engaged to furnish me documentary proof of the shipment of arms by the Government to interested civilians, in support of his statement and of the complaint made by Liberal leaders.

20. Reference par.23, report #1277, Nov.3,1920, in regard to elections in barrio "General Nodarse", Sagua la Grande, S.C. A statement signed conjointly by José J.Garayta, President of the College Electoral Board and Dr.F.N.Rodriguez, Provincial Electoral Inspector, has been handed me today, and contains a detailed account of the happenings there on election day. According to this statement, it was a municipal policeman who menaced the President of the Board with a revolver and not Capt. Fundora, as was at first reported. At the instance of Casa-Mayor, political member for the Liga of the Electoral College, Capt.Fundora prevented the President (Garayta) from leaving. Aside from this, my previous report is substantially confirmed. Garayta was finally enabled to leave the board through the intervention of the municipal judge.

1st Ind.
American Legation, Office of Militay Attaché, Havana, Cuba. Nov.15,1920. To: Director of Military Intelligence, G.S., Washington, D.C. FORWARDED.

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OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF
MIL. INTEL. DIV.
OCT 23 1920
2657-2-32

Copy No.: 1

AMERICAN LEGATION
OFFICE OF THE MILITARY ATTACHE
HABANA

WAR DEPARTMENT

September 30, 1920.

No.- 1230.

From: Major N. W. Campanole, Infantry.

To: The Director of Military Intelligence, G.S.,
(Thru The Military Attaché, Havana, Cuba.)

Subject: Summary of Important Events on Political Situation in Cuba for the Week Ending September 29, 1920.

1. The following summary of the important events on the political situation in Cuba for the week ending September 29, 1920, is submitted for your information, on subjects as follows:

(a) Activity of the national parties; the Republican party;
(b) Revolutionary indications;
(c) Army Supervisors;
(d) Miscellaneous items.

2. On September 24th the special train carrying the presidential nominee of the Liga Nacional, Dr. Alfredo Zayas, and his party, left Havana for an extended tour of the eastern provinces of the Republic, passing through the important cities of Agua de los Pasajeros, Manguito, Santa Clara, and Santiago de Cuba. The press reports state that the ovation received en route was unprecedented. Santiago de Cuba was reached on September 27th. The electioneering tour will cover the provinces of Oriente, Camagüey and Santa Clara. The party is not expected to return to Havana until October 12th. The press correspondents in their despatches appear to confine themselves to the celebration proper, without quoting at any length the orators. On September 25th, at Agua de los Pasajeros, Dr. Zayas, referring to the price of sugar, said "More than to any other thing, the low price of sugar is due to the conspiracy of Arango (the vice-presidential nominee of the Liberal party) with the bill-brokers of the north."

On September 24th the Central Electoral Board formally accepted the nomination of Dr. Zayas as the presidential nominee of the Liga Nacional (the Government party), overruling the points raised by the attorney representing the Conservative party and General Rafael Montalvo. Following this action, on September 27th the Supreme Court decided against the appeal of General Montalvo, who, it will be recalled, was substituted as nominee of the Conservative party, by Dr. Alfredo Zayas as presidential nominee of the Coalition (Liga Nacional). The frauds said to have been perpetrated by certain leaders of

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the Liga Nacional against a number of Montalvo presidential electors, it is stated will be amicably settled without judicial action. The decision of the Supreme Court in the Montalvo case ends a bitter controversy in the presidential nomination of the nominee of the Administration. The incident can be considered as closed.

The celebrations of the Liberals during the week have been local in character. Their leader, General José Miguel Gómez, will leave Havana on October 7th for a tour of the eastern provinces of Oriente, Camagüey and Santa Clara, in the order named. He will not return to Havana until October 28th. It is stated that he may establish his headquarters at Caibarien, and remain there until after the elections on November 1st. The Liberal press continues very active propaganda, giving prominence to all violations of the electoral code. The reports of course are greatly exaggerated, but the criticism can be said to be on the whole constructive. The instructions that are published relating to the redress which electors should seek to obtain justice, the manner of voting, procurement of duplicate cedulas when the originals are lost, and possible violations of the electoral code by the Government party, have all materially contributed to impress the public with a desire on the part of the Liberals to have a fair and honest election.

As stated in a previous report, the Central Electoral Board on September 19th decided that the newly organized Republican party (Independent) cannot be considered as a national party. On September 26th, however, the Central Electoral Board sustained an appeal from the Provincial Electoral Board (Havana Prov.) that candidates for the Independent group and substitutes are entitled to a place on the Provincial ticket.

In the session of the Provincial Electoral Board of Havana Province it is announced that the Provincial ticket will contain the named of the following parties: National Conservative, Popular Cubano, Democrata Nacionalista, Liberal, and Republican. The ticket of the last party will be incomplete, the presidential and vice-presidential nominations not having been made. It is stated that the Liberal nominees are to receive the support of this party.

3. The disturbing factors during the week, were revolutionary pamphlets appearing in Alto Songo, (Oriente Province), and the reference of the press, and individuals at public meetings, to a resort to arms in event the Liberal nominee is not elected. In this connection, it is believed that the better element of the Liberal party will use their best offices to discourage and prevent a recurrence of the fiasco of 1917. EL MUNDO (Conservative, but inclined to be neutral), in an editorial on September 27th, advises the leaders of the political factions to

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

seriously consider the disturbing influence and calls attention to the probable loss of sovereignty in the event of revolution.

The pamphlets above referred to were displayed at Alto Songo (Oriente Province); at Sagua la Grande on September 27th the Liberals shouted "'Tiburon'(Gomez),or Revolution in November"; and at Campechuelo on September 27th the Liberals clashed with the Army. According to EL DIA, a Conservative newspaper, the Liberals have taken a stand at Campechuelo and vicinity that "if the Menocal Government and the Army impede the Liberal triumph, revolution will be the answer".

4. The appointment of additional Army Supervisors to the municipalities in the provinces, appears to be the principal topic of conversation during the week among political leaders. The number has increased to 17 since last week, and the indications are that more will be appointed. The Liberal press on September 29th reported that the Supervisors had been called to a conference at Havana with the Secretary of Government and that ~~secret instructions~~, secret instructions have been issued to the various District Commanders to engage in politics favorable to the Administration,within their respective districts. An effort is being made to verify these reports. An important admission made by the Liberal delegation from Matanzas was that two of the Supervisors in that province were exercising their functions in an impartial manner and that to date they had given satisfaction to the Liberal leaders by their neutral attitude. The month of October should see greater activity on the part of the Supervisors.

5. The Liberals continue to attach much importance to the actions of Col. Charles Hernandez, Secretary of Government,and Acting Secretary of War & Navy, in matters connected with the impending elections. Col. Hernandez, as previously stated, is identified with frauds perpetrated in the national elections of 1916. In the double portfolio, Col. Hernandez has control of the land and naval forces, the police, political agents, and the issue of licenses to carry fire-arms to political agents and others,- in one word, he possesses the elements which speak for coercion and intimidation in the approaching elections. The Liberals point to Hernandez as evidence of the desire of the Government to win the elections by any and all means at their disposal. It is believed that the Liberals have just ground for complaint against the activity of Hernandez and the Government. It would seem that if the Government had been inclined to conduct a fair and honest election, a more impartial person might have been selected to discharge the important functions of the Departments of Government, and War & Navy, during the electoral period.

Inspectors under the electoral code have been authorized by the Central Electoral Board,at the rate of one for each municipality except for the Province of Santa Clara

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where two inspectors are authorized. This would indicate that the Central Electoral Board considers Santa Clara as the most sensitive province in the Republic from the point of view of fraud and intimidation. This province, as stated in earlier reports, is regarded as the key to the political situation. It may be stated here that the Central Electoral Board has appeared entirely non-partisan in the decisions that have been made, to date. The discrepancies in the summaries of inclusions and exclusions have not all been cleared up as yet but the Secretary of the Board has informed the Assistant Director of the Census that investigations in this matter are under way and should be decided within a short time.

During the week the municipal electoral boards have taken up the matter of the appointment of members of the electoral colleges. In the province of Havana this duty was to have been completed by September 28th. Very few irregularities have been reported to date.

Documentary evidence received from the Liberal party indicates that authority to issue fire-arms to civilians has been extended to Governors of Provinces and Military Supervisors. The Liberals contend that this is a direct violation of the law. The matter will be investigated further and a report made thereon as soon as information has been obtained.

The abuse of the Law of Pardons, by the Executive, is a new complaint made by the Liberals. As nearly as can be ascertained, however, pardons have been made in accordance with the provisions of the electoral code.

N. W. Campanole.

N. W. CAMPANOLE,
Major, Infantry.

1st. Ind.

American Legation, Office of the Military Attaché, Havana, Cuba, October 1, 1920. To: The Director of Military Intelligence, G.S.

J. M. HOBSON,
Major, Infantry,
Military Attaché.

REC'D M.I.D., G.S. OCT 20 1920

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

Number of copies: 3 OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF
Copy No.: 1 2657-Q-33
1920 OCT 23

AMERICAN LEGATION
OFFICE OF THE MILITARY ATTACHÉ
HABANA

October 2, 1920.

WAR DEPARTMENT

No.- 1231.

From: The Military Attaché, Havana, Cuba.

To: The Director of Military Intelligence, G.S.

Subject: Increase of U. S. Marine Detachment at Camagüey, Cuba.

1. The American Minister has shown me the contents of his Despatch No. 426 dated October 1st, to the State Department reference increasing the Marine Detachment now at Camagüey. In this despatch there is explained the details of a conference on this subject between the American Minister and the President of the Republic.

2. In said conference the President of Cuba expressed no particular objection to this movement. However, he was careful to state that he, with the forces now under his control, is perfectly capable ot handling the situation and is able to fully protect American and other interests on the Island; that he did not wish the public to get the impression that a large additional American Force is being sent to Cuba and that the Cuban Government is not capable of handling the situation.

3. In this despatch the American Minister suggests that the method of sending these additional Marines to Camagüey be referred to the Military Attaché.

4. In anticipation of this, the following plan is recommended:

(1) That the additional Marines be transported by boat to the port of Nuevitas, Province of Camagüey, and from there be sent by rail to the city of Camagüey, a distance of about 80 miles.

(2) That such movement be explained to the Press as follows:

"A detachment of Marines from the United States is being sent to relieve the Detachment at Camagüey. The Detachment now on the Island has been in the Tropics for a long time, and need a change. The new contingent contains some men who have had

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

hard active service in the late war and it is thought that they will be glad to spend the winter in a mild climate and escape the rigors of a northern winter. The exact time when the relief will be completed is not known as the new contingent may require a considerable period to become acquainted with their new duties and surroundings."

3. The route above mentioned is thought to be the best in view of the fact that Nuevitas is a port where landing facilities are adequate and the harbor there is not congested as is Havana. It is only 80 miles from Camagüey, and within three or four hours after landing, the Detachment could reach their destination at Camagüey. This arrangement would cause the least publicity and would be by far the most comfortable for the men of the Detachment. The orders sending the Detachment could state that the date for completion of the relief would be announced later. In this way the increased Garrison could remain as long as the necessity therefor existed.

After the period of possible Revolution or probable disorder has passed, the relief could be completed and arrangements made by the Marine authorities for the transfer of commissioned and enlisted personnel according to their desires for tropical service or otherwise.

J. M. HOBSON,
Major, Infantry,
Military Attaché.

REC'D M.I.D., G.S. OCT 20

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

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1920 2657-2-34

WAR DEPARTMENT

AMERICAN LEGATION
Office of the Military Attaché.

Havana, Cuba, October 5, 1920.

No.- 1232

From: The Military Attaché, Havana, Cuba.

To: The Director of Military Intelligence, G.S.

Subject: Threatened Uprising in Cuba and General Plan of the Cuban Army for its Suppression.

CLASSIFICATION CANCELLED
By authority letter of Dec. 18, 1963, from TAGO to Archivist.
By
Date 6-13-69

~~CONFIDENTIAL.~~

1. The Chief of Staff of the Cuban Army, General Miguel Varona, on October 2d stated that he was receiving detailed reports from the District Commanders in the provinces on the demonstration of revolutionary character of the Liberal party in Cuba, and that in his opinion these activities to date had been confined in their effect, to the political situation. He stated, further, that previous elections had taught him to expect demonstrations of that character, and that while he was not alarmed, every precaution was being taken to immediately suppress any manifestation of force, should any appear. The General believed that the probability of a revolution of any magnitude was quite remote.

2. The Chief of Staff stated that the provinces of Santa Clara and Oriente are considered by his Staff as dangerous districts, from the viewpoint of a possible uprising. The topography of Oriente province, he pointed out, was especially adapted to the guerrilla warfare that was to be expected, and both these provinces were being closely observed for any developments that might arise.

3. In the event of an uprising as a result of the national elections on November 1st., the general plan of the Cuban General Staff was to concentrate the First Line troops, which consist of the "Orden Público" (Rurales) of the threatened districts. This initial concentration would be supported by the Second Line troops, which consist of the Tactical units stationed at Camp Columbia, Cabañas, and the Forts would be immediately available if necessary. A call for volunteers would be issued at the same time; and if these combined forces proved inadequate, a draft law would be enacted.

4. An examination of the order of battle of the Cuban Army, available in the Military Intelligence Division, would facilitate

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a more detailed study of the disposition, strength, and availability of the Cuban troops for immediate service in an emergency.

5. The Chief of Staff confirmed the statement of the President of the Republic that the Cuban forces were adequate to meet the emergency. The protection of American and other foreign interests, as well as Cuban, was, however, conceded by General Varona to be a difficult problem, due to the ease with which Cuban cane in the field could be destroyed. The loyalty of the troops was unquestionable.

N. W. CAMPANOLE,
Major, Infantry.

1st. Ind.

American Legation, Office of the Military Attaché, Havana, Cuba, October 5, 1920. To: The Director of Military Intelligence, G.S.

1. Station List, showing designation, strength, and location of all units in Cuban Army, is being forwarded this date (despatch No.1235).

2. It is " not " thought that the Cuban Army would be adequate for the protection of American and other foreign interests in case of Revolution.

J. M. HOBSON,
Major, Infantry,
Military Attaché.

REC'D M.I.D., G.S. OCT 20 1920

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2657-D-35
OCT 23 1920
WAR DEPARTMENT

AMERICAN LEGATION
Office of the Military Attaché.

Havana, Cuba, October 5, 1920.

No. 1233.

From: ~~The Military Attaché, Havana, Cuba.~~ Maj.N.W.Campanole, Infty.,

To: The Director of Military Intelligence, G.S.
(Thru The Military Attache, Havana, Cuba.)

Subject: Disposition of United States Troops in Cuba for the Maintenance of Law and Order and for the Protection of American and other Foreign Interests, in the event of Revolution as a Result of the National Elections on November 1st.

1. The mission of an American Expeditionary Force sent to the Republic of Cuba in the event of revolution as a result of the national elections on November 1st., as nearly as can be determined in advance, would be to establish law and order and to afford protection to American and other foreign interests, as well as Cuban.

2. There is every reason to believe that the United States forces would not encounter organized resistance, either on the part of regular Cuban, or revolutionary, troops. It is not improbable that the object of a revolution to bring about United States intervention, having been accomplished, a cessation of hostilities would immediately follow the landing of United States forces.

3. The psychological conditions in Cuba are such that the mere presence of American troops will largely maintain law and order, and to a certain extent prevent the destruction of property. Owing to this same condition, small units -as small as squads- could operate with little or no danger. These units it is believed can be used for the protection of important points with impunity.

4. The sugar production constitutes the wealth of Cuba and represents the chief American and foreign interests, as well as Cuban. The Republic has 192 active 'centrales' (plantations), each having an output of from 20,000 to 500,000 bags of sugar per year. 107 of these are located in the provinces of Santa

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Clara and Oriente, which are considered as probable theatres of operations in event of rebellion.

5. There are 17 important sugar-producing areas in the Republic, which for strategic purposes can be said to constitute the major objectives of an expeditionary force. For convenience of reference, the principal place in each area is given, by provinces, from west to east, as follows:

Pinar del Rio Province:		Cabañas;
Habana	"	Havana and Güines;
Matanzas	"	Matanzas, Cárdenas and Navajas;
Santa Clara, ~~Cienfuegos, Cruces~~		Santa Clara, Cienfuegos, (Cruces, Sagua la Grande and (Caibarien;
Camagüey	"	Ciego de Avila;
Oriente	"	(Santiago, Guantanamo, Antilla, (Alto Cedro, and Manzanillo.

6. In any war plans or project which the General Staff may prepare for Cuba, the United States Marine Detachments stationed at Canagüey (Province of Camagüey), and Guantanamo (Province of Oriente), should be taken into consideration. It is probable that the Cuban regular troops would be placed at the disposal of the Commanding General of the United States forces in the event of prolonged resistance of the revolutionary faction.

7. The occupation of the major objectives above indicated in the provinces in which revolutionary activities are anticipated or may be in progress, by a force of sufficient strength which will permit of detachments for the protection of the sugar mills in the vicinity, will, it is believed, produce very effective results towards the accomplishment of the mission.

8. The data on the facilities available to troops in a number of the port cities of Cuba named as major objectives, can be obtained from the Monograph Section of the Military Intelligence Division, General Staff, Washington, D.C. The tactical data on the approaches to the objectives in the Interior should be also available in that Section.

9. The health and supply of the troops are matters which merit close study by the Chief of those Departments. It is generally known that the troops cannot count on food supplies; and health conditions are reported as much worse than during the last Intervention (1906-08).

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10. The disposition of United States forces above indicated is also suggested for troops that may be sent to Cuba before November 1st., as an insurance against revolution and violence that may result from the national elections. In this connection, the recommendation as made in previous reports, that troops be sent before November 1st. appears to present the best solution of the problem of how to maintain law and order in Cuba and to remove or minimize the effect of a possible revolution growing out of the approaching elections.

N. W. Campanole.
N. W. CAMPANOLE,
Major, Infantry.

1st. Ind.

American Legation, Office of the Military Attaché, Havana, Cuba, October 5, 1920. To: The Director of Military Intelligence, G.S.

J. M. Hobson
J. M. HOBSON,
Major, Infantry,
Military Attache.

REC'D M.I.D., G.S. OCT 20 1920

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

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OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF
M.I. INTELLIGENCE
1920 26577-2-36 OCT 25

October 7,1920. WAR DEPARTMENT

No.- 1242.

From: Ua.

To: The Director of Military Intelligence,G.S.

Noted T. O. dr

Subject: Political Factor.

1. Herewith will be found a report on the political situation here as of this date.

REC'D M.I.D.,G.S. OCT 20 1920

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

C U B A.

7-Oct.-1920 Political.

(6) Groups;

(17) Political;

(50) Ins.

The oratorical expedition of the Liga Nacional into the eastern provinces is still in progress and will continue about a week longer. Large and enthusiastic crowds have greeted the campaigners in the provinces of Oriente, Camagüey and Santa Clara. In Oriente the train carrying the orators met with obstructions on the railroad in two places, and it is charged that these obstructions were designed by Liberal partisans to interfere with the expedition.

The intention of the party in power to disregard certain provisions of the Crowder electoral law was recently illustrated by the contest concerning the office of Alcalde (Mayor) of the City of Havana. When party nominations were made, Mayor Suarez of Havana was nominated for Senator by the Liberals, and gave up the office of Alcalde to comply with the Crowder law. This office then fell to the senior member of the city Council or President of the Council. Several senior members in turn were not qualified for the office of Alcalde on the ground that they also were party nominees for other offices. Each of these in turn failed to take over the Alcaldeship, until the office fell to Councilman Rodriguez, of the Conservative party, who was the senior member not holding a party nomination for another office. A few days ago Mayor Rodriguez died; and the next senior member not affected by nomination for another office was Counsilman Baquero, a Liberal, who proceeded to take over the Alcalde's office. Shortly after Councilman Baquero started on the duties of Alcalde, Councilman Albarran announced that he was Alcalde and proceeded to take over the office. Councilman Albarran was one of the senior councilmen who being a candidate for Congressman on the Conservative ticket, had previously refused to take over the office following the resignation of Mayor Suarez. However, at that time when he refused to become Mayor, the office fell to a Conservative named Rodriguez; now, when through the death of Rodriguez, the Mayor's office falls into the hands of Baquero, a Liberal, Councilman Albarran claims the office. The Secretary of Gobernación and the President, in a decree recognized Albarran as the Alcalde of Havana, and the Liberals appealed to the Central Electoral Board. The Central Electoral Board sustained the appeal and decided that for Albarran to hold the office of Alcalde at the same time that he is running for Congress is a violation of Article 121 of the Crowder Electoral Code. The Conservatives have appealed from the decision of the Central Electoral Board, to the Supreme Court, where the case now awaits a decision.

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

In the meantime, in virtue of the President's decree, Albarran is still Alcalde and is recognized as such by the Government.

The number of army officers appointed as Supervisors has increased to 23. There has been increased activity on the part of these Supervisors. This is the subject of a special report rendered by Lt. Valentini this date.

Many criminals have been pardoned recently and it is charged that the party in power is increasing this practice at a rapid rate in order to get political support. Many anarchists are among those pardoned, and no doubt law and order will suffer from such action. Among those recently pardoned, two are anarchists and leaders of the Ñañigo Society. One of these, named Cayuco, has already started trouble and was the principal performer in a shooting disturbance which took place on the 3rd inst. The Ñañigos are a group of societies which exist in lower Cuban life and resemble somewhat the so-called "Black Hand" Italian organization. These Ñañigos have caused three minor disturbances recently; two of these disturbances occurred during the last two days, and their activity is evidently on the increase. A report on these Ñañigo societies was rendered by one of my predecessors on November 25, 1918 (Despatch No. 638) and should now be in the files of the Military Intelligence Division. Its subject was "Ñañigoismo".

Conservative partisans continue to report recent cases of intimidation on the part of the Liberals. Notable among these is the charge that the ten Paez brothers, with their Liberal henchmen in Pinar del Rio Province, are threatening Conservative inhabitants with the burning and destfuction of their property in case the Liberals do not win the elections.

General Guerra, president of the Liberal party, reports that during one of his recent visits to Matanzas a pistol shot was fired at him with the evident intention of assassination. He also reports that a plot is being worked out by leaders of the Liga Nacional for a system of military raids shortly before the election; that in these raids, to be undertaken on the pretense of crushing threatened rebellion, he, General Gomez, and other Liberal leaders, are to be assassinated or imprisoned so as to frustrate the holding of the elections. He also unofficially and through our agent notified this office that if the Liberals are cheated out of the elections, a revolution will start sometime during the period November 15th-November 20th. This is all thought to be further propaganda in his efforts to obtain American Supervision of the elections.

October 10th being the 52d Anniversary of the Cuban Revolution, the Secretary of Gobernación has ordered the suspension of political meetings on that date.

-M.A.Havana-
--Oct.7/20-

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

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OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF
MIL. INTEL. DIV.
OCT 25 1920
WAR DEPARTMENT

1657-2-37

AMERICAN LEGATION
OFFICE OF THE MILITARY ATTACHÉ
HABANA October 11, 1920.

No. 1244

From: Lieutenant Evelyn E. Valentini, Infantry,

To: Director of Military Intelligence,
(Thru Military Attaché, Havana, Cuba).

Subject: Oriente Province, Conditions in:

Noted T. C. C.
Noted T. C. G.

REC'D M.I.D., G.S. OCT 21 1920

1. Reference my report to Military Attaché, Havana, Cuba, dated August 25, 1920, on "Oriente and Camagüey."

2. The following is quoted from a reliable source and supplements information contained in above report.

3. " The port of Santiago de Cuba receives more immigrants than the port of Havana. Oriente province is experiencing a flood of negro immigration from the adjoining islands of the West Indies. "

4. "Negroes form 48-1/10% of the total population of the province, a larger percentage than any other province of the Island. The number of children under ten years of age is 33-5/10% of the total population, a higher percentage than any other province and indicating a state of ignorance and illegal unions not equalled in the Republic. In fact, while 24% of the total population of Cuba is of illegitimate birth, 35% of the total population of this province is illegitimate. "

5. "Of the population ten years of age and over, 57-6/10% are literate among the native whites, 76.6% among the foreign whites, and 44.88% among the colored population. The wage earners of Oriente form 27.4% of the total population, which is next to the lowest percentage of any province in Cuba."

6. After the inclusions and exclusions by the municipal electoral boards had been completed, the total number of electors in Oriente was 116,551, instead of 111,607, as previously reported.

7. " ---------- About 70,000 of these have inscribed in different parties, leaving about 46,000 who have not inscribed. These 46,000 theoretically, should be considered as neutrals, but such is not the case, because they can be accounted for in several ways, as follows:

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(a) A large number of Liberals holding office, have been afraid to make their inscriptions on account of possibility of losing their positions.

(2) There are several thousand lazy, well-todo persons who have not taken the trouble to inscribe, but who have sympathy for one party or another.

(3) There is another group of persons who have either died or moved from the province since the census was completed.

(4) There are several thousand who live in remote parts of the province and, while they have not taken the trouble to inscribe, they will vote at the elections.

" These four groups will probably represent about 20,000 persons, thereby reducing the number of neutrals to 26,000.

" Thus we have a probable vote in Oriente at the coming elections of 90,000. Of these 45,000 more or less, are Liberals, 32,000 or 33,000 Conservatives and 11,000 or 12,000, Zayistas. In the light of these figures the result will be very close and the province will be carried by 1,000 or 1,200 votes.

" The Conservatives have to their advantage the enthusiasm of the Zayistas. They also have a larger sum of money than the Liberals. The Government has sent to this Province from the Lottery Department, two different remittances, one of $50,000 about two months ago, and another of $60,000 lately, while the Liberals have only received $35,000, which was sent to Bertot, candidate for the governorship of the province, a month ago. The Liberals have to their advantage a very slight majority and the lukewarm response of the Conservatives to the candidacy of Zayas. Also, in the majority of the municipalities where the candidate of the joint forces (National League) is a Conservative, he is generally willing to trade with the Liberals for votes, therebeing two tickets, municipal and national, and Zayas, not being of their party, they are not particularly anxious to protect his interests."

E. E. Valentini

EVELYN E. VALENTINI,
1st Lieutenant, Infantry.

1st Ind.

American Legation, Office of the Military Attaché, Havana, Cuba, October 11, 1920.
To: Director of Military Intelligence, G.S.

J. M. Hobson

J. M. HOBSON,
Major, Infantry.

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

Number of copies: 3
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OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF
MIL. INTEL. DIV.
1920 1657-2-37 OCT 27
WAR DEPARTMENT

Santiago de Cuba, October 17, 1920.

No.- 1258.

From: Major N. W. Campanole, Infantry.

To: The Director of Military Intelligence, G.S.
(Thru Military Attaché, Habana, Cuba.)

Subject: Political Situation in Province of Oriente, Cuba, for the week ending October 17, 1920.

M.I.D. 10210
REC'D M.I.D., G.S. OCT 27 1920

1. The following report on the political situation in the Province of Oriente, Cuba for the week ending October 17th is submitted for your information.

2. After a study of the conditions in all of the Provinces of the Republic, it can be stated that the illegal practices of the Administration discussed herein, in its attempt to defraud the Liberal party in the national elections, are similarly employed in the provinces of Matanzas and Santa Clara, with the important difference that in the latter provinces the Opposition has been taking advantage of the relief afforded the aggrieved parties under the Electoral Law. In Oriente Province the political leaders, it appears, have not been as active in this direction. The complaints that have been received refer for the most part to acts of intimidation for which the Army is held to blame. These reports have been transmitted to the Military Attaché for his file and future reference. As a matter of interest it can be further stated that the pressure of the Administration varies in the remaining provinces of the Republic. The Government expects a large majority in the province of Pinar del Rio which has been reported as a Conservative province. The Conservative mayors who occupy the municipalities of Camagüey Province, make use of the police to exert influence in favor of the "Liguistas" (Liga Nacional), while Havana Province, being considered as practically lost by the Government, makes little or no effort to offer opposition.

3. The Province of Oriente has a population of 730,909 (Census September 15, 1920), and is the most populated province of the Republic. Its area is 14,211 square miles, which gives it a density population of 51.4 inhabitants to the square mile. One

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of the largest municipalities, Holguin, is of the same area as the Island of Porto Rico.

4. The number of electors shown by the Census was 111,607, but after the inclusions and exclusions by the municipal boards had been completed, the total number of qualified electors was raised to 116,551.

5. An important matter to consider in the forthcoming elections is that while this province is the largest in area and population, its means of communication are the worst in the Republic. Six of the principal municipalities are indeed very difficult of access.

6. The negroes form 48.1 per cent of the total population of the province, and exceed that of any other province. The census shows further that 33.5 per cent of the total population consists of children under ten years of age,- also a higher rate than any other province and indicating illegal unions -unequalled in the Republic. An interesting fact that, to the 24 per cent of the illegitimates of the total population in Cuba, the province of Oriente contributes 35 per cent.

7. Of the population ten years of age and over, 55.7 per cent are literate among the native whites; 36.6 per cent among the foreign whites; and 44.88 per cent among the colored population. The wage earners of Oriente form 27.4 per cent of the population, which is next to the lowest percentage of any province in Cuba.

8. Of the total number of electors, 116,551, it is estimated that 70,000 are inscribed as affiliated with one of the four parties, thus leaving the number not inscribed at about 46,000, of which probably 20,000 will vote. The total number of electors who, it is expected will vote, therefore, is about 90,000.

9. Politicians in the province who have devoted considerable study to party affiliations of voters, estimate that 45,000 voters are Liberals, 32,000 Conservatives, and the "Liguistas" (Zayistas and Conservatives), vary between 10,000 and 14,000. There is every indication that the election in the province will be close, provided the election is fair and honest in other respects.

10. The "Liguistas" appear to have every chance of success because of the powerful Government machinery supporting them. It is no secret that the Army, police, special agents, office holders, and finance, are factors that are being utilized to the utmost to assure the election in favor of the National League.

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

11. There are twenty-one municipalities in the province, of which the Conservatives concede nine to the Liberals; nine are "Liguistas"; and three are doubtful. The Liberal municipalities carry a much larger vote. Six of the nine Liberal municipalities have Army Supervisors, all of whom are under the orders of Major Ortiz, well known as the Supervisor of the Province, although officially designated as Supervisor of Santiago de Cuba. These Supervisors are using every effort to reduce the number of Liberal electors who will vote on election day. This effort is in the form of intimidation. Of the nine "Liguista" municipalities, three of them have Supervisors, one of which is Santiago de Cuba, the capital of the Province. It is expected that more Supervisors will be appointed.

12. The complaints from the Liberal party are presented to the American Consul at Santiago de Cuba in increasing numbers. It has been extremely difficult to impress the Cuban with the necessity of exhausting the redress provided under the Electoral Law. The complaints before the Consul are in most cases sworn to and relate to acts of intimidation perpetrated by the Army Supervisors, agents and police. Very recently these complaints have been tendered against officers and interested men stationed in municipalities to which no Supervisors have been appointed, indicating that elements of the Army are receiving instructions to engage in politics in favor of the "Liguistas", purely in a military capacity.

13. The opinion of American and other neutrals indicates wide discontent at the open political campaign of the Army in favor of the Government candidates. The acts of intimidation appeared to have reached a climax on October 14th when one person was killed and four wounded as a result of a plot said to have been organized by Major Ortiz, to break up the political meeting of the Liberals. This manner of political activity at the capital of the Province, non-partisan citizens stated, is designed to encourage to greater efforts the special political agents of the Government in isolated localities to intimidate to extremes the Liberal voters in order that they will not cast their vote on election day. Every observer appears to comment on the unusual excitement and alarm prevailing at this stage of the electoral period. Past elections, it is stated, have been mild in comparison.

14. Investigation has been made of five of the municipalities to which 8 Army Supervisors have been appointed. Foreigners and non-partisans who have been approached unreservedly state that the Army officers and soldiers, under guise of military necessity, openly engage in politics. Officers and men take part in meetings and afford protection to the Government candidates while denying and intimidating the Opposition at every

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

opportunity. In three of the five municipalities there has been obtained sufficient documentary evidence to convict the officers of violation of the Cuban Army regulations.

15. Under the conditions existing today in which Supervisors intimidate individual voters with revolver in hand, unless they accept the Government candidates as their choice, it is not believed that an opportunity will be afforded Cuban citizens to express their free will at the national elections on November 1st. A considerable number of electors will remain in their homes for fear of bodily harm.

16. The acts of intimidation by Government forces in the cities, towns and villages, are already manifest in the country. A large exodus of people is reported from isolated municipalities to the more populated centres, by Mr. De Serrano, Manager of the Bethlehem Steel Works at Daiquiri, and by one Eusebio Chavaria, Manager of the Central UNION near San Luis. The refugees state that a revolution is about to break and that they want to be near a point where protection will be accorded them. It is believed that the exodus is due to a preconceived plan on the part of the Government to carry on a campaign of intimidation and to offer to protect only those who will vote for the Administration candidates.

17. It is not thought that a revolution of any magnitude is probable. Most of the foreign residents fear a revolt of some sort which will present opportunities to loot. There is no question but that the Cuban Army will be able to cope with a situation of that character. American and foreign interests, as stated in previous reports, will suffer.

18. Inasmuch as the State Department may not be disposed to send reinforcements to the detachments already in Cuba of sufficient strength to adequately protect American and foreign interests, as well as Cuban, it may seem advisable that the Government of the United States make certain representations to the Government of Cuba, pointing to the evidence of the participation of the Army in the election campaign in violation of law, and to suggest that certain officers be relieved from the duty of Supervisors. In the Province of Oriente, Majors Ortiz and Sando, Lieutenants Jardines and Otero, are certainly personalities who should be removed in order that the national elections be reasonably fair and honest. The consensus of opinion is that these officers by their actions incite rather than prevent a disturbance of law and order.

W. W. CAMPANOLE,
Major, Infantry.

1st. Ind.

American Legation, Office of Military Attache, Havana, Cuba,
October 21, 1920. To: The Director of Military Intelligence,

For and in the absence of J.M.HOBSON, Maj. In., Mil. Attaché
E. E. Valentini, 1st. Lt. Infantry,

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NND 740058
By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

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OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF
MIL. INTEL. DIV.
OCT 26 1920

2657-2-38

WAR DEPARTMENT

October 14,
1920

No.- 1252.

From: Ua.

To: The Director of Military Intelligence, G.S.

Subject: Political Situation.

REC'D M.I.D., G.S. OCT 23 1920

1. Enclosed will be found report on the political situation as of this date.

2

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

14-Oct.-'20. Cuba.

(6) ~~Enemy~~ Groups Political.

(17) Political.

(50) Ins.

The Moratorium decreed by the President on the 10th instant has resulted in such serious economic conditions as to definitely affect the political situation. The Produce Exchange, foodstuffs dealers, and practically all merchants, are demanding cash payments and will not accept checks. Business establishments cannot pay their employees and already 10,000 laborers have been laid off. The 10% of deposits permitted by the moratorium to be withdrawn from the banks has practically all been checked out. The populace see hunger in sight and are becoming more restless each day. Unbridled speculation and the drop in the price of sugar are generally considered the fundamental causes of this depression. However, the moratorium is undoubtedly causing political reaction against the Government and the Liga Nacional, and the candidacy of Dr. Zayas will surely suffer thereby. Some Liberals are charging that the Government deliberately brought on these panicky conditions so as to control the distribution of cash and thereby hold a financial club over voters to gain strength for the Liga Nacional. They call attention to the fact that the terms of the moratorium provide that checks exceeding 10% cannot be cashed unless a concession is granted by a commission; that this commission is composed of members of the President's Cabinet and active supporters of the Liga Nacional. They further charge that the campaign fund of General Gomez is now securely tied up in the banks and that of the Liga Nacional had been carefully withdrawn before the panic arrived. Other Liberals declare that it is a premeditated scheme to bring on anarchy and disorder and thereby cause American Intervention before the elections. On the other hand, some supporters of the Liga Nacional charge that the panic was brought on by Gomez Mena, a wealthy Cuban banker and active supporter of General Gomez and the Liberal party; that the object of bringing on the trouble was to incense the public against the Government and the Liga Nacional and cause serious defections from that coalition. It is generally understood that Gomez Mena caused the International Bank to close, by presenting a check for $2,000,000. which the Bank could not pay. It is further charged that he deliberately watched for his opportunity and presented the check at a time when he knew the Bank had a very small supply of funds.

The rapid increase in Military Supervisors continues, and has reached a total of 37. 14 of these are in Santa Clara Province alone. Military Supervisors are so active and so numerous in Santa Clara that it is rapidly becoming a "military Province". Concerning activities and alleged intimidations by these Supervisors, see report of Lt. Valentini made on this subject this date (Despatch No. 1251). The Secretary of Government

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

has issued orders forbidding the further granting of licenses to carry firearms. However, reliable reports show that pistols and revolvers are still being smuggled into the Island at many ~~point~~ ports, and large numbers of the populace, in both parties, go constantly armed.

Evidence of infractions of the Crowder Law have recently been especially noticeable in Pinar del Rio Province, where about 150 Liberal voters are being tried for registration frauds. It is noted that many of these cases are being tried by a correctional judge who is also a member of a Municipal Electoral Board, which Board, previous to trial, has been investigating the alleged frauds. It is further noted that these trials have been so postponed that they will not take place until dates which are less than 30 days previous to the elections; that the maximum limit of punishment is 30 days imprisonment; that the awarding of a maximum punishment will prevent the voter receiving such sentence from casting his ballot on November 1st. Furthermore, this office holds an affidavit in which the party making same declares that he heard the Correctional Judge state he could not release these alleged offenders, and could not award them such light sentences as 5 or 10 days because in such instances they would be able to vote for certain Liberal candidates on election day. Regardless of which party is telling the truth, it remains a fact that either the Judiciary in this province, acting in the interest of the Liga Nacional, is disfranchising Liberal voters, or that these Liberal voters have committed registration frauds, and there can be no doubt but that serious infractions of the Crowder election law have been committed.

The office of Alcalde (Mayor) of Havana is still held by Albarrán who is recognized by the Government in spite of the fact that the Central Electoral Board decided that he is disqualified by the Crowder Law from holding the position. The case is expected to be decided in a few days by the Supreme Court.

The excursion train carrying the campaigners of the Liga Nacional returned to Havana yesterday after a three weeks campaign in the eastern Provinces. The campaign was considered a great success and the orators were generally greeted by large and enthusiastic audiences. As the campaign progresses, close observers note more aggression by the Liga Nacional and a very thorough working organization of that coalition is said to be extremely active even in the smallest barrios.

A small riot occurred in Preston, Oriente, a few days ago. The ~~rioters~~ rioters were Haitian negroes, and the rioting was quelled by Major Sando, a negro Cuban army officer. It is generally understood that the riot, in which 1 man was killed and several wounded, had its origin in labor troubles, and had no political significance.

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No further disturbance by the Nañigoes has been noticed during the past week, and the Government is said to be arresting the leaders of this disturbing organisation.

It is reported that the Conservatives intend to create a disturbance at Holguin, Oriente, on the 16th instant, the cause for such action being to prevent the Liberals from carrying that municipality, where indications point to a Liberal majority of about 1,000. It is charged that the Conservatives wish either to prevent an election at that place, or so intimidate Liberal voters by a riot or other disturbance that the Liberal party will not be able to poll its full strength on election day.

(51) Cuba: General Gomez, Liberal candidate for President, has just returned from a week's campaign in Oriente, Camagüey and Santa Clara. He was greeted by the usual enthusiasm and large crowds. Both parties have been able to get large audiences and the strength of each cannot be judged by the crowds because it is a well known fact that many lovers of excitement attend demonstrations by both parties.. It is reliably reported that General Gomez will spend most of the time frok now until election day at Caibarien, Province of Santa Clara. Santa Clara is the "Pivotal" province in this election, and both parties are making their hardest fight there. The Secretary of Government, Colonel Charles Hernandez, states that the movements of General Gomez will be carefully watched and that the Liberal candidate intends to "Dig in" at Caibarien and prepare "avenues of escape" both by land and water. The largest Liberal rally of the campaign will be held in Havana on Sunday the 17th instant. 15,000 mounted men are expected to participate and will camp at Marianáo, Luyano and several other suburbs of the city the night before the demonstration. Unless the tense financial situation is relieved before this day, there is considerable danger of disorder. The Liberal managers say they are extremely anxious for an orderly demonstration, but if public unrest increases at the present rate the police force may not be able to handle the multitude on that day.

At a meeting held by labor organisations last night, it was decided to call a general strike on Monday the 18th instant unless the present economic crisis is relieved by that time. This action will undoubtedly have a marked influence on the political situation.

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

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OCT 27 1920

2657-2-39

Santiago de Cuba, Oriente Province, Cuba.

October 11,
1 9 2 0 .

No.- 1255

From: Major N. W. Campanole, Infantry.

To: The Director of Military Intelligence, G.S.
(Thru The Military Attaché, Havana, Cuba.)

Subject: The Cuban Army and Politics.

REC'D M.I.D., G.S. OCT 27 1920

1. Reliable information has been received that the District Commander of the Province of Matanzas, one Colonel Amiel, was summoned to Havana by the President of the Republic on or about September 25th for conference on the political situation in the Province of Matanzas. In the conference, the District Commander is reported to have stated to the President that the entire strength at his command would be available for the political campaign in Matanzas in favor of the Administration's candidate, and moreover gave assurances to the President that Matanzas would clear an unquestionable majority for all of the National League candidates.

2. In view of the preponderant majority of voters claimed by the Liberals in the Province of Matanzas, there is reason to believe that the officers and enlisted men of the Army in that province will enter into a campaign of coercion and intimidation of great interest considering the expressed wishes of the United States for a fair and honest election.

3. The same informant stated that the District Commander of the Province of Pinar del Rio was also directed to report to the President About September 15th. It is said that the District Commander did not respond with enthusiasm to the proposal of the President for him to engage in politics. This information appears to fit with a rumor current during September that the District Commander of Pinar del Rio would be transferred to another post. The order it appears was revoked.

4. In this connection it is interesting to consider the statement credited to the Acting Secretary of War, Colonel Charles Hernandez, to the effect that if General José Miguel Gomez, the Liberal candidate, is elected, he, Colonel Hernandez, would not be able to continue residing in Cuba. The activity

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

of the Army therefore, in a measure is accounted for.

5. Despite the pressure being exerted in the Republic of Cuba by the Army in order to elect Administration candidates in the approaching elections, a prominent Conservative (Liga Nacional) senator, writing to a non-partisan friend in the province of Oriente, states that in a study of the political situation in the Republic, he is convinced that the outcome will be favorable to the Liberals. He admits that the provinces of Havana, Matanzas and Santa Clara, which determine a majority, would go to the Liberals; that Oriente and Pinar del Rio will go for the Administration; while Camagüey is doubtful. The Senator states further that only a great pressure of all the elements (including the Army) at the disposal of the Administration, can save the situation.

6. The above information is transmitted as supplementary to the data contained in report No. 1256, ~~October 9~~, Oct. 10, on the political situation in the Provinces of Santa Clara, Camagüey, and Oriente.

2657-2-40.

N. W. CAMPANOLE,
Major, Infantry.

1st Ind.

American Legation, October 18, 1920. G.S.

Office of Military Attaché, Havana, Cuba,
To: The Director of Military Intelligence.

J. M. Hobson

J. M. HOBSON,
Major, Infantry,
Military Attaché.

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Noted & Ofd

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NND 740058
By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

Number of copies: 3
Copy No.: 1
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MIL. INTEL. DIV.
2657-2-40
OCT 27 1920

Santiago de Cuba, Province of Oriente, Cuba.

WAR DEPARTMENT

October 10,
1 9 2 0.

No.- 1256.

From: Major N. W. Campanole, Infantry.

To: The Director of Military Intelligence, G.S.
(Thru The Military Attaché, Havana, Cuba.)

Subject: Notes on Political Situation in Eastern Provinces of Cuba.

REC'D M.I.D., G.S. OCT 27 1920

1. The following report of my observations on the political conditions in the provinces of Santa Clara, Camagüey and Oriente, which constitute the eastern sector of the Republic of Cuba, for the period from October 2 to 9 inclusive, is transmitted for your information.

2. While the Liberal party show a majority of party inscription in the three provinces, there is every indication of concern on the part of the leaders over the influence and power of the Administration which it is claimed aims to offset this majority by the intimidation of the Liberal electors. The Government party (Liga Nacional) on the other hand also claim to have the majority of voters in the three provinces and point to a recent canvass made by that party. The claims of both parties no doubt are made purely for political effect but the sentiment in this section of Cuba is unquestionably pro-Liberal at this time. A condition may be created, however, which will prevent a large number of electors from going to the polls on November 1st, and the Government thereby easily win the national election.

3. The American interests in the provinces of Camagüey and Oriente appear to be very uneasy on account of possible disturbances arising out of the election. Rumors of a revolution are frequently heard in these two provinces, given out, it is believed, by leaders, for political consumption. The more responsible leaders of both parties, approached on the subject, emphatically deny any intention to revolt, whatever the result of the election might be.

4. It can be stated that this talk of a revolution as a result of the election may, in a large measure, be traced to

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

the persistent report, current for some time, to the effect that President Menocal under no circumstances would turn over the Government to General José Miguel Gómez. The Governor of Oriente, Governor Mascaró, confirms this report, as having heard President Menocal make the statement in conference. In this conference President Menocal is said to have stated further that the American Minister at Havana had been informed of this decision and that the American Government understood the unsuitability of General Gómez for the presidency.

5. A high ranking official, who satisfactorily explains his non-partisanship, stated confidentially that the President of the Republic has from time to time summoned the Commanding Officers of the Military Districts of Santa Clara, Camagüey, and Oriente, and indicated to them in unmistakable terms his desire that they use their authority and influence to further the chances of success of the Government party (Liga Nacional) in the forthcoming national elections in their respective provinces. A number of the provincial officials have been exerting their power in this direction, threatening the Commanding Officers with relief from their posts.

6. The informant stated that he has reason to believe that the Commanding Officers of the Provinces of Santa Clara and Camagüey do not intend to comply with the wishes of the President, but seek to maintain a neutral attitude despite the adverse reports that have been made on these officers to the President by leaders of the Liga Nacional.

The Commanding Officers of the two military districts of Holguin and Santiago, (Oriente Province) however, it is reported, are lending aid to the Government leaders in various forms. The Military Supervisors assigned to municipalities, it is stated, exercise command of troops stationed in any part of the province.

7. Available reports indicate that greater pressure is to be brought to bear upon the Commanding Officers of the military districts of Santa Clara and Camagüey, although the Administration hardly has need for these officers to exert any influence in its favor. In order to offset the inactivity of the Commanding Officers in the Province of Santa Clara, Supervisors have been appointed to take charge of the political activities in municipalities having either a Liberal mayor or a preponderance of Liberal voters. The District Commander of that Province states that Supervisors are appointed from a list of officers furnished by him to the Secretary of Gobernacion (Secretary of Interior); that in a great number of instances the commanding officers of troops in the sub-districts have been appointed as supervisors and that in such cases the enlisted men are under the command of the Supervisor, thus exercising a military and civil control, in violation of law.

The military officers stationed at Camagüey stated that four officers openly use their position in favor of the Administration's party. One of these is the Commanding Officer of the sub-district

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

of Ciego de Avila, a very important Liberal stronghold. The need of Supervisors for the province of Camagüey, however, is not felt by the Administration, because all of the municipal heads and police are Conservatives and in favor of the Administration. It is interesting to observe that these mayors, as well as other political civil offices ~~xxxx~~ of the province of Camagüey, were not filled as a result of an honest election.

The reports from Oriente Province indicate that the military has been converted into a political machine. A number of army officers denounce the actions of ~~May~~ Major Arsenio Ortiz, who while ostensibly a Supervisor of the municipality of Santiago de Cuba, it is reported has been authorized to make use of the Rural Guards, of the entire Province for political purposes. Major Sando, the officer-in-charge of the Provincial "Rurales", works very closely with the plan of Mayor Ortiz.

8. The informant stated further that the troops are to be utilized for the purpose of intimidation causing the ignorant element of the Liberal party to remain away from the polls on November 1st; that in this plan of intimidation the Administration was making use of ex-convicts and other undesirable persons who are armed at Government expense. In the Province of Camagüey 5,680 registered licenses to carry firearms had been issued by leaders of the Government party who control the Provincial machinery, without cost, to political agents, who are to carry on the plan of intimidation. It is estimated that 4,000 other permits had been issued over the signature of an official of the Central Government, for the same purpose.

9. The observation is made that the three provinces contain an unusually large number of persons who carry firearms, among whom are to be seen many negroes,- a very dangerous element. It is reported that the Government has organized these armed forces into squads and assigned them to certain posts with instructions to intimidate and to cow the Liberal voters to such an extent that they will not cast their vote on November 1st. Colonel Collazo, a Coalition candidate for Senator for the Province of Camagüey, stated that he had divided the Province into districts to which he had assigned what he called a "platoon" for political purposes. He did not say of course, that these men were armed. Colonel Collazo was Commanding Officer of the Camagüey Province military district, from which he derives considerable influence and power, which he uses to further his political ambition.

10. The informant stated further that, of the $3,000,000. made available, it is said, from the Treasury of the Republic for military purposes, about $500,000. had been set aside for the Province of Santa Clara, and $200,000. had been already spent in the Province of Camagüey. He has personal knowledge of $16,000. having been turned over to Colonel Collazo for political purposes. It is also stated that a sum far in excess of the amount provided under the Electoral Code, has been collected by private subscriptions.

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

11. The Manager and Vice-President of the Cuba Railroad, who is well informed on the Cuban situation, stated that he is satisfied that the Government used its influence to bring about the railroad strike during August, 1920, in order to break the itinerary of the Liberal candidate. It will be recalled that a bridge was burned, which prevented the Presidential candidate's train from arriving at Holguin, a strong Liberal municipality in the Province of Oriente. The strike declared soon after, compelled General Gómez to return to Havana without carrying out his ~~purpose~~ program. The North Coast R.R. strike now in effect, the Manager of the Cuba R.R. believes was forced by the Government in order to interfere with General Gomez's plan to hold a rally at Morón, in the Province of Camagüey. These instances are mentioned to show the insidious methods adopted by a Government which has given assurances of a fair and honest election on November 1st.

12. The most current rumor in Oriente Province and given wide publication by the press, is that the Liberals plan a revolt in the province on or about October 17th. The explanation of the Liberals of this rumor -that the Liga Nacional party is preparing the ground for more drastic measures in order to insure the election of its candidate-- appears quite plausible. There are no indications of a revolution. The Army, however, is taking every precaution and within the last few days arms, ammunition and food supplies have been sent to certain stations to cover the shortage that has existed for some time. Leaves of absence, and furloughs, it is stated, have been cancelled, and everything made ready to meet any eventuality.

13. The observations made en route confirm previous indications that the Army rurales, under army officers detailed as supervisors, police and special political agents together with army officers stationed at isolated stations, are being used by the Government to win the national election. The plan of these agents is to intimidate voters and designed to prevent electors from registering their vote on November 1st.

14. The belief is again expressed that the election in Cuba on November 1st. will not be fair and honest unless the United States will take steps to insist that the Menocal Government desist from the use of the Army for political purposes. As a further measure of assurance, the carrying of weapons should be prohibited. The evidence that the Army and political agents will render the election farcial, is overwhelming.

N. W. CAMPANOLE,
Major, Infantry.

1st.Ind.

American Legation, Office of Military Attaché, Havana, Cuba,
October 16, 1920. To: The Director of Military Intelligence, G.S.,

J.M. Hobson
J.M.HOBSON, Maj. Inf., Mil.Attaché.

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF
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OCT 27

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WAR DEPARTMENT

October 22,
1 9 2 0

No.- 1259

From: Ua.

To: The Director of Military Intelligence, G.S.

Subject: Political Situation.

RECD M.I.D., G.S. OCT 27 1920

1. Enclosed will be found report on the political situation as of this date.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 740058
By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

22-Oct.-'20

(6) Groups

(17) Political.

(50) Ins.

Cuba.

Political.

The Moratorium decreed by the President on the 10th instant continues in force, although relief appears to be in sight in the form of an advance by American financiers to the extent of $100,000,000. President Menocal is engaged in arranging the details of this operation. It is stated that the condition laid down by the American bankers is that the next sugar crop is to be sold at the rate of eight cents. The shortage of cash is being increasingly felt. It is claimed that there are 60,000 men out of work, although this is unconfirmed. In the meantime certain foodstuffs have increased fifty per cent in price over the already outrageous rates. In Cuba, as well as in other Latin-American countries, one of the specialties of the emigrated Spaniard is to engage in the grocery business. These men operate only for cash, and very shortly will hold a large amount of the floating currency. One newspaper published a violent article this week against the practice of profiteering and recommended that speculators be hanged or their bodies dragged along the streets. Unless the situation is cleared up within a short time, grave results may be expected.

The increase in military supervisors throughout the provinces continues, and 51 of these officials are known, to date. In this connection, reference is suggested, to Lieutenant Valentini's special reports. The POLITICA COMICA, a weekly publication of caricatures, contains in the issue dated October 24th, published today, a cartoon representing "Life in the Interior", showing a citizen walking down the streets and being glared at by four armed soldiers. The Province of Santa Clara now has 19 supervisors in that number of its 30 municipalities.

By presidential decree, all arms licenses, whether paid for or not, have been suspended until November 2d. It is not believed, however, that the arms-carrying public in the Interior will refrain from the practice of carrying revolvers and pistols, and it remains to be seen what will occur when the police and troops operating under supervisors, attempt to disarm them.

Many complaints continue to be received of infractions of the Crowder law, and the general opinion now is that this law, while an excellent legal document from the point of view of the mechanism of elections, is still too far advanced for the comprehension of the citizen as a political instrument and under the comprehension of politics as a branch of ethics.

The office of Alcalde (Mayor) of Havana is still held by Albarrán, although the Supreme Court has upheld the Central Electoral Board in its decision that the holding of this office is incompatible with the candidacy of Albarrán for Representative.

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

For the convenience of the Conservatives, Albarrán's party, he has given up his candidacy and will continue as Mayor.

(51) Cuts.

General José Miguel Gómez and General Nuñez, and other Liberals and Democrats, are on a tour of political campaign in the Province of Santa Clara and are being well received. It is reported in the press this morning that troubles have been caused at Cruces and Cifuentes by collisions between the populace,who went to meet the political train, and soldiers stationed at these towns. Considerable trouble has been reported from Cifuentes, where the supervisor, Sergeant José Acosta, refused to allow the president of the municipal electoral board to open his office and prevented him from doing so by force of arms. The Central Electoral Board has referred this complaint to the Ministry of Gobernación, recommending that Sergeant Acosta be relieved as supervisor and disciplined. As the political campaign progresses,many more reports are received regarding the pressuer exerted by the Liga Nacional,not only in Santa Clara Province as heretofore -which province is to be the pivotal unit in the campaign- but from Matanzas also,where it is reliably stated that Colonel Amiel,the officer commanding that District (No. 4), is openly engaged,with the officers under his command, in making politics for the Liga.

Last Sunday,October 17th, a Liberal and Democrat excursion from Sagua la Grande to Isabela de Sagua and return,experienced trouble with a corporal under orders from the supervisor of Sagua la Grande,and the meeting was dissolved on its return,by the liberal use of the flat of the 'machete', in which occurrence four civilians were wounded. Recently an ex-captain was killed in Santiago de Cuba and several people wounded. It is reported that a bomb was thrown at the house of Dr. Ricardo Dols in Santa Clara, who up to the nomination of Zayas in the Liga Nacional, was a prominent and active Conservative. There were no casualties. Several other woundings are reported.

No further disturbances by the Nañigoes have been noticed in the past week and it is believed that this contingent has been suppressed.

The Liberal parade scheduled for Sunday the 17th of October, took place in Havana in the most orderly manner, and while some of the Government papers attempted to ridicule it --one of them stating that "the Miguelista hordes,emitting horrible howls, ran down the streets"-- the DIARIO DE LA MARINA,the most serious paper of Havana, pro-Government and representing Spanish interests, contained a sensible editorial to the effect that Cuba might well be proud of this orderly demonstration as it proved that such parades could be held without disturbances. One very minor episode, involving a caricature of the Liga Nacional demonstration held last month, was noticed

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

by General Gómez personally from the balcony of his home, and was immediately stopped at a gesture from him. The Liberal newspapers claimed that 100,000 to 200,000 people participated, but this is a gross exaggeration, and it was estimated by impartial observers present that approximately 15,000 to 20,000 were in line.

It is reported by the Liberal press that 1,000 United States troops left Guantánamo for the Interior, this propaganda being made for the purpose of annoying the Government.

The threatened general strike which was to have taken place on Monday the 18th inst., has not materialized.

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NND 740058
By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

Copy To M.I.D.

OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF
MIL. INTEL. DIV.
NOV 1 1920
2657-g-42

Despatch # 1263

WAR DEPARTMENT

Guantanamo Naval Station, Cuba,

October 16, 1920.

2657-g-

Honorable Boaz W. Long,
American Minister,
Havana, Cuba.

S i r :

Referring to your cable directed to the American Consular Agent at Manzanillo, Cuba, dated October 8th, requesting a report on the political activity of Lieutenant J. Otero, Cuban Army (Rural Guards), Supervisor of the municipality of Campechuela,- I have the honor to inform you that upon my arrival at Manzanillo October 13th I found that the Consular Agent at that place had been unable to decode your message on the subject and that the paraphrase of the message having reached him only on October 12th, no action had been taken, he having considered it advisable to confer with me in advance.

I proceeded to investigate the matter at Manzanillo, taking advantage of the presence of the political leaders of Campechuela who were attending a political rally there. The statements to me by persons mentioned herein were not made under oath. I submit herewith the gist of the declarations of the more important persons. The statements under oath will be obtained by the Consular Agent and transmitted to you in due time.

It appears that Lieutenant J. Otero was appointed as Supervisor of the municipality of Campechuela on or about June 15th, at the request of the Vice-President of the Conservative party of that municipality, who had had a quarrel of a personal nature with the manager of a furniture store also a resident of the pueblo of Campechuela and a relative of the Chief of Police of the same pueblo.

It appears further that the request for the appointment of Lieutenant Otero as a Supervisor was made to the Secretary of Población, on political grounds and in anticipation of the national elections. Campechuela is a municipality with a population of 14,895 (1919 Census) and according to the statistical summary published in the OFFICIAL GAZETTE dated August 14,1920, contains 2,571 qualified electoral voters. The "Liguistas" concede to the Liberals a majority of about 1,000 votes. It would seem that the importance of the municipality of Campechuela therefore was

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

quickly recognized by the Administration in the appointment of a Supervisor whose activity would counteract or reduce the Liberal majority. As far as can be determined, no other cause existed for the appointment of a Supervisor which presupposes that the Mayor ("Alcalde") is either unable or unwilling to establish law and order after a period of disturbance.

One Luis Perez, a candidate of the Liberal party for the province of Oriente, stated that differences between the Mayor of Campechuela and Lieutenant Otero grew out of a desire of the Lieutenant to select and appoint the municipal police, in violation of law. He stated that the Supervisor, upon assuming charge, made it understood that he would recognize no law; that other serious legal disputes have arisen during the electoral campaign which greatly irritated the Mayor; court decisions, in favor of the Mayor, have been disregarded by the Supervisor; that to his knowledge the Lieutenant openly uses his rank and position to advise and protect the Administration's party while he coerces and intimidates the Liberal voters in various forms; that the political rallies of the Liberal party are arbitrarily denied or cancelled without advance notice; that speakers of Liberal affiliation have been frequently interrupted during public meetings for mere criticism of the Government; that he has seen Rural Guards riding through the barrios of the municipality, with revolvers in hand, threatening voters with death unless they promise to vote for the Government candidate on November 1st; that he, (Perez) and the Mayor had made four separate and distinctt complaints to the authorities at Havana, all of which have been ignored.

Luis Grau Aguera, a correspondent of the DIARIO DE ORIENTE, a daily publication of Santiago de Cuba, stated that on July 13th he was summoned by Lieutenant Otero, who informed him that his articles were objectionable and that unless he stopped writing them he would find trouble, or words to that effect; that the Lieutenant said further that if he, Aguera, desired to continue to reside in Campechuela it would be necessary for him to cease his activity in favor of the Liberal party; that in the public cafés the Lieutenant frequently is heard to say that eight soldiers and himself are ample to turn the municipality in favor of the Liga Nacional (the Government party); that at various dates since August 1st the Lieutenant and Rurales under him, have interrupted Liberal meetings by firing revolvers.

Señor Adalberto San Sebastian, an ex-captain of police of Campechuela, stated that he has heard Lieutenant Otero say that under no circumstances would he permit Liberals to vote on November 1st; that on September 19th, at Campechuela, after the Lieutenant had authorized a Liberal rally, he revoked the permit on the previous night, thereby causing great inconven-

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ience and financial loss to the Liberal party, incurred in preparation.

Señor Nuñez, a practicing attorney at Manzanillo and son of General Emilio Nuñez, the Vice-President of the Republic, and candidate for Senator for the Province of Santa Clara, stated that Judge Rossel, ex-president of the municipal electoral board of Campechuela, confidentially informed him that Lieutenant Otero had stated in court that his activity in politics was due to orders he had received from higher authority; Judge Rossel stated further that his relief from the presidency of the electoral board and assignment to Manzanillo was forced by judicial proceedings he had instituted in the correctional court of Campechuela against Otero; these proceedings were quashed by superior authority on the ground that Cuba is still at war with Austria-Hungary and that therefore military courts only had jurisdiction of offenses committed by persons in the military service; that the military authorities have taken no action on complaint sent by him to the Commanding Officer of the District.

One American citizen and one British subject, who are non-partisan, were questioned on the activities of Lieutenant Otero; they stated that there was no question as to the political activity of Lieutenant Otero and his Rurales since the appointment of Supervisor of the municipality of Campechuela; that the complaints received by them from many sources indicated that Lieut. Otero was being influenced by higher authority to engage in politics with a view to defeating the Liberals at the polls on November 1st.

Other prominent natives, with no party affiliations, residing at Manzanillo, stated that Lieut. Otero had been reported to them as arbitrary and utterly devoid of tact and good judgment; that they considered the municipality of Campechuela as in a state of seige, for no other reason than the political tendency of the Supervisor in favor of the Liguistas; that it is common knowledge that the Rurales had been intimidating voters of the Liberal party.

Lieut. Otero informed me that the vice-president of the Conservative party at Campechuela had asked him to intercede for him on the occasion of his quarrel with the furniture dealer, while on duty in charge of Rurales, in the pueblo; that he was much surprised at his being designated as Supervisor about one week after the incident; that he and the Mayor had not been on good terms because he had seen fit to discharge the police force which he considered incompetent; that neither he nor the Rurales under him had engaged in politics and did not intend to do so. Lieut. Otero's command consists of eight Rurales and five policemen. Special police-agents, number unknown, employed by the Secretary of Gobernación, are also under him. It is alleged

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that these agents are all persons with bad antecedents.

Captain Pedro Diaz, in active command of the military zone, and the immediate superior of Lieut. Otero, stated that as far as he knew, the Rurales under Lieut. Otero were performing satisfactory duty; he emphatically denied that any differences had occurred at Campechuela and that the troops under his jurisdiction had been engaged in any political activity. He expressed belief that the stern measures adopted, of necessity, by Lieut. Otero had been misinterpreted by the natives of Campechuela as political activity; that Lieut. Otero had been commended for his ~~xitx~~ alertness, zeal, and efficiency of administration as Supervisor.

I attach hereto two leaflets which will give some idea of the character of politics being waged by the political parties in Campechuela. The Liberal leaflet was considered by the Supervisor as seditious and he ordered the arrest of the author who was prosecuted but found "not guilty". The "Liguista" leaflet appears to have been designed to spread fear and intimidation. The seditious nature of the literature hardly leaves room to the imagination. As far as can be ascertained, no effort has been made to learn the identity of the persons responsible for its publication.

not attached

The available information obtained from all sources concerning the political activity of Lieut. Otero indicates that the Lieutenant, Rurales, police and special agents are engaged in perpetrating acts of intimidation on persons of Liberal affiliation; and that they will continue to do so until November 1st. unless Lieut. Otero receives instructions to the contrary, or is removed, or relieved from the duty of Supervisor; that while the statements of the Liberal leaders, aforementioned, may have been exaggerated, somewhat, it is clear that the activity of Lieut. Otero is designed to defeat the Liberals.

It can be stated that the activity of the Cuban Army in the present electoral period is not confined to the municipality of Campechuela. The fact that promotion is a reward for effort expended in the interests of the successful candidates is a sufficient incentive to officers who have political tendencies. It is estimated that fully ten per cent of the Cuban Army is actively engaged in politics favorable to the Government candidates. The percentage of officers who incline to the Liberal party is fully as much but do not dare show it, for fear of court-martial and dismissal. Every indication points to the use of the military or Cuban Army as a factor to influence voters on the side of the Administrationin compliance with tacit or implied instructions from higher authority. Major Arsenio Ortiz, the Supervisor of

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the municipality of Santiago de Cuba, states openly that he has received instructions to engage in politics, from the President of the Republic, in person.

Lieut. Otero appears to be inexperienced on account of his youth, quite irresponsible, and to say the least not adapted for the duty of Supervisor. Reliable persons who know him state that he is arbitrary, irritable, and lacks tact and good judgment. I concur in the view of the Liberal leaders - that a squad of soldiers is ample to prevent timid Cubans from going to the polls on election day, and that under present conditions Lieut. Otero can dispose of his force in such a manner as to intimidate and cow ignorant electors to such an extent that they will remain in their domiciles on November 1st.

I recommend that representations be made to the Cuban Government looking to the relief of Lieut. Otero, Rural Guards, as Supervisor of the municipality of Campechuelo; that if in the opinion of the Cuban military authorities the necessity of a Supervisor in that municipality exists, that an officer of more experience, tact and judgment be detailed in his stead.

In compliance with your request, a confidential agent left Manzanillo, on October 15th, to further observe and report upon the acts of intimidation and political activity of Lieut. Otero for a few days. The report will be transmitted to you direct by the Consular Agent at Manzanillo.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

N. W. CAMPANOLE,
Major, Infantry.

No. 1263. 1st. Ind.

American Legation, Office of Military Attaché, Havana, Cuba,
October 26, 1920. To: The Director of Military Intelligence.
G.S.

J.M.HOBSON
Major, Infantry,
Military Attaché.

REC'D M.I.D., G.S. NOV 1 1920 3:30 P.M.

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NND 740058
By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

2657-2-43
OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF
MIL. INTEL. DIV.
1921 2657-9-43 8 JUL
WAR DEPARTMENT

October 28,
1 9 2 0.

No. - 1265

From: Ua.

To: The Director of Military Intelligence, G.S.

Subject: The Political Situation.

1. Herewith will be found a report on the existing political situation as of this date.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 740058
By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

28 Oct.-20

Cuba.

Political.

(6) Groups

(17) Political

(50) Ins.

A Bolshevik daily newspaper has been opened in Havana and made its first appearance on the 23rd instant. The first four publications of this paper are being forwarded under separate cover.

This paper is actively engaged in the present political campaign. This political activity has the avowed purpose of swinging anarchistic elements and the labor vote in general to the support of the Liga Nacional and the present Administration. Luis Fabregat, a prominent labor leader, is the editor. For several months it has been known to this office that Fabregat was bribed by the Secretary of Governacion, and officials of that office have confidentially admitted this to us.

The President of the Republic published in the press of the 27th inst. a note declaring the Government's honest intentions to hold a fair election and to maintain law and order. Copy of this note is enclosed herewith. Two days before the publication of the President's note there appeared in the HAVANA POST a sensational headline declaring that there will be Intervention in case the elections are fraudulent. Copy of this article is enclosed herewith. At first many parties believed that this article was inspired, but the editor, Mr. Mason Peters, states directly that he himself is responsible for the article. In today's publication, 28th inst., the HAVANA POST highly praises the President's note and expresses the greatest confidence that the electionswill be honest. In previous notes these honest intentions have been made known to the public, but their failure to promote legal and honest elections has already been noted, and evidence establishing the following points have been most convincing:

(1) Albarrán, a candidate of the Liga Nacional for Congress, has been retained by the Government as Mayor of Havana in spite of the fact that both the Central Electoral Board and the Supreme Court have decided that such retention in office is a violation of the Crowder Law.
(2) The wholesale use of army officers as supervisors and the employment of military personnel for political activity has been so prevalent, and intimidations have been so numerous, that this office has been compelled to render separate reports on this subject. The activities of these supervisors and political agents have already been so effective in Santa Clara Province that Liberal leaders fear that so many voters have already been frightened into staying at home, or leaving home on election day, as to enable the Liga Nacional to win that Province.

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(3) The wholesale issuance of permits to carry firearms to be used in the intimidation of voters.
(4) The release of criminals, murderers and persons of anarchistic affiliation, and the support obtained by the Government from these elements.
(5) The removal, intimidation and persecution of judges, alcaldes and electoral officials who have refused to become the instruments of the party in power.
(6) Bribery or attempts to bribe electoral officials.
(7) Pressure on business firms to discharge employees known to be Liberal supporters. Special report on this is being forwarded this date.
(8) Organization of the "Milicianos" for political activity. This has been very noticeable in Camaguey Province where Col. Collazo, the Conservative leader, has conducted this activity the object of which is reliably reported to be: "The issuing of arms, ammunition and uniforms to citizens known to be supporters of the Government, to be used ostensibly for maintenance of law and order but actually to engage in the work of intimidation."

The Liga Nacional during the past week has redoubled its efforts in the Provinces of Santa Clara and Matanzas. In addition to the increased activities by Supervisors and their assistant political agents, this Coalition is flooding those provinces with their orators and boosters. They consider that they have already won Oriente Province, but nevertheless supervisor activity in that province has also been redoubled.

(51) Outs.

The Liberal Party has sent General Gomez and his choice orators to the political battle-ground of Santa Clara Province to remain there until Election Day. It is asserted in the best informed political circles that the party which carries Santa Clara will win the election. The Liberals charge that outrageous attempts to break up their meetings are being exerted by Governmental officials.

The Central Electoral Board has already requisitioned for military details to carry out the provisions of the Crowder Law on election day and has recommended to the Government to keep the remainder of its military force in barracks on that day. From all indications, the Government will not comply in full with this request.

The Military Attaché yesterday had a conference with Col. Charles Hernandez, now head of the three Governmental Departments of Interior, War, and Navy. Col. Hernandez told the Attaché that the Central Electoral Board wanted him to furnish the entire Army

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The political situation in Provinces, is conservatively estimated as follows:

Pinar del Rio is normally a Conservative province and with a fair election will probably go for the Liga Nacional by a majority of 2,000 to 4,000.

Havana is normally a Liberal province and with a fair election will probably go for that party by a majority of about 5,000.

Matanzas with a fair election will probably go Liberal by about 2,000 majority; from indications, the Liga Nacional may change this by methods already mentioned.

Santa Clara is normally a Liberal province and with a fair election will probably be won by that party by a majority of about 2,500. Indications however point to the Liga overcoming this majority by methods above-mentioned.

Camaguey is a province where the strength of the parties is about equal. With a fair election it will probably go Liberal by a small majority, but indications point to success of the other party by use of methods already mentioned.

Oriente is normally a Liberal province. The defection of Zayas from that party however, gives the advantage to the Liga Nacional. A fair election will probably show a very close vote, but indications point to a majority for the Liga Nacional by several thousand by use of methods above mentioned.

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

CLIPPING FROM HAVANA POST, OCT. 28, 1920.

ON CUBA'S ELECTION

President Menocal Issues Statement Declaring that "All Precautions Have Been Taken."

- -

President Menocal gave out last night an authorized statement on the election as follows:

"The electoral period nears its end, and I can assure that nothing has occurred nor will anything occur which may not have taken place in equal or greater degree in any other country, without excepting the majority of the States of North America during times of keen popular excitement. The new electoral code compiled by General Crowder, with the assistance of commissions from both Cuban parties, composed of Senators and Representatives identified with the same, presents no small practical difficulties because of its scrupulousness and perfection. It is being applied nevertheless almost without protests and no difficulties, produced up to the present time in small number than under previous laws.

"The government does not intervene in any way in the election, because the cited code excludes with true rigor all interference of the same. The law of 1908 compiled also in great part by General - (then Colonel) Crowder, provided in its article fourteen that 'all executive or administrative functions relative to the application of the electoral law that are not conferred especially by legal disposition to the electoral board or other public functionary, will be assumed and carried out by the secretary of the interior.'

"This disposition was suppressed in the existing electoral code. Article twelve of this code strictly provides that 'the application of the electoral code shall correspond, without prejudice of the rights of the courts of justice when they be acquainted with electoral subjects, to the electoral gatherings whose nature and functions determine this code.'

"These gatherings are composed of permanent magistrates and judges, and of professors designated by the University or the institutes of second instructions and of a political member for each party, having voice but no vote. The intervention of the government in the elections or in the preparation of same, does not exist nor is it able to exist. These gatherings, by spirit of independence or by lack of appearance of influence by the government even in doubtful cases, tend always to decide in favor of the opposition, and enjoy all the confidence of the latter and do not cause them to be stinted with their applause.

"The Liberal party does not cease to present complaints originating with them, forgetting the elementary duties of patriotism, to the American Legation and to the government of the United States. But very rarely articles of proof, or arguments of truly legal character. When the facts cited come within the jurisdiction of the courts, it is their duty to liberally decide in Cuba, as in all civilized countries, and I cannot and should not intervene in their decisions, a thing which I could not do with success, although I might be capable of considering, because there is no one who having lived in Cuba may not know that by the constitution and the organic law of the judicial power this is independent of the government and often important administrative cases are decided against it.

"The Liberals complain of being intimidated by their adversaries or by determined local authorities, but equal complaints are issued by the National League of the Conservatives and Popul ars or friends of Dr. Zayas, against the Liberals or the local authorities of Liberal affiliations. In the newspapers of this time one can see telegrams regarding acts against the Conservatives.

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"The government duty is solely that of watching out for public order, to firmly maintain it and reestablish it if it might be perturbed. It is so doing, and counts on all the elements necessary for it without being able to be accused of carrying on oppressions or proscriptions of any kind. The opposition press continually attacks the government, with the greatest harshness, as perhaps is not done in any other country except on very rare occasions. In public reunions, which undoubtedly you have attended, use and abuse of speech is carried on in violent terms rarely equalled outside of this country.

"The liberties of the press, the right of association in meetings, are, therefore, guaranteed, even to excess. No one is disturbed nor prohibited in the exercise of his rights and of suffrage which has the full guarantee of the code and of public customs. The candidates who may be elected will be placed by the majority of the electoral body that votes. All precautions have been taken that nobody shall lack the protection as in all countries, but you may be sure that within all possible limits efforts will be made to prevent cause for same, or if they exist they shall receive due consideration and investigation."

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NND 740058
By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

C O P Y

HAVANA POST Oct. 26.

Havana, Cuba, Tuesday Morning, October 26, 1920.

N O R O B B E R Y!

TO THE CUBAN PEOPLE:

Monday you march to the polls.

If you are robbed of your own choice through deceit or fraud, the United States of America is coming into Cuba to intervene.

The Havana Post does not presume to advise you as to your candidates. You know them far more intimately. It is not for this newspaper to play on prejudice or passion. Under its present control, The Havana Post will continue to give the facts, truthfully, impartially.

But The Havana Post will stamp on fraud, wherever it shows its head.

One thing we can assert with assurance. The Government of the United States of America will not tolerate any tampering with the election returns. America will not countenance any perfidious treachery by which you Cuban people may be betrayed.

Rumors of thievish plans are rife. Accusations are being made by supporters of Dr. Alfredo, Zayas, candidate of the National League, and by supporters of General Jose Miguel Gomez, candidate of the Liberal party.

The Government of the United States of America wants this fact understood down here:

If this election is stolen, intervention is coming. And it is coming promptly! It will not wait for a revolution. It will come at once!

Your present administration is entrusted with a noble duty. If it performs that duty honestly, the administration will have vindicated the confidence in it.

But if it permits trickery or delay, which have not been unknown in Cuba, if it allows fraud, an army from the United States of America will disembark on these shores and the rights of the Cuban people will be restored to them.

The privilege of suffrage is not for any party to purloin; nor for any clique to confiscate.

The alternatives are: Fair Play or Intervention.

You people of Cuba will cast your vote under responsibility. You can know that your voice will be obeyed.

Your verdict will be respected. You must not be cheated of your choice!

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NND 740058
By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

Number of copies: 3 2 Encs.

Copy No.: 1

OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF
MIL. INTEL. DIV.

October 28, 1920

2657-2-43

NOV 2

WAR DEPARTMENT

No.- 1265

From: Ua.

To: The Director of Military Intelligence, G.S.

Subject: The Political Situation.

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Enc attached

REC'D M.I.D., G.S. NOV 2 1920

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

S SERVICE), Havana, Cuba, Tuesday Morning, October 26, 1920

Havana Post-Oct-26

No Robbery!

1-1 Enc. 2

2657-2-43

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1-1 Enc. 1

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Havana Post Oct 28

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265.7-2-43

President Menocal gave out last night an authorized statement on the election as follows:

"The electoral period nears its end, and I can assure that nothing has occurred nor will anything occur which may not have taken place in equal or greater degree in any other country, without excepting the majority of the States of North America during times of keen popular excitement. The new electoral code compiled by General Crowder, with the assistance of commissions from both Cuban parties, composed of Senators and Representatives identified with the same, presents no small practical difficulties because of its scrupulousness and perfection. It is being applied nevertheless almost without protests and no difficulties, produced up to the present time in smaller number than under previous laws.

"The government does not intervene in any way in the elction, because the cited code excludes with true rigor all interference of the same. The law of 1908 compiled also in great part by General—(then Colonel) Crowder, provided in its article fourteen that 'all executive or administrative functions relative to the application of the electoral law that are not conferred especially by legal disposition to the electoral board or other public functionary, will be assumed and carried out by the secretary of the interior.'

"This disposition was suppressed in the existing electoral code. Article twelve of this code strictly provides that 'the application of the electoral code shall correspond, without prejudice of the rights of the courts of justice when they be acquainted with electoral subjects, to the electoral gatherings whose nature and functions determine this code.'

"These gatherings are composed of permanent magistrates and judges, and of professors designated by the University or the institutes of second instructions and of a political member for each party, having voice but no vote. The intervention of the government in the elections or in the preparation of same, does not exist nor is it able to exist. These gatherings, by spirit of independence or by lack of appearance of influence by the government even in doubtful cases, tend always to decide in favor of the opposition, and enjoy all the confidence of the latter and do not cause them to be stinted with their applause.

"The Liberal party does not cease to present complaints originating with them, forgetting the elementary duties of patriotism, to the American Legation and to the government of the United States. But very rarely articles of proof, or arguments of truly legal character. When the facts cited come within the jurisdiction of the courts, it is their duty to liberally decide in Cuba, as in all civilized countries, and I cannot and should not intervene in their decisions, a thing which I could not do with success, although I might be capable of considering, because there is no one who having lived in Cuba may not know that by the constitution and the organic law of the judicial power this is independent of the government and often important administrative cases are decided against it.

(Continued on Page Four.)

On Cuba's Election

(Continued from page 1)

"The Liberals complain of being intimidated by their adversaries or by determined local authorities, but equal complaints are issued by the National League of the Conservatives and Populars or friends of Dr. Zayas, against the Liberals or the local authorities of Liberal affiliations. In the newspapers of this time one can see telegrams regarding acts against the Conservatives.

"The government duty is solely that of watching out for public order, to firmly maintain it and reestablish it if it might be perturbed. It is so doing, and counts on all the elements necessary for it without being able to be accused of carrying on oppressions or proscriptions of any kind. The opposition press continually attacks the government, with the greatest harshness, as perhaps is not done in any other country except on very rare occasions. In public reunions, which undoubtedly you have attended, use and abuse of speech is carried on in violent terms, rarely equalled outside of this country.

"The liberties of the press, the right of association in meetings, are, therefore, guaranteed, even to excess. No one is disturbed nor prohibited in the exercise of his rights and of suffrage which has the full guarantee of the code and of public customs. The candidates who may be elected will be placed by the majority of the electoral body that votes. All precautions have been taken that nobody shall lack the protection as in all countries, but you may be sure that within all possible limits efforts will be made to prevent cause for same, or if they exist they shall receive due consideration and investigation."

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

ROUTING SLIP

Date 11/2/20.

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1920 NOV 2
2657-2-44

October 27,
1920.

WAR DEPARTMENT

8 copies

No.- 1268.

From: Ua.

To: The Director of Military Intelligence, G.S.

Subject: Administrative Precautions Reference Cuban Intervention.

REC'D M.I.D., G.S. NOV 2 1920

1. It is thought that the following suggestions may save the United States Government heavy expense and may very materially add to the comfort of any expeditionary force which it may see fit to send to the Island of Cuba:

2.

(a) Supply arrangements should be so made that nothing will have to be purchased in Cuba. Especially should we avoid the necessity of purchasing foodstuffs on this Island. The prices are prohibitive, articles are inferior, and foodstuffs in large quantities -especially of a perishable nature- frequently cannot be obtained at any price. The expedition should come with a thirty days ration supply, and replenishment by transport service should be in motion within two weeks after troops arrive.

(b) No dependence should be placed upon employment of Cuban labor, unless use is made of impressed labor. The price of Cuban labor is exorbitant and its efficiency is of a very low standard.

(c) Sanitary conditions all over the Island are bad. A very liberal supply of anti-mosquito equipment should be brought. The drinking-water is generally bad, and extremely scarce in many parts of the Island. In this connection, the following information furnished me by the Commanding Officer of the Marine Detachment which has been at Camagüey for about two years, is submitted:

"Water.

"Pure drinking water is very scarce at all times, both in the rainy season and dry season. In the interior the only sources capable of supplying large detachments are the various streams and no effort is made to keep the streams free from pollution. Small numbers of men can usually obtain water, pronounced as good, from surface wells, but it is considered advisable to boil all water when practicable. During the dry season water in most streams is stagnant or semi-stagnant and has an offensive odor.

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"Most coast towns are dependent upon cisterns and water hauled in tank cars, for their supply; this is particularly the case along the North coast. Interior towns usually have wells and reservoirs. The latter are usually below the capacity required as they have not been increased to meet the increase in population. Water from wells, except wells in the city limits, is good. Water from reservoirs is always bad; no precautions are taken to prevent pollution of the water shed or streams supplying the reservoirs. Detachments stationed at sugar centrals may obtain water from the Centrals. These centrals generally have their own wells; a few are dependent upon streams or cisterns, and a small number use water hauled by train.

"Wells are of two kinds, deep wells, and surface wells. The deep wells are reliable throughout the entire year; very few of the surface wells appear to hold out in cases of extreme drought; during the season just passed about eighty per cent of the wells in the vicinity of Camagüey are reported to have failed or to have been reduced to a very small capacity. The most satisfactory wells have been the ones dug in the vicinity of water courses.

"Where practicable, wells should be dug and the posts made independent of sources outside of camp. Good wells can generally be obtained in all localities except along the coast or where the land is unusually low. In the excepted cases well water is invariably brackish."

3, Havana Harbor being the most congested harbor in the world today, the same should be avoided except for troops stationed in the immediate vicinity of that city.

4. Although we are aware of the fact that the above information is undoubtedly on file with the Military Intelligence Division, this communication is submitted with the idea of emphasizing these points, in view of the fact that some of the information may have been lost or not available at present.

J.M. Hobson

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

Henry

WAR DEPARTMENT
EXECUTIVE DIVISION, GENERAL STAFF
MILITARY INTELLIGENCE BRANCH
WASHINGTON

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Per M.M.B.

WAR DEPARTMENT
OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF
ADJUTANT GEN'L DIV.
1920 NOV 2

TELEGRAM

Havana,
Dated Nov. 1, 1920.
Recd. Nov. 2, 8:37 A.M.

C O D E

Milstaff,

Washington.

No. 353, Nov. 1.

***** ***** *****

In Havana election is quiet and orderly. But where Liberals are said to have withdrawn from the polls in many places, reports of great disturbance in Santa Clara and Matanza have been received. Tomorrow we will cable results.

M I L A T T A C H E

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

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OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF

Henry

WAR DEPARTMENT
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MILITARY INTELLIGENCE BRANCH
WASHINGTON

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TELEGRAM

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Havana,
Dated Nov. 2, 1920.
Recd. Nov. 2, 1:15 P.M.

P L A I N

Milstaff,

Washington.

No. 354, Nov. 2.

Official returns, 50% complete, show Liga Nacional leading in all provinces except Havana which has gone strongly liberal. Good order generally prevails.

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2657-9 NOV 6 1920

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Ter M. M. B.

WAR DEPARTMENT
EXECUTIVE DIVISION, GENERAL STAFF
MILITARY INTELLIGENCE BRANCH
WASHINGTON

TELEGRAM

Havana,
Dated Nov. 5, 1920.
Recd. Nov. 6, 8:50 A.M.

C O D E

Milstaff,

Washington.

No. 355, Nov. 5.

National League is leading in five provinces by following majority according to latest incomplete return: Matanzas, 2681; Pinar; Del Rio, 446; Camaguey, 389; Oriente, 11,240; Santa Clara, 1,114; Liberals leading by 2114 in Havana province. Have yet to hear from 25 per cent of electoral colleges. It is possible though not probable that these might change results in Camaguey, Santa Clara and Pinar, Del Rio. In province of Santa Clara and Matanzas, wholesale coercion, illegality and intimidation are indicated by present reports.

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WASHINGTON

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NOV 8 1920
WAR DEPARTMENT

1920 26 57-9-45 NOV 10
4 Mm. B. G.
For M. M. B.

TELEGRAM

Havana,
Dated Nov. 6, 1920.
Recd. Nov. 8, 8:58, A.M.

C O D E

Milstaff

Washington

No. 356, Nov. 6.

******* ******* *******

Five hundred electoral colleges, over 100 of these in Oriente province, have not yet been heard from. There is no indication of revolution in the near future.

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TELEGRAM

Havana,
Dated Nov. 13, 1920.
Recd. Nov. 15, 9:40, A.M.

C O D E

Milstaff

Washington

No. 358, Nov. 13th.

******* ******* *******

National League majority is shown as follows by election returns to date: Matanzas, 4,796; no reports yet from 29 colleges. Santa Clara, 1,835; no reports yet from 29 colleges. Pinar, Del Rio, 677; no reports yet from 49 colleges. Oriente, 10,302; no reports yet from 151 colleges. Camaguey, 515; no reports yet from 17 colleges. Havana Province carried by Liberals but exact figures cannot be obtained.

******* ******* *******

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2657-2-46

NOV 6 1920

WAR DEPARTMENT

Noted T. C. O.

Felton, Cuba,

October 24, 1920.

No.- 1274.

From: Major N. W. Campanole, Infantry.

To: The Director of Military Intelligence, G.S.
(Thru The Military Attaché, Havana, Cuba.)

Noted T. C. O.

Subject: Political Conditions in Province of Oriente for Week Ending October 23, 1920.

REC'D M.I.D., G.S. NOV 6 1920

1. The following report on the political conditions in the province of Oriente, Cuba, is submitted for the week ending October 23, 1920.

2. The electoral campaign proceeds with intense bitter between both of the major political parties. Considerable resentment is apparent on the part of the Liberal party because of the Government's support, by force, of the Liguistas. The plan of intimidation, of the Administration against Liberal voters, inaugurated early in the electoral period, has been developing in intensity during the week.

3. The last week has been largely devoted to organizing agents throughout the province - for information purposes, at the request of the American Minister, Habana. American residents who are thought to be trustworthy and reliable have been approached for the purpose of having them act as informants on the political situation. The American consular agents in the three most important ports of the province had been previously directed by the American Minister, Habana, to lend every possible aid in the procurement of political information.

4. Owing to the nature of the work involved, the Americans were found to be rather dubious in accepting the task without due consideration. It is common knowledge that the Cuban officials are tampering with the mails for political advantage, and the risk incurred by them (Americans) would be too great. No regular reports could be arranged for, but the Americans approached indicated every desire to supply information if the disturbance of public law and order became imminent. The Consular officials, acting under instructions from the Minister, will submit weekly reports on conditions.

5. The most important event of the week would seem to be the manner in which the Administration has turned the repeated threats of revolution made by the Liberals, to its own advantage. Soon after October 17th was set aside by the Government as a day of rally for the

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

Liberal Party, the Liguistas appear to have decided that that date offered a good opportunity to charge the Liberals with sedition and revolutionary intention, thereby having a pretext to coerce and intimidate Liberal electors so that these would refrain from going to the polls. The Liguista plan has been effective to a large extent. It is doubted, however, that the damage done is irreparable. Cpercion and intimidation have been used in previous elections with little or no effect on the result. The important point in this connection is that the Government of the United States (note to Cuban Press August 30th.) has, in a measure, gone on record that these factors would not be employed and that the Cuban Liberals have expected that the Cuban Administration would make use of neither coercion nor intimidation.

6. The municipalities of Mayarí and Sagua de Tánamo which afe relatively isolated, appear to be suffering unduly from pressure exerted by the Army detachments stationed at those places under the direction of two Army sergeant supervisors. These non-commissioned officers have been appointed by the Secretary of Gobernación at the request of Major Sandó, a mulatto officer, who it is stated is under instructions from President Menocal to utilize every means at his disposal to insure the victory of the Administration's party at the forthcoming national elections. The sergeants state that the disposition of their forces, as precautions for possible Liberal uprising, has been interpreted by the leaders of the Liberal party as coercion and intimidation. In the same breath these sergeants stated that the Liberals would not even make an effort to resort to arms, because of lack of ammunition. The sergeants, although separated by considerable distance, appear to have followed the same tactics in their plan of intimidation, indicating direction of a superior. The leaders of the Liberal party are charged before the courts with conspiracy to overturn the Government, which in the small municipalities is an occasion for alarm and excitement. Without leadership the Cuban, it is said, will not go to the polls.

7. The political activity of the majority of Army supervisors in favor of the Administration is beyond question. The supervisors have come to regard the use of Rurales, police and political agents of bad antecedents, as legitimate. A favorite method employed is to ride thru the country roads, firing loaded cartridges from revolvers, at the same time crying aloud the "vivas" and the names of the Government candidates.

8. In the province of Oriente the supervisors are under the direction of Major Arsenio Ortiz, who is much feared by all classes. The activity of Major Ortiz in favor of the Liguistas is common knowledge. He threatens the leaders as well as the "Guajiros", with death, and the fear of him is pronounced because he has the reputation of making his threats good. The provincial leaders state that they will stand by the results of the election if the United States will use its influence to cause the relief of Major Ortiz and Major Sandó from duty in the province and transferred to another station. A recommensation to this effect was made in a telegram to the American Minister, Havana. The relief of these two officers from Oriente it is believed will effect a more peaceful outlook in the results of the election. Since entering

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

into politics Majors Ortiz and Sandó have openly stated that they will lead a revolt rather than submit to the Government of General José Miguel Gómez, the Liberal candidate.

9. The presidents of the electoral boards who have been interrogated on the probability of frauds, without exception point to the activity of the Army,police and political agents employed by the Government for political purposes,and fear that coercion will be practiced to the utmost degree. The number of armed men (civilian) supported bythe Government under pretext of measures for the prevention of a revolt, does not argue for a peaceful solution of the election.

10. The effect of the Presidential decree to prohibit the carrying of firearms during the remaining days of the electoral period will be to further facilitate the intimidation of the Liberals. It is not believed that either the political agents or the Liguistas will be disarmed, but that these will take advantage of the decree to search, intimidate and annoy electors of Liberal affiliation.

11. The Liberals are not blameless for the action of the Liguistas; the latter charge them with holding political rallies in violation of law,and purposely create situations which call for stern action on the part of the Government.

12. The movement of natives from the country to the more populated sections continues. It is reported that merchants in the country have curtailed purchases in view of the frequent threats of revolution made by leaders of both political parties. The number of Americans who fear trouble of some nature is considerable. With the election less than one week off,it can be stated that the Liberals will go to the polls very much dissatisfied with the influence and power exerted by the Government in favor of the National League candidate.

13. Cuban army officers do not anticipate trouble on any large scale in event that the Liberals are defeated. They consider that the Army is adequate to cope with any situation that may arise. The two army officers,Majors Ortiz and Sandó,above mentioned, have a large negro following,from whom disturbance can be expected in event that the Liberals elect their candidate; the disturbance,however, would be confined to the province of Oriente.

14. American lives and property,it is believed,will be endangered in this province,whichever party is elected, but the disturbance would be only local and the Cuban troops,it is thought,are adequate to meet the situation.

N. W. CAMPANOLE,
Major, Infantry.

1st.Ind.

American Legation,Office of Military Attaché,Havana,Cuba,November 2, 1920. To: The Director of Military Intelligence,G.S.

J. M. HOBSON
Major,Inf., Military Attaché.

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF
MIL. INTEL. DIV.
NOV 10 1920
WAR DEPARTMENT

3-1.

2657-9-47

November 4, 1920.

No.- 1279.

From: Ua.

To: The Director of Military Intelligence, G.S.

Subject: The Political Situation.

1. Enclosed will be found the report of this office as to the political situation at the present date.

REC'D M.I.D., G.S. NOV 10 1920

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

4-Nov.,1920.

Cuba.

(50) Ins.

Political.

The results of the election are still unknown. The scrutiny by the electoral boards is so slow in some instances that it will require several more days before complete official returns can be obtained.

The latest incomplete returns obtained from the office of the Secretary of Government show majorities as follows:

Province	Majority for Liga Nacional.	Colleges yet to be heard from.
Pinar del Rio	769	56
Matanzas	3,044	85
Santa Clara	2,455	100
Camagüey	387	27
Oriente	9,970	170
	Majority for Liberals	
Havana	about 7,500	

The Liberal party claims to have carried the Provinces of Havana, Pinar del Rio, Santa Clara and Camagüey. Their claim to Havana is well founded and leaders of the Liga Nacional admit they (Liberals) will get a majority of from 7,000 to 10,000 in that Province.

The vote of colleges yet unheard from may change the result in some Provinces.

From preliminary reports received from Observers, indications are that thousands of voters in the Provinces of Santa Clara and Matanzas did not have an opportunity to cast their ballots; that they were prevented from exercising that right by some of the following methods:

(a) Intimidation prior to election day according to which they were required to remain at home, or absent themselves from their proper barrio.
(b) Intimidation while en route to polls on election day.
(c) Intimidation at the polls.
(d) Actual withdrawal from polling places on account of disturbances and threats.
(e) Prevention of election at certain polling places by use of force on the part of agents and supporters of the Liga Nacional.
(f) Priority of voting in some places being given to voters of the Liga Nacional, thereby delaying the Liberals to such an extent that they had no chance to vote before 3 o'clock p.m. when the Law required the polls to be closed.

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Attention is called to the special cases contained in the report of Lieut. Valentini of this date (No. 1277). The chief Observer in Santa Clara Province reports that such conditions were general in that province on election day.

Full information is delayed until reports of all Observers are received.

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

3-1

OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF
MIL. INTEL. D.V.
2657-9-48
WAR DEPARTMENT

Santiago de Cuba, Cuba,

October 31, 1920.

No.- 1280.

From: Major N. W. Campanole, Infantry.

To: Director of Military Intelligence, G.S. Washington, D.C.
(Thru The Military Attaché, Havana, Cuba.)

Subject: Political Situation in Oriente Province
for Week Ending October 30, 1920.

1. On the eve of the National Elections in Cuba, which will take place on November 1st, it can be stated that the Linerals go to the polls in the province of Oriente disheartened and with a pessimistic view for the success of the party. The Liberal leaders persist in the recrimination as to the unjust attitude of the Government in the employment of the Army, police, and political agents with bad antecedents in a campaign in which, they take for granted, the United States Government has guaranteed the electors the free exercise of the right of suffrage. They allege that the pressure of these agencies has been such that a large number of Liberal voters and "independent vote" will refrain from taking part in the elections, thereby reducing the chances of success of the Liberal party.

2. As stated in previous reports, prominent "Liga" leaders and Army officers have admitted the employment of the "Rurales" under the direction of Army Supervisors, for political purposes; the supervisors, in turn, have admitted that they have received orders from one Major Arsenio Ortiz, who is recognized as the representative of President Menocal in the Province of Oriente, during the electoral period. In a number of instances where Supervisors have not shown themselves to be apt pupils to serve the political ambitions of the Government, they have been relieved from that duty and replaced by officers who would willingly carry into effect the policy of intimidation. The percentage of the Army that favors political activity, it can be stated is small, but certainly in sufficient number to prove an effective barrier to the free exercise of the ballot. Of the twenty-one municipalities in the province, fourteen of them have Army supervisors. These supervisors upon assuming office take over the police force and appoint political agents of their choice, who engage in a reign of terror of unquestionable severity for the already timid and simple countrymen("Guajiro"). The result has been to alarm almost all of the municipalities (in municipalities which have no supervisor are to be found officers of the Rural Guards who lend their services for political purposes) by various and diverse schemes - in many instances "trumped up"- to justify judicial action, such as

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

the consignment of ammunition to a political leader, which would lead to the arrest of all the leaders, under the charge of conspiracy; perjured witnesses who testify to "juntas" to overthrow the Government; etc. Voting cards have been taken away from the electors, which prevents voting in event that a duplicate is not obtainable; and riding thru the country firing ball ammunition in the air, are very common forms of intimidation.

3. It has been found impracticable to convince Liberals to a thorough understanding that complaints should be accompanied by documentary evidence wherever possible. Sworn statements when received have been transmitted to the American Legation in Havana. The difficulty of obtaining evidence against Army officers, soldiers and prominent Government officials, for infractions of the electoral code in Latin-American countries, must be carefully considered in forming an estimate of the conditions. The isolation of a number of municipalities, bad communication, and lack of sympathetic notaries, are factors which operate against the feasibility of procuring evidence in the form desired. With the close of the electoral campaign, telegraphic complaints from Liberal leaders against incursions of the Rurales and special political agents are being received with unusual frequency.

4. An explanation of the activity of the Army which has made use of a large number of the police and political agents with criminal antecedents, to cover as much as possible the violation of Army Regulations, can be found in the propaganda of the two District Commanding Officers and "Liguista" leaders, among Army officers in command of troops, to the effect that the election of the Opposition candidate General José Miguel Gómez, would react to the detriment of the Army and would disrupt and disorganize the military service. They have supported this contention by the large officer personnel at large, who are Liberal candidates, released by the present Administration immediately following the revolution of 1917. The Liberal counter to this propaganda has been ineffective. It can be stated that the Army as a whole is against the nomination of the Liberal candidate, although the number of officers and men engaged in active politics is relatively small. It is believed that the Liberals have not emphasized sufficiently this important issue during the electoral period. The Army, it is admitted by Liberals, has been a potent factor in winning over to the Opposition a large number of votes. Certain army officers who have been approached on the subject justify the political activity of the supervisors as a necessity to hold their commissions.

5. One other point which has been turned to the advantage of the Liguistas (Administration's party) refers to the repeated threats openly made by Liberal leaders, to overthrow the Government by force if fraud were practiced in the elections. The Administration's party astutely changed this revolutionary talk so that the Liberals stood charged with saying that the "demonstration by force" would take place before the election. Under the pretext of "inciting revolution", prominent Liberal leaders have been charged with

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

sedition and conspiracy, which has offered opportunities to search and to intimidate Liberals in a large number of the municipalities of the province. It can be stated with reasonable certainty that the Liberals have intended no pre-election disturbances, and that the charge of inciting revolution has been "trumped up" to attain political ascendency by the use of armed force.

6. On October 29th the Commanding Officer, Santiago Military District, stated that orders had been received by him from President Menocal to relax somewhat in activities (political?) and to take cognizance of only the more serious infractions of law. These directions have been transmitted to military supervisors. Whatever may be the effect of these instructions, it is obvious that the Government realized that undue pressure was being used. It is also, in a measure, an admission of the intensive campaign of intimidation practiced by Government agents, as indicated in previous reports.

7. As an example of the frauds which will be perpetrated in the approaching elections, the overtures recently made by the Liguistas (Government's party) offer an important clue. It appears that on or about October 25th the candidate Representative and candidate Mayor of the Pueblo of Victoria de las Tunas, for the Liguista party, approached Mr. Salvador Rionda, acting Manager of the MANATI Central (an American corporation) and requested him to connive in a plan for the election of the Liguista candidates, by not supplying transportation to about one hundred Liberal voters residing in the more isolated localities within the plantation. These voters pertained to the municipality of Tunas. The Acting Manager having indignantly refused to be party to the plot, the spokesman for the Liguistas threatened him with the employment of Rurales in such a manner that the MANATI Central would suffer in output. It is believed that the threat is mere "bluff" but it is certainly a strong indication that the Rurales are being utilized as a club over more susceptible agencies.

Of further interest, in the approaching elections at Victoria de las Tunas, is the report just received that Lt. Col. Cepéde, the District Commanding Officer, had visited that place on October 28th with a view to reconciling certain conflicting interests, with the Government party. Colonel Cepéde informed me on October 26th that he expected confidential instructions from President Menocal, through the Manager of CHAPARRA plantation, a Señor Molinet, who was due to arrive from Havana that same day. The observation is made that while the President can exercise pressure and influence upon his party, the propriety of utilizing an officer for this duty is obvious. It can be expected that the Liberals will make this point, if defeated, in their appeal to the United States Government for the adjustment of the political difficulties.

8. The allocution of the President, under date of

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NND 740058
By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

October 29th, calling upon Cubans to participate in the elections on November 1st., offering to all of them personal guarantees, etc., is appreciated by the Opposition and is freely made use of by the local political chiefs to reassure electors of protection. The prominent leaders of the Liberal party, however, consider this instrument as farcial in view of the character of the previous personal activity of the President and his agents, to win the election at all costs. In this connection, the confinement of troops to barracks on election day as directed by the Central Electoral Board, is interpreted in the province to mean that the army supervisors are not affected by those instfuctions. Only a small number of the Rural Guards will be confined to Barracks, inasmuch as these have been requisitioned for duty at the various electoral boards and colleges. The action of Supervisors and Rurales will be carefully observed on election day.

9. While coercion and intimidation have been practiced extensively by the various agencies of the Government during the entire electoral period, and quite intensively for the last month, it is believed that the result of the election will not be affected thereby, provided the country, as represented by the independent voters ("masa neutra") will support the Liberal ticket. It is estimated that the number of voters who will not vote thru fear, does not exceed 5% of the total inscribed voters of Liberal affiliation. The independent voters in the province, according to the latest available figures, is about 35,000, of which more than 50% have no fear and it is expected will vote. If the country is Liberal -as the leaders of that party contend- the independent vote should effectively register in giving the Liberal party a clean majority. The opinion is expressed that unless the Administration's party majority is decidedly preponderant, the election in this province should be nullified, for the reason that a small majority will indicate that victory has been obtained thru illegal methods of coercion and intimidation.

10. Army officers on election duty have every confidence that the election will be peaceful and that the voters will have ample guarantee to cast their vote without fear of being molested. Major Arsenio Ortiz in charge of the supervisors in the province, stated that he is in telegraphic communication with all of the municipalities in the province of Oriente and has taken every precaution to suppress any disturbance that may arise.

11. There is no change in the view that no serious disturbance of law and order will occur immediately after the election. There is every indication that the Electoral Board and Courts will be called upon, in turn, to decide irregularities and frauds; and that in event that the Liberal party is defeated, the United States will be asked to arbitrate the political differences arising out of the national election. In any event, disturbances of a revolutionary character need not be expected until the legal redress

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

has been exhausted and until the United States Government has had an opportunity to express its desires in the matter.

21. Available reports indicate that the state of unrest due to the political turmoil, prevails in the other five provinces of the Republic of Cuba.

N. W. CAMPANOLE,
Major, Infantry.

1st. Ind.

American Legation, Office of the Military Attaché, Havana, Cuba, November 5, 1920. To: The Director of Military Intelligence, G.S., Washington, D.C.

1. There is attached hereto, copy of a <u>later</u> communication from Major Campanole, in the form of a cablegram addressed to the American Minister under date of November 2d.

J. M. HOBSON,
Major, Infantry,
Military Attaché.

REC'D M.I.D., G.S. NOV 10 1920

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

(COPY OF CABLEGRAM RECEIVED FROM

MAJOR N. W. CAMPANOLE.)

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, NOVEMBER 2, 1920,

1: P.M.

AMERICAN MINISTER

HABANA.

UNOFFICIAL AND INCOMPLETE RETURNS GIVE THE NATIONAL LEAGUE PARTY A MAJORITY IN TWELVE OUT OF EIGHTEEN MUNICIPALITIES REPORTED.

LEAGUE CARRIED SANTIAGO BY 300 MAJORITY.

VOTING IN THIS MUNICIPALITY ABOUT 70 PER CENT OF TOTAL ELECTORS.

VOTING IN REMAINING MUNICIPALITIES OF PROVINCE, ESPECIALLY LIBERAL, REPORTED TO BE LIGHT.

LIBERAL PARTISANS REPORTED TO HAVE ATTACKED, AND DESTROYED THE ELECTORAL RECORDS OF, THE COLLEGE AT CAUTO DEL PASO, MUNICIPALITY TUNAS.

NUMEROUS COMPLAINTS OF COERCION AND INTIMIDATION REPORTED PERPETRATED BY GOVERNMENT AGENTS. RURAL GUARDS REPORTED TO HAVE TAKEN ACTIVE PART IN FAVOR OF LEAGUE IN COUNTRY DISTRICTS IN A LARGE NUMBER OF MUNICIPALITIES. NON-PARTISAN OBSERVERS CONFIRM THESE REPORTS IN PART. IN SANTIAGO 17 OFFICIAL COMPLAINTS FILED WITH MUNICIPAL BOARD.

LIBERAL LEADERS HERE FAVOR PRESENTING ELECTORAL GRIEVANCES TO THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT DIRECT, WITHOUT RECOURSE TO THE CUBAN JUDICIARY WHICH THEY DISTRUST.

NO INDICATION OF SERIOUS DISTURBANCE.

FURTHER DETAILS WILL BE COMMUNICATED TO YOU AS RECEIVED.

PLEASE ADVISE HOBSON.

C A M P A N O L E .

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

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OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF or
M.I. INTELLIGENCE

1920 2657-9-49 NOV 15

WAR DEPARTMENT

November 9, 1920.

No.- 1286.

From: Ua.

To: The Director of Military Intelligence, G.S.

Subject: Political Factor.

1. Herewith will be found a report on the political situation as of this date.

REC'D., M.I.B., O.C.S. NOV 15 1920

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NND 740058
By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

Nov.-9-20.

Cuba.

(Ins) 50.

Political.

The following data reference strength polled by political parties at the recent election are based on information furnished by the Central Electoral Board.

The Central Electoral Board does not furnish this as part of the official returns, in view of the fact that said Board received this information from telegrams and not in tabulated form from the municipal and provincial boards:

Province	Majority for Liga Nacional	Majority for Liberals	Electoral Colleges Heard from	Electoral Colleges Not heard from
Pinar del Rio	769		156	56
Havana		2,114	158	104
Matanzas	3,978		165	66
Santa Clara	2,733		370	65
Camagüey	433		130	20
Oriente	10,317		301	156

In this election Havana Province differs from the others in two important features:

1st. It was carried by the Liberals.

2nd. Observations before election day and on election day did not reveal the organized, well-defined plan of coercion and intimidation which existed to a marked degree in the other Provinces. However, Havana Province was not entirely free from such coercive measures. Only a day or two before election, Mr. Carpentier, the owner of a plantation at Lucero, Havana Province, reported to this office that eight farmers living on his place had been stopped by policemen who seized their horses; that these farmers had their horses taken away from them on the pretext that there were no licenses on their saddles; that the policemen afterward offered to return these horses if the owners would agree to vote for the Liga Nacional.

On election day this office observed about 12 different electoral colleges in Havana. Tranquility and excellent order ~~xxxxxxx~~ were noticed everywhere. At the same time it was noted that the voting was slow and one college was found where there were about 15 or 20 voters who did not get to vote before the closing of the polls at 3 o'clock p.m. although these voters had been standing in line for a long time prior to the closing hour. The President of the college board explained that this electoral college did not open until ten o'clock, and for that reason there was insufficient time for some voters to cast their ballots before 3:00 p.m.

Before mentioning the general results of observation on election day, it is well to note that there were altogether 1746 electoral colleges on the Island of Cuba. For thorough observation it is conservative to state that there should be at least one observer to each 5 electoral colleges; therefore for a thorough observation of the entire Island there should have been about 350 observers.

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The Legation had at its disposal only about 4 regular observers, and to these were added some additional agents for election day, all of whom totalled about 20. It is therefore safe to assume that actual observation on election day, though well distributed, did not cover over 90% of the polling places. Attention is called to the fact that our observers were closely watched by the Cubans, especially by the agents of the Liga Nacional. The presence of our observers being known to these agents undoubtedly had a restraining influence on parties who wished to commit outrages on the electors. It may therefore be safely assumed that at the polling places not reached by our observers, the legal infractions committed were more numerous and ~~xx~~ more serious than at places under our observation. Hence the legal infractions actually witnessed by our observers may safely be estimated at less than one-tenth of what occurred on the whole Island.

The following are some of the concrete examples of legal infractions reported by our observers on election day:

Santa Clara Province.
Barrio of Baire, municipality of Sagua la Grande.

Corporal Garcia prevented Liberals from voting. He informed the Inspector of electoral colleges that he intended to "Open fire on the Liberals". He did open fire inside the electoral college, and as a result 1 man was killed and 6 wounded. As a result of this disorder and effective intimidation the Liberals retired from this college at about 10:30 a.m.

Santa Clara Province.
Barrio of "General Nodarse", municipality of Sagua la Grande.

Rurales would not take orders from electoral board, but through force regulated the rate of voting and permitted 3 Liga electors to vote to 1 Liberal. When president of board tried to leave, as a protest, the Supervisor, Capt. Fundora, drew his revolver and placed it against the president's breast and prevented his withdrawal.

Santa Clara Province
San Juan de las Yaras.

30 armed men entered and closed an electoral college.

Such outrages were so numerous in Santa Clara Province that our chief observer reports that he estimates the number of voters in this province who were deprived of the right of casting their ballots, at 10,000.

Matanzas Province.
Municipality of Colon.

Major Cordovés, Supervisor, wished to frighten our observer, and informed the latter that he (Cordovés), was the man who attempted to assassinate General Guerra and who had in past years planned the assassination of Zayas and others. By means of bulldozing, threats, and the use of arms, at least 350 Liberal voters were dispersed and withdrew from the polls at about 9:00 a.m. The only persons seen voting at the polls were Liguistas, and only about 10 persons were seen in front of the electoral colleges when there should have been about 350. The Supervisor would not permit automobiles or other vehicles on the road, thereby requiring the Liberals to walk from great distances to the polls, so as to afford Liga agents an opportunity to intimidate and intercept them.

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Province of Matanzas.
College of Isabel, municipality of Jovellanos.
About 50 farmers turned back on the way to polls, by armed men about half a mile from the town.

In the barrio of Linche, 5 men had cedulas taken away from them while on the road to the college. This crime was perpetrated by a Liguista.

Preliminary reports from the provinces of Pinar del Rio, Camagüey and Oriente, indicate that the same outrages were committed in those localities.

From reports obtained to date, from observers and other sources, indications point as follows:

1. Coercion, intimidation and other infractions of the Crowder Law prevented a free expression of the will of the electors on Nov. 1st.

2. That with the exception of Havana Province, such outrages were general throughout the Island, but extremely numerous in the provinces of Santa Clara and Matanzas.

3. That had all voters been able to properly exercise their rights of suffrage the provinces of Santa Clara and Camagüey would have given a decided majority to the Liberal Party, instead of to the Liga Nacional, and would have resulted in the Liberal Party winning the National Election.

(Outs) 51.

As yet there are no indications of Revolution in the near future. The Liberal leaders are cautioning their followers to be calm and to make use of legal procedure to obtain their rights. All indications point to the Supreme Court as the final place where the election will be decided. It is generally believed that the Supreme Court will decide in favor of the Liga Nacional, and then it is thought the Liberal Party will appeal to the United States Government for justice. Attached hereto is an article from the HAVANA POST of November 7th. This article contains a statement issued by the Headquarters of the Liberal Party. The charge made in this statement that the Government is engineering a revolution is thought to be absurd. There are no indications of such a revolution, and the Government would have everything to lose by such action.

There is also attached hereto the photograph of a letter written by a non-commissioned officer to his chief, both stationed in the province of Oriente. This letter sets forth clearly the principles along which officers and non-commissioned officers, acting as political agents for the Government, carried on the campaign of intimidation throughout the Island.

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

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2657-g-49

OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF
1920 NOV 17
WAR DEPARTMENT

AMERICAN LEGATION
OFFICE OF THE MILITARY ATTACHÉ
HABANA

November 11, 1920

No.- 1288.

From: Cuba.

To: The Director of Military Intelligence, G.S.

Subject: Correction in Report No. 1286.

2657-g-49

1. Reference my report No. 1286 dated Nov. 9, 1920, it is requested that the following error be corrected:
Line 5, page 2: For the word "90%" substitute the word "10%".

REC'D M.I.D., G.S. NOV 17 1920

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

1-1 Enc. 1
OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF
Havana Post Nov 7
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NOV 1
WAR DEPARTMENT

THE HAVANA POST
reaches more English-reading residents in Cuba, the Antilles, Central America and Mexico than any other newspaper.

Volume XXI.; No. 310.

LIBERALS ISSUE ELECTION PAPER ABOUT CAMPAIGN

Headquarters of General Gomez's Party Says Returns Are Not Official

HOPE FOR TRANQUILLITY

Opponents of Dr. Zayas Charge Opposition With Schemes to Win

The following statement was given to the Associated Press last night, at the Liberal headquarters:

"Today, six days after elections, there is no official information whatsoever about the tabulation count, since the Central Electoral Board has stated that the figures it is giving out are not official but are taken from telegrams they have received, and that the official count will be given out when the Municipal and Provincial Boards finish their work.

"Therefore, any information about returns is not officially trustworthy because it does not refer to the official tabulation taken at the precincts, for none was complete before midnight of Nov. 1st, as recorded by the Crowder Law. The Conservatives obstructed the balloting during the day. On this account the precincts' certificates, ordered by the law, have been issued in hardly any precinct, leaving the door open for fraud.

To Create Impression

"The Post Office and Telegraph Department is illegally making a tabulation and offering it to the public as the first advance official tabulation to create the impression that the government candidates have won.

"On account of this control of the electoral information they prevent the circulation and notices that tend to upset their plans. Public opinion accuses the government of undue delay of the returns in order to forge the ballots from the precincts.

"La Nacion had on the Prado an effective board for the purpose of giving electoral information only, and by order of the government it has been stopped.

"In view of such practice, all electoral documents are in the hands of the government's expert manipulators of documents and the people are alarmed.

"The government had tried to censor the news of La Nacion and El Cuarto Poder, Liberal papers, according to their own statement on their front page.

News Coming Slowly

"News about the electoral day happenings are coming from the Interior very slowly and show violence used to prevent the free use of the vote.

"The Liberals and Democratic parties have started to prepare their appeal against the false tabulations and acts of intimidation. Already acts of violence have been exercised against the agents of these parties in order to prevent them from collecting evidence to prove their case.

"The attitude of the Liberals and Democrats is serene and in accordance with the Crowder Law. The neutral part of the population agree that the Liberals have won.

Yearn for Solution

"The government pretends to excuse its partisan management of the election accusing the Crowder Code as defective.

"It is being proved that a part of the army openly acted in defense of the government candidates, and officers, whose names are known, they were the best electoral agents.

"A girl died yesterday as the result of the shots fired by the army against an electoral precinct in Sagua la Grande, in which four Liberal voters died and many others were wounded.

"Prominent sections of the population and other classes of the people yearn for a quick solution, for tranquillity and for rapid American action, in accordance with the note of the Charge d'Affaires of August 30th, 1920.

"Confidential information has been received that the government is engineering a revolution with the idea of attributing it to the Liberals to imprison Liberal leaders and thus bring discredit on them in the eyes of the American government, and obstruct the collecting of evidence to prove electoral frauds. This is alleged to be the last hope of the government to consolidate its victory based on violence and fraud."

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

A. COLAS PEREZ
TENIENTE E. N.

Baracoa, Oct. 2/920

Sr. D. Daudó
Stgo de Cuba.—

Estimado Jefe:

Dos letras para manifestarte que la situación por esta la creo buena, pué los alborotos están cuidados, hoy han recibido algún ánimo en la llegada de su candidato a Representante, pero aburrido, ellos viste su provincia donata están viendo en cada Precinto un agente electoral, como verá en la hoja que le acompaño? Y si eso dicen ahora que les estoy dando parteles con vino dulce que en dirán cuando les dé comida con pón? Pué me propongo si los muertos no son pocos-todos, darle la batalla pues de manera que la victoria de ellos, y en virtud de que el barrio de Jamaica, es muy de Cepero voluntario, he metido allí a una gente buena para el efecto. Se me propongo.

Sr. Ciudadano

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le dí a Rojas que ya se qui-
careta y fuy solo para el
con Rojas de Fernandez y otro
an en un recorrido por toda la
y otros más han hecho comu-
ión de no meterse en todo.
Ayer escribí al Tte Col. sobre
particulares.
Ahora bien - lo que nos
ce imperiosa necesidad es que de-
amos esté actuando, pués queriamos
el día 1º noviembre de ésta poderos
el día en la jaula, cosa que no
podemos hacer hoy, pués los 9 Jue-
estan actuando de Jueces con 5 de
la boina azul y los Guiñotes.
Esta gente han desen-
bierto una bota, pero que la co-
nocí desde sus primeros momen-
tos y es: que como han oido el
movimiento que he hecho de pe-
riódicos y que saben las intenciones
nos hacen correr la bola, del que
Jefe de la Sección tal está en
contra ción con los Rebeldes
fué que yo creyendolo, le pedí

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A. COLAS PEREZ
TENIENTE E. N.

se o' traslade. También le muestran a' la gente del campo una carta hecha por ellos en que yo les digo que no tengan miedo que eso que yo le hago es a los Comunistas que le paran como se la gastan el bando de pillos.

Bien pregunta en caracter reservado: ? El Cap. Loras que es ? Como viene por esto ? Fui más orden como gente de en afuera amigos.

Colás:

Estoy en Ponce me mande [illegible] Comisionado a' esto [illegible] Ron Ron por esto mes [illegible] ch esto pueda los Elec- [illegible] es lo necesito sobre [illegible] ter que no lleg [illegible] de Rodriguez

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OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF
MIL. INTEL. D.M.

1920 2657-9-50 NOV 17

WAR DEPARTMENT

Santiago de Cuba,

November 7, 1920.

No.- 1287

From: Cuba.

To: Director of Military Intelligence, G.S.
(Thru M. A., Havana, Cuba.)

Subject: Political Situation in Province of Oriente
for Week Ending November 6, 1920.

REC'D M.I.D., G.S. NOV 17 1920

1. There is attached a clipping from THE HAVANA POST of the issue of October 28,1920, giving the text in full of an authorized statement by President Menocal on Cuba's National Election which took place on November 1st. The leaders of the Liberal Party in this province severely criticized the statement as intended purely for the consumption of the United States Government, and that while ostensibly issued to guarantee a free election, in reality is an attempt to cover the gross violations of the Electoral Code as regards coercion and intimidation. The views expressed in previous reports on the political situation during the electoral period, it would appear, certainly conflict with the situation as presented by President Menocal. Attention is especially invited to the attempt by the President to compare the political conditions in Cuba during the electoral period with "any other country, not excepting the majority of the States of North America", as a direct effort to misrepresent the true chaotic situation in Cuba.

There is also attached hereto a clipping from the HERALDO DE CUBA of November 1,1920, giving a statement issued by General José Miguel Gómez, the Liberal candidate for President, of great importance to the United States Government inasmuch as it indicates the probable course of the Liberal party in defeat. The last two paragraphs are especially pertinent to the matter. Supplementary to this statement is the issue of this same newspaper of November 4th, which republishes in full the Legation's note of August 30th to the Cuban Press.

2. The National Elections on November 1st. developed unexpected strength in this province for the National League candidate for President. There is reason to believe that while the Liberals appeared pessimistic and disheartened before the elections, they had not anticipated such a large majority in favor of their adversary. It can be stated that they accept defeat but are extremely resentful of the intimidation and coercion perpetrated by the Government. Prominent Liberal leaders now admit that the party of the Administration could have carried the province without the use of armed force.

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3. Incomplete and unofficial reports indicate that the percentage of electors who voted will average between fifty and sixty per cent; this percentage is only a rough estimate. Reports are current that the Liberals were prevented from voting freely and that the Army took an active part in discouraging them from voting, while offering every guarantee to the other party. It is believed that the figure of the number of voters will be found to be low when the intense interest of the electors in these elections is taken into consideration. The voting in the towns, the reports so far received indicate, was quite heavy. In the municipality of Santiago de Cuba, 67% of the total electors voted, the Liguistas having polled a majority of about 800. The Liberals contend, in the municipality of Santiago de Cuba, that about 300 Liberal voters were prevented from voting by the Army and political agents; in the municipality of Cobre, 65% of the total electors voted, the Liguistas having obtained a majority of about 600 votes. In several other municipalities the voting is said to have been heavy. Of a given number of affiliated electors, however, reports indicate that the Liguistas voted in greater strength. In the municipalities of Sagua de Tánamo, Mayarí, Banes and Baracoa, only a very small number of Liberals were able to vote without interference. An attempt is being made to obtain the figures showing the vote by colleges, with the idea of comparing them with the number of party affiliations. This should be an index as to the number that remained away from the polls.

4. The president of the provincial electoral board stated that of the 467 electoral colleges, all of them with the exception of 8 were open on election day, and that as far as known, they functioned for the entire day without interruption.

The personnel selected for duty in the electoral colleges appears to have been selected in accordance with law, and the names published in the Provincial Official Bulletin under date of October 16th. The presidents of a number of municipal boards stated that a number of errors have crept into the permanent registers, which were responsible for a great deal of the inconvenience in the selection of members of the electoral colleges. Various other causes, however, have served to increase the difficulties in constituting the full membership of the colleges. The ignorance of the appointees in electoral procedure and the numerous requirements of the code have perplexed members to such an extent that, it is believed, not more than 25% of the colleges ~~complete~~ properly completed the First Scrutiny. The composition of the colleges was rendered even more difficult by the fear of members of bodily harm at the hands of political agents employed by the Government. The resignations during the last few days preceding the election were received in such numbers that in selecting substitutes, party affiliation was forgotten and in certain colleges the members were of the same political party in violation of law. It is estimated that fully 20% of the original electoral membership was changed before election day, and as late as 8.00 a.m. on election day resignations on account of illness were received by the electoral boards. As a consequence some of the colleges did not open much before 11.00 a.m.

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Although the original members of colleges and their substitutes received instructions prior to election day on the varied requirements of the law, the numerous changes were bound to react in the efficiency of the work performed. Of the 457 colleges in the province, it is estimated that 100 failed to complete the First Scrutiny before midnight and that about 150 colleges turned in the scrutiny very incomplete and with many irregularities; as already stated, not more than 25% of the scrutiny was completed in accordance with Law.

A great deal of extra work has therefore fallen on the municipal boards, and while the Law requires the secondary scrutiny to be completed before November 8th, requests for extension of time have already been made by a large number of the municipal boards. The municipal board of Santiago de Cuba does not expect to complete its scrutiny before November 20th.

5. The majority of the Army supervisors, it can be stated without fear of contradiction, exerted great pressure on the Liberal voters in all municipalities where the results were doubtful. Generally speaking, there was little complaint from municipalities where the Government had a recognized majority. In fact, there is reason to believe that the appointment of Supervisors to the latter class of municipalities was made for the sake of form and to justify the necessity for military supervision.

The Supervisors were a menace to the exercise of free suffrage in Cuba, largely because they were responsible to no one for their actions. The Audiencia (Provincial Superior Court) did not know until November 3 that the courts had jurisdiction over military persons, so that complaints against ~~supervision~~ supervisors have not been accepted by the courts until very recently. The charges preferred against supervisors and filed with the District Commander during the electoral period, it is stated, have been ignored. It appears that the cause of this condition was due to the fact that while peace with Austria was officially declared by the Cuban Government on September 1, 1920, no steps had been taken by the judiciary to communicate the information to the courts. It is not unlikely that this report was intentionally withheld by the Administration in order to render more effective the campaign of intimidation. The conduct of the enlisted men under the supervisors, reports indicate, was anything but impartial. Non-commissioned officers under instructions from their superiors arrested and held Liberal leaders until after the polls opened, under one pretext or another. Of course only a small percentage of the cases of intimidation and coercion have been presented to the courts of justice. Further harm has been a deterrent to the filing of complaints against persons in authority.

The percentage of voters in each college, when available, should demonstrate the results of intimidation. As a general proposition, very little pressure was used in the large towns, but in the suburbs there is abundant evidence to show that soldiers prevented a considerable number of Liberals from voting. The law requires soldiers on guard at the electoral colleges not to approach the polls nearer than a distance of 25 meters, but

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but this appears to have been disregarded with impunity. The instances of enlisted men at the polls refusing to take orders from the president of the college, are reported as quite numerous.

The instruction from the Secretary of Gobernación (Secretary of Interior) for the confinement to barracks of troops not on duty with the electoral boards on November 1st. was very loosely interpreted. Under pretext of preserving law and order, mounted detachments paraded the streets and country the entire day, bent, it appears, on political missions. It is not considered that Article 169 of the Electoral Code was observed.

The confirmation of the report that the District Commander, Lieut. Col. Rosal, has been active in politics, has been received from a Major of the Army, who stated that the District Commander had informed him that it was necessary to defeat the Liberal candidate in order that the Army may remain intact, and that he had done everything in his power to bring about the election of the candidates of the National League.

6. An attempt by the Liberals to obtain a fair election is quite worthy of note, although the means adopted may not have been altogether honorable.- It appears that certain Army supervisors were selected who were considered more susceptible, and letters of instruction purporting to have emanated from the President were prepared and sent by Liberals to these supervisors, directing them to refrain from employing dishonest methods in the election of Liguista candidates as this would nullify the election if discovered, and enjoining them to be fair and impartial with special reference to election day. Two supervisors questioned on the subject argued that the letters offered sufficient ground to prevent Liberals from voting at the polls. The incident is related merely to show the extremes to which the Liberal leaders were ~~xxx~~ forced to resort, in their endeavor to obtain a fair and honest election.

7. The Presidential decree prohibiting the carrying of fire-arms was not enforced so as to apply to persons affiliated with the Administration's party. Special agents, and civilians, of the National League have been visible at all times with revolvers of all calibre. Information has been received to the effect that a fresh supply of fire-arms has been distributed very recently to civilians, as a measure against revolution of which there is not the slightest indication.

8. Whatever may be said of the pressure used by the Government which the Liberals interpreted as a means to carry out frauds and intimidation to affect the final result of the election, the fact remains that the national elections on November 1st. in the province of Oriente took place without serious disorder, and that with the exception of the elections in 1908 ~~xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx~~ supervised by the United States, they can be said to have been more honest than any others elections held by Cubans. The frauds proper, it is believed, have been limited to combinations between politicians to bring about the election of Representatives to Congress.

The official figures at 6:30 p.m. November 5th give the Liguistas a lead of 11,252 votes, with 142 colleges to scrutiny. There can be no doubt but that a considerable number of the votes were cast in favor of the Liguista candidates by the

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

use of violence, coercion and intimidation. Sufficient proof to substantiate this charge has been obtained by the Liberal party leaders. As stated in previous reports, however, the difficulty of obtaining evidence of ~~xxxx~~ every infringement must be recognized. The country people, who have been the greatest sufferers, are more timid than the city residents, and are loath to denounce officials in authority, for fear of further harm. The countryman's fear of the rural guard, who is generally charged with perpetrating the electoral wrongs, cannot be overestimated. The Political Member of the provincial board, under instructions from his party, has lodged a protest looking to the annulment of the elections, on the grounds of coercion and intimidation. The local courts have also received a large number of complaints seeking the annulment of the election in several colleges.

9. The probable action of the liberals to obtain redress is indicated in the Liberal press of November 4th, in the reproduction of the Note of the American Legation of August 30th. Attention is invited to the paragraph wherein it is stated that the Government of the United States "is opposed to intimidation and fraud in the conduct of the elections". The recent activity of the Liberal party leaders appears to point to the desire of the party to take advantage of the legal resources in Cuba. The distrust of the Cuban courts in political decisions, however, is so apparent that it is very possible that the United States will be called upon as the final arbiter of the elections.

10. The election just passed has given the Cuban Government and People an opportunity to conduct fair and honest elections. It is believed that the Government has been more interested in continuing in power under a different leader, than in an honest effort to guarantee an honest election. It is further believed that the Electoral Law has served as a guarantee, despite the machinations of the Government to win at all costs, and that therefore the elections have been in a measure, honest and fair.

The injection of the Army into politics is a matter of great concern to the people of Cuba. The charge of Army interference in the political situation is common knowledge and admitted even by Army officers; the great illiteracy of the people, the low character of politicians in the field, and the revolver, are factors which will place the right of free suffrage beyond the reach of the Cuban people for some time to come.

That the elections have not been fair and honest as desired by the United States, it is believed, is a ~~xxxxxxxx~~ foregone conclusion, and the results are close enough in the provinces other than Oriente to give rise to the query as to whether the Liberal party would not have been successful had the elections been conducted in a fair and impartial manner. The outlook does not look especially bright for the early settlement of the difficulties. Therefore there is every indication that the United States Government will be called upon to discharge the responsibility it undertook in its Note of August 30th.

1st. Ind.

American Legation, Office of the Military Attaché, Havana, Cuba, November 11, 1920. To The Director of Military Intelligence, G.S.

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

DECLARACIONES DEL GENERAL JOSE M. GOMEZ A LA PRENSA ASOCIADA

1-1 (Enc. 7-26 7-9-20. Hoja 1/20

El ilustre benemérito candidato del Partido Liberal a la Presidencia de la República General José Miguel Gómez, hizo ayer al Representante en Cuba de la Prensa Asociada, las siguientes declaraciones, que recojemos por deber y por placer.

Helas aquí:

El lunes tendrán lugar las elecciones más importantes que han habido en Cuba. Los liberales van a los comicios con grandes desventajas: ellos han estado sufriendo meses de persecuciones, coerciones e intimidaciones, como se ha probado con numerosa prueba documental; liberales han sido heridos y muertos arbitrariamente en muchas localidades; contra ellos—para tratar de captarse las simpatías del Gobierno americano—se han hecho falsas acusaciones haciéndolos aparecer como revolucionarios; elos han estado luchando y lucharán no contra un Partido político, sino contra parte de la fuerza pública, que está abiertamente apoyando al Partido Conservador, violando los artículos 217 y 315 del Código Electoral.

Hechos innumerables podrían citarse, pero me limitaré a tres o cuatro. El Gobierno en tres casos concretos ha ignorado los fallos de la Junta Central Electoral y del Tribunal Supremo. Este es el caso de Albarrán, que está actuando de Alcalde de la Habana en contra de la Ley y contra los fallos de la Junta Central Ealectoral y del Tribunal Supremo. Los otros casos son los de Cifuentes, en donde el Supervisor impidió al Presidente y empleados de la Junta Municipal Electoral el acceso al local de la Junta; y el de Madruga, en donde el Supervisor acusado de coacción se niega obedecer una orden del Juez alegando que estamos en guerra con Austria Hungría, y él es responsable sólo a los Tribunales militares. En las Villas ya se ha quemado una casa dispuesta para servir de Colegio Electoral.

Supervisores electorales han sido nombrados únicamente en localidades en donde las autoridades son liberales o hay mayoría liberal, y no se ha nombrado ningún Supervisor para lugares como Cienfuegos, en donde han ocurrido desórdenes, y un candidato del Partido Liberal ha sido asesinado, simplemente porque las autoridades locales son conservadoras. Estos nombramientos de Supervisores se han hecho violando el artículo 68 párrafo 17 de la Constitución de la República, y el artículo 165 párrafo 6 de la Ley Orgánica de los Municipios.

Numerosos presidiarios han sido liberados para hacer campaña por el partido del adversario, a petición de sus candidatos. Esto se ha hecho violando los artículos 12 y 24 de la Ley de Indultos, y contra los consejos del Mayor General Crowder en su informo al Presidente Menocal de 2 de Mayo de 1919.

Muchos jefes liberales locales han tenido que salir huyendo de sus pueblos y esconderse en otros o en los montes, debido a las amenazas personales de los Supervisores de matarlos o arrestarlos con acusaciones falsas. Hay prueba documental de todo esto. En la actualidad, los miembros liberales de los Colegios Electorales están siendo arrestados con acusaciones falsas, con el fin de que no puedan concurrir a votar.

Es imposible que el Partido Conservador gane legalmente, porque ese Partido, muy pequeño en sí, representa la minoría del país, y ha tenido muchos desprendimientos. El primero ocurrió cuando el General Freyre de Andrade, cuyo nombre sonaba como posible candidato presidencial, se retiró de su partido e ingresó con sus amigos en el Liberal; después vino la retirada del actual Vice-Presidente de la República, General Emilio Núñez. El y sus amigos organizaron el poderoso Partido Demócrata Nacionalista, que ha hecho una coalición con el Partido Liberal, el cual en sí representa el 75 por ciento de la población; después vino el retraimiento del General Montalvo, con todos sus amigos, luego de haber sido destituído como candidato presidencial del Partido Conservador. A esto hay que añadir la protesta de los conservadores "puros' que se niegan a votar por el doctor Zayas, por su procedencia liberal, y entre los cuales se encuentra el doctor Montoro, hijo del Secretario del Presidente Menocal; y por último la retirada del General Asbert, Presidente del Partido Unión Nacional, con todos sus amigos, de la coalición Conservadora-Popular y su ingreso en el Partido Liberal.

Una mayoría conservadora sólo puede ser el resultado de la intimidación y el fraude.

Además de esto la parte neutral de la población se encuentra descontenta por la carestía de la vida, la congestión de los muelles y la presente crisis financiera, lamenta la actitud pasiva del Gobierno para resolver estos problemas, y tiene todas sus esperanzas cifradas en el triunfo del Partido Liberal.

Varios son los planes que se dice que el adversario llevará a la práctica para ganar las elecciones por todos los medios. En primer lugar se propone realizar antes de las elecciones inscripciones imaginarias superiores, para justificar después el fraude. El día de las elecciones los hilos de telégrafos y teléfonos serán cortados, según rumores, para que la Dirección del Partido Liberal desconozca los atropellos que se cometerán en el interior. Parte del Ejército y de la Guardia Rural, según afirman del interior, saldrá a las carreteras a impedir que los campesinos vayan a los colegios a votar. Se ha dado una orden para que nadie pueda portar armas. Esta sólo se extrema con los liberales, mientras los agentes políticos del adversario las llevan sin ser molestados.

Lleven a la práctica o no estas amenazas el día de las elecciones, lo que se ha hecho ya es suficiente para crear un estado de desconfianza y de pánico en toda la Isla, que está vibrando con amenazas de coerción.

Sin embargo, yo le aconsejo a mis amigos que cumplan con su deber con la patria de modo pacífico, con el arma del voto, que vayan a los comicios sin temor, que si estas amenazas no son sino un mero bluff, ganaremos por una inmensa mayoría, como nunca se ha visto en elección alguna; y que si estas amenazas se llevan a efecto, que estén listos para probar todos los actos de violencia, intimidación y fraudes, de acuerdo con la Ley Crowder, en la certeza de que el Gobierno Americano actuará de acuerdo con su política de "que no es menos opuesto a la revolución que a la intimidación y al fraude", según declaración del Encargado de Negocios de los Estados Unidos en nota reciente de su Departamento de Estado.

Al Gobierno Americano tal vez se le presente, de seguir las cosas como van, la oportunidad de poner en práctica su política recientemente declarada y cumplir sus obligaciones de tratado, y se espera por el pueblo de Cuba que de la misma manera que en 1917 actuó para aplastar una revolución, actuará ahora, si llegara el caso, para llevar a la práctica su política corolaria de aplastar el fraude y la intimidación, y no apoyar un Gobierno producto de éstos.

Tal es imparcialmente la verdadera situación, y tales nuestras esperanzas.

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October 28 1920

ON CUBA'S ELECTION

President Menocal Issues Statement Declaring That "All Precautions Have Been Taken."

President Menocal gave out last night an authorized statement on the election as follows:

"The electoral period nears its end, and I can assure that nothing has occurred nor will anything occur which may not have taken place in equal or greater degree in any other country, without excepting the majority of the States of North America during times of keen popular excitement. The new electoral code compiled by General Crowder, with the assistance of commissions from both Cuban parties, composed of Senators and Representatives identified with the same, presents no small practical difficulties because of its scrupulousness and perfection. It is being applied nevertheless almost without protests and no difficulties, produced up to the present time in smaller number than under previous laws.

"The government does not intervene in any way in the election, because the cited code excludes with true rigor all interference of the same. The law of 1908 compiled also in great part by General—(then Colonel) Crowder, provided in its article fourteen that 'all executive or administrative functions relative to the application of the electoral law that are not conferred especially by legal disposition to the electoral board or other public functionary, will be assumed and carried out by the secretary of the interior.'

"This disposition was suppressed in the existing electoral code. Article twelve of this code strictly provides that 'the application of the electoral code shall correspond, without prejudice of the rights of the courts of justice when they be acquainted with electoral subjects, to the electoral gatherings whose nature and functions determine this code.'

"These gatherings are composed of permanent magistrates and judges, and of professors designated by the University or the institutes of second instructions and of a political member for each party, having voice but no vote. The intervention of the government in the elections or in the preparation of same, does not exist nor is it able to exist. These gatherings, by spirit of independence or by lack of appearance of influence by the government even in doubtful cases, tend always to decide in favor of the opposition, and enjoy all the confidence of the latter and do not cause them to be stinted with their applause.

"The Liberal party does not cease to present complaints originating with them, forgetting the elementary duties of patriotism, to the American Legation and to the government of the United States. But very rarely articles of proof, or arguments of truly legal character. When the facts cited come within the jurisdiction of the courts, it is their duty to liberally decide in Cuba, as in all civilized countries, and I cannot and should not intervene in their decisions, a thing which I could not do with success, although I might be capable of considering, because there is no one who having lived in Cuba may not know that by the constitution and the organic law of the judicial power this is independent of the government and often important administrative cases are decided against it.

(Continued on Page Four.)

On Cuba's Election

(Continued from page 1)

"The Liberals complain of being intimidated by their adversaries or by determined local authorities, but equal complaints are issued by the National League of the Conservatives and Populars or friends of Dr. Zayas, against the Liberals or the local authorities of Liberal affiliations. In the newspapers of this time one can see telegrams regarding acts against the Conservatives.

"The government duty is solely that of watching out for public order, to firmly maintain it and reestablish it if it might be perturbed. It is so doing, and counts on all the elements necessary for it without being able to be accused of carrying on oppressions or proscriptions of any kind. The opposition press continually attacks the government, with the greatest harshness, as perhaps is not done in any other country except on very rare occasions. In public reunions, which undoubtedly you have attended, use and abuse of speech is carried on in violent terms, rarely equalled outside of this country.

"The liberties of the press, the right of association in meetings, are, therefore, guaranteed, even to excess. No one is disturbed nor prohibited in the exercise of his rights and of suffrage which has the full guarantee of the code and of public customs. The candidates who may be elect- The candidates who may be elected will be placed by the majority of the electoral body that votes. All precautions have been taken that nobody shall lack the protection as in all countries, but you may be sure that within all possible limits efforts will be made to prevent cause for same, or if they exist they shall receive due consideration and investigation."

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF
NOV 26 1920
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WAR DEPARTMENT
Cuba.

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Political.

Latest available incomplete election returns show the following results:

REC'D M.I.D., G.S. NOV 22 1920

PROVINCE	Votes Liga Nacional.	Votes for Liberals.	Majority for Liga Nacional.	Number of Electoral Colleges in which scrutiny has been completed.	Number of Electoral Colleges not heard from.
Pinar del Rio	15,325	14,648	677	163	49
Matanzas	20,971	16,175	4,796	202	29
Santa Clara	42,310	40,475	1,835	405	29
Camagüey	13,694	13,179	515	133	17
Oriente	31,512	21,210	10,302	306	151
Havana	Liberals are leading in Havana by over 2,000; definite figures not available.				

Many of the places from which returns have not yet been received have electoral colleges where no elections were held. Some of them have been contested and requests for annulment have been numerous. Indications point to a long delay as electoral boards have been swamped with complaints and have been required to make scrutinies which were not completed by college boards before midnight of November 1st.

This long drawn out delay will redound to the benefit of the Liga Nacional. The burden of proof will be upon the Liberals, and the production of direct evidence will become more difficult as the time since election date increases.

Well informed Political Observers are generally of the opinion that the final outcome of the elections will be decided in the Supreme Court. Whichever party loses its contentions before the Central Electoral Board will appeal to the Supreme Court. In these contests before these tribunals, dilatory tactics on the part of the Liga Nacional may be expected.

At a recent meeting of the Executive Committee of the Liberal party it was decided to send a delegation to the United States to petition that

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Government as follows:

1st.: To annul the elections of November 1st. on account of intimidation and fraud committed therein.

2nd: To hold new elections under supervision of the U.S. Government.

Many conservative members of both parties consider this action by the Liberals as hasty and premature in view of the fact that the various municipal, provincial and national tribunals designated by the Crowder Law to pass on contests, have not yet passed on the complaints set forth by the Liberals.

The following is given as one of the concrete examples of the numerous methods of coercion adopted by the Liga Nacional in the recent elections:

The Cuban Land and Leaf Tobacco Company, a subsidiary of the American Tobacco Company, owns and operates extensive tobacco properties in and around the towns of San Juan y Martinez, Province of Pinar del Rio. The resident representative of the said Tobacco Company at San Juan y Martinez is Mr. Jacinto Argudin. Mr. Argudin is a supporter of the Liberal party and was charged by certain Havana newspapers, interested in the success of the Liga Nacional, with using coercive measures in his endeavor to make employees of the said Tobacco Company vote the Liberal ticket. Mr. Frank Steinhart, President of the Havana Electric Railway, Light & Power Company, has personal friendship and intimate relations with various gentlemen connected with the said Tobacco Company. Knowing Mr. Steinhart's influence with the managers of said Tobacco Company, Col. José R. Villalón, Secretary of Public Works, approached Mr. Steinhart and requested him to endeavor to get the management of said Tobacco Company to remove its representative, Mr. Argudin, from San Juan y Martinez until after the election. The reason given for such request was that the said Mr. Argudin was using coercive measures in his attempts to get the employees of said Tobacco Company to support the Liberal cause. Col. Villalón further stated to Mr. Steinhart

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that unless his request was carried out it might be found necessary for the Health Department to harass the Company in many ways, and further, that in case the said Mr. Argudin were not removed it was in the range of possibility that the Company's property in the district of San Juan y Martinez might be destroyed by fire.

Mr. Steinhart communicated ~~to~~ Col.Villalón's request and statement to the Director of said Tobacco Company in Havana. This Company did not comply with Col. Villalon's request,but addressed a letter to its employees at San Juan y Martinez setting forth the Company's neutrality in regard to Cuban politics,and its recognition of the rights of its employees to exercise the right of suffrage without any restrictions. The threatened Sanitary action was taken by the Government. Forty separate and distinct communications, all numbered 4363, each specifying in detail,minor and major installations and repairs which would have to be carried out by the Company on the forty houses detailed in said communications, within ten days.

The Health authorities under date of October 20th notified the Company that the Manager of the Havana Western Railways had been instructed not to transport stable manures for the Company's farms. As a result of an investigation made by an agent of this office who visited the tobacco farms concerned, the following information was obtained:

1st.- The sanitary conditionsof the farms concerned were as good or better than conditions on other farms in the vicinity.

2nd.- The owners of other farms in the vicinity had not been instructed to make the sanitary instalments required of the Tobacco Co.

3rd.- The employees,of said Company, those of Conservative affiliation, stated that no pressure had been brought to bear upon them by the Company's representative,Mr. Argudin, reference supporting the Liberal ticket.

The above information is supported by personal conversation

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with the Attaché had with Mr. Steinhart and with the director of the said Tobacco Company, and the report of the investigating agent above-mentioned.

It is understood that an agreement has been arrived at between the Company and the Government officials whereby the Government will cease its pressure on the Company and in turn the Company will stop its complaints against the Government officials.

In spite of the fact that the Tobacco Company may wish the matter to be dropped, this office is compelled to report the facts, as they show what efforts were resorted to by certain political interests in the late campaign.

-M.A.Cuba-
-Nov.16,1920-

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

STATEMENT OF RESULTS OF CUBAN ELECTION OF NOVEMBER 1,1920, BASED ON INFORMATION SECURED FROM THE SECRETARY OF GOBERNACION, AT NOON, NOV. 16th,1920.

CUBA POLITICAL.

Province	Total No.	Electoral Colleges not reported.	Total Electors	Electors in colleges reported.	Votes cast in colleges reported.	% of electors	Liga votes.	Liberal votes.	Liga majority.	
Pinar del Rio,	214	49	48,373	36,877	30,154	81.8	15,405	14,749	656	
Havana ,	445	269	126,231	43,684	34,316	78.6	16,523	17,793	1,270	(x)
Matanzas,	229	29	62,910	55,135	37,884	68.7	21,292	16,592	4,700	
Santa Clara,	438	31	119,009	112,026	80,397	71.8	41,178	39,219	1,959	
Camaguey,	150	17	44,087	39,153	26,549	67.8	13,503	13,046	457	
Oriente,	459	153	116,922	77,808	52,764	67.8	31,627	21,137	10,490	
Total	1,935	548	517,532	364,683	262,064	71.9	139,528	122,536	16,992	

(x) Indicates Liberal majority.

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(51) Outs

No.- 1298.

-M.A.Cuba-
-Nov.19,1920-

RECD, M. I. B., O. C. S. NOV 26 1920

LIEUT. McCONVILLE
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WAR DEPARTMENT

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

STATEMENT OF RESULTS OF CUBAN ELECTION OF NOVEMBER 1,'20

Province	Total No. Electoral Colleges	Colleges not reported.	Total Electors	Electors in colleges reported.
Pinar del Rio,	214	49	48,373	36,877
Havana(x)	445	269	126,251	43,684
Matanzas,	229	29	62,910	55,135
Santa Clara,	438	31	119,009	112,026
Camagüey,	150	17	44,087	39,153
Oriente,	459	153	116,922	77,808
Total	1,935	548	517,532	364,683

(x) Indicates Liberal majority.

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

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Cuba
1920 2657-95-53
Political.

(50) Ins

WAR DEPARTMENT

Latest election returns show majorities for Liga Nacional as follows:-

PROVINCE	
Pinar del Rio	918
Matanzas	4953
Santa Clara	2315
Camagüey	895
Oriente	9596

The Liberals have carried Havana Province by several thousand majority but result of scrutiny has not yet been published by the Provincial Board.

Infractions of Crowder Law were numerous and details concerning same will be furnished in subsequent report now being written.

The President has endeavored to get Congress to act reference the Moratorium and financial situation. His efforts so far have been unsuccessful as a quorum could not be obtained in Congress due to non-attendance of Liberal members. The Executive Committee of the National Assembly of the Liberal Party is meeting today to decide whether the Liberals will attend these Congressional meetings.

The President by decree has extended the Moratorium until December 31st, and will send a message to Congress giving reasons why he was compelled to extend the Moratorium.

-M. A. CUBA-
-Nov.30,1920.

REC'D, M. I. B., O. C. S. DEC 6 1920

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

2 Encs

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DEC 30 1920
WAR DEPARTMENT

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AMERICAN LEGATION
OFFICE OF THE MILITARY ATTACHÉ
HABANA

December 7, 1920.

2657-g-34

No.- 1304.

From: Cuba.

To: The Director of Military Intelligence.

Subject: Reports of Cuban National Elections.

REC'D M.I.D.,G.S. DEC 18 1920

1. I transmit herewith copy of General Report on 1920 Cuban National Elections, prepared for the Department of State at the request of the American Minister to Cuba; also a copy of report on the observation of the elections for the Province of Oriente, Cuba, prepared for the information of the American Minister.

Encs attached

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

Enc 1
OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF
MIL. INTEL. DIV.
1920 2657-g-57
WAR DEPARTMENT

Return Enclosure to Mr Foster

Preliminary Report

on

Observations 1920 Cuban National Elections

by

Major W W Campanole, Inf.

American Legation.
Habana, Cuba.
Nov. 1, 1920.

Encl A to Report

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THE HAVANA MORNING POST Aug 31/20

CUBAN PRESS OPINION ON ISSUES OF THE HOUR

PRESIDENT'S ALOCUTION

(From Diario de la Marina.)

The alocution of the president of the Republic undoubtedly will have produced a magnificent effect on the country. We have never doubted the high-mindedness of our chief magistrate where such grave matters are concerned. His words, precursors of his acts demonstrate that the personality of the politician will disappear on election day to be replaced by the personality of the chief of the state.

Gen. Menocal knows that history is severe in its judgments, even the history written by Don Alfredo, and, jealous of his good name, the president does not wish that the judgment of posterity shall be condemnatory of him. It is only human nature that President Menocal avails himself of the happy opportunity to boost the "National League," concluding that part of his alocution with the words: "New horizons are spreading out for the country, horizons deep and luminous if those charged with the task of guiding the country shall know how to read the signs of the times and follow them."

As President Menocal is one of those charged with the task of guiding and as General Gomez since his return from Miami has done nothing but preach concord and peace among Cubans it is indubitable that with these words the safety of the Republic is assured.

As to reading the signs of the times and following them, that is a matter that offers no difficulty at all, for the one thing that abounds here is weathercocks.

We sincerely felicitate President Menocal upon his splendid words. It was not without reason that we said day before yesterday that President Menocal would be worthy of himself.

PHARISAICAL LANGUAGE

(From Heraldo de Cuba.)

It is chronicled that in the XV. and XVI. centuries duplicity and perfidy were not held dishonorable but rather looked upon as evidences of praiseworthy ability. Brantome tells admiringly of the subterfuges of Louis XI., which Comines described as pretty lies. When in 1494, the ambassadors of Milan swore to Comines that their duke was aloof from the league formed against France the Venetian, Sanuto, declared that they had acted as "became prudent persons in matters of state who ought always to assure their enemies that they will do one thing and then do the other.

Inspired no doubt by these ideas which have their highest expression in "The Prince" of Machiavelli, Menocal caused to be published yesterday, Sunday, in an extraordinary issue of the Official Gazette an alocution to the people in which, after much rhetoric, in the style of Montoro, he says that his government will not use intimidation in the elections because the Electoral Law will not permit it, and at the same time he adjures citizens to exercise virilely and earnestly the recourses that the Electoral Law gives them in case they find their rights ignored or violated.

This sweet, suave voice, full of deceitful promises, like the oath of the Milanese ambassadors, is the voice that one might call official, the voice that must keep itself in accord with the law for otherwise it would bring disgrace and contempt at home and abroad upon the chief of state. But President Menocal in private has declared in a voice harsh and uncompromising to many persons who, of course, have at once spread it broadcast through the country "that he will not turn over the government to General Jose Miguel Gomez even though the latter shall be elected at the polls, which, however, can not happen, because he will take means to prevent it."

On one point the president has not been altogether machiavellian. He has talked too much and he has not been able to build up for himself that reputation for rectitude which the Florentine say is necessary for the better deceiving of men.

If more master of himself he had abstained from informing his chums of his made design to prevent at whatever cost the triumph of the Liberal party's candidate, even though going to the extreme of refusing to turn over to him the chief magistracy of the state in case he should be given it by the suffrages of the people, the Pharisaic voice of the Official Gazette might perhaps have deceived a few ingenuous souls.

But knowing how Menocal really thinks, not only from his words in private but his acts in public (the pact with Zayas, for example, which is his own exclusive handiwork) the alocution on which we are commenting can only recall the well known fable of the ass which, disguised in lion'"s clothing, could yet fool no one because the point of his ear showed.

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NND 740058
By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

PRELIMINARY REPORT

ON

OBSERVATIONS 1920 CUBAN NATIONAL ELECTIONS

BY

MAJOR N. W. CAMPANOLE, U. S. ARMY.

Havana, Cuba,

December 1, 1920.

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NND 740058
By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

PRELIMINARY REPORT ON OBSERVATION

1920 CUBAN NATIONAL ELECTIONS

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" " " " Matanzas, by Mr. Delisle Lane, " "C"

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" " " " Santa Clara, by Dr. H. J. Spinden " "F"

Appendices Attached:

OFFICIAL GAZETTES Aug. 14,1920 and August 30,1920 " "G"
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Havana, Cuba, December 1, 1920.

Honorable Boar W. Long,

American Minister to Cuba,

Havana, Cuba.

S i r :

In compliance with instructions contained in Despatch No. 177 of September 3, 1920, a copy of which was furnished to me on September 20th, and your verbal request of November 19th, I have the honor to submit the following Report on the 1920 national Cuban Elections, based on observations made by the personnel attached to the Legation, and the documentary evidence received during the electoral period, to date. I have taken the liberty to modify, to some extent, the outline of subjects on which the Department desires information, in order to enable me to cover certain details pertinent to the elections.

I am constrained to say at the outset that while the Government of Cuba offered no direct objection to the observations on the conduct of the electoral procedure, there was every indication that that Government has been highly sensitive on

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this point. Confidential advices from a reliable source have reached me of the actions of the Secretary of Government (Secretary of Interior) to restrict the observations of Army officers attached to the Legation, in the provinces of Santa Clara, Camagüey and Oriente, and of the effort of the Commanding Officer, Military District of Pinar del Rio Province, to prevent Mr. Grover Theiss from observing the elections in that province. I have been also informed that a number of coded messages sent by observers in the field, to the Legation, on or about November 1st, were not delivered. In this connection I may add that the Cuban Government has been caused some embarrassment by the presence of the observers of the United States in Cuba, largely because of the political capital made by the Opposition press, in the fact that the Government of the United States was interested in the national elections.

The information obtained by the observers on the conduct of the elections which I have examined can be said to be satisfactory, considering the task, the time element, and the number engaged on this duty. The territory that had to be covered in the investigations, as well known, is very extensive. The plan to carry the investigations into the details of the scrutiny and canvass of returns, as you know was abandoned in compliance with the Department's telegraphic instructions of November 12th.

The Provincial Reports on the elections, prepared by the observers, are transmitted herewith and marked as Exhibits A to F inclusive, as follows:

		Exhibit
Province of Camaguey	by Mr. E. L. Shackleford,	"A"
" "	Havana, by Maj. J.M. Hobson, Mil. Attaché,	"B"
" "	Matanzas, by Mr. DeLisle Lane,	"C"
" "	Oriente, by Maj. N. W. Campanole, U.S.A.,	"D"
" "	Pinar del Rio, by Mr. Grover Theiss,	"E"
" "	Santa Clara, by Dr. H. J. Spinden,	"F".

Each

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Each of the Provincial Reports contains the documentary evidence as "Enclosures", in support of the more important statements covered therein. The biographical sketches of the more important personnel, requested by the Department, are also attached to the Provincial Reports.

There is every reason to believe that the complete official returns will not be available for sometime, if at all, to the Legation, in view of the reluctance of the Cuban Government to supply data on the subject in the past.

Should the Department desire further investigations made of the elections, it is suggested that the records of the municipal, provincial and central boards and of the courts of justice, be made available to the investigators. In this regard, your attention is invited to the Legation's Note of August 30,1920, to the Cuban press, in which it was announced that the United States would use "all available means to observe the conduct of the electoral procedure in Cuba, as well as the spirit in which the electoral law is being enforced". It is believed that the United States can,with propriety, demand of the Government of Cuba that the official records on the 1920 national elections be rendered accessible for the inspection of the officials of the United States.

I. ORGANIZATION OF PARTIES.

The new electoral law prepared by Major-General Enoch H. Crowder, United States Army, and passed by the Cuban Congress on August 12, 1919, was modified on March 20, 1920, by the Cuban Congress

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in defiance of the expressed wishes of the Government of the United States, permitted the coalition of the national parties which had been organized. These parties were officially known as the National Conservative party, the Liberal party, the Cuban Popular party, and the National Democratic party. The fusion of the Conservatives and Popular parties was effected on August 27, 1920, the coalition being designated as the National League party ("Liguistas"), with Dr. Alfredo Zayas y Alfonso and General Francisco Carrillo as Presidential and Vice-Presidential nominees respectively. The Coalition, or "Zayista" party as it is sometimes called, gave rise to a lively controversy because of the substitution of the presidential candidate of the Conservative party, one General Rafael Montalvo, who refused to resign his nomination. The controversy was carried finally to the Supreme Court which decided against Montalvo on September 22nd.

The Liberal and Democratic parties joined forces about August 28, 1920, with no change in the presidential ticket, although the principal leaders of the Democratic party were given certain concessions on the provincial and municipal tickets. The combined parties adopted the name of the "Liberal" party, with General José Miguel Gómez as presidential candidate and Mr. Miguel Arango as the vice-presidential candidate.

It may not be amiss to mention here that there are no fundamental platform differences between political parties in Cuba,- personal ambition, desire for revenge, or a feeling of gratitude for personal favors, taking the place of political doctrines. The politics of the Republic are generally considered as corrupt from the time the barrio assemblies take place, through the various stages, to the election of candidates for the political posts.

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II. REGISTRATION.

The registration of electors for the national election was divided into two periods namely, the period of the Census and the period of the registration by the electoral boards.

The Census registration showed a total of 477,786 electors, or 16.5 per cent of the population. The census was taken as of September 15, 1919, and registration was, of course, as of that date. An insignificant number of complaints against the census registration has been received, but these appear for the most part to have been due to clerical errors made by the enumerators. The census as a whole can be said to have been quite accurate. The census law contemplated that the electoral registers should have been delivered to the Central Electoral Board on the last day of February, 1920. This delivery, however, was not possible until March 31st, due to the inability of completing the necessary documents for the transfer.

The electoral code (Crowder law) covers the registration of electors subsequent to the census registration by means of inclusions and exclusions. The municipal boards determined the actual number of total electors in the municipality as of July 5, 1920, and Art. 103 of the code requires statistics to be published in the OFFICIAL GAZETTE of the Republic showing the total number of electors and the ratio between the electors, and the percentages.

These statistics were published in the OFFICIAL GAZETTE of the Republic, copies of which are attached and marked Exhibit "G", in compliance with law, on August 14, 1920, but they showed numerous errors so that it was impracticable to obtain an accurate count of the number of electors entitled to vote on November 1, 1920. It is believed that these errors are mathematical and typographical, and are not

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not attempts at fraud. The summary of these statistics shows that the number of qualified electors was increased to 517,988 , or 16 per cent of the population. This registration increased the percentage of the electoral strength 1-1/2 per cent of the population, which is well within the 3 per cent provided in Art. 102 of the electoral law.

There were 61,661 inclusions and 21,213 exclusions. A few evidences of unduly high increases were noted, to which the attention of the central board was called by the Census Department. The investigations developed that the cases were due to clerical errors and that the registration by municipal boards had been conducted satisfactorily, with one or two exceptions, notably in Aguada de Pasajeros where 352 voting cards were questioned.

The Central Electoral board sent a special Inspector to investigate this case and it appears to have been satisfactorily disposed of. A marked irregularity also appears in the registration at Cienfuegos,which was not discovered until after the elections had been held, the details of which will be found in the Report on the Province of Santa Clara.

At this date it is impracticable to determine with any degree of accuracy the exact number of voters who were entitled to vote in each barrio or college. No error of sufficient size,however, would appear to affect the final results of the elections. The difficulty is again attributable to lack of education on the part of the electoral board members to properly and promptly file the data in question.

Art. 208

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III. PARTY INSCRIPTIONS.

Art. 208 of the electoral code provides for the inscription of electors in the register of followers of the respective parties, to be made between the first and third Sundays of January, both days inclusive.

The Conservative party completed its inscription within the specified time limits, on January 18th. The Liberals were unable to complete their inscriptions within the period, due to the differences within the party, which were carried to the Supreme Court and not decided until January 17th. The Central Electoral Board thereupon set aside the period from January 25 to February 8 for the inscription of the Liberal party.

These original inscriptions gave the Liberals 170,904 electors, the Conservatives 141,861 electors,- or a majority of 28,043 in favor of the Liberals. 166,486 electors did not affiliate themselves with one party or another, at this time, and constituted the Independent, or "Masa neutra".

In April the Popular Cubano party requested permission to inscribe electors, and succeeded in obtaining an inscription of 19,314 electors, this being the 3 per cent required for registration in national elections in the provinces of Havana, Majanzas, Camagüey and Oriente.

On April 30th the National Democratic party was likewise authorized by the central electoral board to solicit inscriptions, and succeeded in obtaining 13,125 electors.

These four parties were all that secured national registry, although several unsuccessful attempts were made during the electoral period to secure the recognition of the Republican party and for the Federal Workers party. The following table shows the registrations made by party for each province.

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REGISTRATIONS.

	Conservatives	Populars	Conservatives and Populars less Democrats	Liberals	Democrats	Liberals and Democrats less Populars
Pinar del Rio	20,230	710	19,488	16,055	1,482	16,797
Havana	25,628	6,029	27,557	37,597	4,100	35,668
Matanzas	13,052	3,054	13,975	18,825	2,131	17,902
Santa Clara	39,591	2,394	38,122	46,295	5,863	47,764
Camagüey	10,860	1,139	10,764	12,521	1,235	12,617
Oriente	32,500	5,988	38,144	39,611	344	33,967
Total	141,861	19,314	148,050	170,904	13,125	164,715

The party inscriptions appear to have been accomplished in a satisfactory manner and were of great value to the electoral machinery. Subsequent to the period of inscriptions, the Popular Cubano party and the Democrata Nacional party are reported to have padded their inscription lists for the purpose of securing better trading value in connection with the coalition that took place, as stated, in the latter part of August. Frauds in inscription are openly charged in the municipalities of Concolación del Sur, province of Pinar del Rio, and in Holguin, province of Oriente. The effect of these party inscriptions upon the elections is purely academic. Both parties agree that they are not a safe indication of the final results of the national elections.

It is claimed by some that the inscriptions embittered the strife between the two parties and led to the difficulties encountered during the electoral period. The figures, however, do offer an interesting comparison of the number of electors of one party in a college or municipality, with the number of electors that voted, especially when the comparison is carried into the records of municipal boards and electoral colleges, as indicated in the Provincial Reports.

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IV. THE APPOINTMENT OF COLLEGE BOARDS AND SUBORDINATE PERSONNEL.

The appointment of college personnel under Art. 58 of the electoral law is reported to have been carried out with regularity. Only one instance is of record in which the president of the municipal board of Bayamo is reported to have disregarded the law and appointed college members from a list furnished to him by party leaders.

The large percentage of illiterates in Cuba seems to have rendered the selection of college personnel by lot from the municipal register, somewhat impracticable, as the clerical and practical knowledge required for this duty appears to call only for the more efficient men. Numerous cases have been reported in which the appointment of college secretaries was tendered to one who could barely sign his name but who on the permanent register appeared as able to read and write and was therefore eligible for appointment to a college board. It is estimated that more than 60 per cent of the colleges which failed to complete the scrutiny were unable to do so because of ignorance rather than malice.

Numerous changes in the personnel of colleges occurred between the date of publication of the original appointments, about October 16th, and election day, due to various causes but the principal reason would seem to have been the fear of bodily harm at the hands of politicians supported by the army, police and political agents in the employ of the Administration. On the morning of election day the provincial electoral boards were forced to make hasty appointments to fill the offices of president and secretary of colleges who tendered their resignations giving illness as a cause. A large percentage of these requests were denied, but those which were accepted caused a great deal of inconvenience

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consequent inefficiency as a result, in the work of the electoral colleges. As an indication of the inefficiency of the electoral colleges, I will say that of the 1,935 total number of colleges in the Republic, 525 had not reported on November 24. On November 4th and on November 22d the scrutiny had not been completed in about 260 colleges.

V. EFFECT OF PRESIDENTIAL ALLOCUTION OF AUGUST 29,1920 AND LEGATION NOTE OF AUGUST 30, 1920.

While the request of the Liberal party to the Government of the United States, for supervision of the 1920 presidential elections dated back to October, 1919, the political propaganda of the Liberal press for supervision became very active immediately after the nominations in March, 1920. This propaganda grew in intensity until the latter part of August when the fusions occurred which left in the field only two big parties, known as the National League (Coalition) or "Liguista" party, and the Liberal party. At this time, the leaders of the Liberal party appear to have been convinced that unless the Government of the United States supervised the elections, the Cuban Administration in power would perpetrate acts of fraud which would tend to deprive them of the victory which they claimed in view of the majority indicated by the party inscriptions. The Department has access to the exchange of views on the subject of supervision, between the President of Cuba and the Legation and the Department. As a result of these negotiations, the President of Cuba issued an Allocution under date of August 29, 1920, the full text of which is

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is attached hereto and marked Exhibit "H". The Legation's Note on the subject of the national elections, in which the United States committed itself to a policy in the elections, was sent to the Cuban press and published on August 30th, 1920. The full text of this Note is also attached hereto and marked Exhibit "I".

The Legation's Note appears to have satisfied public opinion and the Opposition, and to a certain extent the official and political classes supported by the Administration. Public Opinion seemed to have been pleased that the Government of the United States was taking an interest in the elections; the Government party was satisfied, because the United States had made public the policy of 'No supervision', while the Liberal leaders claimed to have succeeded in winning their claim that the United States would observe the elections, which to them was equivalent to supervision. The attitude of the Cuban press was favorable to the Note as a whole, with the exception of EL MUNDO, which endeavored to remind the people that the Government of the United States was meddling in their politics with a view to eventually taking over the Island and depriving them of sovereignty.

On the other hand, it does not appear that the presidential Allocution attained the results which were expected by the Government of the United States. The attack of the Liberal press was made on the ground that the Allocution was an electoral address designed to bring to the public eye the alleged strength of the recent "coalition" known as the National League party.

The controversy that followed the publication of the Allocution, between the President of the Republic and General Montalvo on one hand, and the President of the Republic and General Faustino ("Pino") Guerra on the other, together with the injection of the personality of the President into the political situation, gave rise to considerable distrust. Liberals openly stated that under the circumstances the elections would not be fair and impartial.

The Legation's Note continued to receive considerable

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by the Liberal party during the political campaign and was freely made use of in stump speeches as a weapon against the forces of the Administration in demanding an honest and fair election. Supplementary to the Note, the American observers in Cuba, authorized by the Department, while attempting to unobtrusively observe the conduct of the election in the various provinces, came in for their share of prominence in the political campaign. The Liberal leaders and the press frequently pointed to these observers as an indication that the United States was gathering data which would be made use of in the election. In justice to the Liberals it should be said that the two factors were used as political capital only in an honest effort to secure a fair and honest election from the Administration. If I may restate these factors in another form, the Legation's Note of August 30th, and the presence of American observers in the Republic were used only as an argument against the Cuban Government that unless the elections were fair and impartial the United States would intervene and order new elections. It is held that this was not an improper use of these instrumentalities made available to the Liberals by the Government of the United States, especially in view of the fact- quite obvious to the most casual observer- that the Cuban Administration was at this time making every effort to carry the elections in favor of the party it supported, by all the means at its disposal.

VI. CONDUCT OF THE ELECTIONS.

Such confidence as may have been inspired by the presidential Allocution and the Legation's Note was soon dissipated by certain acts on the part of the Cuban Government which became susceptible of interpretation as an overt plan, preconceived and premeditated, to carry the national elections, by foul means or fair. This plan

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plan as the electoral period advanced had developed into two phases: First, the availability of the personnel of the Cuban army in the elections in a manner not contemplated by the electoral law; and second, the tolerance which amounted to connivance, of the Cuban Government as represented by the Executive body, in perpetrating electoral frauds, irregularities in electoral procedure, and errors committed by Government officials, candidates, and electors of the Government's party. The inadequate number of observers, as already stated, necessarily limited the investigations to the more serious infractions of the electoral law, for the reports of these observers contain the details of only a small percentage of the irregularities which have been perpetrated. It may be proper to again state here that the official reports of the electoral irregularities and frauds which have been submitted during the electoral period to the electoral boards and courts of justice, have not been made available to the Legation by the Cuban Government, and that the observations herein are therefore unofficial. In a limited number of cases, however, certain documents are attached hereto as exhibits with the official stamp. These have been obtained despite the opposition encountered.

CUBAN ARMY ACTIVITY.

On September 3rd Colonel Charles Hernandez, Secretary of Government (Interior), who is generally identified as the official who perpetrated the frauds in the national elections of 1916 by the use of the mails and other Government facilities of which he had control, at that time, was appointed Acting Secretary of War and

Navy

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Navy, in addition to his other duties. This appointment appears to have been looked upon by the Liberals as a forerunner of frauds and violence in the coming elections, inasmuch as it placed that official again in charge of all the instrumentalities to carry, if necessary, the 1920 elections by fraud, violence, coercion and intimidation of which at this time (September 3rd) there were many indications.

The announcement of the Government soon thereafter of its intention to appoint army officers and non-commissioned officers as supervisors of municipalities only served to convince the Opposition even at this date that the army would play an important role in the elections. The question of the legality of the appointment of supervisors, which was raised by the Liberal party in the month of October, remains as yet undecided. The President of the Republic, in reply to the protest by the Liberal party to the appointment of supervisors, stated that the Liberals when in power had resorted to the appointment of army supervisors and that the custom had been legalized, or words to that effect.

Without entering into the legality of the appointment of supervisors, the violation by these officials of the Cuban Constitution and their usurpation of authority conferred by law on mayors of municipalities is common knowledge. There is in mind the decree of certain supervisors prohibiting Liberal meetings, in violation of Art. 28 of the Constitution of the Republic, and Arts. 1 and 2 of the Law of Public Meetings ("Ley de Reuniones") of July 15, 1880 which is now in force in Cuba. The measures of these supervisors were adopted under the pretext of "military necessity" which did not exist. There is reason to believe that the Liberals did not intend to resort to arms during the electoral period, and it is now quite obvious that the Government officials preached revolutionary doctrine to the Cuban public as a pretext to commit murder, violence, intimidation and coercion, with a view to discouraging Liberals from voting on election day.

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An important item on this point is that a date was set by the Administration officials on which the Liberals would create disturbances of a revolutionary character as of October 17, the day which had been set aside by the Government for permitting Liberal political meetings in the Republic. As early as October 5, indication had been given of this alleged uprising by the Acting Secretary of War, Colonel Charles Hernandez, in conversation with Major Hobson and myself. This information at that time left no doubt but that it was a maneuver to gain political advantage.

The fact remains that on October 30th, 73 supervisors had been appointed in the 116 municipalities in the Republic. The 43 municipalities to which no supervisors were appointed, were either considered by the Government as having a safe Coalition majority, or the officer in charge of the rural guards at each of them had consented to render support and service to the Government's candidates. Attached hereto as Exhibit "J" is a list of the names of officers and non-commissioned officers who were detailed as supervisors, as well as the names of officers who it is reported were relieved because of lack of confidence in their administration of the municipality for political purposes in favor of the Administration.

Attention is invited to the large number of non-commissioned officers, who were designated as supervisors for the administration of municipalities, which requires intelligence, education and experience in their administration, and which these non-commissioned officers for the most part lacked.

During the month of September the Executive is reported to have summoned to the Palace at different times, the commanding officers of the nine military districts of the Republic and informed them of his desire to win the elections for the Coalition party. His request I am informed, while couched in terms which left the officers complete liberty of action, was unmistakeable, to have them use their influence and power for political purposes. I have been informed that four of these commanding officers consented to engage in

 political

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political activity. A report of the special investigation of this important matter is attached hereto and marked Exhibit "F".

The available information indicates that the districts in which the commanding officers engaged in politics, supplied men, horses and material to the supervisors detailed to municipalities, and granted transfers of officers and non-commissioned officers who were considered capable of carrying out political missions which would ensure the success of the party of the Administration.

The influence and authority exercised by the individual "rurale" is a matter which I cannot stress too much. He is regarded by the "guajiro" farmer as his protector in the community in which he lives, and in such matters as politics, which he is not able to thoroughly understand, he is swayed by the opinion of the soldier. The rurale, distributed as he is at stations in the country for the maintenance of law and order, is in the best position to take undue advantage of the farmer.

Under pretext of alleged revolutionary activity, the rurales in carrying out the instructions of the supervisors and officers over them, arrested and held many prominent Liberal leaders and charged them with sedition and conspiracy during the month of October. The constitutional guarantees in some municipalities had every appearance of having been suspended, because of the defiance with which military officials undertook the search of houses and persons affiliated with the Liberal and Democratic parties. Under this same pretext Liberal gatherings were denied, in violation of the Cuban Constitution and Arts. 1 and 2, Law of Public Meetings ("Ley de Reuniones Publicas") of July 15, 1880 now in force in Cuba. In short, the condition created by the Government gave every opportunity to carry on an effective campaign of violence, coercion and intimidation.

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Among other forms of intimidation perpetrated by the rurales, were riding through the country at night, firing ball cartridges in the air, and shouting "Vivas" for the Government party; obreaking up Liberal gatherings when they occurred, and advising Liberal leaders to desist from campaigning; confiscation of cedulas; and a general program in which individuals were informed that if they dared to vote on November 1st. for the Liberal party they sould suffer death. The evidence shows that on election day certain rural colleges were controlled by soldiers in uniform who directed the order of voting of the segregated parties at the polls, in which discrimination was shown in favor of electors of the Coalition party. Early on election day a number of Liberal leaders had been arrested and held, which interfered with the plan of the Liberal party to go to the polls en masse. Reports indicate further that the military joined forces with the police and candidates of the Coalition, to influence college members and municipal boards in the scrutiny in favor of the coalition.

With regard to the activity of the army on election day, I have been informed that the Executive sent his Aide-de-Camp, one Major Ovidio Ortega, to Cienfuegos, in order to lend assistance to the Coalition party at that place. Evidence further shows that only Tactical troops (Tercio Tacticos) were confined to barracks on election day, instead of the entire military force and police, as it is understood, is contemplated by the electoral law. The order of confinement to barracks of troops it appears was given the loosest interpretation by certain District commanders, who held that inasmuch as rurales were charged with the maintenance of law and order, the orders for confinement to barracks did not apply to them.

There are attached hereto and marked Exhibits "L" and "M", photostat copies of a letter from one Lieut. Colas to Major Bernardo Sandó, Chief of the Rural Guard of the eastern province of Oriente, and a pass signed by one Corporal Patricio Diaz respectively, giving the

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the authority of the major in command at Colón (Matanzas province), for one Mercedes Perez to visit her sick child in that pueblo. The Colas letter gives a better idea of the degree of intimidation which officers of the army were perpetrating on Liberals. The pass dated November 1st, is a very strong indication that the commanding officer of the Rural Guard at Colón had taken measures which had prevented Liberals from going to the polls. The results of these measures show that the percentage of Liberal voters in this municipality was very low.

I also attach, hereto, as Exhibit "F", a photostat copy of a letter dated October 7th, written by one Sergeant José Paulet, who on October 13th was appointed supervisor to Rancho Veloz, to Dr. Vazquez Bello. The sergeant informs Bello that it was common knowledge in the army that the instructions to win the elections at all costs, and if necessary by killing, were those of the President of the Republic.

In connection with the political activity of the army, there is abundant evidence to show that the letter as well as the spirit of Arts. 169, 315 and 330 of the electoral law were grossly violated on election day, and that the acts of violence, coercion and intimidation committed by the army remained unpunished despite complaints filed with the local courts, because the Courts of Instruction refused to take cognizance of complaints against officers and men in the military service, due to an alleged state of war existing between the Republic of Cuba and the Imperial Government of Austria-Hungary. In point of fact, the OFFICIAL GAZETTE of March 10, 1920 and September 1, 1920, announced that hostilities between the Republic of Cuba and the Governments of Germany and Austria had terminated. I have been unable to ascertain whether the refusal on the part of the Cuban lower courts to take cognizance of these crimes, was malice or ignorance. Certain jurists whose opinion I have sought regarding this matter, stated that the reason why the civil courts would not assume jurisdiction of the offenses committed by officers and men of the army was due to the fact that the information

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of the cessation of hostilities had not been officially communicated by the Department of Justice, the publication in the OFFICIAL GAZETTE not being considered sufficient authority to change the procedure.

An explanation of the activity of the army in the recent elections can be found in the strong propaganda waged among army officers by the Coalition party, supported by the Government, to the effect that the election of the Opposition candidate, General José Miguel Gómez, would react to the detriment of the army and would disrupt and disorganize the military service. This contention seemed to have a color of truth by the large number of officers who were released from the service immediately following the Liberal revolution of February, 1917, and the possibility that those officers would be returned to the colors if the Liberal party came to power, with the rank they would have held had they remained in the service.

The Liberal counter to this propaganda was weak and ineffective, not only judged by the results, but the lack of it in the press and other mediums of propaganda.

It can be stated that the army as a whole was against the nomination of the Liberal candidate, although the number of officers and men engaged in active politics was relatively small; but that the army was a potent factor in the result of the election even the Government candidates have freely admitted.

ELECTORAL FRAUDS, IRREGULARITIES AND ERRORS (VIOLENCE, COERCION AND INTIMIDATION).

The electoral frauds, irregularities and errors form a distinct class by themselves, as distinguished from the activity of the army, in the political campaign. An examination of the available

evidence

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evidence shows that the police and political members of the Coalition party, supported by the rurales under the direction of army supervisors, were the agencies of the Government in the campaign of violence, intimidation and coercion, and in committing frauds with the ballots on election day and in the scrutinies that followed. In developing these agencies during the electoral campaign it is charged that the Government employed Government funds estimated at from $3,000,000 to $4,000,000, and provided the necessary facilities such as telegraph, mails, mail supplies, and other means, to render these agencies as effective as possible.

As an evidence of the manner in which the Government treated the electoral code with impunity, I cite the Albarrán case which involved a contest for the mayorship of the city of Havana. The decision of the Central Electoral Board, which upon appeal was upheld by the Supreme Court, was that Señor Miguel Albarrán, as a candidate for Representative for the province of Havana, of the National League party, was ineligible for the office of Mayor of Havana under Art. 121 of the electoral code. In the face of the decisions rendered by the Central Electoral Board and the Supreme Court, however, the President, having appointed him by a decree, refused to make any change, and Albarrán continued in office, and on November 6th was discharging the functions of Mayor of Havana.

Another instance of the same character involved the recommendation of the Central Electoral Board for the relief of one Sergeant Juan Acosta as supervisor of the pueblo of Cifuentes (Santa Clara province). The Government utterly ignored this recommendation until October 31st, at which time the effect of his relief had lost its value as an electoral reprimand.

There is attached hereto as Exhibit "O", a resolution of the municipal electoral board of Calabazar de Sagua, requesting that the commanding officer of the troops of that municipality, one Corporal Cristobal

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Cristobal, be relieved from duty in the municipality on election day,on the grounds of political activity, which request appears to have been utterly ignored by the Government.

One more flagrant abuse of the Executive power for political purposes appears to have been accomplished in the Law of Pardons. During the electoral period, from June 1 to October 8th, 266 criminals were pardoned, 153 of whom had been reported upon unfavorably by the Supreme Court. The major portion of these criminals had been serving sentences for murder and homicide. There is attached hereto and marked Exhibit "P" a letter dated September 13,1920, from one Adolfo Muñoz, a Representative in Congress from Santa Clara, addressed to President Menocal, requesting the transfer of an officer to a certain post and his replacement by another officer who would render more efficient political services; and the pardon of a notorious criminal named Fundora. Although there is no indication that the President received this letter, the fact that the officer was transferred soon after,and the criminal pardoned, effected by Decree No. 351 of September 29th, would lend color to the belief that the letter reached its destination.

The appointments of secret agents by the Secretary of Government (Interior) was a feature of political importance in the recent elections. The Cuban Government has made several unofficial statements in explanation of the necessity for these appointments. The more plausible one appears to be the desire to observe the "revolutionary activities" of the Liberals. These appointments gained more importance on account of the fact that the authority to employ and arm these agents appears to have been extended to governors of provinces and officers of the rural guards. There are attached hereto and marked Exhibits "Q" and "R", photostat

copies

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copies of these permits. I am informed that under the Cuban law only the Secretary of Government is authorized to make these appointments.

One more class of political agents were those who rendered services without pay, contingent on the Government supplying the revolvers and ammunition. These agents were usually selected from among electors of bad antecedents in the various municipalities, and numbered in the thousands.

The Secretary of Government (Interior) also appears to have abused the authority to issue licenses to carry firearms between the months of June and October. Licenses to carry firearms, estimated into the thousands, were issued gratuitously -- but only to members of the Liga Nacional (Coalition). These agents, armed with revolvers and rifle, frequently dressed in soldier clothes, it is reported, were ordered to colleges of municipalities where they were not known, and there supplemented the work of rurales in carrying on the campaign of intimidation.

On October 19th the President of the Republic issued a decree prohibiting the carrying of firearms from that date until December 2d. Reliable reports which have been received indicate that this decree was enforced only in so far as the Liberal party was concerned, and it appears to have served as a means to increase the politicalv pressure on the Opposition as under the pretext of carrying it into execution, Liberal leaders were arrested and searched by agencies of the Government.

The methods adopted by these civilian agencies, represented by the police, pardoned criminals, political agents and members of the party of the Administration, who operated under the instructions of the military supervisors in intimidating the "guajiros", resembled the tactics of the rurales. Not infrequently rurales and civil agencies operated together.

On October 28th the President of the Republic issued an Allocution calling upon Cubans to participate in the elections on November 1st. and offering personal guarantees. This decree was considered

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a fiasco by the independent voters and by the Liberal leaders in view of the conduct of the army and Government agents during the political campaign. Soon after the issue of this proclamation, President Menocal is reported to have ordered supervisors throughout the Republic to abate somewhat their campaign of intimidation. It is said that he even sent his aide-de-camp to Santa Clara with the special mission of placating supervisors. Soon after the issue of the proclamation and the mission of the aide-de-camp had been accomplished, the orders were countermanded, so that on October 31st the conditions in the Republic were worse than if the proclamation had not been issued.

On the eve of the election the Liberal party appeared disheartened but determined, going to the polls as a forlorn hope, with little or no chance of success. The suffrage guarantees which had been assured them had not materialized. As expected, the coöperation of the rurales and the civilian elements in the campaign of intimidation was manifest and more marked on election day. The threats of murder, violence, coercion and intimidation were all carried out on this day to such an extent that a very large number of Cuban electors,- party inscribed electors and independent voters,- remained away from the polls.

On November 1st the Liberal presidential candidate, General José Miguel Gómez, issued a statement to the press of importance as indicating that the Liberals would look to the United States in event that coercion and intimidation were resorted to. An extract from the Legation Note of August 30th drfining the attitude of the United States on intimidation and frauds in the conduct of the elections, occupied a very distinct portion of the statement.

In a large number of colleges elections did not take place on

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on November 1st, due to fear of bodily harm on the part of the college members, which necessitated the appointment of substitutes who did not arrive in time to open the college. This same fear was also evident in the colleges that opened, and was manifest in the late hour at which voting commenced,- in some colleges as late as 10:30 a.m. o'clock. Of the colleges that opened, it appears that a number of them suffered interruptions due to violence and intimidation perpetrated by sympathizers with the Government party.

The division of the electors into party groups, it is reported, was ordered by the supervisors, rurales, party leaders, and in some instances by the college personnel. This act of course robbed the ballot of its secrecy, and no doubt affected the voting of a considerable number of independent electors who rather than divulge their party affiliations retired from the polls without voting.

The illiterate elector, as in previous elections, served as the medium which enabled party leaders to enter into combinations and to employ "refuerzo" for their favorite candidates, at a sacrifice of other candidates. It is reported that in the refuerzo not even the presidential candidates were spared.

The provincial inspectors, I am informed, were not permitted to exercise their functions in certain municipalities. This is especially true in cases of provincial inspectors whose party tendencies differed from the supervisor's. In the province of Santa Clara the experiment was tried of employing two inspectors for each municipality, one belonging to each of the two principal parties. The result of this was that the Liberal inspectors in a good many instances were unable to carry out their instructions.

In order to give an idea of the obstruction placed in the path of the elector, to nullify the operation of the electoral law,

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I attach hereto, as Exhibit "3", photostat copy of the instructions given by the Conservative leaders in the barrio of Virtudes, municipality of Artemisa, province of Pinar del Rio.

In the rural districts a very considerable number of electors were prevented from going to the polls by the agencies of the Government. It is impracticable to estimate the full effect of the pressure exerted until complete college returns are available. If party inscriptions serve as an indication of accuracy, the returns already available certainly prove that the number of Liberals who were prevented from voting runs into the thousands.

As further indication of the violence and intimidation carried on during the electoral campaign, there bears witness a casualty list estimated at 50 killed and 100 wounded or injured.

VII. THE SCRUTINY.

The incomplete and unofficial returns available on this date do not permit an accurate statement of the number of colleges which failed to complete scrutiny before midnight November 1-2. On November 6th, of the 1,935 colleges in the Republic, 525 had not reported. Whether failure to report was due to ignorance of the law, or malice, has not been possible to ascertain as yet. This number of 525 colleges includes those at which no elections had been held, estimated at 50.

The causes of no election at colleges are due principally to violence and intimidation. A number of the colleges which opened were forced to close on account of inadequate guard protection. The total number of colleges which held no elections or in which elections

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have been annulled by the municipal boards in compliance with Art. 199 of the electoral law, is estimated at 100.

On November 22d the provincial board of Santa Clara on its own motion referred a resolution to the Central Electoral Board at Havana recommending new elections in the four municipalities of Santo Domingo, Cifuentes, Sagua la Grande, and Esperanza, all in the province of Santa Clara, which will involve the annulment of about 100 additional colleges. New elections in these four municipalities is practically assured.

It is estimated that new elections will be held in a total of about 200 colleges of the Republic as a result of electorate jurisdiction. This number does not include the elections which may be annulled by the courts of justice due to the legal proceedings that have been instituted by both political parties.

There is every indication that the more extensive frauds were perpetrated in colleges which did not complete the scrutiny, and in all probability occurred in the transfer of ballot boxes from the college to the municipal board. As a point of interest in this regard, some of the college ballots did not reach the municipal board until November 2d, 4 o'clock p.m. It is further believed that the frauds did not stop at the colleges, but were even carried on to a greater or less extent in the course of the municipal scrutiny. The direct cause for the occurrence of these frauds in municipal boards is due to failure of the electoral colleges to comply with Art. 192 of the electoral code. Some of the documentation is reported by observers to have been tied loosely with a rope, no attempt having been made to seal them. These frauds, both in the college and municipal scrutiny, were made possible by the pressure exerted by the military authorities and the other agents of the Government.

It is true, that a practice very common in Cuba is the

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formation of combinations, or understandings between political leaders to secure votes for a favored candidate at the expense of others not as fortunate. This is called the "refuerzo" and is carried on in the course of the election, not only in the scrutinies but at the time of voting. As stated, however, these frauds could only be eliminated to a certain extent by the modification of the electoral law providing for the election of Representatives.

The delay in the preparation of the provincial return appears to be due to either ignorance or malice of college members in the mailing of the college returns to the wrong electoral board. A number of these voting returns have been received by the Central Electoral Board in Havana.

Numerous complaints have been received as to the irregularities in the municipal scrutiny. It is believed that the frauds perpetrated largely affect the election of the Representatives or local officers, and not the presidential candidate. As already stated, the combination by which the refuerzo is carried out is due to an understanding between the political opponents, either at the colleges or later in the municipal electoral board, with the connivance of the president or secretary, or both.

The refuerzo has come to be a habit in Cuban politics, and no law has yet been devised which can avoid it. There is an abundance of evidence to show that the municipal boards have been threatened from time to time during the course of the electoral period, by army supervisors and members of the opposing party. This intimidation played a very important part in the results of the voting in the college and municipal scrutinies. The total effect, however, is not now known and except in a few cases in all probability will not be known.

On election day the provisions of Art. 169 of the electoral

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were violated by army detachments which under the law were placed at the disposal of presidents of municipal electoral board. The troops, no doubt carrying out instructions from their superiors, refused to take orders from civilian members of these boards. Several presidents of municipal boards registered complaints with the Central Electoral Board for the acts of insubordination and intimidation on the part of the military. The Central Board has very properly referred these communications to the Secretary of Government and Acting Secretary of War, for action. There is no record of any remedial action having been taken by the Secretary of Government or the Secretary of War. On the contrary I have been informed that the president of the municipal board of Consolacion del Sur (province of Pinar del Rio), a mulatto, who rendered an unlawful and illegal decision involving some 300 votes in favor of the party of the Administration, and against whom charges had been preferred by members of the Liberal party, has been promoted to Judge of Court of First Instance.

The Liberal party has already instituted proceedings in the Courts of First Instance and the Provincial Audiencias for the annulment of the elections in a large number of colleges in a great many of the municipalities of the Republic, on the grounds of fraud, intimidation, violence and coercion. It is already assured that new elections will be held in about 200 colleges, which as stated include those at which no elections were held, or which closed before 3:00 p.m. on account of interruptions, and those colleges at which violence, intimidation and fraud were so obvious as to leave no room for doubt, in which the annulment has been ordered on the initiative of the electoral boards.

It is a significant fact that the largest municipalities of the Republic are among the last to complete their scrutiny. Havana and Holguin on November 26th had not terminated the municipal scrutinies within the period allowed by law. Those municipalities which had not terminated their scrutinies requested an extension of the period, to enable

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enable them to do so. On November 24th the press announced the completion of the provincial canvass in three of the six provinces, namely, Pinar del Rio, Santa Clara, and Camagüey. The results in Matanzas province were announced on November 30th. The canvass in Havana awaits completion of the scrutiny of the municipality of Havana; while in Oriente province the reports from three municipalities are lacking.

In this connection it may be stated here that the mail and telegraph did not give a service sufficiently efficient to enable the Central Board to expedite the work. Although these public utilities are controlled by the Government, I am informed that delays in both the delivery of mail and telegrams during the electoral period have been a cause of constant complaint. It has been suggested that the Administration has used both the telegraph and mails to further its political purposes.

VIII. CANVASS OF RETURNS.

There is attached hereto and marked Exhibit "T" an unofficial tabulation showing for the provinces on which the data is available, the total number of electors, party inscriptions, and votes for presidential candidates, by parties, and percentage of voters. The figures give a good idea of the results of the election in the Republic.

The following succinct statements showing the result of the election in each province, deduced from the best obtainable unofficial information, are submitted.

PINAR DEL RIO.

The province of Pinar del Rio was carried by the National League (Coalition) party with a majority of 918 votes, official count. The percentage of presidential votes cast, not considering colleges at which no elections were held, is 79.2%. The Liberals allege that in five municipalities, namely, San Juan y Martinez, Viñales, Consolacion del Sur, Artemisa, and Cabañas, 1,723 counted Liberal voters

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were prevented from voting, by the Government agencies in those localities, on account of electoral frauds, violence and intimidation. They state that in an honest election they could carry the province by a large majority. From the tabulation above referred to (Exhibit "T") it will be observed that the number of inscribed electors of the National League exceeds the Liberal inscriptions by 2,791 votes. These inscriptions were effected at a time when no differences had arisen in the local politics of the province. The misunderstanding that developed in the Conservative ranks subsequent to the inscription was the cause of a considerable number voting the Liberal ticket on election day.

The contentions of the Liberals have been investigated as far as circumstances would permit. The alleged frauds at Consolacion del Sur appear to have deprived the Liberals of about 200 votes, while the violence of the supervisors and the officers at Artemisa prevented Liberals estimated at between 500 and 600 from casting their votes. The coercion and intimidation that occurred in the province as a whole leaves no doubt in my mind but that the Liberals would have had an excellent chance of carrying this province if the elections had been conducted in a fair and impartial manner. It is suggested that the attention of the Department be invited to the promotion given to the president of the municipal electoral board in Consolación del Sur above indicated, as a direct affront by the Cuban Government to justice and fair play in the elections. The annulment of the election in certain municipalities and colleges has been petitioned by the Liberals, and if granted and new elections ordered, may alter the result of the elections in the province.

There is attached hereto as Exhibit "U", a letter dated November 20,1920, from Lieut. Col. José A. Bernal y López, commanding officer of the military district of Pinar del Rio, to the President of

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of the Republic, which is of unusual interest in indicating the probable activity of the army in the new elections which may be ordered by the courts. The letter discusses the expulsion of one of the American observers who was delegated to Pinar del Rio to observe the elections there. Of unusual interest in this letter also is the reference to the use of public funds amounting to $500. which it appears was taken from soldiers' rations and made available for political campaign purposes, and which appears to have been refunded by the President from personal funds.

HAVANA PROVINCE.

The canvass by the provincial board had not, on December 1st, been completed for Havana Province. The unofficial returns received indicate that the province has been carried by the Liberals by a majority estimated at 5,000 votes. Without taking into consideration the number of colleges at which no elections were held, the percentage of votes cast for presidential candidate is estimated at 75 per cent.

This province is normally Liberal, and appears to have been given up by the Government as a lost province before the election. Coercion and intimidation were practised in a lesser degree in this province than any other of the Republic.

It is generally conceded that the elections were comparatively peaceful and there were few infractions of the electoral law during the entire electoral period.

MATANZAS PROVINCE.

This province, on official count, was carried by the National League (Coalition) party by a majority of 5,002 votes, and the number of electors who voted is 67 per cent, not taking into consideration the colleges at which no elections were held. The party inscriptions in the province show a Liberal majority of 4,927 electors. The very open, high-handed display of military strength used to keep Liberals from the polls, was such that on the eve of the election the Liberal leaders of the province petitioned the Liberal Executive Committee at Havana

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Havana for authority to withdraw from the elections. This request, as has been seen, was not granted.

The observations made by the Legation staff in the province of Matanzas indicate that the elections in the province were more or less a sham and that the results do not show an expression of the popular will. If the party inscriptions can be used as any criterion, it is believed that in an honest and fair election the Liberals would have an excellent chance of carrying the province. The Liberal party has petitioned for the annulment of elections in a very large number of municipalities in the province.

SANTA CLARA PROVINCE.

The official count, completed November 24th, gives the National League (Coalition) party a majority of 2,309 votes, the percentage of voting being 73 per cent, not taking into consideration the number of colleges at which no elections were held. The party inscriptions of September 1 (changes in inscription figures occurred after September. The matter is described in detail in Provincial Report of Santa Clara, Exhibit "F".) give the Liberal and Democratic parties a majority of 9,642 voters over their opponents. Of the total inscribed Liberal and Democratic voters, 47,764, only 41,723 appear to have voted, whereas the National League party polled 5,910 more votes than their inscription called for. In this connection, attention is invited to the fact that only 73 per cent of the total electors appear inscribed with the four parties.

The campaign of violence and intimidation appears to have reached a climax in this province, and to such an extent that the provincial electoral board, on its own motion, on November 24 petitioned the provincial courts to annul the electoral colleges in the municipalities of Sagua la Grande, Santo Domingo, Esperanza, and Cifuentes, on the grounds of coercion and irregularities on election day. The Liberals claim that if new elections are held in the above-named municipalities, the National League (Coalition) party will lose the scant maj-

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ority of 2,309 votes. It need hardly be stated that the same activity of the army,was extended in a greater or less degree to the municipalities of Rancho Veloz, Quemado de Güines, Corralillo, Cienfuegos, Cruces, Esperanza, Placetas, Vueltas, and Yaguajay, in this province. The elections in 16 colleges have been already annulled, which involve the voting of 3,955 electors.

The Liberals will contest about 120 colleges before the tribunals out of the total of 434 in the province. This does not include the 9 colleges at which no elections were held,nor the colleges which have been already annulled. The investigation made by observers of the Legation indicate that in a fair and honest election the Liberals should have every chance of carrying the province of Santa Clara. It is believed that the election in this province was won by the Administration, not by means of fraud, but by the most virulent type of coercion and intimidation in which all of the armed agencies of the Government participated. There were examples of nearly every kind of electoral fraud,but these did not figure greatly in the general results.

PROVINCE OF CAMAGUEY.

The official count announced to the press on November 24th, gives the province of Camagüey to the National League (Coalition) party by a small majority of 896 votes. The percentage of voters, not considering colleges at which no elections were held, is 67.9 per cent. The party inscriptions show a difference of not more than 1,853.

This province has always been considered in the doubtful column by politicians of all parties. The six municipalities composing it were in control during the electoral period of the mayors appointed by the Administration. The army was used in this province to a lesser degree than in other provinces,excepting perhaps the province of Havana.

I am reliably informed that the commanding officer of the provincial military district was relieved about October 15th because he

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he would not consent to his troops being used for political purposes.

It is the general opinion that after his relief, troops were placed at the disposal of the Administration's candidates for their political advantage. Fraud, violence and intimidation are reported to have been perpetrated in the municipalities of Morón, Camagüey, Santa Cruz del Sur and Jatibonico. In Morón the percentage of Liberal voters was very small. The result of a new election in this province, if held, would be doubtful. Both parties have excellent chances of securing the majority.

PROVINCE OF ORIENTE.

The province of Oriente appears to have given the Administration's party a majority of 9,596, with 3 municipalities not counted in the provincial canvass. The total number of voters, not considering the colleges in which no elections were held, is 51.2 per cent. The party inscriptions show a majority of 4,170 votes in favor of the National League (Coalition) party. It is believed that this figure is representative of the political strength of the two parties in the province.

Despite the inscribed majority in favor of the National League party, the Administration forces do not appear to have displayed any laxity in the employment of the military, police, and other agencies at its disposal, in order to increase the majority as much as possible. One Major Bernardo Sandó heretofore mentioned in correspondence with Lieut. Colas, was detailed in charge of the military supervisors in the eastern section of the province, which is considered as having normally Liberal majority; while in the western section, one Major Arsenio Ortiz was politically active. Both of these officers are negroes who have attained political notoriety in the recent elections. The authority given these negro officers by the Administration was a cause of much resentment among the white population. In the northeastern and western municipalities the extensive

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use of fraud and intimidation by army officers reduced the voting number to a considerable degree. In Sagua de Tánamo only 15 per cent of the inscribed Liberal electors voted. It is also reported that army officers participated in the perpetration of electoral frauds in the scrutinies. In this connection your attention is invited to the detailed report on this province. The observations in this province indicate that the National League could easily obtain a majority, even in a fair and honest election.

IX. CONTESTED ELECTION CASES.

The provincial reports contain the necessary details on this subject; a reference to the tabulation of party registration and votes cast for presidential candidates (Exhibit "T" of this report), shows the number of colleges at which no elections were held. New elections have been ordered by the municipal boards in a large number of colleges in the Republic, as provided by Art. 199 of the electoral code, and proceedings ~~that~~ have been instituted in the Courts of First Instance of all the provinces, for the nullification of elections in colleges wherein abundant proofs of irregularities have been available. Proceedings have also been begun looking to the annulment of elections in a large number of municipalities of the Republic, before the Audiencias of all the provinces except Havana, on the grounds of coercion employed by the army, armed persons, and police, before and during the election,

The Liberals appear to be well supplied with documentary evidence and witnesses. The leaders of the Liberal party have collected cedulas (voting cards) of electors who were prevented from voting. In the province of

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xxx of Santa Clara the number collected is 3,023, which exceeds the majority polled by the National League in that province. In the province of Matanzas the number of voting cards collected is estimated as about 4,000, which represents the approximate number of Liberal electors who were not permitted to vote.

These court proceedings are being instituted within the period provided by law. Some of them were initiated as early as November 14. It is expected that the judicial struggle will be carried to the Supreme Court, and that no final decision will be rendered by that tribunal much before March 1st, 1921.

X. ENFORCEMENT OF THE ELECTORAL LAW.

The fact that the electoral law was being put to the test for the first time is an important factor to be considered in the criticism as to the manner of its enforcement. As a work of legal technique it is believed that the code has stood up well in actual operation. The application of American ideas being somewhat foreign to the Cuban legal mind, is responsible for some of the difficulties encountered. The opinion is generally expressed, however, that the law is well written, and while it may contain some errors, the bases are correct and theoretically it may be said has had to stand a severe test, because the recent elections have not been normal. The modification of Art. 120 early in the electoral period was unfortunate because of the complications created by the fact that the fusion of parties was made possible.

The issuance of voting cards to electors was an innovation, and the degree of refinement to which this measure should be carried is also a much-discussed question. The operation of the recent elections disclosed

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disclosed the fact that voting cards were absolutely essential, and that the present system is the most practical refinement to which such a plan should be carried. Considerable criticism has been directed against the broad field for interpretation which the judiciary was given in making their decisions, but it seems that no other solution can be found to supersede this measure.

The time for completing the scrutinies by college boards is apparently sufficient where there is a willingness to work. Colleges should be compelled to terminate the scrutinies, if necessary, under the immediate supervision of the municipal board. A penalty clause for the college personnel for failure to produce its scrutiny within a fixed time, without satisfactory explanation, would, it is believed, produce the results to a marked degree.

Under the law, each municipality is assigned but one municipal board. This has worked a great hardship in the larger municipalities such as Havana, where there are more voters than in the entire provinces of Pinar del Rio, Camagüey, or Matanzas, and this work is all thrust upon one municipal judge. It may be suggested that Art. 14 of the code be changed to so read that the Central Electoral Board may authorize more than one board for a municipality when it is of the opinion that the size of that municipality is such as to warrant more than one, for the purpose of expediting the scrutinies.

The electoral law has had a difficult task to perform considering the political character of the Cuban people. The fundamentals of the law can be said to rest wholly with the colleges. It is there that fraud and irregularities, intimidation and bribery, occur, and what transpires in the scrutiny remains unknown to the higher boards and the judiciary. It can be stated that only time, as the intelligence and integrity of the Cuban people are raised to a higher level, can any law hope to prosper in the Republic of Cuba. To illustrate, I quote two prominent

Cuban

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Cuban politicians who speak for the future of the electoral code and the path it has to travel. The first, General Faustino ("Fino") Guerra, president of the Liberal party, made a statement before the election (in August); and the other, Colonel Charles Hernandez, Secretary of Government (Interior) and Acting Secretary of War and Navy, made his statement after the election. General Guerra said:

"No one in Cuba doubts the conception and purpose of the Crowder "law; but what is to be expected of a people (meaning the Conser- "vatives) who will recognize no law? In the final analysis I be- "lieve the law as enforced by us, will be negligible."

Colonel Hernandez said:

"We will have to have a new electoral law before another election. "There are five thousand ways of getting around this law, and some "smart fellow will find a couple thousand of them before another "election."

XI. DEDUCTIONS AND CONCLUSIONS. on National Elections in Cuba

DEDUCTIONS.

(1) That President Menocal in person directed the pre-election political activities of the military district commanders and that there is reason to believe that he is now in cipher communication with them in order to negative the efforts of the Liberals in the partial elections. Further, that the President authorized and permitted these officers to employ the federal army of the Republic in the campaign of violence and intimidation, with a view to prevent electors of the Liberal party from going to the polls on November 1st.

That

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(2) That President Menocal was insincere in both of the Allocutions of August 29th and October 29th, in which Cuban citizens of all parties were guaranteed the protection of suffrage, is indicated by his full knowledge that the armed elements at his disposal were being utilized in offering obstruction to a fair and honest election. Further, that the evidence herein shows that President Menocal had been informed of the existing pre-election political conditions and took no effective steps either before the election or on election day, to relieve the situation.

(3) That President Menocal, with the full knowledge that his Secretary of Government and Acting Secretary of War and Navy, Colonel Charles Hernandez, was identified with the frauds perpetrated in the 1916 national elections as the then Director of Communications, placed this same official in a position to control the instrumentalities of government for perpetrating, if necessary, the frauds, violence, coercion and intimidation for carrying the election of the Administration's party.

(4) That Colonel Charles Hernandez, as Secretary of Government and Acting Secretary of War and Navy, in the Cabinet of President Menocal, did in person direct the army supervisors, the rural guards, and police under him; appointed political agents, and authorized the issue of licenses to carry firearms to persons of bad antecedents, in order to gain political advantages for the party he supported.

(5) That it is common knowledge that President Menocal authorized the Secretary of the Treasury to employ official funds estimated at between three and five million dollars, for political purposes during the electoral period.

(6) That the Cuban Government was either incapable of or unwilling to take steps looking to the enforcement or fulfilment of the electoral code, is evidenced by direct violations of Art. 121 of the electoral code in the Albarrán case, and in its failure to bring before the courts of justice the public officials who during the electoral period were charged with frauds, violence and intimidation.

(7) That the Cuban Government not only authorized, but encouraged, the campaign

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paign of violence and intimidation, varying in degree in the several provinces of the Republic, in a preconceived plan to prevent Liberals from voting on election day, thereby placing obstructions to the expression of the popular will of the Cuban people at the polls.

(8) That the Cuban Government appears to have knowingly and intentionally prevented members of the Liberal party from availing themselves of the agencies provided by the electoral law, by having failed to cause the Department of Justice to communicate the fact of cessation of hostilities between the Government of Cuba and the Governments of Germany and Austria, to the correctional and instructional courts. That, as a consequence of this failure, these courts did not take cognisance of offences committed by officers and enlisted men of the army during the electoral period. And that the fear of the army supervisors and enlisted men, who were not amenable to punishment, operated to restrict the collection of evidence necessary to prove irregularities before the proper electoral boards and the courts of justice.

(9) That the Cuban Government placed obstacles in the way of observations undertaken by the United States on the conduct of the elections and enforcement of the electoral code; that the electoral boards, whether due to instructions from higher authority, or other cause, showed a reluctance to discuss electoral matters, but appeared zealous and anxious to convey the impression that the elections were proceeding in accordance with law and order, and above all, that the elections on November 1st. had been fair and honest, well knowing the contrary to be the fact in the matter.

(10) That the army supervisors, both officers and non-commissioned officers, exacted of members of electoral colleges, under threat of death, certificates of good conduct on the part of the soldiers who had rendered them services on November 1st, with a view to deceiving the observers of the Government of the United States.

(11) That as a result of fraud, violence, coercion and intimidation perpetrated by the army and other agencies of the Government, the party supported

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supported by the Administration was able to carry by a comparatively small majority the provinces of Santa Clara, Pinar del Rio, and Camaguey.

(12) That an examination of available reports shows that the number of Liberals who were prevented from voting by the instrumentalities of the Government, exceeds the majority of votes obtained by the Administration candidates (Liga Nacional); and that therefore the people were deprived of their right to choose their own government.

(13) That the irregularities and delays incident to the completion of college and municipal scrutinies were availed of by the Government agents to alter the ballots cast at the polls by Cuban citizens in good faith, and that as a result the candidates-elect are not the choice of the Cuban people.

(14) That as an indication of the irregularities on election day, and the campaign of violence, intimidation and coercion, proceedings have been instituted in the courts petitioning the annulment of elections of more than fifty per cent of the colleges in the Republic.

(15) That the electoral law, while new and put to the test for the first time, will prove effective only when supported by the Government of the Republic of Cuba; and that the law, not having received that support in the 1920 national elections, electoral frauds were possible not only in the course of voting on election day, but later in the college and municipal scrutinies.

CONCLUSIONS.

In the light of the foregoing, it appears that President Menocal, representing the Cuban Government, did not keep faith with the Government of the United States in his assurances that he would answer for the strict fulfilment of the new electoral law in so far as such fulfilment depended upon his Government. The campaign of violence and intimidation waged by the armed elements at the disposal of the Cuban Government and under the direct orders of the Executive, appears to have been widespread but varying in degree of intensity with the necessity of carrying certain colleges

and

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and municipalities in a general plan to obtain the majority in five of the six provinces of the Republic. It is common knowledge that the election was not conducted in such a manner as to secure a free and fair expression of the popular will of the Cuban people, and that therefore the Cuban electorate was deprived of the right to choose its own Government.

The Liberal party has appealed to the judiciary of the Republic to annul or set aside the national elections in certain municipalities and colleges, on the grounds that coercion and intimidation were used by the Government against electors of Liberal affiliation. A considerable number of the leaders of the Liberal party appear to have confidence of a favorable decision, even considering the element of favoritism which, it is alleged, the tribunals of justice entertain for the Administration, in political disputes. There is reason to believe that the Liberal party will not go to the polls for the partial elections, even in event of a favorable decision by the Supreme Court, without American supervision. It is further believed that the Liberal party has appealed to the courts largely in deference to the Government of the United States, and not as a measure of reversing the result of the recent elections which under the circumstances is an improbable contingency. In this connection, it is quite generally conceded that a decision of the Supreme Court of the Republic in favor of the Liberal party will not solve the existing chaotic political situation in the Republic.

The 1920 national elections have demonstrated beyond a reasonable doubt the incapacity of the Cuban Government and Cuban people to conduct an honest and fair election. No electoral law can be formulated for Cuba which will be effective without a Government willing and capable of enforcing it. I venture the opinion that the Republic of Cuba will fare no better under a Government controlled by the Liberal party; and, considering the vindictive character of the Cuban citizen, a condition might be created thereby, which would be infinitely worse, if such were possible.

There

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There is every reason to believe that the Legation's Note of August 30th has received considerable thought and study by the Cuban people, and especially by members of the Liberal party. The consensus of opinion in Cuba appears to be that every stipulation in the Note has been violated by the Constituted Government of Cuba, and that the Liberal politicians have fully justified their contentions in having sought the supervision of the United States in the course of the electoral period, on the ground that President Menocal would not give them a fair and honest election. The next move in the Cuban political situation rests therefore with the Government of the United States.

I need hardly invite your attention and that of the Department to the serious consequences to American influence and interests in the Republic of Cuba, of a vacillating policy in accepting the responsibility assumed by the United States in the aforementioned Note. There is every indication that upon a failure of the United States to render assistance in the solution of the Cuban political situation, a revolutionary outbreak will be very probable at any time after March 1st, 1921; at which time the courts of the Republic are expected to have rendered a final decision on the contested elections. That American lives and interests would be in greater jeopardy than those of other nationals, is obvious. It is thought that a solution of the political problem in Cuba should be found as soon as practicable, and before the Supreme Court has rendered its decision, in order that that body may be spared any embarrassment due to the action of the United States. I believe that I am not overstating the case when I assert that in the present political situation the very life of the Republic is at stake. Certain historic facts indicate clearly that fair and honest elections are essential to the maintenance of good government in Cuba. An indication of the existing bitter political strife is found in the recent decision of the Liberal Members of the House

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House of Representatives to refrain from answering the call of the President for a Session looking to the solution of the serious financial situation in which the Republic finds itself at this time.

Of great importance is the fact that the army has been injected into the politics of the country, and in all probability will remain as a political factor for a considerable time, whichever party is in power.

The application of piecemeal remedies as expedients to solve the problem will,it is believed,prove ineffectual.

XII. RECOMMENDATION.

It is therefore recommended that the Government of the United States adopt a policy of supervision of all the elections held in Cuba for a period of ten years; reserving the right to extend the period of supervision until such time as the Cubans demonstrate ability to hold a fair and honest election; that measures be taken without delay which will annul the recent national elections; and that new elections be ordered throughout the Republic,under the supervision of the United States, to take place on or about February 15, 1921.

Respectfully yours,

N. W. CAMPANOLE,
Major, Infantry.

Dec. 7/20

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Enclosure H

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Exhibit I

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

GOVERNMENT OF UNITED STATES WILL NOT "ACTUALLY SUPERVISE" CUBAN ELECTIONS, AMERICAN LEGATION SAYS IN STATEMENT

Francis White, Charge d'Affaires, Declares President Menocal Has Given Assurances That He Will Answer for Fulfillment of New Electoral Law.

SEES ISSUE AS RESTING WITH AUTHORITIES HERE

Official View, However, Is Emphatically Opposed to Any Violence or Revolution; Also Takes Stand Against Intimidation or Fraud at Polls.

That the government of the United States does not propose "actually to supervise" the elections in Cuba this Fall is the statement made by Francis White, charge d'affaries of the American Legation, in a communication sent to The Havana Post last night.

Mr. White's communication follows:

AMERICAN LEGATION
Habana, Cuba, Aug. 30, 1920.

To the Editor of The Havana Post,
Habana.

Sir:

During the past few months there have appeared in the Cuban newspapers various statements to the effect that the Government of the United States favored certatin designated persons for the presidency of Cuba. My government has authorized me to state that the sole intereest of the Government of the United States in the approaching presidential elections in Cuba is that these elections shall be conducted in such a way as to secure the freest and fairest expression of the popular will of the Cuban people, and that the candidate thus securing the highest popular vote shall be declared president-elect of Cuba.

Evidence Lacking

When the United States Government was requested to pass judgment on the 1916 elections, it found a woeful lack of properly taken evidence to serve as a basis for reaching a decision. The new electoral law supplies the machinery for collecting evidence of irregularities, and it is hoped that the Cuban people will make use of the agencies thus placed at their disposal.

When the United States Government was requested by one of the political parties in Cuba (October, 1919) to supervise the 1920 presidential elections, the American Legation consulted with President Menocal and accepted his assurance that he would answer for the strict fulfillment of the new electoral law in the 1920 elections, in so far as such fulfillment depends upon the Government.

The responsibility for the conduct of a fair and free election thus rests with the Government and people of Cuba. The United States Government hopes and believes that there will result from this new procedure that clear definition of etach and every electoral situation which will eliminate all controversies as to the actual facts and facilitate a conclusion upon the issues raised by those facts.

To Observe Conduct

Notwithstanding the expectation of this Goveernment that the new procedure will be followed by the Government of Cuba, still the exceptionally close relations existing between Cuba and the United States; the fact that the new electoral law is for the first time being put to the test; and the further fact that the United States may again be called upon by the Cuban people for a decision regarding the fairness of the election, makes it incumbent upon the Government of the United States to use all available means to observe the conduct of the electoral procedure in Cuba, as well as the spirit in which the electoral law is being enforced.

Not Actually to Supervise

The Government of the United States does not propose actually to supervise the elections. However, it is by treaty pledged to "the maintenance of a government in Cuba adequate for the protection of life, property and individual liberty." It is, therefore, unalterably opposed to any attempt to substitute violence and revolution for the processes of government. I am desired to emphasize the fact, however, that it is no less opposed to intimidation and fraud in the conduct of elections, as such procedure might be eeffective in depriving the people of Cuba of their right to choose their own government.

The Government of the United States hopes and expects that the Government and people of Cuba will profit by the new electoral machinery and by the lessons of the past to hold elections which may be recognized as just and fair, and which may inspire confidence for the future.

I am, sir,

Your obedient servant,
FRANCIS WHITT,
Charge d'Affaires, a. i.

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"MILITARY SUPERVISORS IN CUBA".
Revised to Oct.31st,1920.
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PINAR DEL RIO PROVINCE.

		Appointed:
Guane,	Capt. Joaquin Martinez Navarro,	October 1,1920
Palacios	1st Lt.Andrés Valdés Garay,	" 2, "
Consolación del Sur,	Capt. Fernando Arán Prendes,	" 7, "
Guanajay,	1st Lt.Ignacio Rodriguez Viera,	" 9, "
Candelaria,	2nd Lt. Oscar Pau Alvarez,	" 20, "
Cabanas,	1st Lt. Raimundo Ferrer y Arias,	" 27, "
San Juan y Martinez,	1st Lt. Alejandro Iglesias Gonzalez.	" 30, "

HAVANA PROVINCE.

San Antonio de los Banos,	1st Lt.Francisco Sarmiento Sánchez,	June 12,1920.
Madruga,	1st Lt. Nicolás Ferrera Saiz,	Sept.22, "
San José de las Lajas,	2nd Lt.Delio Paniagua Ricalt,	Oct.22, "
Nueva Paz,	1st Lt.Miguel Roque y Carmona,	" 11, "
Melena del Sur,	1st Lt.Manuel Lopez-Lage y Villacampa,	" 16, "
Santiago de las Vegas,	1st Lt.Teodoro Fabian y Martinez,	" 11, "
Caimito del Guayabal,	Corp. Hipolito Lemus Pineda,	" 14, "
Marianao,	Capt. Oliverio Ortega Campos,	" 21, "
Bejucal,	Capt. Ricardo Pau y Lopez,	" 15, "
La Salud,	2nd Lt.Edmundo Nin Rodriguez,	" 15, "
Jaruco,	2nd Lt.Felipe Morales Veldes,	" 22, "
Guines,	1st Lt.Rogelio Rojas Meis,	" 26, "
Alquizar,	1st Lt.Cesar Ariet Calvo,	" 22, "
Santa Maria del Rosario,	Sgt. Pedro Cimones Cejas,	" 22, "
Bauta,	1st Lt.Juan Martinez,	" 25, "
Aguacate,	1st Lt.Pilar Jorges Rivero,	" 27, "
Guanabacoa,	1st Lt. Obdulio Morrera y Garcia,	" 29, "

MATANZAS PROVINCE.

Perico	1st Lt. Bernardo Gonzales Facet,	June 21,1920
Guamacaro	1st Lt. José D.R.Serrano y Diaz,	July 19, "
Colon,	Major Ramón Cordovés Cabrera,	Sept.11, "
Matanzas,	Capt. Isidoro Cordovés Teuma,	" 11, "
Union de Reyes,	Capt. Manuel Morales Broderman,	Oct. 4, "
Alacranes,	" " " "	" 28, "
Manguito,	1st Lt. Ramón Rodriguez Ramos,	" 5, "
San José de los Ramos,	Sgt. J.Miguel Hernandez y Carbonell,	" 5, "
Jaguey Grande,	Sgt. José Rosell Castillo,	" 5, "
Cabezas,	Sgt. Luis Prado Garcia,	" 6, "
Pedro Betancourt,	1st Lt. Manuel Roda y Guerra,	" 15, "
Sabanilla del Encomendador,	2nd Lt.José A.Acosta y Recio.	" 20, "
Agramonte,	2nd Lt. Gervasio Lopez Cano,	" 25, "
Jovellanos,	1st Lt.Juan Gonzalez Rodriguez.	" 25, "

SANTA CLARA PROVINCE.

Camarones,	Sgt. Liberato Baez Suarez,	Sept. 13,1920.
Encrucijada,	" Francisco Diaz Hernandez,	" 16, "
Rancho Veloz,	" José Paulet Bajalante,	Oct. 13, "
Esperanza	2nd Lt. A.Alfonso y Ledón,	Sept. 23, "
Abreus,	Sgt. Gerardo Perez Barrera,	Oct. 19, "
Sagua la Grande,	Capt. Luis Hernandez Rodriguez,	Sept. 28, "
Cifuentes,	1st Lt.José F.Morilla y Cobas,	Oct. 29, "
Camajuaní,	1st Lt.Angel Lopez Corajedo,	" 5, "
San Juan de los Yeras,	Corp. Julio Caballero Lopez,	" 24, "
Santa Isabel de las Lajas,	2nd Lt.Cesar Ruiz Hernandez,	" 10, "

Exhibit "J"

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SANTA CLARA PROVINCE (Continued).

		Appointed:
Calabazar de Sagua,	Corp. Eligio Morales Ruiz,	Oct. 31,1920.
Caibarien,	1st Lt.M.A.Miguel y Vasquez,	" 8, "
San Antonio de las Vueltas,	1st Lt.Stgo. Vasquez Fondellida,	" 19, "
Santa Clara,	1st Lt. Andres Callejas Valdespino,	" 9, "
Quemado de Guines,	Sgt. José Martinez Anciano,	" 10, "
Placetas,	1st Lt. Ramon Pineda Rodriguez,	" 11, "
Yaguajay,	Sgt. Apolonio Lopez Diaz,	" 19, "
Crucos,	Sgt. José L.Chinea y Cardenas,	" 11, "
San Diego del Valle,	Corp. Juan Moreno Rodriguez,	" 22, "
Corralillo,	1st Lt. Abelardo Concepcion y Ruiz,	" 24, "
Aguada de Pasajeros,	1st Lt. Melanio Bravo Perez,	" 29, "

ORIENTE PROVINCE.

Campechuela,	2nd Lt. Jorge J. Otero Cossio y Carreno,	June 12, 1920.
Santiago de Cuba,	Major Arsonio Ortiz y Cabrera,	Sept. 10, "
Guantánamo,	Capt. Pedro Mirabal Millan,	Oct. 4, "
Palma Soriano,	Capt. Raul Cartaya Nieto,	" 19, "
Alto Songo,	1st Lt. Pedro Armenguer Gonzalez,	" 7, "
El Cobre,	1st Lt. José Melgar Ortiz,	" 7, "
El Caney,	Sgt. José Rosell Aldana,	" 7, "
Bayamo,	Capt. Enrique Leyte-Vidal Serrano,	" 14, "
Niquero,	1st Lt. Fsco.Borjas y Rodriguez,	" 19, "
Manzanillo,	Capt. Pedro Diaz,	" 21, "
Mayari,	Sgt. Juan Munoz Rigores,	" 15, "
Sagua de Tanamo,	Sgt. Pedro Araus Herrera,	" 15, "
Banes,	1st Lt. Francisco Lara Fonseca,	" 25, "
Baracoa,	Sgt. Hilario Velasquez Duany,	" 26, "

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"SUPERVISORS"
Transferred or Relieved.
(Before the elections.)

Camajuani, S.C.

2nd Lt. Armando Alfonso y Ledon,
Appointed July 23,1920. Relieved Sept.23, 1920, and appointed to Esperanza, S.C. Succeeded by 1st Lt. Angel Lopez Corujedo, Oct. 5, 1920.

Cárdenas, Mat.

Capt. Miguel Dubrocá Rodriguez,
Appointed Aug.24,1920. Relieved Sept.11, 1920. No successor

Guanajay, Pinar del Rio.

1st Lt. Lino Serrano y Medina.
Appointed Sept.20,1920. Relieved Oct.13, 1920, by Sgt. José Paulet Bujalante.

Yaguajay, S.C.

Capt. Erasmo Carrillo Vergel,
Appointed _____. Relieved Sept.23, 1920. Succeeded by 1st Lt. B.Riera y Gomez de la Torre, Oct.11,1920, relieved Oct.19,1920, by Sgt. Apolonio Lopez Diaz.

Cabezas, Mat.

2nd Lt. José A.Acosta y Recio.
Appointed Sept.24,1920. Relieved Oct.6,1920, by Sgt. Luis Prado Garcia. Appointed to Sabanilla del Encomendador, Mat., Oct.20,1920.

Abreus, S.C.

1st Lt. José R.Prado y Sanchez.
Appointed Sept.25,1920. Relieved Oct.19,1920, by Sgt. Gerardo Perez Barrera.

Palma Soriano, Oto.

2nd Lt. E.Jardines Hernandez.
Appointed Oct.4,1920. Relieved Oct.19,1920, by Capt. Raul Cartaya Nieto.

Vueltas, S.C.

1st Lt. M.A.Miguel y Vasquez.
Appointed Oct. 5,1920. Relieved Oct.8, 1920, by 1st Lt. Santiago Vasquez Fondellida.

Calabazar de Sagua, S.C.

1st Lt. Oscar de Llanos y Martin Vegue.
Appointed Oct.18,1920. Relieved Oct.19,1920, by Sgt. J.M.Guerrero y Soba, relieved Oct.31, 1920, by Corp. Eligio Morales Ruiz.

S.A.de las Vueltas, S.C.

Sgt. Ramos Leon y Mirabal.
Appointed Oct.8,1920. Relieved Oct.19,1920, by 1st Lt. Santiago Vasquez Fondellida.

Yaguajay, S.C.

1st Lt. B.Riera y Gomez de la Torre.
Appointed Oct.11,1920. Relieved Oct.19,1920, by Sgt. Apolonio Lopez Diaz.

Palmira, S.C.

1st Lt. Cecilio Figuerea Fundora.
Appointed Oct.4,1920. Relieved Oct.22,1920. No successor.

San Jose de las Lajas, Hav.

2nd Lt. Felipe Morales Valdes.
Appointed Sept.14,1920. Relieved Oct.22,1920, by 2nd Lt. Delio Paniagua Ricalt and appointed to Jaruco, Havana.

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"SUPERVISORS" (Continued)
Transferred or Relieved.
(Before the Elections).

1st Lt. Luis Quintero de los Reyes. San Juan de los Yeras, S.C.
Appointed Oct.8,1920. Relieved Oct.24,1920,
by Corp. Julio Caballero Lopez.

Sgt. José Acosta Fernandez. Cifuentes, S.C.
Appointed Oct.4,1920. Relieved Oct.29,1920,
by 1st Lt. José F.Morilla y Cobas.

Sgt. J.M.Guerrero y Soba. Calabazar de Sagua,SC.
Appointed Oct.19,1920. Relieved Oct.31,1920,
by Corp. Eligio Morales Ruiz.

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

Translation

Anastasio

A Letter from Lt.~~Anatasio~~ Colás, in command of the Miltary Forces at Baracca to his chief Major Sandó at Santiago,Cuba.

Baracoa.
October 2nd,1920

Señor B.Sandó,
Santiago de Cuba.

Esteemed Chief;

Two letters to show you that I think that the situation here to be alright,as the agitators are dumb though today they have regained some spirit with the arrival of their candidate for Representitive Luis Albuerne,they seeing their near defeat see in every soldier an political agent,as you will notice by the sheet which accompanies this. And if this is what they say now when I am giving them sponge cake and sweet wine,what will they say when I give them cassava with rum? I propose,incase that they do not put any limits on us, to give them the battle but in a manner that they will feel it truly,and in virtue of the fact that the Jamal ward is their stronghold,I have sent there some people who are very good for what I intend to do.

I have given it so strong to Rojas that I have taken away his mask and today Rafael Fernandez and others left for the country to make a trip around the whole zone,and others have made me the promise not to interfere in anything.

Yesterday I wrote to the lieutenant colonel concerning the matter.

Very well now,what is absolutely necessary for us that Veranes be on the job,as we want that the day of the first that various of them shall pass the day in jail,this is something that we cannot do today because those who are serving as judges belong to the blue band,the Guilartes.

These people have discovered a line of action but I knew of it from the first moments and it is this:as they have seen the movements that I have made of the personel and they know my intentions,they have spread the rumor that the chief of such and such a section is in conivence with the Liberals so that I believing the rumor will relieve or transfer him. They know also show to the country people letter which they have made in which I tell them not to be afraid as this that I do to them is so that the conservatives may see is only a farce,so what do you think of the actions of this band of rascals.

A question in private:Whatis Captain Lora?

When are you coming here?

There is nothing more,order as you like your affectionate friend and

S.S.

(signed) A.Colás

P.S.

Get Rosales to send me his brother Jesus even though it is only for one month,that is to say until after the elections,as I need him very much,not having any other official.

Exhibit "L"

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

A. COLAS PEREZ
TENIENTE E. N.

Baracoa, Oct. 2/921

Sr. D. Manuel Sanchez
Star de Cuba.-

Estimado Jefe:

Dos letras para manifestarle que la situación por esta la creo buena, pues los alborotosos están sudos, hoy han recibido alguno ánimo con la llegada de su candidato a Representante, Luis Alfonso, ellos viendo su próxima derrota están viendo en cada soldado un agente electoral, como verá en la lista que le acompaño? Y si eso dicen ahora que les estoy dando pantalones con vino dulce que no dirán cuando les dé cocal sin vino?- Pues me propongo, si los muestros no me ponen trabas, darle la batalla pues de manera que la sientan de veras, y en virtud de que el barco de Gamal, es mio de su voluntad, he metido aquí una gente buena para el caso que me propongo.

Sr. Alfonso

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Tanto le dí a Rojas que ya se quitó la careta y fuy solo para el campo con Rafael Fernandez y otros que han ido recorriendo toda la Zona, y otros más han hecho comprensión de no meterse en nada.

Ayer escribí al Tte Col. sobre el particular.

Ahora bien, lo que nos hace imperiosa necesidad es que Serrano esté actuando, pues queríamos que el día 1º varios de ellos pasaran el día en la jaula, era que no podemos hacer hoy, pues los 9 que estan actuando de Jueces son de la banda azul de Guiloches.

Esta gente han descubierto una bota, pues que la conocí desde sus primeros movimientos y es: que como han visto el movimiento que he hecho de personal y que saben las intenciones, hacen correr la bola, de que el Jefe de la Seccion tal está en comprensión con los Rebeldes y fuera de que yo creyendolo, le rebe-

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

A. COLAS PEREZ
TENIENTE E. N.

se o' traslade. También le mues-
tran a' la gente del campo una
carta hecha por ellos en que yo les
digo que no tengan miedo que
eso que yo le hago es a' los Con-
servadores es una falsedad, con que
que le paran como se la gastan
el bando de pillos.

Una pregunta en caracter
reservado: ? El Cap. Lozos que
es i.

? Cuando viene por esta i.

Sui mas orden como
guste d. en algo amigo y S.

Colás.

Gestione en Rosalio me mande
a Jesús mi hermano a esta
ciudad que no solo por esto más
es desde hasta pasado las Elec-
ciones, pues la necesito sobre
manera, ya que no tengo otro
[illegible]

D. Ordeñez

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REPUBLICA DE CUBA

EJERCITO

CUARTO DISTRITO

La Merced Perez está autorizada por el Sr. Comandante para pasar á Colon, por tener un hijo enfermo.

Santiago Nov. 1 1912.

Patricio Diaz
Cabo Ex 20 C.
Jefatura.

Exhibit "M"

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Rodeo October 7-1920

Dear Clement Vazquez

Lt Clark

Anoche como á las 5 P.M. tres individuos desconocidos fue el Rpte Villarreal amigo trataron de asesinar á mi compañero Teodoro Perez lo que no lograron por que un compañero de este hizo fuego tres ó cuatro de los asesinos, ~~huyendo~~ huyendo como á las 11.1/2 P.M. Hoy 1º Lt Dominguez de Villarreal con un pl. de 40 hombres armados con el propósito de asaltar la casa y darle muerte lo que no logrando por que supieron que estaba con la casa, poblandose á las 8 A.M. hoy á las 10 A.M. regreso el Villarreal con un numero de 15 ó 20 Policias armados de rifle con el fin de

Exhibit "A"

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Ser el Capitan comicio en mi contra
pues si mi Comunion es la verdad
Este Pueblo a cometido un atentado
contra Dios.

Otro asunto

Hoy fueron llamados por el
Gobernador Luis Hernandez de Segura
todos los Jefes de Pueblo dandoles
instrucciones de que habia que hacer
de todos modos las elecciones
y si habia que matar mataran pues
habia que cumplir ordenes del Rey.
Luego entendido que todo el pueblo
tiene ordenes instrucciones, todo
esto que le comunico en verdad
hoy fue me encuentro en este momento
el Gobernador pero que esto se acabe con
una cuenta mia y estoy junto con
esta mi hija mayor, Val Gracia con

Exhibit No. 7

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

dieran como se encontran esta
fraile familia,
Asi fue desgracia y por no me-
recerle confianza al Cap. me ha des-
tinado á P. Velg y segun noticias
fuerte fue nombrado superviso
para fue haiga asi las elecciones
por lo tanto y sin perdida de tiem
po escribale á los liberales de aqui
fue el dia de las elecciones tienen
mi absoluta garantia, fue no les
llame la atencion en los primeros
dias de mi llegada aqui pues fue
lo hare con el fin de prestarle
garantias al Capitan, y fue nunca
traicionare los mios de lo cual
Vd puede tener entera confianza
Recibir mis fue fue conbigo

Jose Paula
Sargento

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Jesus Perez y Moreno, Secretario de la Junta Municipal Electoral del Termino de Calabazar de Sagua.

CERTIFICO que en sesion celebrada por esta Junta Municipal el dia treinta y uno de Octubre ultimo y á las cuatro de lattarde, se tomó el acuerdo que dice así:

"Cuarto: La Junta Acuerda recomendar al Jefe Superior de las fuerzas armadas que prestan servicios en este Termino y que el día primero de Noviembre retire del servicio activo al cabo Cristobal Yanes Jefe del Puesto de Guayabo, y al soldado Manuel Ofarrill del mismo puesto, así como también al policia Municipal Mateo Machado, de Sitio Grande, Significándole que el motivo de este acuerdo es que dichos individuos se han dado a conocer a los vecinos de este Termino como parciales en lucha pro-electoral en favor de determinada agrupación política. Que este acuerdo debera ser comunicado inmediatamente al referido Jefe Militar."

Y para entregar al Sr. Domingo Suarez y Diaz, que para asunton-electorales lo solicita, expido la presente en Calabazar de Sagua a los siete dias del mes de Noviembre de mil novecientos veinte, Jesus Perez. Hay un sello de dicha Junta.

Exhibit "O".

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DRES. NUÑEZ Y CUESTA
HABANA

BUFETE:
EMPEDRADO 34
DPTOS. 17 Y 18
TELEFONO A-9371

Habana Septiembre 13 de 1920-

Al Mayor General Mario G.Menocal,
Presidente de la Republica.-
Ciudad.-

Mi querido Presidente:

Acabo de regresar de Santo Domingo,en donde se es ta haciendo una campaña violenta a fin de derrotar en dicho Termino Municipal a Tiburon y sus huestes;quiero ponerle a Vd. en antecedentes de algo que ocurre alli y es muy importante resolver cuanto antes,a saber:
el traslado del Capitan Villa y sustituirlo por uno que sea de los incondicionales.

Trasladar al Sargento Monteagudo para el puesto de Rodrigo,a fin de poder neutralizar a Troadio Perez, que se ha ido con Jose Miguel.Dicho Sargento se encuentra en Santa Clara,y es muy conoceder de Rodrigo,en donde es muy querido y esta bien relacionado.

El traslado del Cabo Valladares a Mordazo,pues dicho Cabo que se encuentra en Santa Clara,hace mucha falta en Mordazo.-

El Alcalde Municipal y la Policia Municipal de Santo Domingo,que son todos de filiación conservadora, no hacen nada en favor de nuestro Partido,ni se prestan tampoco a hacer campaña,por impedírselos el citado Alcalde;y como dicho Ayuntamiento,anda bastante mal,bastaria para lograr nuestros propósitos,una llamada al orden a dicho Alcalde.-

Exhibit "P"

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ADOLFO NUÑEZ
ABOGADO
REPRESENTANTE A LA CAMARA
PEDRO M. DE LA CUESTA
ABOGADO

DRES. NUÑEZ Y CUESTA
HABANA

BUFETE
EMPEDRADO 34
DPTOS. 17 Y 18
TELEFONO A-9371

Perdoneme que insista sobre el indulto de Jose de Jesus Fundora, pues es para nosostros en el Termino de Santo Domingo, un verdadero exito llevar indultado a dicho Fundora, al cual me propongo llevar a Santo Domingo, personalmente, tan pronto Vd. lo resuelva, cosa que esper o será brevemente, y me he comprometido con sus familiares, amigo y correligionarios, que son muchos y de verdadera importancia en aquel Término, llevarle prontamnte.-

Con ruego de que no desatienda las suplicas que le hago essiempre suyo incondicionales amigo

Adolfo Núñez

Not a Suspension

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REPUBLICA DE CUBA
DEL PRIMER DISTRITO
MILITAR.

A QUIEN LA PRESENTE VIERE Y INTERESAR:

SEPASE que el Sr. JOSE LOPEZ ROSABAL es auxiliar de las fuerzas de Orden Público de este Distrito, y como tal se le considerará y respetará;

Santiago de Cuba, agosto 1º de 1920.

Por orden del Tte. Col. Rosal Jefe del Dist.

B. Sandó. J. M.
Comandante de I. M. 1er. Dist.
Jefe int. Distrito.

Exhibit "R"

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CONSERVADORES QUE FORMAN PARTE DEL CO-

que el secretario cancele todas las có
cerciorará de que todas las boletas de elec
conservadores sean debidamente selladas y firma
llas en la urna.-

encargado de distribuir las boletas hará todo lo posible
los liberales torpes mas que una boleta; reservándose, la
procurará manejar a nuestro favor y si no es posible, de
go y así echarle en la urna con disimulo.-

conviene amparar al elector conservador resolviendo
pidamente, todas cuantas protestas contra él sean hechas.
rotesta ~~X/X/X/X/X/~~ contra liberales se procederá de manera que
siones de la Mesa se hagan con toda solemnidad, y empleando
diligencias en todo lo posible, paraluego resolver a favor
los casos mas que las circunstancias permiten.-

tomarse como sistema la protesta contra todo elector liberal;
obstrucción constante.-

Conviene que la votación de este Colegio quede reducida a lo mas mí
No obstante esto, debe hacerse porque todos los votos conservado~~s~~
sean aprovechados.-

Otras instrucciones no caben, porque la pericia del Doctor Lucilo de
la Mata los hacen innecesarias.-

Exhibit "S"

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TABLE SHOWING PARTY INSCRIPTIONS AS OF SEPTEMBER 1, 1920, AND NUMBER OF VOTES CAST FOR PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATES, AS FAR AS AVAILABLE DATA PERMITTED ON DECEMBER 1, 1920.

Name of Province	Total Electors	PARTY INSCRIPTIONS. LIGA NACIONAL: Conservatives	Populars	Conservatives and Populars less Democrats	LIBERAL-DEMOCRAT: Liberals	Democrats	Liberals and Democrats less Populars	Total Electors Inscribed in Parties	Total Electors NOT Inscribed in Parties	Total of Electors in colleges where no Elections	VOTES CAST FOR PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATES BY PARTIES. LIGA NACIONAL: Conservatives	Popular	Total Liga Nacional	LIBERAL-DEMOCRATS: Liberals	Democrats	Total Liberal-Democrats	MAJORITY IN FAVOR OF: Liga Nacional	Liberal-Democrats	Total Number of Voters	Electors who did not vote	Percentage of Voters
Pinar del Rio	48,430	20,230	710	19,488	16,055	1,452	16,797	36,285	12,145		18,361	1,317	19,578	18,140	619	18,759	918		38,338	10,102	.79
Havana	127,652	25,628	6,029	27,557	37,597	4,100	35,668	83,225	64,427	8								approx. 5,000			
Matanzas	63,753	13,052	3,054	13,975	18,825	2,131	17,902	31,877	31,876		17,063	6,815	23,868	17,639	1,227	18,866	5,002		42,734	21,019	.67
Santa Clara	117,323	39,591	2,394	38,122	46,295	3,863	47,764	85,886	31,437	9	39,240	4,792	44,032	40,285	1,438	41,723	2,309		85,755	31,568	.73
Camagu"ey	44,179	10,860	1,139	10,764	12,521	1,235	12,617	23,381	20,798				15,453	14,279	279	14,558	895		30,020	14,158	.679
Oriente	116,651	32,500	5,988	38,144	39,611	344	38,967	72,111	43,540	11	26,363	8,482	34,845	22,279	2,907	25,249	9,596		60,094	55,894	.518
TOTALS	516,988	141,861	19,314	148,050	170,904	13,125	164,715	312,765	204,213												

Exhibit 77

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Puinar del Rio 15 "/20.

Al Hon Sor Presidente de la República
Mayor General Mario G Menocal.
Habana.

Mui bien estimado y respetable General:

Cumpliendo su órden verbal de ayer 14 p. M. le informo lo siguiente.

El Americano Grover Theis llegó à ésta por 1ª vez el dia 20 del pasado, hospedandose en el Hotel El Globo, donde permaneció 3 dias, y abonó su cuenta en efectivo. En este regreso lo oí.

Volvió el 20 del pdo, alojandose en el Hotel El Globo, con su Sra, permaneciendo en dicho Hotel 6 dias. En esta ocasión, vino a verme, entregandome la adjunta tarjeta de un Empleado de la Legación, Andrew Degraux, y el dia 4 lo notifiqué para que saliera de esta Provincia, embarcandose en el tren de 5 à las 7 a.m. à donde fué Manuel Landa Pottes de la Audiencia de esta Provincia.

Al marcharse del Hotel, dijo al dueño del mismo, Antonio Santana, que Virgilio Reynerii, pagaba su cuenta,

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y como ofuera el Santana á donde el Rey
veia para que este diera su conformidad, en cuanto al pago, presente
Ramon Guerra, que era el que pagá
ba los gastos del Reinery, en el Hotel, el Rei
nery y el Guerra, dijeron á Santana
que no pagaban nada, Pagando Gromyko
Volvió Gromyko Theis, solo, el dia 8 del ac-
tual, permaneciendo, 3 dias, abonando su
cuenta, y marchando, a Consolacion del Sur,
Palacios, y Artemisa, sin que haya mettido
Las fichas son tomadas por mi del li
bro del Hotel. donde Gromyko anotó sus llegados.

X Segun noticias Pino está por Bacuna
gua, Palacios, Herradura, Paso Paso y
Aspiro, carretera a Rangel; En este lu
gar tiene unos amigos (los Echevarria) q.e
es donde para, acompañado de un Tal Ce
sar Madrid. Los tengo vigilados, y caso
que se muevan denunciado, los contem
plé. Sin perdida asegurar, pues no
la he confirmado, piensa venir por Pa
lacios el Miercoles y cobrar Pepito Iz
quierdo. En Palacios está el Fe Mendez
Sanchez expulsado y condenado, y el
Juan Ant Bravo. He recomendado á Con
solacion y San Cristobal los Vigilen, pue

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son Lugares de dos Escuadrones dis
tintos. Tengo especial cuidado en
todo esto.
Se han anulado los Colegios de San
Juan y Martinez por la Junta Medical,
pero creo que no prosperé.
Faltan se han anulado 2 de Vi
nales, y 2 de Stª Cruz de los Ríos, de
según me informan tampoco pros
perará, y el del Cabo de San Anto
nio, á donde no fueron los Vocales
el dia de las Elecciones. Estos datos
los adquiere en fuente autorizada y se
guro! Mañana 16, debe quedar ter
minado todo en la Provincial. A
yer solo faltaba, el Termino de Pi
nar del Rio, que creo terminen hoy.
Me permito recordarle, el asunto
del Tte Lamore, sugeto á cargos
por un supuesto delito de malversa
cion. He recibido los $500 de
lo repuesto en todos los ramos,
cuyo sobrante giraré mañana al
Sigr Pujol.
Respetuosamente le saluda y
admite sus ordenes S.S.S.
Tte Cor.

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Tte. Cl. Bernal
Pinar del Rio.

Estimado amigo: Durante mi
reciente visita a Pinar del Rio
no tuve el gusto de saludarle.
El portador es un amigo mio
para yo quiero recomendarle
mucho a U y cualquier favor q[ue] U. pueda prestarle sera muy agradecido
Por S.S

ANDREW DEGRAUX

Habana
Oct. 19. 1920

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1st Copy

Enc 2

OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF
MIL. INTEL. DIV.

1-1 1920 265-7-9-54

WAR DEPARTMENT

Report

of

Observations on 1920 Cuban National Elections

Oriente Province

October 11 to November 15, 1920

by

Major H. H. Langhorne, U.S. Army.

Appendix to Annual Report dated December 1, 1920

Exhibit "D"

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

col Enoch

DEDUCTIONS AND CONCLUSIONS ON NATIONAL ELECTIONS IN CUBA

(1) That President Menocal in person directed the pre-election political activities of the military district commanders and thats there is reason to believe that he is now in cipher communication with them in order to negative the efforts of the Liberals in the partial elections. Further, that the President authorized and permitted these officers to employ the federal army of the Republic in the campaign of violence and intimidation, with a view to prevent electors of the Liberal party from going to the polls on November 1st.

(2) That President Menocal was insincere in both of the Allocutions of August 29th and October 29th in which Cuban citizens of all parties were guaranteed the protection of suffrage, is indicated by his full knowledge that the armed elements at his disposal were being utilized in offering obstruction to a fair and honest election. Further, that the evidence herein shows that President Menocal had been informed of the existing pre-election political conditions and took no effective steps either before the election or on election day, to relieve the situation.

(3) That President Menocal, with the full knowledge that his Secretary of Government and Acting Secretary of War and Navy, Colonel Charles Hernandez, was identified with the frauds perpetrated in the 1916 national elections as the then Director of Communications, placed this same official in a position to control the instrumentalities of government for perpetrating, if necessary, the frauds, violence, coercion and intimidation for carrying the election of the Administration's party.

(4) That Colonel Charles Hernandez, as Secretary of Government and Acting Secretary of War and Navy, in the Cabinet of President Menocal, did in person direct the army supervisors, the rural guards, and police under him; appointed political agents, and authorized the issue of licenses to carry firearms to persons of bad antecedents, in order to gain political advantages for the party he supported.

(5) That it is common knowledge that President Menocal authorized the Secretary of the Treasury to employ official funds estimated at between three and five million dollars, for political purposes during the electoral period.

(6) That the Cuban Government was either incapable or unwilling to take steps looking to the enforcement or fulfilment of the electoral code, is evidenced by direct violations of Article 121 of the electoral code in the Albarran case, and in its failure to bring before the courts of justice the public officials who during the electoral period were charged with frauds, violence and intimidation.

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(7) That the Cuban Government not only authorized, but encouraged, the campaign of violence and intimidation, varying in degree in the several provinces of the Republic, in a preconceived plan to prevent Liberals from voting on election day, thereby placing obstructions to the expression of the popular will of the Cuban people at the polls.

(8) That the Cuban Government appears to have knowingly and intentionally prevented members of the Liberal party from availing themselves of the agencies provided by the electoral law, by having failed to cause the Department of Justice to communicate the fact of cessation of hostilities between the Government of Cuba and the Governments of Germany and Austria, to the correctional and instructional courts. That, as a consequence of this failure, these courts did not take cognizance of offences committed by officers and enlisted men of the army during the electoral period. And that the fear of the army supervisors and enlisted men, who were not amenable tp punishment, operated the restrict the collection of evidence necessary to prove irregularities before the proper electoral boards and the courts of justice.

(9) That the Cuban Government placed obstacles in the way of observations undertaken by the United States on the conduct of the elections and enforcement of the electoral code; that the electoral boards, whether due the instructions from higher authority, or other cause, showed a reluctance to discuss electoral matters, but appeared zealous and anxious to convey the impression that the elections were proceeding in accordance with law and order, and above all, that the elections on November 1st. had been fai and honest, well knowing the contrary to be the fact in the matter.

(10) That the army supervisors, both officers and non-commissioned officers, exacted of members of electoral colleges, under threat of death, certificates of good conduct on the part of the soldiers who had rendered them services on November 1st, with a view to deceiving the observers of the Government of the United States.

(11) That as a result of fraud, violence, coercion and intimidation perpetrated by the army and other agencies of the Government, the party supported by the Administration was able to carry by a comparatively small majority the provinces of Santa Clara, Pinar del Rio, and Camaguey.*

(12) That an examination of available reports shows that the number of Liberals who were prevented from voting by the instrumentalities of the Government, exceeds the majority of votes obtained by the Administration Candidates (Liga Nacional); and that therefore the people were deprived of their right to choose their own government.

(13) That the irregularities and delays incident to the completion of college and municipal scrutinies were availed of by the Government agents to alter the ballots cast at the polls by Cuban citizens in good faith, and that as a result the candidates-elect are not the choice of the Cuban people.

(14) That as an indication of the irregularities on election day, and the campaign of violence, intimidation and coercion, proceedings have been instituted in the courts petitioning the annulment of elections of more

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than fifty per cent of the colleges in the Republic.

(15) That the electoral law, while new and put to the test for the first time, will prove effective only when supported by the Gov rnment of the Republic of Cuba; and that the law, not having received that support in the 1920 national elections, electoral frauds were possible not only in the course of voting on election day, but later in the college and municipal scrutinies.

CONCLUSIONS

In the light of the foregoing, it appears that President Menocal, representing the Cuban Government, did not keep faith with the Government of the United States in his assurances that he would answer for the strict fulfilment of the new electoral law in so far as such fulfilment depended upon his Government. The campaign of violence and intimidation waged by the armed elements at the disposal of the Cuban Government and under the direct orders of the Executive, appears to have been widespread but varying in degree of intensity with the necessity of carrying certain colleges and municipalities in a general plan to obtain the majority in five of the six provinces of the Republic. It is common knowledge that the election was not conducted in such a manner as to secure a free and fair expression of the popular will of the Cuban people, and that therefore the Cuban electorate was deprived of the right to choose its own Government.

The Liberal party has appealed to the judiciary of the Republic to annul or set aside the national elections in certain municipalities and colleges, on the grounds that coercion and intimidation were used by the Government against electors of Liberal affiliation. A considerable number of the leaders of the Liberal party appear to have confidence of a favorable decision, even considering the element of favoritism which, it is alleged, the tribunals of justice entertain for the Administration, in political disputes. There is reason to believe that the Liberal party will not go to the polls for the partial elections, even in event of a favorable decision by the Supreme Court, without American supervision. It is further believed that the Liberal party has appealed to the courts largely in deference to the Government of the United States, and not as a measure of reversing the result of the recent elections which under the circumstances is an improbable contingency. In this connection, it is quite generally conconceded that a decision of the Supreme Court of the Republic in favor of the Liberal party will not solve the existing chaotic political situation in the Republic.

The 1920 national elections have demonstrated beyond a reasonable doubt the incapacity of the Cuban Government and Cuban people to conduct an honest and fair election. No electoral law can be formulated for Cuba which will be effective without a Government willing and capable of enforcing it. I venture the opinion that the Republic of Cuba will fare no better under a Government controlled by the Liberal party; and, considering the vindictive character of the Cuban citizen, a condition might be created thereby, which would be infinitely worse, if such were possible.

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There is every reason to believe that the Legation's Note of August 30th has received considerable thought and study by the Cuban people, ni especially by members of the Liberal Party. The consensus of opinion in Cuba appears to be that every stipulation in the Note has been violated by the Constituted Government of Cuba, and that the Liberal politicians have fully justified their contentions in having sought the supervision of the United States in the course of the electoral period, on the ground that President Menocal would not give them a fair and honest election. The next move in the Cuban political situation rests therefore with the Government of the United States.

I need hardly invite your attention and that of the Department to the serious consequences to American influence and interests in the Republic of Cuba, of a vacillating policy in accepting the responsibility assumed by the United States in the aforementioned Note. There is every indication that upon a failure of the United States to render assistance in the solution of the Cuban political situation, a revolutionary outbreak will be very probable at anytime after March 1st, 1921; at which time the courts of the Republic are expected to have rendered a final decision on the contested elections. That American lives and interests would be in greater jeopardy than those of other nationals, is obvious. It is thought that solution of the political problem in Cuba should be found as soon as practicable, and before the Supreme Court has rendered its decision, in order that that body may be spared any embarrassment due to the action of the United States. I believe that I am not overstating the case when I assert that in the present political situation the very life of the Republic is at stake. Certain historic facts indicate clearly that fair and honest elections are essential to the maintenance of good government in Cuba. An indication of the existing bitter political strife is found in the recent decision of the Liberal Members of the House of Representatives to refrain from answering the call of the President for a session looking to the solution of the serious financial situation in which the Republic finds itself at this time.

Of great importance is the fact that the army has been injected into the politics of the country, and in all probability will remain as a political factor for a considerable time, whichever party is in power.

The application of piecemeal remedies as expedients to solve the problem will, it is believed, prove ineffectual.

RECOMMENDATION

It is therefore recommended that the Government of the United States adopt a policy of supervision of all the elections held in Cuba for a period of ten years; reserving the right to extend the period of supervision until such time as the Cubans demonstrate ability to hold a fair and honest election; that measures be taken without delay which will annul the recent national elections; and that new elections be ordered throughout the Republic, under the supervision of the United States, to take place on or about Feb. 15, 1921.

Respectfully yours,

Source: Preliminary Report by . . . . . H. H. CAMPANOIR,
December 7, 1920 Major, Infantry.

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REPORT

OF

OBSERVATIONS ON 1920 CUBAN ELECTIONS

IN ORIENTE PROVINCE,

FOR PERIOD

OCTOBER 11 TO NOVEMBER 15

BY

MAJOR N. W. CAMPANOLE, U. S. ARMY.

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REPORT

OF

OBSERVATIONS ON 1920 CUBAN ELECTIONS

IN ORIENTE PROVINCE

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XII .. RECOMMENDATIONS " 22

Exhibit No.1 - Municipality of Alto Songo

" " 2 - " " Banes

" " 3 - " " Baracoa

" " 4 - " " Bayamo

" " 5 - " " Holguin

" " 6 - " " Mayarí

" " 7 - " " Sagua de Tánamo

" " 8 - " " San Luis

" " 19 - " " Victoria de las Tunas

" " 10 - Biographic Sketches of Principal Persons in the Election

" " 11 - Specimens of Provincial and Municipal Ballots

" " 12 - Official Bulletins with Names of College Personnel

" " 13 - Provincial Return.

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

Habana, Cuba, November 22, 1920.

The Honorable Boaz W. Long,

United States Minister to Cuba.

Sir:

In compliance with your verbal request of November 18, 1920, for a report of my observations on the 1920 national elections in Cuba, for the Province of Oriente, during the electoral period to date,- I have the honor to submit the following:

I arrived in Oriente on October 11th, after making minor observations in the provinces of Santa Clara and Camaguey, a report of which I transmitted to you under date of October 10th. After spending a few days in Santiago de Cuba, I undertook a tour of inspection of the more accessible municipalities in the province, returning to Santiago on October 28th.

On election day, November 1st, I was able to observe the conduct of the elections in four of the municipalities in the immediate vicinity of Santiago. On November 5th I received your instructions to continue the observations in municipalities which I had been unable to visit on election day, for the purpose of obtaining certain information on the conduct of the elections, outlined in your memorandum of instructions of November 4th. This plan was discontinued on telegraphic instructions received under date of November 15th.

While I was able to obtain a great deal of information, on the conduct of the elections, I am constrained to say that the officials

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representing the organized government in Cuba, while not actually refusing to give me information, made every effort to conceal the truth from me. The availability of Liberal informants in the various electoral boards fortunately rendered the task of obtaining the desired information withheld by the Government, comparatively easy. In this connection I desire to invite your attention to letters given me by the Chief of Staff of the Cuban Army, addressed to four District Commanders in the provinces of Camagüey and Santa Clara, urging them to place at my disposal every facility for obtaining information of a military character. I am reliably informed that I was preceded by an officer of the General Staff who visited the Commanding Officers referred to and instructed them to disregard the letters of introduction of which I would make delivery in person, and to render me as little information as possible. I am further informed that the Secretary of the Interior, Colonel Charles Hernandez, who is also Acting Secretary of War and Navy, was responsible for the instructions to the Chief of Staff rendering ineffectual the letters given me.

In this report I have attempted to present the subject in such manner as would place before you certain data of what occurred preceding election day, including a short sketch on the organization of parties, party inscriptions, registration, and appointment of college boards. I have gone somewhat at length into the electoral campaign, especially on points relating to the violence, coercion and intimidation, and have made detailed studies of 9 of the 21 municipalities, which accompany this report as Exhibits 1 to 9 inclusive. There is also attached hereto as Exhibit 10, biographic sketches of the principal persons connected with the elections in the province. The result of my observations on election day and the period up to November 15, during which time I was again able to visit all of the municipalities in the province except four which are difficult of access, is embodied under the heads "Conduct of Elections", "The Scrutiny", and "Returns", all of the data obtained, as far as available. No definite information was obtainable

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at that time on the subject of "Contested Election Cases"; such data as I give on this subject has been collected since my return to Havana.

I. INTRODUCTORY REMARKS.

1. Oriente is the easternmost province of the Republic of Cuba, with a population of 730,909 (Census September 15,1920). It is the most thickly populated province, having an area of 14,211 square miles, with a corresponding density of the population, of 51.4 inhabitants to the square mile. One of the largest of the municipalities in the province is named Holguin, which has the same area as the Island of Porto Rico.

The total number of electors, shown by the Census, is 111,607, but after the exclusions and inclusions by the municipal boards had been completed, the total number of qualified electors was increased to 116,551.

An important factor to be considered in the elections that took place in this province is that in addition to its being the largest in area and population of any of the provinces in the Republic, the means of communication are decidedly the very worst. 6 of the 21 municipalities are so isolated that they lend themselves admirably to political combinations or "understandings" with little or no fear of discovery. The negroes form 48.1% of the total population of the province and exceed in this respect the percentage in any other province. Of the population of 10 years of age and over, 56.7 per cent are illiterate among the native whites, 36.6 per cent among the foreign whites, and 44.88 per cent among the colored population. The wage-earners form 27.4 per cent of the population, which is next to the lowest percentage of any province of the Republic of Cuba.

It will be observed from the above figures that the illiteracy of the population is very great. This is another important factor to consider in the election. In fact, to this cause is due a large number of the frauds which, I have been given advance information, were perpetrated in the election of November 1st.

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II. ORGANIZATION OF PARTIES UNDER ARTICLE 282, ELECTORAL CODE.

2. The data reference to the assemblies and the organization of parties under Art. 282 and nominations, are not available in the province as the matters of selection of provincial and municipal candidates were taken up before the Central Electoral Board at Havana.

The two ballots used in the national elections were the provincial ballot and the municipal ballot. Each contained the names of the candidates of four parties. It is said that the use of two ballots greatly confused the ignorant and illiterate 'guajiro' who heretofore had only been accustomed to one. Specimens of these ballots are attached hereto as Exhibit 11.

III. THE INSCRIPTION.

3. Of the total number of electors in Oriente, it is estimated that 70,000 are inscribed as affiliated with one of the four national parties, thus leaving the number un-inscribed at about 46,000, of which it was expected that at least 20,000 would vote. The total number of electors therefore, which the political leaders prepared to receive at the polls was estimated at about 90,000, or 77 per cent of the total number of electors. This is not an exceptional number of voters which should have gone to the polls despite the disadvantage of bad communication, when the intense interest and bitter contest of the elections are considered. The number of party affiliations in each party was the cause of much bitter strife and was one of the big issues in the campaign. The figures were distorted by one party and the other. The fact that the affiliations were made at

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different times, under different conditions which had not been anticipated, has served as a motive for charges and recriminations between the parties.

As offering an interesting comparison of the number of affiliated electors expected at the polls, and the actual vote polled, the latest unofficial electoral returns today place the number of electors in the province who cast their vote for presidential candidates at 52,937, with 150 colleges yet to be reported.

IV. REGISTRATION.

4. As above stated, the number of electors in the province as shown by the Census is 111,607. The inclusions and exclusions effected by the municipal boards published in the OFFICIAL GAZETTE in compliance with Art. 103 of the electoral law, increased this figure to 116,551. No complaints were received in this province as to any irregularities committed by the electoral boards in this work. Even the leaders of the four national parties had no complaint to make in this respect.

It is reported that the army and the various institutions were late in submitting the lists required by Art. 88 of the electoral code, to the municipal electoral boards, and considerable embarrassment was experienced in having to change the permanent registers and in causing these same changes to be transferred to the college registers which in a number of instances had been already issued to the college boards. I am informed that no difficulties were encountered by the members of colleges in the use of the college registers.

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V. APPOINTMENT OF COLLEGE BOARDS AND SUBORDINATE PERSONNEL.

5. There is attached hereto as Exhibit 12, a copy of the OFFICIAL BULLETIN of Oriente Province, dated October 16, 1920, containing a list of the personnel appointed to the electoral colleges.

The personnel designated for duty for electoral collages as far as known appears to have been selected in accordance with law with the exception of the municipality of Bayamo where I am informed the president of the municipal electoral board requested the political leaders to submit names of the more efficient persons for this class of duty, and appointed them to various colleges.

The presidents of a number of municipal boards stated that a number of minor errors crept into the permanent register, which identified an elector as being able to read and write, when this was not the case. This caused a great deal of difficulty in the large number of resignations which were received during the period between October 16 and election day. The ignorance of the appointees to the electoral colleges, in the electoral procedure in colleges and the numerous requirements of the law, perplexed the college members to such an extent that it is believed not more than 20 per cent of the colleges properly completed the first scrutinies. The resignations during the last days preceding the election were received in great numbers, and in selecting substitutes it is feared that a president and a secretary were often of the same politidal party. This same fear was entertained by the president of the provincial board, as under the law the election in these colleges would be null and void. The Liberals are making every effort to discover these errors, in order to be able to add them to their petitions for the annulment of the elections. Due to various causes, it is estimated that fully 20 per cent of the original personnel in colleges was changed before election day. The

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resignations continued arriving at the Provincial Board on the morning of election day; some of the resignations were approved to the detriment of the voting efficiency.

VI. ELECTORAL CAMPAIGN.

6. The Liberal leaders in this province, as is well known, were anxious for American supervision of the elections, and contributed a great deal to the propaganda to bring this about. The formation of the coalition ticket only served to intensify the strained relations already existing between the political parties.

7. The Presidential Allocution of August 29th, followed by the Legation Note of August 30th greatly allayed the partisan feeling, in the expectation that the elections would be honest and fair. In justice to the Liberals at this stage, it may be said that they welcomed any overtures which would guarantee them a reasonably fair election. The effect of the Allocution and Legation Note rapidly vanished, however, when on September 10th the Government commenced to curtail privileges of the Liberals in their campaign and by the appointment of military supervisors, followed a well-recognized procedure to exert pressure during an electoral campaign.

8. For purposes of discussing the irregularities of the national elections in this province, it has been deemed expedient to divide them into two classes, namely: those committed by agencies extraneous to the electoral body; and those which are closely identified with the more technical electoral machinery. In the first class is to be found the interference of the army in the electoral procedure, ~~both~~ before, during, and after the elections; and in the second class are comprised the frauds, alterations, or errors alleged to have been

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committed by the electoral body or the agencies connected therewith.

9. Army. A high ranking official in the Cuban Army, non-partisan, and thoroughly reliable, confidentially informed me, on October 5th, that the President of the Republic had summoned the commanding officers of the two districts of Oriente province and indicated to them in unmistakable terms his desire that they use their authority and influence to further the chances of success of the Government's party ("Liga Nacional") in the forthcoming elections. My observation of the activities of these officers leaves no doubt in my mind that they were not only very active themselves in favor of the Government candidates during the period between October 10 and November 1, but they willingly lent their troops, arms, and supplies to army supervisors upon request.

The commanding officer of the 9th Military District personally informed me that he had received certain instructions from the President which would take him to Victoria de las Tunas, one of the important Liberal strongholds in this province. I was told later that the object of the visit of this officer had been to bring together certain factions of the Government party between which differences had existed.

It is common knowledge that the political activity in this province was placed in the hands of one Major Arsenio Ortiz y Cabrera, who was appointed officially as supervisor of Santiago de Cuba on September 10th, with Major Bernardo Sandó as his assistant. The latter officer normally is in charge of the rurales in the eastern district of Santiago de Cuba, while Ortiz is the chief of the Tercio Tacticos in the same district.

The province was divided between these two officers so that Ortiz supervised that portion of the province west of a line running north and south between Santiago de Cuba and Holguin, while Sandó took active charge of the campaign east of that line. These officers have

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established a reputation for loyalty to the recognized Government of Cuba, having rendered efficient services during the 'Chambelona' revolution of 1917.

It is not known what actuated the Government to select these officers for these assignments. The propaganda carried on by the Liberal party to revolt in event that an honest and fair election was not held in Cuba, in all probability was a factor which influenced the authorities to place the province in the hands of men whom it could trust. But, although the Government may have had this reason as a prime motive, there remains no doubt in the minds of the neutral observers that upon assuming their duties early in September these two officers announced their mission to the public as a political one and immediately initiated a very active political campaign to bring about defeat of the Liberals in the national elections. Major Ortiz disarmed the police of the Governor of the province, Sr. Guillermo Fernandez Mascaró, who had affiliated himself with the Liberal cause,- and conducted a campaign of terror and violence in his district, meanwhile selecting personnel in the army who would lend themselves for political work. Major Sandó, while ostensibly on an inspection tour of his district similarly surveyed the ground with a view to the appointment of army supervisors who would undertake to engage in politics under his orders in each of the municipalities.

By November 1st., of the 21 municipalities in the province, 14 supervisors had been appointed, as follows:

Municipality	Military Supervisor	Date of Appointment
Campechuela	2d.Lt. Jorge J. Otero Cossio y Carreño,	June 12.
Santiago de Cuba,	Major Arsenio Ortiz y Cabrera,	Sept.10
Guantánamo,	Capt. Pedro Mirabal Millan,	Oct. 4
Palma Soriano	Capt. Raul Cartaya Nieto,	Oct. 19
Alto Songo,	1st.Lt. Pedro Armenguer Gonzalez,	Oct. 7
El Cobre,	1st.Lt. José Melgar Ortiz,	Oct. 7
El Caney,	Sgt. José Rosell Aldana,	Oct. 7
Bayamo,	Capt. Enrique Leyte-Vidal Serrano,	Oct. 14
Niquero,	1st.Lt. Fco. Borjas y Rodriguez,	Oct. 19
Manzanillo,	Capt. Pedro Diaz,	Oct. 21
Mayarí ,	Sgt. Juan Muñoz Rigores,	Oct. 15,
Sagua de Tánamo,	Sgt. Pedro Araus Herrera,	Oct. 15
Banes,	1st.Lt. Fco. Lara Fonseca,	Oct. 25
Baracoa,	Sgt. Hilario Velasquez Duany,	Oct. 26.

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The remaining 7 municipalities were either considered as having a strong Liguista majority, or, when any doubt existed, a military officer in command of the rural guards, rendered the necessary service.

The active participation of the army in the elections in favor of the party supported by the Government and opposed to the Liberals, can be explained by the view held by many officers that the election of General José Miguel Gómez, the Liberal leader, would react to the detriment of the army as a whole; General Gómez is represented as vindictive in character and would remove from office all officers who had opposed him in the revolution of 1917. This contention was accepted by the officer personnel as well as the enlisted men and imparted to them by an insidious propaganda waged it is stated under the direction of the central government. A large number of the officers, as soon as they were convinced of this, on their own volition lost no time in spreading this propaganda to the non-commissioned and enlisted personnel.

It can be stated that the army as a whole has been opposed with determination, to the election of the Liberal candidate, although the number of officers and men who engaged actively in politics can be said to be relatively small.

It is believed that the Liberals did not sufficiently combat this important issue during the electoral period. That the army has been a potent factor in carrying the elections is generally admitted by officers and prominent candidates of the National League (coalition) party. Of the officers who engaged either as supervisors or other capacity, in the political campaign, there is reason to believe that a large number did so conscientiously, in order to save their commissions.

The organized government of Cuba appears to have taken advantage of the frequent reference of threats openly maic by Liberal leaders to overthrow the Government by force if fraud were practised in the elections. The party favored by the Administration astutely

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turned this revolutionary talk to their advantage prior to the election, by making it appear that a revolutionary outbreak would take place before, rather than after, the election, and even went to the extent of selecting a date on which the outbreak would take place. For political convenience this date was announced as October 17, 1920, the election taking place on November 1. This condition served the Government as a pretext for the arrest of Liberal leaders who in a number of municipalities were charged with sedition and conspiracy.

It can be stated that the Liberals intended neither pre-election nor post-election disturbances of any kind; but that this served the purpose of the Government to gain political advantage there can hardly be any doubt. The Liberals appear to have unwittingly played into the hands of the Government.

A very significant fact in the appointment of supervisors in the province is that a large number of them are young and inexperienced officers and that three of them are illiterate sergeants. When the functions of a supervisor are considered, the plan of using them as tools can be easily conceived. In justice to the Cuban army, it must be said that the number who participated actively in politics is very small. The promise of rapid promotion which it is claimed has been made by the Government as a reward for political activity, has been, however, too tempting for certain officers to spurn. That participation in politics is a stimulus to promotion in the army is a condition conceded by army officers themselves.

10. <u>The Police.</u> When, due to the Insurrection of 1917, a large number of Liberal mayors-elect revolted, the new appointments made by the Government to these municipalities were Government representatives of its own political faith. For the most part these mayors were therefore Conservative. The police appointed were of course, of the same political party. During the electoral campaign most all of

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the police were utilized for campaign purposes in the interests of the Administration's party.

11. Political Agents. In addition to the police, the supervisors were authorized to arm certain agents. A majority of these, unfortunately, were men who had been recently pardoned by presidential decree, or of criminal antecedents.

12. Opposing Party. As of further assistance to the police, members of the Government party were also requisitioned for political purposes and authorized to carry firearms. The number of these 'gun-toter was large, but varied with the importance of the municipality.

13. License to Carry Firearms. Another dangerous practice employed in the recent election was the issue of licenses to carry firearms, which was greatly abused in this province. All who belonged to the Government party were not only authorized to carry firearms, but the constituted authorities would supply the necessary equipment. In this connection the law appears to have been violated as well as the manner in which licenses to carry firearms were issued by the Secretary of Government. It is estimated that in the province of Oriente fully 10,000 of these licenses were issued for campaign purposes.

14. Presidential decree prohibiting carrying of firearms. On October 19th the President of the Republic issued a decree prohibiting the carrying of firearms until December 2d. In the province of Oriente this order was not carried out except in so far as the Liberals were concerned. The decree appeared to have given authority to supervisors to search Liberal leaders in fulfilment of the order, and created general alarm among the electors of the Liberal party. It would not be too much to presume that this decree was issued purposely to give this authority to supervisors and thus give impetus to the political campaign.

15. Pre-election Violence, Coercion and Intimidation. As above stated, the degree of violence, coercion and intimidation

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perpetrated by the agents of the Government varied in each municipality. The reports on municipalities for which detailed information has been obtained, contain a number of affidavits given by reliable persons, indicating the character of force that was used in the campaign of intimidation. The favorite practice was to kill, arrest, and confine Liberal leaders; the refusal by Conservative mayors to permit Liberal gatherings; breaking up of Liberal manifestations; patrolling the streets at night, firing ball cartridges into the air; confiscation of voting-cards under one pretext or another; and many others of every conceivable character.

VII. CONDUCT OF ELECTIONS ON NOVEMBER 1.

16. Your attention is especially invited to the detailed reports and the documentary enclosures, of the nine municipalities hereinbefore mentioned on which detailed reports as to the voting conditions on election day are submitted. The names of these municipalities are as follows: Alto Songo, Banes, Baracoa, Bayamo, Holguin, Mayari, Sagua de Tánamo, San Luis, and Victoria de las Tunas. Of special value in these reports is a study of the tabulation showing the number of affiliated voters, by parties, for each barrio, and the number of actual votes cast for President, by party, for each college. By a reference to these tables a good idea can be gained of the pressure that has been utilized to prevent Liberals from voting. If any further investigation is made of the elections, I suggest that this phase receive especial consideration. The situation at Sagua de Tánamo merits careful attention as out of a total of 1,232 inscribed Liberals, only 57 voted. This same condition can be found in a considerable number of colleges on which figures were available. The campaign of terror which was waged by the army on election day was intense in the northern districts of the province in which are comprised the municipalities of Baracoa, Sagua

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de Tánamo, Banes, Mayarí, Holguin and Victoria de las Tunas.

A similar condition existed in municipalities for which no detailed reports are submitted, the intensity varying in degree by the votes necessary to attain a majority.

On election day I was able to observe, as stated, only 4 of the 21 municipalities. As a general rule, colleges did not open much before eight o'clock. It was explained that fear of bodily harm was an important deterrent to college members going to their posts on time. A great many members had to be reassured before venturing outside their homes on election day.

It appears that at twelve colleges no elections were held, for the reasons shown, as follows:

Canalito #1,	Municipality of	Banes;
Yaguajay #1,	"	" Banes;
Jauco #1,	"	" Baracoa;
Jauco #2,	"	" Baracoa;
Montecristo #1,	"	" Baracoa;
Horno #1,	"	" Bayamo;
Julia #1,	"	" Bayamo;
Aguarás #1,	"	" Holguin;
Bijará #2,	"	" Holguin;
Guabasiabo #1,	"	" Holguin;
Sao Arriba #1,	"	" Holguin;
Cauto del Paso #1,	"	" Victoria de las Tunas.

The accomodations provided at the colleges, as far as known were reported ample to have permitted all the electors allotted to them to cast their votes within the period specified by law. The personnel was also adequate but on the whole very efficient. It is believed that the law governing the selection of the personnel of colleges needs amendment so that better qualified persons can be designated for this duty.

17. A feature of the elections in the municipalities observed was the division of parties into groups, for which the personnel of the colleges and political leaders of the Liga party are largely responsible. The effect on the neutral voter at seeing parties aligned was no doubt a factor which kept many of them from voting. It is believed

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that this division into groups constitutes coërcion in every sense of the term. Voters with whom I was able to converse at the colleges stated, and with justice, that their vote was a secret and that by joining one or other of the groups they were divulging that secret, and rather than do this they returned to their homes,without voting.

No fatalities were reported on election day. Reports of serious disturbances,however, in which revolvers were used, are numerous, as indicated in the detailed reports.

18. The campaign of violence, coercion and intimidation continued on into election day,and in a number of places is reported to have reached the college scrutiny. It can be stated that voting in the populated centers was comparatively orderly, but quite the reverse was true in the rural districts. Political leaders,as was expected, took advantage of the illiterate voters at every opportunity. This applies to Liberals as well as the opposing parties. Voting combinations were organized at a large number of colleges to perpetrate frauds in favor of candidates of their choice,at a sacrifice of the presidential vote. The details of the results of these combinations could be investigated as soon as the complete returns become available.

19. The order to confine troops and police to barracks on election day, issued by the officials of the Government at the request of the Central Electoral Board, was very loosely interpreted in the province,by the military authorities. The organized units ("Tercio Tacticos") only,appear to have been confined to barracks, but the rurales, under pretext of preserving law and order, patrolled the streets as usual, frequently stopping to instruct sentinels at colleges. Although the law provided that the military forces should be placed at the disposal of the presidents of electoral boards, in a number of cases it was reported that sentinels refused to take orders from them. No guards reported for duty at the college of Cauto del Paso in the municipality

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of Victoria de las Tunas. The documentation in this college is reported to have been burned while the scrutiny was in progress.

VIII. THE SCRUTINY.

20. In 17 of the 21 municipalities visited, it is estimated about 100 colleges had been unable to complete the scrutiny before midnight of November 1-2. The total number of colleges in this province is 567. As already stated, the ignorance of the law on the part of the personnel,was the most important factor which prevented completion of the scrutiny. There is reason to believe,however, that in order to perpetrate frauds en route from colleges to the municipal boards, the work was purposely delayed in a large number of these colleges. In many cases, municipal boards failed to verify the seals and signatures of college boards,nor were receipts given for the documentation when turned over to them.

21. An unfortunate feature of the Cuban elections appears to have been the facility with which the leaders of various factions combined to commit frauds to bring about the election of their friends at the expense of others. This is known as the 'refuerzo'. There is every reason to believe that this practice was very extensively resorted to in the college scrutiny.

22. Another matter that is worthy of note in the elections is the "Good conduct" certificate exacted of the college personnel,by the army. In a number of cases the college personnel probably gave this certificate of their own accord, but in a good many -notably those of Florida (municipality of Alto Songo) and Arenas (municipality of Victoria de las Tunas), members of colleges were forced to sign these certificates under threat of the revolver.

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23. In attempting to give a report on the inefficiency of the colleges I have estimated that only 25 per cent of the scrutinies were properly rendered.

IX. RETURNS AND CANVASS.

24. The municipal electoral boards on the whole can be said to have performed their functions in a very creditable manner. A majority of the municipalities completed their scrutiny before November 10th as required by law. Four or five of them requested authority of the provincial board to continue to scrutiny, because of the large number of colleges that had not completed the primary scrutiny. Two of the most important municipalities, Holguin and Santiago de Cuba, in the province, had not on November 16th completed the municipal scrutiny.

25. The number of colleges protested and annulled by the municipal electoral boards would vary between 50 and 60 colleges. This does not include the number at which no elections were held, of which there were 12.

26. It is rumored that several municipal boards were subjected to political pressure in the preparation of their returns. What frauds, if any, were effected, is not known at this stage.

27. The provincial scrutiny had not been completed on November 15th. On that date about 87 colleges, including those in which elections were not held, had not been heard from.

28. There is attached hereto and marked Exhibit 13, an unofficial return showing the number of votes cast for the presidential candidates of each party, supplied to me by the provincial electoral board.

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The Liberal political member of the provincial board on November 2d, in the name of the Liberal party, presented a protest against the manner in which the elections had been held in the municipalities of the province, basing this protest on violence, coercion and intimidation which prevented a large number of Liberal electors from voting at the polls.

X. CONTESTED ELECTION CASES.

29. It does not appear that the Liberals have taken advantage of every opportunity to correct the frauds, irregularities or errors during the entire electoral period. The Liberal leaders allege that fear of the constituted authorities has been a deterrent to their entering complaints as they occurred. In several instances that came under my observation, complaints could not be made because of lack of notaries willing to prepare the necessary papers. It is further stated by these Liberal leaders that while the acts of violence on the part of the army and other armed agencies were carried on during the period preceding the election, they had reason to believe that on election day itself, neither coercion nor intimidation would occur.

30. The counsel for the Liberal party, at this date, is in Santiago de Cuba preparing the necessary protests and petitions to present before the provincial courts, to annul the elections in all of the municipalities in the province, on the grounds of coercion and intimidation. The decision from the courts, for cases brought by this province, including the Supreme Court which would be the final arbiter, at the very earliest cannot be expected before February 1st.

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XI. DEDUCTIONS.

31. From the foregoing statements it appears:

(a) That the Secretary of Government (Interior), Colonel Charles Hernandez, who has been identified with the frauds perpetrated in the National elections, in his capacity as Acting Secretary of War and Navy, has directed the forces of aggression against the Opposition in the recent elections.

(b) That the Central Government either authorized or knowingly permitted the employment of officers, noncommissioned officers and enlisted men, and the equipment of the army, for the electoral campaign, in favor of the party of its choice (National League).

(c) That the Central Government supported the police, employed political agents, authorized the issue of licenses for firearms to persons of criminal antecedents, and enforced the decree forbidding the carrying of firearms between October 19 and December 2, only in the case of Liberals, with the full knowledge that these forces would be utilized to perpetrate acts of fraud, violence, intimidation, and coercion before and after the election on November 1st.

(d) That the Central Government of Cuba failed to take necessary steps to enforce the confinement to barracks of troops and the police on election day as provided by Art. 169 of the electoral code prescribing the necessary protection of colleges and electoral boards, and that as a consequence the campaign of intimidation and coercion was carried, on the day of election, to the colleges of several municipalities in the course of the voting, and in the college and municipal scrutinies that followed.

(e) That the President of the Republic in his official capacity took an active personal part in causing officers of the army to engage in the politics of the province, and that complaints sent to him in person by prominent men, in protest of this activity on the part of officers and

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enlisted men, were ignored in every particular.

(f) That as a result of the violence, coercion, and intimidation for which the Cuban Government is responsible, the number of electors who cast their vote, according to unofficial returns published by the Department of Communications, dated November 22, 1920, is 50,719 votes, with 150 colleges not reported upon, out of 85,794 party affiliations and total electors of 116,631 in the Republic. The total number of colleges in the province of Oriente is 457.

(g) That as a result of the violence, coercion and intimidation, for which the Cuban Government is directly responsible, the municipalities of Alto Songo, Banes, Mayari, Sagua de Tánamo, Baracoa, Holguin, and Victoria de las Tunas were on November 10th in a state of alarm; about 300 of the most prominent citizens having been compelled to leave their homes and seek refuge in other localities. These seven municipalities represent a population of 247,714, one-third of the province of Oriente, with 40,142 registered electors, of whom 15,675 are affiliated with the Liberal party.

(h) That this condition of unrest in the province of Oriente, which is due largely to the political situation and the bad financial condition of the Republic, has thrown large numbers of laborers out of work, and seriously alarmed American interests. The danger of disturbance is more serious now than at any other time during the electoral period.

(i) That the employment of the armed agencies in the electoral period preceding the election, under the direction of the Central Government of Cuba, for political purposes, was a stimulus to the frauds and violence perpetrated on election day at the colleges in the municipalities of Banes, Palma Soriano, Holguin, Victoria de las Tunas, and Sagua de Tánamo.

(k) It is believed that the Liberals have not the necessary vote in the province of Oriente to carry the election, even though the elections had been conducted in a fair and impartial manner,- because

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of the unexpected strength developed by the National League, and the bad organization of the Liberals.

(1) That the total number of casualties in the course of the electoral period, to date, due to the political campaign waged by the armed agencies of the Government, in the province of Oriente, is 10 dead and 15 wounded.

In the light of the deductions hereinbefore mentioned, I am of the opinion that the Cuban national elections,1920 in the province of Oriente, were not fair and honest, and that the Constituted Government of the Republic of Cuba should be held responsible therefor in view of the assurance given by President Menocal "that he would answer for the strict fulfilment of the new electoral law in the 1920 elections,in so far as such fulfilment depends upon the Government."

The active participation of the armed agencies of the Government before the election, and the very intense campaign of violence and intimidation developed as the election day approached, caused the Liberals to seriously consider the advisability of withdrawing from the election. I am informed on reliable authority that the decision to participate in the election was in deference to the policy of the United States made known to the Cubans by the medium of the press under date of August 30,1920,- namely, that:

> "The Government of the United States .. .. is,therefore, unalterably opposed to any attempt to substitute violence and revolution for the processes of government. I am desired to emphasize the fact,however, that it is no less opposed to intimidation and fraud in the conduct of elections, as such procedure might be effective in depriving the people of Cuba of their right to choose their own Government."

The Cuban people in the province;therefore,await with keen interest the decision of the United States in this controversy.

In the meantime, the Liberal leaders are active with their petitions,looking to the annulment of the elections in all of the municipalities of the province. It is said that the provincial courts are partisan and cannot be expected to render just decisions. The

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Liberals appear to have every confidence in the Supreme Court, however, and believe that the abundance of evidence in their possession will bring to them a favorable verdict. The decision of the Supreme Court cannot be expected before February 15th at the very earliest. A certain element -among whom are eminent jurists- however, distrust the Supreme Court of the Republic, basing their opinion on alleged prejudice of that tribunal in rendering political decisions in the past.

It is believed that if the Government of the United States waives the political issues of such grave importance to the Cuban people at this time of financial distress, American capital and influence would suffer a severe set-back. The Liberal party, while confident of the courts, consider the Government of the United States as the final arbiter of the controversy.

I am further of the opinion that the political situation is rapidly approaching a crisis which should be decided by the United States Government without delay. A decision of the Cuban Supreme Court will not settle the political conditions within the Republic, as the same antagonism, distrust and lack of fair play will continue to prevail in the Republic whichever party is elected.

An authorized mission of the Liberal party is now in the United States charged with making such representations to the State Department at Washington. It is stated that the mission will press for a reply as soon as the necessary evidence to prove fraud and intimidation is sent to them from Cuba.

XII. RECOMMENDATIONS.

In view of the foregoing conslusions, it is recommended:

(1) That the reply of the United States to the Liberal mission now in Washington, which should be made public, assure the people of Cuba that the Government of the United States will examine the evidence

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in support of the claim of intimidation and fraud advanced by the Liberal mission, and that in due course it will render a decision thereon.

(2) That the Government of the United States do not wait for the decision of the Supreme Court of the Republic of Cuba before making a decision in the election controversy.

(3) That immediate steps be taken to annul the recent elections and new elections ordered held under the supervision of the United States; and that subsequent elections be likewise conducted under the supervision of the United States for a period of ten years.

Respectfully yours,

N. W. CAMPANOLE,
Major, Infantry.

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(This form will be used for municipalities in which the National Elections are likely to be protested or for which petitions have been filed by opposing parties, in municipal or provincial boards or courts, for nullification of elections due to serious infraction of the Electoral Law.)

NATIONAL ELECTIONS IN CUBA (1920)

NAME OF MUNICIPALITY --- ALTO SONGO.

Population 34,278
Total number of Electors 5,564
Total number of Colleges 21

THE APPOINTMENT OF COLLEGE BOARDS AND SUBORDINATE PERSONNEL.

(1) Indicate irregularities, if any, in selection of College Personnel, Art. 58.

None, as far as known, for which Municipal Board can be held responsible. Among the members of college boards, selected by lot in accordance with law, will be found a large number unable to read or write.

(2) Character of personnel available for colleges; aptitude and efficiency:

Generally inefficient; a number were unable to read or write. There is reason to believe that the primary scrutiny was done with the assistance of politicians.

(3) Estimate number of resignations due to all causes:

(a) Presidents.....30%
(b) Secretaries..... 25%
(c) Subordinate personnel. 10%

(4) Did many changes of personnel occur on day of election?

Yes, about 25%.

(5) State principal causes of change, if any occurred in original appointments of college personnel.

Fear of bodily harm by campaign of intimidation, ignorance of electoral law, inability to read and write, and sickness.

(6)

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THE CONDUCT OF ELECTIONS.

(6) Were all of the electoral colleges open on election day before eleven o'clock? Art. 154.

Yes.

(7) What interruption, if any, occurred during voting period?

Interruption reported to have occurred at Mayari soon after voting commenced. Political member (Liberal) was arrested and confined by order of Sergeant O. P. Amador Hechavarria; secretary of the college, Lucas Mejias, being threatened with death, abandoned duties. College of Florida, No.2, Liberal electors prevented from voting, number unknown. At Loma del Gato and Jarhueca, revolver discharges intimidated Liberals, thereby reducing number of Liberal voters.

(8) Name colleges which did not open, and reasons therefor; also name colleges which opened, but closed before 3.00 p.m., stating reasons.

None.

(9) Name colleges which for any reason did not accomodate the number of electors allotted to them.

None, as far as known.

(10) Were there armed men, other than college guards, in evidence in vicinity of polls?

None observed in vicinity of colleges. A large number of political agents armed with revolvers were in evidence in the pueblo of Alto Songo.

(11) State briefly cases of intimidation or coercion personally observed or reported on election day. If necessary, refer to availability of reports or documents on the subject.

None observed; cases reported,- see answer to question No.7. Complaints of intimidation at Florida, Blanca, Jarahueca, and Loma del Gato, made verbally in presence of Major N.W.Campanole, at about 11.45 a.m. on election day. One complaint was reduced to writing and presented to president of municipal board.

(12) Was there any intimidation or interference with electors by Military Supervisors, Army, Police, or members of the opposing party, at the polls or immediate vicinity?

(a) None within city limits.
(b) The Supervisor, Rurales, political agents, all contributed to intimidation which operated to prevent Liberals to exercise the free right of suffrage.

(13) Were the parties divided into separate groups; if so, did this, in your opinion, constitute coercion; describe effect on independent voters; was any discrimination shown to either party group, and by whom? indicate order of voting.

Yes. Colleges observed indicated that the parties had been divided into two groups which in a measure largely interfered

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with the voting of Liberals and neutrals. No discrimination as far as known, although the separation into groups identified Liberals. In certain colleges of the municipality it was common practice for soldiers to permit only Liga voters to enter the polls; due to which, Liberals and neutrals would return to their homes without voting.

(14) Describe abuse of assistance to illiterate voters and connivance of political members to throw vote of these to candidates favored by them.

Illiterate voters were usually assisted by political members of colleges in voting. It is not known to what extent political members connived to sacrifice presidential candidate for candidate of their own choice. The practice is quite general in Cuba, as evidenced by the large number of votes polled by comparitively unknown candidates of all parties.

(15) Describe any fatal or serious occurrence in municipality.

None.

(16) Was the order to confine troops and police to barracks, observed?

Very loosely interpreted. Rural guards under pretext of maintaining law and order, patrolled the streets of the town and rural districts giving orders to troops and soldiers on duty with election boards and colleges.

ELECTORAL CAMPAIGN.

(17) State political ~~activit~~ control of municipality and give name, and date of appointment of military supervisor, if any was appointed.

Military supervisor, 1st. Lieut. Pedro Armenguer Gonzalez; October 7, 1920.

(18) Describe necessity for appointment of supervisor, if known.

Municipality recognized as Liberal. "Military necessity" given as cause, by the Administration.

(19) Indicate briefly political activity, if any, of Supervisor. Did he utilize police and rurales during political period?

Yes, to intimidate and coerce voters in favor of Government.

(20) Name officers and soldiers who participated in politics, and in behalf of which party.

1st. Lt. Pedro Armenguer, Supervisor; Sergeant Amador Hechavarria; Sergeant Maximo Cobas. On behalf of Liguistas.

(21) Describe briefly methods of intimidation and coercion used by the Supervisor, Army, Police, and members of opposing party. Discuss arrests perpetrated to obtain political advantages.

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Liberal voters in rural districts threatened by Rurales, Police and political agents by firing rifles and revolvers in the air and threatening Liberal leaders with death if they did not desist from making campaign. Sr. Salvador Vergili and two others arrested on trumped-up charges of conspiracy.

(22) Estimate number of political agents employed, and state character of men used for this duty, with especial reference to pardoned criminals and persons with criminal antecedents.

28 Employed as political agents. Most of these men were citizens of Liguista affiliation who served without pay. Revolvers and ammunition supplied by Government. Some of these men pardoned by the President on application of politicians. Political agents with criminal antecedents employed by the Government to intimidate and coerce Liberal voters.

(23) Was the presidential decree of October 19th prohibiting the carrying of firearms, enforced?

No.

(24) Discuss confiscation of voting cards by opposing parties, especially by officials of the Government.

Voting cards in large numbers taken from Liberal voters by rurales and political agents. 400 duplicate voting cards issued. Various ruses used to deprive Liberals of voting cards.

(25) State briefly any fatal or serious occurrence during the electoral period; other abuses.

None.

THE SCRUTINY.

(26) What colleges, if any, were unable to complete primary scrutiny before midnight November 1-2; name them if practicable, giving reasons.

La Sabana; Ti-Arriba Nos.1 and 2. Lack of time given as a reason. Inability the probable cause.

(27) Indicate efficacy of college members to perform scrutinies. What difficulties, if any, were encountered by them?

Reported to be very inefficient, due to causes explained in answers to questions 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5.

(28) Note any irregularities observed in the conduct of scrutiny.

It is reported that persons not officially connected with the colleges participated in scrutiny.

29) Name colleges which have been protested by either party, stating grounds.

Mayari, Florida No.2, Loma del Gato and Jarahueca; on grounds that Liberals were prevented from exercising vote.

,0) Estimate number of colleges at which complete scrutinies were properly executed; partial scrutinies?

Of 21 colleges, about 12 were considered satisfactory by Provincial Board.

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RETURNS AND CANVASS.

(31) Give date that municipal board completed municipal scrutiny; and if not within period designated by law, state reasons for delay.

Completed within period designated by law.

(32) What college elections, if any, were protested before the municipal board?

None known.

(33) Give date on which Provincial board completed canvass of this municipality. (Par. 200)

Prior to November 14th.

(34) State whether personnel of municipal board was subjected to political pressure in preparation of return; what frauds, if any, appear to have been effected.

The municipal judge was threatened with death by Supervisor; appeared extremely timid in exercise of functions. No frauds known.

(35) Give statistical table showing total electors, party inscriptions for each barrio, and returns of presidential vote, by party, for each college.

See Table attached hereto.

(36) Explain discrepancies, if any, between party inscriptions and the votes cast for presidential candidates. Comment on neutral vote.

The table above referred to is self-explanatory.

(37) Discuss effect of split ticket on presidential election; was "refuerzo" used in the municipality; relations between municipal and provincial elections.

None known.

(38) Give any general observations you may deem important.

The conditions under which the elections were held in this municipality demonstrated beyond any reasonable doubt that the elector was unable to exercise his right of suffrage. Intimidation and coercion were factors which influenced the election in favor of the Administration. This municipality normally is Liberal. Lieut. Pedro Armenguer Gonzalez, the military supervisor, informed me in person that he had obtained certificates as to good conduct and behavior of the guards at each of the colleges within the municipality. Further investigation of this statement developed the fact that the Liberal members had signed this certificate under threat of death. The Liberals are charged with having forged a letter from ~~th~~ President Menocal directing the supervisor to take such steps as would insure a fair and honest election and that all pressure he had exercised up to November 1st. should be discontinued.

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(39) Brief statement of contents of enclosures:

Charges preferred against the Sergeant at Loma del Gato alleging that he employed force to prevent Liberals from voting. The complaint was transmitted to the Judge of Instruction, Alto Songo for action on November 5th.

Verbal complaints were made to American Consul at Santiago de Cuba, the Chief of the Liberal Party at Havana, and to the Chief of the Liberal Party at Havana; also to the military officer in charge of zone. Statements of these complaints are on file with the American Legation.

CONTESTED ELECTION CASES.

(40) State briefly what legal steps have been taken to correct any fraud, irregularity or error during the electoral pariod. Art. 217.

A petition has been filed with the Court of First Instance and Audiencia to annul the election of the entire municipality.

(41) Have the political parties taken advantage of every redress provided in Chapter XIV to rectify irregularities during the electoral period?

No. Ignorance and fear have deterred Liberal leaders in the municipality from filing complaints.

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General Guerra.
President of the Liberal Party,
Galiano 98, Havana.

Esta mañana tomar posesion en Colegio numero uno Mayari, Miembro Politico nu
nuestro Partido, Sr. Pedro Cardero, fue detenido, encerrado por Sargento C. P. Amador Hechavarria.

Secretario mismo Colegio, Sr. Lucas Mejias, Liberal tambien, tuvo necesidad abandonar Colegio, al ser amenazado de muerte.

Electores amedrentados por fuerzas publicas, no pueden ejercer derecho sufragio.

Colegio numero dos Florida, al mando Sargento Maximo Cobas, de acuerdo con Miembros Partidor Conservador y Popular, impide votar electores Liberales.

En los Colegios de Loma del Gato, y Jarhusca, por causas identicas imposible votar libremente. Por todos esos lugares se hacen descargas cerradas de fusil y revolvers.

Todo es por que saben que de otro modo no podian contener entusiasmo Liberales, que estan deseosos cambiar antipatriotica situacion y son tres cuarta parte electores Songo.

Colegios de la Cabecera, Socorro y Maya tenemos mayoria abrumadora.

Todavia no tenemos noticias otros Colegios del interior, que son mayoria liberal, pero que imagine habran ocurrido igual suerte que los anteriores.

Todos esos atropellos y coacciones impiden a los Liberales de Songo, ejercitar sus derechos ciudadanos del sufragio tal como prescribe nuestra Constitucion, y es norma de todo pueblo libre, civilizado, protestamos con toda nuestra virilidad hombres libres y pedimos nulidad elecciones por no ser legales y honradas.

SALVADOR VIRGILI,

Presidente Asamblea Municipal del Partido Liberal.

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MUNICIPALITY OF ALTO SONGO.

Colleges or Barrios	Total Number of Electors	PARTY INSCRIPTIONS: Conservatives	Liberals	Popular Cubano	Democrata Nacionals	Total Inscriptions	VOTES CAST FOR PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATES: Conservatives	Liberals	Popular Cubano	Democrata Nacionals	Total Number of Votes
Florida Blanca 1,2	674	179	305	173		657	100	94	60	3	257
Jarahueca 1,2	415	166	121	56		343	60	70	79	4	213
La Maya,1,2,3	896	207	306	67		580	134	208	164	3	509
La Sabana	334	105	99	62		266	42	45	43	0	129
Loma del Gato	218	138	39	10		187	107	24	28		159
Mayari Arriba. 1, 2	436	139	237	20		396	122	18	24		164
Socorro	293	72	147	18 ~~17~~		237	62	135	14		211
Sur, 1, 2	413	192	120	49		361	126	105	47	3	281
Norte 1,2	595	210	261	80		551	166	231	55	1	453
Moron	150	149	67	15		130	63	47	14		124
Palenque 1,2	601	218	184	104		506	143	120	102	1	366
Ti Arriba 1,2	537	237	143	63		443	191	105	31		327

Attention is invited to discrepancy between number of electors and number of voters; majority in favor of Liga, 672 votes.

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CUBA SUBMARINE CABLEGRAMA

General Guerra.
Presidente del Partido Liberal.
Galiano 98, Habana.

Esta mañana tomar posesion en Colegio numero uno Mayari, Miembro Politico nuestro Partido, señor Pedro Cardero, fue detenido, encerrado por Sargento O. P. Amador Hechavarria, Secretario mismo Colegio, señor Lucas Mejias, liberal tambien, tuvo necesidad abandonar Colegio, al ser amenasado de muerte. Electores amedrentados por fuerzas publicas, no pueden ejercer derecho sufragio, Colegio numero dos Florida, al mando Sargento Maximo Cobas, de acuerdo con Mienbros Partido Conservador y Popular, impide votar electores liberales.
En los Colegios de Loma del Gato, y Jarhueca, por causas identicas imposible votar libremente. Por todos esos lugares se hacen descargas cerradad de fusil y recolvers. Todo es por que saben que de otro modo nopodian contener entusiasmo liberales, que estan deseosos cambiar antipatrioca situacion y son tres cuarta parte electores Songo. Colegios de la Cabecera, Socorro y Maya tenemos mayoria abrumadoral Todavia no tenemos noticias otros Colegios del interior, que son mayoria liberal, pero que imagino habran ocurrido igual suerte que los anteriores.
Todod esos atropellos y coaseiones impiden a los liberales de Songo, ejercitar sus derechos ciudadanos del sufragio tal como prescribe nuestra Constitucion, y es norma de todo pueblo libre, civilizado, protestamos con toda nuestra virilidad hombres libres y pedimos nulidad elecciones por no ser legales y honradas.

Salvador Virbili.

Presidente Asamblea Municipal del Partido Liberal.

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Enclosure (6)

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(This form will be used for municipalities in which the National Elections are likely to be protected or for which petitions have been filed by opposing parties, in municipal or provincial boards or courts, for nullification of elections due to serious infraction of the Electoral Law.)

NATIONAL ELECTIONS IN CUBA (1920)

NAME OF MUNICIPALITY - B A N E S .

Population- - - - - -- - -- 34,278
Total number of electors - 5,564
Total number of colleges - 21

THE APPOINTMENT OF COLLEGE BOARDS AND SUBORDINATE PERSONNEL.

1- Indicate irregularities, if any, in selection of college personnel, Art. 58.

None as far as known, for which municipal board can be held responsible. The selection of personnel by lot has failed to bring out qualified persons to exercise the functions, in many of the colleges.

2- Character of personnel available for colleges; aptitude and efficiency:

Inefficient. A number of members constituting the colleges were unable to read nor write. A large number of changes were therefore necessary, from the period of the publication of the bulletin containing the names of the personnel of colleges, to election day.

3- Estimate number of resignations due to all causes:

Estimated at 20% of entire personnel.

4- Did many changes of personnel occur on day of election?

Many changes were necessary on the day of the election. This delayed opening of the colleges.

5- State principal causes of change, if any occurred in original appointments of college personnel.

The campaign of intimidation carried on by the Administration; ignorance of the electoral law; inability to read and write; and illness,- were the principal reasons which made necessary the changes in personnel.

6-

THE CONDUCT OF ELECTIONS.

6- Were all of the electoral colleges open on election day before eleven o'clock? (Art. 154)

All colleges opened before 11 a.m. and remained open all day with the exception of the college at barrio Yaguajay which suspended voting at 10.15 a.m. on account of disorder due, it is said, to interference of armed force. the president of the college, Inocencio Quiñones, a resident of Santiago, filed a protest against the arbitrary use of military force,- which protest is contained in the minutes of the college. The minutes also state that the personnel of the college were threatened with revolvers. The voting in the barrio of Canalito was suspended at noon because the members were

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similarly intimidated by agents of the Government.

7- What interruptions, if any, occurred during voting period?

See answer to question 6.

8- Name colleges which did not open, and reasons therefor; also name colleges which opened, but closed before 3 p.m., stating reasons.

See answer to question 6.

9- Name colleges which for any reason did not accomodate the number of electors allotted to them.

As far as known, colleges could have accomodated the number of electors allotted to them. As to this, no complaint was received .

10- Were there armed men, other than college guards, in evidence in vicinity of polls?

Yes. See the complaints filed before the courts, herewith.

11- State briefly cases of intimidation or coercion personally observed or reported on election day. If necessary, refer to availability of reports or documents on the subject:

This municipality was not observed. Mr. Honiball, the Manager of the sugar mill at Banes, stated that armed men were visible in the streets near the colleges and in the streets of the pueblo Banes throughout election day.

12- Was there any intimidation or interference with electors by military supervisors, army, police, or members of the opposing party, at the polls or immediate vicinity?

It is reported that the military supervisor exercised political pressure on Liberal leaders and electors, as evidenced by the documents herewith. The provincial electoral inspector was arbitrarily detained from exercising his prerogative of supervising the elections at the colleges. The inspector stated that he was shown a telegram by the supervisor from the Sevretary of Government, Havana, in which he was ordered to win the elections at all costs. Impracticable to verify this information.

13- Were the parties divided into separate groups; if so, did this, in your opinion, constitute coercion; describe effect on independent voters; was any discrimination shown to either party group, and by whom; indicate order of voting.

No information available.

14- Describe abuse of assistance to illiterate voters and connivance of political members to throw vote of these to candidates favored by them.

Illiterate voters here, as elsewhere, were necessarily assisted by political members of colleges in voting. It is not known to what extent these political members connived to sacrifice presidential candidates for candidates of their choice.

15- Describe any fatal or serious occurrence in municipality.

None as far as known.

16- Was the order to confine troops and police to barracks, observed?

No. The order was very loosely interpreted.

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ELECTORAL CAMPAIGN.

17- State political control of municipality and give name and date of military supervisor if any was appointed.

The municipality normally has a Conservative mayor. The fusion of the Liberal and Democratic tickets, it is claimed, would give the Liberals a majority estimated at from 200 to 300 votes. Until October 25, when this municipality was visited, the political factions appeared to be contented with conditions.
The name of the supervisor is 1st.Lt. Francisco Lara Fonseca; appointed about October 28th.

18- Describe necessity for appointment of Supervisor, if known.

It is reported that the supervisor was designated in order that he should devote his time to carrying the elections for the Administration.

19- Indicate briefly political activity, if any, of supervisor. Did he utilize police and rurales during electoral period?

Yes. The rurales and police were used for political purposes.

20- Name officers and s oldiers who participated in politics, and in behalf of which party?

In addition to the supervisor, the officer in charge of the detachment stationed at Banes used his influence to carrying the election. This information was corroborated by intimate friends of the Detachment Commander.

21. Describe briefly methods of intimidation and coercion used by the Supervisor, army, police, and members of opposing party. Discuss arrests perpetrated to obtain political advantage.

Liberals in rural districts were threatened by rutales and police firing ball cartridges from rifles and revolvers, in the air, and threatening with death those who dared to vote on election day.

22- Estimate number of political agents employed, and state character of men used for this duty, with especial reference to pardoned criminals and persons with criminal antecedents.

It is reported that the Government issued a large number of revolvers to Liguista partisans three days before the election, for the purpose of threatening Liberal electors. This role was accepted by persons with criminal antecedents and the riffraff of the municipality.

23- Was the presidential decree of October 19th prohibiting the carrying of firearms, enforced?

No.

24- Discuss confiscation of voting cards by opposing parties, especially by officials of the Government.

It is estimated that 200 voting cards belonging to Liberals were confiscated by force, by the rurales and police.

25- State briefly any fatal or serious occurrence during the electoral period; other abuses.

None, as far as known.

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THE SCRUTINY.

26- What colleges, if any, were unable to complete primary scrutiny before midnight November 1-2; name them if practicable, giving reasons.

7 colleges in all were unable to complete primary scrutiny before midnight November 1-2, as follows:
Angeles; Flores #2; Oeste #2 and #3; Retrete; Samá; and Veguita.
The minutes show that these colleges were unable to complete scrutiny because of lack of time, with the exception of Oeste #3 which stated that the personnel considered itself incompetent.

27- Indicate efficiancy of college members in performing scrutinies. What difficulties, if any, were encountered by them?

The law was too complicated for the degree of intelligence of the personnel selected to perform the scrutiny.

28- Note any irregularities observed in the conduct of scrutiny.

In the municipal scrutiny it was found that 31 tickets had not been stamped. In the college of Samá 47 blank ballots were also found in the ballot boxes.

29- Name colleges which have been protested by either party, stating grounds.

The colleges of Yaguajau, Canalito, and those mentioned in answer to question 26 it is expected will be protested by Liberals.
No protest so far as known has been filed by Liguistas..

30- Estimate number of colleges at which complete scrutinies were properly executed; partial scrutinies?

25%.

RETURNS AND CANVASS.

31- Give date that municipal board completed municipal scrutiny; and if not within period designated by law, state reasons for delay.

November 10.

32- What college elections, if any, were protested before the municipal board?

Yaguajay and Canalito.

33- Give date on which Provincial Board completed canvass of this municipality. Art. 200.

Completed as far as practicable on November 16th. No records available for 4 of the 18 colleges.

34- State whether personnel of municipal electoral board was subjected to political pressure in preparation of return; what frauds, if any, appear to have been effected?

Yes. There is reason to believe that the members of the municipal and college boards were subjected to political pressure in the preparation of the return. It is not known what frauds were effected.

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35- Give statistical table showing total electors, party inscriptions for each barrio, and returns of presidential vote, by party, for each college,

See ℒ Table attached at the end hereof.

36- Explain discrepancies, if any, between party inscriptions and the votes cast for presidential candidates. Comment on neutral vote.

The Table under paragraph 35 is self-explanatory. A large number (number undetermined) were not permitted to cast their votes. The neutral vote is negligible, as only a few of these votes.

37- ~~It is reported that~~ Discuss effect of split ticket on presidential election; was "refuerzo" used in the municipality; relations between municipal and provincial elections.

It is reported that refuerzo was used in favor of two Representative candidates of the Liberal, and five of the Liguista party, sacrificing the presidential candidates.

38- Give any general observations you may deem important.

Attention is especially invited to the statement of the provincial inspector who was prevented by force from exercising his functions on election day.. The leaders of the Liberal party were likewise threatened, collectively and individually, to refrain from indulging in politics.

39- Brief statement of contents of enclosures:

(a) A complaint filed with the provincial electoral board by Parmenio Dagnés, indicating the extent to which he was prevented from supervising the elections; the use of military forces; the arrest of leaders; frauds and refuerzo, and charging bribery; the control of the telegraph by the Liguistas, which prevented his rendering reports of violence and intimidation carried on on election day.
(b) A complaint filed with the Judge of Instruction in which it is charged that 1st. Lt. Lara and two soldiers arrested the provincial inspector; and interference of one Bibino Paterson, political member of the Liga, who interfered with the voters within college of Este #1.

(c) Complaint from the barrio of Retrete, signed by Parmenio Dagnés, giving list of Liberal voters who waited from 7 o'clock to 3 o'clock, in the vicinity of the college, without being permitted to cast their votes.

CONTESTED ELECTION CASES.

40- State briefly what legal steps have been taken to correct any fraud, irregularity or error during the electoral period. Art. 217.

None until October 27; parties appeared to be satisfied with the political campaign waged. Between November 8 and 10, eighteen complaints were filed with the judiciary, alleging frauds, coercion, intimidation, by the supervisor, army, and police.

41- Have the political parties taken advantage of every redress provided by Cahpter XIV to rectify irregularities during the electoral period?
Yes. More so than the other municipalities in the province.

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MUNICIPALITY OF B A N E S .

Colleges of Barrios	Total Number of Electors	PARTY INSCRIPTIONS					VOTES CAST FOR PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATES				
		Conservatives	Liberals	Popular Cubano	Democrata Nacionals	Total Inscriptions	Conservatives	Liberals	Popular Cubano	Democrata Nacionals	Total Number of Votes
Angeles	107						57	40	7	1	105
Berros	324						140	93	26	2	261
Cañadon	340						156	59	59	6	280
Ganalito	110				No elections						
Duruthy	99						31	50	8	3	92
Este, 1, 2	384						157	185	55	6	403
Flores 1, 2	482	(Total Inscriptions, 3,345. for all colleges)					193	117	43	2	355
Mulas	398						169	188	4	6	367
Oeste 1,2,3	841						272	204	88	30	594
Retrete	240						98	44	9	1	152
Rio Seco	139	No record									
Samá	215	No record									
Veguita	156						111	11	1	0	123
Yaguajay	160	No elections									

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JUNTA PROVINCIAL ELECTORAL

ORIENTE

JOSE FATJO SPECHT, Secretario de la Junta Provincial Electoral de Oriente.

Certifico: que en sesión celebrada por esta Junta Provincial Electoral en el dia de hoy se dió cuenta del siguiente escrito suscripto por el Sr. Parmenio Dagness, Inspector Electoral, nombrado por este Organismo para la Municipalidad de Banes, y cuyo escrito es como sigue:

"Banes, 1° de enero de 1920. Sr. Presidente de la Junta Provincial Elecc toral, Santiago de Cuba. Señor. Cumpliendo los deberes de mi cargo, he asistido hoy a presenciar las elecciones en este Municipio y como re- sultado elevo este informe en forma concisa. Desde hace varios dias los aprestos militares hacianme suponer que algo extraordinario iba a ocurrir. Las continuas descargas de ramas de fuego hechas por los mismos en la poblacion y en los barrios rurales, fueron formando un ambiente de intimidacion que procuré dicipar en lo posible, dando consejos, acudiendo a las Autoridades, procurando remediar en lo posible la situacion. Mulas, ayer se efectuó la detención arbitraria del Jefe de los Liberales de este Término, Coronel Rafael Cabrera, en su Barrio de Mulas, donde reside, y donde se le habia prohibido que permaneciera, por el Teniente Jefe de este Decatamento Sr. Uveda. Esto y la prohibicion que ya por el mismo se habiahecho al Sr. José Zaldivar Feria de que saliera de lapobiacion, llevaron el desconcierto a los vecinos de Mulas, que tienen en esos señores confianza ilimitada, como vecinos honorables que han residido alli largos años. Durante el dia de hoy fui a Mulas y alli pude presenciar como el Sargento Reinaldo conminó al Sr. Cabrera y al Sr. Zaldivar para que abandonaran el Barrio, bajo la amenaza de matarlo si no ovedecia, teniendo al fin de ceder a la fuerza dichos señores y abandonar el Colegio Electoral, que quedaba bajo el dominio de la prewion de la fuerza publica. "Este" en este Barrio se ha hecho lo mismo que en Mulas para intimidar a los electores y obligarlos a votar la candidatura de la Liga. Cuando hoy acudi a evitar la coaccion que con los electores realizaba un Miembro politico del propio partido, en el Colegio numero uno, fui detenido por el Supervisor, Teniente Lara, quien me condujo al cuartel y me hizo permanecer alli dos horas para tratar de persuadirme de que debia prestarme a seguir sus indica- ciones, bajo la oferta de una dádiqua me hacia el propio candidato a la Alcaldia Municipal Sr. Liduvino Quiñones. "Flores". Este Barrio era una verdadera anarquia cuando lo visité a las dos de la tarde. En el Colegio uno encontré en una taquilla al Miembro politico Sr. Andres Argota, del Partido Conservador, marcando boletas él solo, las que depositaban descaradamente en mi presencia en la Urna, como si hubieran sido marcadas por un elector. Traté de consignar una protesta y la Mesa por la presion del aludido Argota, no quiso consignarla, y habiendo acudido a la fuerza del Ejercito pare evitar aquel atropello, esta se negóa auxiliarme. Aquel Colegio ha sido un verdadero desastre. En el Colegio numero dos de este Barrio fui requerido por el Sr. Ramón Hernandez, apoderado del candidato Alfonso Duque de Heredia, para que se le permitiera penetrar en el Colegio y presenciar los escrutinios, a lo que se opuso el Miembro politico Conservador Sr. Antonio Guzman, que era quien practicamente dirigia todas las operaciones, amenazandolo con la fuerza publica que estaba por entero a su disposicion. El expresado Hernandez tuvo que re- tirarse sin poder hacer uso de sus derechos como apoderado. En este mismo Colegio se expulsó al Escribiente Suplente Sr. Ramón Castillo, a pesar de que no habia concurrido el Escribiente efectivo encargado del Libro de Votacion y se dejo vacante el cargo. "Yaguajay" En este Colegio tengo entendido que la fuerza publica suspendió la votacion por la mañana cometiendo toda clase de atropellos con el candidato a la Alcaldia Municipal por el Partido Liberal Sr. Juan Sierra Jomarrón que dirigia las elecciones en aquel Barrio, y el cual le- vantó actas de todos esos hechos, para formular las demuncias pertinentes. Tengo noticias de que poco mas o menos lo mismo ha ocurrido en los demás barrios; pero aun no tengo informes concretos. Tengo la certeza que se va a ejerver presión sobre el Sr. Presidente de la Junta Municipal Electoral para alterar el resultado de los escrutinio Provinciales, reforzando al candidato a Represen- tante Sr. Alberto Silva y probablemen te intentarán hacer lo mismo con ur can- didato de filiación Liberal o Democrata, para lanzar sobre estos la responsa- bilidad de una combinacion de candidatos y quitarle el matiz de un fraude realizado por la fuerza. Esta noche ha venido el Supervisor a hacerme ofertas de dinero para que autorice esa enormidad. Me encuentro en una posicion suma-

enclosure(a)

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mente dificil, a merced del Supervisor que maneja a su antojo la fuerza publica; pero estoy dispuesto a permanecer en mi puesto con dignidadp aun a riezgo de la vida, que veo comprometida a cada instante. Para que esa Junta se de cuenta de la situacion que impera, baste decirle que el Ejercito ocupa la Oficina de telegrafo y no se me permite penetrar en el local a poner ~~xxxxxxxxxxxxxx~~ una telegrama y tengo que valerme de mandar una persona expresamente a que lleve esta communicacion. Espero que esa Junta tomará medidas urgentes, porque solo, y con todas las Autoridades en contra no podré evitar tal ~~vezmque~~ se cometa un atentado mas y una nueva violacion a la Ley. De Ud. respetuosamente. (Fdo.) ParmenionDagness,Inspector."

Y para remitir el original al Sr. Fiscal de esta Audiencia, expido el presente, para constancia en el expediente respectivo que debe formarse, en cumplimiento de lo dispuesto por la Junta Central Electoral, en Santiago de Cuba, a dos de Noviembre de mil novecientos veinta/

Enclosure(a)

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

Banes Noviembre tres de 1920.

Sr. Presidente de la Junta Provincial Electora.

Santiago de Cuba.

S e ñ o r :

Con esta fecha acompaño copia de mi denuncia ante el Sr. Juez de Instrucción de esta Villa, contra el Supervisor Teniente Lara.

De Ud. respetuosamente,

(Fdo.) Pormenio Daguez,

Inspector Electoral.

(Enclosure 6)

DECLASSIFIED
NND 740058
By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

Banes 3 de Noviembre de 1,920

Sr.
Juez de Instrucción
Villa.

Señor:

Pongo en su conocimiento que el dia 1 del actual en momentos en que sorprendia en el Colegio Electoral Num. 1 del barrio Este al miembro politico Bibino Paterson, perteneciente a la Liga Nacional, solo en una taquilla marcando boletes y depositandolas en la urna; y al momento de consignar la protesta ante la mesa electoral, fuí detenido por el Supervisor de la Policía Sr. Teniente Lara y una paraja de soldados que me introdujeron contra mi voluntad en un automóvil llevándome al Cuartel donde me hicieron permanecer dos horas, tiempo que estimo suficiente para hacer variar el resultar de la eleccion en dicho Colegio.

Como estimo que se trata de un delito lo pongo en su conocimiento para lo que proceda.

Fueron testigos de esta detencion el Sr. Adolfo Llauradó vecino de esta Villa, y el choffer que conducía la maquina en que yo andube toda la mañana Aurelio Iglesias.

Este caso se halla comprendido en el articulo 255 del Codigo Electoral.

De Ud. respetuosamente

(Fdo.) Pormenio Daguez

Inspector Electoral

Enclosure (2)

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En Banes en la Oficina del Inspector Electoral siendo la una p.m., del dia tres de Noviembre del año 1,920 comparecen los Sres. José Batista Layva, Salvador Mendoza García, Placido Torre Dominguez, José Batista, Juan Paz Castro, Pedro Velazquez Aguilera, Bernardino Leyva Mulet, Rufino Aguilera Ramirez, José Reyes Mulet, Rogelio Batista Leyva, Juan Velazque Aguilera, Pascual Batista, quienes me mostraron su cedulas electorales para demostrar que no han podido ejercitar su derecho al voto a pesar de estar capacitado para ello y expontaneamente declaran, ante mi que son electores del Retrete pertenecientes al Partido Liberal que durante el dia de la elección estuvieron desde el amanecer hasta que se cerró la votación frente al colegio tratando de penetrar en el mismo para votar lo que no pudieron efectuar porque el Guardia Jurado Agustín Fernandez en unión de un soldado del Ejercito que lo acompañaba y un Jurado llamado Francisco Ruiz, se lo impidieron por la fuerza permitiendo solamente votar a los conservadores a quienes llamaban por una lista que tenian al efecto. Que despues que votaron los conservadores como a la una de la tarde proximamente pararon la votación diciendo que iban a almorzar y no permitieron la entrada a ningún elector la entrada hasta cinco minutos antes de las tres a fin de que los numerosos liberales que allí estabamos no tuvimos tiempo de votar quedando un grupo que calculamos llegaría a setenta proximadamente frente al Colegio a la hora del cierre de la votación y haviendose retirado pocos antes un grupo numeroso cansado de esperar. Los declarantes exhiben las siguientes cedulas electorales que les pertenecen y las cuales no han sido usadas en la presente elección porque no tienen el sello de la mesa ni la firma del Secretario de la misma, y son las siguientes: Jesús Batista Leyva, No. 13953, Salvador Mendoza Garcia No. 11304, Placido Torres Dominguez No. 14130, José Batista No. 13920, Juan Paz Castro No. 14138, Bernardino Leyva Mulet, No. 13954, Rufino Aguilar Ramirez No. 13984, José Reyes Mulet, No. 13976, Rogelio Batista Leyva No. 13969, Pascual Batista No. 16169, no presentando las de Pedro y Juan Velazquez porque manifiestan haberlas dejados guardadasen sus casas. En este estado se presenta tambien elSr. Juan Velazquez sin otro apellido, mayor de edad, vecino del Retrete quien me enseña su cedula electoral No. 13949, que al igual que los anteriores y por la misma causas no ha podido hacer uso de sus derechos electoral, todos aseguran que oyeron al Guardia Fernandez cuando manifestó en alta voz cumplie ordenes del Teniente Lara, que llevaba 60 capsulas encima y que habria que pasar por encima de su cadaver para que el dejara de cumplir las instrucciones que habia recibido. Que dejara de cumplir las instrucciones, digo que debido a esta aptitud violenta no pudieron ejercitar su derecho. Todo lo cual firman ante mi y lo juran solemnemente. A ruego de los señores Juan Batista, Salvador Mendoza, Placido Torre, José Batista, Pedro Velazquez Aguilera, Bernardino Leyva, José Reyes Mulet, Pascual Batista, Juan Velazquez s.ca. porque no saben firmar. C de la Torre: Angel Blanca: Juan Paz: Rufino Aguilar: Juan Velazquez: Rufino Batista: Parmenio Dagnés.

COPIA OFICIAL del documento original que me ha sido presentado por las antes mencionados y que con esta fecha remitó al Juzgado de Instrucción de esta Villa.

(Fdo.) PORMENIO DAGNESS

INSPECTOR ELECTORAL.

Enclosure (c)

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

x(This form will be used for municipalities in which the National Elections are likely to be protested or for which petitions have been filed by opposing parties, in municipal or provincial boards or courts, for nullification of elections due to serious infraction of the Electoral Law.)

NATIONAL ELECTIONS IN CUBA (1920)

Name of Municipality - - - B A R A C O A

Population - - - - - - - - 31,884
Total Number of Electors - 5,778
Total Number of Colleges - 26

THE APPOINTMENT OF COLLEGE BOARDS AND SUBORDINATE PERSONNEL.

(1) Indicate irregularities, if any, in selection of college personnel, Art. 58.

The president of the municipal board stated that the college personnel had been selected in accordance with law, by lot, and that this had resulted in the appointment of persons who were incompetent for the task, many of them not being able to read and write.

(2) Character of personnel available for colleges: aptitude and efficiency:

The personnel generally ignorant and unable to comply with the requirements of the electoral law.

(3) Estimate number of resignations due to all causes:

About 25% of the personnel had to be changed between the date of announcement October 16, and day of election.

(4) Did many changes of personnel occur on day of election?

Yes. Number unknown. Resignations, under a number of pretexts, were received by the electoral board on election day. The greater number were disapproved.

(5) State principal causes of change, if any occurred in original appointments of college personnel:

Inability of members to reach college, due to weather conditions, and illness.

(6)

Exhibit #3

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THE CONDUCT OF THE ELECTIONS.

(6) Were all of the electoral colleges open on election day before eleven o'clock? Art. 154.

All except 3 colleges, as follows: Jauco #1 and #2; and Montecristo #1.

(7) What interruptions, if any, occurred during voting period?

Jauco #1 did not function because neither secretary nor substitute put in an appearance. Under recent ruling of the Central Electoral Board, the municipal boards were not authorized to appoint members of colleges. Jaúco #2 and Monte Cristo were not provided with the necessary documents, due to inclement weather. The gunboat YARA which was requisitioned to perform this duty, was unable to put to sea.

The college of Sabana did not continue to function all day because the president was informed inside the college that Liberals were being intimidated in the vicinity. He caused this statement to be inserted in the minutes, under protest of the other members of the college.

(8) Name colleges which did not open, and reasons therefor; also name colleges which opened, but closed before 3:00 p.m., stating reasons.

Cabacú #1, Gran Tierra #1, Guiniáo, Jaúco #1 and #2, Montecristo #1, Quemados, Sabana, and Veguitas. Reasons as stated above.

(9) Name colleges which for any reason did not accomodate the number of electors allotted to them.

None as far as known. A large number of Liberal electors reported unable to vote, due to intimidation.

(10) Were there armed men other than college guards, in evidence in vicinity of polls?

None as far as known.

(11) State briefly cases of intimidation or coercion personally observed or reported on election day. If necessary, refer to availability of reports or documents on the subject.

Reported that in a number of colleges, Liberal leaders and electors were intimidated by rural forces under commend of Lieut. Colas. Candidate for Liberal Senator threatened with death; Dr. "Lico" Lores intimidated by soldiers and by political opponents. Documents: A telegram from Casano E. Lores giving this information, attached hereto as enclosure #1.

(12) Was there any intimidation or interference with electors by Military Supervisors, Army, Police, or members of the opposing party, at the polls or immediate vicinity?

This municipality was not observed. Numerous reports transmitted verbally indicated that the members of the army controlled the election within the colleges.

(13) Were the parties divided into separate groups? If so, did this, in your judgment, constitute coercion? Describe effect on independent voters; was any discrimination shown to either party group, and by whom? Indicate order of voting.

Not known.

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(14) Describe abuse of assistance to illiterate voters and connivance of political members to throw vote of these to candidates favored by them.

Not known.

(15) Describe any fatal or serious occurrence in municipality.

None, so far as known.

(16) Was the order to confine troops and police to barracks, observed?

Neutral observers stated that the order was not executed.

(17)

ELECTORAL CAMPAIGN.

(17) State political control of municipality and give name and date of military supervisor if any was appointed.

This municipality was considered as doubtful by both parties. The mayor is a Conservative who was appointed immediately following the Insurrection of 1917. A sergeant named Hilario Velasquez Duany was appointed October 28th as supervisor.

(18) Describe necessity for appointment of Supervisor, if known.

No ~~militar~~ emergency existing so far as known. The Administration considered this ~~plaza~~ municipality, as others, a place where revolution could be fomented and in the opinion of the Government no doubt the appointment was necessary.

(19) Indicate briefly political activity, if any, of Supervisor. Did he utilize police and rurales during electoral period?

Yes. Over the signature of Lieut. Colas, to Major Sandó who is in command of the District; informed to the effect that he was to use all his power to secure the victory of the Liguistas in the municipality of Baracoa. Photostat copy of this letter is available in the American Legation, Havana, Cuba.

(20) Name officers and soldiers who participated in politics, and in behalf of which party?

Lieut. Anastasio Colás and men on duty under him; names unknown.

(21) Describe briefly methods of intimidation and coercion used by the Supervisor, army, police, and members of opposing party. Discuss arrests perpetrated to obtain political advantages.

Liberal voters in rural districts threatened by rural police and political agents by firing ball cartridges from revolvers and threatening leaders with death who did not refrain from participation in the political campaign.

(22) Estimate number of political agents employed, and state character of men used for this duty, with especial reference to pardoned criminals and persons with criminal antecedents.

Not known.

(23) Was the presidential decree of October 19th prohibiting the carrying of firearms, enforced?

Not known.

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(24) Discuss confiscation of voting cards by opposing parties, especially by officials of the Government.

Not known.

~~(24)~~ (25) State briefly any fatal or serious occurrence during the electoral period; other abuses.

No serious occurrences in municipality so far as known. Abuses were confined largely to intimidation of Liberal leaders and their electors.

THE SCRUTINY.

(26) What colleges, if any, were unable to complete primary scrutiny before midnight November 1-2; name them if practicable, giving reasons.

Grantierra, Matachin, Sitios, and Sabana. The members of these colleges stated that the time was insufficient to permit them to complete scrutiny. The president of the board informed me that in all probability ignorance of the law was responsible for their not having completed the scrutiny.

(27) Indicate efficiency of college members in performing scrutinies. What difficulties, if any, were encountered by them?

The scrutinies were imperfectly done, due to ignorance of members of electoral colleges. There is reason to believe politicians assisted in the scrutiny of the colleges completed.

(28) Note any irregularities observed in the conduct of scrutiny.

Not known.

(29) Name colleges which have been protested by either party, stating grounds.

Not known.

(30) Estimate number of colleges at which complete scrutinies were properly executed, partial scrutinies?

About 25% of colleges prepared scrutiny in proper form.

(31)

RETURNS AND CANVASS.

(31) Give date that municipal board completed municipal scrutiny; and if not within period designated by law, state reasons for delay.

Scrutiny completed Nov. 9th, 3:40 p.m.

(32) What college elections, if any, were protested before the municipal board?

Not known. The president of the municipal board stated that new elections would be ordered for all the colleges in which elections had been interrupted.

(33) Give date on which provincial board completed canvass of this municipality.

November 15th.

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(34) State whether personnel of municipal board was subjected to political pressure in preparation of return; what frauds, if any, appear to have been effected?

No. Other than the pressure exerted by the military, the elections can be considered as having been legally conducted.

(35) Give statistical table showing total electors, party inscriptions for each barrio, and returns of presidential vote, by party, for each college, as follows:

See table attached, at end hereof.

(36) Explain discrepancies, if any, between party inscriptions and the votes cast for presidential candidates. Comment on neutral vote.

The return for this municipality being incomplete it is impracticable to draw any conclusions as to the voting that took place here. Unofficial return gives the total number of electors who cast their vote as 3,375 in the colleges where voting took place.

(37) Discuss effect of split ticket on presidential election; was "refuerzo" used in the municipality; relations between municipal and provincial elections.

Returns incomplete.

(38) ~~Brief statement of contents of enclosures~~: Give any general observations you may deem important.

Of great importance in the election in this municipality stands out the letter sent by the officer in charge of the Rural Guards to his superior, indicating conclusively that the army used pressure to prevent Liberals from voting at the polls.

(39) Brief statement of contents of enclosures:

(a) Text of letter printed in the HERALDO DE CUBA under date of Nov.21,1920, from Lt.Colas to his chief, Major Sandó.

(b) Telegram Oct.30/20 from Casano E.Lores, father of Liberal candidate for Senator, to Maj.Campanole, stating his son has been threatened with death.

(c) Anonymous letter Oct.21/20, from several sergeants of Cuban Army, to Maj.Campanole, complaining against acts in which their superior officers compel them to participate, etc.

CONTESTED ELECTION CASES.

(40) State briefly what legal steps have been taken to correct any fraud, irregularity or error during the electoral period. Art. 217.

No legal steps have been taken so far as known. Letters and telegrams have been addressed to the President of the Republic and Secretary of the Interior inviting attention to the high-handed manner of the supervisor in this municipality and requesting his removal.

(41) Have the political parties taken advantage of every redress provided in Chapter XIV to rectify irregularities during the electoral period?

No. This municipality is comparitively isolated and there is reason to believe that the conduct of the supervisor and opposition prevented the rectification of irregularities or errors during the electoral period.

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MUNICIPALITY OF B A R A C O A

Colleges or Barrios	(Total (Number (of (Electors (	PARTY INSCRIPTIONS: Con-ser-va-tives	Lib-er-als	Popu-lar Cu-bano	Demo-crata Nacion-als	(Total (In-(scrip-(tions (	VOTES CAST FOR PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATES: Con-ser-va-tive	Lib-er-als	Popu-lar Cu-bano	Demo-crata Nacion-als	(Total (Number (of (Votes (
Asunción 1	299						134	60	6	2	202
Cabacú 1	372										
Duaba 1	145						67	23	10		100
Grantierra 1	355										
Guandao 1,2	431						147	162	4		313
Güiniao 1	274										
Imias 1	293						49	101	34		184
Jauco 1,2	453										
Mariana 1	203						32	78	7		117
Matachin 1	362						133	106	6	1	246
Moa 1	102						57	2			59
Montecristo 1	219										
Nibujon 1	128						32	3	5		40
Playa 1	182						77	44	1	3	125
Quemados 1	204										
Sabana 1	123						33	20	1		54
Sabanilla 1	253						100	54	32		186
San Antonio 1	140						54	39	14		107
Sitio 1	151						41	55	3	1	100
Toa	159						67	56	2		125
Veguitas 1	240										
Velazquez 1,2	509						117	245	20		382
Vertientes 1	181						64	77	9		150

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Text of Letter from Et.Anastasio Colas Chief of the Military Forces at Baracoa to his chief Major Sando in which he shows that he is persecuting the Liberals. This clipping is from" Heraldo de Cuba" of Nov.21st,1920

Acogido a la Franquicia Postal | AÑO IX

CARTA REVELADORA DE LO OCURRIDO EN ORIENTE EL DIA 1o. DE NOVIEMBRE

El Ejército Actuó De Un Modo Activo

LO QUE ESCRIBIO EL TENIENTE COLAS AL COMANDANTE SANDO

Un Documento Que Es Padrón De Ignominia

De la actuación que el Ejército, al mando de Arsenio Ortiz y Luis del Rosal tuvo en lo provincia de Oriente, el primero de noviembre, se van conociendo ya datos interesantes.

Ayer el doctor Pedro Herrera Sotolongo, que fué en comisión especial del Partido Liberal a esa región a practicar una investigación, hizo terminantes declaraciones sobre las coacciones y violencias que caracterizaron la conducta del Ejército. Y hoy podemos ofrecer a los lectores de HERALDO DE CUBA, una copia de una carta suscrita por un teniente del Ejército, que nos envía nuestro corresponsal en Baracoa, documento que es todo un poema, un poema de deshonor.

Nos dice nuestro corresponsal:

"Baracoa, noviembre 10 de 1920.

Al fin puedo cumplir con mi deber de corresponsal. Hace cerca de un mes que este pueblo no tenía más comunicación que la que graciosamente quería concederle el Comandante del Ejército, Bernardo Sandó, llegado a esta ciudad el 19 del pasado mes en el guarda-costa "Yara", puesto por el Gobierno al servicio de la ya difunta Liga Nacional.

El aludido militar vino como director máximo del atentado más inicuo que registra la historia, cuyos detalles llenan de horror a toda persona civilizada; y ha tenido sometido a este pueblo a una grotesca dictadura militar aprovechando las circunstancias.

Como prólogo de las ignominias cometidas aquí por los soldados de la República contra indefensos liberales, remito copia de la carta que dirigió al famoso Sando el teniente Anastasio Colás Perez, jefe de las fuerzas destacadas en este termino. El original de esa carta fué remitido al jefe supremo del Partido Liberal para que pida el castigo de esos militares y de un tal Veranes, ex juez municipal de esta ciudad procesado por partida doble y á tiempo de que no pudiera servir a Sandó de vil instrumento que le sobra aptitud, como lo demuestra los procesos que se le sigue. He aqui la carta.

Baracoa, octubre2, 1920.
Señor B. Sandó,
Santiago de Cuba,

Estimado Jefe:

Dos letras para manifestarle que la situación por esta la creo buena, pues los alborotosos están mudos, hoy han recobrado algún ánimo con la llegada de su candidato a Representante Luis Albuerne, ellos vista su próxima derrota están viendo en cada soldado un agente electoral, como verá en la hoja que le acompaño. ¿Y si eso dicen ahora que les estoy dando panetela con vino dulce que no dirán cuando les de casabe con rón? Pues me propongo, si los nuestros no nos ponen trabas, darle la batalla pero de manera que la sientan de veras, y en virtud de que el barrio de Jamal, es uno de su baluarte, le he metido allí una gente buena para el caso que me proponga .

Tanto le dí a Rojas, que ya se quitó la careta y hoy salió para el campo Rafael Fernández y otros que van en un recorrido por toda la zona, y otros mas han hecho compromiso de no meterse en nada.

Ayer escribí al teniente coronel sobre el particular.

Ahora bien, lo que nos hace imperiosa necesidad es que Veranes esté actuando, pues queríamos que el dia 1o. varios de ellos pasasen el dia en la jaula, cosa que no podemos hacer hoy, pues los que están actuando de jueces son de la banda azul, los Guillartes.

Esta gente han descubierto una beta, pero que la conocí desde sus primeros momentos y es: que como han visto el movimiento que he hecho de personal y que saben las intenciones mías, hacen correr la bola de que el jefe de la sección tal está en connivencias con los liberales a fin de que yo creyéndolo, le releve o traslade. También le muestran a la gente del campo una carta hecha por ellos en que yo les digo que no tengan miedo que eso que yo le hago ver a los conservadores es una farsa, conque, que le parece como se las gastan ese bando de pillos.

Una pregunta en reservado: ¿El capitán Lora que es?

¿Cuando viene por ésta?

Sin más ordene como guste a su afectísimo amigo y s. s.**A. Colás.**

Gestione con Rosales me mande a Jesús mi hermana a ésta aunque sea solo por este mes, es decir hasta pasadas las elecciones, pues lo necesito sobre manera, ya que no tengo otro oficial.

VALE.

(Al pie de la hoja que cita y que es un alcance de "El Liberal", puso esto:

Pienso querellarme, no lo he hecho hasta ahora, porque Pacheco está fuera. En el segundo viaje lo haré en otra forma".

Corresponsal Especial.

Enclosure(s)

DECLASSIFIED
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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

TELEGRAMA RECIBIDA

301 L PO JR 33 PD
BARACOA 30 OCT 1920 8 AM

MAYOR CAMPONOLE

HOTEL CASA GRANDE
STGOCUBA

COMO PADRE REPRESENTANTE DR LORES PIDO A UD PROTECCION PARA MI HIJO AMENAZADO DE MUERTE SEGUN RUMORES POR ADVERSARIO POLICIA Y MIEMBROS EJERCITO RESPECTUOSAMENTE

CASANO E LORES

1.20 A M

Enclosure (b)

DECLASSIFIED
NND 740058
By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

Santiago de Cuba 21 de Octubre de 1920

Mayor Señor Campanole
Ciudad.

Señor Mayor:

Los que suscribimos miembros del ejercito Nacional destacados en el Cuartel "Moncada", pasamos por este medio a denunciarle casos muy graves sobre las proximas elecciones en los que nuestros jefes nos hacen tomar parte apesar de que nuestras conciencias rechazan los crimenes que proyectan, pero somos militares inferiores y tendremos de obedecer. Dias pasados pasamos una denuncia tambien al Sr. Ministro americano en la que le dabamos a conocer ciertas infames proyectas de nuestros referidos jefes: el teniente coronel del Rosal, el comandante Sando, y el comandante Ortiz y hoy le hacemos a Ud. de otras no menos infames que proyectan para los dias proximos a las elecciones y para ese mismo dia, con la advertencia que para que oficiales, clases, y soldados los se condemos nos dicen que es por mandato del Presidente Menocal y con la aceptacion por parte del Gobierno Americano, extremo este ultimo que no creemos.

Si Ud. dispone de servicio secreto de su confianza, puede comprobar lo que le advertimos, mandando uno a Baracoa sin perdida de tiempo a que le informe y a que presencie alli hasta asesinatos quizas entre los que asesinen será el Juez, y seria conveniente que mandase a vijilar los actos del Comandante Ortiz y del Comandante Sando dos exbandoleros; trate de conseguir sus antecedentes, y Ud. mismo debe de resguardarse [illegible] pues su vida de Ud. peligra a manos de los referidos comandantes.

Aparte de otras fechorias y atropellos proyectan el dia primero de noviembre, sean pacificar hasta las doce m. y desde esta hora realizar tanto en la localidad como en campo tales atropellos que los electores no puedan votar, llegando para conseguir hasta el asesinato. Solo se evitaria todo esto que nos mandaran a acuartelar ese dia y varios anteriores y que en cada colegio electoral hubiese una paraja de soldados americanos dando en el pueblo como en los campos; si Ud. nos atiende se lo agradeceran mucho.

Varios Sargentos del E. N.

Enclosure (c)

DECLASSIFIED
NND 740058
By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

(This form will be used for municipalities in which the National Elections are likely to be protested or for which petitions have been filed by opposing parties, in municipal or provincial boards or courts, for nullification of elections due to serious infraction of the Electoral Law.)

NATIONAL ELECTIONS IN CUBA (1920)

NAME OF MUNICIPALITY -- B A Y A M O

Population 45,961

Total number of Electors - 7,883

Total number of colleges - 27

THE APPOINTMENT OF COLLEGE BOARDS AND SUBORDINATE PERSONNEL.

1- Indicate irregularities, if any, in selection of college personnel, art. 58.

The president of the electoral board is reported to have conferred with political leaders with a view to selecting the more capable personnel for the college boards, in violation of the electoral code. This action, however, appears to have brought good results.

2- Character of personnel available for colleges; aptitude and efficiency:

Personnel made available as indicated in answer to quesrion #1 and was efficient.

3- Estimate number of resignations due to all causes:

Very few, if any.

4- Did many changes of personnel occur on day of election?

No.

5- State principal cause of change, if any occurred in original appointments of college personnel.

A few changes occurred on account of illness.

THE CONDUCT OF ELECTIONS.

6- Were all of the electoral colleges open on election day before eleven o'clock? (Art. 154.)

Yes.

Exhibit #4.

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7- What interruptions, if any, occurred during voting period?

In barrio La Sal the material supplied by the municipal board did not arrive in time, this having delayed the opening of the college until about 10.00 a.m. and about 100 electors of all parties -most of whom were Liberals- were prevented from voting when the college closed at 3 p.m.

8- Name colleges which did not open, and reasons therefor; also name colleges which opened, but closed before 3.00 p.m., stating reasons:

None.

9- Name colleges which for any reason did not accomodate the number of electors allotted to them:

La Sal; about 100 electors unable to vote. Lack of time. See answer to question 7.

10- Were there armed men other than college guards, in evidence in vicinity of polls?

None so far as known.

11- State briefly cases of intimidation or coercion personally observed or reported on election day. If necessary, refer to availability of reports or documents on the subject.

This municipality was not personally observed. It is reported that the college of Guisa was surrounded by soldiers who fired ball cartridges in the air. 4 complaints of coercion were presented to the courts. Army and police and agents are charged. None of these complaints have been investigated as far as known.

12- Was there any intimidation or interference with electors by military supervisors, army, police, or members of the opposing party, at the polls or immediate vicinity?
Within city limits?
In rural districts.

Yes. The military authorities arrested Liberal leaders, invoking an order from the President of the Republic for the arrest of all the Liberal leaders who were engaged in politics. The Liberals whose filed complaints against Capt. Vidal, supervisor, on direct orders of Bartolome Gómez, president of the Liberal party at barrio Cayamas, was arrested and charged with conspiracy. One Juan Martinez, president of the Liberals in the barrio of Barrancas, also detained by the corporal in command, in charge of the detachment at Veguita.

13- Were the parties divided into separate groups; if so, did this, in your opinion, constitute coercion; describe effect on independent voters; was any discrimination shown to either party group, and by whom; indicate order of voting.

Yes. As far as known, a large number of Liberals -estimated at 1000- appear to have been prevented from voting.

14- Describe abuse of assistance to illiterate voters and connivance of political members to throw vote of these to candidates favored by them.

Owing to the fact that the selection of the members of colleges was made as stated in answer to question 1, a great deal of abuse was reported to have taken place in the colleges. Political leaders reported to have committed numerous frauds on tickets given them by illiterate to fill out.

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15- Describe any fatal or serious occurrence in municipality.

None.

16- Was the order to confine troops and police to barracks, observed?

No. The order was very loosely interpreted by the military authorities.

ELECTORAL CAMPAIGN.

17- State political control of municipality and give name and date of military supervisor if any was appointed.

Capt. Francisco Leyte Vidal; appointed about October 20th.
The Liberals claim this municipality by a majority of 800 before the election. The municipal mayor is a Conservative although not elected but was placed in control by order of the Government immediately following the revolution of 1917.
Major Arsenio Ortiz has been an active figure in the political field in this municipality since he has reported for duty as supervisor of Santiago de Cuba.

18- Describe necessity for appointment of supervisor, if known.

This municipality is described by the Government as very susceptible to revolution. In 1917 a large number of the inhabitants took up arms against the Government. It is not believed that the appointment of a supervisor, however, was absolutely necessary, and without doubt was made in order to give the political ascendency to the Government party.

19- Indicate briefly political activity, if any, of the supervisor. Did he utilize police and rurales during the electoral period?

The supergisor appears to have given satisfaction to both parties. He himself did not take active part in the political campaign, but his sergeant and soldiers under the guidance of Major Ortiz, were very active in perpetrating acts of violence on Liberals, especially within the last ten days preceding the election.

20- Name officers and soldiers who participated in politics, and in behalf of which party .

Major Arsenio Ortiz, Capt. Enrique Leyte Vidal; Private Aristides Dominguez, and others names unknown, participated in politics in favor of the Liguistas. Reliable information has been received that Capt. Vidal has been unofficially reprimanded for permitting the Liberals to carry the municipality.

21- Describe briefly methods of intimidation and coercion used by the supervisor, army, police and members of opposing party. Discuss arrests perpetrated to obtain political advantage.

The Liberal leader of barrio Guisa, one José Montejo, and at Cayamas, of barrio Cayamas,- arrested and threatened with death by rurales unless they both agreed to refrain from leading Liberals.

22- Estimate number of political agents employed, and state character of men used for this duty, with especial reference to pardoned criminals and persons with criminal antecedents.

Number of agents estimated at 60, assigned to various barrios for

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duty. These agents were pardoned criminals for the most part; others comprised the riffraff of the pueblo.

23- Was the presidential decree of October 19 prohibiting the carrying of firearms, enforced?

Not enforced as far as known.

24- Discuss confiscation of voting cards by opposing parties, especially by officials of the Government.

It is reported that a large number of voting cards belonging to Liberals -estimated at 300- were confiscated by Government agents.
About 500 duplicates were issued.
Complaints of confiscation of cedulas filed in court at Bayamo.

25- State briefly any fatal or serious occurrence during the electoral period; other abuses.

None as far as known.

THE SCRUTINY.

26- What colleges, if any, were unable to complete primary scrutiny before midnight November 1-2; name them if practicable, giving reasons.

Horno #1 and #2; San Juan #2; Guisa #1; Julia #1.
The minutes in the colleges indicate that time was the element which prevented completion of the scrutiny in colleges where elections were held.
Documents in Horno #1 and Julia #1 were destroyed by two Conservative Members of Congress, who it is reported were dissatisfied with the refuerzo, as shown by the count.

27- Indicate efficiency of college members in performing scrutinies. What difficulties, if any, were encountered by them?

Said to have been very efficient, for reasons above indicated.

28- Note any irregularities observed in the conduct of scrutiny.

Julia #1 and Laguna Blanca #2 contained refuerzos inacceptable to two electors, said to be Congressmen. Documents were as a consequence destroyed by them.

29- Name colleges which have been protested by either party, stating reasons.

The elections in the entire municipality have been protested.

30- Estimate number of colleges at which complete scrutinies were properly executed; partial scrutinies.

Work was considered quite satisfactory.

RETURNS AND CANVASS.

31- Give date that municipal board completed municipal scrutiny; and if not within period designated by law, state reasons for delay.

On November 7th, 25 college scrutinies were completed. Results wired to Central Board at Havana on November 8th.

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32- What college elections, if any, were protested before the municipal board?

Julia #1 and Laguna Blanca #2.

33- Give date on which provincial board completed canvass of this municipality. Art. 200.

Unknown.

34- State whether personnel of municipal board was subjected to political pressure in preparation of return; what frauds, if any, appear to have been effected?

None as far as known.

35- Give statistical table showing total electors, party inscriptions for each barrio, and returns of presidential vote, by party, for each college.

See Table attached at end hereof.

36- Explain discrepancies, if any, between party inscriptions and the votes cast for presidential candidates. Comment on neutral vote.

Voting appears to have been satisfactory. Totals who voted, according to unofficial returns, give Liguistas 2,424; Liberals 3,057; Popular Cubano, 136; and Democrata Nacional, 16; or, about 80% of total electors voted.

37- Discuss effect of split ticket on presidential election; was "refuerzo" used in the municipality; relations between municipal and provincial elections.

Yes, but no details available.

38- Give any general observations you may deem important.

It is believed that the elections in this municipality, although protested, were far in advance of other elections in this province in point of comparative fairness and honesty.

39- Brief statement of contents of enclosures:

None attached, as they are of small importance.

CONTESTED ELECTION CASES.

40- State briefly what legal steps have been taken to correct any fraud, irregularity or error during the electoral period. Art. 217.

Complaint has been filed with the Audiencia for nullification of election on the ground of intimidation and coercion.

41- Have the political parties taken advantage of every redress provided in Chapter XIV to rectify irregularities during the electoral period?

Yes, more than the other municipalities.

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MUNICIPALITY OF B A Y A M O.

Colleges or Barrios	(Total (Number of (Electors	PARTY INSCRIPTIONS: Con-servatives	Liberals	Popular Cubano	Democrata Nacionals	(Total (Inscriptions	VOTES CAST FOR PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATES: Con servatives	Liberals	Popular Cubano	Democrata Nacionals	Total Number of Votes
Arroyo Blanco 1,	224	162	62			224	142	57	2	2	203
Barrancas 1,2	605	216	209	12		237	279	232	12		523
Bueycito 1,2	630	293	229			522	294	222	6	1	523
Cauto 1	230	117	58			175	106	76	2		184
Cayamas 1	399	73	192			269	88	200	3	1	292
Cristo 1,2	607	97	191	16		204	153	232	8	1	394
Datil 1,2	517	173	263	0		436	129	391	1		521
Guisa 1,2	685	432	150			582	371	166	24	6	567
Guamo 1,2	423	167	97	30		304	187	154	4		345
Horno 1	504	279	116			No elections held					
Horno 2						113	68		1		182
Julia 1	423	46	146			192	No elections held				
Julia 2							36	106	16		158
La Sal 1,2	574	85	416	68		569	64	308	19		391
Laguna Blanca, 1,2	724	59	297			356	148	354	2		502
San Juan 1,2	594	164	235	11		410	152	227	2		382
Veguita 1,2	735	108	415			523	163	364	24		551

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(This form will be used for municipalities in which the National Elections are likely to be protested or for which petitions have been filed by opposing parties, in municipal or provincial boards, or courts, for ~~a~~ nullification of elections due to serious infraction of the Electoral Law.)

N A T I O N A L E L E C T I O N S I N C U B A (1920)

NAME OF MUNICIPALITY - H O L G U I N.

Population - - - - - - - 91,267

Total number of electors - 14,863

Total number of colleges - 57

THE APPOINTMENT OF COLLEGE BOARDS AND SUBORDINATE PERSONNEL.

1- Indicate irregularities, if any, in selection of college personnel, Art. 58.

None as far as known.

2- Character of personnel available for colleges; aptitude and efficiency.

Very inefficient, as evidenced by large number of colleges not scrutinied.

3- Estimate number of resignations due to all causes:

About 20% of total personnel appointed October 16, 1920.

4- Did many changes of personnel occur on day of election?

Yes.

5- State principal causes of change, if any occurred in original appointments of college personnel.

Campaign of intimidation by the army, police and political agents of the Government.

6-

THE CONDUCT OF ELECTIONS.

6- Were all of the electoral colleges open on election day before eleven o'clock? Art. 154.

Elections were held at all the colleges except Aguarás. Discrepancy appears to exist between the scrutiny in the municipal and provincial boards. The scrutiny in the former indicates that elections were not held at Bijarú, Guabasiabo and Sao Arriba.

Exhibit #5.

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

7- What interruptions, if any, occurred during the voting period?

None, as far as known.

8- Name colleges which did not open, and reasons therefor; also name colleges which opened, but closed before 3.00 p.m., stating reasons.

The election at Aguarás did not take place because the college seal became lost. It is not known why elections were not held at the other colleges named in answer to question 6.

9- Name colleges which for any reason did not accomodate the number of electors allotted to them.

None as far as known. The returns of this municipality were incomplete when examination of the scrutiny was made.

10- Were there armed men other than college guards, in evidence in vicinity of polls?

This municipality was not observed on election day.

11- State briefly cases of intimidation or coercion personelly observed or reported on election day. If necessary, refer to availability of reports or documents on the subject.

The intimidation and coercion practised in this municipality are similar to those already noted for other places. It may be said that coercion was more violent because of the activity of one Major Arsenio Ortiz, who for a time was the supervisor.

12- Was there any intimidation or interference with electors by military supervisors, army, police, or members of the opposing party, at the polls or immediate vicinity?
Within the city limits?
In rural districts.

The supervisor at this municipality had been relieved. The army, under the direction of the District Commander, took a very active interest in the development of propaganda in favor of the Liga. Police and members of the Liga party were armed with revolvers provided by the Government. It is reported that armed parties were visible at a large number of the colleges in the rural districts.

13- Were the parties divided into separate groups; if so, did this, in your opinion, constitute coercion: describe effect on independent voters; was any discrimination shown to either party group and by whom; indicate order of voting.

No data available.

14- Describe abuse of assistance to illiterate voters and connivance of political members to throw vote of these to candidates favored by them.

Frauds in the municipal and provincial ballots appear to have been more common in this municipality than others. Combination looking to "refuerzo" of favored candidates was quite general. This was done with the connivance of political leaders when illiterate electors cast their votes. It is also reported that the scrutinies were tampered with, both in colleges that completed the scrutinies and those that did not. In the latter, the changes were made in carrying the ballot boxes from colleges to the municipal electoral board.

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15- Describe any fatal or serious occurrence in municipality.

None reported. The certificates that good order prevailed in several of the colleges,were requested by the District Commander. A sample of this certificate is attached hereto.

16- Was the order to confine troops and police to barracks, observed?

The Tactico troops (Tercio Tactico) were confined to barracks on election day. The rurales,however, under pretext of maintaining law and order, patrolled the streets,and it is reported entered the colleges without being called upon to do so by the presidents thereof.

17-

ELECTORAL CAMPAIGN.

17- State political control of municipality and give name and date of military supervisor if any was appointed.

The supervisor had been relieved before the election, but there is no doubt that the political,activity of the army was evident. The former supervisor visited the municipality a few days before the election and it is rumored gave instructions to carry on a campaign of terror in the rural districts. The mayor of the town is a Conservative. His appointment is due to the Insurrection of 1917 when 6 Liberal mayors-elect were relieved. Normally,the municipality is strongly Liberal by a number estimated at between 2000 and ~~xxxx~~ 3000.

18- Describe necessity for appointment of supervisor, if known.

No necessity appears to exist. The District Commander has his headquarters here. One squadron of cavalry,and machine guns are sta tioned within the city limits.

19- Indicate briefly political activity, if any, of supervisor. Did he utilize police and rurales during electoral period?

No supervisor. The rurales, police and agents of the Government carried on propaganda in favor of the Liga party during the entire electoral period.

20- Name officers and soldiers who participated in politics, and in behalf of which party.

Lieut. Col. Julio de Cepéda, Major Arsenio Ortiz, and a large number of non-commissioned officers and enlisted men whose names are not known.

21- Describe briefly methods of intimidation and coercion used by the Supervisor, army, police, and members of opposing party. Discuss arrests perpetrated to obtain political advantage.

Firing ball cartridges in the air. Approaching Liberal ~~xxxxxx~~ leaders and demanding,with threats, that they ~~xxx~~ desist from campaigning; and confiscation of voting cards.

22- Estimate number of political agents employed, and state character of men used for this duty, with especial reference to pardoned criminals and persons with criminal antecedents.

Number estimated at 200, who,it is stated,were provided with pistols issued by the Government. The number of persons with criminal antecedents was large.

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23- Was the presidential decree of October 19 prohibiting the carrying of firearms, enforced?

The Liberals were disarmed but the members of the Administration party were allowed to parade the streets with arms, before and after election.

24- Discuss confiscation of voting cards by opposing parties, especially by officials of the Government.

A large number of cards were taken from illiterate "guajiros". One Manuel Balan Ramirez, a Liguista candidate for Representative, appeared to be unusually active in the barrio of Velasco confiscating these cards from "guajiros".

25- State briefly any fatal or serious occurrence during the electoral period; other abuses.

One fatal occurrence took place early in the electoral campaign. Pedro Rojas, a Conservative congressman, noted for his violence toward Liberal voters, was killed in an altercation. This murder led to the appointment of the supervisor as above named, whose relief was effected.

THE SCRUTINY.

26- What colleges, if any, were unable to complete primary scrutiny before midnight November 1-2; name them if practicable, giving reasons.

Bijarú #2; La Aguada; Norte #1; Calderón; Las Calabazas #1; ~~Las~~ Cobezuelas ~~#1~~; Tacajó; San Agustin #1; Bijarú #1; Yareyal, Guayabal; Unas; Tacamora.
Ignorance is given as the principal cause for the failure to complete scrutiny before midnight.
The scrutiny at Corralito was very imperfectly done, and it is reported that the ballots of this college were tampered with.

27- Indicate efficiency of college members in performing scrutinies. What difficulties, if any, were encountered by them?

Many difficulties appear to have been encountered by the personnel. The ignorance of the law, and the number of inefficient members in the colleges were largely responsible for failure to complete scrutiny.

28- Note any irregularities observed in the conduct of scrutiny.

It is reported that scrutinies were influenced by political leaders of both parties, by means of which the "refuerzo" appears to have been effected. The military authority in the person of Major Arsenio Ortiz, is also held as responsible for a number of frauds admitted by the municipal electoral board to have been perpetrated.
The complaints against the election in this municipality are more general and persistent than any other municipality in the province.

29- Name colleges which have been protested by either party, stating grounds.

The elections in this municipality will be protested on the grounds of fraud and intimidation.

30- Estimate number of colleges at which complete scrutinies were properly executed; partial scrutinies?

About 15.

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RETURNS AND CANVASS.

31- Give date that municipal board completed municipal scrutiny, and if not within period designated by law, state reasons for delay.

The municipal scrutinies had been completed on November 15.

32- What college elections, if any, were protested before the municipal board?

Six colleges protested before the municipal board. Elections in these have been annulled.

33- Give date on which provincial board completed canvass of this municipality. Art. 200.

No data.

34- State whether personnel of municipal electoral board was subjected to political pressure in preparation of return; what frauds,if any, appear to have been effected?

It is reported that the municipal electoral board was influenced by the military in a number of its decisions in the scrutiny.

35- Give statistical table showing total electors, party inscriptions for each barrio, and returns of presidential vote, by party, for each college.

See list attached at the end hereof.

36- Explain discrepancies,if any, between party inscriptions and the votes cast for presidential candidates. Comment on neutral vote.

Returns too incomplete to permit discussion of the voting.

37- Discuss effect of split ticket on presidential election; was "refuerzo" used in the municipality; relations between municipal and provincial elections.

Returns too incomplete to permit discussion of the voting.

38- Give any general observations you may deem important.

The Judge of the municipal board stated that 500 presidential tickets had been invalidated in colleges in which scrutinies had not terminated before midnight of November 1-2. He believed that the frauds were perpetrated in transit. The returns of the last board did not reach this board until November 2d, 4.00 p.m. The invalidation of tickets above referred to was done by marking a cross at the head of the ballots of opposing political parties.

39- Brief statement of contents of enclosures:

(a) A printed sheet published by Lieut.Col./Julio Cepéda announcing the election of the Liguista candidates,- which indicates the activity of this officer in politics.

(b) Good Conduct certificate requested by Lt.Col.Cepéda, which indicates the anxiety on the part of this officer to give the appearance that the elections were fair and honest.

(c) A letter from the Mayor to the Liberal leader of Holguin, denying the Liberals the right to hold political gatherings during the electoral period.

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CONTESTED ELECTION CASES.

40- State briefly what legal steps have been taken to correct any fraud, irregularity or error during the electoral period. Art. 217.

6 ϕ colleges have been annulled by the municipal board, as follows: Guayabal, Norte #1, Las Calabazas, Tacajo, San Agustin, Tesajeras. In 4 other colleges no elections appear to have been held.

41- Have the political parties taken advantage of every redress provided in Chapter XIV to rectify irregularities during the electoral period?

No. Due to fear on the part of Liberals.

DECLASSIFIED
NND 740058
By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

MUNICIPALITY OF HOLGUIN

Colleges or Barrios	(Total (Number (of (Electors (	PARTY INSCRIPTIONS :Con-:ser-:va-:tives	Lib-er-als	Popu-lar Cu-bano	Demo-crata Nacion-als	(Total (In-(scrip-(tions (	VOTES CAST FOR PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATES :Con-:ser-:va-:tives	Lib-er-als	Popu-lar Cu-bano	Demo-crata Nacion-als	Total Number of Votes
Aguarás 1	190	36	113			149					
Aguas Claras 1...	185	68	54	14		136	58	61	10	2	131
Alcalá 1	338	73									
Antilla, 1,2.....	453	107	147	80		334					
A.Blanco d.s.1...	120	15	40	28		83	16	30	21		67
Auras 1.	352	168	155	13		336	129	140	17	1	287
Baguano 1	137	102	140	13		255	35	45	9	1	90
Bijarú 1,2	575	117	213	207		537					
Cacocúm 1,2	485	90	129	149		359	26	73	46		145
Calderón 1	378	204	39	76		319					
Camazan 1.....	134	6	110			116	4	103	2		109
Cobezuelos.1....	271	79	140	36		255					
Cauto del Cristo	156	46	63	33		142	39	46	31		116
Corralito 1	264	149	57	15		221					
Cruces de P. 1..	121	48	66	18		132					
Damián 1	225	95	110	13		218	78	105	5		184
Deleyte 1	198	42	85	12		139					
Guabasiabo 1 . .	183	40	40	62		142					
Güirabo 1.....	247	27	140	23		190					
Guayabal 1	292	39	139	90		268					
Haticos d.P. 1	106	25	77	31		133	9	69	15	1	94
La Aguada 1 ...	252	22	195	26		243					
Las Calabazas 1, 2	408	82	172			254					
La Cuaba .1.....	184	8	140	26		174	11	134	16	1	162
La Palma 1	266	65	167	22		254	49	103	14	1	167
La Rioja 1,2....	449	141	209	28		378					
Managuaco 1.....	188	102	68	13		183	92	72			164
Melones, 1	221	155	42	21		218	122	20	18	2	162
Norte 1,2,3 ...	895	216	185	160		561	51	59	71	1	182
Omaja 1	368	120	158	27		305	92	126	34	2	254
Purnio 1	239	46	140	40		226	40	114	21		175
Sn.Agustin 1,2	593	105	371	24		500					
Sn. Andrés 1 ..	351	79	125	13		217	131	115			246
Sao Arriba 1,2	571	197	294	38		529					
Sn. Juan 1	361	25	238	119		382	5	164	83	1	253
Sn.Lorenzo 1 ...	334	50	243	39		332					
Sn.Jeronimo 1...	385	95	113	67		275	71	111	77	1	160
Sn. Francisco 1.	326	25	125	23		173	8	121	18	1	148
Santa Rita 1....	240	73	132	30		235	53	118	30		201
Sur No.1 1	056	218	316	201		735	55	112	67	3	237
Tacamara 1	310	75	160	12		247					
Tacajó 1	217	59	99			158					
Tasajeras 1.....	122	13	78	12		103	10	71	16	2	99
Uñas 1	261	103	80	33		216					
Uñitas 1	143	25	81	15		121	38	69	8		115
Velasco 1	321	242		32		274	158	32	18		208
Yareyal 1	272	51	149	39		239					
Yayal 1	121	21					10	76	10		96

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AL PUEBLO EN GENERAL

El señor Teniente Coronel Julio de Cepeda, Jefe del Noveno Distrito Militar recibió anoche el siguiente Telegrama:

"Coronel Cepeda.

Chaparra me da esta noticia recibida por la Telegrafía sin hilos en este momento:

"De Palacio Habana 3 Nov. 6 p.m. General Molinet. Chaparra. Señor Presidente me dice le informe que han sido ganadas cinco provincias y discutida la Habana. Firmado: Tabío, Ayudante.
Atte.: J. A. Tejeda".

3 Nov. 1920.

.....

"Habana, 3 Nov. 1920.
Jefe Telégrafos, Holguín.
La Liga Nacional ha triunfado en las cinco provincias siguientes: Pinar del Río, Matanzas, Santa Clara, Camaguey y Santiago de Cuba, con tal motive ha sido electo Presidente de la Republica al Dr. Alfredo Zayas. Dele mayor publicidad.
AENLLE, SubeDirector de Communicaciones.

Lo que se hace publico para general conocimiento.

Imprenta EL HERALDO, Holguín, Cuba.

Enclosure (a)

DECLASSIFIED
NND 740058
By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

Holguin, 9 de Noviembre de 1920.

Sr. Jefe del 9° Distrito Militar.
C i u d a d .

Señor:

En contestación a su atta. comunicacion fecha de ayer, tengo el honor de manifestar a U. que a esta Fiscalia de Partido no se ha presentado denuncia alguna con motivo de coacciones y atropellos cometidos por miembros del Ejercito contra los electores el dia 1ro del corriente mes con motivo de las elecciones generales verificadas en esta Ciudad; ignorando si podran haberse presentado directamente al Juzgado de Instruccion, sin que de ello tenga noticia alguna.

De Ud. respetuosamente,

(f) Agustin Calderon,
Fiscal del Partido

C e r t i f i c o :
Que es copia fiel de su original.

Holguin, Noviembre 10 de 1920.

I. de Algarra

Capitán Ayudante del 9° Distrito.

Republica de Cuba
Ejercito Nacional
Jefatura
Noveno Distrito Militar.

En elaire (b)

DECLASSIFIED
NND 740058
By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

Provincia de Oriente
Administracion Municipal de Holguin
Secretaria

Reg. Num. 4718. Octubre 20,de 1920.

Sr. Presidente de la Asamblea Municipal del
Partido Liberal,
Ciudad.

Señor:

Como resultado de su escrito fecha 16 del actual en que interesa se le manifieste las fechas y lugares en que se haya concedido permiso para fiestas politicas a la Liga Nacional, con el fin de fijar para las del Partido Liberal distintos lugares y fechas, tengo el honor de informar a Ud. que al Presidente de la Liga Nacional se le ha concedido autorizacion para que celebre fiestas politicas en todo el Termino desde el 5 hasta el 31 del actual sin precisarse los dias ni los lugares, por lo cual esta Alcaldia no puede permitir fiestas análogas de distintos partidos en ese lapsus de tiempo.

Muy atentamente de Ud.

(f) Agustin Santanach.

Alcalde Municipal.

(El sello de la Alcaldia Municipal de Holguin)

Es copia.

2

Enclosure (C)

DECLASSIFIED
NND 740058
By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

VICTORIA DE LAS TUNAS.

Colleges or Barrios	(Total (Number (of (Electors	PARTY INSCRIPTIONS: Con-servative	Popular Cubano	Liberal	Democrata Nacional	(Total (Inscriptions.	VOTES CAST FOR PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATES: Con servatives	Popular Cubano	Liberal	Democrata Nacional	(Total (number (of (Votes
Antonio Machado,1	245	87	20	54		161					
Arenas 1,2	430	173		189		362	180	9	79		268
Caisimú 1	215	122		26		148	114	2	39		155
Cauto del Paso 1	298	155		90		245	(no election)				
Cuaba 1, 2	412	219		122		341	205	1	117	1	324
Curana 1,2	487	96		286		382	109	5	139	1	254
Dumañuecos 2	475	109	16	176		292	41	11	75		127
Jobabo, 1	324	131		112		243	84	30	64	3	181
Manatí, 1	150	69		42		111	56	3	44		103
Ojo de Agua 1,2	480	30	12	341		383	28	6	363		397
Oriente, 1	335	78		72		150	151	27	73	1	258
Palmarito 1	349	168		150		318	138	5	130	0	268
Playauelas 1	243	53	16	147		216					
San José de la Plata, 1	314	52		203		255	30	5	174		209
Tunas, 1- 1	428	187	33	131		351	77	12	68	1	158
Tunas, 2- 1,2	327	132	11	117		260	194	17	202	3	416

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NND 740058
By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

Santiago de Cuba, 19 de octubre de 1,920.

Sr. Presidente de la Junta Central Electoral.

H a b a n a .

S e ñ o r :

El Presidente de la Junta Municipal Electoral de Victoria de las Tunas en comunicacion de fecha 15 del actual dice a esta Junta lo siguiente:

"Tengo el honor de dirigirle la presente a los efectos de ~~poner~~ poner en su conocimiento la imprescindible necesidad en que se encuentra esta Junta Municipal Electoral de contar con las suficientes garantias para poder desempeñar sus funciones en este periodo electoral, y en tal virtud me permito sugerirle la idea, de que por esa Presidencia se gestione lo conducente para que por las fuerzas del Ejercito se den todo genero de garantia no tan solo para las personas de los que la componen sino tambien para que la Junta pueda desenvolverse sin tener que atender a sugestiones extrañas a la misma. Entiendo esta Presidencia que es de tal vitalidad y tan importante q ue se envie el numero de fuerzas del Ejercito Nacional, para que durante las elecciones y mas tarde mientras se encuentre en el periodo escrutador sean estrechamente guardadas las oficinas de esta Junta Municipal, que sin esa precaucion no me atreveria a pronosticar que reine la paz durante las horas destinadas para emitir el voto los habitantes de esta localidad y mas tarde quando ~~xxxx~~ comience la Junta su funcion post-comicial. Ruego a Ud. Sr. Presidente preste a esta cuestion todo el interes que las circunstancias exigen, para de esa manera evitar sucesos que podrian resultar en extremo desagradables, y que esta Presidencia seria la primera en deplorar.

Lo que tengo el honor de transcribir a Ud. cumpliendo acuerdo de esta Junta para lo que esa Superior tenga a bien acordar.

De Ud. con toda consideracion,

Pte. Jta. Provincial Electoral.

Enclosure (a)

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NND 740058
By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

Victoria de las Tunas, Noviembre 1 de 1920.

Señ or Juez de Instruccion,

Ciudad.

Nicolas Suarez Cruz, mayor de edad, casado y vecino de esta ciudad ante usted comparece respetuosamente y expone:

Que habiendo sido designado Vocal del Colegio Electoral numero 1, del Barrio de Las Arenas se traslado a aquel lugar tomando posesion de su cargo, comenzando el ejercicio de las funciones que por la ley le estan encomendadas.

Que como a las ocho de la mañana se presento en el Colegio Electoral citado el Representante Alfredo Guillen, acompañado de un grupo de policias y paisanos armados, que con la guardia rural de custodiaba el Colegio empezo a ejercer coaccion sobre los electores liberales. Ante la protesta del que suscribe penetraron en el local del Colegio y amenazaron a los miembros de la mesa que alli estabamos, de filiacion liberal, creandose una situacion tan violenta que hacia imposible el ejercicio de nuestros deberes y la defensa de los electores liberales a los que se le impedia votar, intimidandolos y coaccionandolos. Ante esa situacion pude abandonar el Colegio en el que permanecen los demas miembros de filiacion liberal en la condicion de detenidos a merced de los que alli se han impuesto por la fuerza en la forma que antes relato.

Y como entiendo que esos hechos constituyen un delito los pongo en su conocimiento a los fines oportunos.

De usted respetuosamente,

(f) Nicolas Suarez.

Enclosure (2)

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NND 740058
By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

A la Junta Municipal Electoral,

Victoria de las Tunas.

Filiberto Peiso y Mayo, mayor de edad, casado, de esta vecinidad, en su caracter de candidato al cargo de Alcalde Municipal de este termino por el Partido Liberal, como mejor proceda dice:

Que viene a establecer recurso de nulidad contra las elecciones celebradas en el dia de Ayer en los Colegios que funcionaron en el barrio de Curana, fundando dicho recurso en el siguiente hecho:

La Guardia Rural que estaba en dicho barrios al cuidado de los Colegios Electorales, al mando de una cabo de apellido Leon estuvo alli coaccionando a los electores llegando a inpedirles acceso a los colegios para que no emitieran sus votos.

En dichos Colegios Electorales se han quedado mas de ciento cinquenta individuos que estaban alli presentos con el proposito de votar, que no pudieron realizar dicho proposito, lo que determino que el candidato al cargo de Representante señor Eduardo Vidal Fontaines, Alfredo Segura, Presidente de uno de los Colegios y varios individuos mas levantaron un acta protestando de la coaccion de que eran objeto los electores.

Acompaño dicha acta original a este escrito.

Por todo lo he puesto vengo a pedir se anule la eleccion de los colegios electorales numero uno y dos del barrio de Curana, de acuerdo con las prescripciones del articulo 199, del Codigo Electoral, y que luego se proceda a celebrar en ellos nueva eleccion.

Tunas, Noviembre 2 de 1920.

(F) Filiberto Peiso

Enclosure (C)

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH OF COLONEL ALFREDO LORA TORRES,

ELECTED GOVERNOR OF ORIENTE PROVINCE.

Colonel Alfredo Lora Torres comes of an old and patriotic Cuban family. Was born in Baire (Oriente) in 1867; son of Mariano Lora. His brother, Saturnino Lora said to be the "hero of February 24, 1895", when, in Baire, after a public speech and firing his revolver as a signal, he started the famous "Grito de Baire" which opened the last struggle of Cuba for her independence from Spain.

Colonel Alfredo Lores was reared and educated in Baire,where his family lived simply and quietly. Was devoted to farming from his youth until the 1895 Rebellion, when he joined the Cuban Army as a simple private, under Captain Manuel Flores. In the battle of Peralejo he was promoted to a lieutenant, by General Antonio Maceo; in the taking of Baire, General Rabi made him a Captain, and from this on, through the successive military grades until the present one of Colonel, all won through merit and valor. Hisrrecord from 1895 to 1898 was one of the most brilliant of the whole Ejército Libertador (Liberating Army); especially gifted as a cavalry officer, being an expert horseman, agile, strong, fearless and tireless. He distinguished himself in the following actions: Peralejo; attack and capture of Baire; Palo Picado; Loma del Aji; Los Saltaderos; attack of the Fort of Ventas de Casanovas; Managuaco; Cuatro Caminos; Mula; Juan Rodriguez; Maffo; Moja Casabe; Tira Palos; etc.; etc. In the attack upon Bayamo, Lora was appointed by General Calixto Garcia to hold the town until reinforcements arrived, which he carried out successfully; and took part, under General Garc´ia, in the remaining operations until the end of the war.

At the end of the war with Spain he retired to his farming, lending always his support to the political parties representing the highest development of the Republic.

He was later elected Mayor of Jiguaní; afterward, Provincial Councilman; then President of the Provincial Council and as such, substituted on several occasions, the Governor of the Province. In now President of the Territorial Council of Veterans, and Congressman for Oriente, in the House of Representatives.

In the armed rebellions of 1906 and 1917 Colonel Lora rendered military service toward establishing law and order, and although this involved imprisonment and put the temper of his spirit to the test, yet he smiled at danger:and with the same patriotic fervor that he displayed during the war, he has now cooperated in the formation of the National League (Liga Nacional).

Enclosure No 10

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

MAJOR ARSENIO ORTIZ

Major Ortiz is colored.

In 1903, with others, he rose in rebellion against President Palma to obtain Army payments. Captured by the Government authorities, he was committed to prison for a large number of years, under the charges of rebellion, murder, pillage, theft, trickery, etc., etc. He was pardoned by a presidential decree.

In 1906 he again took part in the revolution which brought about the defeat of the same President Palma and provoked the second intervention. He later entered the National Army, with the rank of Lieutenant.

The revolution of February, 1917, surprised him in command of a troop of the Rural Guard which had been assigned to Victoria de las Tunas with the order to win the elections at all costs. To that end they committed outrages, used coercion and maltreated the Liberal electors until a tremendous panic was brought about,- the soldiers relying upon their orders and the aid of many armed countrymen, and being protected by credentials from the Secretary of Government, and having been recruited from the worst class of offenders against the law.

It was at the outbreak of the February revolution above mentioned that he left Victoria de las Tunas, with his forces, and went to Holguín, where he caused the slaughter of its young men, which so aroused the people there and of the country at large.

Upon the conclusion of this outbreak he was promoted to his majority and appointed on two different occasions, by General Menocal, as Supervisor of Holguín, for the purpose of humiliating its inhabitants. While holding that office he renewed his persecution of the Liberals, delighting in imprisoning, harassing and dishonoring them. During the partial elections of 1918, he used in Holguín the same tactics as in Victoria de las Tunas during 1916, causing a panic among the Liberals. Because of the violent death of Representative Pedro Rojas, during the period of his second supervision at Holguín, his conduct became unbearable. He concentrated in that city his usual following of hirelings who spied upon, antagonized and assaulted decent citizens, searched them in the public streets, took away their electoral voting cards by force and committed all sorts of imaginable excesses. Meanwhile, with the purpose of preventing the spread of propaganda for General Gomez, they destroyed bridges, prevented the rural population attending the celebrations and plotted against these others who published the "Heraldo de Cuba" under the guaranty of reputable members of the Liberal party.

Finding himself in Santiago de Cuba without any official position, he presented himself to the Municipal Judge, President of the Municipal Electoral Board, accompanied by Major Rosales, and demanded, under threat, that the appointment of Presidents of Electoral Colleges be decided in a certain way. In view of such flagrant attempt at coercion, the Judge went to Havana and complained to the American Minister.

Under pretense of maintaining public order, at a time when absolute quiet prevailed, Major Arsenio Ortiz has been transferred and is Supervisor at Santiago de Cuba, where he has begun his duties by the extraordinary act of disarming and harassing the Chief of Special Police of the Provincial Government, solely because of his Liberal affiliations, has assembled and harangued the municipal police, to obtain their devotion to and endorsement of the National League candidates; and has demanded from those who show Liberal tendencies the immediate delivery of their electoral voting cards.

Moreover, since his arrival at Santiago de Cuba the people have been victims of unconcealed terror; they fear at any moment to be the victims of bloody aggression and live under constant alarm because of threats which are circulated in cafes, friendly groups and public places by men armed with revolvers, disguised soldiers and official bullies who follow him everywhere.

Major Ortiz is the soul of the so-called National League, whose directors fear and obey him and servilely carry out his orders.

Personally Major Ortiz is violent, cruel, uncultivated, and he so dominates the situation that no one disputes his wish, and in fear and without protest Judges, Magistrates and functionaries of all sorts submit to his will. The only obstacle to his plans he has found in the Governor of the Province, Dr. Guillermo Fernandez Mascaró,- an obstacle which, according to well authenticated confidences, he is trying to suppress, circulating a report that said official will shortly be the victim of an attack.

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

LIBERAL PARTY
Provincial Office
Estrada Palma Alta, No.2, altos.
P.O.Box 274 Telephone 2641
Cable & Telegraph: "Partiral"
Santiago de Cuba.

MEMORANDUM FOR MAJOR CAMPANOLE.

Niquero.- Supervisor, Lieut. Borja. Is a person of violent temperament, and belongs to those who, unjustifiedly fear the triumph of the Liberal party, believing that it would prejudice their military career. During a manifestation held by the Liberals of Niquero on October 17th he displayed intense violence, to such an extent that some of the Liberal leaders fled to Manzanillo, and others to Santiago de Cuba, where they presented their protest before the American Consul. His activity has been extremely partisan in favor of the Liga Nacional.

Campechuela. Supervisor, Lieut. Otero. Has held this position about four months, and long before the military entered into political activity the press was full of reports of violence and abuses which he committed in Campechuela, his first act having been to ignore the authority of the mayor and his powers under the laws. This gave rise to serious incidents which resulted in an alarming state of disorder; the Secretary of Government paid no attention to this situation, and after a time the officer seemed to have grown tired of carrying on those violent threats. When the military entered the campaign to defeat the Liberal party, Lieut. Otero took his place among the disturbing elements and devoted himself to the task of terrorizing, insulting and harrassing the electoral body, and even went to the extent of declaring that with only eight soldiers he would win the elections in Campechuela.

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On November 1st. however, there was no violence of any kind in this district, and the Liberals who cared to go to the polls were able to exercise the right of suffrage.

San Luis. Lieut. Larrubia.- Is not Supervisor, but was intensively active militarily in this district of San Luis. He, with non-commissioned officers and soldiers at his orders, committed numberless ~~fxxxxx~~ threats, both before and on election day; a number of Liberal electors were injured at the doors of the colleges, and hundreds stayed away without voting, in fear of bodily harm. The Liberal party is able to submit a considerable number of proofs to electoral procedure, in confirmation of this.

Manzanillo. Capt. Pedro Diaz, Supervisor. In reality cannot be charged with undue activity, although he is frankly Conservative; but he did nothing to especially favor the Liga, having limited himself to permitting agents of the Liga to circulate publicly during electoral period with their revolvers, and during manifestations terrorize the tranquil residents of the district by shooting, even in the presence of the police and of the Supervisor himself.

Bayamo. Capt. Francisco Leyte ~~Vidal~~ Vidal. Supervisor. Made active politics, but on election day committed no personal abuses and threats of any kind but the non-commissioned officers and privates under him worked freely and intensely in favor of the Liga interests, coercing the electors wherever they could. Exercised no control over those under him, to repress their activity, and they did what they liked, in his name.

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Jiguani. Sorgeant Betancourt.- He was not Supervisor, but was called one, on election day. Worked openly both before elections and on election day, in the interests of the Liga party, having brought the public forces out to the streets on the day of elections, without order to do so/ from anyone who had authority to give such order. There was a notarial document drawn up by Dr. Anibal Escalante in which it is shown that at the request of Dr. Antonio Menendez Crespo, he (Escalante) went in person to the barracks and found there no troops, except the cook and the "encargado"(person in charge).

Caney. José Rosell, Supervisor. Before being appointed in this capacity he made active political campaign in favor of the Liga party, including threats and violence against the Liberals. Upon being appointed, he devoted himself completely to the task of winning the municipal district at all costs, and succeeded by so terrifying the Liberal electors that they staid away from the polls.

Guantánamo. Pedro Mirabal, Supervisor. Openly Consorvative, but in this office there is no direct complaint against him. On the other hand, there are grave accusations against non-commissioned officers and soldiers of the Orden Publico of Guantánamo who carried out insistent coercion and threats and violence against the Liberal electors living in the country- increasing the campaign of intimidation in the last five days ~~of~~ prior to election day.

Banes. Francisco Lara Fonseca, Supervisor. Made active politics for the Liga and carried his acts of violence and threats so far as to arbitrarily detain the provincial electoral inspector who was serving in that municipality

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and to whom, on the day he was detained, namely November 1st., all respect and obedience was due under the precepts of the Law. This report would be interminable if we were to relate all the atrocities committed by the said Lieutenant (Supervisor) during the electoral period and on election day; but it may be stated that upon detaining the provincial inspector the Supervisor showed a telegram appearing to be signed by the Secretary of Gobernacion in which he was ordered to win the elections at Banes in favor of the Liga, at all costs,- without our being able to determine whether said despatch was authentic.

Baracoa. Hilario Velazquez, Supervisor. Went to all extremes of violence, threats and harrassing the Liberal electors to prevent their exercising their right to vote on election day.

Puerto Padre. Emilio Jomarrón, Supervisor. Long before being appointed he carried on his campaign against Liberalism and through the entire electoral period campaigned openly for the Liga.

Cobre. José Melgar, Supervisor. According to report of the president of the Liberal Executive Committee of Cobre, and confirmed by further reports in this office,- during the last days prior to the election Lieut. Melgar, together with the non-commissioned officers and men under him, carried on a program of intense activity in the rural districts, to terrorize the Liberal voters and prevent them from going to the polls, even going to the extent of distributing, personally, Liga posters of their candidates. But on election day he maintained absolute impartiality, presumably because he believed his work had already been done and it was unnecessary to continue his threats and

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violence on that day.

Palma Soriano. Captain Cartaya, Supervisor. Without going so far as the abuses and violence practiced by his predecessor, Lieut. Jardines, he worked actively for the Liga, and it can be stated that due to the threats of the public forces many hundred Liberal electors failed to exercise their rights on election day, notwithstanding that the majority of them attended the polls with the purpose and desire to cast their votes.

Sagua de Tanamo. Sergeant Pedro ~~Araú~~ Araú, Supervisor. The conduct of this sergeant has been nothing short of criminal. He was tireless in his work of terrifying Liberal electors, and by his violence compelled many leaders of the Party to abandon the polls in fear of their lives. The acts of this sergeant will appear in the courts.

Mayari Sergeant Muñoz, Supervisor. Another Supervisor, on the same order as that of Sagua de Tánamo, who, like him, committed all kinds of violence against Liberalism.

(signed) S. Planas,
Chief of the Liberal Provincial Office.

ADDITION.

Santiago de Cuba. Captain Arsenio Ortiz, Supervisor. The activity of this officer, supreme director of the Liguista campaign in Oriente, is too well known for me to add any report here whatever.

Santiago de Cuba, November, 1920.

In Charge of the Liberal Provincial Office.

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FIRST MILITARY DISTRICT

Lieut. Col. Luis del Rosal.	Santiago.	Supervisor during the electoral period and elections of 1916. Later was appointed to direct operations in Baracoa, and during his term of office The warden of the jail, Mr. Caballero, and a ~~policeman~~ municipal policeman, upon their arrival in Imias, were murdered at his command, conceived by Manuel Raffite and Filin Arrué. With Ortiz and Sandé, he makes the third of the bravos of the District.
Captain Enrique Corona.	Santiago.	He assisted in the persecution of the Liberals after he was freed from jail by the Americans. He will be the Director of the political campaign in Dos Caminos del Cobre, though at present he is on vacation. He is a member of the Council.
Lieut. José ~~Diaz~~ Larrubia.	San Luis.	Supervisor at San Luis. He bloodily persecuted the Liberals after the Revolution, aiding Major Esteva in destroying the farms of Col. Lorenzo Gonzalez and General Leyte-Vidal, ~~and~~ and in agreement also with Dr. Pedro Hechavarria. At present he is directing the campaign in San Luis, under instructions from Lieut.Col. Rodal.

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NND 740058
By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

Santiago de Cuba, September 13, 1920.

General Jose Miguel Gomez,

Havana.

My dear General Gomez:

In compliance with the suggestions in your last letter, I hasten to send you a statement regarding the leaders, officers and non-commissioned officers of the Army which is exerting pressure upon the Liberals, with all such details as I have been able to secure from reliable sources.

As this letter is being brought to you personally by Mr. Generoso Fernandez, whose loyalty you recognize, I desire to inform you that the situation created in this city by Major Arsenio Ortiz, who has been recently appointed Supervisor of Police for the maintenance of public order, which no one has attempted to disturb, has become vexatious and intolerable.

As you will have read in the newspapers, the first act of Ortiz was to dismiss the Chief of Special Police of this Government, in the brutal manner which Mr. Fernandez will explain,- a blow directed against the authority with which I am invested, undoubtedly with the purpose of belittling and giving a wrong impression.

Following that, Ortiz tried to deprive all the liberal police of their electoral voting cards, giving them the alternative of relinquishing them or resigning from their positions. And finally he has instituted persecution and espionage even against myself, which has been his standard and policy in Holguin and the other scenes of his exploits.

Confidentially I may inform you that all these facts I have put before the American Consul in this city, and that I have not mentioned them to the Secretary of Government, because it has seemed to me ridiculous to seek help and request justice, in a dispute, from the very one who inspires, orders and sanctions the abuse.

I wish to know your opinion and advice regarding these serious matters, and remain always your devoted friend and faithful servant.

(Signed) L. Fernandez Mascaro.

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BERTOT, CARLOS. White. Liberal. Manzanillo, Oriente.
Age about 46; politician. Does not speak English. Public character and influence not good. Has influence with the Liberals. Captain in the war of 1895. Gave himself up during the war and went to Costa Rica. Returned and joined the Cubans. (78/17 AN). Elected Alcalde of Manzanillo Aug.1,1908. HB

BRAVO CORREOSO, ANTONIO. White. Moderate. Santiago de Cuba, Oriente.
(Also see confidential cards.)
Lawyer by profession. Age about 40 years.
Professor and secretary of Institute of Santiago ~~xx~~ in 1895; deported to Madrid by Spanish Government for disaffection. Went to New York and became member of Revolutionary Junta there. Headed the Partido Nacional in Oriente and has carried all elections. Affiliated with Moderates in 1905 and became director of that party.
Elected Senator in 1905 and removed by Provisional Governor Dec. 3, 1906.
A consummate politician and strong leader in his province.
Attorney for Cuba Railroad Co,
Shrewd, well educated;does not speak English. Practices in Santiago. Big influence. Swung National Party into Moderate Party when Palma declared himself as a Moderate. Strong with negroes. Spanish ancestry. Good family. Attitude toward Americans not disclosed; not believed to like Americans.(53,119,sheet 2)

LORES LLORENS, M. ("LICO"). White. Liberal. Cayo Mamb'i, Oriente.
A doctor. Was Port Sanitary Officer at Baracoa during first American intervention. Speaks no English. Brother of Major Lores of Rural Guard. Is radical in his views, but can be depended upon to do what he says. Was in Cuban Army 1895-8 and was in Constitutional Regiment of Col. Adriano Galano 1906. At present practices his profession and owns a tienda at Cayo Mambí, Sagua de Tánamo Bay. Spends much of his time cock fighting. Would probably follow the advice of Adriano Galano in any political move.
Elected to Cuban Congress in 1908, chiefly through influence of General Adriano Galano of Baracoa.

VALIENTE HECHAVARRÍA, RAFAEL. White. Liberal. Santiago de Cuba, Oriente.
General of War of 1895-8. Did not take part in uprising of 1906, but acted in Peace Commission of veterans and later in disarmament after intervention.
Official Gazette,Dec.12,1906. "Resolved: To appoint Mr. Rafael Valiente Hechavarría Chief Appraiser of the Customs Service of Santiago de Cuba, at a yearly salary of ~~xx~~ $2,000. (two thousand dollars), to fill the vacancy caused by resignation of Mr. Juan Y. García. Charles E. Magoon. Provisional Governor."
About 36 years old. Held a position at Custom House under Gen. Wood. Corresponds for several newspapers under pseudonym of "Vale". Talks English well. ~~xx~~ (53/124, enc. 13)

BERTOT, RAFAEL. White, Liberal. Manzanillo, Oriente.
Age about 48; does not speak English. Politician. Has influence with the Liberals. Public character and influence not good. A surveyor. (78/17) AN

LORA, ALFREDO. White, Moderate. Jiguaní and Baire, Oriente.
Large land and cattle owner. Aged 45 years. Present alcalde of Jiguaní, elected in 1906. Education fair. Was an officer in war of 1868; lieut.-col. in war 1895-8. Is brother of Col. Saturnino Lora of the Rural Guard. Believed to be thoroughly honest and capable in his administration, and prevented uprising in his municipality during revolution of 1906. (53/166, sheet 2)

ARRUE, RAFAEL. White, Moderate. Baracoa, Oriente.
Collector of customs at Baracoa. At present (Nov.1906) the most prominent moderate in city and section. Discredited by his own party and hated by Liberals, due to dominating characteristics. Accused of crooked dealings; connected with smuggling which been going on. Influence would be small in case of future

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(Arrue , Rafael,cont'd)
trouble without vast change of sentiment. Commanding presence and well educated.
Was put out of office of collector of customs for crooked work, December, 1906.
His brother, Juan, lives in N.Y.; employed in tobacco business.

ALBUERNE, MARCELLO. White. Baracoa, Oriente.
Secretary of Court of 1st Instance, and said to influence the judge in his decisions for political purposes.

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(This form will be used for municipalities in which the National Elections are likely to be protested or for which petitions have been filed by opposing parties, in municipal or provincial boards or courts, for nullification of elections due to serious infraction of the Electoral Law.)

N A T I O N A L E L E C T I O N S I N C U B A (1920)

NAME OF MUNICIPALITY -- M A Y A R Í .

Population - - - - - - - - 28,792
Total Number of Electors - 4,270
Total Number of Colleges - 14

THE APPOINTMENT OF COLLEGE BOARDS AND SUBORDINATE PERSONNEL.

(1) Indicate irregularities, if any, in selection of College personnel, Art. 58.

None, as far as known.

(2) Character of personnel available for colleges; aptitude and efficiency.

The character of the personnel available for duty in the colleges could not have been very efficient if selected in accordance with law, by ~~lots~~ lot. The number of qualified men is small.

(3) Estimate number of resignations due to all causes:

Many resignations took place. Number unknown.

(4) Did many changes of personnel occur on day of election?

The appointment of presidents and secretaries of colleges was unusually large on election day.

(5) State principal causes of change, if any occurred in original appointments of college personnel.

The principal causes of changes, due to campaign of intimidation waged by the Supervisor and his assistants. Many of the members of colleges selected and appointed whose names were given in the OFFICIAL GAZETTE of October 16th, presented resignations, giving sickness as the usual cause. In point of fact, it was fear that prevented them from serving.

(6)

THE CONDUCT OF ELECTIONS.

(6) Were all of the electoral colleges open on election day before eleven o'clock? (Art. 154.)

Yes. All colleges functioned all day until 3 o'clock without interruption, as far as known. The college of Guayabo did not begin to receive voters until about 9 o'clock.

Exhibit #6.

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(7) What interruptions, if any, occurred during voting period?

None, as far as known.

(8) Name colleges which did not open, and reasons therefor; also name colleges which opened, but closed before 3 p.m., stating reasons.

None reported.

(9) Name colleges which for any reason did not accomodate the number of electors allotted to them?

None as far as known.

(10) Were there armed men other than college guards, in evidence in vicinity of polls?

Yes. Liberals complained that a soldier named Sanchez visited a number of the colleges in the rural districts intimidating the Liberal voters.

(11) State briefly cases of intimidation or coercion personally observed or reported on election day. If necessary, refer to availability of reports or documents on the subject.

This municipality not observed on election day.

(12) Was there any intimidation or interference with electors by Military Supervisors, army, police, or members of the opposing party, at the polls, or immediate vicinity.

(Antonio Santos)
The president of the Liberal party in this municipality/reported that elections were held under pressure of armed force and that a large number of Liberals had not been able to vote due to the coercion perpetrated by the supervisor in person.

(13) Were the parties divided into separate groups; if so, did this, in your opinion, constitute coercion; describe effect on independent voters; was any discrimination shown to either party group, and by whom; indicate order of voting.

No data.

(14) Describe abuse of assistance to illiterate voters and connivance of political members to throw vote of these to candidates favored by them.

No data.

(15) Describe any fatal or serious occurrence in municipality.

None so far as known.

(16) Was the order to confine troops and police to barracks, observed?

No. Neither the troops nor police were confined in barracks on election day.

ELECTORAL CAMPAIGN.

(17) State political control of municipality and give name and date of military supervisor if any was appointed.

The municipality has a Conservative mayor, not elective but appointed by the Government soon after the 1917 revolution.

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Supervisor- Sergeant Juan Muñoz Rigores, who is under the direction of Major Bernardo Sandó. Appointed October 15th.

(18) Describe necessity for appointment of supervisor, if known.

None as far as known. There is every indication that the Government resorted to the appointment of a supervisor in order to carry the election.

(19) Indicate briefly political activity, if any, of supervisor. Did he utilize police and rurales during electoral period?

Until October 10th the rurales were in command of Capt. Acosta, As this officer would not render services in favor of the Liguistas he was relieved by one Lieut. Ramirez. Ramirez lent every support to the supervisor in the execution of political plans proposed to him by the Liguista leaders. This campaign of intimidation consisted of visiting the rural districts in the municipality, firing ball cartridges into the air, and the arrest and confinement of Liberal leaders for engaging in the political campaign, and the search without warrant, of the houses of Liberals under pretext of revolutionary activity on the part of the Liberals. The expulsion, in violation of law, of two Liberal leaders, was ordered by the supervisor. The control of the mail, in order to intercept political communications.

(20) Name officers and soldiers who participated in politics, and in behalf of which party?

Major Bernardo Sandó, Lt. Gracielo Ramirez, and Sergt. Muñoz, as well as a large number of soldiers, participated in politics in favor of the Administration party.

(21) Describe briefly methods of intimidation and coercion used by the supervisor, army, police, and members of opposing party. Discuss arrests perpetrated to obtain political advantages:

See answer to question 19. The arrests in this municipality were quite frequent, and as far as could be ascertained, for no cause whatever. The supervisor in matters of law proved to be an easy prey to the machinations of the Liguista leaders.

(22) Estimate number of political agents employed, and state character of men used for this duty, with especial reference to pardoned criminals and persons with criminal antecedents.

A large number; number unknown. All of these had criminal antecedents or were persons of bad reputation.

(23) Was the presidential decree of October 19 prohibiting the carrying of firearms, ~~observed~~ enforced?

No.

(24) Discuss confiscation of voting cards by opposing parties, especially by officials of the Government.

About 150 duplicate voting cards were issued during the electoral period. Liberals claim that these were issued in order to substitute originals which had been confiscated by the rurales and agents of the Government.

25) State briefly any fatal or serious occurrence during the electoral period; other abuses.

None as far as known, although revolvers were freely used to intimidate.

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THE SCRUTINY.

(26)

(26) What colleges, if any, were unable to complete primary scrutiny before midnight November 1-2; name them if practicable, giving reasons.

Barajagua #1;
San Gregorio Norte #1;/Mateo Sanchez #1. The first two were unable to complete scrutiny because of the large number of voters allotted to the college. In the last named college (Mateo Sanchez #1) the large number of split tickets prevented completion of the scrutiny before midnight.

(27) Indicate efficiency of college members in performing scrutinies. What difficulties, if any, were encountered by them?

None, excpttas indicated in answer to question26, in barrio San Gregorio Norte and Barajagua #1.

(28) Note any irregularities observed in the conduct of scrutiny.

The president of the electoral board stated that the college personnel was grossly ignorant of law and that the scrutinies had been very imperfectly done.

(29) Name colleges which have been protested by either party, stating grounds.

All the colleges in the municipality have been protested before the Audiencia (Superior Court)

(30) Estimate number of colleges at which complete scrutinies were properly executed; partial scrutinies?

None as far as known. The scrutinies had to be radically revised by the municipal electoral board.

1st

RETURNS AND CANVASS.

(31) Give date that municipal board completed municipal scrutiny; and if not within period designated by law, state reasons for delay.

November ~~28thxx~~ 8th.

(32) What college elections, if any, were protested before the municipal board?

None as far as known .

(33) Give date on which provincial board completed canvass of this municipality. Art. 200.

No data.

(34) State whether personnel of municipal electoral board was subjected to politi cal pressure in preparation of return; what frauds, if any, appear to have been effected?

Yes. The president of the electoral board stated that he had feared the action of the supervisor due to radical conduct during the period immediately preceding the election. There is hardly any doubt that "refuerzo" was used to a great extent in this municipality. Attention is invited to the statement of the secretary of the municipal board to the effect that in the

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college of Mateo Sanchez #1, scrutiny had not been completed because of the large number of split tickets. The countryman ("guajiro") in this section is not sufficiently intelligent to vote a split ticket.

(35) Give statistical table showing total electors, party inscriptions for each barrio, and returns of presidential vote, by party, for each college.

See list attached at end hereof.

(36) Explain discrepancies, if any, between party inscriptions and the votes cast for presidential candidates. Comment on neutral vote.

The data on party affiliations is not available, and the returns are too incomplete to permit a discussion of the discrepancies. It is safe to state that the neutral vote did not play an important part in the election.

(37) Discuss effect of split ticket on presidential election; was "refuerzo" used in the municipality; relations between municipal and provincial elections.

The unofficial figures of total municipal voters, 2,727; total number of electors who cast vote for presidential candidates, 2,645.

(38) Give any general observations you may deem important.

The salient features of the elections in this municipality are the control of the mails by the Liguista party, and the state of alarm of the electors during the entire electoral period. The campaign of intimidation in this municipality can be said to have been most intense.

(39) Brief statement of contents of enclosures:

(a) Telegram from the president of the Liberal party at Mayari stating that the elections had taken place under armed pressure. (municipal)

(b) A resolution of the executive/committee of the Liberal party in assembly, stating that the political campaign is being conducted under the direction of Major Sandó; that the members of the opposing party are permitted to carry revolvers in violation of the presidential decree; and declaring that the charge of "revolutionary activity" has served as a pretext to arrest of Liberal leaders without cause.

(40)

CONTESTED ELECTION CASES.

(40) State briefly what legal steps have been taken to correct any fraud, irregularity or error during the electoral period. Art. 217.

Two complaints laid before the Judge of Instruction of the municipality of Mayari; one dated October 20, complaining against the expulsion of one Antonio Ferrara from Mayarí, and the other is signed by one German Calderón, complaining that the Liberals were unable to hold their political gathering on October 31st in the barrio of Juan Vicente; also that the said German Calderón was threatened by agents of the Government and rural guards and municipal police.

(41) Have the political parties taken advantage of every redress provided in Chapter XIV to rectify irregularities during the electoral period?
Only in a limited number of cases; the electors were too timid to oppose the constituted authorities in the municipality.

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M A Y A R I .

College of Barrios	(Total number (of (Electors	PARTY INSCRIPTIONS :Con-:ser-:va-:tives	Lib-er-al	Popu-lar Cu-bano	Demo-crata Nacion-al	(Total (In-(scrip-(tions	VOTES CAST FOR PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATES Con-ser-va-tives	Li-ber-al	Popu-lar Cu-bano	Demo crata Nacion-al	(Total (Number (of (Votes
Barajagua 1, 2	689						244	196	60	3	503
Biran 1	342						103	73	1	1	178
Cabonico, 1	194										
Cajimaya y Saetia	111						39	27	3	0	69
Chavaleta &mr Norte, 1	354						176	87	3	0	266
Chavaleta Sur, 1	232						96	80	2		178
Juan Vicente, 1	229										
Mateo Sanchez 1	383						139	153	14	1	307
Punta de Tabaco 1	342										
Guayabo & Rio Frio, 1	373										
Sta. Isabel, 1	391						65	70	8		143
Sn. Gregorio Norte, 1	322						100	106	23	3	232
Sn. Gregorio Sur, 1	203						93	73	7	1	174

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TELEGRAMA RECIBIDO

88 MA 88 CD 33 PD

MAYARI 2 NOMBRE LAS 7PM
COMANDANTE CAMPANOLE
CONSULADO AMERICA
CUBA

ELECCIONES CELEBRADAS AYER EN ESTA FUERON BAJO PRESION FUERZAS

ARMADAS Y COACCION SUPERVISOR DE POLICIA QUE EVITO TRIUNFO LIBERAL

GERMAN CALDERON MIEMBRO POLITICO

ANTONIO SANTOS PRESIDENTE

PARTIDO LIBERAL

820 PM

Enclosure (a)

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NND 740058
By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

PARTIDO LIBERAL
Comite Ejecutivo
Mayari, Oriente.

Mayar´i de de 192

ANTONIO FERRERAS MIR, Secretario de Actas del Comite Ejecutivo Municipal del Partido Liberal.

CERTIFICO: Que a los folios 12 y 13 del Libro No. 1 de Actas de este Comité Ejecutivo, consta una que copiada a la letra dice:
NUMERO SEIS. En Mayari a los trece dias del mes de Octubre de mil novecientos veinte, reunidos los miembros del Comite Ejecutivo que al margen se relacionen, previa citacion al efecto, se tomaron los siguientes acuerdos:

Que en vista de la forma anormal en que se vienen desarrollando los acontecimientos politicos en esta localidad, se pase una instancia al Comandante del Ejercito Americano W, Campanole, que se encuentra en Santiago de Cuba, como observador, explicativa de los hechos ocurridos y que son como sigue: PRIMERO: Desde hace varios dias se encuentra en esta localidad el Comandante del Ejercito Nacional Bernardo Sando, cuya parcialidad es bien conocida, el que ha traido nombramientos de policias especiales a favor de individuos de pesimos antecedentes penales, tales como Victoriano Hernandez (a) Manzanillo, ex-miembro del Ejercito, Emiliano Vega y Jose Franco, los que portando revolvers ostensiblemente, tratan de intimidar a los campesinos, SEGUNDO: En el dia de hoy han sido citados al Cuartel del orden Publico por el Jefe de la Policia Municipal a los Sres. Antonio Santos y Fonseca, Candidato a la Alcaldia por el Partido Liberal y Presidente del Comite Ejecutivo Municipal del mismo, y Amado Diaz, Inspector Especial del Gobierno de esta Provincia, para comparecer ante el Comandante Sando, quien les manifesto que el motivo de la citacion era el de haber llegado a su conocimiento que los liberales pensaban levantarse en armas el dia diez y siete del actual. Como es logico suponer, no hay indicios racionales de que los liberales piensen semejante cosa y si que los elementos del gobierno traten de fomentar un complot en el que se verian envueltos y procesados elementos directores de la politica en esta localidad. Ultimamente y para demostrar de manera eficiente los atropellos que se vienen cometiendo en este pueblo, esta el cometido con el ciudadano Pedro Medina, del Barrio de Guayabo, quien fue insultado y abofeatado por el Sr. Eliso Rodriguez, Hefe de la policia Municipal de este pueblo, quien despues le amenazo con el revolver para amedrentar al Sr. Medina, acusandolo mas tarde al Juzgado por atentado a Agente de autoridad. Asimismo se acuerda nombrar una comision compuesta de los Sres. Antonio Santos, Francisco Mastrapa, Amado Sigarreta, Juan Lopez y Pedro Landivar para que se traslade a Santiago de Cuba siendo portadora de una copia de este acta para entregar al ya referido Comandante Campanole, observador americano y hacer mas extensas manifestaciones en el sentido expresado.

I no habiendo mas asunto de que trarar se declaro este Ejecutivo en Sesion permanente, dando por terminado el acto, firmando los presentes, de que yo Certifico: Ant° Santos. Fran. Mastrapa. P. Landivar, Damaso Oliveros. Asencio Sanchez. Juan Lopez. Andres Salinas. G. Calderon. Nicasio Torres. W. Tamayo. A. Sigarreta. Candido Peña. A. Martinez. Celiano Sigarreta. Francisco Medina. Antonio Ferreras.

I para entregar al Observador americano, Comandante W. Camponole, expido el presente en Mayari a los catorce dias del mes de Octubre de mil novecientos Veinte.

Vt° Bno.
(F) Ant. Santo
Presidente

Antonio Ferreras.
Secretario.

(Sello) Partido Liberal de Mayari
Secretaria
Comite Executivo.

Enclosure (8)

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NND 740058
By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

(This form will be used for municipalities in which the National Elections are likely to be protested or for which petitions have been filed by opposing parties, in municipal or provincial boards or courts, for nullification of elections due to serious infraction of the Electoral Law.)

NATIONAL ELECTIONS IN CUBA (1920)

NAME OF MUNICIPALITY - SAGUA DEETATANAMO.
SAGUA DE TANAMO

Population - - - - - - - 15,499
Total Number of Electors - 2,771
Total number of colléges - 11

THE APPOINTMENT OF COLLEGE BOARDS AND SUBORDINATE PERSONNEL.

1- Indicate irregularities, if any, in selection of college personnel, Art. 58:

There is reason to believe that irregularities were committed in this municipality because of the rapidity with which the scrutiny was completed in comparison with the more enlightened centers in the province. The pueblo is located in the northeastern section of the province of Oriente, and quite isolated.

2- Character of personnel available for colleges; aptitude and efficiency:

No data.

3- Estimate number of resignations due to all causes:

No data.

4- Did many changes of personnel occur on day of election?

Reported the changes were numerous.

5- State principal causes of change, if any occurred in original appointments of college personnel.

~~Natxkxx~~ Intimidation.

6-

CONDUCT OF THE ELECTIONS.

6- Were all of the electoral colleges open on election day before eleven o'clock (Art. 154)

Not known.

Exhibit #7.

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7- What interruptions,if any, occurred during voting period?

No data.

8- Name colleges which did not open, and reasons therefor; also name colleges which opened, but closed before 3:00 p.m., stating reasons.

No data.

9- Name colleges which for any reason did not accomodate the number of electors allotted to them.

were adequate;
All colleges;/in all probability because of the small number of electors that voted.

10- Were there armed men other than college guards, in evidence in vicinity of polls?

No data. Judging from number of political agents observed prior to election day, who it is reported were not disarmed, the number of armed men at the polls was large.

11- State briefly cases of intimidation or coercion personally observed or reported on election day. If necessary, refer to availability of reports or documents on the subject.

This municipality not observed on election day.

12- Was there any intimidation or interference with electors by military supervisors, army, police, or members of the opposing party, at the polls or immediate vicinity?

No evidence available that this was done. Quite probable that all of the agencies of the Government intimidated and interfered with the Liberal voters, both within the town limits,and in the rural districts.

13- Were the parties divided into separate groups; if so, did this, in your opinion, constitute coercion; describe effect on independent voters; was any discrimination shown to either party group,and by whom; indicate order of voting.

No data.

14- Describe abuse of assistance to illiterate voters and connivance of political members to throw vote of these to candidates favored by them.

No data.

15- Describe any fatal or serious occurrence in municipality.

None, as far as known, on election day.

16- Was the order to confine troops and police to barracks, observed?

Reported not to have been observed by the Commanding Officer.

ELECTORAL CAMPAIGN.

17- State political control of municipality and give name and date of military supervisor if any was appointed.

Municipality,Liberal; majority claimed is estimated at 300.
Supervisor, Sergeant Pedro Araú, appointed October 10, 1920.

18- Describe necessity for appointment of supervisor, if known.

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None, except that it is a Liberal municipality and unless pressure were used, it would be carried by them (Liberals) by a large majority.

19- Indicate briefly political activity, if any, of supervisor. Did he utilize police and rurales during electoral period?

Pqlitical activity during the electoral period conducted under the direction of one Major Bernardo Sandó, the Chief of the Rural Guards of the Santiago Military District. Major Sandó, early in the electoral period, assembled the Conservative ~~and~~ leaders to give them instructions as to the manner of conducting the campaign of coercion and intimidation. Two Conservative leaders who thought the plan too violent, refused to follow Sandó's directions, and could be available as witnesses, as follows: Gerardo Cortina, and Angel Zambrano, residents of Sagua de Tanamo. Rurales and police were used to the maximum extent.

20- ~~Major~~ Name officers and soldiers who participated in politics, and in behalf of which party?

Major Bernardo Sandó, a negro officer; Lieut. Rodriguez; Sergeant Pedro Araú; Private Gongora; and others, names unknown. Liguista party.

21- Describe briefly methods of intimidation used by the supervisor, army, police, and members of opposing party. Discuss arrests perpetrated to obtain political advantages.

(a) On October 16 Garriga, the Liberal candidate for Mayor, was threatened with death by Gongora and one Evaristo Sanchez, a Conservative elector, if he did not refrain from visiting rutal districts on political missions.

(b) On October 17, Pvt. Gongora and one Leye attended a Liberal meeting at the barrio of La Gloria and made it become known that the Liberal electors who voted the Liberal ticket would suffer serious consequences.

(c) Liberal electors individually and collectively were threatened by armed agents of the Government in the campaign of intimidation carried on during the election period.

22- Estimate number of political agents employed, and state character of men used for this duty, with especial reference to pardoned criminals and persons with criminal antecedents.

About 25; all of bad antecedents.

23- Was the presidential decree of October 19 prohibiting the carrying of firearms, enforced?

No data.

24- Discuss confiscation of voting cards by opposing parties, especially by officials of the Government.

Reported that a large number of voting cards were taken from Liberal voters.

25- State briefly any fatal or serious occurrence during the electoral period; other abuses.

No deaths due to political causes as far as known; the number of Liberal electors that have been lashed by order of the supervisor is said to be very large.

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

THE SCRUTINY.

26- What colleges, if any, were unable to complete primary scrutiny before midnight November 1-2; name them if practicable, giving reasons.

No data.

27- Indicate efficiency of college members in performing scrutinies. What difficulties, if any were encountered by them?

Not known.

28- Note any irregularities observed in the conduct of scrutiny.

No data.

29- Name colleges which have been protested by either party, stating grounds.

All colleges have been protested in the Court of First Instance and Audiencia.

30- Estimate number of colleges at which complete scrutinies were properly executed; partial scrutinies?

No data.

RETURNS AND CANVASS.

31- Give date that municipal board completed municipal scrutiny; and if not within period designated by law, state reasons for delay.

November 3rd.

32- What college elections, if any, were protested before the municipal board.

None as far as known.

33- Give date on which provincial board completed canvass of this municipality. Art. 200.

No data.

34- State whether personnel of municipal electoral board was subjected to political pressure in preparation of return; what frauds, if any, appear to have been effected?

None as far as known. The Liberals practically withdrew from the election.

35- Give statistical table showing total electors, party inscriptions for each barrio, and returns of presidential vote, by party, for each college, as follows:

See List attached at A end hereof.

36- Explain discrepancies, if any, between party inscriptions and the votes cast for presidential candidates. Comment on neutral vote.

The Liguistas secured 38% of the total number of electors. There is a probability that the election in this municipality

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would have been carried by the Liguistas even if the Liberals had gone to the polls.

37- Discuss effect of split ticket on presidential elections; was "refuerzo" used in the municipality; relations between municipal and provincial elections.

Returns incomplete.

38- Give any general observations you may deem important.

The campaign of terror waged by the supervisor, Sergeant Araú, stands out in great prominence over and above any other member of the army. Under pretext of revolutionary activity, and in the fulfilment of the presidential decree prohibiting the carrying of firearms, liberty of action was greatly curtailed if not totally suppressed. The supervisor was in code communication with the Secretary of Government (Interior), to whom he rendered frequent reports. It is believed that the Administration erred in the appointment of an ignorant mulatto as supervisor, who by virtue of authority vested in him, controlled the educated class of this community.

39- Brief statement of contents of enclosures:

(a) Copy of telegram October 25th to Major N. W. Campanole, informing him of threat by Rurales on life of Liberal candidate for mayor.

(b) Copy of telegram in which Liberal meeting reported broken up by rurales and municipal police.

40-

CONTESTED ELECTION CASES.

40- State briefly what legal steps have been taken to correct any fraud, irregularity or error during the electoral period. Art. 217.

Complaint filed in Audiencia (Superior Court) Santiago de Cuba, annulling elections.

41- Have the political parties taken advantage of every redress provided in Chapter XIV to rectify irregularities during the electoral period?

Numerous charges have been filed in the courts complaining against action of supervisor.

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MUNICIPALITY OF SAGUA DE TANAMO. &c.

Colleges or Barrios	(Total (Number (of (Electors (	PARTY INSCRIPTIONS: Conservatives	Liberals	Popular Cubano	Democrata Nacionals	(Total (Inscriptions (	VOTES CAST FOR PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATES: Conservatives	Liberals	Popular Cubano	Democrata Nacionals	Total Number of Votes
Bazán 1, 2 ..	429						118	12	24		154
Barrederas 1	100						34	1	3		38
Cananovas 1	299										
Catalina 1	337						73	8	20		101
Esterón 1	273						88	9	88	9	194
Juan Diaz 1	237						44	3	17		64
Miguel 1	298						112	4	18		134
Pueblo 1	301						166	3	23		192
Zabala 1	206						112	6	22		140
Sitio 1	291						56	11	49		116

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TELEGRAMA RECIBIDO

81 L PO AN 12 30 PM 48 PCT

SAGUA TANAMO 24/25 OCT 1920 LAS 3 PM

COMANDANTE CAMPONOLE

SANTIAGO

AYER FUE AMENAZADO MUERTE CANDIDATO ALCALDE MUNICIPAL PARTIDO LIBERAL POR SOLDADO ORDEN PUBLICO PUNTO ESTO SUCEDIO COMO A MEDIA HORA HABERSE IDO VD ESTA PUNTO EN NOMBRE EJECUTIVO PARTIDO LIBERAL INTERESAMOS GARANTIA NO OBTENERLA NOS PRIVARON DERECHOS SUFRAGIO

F. RICARDO PDTE EJECUTIVO LIBERAL

Enclosure(a)

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

Sagua de Tánamo, Oct. 19, 1920.

Parital, Cuba.

Anoche de ocho a nueve encontrandome en mi casa reunido con varios amigos fuimos asaltado por varios Guardia Rurales y Policia Municipal, disolviendo reunion manifestando cumplian ordenes superiores. Los Liberales de este termino pedimos a ese Ejecutivo garantias.

Antonio Garriga.

Enclosure 4)

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(This form will be used for municipalities in which the National Elections are likely to be protested or for which petitions have been filed by opposing parties, in municipal or provincial boards or courts, for nullification of elections due to serious infraction of the Electoral Law.)

NATIONAL ELECTIONS IN CUBA (1920)

NAME OF MUNICIPALITY -- SAN LUIS

Population - - - - - - - - - 19,961
Total Number of Electors - 3,150
Total Number of Colleges - 12

THE APPOINTMENT OF COLLEGE BOARDS AND SUBORDINATE PERSONNEL.

(1) Indicate irregularities, if any, in selection of college personnel, Art. 58.

None, as far as known.

(2) Character of personnel available for colleges; aptitude and efficiency:

Inefficient. Return canvass from number of colleges not scrutinied.

(3) Estimate number of resignations due to all causes:
(a) presidents,
(b) secretaries,
(c) subordinate personnel.

20% of total personnel.

(4) Did many changes of personnel occur on day of election?

Yes; in four colleges.

(5) State principal causes of change, if any occurred in original appointments of college personnel:

Fear of Rural force. Officer in charge reported to have stated that he would arrest and confine persons who would not carry out his instructions to defeat the Liberal candidates.

(6)

THE CONDUCT OF THE ELECTIONS.

(6) Were all of the electoral colleges open on election day before eleven o'clock? (Art. 154)

Yes.

(7) What interruptions, if any, occurred during voting period?

Complaint filed with Provincial Electoral Board against Lieut.

Exhibit #8.

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Larrubia cites circumstance of interruption in voting at Dos Caminos. At barrio Majaguabo voting was interrupted at about 12.30 a.m. by two soldiers of the Rural Guard,-names unknown.

(8) Name colleges which did not open, and reasons therefor; also name colleges which opened, but closed before 3:00 p.m., stating reasons:

Voting continued in colleges until 3:00 p.m. with interruptions as stated in reply to question No. 7.

(9) Name colleges which for any reason did not accomodate the number of electors allotted to them.

Owing to interruption above indicated it is estimated that 100 electors, of all parties, were unable to vote at the barrio of Majaguabo #2. At closing hour crowds of electors were turned away.

(10) Were there armed men other than college guards, in evidence in vicinity of polls?

Yes; personally observed four civilians, who were identified as agents of the Government, in immediate vicinity of colleges in the pueblo of San Luis, and three agents at the barrio called Dos Caminos.

(11) State briefly cases of intimidation or coercion personally observed or reported on election day. If necessary, refer to availability of reports or documents on the subject.

Several men interrogated on election day stated they were not going to the polls because of fear of the Rurales. Attention invited to Enclosures A and B hereto attached.

(12) Was there any intimidation or interference with electors by Military Supervisors, army, police, or members of the opposing party, at the polls or immediate vicinity?

Lieut. Larrubia, in command of detachment at San Luis, reported to have prevented Liberal electors from voting in barrios within city limits. Interference also reported at Dos Caminos, and at Majaguabo #2.

(13) Were the parties divided into separate groups; if so, did this, in your opinion, constitute coercion; describe effect on independent voters; was any discrimination shown to either party group, and by whom; indicate order of voting.

Yes. Manner in which groups were divided did, in my opinion, constitute coercion. Voting is considered as a secret. Neutrals finding embarrassment at voting, refused to cast their vote.

(14) Describe abuse of assistance to illiterate voters and connivance of political members to throw vote of these to candidates favored by them.

Usual assistance given to illiterate voters. No data as to abuse committed by political members.

(15) Describe any fatal or serious occurrence in municipality.

No fatal occurrences took place. The officer in charge of detachment admitted having struck an elector at one of the colleges and later confined him without permitting him to vote. See Enclosure A.

(16) Was the order to confine troops and police to barracks, observed?

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No. Several Rurales were seen on the streets, ostensibly on patrol duty.

(

ELECTORAL CAMPAIGN.

(17) State political control of municipality and give name and date of military supervisor if any was appointed.

Conservative mayor; non-elective but appointed following the Revolution of 1917. No military supervisor.

(18) Describe necessity for appointment of Supervisor, if known.

No supervisor appointed for this municipality. The officer in charge of Rurales acted in the same capacity. The police were reported placed at his disposal for political purposes.

(19) Indicate briefly political activity, if any, of Supervisor. Did he utilize police and rurales during electoral perior?

José
Lieut./Larrubia did use the Rurales and police for campaign in favor of the Liguistas.

(20) Name officers and soldiers who participated in politics, and in behalf of which party.

~~Lieut. José Larrubia y Ortiz and the Rurales and police for campaign in favor of the Liguistas~~

Lieut. José Larrubia y Ortiz, Private Viamonte, and others unknown.

(21) Describe briefly methods of intimidation and coercion used by the supervisor, army, police and members of opposing party. Discuss arrests perpetrated to obtain political advantages?

Pre-election efforts to dominate the Liberal party were not serious. Until October 20th San Luis was considered as a municipality which the Government appeared to have neglected in its campaign of intimidation.

(22) Estimate number of political agents employed, and state character of men used for this duty, with especial reference to pardoned criminals and persons with criminal antecedents.

About 20 men of bad character.

(23) Was the Presidential Decree of October 19th prohibiting the carrying of firearms, enforced?

No; except for the Liberal electors, who were thoroughly searched.

(24) Discuss confiscation of voting cards by opposing parties, especially by officials of the Government.

Not known. It became necessary to issue about 170 duplicate voting cards.

(25) State briefly any fatal or serious occurrences during the electoral period; other abuses.

No data.

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THE SCRUTINY.

(26) What colleges, if any, were unable to complete primary scrutiny before midnight November 1-2; name them if practicable, giving reasons.

Majaguabo #2; Dos Caminos #2; Monte Dos Leguas; San Luis #2 and #3. About 50% of total number of colleges.

(27) Indicate efficiency of college members in performing scrutinies. What difficulties, if any, were encountered by them?

Very inefficient. Ignorance of the law, and lack of clerical ability.

(28) Note any irregularities observed in the conduct of scrutiny.

No data.

(29) Name colleges which have been protested by either party, stating grounds.

None as far as known.

(30) Estimate number of colleges at which complete scrutinies were properly executed; partial scrutinies?

About four.

(31)

RETURNS AND CANVASS.

(31) Give date that municipal board completed municipal scrutiny; and if not within period designated by law, state reasons for delay.

No ~~data~~ data.

(32) What college elections, if any, were protested before the municipal board?

Dos Caminos and Majaguabo #2.

(33) Give date on which provincial board completed canvass of this municipality. (Art. 200).

No data.

(34) State whether personnel of municipal electoral board was subjected to political pressure in preparation of return; what frauds, if any, appear to have been effected?

No pressure used on members electoral board as far as known. The Liberals allege frauds in Dos Caminos and Majaguabo. "Refuerzo" appears tovhave been employed by the political agents of both parties, sacrificing their candidacies.

(35) Give statistical table showing total electors, party inscriptions for each barrio, and returns of presidential vote, by party, for each college.

See table attached.

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(36) Explain discrepancies, if any, between party inscriptions and the votes cast for presidential candidates. Comment on neutral votes.

Party inscription for each college not available. The percentage of voters, 59%, considered 30% short of number of voters that this municipality should have had,- indicating intimidation or coercion, or both. It is believed that intimidation kept a large number of neutrals from voting.

(37) Discuss effect of split ticket on presidential election; was "refuerzo" used in the municipality; relations between municipal and provincial elections.

No data. The available returns are incomplete.

(38) Give any general observations you may deem important.

As indicated in reply to question No. 36, intimidation and coercion very likely prevented a better showing in the percentage of voters. A Liberal who complained in person to me as to voting conditions in barrio of Mayari Majaguabo was severely punished the night of November 1st. by Government agents who had, there is reason to believe, followed the instructions of the Lieutenant.

(39) Brief statement of contents of enclosures:

(a) Enclosure (a): Complaint against Lieut. Larrubia, filed in provincial board and transmitted to fiscal for investigation, alleging the use of force to prevent voting at San Luis within city limits.

(b) Enclosure (b): Complaint against Lieut. Larrubia and Pvt. Viamonte, and political agent named Corona, for intimidating Liberal voters innbarrio of Dos Caminos.

CONTESTED ELECTION CASES.

(40) State briefly what legal steps have been taken to correct any fraud, irregularity or error during the electoral period. Art. 217.

None, other than the two complaints mentioned under ~~question~~ answer to question No. 39. The elections for the entire municipality have been protested before the Provincial Board.

(41) Have the political parties taken ~~every~~ advantage of every redress provided in Chapter XIV to rectify irregularities during the electoral period?

None as far as known.

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MUNICIPALITY OF S A N L U I S

Colleges or Barrios	Total Number of Electors	PARTY INSCRIPTIONS: Conservatives	Liberals	Popular Cubano	Democrata Nacionals	(Total Inscriptions	VOTES CAST FOR PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATES: Conservatives	Liberals	Popular Cubano	Democrata Nacionals	Total Number of Votes
Dos Caminos 1, & 2,...	607						89	139	51	13	292
La Luz 1 ..	218						76	65	7		138
Majaguabo 1,2	514						144	162	33		339
Monte Dos Leguas 1,2	511						27	48	43	2	120
San Luis 1,2,3, 4,5	1300						443	418	102	9	972

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JUNTA PROVINCIAL ELECTORAL

JOSE FATGO SPECHT, Secretario de la Junta Provincial Electoral de Oriente.

C e r t i f i c o : que en secion celebrada por esta Junta, en el dia de hoy, se dio cuenta del siguiente escrito suscripto por el Sr. Santiago Rosua debidamente jurado y que copiado literalmente dice asi:

"Santiago de Cuba, Noviembre 2 de 1920. Sr. Presidente de la Junta, Provincial Electoral de Oriente. Señor: Yo, Santiago Rosua, cubano, comerciante, mayor de edad y vecino de la calle de Norma s/n en el poblado de San Luis, Oriente, y elector cedula 163946 Serie F ante Ud. comparece y expone: Que como a las diez de la mañana de ayer, mientras se celebraban las elecciones, y encontrandome cerca de la puerta del Colegio electoral numero dos situado en la Cabecera del Termino y manteniendo el que suscribe su actitud correcta de siempre, hubo de acercarse a mi en aquellos momentos el Teniente del Ejercito Nacional nombrado Larrubia, preguntandome si yo era "Liguista", y al contestarle que no, que yo era Liberal, levanto un fuete que tenia en las manos, propinandome algunos fuetazos en el rostro. Que trate de marcharme de alli, pero el referido Teniente me tenia sujeto por el brazo derecho, dando lugar a que llegasen hasta donde nos encontrabamos dos Soldados, armados, los cuales con sus fusiles me pegaron, dandome muchos culatazos y haciendome las lesiones que constan en el certificado medico que acompaño. Que por las inmediaciones del referido Colegio Electoral habia infinidad de Soldados armados los cuales se entretenian en amedrentar a los electores afiliados al Partido Liberal. Que estos Soldados eran auxiliados en su obra de coaccionar a los electores Liberales por algunos individuos armados, que se dicen ser agentes de la Secretaria de Gobernacion, y que en virtud de los atropellos de que eran victimas los Liberales, muchos de estos se marcharon sin poder ejercitar sus sufragios. Que son testigos presenciales de lo aqui consignado, los señores Jose Pagliery, Administrador de la Zona Fiscal, Francisco Smith, candidato del Partido Liberal y Victor Vizcay, Concejal del Ayuntamiento, asi como tambien otras personas. (Fdo.) Santiago Rosua." Se acompaña copia de un certificado medico que dice asi: "Dr. Federico F. Gomera. Medico Cirujano. Apartado numero 87. T 1. No. 45. San Luis. Oriente Noviembre 1 de 1920. El Dr. Fernandez Gómera, Medico Cirujano con ejercicio en San Luis, Oriente, Certifica: que Santiago Rasua, de 29 años de edad, natural de San Luis, Oriente, y residente en el mismo pueblo, presenta una contusion en la region malar derecha, con ligera erocion, siendo calificado de leve, sin que necesite asistencia medica. Y para que conste y a peticion de la parte interesada expido la presente certificacion en San Luis, Oriente, a 1° de Noviembre de 1920. (Fdo.) Dr. Gómera."

Y para remitir el original al Sr. Fiscal de esta Audiencia, expido el presente para constancia en el expediente respectivo que debe formarse, en cumplimiento de lo dispuesto por la Jta. Central Elect. en Stgo. Cuba, a 2 novb. de 1920.

Enclosure (a)

DECLASSIFIED
NND 740058
By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

JUNTA PROVINCIAL ELECTORAL

ORIENTE

JOSE FATJO SPECHT, Secretario de la Junta Provincial Electoral de Oriente.

C E R T I F I C O :

Que en sesi´on celebrada por esta Junta, en el dia de hoy, se dío cuenta del siguiente escrito, ha siendo prestado el interesado Antonio Estevez el juramento que prescribe el articulo 320 del Código Electora, que copiado literalmente dice asi:

"Santiago de Cuba, Noviembre 1 de 1920. Sr. Presidente de la Junta Provincial Electoral de Oriente. Señor: Yo, Antonio Estevez, cubano, mayor de edad, elector y vecino del barrio de Dos Camisno, Termino Municipal de San Luis, Oriente, ante ud. comparece y expone: Que fue designado para el cargo de Miembro Politico del Partido Liberal numero 2 del Barrio de Dos Caminos, San Luis, y que las elecciones se celebraban normalmente hasta la una de la tarde, que pero que a partir de esa hora, con motivo de la llegada a aquel luhar del Teniente del Ejercito Nacional de apellido Larrubia, no hubo tranquilidad para los electores afiliados al Partido Liberal, pues estos empezaron a ser atropellados por el policia municipal nombrado Jose Rodriguez Bory y el soldado de apellido Viamente, al objeto de que no pudieran emitir sus votos. Que a los electores de la llamada LIGA NACIONAL no los molestaron para nada, pues al contrario, les facilitaban la entrade en el Colegio, y al ir el exponente a dar las quejas al Teniente Larrubia, este me manifesto que si yo era liberal, replicandole uo afirmativamente, por cuyo motivo el referido Teniente levanto un fuete que portaba, con el proposito de agredirme, llenandome de insultos, Que en vista de venirme encima con un revolver en la mano un individuo de apellido Corona, hube de marcharme de alli apresuradamente, sin atreverme a regresar al Colegio a suscribir los documentos electorales. Que en el Barrio de San Luis, titulado Dos Caminos, no han podido celebrarse elecciones, pues solo han tenido garantias los afiliados al Partido llamado LIGA NACIONAL, quedandose sin votar, debido a los atropellos de que eran objeto, mas de trecientos liberales, que estaban expuestos a perder sus vidas si hubieran entrado en ese Colegio a usar de la facultades que los estan conferidas por las leyes de la Republica. Que ha establecido una protesta analoga en la Junta Municipal de San Luis por medio del Abogado Sr. Pedro C. Salcedo, y para declinar la responsabilidad que pudiera alcanzarme lo hago ante la Junta Provincial Electoral de Oriente ahora. Que son testigos de los hechos aqui eenunciados los Señores Jorge Marco Samalea, candidato a concejal por el Partido Liberal, el señor Nestor Mena, vecino de Dos Caminos, Jose Perez, Jesus Portales, Margarito Sanchez, todos vecinos de Dos Caminos, San Luis, y otros testigos mas que señalaré en su oportunidad. Quedo de Ud., atentamente, (Fdo.) Antonio Estevez".

Y para remitir el original al Sr. Fiscal de la Audiencia, expido el presente, para constancia en el expediente respectivo, que debe formarse en cumplimiento de lo dispuesto por la Junta Central Electoral, en Santiago de Cuba a primero de noviembre de mil novecientos veinte.

Enclosure (2)

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(This form will be used for municipalities in which the National Elections are likely to be protested or for which petitions have been filed by opposing parties, in municipal or provincial boards or courts, for nullification of elections due to serious infraction of the Electoral Law.)

NATIONAL ELECTIONS IN CUBA (1920)

NAME OF MUNICIPALITY - VICTORIA DE LAS TUNAS.

Population - - - - - - - 34,102
Total number of electors 5,512
Total number of colleges - 22

THE APPOINTMENT OF COLLEGE BOARDS AND SUBORDINATE PERSONNEL.

(1) Indicate irregularities, if any, in selection of college personnel, Art. 58:

None as far as known. The president of the electoral board, of the municipality appears to be quite inexperienced ~~in~~ for the task. Owing to the campaign of terror waged by the Liguista candidates, there is every reason to believe that the selection of the personnel was influenced by their wishes.

(2) Character of personnel available for colleges; aptitude and efficiency.

The bitter politifal strife in this municipality was not conducive to the more responsible citizens rendering service in the various colleges. Numerous regisnations in the original appointments were necessary.

(3) Estimate number of resignations due to all causes:

See reply to question 2. Estimate is about 30%.

(4) Did many changes of personnel occur on day of election?

Yes. Number unknown.

5. State principal causes of change, if any occurred in original appointments of college personnel.

Fear on the part of personnel in colleges was due to the campaign of intimidation.

6.

CONDUCT OF ELECTIONS.

6.- Were all of the electoral colleges open on election day before eleven o'clock? (Art. 154)

Yes.

Exhibit # 9.

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7- What interruptions, if any, occurred during voting period.

Barrio Cauto del Paseo, which has a party registration of approximately 200 Liguistas and 40 Liberals, was attacked by armed civilians at about 10 o'clock on election day. It is reported that 40 electors only had voted. Investigation of this matter has been undertaken by the ~~kug~~ local courts. A large number of witnesses were subpoenaed, but up to November 15th the court had rendered no decision. The college had not been provided with the necessary military guard.

8- Name colleges which did not open, and reasons therefor; also name colleges which opened, but closed before 3.00 p.m., stating reasons.

All colleges open; see reply to question 7.

9- Name colleges which for any reason did not accomodate the number of electors allotted to them.

Barrio of Curana: 80 electors reported not to have voted because of lack of time; the college was closed at 3 o'clock as provided by law.
Barrio Arenas: Liberal settlement; about 130 Liberal electors were prevented from voting owing to political squabble in college.
At Arenas #1 the necessary guard reported at 9 o'clock. At this barrio the Liberal political member was threatened by one soldier named Ramón ~~Cayex~~ Puello.

10- Were there armed men other than college guards, in evidence in vicinity of polls?

Yes, at Arenas #1 and #2. Both of these colleges were visited by one Dr. Alfredo Guillen Morales accompanied by police armed.

11- State briefly cases of intimidation or coercion personally observed or reported on election day. If necessary, refer to availability of reports or documents on the subject.

This municipality was not observed in person. It was reported that a large number of voting cards were confiscated by rurales and police under the orders of Dr. Guillen. Liberal leaders~~y~~ were not permitted to hold meetings.

12- Was there any intimidation or interference with electors by military supervisors, army, police, or members of the opposing party, at the polls or immediate vicinity?

No supervisor in this municipality. Police and members of opposing party under leadership of Guillen threatened members of colleges Arenas #1 and #2. At Arenas #1 the president of the college was forced to sign a certificate that the elections had been fair and honest and that no disturbances of any nature had taken place in the college or in that vicinity. The police who accompanied Guillen in this case were armed with rifles said to have been provided by rurales. The name of the president of this college is Rafael Bodaño. At Arenas ~~#1x~~ #2 the same incident occurred.

The voting within the city limits was normal; no disturbance of any character took place..

13- Were the parties divided into separate groups; if so, did this, in your opinion, constitute coercion; describe effect on independent voters; was any discrimination shown to either party group, and by whom; indicate order of voting.

Yes. The rurales at Arenas #2 separated voters into separate groups by parties, and for a time only Liguista electors were

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permitted to vote. The guards at this college refused to take orders from the president of the college.

14- Describe abuse of assistance to illiterate voters and connivance of political members to throw vote of these to candidates favored by them.

Reports indicate that great abuse was made by political leaders, in the assistance given by them to illiterate voters.

15- Describe any fatal or serious occurrence in municipality.

Juan Canajal was wounded in the altercation which took place at barrio Cauto del Paseo. The events at Arenas #1 and #2 are treated elsewhere.

16- Was the order to confine troops and police to barracks, enforced?

No data.

17-

ELECTORAL CAMPAIGN.

17- State political control of municipality and give name and date of military supervisor, if any was appointed.

Normally a Liberal municipality with an estimated majority of 500. No supervisor appointed, but Dr. Alfredo Guillen Morales, a Conservative leader and Representative in Congress, acted as a dictator supported by the rurales and the police of the municipality.

18- Describe necessity for appointment of supervisor, if known.

No supervisor appointed. Dr. Guillen, as stated, acted in that capacity.

~~19- xxxx Rurales xxx police xxx very xxtive xin~~

19- Indicate briefly political activity if any, of supervisor. Did he utilize police and rurales during electoral period?

Rurales and police were very active in this municipality. During the entire electoral period the campaign of intimidation was evident upon all sides. The acting Manager of the American plantation at Manati, who refused to connive with the Administration leaders in bringing about the defeat of the Liberals, was threatened with serious measures which were to have been carried out by the rurales.

20- Name officers and soldiers who participated in politics, and in behalf of which party?

Col. Céspedes, the District Commander reliable reports indicate was delegated by the President of the Republic to proceed to this municipality in order to bring about the conciliation of two groups of the Liguista party. In carrying out this mission he visited the municipality twice.

21- Describe briefly methods of intimidation and coercion used by the supervisor, army, police and members of opposing party. Discuss arrests perpetrated to obtain political advantages.

The Liberals were prevented from holding political gatherings; authority was obtained to hold only a limited number. Rurales and police visited the rural districts intimidating the "guajiros". Every measure, whether legitimate or not, was adopted that would carry votes to the Liguista party.

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22- Estimate number of political agents employed, and state character of men used for this duty, with especial reference to pardoned criminals and persons with criminal antecedents.

No data.

23- Was the presidential decree of October 19 prohibiting the carrying of firearms, enforced?

No. A large number of Liguista electors were seen openly carrying firearms.

24- Discuss confiscation of voting cards by opposing parties, especially by officials of the Government.

No data.

25- State briefly any fatal or serious occurrence during the electoral period; other abuses.

Judge Solar, president of the municipal electoral board, was killed on July 5th by Dr. Alfredo Guillen Morales, who, as above indicated, was #/leader of the Liguista party during the entire electoral period. Judge Solar at the time was acting in the discharge of his duty. Dr. Guillen attempted to justify this act on the ground of the Judge having failed to be party to certain frauds in the permanent register.

THE SCRUTINY.

26- What colleges, if any, were unable to complete primary scrutiny before midnight November 1-2; name them if practicable, giving reasons.

San José de la Plata; Dumañuecos #2, and Curana #2 were compelled to close the scrutiny about 11 o'clock, on account of lack of light. Supply of candles furnished them had been insufficient.

27- Indicate efficiency of college members in performing scrutinies. What difficulties, if any, were encountered by them?

Scrutiny was satisfactory.

28- Note any irregularities observed in the conduct of scrutiny.

At barrio of Arenas #1 and #2 the personnel of the colleges were threatened by Liguista leaders under the direction of Dr. Guillen.

29- Name colleges which have been protested by either party, stating grounds.

Curana and Arenas, protested by the Liberal leaders on the grounds of fraud and intimidation. Cauto del Paseo was annulled on order of the electoral board.

30- Estimate number of colleges at which complete scrutinies were properly executed; partial scrutinies?

About 50% of the total number.

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RETURNS AND CANVASS.

31- Give data that municipal board completed municipal scrutiny; and if not within period designated by law, state reasons for delay.

November 11, 5 p.m.- authority to continue scrutiny after November 10 having been obtained from the provincial electoral board.

32- What college eneltions, if any, were protested before the municipal board?

See answer to question 29.

33- Give date on which provincial board completed canvass of this municipality. Art. 200.

No data.

34- State whether personnel of municopal electoral board was subjected to political pressure in preparation of return; what frauds, if any, appear to have been effected?

Yes. The president of the municipal board was reported to be under the influence of the Liguista leaders. No frauds perpetrated in the municipal electoral boards as far as known.

35- Give statistical table showing total electors, party inscriptions for each barrio, and returns of presidential vote, by party, for each college.

See list attached at the end hereof.

36- Explain discrepancies, if any, between party inscriptions and the votes cast for presidential candidates. Comment on neutral vote.

Attention is invited to the statistical table under answer 35, especially to the difference in the number of Liberal votes cast and the inscriptions of the Liberal party, in the barrios of Arenas #1 and #2, Curana, Jobabo #1, and San José de la Plata #1. The total number of votes cast for presidential electors was 3,604 against 5,515 total number of electors,- with one college, Cauto del Paseo, in which no election was held.

37- Discuss effect of split ticket on presidential election; was "refuerzo" used in the municipality; relations between municipal and provincial elections.

The total number of electors who voted for the municipal ticket is 3,552. Refuerzo does not appear to have been resorted to in this municipality, although the complete returns not available.

38- Give any general observations you may deem important.

The president of the electoral board in this municipality, under date of October 19 wired the Central Electoral Board asking for an adequate military force as protection to his person. The fear of bodily harm no doubt was a factor in influencing him to do as demanded by the Liguistas. The threat made by the Liguista leaders to the acting Manager of the American plantation at Manati is an important matter as indicating the extent to which Liga leaders would go to perpetrate frauds that would favor the election of the candidates of their party. The death of Dr. Solar the president of the municipal electoral board, was a blow to fair elections in the municipality.

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39- Brief statement of contents of enclosures.

(a) Copy of the telegram from president of the electoral board, to the President of the Central Electoral Board, Havana.

(b) Copy of complaint filed with the Judge of Instruction, charging Congressman Alfredo Guillen and a group of policemen, with coercion.

(c) A complaint filed with the municipal electoral board, protesting against the election in the barrio of Curana.

CONTESTED ELECTION CASES.

(40) State briefly what legal steps have been taken to correct any fraud, irregularity or error during the electoral period. Art. 217.

Fear of reprisals prevented a large number of complaints from being filed during the period preceding the elections.

(41) Have the political parties taken advantage of every redress provided in Chapter XIV to rectify irregularities during the electoral period?

Although the Liberals appear to have carried the municipality by a majority of ~~132~~ 130 over the Liguistas, petition for annulment of elections in two barrios has been filed with the municipal electoral board.

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BOLETA MUESTRA PROVINCIAL

Colegio No.

Barrio.....

Municipio de la Habana.

Provincia de la Habana.

ELECCIONES NACIONALES

NOVIEMBRE 1, 1920.

Balbino González

Presidente de la Junta Provincial Electoral.

Jacinto Quijano

Secretario de la Junta Provincial Electoral.

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BOLETA MUESTRA PROVINCIAL

AVISOS A LOS ELECTORES: En esta boleta se harán las marcas con lápiz tinta.

Para votar una candidatura completa, se pondrá una cruz (+) dentro del círculo, que se hallará a la cabeza de la candidatura que se desee votar, y no se hará ninguna otra señal en la boleta.

Para votar por todos los candidatos de una sección, se pondrá una cruz (+) en el triángulo que se hallará a la cabeza de la sección.

Para votar en cualquiera otra forma que no sea una candidatura completa, o por todos los candidatos de una sección, se harán cruces (+) dentro de los cuadrados que se ven a la izquierda de los nombres de los candidatos por quienes se desee votar, y no se pondrán marcas dentro de los círculos, ni dentro de ningún triángulo.

Para votar por personas cuyos nombres no figuren en la boleta, se escribirán los nombres de dichas personas en la columna en blanco, debajo de los títulos de los cargos correspondientes.

Bajo cada título se votará solamente por el número de personas que hayan de elegirse para el cargo respectivo.

No se pondrán en esta boleta otras marcas que no sean las expresadas.

Si se rompiere o inutilizare esta boleta, o se sufriere una equivocación al marcarla, deberá devolverse al funcionario electoral de quien se haya recibido, para que entregue otra en su lugar.

JUNTA PROVINCIAL ELECTORAL DE LA HABANA



PARA VOTAR LA CANDIDATURA COMPLETA PONGASE UNA CRUZ DENTRO DE ESTE CIRCULO

Partido Conservador Nacional

Candidatura .....

Para Presidente:

Alfredo Zayas Alfonso

Para Vicepresidente:

Francisco Carrillo Morales

Para Compromisarios Presidenciales y Vicepresidenciales (32):

- Sergio Carbó Morera.
- Carlos Armenteros Cárdenas.
- Luis Rafael Muñoz Noroña.
- Carlos de Zaldo Beurmann.
- Manuel Aspuru San Pedro.
- Carlos Picazo Falcón.
- José A. Malberty Delgado.
- Eduardo Antonio Giberga Galí.
- Rafael Menocal Cueto.
- Angel Alonso Herrera.
- José María Cuervo Richard.
- Eladio Herrera Suárez.
- Pedro Pereda Alvarez.
- Ramón Pío Ajuria González.
- Benigno Diago Ayestarán.
- José Ruiz Vázquez.
- Gustavo Aróstegui del Castillo.
- Isidro Olivares Martínez.
- Ramón Gutiérrez Echeverría.
- Carlos Fonts Junco.
- Francisco Martínez Lufriu.
- Néstor Moynelo Alegret.
- Agustín Sánchez Romaguera.
- Federico Mendizábal Alemán.
- Luis de la Cruz Muñoz Macías.
- Gonzalo González López.
- Felipe Torres.
- José de Cubas Seguate.



PARA VOTAR LA CANDIDATURA COMPLETA PONGASE UNA CRUZ DENTRO DE ESTE CIRCULO

Partido Liberal

Candidatura .....

Para Presidente:

José Miguel Gómez Gómez

Para Vicepresidente:

Miguel Arango Mantilla

Para Compromisarios Presidenciales y Vicepresidenciales (32):

- Manuel Rafael Angulo Garay.
- Tomás Armstrong Mc Mahon.
- Belisario Alvarez Suárez.
- Raúl Aguilar de Aguilar.
- Restituto Barroso Pérez.
- Eduardo Coloma Quintero.
- Carlos M. Céspedes Ortiz.
- Raimundo Cabrera Bosch.
- Tomás Collazo Tejada.
- Luis Octavio Diviñó Desbordes.
- Juan Dorta Alonso.
- Joaquín Diago Du Bouchet.
- Matías Duque Perdomo.
- Fernando Freyre de Andrade Velázquez.
- Melchor Fernández Hernández.
- Felipe García Cañizares.
- Raúl Galleti Pimentel.
- Miguel Hernández Osés.
- Felipe Mencía García.
- Ricardo Martínez Martínez.
- José René Morales Valcárcel.
- Modesto Morales Díaz.
- Juan Mencía Moreno.
- Orencio Nodarse Bacallao.
- Carlos Obregón Ferrer.
- Dámaso Pasalodos Bouffartigue.
- José Pereda Gálvez.
- Virgilio Rayneri Piedra.



PARA VOTAR LA CANDIDATURA COMPLETA PONGASE UNA CRUZ DENTRO DE ESTE CIRCULO

Partido Popular Cubano

Candidatura .....

Para Presidente:

Alfredo Zayas Alfonso

Para Vicepresidente:

Francisco Carrillo Morales

Para Compromisarios Presidenciales y Vicepresidenciales (32):

- Francisco Martínez Lufriu.
- Sergio Carbó Morera.
- Carlos de Zaldo Beurmann.
- Manuel Aspuru San Pedro.
- Carlos Picazo Falcón.
- José María Cuervo Richard.
- Pedro Pereda Alvarez.
- Gustavo Aróstegui del Castillo.
- Isidro Olivares Martínez.
- José A. Malberty Delgado.
- Ramón Gutiérrez Echeverría.
- Néstor Moynelo Alegret.
- Agustín Sánchez Romaguera.
- Luis de la Cruz Muñoz Macías.
- Gonzalo González López.
- Angel Alonso Herrera.
- José Ruiz Vázquez.
- Carlos Armenteros Cárdenas.
- José de J. Yarini.
- Norberto Alfonso Jorge.
- Eladio Herrera Suárez.
- José de la Guardia Montalvo.
- Carlos Fonts Junco.
- Jacinto Pedroso Hernández.
- [illegible] Rodríguez.
- Felipe Torres.
- Clodomiro D. de Bárcena Pedroso.
- Miguel Llovet Meléndez.



PARA VOTAR LA CANDIDATURA COMPLETA PONGASE UNA CRUZ DENTRO DE ESTE CIRCULO

PARTIDO DEMOCRATA NACIONALISTA

Candidatura .....

Para Presidente:

José Miguel Gómez Gómez

Para Vicepresidente:

Miguel Arango Mantilla

Para Compromisarios Presidenciales y Vicepresidenciales (32):

- Manuel Rafael Angulo Garay.
- Tomás Armstrong Mc Mahon.
- Belisario Alvarez Suárez.
- Raúl Aguilar de Aguilar.
- Restituto Barroso Pérez.
- Eduardo Coloma Quintero.
- Carlos M. Céspedes Ortiz.
- Raimundo Cabrera Bosch.
- Tomás Collazo Tejada.
- Luis Octavio Diviñó Desbordes.
- Juan Dorta Alonso.
- Matías Duque Perdomo.
- Joaquín Diago Du Bouchet.
- Fernando Freyre de Andrade Velázquez.
- Melchor Fernández Hernández.
- Felipe García Cañizares.
- Raúl Galleti Pimentel.
- Miguel Hernández Osés.
- Felipe Mencía García.
- Ricardo Martínez Martínez.
- José René Morales Valcárcel.
- Modesto Morales Díaz.
- Juan Mencía Moreno.
- Orencio Nodarse Bacallao.
- Carlos Obregón Ferrer.
- [illegible] Bouffartigue.
- José Pereda Gálvez.
- Virgilio Rayneri Piedra.



PARA VOTAR LA CANDIDATURA COMPLETA PONGASE UNA CRUZ DENTRO DE ESTE CIRCULO

CRUPO INDEPENDIENTE PARTIDO REPUBLICANO

Candidatura .....

Para Presidente:

No tiene Candidato

Para Vicepresidente:

No tiene Candidato

Para Compromisarios Presidenciales y Vicepresidenciales (32):

No tiene Candidato

COLUMNA EN BLANCO

En esta columna podrán los electores escribir, debajo del nombre ó designación de cada cargo, los nombres de cualesquiera personas que no figuren en la boleta, y a cuyo favor deseen votar.

Para Compromisarios Presidenciales y Vicepresidenciales (32):

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Carlos Armenteros Cardenas.
Luis Rafael Muñoz Noroña.
Carlos de Zaldo Beurmann.
Manuel Aspuru San Pedro.
Carlos Picazo Falcón.
José A. Malberty Delgado.
Eduardo Antonio Giberga Galí.
Rafael Menocal Cueto.
Angel Alonso Herrera.
José María Cuervo Richard.
Eladio Herrera Suárez.
Pedro Pereda Alvarez.
Ramón Pío Ajuria González.
Benigno Diago Ayestarán.
José Ruiz Vázquez.
Gustavo Aróstegui del Castillo.
Isidro Olivares Martínez.
Ramón Gutiérrez Echeverría.
Carlos Fonts Junco.
Francisco Martínez Lufriu.
Néstor Moynelo Alegret.
Agustín Sánchez Romaguera.
Federico Mendizábal Alemán.
Luis de la Cruz Muñoz Macías.
Gonzalo González López.
Felipe Torres.
José de Cubas Serrate.
Julián la Villa Robaina.
Rafael García Perera.
Jacinto Pedroso Hernández.
Evelio Rodríguez Lendián.

Para Compromisarios Presidenciales y Vicepresidenciales Suplentes (10):

José Rodríguez Lastra.
Armando Prats Lerma.
Ismael Sánchez Martínez.
Dionisio Godinez Ledón.
Francisco Guigou Dugour.
Fabián Urrutibeascoa Bastidas.
Alfredo de Castroverde García.
Justo Germán Cantero.
Patrocinio Acosta Díaz.
Luciano Palomino Trebejo.

Candidatura .....

Para Senadores (2):

Antonio Pardo Suárez.
José Manuel Cortina García.

Para Compromisarios Senatoriales mayores Contribuyentes (9):

Raúl Ruiz González.
Enrique Cabrera Pérez.
Alberto Fuentes Estrada.
Pedro García Arteaga.
Cipriano Torres.
Manuel Mañalich Perea.
Fernando Alonso Zarza.
Bruno Díaz.
Ramón Guerra Suárez.

Para Compromisarios Senatoriales no mayores Contribuyentes (9):

Belisario Alvarez Suárez.
Raúl Aguilar de Aguilar.
Restituto Barroso Pérez.
Eduardo Coloma Quintero.
Carlos M. Céspedes Ortiz.
Raimundo Cabrera Bosch.
Tomás Collazo Tejada.
Luis Octavio Diviñó Desbordes.
Juan Dorta Alonso.
Joaquín Diago Du Bouchet.
Matías Duque Perdomo.
Fernando Freyre de Andrade Velázquez.
Melchor Fernández Hernández.
Felipe García Cañizares.
Raúl Galleti Pimentel.
Miguel Hernández Osés.
Felipe Mencía García.
Ricardo Martínez Martínez.
José René Morales Valcárcel.
Modesto Morales Díaz.
Juan Mencía Moreno.
Orencio Nodarse Bacallao.
Carlos Obregón Ferrer.
Dámaso Pasalodos Bouffartigue.
José Pereda Gálvez.
Virgilio Rayneri Piedra.
Ignacio Remírez André.
Fernando Sánchez de Fuentes Peláez.
Luis Gonzaga Valdés Carrero.
Ignacio Weber Torres.

Para Compromisarios Presidenciales y Vicepresidenciales Suplentes (10):

Ramiro Cabrera Marcaida.
Antonio Caos Lago.
Francisco Aday Marrero.
Emilio García Rizo.
Luis González O'Brien.
Ernesto López Gelabert.
Carlos Macias Castillo.
Concepción Núñez Hernández.
Cecilio Soto Llorca.
Enrique Valdés Morilla.

Candidatura .....

Para Senadores (2):

Agustín García Osuna Lapiedra.
Manuel Varona Suárez.

Para Compromisarios Senatoriales mayores Contribuyentes (9):

Jesús María Barraqué Adué.
Secundino Baños Vilar.
Carlos Govea Boullosa.
Amado González Rubio.
Ignacio D. Irure Baceló.
Enrique Llansó Simoni.
Carlos Menció Díaz.
Severiano Pulido Yedra.
Francisco Vallejo Reyes.

Para Compromisarios Senatoriales no mayores Contribuyentes (9):

Joaquín Alvarez González.

Carlos de Zaldo [illegible]
Manuel Aspuru San [illegible]
Carlos Picazo Falcón.
José María Cuervo Richard.
Pedro Pereda Alvarez.
Gustavo Aróstegui del Castillo.
Isidro Olivares Martínez.
José A. Malberty Delgado.
Ramón Gutiérrez Echeverría.
Néstor Moynelo Alegret.
Agustín Sánchez Romaguera.
Luis de la Cruz Muñoz Macías.
Gonzalo González López.
Angel Alonso Herrera.
José Ruiz Vázquez.
Carlos Armenteros Cárdenas.
José de J. Yarini.
Norberto Alfonso Jorg[illegible]
Eladio Herrera Suárez.
José de la Guardia Montalvo.
Carlos Fonts Junco.
Jacinto Pedroso Hernández.
[illegible]o Rodríguez [illegible]
F[illegible]e Torres.
Clodomiro D. de Bárcena Pedroso.
Miguel Llovet Meléndez.
José de Cubas Serrate.
Federico Mendizábal Alemán.
Pablo Supervielle.
Eduardo Antonio Giberga Galí.

Para Compromisarios Presidenciales y Vicepresidenciales Suplentes (10):

Joaquín Torres Rojas.
Ricardo Barnueva.
Alfredo de Castroverde García.
Justo Germán Cantero.
Domingo Brito y Salinero.
Prudencio Pujol Martínez.
Juan Acosta González.
Ramiro Echeverría Echeverría.
Andrés Morales Acosta.
Gabriel Hidalgo González.

Candidatura .....

Para Senadores (2):

Antonio Pardo Suárez.
José Manuel Cortina García.

Para Compromisarios Senatoriales mayores Contribuyentes (9):

Raúl Ruiz González.
Enrique Cabrera Pérez.
Alberto Fuentes Estrada.
Pedro García Artea[illegible]
[illegible]riano To[illegible]
[illegible]anuel Mañalich [illegible]
Fernando Alonso Zarza.
Bruno Díaz.
Ramón Guerra Suárez.

Para Compromisarios Senatoriales no mayores Contribuyentes (9):

Rafael Artola García.

[illegible]elisario Alvarez Suárez.
Raúl Aguilar de Aguilar.
Restituto Barroso Pérez.
Eduardo Coloma Quintero.
Carlos M. Céspedes Ortiz.
Raimundo Cabrera Bosch.
Tomás Collazo Tejada.
Luis Octavio Diviñó Desbordes.
Juan Dorta Alonso.
Matías Duque Perdomo.
Joaquín Diago Du Bouchet.
Fernando Freyre de Andrade Velázquez.
Melchor Fernández Hernández.
Felipe García Cañizares.
Raúl Galleti Pimentel.
Miguel Hernández Osés.
Felipe Mencía García.
Ricardo Martínez Martínez.
José René Morales Valcárcel.
Modesto Morales Díaz.
Juan Mencía Moreno.
Orencio Nodarse Bacallao.
[illegible]arlos Obregón Ferrer.
[illegible] Bouffartigue.
José Pereda Gálvez.
Virgilio Rayneri Piedra.
Ignacio Remírez André.
Fernando Sánchez de Fuentes Peláez.
Luis Gonzaga Valdés Carrero.
Ignacio Weber Torres.

Para Compromisarios Presidenciales y Vicepresidenciales Suplentes (10):

Francisco Aday Marrero.
Emilio García Rizo.
Luis González O'Brien.
Ernesto López Gelabert.
Carlos Macias Castillo.
Concepción Núñez Hernández.
Cecilio Soto Llorca.
Enrique Valdés Morilla.
Ramiro Cabrera Marcaida.
Antonio Caos Lago.

Candidatura .....

Para Senadores (2):

Manuel Varona Suárez.
Agustín García Osuna Lapiedra.

Para Compromisarios Senatoriales mayores Contribuyentes (9):

Jesús María Barraqué Adué.
Secundino Baños Vilar.
Carlos Govea Boullosa.
Amado González Rubio.
Ig[illegible] D. Irure Baceló.
Enrique Llansó Simoni.
Carlos Menció Díaz.
Severiano Pulido Yedra.
Francisco Vallejo Reyes.

Para Compromisarios Senatoriales no mayores Contribuyentes (9):

Joaquín Alvarez González.

No tiene Candidato

Para Compromisarios Presidenciales y Vicepresidenciales Suplentes (10):

No tiene Candidato

Candidatura .....

Para Senadores (2):

No tiene Candidato

Para Compromisarios Senatoriales mayores Contribuyentes (9):

No tiene Candidato

Para Compromisarios Senatoriales no mayores Contribuyentes (9):

[illegible]andidato

Para Compromisarios Presidenciales y Vicepresidenciales Suplentes (10)

Para Compromisarios Senatoriales mayores Contribuyentes (9):

Para Compromisarios Senatoriales no mayores Contribuyentes (9):

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- [ ] Cipriano Torres.
- [ ] Manuel Mañalich Perea.
- [ ] Fernando Alonso Zarza.
- [ ] Bruno Díaz.
- [ ] Ramón Guerra Suárez.

Para Compromisarios Senatoriales no mayores Contribuyentes (9):

- [ ] Rafael Artola García.
- [ ] Jorge Llambí Sentmanat.
- [ ] Enrique de la Lastra Sandrino.
- [ ] José Ramírez Rubín.
- [ ] Ramón Rodríguez Soca.
- [ ] Emilio Santiago Rodríguez.
- [ ] Gabriel Casuso Díaz Albertini.
- [ ] José Ramírez Tovar.
- [ ] Juan B. Núñez Pérez.

Para Representantes (14):

- [ ] Carlos Manuel de la Cruz Ugarte.
- [ ] Armando Chardiet Sagarduy.
- [ ] Antonio Cantón Rivero.
- [ ] Domingo J. Valladares Morales.
- [ ] Juan Antonio Lasa del Río.
- [ ] José Acosta Comins.
- [ ] Emilio Sardiñas Zamora.
- [ ] Vito M. Candia León.
- [ ] Federico Casariego Landrove.
- [ ] José Enrique Casuso Oltra.
- [ ] Miguel Albarrán Monedero.
- [ ] Gonzalo Amador de los Ríos Domínguez.
- [ ] José González Hernández.
- [ ] Guillermo Martínez Aguilar.

Para Gobernador Provincial (1):

- [ ] Fernando Quiñones González Arango.

Para Consejeros Provinciales (5):

- [ ] Rodolfo Ariet Calvo.
- [ ] Pedro Urra Prieto.
- [ ] Jorge Ibarra Armenteros.
- [ ] Joaquín Freire Capriles.
- [ ] Armando Moya Lázaro.

- [ ] Ignacio D. Irure Bacelo.
- [ ] Enrique Llansó Simoni.
- [ ] Carlos Menció Díaz.
- [ ] Severiano Pulido Yedra.
- [ ] Francisco Vallejo Reyes.

Para Compromisarios Senatoriales no mayores Contribuyentes (9):

- [ ] Joaquín Alvarez González.
- [ ] César Azpeitia García Osuna.
- [ ] Gustavo Cruz Bocanegra.
- [ ] Ildefonso Domínguez Rodríguez.
- [ ] Pedro Fantony Llerandi.
- [ ] Ernesto García Nates.
- [ ] Luciano Gutiérrez Brito.
- [ ] Antonio Mádan Valdés.
- [ ] Guillermo Sabatés del Pozo.

Para Representantes (14):

- [ ] José Rafael Cano Guzmán.
- [ ] José Esquivel Martínez.
- [ ] Antonio Alentado Pedroso.
- [ ] Enrique Loynaz del Castillo.
- [ ] Pedro Herrera Sotolongo.
- [ ] Ramiro Fernández Moris Blanco.
- [ ] Viriato Gutiérrez Valladón.
- [ ] Ramón Zaydin Márquez Sterling.
- [ ] Generoso Campos Marquetti.
- [ ] Lorenzo Fernández Hermo.
- [ ] Gustavo González Beauville.
- [ ] Octavio Zubizarreta Díaz.
- [ ] José María de la Cuesta Cárdenas.
- [ ] Manuel Mencía García.

Para Gobernador Provincial (1):

- [ ] Alberto Barreras Fernández.

Para Consejeros Provinciales (5):

- [ ] Santiago Valera Hernández.
- [ ] Mariano Robau de la Osa.
- [ ] Ernesto Menció Díaz.
- [ ] Ildefonso Morúa Contreras.
- [ ] Rafael Genaro Reina Carmona.

- [ ] Manuel Mañalich [illegible].
- [ ] Fernando Alonso Zarza.
- [ ] Bruno Díaz.
- [ ] Ramón Guerra Suárez.

Para Compromisarios Senatoriales no mayores Contribuyentes (9):

- [ ] Rafael Artola García.
- [ ] Jorge Llambí Sentmanat.
- [ ] Enrique de la Lastra Sandrino.
- [ ] José Ramírez Rubín.
- [ ] Ramón Rodríguez Soca.
- [ ] Emilio Santiago Rodríguez.
- [ ] Gabriel Casuso Díaz Albertini.
- [ ] José Ramírez Tovar.
- [ ] Juan B. Núñez Pérez.

Para Representantes (14):

- [ ] Serafín Martínez Maris.
- [ ] Joaquín Llerena.
- [ ] Camilo García Sierra.
- [ ] Miguel Angel Díaz.
- [ ] Armando Cartaya.
- [ ] Raúl Navarrete.
- [ ] Francisco María González.
- [ ] Juan T. Latapier.
- [ ] Oscar Zayas.
- [ ] Mario García Vélez.
- [ ] Eduardo Grau.
- [ ] Alfredo Sotolongo.
- [ ] Rafael María Angulo.
- [ ] José Ramón del Cueto Sánchez.

Para Gobernador Provincial (1):

- [ ] Fernando Quiñones González Arango.

Para Consejeros Provinciales (5):

- [ ] Mamerto González Cárdenas.
- [ ] Pedro Hernández Massí.
- [ ] Sixto Ayón.
- [ ] Daniel Manzano.
- [ ] Arturo Hernández

- [ ] Enrique Llansó Simoni.
- [ ] Carlos Menció Díaz.
- [ ] Severiano Pulido Yedra.
- [ ] Francisco Vallejo Reyes.

Para Compromisarios Senatoriales no mayores Contribuyentes (9):

- [ ] Joaquín Alvarez González.
- [ ] César Azpeitia García Osuna.
- [ ] Gustavo Cruz Bocanegra.
- [ ] Ildefonso Domínguez Rodríguez.
- [ ] Pedro Fantony Llerandi.
- [ ] Ernesto García Nates.
- [ ] Luciano Gutiérrez Brito.
- [ ] Antonio Mádan Valdés.
- [ ] Guillermo Sabatés del Pozo.

Para Representantes (14):

- [ ] José D'Strampes Martín Vegue.
- [ ] Cándido Hoyos Huguet.
- [ ] Arturo Cañas Perdomo.
- [ ] José R. Chiner Hernández.
- [ ] Antonio Méndez Núñez.
- [ ] Julio A. Mendoza Cachurro.
- [ ] Manuel Supervielle Betancourt.
- [ ] Rafael Carranza Sandrino.
- [ ] Oswaldo Valdés de la Paz.
- [ ] Juan L. Sánchez Sánchez.
- [ ] Guillermo Domínguez Roldán.
- [ ] José Ramón Valdés Prado Valdés.
- [ ] Manuel López Valdés.
- [ ] José Manuel Castillo Iglesias.

Para Gobernador Provincial (1):

- [ ] Alberto Barreras Fernández.

Para Consejeros Provinciales (5):

- [ ] Manuel Alfonso Medina.
- [ ] Juan Miguel Pons Hernández.
- [ ] Daniel Tabares y Sosa.
- [ ] Antonio A. Cartaya Sánchez.
- [ ] Manuel Bárcena Gómez.

Para Compromisarios Senatoriales no mayores Contribuyentes (9):

— No tiene Candidato —

Para Representantes (14):

— No tiene Candidato —

Para Gobernador Provincial (1):

- [ ] Leonardo Rodríguez Rúa.

Para Consejeros Provinciales (5):

- [ ] José Hernández de Alba.
- [ ] Alejandro López Rovirosa.
- [ ] Alfredo L. Gómez San Juan.
- [ ] Eugenio Villar Piloto.
- [ ] Juan Artiles del Castillo.

Para Compromisarios Senatoriales no mayores Contribuyentes (9):

Para Representantes (14):

Para Gobernador Provincial (1):

Para Consejeros Provinciales (5):

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BOLETA MUESTRA MUNICIPAL

Colegio No.

Barrio.....

Municipio de Bauta

Provincia de la Habana.

ELECCIONES NACIONALES

NOVIEMBRE 1, 1920.

Ballino González.

Presidente de la Junta Provincial Electoral.

Jacinto Ruiz Junco

Secretario de la Junta Provincial Electoral.

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JUNTA PROVINCIAL ELECTORAL DE LA HABANA

BOLETA MUESTRA MUNICIPAL

AVISOS A LOS ELECTORES: En esta boleta se harán las marcas con lápiz tinta.

Para votar una candidatura completa, se pondrá una cruz (+) dentro del círculo, que se hallará a la cabeza de la candidatura que se desee votar, y no se hará ninguna otra señal en la boleta.

Para votar por todos los candidatos de una sección, se pondrá una cruz (+) en el triángulo que se hallará a la cabeza de la sección.

Para votar en cualquiera otra forma que no sea una candidatura completa, o por todos los candidatos de una sección, se harán cruces (+) dentro de los cuadrados que se ven a la izquierda de los nombres de los candidatos por quienes se desee votar, y no se pondrán marcas dentro de los círculos, ni dentro de ningún triángulo.

Para votar por personas cuyos nombres no figuren en la boleta, se escribirán los nombres de dichas personas en la columna en blanco, debajo de los títulos de los cargos correspondientes.

Bajo cada título se votará solamente por el número de personas que hayan de elegirse para el cargo respectivo.

No se pondrán en esta boleta otras marcas que no sean las expresadas.

Si se rompiere o inutilizare esta boleta, o se sufriere una equivocación al marcarla, deberá devolverse al funcionario electoral de quien se haya recibido, para que entregue otra en su lugar.



PARA VOTAR LA CANDIDATURA COMPLETA PÓNGASE UNA CRUZ DENTRO DE ESTE CÍRCULO

Partido Liberal

Candidatura .....

Para Alcalde Municipal (1)

☐ José Valladares Tavío.

Para Concejales (8)

PARA VOTAR EN ESTE TRIÁNGULO PARA CONCEJALES

☐ Atarasio Gabino Arango Díaz.
☐ José Anaya Avila.
☐ Hipólito Echevarría Alvarez.
☐ Luis Rivero Antúnez.
☐ José Rueda Sánchez.
☐ José Badosa Casanovas.
☐ Leopoldo Correa Trujillo.
☐ Francisco Hernández Antúnez.

Para Miembros Propietarios y Suplentes de la Junta de Educación (9)

PROPIETARIOS PARA VOTAR — PARA SUPLENTES — 9 SUPLENTES DE LA JUNTA DE EDUCACIÓN

☐ Prop. **Miguel de la Vega Gener.**
☐ 1 Sup. *Avelino Macías Domínguez.*
☐ 2 Sup. *Miguel Macías Domínguez.*
☐ Prop. **Ricardo Illá Ovando.**
☐ 1 Sup. *Carlos López Alfonso.*
☐ 2 Sup. *Homobono Ramos García.*
☐ Prop. **Basilio Hernández León.**
☐ 1 Sup. *Sixto Pérez Soto.*
☐ 2 Sup. *Matías Macías Domínguez.*



PARA VOTAR LA CANDIDATURA COMPLETA PÓNGASE UNA CRUZ DENTRO DE ESTE CÍRCULO

Partido Conservador Nacional

Candidatura .....

Para Alcalde Municipal (1)

☐ Esteban Delgado Acosta.

Para Concejales (8)

PARA VOTAR EN ESTE TRIÁNGULO PARA CONCEJALES

☐ David Presmanes Rivas.
☐ Manuel López Calzadilla.
☐ Enrique Orúe Hernández.
☐ Francisco Valdés Gutiérrez.
☐ Antonio Rodríguez Rodríguez.
☐ Alfredo Felipe Díaz.
☐ Juan Francisco Valdés Alfonso.
☐ Francisco González Trujillo.

Para Miembros Propietarios y Suplentes de la Junta de Educación (9)

PROPIETARIOS PARA VOTAR — PARA SUPLENTES — 9 SUPLENTES DE LA JUNTA DE EDUCACIÓN

☐ Prop. **Bernardo Pérez Monsón.**
☐ 1 Sup. *Diego Broco Guzmán.*
☐ 2 Sup. *Pedro González Suárez.*
☐ Prop. **Armando Fuentes Espinosa.**
☐ 1 Sup. *Ramón María García Morales.*
☐ 2 Sup. *Juan González Hechevarría.*
☐ Prop. **Pedro de la Torre González.**
☐ 1 Sup. *Hipólito Cruz González.*
☐ 2 Sup. *Francisco Perdomo Pérez.*



PARA VOTAR LA CANDIDATURA COMPLETA PÓNGASE UNA CRUZ DENTRO DE ESTE CÍRCULO

Partido Popular Cubano

Candidatura .....

Para Alcalde Municipal (1)

☐ Esteban Delgado Acosta.

Para Concejales (8)

PARA VOTAR EN ESTE TRIÁNGULO PARA CONCEJALES

☐ Martín González González.
☐ Lorenzo García Madero.
☐ Gustavo Cruz Ramos.
☐ Cárlos Herrera Concepción.
☐ Ramón Nonato Pérez.
☐ Pedro Alfaro Concepción.
☐ Alipio Montesino Delgado.
☐ José Delgado Méndez.

Para Miembros Propietarios y Suplentes de la Junta de Educación (9)

No tiene Candidato

COLUMNA EN BLANCO

En esta columna podrán los electores escribir, debajo del nombre o designación de cada cargo, los nombres de cualesquiera personas que no figuren en la boleta, y a cuyo favor deseen votar.

Para Alcalde Municipal (1)

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Para Concejales (8)

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Para Miembros Propietarios y Suplentes de la Junta de Educación (9)

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Boletín Oficial

DE LA PROVINCIA DE ORIENTE

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Editor y Administrador: José Arroyo Ramos. Lacret y M. Gómez

Año XIII No. 234 Santiago de Cuba, Viernes 15 de Octubre de 1920 Pag. 1

GOBIERNO PROVINCIAL DE ORIENTE

mé Halóns, secretario Luis Medina H., sup. Felix Escalona, escribientes para el libro de votación José Castro R. prop. y Reyes Borló sup., para el libro de registro, vicente Destrade, prop. y Manuel Sellera sup., miembros políticos, por el partido Conservador, Bernabé García prop. y José Torres sup., por el partido Liberal, Juan Rondón prop. y Venancio Muñoz sup., por el partido Popular, Carlos Ivonet, prop. y Nemesio Duthil, sup.

Cambute.—Colegio número 2.—Presidente Emilio Candebat, y sup. Adriano Lujo, vocales prop. Antonio Segura y Feliciano Pantoja, sup. Jesús Segura y Valentín Biset, secretario Elpidio Hernández, sup. Luis Lozada Párez, escribientes para el libro de votación, Enrique Tablada prop. y Martín Lahera sup., para el libro de registro, Inocencio Hernández prop. y Agustín Isaac sup., Miembros políticos, por el partido Conservador, Luis Valls Valerino prop. y Agustín Beatón Medina sup., por el partido Liberal, Rafael Martínez prop. y Santiago Padró Medina sup., por el partido Popular, Juan Fernández Pérez prop. y Manuel Lahera sup.

Central.-Colegio No. 1.- Presidente Rafael Caraballo, sup. José Trinidad Guerrero, vocales prop. Emilio Guillar. Juan Brito Borrero, Guillermo Couret, Hilario Hernández Avila, secretario José Martínez Yurel, sup. Lorenzo Zaeta, escribientes para el libro de votación Prisciliano Cámara Hardy prop. y Luis Campos sup., para el libro registro José Pelaez prop. y Andrés García sup., miembros políticos por el partido Conservador Santiago Valls Rodríguez prop. y Ramón Brito Borrero sup., por el partido Liberal Alfonso Ruiz prop. y Santiago Avila sup., por el partido Popular Cubano Pedro Martínez Borrero prop. y Antonio Silva sup.

Dos Palmas.—Colegio No. 1—Presidente José del Toro, sup. Alberto Simón Duany, vocales prop. Víctor Carbonell, Juan Martínez Ortiz, Sebastián Bonne, Manuel Biset, secretario Miguel Pérez Sánchez, sup. Manuel Biset, escribientes para el libro de votación Modesto López prop. y José Ibonet Lardet sup., para el libro registro Witersindo Simón, prop. y Excehomo Morlot, sup., miembros políticos por el partido Conservador Pedro Couret Hardy prop. y Antonio Destrade sup.; por el partido libreal Jacinto Sánchez prop. y Hermenegildo Herrera sup., por el partido Popular Cubano Celestino Bonne prop. y Eusebio Serrano sup.

Ermitaño.—Colegio No. 1.-Presidente Benjamín Hiller, sup. Gelasio Rivera. vocales prop Inocencio Lagar, José de la Cruz Guerrero, sup. José Isabel Nápoles, Felipe Pérez, secretario Tomás Ruiz Pozo, sup. Víctor Romero, escribientes para el libro de votación Adriano Zambrano prop. y Alejandro Borrero sup., para el libro registro Fidel Falcón prop., y Luis Mariano Ruiz sup., miembros políticos por el partido Conservador Juan Valls Valerino prop. y Pedro Pedro Pozo sup., por el partido Liberal Salustiano Sánchez prop. y Maximiliano Zayas, por el partido Popular Cubano Jesús Nápoles prop. y José Nápoles sup.

Guamá.—Colegio número 1.—Presidente Martín Pérez, sup., Higinio Calderón, vocales prop. Ramón Aguilera y Valentín Pantoja, sup. Manuel Verdecia y Pedro Reyes, Secretario Enrique Valls, sup. Manuel Villalón, escribientes para el libro de votación, Francisco Uriarte prop. y Ramón Aguilera sup., para el libro de Registro, Francisco Couret prop. y José González sup., miembros políticos, por el partido Conservador, Julio Burgos prop. y Raimundo Aguilera sup., por el partido Liberal, José D. Montejo prop. y Julián Hechavarría sup., por el partido Popular Cubano. Joaquín Bory Mena, prop. y Rafael Matamoros sup.

Hongolosongo.—Colegio número 1.—Presidente Manuel Arnés, sup. Esteban Illas, vocales prop. Heliodoro Brossard y Rosario Cadet, sup. Apolinario Guibert y Liborio Petel Schueg, secretario Juan Delisle, sup. Salustiano Delisle, escribientes para el libro de votación, Maximiliano Lora prop. y Manuel Lozada sup., para el libro de registro Juan Lozada P. prop. y Guillermo Tablada sup., miembros políticos, por el partido Conservador, Víctor Prats prop. y Andrés Peña sup., por el partido Liberal, Juan Lozada prop. y Nestor Nápoles sup., por el partido Pupular Cubano, Manuel Pruna prop. e Hipólito Brooks, sup.

Manacas.—Colegio número 1.—Presidente Miguel Ibonet Despaigne, sup. Pedro Cortón, vocales prop. Alfredo Silva y Gregorio Ducassi, sup. Parmenio Cedeño y Juan Bautista Biset, secretario Juan Despaigne, sup. Marcial Morasen, escribientes para el libro de votación, Bartolomé Paneque, prop. y Luis H. Candebat sup., para el libro de registro, Demetrio Consuegra prop. y Francisco Bonne sup., miembros políticos, por el partido Conservador, Luis Martínez Turell prop. y Enrique Cedeño sup., por el partido Liberal, Marcial

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Reyes prop. y Juan de Dios Borrero, sup., por el partido Popular Cubano, Saturnino Faisán prop. y Julián Guzmán sup.

Nima-Nima.-Colegio No. 1—Presidente Gabriel Herrero, sup. Félix Zayas, vocales prop. Tomás Almarales, sup. Prudencio Duany Sánchez, Juan Morasén, Emelesio Ramírez, secretario Rafael Salas, sup. Ercilio Hernández, escribientes para el libro de votación Angel Martínez Llurell prop. y Manuel Borgellá sup., para el libro registro Fernando Guillart prop. yMáximo Rodríguez sup., miembros políticos por el partido Conservador Emiliano Montes Mariño prop. y Emiliano Almarales sup., por el partido Liberal Alberto Hernández Avila prop. y José Ojeda Sánchez sup., por el partido Popular Cubano Enrique Cebreco prop. y Rafael González sup.

Río Rrío.—Colegio No. 1.—Presidente Diego Díaz, sup. Augusto Despaigne vocales prop. Juan Chacón, Cipriano Stable, Vicente Chacón, Benito Silva, secretario Victoriano Ramos, sup. Ismael Artires, escribientes para el libro de votación Eduardo Destrade prop. y Antonio Blanco sup., para el libro registro Esmaldo Márquez prop. y Manuel Sánchez sup., miembros políticos por el partido Conservador Juan Vidal prop. y Juan Díaz sup., por el partido Liberal José Borrero prop y Jesús Ramos González sup., por el partido Popular Cubano Juan Gaspar Destrade prop. y Saturnino Valdés sup.

Santa Rita —Colegio No. 1.- Alberto Padró, sup. José Isabel González, vocales prop. Manuel Martínez Rufino López, Urbano Vidal, Eusebio Despaigne, secretario José Sterling, sup. Pablo Ochoa, escribientes para el libro de votación, Ramiro Tablada prop. y Emilio Samá sup., para el libro registro Herminio Salmón prop. y Augusto Montero sup,. miembros políticos por el partido Conservador Carmelo Salmón, prop. y Gabino Montero sup., por el partido Liberal Cirilo Guillar prop. y Leandro Duany Sánchez sup., por el partipo popular cubano Bienvenido Rojas prop. y Justo Bonne sup.

Santa Rita.—Colegio número 2.—Presidente Manuel Antonio Cintra, sup. Pedro Odio Coello, vocales prop. Augusto Montero y Ambrosio Larduet, sup. Juan Acuña, y Justo Biset Biset, secretario Jorge Wanton, sup. Marcos Núñez Calderín, escribientes para el libro de votación, Gabriel Cuaduas prop. y Severino Odio sup, para el libro de registro, Emiliano Wanton prop. y Bernardo Biset sup, miembros políticos, por el partido Conservador, Ramón Rodríguez Ferran prop y José Stévens sup, por el partido Liberal, Nicolás Borrero prop, y Urbano Despaigne sup., por el partido Popular Cubano, José Guadalupe Semanat prop. y José Medina sup.

TERMINO MUNICIPAL DE CAMPECHUELA

Barrios:—Campechuela.—Colegio número 1.—Presidente Joaquín Fonseca S, sup Juan Pascual S., vocales prop. Augusto Mesa Santiesteban y José Rodríguez Rodríguez, sup. Pedro Jorge R y Rodolfo Mi án, secretario Edmundo Moralobo B., sup. Juan Baltá V., escribientes para el libro de votación, Primitivo Consuegra B. prop., y Javier Fonseca Piña sup, para el libro de Registro, Eugenio Carrillo prop. y José Rosabal Arias sup., miembros políticos, por el partido Conservador, Luis Prada prop. y Manuel Jerez León sup., por el partido Liberal, Osvaldo Moralobo Bombí prop. y Rafael Suárez sup.

Campechuela.—Colegio número 2.—Presidente Joaquín Brizuela F.. sup. Clodomiro Consuegra C, vocales prop.. Juan E. Charpe F. y Ezequiel Alonso Cabrera, sup. José Reyna Reyna y Manuel Heredia Suárez, secretario Francisco Sarmiento; sup. Rufino Martínez. escribientes para el libro de votación, José C. Pineda prop. y Adgel Paneque sup., para el libro de registro, Luis Estrada García prop. y Luis Verdecia sup., miembros políticos, por el partido Conservador Filiberto Peña prop y Juan de la Cruz Figueredo sup., por el partido Liberal, Armando Placeres Reinoso prop. y Digno Estrada García, sup.

Campechuela.—Colegio número 3.—Presidente, Antonio Rosales R., sup. Juan Torres I., vocales prop. Manuel García García y Angel Castillo M, sup. Ignacio Cerviño Vázquez y Reinerio Sarmiento M., secretario Ricardo Naranjo S., sup. Antonio Tejeda, escribientes para el libro de votación, Oscar Ramón Labrada prop., y Enrique Heredia sup., para el libro de registro, Víctor Rosales Vázquez prop. y Rafael Izaguirre sup., miembros políticos, por el partido Conservador Jorge Calvar Polanco prop. y Luis A. Suárez sup., por el partido Liberal, Benecio Esturo Izaguirre prop, y Enrique Castro Verdecia sup.

Ceiba Hueca:—Colegio número 1.—Presidente Manuel de J. Bazán, sup. Emiliano Ramón, vocales prop. Agustín Milán y Eligio Hernández Muedano, sup. Ricardo Romedo Naranjo y Desiderio Morales, secretario Antonio Rodríguez G., sup. Pedro Izaguirre I., escribientes para el libro de votación. José Cuadrado Ramírez prop. y Francisco López Fonseca sup, para el libro de registro. Manuel Jurado prop. y Julio Yero sup., miembros políticos, por el partido Conservador Tomás Ramírez Armas prop. y Mario Cisneros García sup., por el partido Liberal, Prisciliano Frías Verdecia prop. y Salustiano Leyva Vázquez sup.

San Ramón.—Colegio número 1.—Presidente Carlos Gandarilla B., sup. José Antonio Escalona, vocales prop. Pedro Comas Plat y Fernando Castillo M., sup. Rafael Cerviño Q. y Tirso Mermejo L., secretario Reinerio Sábado, sup. Lorenzo Hernández B., escribientes para el libro de votación, Valentín Balbuena Ferrer prop. y Raúl Reyna Quintero sup, para el libro de registro, Arcadio Vázquez prop y Gabriel Cisneros García sup., miembros políticos. por el partido Conservador, Miguel Ramírez Núñez prop. y Manuel Sábado Reyes sup., por el partido Liberal, Rafael Escalona Cañate prop. y Francisco Reyna Q. sup.

Tana.—Colegio número 1.—Presidente Belisario Sotolongo H., sup. Antonio Vázquez, Vocales prop. Francisco Rojas y y Jesús Heredia Suárez, sup. Mariano Fonseca Ramírez y Francisco Rosales, secretario Valentín Balbuena R, sup. Antonio González B., Escribientes para el libro de votación, Víctor Suró prop. y Pedro Fonseca Ortíz sup, para el libro de Registro, Antonio Mora prop. y Santos Machado sup., miembros políticos, por el partido Conservador, Victoriano Condis D. prop. y Apolonio Castillo Sánchez, sup., por el partido Liberal, José Tamayo prop. y Prisciliano Guisado suplente.

La Gloria.—Colegio número 1.—Presidente Pedro Cabrera G., sup. Agustín Torné F., vocales prop. Juan Machado y José Saborí Tamayo, sup. Rafael Torres Matos y Enrique Rosales, secretario Manuel Fernández F., sup. Manuel Oliva, escribientes para el libro de votación, Miguel Muñiz

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prop. y Pedro Acosta Valdés sup., para el libro de registro, Joaquín Mariño Peña prop. y Manuel Heredia Suárez sup., miembros políticos, por el partido Conservador, Jacinto Granado Moreno prop. y Manuel Meriño Peña sup., por el partido Liberal, José M. Reytor, Prop. y Leoncio Fonseca Luacio, sup.

Cieneguilla.—Colegio número 1.—Presidente Bartolomé Masó M., sup. Antonio Río M., vocales prop. Juan Ramón Reyes y Juan Ramírez Armas, sup. Sabio Fonseca Ortíz y Rafael Medina, secretario Apolonio Castillo S., sup. Luis Hernández D., escribientes para el libro de votación, Rafael Jover prop. y Agustín Jerez sup., para el libro de registro, Carlos M. García prop. y Manuel Frías Chavez sup., miembros polílicos, por el partido Conservador, Vitalio Biritín Pérez prop. y Tomás Paneque sup., por el partido Liberal, Francisco Iglesias Palomino prop. y José Vázquez Fonseca suplente.

Cieneguilla.—Colegio número 2 —Presidente José M. Moreira T., sup. Miguel Rosa M., vocales prop. Rafael Castillo y Francisco Paneque Fonseca, sup. José Bosch Piña y Luis Hernández Medrano, secretario Eduardo Soboría, sup. José Reyna R., escribientes para el libro de votación, Jesús Vargas Vega, prop. y Angel Heredia Palma sup., para el libro de registro, Armando Armarales prop y Jesús Trujillo Bardiña sup., miembros políticos, por el partido Conservador Ramón Guerrero prop. y Manuel Corría sup., por el partido Liberal, Manuel Fonseca Rodríguez prop. y Limbano Ferral sup.

MUNICIPIO DEL CANEY

Barrios · Barajagua-Colegio único.- Presidente Lino Castellanos Hernández, sup. José Buch Rodríguez, vocales prop. Pablo Alvarado Montoya, sup. José J. Gelí Montoya, Francisco Laguna Tersi, Francisco Chávez, secret rio Carlos Miyares Alvarez, sup. Manuel Téllez, escribientes para el libro de votación Gonzalo M. de Oca prop. y José Sanchez Verderó sup, para el libro registro Armando Hechavarría prop. y Juan Blanzaco sup., miembros políticos por el partido Conservador Juan Escoda prop. y Alejandro Soto Rojas sup, por el partido Liberal Nicolás Heredia sup., y Juan Mendoza sup.. por el partido Popular Cubano, Gustavo Sánchez prop. y Leonardo Cuevas sup.

Caney.—Colegio único —Presidente Faustino Echevarría, sup. José Silverio Tamayo, vocales prop. Manuel Alberto Sánchez, Antonio Linares Reyes, sup. Antonio Heredia Heredia, Eusebio Hernández, secretario Ernesto Galí Calá, sup. José de la O., escribientes para el libro de votación Juan José Milián, prop. y Luis F. Miranda sup, para el libro registro Antonio Torres prop. y Feliciano Quintana sup, miembros políticos por el partido Conservador Humberto Montes de Oca prop. y Justino Reyes sup, por el partido Liberal Candelario Sojo Gelí prop. é Iluminado Montoya S. sup., por el partido Popular Cubano Luis Muñoz prop. y Eugenio Quintana sup

Cristo.—Colegio único —Presidente José Valenzuela Rodriguez, sup. Juan Feros Asencio, vocales prop Hilario Duvalón, Saturnino Fernández Medrano, sup Urbano Calderín, Andrés Domínguez, secretario Manuel Vega, sup. Santiago Sánchez Quintana, escribientes para el libro de votación Carlos Manuel Castellanos prop. y José Fernández O. sup., para el libro registro Emilio Cutié Fondín prop y Juan Mafrán sup, miembros políticos por el partido Conservador Fernando Zambrano prop. y Julio Smith sup, por el partido Liberal Mariano Sigarreta Mustelier prop. y Ponciano Termes sup, Por el Partido Popular Cubano Elígio Castillo del Pino prop. y José la O. sup.

Damajayato.—Colegio único.--Presidente Cecilio Sánchez Alemán, sup. Estanislao Pérez, vocales prop. Amado Ferrer Blanco, José Belén Rueda, sup Martín Baizán Barrientos, Nicolás Alayón Baldeví, secretario José Ramón Soto Quintana, sup Julio Smith, escribientes para el libro de votación Juan Rodríguez prop. y Bernardino Núñez sup., para el libro registro José Macías prop. y Jose Lora sup., miembros políticos por el partido Conservador Baldomero Greach prop. y Justino Abiague sup., por el partido Liberal Arcadio Blanc prop. y Eladio Duany sup., por el partido Popular Cubano Ulpiano Alvarez prop. y Amado Ferrer sup.

Daiquirí.—Colegio único.—Presidente Antonio Jiménez Burgos, sup. Estéban Piedrahita, vocales prop. Eleuterio Durán, Antonio Bueno Vives. sup, Francisco Alemán Perera, Benito Durán secretario José Antonio Gelí, sup Manuel Viñas Cardet, escribientes para el libro de votación José Trujillo prop. e Hilario Durán sup, para el libro registro Gerardo Perera prop y Manuel Fernández sup., miembros políticos por el partido Conservador Francisco Martínez prop y Antonio Arias sup., por el partido Liberal Alfonso Solórzano Brea, prop. y Plut reo Cobas sup, por el partido Popular Cubano Alberto Verdazco prop. y Marcelino Quesada sup.

Dos Bocas —Colegio único.—Presidente Luciano de Moya Revilla, sup. Emiliano Danger vocales prop. Rafael Delgado, Enrique Bravo Montes, sup. Romárico Diaz López, Pedro Alvarado, secretario Raimundo Llul Pérez, sup. Prisciliano Amaro Parra, escribientes para el libro de votación Andrés Chacón Agiiero prop. y Francisco Mesa Q. sup., para el libro registro Juan Miguel Betancourt prop. y Juan García Molina sup., miembros políticos por el partido Conservador Martín Crespo prop. y Eusebio Rojas Ron sup., por el partido Liberal Desiderio Bosque Ruiz prop. y Ramón Ibáñez López sup., por el partido Popular José Montoya Piedrahita prop. y Narciso Irsula sup.

Guaninicúm.-Colegio único.-Presidente José Caridad Aranda, sup José Aranda Medrano, vocales prop. Manuel Duany, Nicasio Fuentes, sup. Rufino Fuentes Garcia, Valentín Ambert. secretario José Alvarez Reyes, sup. Juan González González, escribientes para el libro de votación Luis Grajales prop.-y José M. Bell Limonta sup., para el libro registro Angel Rodríguez prop. y Juan Alvarez Morreno sup., miembros políticos por el partido Conservador Angel Reite prop. y Buenaventura Cala sup.. por el partido Liberal, Pablo Rodríguez Montoya, prop. y Francisco Leblanc sup., por el partido Popular Miguel Xalabardé prop. y Otilio Chacón sup.

Naranjos.—Colegio único.—Presidente Gabriel Quintana Franco, sup Joaquín Sánchez Grajales, vocales prop. José Monier, Gumersindo Cause. sup. Francisco Javier Heredia, Generoso abrera Pérez, secretario Juan Alvarado Reyes, sup. Celestino Alonso Alvarez, escribientes para el libro de votación Luis I. Castellanos, prop. y José Severo Prades sup., para el libro registro Angel Correoso L. prop. y Miguel Arocha sup., miembros políticos por el partido Conservador Federico Castillo prop. y Anastasio Danger sup,, por el partido Liberal, Fulgencio Angulo prop. y Genaro Lescaille sup., por el partido Popular Francisco Quintana R. prop. y Graciliano Gonzalez sup.

Ramón de las Yaguas.—Colegio No. 1 —Presidente Osvaldo Soto Montes de Oca, sup. Ramón Perera Rodríguez, vocales prop. Antonio Lafourcade, Francisco Mengana, sup. Julián Agiiero Ribeau, Pedro Ferrer Llolí, secretario Luis Perera Rodríguez sup. Alberto Hernández Alemán, escribientes para el libro de votación Cándido Ferrer T. prop y Pedro Pérez López sup, miembros políticos por el partido Conservador Fernando Altarriba prop. y Alejo Greach sup, por el partido Liberal Emiliano Tamé Greach prop. y Antonio Castañeda sup, por el partido Popular Francisco Balard Perera prop. y Apolinario Gómez sup.

Ramón de las Yaguas.—Colegio No 2.—Presidente Gregorio Pupo de la Cruz, sup Ricardo Vélez, vocales prop. Pablo Barrientos Barroso, Bartolomé Bell, sup. Félix Danger, Santiago Chávez de León, secretario José Brugal Rodríguez sup. Sebastián Castillo, escribientes para el libro de votación José Altarriba prop. y Manuel Soto Greach sup., para el libro registro José Bignotte prop. y José García sup., miembros políticos por el partido Conservador Francisco Tisser, prop. y Estanislao Heredia, sup., por el partido liberal Alfonso Perera prop. y Alejandro Silvera sup., por el partido Popular José Ramón Soto prop. y Felino Montes de Oca sup.

Sevilla.—Colegio No. 1.—Presidente Francisco Barroso Matos, sup. Prisciliano Quintana Vives, vocales prop. Francisco Cobas, Angel Alvarado, sup. Mariano Brito, Andrés González, secretario Luis Felipe Quintana, sup. Rafael Quintana Martínez, escribientes para el libro de votación Emilio Siria González, prop. y Juan Montoya M. de Oca sup., para el libro de registro Miguel Irsula M. prop. y Esteban Montoya M. sup., miembros políticos por el partido Conservador Carlos Manuel Caldas, prop. y Ramón Mosquera sup., por el partido Liberal Rafael Salmón Cobas, prop. y José Uribazo González sup, por el partido Popular Rafael Balart Perera, prop. y Gumersindo Aranda sup.

Zacatecas.—Colegio único.—Presidente José Rafael Barroso Cala, sup. Emilio Chauvin Marsillí, vocales prop José Estrada González, Florentino Bridón Curbí, sup., Filiberto Danger Borges, Aguedo Calá, secretario Loreto Sánchez, sup. Armando Galí, escribientes para el libro de votación

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Juan Martín prop. e Ignacio Montoya sup., para el libro registro Luis Alvarado Reyes prop. y Jerónimo Ortiz Rojas sup.,miembros políticos por el partido Conservador no aparece prop., Francisco Barroso M. sup., por el partido liberal Cecilio Sánchez Alemán prop. y Jacobo López Martínez sup., por el partido Popular Joaquín Sánchez prop. y Santiago Sánchez sup.

TERMINO MUNICIPAL DE GUANTANAMO

Barrios:—Arroyo Hondo.—Colegio número 1.—Presidente Ramón Salazar, sup. José Vidal Savón, vocales prop. Jose Vargas Suárez y Alberto Palma Gutiérrez, sup. Manuel Ramos Marichand y Epifanio Poutone, Secretario Rafael Ruiz Pérez, sup. Epifanio Cisneros Savón, escribientes para el libro de votación, Gonzalo Erasmo Tito Torres prop. y Alejandro Baradat sup., para el libro de registro, Alfredo Campos Castillo prop. y José Beruff Palacios sup., miembros políticos, por el partido Conservador José Saviñón Hierrezuelo prop. y Eusebio Cuesta sup., por el partido Liberal, Dionisio Suterand Suterand prop., Manuel Arnaud sup., por el partido Popular, Federico Figueras prop. y Laureano Fernández Limonta sup.

Arroyo Hondo.—Colegio número 2.—Presidente Lorenzo Jay Ruiz, sup. José Abraham Bestard Girón, vocales prop. Manuel Tamayo Laso y Alberto Despaigne, sup. Alejandro Columbié Toirac y Ramón Armaguel, secretario Juan Agustín Pardo Sandoval y sup. Felipe Urgellés, escribientes para el libro de votación, Francisco Balbuena Guilarte prop. y José Rivas sup., para el libro de Registro Osvaldo Vidal González prop. y Santos Badell Guzmán sup., miembros políticos por el partido Conservador Patricio Frometa prop. y José Martinella sup., por el Partido Liberal Juan Díaz Díaz prop. y Cástulo Manfugás Crombet sup., por el partido Popular Manuel Ducharte prop. y Crescencio Campos Duquesne sup.

Bano.—Colegio número 1.—Presidente Federico Franco Cuevas, sup. Pedro Puig Escofet, vocales prop. Armando Conzález Perera y Cecilio Soler Heredia, sup. Lino Luque Bresler y Antonio Pubillones Sánchez, secretario Eugenio Salvent Mirell y sup. José Ramón Villasana Benitez, escribientes para el libro de votación Eugenio Aranda Aranda prop y Pedro Pablo Albear sup. Para el libro de Registro Angel Ferrand Latoison prop. y Ernesto Simón Manet sup., miembros políticos por el partido Conservador Enrique Imber prop. y Luis Cintra Aviñuelo sup. Por el partido Liberal Manuel Garbey Portuondo prop. y Aurelio de Flores Paredes sup. Por el partido Popular Alejandro Colás Alvarez prop. y Eladio Magdariaga Rigal sup.

Bano.—Colegio número 2.—Presidente Rafael Matute Velez, sup. Juan de Dios Duany Méndez, vocales prop. Emilio Corona y Alejandro Heredia, sup. Joaquín Figueras y Máximo Speck Sierra, secretario Eduardo Pullés Botta, sup. Emilio Sugrayes Giral, escribientes para el libro de votación Alfredo Pardo prop. y José Abelendo. sup. para el libro de Registro Teodoro Jouaneau Perú prop. y José Blanco Latramblet, sup. miembros políticos, por el partido Conservador, Enrique Mola prop. y Marcelo Faure sup., por el partido Liberal, Arturo A. Carbonell Mena prop. y Silvano Jubert sup., por el partido Popular Gonzalo de Nis, Haglán prop. y Flor Fuentes sup

Baitiquirí.—Colegio No. 1.—Presidente Justo German Planchet, sup. Alfredo soler Botaill' vocales prop. Nicanor Romero Moya, Secundino Ortiz, sup. Severino Garzón Valiente, Celestino Jovellar, secretario Andrés Calzado Fernández, sup. Gerardo Mariño Montes, escribientes para el libro de votación, Joaquín Cuervo Fife prop. y Féliz Rodríguez Games sup., para el libro registro, Ramón Caramazana Pereu prop. y José Rigal sup., miembros políticos, por el partido Conservador Antonio Oslé Socías prop.,y Pascual Díaz sup. por el partido Liberal Antonio Ignacio Arco Legrá prop, y Prisciliano Castellanos Linares, sup., por el partido Popular Pablo Calderín Blanco prop. y Edelmiro Moreno Durán sup.

Bayate.—Colegio No. 1.—Presidente Juan B. Montoya, sup. Aureliano Cisneros Monte de Oca., vocales prop. Rafael Rigondeau, Agustín Collantes,, sup. Lino Valier Duverger, José Balceiro Prieto, secretario Federico Figueras, sup. Manuel Martí Dagnerí, escribientes para el libro de votación Dictinio Federico Polanco Vidart prop. y Emiliano Duque Andrial sup., para el libro registro Mariano Domenech Rubio prop, y Alfonso Campo sup. miembros políticos por el partido Conservador Juan Portú prop. y Eutimio Castellanos sup., por el partido Liberal Alberto Riquelme Cortina prop. y Angel Muñoz sup., por el partido Popular Rafael Emilio Polanco Vidart prop. y Genaro Blanco Suárez sup.

Caimanera.—Colegio No. 1.—Presidente Manuel Maury Olivares, sup. Eduardo Foll Columbié, vocales prop. Maximiliano Taureaux Cozade, Vicente Camacho Colás, sup. Fernando Díaz Olivares, Víctor Yachevat Pérez, secretario José Guerra Díaz, sup. Eduardo Rodós Arché, escribientes para el libro de votoción Francisco Martí Puiseau, prop. y Francisco Ernesto Fabré sup., para el libro registro Valentín Grave de Peralta Desesón, prop. y Benito Cabrera sup., miembros políticos por el partido Conservador José Oslé Socías prop. y Eusebio Quintero sup., por el partido Liberal José Guerra Socías, prop. y Aquilino Schueg sup., por el partido Popular Manuel Bargalló Romero prop. y Pedro Vargas Betancourt sup.

Camarones —Colegio número 1.—Presidente Juan Gómez Mon ané. sup. Juan Ramírez, vocales prop., Clemente García Laurencio y Calixto Norate Martínez, sup. Armando Sainz Cortina y Esperanza Brooks, secretario Estilo Denis Rodríguez; sup. Francisco Díaz González, escribientes para el libro de votación, Angel Pearich González y Moisés Caballero Valiente sup., para el libro de registro Miguel Ricardo Soler prop., y Julio Lateulade Dausón sup., miembros políticos, por el partido Conservador José Ríos Reyes prop. y Víctor Limonta sup., por el partido Liberal Emilio Fernández Pérez sup. y José Laureano Pérez sup., por el partido Popular Eulalio Espino prop. y Manuel Fernández sup.

Caridad.—Colegio número 1.—Presidente José Enrique Herrera Fernández, sup. José Sanz Lasalle, vocales prop. José Terry y Manuel Cardona Planche, sup. Alberto Duvergel y Francisco Catat Taureau, secretario Eugenio José Flamand Codner, sup. Juan Llanes, escribientes para el libro de votación, Domingo Girón Larrazábal prop. y Ricardo Carbonell sup., para el libro de registro Felipe Savón Garnet prop. y José Bell sup., miembros políticos, por el partido Conservador Vicente Torres prop y Abdón Schely sup., por el partido Liberal Atanasio Chibás prop. y Paulino Mitchell sup., por el partido Popular Alfonso Bueno prop. y Pablo Vidal Centeno sup.

(Continuará)

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GOBIERNO PROVINCIAL DE ORIENTE

Corralillo. —Colegio No. 1.—Presidente Juan Amerlo, sup. Manuel Soler Santiesteban, vocales prop. José Aguilera Tamayo y Pedro Pérez, sup. Francisco Bory Salazar y Ricardo Pérez Bolúa, secretario Carlos Hurtado Surí, sup. Rafael Ruseau Sanz, escribientes para el libro de votación Joaquín Sánchez prop. y Pastor Soto Hechavarría sup., para el libro registro Pedro Monné Rodiles prop. y Juan Caballero sup., miembros políticos, por el partido Conservador Gerardo Savón prop. y Vicente Quiala sup. por el partido Liberal Feliciano Sánchez prop. y Juan Dolz Rivera sup., por el partido Popular Francisco Sánchez prop. e Hilario Duperé Rippe sup.

Corralillo.—Colegio número 1.—Presidente Juan Amerlo, sup. Manuel Soler Santiesteban, vocales prop. José Aguilera Tamayo y Pedro Pérez, sup. Francisco Bory Salazar y Ricardo Pérez Bolúa, secretario Carlos Hurtado Surí y sup. Rafael Ruseau Sanz, escribientes para el libro de votación, Joaquín Sáuchez prop. y Pastor Soto Hechavarría sup, para el libro registro, Pedro Monné Rodiles, prop, y Juan Caballero, sup. miembros políticos por el partido Conservador, Gerardo Savón prop. y Vicente Quiala, sup., por el partido Liberal Feliciano Sánchez prop. y Juan Dolz Rivera, sup., por el partido Popular Francisco Sánchez prop, e Hilario Duperé Rippe, Sup.

Cuatro Caminos.—Colegio número 1.—Presidente Ignacio Méndez Montes de Oca, sup. Nicolás Pérez Sosa, vocales prop. Jesús Balón Rodríguez y Juan Giro Rodríguez, sup. José Castillo Limonta y Manuel Tamayo Curet, secretario José Policarpo Alvarez Velazquez, sup. Agustín Fullela, escribientes para el libro de votación Jaime Gonzalo Silva prop. y Julio Armand sup., para el libro de registro. Isidoro Mestre Martínez prop. y Tomás Larrazábal sup., miembros políticos, por el partido Conservador Lorenzo Jardines prop. y Juan Raymond Martínez sup., por el partido Liberal Antonio Maldonado Ferrer prop. y José Degournay sup,, por el partido Popular Evaristo Balart prop. y Primitivo García sup.

Filipinas.—Colegio No. 1.—Presidente Ramón Fernández Rubio Cantillo, sup. Antonio Guevara Oliva, vocales prop. Manuel Forment Tamayo y Herminio Soto Abella, sup. Saturnino Estrada y Feliz Sánchez Oria, secretario Francisco Cisneros Díaz, sup.,Arturo de la Cruz Borges, escribientes, paralel libro de votación, Pío Soler prop. y Jesús del Olmo López sup., para el libro registro Manuel Frómeta Burgos prop. y Angel Castillo Ramírez sup., miembros políticos, por el partido Conservador Rafael Creagh Arpajón prop. y Francisco Frómeta sup., por el partido Liberal Pedro Celestino Pérez Pérez prop. y José Claro Lalondrí Santa Clara sup., por el partido Popular Antonio Montoya prop. y Primitivo Isalgué Pupo sup.

Glorieta.—Colegio No. 1.—Presidente Manuel Beltrán Miret. sup. Esequiel Romero del Alamo, vocales prop. Leonardo Rousseu García y Pedro Gutiérrez Fajardo, sup. Ramón Díaz Díaz y Osésimo Simón Simón, Secretario Cayetano Isalgué Koll, sup. Joaquín Rubio Brocard, escribientes para el libro de votación Valeriano Maldonado prop. y Luciano Tito Torres sup. para el libro registro Ramón Arrate prop. y Regino Botti Alique, sup. miembros políticos por el partido Conservador José Paz Armiñán prop. y Lesmes Nápoles sup. por el partido Liberal. Angel Méndez Montes de Oca, prop. y Américo Suárez sup., por el partido Popular, Graciano Calzadá Cuesta prop. y José Crespo suplente.

Glorieta.—No. 1.—Presidente Juan García Guzmán, sup Tomás Portuondo Megret, vocales prop. Florentino Rodríguez Dela y Bernardo Iznaga, sup. José Dionisio Ayllón y Pedro Oliva Oliva, secretario Francisco Ruiz. sup. Juan Gallard Carcassés, escribientes para el libro de votación Arcadio Durán prop. y Fernando Marchandí sup., para el libro registro Edmundo Doussón Velerán prop. y Martín Balón Rodríguez sup., miembros políticos, por el partido Conservador Pedro Celestino Vidal González prop y Sebastián Lozano sup por el partido Liberal Pedro Vázquez León prop. y Cristóbal Ramírez Florez sup. por el partido Popular, Manuel de Reglas Tejada Melo prop. y Agustín Trompeta Rodríguez sup.

Gobierno.—Colegio No. 1.—Presidente Antonio Campos Crespo, sup. Tomás Beltrán, vocales prop. Manuel Heredia Rojas y Victoriano Rigal Tamayo, sup. Miguel Mirabal Jersenier y Juan Rodríguez, secretario Manuel Ojeda Vignón, sup. Carlos Manuel Portuondo del Prado, escribientes para el libro de votación Francisco Muñoz Reyes prop. y Juan Luque Bresler sup. para el libro registro, Manuel Rigondeau Rodríguez prop. y José Crespo Martínez sup. miembros políticos, por el partido Conservador Antonio Abad Sigler Rafal prop. y Víctor Garcia sup,, por el partido Liberal Felix Mi-

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yares Savón, prop. y Emiliano Oblet sup. por el partido Popular José Molinet prop. y Luis Fondin Savón sup.

Guaso.—Colegio No. 1—Presidente Narciso Vidal Galí, sup. Crescencio Júst iz Brito, vocales prop. Augusto Bravo, Vicente Mirabal, sup. Agustín Campos Estévez, Vicente Yaumer Pérez, secretario Joaquín Calloi Poyet, sup. Eulogio Marsillí Savón, escribientes para el libro de votación Pablo Torres prop. y José Pons Manet sup., para el libro registro Pascual Raymod Martínez prop. y Ernesto Cuetú Revés sup., miembros políticos por el partido Conservador, Visitación Ocaña Beltrán prop. y Victoriano Lores sup., por el partido Liberal Genaro Hernández Suárez prop. y Juan Gómez Duperón sup.

Hospital.—Colegio No. 1—Presidente Ezequiel Sosa, sup. Juan Rodríguez, vocales prop. Emilio Hodelín, Magín Wilson, sup. Ceferino Chibás, Benito Rodríguez, secretario Antonio Víctor Medrano González. sup. José Alvarez, escribientes para el libro de votación Augustín Soler Rojas prop. y Juan Málaga sup., para el libro registro Alberto Soler Zunzarrén prop. y Guillermo Planes Bustamante sup., miembros políticos por el partido Conservador Cecilio Anaya Planch prop. y Juan González sup., por el partido Liberal Francisco Borrero prop. y Francisco Garrido Laffita sup, por el partido popular Felipe González prop. y Emilio Serio de la Cruz sup.

Hospital—Colegio No. 2.—Presidente Enrique Aranda, sup. Guillermo Ferrán Céspedes, vocales prop. Joaquín Salazar Arévalo, Cástulo Rojas Pérez, sup. Loreto Villalón Dranget, Carlos Leliebre, secretario Pedro Ducharte Aguilera, sup. José Planc, escribientes para el libro de votación Santiago Aviles prop y Francisco Estrada sup., para el libro registro Manuel Ruiz prop. y Luis Alfaro Albuerne, sup., miembros políticos por el partido Conservador Regino Siglet Rafat prop. y Lino Jay sup,, por el partido Liberal, Pedro Soler Mendoza prop. y Eliseo Manfugás sup., por el partido Popular José Ramírez Cruzado prop. e Indalecio Fiol Hernández sup.

Indio —Colegio No. 1.—Presidente Santiago Porro Camacho, sup. Ernesto Boudet Vargas, vocales prop. Fabriciano Peña Serrano, Guillermo Valverde Lalondrí, sup. Filiberto Muñoz Reyes, Juan B. Arada, secretario Agustín Columbié Jardines, sup. Miguel Angel Reinés Montes de Oca, escribientes para el libro de votación Pedro Portuondo Manfugás prop. y sup. Pablo Suárez, para el libro registro Pedro E. Campos Quintana, prop. y Ramón Anaya Ortiz sup., miembros políticos por el partido Conservador José Toledo prop. y Manuel Mallero del Toro, Maximiliano Ruiz, secretario Francisco Marques Medrano. sup. Juan Mirabal, escribientes para el libro de votación Máximo Suárez prop. y Fidel Miyares sup., para el libro registro Eusebio Martínez Nordet prop. y Manuel Fernán riano Pérez, Pérez, sup., por el partido Liberal Pedro Pérez Pérez, prop. y Juan Capó Hernández Sup., por el partido popular José Pérez Pérez prop. y Félix Delís sup.

Isleta y Rastro (Consolidados)—Colegio No 1—Presidente Gregorio Amparo Durruty, sup. José Cruz, vocales prop. Pedro Rodríguez Llamos. Fran cisco Muñoz Trinchet, vocales prop. Ismael Cabadez sup., miembros políticos por el partido Conservador Santiago Pubillones Sánchez prop. y José Ignacio Gómez Marcial sup., por el partido Liberal Esteban Garbey Portuondo prop. y Alejo Peña Serrano sup., por el partido Popular Antonio Wilson prop. y Manuel Caldado Acosta sup.

Jaibo-Abajo y Palma de San Juan (Consolidados).—Colegio No. 1.—Presidente Angel Pearich Taboní, sup. Esteban Asencio Reyna, vocales prop. Juan Peña Serrano, Salvador Salas Tomás, sup. Miguel Corrales, José Fernández Maury, scretario Pedro Domenech Rubio. sup. Luis Gonzaga Ricardo Soler, escribientes para el libro de votación Rafael Fausto Polanco Reyes prop. y Nicolás Salvent sup., para el libro registro Avelino Joaquín Pochet, prop, y Marcelino Vidart Lescaille sup., miembros dolíticos por el partido Conservador Gonzalo Bringas prop. y Juan Anselmo Calzado sup., por el partido Liberal José Mariano Vallejo Hernández prop. y Rafael Mondelio Soria sup., por el partido Popular Juan Ramírez Pineda prop. y Cástulo Jay sup

Las Lajas.—Colegio No. 1.—Presidente Julio Moreno Expósito, sup. Julio Durruty, vocales prop. Pablo Degournay, Pedro Manuel Pérez, sup. Manuel Calzado Hernández, Francisco Fernández Fermín, secretario Eligio Manfugás Crombet, sup. Francisco Santana Veranes, escribientes para el libro de votación Miguel Pérez Pérez prop. y Juan Masó Denis sup., para el libro registro Francisco Valera prop. y José Valera sup., miembros políticos por el partido Conservador Pablo Ruiz Amita prop. y Sixto Baró sup., por el partido Liberal Arístides Isáac Mejías, prop. y Enrique Martí Alayo, sup., por el partido Popular Fernando Recio Carmenatz prop. y Prisciliano. Speck sup.

Las Lajas —Colegio No. 2.— Presidente Esteban de la Torre Barrios. sup. Francisco Pérez André, vocales prop. Avelino Tomas, Felipe Balbuena Pablo, sup. José Santos Durán, Gerardo Socías, secretario Francisco Javier Odelín, sup. Ernesto Méndez Monte de Oca, escribientes para el libro de votación, Eladio Olivares prop. y José Buporté Núnez sup. para el libro registro Santiago Bonne prop. y Rafael Ruiz Ferrer sup. miembros políticos por el partido Conservador Hermenegildo Casamayor Zayas prop. y Manuel Salas Jané, sup., por el partido Liberal Salvador Arbois Farros, prop. y Agapito Sainz sup., por el partido Popular no consta.

Macurijes.—Colegio No. 1.—Presidente Vicente María Dorado del Río, sup. Enrique Durán Vedey, vocales prop. Pablo Picarín Caballero y Vicente Hechavarría Correa, sup. Simón Campanón Rodríguez y Felipe Nordet, secretario Lucas Bravo Vera. sup. Serafín Vicente Bell, escribientes para el libro de votación, Marcelino Wilson prop y Santiago Lestapy Moulent sup. para el libro registro Enrique Taurreau prop. y Pedro Valera Garrido sup., miembros políticos por el partido Conservador Francisco Castro Reyes prop. y Fernando López Poveda sup, por el partido liberal Pablo Beltrán Carrión prop. y José Surra Parra sup., por el partido Popular Cubano, Eduardo Hernández prop. y Pedro Gomalí Speck sup.

Macurijes.—Colegio No 2.—Presidente Juan Duverger, sup. Felipe Armaguel, Vocales prop. Abelardo Fatre y Ramón Pérez Perez, sup Gregorio Cagigal Guilarte y Segundo Gago Laurencio, secretario Emiliano Espinosa Socarrás, sup. Juan Pablo de Jesús Cachemaille Fournier, escribientes para el libro de votación Luis García Corrales, prop. y Alfonso Crespo sup., para el libro registro Vicente Cascaret prop. y Alberto Montbazón sup miembros políticos, por el partido Conservador Pedro Estrada Reginfo prop. y Aurelio Obret Betancourt sup. por el partido Liberal, José Angel Salazar Ramos prop. y Juan López sup., por el partido Popular, José Angel Muñoz Reyes (no tiene suplente)

Mercado.—Colegio número 1.—Presidente Alfredo Oslé Correa, sup Aurelio Cerulea, vocales prop. laudio Olivares y Juan Ramírez Ramírez, sup. Máximo Valera y Abelardo Verde de Ruiz, secretario Emilio Alonso Bustillo sup. Juan Pérez André, escribientes para el libro de votación Juan Portú Vaillant prop. y Francisco Ramírez Tamayo sup. para el libro registro Ernesto Medrano Polanco prop y Baltatar Pujols sup Miembros políticos, por el partido Conservador Francisco Fernández Simeón prop. y Guillermo Limonta su lente.

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Ocujal--Colegio No. 1.-Presidente Carlos Tané Trocmé, sup. Joaquín Planas Rodríguez, vocales prop Pablo Soler Batalla, Apolinar Monés Padrón Segundo, sup. Antonio Richar Lescaille, Agapito Leyva Sánchez, secretario Ramón Rubio Plaza, sup. Andrés José Gouraige Guibert, escribientes para el libro de votación Fidel Oslé Socías prop. y Pablo Calderón Canet sup., para el libre registro Luis Colomar Grave de Peralta prop. y Manuel Mesa Sánchez sup., miembros políticos por el partido Conservador José Palanqué prop. y Juan Sera Batista sup., por el partido Liberal Angel Vidart Heugás prop. y Faustino Castro Durán sup., por el partido popular, Manuel Mena Sanches propletario. z Victorio Real Enterón Sup

Paroquia-- Colegio No 1 — Presidente: Abraham Pacual Diay. Sup José Dorores Ricardo Sebatián. vocales prop Manuel Baladrin Artires, José Cueto Biña. sup José Zamora Blanco, Fernando Toró. Taureaux Secretario: — Nrrciso Fernández Taul, sup Inocecio Moreau, Escribientes: para el libro de votación, Corsino Iglesia Carbouell, prop y Manuel Picazo Falcón, sup; para el libro registro: Manuel Bustamante Limonta, prod y Antonio Gomez Arcibia, sup miembros politicos: por el partido conserbadro. Ramón Albarel, por y Manuel Albarer, sup por el partido liberal, José León Valdés prop y Manuel Salazar, sup por el partido popnlar cubano Joaquín Campo Quictana, prop, y Angel Espinal, Larrea, sup Colegio No 2 — presidente: Juan Manuel Silva Cruz, sup José Arcadio Sánchez Oliveros, vocales prop Manuel Incierto Rodrígez, Josa Prebal Fabier, sup, Pedro Alvarez Velaquez Eugeni Durruti, secretario, Nicanor. Santa Cruz Pacheco Carnet, sup, Angel Menéndez Fabier, escribientes, para el libro de votación, Ernesto Lafranc, prop. y Abelardo Márquez, sup para el libro registro: José Miguel Soler Vargas, prop, y Serlio Baradat, sup miembro políticos por el partido conservador uan Toledano, prop y Manuel Comas Calero, sup por el partido liberal, Luis Reyna Castellanos, prop y Cornelio Goyre sup por el partipo popular cubano Ocoavio Portuondo Montego prop y Enlogio Marsilí Savon, sup.

Tiguabo.— Colegio No 1,— presidente Manuel Quevedo Vega, sup Tomás Romero Tito, vócales prop Manuel Ortegas. Manuel Farer, Máximo Límouta, Aurelio Caldeano Vergara secretori Ernesto Metre Martinez, sup Estanislao Mariño Montes, escripientes para el libro de votacion Pedro Torres Caro, prop y Enrique Garcia, sup para el lipro registro Autouio Romero Tito, prop y Fermin Quesada Beltrán, sup miembros políticos por el partido concervador Gil Gumersindo Bol-var prop y Pastor Pichardo Souterand sup por el partido liberal Abelardo Garcir Gonzalez prop Pablo Fabier Duverge sup por el partido popular cubano Hilario Sánchez, prop y Guillermo Principe Arroyo, sup,

Colegio No 2 — presidente José Ros Caballeró, sup José Saturnino Asencio, vocales prop Bernabeé Alfonso Delgado Joaquin Granda Griñan, sup Armado Gómez. Enrique Crespo Garcell, secretario Armando Mezdrano Castellanos, sup Miguel Milá, escribiente para el libro de votación Serafin Rouseau Savón, prop y Marcelino Ramirez sup para el libro registro José Bilbao Rodríguez prop y Fraucisco O. Hallorans sup mienbros políticos por el partido conservador Rafael Rodríguez Martin, prop y Tomás Pérez, sup por el partido liberal Evaristo Lefcaille Garripo prop y Aurelio Falo Olivares sup por el partido popular cuba Santiago Labadié Ruiz, prop y (no consta suplen)

Colegio No 3 — presidente José Vázquez Savon sup Antonio Deville Faure, vocales prop Zacarías Relles. Elpidio Moier Rosales, sup Paulino Malberty. Gustavo Roble Dagurey secretaria Jesús Sosa Frómeta, sup Pastor Quer, escribietes para el libro de votació Román Rodulfo Rojas, prop y Ceferino Delís, sup para el libro registro Mariano Fernández Limonta, brop y Luis Felipe Portes Itch, sup miembros politicos por el partido conservador Gástulo Cardona, drop y Francisco E tapse, snp por el partido liberal Juan Tur Rosillo prop y Simon Martinella, sup por el partido popnlar cubano Emilio Molina Casanovas prop (no tiene suplente)

Vínculo —Colegio No. 1. -Presidente Hector Dujarric Quesada, sup. Rafael Arturo Castellanos Castillo, vocales prop. Victor Benitez y Agustín Hernandez Brito, sup Fernando Alvarez Majendié y Enrique Wilson, secretario Luis Philoctete Volmar, sup. José Parra Blanco eecribientes para el libro de votación, Juan Fernández Rimonta prop. y Manuel de los Reyes Cagigal sup., para el libro registro Donasiano Martínez Martínez prop. y Miguel Ros sup. miembros políticos, por el partido onservador, Casildo Quiala, prop y Pedro Quiala sup., por el partido Liberal, Antonio Zúñiga prop. y Ramón Crombet Rivas sup, por el partido Popular, Arturo Zambrano González prop. y Fidel Martínez suplente.

Vínculo.—Colegio No. 2.—Presidente Pablo Polanco Bidart, sup. Carlos Manuel Giraud Betancourt, vocales prop. Juan Hierrezuelo Alcober y Simón Heredia Lago, sup., José Albear Blanco y Juan Roldós, secretario Antonio Díaz Olivares, sup. Eusebio Robert, escribientes para el libro de votación, Roberto Cobián Lescaille prop. y Bienveuido Vian sup. para el libro de registro Prisciliano Cardona prop. y Abelardo Muñoz Sosa sup., miembros políticos, por el partido Conservador Nicolás Sánchez Rnndén prop, Wenceslao Villalón sup., por el partido Liberal, Manuel Ruiz Cagiga. prop. y Miguel Tito Lingoya sup., por el partido Popular Daniel González Rojas prop. y Alcibiades Muñoz Sosa sup,

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Barrios.—Arroyo Blanco.—Colegio No 1—Presidente Manuel Aiberty Serrano. sup. Manuel Sanjnán, vocales prop. Juan Lorenzo, Manuel Acosta Hernández, sup. Bienvenido Batista, José Santos Martíuez. secretario Sebastián Bauza Cabrera, sup. Antolín Córdoba Buscató, escribientes para el libro de votación Ramón Guillot prop. y Florencio Aguilera sup., para el libro regístro Pablo Escalona prop. y Juan Paz González sup., miembros políticos por el partido Conservador José Rodríguez Rodríguez prop. y Jesús Friman G. sup., por el partido Liberal Miguel Corella Tejera prop. y Estéban Buscaró sup., por el partido Popular Manuel Margariño Acosta prop. y Emilio Hernández sup.

Bariay.—Colenio No. 1—Presidente Salustiano del Campo Cuadra, sup. Eliodoro Téllez Figueredo, vocales prop. Adolfo Aguilera Artigas, Manuel Moner Proenza, sup. Waldo Ochoa Mora, José Miguel González, secretario Rafaei Alvarez Salgaris, sup. José Sánchez Aguilera, escribientes para el libro de votación Pedro Sánchez prop., y José Garrido Tejeda sup., para el libro registro Martín Miranda Bestard prop. y Fermín Romero Argota sup., miembros políticos por el partido conservador Juan Soler Chávez prop. y Luis Pérez Cardona sup., por el partído Liberal Arturo Alberty Ochoa prop. y Manuel Franco sup., por el partido Popular Eladio Marino prop. y Rufino Velázquez Jiménez sup.

Bariay.—Colegio 2.--Presidente Fernando Cuesta Mora, sup. Manuel Cernadas Pérez, vocales prop Saturnino Auguier Teruel, Gabriel Esteva Lanes, sup. Elías Granado Zaldívar, Alfredo Reynoso, secretario Enríque Martínez Ochoa. sup. Eduardo González Quseada, escribientes para el libro de votación Germán Gutiérrez Hidalgo prop. y Amado González sup. para el libro registro Manuel Jesús Besteiro prop. y Félix Romero sup., miembros políticos por el partido Conseruador Angel Téllez Fonseca prop. y José Rodríguez Proenza sup. por el partido Liberal Pedro Chapman prop. y Manuel Leyva Alcalá sup., por el partido Popular Wenceslao Anguier prop y Celso Martínez Ochoa sup.

Bariay.-Colegio No. 4.-Presidente Manuel Cuervo Montero, sup. Felipe Bauzá Catalá. vocales prop. José Sariol, Melchor Soler Chávez. sup. Francisco Varona Loret de Mola Helmenegildo Anzardo Moreira, secretario Félix Torres, sup. Alfredo Columbié Arias, escribientes para el libro de votación Benito Salarana. prop y Alberto Mora Gutiérrez sup., para el libro registro Angel Ortega Hernández prop y Félix Oduardo Campo sup., miembros políticos por el partido Conservador José Hernández Feria prop. y José Bolívar Gorii sup., por el partido Liberal Armelio Acosta Cabrera prop. y Amalio Reynaldo Quevedo sup. por el partido Popoluar Marino Sánchez prop. y Andino Sánchez sup

Bariay.—Colegio No. 4—Peesidente Rafael Hidalgo, sup. Jose Cruz. vocales prop. Angel Drigg, Juan José Rodríguez, sup. Rafael Tamayo. Alfredo Pérez, secretario Reparado Tamayo Quiñones. sup. Nestor García Siborí, escribientes para el libro de

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votación José de la Luz Manduley prop. y Manuel Carrera Núñez sup., para el libro registro Manuel Toledo Leyva prop. y Edelmira Orta sup.. miembros políticos por el partido Conservador Balbino Zaldívar Carballoso prop. y José M. Camacho sup. por el partido Liberal Arturo Mora Gutiérrez prop. y Manuel Leyva Catalá sup., por el partido Popular Joaquín Longoria prop. y Blás Pérez Sánchez suplente.

Blanquizal.—Colegio número 1.—Presidente Julián Díaz Collazo, sup, Jorge Fernández Rodríguez, vocales prop. Manuel Leyva y Guillermo Escalona, sup. Antonio Caballero y Benjamín Ramirez Labrada, secretario Luis Fernández Avella, sup. Felipe Santos Henriquez, escribientes para el libro de votación, Urbano Batista prop. y Celso Siler, sup. para el libro de registro Jesús Torres, prop. Antonio Leyva Peña sup. miembros políticos, por el Partido Conservador, Cesario Pérez prop. y Arturo Gutiérrez Salazar sup., por el partido Liberal Rafael Cuesta Mora, prop. y Patricio Rebollo Ochoa, sup., por el partido Popular, Segundo González Vázquez prsp. Manuel Rojas Hidalgo suplente.

Bocas.—Colegio No. 1.—Presidente Eduardo Garrido Pérez, sup. Juan Torres Alfonso. vocales prop. Ernesto Rodríguez y Juan Avila Torres, sup. Primitivo Alonso Zayas y Eduardo Castellanos Guerra, secretario Hedilberto Pupo Aguilera, sup Santiago Santos Cruz, escribientes para el libro de votación, Juan A. Agulo Serrano prop., Walfrido López Dieguez sup., para el libro de registro Luis Gurrí Leyva prop., y Manuel Caises sup., miembros políticos, por el partido Conservador Prisciliano Méndez Carballo prop. y Wenceslao Abreu P. sup., por el partido Liberal, Luis Pérez Barrera, prop y Juan Torres Pérez sup. por el partido Popular Guillermo Gurrí Leyva prop. y Gonzalo Machado sup.

Bocas.—Colegio número 2.—Presidente Ramón Cruz Cantallos, sup. José Pérez Mesa, vocales prop. Evangelisto Díaz y Hemenegildo Rodríguez Jimenez, sup. Emerico Serrano Borrego y Juan A. García, secretario José Leyva Catalá, sup. Antonio Cacon Escalona, escribientes para el libro de votación Pablo Fonseca prop. y Ricardo Cruz sup , para el libro de registro, Manuel Acosta Dieguez sup. y Lucas Caballero. miembros políticos por el partido Liberal Prisciliano Torres Pérez prop. José Delgado Chacón sup., por el partido Conservador Santos García González prop. y Justo Hidalgo sup., por el partido Popular, Antonio Tamayo prop. y Abraham Ríos sup.

Cantimplora.—Colegio No, 1.—Presidente Emerico Gómez, sup. Evaristo Calví Labrada, vocales prop. Juan Hernández Díaz Gumersindo Escalona González. sup. Melchor Calví Toledo y Francisco Toledo Sánchez, secretario Antonio Lorenzo Hernández, sup. Ramón Casa Hidalgo, escribientes para el libro de votación, Pelayo Escalona Acosta prop. y Gregorio Cabas Hidalgo, para el libro de registro, Sergio Gómez y José Leyva Cardona, sup., miembros políticos, por el partido Conservador Pascual del Campo prop. y Pedro Toledo, sup., por el partido Liberal Ramón González Batista prop. y José Hidalgo Torres sup., por el partido Popular Sebastián Pupo Rojas prop. y Dámaso Cruz sup.

Cupeicillas.—Colegio No. 1.—Presidente Rafael Friman Garayalde, sup. Pedro Lorenzo Santos, vocales prop. Wenceslao Pérez Concepción y Tomás Claro, sup. Santiago Pérez Concepción y Calixto Rodríguez Díaz, Secretario Ignacio Tamayo, sup. Sugura Cabrera, escribientes para el libro de votación Cándido Abril prop. y Ismael Batista, para el libro de registro, Felix Genicio prop. y Francisco de Sales Pérez sup., miembros políticos por el partido Conservador Jacobo Pérez Concepción, prop. y José León Hernández sup., por el partido Liberal Evaristo Cruz prop. y Cecilio Rodríguez Díaz sup.. por el partido Popular Manuel Silva Orta prop. y José Pericho Oduardo sup..

Fray Benito.—Colegio No. 1.—Presidente Manuel Acosta Cabrera, sup. Francisco Lisabel García, vocales prop. Pedro Blanco González y Francisco Roja Claro, sup. Bernardo Armas González y Antonio González Perez, secretario Eduardo Pérez Soberats. sup. Elizardo Cantallops, escribientes para el libro de votación Fernando Díaz Zaldivar, prop. e Hipólito Bellido González sup., para el libro de registro Laureano Batista prop. y Bienvenido Oduardo sup.. miembros políticos, por el partido Conservador Avelino Cerezo prop. y Ernesto Rojas Basulto sup. por el partido Liberal Rebustiano Leyva Leyva prop. y Santiago Cortelles Zaldívar S.. por el partido Popular Eladio Montero, prop. y Filiberto Torné Zaldívar sup.

Fray Benito.—Colegio No. 2—Bartolomé Sintes Carbó, sup. Manuel Cordovés Ricardo, vocales prop. Francisco González Cómez, Angel Fleyta, sup. Argimiro Batista, Luls HechaVarría, secretario Andrés Velazco del Rey, sup. Esteban Franco, escribientes para el libro de votación Juan Rojas Anzardo prop. y Rosendo Figueredo Aguilera sup , para el libro registro Manuel Henriquez Montes de Oca, sup y Victoriano Galban prop , miembros politico por el partido Conservador Francisco Blanco Girande prop. y Gonzalo María Bajuelo sup., por el partido Liberal, Juan Martínez Fleytas prop. y José Toledo Fernández, sup., por el partido popular Josó Ramón Pavón prop. y Juan Román sup.

Norte.—Colegio No. 1.—Presidente Alvaro Alvarez Vacino, sup. Luis Danda Almaguer, vocales prop. Angel Hidalgo e Hidalgo y José Medero Tamayo, sup Antonio Escalona y José Marquez Peola, secretario Miguel Tamayo, sup. Víctor Bermudez, escribientes para el libro de votación, Emilio González prop y Carlos Toledo sup., para el libro registro Adolfo Mora Gutiérrez prop. y Francisco Tamargo Domínguez S . miembros políticos, por el partido Conservador Felipe Bauza Cabrero, prop. y Eduardo Basteiro Silva sup., por el partido Liberal, Ramiro Alberty Tejera prop. y Felipe Romero sup., por el partido Popular, Fermín Pérez prop. y Pedro Acosta Tejera sup.

Norte —Colegio No. 2—Presidente Vidal F. Lastra Manduley, sup. Alberto Garrido Pérez, vocales prop. Florencio Bauza Cabrera, Emilio F. de la Vega, sup. Mario Salermo, Marcelino Díaz, secretario Pablo Pérez Calzadilla, sup. Ramón González Pelegrin, escribientes para el libro de votación Juan Angulo Claro prod, y Luis Angulo Claro sup., para el libro rsgistro Elpidio Oduardo Campo prop. y José Díaz Cumplido sup.. miembros políticos por el partido Couservador Urbano Oro Caballero prop. y Francisco Pí Rojas sup., por el partido Liberal Alberto Ríos prop. y Francisco Marques Veola sup.. por el partido Popular Rafael E. Bravo prop. y Armando Toledo Leyva sup.

(Continuará)

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nández Cata, Id. Sup., José Sanjuan, Escribientes, para el Libro de Votación, Alberto Rosal Mora, prop. y Mariano Torres Guevara, Sup., para el Libro Registro, Manuel Calderón, prop., y Vivente Brito Ortega, Sup. Miembros Políticos, por el Partido Conservador, Romón Rivera Mora, prop., y Justo Peruel, Sup., por el Partido Liberal, Manuel Arias, prop., y Ramón Aguilera Arias, Sup., Por el Partido Popular, Manuel Grave de Peralta, prop., y Gabriel Cintero, Sup.

Id. Id. Colegio No. 2.—Presidente: Ramón Morán Bruzón, Id. Sup. Antonio Gutiérrez Acosta, Vocales prop., Rafael Ortetga Peña, Id. Id. Enrique Aguilera Montero, Id. Sup. Jesús Domínguez Vega Id. Id. Manuel Sánchez Aguilera, Secretario, Mariano Mulet, Id. Sup., Atilano Suárez, Escribientes, para el Libro de Votación, Jesús Suárez, prop., y Celestino Rodríguez, Sup., Para el Libro de Registro Rafael Artigas Zaldivar, prop., y Ramón Rosal Arias, Sup., Miembros políticos por el Partido Conservador, Miguel Rivera Móra, prop., y Manuel González Tejeda, Sup., Por el Partido Liberal, Jesús Rosal Rodríguez prop., y Juan Aguilera Arias, Sup., Por el Partido Popular, José Serra Alvarez, prop., y Julian Téllez Cruz, Sup.,

La Cuaba.—Coegio No. 1.—Presidente: Alfredo Sarrallonga Santistéban, Id. Sup., Benjamín Morales, Vocales prop., Arturo Cruz Garrido, Id. Id. Francisco Urquiola Rondán, Id. Sup., Miguel B. Cardet, Id. Id. Eduardo Toranzo Gnzález, Secretario, Francisco Dominicis Tirrens, Id. Sup., Fernando Aguilera Zayas, Escribientes, para el Libro de Votación, Juan Sera Revoledo, prop., y Vicente Almaguer Sera, Sup., Para el Libro Registro, Segundo Inza, prop., y Adriano Almaguer Diaz, Sup., Miembros políticos, por el Partido Conservador, Longino Zayas Acosta, prop., y Juan Rodríguez Machin. Por el Partido Liberal, Ramón Suárez Gorgas, prop. y Hermógenes Sera, Sup., Por el Partido Popular, Melecio Prats González prop., y Agustin Ricardo, Sup.

La Palma.—Colegio No. 1—Presidente, Pablo Rodríguez Mulet, Id. Sup., Bienvenido Aguielra Feria, Vocales prop., Arsenio Sánchez, Id. Id. Manuel Cordoví González, Id. Sup., Mariano Estrada Avila Estrada, Id. Id. Miguel Angel Sanz Corpas, Secretario, Pablo Guerrero Sarmiento, Id. Sup., Carlos Parra Tamayo, Escribientes, par ael Libro de Votación, Adriano Calzadilla, prop., y Félix Paterson, Sup., Para el Libro Registro, Emilio Fernández Marin, prop., y Eligio Reynaldo Guerra, Sup., Miembros Político, por el Partido Conservador, José de la Torre Suárez, prop., y Nestor Font Laguna, Sup., Por el Partido Liberal, Pedro Tamayo Aguilar, prop., y Francisco Leyva Cuenca, Sup., Por el Partido Popular, Buenaventura González Zaldivar, prop., y Liduvino Santiesteban Velázquez, Sup.

La Rioja.—Colegio No.1—Presidente, Elías Brizuela Pina, Id. Sup., Serafín Parra García, Vocales prop., Francisco Espinosa Saborí, Id. Id. Walfrido Menchero Medero, Id. Sup., Ignacio Acosta Oquendo, 2o. Sup., NO CONSTA., Secretario, Juan de la Rosa Teruel, Id. Sup. Manuel Moreno Arias, Escribientes, para el Libro de Votación, Rogelo Santiesteban Pintado, prop., y Juan de los Reyes Cedeño, Sup., Para el Libro Registro, Diego Sedano, prop., e Ignacio Espinosa, Sup., Miembros políticos, por el Partido Conservador, Manuel Carballo, prop., y Eduardo Rodríguez Sup., Por el Partido Liberal, Miguel de los Reyes C. prop., y Rafael de los Reyes Cedeño, Sup., Por el Partido Popular, Rafael García, prop., y Rafael Perdomo, Sup.

Id. Colegio No. 2.—Presidente: Tomás Osorio Peña, Id. Sup., Manuel Aguilera Zayas, Vocales, prop., Benito Pérez Bermúdez, Id. Id. Pedro Acosta Oquendod, Id. Sup. José Vidal Rodríguez, Id. Id. Serapio Ruiz González, Secretario, Luciano Pérez Borrego, Id. Sup. Helarmino Mir Santiesteban, Escribientes, para el Libro de Votación, Vicente Vázquez prop., y Eulalio Parra, Sup., Para el Libro Registro, Raul Prado, prop., y Gregorio Marino Escalona, Sup., Miembros políticos, por el Partido Conservador, Domingo Espinosa Vázquez, prop., y Elías Brizuela Delgado, Sup., Por el Partido Liberal, Agustin de los Reyes C., prop., y Manuel Fonseca Sup Por el Partido Popular Francisco Perdomo, prop., y José Guillén Sup.

Managuaco. Colegio No.1—Presidente, José G. de Peralta Cardet, Id. Sup. Augusto Avellón, Vocales prop., Miguel Pérez Villanueva, Id. Id. Horacio Feliú Caballero, Id. Sup., Juan Tamayo Tamayo, Id. Id. Miguel Naranjo, Secretario, Ramón Almaguer Bruzón Id. Sup., Miguel Acosta Diéguez, Escribientes, para el Libro de Votación, Octaviano Tamayo, prop., y Andrés Tamayo Sup., Para el Libro Registro, Avelino Torrago Santiestetban, prop., y Ra-

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Id. Id. Colegio No. 2.—Presidente: Ramón Morán Bruzón, Id. Sup. Antonio Gutiérrez Acosta, Vocales prop., Rafael Ortetga Peña, Id. Id. Enrique Aguilera Montero, Id. Sup. Jesús Domínguez Vega Id. Id. Manuel Sánchez Aguilera, Secretario, Mariano Mulet, Id. Sup., Atilano Suárez, Escribientes, para el Libro de Votación, Jesús Suárez, prop., y Celestino Rodríguez, Sup., Para el Libro de Registro Rafael Artigas Zaldivar, prop., y Ramón Rosal Arias, Sup., Miembros políticos por el Partido Conservador, Miguel Rivera Mora, prop., y Manuel González Tejeda, Sup., Por el Partido Liberal, Jesús Rosal Rodríguez prop., y Juan Aguilera Arias, Sup., Por el Partido Popular, José Serra Alvarez, prop., y Julian Téllez Cruz, Sup.,

La Cuaba.—Coegio No. 1.—Presidente: Alfredo Sarrallonga Santistéban, Id. Sup., Benjamín Morales, Vocales prop., Arturo Cruz Garrido, Id. Id. Francisco Urquiola Rondán, Id. Sup., Miguel B. Cardet, Id. Id. Eduardo Toranzo Gnzález, Secretario, Francisco Dominicis Tirrens, Id. Sup., Fernando Aguilera Zayas, Escribientes, para el Libro de Votación, Juan Sera Revoledo, prop., y Vicente Almaguer Sera, Sup., Para el Libro Registro, Segundo Inza, prop., y Adriano Almaguer Diaz, Sup., Miembros políticos, por el Partido Conservador, Longino Zayas Acosta, prop., y Juan Rodríguez Machin. Por el Partido Liberal, Ramón Suárez Gorgas, prop. y Hermógenes Sera, Sup., Por el Partido Popular, Melecio Prats González prop., y Agustin Ricardo, Sup.

La Palma.—Colegio No. 1—Presidente, Pablo Rodríguez Mulet, Id. Sup., Bienvenido Aguielra Feria, Vocales prop., Arsenio Sánchez, Id. Id. Manuel Cordoví González, Id. Sup., Mariano Estrada Avila Estrada, Id. Id. Miguel Angel Sanz Corpas, Secretario, Pablo Guerrero Sarmiento, Id. Sup., Carlos Parra Tamayo, Escribientes, par ael Libro de Votación, Adriano Calzadilla, prop., y Félix Paterson, Sup., Para el Libro Registro, Emilio Fernández Marin, prop., y Eligio Reynaldo Guerra, Sup., Miembros Políticos por el Partido Conservador, José de la Torre Suárez, prop., y Nestor Font Laguna, Sup., Por el Partido Liberal, Pedro Tamayo Aguilar, prop., y Francisco Leyva Cuenca, Sup., Por el Partido Popular, Buenaventura González Zaldivar, prop., y Liduvino Santiesteban Velázquez, Sup.

La Rioja.—Colegio No.1—Presidente, Elías Brizuela Pina, Id. Sup., Serafín Parra García, Vocales prop., Francisco Espinosa Saborí, Id. Id. Walfrido Menchero Medero, Id. Sup., Ignacio Acosta Oquendo, 2o. Sup., NO CONSTA., Secretario, Juan de la Rosa Teruel, Id. Sup. Manuel Moreno Arias, Escribientes, para el Libro de Votación, Rogelo Santiesteban Pintado, prop., y Juan de los Reyes Cedeño, Sup., Para el Libro Registro, Diego Sedano, prop., e Ignacio Espinosa, Sup., Miembros políticos, por el Partido Conservador, Manuel Carballo, prop., y Eduardo Rodríguez Sup., Por el Partido Liberal, Miguel de los Reyes C. prop., y Rafael de los Reyes Cedeño, Sup., Por el Partido Popular, Rafael García, prop., y Rafael Perdomo, Sup.

Id. Colegio No. 2.—Presidente: Tomás Osorio Peña, Id. Sup., Manuel Aguilera Zayas, Vocales, prop., Benito Pérez Bermúdez, Id. Id. Pedro Acosta Oquendod, Id. Sup. José Vidal Rodríguez, Id. Id. Serapio Ruiz González, Secretario, Luciano Pérez Borrego, Id. Sup. Helarmino Mir Santiesteban, Escribientes, para el Libro de Votación, Vicente Vázquez prop., y Eulalio Parra, Sup., Para el Libro Registro, Raul Prado, prop., y Gregorio Marino Escalona, Sup., Miembros políticos, por el Partido Conservador, Domingo Espinosa Vázquez, prop., y Elías Brizuela Delgado, Sup., Por el Partido Liberal, Agustin de los Reyes C., prop., y Manuel Fonseca Sup Por el Partido Popular Francisco Perdomo, prop., y José Guillén Sup.

Managuaco. Colegio No.1—Presidente, José G. de Peralta Cardet, Id. Sup. Augusto Avellón, Vocales prop., Miguel Pérez Villanueva, Id. Id. Horacio Feliú Caballero, Id. Sup., Juan Tamayo Tamayo, Id. Id. Miguel Naranjo, Secretario, Ramón Almaguer Bruzón Id. Sup., Miguel Acosta Diéguez, Escribientes, para el Libro de Votación, Octaviano Tamayo, prop., y Andrés Tamayo Sup., Para el Libro Registro, Avelino Torrago Santiestetban, prop., y Ra-

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fael López Tarrago, Sup., Miembros políticos, por el Partido Conservador, Herminio Pérez Tamayo, prop., y Juan Tarrago Santiesteban, Sup., Por el Partido Liberal, Antonio López Zorrilla, prop., y Raimundo Avilés Cruz Sup., Por el Partido Popular, Juan Rodríguez Betancourt, prop., y Andrés Tamayo Sup.

Melones.—Colegio No. 1.—Presidente: Jesús Mastrapa González, Id. Sup., Edelmiro Hernández R., Vocales prop., José García, Id. Id. Eduardo Pérez Battista, Vocales, Sup., Floavio O'brian Ochoa, Id. Id. Ildefonso Hidalgo, Secretario, Salud Cruz Guerrero, I. Sup. Cándido Calzadilla Ochoa, Escribientes, para el Libro de Votación Emiliano Rodríguez Pupo, prop., y Toribio Cruz Leyva, Sup. Para el Libro Registro, Antonio O'Brian Ochoa prop., y Emilio Montero Pérez, Sup., Miembros políticos, por el Partido Conservador José O'Brian Ibarra, prop., y Manuel Calzadilla Vega Sup., Por el Partido Liberal, Ramón Méndez, prop., y Cándidod Méndez Sup. Por el Partido Popular Romárico Calderón, prop., y Eladio Paterson, Sup.

Norte:—Colegio No. 1—Presidente. José Balan Montero, Id. Sup. José Sánchez Silva, Vocales, prop Alejandro Alfonso Fernández, Id. Id. Diego Giménez Sao, Id. Sup., Manuel Boch, Id . Id. Alberto Pérez Parra, Secretario, Manuel Geigel González, Id. Sup., Lorenzo Vega Bori, Escroibientes para el Libro de Votación, Miguel A. Zayas Ochoa, prop., y Cristino Rodríguez Sup., Para el Libro Registro, Carlos M. Sera Serrano, prop., y Ricardo García Sup Miembros políticos, por el Partido Conservador, José Molina Rueda, prop., y Modesto Angulo Sup., Por el Partido Liberal, Cándido León González, propietario y Manuel Berrillo, Sup., Por el Partido Popular, José Angulo González prop., y Eladio Alvarez, Sup.

Id. Colegio No. 2.—Presidednte: Victor Mallo, Id. Sup. Alberto Santiestetban Ochoa, Vocales prop Ibrahim Mercadé Leyva, Id. Id. José Rubio Ochoa, Id. Sup. Juan González León, Id. Id. Abraham Mir, $Secretario, Enrique Cardet Perdomo, Id. Sup. Diego Angulo Rodríguez, Escribientes para el libro de Votación, Antonio P. de León González, prop. y Elpidio Artigas López, Sup., Para el Libro Registro, Manuel T. Saavedra, prop., y Manuel Saavedra Otero., Sup., Miembros políticos, por el Partido Conservador, Tristán Caissé, prop., y Jesús Avila Vázquez Sup., Por el Partido Liberal, Félix Jiménez Pupo, prop., y Rafael Urbino, Sup., Por el Partido Popular, Rodrigo Capdevila, prop., y José Candela, Sup.

Id. Colegio No. 3.—Presidente: Alberto Pavón, Id Eduardo Trasorras, Vocales, prop., Manuel Angulo Rodríguez, Id. Id, José T. Urbino, Id. Sup., Enrique Pérez Neyra, Id. Id. Amauri Castañeda Fernández, Secretario, Alberto González Urbino, Id. Sup. Rafael Osorio, Escribientes, para el libro de Votación, Celestino García García, prop., y Ricardo Bello, Sup., Para el Libro Registro, Arturo Sera, Serrano, prop., y Cecilio Contreras, Sup., Miembros Políticos, por el Partido Conservador, Heliodoro Luque Pupo, prop. y Santos Hechavarría, Sup. Por el Partido Liberal, Enriqe Vega, prop., y Alfredo Santiesteban, Sup., Por el Partido Popular, Manuel Rodríguez Cantallops, prop., y Martín Gurri, Sup.

Omaja.—Colegio No. 1.—Presidente: Luis Nieves Mallo, Id. Sup. Orestes Nieves Pérez, Vocales, prop Miguel González, Id. Id. Manuel Cordero Hernández, Id. Sup. Cristóbal Bory Valero, Id. Id. Manuel Mercadé Hernández, Secretario, Antonio Diaz Pérez, Id.Sup. Carlos Juztiz Barrera, Escribientes, para el libro de Votación Enrique M. Pernas Estrada,prop., y Jesús Peña Velázquez, Sup., Para el Libro, Angel Diez, prop., y Felipe González Sup., Miembros políticos, por el Partido Conservador, Vicente Concepción, prop., y Gerardo Ochoa, Sup. Por el Partido Liberal, Hermógenes Pupo, prop., y Hilario Almaguer, Sup., Por el Partido Popular, Felipe Gonzáez, prop., y Evaristo Martínez García, Sup.

Purnio.—Colegio No. 1.—Presidente: José Rubio Ochoa, Id. Sup. Justino Aguilera Zayas, Vocales, prop., Aurelio Tamayo Tamayo, Id. Id. Ladivino Pupo González, Id. Sup., Jacintto González Ferias, Id. Id. Juan Medina Ramos, Secretario, José Fernández Ramos, Id. Sup., Enrique García Rodríguez, Escribientes, para el Libro de Votación, Emilio Peña Toledo, prop., y Rogelio Parra Pérez, Sup., Para el Libro Registro, José Carmenate Fernández, prop., y Luis González Almaguer, Sup., Miembros políticos, Por el Partido Conservador, Miguel Santiesteban Torres, prop., y Jacobo Sánchez Sánchez, Sup., Por el Partido Liberal, Teófilo Menchero Medero, prop. y Juan Pére, Sup., Por el Partido Popular, Alberto Zaldívar Ochoa, prop., y Fermin Tamayo Tamayo, Sup.

SanAgustin.—ColegioNo.1. —Presidente: Miguel Morán Bruzón, Id. Id. Sup. Julian González Silva, Vocales prop., Angel Peña Batista, Id. Id. Pedro Rojas Bermúdez, Id. Sup. Itálico Milán González, Id Id. Julio Ochoa Ricardo, Secretario, Antonio Freire Canelles, Id. Sup. Carlos Dominicis Vázquez, Escribientes, para el libro de Votación, Ramón González prop., y Pablo Basultot Sup., Para el Libro Registro, Pablo León Diaz, prop., y Marcos Peña Pérez, Sup. Miembros políticos, por el Partido Conservador, Atanasio González, prop., y Vitaliano Pérez, Sup., Por el Partido Liberal, Otilio G. d ePeralta, prop., y Javier Téllez Sup., Por e Partido Popular, Francisco Pacheco, prop., y Armando Parra León Sup.

Id.SanAgustin.—Colegio No. 2.—Presidente: Benigno Pérez Almeida, Id. Sup, Antonio Mestre Batista, Vocales prop. Sergio González Batista, Id. Id. Rafael Gelabert González, Id. Sup. Pedro González Betancourt Id. Id. Delfin Iñiguez Hidalgo, Secretario, Luis Nieves Pére, Id. Sup. Miguel Lores, Escribientes, para el Libro de Votación, Miguel Peralta, Reynado, prop., y Otiio Peralta Reynaldo. Sup., Para el Libro Registro Napoleón Farran Rodríguez, prop., y Ramiro Reyes, Sup., Miembros políticos, Por el Partido Conservadodr, Arturo Nates Perodin, prop., y Francisco eyes Montes de Oca, Sup., Por el Partido Liberal, Antonio Hernández, prop., y Faustino Tamayo Sup., Por el Partido Popular, Cándido Navarrete, prop., y Bienvenido Vera Aguilera Su.,

San Andrés.—Coleio No. 1.—Presidente: Benito Gómez Gallardo, Id. Sup. Luciano Gutiérrez Pupo, Vocalse Propietarios Rafael Gutiérrez, Id. Id. Ramón H. orejón Moreno, Id. Suplente Carlos Montejo Montejo, Id. Id. Adolfo Mena Carvajal, Secretario, José M. Dotres Dubrocá, Id. Sup. Mariano Fuentes Leyva, Escribientes, para el Libro de Votación. Ottilio Batista Reyes prop., y Ramón Marrero Sup., Para el Libro Registro, Atilano Ochoa Góngora, prop. y Melecio León Peña, Sup.$., Miembros políticos, por el Partido Conservador, Manuel Quintana, prop y Alfredo Reyes, Sup., Por el Partido Liberal, Aga

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pito Pérez, prop., y Sebastián León Rodríguez Sup., Por el Partido Popular Jesús Castetllanos, Z$ayas prop., y Ramón Curbelo Bruzón Sup.

Sao Arriba.—Colegio No. 1—Presidente: Juen La guna Salasa, Id. Sup. José Torres Ricardo, Vocales prop.,M anuel Cabrera Góngora, Id. Id. Manuel Alvare zGonzález, Id. Sup. Avelino Cruz Leyva, Id. Id. Francisco Velázquez Aguilera, Secretario, Tomás Rojas Diez, Id. Sup. Marcos Paz Rojas, Escribientes, para el Libro de Votación, Ceferino Pérez, Capote, prop., y Constantino Pérez Mulet, Sup.,Para el Libro Registro, Manue Betancourt Chapottin prop., y Santiago Fuentte Parra, Sup. Miembros políticos, por el Partido Conservador, José Rodríguez Mulet, prop., y Luis Ramírez Pupo, Sup., Por el Partido Liberal, Sixto Font Leyva, prop., y Miguel Angel Font Sup., Por el Partido Popular, Blas Infante prop., y Edelmiro Armas Macle Sup.

Sao Arriba.—Colegio No. 2.—Presidente Ramón Ruiz, Id. Sup. Ramón Cuallo Morales, Vocales prop. Cesáreo Terán Id. Id. Cipriano Peña Paneque, Id. Sup. Victor Font Leyva, Id. Id. Tomás Dominguez Leyva, Secretario, Priscíliano Cruz Toranzo, Id. Sup Isidoro Cruz Sarmiento, Escribientes, para el Libro de Votación, Rudesindo Rodríguez Mulet, prop y Rafael Ricardo Mulet Sup, Para el Libro Reistro José Infante Borjas prop., y Parmenio Ricardo Hijuelos Sup, Miembros políticos, por el Partido Conservador, Indalecio Laguna Anzardo, prop., y Victor Laguna Anzardo, Sup., Por el Partido Liberal, Alberto Borrego, prop., y José Obregón Pupo, Sup. Por el Partido Popular José Ricardo Ricardo, prop. y Alfredo Ramírez Miranda, Sup.

San Juan.—Colegio No. 1—Presidente: Antonio M. Batista Izquierdo, Id. Sup. Juan artínez Torres, Vocales prop. Modesto Sánchez Bonet, Id. Id. Silvestre Vega, Id. Sup. Manuel Pupo Marrero, Id. Id. Juan Ladurribas, Secretario, Ruperto Elosegui y Goenaga, Id. Sup. Jacobo Almarales, Escribientes, para el Libro de Votación, Reinerio González Ochoa prop., y Juan R. Diaz Santos, Sup., Para el Libro Registro, Felipe Marrero, prop., y Porfirio Batista Izquierdo, Sup., Miembros políticos, por el Partido Conservadodr, Filiberto Guerra prop. y Antonio Góngora Sup., Por el Partido Liberal, Andrés Diaz Santos prop., y Liduvino Rojas Mastrapa Sup. Por el Partido Popular, Augusto Perdomo Albonia, prop., e Ismael arrero Zaldívar Sup.

San Lorenzo.—Coegio No. 1.—Presidente, Jesús Muñiz Alvarez, sup. Eusebio Cruz Ricardo, vocales prop Juan Arauz, Alfredo J. Kamayd Yunes. sup. Francisco Serrano García, Claudio Rodríguez Ramos, secretario Arcónides Silva, sup. José Betancourt, escribientes para el libro de votación Félix Cruz Cruz prop y José Quiñones Landrove sup., para el libro registro Alfredo Fernandez prop. y Rafael Fernández sup., miembros políticos por el partido Conservador José Quesada prop. y Vicente Espinosa sup., por el partido Liberal Generoso Guevara Pérez prop. y José Arias Camejo sup., por el partido Popular Antonio Arauz Aguilar prop. y Agustin Rodríguez Pompa sup.

San Jerónimo.-Colegio No. 1. Presidente Rafael Ochoa Ochoa, sup. Marcelino Rodríguez, vocales prop. Antenor Avila, Francisco García Cabrera, sup Diego Avila Ochoa, Francisco González Quevedo, secretario Luis Marrero Silva, sup. Manuel Pubillones, escribientes para el libro de votación Américo Almaguer Pupo prop. y Antonio Feria Siboni sup., para el libro registro Marcelo Rodríguez prop. y Antenor Avila Ochoa sup., miembros políticos por el partido Conservador Salvador Mulet Benítez prop. y Miguel Rojas Nápoles sup., por el partido Liberal Amador Ochoa Ochoa prop. y Manuel Mastrapa Pérez sup., por el partido Popular Rafael Salazar Garcia prop. y Diego Avila Cruz sup.

San Francisco--Colegio No. 1--Presidente Obdulio Sánchez Torres, sup. José A. Miranda, vocales prop, Arturo González Miranda, Joaquin Artigas Manduley, sup Belisario Moreno, Emiliano Gómez, secretario Genaro Cutino, sup Juan Castillo, escribiente para el libro de votación Modesto Sánchez Bonet prop y Jesús Diaz González sup., para el libro registro Agatangelo Manduley A. prop y Alfredro Bruzón Santiestéban sup., miembros politicos por el partido Conservador Felipe Tellitero prop y y Angel López sup,, por el partido Liberal Rafael Gonzalez Aidalgo prop y Leopoldo Rodriguez R. sup, por el partido Popular Francisco Leyva prop y y José Miranda Zaldivar sup

Santa Rita.—Colegio No. 1.—Presidente Clemente Teruel, sup. José Morell Torres, vocales prop. Rosalía Hidalgo Cerúlea y Francisco Coalla Garcia. sup. Rogelio Tamayo Lores y Porfirio Herrera Mulet, secretario Victor Samiento Cruz, sup. Luis Céspedes, escribientes para el libro de votación, Emilio Rivero Conte prop. y Juan Mulet sup., para el libro registro, Benjamín Guerrero prop. y Antonio González Fernánnez sup., miembras políticos, por el partido Conservador Amelio Polanco Infante prop. y Filiberto Proenza Paz sup , por el partido Liberal. Luis Almaguer Pupo prop. y Alberto Frimán Mariño sup., por el partido Popular, Pío R. Jordán Trujillo prop. y Arsenio Mestre Batista sup.

Sur. (ciudad).—Colegio No. 1.—Presidente Pedro A. González, sup Manuel Orama Leyva, vocales prop. Juan R. Alhanés Peña y Enrique Vázquez, sup Domingo Marange Jiménez y Juan Morales Batista, secretario Luis González Solís, sup. Luis Alvares Zaldívar, escribientes para el libro de votación, Rodolfo Alberto Tejeda prop. y Francisco Torralbas Rodríguez sup., para el libro registro, José Miguel Miranda prop y Eduardo Saavedra sup. miembros políticos, por el partido Conservador Esteban Fernández y Haragara prop. y José Mir Santiesteban sup., por el partido Liberal. Diego Yebra Mulet prop. y Lorenzo Lancho Barriga sup., por el partido Popular, Américo Pérez prop. y Nícomedes Paredes sup

Sur. (ciudad) —Colegio No. 2.—Presidente Enrique Julbes P. de León, sup. Arturo Infante Maldonado, vocales prop. Jesús Cardet Martinez y Juan Romeu Alcalá, sup. Ignacio Alomá Ciarlos y Nicanor Reyes, Secretario José A. Martínez Méndez, sup. Miguel Penín Cruz, escribientes para el ibro de votación, Pío Duany prop. y Agustín Sánchez sup , para el libro registro, Nicanor Manduley Ochoa prop. v Justo Grave de Peralta A. sup. miembros políticos, por el partido Conservador Antonio R. Schop Zaldívar prop. y Emiliano Rubio sup., por el partido Liberal, Matías Santiesteban Aguilera prop. y Modesto Almaguer sup., por el partido Popular Adolfo Pupo prop. y José M. Miranda Torres sup,

Sur. (ciudad)—Colegio No. 3 Presidente Lorenzo Avila Vázquez. sup. Rafael Torres Almarales, vocales prop. Enrique Inza Ricardo, Gustavo Alcázar Castellanos, sup Manuel Angulo Rodríguez, Juan Proenza, secretario Marcelino Freyre Caneyes, sup. Cástulo Serrano, escribientes para el li-

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bro de votación Diego Lastre Manduley prop. y José R. Manduley Sánchez sup., para el libro registro Juan Reyna Pérez prop. y Dionisio González sup., miembros políticos por el partido Conservador Santos Penin Cruz prop. y Antonio Cruz Sánchez sup., por el partido Liberal Rogelio Fernández prop. y Víctor Espeleta Pérez sup por el partido Miguel Zayas Domenech prop. y Gabriel Carralero Laguna sup.

Tacámara—Colegio No. 1—Preeidente Oscar Gutiérrez Sánchez. sup Emilio Blanco Moncada, vocales prop Juan Martinez Rodriguez, Manuel Sánchez Aguilera, sup Ubaldo Hernández Parra, Porfirio Hernández Peña, secretario Adolfo Almarales Porro, sup. José M. Dotres, escribientes para el libro de votación Luis Paneque Infante prop. y Florencio Fernández sup., para el libro registro Braulio Torres Ortiz prop. y Miguel Torres Cruz sup., miembros políticos por el partido Conservador Félix L9pez Hernández prop. y Agustin López Hernández sup. por el partido Liberal Vivino Teruel prop. y Rafael Cruz sup., por el partido Popular Juan Bada prop y José Góngora sup.

Tacajó.—Colegio No. 1. — Presidente Amado Ochoa Marrero, sup. Amador Ocho Marrero, vocacales prop. Eligio Borges Gairán, José Oropesa, sup. Gelasio Díaz Nápoles, Pedro Velázquez Paz, secretario Eduardo Muir Batista, sup. Liborio Ochoa Rodríguez, escribientes para el libro de votación Jesús María de la Cruz prop. y Miguel Cruz Ochoa sup., para el libro registro Roberto Seria Sánchez prop y Julio Serra Calzadilla sup., miembros políticos por el partido Conservador José Nápoles Díaz prop y Justino Nápoles sup., por el paroido Liberal Ladislao Sánchez prop y Aureliano Serrano Cabrera sup., por el partido Popular José Serra Oerdeci prop y Robustiano Hidalgo Aguilera sup.

Tasajeras.—Colegio No. 1.—Presidente Guillermo Niceijo Medrano, sup. Luis Baster Alberteris, vocales prop Alfredo Infante García, Jesús Almaguer Serrano, sup Federico Parra Pérez, Jose Velázquez Guerrero, secretario Arturo Urbino, sup. Tomás Cruz Sarmiento, escribientes para el libro de votación Roberto Trasobares Mayasén prop y Carlos Montana Cruz sup, para el libro registro Mario Bochs Sánchez prop y Erasmo Trasobares Mayacén sup., miembros politicos por el partido Conservador Forinado Castellanos S, prop y Francisco Martínez Zayas sup, por el partido Liberal Enrique Pupo prop y Eduardo Aguilera Ochoa sup, por el partido popular Santos Parra prop y Porfirio Parra Pérez sup.

Uñas.—Colagio 1,—Leocadio Carralero, sup. Ramón de Peña Batista. vocales prop Rafael Carralero Peña. Ramón Coallo García, sup Manuel Carralero Peña, Porfirio Herrera Mulet, secretario Amado Méndez García, sup. José Palomares Cómez, escribientes para el libro de votación Manuel Pavón Serrano. prop y Genaro Genaro Serrano sup., para el libro registro José Tamayo Carralero prop. y Carlos Pupo sup, miembros políticos por el partido Conservador Vrmando Hernández prop y Juan Tamayo Carralero sup, por ei partido Liberal Ladislao Feria Alonso prop y Primitivo Sanjuán sup., por el partido Popular Eduardo Pupo prop. y Francisco Benítez Peña sup.

Uñitas—Colegio No. 1—Presidente Nicasio Vidal Pita, sup. José Angel Machado, vocales prop Juan A. Serrano Ronda, Francisco Zazas, sup. José A. Serrano Ronda, Casto Carballosa Aguilera, secretario Enrique García Rodríguez, sup. Faustino Cañizares, escribientes para el libro de votación Ramón Hernández Concepción prop. y Herminio Parra sup., para el libro registro Victor M. Pupo prop. y Crescencio Ojeda sup., miembros políticos por el partido Conservador Reinerio Ronda Pérez, prop. y Juan Pérez Pupo sup., por el partido Liberal Gerardo Pita prop y Odorico Ronda sup., por el partido Popular Germán Pupo Hernández prop y y Miguel Pupo Hernández sup.

Velazco.—Colegio No. 1o.—Presidente Federico Pittaluga, sup. Diego Alonso Robles vocales prop. José Martín Díaz y Tomás González Arzola, sup. Pablo Solarana Almaguer y Avelino Ricardo Pupo. secretario Remígio Almaguer. sup. Francisco Núñez Pupo, escribientes para el libro de votación, Jesús González prop. y Segundo Avellón Maldonado, sup., para el libro registro José Dominicis prop. y Eduardo Picarín sup., miembros políticos, por el partido Conservador José A. Balán prop. y Gabriel Varona sup., por el partido Liberal Arturo Avellón Maldonado prop. y Enrique Pérez Almeida sup., por el partido Popular José Sartorio Leyva prop. y Manuel Sartorio Leyva s p.

Yareyal.—Colegio No. 1.—Presidente Alberto Torres Alvarez, sup. Manuel Moner Cabrera, vocales prop. Federico Rojas Rojas y Luis Coca Sánchez, sup. Rafael Rodríguez Rojas y Valeriano Ricalo Batista. secretario Armando Lara Fonseca, sup. Rafael Ochoa Aguilera, escribientes para el libro de votación, Enrique Aznar prop. y Arsenio Aguilera Batallán sup., para el libro registro, Rafael Cordón Ramírez prop y Leonardo Cordón Ramírez sup miembros políticos, por el partido Conservador Quintilio Rojas Pupo prop. y Edelmiro Ajo Góngora sup., por el partido Liberal Israel Gordón Ramírez prop. y Luis Feria Garcell, sup. por partido Popular, Justo Rojas Rojas prop. y Agustín Rojas sup.

Yayal.—Colegio No. 1.—Presidente Juan Almaguer Porro sup., Enrique Roca vocales prop. Felipe Ferras Lorenzo y Rafael Moreno Artigas, sup. Manuel Hernández y José Senchez, secretario Manuel Aventín Zaldívar, sup. Heraclio Gómez Carmona, escribientes para el libro de votación, Rafael Toranzo Osorio prop. y Manuel Almarales Sera sup., para el libro registro, Miguel Guerra Agüero prop. y Miguel Osorio sup., miembros políticos, por el partido Conservador, Juan Peralta prop. y José Escobar sup., por el partido Liberal. Leonardo Aguilera González prop. y Manuel Almaguer Sera, sup., por el partido Popular, José Escobar García prop. y Miguel Miranda González sup.

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Babiney—Colegio No. 1—Presidente Leopoldo Baez, sup. Donato García Espino, vocales prop. Armando Hernández Cruz, Victor Ramírez, sup. Cecilio Salinas, Vicente Roman Quesnda, secretario Silverio Guerra, sup. José Benítez Naranjo, escribientes para el libro de votación Francisco Alvarez Miniet prop. y Ricardo Montejo Pérez sup., para el libro registro Aquilino Cabrera prop. y Victor Pompa Suárez sup., miembros políticos por el partido Conservador Salvador Ramírez prop. y Herculano Armas sup., por el Liberal Antonio Barrueco Ramos prop y Manuel Anatasio Aguilar sup. por el partido Popular Jesús Moreno prop y Rafael Esteva Milanés sup.

(Continuará)

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STATEMENT of Votes obtained by the Presidential and Vice Presidential Electors of the Conservative, Liberal, Cuban Popular and Nationalist Democratic parties, as deduced from the Statements of Votes Cast, compiled and sent to this Provisional Electoral Board of Oriente from the Electoral Colleges of the Province.

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Exhibit 13

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VOTES OBTAINED

Municipality of Alto Songo

Barrios	College Number	Conserva-tive	Liberal	Cuban Popular	Nationalist Democrat
Florida Blanca	1	47	49	16	0
	2	53	45	43	3
Jarahueca	1	26	25	38	2
	2	34	45	41	2
La Maya	1	25	77	43	2
	2	54	78	66	0
	3	55	53	55	1
La Sabana	1	42	45	42	0
Loma del Gato	1	107	24	28	0
Mayarí Arriba	1	58	12	21	0
	2	64	6	3	0
Socorro	1	62	135	14	0
Sur	1	57	48	27	3
	2	69	57	20	0
Norte	1	71	114	26	1
	2	95	117	29	0
Morón	1	63	47	14	0
Palenque	1	87	50	50	1
	2	56	79	52	0
Tí Arriba	1	109	54	9	0
	2	82	51	22	0

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VOTES OBTAINED

Municipality of BANES

Barrios	College Number	Conserva-tive	Liberal	Cuban Popular	Nationalist Democrat
Angeles	1	57	40	7	1
Berros	1	140	93	26	2
Cañadon	1	156	59	59	6
Canalito		No elections were held			
Duruthy	1	31	50	8	3
Este	1	74	94	32	6
	2	83	91	23	0
Flores	1	112	65	29	0
	2	81	52	14	2
Mulas	1	169	188	4	6
Oeste	1	96	74	39	13
	2	85	58	24	12
	3	91	72	25	5
Retrete	1	98	44	9	1
Río Seco	1				
Samá	1				
Veguita	1	111	11	1	0
Yagunjay	1	No elections were held			

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VOTES OBTAINED

Municipality of BARACOA

Barrios	College Number	Conservative	Liberal	Cuban Popular	Nationalist Democrat
Asunción	1	134	60	6	2
Cabacú	1				
Duaba	1	67	23	10	0
Grantierra	1				
Guandao	1	78	77	1	0
	2	69	85	3	0
Güiniao	1				
Imías	1	49	101	34	0
Jauco	1	No elections were held			
	2	" " " "			
Mariana	1	32	78	7	0
Matachín	1	133	106	6	1
Montecristo	1	No elections were held			
Moa	1	57	2	0	0
Nibujon	1	32	3	5	0
Playa	1	77	44	1	3
Quemados	1				
Sabana	1	33	20	1	0
Sabanilla	1	100	54	32	0
San Antonio	1	54	39	14	0
Sitio	1	41	55	3	1
Toa	1	67	56	2	0
Veguitas	1				
Velazquez	1	65	112	9	0
	2	52	133	11	0
Vertientes	1	64	77	9	0

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VOTES OBTAINED

Municipality of CAMPECHUELA

Barrios	College Number	Conserva-tive	Liberal	Cuban Popular	Nationalist Democrat
Campechuela	1	38	115	11	1
	2	57	181	5	0
	3	58	197	8	0
Ceiba Hueca	1	53	217	47	0
Cieneguilla	1	32	120	15	1
	2	34	144	7	0
La Gloria	1	85	188	7	2
San Ramón	1	66	105	36	2
Tana	1	58	108	5	1

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VOTES OBTAINED

Municipality of BAYAMO

Barrios	College Number	Conserva-tive	Liberal	Cuban Popular	Nationalist Democrat
Arroyo Blanco	1	142	57	2	2
Barrancas	1	163	126	6	0
	2	116	106	6	0
Bueycito	1	138	111	4	0
	2	M56	111	2	2
Canto	1	106	76	2	0
Cayamas	1	88	200	3	1
Cristo	1				
	2				
Dátil	1	63	162	1	0
	2	66	129	0	0
Guisa	1	171	71	23	1
	2	200	95	1	5
Guamo	1	98	81	4	0
	2	89	72	0	0
Horno	1	No elections were held			
	2	113	68	1	2
Julia	1	No elections were held			
	2	36	106	16	0
La Sal	1	33	135	5	0
	2	91	173	14	0
Laguna Blanca	1	47	168	3	1
	2				
San Juan	1	74	110	8	1
	2	78	117	2	1
Veguita	1	74	183	17	0
	2	88	181	7	0

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

VOTES OBTAINED

Municipality of EL CANEY

Barrio	College Number	Conserva-tive	Liberal	Cubana Popular	Nationalist Democrat
Barajagua	1	49	6	4	0
Cabecera	1	56	30	26	0
Cristo	1	101	20	53	5
Daiquirí	1	34	40	21	0
Damajayabo	1				
Dos Bocas	1	85	37	45	0
Guaninicum	1	47	29	25	0
Naranjo	1	30	21	8	0
Ramón de las Yaguas	1	78	46	17	0
	2	95	67	11	0
Sevilla	1				
Zacatecas	1	53	27	7	0

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

VOTES OBTAINED

Municipality of EL COBRE

Barrios	College Number	Conserva-tive	Liberal	Cuban Popular	Nationalist Democrat
Aserradero	1	103	20	0	0
Brazo de Cauto	1	40	39	3	0
Botija	1	55	14	0	0
Caimanes	1	144	44	19	0
Cambute	1	42	89	17	0
	2	46	108	14	1
Central	1	92	126	10	0
Dos Palmas	1	89	34	1	0
Ermitaño	1	40	23	1	0
Guamá	1	75	25	0	0
Hongolosongo	1	132	68	37	0
Manacas	1	90	73	3	1
Nima-Nima	1	120	8	1	0
Río Frío	1	99	78	7	1
Santa Rita	1	76	57	18	1
	2	95	49	22	0

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

VOTES OBTAINED

Municipality of GIBARA

Barrios	College Number	Conserva-tive	Liberal	Cuban Popular	Nationalist Democrat
Arroyo Blanco	1	56	8	2	0
Beriay	1	112	49	24	1
	2	139	37	34	4
	3	83	37	24	4
	4	50	31	47	2
Blanquizal	1	137	18	9	1
Bocas	1	77	43	11	1
	2	97	34	4	0
Candelaria	1	72	53	0	0
Cantimplora	1	7	7	6	1
Cuyeficillos	1	47	12	3	0
Fray Benito	1	111	34	13	0
	2	116	31	10	0
Norte	1	109	32	52	5
	2	115	41	70	2
Rabón	1	50	67	32	0
Sur	1	80	21	83	1
	2	80	30	63	1
Palmita	1	24	16	9	0
Potrerillo	1	64	75	24	1
	2	67	73	16	1
Yabazón	1	176	43	1	1

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VOTES OBTAINED
Municipality of HOLGUIN

Barrios	College Number	Conservative	Liberal	Cuban Popular	Nationalist Democrat
Aguarás	1	No elections were held			
Aguas Claras	1	58	61	10	2
Alcalá	1	63	153	49	1
Antilla	1				
	2				
Arroyo Blanco del Sur	1	16	30	25	0
Auras	1	129	140	17	1
Baguano	1	35	45	9	1
Bijarú	1				
	2	No elections were held			
Cacocum	1	26	73	46	0
	2				
Calderón	1				
Camazan	1	4	103	2°	0
Cabequelas	1				
Canto Cristo	1	39	46	31	0
Corralito	1				
Cruces de Purnio	1				
Damian	1	78	101	5	0
Deleyte	1				
Gusbasiabo	1	No elections were held			
Güirabo	1				
Guayabal	1				
Haticos del Pural	1	9	69	15	1
La Aguada	1				
Las Calabazas	1				
	2				
La Cuabe	1	11	134	16	1
La Palma	1	49	103	14	1
La Rioja	1				
	2				
Managuaco	1	92	72	0	0
Melones	1	122	20	18	2
Norte	1				
	2	51	59	71	1
	3				
Omaja	1	92	126	34	2
Purnio	1	40	114	21	0
San Agustín	1				
	2				
San Andres	1	131	115	0	0
Sao Arriba	1	No elections were held			
	2				
San Juan	1	5	164	83	1
San Lorenzo	1				
San Jeronimo	1	71	111	77	1
San Francisco	1	8	121	18	1
Santa Rita	1	Annulled 53 by the	118 Municipal	30 Board	3
Sur	1	55	112	67	3
	2				
	3				
Tacámara	1				
Tasajó	1				
Tasajeras	1	10	71	16	2
Uñas	1				
Uñitas	1	38	69	8	0
Velazco	1	158	32	18	0
Yarojal	1				
Yayal	1	10	76	10	0

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VOTES OBTAINED

Municipality of Guantánamo

Barrios	College Number	Conserva-tive	Liberal	Cuban Popular	Nationalist Democrat	
Arroyo Hondo	1	24	45	66	0	
	2	37	44	36	0	
Bano	1	46	59	96	0	
	2	49	67	101	0	
Baitiquirí	1	4	18	51	0	
Bayate	1	21	51	49	0	
Caimanera	1	45	82	56	0	
Camarones	1	20	25	36	1	
Caridad	1	40	48	97	2	
Corrailllo	1	12	29	55	3	
Cuatro Caminos	1	8	10	44	1	
Filipinas	1	21	31	59	1	
Glorieta	1	56	76	94	1	
	2	67	67	113	2	
Gobierno	1	57	47	69	0	
Guaso	1	55	88	54	0	
Hospital	1	64	42	112	1	
	2	57	74	90	1	
Indios	1	19	48	50	1	
Isleta combined with Rastro	1	17	20	45	0	
Jaibo Abajo combined with Palma S.Juan	1	26	46	80	1	
Las Lajas	1	17	44	115	4	
	2	26	49	120	3	
Macuriges	1	6	35	48	0	
	2	44	34	43	3	
Mercado	1	16	20	16	0	
Ocujal	1	28	39	53	0	
Parroquia	1	45	26	53	3	
	2	17	51	98	6	
Tiguabos	1	23	31	96	4	
	2	46	19	70	2	
Vínculo	3	28	22	131	0	
	1					
	2					

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VOTES OBTAINED

Municipality of Manzanillo

Barrios	College Number	Conservative	Liberal	Cuban Popular	Nationalist Democrat
Primero	1	87	64	31	0
	2	69	44	35	0
Segundo	1	44	55	28	36
	2	65	54	37	0
Tercero	1	69	57	22	0
	2	88	64	15	1
Cuarto	1	115	87	56	1
	2	87	85	52	0
Quinto	1				
	2	82	50	13	19
Sexto	1	78	66	78	1
	2	69	51	43	0
	3	93	58	34	0
	4	82	98	59	0
Blanquizal	1	58	55	135	0
Calicito	1	118	101	42	1
Canabacoa	1	56	96	4	0
Ceiba Caridad	1	68	77	17	0
Congo	1	27	30	42	0
El Caño	1	29	28	203	1
El Pilón	1	90	101	54	1
	2	104	76	20	0
El Remate	1	41	87	94	1
Jibacoa	1	25	59	65	1
	2	84	79	16	0
Media Lunas	1	74	103	77	1
	2	110	113	85	1
Palmas Altas	1	61	62	44	1
Purial	1	66	96	4	0
	2	37	55	43	0
Tranquilidad	1	90	49	17	1
Yara	1				
	2	33	90	12	0
Vicana	1	137	115	17	0
	2				
Zarzal	1	55	122	6	1
	2	44	92	2	0
	3	45	46	3	0

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

VOTES OBTAINED

Municipality of NIGUERO

Barrios	College Number	Conservative	Liberal	Cuban Popular	Nationalist Democrat
Belic	1	64	30	1	0
Gorito	1	144	103	4	0
	2	134	63	0	0
	3	81	86	7	1
Jagua	1	94	81	4	0
	2	81	93	4	0
Norte	1	90	83	9	0
Platanito	1	133	11	4	0
Sevilla	2	162	69	3	0
Sur	1	165	90	13	2

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VOTES OBTAINED

Municipality of PALMA SORIANO

Barrios	College Number	Conserva-tive	Liberal	Cuban Popular	Nationalist Democrat
Alto Cedro	1	17	73	6	0
	2	21	72	9	1
Caney del Sitio	1				
	2	87	77	22	2
Concepción	1	51	182	13	4
	2	43	138	16	3
Cuchillas	1	102	56	9	0
	2	125	68	16	4
	3				
Dorados	1	97	99	9	0
	2	87	120	4	1
Guaninao	1				
Juan Barón	1				
	2	137	68	4	1
Palmarito	1	53	98	11	0
	2	59	126	16	0
Remanganaguas	1				
	2				
San Leandro	1	38	55	9	0
San Ramón	1	52	77	14	2
Santa Palomena	1	60	58	7	0
Sur	1	83	134	17	7
Norte	1	75	120	18	3
	2	55	138	17	1

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VOTES OBTAINED

Municipality of PUERTO PADRE

Barrios	College Number	Conservative	Liberal	Cuban Popular	Nationalist Democrat
Alfonso	1				
	2	132	1	8	0
Chaparra	1				
	2	142	19	11	5
	3	117	20	13	3
	4	119	16	15	3
Delicias	1				
	2	92	32	15	4
Estrada Palma	1	82	73	6	0
Maniabon	1	93	48	14	0
La Lima	1	165	36	6	2
Norte	1	136	91	11	1
Sur	1				
San Manuel	1				
	2				
Santa María	1	118	54	3	2
	2				
Sedado	1	126	58	0	2
	2	107	66	3	0
Surrey	1	123	37	3	1
	2	93	53	4	1
Taya	1	186	42	6	0
	2	198	30	0	0

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VOTES OBTAINED

Municipality of SANTIAGO DE CUBA

Barrios	College Number	Conservative	Liberal	Cuban Popular	Nationalist Democrat
Belen	1				
	2				
	3				
Caimanes	1	23	21	13	0
Catedral	1				
	2				
	3	79	86	50	0
Cayo Smith	1	38	14	2	0
Cristo	1				
	2	56	58	39	9
	3	70	74	48	8
Dajao	1	76	82	38	6
	2	87	79	32	6
	3				
	4				
Dolores	1	98	74	79	2
	2	86	78	71	1
	3				
	4				
	5	83	50	54	2
Lagunas	1	71	94	58	4
	2	88	82	46	4
	3	55	81	37	5
	4	78	73	51	3
	5	49	48	31	0
Santo Tomás	1	110	81	50	7
	2	97	69	44	11
	3	95	85	64	7
	4	109	18	45	9
Trinidad	1	96	81	38	7
	2	89	83	37	9
	3	72	91	35	6
	4	60	77	41	10
	5	39	72	28	4

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VOTES OBTAINED

Municipality of SAN LUIS

Barrios	College Number	Conserva-tive	Liberal	Cuban Popular	Nationalist Democrat
Dos Caminos	1	42	75	14	9
	2	47	64	37	4
La Luz	1	76	65	7	0
Majagueibo	1	85	88	9	0
	2	59	74	24	0
Monte Dos Leguas	1				
	2	27	48	43	2
[redacted] Luis	1	105	103	11	3
	2	89	94	25	3
	3	76	87	23	0
	4	67	76	30	2
	5	106	58	13	1

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

VOTES OBTAINED

Municipality of SAGUA DE TÁNAMO

Barrios	College Number	Conserva-tive	Liberal	Cuban Popular	Nationalist Democrat
Bazán	1	72	10	19	0
	2	46	2	5	0
Barrederas	1	34	1	3	0
Canovas	1				
Catalina	1	73	8	20	0
Esterón	1	88	9	88	9
Juan Diaz	1	44	3	17	0
Miguel	1	112	4	18	0
Pueblo	1	166	3	23	0
Sitio	1	56	11	49	0
Zabala	1	112	6	22	0

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VOTES OBTAINED

Municipality of JIGUANI

Barrios	College Number	Conservative	Liberal	Cuban Popular	Nationalist Democrat
Sabiney	1	174	121	1	3
Baire	1	111	27	39	0
	2	65	14	40	0
Bijagual	1	40	42	108	8
La Villa	1	202	73	8	1
	2	191	55	7	1
	3	163	70	7	2
Los Negros	1	50	7	99	1
	2	81	10	71	0
Maffo	1	121	21	17	1
	2	99	25	18	2
Rihito	1	90	34	20	0
Santa Rita	1	138	58	1	0
	2	145	50	6	0

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

VOTES OBTAINED

Municipality of YATERAS

Barrios	College Number	Conservative	Liberal	Cuban Popular	Nationalist Democrat
Casisey Abajo	1				
Casimbas combined with Casisey Arriba	1				
Guayabal	1				
Jamaica	1 2				
Palmar	1				
Río Seco	1 2				
San Andrés	1				
Sigual	1				
Yateras	1				

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VOTES OBTAINED

Municipality of VICTORIA DE LAS TUNAS

Barrios	College Number	Conservative	Liberal	Cuban Popular	Nationalist Democrat
Antonio Machado	1				
Arenas	1	84	50	5	0
	2	96	29	4	0
Caisimí	1	114	39	2	0
Canto del Paso	1	No elections were held			
Cuaba	1	93	74	0	0
	2	112	43	1	1
Curana	1	57	40	1	0
	2	52	99	4	1
Dumañecos	1				
	2	41	75	11	0
Jobabo	1	84	64	30	3
Manatí	1	56	44	3	0
Pjp de Agua	1	18	175	4	0
	2	10	188	2	0
Oriente	1	157	73	27	1
Palmarito	1	138	130	5	0
Playuelas	1				
San José de la Plata	1	30	174	5	0
Tunas 1°	1	77	68	12	1
Tunas 2°	1	70	78	8	2
	2	124	124	9	1

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VOTES OBTAINED

Municipality of MAYARI

Barrios	College Number	Conservative	Liberal	Cuban Popular	Nationalist Democrat
Barajagua	1	129	87	23	3
	2	115	109	37	0
Biran	1	103	73	1	1
Cabonico	1				
Chavaleta Norte	1	176	87	3	0
Chavaleta Sur	1	96	80	2	0
Juan Vicente	1				
Mateo Sanchez	1	139	153	14	1
Punta de Tabaco	1				
Guayabo combined with Río Frío	1				
Saetía combined with Cajimaya	1	39	27	3	0
Santa Isabel	1	65	70	8	0
San Gregorio Norte	1	100	106	23	3
San Gregorio Sur	1	93	73	7	1

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MILITARY INTELLIGENCE DIVISION
In replying refer to
2657-q-55
M I 2

WAR DEPARTMENT
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF STAFF
WASHINGTON

646
OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF
2657-q-55
FEB 10
WAR DEPARTMENT

December 29, 1920.

From: The Director, Military Intelligence Division.

To: The American Military Attache, Havana, Cuba

Subject: Revision of Political Estimate on Cuba.

FEB 14 1921
NOTED
S. MILES,
M. I. 5.

1 - It is necessary to have the Political Estimate of Cuba revised as soon as practicable after January 15th so as to show the situation as of that date.

2 - With that end in view it is desired that you immediately revise the attached Political Estimate and return the revised Estimate to the M.I.D. On January 15th you should forward a cablegram covering any further changes in the Estimate since the revision mentioned above.

For the Director, Military Intelligence Division.

W. A. Creighton
Major, A.G.C.
for SHERMAN MILES,
Major, General Staff,
Chief, M.I.5.

1-1

No.1346 1st. Ind.

American Legation, Office of Military Attaché, Havana, Cuba, February 2, 1921. To: The Director of Military Intelligence.

1. The above communication did not arrive at this office until January 31st. It evidently went, by mistake, to Mexico City or some other place, as the pouch intended for the Attaché at Mexico City came to this office and was returned to the Director of Military Intelligence. Therefore it was impossible to comply with the requirements of this communication.

2. It is thought that the Political reports recently forwarded by this office will furnish sufficient data for the revised Political Estimate.

This pouch was sent to Mexico by mistake.
J. S. CALVERT

J. M. Hobson
J. M. HOBSON,
Major, Infantry,
Military Attache.

REC'D M.I.D., G.S. FEB 10 1921

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NND 740058
By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

Enc 1
OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF
MIL. INTEL. DIV.
CUBA
Political
1670 26579-55
WAR DEPARTMENT

30 - November, '20.

CUBA

Estimate of the Political Situation

Present Situation

The Platt Amendment as incorporated in the Cuban Constitution reads in part as follows --

"THAT the government of Cuba consents that the United States may exercise the right to intervene for the preservation of Cuban independance, the maintenance of a government adequate for the protection of life, property, and individual liberty, and for discharging the obligations with respect to Cuba imposed by the treaty of Paris on the United States, now to be assumed and undertaken by the government of Cuba."

This gives the United States a peculiar responsibility and interest in respect to the internal order of Cuba.

The two political parties which contended at the Presidential elections on November 1, 1920, were --

1. The "National League", with Alfredo Zayas as its candidate.
2. The "Liberal Party," with Jose Miguel Gomez as candidate.

The result of the election is still in doubt; latest returns give the candidate of the National League a majority in five of the six provinces. Due to the ineffective functioning of the electoral boards in many districts, final returns have not been completed.

It can be authoritatively stated that:

(a) The elections were not held in an honest and fair manner as desired by the United States.
(b) That the Government Party used for its own partisan purposes, the political and military machinery of its command during the elections.
(c) That there were infractions of the Crowder Electoral law during the campaign.
(d) That the Liberals are dissatisfied with the manner in which the campaign was conducted.

Future Situation

From present indications there is no immediate prospect for an early settlement of the situation.

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30 - November, '20.

CUBA
Political
1671

The Liberal Party will seek redress from the Cuban tribunals, claiming irregularities and frauds. In case this remedy fails, and appeal will be made to the Government of the United States to have the election annulled, or to arbitrate the political differences arising out of the national election.

In any event, disturbances of a revolutionary character are not to be expected until the legal means of redress have been exhausted and until the United States has had an opportunity to express its desires in the matter.

However, if the Cuban tribunal of justice confirms the election results and the American government declines to interfere, the Liberals face the alternative of political annihilation or of raising a revolution.

NOTE:
For additional detailed information on this subject see Political Situation Monograph on file in the Military Intelligence Division.

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OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF
JAN 15 1921

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26-7-9-16

1319

CUBA
POLITICAL

(43) COUNCILORS

Doctor Leopoldo Cancio has resigned as Secretary of Treasury and Colonel Miguel Iribarren has been appointed as his successor.

The post of Secretary of War and Navy has been resumed by General José Martí.

Noted T. C. 01

(17) POLITICAL

REC'D M.I.D., G.S. JAN 14 1921

General Crowder arrived in Havana on the U.S.S.Minnesota today, Jan.6th.
He was designated by the President of the United States to confer with the President of Cuba reference the present financial and economical crisis and the political situation of this Island.
His first conference with the President of Cuba took place today and was considered satisfactory by General Crowder.
Recent events in financial circles disclose the fact that the political situation has a controlling influence on the financial crisis.
Financial advisers are convinced of the necessity of a large loan to finance the sugar crop and to relieve the business depression.
This loan will have to be obtained from American Financial Interests.
It is understood that the American Financial Interests will not consent to t the loan as long as political conditions are unsettled and the result of the recent elections is not known.
The Central Electoral Board has not yet made it's report announcing the result of the elections.
The elections in many colleges have been contested and numerous appeals have been taken to the Audiencia and Supreme Court.
The Tribunals have delayed their decisions far beyond the time limit allowed by the Electoral Code.
The Goverment is aiding and abetting these dilatory tactics.
It is reliably reported that the Goverment is endeavoring to change the personnel of the Supreme Court and that some of the members of this Tribunal are trying to obtain leaves of absence.

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

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OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF
MIL. INTEL. DIV.

31-7657-J-54

1921

WAR DEPARTMENT

AMERICAN LEGATION
OFFICE OF THE MILITARY ATTACHE
HABANA

Jan.I4th,I92I.

NOTED M.I.D.

#I328

From:Cuba.
To:Director of Military Intelligence.
Subject:The Political Situation.

REC'D M.I.D., G.S. JAN 21 1921

The attached articles from the "Havana Post" of Jan.I4th,I92I,contain statements made by General Crowder on the Legal Status of the recent elections and the communication sent by the President of Cuba to the Central Electoral Board reference early action of the Tribunals on contested election cases.

This action on the part of the President of Cuba is undoubtedly due to the pressure brought to bear by the American Goverment through General Crowder.

The dilatory tactics,pointed out in previous reports,are being eliminated, not by the voluntary action of Cuban officials,but by the pressure above mentioned.

Indicationspoint to early action by these Tribunals.

Indications also point to decisions by s aid Tribunals of such a nature as to show success of the Liga Nacional in the Elections of last November.

It is a foregone conclusion that said decisions will not be accepted by the losing party abd that a final appeal for justice will be made to the American Goverment.

Encs attached
AC

DECLASSIFIED
NND 740058
By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

"Havana Post"

JAN 14 1921

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And 1

OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF
MIL. INTEL. DIV.
1921 JAN 21
2657-G-5½
WAR DEPARTMENT

STATEMENT BY GENERAL CROWDER

Havana Post Jan 14, 1921

After his conference with President Menocal and others in the palace yesterday afternoon, General Crowder gave out his first statement for publication since his present visit to Cuba. General Crowder's statement reads as follows:

The Statement.

Havana, Cuba, Jan. 13, 1921.

"As President Menocal has so forcefully stated in his admirable letter to the Central Electoral Board, the urgency of the present electoral situation lies in the fact that already, through the failure of the Electoral Boards and courts to function within the prescribed time limits, we have today an ad interim or provisional municipal administration in a majority of the municipal districts of Cuba. If these agencies continue to fail, Cuba in due course will be confronted with ad interim provincial and national administrations; and after the first Monday in April next, with a total paralysis of the legislative power, due to the fact that on that date one-half of the seats of Congress will become vacant.

What Is Lacking.

"The Electoral Boards have functioned and posted their provisional returns. What is lacking is the action of the Cuban judiciary on the contested election cases, of which there are a great number, involving practically all of the colleges of Oriente and Matanzas, and a large number of the colleges of Santa Clara, including whole municipal districts, and a smaller number of colleges in other provinces. What has been accomplished thus far at the instance of the President, is the patriotic co-operation of the Supreme Court and Central Electoral Board in the issue of proper instructions and regulations, and the patriotic co-operation of political parties in the waiving of certain provisions of the legal procedure of Cuba, all of which means a most expeditious procedure for the courts in deciding these numerous appealed cases.

Electoral Code.

"The Electoral Code of Cuba makes a special appeal to the judiciary of Cuba in such a situation as now exists. It should be the attitude of everyone to assume that the Cuban courts will meet that situation and discharge their full responsibility. They have the mandatory duty of decreeing the nullity of the elections in any college or colleges for any of the causes (a) to (o), inclusive, mentioned in Article 242 of said code, and the authority to invalidate elections for other causes where it shall be established by proper proof that there has been suppression of the vote or a failure of the scrutiny and canvass through intimidation, force or fraud, or other causes. I point to these provisions in order to remind all the contestants that the law as drawn gives them an ample remedy, and to express my belief that the courts will be courageous and fair in the application of the law to the several appeals which have been taken, and of course this means courage to grant an appeal as well as the courage to deny one; in other words, fairness to both parties.

Provision of Law.

"The courts will not be obstructed at all by technicalities. Under express provision of law defects of form no longer operate to exclude from the consideration of the courts relevant facts which are offered for their consideration. The evidence is to be admitted and its probative value left for the determination of the courts.

"Having taken this distinct step forward, we must now await the results before the six Audiencias and the Supreme Court. Meanwhile I shall give my attention to other matters connected with my mission to Cuba."

Following are principal clauses of Article 242 (a to o), under which elections may be nullified in any college or colleges:

Holding of elections in other than designated college or on a day other than designated by the Electoral Code; changing location of ballot box unduly on election day; situating electoral college at a point difficult of access; failure to duly notify regarding location of electoral college; failure to suspend voting if quorum is lacking at college, or, quorum being present, failure to open voting at or before 11 a. m.; continuation of election and scrutiny in absence of president or other member when these present themselves for duty at designated place; illegal substitution of president or other member; refusal by judges to receive and decide bona fide protests; if number of votes exceeds number of registrations; if number of voters assigned to a college exceeds number provided for by Code.

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

Havana Post 1

JAN 14 1921

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WAR DEPARTMENT

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PRICE: FIVE CENTS

Havana Post Jan 14, 21

MENOCAL WRITES TO ELECTORAL BOARD ABOUT DECISION DELAY

JAN 14 1921

Calls Attention to Disastrous Results Likely to Follow Uncertainty

GRAVE SITUATION MAY BECOME SERIOUS

Discusses Limits of Time Prescribed by the Electoral Law

In a letter under date of the 12th instant President Mario G. Menocal calls the attention of the Central Electoral Board to the disastrous results likely to follow a further delay in deciding the contests arising from the general elections of November.

In no uncertain words he has pointed out the duty of that body, and indicated the way in which desired results should be obtained.

Beginning a very concise and forceful statement of conditions as they exist, with relation to the recent elections, Mr. Menocal says:

"It is evident that, given the time limitations prescribed by the electoral law to decide the appeals which have resulted in lamentable generality from the elections of last November, a difficult situation is being created, which may bring a failure to announce such decisions in time to allow of the elected candidates taking office and as such a situation may bring very great harm to the national life, allow me in invoke the patriotic aid of your Board, to the end that it may consider the observations and suggestions which, in my judgment, your high body might recommend and order reglamentarily, and which I shall state further on in the belief that they will contribute to alleviate this embarrassing situation."

Possible Results.

"The electoral boards and tribunals not having announced within the time prescribed the results of the elections held the first of November, 1920, the municipal administration has become a provisional administration in the majority of the municipal districts. If the definite results are not proclaimed by the board and the courts of the twenty-fourth of February of this year, the administrations of the six provinces will become also, on this date provisional administrations. If the decisions are not reached and the results proclaimed by the Board and the tribunals by the first Monday of the coming April, the date on which the members of congress elected at the last election should take possession of their posts, the offices of half of the congress will become vacant, and the total paralization of the legislative power will follow; and, on the twentieth of May, the date on which the President and Vice-President-elect of the Republic should be inaugurated, the national administration will also become provisional, unless, prior to that date the electoral college of the six provinces has not met and having counted the votes, procaimed the candidates elected. This situation alone is sufficiently grave, and considered in relation with the present financial crisis, constitutes then a menace to the national life which calls for extraordinary measures."

Appeals Pending.

The President goes on to call attention to the fact that the electoral boards of the six provinces have published the prescribed provisional reports, these showing that in some precincts no elections were held, while in others the boards have declarel them void, for one reason or another, against which decisions, in many cases, appeals have been taken to the courts. The number of votes involved in these contests is not large, the President goes on to say, and do not place in doubt the majorities in the various provinces. But on the other hand a great many appeals have been taken to the tribunals against the decisions of the electoral boards, and every one of these are still pending.

Why Delays Arose.

These delays, according to the distinguished writer, arise from the provisions of article 236 of the electoral law, which to a certain extent adopts the rules of civil procedure, and from this fact, it is believed the delays have arisen.

"But," continues the writer, "few are the legislative enactments that pretend to comprehend all the details, especially of procedure, the tendency being to leave those details, some of which may be very important, to the judgment of the executive power."

One of the most forceful points made in the rather remarkable document is the following:

Limits of Time.

"It should be observed, also, in this respect, that our electoral law, like those of all other republics, necessarily treats of limits of time. It is clear that no disposition of the law of civil procedure, which obstructs the decision within the limits of time prescribed, is compatible with the electoral code, because upon the observance of these limits depends the continuity of national, provincial and municipal life."

President Recommends.

The President recommends that the central electoral board dictate certain rules to be foliowed by the courts hearing appeals in election cases. Among them are the hoding of sessions mornings, afternoons, nights and on holidays, except Sundays; that no judicial functionary be excused from duty after he has begun the hearing of a case, except for sufficient reasons, limiting the number of witnesses to be heard; and in general cutting the red tape and reaching the desired decisions in the shortest time possible compatible with justice and efficiency.

Board Acquiesces.

The President adds, that taking into account the moral and legal principle universally conceded, that in the interpretation of the law, the mind and intention of the legislator should, before everything else, be taken into account, rather than the letter of the text, he does not doubt that the courts, in applying this principle to the electoral cases pending on appeal, the board should be able to reach rapid and equitable decisions.

The central board has replied to the President's letter, agreeing in the main to the suggestions made for the prmpt decision of pending cases.

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JAN 21
WAR DEPARTMENT

Jan.I4th,I92I.

#I328

From:Cuba.
To:Director of Military Intelligence.
Subject:The Political Situation.

REC'D M.I.D., U.S. JAN 21 1921

The attached articles from the "Havana Post" of Jan.I4th,I92I,contain statements made by General Crowder on the Legal Status of the recent elections and the communication sent by the President of Cuba to the Central Electoral Board reference early action of the Tribunals on contested election cases.

This action on the part of the President of Cuba is undoubtedly due to the pressure brought to bear by the American Goverment through General Crowder.

The dilatory tactics,pointed out in previous reports,are being eliminated, not by the voluntary action of Cuban officials,but by the pressure above mentioned.

Indicationspoint to early action by these Tribunals.

Indications also point to decisions by s aid Tribunals of such a nature as to show success of the Liga Nacional in the Elections of last November.

It is a foregone conclusion that said decisions will not be accepted by the losing party abd that a final appeal for justice will be made to the American Goverment.

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

"Havana Post" JAN 14 1921

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1921 2657-J-51 JAN 14 1921
WAR DEPARTMENT

STATEMENT BY GENERAL CROWDER

After his conference with President Menocal and others in the palace yesterday afternoon, General Crowder gave out his first statement for publication since his present visit to Cuba. General Crowder's statement reads as follows:

The Statement.

Havana, Cuba, Jan. 13, 1921.

"As President Menocal has so forcefully stated in his admirable letter to the Central Electoral Board, the urgency of the present electoral situation lies in the fact that already, through the failure of the Electoral Boards and courts to function within the prescribed time limits, we have today an ad interim or provisional municipal administration in a majority of the municipal districts of Cuba. If these agencies continue to fail, Cuba in due course will be confronted with ad interim provincial and national administrations; and after the first Monday in April next, with a total paralysis of the legislative power, due to the fact that on that date one-half of the seats of Congress will become vacant.

What Is Lacking.

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

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WAR DEPARTMENT

SUBJECT CONTESTED ELECTIONS.

From CUBA - POLITICAL

No. 1342 *Date* Jan. 28, 1921. *19*

Replying to No. *Date* *19*

(50 & 51) Ins and Outs.

The Audiencia of the Province of Camagüey has rendered decisions annulling the elections in 21 colleges of that Province. The colleges annulled are located in the municipalities of Morón, Camagüey, and Jatibonico.

The Liberals claim that new elections in these colleges will give their party a sufficient majority to change the general result in the Province.

These decisions of the Provincial Audiencias will be appealed to the Supreme Court.

The Supreme Court is now making rapid progress in its decisions on contested elections, and has annulled the elections in several colleges of Santa Clara Province. It has not yet annulled a sufficient number of colleges to affect the general result in that Province, and has many more contested cases to decide. The annulments have generally been based on intimidation and violence exercised by agents of the Liga Nacional. Many of the decisions have been favorable to the Liberals. These annulments will result in partial elections, and it now appears that there will not be sufficient annulments to overcome the majority obtained by the National Ticket of the Liga Nacional. The Liberals claim that reelections will be useless without American ~~intervention~~ Supervision, and state that they will not participate in these reelections unless American supervision is provided therefor.

As a result of conferences between chiefs of political parties and General Crowder, a bill will be introduced in Congress the object of which will be to enable newly-elected President, Vice-President and Congressmen to take possession of their offices on dates designated by the Constitution. The text of this bill is as follows:

"Article 1. In cases where new elections should be held, as a result of decisions of courts of justice on appeals against decisions of electoral boards concerning results of the elections of November 1,1920, the General Electoral Board shall fix a certain day for such elections in all precincts where new elections are to be held.

Article 2. The Central Electoral Board will issue such regulations as may be necessary to abbreviate all electoral and

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

judicial decisions, either under the electoral law or the civil code, so that on the first Monday of April of the present year the new congressmen may take possession of their offices, and that on the 20th of May the newly-elected President and Vice-President of the Republic may be inaugurated.

Article 3. This law becomes in force from the date of its publication in the OFFICIAL GAZETTE."

This law will do much to remedy unsettled political conditions, and indications point to its passage and successful enactment within the next few days.

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FEB 11 1921
NOTED: M.I.D.
WAR DEPARTMENT

SUBJECT "CONTESTED ELECTIONS AND POLITICAL CONDITIONS" -- Monograph

Report.

From CUBA - Political.

No. 1344 *Date* February 1, 1921, *19*

Replying to No. *Date*, *19*

REC'D M.I.D., G.S. FEB 5 1921

~~150 & 511.~~ Ins and Outs.

The Audiencia of Matanzas Province by recent decision has annulled the elections in 44 colleges of that province.
This decision will be appealed to the Supreme Court.

The Liberals claim that new elections in the colleges annulled will give them a sufficient vote to overcome the majority of the Liga Nacional now estimated at 4,700 in that province.

The Liberals are daily becoming more confident that the decisions of the Supreme Court will be just and favorable to their appeals. It is pointed out that the presence of General Crowder and the battleship MINNESOTA is having a powerful influence on all departments of the Government and that this influence is felt in the Supreme Court; that this Court, which in the past has been loath to make decisions against the party of the Administration, is now inclined to make decisions on the merits of the cases involved.

In this connection it is recalled that in the case of the "Dragado" affairs, when General Gomez was President the Supreme Court made a decision favorable to the friends and interests of General Gomez, and later when General Menocal became President, the same Court reversed itself and rendered a decision which favored friends of the Menocal Administration.

The arrival of this battleship with an official delegated with the requisite power, has been especially effective in the following ways:

1st.- The Cuban Congress has passed legislation to expedite election contests, and to call new elections early enough for newly-elected officials to obtain their offices on the day provided by law. Copies of this Law are found in the OFFICIAL GAZETTE of January 31st forwarded this date, with my Ecpnomic report, No. 1345.

2nd.- Provincial electoral boards, provincial Audiencias, the Central Electoral Board, and the national Supreme Court are speeding up in the work on contested elections.

3rd.- Economic and financial legislation has received an impetus. The Torriente Financial Law, the Law for Liquidation of Banks, and the Law for a Commission to study the banking laws and banking situation here, have been enacted. Copies of a translation of the Torriente Law were forwarded with Report No. 1340 of January 28th, and copies of the law itself as appearing in the OFFICIAL GAZETTE of January 27th are enclosed ~~hx~~ with Economic Report of this date, together with copies of the Liquidation Law and the Law for a Banking Commission.

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4th.- Rapid progress in clearing the docks. This subject is set forth in detail in my Economic report of this date.

All of this activity is having great effect on the political minds of the Cubans. Naturally unstable and actuated by the desire to be on the winning side, the Cuban is being influenced as to his party affiliation. The Liberals are becoming more confident each day and maintain that in new elections they will not only poll their full strength but that many voters who cast their ballots for the Liga Nacional on November 1st. will vote the Liberal ticket in the new elections. They are using propaganda to make the public believe that the United States Government is on their side. They have even attempted to get certain Americans who were political observers at the November elections, to furnish evidence before the courts trying election contests. All such requests have been refused.

On the other hand, the President, as the main support of the Liga Nacional, has been rapidly losing his prestige. A copy of the President's recent address to the Cuban people is set forth in the enclosed clipping from the HAVANA POST of this date. It is a well known fact that the President of Cuba was opposed to the coming of General Crowder, and that the political, financial and economic legislation recently enacted was not favored by him but received his support as a result of pressure. Therefore, the statements set forth in this Allocution to the Cuban People is not sincere and is made largely for political effect.

The President is rapidly losing the strong political influence he formerly exerted over leaders of the Liga Nacional and Members of the Cuban Congress. Yesterday a sensation occurred in the Cuban Congress when Representative Sagaró , a Congressman of the Conservative party from Oriente Province, made an inflammatory speech crtticizing economic and sanitary conditions in Oriente Province. He made the statement that he preferred American Intervention to the present condition of affairs, for which the Government is held responsible. His speech was not well taken, but shows that members of the President's own party affiliation are becoming bold and are falling away from his influence.

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

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HAVANA POST

/SPAPER — ENTERED AS SECOND CLASS MATTER AT THE HAVANA POSTOFFICE — ZULUETA 2

Havana, Cuba, Tuesday Morning, February 1, 1921. (GRANTED FREE POSTAL FRANCHISE)

PRESIDENT ADDRESSES CUBAN PEOPLE UPON FINANCIAL SITUATION

President Menocal yesterday afternoon issued the following signed statement:

To the Cuban People:

It is important to the truth of events and to the dignity and respectibility of the national congress and of the government to make known, in just homage to the strict propriety and undenied cordiality of Major General E. H. Crowder, special envoy of the President of the United States that the statements circulated with notorious partiality by the enemies of public repose, and by those who have thoughtlessly repeated them, are without any foundation. The laws passed by the congress with the greatest zeal and purest patriotism, and now sanctioned by me, to solve the financial crisis and to assure the efficient enforcement of the electoral code, have been the result of the initiative and free deliberation of the co-legislative bodies, profoundly impressed by the exigencies of a situation each day becoming more difficult in both aspects, with the noble and properly given advice of General Crowder, not alone in his character of representative and from the point of view of the interests of his government, but as an old and proven friend of Cuba, and co author of said code and of various of our most important political laws.

It is my duty to do plain justice to the delicacy, tact and high respect for our sovereignty and institutions of which he is continually his frankness and circumspect collaboration in the legislative labors, of which it has been considered, opportune to take advantage.

M. G. MENOCAL.

Presidential Palace, Jan. 31, 1921.

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

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Date 2/7/21

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WAR DEPARTMENT

TELEGRAM

C O D E

Milstaff

Havana,
Dated February 8, 1921.
Recd. Feb. 9, 3:11, PM.

Washington

No. 375, February 8th.

Report that a revolution will occur on February 24th is rumored and circulated in radical press. The uprisings in Havana and Santa Clara provinces are to be started simultaneously. Army officers who, as supervisors or otherwise, engaged in political activities for the National League Party in the November elections and who object to trial by civil courts for offenses they committed against the electoral laws, are the alleged leaders. Reliable reports have verified the existence of small party agitation. The rank and file of the army, however, are against this group, which is so small that the agitation is of no serious consequences, it is thought.

H O B S O N

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1921 FEB
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WAR DEPARTMENT

SUBJECT POLITICAL SITUATION - Monograph Report.

From CUBA - Political

No. 1352 A *Date* February 4, 1921., *19*

Replying to No. *Date*, *19*

(50) Ins
(51) Outs

REC'D M.I.D., G.S. FEB 10 1921

Pursuant to the provisions of the recent electoral legislation passed by the Cuban Congress, the Central Electoral Board has issued a call for partial elections to be held on March 1st, 1921.

These new elections will be held for certain colleges where no election was held on November 1st. or where the results were annulled by law as a result of contests based on intimidation and fraud.

In view of the fact that the Supreme Court has yet to pass on contests from a great many colleges, it is not yet possible to state names and locations of all the colleges where the new elections will be held.

Up to the present date the Supreme Court has rendered decisions annulling elections in 27 colleges located in Santa Clara Province. 10 of these colleges did not hold elections on November 1st. 12 of these colleges belong to the municipality of Quemado de Güines, 3 to Rancho Veloz, and 2 to Corallilo.

Decisions by the Supreme Court on contests for Sagua la Grande, Caibarien, Cienfuegos and other large municipalities, have not yet been rendered.

The Audiencia of this Province (Santa Clara) rendered 103 decisions, in which it annulled 63 colleges, and refused to annul 40 colleges. These 103 decisions were all appealed to the Supreme Court, which has yet to make decisions on 76 colleges.

The Audiencias of Pinar del Rio , Camagüey, and Matanzas Provinces, have annulled 2, 21, and 44 colleges, respectively.

The Audiencia of Oriente Province has so many contests to decide that it is impossible to estimate the time required for completion of its work. It is reported that these contests in Oriente involve 8,000 witnesses.

From the above figures it will be seen what a tremendous task the Supreme Court encounters in its effort to settle all cases before the partial elections take place on March 1st. It has yet to finish part of the contests appealed from the Audiencia of Santa Clara Province, and the contests appealed and to be appealed, from the Audiencias of Oriente, Camagüey, Matanzas and Pinar del Rio Provinces.

The Liberals are highly pleased with decisions so far rendered by the Supreme Court and by the Audiencias of Camagüey, Matanzas and Santa Clara.

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

*SUBJECT*_____

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*From*_____

*No.*_____ *Date*_____, *19*

*Replying to No.*_____ *Date*_____, *19*

4 Feb.,1921

(50) Ins (51) Outs.

Cuba
Political

They are displeased with the decisions rendered by the Audiencia of Pinar del Rio,which annulled only 2 colleges, and they have appealed practically all these decisions to the Supreme Court.

The question of Supervision and method pf conducting these partial elections is not yet definitely settled and is now the subject of conferences between General Crowder and Cuban officials. The Liberals continue to express confidence in the Supreme Court,and claim they will win sufficient votes in the partial elections to overcome the lead of the Liga Nacional in the Provinces of Santa Clara, Camaguey, Pinar del Rio and Matanzas. These claims all depend on the decisions of the Supreme Court yet to be rendered.

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1921 2657-9-FEB 14

WAR DEPARTMENT

SUBJECT Political Situation - Monograph Report.

From CUBA - Political.

No. 1356 *Date* February 8, 1921., *19*

Replying to No. *Date*, *19*

REC'D M.I.D.,G.S. FEB 12 1921

(50 & 51) Ins & Outs.

The Supreme Court by a recent decision annulled all colleges in the municipality of Santo Domingo, Province of Santa Clara. The grounds for annulment were intimidation and coercion exercised against Liberal voters by agents of the Liga Nacional. The Liberals are confident of carrying this municipality in the partial elections on March 1st. Their confidence is well founded, for the following reasons:

This municipality has 20 electoral colleges with a total voting strength of about 4700 electors. In the November election the total vote cast in this municipality was about 2300. Therefore about 2400 electors -more than 50% of the total- did not cast their ballots. In view of the desperate efforts of Government agents to turn out the maximum Liga vote and to obstruct the Liberal vote, it is certain that most of the voters who failed to cast their ballots were Liberals.

Of the 2300 votes actually cast, the Liga Nacional obtained about 1800 and the Liberals about 500,- that is, the Liga Nacional had a majority of about 1300 votes.

Therefore it is reasonable to expect that at the partial elections with the guarantee of a full vote, the Liberals will obtain a majority in this municipality.

The Supreme Court continues making rapid progress in deciding contested election cases. So far, these decisions appear to be just and in accordance with a proper interpretation of the Electoral Code. Keen political observers state that this rapid progress of rendering just decisions will continue so long as General Crowder and the battleship MINNESOTA are in Havana Harbor.

From all indications, sufficient nullifications will be made by the Supreme Court to give the Liberals the advantage in Santa Clara Province, and excellent chances for carrying the Provinces of Camagüey, Matanzas and Pinar del Rio.

Pursuant to recent electoral legislation, copy of which was forwarded in Report No. 1344 (of February 1, 1921), the Central Electoral Board has issued additional instructions for holding the partial elections on March 1st. The instructions cover many precautions taken to prevent the recurrence of outrages committed in the November

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elections. Among these new regulations the following are some of the most important:

1- Voters will cast their ballots according to the priority of the time of their arrival at the polls. The formation of two lines,- one,of Liga voters,and one,Liberal, is prohibited.

2- The numerous agents used in the previous elections by the Secretary of Gobernación, are prohibited.

3- Individuals of penal antecedents cannot be used in either the police or military guards where elections are to be held.

4- College boards, which previously contained some members too ignorant and too incompetent to fulfill their mission, will be tested,and the incompetent ones replaced by individuals of more intelligence. The college boards will rehearse their duties and practice their scrutinies before election day.

5- Guards and Police at electoral colleges will be under orders of the electoral boards,and will not take orders from anyone else.

6- Minor protests and details designed by politicians to obstruct voting,will be eliminated.

7- The Central Electoral Board will send the necessary force to any locality which during the electoral period needs protection against legal infractions.

8- The telephone and telegraph service, also the postal service, will not be used exclusively by the party in power, but will be kept open and functioning for all alike.

9- Numerous inspectors will be sent out by the Central Electoral Board to voting places to see that no legal infringements occur.

Additional precautionary measures will be published in the near future,as a result of conferences now being held by General Crowder with the President and the Central Board.

Numerous rumors and many ~~xxxxx~~ radical press reports are circulating to the effect that there will be a revolutionary outbreak on February 24th; the places where it is alleged such uprising will occur are Mayajigua, near town of Yaguajay,Santa Clara Province,- and the City of Havana. It is alleged that this revolution is being organized by army officers who,in the capacity of supervisors or otherwise,actively engaged in political work for the Liga Nacional. The existence of agitation among these officers ~~xxxx~~ has been verified by reliable reports, but the rank and file of the Cuban Army are against them, and their group is so small that this agitation is considered of no consequence.

The Liberals are making political capital out of this by spreading the propaganda with a view to causing ill feeling between the American authorities and the Liga Nacional.

It is reported that the revolution will be preceded by'fiestas' to be held in Havana and Mayajigua on February 24th, and that the Santa Clara revolutionists will be led by Lt. Col. Rangel, District Commander of Santa Clara Province, who is to be assisted by Colonel

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Collazo, Senatorial candidate of the Liga Nacional in Camagüey Province.

The motive given for such revolutionary activity is as follows:

Supervisors and other army officials who in behalf of the Liga Nacional committed legal infractions, are unwilling to face trial by civil courts for the outrages committed by them. They believe that the success of the Liberal candidate will result in their trial and expulsion from the Army and from Cuba. They fear that the partial elections in March may bring about the election of the Liberal candidate, Therefore, they wish to prevent the partial elections of March 1st, and will start a revolution with that end in view.

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Original to M.I.2
for Action

Col Graham

OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF
U.S. INTEL.

Copy to Army Pulg - Room 1621

WAR DEPARTMENT
EXECUTIVE DIVISION, GENERAL STAFF
MILITARY INTELLIGENCE BRANCH
WASHINGTON

TELEGRAM

WAR DEPARTMENT
FEB 23 1921

Havana,
Dated Feb. 22, 1921
Recd. Feb. 23, 8:50 A.M.

C O D E

Milstaff

Washington

No. 379, Feb. 22.

Until March 10th the partial election is postponed.

H O B S O N

mef

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Chief of Staff. W. P. D. State Dept. Cable Office M. I. 2. Capt. Martin.

P—16670

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OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF
1921 26J7-g-63 FEB 25
WAR DEPARTMENT

SUBJECT THE POLITICAL SITUATION - Monograph Report.

From CUBA - Political.

No. 1358 *Date* February 13, 1921. *19*

Replying to No. *Date* *19*

MILO M.I.D., U.S. FEB 23 1921

(50) and (51) Ins and Outs.

The past week has been marked by increased agitation and rumors of revolution. It has not been definitely established that the Cuban Government is aiding in the propagation of this agitation, but certain facts and reports indicate the probability thereof.

The Havana newspapers noted for their partisanship in favor of the Liga Nacional have been printing inflammatory articles stating that there will be revolution and that the Liberal candidate will never be President of Cuba even though it might be willed by all the powers of the world. Among these editorials and clippings are three articles dated February 7th, 8th and 10th, taken from LA LUCHA. Copies of these articles are attached hereto. LA LUCHA belongs to a group of newspapers which have been violent in their support of the Liga Nacional and which are said to be subsidized by the Government. The other papers of this group have published articles expressing the same sentiments as those uttered by LA LUCHA.

The Havana morning daily EL DIA, on the 12th inst., in flaming headlines on the front page, stated that under no circumstances can the Liberal candidate be President, and that although the Liberals may absolutely win the partial elections, the triumph of Dr. Zayas will continue.

This agitation has not been confined to Havana, but in other parts of the Island partisan newspapers active in their support of the Government are known to be publishing articles of the same tenor, and have become so rabid in Oriente Province that their activities have been mentioned in a special report from the American Consul at Santiago.

The newspaper EL CUARTO PODER (Havana) which is violently pro-Liberal in its affiliation, published on the 9th inst. an article under flaming headlines setting forth the details of an alleged uprising, to take place in Matanzas province. This paper was immediately suppressed by the Government, all the copies of the objectionable issue were seized, and its plant closed down.

Binding Margin

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It is noted that this paper made the same statement that the pro-Government papers made, namely, that there will be revolution,- but this paper went further and gave the province selected for the uprising, and published the names of the alleged conspirators who are to lead the uprising. This article published by EL CUARTO PODER is not forwarded with this report, as the Government seized all the copies of this issue and it was only possible to secure one, which is retained for the files of the Military Attaché. In this article the name of Captain Quijano of the Cuban Army is given as the officer who, at a recent meeting in Matanzas province, warned enlisted men to keep prepared in order to prevent the Republic from falling into the hands of José Miguel Gómez. The following army officers stationed in the province of Matanzas are alleged to be leaders of the conspiracy:

Colonel Emiliano Amiel, District Commander,
Captain Timoteo Leiva, Jovellanos,
Major Ramón Cordovés, Colon,
Captain Manuel Broderman, Union de Reyes.

It is noted that these officers figured actively as supervisors or otherwise, in the elections of November 1st.

Victor de Armas, Governor of Matanzas province, and a leader of the Liberal coalition in that province, recently visited the office of the Military Attaché and made a report to the following effect:

That his life had been threatened, and that he was served with this notice by a sergeant of the Cuban Army. That Major Cordovés, supervisor at Colón, has removed all the municipal police at that place, substituting soldiers therefor.- (A statement to that effect is also made in the Liberal press.) That many persons have been forced, by threats, to leave the municipalities of Colón and Perico. (It is noted that in these municipalities new elections are to be held because the last elections have been annulled by decision of the Audiencia of Matanzas province.) That army officers are holding frequent meetings in Matanzas and are framing up something in regard to this agitation. That on the night of February 11th three big trucks belonging to the Army pulled into Matanzas and unloaded arms and ammunition. That intimidation of voters is constantly going on, especially in the municipality of Colón, where the firing of firearms at night is frequent. That through fear, Liberal leaders cannot go peacefully about their political campaign in this province.

In connection with this agitation in Matanzas province, attention is called to a report made in person by Mr. F. J. Peterson, an American, who owns sugar properties in the vicinity of Central UNION. Mr. Peterson reports that rural guards are threatening his laborers and that as a result, about 250 of the 300 cane cutters on his colonias have already left him. He does not know whether there is any political reason for such threats, but it is noted that partial elections are to be held in this locality on March 1st.

From Oriente province the United States Consul at Santiago reports serious revolutionary agitation which has taken the following form: (1) Partisans of the Liga Nacional are making violent threats against the lives of Liberal leaders in that province. (2) Frequent meetings of supervisors and other army officers known to be in favor of the Liga Nacional. (3) The continued publishing of inflammatory articles by the pro-Government

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partisan press in Oriente province to the effect that there will be war and revolution before the Liberal candidate will be permitted to become President,

From Santa Clara province the following is reported by Captain Castro of the Cuban Army, stationed in Santa Clara and a member of the district staff:

(1) There have been conferences and much secret agitation among Cuban officers in Santa Clara province reference a proposed revolution to prevent the success of the Liberal candidate. Captain Antonio Fundora, secretly supported by Lieut.Colonel Rangel, the district commander, has been the most active official in this agitation and has approached many Cuban officers for the purpose of obtaining their support in the revolutionary movement.

(2) A large meeting is to be held at Mayajigua, Santa Clara province, on February 24th. The town of Mayajigua is situated in the northeast corner of Santa Clara province, only a few miles from the boundary line between that province and Camagüey. This meeting is to be attended by those army officers and veterans of Cuban wars who are partisans of the Liga Nacional. A large contingent from Camagüey, led by Colonel Collazo, retired Cuban officer and candidate for senator from Camagüey province, are to attend this meeting. A meeting of the same kind was arranged to take place in the city of Havana on the same date, but as the president of the Veterans Association and many more of their prominent leaders who are Liberals and opposed to the present Government, have made their protest, the meeting for Havana has been abandoned.

Wild rumors published by the Liberal press allege that uprisings have been arranged to take place as a result of these meetings, and will begin in these same localities and on the same date as the meetings.

From Pinar del Rio province also come reports of agitation. Dr. Y. E. Sarmiento, who has a finca in the vicinity of Viñales, reports activity among both military men and civilian officials, endeavoring to organize for revolutionary purposes. The four men who are alleged to be most active in this propaganda are:

José Baldor, a Congressional Representative from Pinar del Rio,
The Mayor of Viñales,
The Judge of the same place; and
Sr. Cruz, newly elected Representative.

Dr. Sarmiento states that Lt. Robaino of the Cuban Army informed him that he, Robaino, had been approached by various men representing themselves as envoys of military leaders, requesting him to take an active part in the movement.

The movement in Havana province appears to be largely confined to the press. The Secretary of War, the Chief of Staff, and other high officials of the Cuban army all state that they know nothing of any uprising among military officers, and that the agitation is propaganda used by the Liberal partisans. The Secretary of Government, who is responsible for the maintenance of law and order throughout the Island, states that everything is extremely quiet and orderly, and that no revolutionary activity is going on. However, he did state personally to the Military Attaché- "There will be trouble if Gomez is elected President."

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The Liberal press is active in publishing rumors of this alleged revolutionary agitation, and it is thought that both parties are making propaganda for the following reasons:

1st. Liberal partisans by spreading this propaganda hope to cause strained relations between the Cuban Government and the American authorities; so they point out the danger of revolution and urge this as a strong reason for having American supervision for the approaching partial elections.

2nd.- It is believed that the Liberals are laying the foundation for future complaints in case they lose the elections.

The Liga Nacional it is thought is propagating this revolutionary talk for the following reasons:

1st.- They evidently wish to intimidate the Supreme Court, whose decisions have been thus far more favorable to the Liberals. A violent article published by LA LUCHA starts with a reference to the Supreme Court which in the very near future will render a decision upon the contests in Camagüey province, which decision will have a most vital effect on the result of the partial elections.

2nd.- Many of the army officers who, as supervisors or otherwise, committed legal infractions for the Liga Nacional against the Liberals, are afraid of losing their commissions and facing trial by civil courts in case of Liberal success. This group, which is small, has no doubt become desperate over the uncertainty of the coming partial elections, and evidently would prefer revolution and Intervention, to Liberal success.

3rd.- The Liga Nacional hopes to impress upon the American authorities the fact that anything which will bring about the election of the Liberal candidate will also bring about a revolution. They think that the United States Government would do much to avoid a revolution, and that by these threats of revolution the United States Government may be influenced to keep hands off in the partial elections and permit them, the Conservatives, to win said elections by the same outrageous methods used on November 1st.

A careful study of the situation leads to the following indications:

1st.- No serious disturbance of any magnitude is probable before March 1st.

2nd.- In the partial elections on March 1st the Liga Nacional will endeavor to use the same measures of coercion and intimidation that were practised in the elections of November 1st.

3rd.- The Liberals, if defeated, whether honestly or dishonestly, will not abide by the result of the elections, but will endeavor to bring about American Intervention.

4th.- In case the Liga Nacional is defeated, a large portion of its supporters will abide by the result, but a small group who have committed legal infractions, will probably endeavor to make trouble and bring about Intervention.

5th.- In case of Intervention, American troops have no cause to fear Cuban resistance. In case of any fighting, Cuban partisans will fight each other, but will not fight American troops.

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Clipping from "La Lucha" Feb.8th,I92I
Editorial: We want retification.

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QUEREMOS RECTIFICACION

Puede ser que les extrañe a muchos que hayamos elevado, en estos días, el tono de nuestra campaña. Pero es que estamos ante una situación grave. Se rumora con insistencia que personas impresionables se encuentran inclinadas a dar la razón a José Miguel Gómez, porque creen que de esa manera evitarán una revolución en Cuba, dado el carácter levantisco de los sectarios del miguelismo. Y es menester que ante ese peligro alcemos una bandera roja, porque ninguna medida que tienda a arrebatarle a la Liga una victoria legítimamente ganada podrá ser consentida por los hombres que aún tenemos dignidad y fuerzas para salvar al país de una catástrofe, evitando que caiga en manos de los miguelistas.

No somos parciales de un partido, pero queremos rectificación en la política cubana. Queremos que se intente una prueba para saber si somos capaces de gobernarnos por nosotros mismos. Queremos que se rompa completamente el pasado, llevando a un hombre de talento y de cultura al gobierno de la República. Y José Miguel Gómez no solo sintetiza el pasado sino que representa lo peor de ese pasadó y arrastra consigo compromisos y tendencias que no podrán desligarlo del mismo.

Es por Cuba, y no por un partido político, por lo que combatimos ahora, y el ideal quen nos mueve justifica plenamente la actitud violenta en que nos hemos colocado. Porque hemos vivido enamorados de esta República, y queremos que el nuestro sea un pueblo grande y próspero, y no un remedo del desorden público de uno de esos desdichados países que viven bajo el yugo del caudillaje hispano-americano. Nosotros no subimos las escaleras del Minesota para contarle al general Crowder embustes referentes a otros cubanos, como las suben muchos que antes subieron las escaleras de los capitanes generales de la colonia y desgastaron con sus suelas los pasillos de la fiscalía y de los tribunales de la época de España; pero estamos dispuestos a jugarnos la vida para que se cumpla el programa de la Revolución de 1895, y exigimos el saneamiento del ambiente político de Cuba, que no puede efectuarse y por lo tanto no se efectuará nunca bajo un gobierno miguelista.

Y no se crea que es que no queremos que se anulen colegios, porque le temamos a unas elecciones imparciales. ¡No! Es que sabemos que se va a hacer un arma de esa anulación. Sabemos que van a explotar la sencillez y la falta de preparación cívica de nuestro cuerpo electoral, para decirle que esas anulaciones fueron ordenadas por Mr. Crowder y que los Estados Unidos se valen de un medio indirecto para llevar a la Presidencia a José Miguel. Sabemos eso y protestamos de que por pusilanimidad, por complacencia, por un mal entendido patriotismo se quiera dar la razón al miguelismo, anulando por supuestas coacciones que no dejaron votar a los liberales, colegios adonde ha concurrido un promedio de electores mas alto que el de Inglaterra. Porque el juego puede ser funesto para Cuba, ya que la única verdad que puede proclamarse desde ahora, sea cual fuere el resultado de las apelaciones, es que Gómez no será Presidente de la República.

Nuestro tono, por otra parte, está a la altura de las actuales circunstancias. Hace muchos meses, oponiéndonos al insensato propósito de llevar el nombre de José Miguel a una lucha comicial, dijimos: "¡Habrá revolución!" y así titulamos uno de nuestros artículos, que no fué más que una saludable advertencia. Y ahora no sólo decimos de un modo abstracto que habrá revolución, sino que concretamente afirmamos que estamos al borde de la misma, y que nadie podrá evitarla si hubiese siquiera una remota posibilidad de que vuelva al poder José Miguel Gómez.

Y habrá revolución no porque el partido Conservador se arroje a la manigua, sino porque son muchos los cubanos que, como nosotros, enarbolan la bandera de la rectificación y quieren que en su patria se establezca un gobierno serio y honrado. Habrá revolución porque hay otros millares de hombres que no están conformes con que el premio a la lealtad sean la persecución y las venganzas encubiertas y el de la traición y la rebeldía nada menos que las primeras dignidades del Estado. Por eso habrá revolución; ya que los que teman ser sacados de sus casas para ser ejecutados de noche por caminos solitarios, preferirán esperar al enemigo arma al brazo y teniendo por salvoconducto la amplitud de los montes.

LA LUCHA no proferirá nunca una censura contra un juez cubano, sea cual fuere la sentencia que se pronuncie. Tampoco descenderá a dar sus quejas a los extranjeros, para que remedien lo que en nuestra patria suceda. Pero no tendrá la debilidad de decirle al pueblo que esa revolución a que nos referimos debe ser detenida. No la predicamos, pero no nos opondremos a que cumplan con su deber los que creen que sería una afrenta para Cuba que volviésemos a los tiempos en que cada semana se señalaba con un nuevo escándalo administrativo o con una ejecución clandestina, como las de Lavastida y Pino Guerra. Y es que nadie nos convencerá de que combatir por un principio, por un ideal o por una solución en que esté vinculado el bien del país es cosa que deba reprobarse, tanto más cuanto que otros combatieron por una simple cuestión de personas y han obtenido el perdón de mucha gente.

Con revolución o sin ella, queremos que se rectifique, porque si no se rectifica lo que no queremos es una república manchada por las vergüenzas del caudillaje político y destinada a ser la presa de todos los audaces que quieran apoderarse de su gobierno. Antes que eso, sabremos ahogarla con nuestras propias manos.

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NND 740058
By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

Clipping from "La Lucha" Feb.8th,I92I
Editorial: We want retification.

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NND 740058
By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

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"WE WANT RETIFICATION"
Editorial :La Lucha" Feh.8th,I92I.

The first two-thirds of the editorial are given over to expalining that many persons have found the articles and editorials of "La Lucha" to have been written in arather excited and exhalted manner in the past few days. The marked paragraphs of the editorial raed roughly as follows:

"And there will be revolution not because the Conservative Party throws itself into the woods,but because there are many Cubans who,like ourselves ,raise the banner of retification and want that in their country there be established a serious and honorable goverment. There will be revolution because there are other thousands of men who are not satisfied that a premium for loyalty shall be persecutions and that that of treachery and rebellion shall be nothing less than the first offices of the State. For this reason there will be revolution;because those who fearto be taken from their homes to be executed at night,prefer to await the enemy with their arms and having for their safe-conduct the ampiitud of the hills."

#La Lucha" willnever make censure against a Cuban judge,no matter what his sentence. Neither will it lower itself to give it's complaints to foreigners,to remedy that which happens in the fatherland. But it will not have the weakness to tell the people that this revolution to which we refer should be stopped(detained). We do not preach it (the revolution),but we do not oppose the compliance with their duty those who see an afront to Cuba that there should return the times in which,wheneach week was signalized by a new administrative scandal or a clandestine execution,like those of Lavastida and Pino Guerra. It is this that no one can convince us that to combat for a principle,for an ideal or for a solution in which rests the well-being of the country is a thing to be reproved,more so when others have fought for a simple question of persons and have obtained the pardon of much people."

"With revolution or without it,we want retification,because if there is no retification what we do not want is a republic stained with the shamlessnesses of the political chief and destined to be the prey of all the adacious who wish to take(by force) possession of it's goverment.

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NND 740058
By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

La Lucha Feb 1907 3-1 Enc. 2

CHIEF OF STAFF
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LA LUCHA

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TH

FIVE CENTS —NUMBER 39.

EDITORIAL

Danger Ahead

The country awaits the result of the appeals now pending before the Supreme Court whcih are to decide whether or not the coming electoral contest will be held merely to decide local issues, or if the presidential contest is to be renewed.

We are not making any comments as to that which is still subjudice, as we are inclined still to have some respect for that institution which is called our Tribunals of Justice.

But it is precise that we should comment on the situation and point out that the spirit of passion which had appeared to lay dormant since last November is again awakening. That both parties are facing each other in no peaceful manner, for both know and are aware that they have been guilty of the same offences; that if violence was employed that it was equal on both sides; that as man, at least, the components of both sides are capable of the same errors and that both would be responsible for the disaster that threatens our republican institutions.

There is, however, one difference, and that is that one of the parties to the contest is seeking to rectify its conduct; that is, is trying to make amends, and the other side aspires simply to reestablish the old regime of disorder and shame.

One of the parties is trying to elevate to the presidency a man who has proven his serenity and who belongs to the group of intellectual Cubans who are called to put to an end the reign of braggacio and spurs. The other party is trying to impose on the people of Cuba a candidate whom we all know; who misgoverned the country while he was President; who on two different occasions rose in revolutions against the constituted powers; a man who established the precedent of having the army rise against the government, and who cannot be of any hope to those who aspire to the moral regeneration of the country because when he was tried out he proved to be a failure, and lastly because were he to be elected by any chance, he could not take the oath of office, without provoking a revolution among the thousands who voluntarily took up arms during the February revolution to defend the government and among the loyal soldiers, because there would be no one to convince them that there would be no re[illegible]

Both parties h[illegible] been [illegible] of selfishness and [illegible] ment, but the Conser[illegible]

is trying to make amends by trying to elevate to the presidency a citizen who is likely to be for Cuba, that which Sarmiento was for the Argentine Republic while the other party, that is to say, that group that was left when the candidate of the Liberal party on two different ocasions was fostered by the League is trying to have the country continue the old regime which means the politics of Pancho Villa, Zapata, Rosas, Castro and others who have disgraced Spanish american countries.

The present week will decide whether we are to be governed on the Sarmiento or Pancho Villa style, but that which is not well known, but convenient that it should be known, is that we see danger ahead, because those who are looking out for the moral welfare of Cuba, will never consent that through intrigue or judicial subterfuges, Jose Miguel Gomez, should again be President of Cuba.

There is a portion of the Cuban people which does not wish to go back to the old moulds. It will not go begging the United States to intervene, but will see that the country is razed fom one end to the other, if necessary, in order to prevent at all hazards the restoration of that shameful regime.

We are not preaching rebellion, but merely complying with our duty in warning the country that it will take place, and that it will have for a flag, for an ideal and for a principle that which makes incontrastable and holy such movements. We shall not make the revolution, but we can say that it cannot be avoided by any one. And the worse of it is that there will be no power, however honorable in the world capable of combatting it because no one will be right in censuring a people who rebels at the mere idea of having a man of the history of Jose Miguel Gomez, as its Chief Executive.

We are pointing out the danger. This paper has never been guilty of falsely alarming the people. We merely warn those in whose hands falls the duty of avoiding the disaster and the catastrophe, to avoid it while there is time.

Jose Miguel Gomez will never again be President of Cuba even though it might be willed by all the powers of the world, because it should be borne in mind that the Miguelistas are not the only ones capable [illegible]

DECLASSIFIED
NND 740058
By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

AL EJERCITO NACIONAL

Soldados leales:

LA UCHA, que se ha conquistado el odio de los traidores por defenderos de bajas maquinaciones; LA LUCHA, que ha sido amenazada cien veces, a instancias de la impotencia rabiosa de los indignos, LA LUCHA, con la autoridad de su historia y la energía que le prestan sus convicciones, que son las vuestras, os pide que atendais a este clamoroso ruego:

Soldados leales: los hombres que mancillaron vuestra institución llevando a su seno el veneno de una política bastarda, primero, y, después, la lanzaron a una miserable sedición, destruyendo el prestigio de un organismo, integrado por héroes de la independencia y jóvenes de una generación nueva; que en flor troncharon los ideales de una patria robusta, sostenida por la lealtad de sus servidores; los hombres que recibieron la sanción penal más deshonrosa, y, que, gracias a una fraternal piedad no perecieron vilmente, como correspondía a su delito; los hombres que, ni pública ni privadamente, merecen la consideración de las gentes honestas, se aprovechan de cierta pusilanimidad morbosa que nos abruma, para pretender enredaros en las mallas sutiles de un proceso judicial; aprovecha la indiferencia culpable de un Organismo superior que está obligado a defenderos, para vejaros y escarneceros. Ellos, los delicuentes, queriéndoos arrojar un poco de su fango a vuestra limpia historia. Ellos, los que empaparon con su baba las páginas de la de vuestra institución, acusándoos!

Soldados leales! LA LUCHA os recuerda vuestro deber. Habeis sido muchos de vosotros, soldados también en las filas del Ejército Libertador; fuísteis leales al ideal revolucionario, como lo fuísteis después a los gobiernos de la República, cualquiera que fuere su matiz político. Sedlo ahora también a vuestras convicciones. No permitais que los reptiles muerdan en sacrosantos principios. No permitais que se os escarnezca, que se os injurie. Cuando el brazo de una sanción bastarda os amenace, vosotros firmes en vuestra lealtad recordad aquellas palabras solemnes de Calixto García: "O libres para siempre, o batallando siempre para ser libres".

No las olvideis soldados!

La Lucha 7 de Febrero.

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NND 740058
By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

3-1 OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF
1721 26 57-9-64
FEB 26
WAR DEPARTMENT

SUBJECT POLITICAL SITUATION - Monograph Report.

From CUBA - Political.

No. 1361 Date February 18, 1921., 19

Replying to No. Date, 19

REC'D M.I.D. U.S. FEB 25 1921

(50) and (51) Ins and Outs.

The Supreme Court has rendered its decision on the contested election cases for the province of Camagüey. According to this decision the vote of the following colleges has been annulled:

Municipality of Jatibonico:
General Veloso
Victoria

Municipality of Moron:
Ciudad Este, Colegio 1,
" " " 2
" " " 3,
Ciudad Oeste, " 1,
" " " 2,
" " " 3,
" " " 4,
Chambas, Colegio No. 2
Punta Alegre, " 1
" " " 2,
Ranchuelo " 1,
" " 2.

Binding Margin

The following is an approximate analysis of electoral data upon which the probable outcome of the partial elections in the province of Camagüey may be judged:

The majority of the Liga Nacional in the province of Camagüey, in the November election, was approximately 895 votes. In the colleges which have been annulled the total number of votes cast was approximately 2,434, of which the Liga Nacional obtained approximately 1,372 and the Liberals 1,062; that is, of the total vote cast, the Liga Nacional obtained approximately a majority of 310 in these contested colleges. The total number of electors allotted to these colleges amounts approximately to 4,389; and since only about 2,434 votes were actually cast, there were approximately 1,955 voters who did not go to the polls.

From the above figures it will be seen that the Liga Nacional majority in the annulled colleges amounts to 310 votes, which, subtracted from their majority of 895 in the whole province, leaves them a majority of approximately 585 votes which will be to their credit

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

when the partial elections are held.

The outcome of the elections in these annulled colleges depends largely upon the vote of the 1,955 electors who failed to vote in these annulled colleges in the November elections. Assuming that both parties hold their strength as shown in the ~~foregoin~~ November elections, the Liberal party, to win this province in the final result,will have to obtain 1,270 of these 1,955 votes; and the Liga Nacional to be successful,would have to obtain 685. The Liberals claim that practically all of this uncast vote of 1,955 electors belongs to their party and were not allowed to vote through intimidation and coercion; that the Liga Nacional got out their entire vote, and that they (the Liberals) have the right to expect 90 per cent or more of these uncast voters who did not vote in the November elections.

The present indications are that the Liga Nacional will use the same methods they resorted to in the previous elections, and that even though measures are now being taken to relieve most of the military supervisors in places where the partial elections are to be held, the campaign of intimidation is likely to be carried on by ~~the~~ Government agents substituted for the supervisors.

Indications are that the final vote in this province will be close, but it is thought that unless developments between now and election day eliminate the chances of intimidation and coercion, the Liga Nacional will obtain a majority in this province.

The decisions of the Supreme Court for the other provinces have not yet been rendered, and until same are obtained it is impossible to analyze the situation in these other provinces. However, as the votes in Havana and Oriente provinces, which went by a large majority for the Liberals and Liga Nacional respectively, will not be sufficiently changed to affect the national result, little attention will be paid to those provinces in the coming partial elections.

Decisions completing the record of the Supreme Court for the province of Santa Clara are expected in the next few days; but it is not thought that this tribunal will complete its decisions for all the other provinces before March 1st., and therefore it is very probable that the partial elections set for this date will have to be postponed to some later date.

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

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MIL. INTEL. DIV.
MAR 7 1921

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WAR DEPARTMENT

SUBJECT THE POLITICAL SITUATION - Monograph Report.

From CUBA - Political.

No. 1369 Date February 24, 1921., 19

Replying to No. Date , 19

T. O.

REC'D M.I.D., G.S. MAR 3 1921

(50) and (51) INS AND OUTS.

The partial elections have been postponed from March 1st to March 10th, by the Central Electoral Board. The action was taken by the Central Electoral Board in view of the fact that the Supreme Court will not have completed its decisions on all contested cases before March 1st.

As a result of decisions by the Supreme Court, new elections will be held on March 10th as follows:

Province of Pinar del Rio.

Municipality	of Artemisa	2	colleges
"	" Cabañas	1	"
"	" Consolacion del Sur	1	"
"	" Guane	1	"
"	" San Cristobal	1	"
"	" San Juan y Martinez	1	"
	Total -	7	"

The total number of electors in these colleges amounts to approximately 1,250 votes. The majority obtained in the November elections by the Liga Nacional in the entire province was 918.

From this it will be seen that it is practically impossible for these decisions to change the result in this Province, which has 14 presidential electors all of which will go to the Liga Nacional.

Province of Matanzas.

Municipality	of Cárdenas	2	colleges
"	" Colón	3	"
"	" Manguito	3	"
"	" Perico	2	"
"	" Pedro Betancourt	1	"
	Total -	11	"

The toral number of electors in these 11 colleges amounts to about 3,340 votes. The majority obtained in the November elections by the Liga Nacional in the entire province was 5,002. However, the Supreme Court has yet to decide on 30 more contested colleges, which have a voting strength totalling more than 12,000.

The result in this province therefore depends upon the future decisions of the Supreme Court. Even if the remaining decisions are favorable to the Liberals, they have very remote chances of overcoming the large lead held by the Liga Nacional in this province which has 17 presidential electors.

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Province of Santa Clara.

Municipality of Caibarien	4	colleges
" " Esperanza	4	"
" " Rancho Veloz	3	"
" " Coralillo	2	"
" " Santo Domingo	15	"
" " Quemados de Güines	11	"
" " Calabazar de Sagua	4	"
" " Trinidad	1	"
" " Camajuani	1	"
" " San Antonio de las Vueltas	5	"
" " San Juan de las Yeras	1	"
" " Sancti Spiritus	1	"
" " Santiago del Valle	2	"
" " Yaguajay	2	"
" " Cifuentes	2	"
" " Placetas	1	"
Total,	59	"

The total number of electors in these 59 colleges amounts to about 15,000 votes. Moreover, the Supreme Court has yet to decide 14 more contested colleges, which have a total voting strength of about 4,000.

The majority obtained in the November elections by the Liga Nacional in the entire province was 2,309.

From this it will be seen that the Liberals have an excellent chance for carrying this province, which has 30 presidential electors.

Province of Havana.

The few contests cannot possibly affect the result in this province, which is surely in the Liberal column and which has 32 presidential electors.

Province of Oriente.

The few contests cannot possibly affect the result in this province, which is surely for the Liga Nacional and has 33 presidential electors.

Province of Camagüey.

All contests in this province have been decided by the Supreme Court.

This province will undoubtedly be the main battleground in the new elections, and although Camagüey has only 13 presidential electors, it is very likely to decide the national elections.

For results in the new elections a conservative forecast would arrange provinces as follows:

Province.	Presidential electors	Liga Nacional	Liberals
Pinar del Rio	14	14	0
Havana	32	0	32
* Matanzas	17	17	0
* Santa Clara	30	0	30
Oriente	33	33	0
Camagüey	13	?	?
	139	64	62

* Note- Slightly doubtful.

From this classification it is seen that 70 presidential electors are required to elect the President, and that without Camagüey neither party would have a majority.

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The attached sheet gives electoral data reference the colleges in Camagüey where new elections are to be held. These figures were obtained from the Central Electoral Board and from political observers who observed the elections in that province on November 1st.

Attention is called to the fact that the probabilities of result in this province were materially changed by the decisions of the Supreme Court. The Audiencia of this province annulled 21 colleges which had a total vote of over 6,000. The Supreme Court, to which all these contests were appealed from the Audiencia, sustained the annulments for only 14 out of the 21 colleges. Had the Supreme Court sustained all the annulments, the Liberals would have held the advantage in the new elections, but its refusal to annul the remaining 7 colleges changes the advantage in favor of the Liga Nacional, although with a fair election there is considerable doubt as to the result.

There is also attached hereto a list showing the names of military supervisors who have been relieved, and the dates of their relief. This list also gives the names of a few substitutes who have been appointed.

It is worthy of note that some of these supervisors, or their substitutes, are still retained in sensitive municipalities where elections are to be held on March 10th. It is reliably reported that many of the supervisors who have been relieved have not left the localities where they were on duty, and that although relieved "on paper", they still continue their political activity.

It is quite evident that agents of the Government or partisans of the Liga Nacional will perpetrate the same legal infractions committed in the November elections.

With fair elections, the Liberals have an excellent chance to carry Santa Clara. Their chances (with fair elections) in Camagüey are doubtful.

All indications point to Camagüey as the battleground and to the municipality of Morón as the most sensitive electoral point in Camagüey. Colonel Collazo, candidate of the Liga Nacional for senator from Camagüey and political leader in that province, has taken personal charge of the situation in Morón.

Taking the likelihood of legal infractions into consideration, indications point to another illegal triumph of the Liga Nacional, which illegal triumph will again be contested before the Supreme Court and entail further complications and delays in the electoral contests. Revolutionary agitation has been subsiding during the last week, and there will probably be no serious disturbance until after the illegal defeat of the Liberals and the decision of the Supreme Court on the contests which will arise from the new elections.

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LIST OF MILITARY SUPERVISORS RELIEVED FROM DUTY.

(As of Feb.14,1921.)

Station	Name	Date when Relieved
PINAR DEL RIO PROVINCE.		
Consolacion del Sur	1st.Lt. Alejandro Iglesias Gonzalez	Dec. 20/20
Guanajay	1st.Lt. Ignacio Rodriguez Viera	Dec. 4/20
Candelaria	2d.Lt. Oscar Pau Alvarez	Dec. 14/20
Guane	Capt. Joaquin Martinez Navarro	Feb. 14/21
Palacios	1st.Lt. Andres Valdes Garay	Feb. 14/21
Cabañas	1st.Lt. Raimundo Ferrer y Arias	Feb. 14/21
San Juan y Martinez	Capt. Fernando Aran Prendes	Feb. 14/21
HAVANA PROVINCE.		
San Antonio de los Baños,	1st.Lt. Francisco Sarmiento Sanchez	Dec. 13/20
Madruga	1st.Lt. Manuel Lopez-Lage y Villacampa	Feb. 14/21
San José de las Lajas	2d.Lt. Delio Paniagua Ricalt	Nov. 27/20
Nueva Paz	1st.Lt. Miguel Roque y Carmona	Nov. 27/20
Melena del Sur	1st.Lt. Xxxxxi Fco. Echenique Marrero	Feb. 14/21
Santiago de las Vegas	1st.Lt. Teodoro Fabian y Martinez	Dec. 27/20
Caimito del Guayabal	Corp. Hipolito Lemas Pineda	Dec. 13/20
Bejucal	Capt. Ricardo Pau y Lopez	Dec. 27/20
La Salud	2d.Lt. Edmundo Min Rodriguez	Dec. 27/20
Jaruco	2d.Lt. Felipe Morales Valdés	Dec. 27/20
Güines	1st.Lt. Rogelio Rojas Meis	Jan. 11/21
Alquizar	1st.Lt. Cesar Ariet Calvo	Nov. 27/20
Santa Maria del Rosario	Sgt. Pedro Cimones Cejas	Nov. 23/20
Bauta	1st.Lt. Juan Martinez	Dec. 27/20
Aguacate	1st.Lt. Pilar Jorges Rivero	Nov. 27/20
Guanabacoa	1st.Lt. Obdulio Morrera y Garcia	Jan. 2[illegible]/21
Caimito de Guayabal	1st.Lt. Francisco Sarmiento y Sanchez	Feb. 14/21
Marianão	Capt. Oliverio Ortega Campos	Feb. 14/21
MATANZAS PROVINCE.		
Perico	1st.Lt. Bernardo Gonzalez Facet	Feb. 14/21
Jovellanos	1st.Lt. Juan Gonzalez Rodriguez	Feb.14/21
Guamacaro	1st.Lt. José D.R. Serrano y Diaz	Jan. 11/21
Matanzas	Capt. Isidro Cordovés Touma	Jan. 5/21
Cabezas	Sgt/ Lius Prado Garcia	Jan. 11/21
Alacranes	Capt. Manuel Morales Broderman	Feb. 14/21
San José de los Ramos	Sgt. J. Miguel Hernandez y Carbonell	Feb. 14/21
Jaguey Grande	Sgt. José Rosell Castillo	Feb. 14/21
Pedro Betancourt	Sgt. Simon Gonzalez Aguirre	Feb. 14/21
Sabanilla Encomendador	2d.Lt. José A. Acosta y Rocio	Feb. 14/21
Agramonte	2d.Lt. Gervasio Lopez Cano	Feb. 14/21
Manguito	1st.Lt. Ramón Rodriguez Ramos	Nov. 27/20
SANTA CLARA PROVINCE		
Camarones	Sgt. Liberato Baez Suarez	Jan. 21/21
Encrucijada	Sgt. Francisco Diaz Hernandez	Feb. 5/21
Rancho Veloz	Sgt. José Paulet Bujalante	Dec. 13/20

NOTE: Towns starred (*) have been supplied with substitutes who are still serving.

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

Station	Name	Date when Relieved
SANTA CLARA PROVINCE (Continued)		
Abreus	Sgt. Gerardo Perez Barrera	Feb. 5/21
* Cifuentes	1st.Lt. José F. Morilla y Cobas	Dec. 13/20
Santa Isabel de las Lajas	2d.Lt. Cesar Ruiz Hernandez	Dec. 15/20
Santa Clara	1st.Lt. Andres Callejas Valdespino	Dec. 22/20
Yaguajay	Sgt. Apolonio Lopez Diaz	Dec. 1/20
Corralillo	1st.Lt. Abelardo Concepción y Ruiz	Dec. 13/20
Aguada de Pasajeros	1st.Lt. Melanio Bravo Perez	~~max~~ Nov. 6/20
Vueltas	1st.Lt. Santiago Vazquez Fondellida	Dec. 13/20
Camajuani	1st.Lt. Angel Lopez Corajedo	Feb. 14/21
San Juan de los Yeras	Corp. Julio Caballero Lopez	Feb. 14/21
Caibarien	1st.Lt. Miguel y Vazquez	Feb. 14/21
Placetas	1st.Lt. Ramon Pineda Rodriguez	Feb. 14/21
Cruces	Sgt. José L. Chinea y Cardenas	Feb. 14/21
San Diego del Valle	Corp. Juan Moreno Rodriguez	Feb. 14/21
ORIENTE PROVINCE		
Campechuela	2d.Lt. Jorge J. Otero Cossio y Carreno	Feb. 3/21
Guantanamo	Capt. Pedro Mirabal Millan	Dec. 15/20
Mayari	Sgt. Juan Muñoz Rigores	Jan. 20/21
Palma Soriano	Capt. Raul Cartaya Nieto	Feb. 14/21
Alto Songo	1st.Lt. Pedro Armenguer Gonzalez	Feb. 14/21
El Cobre	1st.Lt. José Melgar Ortiz	Feb. 14/21
El Caney	Sgt. José Rosell Aldana	Feb. 14/21
Bayamo	Capt. Enrique Leyte-Vidal Serrano	Feb. 14/21
Niquero	1st.Lt. Francisco Borjas y Rodriguez	Feb. 14/21
Manzanillo	Capt. Pedro Diaz	Feb. 14/21
Banes	1st.Lt. Francisco Lara Fonseca	Feb. 14/21

NOTE:
Towns starred (*) have been supplied with substitute supervisors who are still serving in that capacity.

NEW APPOINTMENTS, SUBSTITUTIONS, ETC.		Date of Appointment
Regla (Havana Prov.)	Capt. F.Fernandez de Lara y Sotolongo	Dec.15/20
San Nicolas (Havana Prov.)	1st.Lt. Pablo Ducongé y Nuez	Dec.13/20
* Cifuentes (Santa Clara Prov.)	Corp. Agustin Socorro y Horta	Dec.13/20
* Rancho Veloz " " "	Corp. Eugenio Garcia	Dec. 13/20
* Manguito " " "	Sgt. Francisco Hernandez Hernandez,	Nov.27/20

NOTE:
Towns starred are substitutes, still serving.

TOWNS IN WHICH SUPERVISORS HAVE NOT BEEN RELIEVED.		
Havana Prov.,	Regla	Capt. F.Fernandez de Lara Sotolongo
" "	San Nicolas	1st.Lt. Pablo Ducongé y Nuez
Matanzas "	Colon	Major Ramón Cordovés Cabrera
Matanzas	Union de Reyes	Capt. Manuel Morales Broderman
Matanzas Prov.	Manguito	Sgt.Francisco Hernandez y Hernandez
Santa Clara Prov.	Esperanza	2d.Lt. A. Alfonso y Ledón
" " "	Sagua la Grande	Capt.Luis Hernandez Rodriguez
Calabazar de Sagua	Calabazar de Sagua	Corp. Eligio Morales Ruiz
Santa Clara Prov.	San Antonio de las Vueltas	1st.Lt.Stgo.Vazquez Fondellida
" " "	Quemado de Güines	Sgt. José Martinez Anciano
Oriente Prov.	Santiago de Cuba	Major Ernesto Ortiz y Cabrera

Oriente-Prov.-Laguna de Tauanu = Sgt. Pedro Arano Herrera
Banaceo " Sgt. Hilario Velazquez Juanay.

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

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MIL. INTEL. DIV.
8-1 1921 2657-J MAR 17 44
2
WAR DEPARTMENT

PROVINCE OF CAMAGÜEY

Majority on Face of Returns for November Elections LIGA NACIONAL, 908

Electoral Data reference Colleges where new elections are to be held.

MUNICIPALITY.	BARRIO.	COLLEGE.	TOTAL ELECTORS.	CONSERVATIVE.	POPULARS.	LIGA.	LIBERALS	DEMOCRATS.	LIB'L COALITION.	MAJ. LIGA.	MAJ. LIB'L	
CAMAGUEY	Gloria	Gloria	105									
	Ciudad Este	1	384			148			119	29		
	"	2	249			94			74	20		
	"	3	309			128			90	38		
	Ciudad Oeste	1	334			99			104		5	
	"	2	289			95			93	2		
	"	3	294			115			112	3		
MORON	"	4	339			100					23	
	Chambas	2	299			96			104		8	
	Punta Alegre	1	348			114			9		105	
		2	367			98			10		88	
	Ranchuelo	1	387			92			48		44	
		2	396			89			59		30	
JATIBONICO	General Velasco	1	252			64			85		21	
	Victoria	1	142			40			32	8		

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TOTALS			4494			1372			1062	367	57	

RESUME

Total Vote Cast for Liga Nacional in November elections	15,455	
Total number of Liga Votes annulled in this Province...	1,372	
Votes remaining to credit of Liga Nacional.....	14,083	14,083
Total Vote cast for Liberal Coalition in November elections.....	14,547	
Total number of Liberal votes annulled in this Province.....	1,062	
Votes remaining to credit of Liberals.....	13,485	13,485
MAJORITY held by Liga Nacional at beginning of Parcial Elections.....		598

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NND 740058
By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

Original to M.I.2
for Action

OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF
MIL. INTEL. DIV.
1921 MAR 10
WAR DEPARTMENT

WAR DEPARTMENT
EXECUTIVE DIVISION, GENERAL STAFF
MILITARY INTELLIGENCE BRANCH
WASHINGTON

TELEGRAM

Havana,
Dated Mar. 7, 1921
Recd. Mar. 7, 1:55 P.M.

C O D E

Milstaff

Washington

No. 382, Mar. 7.

The election has been postponed until the 15th of March.

H O B S O N

To Col. Brooks J.

B.E.

mef

CONFIDENTIAL COPIES TO:
Chief of Staff. W. P. D. State Dept. Cable Office M. I. 2. Capt. Martin.

P—16670

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NND 740058
By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

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OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF
M.I.D.
1921 26 7-9-66 MAR 10
WAR DEPARTMENT

MAR 10 1921
NOTED: M.I.D.

NOTED M.I.D.

SUBJECT THE POLITICAL SITUATION - Monograph Report.

From CUBA - Political.

No. 1377 Date March 1, 1921., 19

Replying to No. Date T. O. O., 19

M.I.D., G.S. MAR 9 1921

(50) and (50) Ins and Outs.

The Supreme Court on February 28,1921 rendered decisions annulling elections in 37 colleges in the province of Matanzas. These 37 colleges,together with the 8 already nullified,make a total of 45 colleges where new elections will be held in this province on March 10th. These colleges are located in municipalities as follows:

2 in Cárdenas
15 in Colón
10 in Manguito
6 in Perico
5 in Pedro Betancourt
2 in San José de los Ramos
5 in Union de los Reyes

The total number of electors in all of these annulled colleges amounts to more than 13,000 votes. Complete information as to the exact vote cast for the different parties in some of these annulled colleges has not yet been obtained,but the Central Electoral Board promises to furnish the data within the next few days when a report will be submitted covering detailed information for all the places at which partial elections are to be held.

The status of Camagüey province is somewhat changed, due to the fact that it has recently come to light that the Liberal party and the "Nuñistas",who formed a coalition, failed to vote for the same set of presidential electors in this province. The Nuñistas had a separate set of presidential electors,for whom they cast a total vote of 268,which will have to be deducted from the vote already assigned to the Liberal Coalition. Therefore the majority of the Liga Nacional in the last election should be increased from 908 to 1,176,and the Liberals will have to overcome this increased advantage gained by the Liga Nacional. When this loss to the Liberals is taken into consideration,it is thought that the chances of that party to carry Camagüey province have become very much more doubtful.

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NND 740058
By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

Attached hereto is translation of an "Agreement of Cordiality" entered into on February 26,1921 between the contending political parties relative to the coming partial elections. This cordiality agreement appears to provide,for both parties,the greatest security for the protection of their adherents and for a free expression of vote of their followers. The agreement contains a great many excellent provisions for protecting the voters of both parties.- Eliminating the question of American supervision,it is thought that no additional measures could provide greater security for obtaining fair elections. However, in view of the fact that these partial elections are to be conducted entirely by Cuban personnel, it is still believed that it will fail to reflect a free expression of the will of Cuban voters,and that many of the outrages committed in the last election will be repeated on March 10th.

In other words,it is not thought possible to hold a fair election in Cuba under Cuban supervision.

Reference Art. 1 of the agreement, it is thought that in spite of the precautions contained therein, members of the military forces and other agents of the Government will disregard any written instructions they may have, and exercise intimidation in the municipalities where partial elections are to be held. In this connection,attention is called to the fact that intimidation was not confined to supervisors personally,but was also carried on by sergeants and privates of the Rural Guards, by members of the police,and by other agents of the Government; and even if the supervisors are removed,their subordinates have already been sufficiently trained in the work of intimidation and coercion so that the relief and removal of supervisors would not correct the evil.

Reference article 2: It is believed that a large majority of the inspectors appointed will not function efficiently and that any influence they have will be counteracted by force.

Reference Art. 3: It will be impossible to prevent the carrying of firearms by all persons except those of the Army and municipal police; and it is useless to believe that this article will be carried into effect.

Reference Art. 4: From past history it will certainly be absurd to expect all governors and municipal mayors to prevent all police under their orders from interfering in any manner in the electoral campaign.

Reference Art. 5: This is thought to be a good precaution for protecting the ballot boxes after the voting is completed, but it is thought that most of the legal infractions will be committed before the polls are closed, and that in general the counting of the ballots will be fair.

Reference Art. 6: It is thought that this provision will greatly aid ignorant voters in marking their ballots properly.

Reference Art. 7: It is thought that all of the representatives of the Liberal party, provincial, municipal, and college, will not be able to function efficiently,and

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NND 740058
By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

that their efforts will be counteracted by force or intimidation exercised either directly or indirectly.

Reference Art. 8: It is thought that this is a good measure to expedite the holding of elections and not delay them beyond March 10th, because the province of Oriente will evidently have no effect on the national result, and the Supreme Court decisions reference this province may be delayed for a considerable time beyond March 10th.

Reference Art. 9: Judging from past history, it is almost certain that the party defeated will claim that it was defeated dishonestly, and will not abide by the provisions of this article.

Reference Art. 10: This will not affect the elections one way or another, but may assist in lessening revolutionary tendencies which might develop in either party.

Reference Art. 11: It is quite certain that the Executive Committees of both parties will approve this cordiality agreement.

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AGREEMENT ENTERED INTO ON FEBRUARY 26, 1921, BETWEEN THE LIGA NACIONAL AND LIBERAL PARTIES, RELATIVE THE COMING PARTIAL ELECTIONS.

1st. To forward to the President of the Republic the petition of the Liberal Party that the appointments of Supervisors be annulled and that all those members of the Army be transferred, who served in the last elections in the places where the Supreme Court has or shall declare annulled said elections by reason of threats, intimidation, or coërcion; it being understood that this recommendation is made in order to avoid any undue suspicion, but without in any way reflecting upon the said members of the Army. A list of such officers and non-commissioned officers as come within the purview of this measure, shall be presented to the President of the Republic by the Liberal party. It is also agreed to suggest to the President of the Republic the advisability of having this measure adopted forthwith, in view of the fact that the electoral campaign must commence ten days before the date set for the partial elections.

2nd. To petition the Central Electoral Board, through the political members, to appoint one inspector for each electoral college in which elections are to be held, which inspectors shall commence their duties at least five days prior to the date of elections.

3rd. To urge upon the President of the Republic that the zeal of the public forces and authorities should be aroused in the matter of orders prohibiting the carrying of arms,- to the end that such orders shall strictly forbid the carrying of arms, from now, on, with or without permit, by all persons except the Army and Municipal Police.

4th. To recommend to all Governors and Municipal Mayors that they prevent the police under their orders, from intervening in any manner, in the electoral campaign, refusing all leaves of absence to such police during said campaign except in cases of proven illness, and cancelling such leaves as may have been granted.

5th. To request the Central Electoral Board, through political members, to order that in those colleges ~~wher~~ where elections are to be held for only national and provincial offices, all the documentation be forwarded direct to the Provincial Board, whether the count has been completed or not,- said documentation to be carried personally by either the president of the college, the secretary, the electoral inspector, the political members of the parties, or authorized representatives of candidates.

6th. To request of the Central Electoral Board, also through political members, that the manner of voting be restored to that stipulated in article 164 of the Electoral Code, for such electors as may need assistance in casting their vote, annulling for the purpose, the instruction issued in modification of said article.

7th. To designate a commission composed of four members, in each province where elections are to be held, two from the Liga Nacional and the other two, from the Liberal party,- which commission will in turn appoint another commission of four, composed in the same manner, for each municipality, whose duty it shall be to enforce compliance with all the requirements of

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

this agreement and within the competence of the political parties, whether in the province or in the municipalities. Likewise the municipal commissioners shall appoint for each college in which elections are to be held, a commission of two persons, made up of one Liberal member and one from the Liga Nacional, whose duty it shall be to enforce the greatest correctness, legality and harmony in all electoral acts.

8th. Upon the proposal of the Liga Nacional, the representatives herein of the Liberal party promise to bring before the Executive Committee of the Liberal party the advisability of obtaining a legislative measure (enactment) setting a new date for the holding of elections in the province of Oriente, in case the appeals established in that province shall not have been settled in time to hold said elections at the same time as those in other provinces on the date already designated (March 10th).

9th. To place before the respective Executive Committees of the Liga Nacional and Liberal parties, for approval, the solemn obligation that, when the special elections have been held, under the guaranty of harmony and legality set out in the foregoing bases, both parties shall accept the results announced by the Provincial Boards, waiving all other recourse established by law. The Liberal party will communicate to the National Democratic party all of these agreements for the purpose of urging their adherence to same.

10th. To recommend to the press of all the political parties, moderation in their political campaigns, to the end that by this means it may also coöperate in the desire for cordiality which has governed these agreements and which must consecrate the patriotic ends proposed by said parties.

11th. To show of record that these agreements have been unanimously adopted, it being understood that they must be submitted for ratification to the respective Executive Committees of the parties herein represented.

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

ROUTING SLIP

Date 3/10/21

FROM Record Section by. Ro.

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

Henry

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For Action.

OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF
MAR 12
M.I. INTEL. DIV.
1921 2657-g-67
WAR DEPARTMENT

COPY OF TELEGRAM

Havana,
Dated March 11, 1921.
Recd. March 11, 2:49 p.m.

C O D E

Milstaff,

Washington.

No. 385, March 11.

It was decided yesterday by the Liberal executive committee that, unless American military supervision is guaranteed, they would withdraw from the partial election.

H O B S O N

bbm

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P—17234

3/11/21

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NND 740058
By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

3-1

OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF

2657-9-68

MAR 15

WAR DEPARTMENT

NOTED M. I. G.

SUBJECT The Political Situation - Monograph Report

From CUBA - Political

No. 1380 *Date* March 4, 1921., *19*

Replying to No. *Date*, *19*

REC'D M.I.D., U.S. WAR DEPT MAR 12 1921

(50) and (51) Ins and Outs.

Recent decisions by the Supreme Court annulled the November elections in the following colleges of Santa Clara Province, and these places are added to the list where new elections are to be held:

Municipality of	Cruces	4	colleges
" "	Aguada de Pasajeros -	2	"
" "	Sagua la Grande . .	9	"
" "	Zulueta	1	"
	Total,	16	"

These colleges have a total vote of approximately 4,200 votes, which, added to previous annulments makes about 20,000 votes already annulled in Santa Clara Province.

The Supreme Court in its decision on the Sagua la Grande case, not only confirmed the action of the Audiencia of that Province, but annulled 5 additional colleges which the Audiencia did not annul.

Indications point to more annulments in this Province, and it is evident that the total annulments will considerably exceed those made by the Audiencia which amounted to 73 colleges.

In today's Press General Crowder issued a statement reference the coming partial elections. Copies of this statement are attached hereto.

In spite of the special effort put forth by the authorities for a free expression of the popular will at these ~~xpecial~~ partial elections, all indications point to a repetition of the legal infractions which occurred on November 1st. Numerous complaints as to intimidation by Supervisors, Rural Guards, and partisans of the Government, continue to come from points where new elections are to be held. All Supervisors (Military) have not yet been relieved. In fact, none have been relieved since our last report which showed 13 remaining and most of these at sensitive points where new elections are to be held.

The "Cordiality Agreement" so far has amounted to a paper promise by politicians. Results will show its absurdity. The main reasons why the coming elections will not be honest are as follows:

1. The Authorities in power do not want an honest election.
2. Even if the President of Cuba did desire an honest election, he could not accomplish his desire because he could not control unscrupulous ~~politi~~ partisans who have so much

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

personal interests at stake on the result of the elections.

As to who will commit the legal infractions, it is reasonable to expect most of them from the Liga Nacional, who have the electoral and military machinery under their control. However, it is quite certain that the Liberals also will commit frauds if they can find opportunity therefor.

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

Subject:Crowder Issues Statement Upon Coming Elections
Clipping from "The Havana Post"March 4, 1921

Clipping# 1
No.of Clippings 4
No.to MID 3
No.retained 1

CROWDER ISSUES STATEMENT UPON COMING ELECTION

Quotes Message Received From Government of the United States.

LEADERS' RESPONSIBILITY

"Right to Assume Good Faith In Carrying Out the Elections."

Bearing upon the secondary presidential elections which will be held in Cuba the 10th of this month Major-General Enoch H. Crowder, President Wilson's emissary to Cuba, and adviser in the formation of Cuba's electoral code, gave out a statement yesterday afternoon. The General merely issued the statement, without further comment for publication.

The statement in English, as it was written to be translated into Spanish for Cuba newspapers, reads as follows:

The General's Statement.

"March 3, 1921.

"It is mere truism to say that respect and confidence are the indestructible foundation on which rest all durable popular governments; that the binding force of the decisions of the body politic, rendered and registered by means of the franchise, and upon which depends the perpetuity of representative free governments, is measured by these qualities; that structural forms of republican government, however imposing, vail nothing, and impart nothing of viality or stability to a people's political institutions; and that durability of these depends upon the immutable faith of the people in the capacity and fairness of the collective mind, in the making of a choice of public servants, high and low, expressed periodically by the popular vote.

Placed on Trial.

"The extent to which faith in the collective mind and in the binding force of its solemn decisions exists in the Cuban body politic, is about to be placed on trial. The forthcoming special elections and the sequence of events they will usher in will furnish the irrevocable answer, and by that answer the Cuban people will be judged in the forum of world public opinion.

"It is of first importance that the relations of the United States government to electoral problems here should not be misunderstood by the Cuban people. I can best guard against misunderstanding by giving publicity to the following expression of views by the government of the United States, recently communicated to me, respecting the forthcoming special elections:

From the State Department.

"The United States is only concerned that elections in Cuba shall be honestly conducted and decided in accordance with the election laws which the Cuban people have duly enacted. Thus only will the people of Cuba gain a respect for their own institutions and confidence in the processes of republican government.

"The people of Cuba should not be permitted to feel that we claim any voice in their selection of a President or other public official, or that this government expects them in any way to be influenced by any preferences on our part as to candidates. We shall endeavor not even to feel a preference, and scrupulously to refrain from expressing one.

Will Determine Issues.

"The special elections will determine to whom the executive power of the nation shall be transferred, the one-half renewal of the legislative power and the choice of many provincial and municipal officers. In the manner in which they are conducted they will determine other and much graver issues [illegible] in the foregoing expression of views namely, the degree of respect the people of Cuba have for their own institutions and their confidence in the processes of republican government.

"For weeks the public authorities have labored unremittingly—the judiciary, by its resolution of the contested election cases, to give definition to the electoral situation, and the Central Electoral Board to establish by regulations, instructions, and even admonition, the necessary safeguards. Aided and encouraged thereto by His Excellency, the President of the Republic, conciliation committees of the two coalition parties have exerted themselves to the same end, and, with unanimity, have submitted recommendations as to steps necessary to insure a free and fair ballot, which recommendations have been ratified by the executive committees of both parties.

Assume Good Faith.

"We have a right to assume that all these measures will be carried out in good faith and that the electors of Cuba may go to their respective voting places, confident that a free and fair ballot has been safeguarded to an unusual and, as I believe, an unprecedented degree. The people of Cuba must be conscious that a failure, under such circumstances, to obtain a free and untrammeled expression of the will of the electorate will evidence not only a lack of respect for their institutions, but an absolute defiance of the orderly processes of republican government.

"The consequence of failure proceeding from such causes would be, indeed, grave. I am fully convinced that responsibility therefor must rest primarily with the leaders, who, if right-minded, can by their own example and influence easily control the situation and render certain the maintenance of law and order."

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

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MIL. INTEL. DIV.
1921 MAR 17

WAR DEPARTMENT
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF STAFF
MILITARY INTELLIGENCE DIVISION
WASHINGTON

2657-g-69

WAR DEPARTMENT

COPY OF TELEGRAM

Havana
Dated March 15, 1921
Recd. Mar. 15, 2:09 p.m.

C O D E

Milstaff

Washington

No. 387, Mar. 15.

Today (*) (election?) being held in a quiet and orderly manner. No participation by Liberals, but it is evidently their intention to prevent proclamation of successful candidates at today's election by filibustering tactics in Cuban Congress.

H O B S O N

mef

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P—17234

3/15/21

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NND 740058
By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

3-1

OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF
MAR 17
WAR DEPARTMENT

NOTED M. I. G.

SUBJECT THE POLITICAL SITUATION - Monograph Report.

From CUBA - Political.

No. 1383 *Date* March 8, 1921. *19*

Replying to No. *Date* *19*

REC'D M.I.D.,G.S. MAR 16 1921

(50) and (51) Ins and Outs.

The partial elections have again been postponed, and March 15th is the new date set for holding the same.

The Central Electoral Board ordered this postponement in view of the fact that the Supreme Court had not completed its decisions on contested cases.

By recent decisions the Supreme Court annulled 9 colleges in Cienfuegos, 8 colleges in Cifuentes, 13 colleges in Sagua la Grande, 3 colleges in Placetas, and 2 colleges in Aguada de Pasajeros. These annulments, together with the colleges already annulled in Santa Clara province, plus the colleges where no elections were held on Nov. 1st., make a total of 97 colleges in Santa Clara Province where new elections will be held on March 15th.

The situation has become tense. The Liberals claim that in spite of the Agreement of Cordiality, more intimidation and coercion are now being exercised by agents of the Liga Nacional than were used in the electoral period preceding the November elections. The Liberals are so incensed at these alleged legal infractions that some of their leaders are now openly advocating withdrawal from the elections. However, it is thought that this is only a threat and is used as a final attempt on the part of the Liberals to obtain American supervision of the elections.

On account of the tense situation in the provincesof Matanzas, Santa Clara, and Camagüey, General Crowder will make a visit to these provinces, and will depart from Havana by special train tomorrow the 9th inst.

For the partial elections on March 15th, the provinces of Matanzas, Santa Clara, and Camaguey may be classed as sensitive provinces. Santa Clara, with 30 presidential electors, is classified as a big province, and Matanzas and Camagüey, with 17 and 13 presidential electors respectively, are classified as small provinces. For the success of its national ticket, the Liberal party must carry the big province (Santa Clara) and one of the small ones. On the other hand, the Liga Nacional has only to gain the large province. In cases it loses the large province, it must win both of the small ones. The following data furnishes a good basis upon which to forecast results in these sensitive provinces:

MATANZAS

Municipality	Number of colleges	Approximate Number of voters
Cárdenas	2	648
Colón	15	4109
Manguito	10	3195

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

MATANZAS (Continued)

Municipality	Number of Colleges	Approximate Number of voters.
forward---	27	7952
Perico	6	1912
Pedro Betancourt	5	1401
San José de los Ramos	2	740
Union de los Reyes	5	1310
Total	45	13,315

Majority for Liga Nacional in November elections ---------- 5,002
Majority for Liga Nacional after deducting annulments, or
majority with which it begins the partial elections, about 3,000

SANTA CLARA.

Municipality	Number of Colleges	Approximately Number of Voters
Rancho Veloz	3	917
Coralillo	2	349
Santo Domingo	15	3734
Quemado de Güines	11	2984
Calabazar de Sagua	4	1480
Trinidad	1	175
Camajuani	1	193
San Antonio de las Vueltas	5	1485
San Juan de las Yeras	1	312
Sancti Spiritus	1	393
Santiago de Valle	2	409
Yaguajay	2	550
Cifuentes	8	1412
Placetas	4	1140
Caibarien	4	1240
Esperanza	4	1453
Zulueta	1	241
Cruces	4	1130
Sagua La Grande	13	3589
Aguada de Pasajeros	2	442
Cienfuegos	9	2628
	97	26,256

Majority for Liga Nacional in November elections---------- 2,309
Majority after deducting annulments ---------- 500

CAMAGUEY

Municipality	Number of Colleges	Approximate Number of Voters
Moron	12	3995
Jatibonico	2	394
Camaguey	1	105
	15	4,494

Majority for Liga Nacional in November elections ---------- 1,176
Majority after deduction of annulments ---------- 841

From this data it is seen that in the province of Matanzas the Liberals will have to overcome a majority of about 3,000 out of 13,315 votes,- that is, it must get over 60% of the total vote to be cast in the province. Judging from past experience, it is most probable that not over 85% of the total vote will be polled; and when this is taken into consideration, it appears that the Liga Nacional has the advantage, though the result in this (Matanzas) province is slightly doubtful.

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By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

In the Province of Santa Clara the Liberals have to overcome only the small majority of about 500, from a total voting strength of about 26,652; that is, it only needs to obtain a little over 50% of the total vote. In view of the fact that the Liberal inscriptions were strong in most of the annulled colleges, it appears from these figures that they have an excellent chance of carrying this province by a considerable majority.

In the province of Camagüey, the Liberals have to overcome a majority of 841 from a total voting strength of 4,494 - that is, it needs to obtain about 60% of the total vote. Indications are that it will not overcome this lead of the Liga Nacional.

From present indications, the Liga Nacional will gain this election by the same legal infractions committed in the November elections.

Changes in the electoral code now require the polls to remain open until 5.00 p.m. on election day. At the previous election the polls closed at 3.00 o'clock. The scrutiny is now required to be completed before 6.00 a.m. on the day following the election. At the previous elections it was required to be completed by midnight of election day. These changes will enable the college electoral boards to function more efficiently and will no doubt obviate the necessity of closing the polls before many voters have an opportunity to deposit their votes, as occurred in the previous elections.

Some excitement has been caused in Oriente by the recent killing of Sergeant Alvarez of the Cuban Army. The Liberals claim that this non-commissioned officer was killed at the instance of Major Ortiz - notorious Supervisor of Oriente province. They allege that Ortiz ordered Sgt. Alvarez to use intimidation and coercion and thereby carry the November elections for the Liga Nacional in the barrio of Belen, Santiago de Cuba; that Sgt. Alvarez failed to carry out these orders and did not exercise the required coercion, and as a consequence was placed in arrest by Ortiz. The Conservatives claim that Sgt. Alvarez was killed while trying to escape from a guard which had been placed over him.

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NND 740058
By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

Henry

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OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF STAFF
MILITARY INTELLIGENCE DIVISION
WASHINGTON

Original to M.I.2
for Action
OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF
MAR 18
1921 2657-g-71

COPY OF TELEGRAM

WAR DEPARTMENT

Havana,
Dated Mar. 16, 1921
Recd. Mar. 16, 2:54 p.m.

C O D E

Milstaff

Washington

No. 388, Mar. 16.

Election yesterday was orderly and quiet. Liberals abstaining from voting, generally, and have sent direct to the United States Congress an appeal, of which I am forwarding copy.

H O B S O N

mef

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P—17234

3/17/21

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NND 740058
By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

3-1

OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF
26 1921 57-9-72 MAR 23
WAR DEPARTMENT

SUBJECT THE POLITICAL SITUATION - Monograph Report.

From CUBA - Political.

No. 1384 *Date* March 11, 1921., *19*

Replying to No. *Date*, *19*

(50) and (51) Ins and Outs.

The Executive Committee of the Liberal Party met yesterday the 10th instant, and decided that the Liberals will retire from the coming partial elections unless these elections are held under the military supervision of the United States Government. This Committee further decided to call on all Liberal candidates who were elected on November 1st,1920, to resign their offices. It is thought that the motives for such action were as follows:

1st.- To again bring pressure to bear on the American Government to supervise the partial elections.

2nd.- In case their 1st. object is not accomplished, then by means of filibustering tactics of Liberal congressmen and by the resignation of Provincial and Municipal candidates elected in November, to render a chaotic state in the Administration of the Government and thereby cause Intervention.

The Liberal leaders claim that although the Liga Nacional may go to the elections on March 15th, and, in the absence of Liberal voters, carry all provinces of the Island, even then they, the Liberals, can prevent the legal election of the Liga candidate. The Cuban Constitution requires that the Cuban Congress make the final scrutiny of the vote castvby presidential electors for presidential candidates, and that Congress shall announce the result of such scrutiny. Congress, to take such action, would require a quorum. The Liberals state that they can and will prevent a quorum by the non-attendance of the Liberal Members, and consequently will create such a state of affairs that on May 20th when the present Administration goes out of office, no one will have been constitutionally elected to take the presidency.

General Crowder on his present trip to the sensitive provinces of Matanzas, Santa Clara and Camagüey, arrived in Colón, (Matanzas province) only a few hours after the occurrence of a serious political disturbance in that municipality. In this political quarrel the Chief of Police of the town was fatally wounded and an ex-police officer was killed. From preliminary investigation, the primary cause of the disturbance was friction between the mayor of the town, a Liberal, and the Chief of Police, a partisan of the Liga Nacional. Major Cordovés, recently relieved supervisor of Colón, had assumed control of the municipal police force of Colón, taking this power away from the alcalde, or mayor. When Major Cordovés was relieveda as supervisor, the alcalde claimed the control of the municipal force, as a function of his office, and this led to a quarrel between the alcalde and chief of police,

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NND 740058
By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

which resulted in the shooting affray and fatalities above mentioned. General Crowder is making a special investigation of this affair.

All supervisors, except six, located at Regla and San Nicolas (Havana Prov.), San Antonio de las Vueltas (Santa Clara Prov.), and Santiago de Cuba, Sagua de Tanamo and Baracoa (Oriente Prov.), respectively, have been relieved. In spite of the removal of supervisors, well-founded charges of intimidation and coercion are daily being reported from Matanzas, Santa Clara and Camagüey Provinces. Rurales and government agents are alleged to be carrying on more outrages than were committed on the days preceding the elections of November 1st. These alleged infractions have become so acute, so numerous, and so general in the sensitive provinces, that the Liberals claim that it will be impossible for them to obtain a fair and peaceable expression of their votes on March 15th, and this is assigned as the reason for their decision not to go to the polls on that day. General Gómez, in a letter to the Liberal Executive Committee, advised the Liberal withdrawal from the elections under such conditions, and stated that if the Committee did not vote such withdrawal he would resign his candidacy for the presidency, as he did not wish to be responsible for bloodshed and cruelties which would certainly be committed against his followers on election day.

The situation is now tense and almost chaotic. The Cordialty Commission proved to be an absurdity and the Liberals have renounced it. The restoration of political equilibrium now depends upon the action of the United States Government. At present there are no signs of armed revolution in the near future.

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NND 740058
By AMF NARS, Date 05/04/89

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MIL. INTEL. DIV.
1927 Jan 7
2657-8-73
MAR 29

WAR DEPARTMENT
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF STAFF
MILITARY INTELLIGENCE DIVISION
WASHINGTON

WAR DEPARTMENT

COPY OF TELEGRAM

Havana,
Dated Mar. 26, 1921
Recd. Mar. 26, 3:33 p.m.

C O D E

Milstaff

Washington

No. 390, Mar. 26.

**** **** ****

Liberal presidential candidate, General Gomez, is leaving Havana this morning, and it is reported that he will go on personal business to New York City via Key West.

H O B S O N

mcf

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